

Def. Doc. No. 402 ✓
(Excs. 402-B-1
402-C-1
402-C-2
402-D-1
402-D-2
402-F-2)

Served 4/8
Rejected

20,261

D O C U M E N T S

1. Subject: Excerpts from Opium Policy in Japan
2. Date: Published November 1924

Summary:

402. Preface to the book by former civil governor of Formosa and later Japanese delegate to Geneva Opium Conference. He describes the interest Japan had long had in opium matters and Japan's desire to cooperate with the League of Nations in international control of the vice. *He was not an official at the time*

A private opinion.
Comment. Harmless but has no probative value whatever.

402-B-1. Describes opium control in Korea which as of 1919 was in the hands of a government monopoly with exportation and importation of opium being prohibited.

Comment. Harmless but objectionable as being immaterial.

402-C-1. A brief account of the opium policy of Formosa where as of 1897 opium control was put in the hands of a Monopoly Bureau and provided for licensing of addicts, importation and manufacture by the government only, etc.

Comment. Harmless but immaterial since opium conditions in Formosa, especially up to 1924, are not matters in issue.

402-C-2. Brief description of opium control in Kwantung Leased Territory. Describes failure of policy of complete suppression and the adoption in 1924 of a policy of progressive suppression with a view of absolute prohibition at the end. Complete control including importation, manufacture, sale, etc., was in the hands of government agency.

Comment. Apparently admissible to show Japan's experience with policy of absolute suppression as against aggressive suppression because that experience is always cited in justification for a similar approach to control in Manchuria and N. China.

402-D-1. Background statement of opium policy in Formosa which traces the drug habit to people of Chinese origin. Admits that in China numerous attempts have been made to suppress opium smoking but asserts that results were not successful. Opium control - a chief concern of colonial administration in Formosa since 1895.

Comment. Harmless but immaterial.

402-D-2. Brief history of opium policy in Formosa which is policy of progressive suppression. Cites figures as to the number of addicts from 1900 to 1908. No licenses for smoking have been issued since 1908. Asserts (with substantial correctness) that rigid control has been very successful in Formosa.

Comment. Immaterial. Opium policy in Formosa not in issue.

402-F-2. Discusses refinement of quality of opium in Formosa as a means of preserving the health of addicts and to maintain an invariable standard of quality which would discourage illicit traffic in drugs for which no taste had been acquired.

Comment. Harmless and immaterial.

GENERAL COMMENT. With one exception (402-C-2), all of these documents could probably be kept out as being irrelevant in that the indictment does not charge Japan with debauching people in her own territories. There is also the point that the policies and practices of Japan in Formosa and Korea prior to 1924 (date of this book) cannot be taken to disprove our evidence on Japanese activity in Manchuria and China subsequent to 1931. However, since these documents do not counter any of our evidence any argument on an objection as to materiality might give more emphasis to this material than it would otherwise receive. Laws and announced policies are correctly reported, but I suggest Tribunal will recognize that our case was built on "actions speak louder than laws", even though this material is admitted into evidence.