

Document #1444

(35)

12/5 - 13/5

(1290) Rejected
R. 22080
22090

Def. Doc, No. 1444

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al

vs

ARAKI Sadao, et al

S'ORN DEPOSITION

Deponent : BABA Shachi

Having first duly sworn an oath as on attached sheet and in accordance with the procedure followed in my country I hereby depose as follows.

I shall omit my domicile, address etc., as well as personal history, as I have already stated them in my deposition. I add the following to my previous deposition:

1. The population of the five provinces in North China is considered to be about 85 million. It is difficult to learn accurately how many of these are chronic addicts of opium, but it is thought to be not less than 3 per cent of the whole population, or not less than 2 million and two hundred twenty-five thousand. Since the registration system is in force there, you may ask why I must decide on a number by conjecture. In North China however, many opium-smokers do not register for several reasons. That is, there is no difference between the price of official opium and secretly sold opium, and those who register must pay tax on

registration for opium lamp and opium pipe, while those who do not register can get opium ingredient without difficulty at the same price whenever they want. Consequently many do not register, making thereby the registration extremely uncertain. In calculating the quantity of opium consumed in North China, therefore, it is supposed to be more accurate to form your basis on conjecture than by the registered number of opium addicts. Supposing that the quantity of opium consumed by a single addict is thirty Liang (one North China Liang = 31 gram), then the total quantity of opium consumed would reach the enormous amount of 67 million five hundred thousand Liang. But the opium under the control of the Government, that is the North China Political Committee, is only about three million and fifty thousand Liang. So, it is only one-nineteenth of the entire quantity of opium consumed that the government is barely managing through the opium smokers.

As I have stated above there is no clear distinction between the opium under the control of the Government and those smuggled in to North China. Consequently the drug-stores dealing with crude opium, and those handling opium ingredient are all selling the narcotics by secretly mixing the official with smuggled opium. For instance, I have come across in place the condition when they were able to continue their trades without suffering a bit even though the official ration from the Anti-Opium General Office had been cut off for several months.

It was this imperfect Opium Control that the North China Political Committee was fundamentally suffering from, in the

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administration of anti-opium policies. The greatest reason why the government was not able to realize its planned opium monopoly law, was because of rampant secret cultivation and the, predominance of smuggling which were in a state almost out of the sphere of control.

The Control has been difficult in the North China, district, as this district adjoins Henkiang and Sinkiang, both of which are noted for opium production, and besides the fact that its northern boundary faces Tcho, it has the district of Peking and Tientgin as its center which have been the nest holes of crude morphine manufacturers from long ago. As to anti-opium work especially in the line of control, only one nation or one district by itself cannot accomplish the purpose. Therefore, regarding control of smuggling done in the districts of Peking and Tientgin, North China and Manchuria, all having difficulty in common frequently held liaison conferences and made effort in hopes of finding a flash of hope.

The main problems discussed at the Manchurian and Chinese Liaison conference on the control of opium held in 1944 if we are to present them here for reference purposes are:

- A. Exchange of information concerning a control, as well as the establishment of a net-work of mutual information.
- B. Simplification of procedure in enforcing control and promotion of closer liaison.
- C. The matter concerning permanent stay in North China by the Manchurian control staff.
- D. The matter concerning the strengthening of control on smuggli

at the Shanhaikuan Custom-House. (Supplement: Concerning the use of searching dogs).

E. Manchurian request of Chinese co-operation with activities of the frontier mounted police organized by the Manchurian side, to guard against smuggling, etc.

What is meant by a searching dog of the 4th item is a dog of the shepherd specie, which was especially trained to search out opium or narcotics.

The conference took up the subject of the use of this shepherd dog along the frontier of Shanhaikuan. Manchuria began to use these searching dogs along the frontier between Manchuria and Korea from 1943 on, and have been turning in quite a satisfactory record.

The mounted police force of the fifth item refers to the special mounted police in charge of controlling¹ opium and narcotic smuggling. As it was necessary to organize the special voluntary mounted police in a military way in order to control smuggling at the frontier which was organized and manouverable an understanding and liaison concerning its use were demanded at this conference. And further not only the mere control of opium and narcotic, but concerning the anti-opium problem in general, North China and Manchuria had been solidifying their mutual correspondence. Manchuria has come to anticipate completing this anti-opium project, as she has already succeeded in this work to some extent in 1943. Therefore she wanted to realize her long-cherished ideal, the ideal of contributing in the completion

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of anti-opium work in China and East Asia, consequently throughout the world, with Manchuria as the leading body. (refer to the annexed deposition).

So the relation between the two has been increasingly solidified, for the purpose of co-operating in the anti-opium work in China which was ⁱⁿ its infancy.

I went to various places in China time after time, giving lectures on the liaison conference, investigation of anti-opium work in China and Manchuria's desire to become the leader in the development of an anti-opium movement in East Asia, of which I have already stated above. The details of Manchuria's desires are clearly recorded in the Rules of the Anti-opium Society established on January of the 11th year of Kangte (1943). I was sure that this evil habit of opium-smoking had been a historical humiliation of East Asia covering these three centuries, and its eradication must be a prerequisite to the realization of the establishment of the East Asia Coprosperity Sphere. Manchuria's anti-opium policy was also based upon this.

