

EXHIBIT No. 3154

(16)

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al

- vs -

ARAKI, Sadao, et al

SWORN DEPOSITION (Translation)

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:

AFFIDAVIT OF BABA, SHACHI

1, I was born at my permanent domicile, No. 64 Shibamotomachi, Aza Shimogamo, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto City on August 18th, (the 27th year of Meiji); the present address is 545, Tatsumi-machi, Fujisawa City, Kanagawa Prefecture.

2. I went to Manchuria in 1936 (Showa 11) and studied the opium problem. I became executive manager of the Hsinking Central Anti-Opium Committee (central organ for anti-opium policy in Manchoukuo) in January 1940 (Showa 15). I was given policy in Manchoukuo in January 1940 (Showa 15). I was given the position of non-regular member of the Manchoukuo Anti-Opium General Bureau together with the position of secretary of the Manchoukuo Anti-Opium Society until the end of the war, and in the former capacity served in carrying out Manchurian anti-opium policies.

In 1942 I travelled through Central, South and North China to investigate, according to instructions from the Manchoukuo government, the opium administration and general opium conditions. I was able to obtain materials of various kinds by which I investigated the general condition of opium in China. I was also present at the Manchurian and Chinese Liaison conference concerning this opium problem.

Concerning opium I wrote the following books:

"Outline of the History of Chinese Opium" 1940.

"The History of the Eastern Penetration of Opium" 1941

"Establishment of the Co-prosperity Sphere in East Asia and the Opium Policy" 1943.

"The Race and Opium" 1944.

3. In 9th year of Kotaku (In 1942) I was ordered to investigate the condition of opium administration in North China.

I investigated the condition of opium in the provinces administered by the North China Political Council at that time the North China Political Council established the Anti-Opium General Bureau in Peiping with nine branches under its control and charged them with the anti-opium administration. Its policies were as follows:-

Application of addicts' registration system; sale of opium for the medical treatment of the registered addicts; medical treatment of the existing addicts, etc. The administration was still in a preparatory stage.

The opium policy in north China was similar to that of Manchoukuo in its principle of prohibition by gradually decreasing the amount of opium generally consumed. A perfect monopoly system had not yet been established. The whole sale buying and selling were entirely left to the Chinese a company named the Raw Opium Company of purely private management acting as the representative organ of the monopoly. Nevertheless, the raw opium which the government had the Raw Opium Company buy up was not enough to meet the demand; the government, therefore, bought about 3,500,000 Tael of raw opium (the unit of opium

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weight in North China is 31 grammes for one tael) every year from the Mongolian Government.

In North China many opium smokers did not register for several reasons. That is, there was no difference between the price of official opium and secretly sold opium, and those who registered had to pay a registration tax for opium lamps and opium pipes, while those who did not register could get prepared-opium without difficulty at the same price whenever they wanted to. Consequently, many did not register, thereby making the registration extremely uncertain. The number of chronic addicts of opium, by the Estimate of the North China Political Council, was thought to be not less than 3 per cent of the whole population that is, 2,225,000.

As to Anti-opium work, especially in the line of control, one nation or one district by itself cannot accomplish the purpose. Therefore, regarding control of smuggling done in the districts of Peiping and Tientsin, North China and Manchuria, since they all had difficulties in common they frequently held liaison conferences and made common in the hope of finding a solution.

The North China Political Council ordered nine sanatoriums under the branches of the General Bureau to apply Tungkuang Medicine Treatment and distributed the medicine to other noted hospitals, official and private; thus the healing and salvation of the patients was effectively started. The Tatung coal mine in Mongolia decided to apply this method to miners, in view of the good effect Tungkuang Treatment might have in enhancing efficiency of labor, with considerable success.

As a Manchurian official connected with the policy of opium prohibition, I am well informed of Japan's policy toward China concerning opium..

The Japanese Government adopted a non-interference policy in this point of opium administration, preferring that China herself deal with matters concerning China, and took an attitude of cooperating with the Chinese Anti-Opium Policy, based upon the spirit of the International Opium

Convention. The Japanese Government maintained a strong stand in rendering indirect help to the enforcement of the opium policy in China whenever requests were made by the Chinese.

Outline of Anti-Opium Policy Adopted by Manchoukuo

When it was first established, Manchoukuo decided to forbid the use of opium and other narcotics. In November 1932, the Anti-Opium Act was promulgated as an ordinance of the State Council, and at the same time a rescript was given to the people in the name of the Premier ordering them to break their national habit of the use of opium and other narcotics.