Although the first means of accomplishing this ideal came to naught with Japan's defeat, it means only a collapse in a step to do it, not a change in the anti-opium idea.

Once the intellectual class living in various places in East Asia started an anti-opium movement petition in 1906, with Dr. Hamilton Light and Bishop Blent as their main advocates. This moved Roosevelt, the then President of the United States, and in 1909 the first International Opium Conference was held at Shanghai.

This is the kind of ardour which we too should succeed to. Thus North China and Manchuria through the accomplishment of the anti-opium movement had been getting closer and closer, and from the ninth year of Kangte (1942) on, Manchuria used the Tungkuang Medical Treatment and brought about epoch-making result in the the cure and medical treatment of the opium-addicted patients. This method was used in the north china too, and similar results were attained there in the tenth year of Kangte (1943). I have explained the details of these facts in the annexed deposition. But frankly speaking, the anti-opium movement in North and Central China was just in its infancy -- in the preparatory period in the enforcement of the anti-opium administration.

At that time every municipal as well as provincial government^{IN} various places in China were suffering from financial difficulties at the beginning of the work so there was no denying that the income from opium was important from a financial point of view. But the first step in anti-opium administration is in the absolute control of opium and opium addicts, and an earnest prohibition policy can not be achieved without the premise of controlling them. Still it cannot be concluded that the Government made financial income with opium and narcotic, even though there was considerable profit from opium by monopolizing it or enforcing government control which was almost the same as monopoly. In short, from whether the government is enforcing the prohibition policy side by side or not, can it be decided whether opium and narcotic were managed only for the financial purposes or if opium control was done with the object for absolute grasp of the

patients, as the first step in anti-opium policy.

As I explained in the separate deposition, Japan refrained from taking an active part in China's opium administration because of Japan's policy not to interfere with the internal affairs, of China Japan confined herself to giving aid to China according to the idea of International Opium Treaty. Nevertheless, the above-mentioned imperfect opium prohibition policies in various parts of China were frequently made the materials for slandering Japan just because these policies had contributed greatly to the finance of the regions.

The following is the propaganda made by Chungking and the information sent to the United States and Britain:

"Japan encourages the poppy cultivation, secretly helps to spread opium smoking in various parts in China and tries to undermine the Chinese people".

"Japan is appropriating the gains from opium for her war cost"
"Japan is using Koreans to deal in and to distribute heroin in the occupied territory. Japan tries to massacre the people of China by means of injectors rather than by bayonets".

When one studies these phrases of propaganda every one of them will prove to be an unfounded utterance merely thought up for the purpose of propaganda. As I have stated before the Japanese Government did not interfere in any way with the Chinese Government, nor had she anything to do with the income from opium. Only in supplying opium, SATOMI Hajime on his own used his good offices, in the name of Hungchi-Shangtang. And also at the request of the Chinese Government, the legations and consulates in various

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places used their good offices in asking the transportation organs to transport opium which was becoming more and more difficult. On the contrary, five or six Japanese had been appointed. As liaison officers in the North China Opium Prohibition Office, and also in Central China, a few Japanese had been appointed in the same capacity on non-official basis. Everyone of these men were ardent advocates of opium prohibition and worked hard on the problem of how the administration of opium in its infancy in China can be led to the right path of complete prohibition. As for the sincere endeavour of the Japanese people and the result they brought about in regard to the anti-opium work in Manchuria, I believe it is not only Minister of Communication Ker Tsuhung but also any and all sincere and fair minded educated people in Manchuria who praise the Japanese with the following words: "The greatest work done by the Japanese in Manchuria is their sincere contribution towards the opium prohibition and the enforcement of discipline among officials.

I had long been in a position to lead spiritually the officials connected with the anti opium administration in the Manchuria Government. What I had always asked of them was to have the faith of a martyr with the cross. The anti-opium work, requires many sacrifices, and it is a difficult task without reward, and yet it is a noble undertaking. I cannot help feeling righteously indignant when I hear such slanders as mentioned before when the fact is that so many Japanese worked silently and devoted themselves to this work with the feeling that this was their mission.

"Of course there are exceptions to this question too".

"I have had disputes at Nanking as well as at Singapore with those who maintained that opium should be utilized for medicinal purposes and those who maintained that opium should be utilized for war purposes."

"The Chinese are naturally thorough epicureans. Why shouldn't they have what they want" Some people argued in this way. Again in the CANTON Region the use of opium was permitted in exchange for such important war materials as tungsten, molybdenum etc. and in other regions it was used for the purpose of collecting informations about the enemy. I have more than once seen such abnormal use of opium, but in every case the amount is so small as to be negligible. I was also told by Japanese consular police of several regions that there were very many Korean opium smugglers, but even this fact affords no reason for the Japanese Government to be blamed. On the contrary, the alert control on the part of the Japanese authorities was bringing about good results.

I have engaged for many years in anti-opium administration in Manchuria and experienced difficulties in the work -- in its strange and complex aspects. I think the mere formulation or propagation of such policies as that of three years determined on by Nanking Government and the five years abstinence policy of the Chungking Government will not bring about the desired result. A slight degree of progress is to be made when a systematic control of a rigid nature, a detailed administrative management and relief establishment on a large scale are combined with the strong will to carry them out. As will be seen from the report

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of the East Asia opium States Investigation Committee presented to the 9th International Opium Conference held at general in 1930, many passages will be found left open in the structure of anti-opium administration, however carefully the measures may be taken. No, the very measures this report points out as the conclusion, namely the method of registering addicts, the supervision of smoking establishments and the method of selling opium ingredients etc. are indeed minute in details. Further advanced measures than these are those adopted and enforced by Manchoukou. (and regret that we missed the opportunity to have the authorities concerned in the Administrative Bureau of the League of Nations investigated the actual result attained in opium prohibition for three years prior to the dissolution of Manchoukou. Even under the measures we adopted, various irregularities were found to have arisen through the gaps and crevices in the laws or control, proving the fact that pure idealism will never bring about any desired effect. This fact is too eloquently told by the history of China covering a period of 200 years. Let me cite a few examples from it

Shensi province was formerly regarded as a region flooded with opium narcotics. It was April in the year 1921 when the Hanking Government promulgated the 3 year plan for prohibiting opium that I visited Taiyuan, the capital of the province. Aiming at the incorruptible policy of a new governor, and in accordance with the idealistic three-year plan promulgated by the Central government, the city had made it its policy immediately to enforce

a thorough prohibition of opium Smoking and had already started work along these lines. Perhaps some irregularities might have been committed by the Taiyuan Anti-opium Branch Bureaux, but at any rate the bureau chief and other staff members had been arrested and consequently the entire functions of the anti-opium administration were in a state of suspension. Accordingly the sale of opium ingredients, too, was suspended for about a month.

Immediate prohibition of opium smoking in the province; thorough control of smuggling; prohibition of poppy cultivation; and thorough diffusion of anti-opium thought I began to study the result of such drastic measures as the above with sympathy, though not without certain misgivings. Scanty was the material that I gained during my short sojourn there, and although I was in perfect accord with the governor's incorruptible policy as well as his drastic measure of prohibiting cultivation and smoking, the actual result was, to my regret, proven to be not successful as far as the Anti-opium problem was concerned, because it was not accompanied by systematic measures.

The movement for the extermination of opium smoking establishments held on March 10 seemed to have ended in a mere demonstration, for the smoking places were continuing their business in spite of the suspension of delivery and the black-marketing of crude heroine was continuing as actively as ever. If one walked a short distance out of Taiyuan city, poppy seeds were to be seen under the ground waiting for the coming Spring (In Shansi province the poppy seeds are sown in Autumn and germinate after wintering.

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Before the provincial and municipal authorities concerned, I laid some of my opinions based on what I had practically investigated, but those in charge did not assume a very enthusiastic attitude. In this connection, I was restrained by an assistant officer of the Japanese Information Liaison Office (former Special Service Agency) in Taiyuan. He said to me, "It is not a matter of what result will be achieved. It is no use meddling with the anti-opium policy established and proclaimed by the Chinese Government. You have only to pay your respects to the enthusiasm of the chief of the province." So far as the opium administration is concerned, a superficial idealism is rather dangerous, for it is liable to make opium or other narcotics as well as its addicts hide underground, and drive them into an uncontrollable situation.

The immediate prohibition policy would be, of course, successful only if strong judicial measures were taken together with perfect administrative ones, so that the whole nation might strive in co-operation to carry out the prohibition of opium smoking. If this were so, it would be needless to adopt the long-term anti-opium. The actual administration, however, is not so simple.

In to this connection, both the chief of the General Anti-opium Bureau of the Northern Chinese Political Committee and the chief of the corresponding bureau of the Nanking Government, assumed an extremely pained air at my question, avoiding any open statement. As to the relative merits of the two policies -- immediate prohibition or gradual lessening, no conclusion can be

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drawn so far as serious and strong measures are taken together, as previously stated. The immediate and thorough-going anti-opium policy can be realized only with such firm resolution, regardless of sacrifice, as that of the Manchurian Foreign Minister Lu, who stated, "Those addicts who refuse to refrain from opium smoking are the rogues violating the laws of the land. Even if they mount to 200,000 or 300,000, we should resolutely condemn them to death." On the contrary, the anti-opium policy based on the line of gradual lessening, however loose ^{it} may appear, is the method which the Japanese Government enforced in Formosa, and finally achieved success.

The ten year anti-opium policy adopted by Manchukuo lies between these two policies. But as the term was so short, we had to meet with immense difficulty in curing 820,000 addicts. I state this in the accompanying affidavit, so I will not repeat it here.