Simultaneously with the issue of the Opium Act, the new government set about the task of the long neglected administrative readjustment which was necessary for the enforcement of the new act. The 10-year plan for the anti-opium campaign was formed and officially announced on October 12, 1937.

In the execution of this 10-year plan the Manchoukuo Government paid the utmost attention to the practical method for effecting a radical cure of the registered addicts within 10 years.

It was natural that various plans for the medical treatment of the registered addicts, which were prescribed in the enforcement plans of the 10-Year Anti-Opium Policy, required a great expense and an enormously large-scale mechanism. At the outset five anti-opium hospitals were projected, but later their number was quickly doubled and further, plans were formed to build one hospital of this kind in each of the provinces, cities, prefectures and Mongolian villages.

Thus at the end of 1941 two national hospitals and 189 minor ones, including those established respectively by provinces, cities and Mongolian villages, had been completed and they were renamed "Kangsheng-yuans". The smaller of these hospitals were equipped with 30 beds and the larger with as many as 390 or more, each addict being permitted to receive hospital treatment, as a rule, for a month.

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The number of the registered addicts that had amounted to over 700,000 in 1938 yearly decreased, and in 1944, they numbered 230,923.

The Manchukuo government, with the aim of furthering this 10 year Anti-Opium Policy, in January 1940 established the Anti-Opium Bureau by putting together the Anti-Opium Section (formerly in People's Welfare Ministry), and the Opium Section and the Opium Factory in the Monopoly Bureau. This new system, the unifying of organization and management -- greatly advanced the development of the opium administration of the country.

Though slight changes occurred now and then the general system of opium administration after 1940 was as follows:--

The central bureau was the Anti Opium Bureau and it had its branches in each of the provinces, cities, prefectures and Mongolian Villages, these being in one unified system. Among the 191 hospitals established for the cure of opium addicts, those of the state establishment were managed by the Anti Opium Bureau, the others were left by the government to the management of the provinces, cities, prefectures and Mongolian villages, with direct connection with the central bureau, thereby forming an effective part of the Anti Opium organization. Opium and narcotic were to be distributed only to registered addicts to be used as medicine till the cure was finished. What differed in Manchoukuo from other countries in this point of opium control was this:--

1. None but the registered persons could buy opium.
2. The government yearly decreased the amount of opium official sale until after 1942 no more than one parcel 1 gram a day was allowed to be sold to one person.
3. The return of the opium-ashes and parcel paper was made compulsory.

As above stated, Manchoukuo made a strict limitation on the official sale of opium, using the Opium Administration Offices directly managed by the Opium Administration Divisions in each of the cities, prefectures and mongolian villages.

When Manchoukuo decided, as stated above, to institute the Anti Opium Campaign, the greatest problem was how to deal with the registered Opium addicts, numbering more than 700,000 in 1938. By the expenditure of amounts in managing hospitals and by fully mobilizing materials as well as people, a system planned and carried out.

With these efforts, especially with the application of the Tungkiang medical treatment, the Manchoukuo Government was accomplishing the aim of the anti-opium campaign, which seemed about impossible at the beginning. In 1944, namely in the 8th year of the ten year anti-opium campaign, the number of registered smokers was only 230,000. It was expected that in the three provinces of Tungan, Chientao and Lungkow opium sales could be suspended at the end of 1944, as opium smokers in those provinces should number zero by that time.

At the end of the eighth year of the 10-Year Anti-Opium Policy the Anti-Opium Association was established as a juridical person by an Imperial Ordinance. The whole people of the state thus stood together for the development of the Anti-Opium movement by putting together the forces of educational, cultural, religious and moral organization as well as of the government.

KU TSU-HENG, the Minister of Communications, who had an enthusiastic interest in the promotion of public welfare in Manchoukuo, used to tell me as follows: "The most successful of the policies taken by the Japanese in Manchoukuo is the anti-opium policy, and this has borne remarkable results."

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On this 28 day of Aug, 1947

At I.M.T.F.E.

DEPONENT BABA Shachi (seal)

I, IMANARI. Yasutaro 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 same place

Witness: (signed) IMANARI. Yasutaro (seal)

OATH

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

BABA Shachi (Seal)