As to the opium administration in Formosa, discussions have often been made before the International Opium Conference, and from what has been accomplished during the past 40 years, I can conclude that it has reached final success.

At the beginning of her administration of Formosa, the Japanese Government adopted toward the opium addicts, exceeding 180,000 at that time, the line of gradual lessening based on the prohibition policy. Since then, with the permeation of administrative power, as well as the enlightenment carried out by the anti-opium policy accompanying the spread of education, we prevented the new occurrence of addiction to opium and other narcotics. on the one

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hand, and the secret sale and smoking of opium, on the other, through the perfect control of opium and its addicts. In 1942, there remained only 5,000 registered addicts all over the island.

The Government-general planned to dispatch physicians throughout the island, to examine the 5,000 addicts, to classify them into three categories, and to hospitalize them forcibly in designated government or public hospitals where they could undergo medical treatment. The hospitalization of the first category had been already carried out in 1943, when I visited and inspected the island. As the policy of eradicating all addicts of the island was expected to be brought to completion within two years, I was more than delighted.

It goes without saying that the monopoly of opium for smoking can be abolished with the eradication of its addicts. I think it was in autumn, 1943, that I congratulated Doctor tu tsung ming, Consultant to the Government-general of Formosa, on the completion of the anti-opium administration there.

On this 1st day of May, 1947

At Tokyo.

DEPONENT BABA Shachi (seal)

I, BABA Shachi, hereby certify that the above statement was sworn by the Deponent, who affixed his signature and seal thereto in the presence of this witness.

On the same date

At Tokyo

Witness: (signed) IMANARI Masutaro (seal)

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OATH

In accordance with my conscience I swear to tell the whole truth withholding nothing and adding nothing.

B.B. Shachi (seal)

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極東國際軍事裁判所

亞米利加合衆國其他

對

荒木貞夫 其他

宣誓供述書

供述者

馬

場

儀

自分等我國ニ行ハルル方式ニ從ト先ツ別紙ノ通り宣誓ヲ爲シタル上
次ノ如ク供述致シマス

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昭和二十二年（一九四七年）五月一日 於東京

供 述 者 馬 場 健

右ハ當立會人ノ面前ニテ宣誓シ且ツ署名捺印シタルコトヲ證明

シマス

同日於同所

立會人 今 成 泰 太 郎

Ex Doc # 7444

私ノ在籍住所其他及経歴ハ前ニ述ベタロシマシタカラ省
シマス。前ノ口供ニ加シマ

一、北支五省ニ於ケル全人口數ハ、約八千五百萬ト稱セラレテキルガ、
其ノ中テ阿片麻薬ノ傳播中尋者ガ幾名存在スルニ云フニハ、正確ニハ
判定出來ナイトシテモ、先ヅ全人口數ノ三%、即チ二百二十五萬ハ下ルマ
マイト調ハレテキマス。登録制ヲ施行シテキナガラ、何故コンナニ推定
ニ依ラナケレバナラナイカト云フト一應ノ疑問ガ起キマスカ、北支テハ
官土ト密賣阿片ノ價格ニ相違ガ無イコト、登録スルバ登録税、煙膏税、
燈膏税等ヲ徴收サレル丈ケノモノデ、何年差別ナク煙膏カ同一價格テ隨
時入手出來ル理由ノ下ニ、登録ヲ行ハナイ者ガ多イカラ、從ツテ登録ハ
甚ダ不確實ニシカ、實行サレテキナイノデアリマス。

テ、北支ノ阿片ノ消費量ヲ算定スルニモ、登録者數ヨリ、寧ロ以上
ノ推定ヲ根據ニシタ方ガ確實ダトセラレル所歟デアリマス。

今、^總者一人ノ阿片消費量ヲ、一ケ年二十兩（北支兩）ニ定サレマ
ト仮定スルト、六千七百五十萬兩ノ、歴大ナ阿片ノ消費量カ算定サレマ
ス。然ルニ其ノ阿片消費量ノ内デ、政府即チ該北政務委員會ノ管理下ニ

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アル阿片ハ、僅ニ二百五十萬兩程度ノモノデアツテ見レバ、全消費量ノ
十人分ノ一強ニシカ邊ギナイモノガ、ヨウヤク政府カ癮者ヲ退シテ把握
シテキル阿片デアリマス。

北支デハ上述ノヤウ、政府ノ管理下ニアル阿片ト、密賣買阿片トノ差
別ガ餘、判然ト區別サレテキナイノデアツテ、煙土ヲ取扱フ土商公司モ
煙膏ヲ賣買スル土商店モ、内實ハ紅シク官土ト密賣物トヲ、適宜混用シ
テ賣買シテキルノデアツテ、例ヘバ禁煙總局カラノ配給ガ、何ヶ月杜絶
シテモ、何ノ痛モナク、營業ヲ續ケ得ル状態ヲ、私ハ各地デ散見シテ
參リマシタ。

華北政務委員會ガ、禁煙行政上ノ根本的ナ惱ミトスル處ハ、コノ阿片
管理ノ不徹底ニアツタノデシタガ、專賣制ノ施行ヲ企圖シツ、モ、實現
出来ナイ最大原因ハ、密作ノ氾濫、密輸ノ跳梁ガ、殆ド取締ノ國外ニ置
カレテイタカラデアリマス。

華北地區ハ、阿片ノ著名生産地デアル蒙寧、新疆ニ隣シ、此ハ熱河ニ
境ヲ接シテイルトニ、古クカラ精製モルトネ密製造ノ巢窟デアツタ京津
地區ヲソノ中心トシテイル關係カラ、尙一層取締ニ困難ヲ感シテキタノ

デアリマス。

禁煙事務、殊ニコノ取締ノ宜ニ於テハ、一國家乃至ハ一地域ノミノ力
デハ、到底完璧ヲ達シ難ク、コノ北京天津以テ中心トシテノ密輸
出入ノ取締ニ就テ、共同ノ苦惱ヲ持ツ華北ト滿洲トハ、屢々取締上ノ連絡
絡會議ヲ開催シテ、何等カノ曙光ヲ見出スベク努力ヲ續ケテキマシタ。

康徳十一年度、滿蒙取締連絡會議ニ於テ、討議セラレタル主ナル問題
ヲ、今参考ノ爲ニ彙記ツレバ

- 第一、取締ニ關スル情報ノ交換、及相互情報網ノ確立
- 第二、取締執行上ノ手續ノ簡易化ト連絡ノ緊密化ニ就テ
- 第三、滿洲國側取締事務員ノ北支常駐ニ關スル事
- 第四、山海關稅關ニ於ケル密輸取締強化ニ關スル件一附搜查犬使用ニ
就テ
- 第五、滿洲國側編成ノ國境密輸警備局除治動ニ就テノ協力要望
等デアリマシタ。
- 第四ノ搜查犬トハ、阿片麻藥搜查ノ特殊訓練ヲ行ンタセバード種犬ヲ

by 1444

山海關線ニ使用スルニ就テノ打テ合セテアツテ、滿洲國ハ康徳十三年
カラ、滿鮮國境ニコノ復査ヲ使用シテ、伊良ヲ成績ヲ望グツツアツタ
モノデアリマス。

第五ノ警備隊トハ、阿片麻薬取締特殊馬上警備隊ノ意味デアツ
テ、國境ニ於ケル集團的ニシテ機動的ナ、密輸ノ取締ニハ、特殊挺身馬
上隊ノ軍隊的編成カ必要デアツタノデ、其ノ行使ニ就テノ諒解並ニ連絡
ガ要請セラレタノデス。

尙、阿片麻薬ノ單ナル取締以外ノ全般のヲ禁煙問題ニ就テモ、華北ト
滿洲トハ相互間ノ連繫ヲ緊密ニシツツアツタノデアリマスカ、コレハ滿
洲國ガ康徳十三年度既ニ自國內ノ阿片麻薬斷禁事業ニ、或ル程度迄ノ成
功ヲ捷テ得、斷禁完遂ニ充分ノ見通シヲ持テ得ルニ至ツタノデ、平常カ
ラ抱持シテキル或ノ理想、即チ滿洲國ヲ主體トシテ、中國此ニ更ニ全
局牽イテハ全世界ノ禁煙事業完成ニ寄與シヨウトイフ（別呈出供送書
照）理想實現ノ熱意ヲ以テ、黎明期ニアル中國ノ禁煙事業ニ協力シヨウ
意圖ノ下ニ、各々相互ノ關係ハ深クナリツツアツタノデアリマス。

私ハ以上述ベタ連絡會議、中國ノ禁煙狀況調査、並ニ滿洲國カ進ンデ

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東亞ノ禁煙運動發展ノ主導者タラントスル志願——是ハ康德十一年一月
創立セル滿洲國ノ阿片斷禁協會法、同協會定款、及其ノ設立趣旨ニモ明記
シテアリマスガ——其ノ意圖ヲ含メテノ禁煙問題ニ關スル講演等ト、數次
ニ亙ツテ中國各地ニ赴イタノデアリマスガ、コノ東亞ニ於ケル父祖三百年ニ
ニ亙ル、歴史的汚辱デアアル阿片吸飲ノ惡習慣ヲ根絶スルコトハ、嘗テハ日
本國ガ提唱シタ東亞共榮圈建設ノ理想達成ノ先澤條件デアラネバナラヌト
私モ信ジ、亦滿洲國ノ禁煙政策モ亦、茲ニ立脚シテキタモノデアリマス。
然シ敗戦ト俱ニ、コノ理想達成ノ第一手段ハ野餅ニ歸シマシタガ、ソ
レハ單ニ據ルベキ理想達成ノ手段ヲ失墜シタトイフ大ノモノデアツテ、禁
煙ノ理念ニハ何等ノ歪ミモナイノデアリマス。

嘗テ、一九〇六年ハミルトン・ライト博士ヴブレント博士等ヲ主唱者ト
シテ、東洋各地ニ居住スル有識者ニ依ツテ行ハレタ、阿片斷禁協會ノ請
願運動ガ、時ノアメリカ合衆國ルーズベルト大統領ヲ動かシテ、遂ニ一九
〇九年、上海ニ於テ、世界最初ノ國際阿片會議ヲ召集スルニ至ラシメタ熱
情ハ、又我々ノ繼承シナケレバナラナイ熱情デアリマス。

斯クテ、禁煙事業遂行ニ就テノ、華北ト滿洲トノ接近ハ、漸次緊密ノ度ヲ加ヘ、康徳九年度以降、滿洲國ガ阿片麻藥病者ノ矯正治療ニ、劃期的ナ業續ヲ舉クテ、東光劑治療法ヲ、華北ニ於テモ採用シテ、康徳十年度ニハ同シク成功ヲ收メツツアツタコトハ、別紙供述書ニ詳シク説明シタ通リデアリマス。然シナガラ、華北乃至中國ノ禁煙事業ヲ卒直ニ評スレバ未タ黎明期——禁煙行政施行準備時代ノ感ヲ出デナカッタヤウデス。

當時中國各地ニ於クル市政府並ニ省政府ハ、イヅレモ創業頭初ノ財政難ニ苦シンデキル關係カラ、阿片收入ガ重要ナ財政上ノ地位ヲ占メテキタコトハ否メマセン。然シ、禁煙行政ノ第一階梯ガ、病者並ニ阿片ノ完全管理ニアツテ、コレノ充分ニ把握ヲ前提トシナクレバ、眞劍ナ斷禁政策ハ成リ立チ得ナイノデアリマシテ、阿片專賣ヲ或ハ專賣ニ近イ政府管理ヲ行フガ故ニ、齋ラサレル、相等額ノ阿片收入ガ、存在スルカラトイッテ、即座ニ阿片麻藥ヲ財政收入ノ具ニシタトハ、斷定出來ナイノデアリマス。要ハ眞劍ニ斷禁施策ヲ併行實施シテキルカ否カトイフ事實ノ如何ニ依ツテ、阿片麻藥ヲ財政目的ノミニ操作シタガ、禁煙ノ第一階段トシテノ、病者ノ完全

ナ把柄ヲ目堵トスル阿片管理ヲ行ツタモノデアアルカトイフコトガ判定出
來ルノデアリマス。

別紙供流書ニモ説明シマシタカ、日本ハ中國ノ憲政ニ對シテハ、内政
不干涉ノ建前カラ一切積極的ナ関與ヲ行ハス、タダ國際阿片條約ノ理念
ニ基イテ、側面的ナ援助ヲ與ヘルトイフ態度ヲ堅持シテキタノデスガ、
上述ノ中國各地ニ於ケル初步的禁煙行政ガ其ノ地域ノ財政ニ重要ナ寄與
ヲナシテキタトイフ事實ヲ捕エテ屢々日本誹謗ノ材料ニ供セラレテキタ
ノデシタ。

重慶側ノ宣傳ヤ、米英側ヘノ情報トシテ「日本ハ中國各地ニ罂粟栽培
ヲ獎勵、阿片吸飲ヲ隱ニ助長シ、漢民族ノ弱劣化ヲ企テキル」トカ
「阿片賣買ノ利益ヲ戰鬪ニ使用シテキル」
或ハ

「日本ハ占領地域ニ於テ、鮮人ヲ使用シテヘロインヲ賣買販布セシメ
テキル。銃劍ヲ注射針ニ替ヘテ、中國民ノ殺戮ヲ行ツテキルノダ」

等々デアリマス。

コレ等ノ情報ヲ宣傳ヲ一ツ一ツ審議スレバ、依據ノナイ、爲ニスル爲ノ誣妄デアルコトガ直チニ明カデアリマシテ、前ニ述べタヤウニ、日本政府ハ何等中國政府ニ干涉ヲ行ツテキマセンシ、又ソノ阿片ニ依ル收入ニモ何ノ關係モナイデアリマス、タゞ阿片ノ需用ニ當ツテ廣濟善堂ノ名ニ於テ里見甫ガ之ヲ一手ニ斡旋シ、同ジク中國政府ノ依頼ニ依ツテ各地ノ公使館ヤ領事館ガ、愈々窮屈ニナツタ阿片輸入ノ斡旋ヲ、輸入機關ニ對シテ行ツタノミニ止マルモノデアリマス。

否、寧ロ華北禁煙總局ニ連絡員トシテ數名ノ日本人カ任用サレ、華中ニ於テモ同ジク囑託トシテ二三名ノ日系ガ任用サレテキマシタガ、イツレモ熱心ヲ禁煙主義者デ、黎明期ニアル中國ノ國政ヲ、如何ニスレバ禁煙ノ軌道ニ載セ得ルカトイフコトニ、心ヲ碎イテオル者許リデアリマシタ。

滿洲ノ禁煙事業ニ於ケル日本人ノ眞剣ナ努力ト功績ニ關シテハ、滿洲國ニ殘シタ日本人ノ最モ大キナ足蹟ハ第一ニ禁煙政治ヘノ眞剣ナ努力ト

吏道ノ弊下ダレト賞揚スルノハ管ニ交通部大臣谷次亭ノミデナク汎ソ滿洲國ニ住コスル限りノ公正ニシテ眞面目ナ有識者ハ異口同音ニ喝フデアラウト信スルモノデアリマス。

私ハ久シク滿洲國政府ニ於テ、禁煙行政ニ挺身スル官吏ノ精神指導ノ任ニ當ツテキマシタガ、私ガ當ニ彼等ニ求メタコトハ、十字架ヲ背ツテ、激者ノ信念デアツタ。禁煙事業ハソノヤウニ犠牲ガ多ク、シカモ酬イラレ、所ノナイ困難ナ事業デアリナガラ、シカモ尊イ事業デアルノデス。勝シイ日英ガ狀々トシテ、一種ノ使命感ヲ持ツテコノ事業ニ挺身シテ來タ奏ヲ考ヘ合セルト、以トノヤウナ誹謗ニ對シ義憤ヲ成スルモノデアリマス。

一 勿論コノ問題ニモ例外ハアリマス。

阿片ヲ戰爭目的ニ使用スベシト主張スル軍人ト、南京デモシンガポールデモ、論議ヲ交エタ経緯ガアリマス。

漢民族ハ由來徹底的ナ享樂主義者デアル、欲スルモノハ取フベシト論スル人モアリマス。尙又廣東地方ノヤウニ、タンダステン、ヨリ

フデオンナドノ重要戦争物資ノ交易ニ限ツテ、阿片ノ使用ガ許サレテキルノ
ヤ、敵國ノ情報蒐集ニ之ガ使ハレテキル地方モアリマシタ。ソノ様ニ正常
デナイ阿片ノ使用ガ行ハレタ例モ、一再ナラズ散見シマシタガ、イヅレモ
大局ヲ左右スル問題テハアリマセンデシタ。鮮人ノ阿片密賣者ガ非常
ニ多イコトモ、私ハ各地ノ日本出張館警察ヲ聽取シマシタ。然シコレモ日
本政府ガ誹謗サレル何等ノ理由モナイ處カ、ソノ取締ニ忙殺サレタ上ニ實
蹟ノ多クヲ擧ケテオトルデアリマス。

私ハ多年滿洲國ノ禁煙行政ニ從事シマシテ、禁煙事業ノ困難性
ノ複雑ニシテ幻怪ナ種々相ニ常ニ惱マサレテ來タモノデアリマスガ、南

京政府ガ樹立シタ三ヶ年禁絶政策ニシロ、重慶政府ノ五ヶ年ヲ以テスル斷
禁政策ニシロ、單ナル法ノ完備ヤ宣傳丈ケデハ實ヲ期待スルコトハ迎々
困難デアリマス。

嚴正ニシテ組織的ナ取締、非常ニ細カキ行政措置、大規模ナ救療施設、ソ
シテソレ等ヲタヌマズ運営スル強固ナ意志ガ伴ツテ初メテ少シ許リノ進歩

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が見ラレルノデアリマス。一九三〇年度ジユネーブノ第九回國際阿片會議ニ提出サレテキル、極東阿片狀況調査團ノ報告ニモ見ラレルヤウニ、禁煙行政ノ諸施策ハ、細心ノ注意ヲ傾倒シテ立案シテモ尙、抜ク途ノ多イモノデアリマス。否ヤ、コノ報告書ノ結論トシテ、禁煙行政ノ諸施策ハ、斯クアルベ(以下次頁)

し、と指摘されてゐる、吸飲者の登録方法、吸煙所の經營方法、阿片煙膏の賣下げ方法等の、微に入り細に亘つた諸施策より、更に進んだ方法を採用、實施して來た滿洲（滿洲國瓦解直前三ヶ年間の、禁煙の實績を際連盟阿片事務局の關係者ニ視察して貰ひ得なかつたことは残念であつた。）に於てさえ、様々の不正が、取締や法規の罅隙を縫つて行はれるのであつて、單純な理想主義では、汎そ效果の伴はないものであるといふ事實は、中國二百年の禁煙史が、餘りにも雄辯に物語つてゐるのであります。その例として一二抄記します。

山西省は從來阿片麻薬の氾濫地と目せられてゐました。

私が、省政府の所在地である太原市を訪れたのは、南京政府が阿片禁絶三ヶ年計劃を公布した、康徳十年の四月であつた。山西省は新任省長の清廉政治を標榜すると俱に、中央政府から公布せられた、理想主義的三ヶ年計劃の意を受けて、即時徹底的斷禁をその煙政方針と定めて、諸般の肅正工作に着手してゐました。太原禁煙分局に多少の不正行爲も伏在してゐたかも知れませんが、兎に角分局長以下幹部が拘引されてゐて、

一切の煙政行政機能が停止の状態であるし、従つて阿片煙膏の賣下げも約一ヶ月間休止せられてゐたのであります。

省内に於ける阿片吸飲の即時斷禁。密賣買の徹底取締。罂粟栽培の禁止。禁煙思想の普及徹底。

私はかなり思ひ切つたこの措置に就て、多少の危惧を覚えながらも、胸のすく感じを抱きながら、其の効果に關して研究を進めて見ました。

私の僅かな滞在期間で蒐集し得た材料は、ほんの些細な程度でしかなかつたが、そして省長の清廉政治標榜には、万原の實意を表し、且つ又、禁煙禁種の即時斷行にも、敬意をおしまないものであつたが、残念ながら禁煙に關する限り、組織的な措置が伴はなかつたので、成功とは謂ひ難い實狀であつたのであります。

三月十日を期して行はれた、吸煙所撲滅運動も、單なるデモンストレーションに畢つたらしく、吸煙は大風一過、涼しい顔で官士の賣下停止に關係なく、營業を續けてゐるし、粗製ヘロインの闇取引は、愈々活潑に行はれてゐるし、太原市を一步離るれば、相變らず罂粟の種子は、地

下に春を待つてゐる状態であつたのです。(山西省の禁煙は秋に蒔かれて、越年して發芽します。)

省及市の關係部局で、私は私の新しい實體調査を立脚して、多少の意見具進を試みましたが、係官はいづれも餘り嬉しい氣振りを見せませんでした。この件では、遂に日本の太原駐劄情報連絡所(元特務機關)の補佐官から『結果の如何は論外だ。中國政府が確立し公布した禁煙政策に對して、餘分なおせつかいは無用である。省長の熱意に敬意を示すればそれで可しい』

と阻止せられました。が、煙政に限り表面的な理想主義は、返つて危険である。穩者並に阿片麻薬をして、地下に潛入せしめ、收拾のつかない状態に迄追ひ込む怖れがあるのであります。

勿論即時斷禁政策に就て、強力な司法處置と、水も漏らさぬ行政措置が併行して實施せられ、擧げて禁煙實行に協力邁進出來ると假定すれば、鬼に金棒である。何を苦しんで、禁煙の禁煙政策を採用する必要があろう。然し政治はそんなに簡單には進みません。

この矛盾に關しては、華北政務委員會の禁煙總局長も、南京政府の禁煙總局長も、私の質問に對して、甚だ苦澁に充ちた表情を呈しながら、明らかな言明は避けてゐました。

即時斷禁と、漸減方針との優劣に就ては、前に述べたやうに、眞劍にして強力な措置が伴つて實行せらるる限り、いづれをも斷定出來ないが即時徹底斷禁は、滿洲國の盧文敬部大臣の主張する如く。

『癮を肯えんじない癮者は、國法を侵す無愼の徒であるから、其の數が二十万あろうと、三十万に及ぼうと、斷固死刑を以て臨むべしである』

といふ程の、犠牲を顧みない牢固たる決意があつて、初めて實行可能であるし、漸減方針に基づく斷禁政策は、一見甚だルーズに見えるが、日本政府が台灣に施行、遂に成功の域に達してゐた方法が左様でありま

す。
滿洲國が採用した十ヶ年禁煙政策は、この中間を撰んだものであつて餘りに期間が短かつた爲、八十二萬の既存癮者を、匡正治療するに、非

常な艱難を経験しなければならなかつたのであります。是は別紙供述書に詳しく述べましたから、重複を避けます。

台湾の煙政に就いては、從來國際阿片會議の席上、屢々問題になつてゐましたが、今日四十數年の行蹟を回顧して、成功の域に達したものと断定出來ます。

日本政府は台湾統治の頭初、當時十八万を越えてゐた癮者に對して、斷禁主義に基づく漸減方針を採用したのであります。

で、一方行政力の浸透と、教育の普及に伴ふ、禁煙教化に依つて、新しく發生する阿片麻藥習慣を抑へ、他方專賣による阿片並に既存癮者の完全管理を行ひ、密賣密吸食を防過して來たのであります。昭和十七年度には、全島の登録癮者が僅々五千人に過ぎなくなつてゐました。

で、總督府は、全島に係長官を派して、五千名の癮者を檢診、これを三期に分つて、それぞれ所定の官公立病院に強制收容を行ひ、醫療矯治を計劃、既に第一期の收容を實施してゐました。私は昭和十八年同島に参りまして視察致しましたが、一兩年を出でずして、全島の阿片麻藥絶

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減政策は、有終の美を成すことが豫想され、欣快に耐えなかつたのであります。

勿論癮者の絶滅と同時に、吸飲用の阿片専賣は畢りを告ぐるものであります。台湾總督府顧問杜聰明博士と台湾の禁煙行政の完成に就て悦びを談つたのは昭和十八年の秋であつたと思ひます。

W. J. L. 71444

宣
誓
書

良心ニ從ヒ眞實ヲ述ベ何事ヲモ黙秘セズ又何事ヲモ附加セザルコト
ヲ誓フ

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