

DEF DOC NO 883

Translated by
Defense Language Branch

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al

-VS-

ARAKI, Sadao, et al

Sworn Deposition

Deponent : KANAI, Shoji

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:

Name : KANAI, Shoji.

Date of Birth: Dec. 1, 1886.

Address : No. 4376 Baba-cho, Ueda City, Chiisaagata-gun,
Nagano Prefecture.

Title: : Doctor of Medicine
(Degree)

Personal history:

1. From 1911 to 1912, A class member of the Health Section of the Secretariat of the League of Nations in Geneva.
2. In 1923, Professor of bacteria pathology at the Keio-gijuku University.
3. From 1924 to 1931, Chief of the Board of Health and

DEF DOC NO 893

Concurrently Chief of the Hygienic Laboratory of the South Manchuria Railway Company.

4. From July to Sept. 1931, Executive member of the Yangtze River Flood Relief Committee of Nanking Government (Chief of the Committee Sung tzu-wen).

5. Nov. 1931, Adviser to the Peace Reservation Committee of the Liaoning Province.

6. Dec. 1931, Supreme Adviser to the Mukden Provincial Government.

7. 1932, Chief of the General Affairs Bureau of Mukden Province.

8. 1933, Councillor of the Department of Home Affairs, and Chief of the General Affairs Bureau of Pinchiang Province (Harbin).

9. 1935, Governor of Chientao Province.

Before and after the Mukden Incident, I was one of the executive members of the Yangtze River Flood Relief Committee of China in Shanghai and was engaged in the relief work of flood sufferers. (It was estimated that the number of flood sufferers amounted to fifteen millions at that time.)

On the night of September 18, when I returned from Shanghai to Dairen to make arrangements with the head office of S.M.R. Co. concerning the flood relief work, I was informed of the outbreak of the Incident.

Doctor MORITA, Fukumatsu of Mukden informed me of it by long-distance telephone.

On the next day I presented myself to the head office of

DEF. DOC. 883

S.M.R. Co. where I reported to the President on the conditions of flood relief in Shanghai and, upon completion of arrangements with the authorities concerned, I again left for Shanghai on the 21st

I came back to Shanghai to find that the outbreak of the Mukden Incident aggravated anti-Japanese atmosphere in Shanghai. Finding it rather difficult for me to continue my work, I returned to Dairen from Shanghai in the early part of October and I continued in the service as Chief of the Sanitary Section of S.M.R.

I remember that it was about October 11 or 12. I was asked by Mr. YAMAGUCHI, Juji, the then resident of Mukden, to visit him as he said he had something to consult with me, and I went there, taking 2 days furlough from the Company.

In Mukden at that time railway traffic other than S.M.R. was suspended, communications were interrupted, factories and government offices were closed and there were a large number of unemployed and vagabonds.

Among the native population within the walled city of Mukden, which was said to number 280,000, 70,000 were unemployed and vagabonds who were no better than beggars in their actual living conditions.

I felt that in order to relieve these afflicted people, it was absolutely necessary, to provide them with employments by restoring various economic mechanisms and to promote circulation of goods by restoring communications. I did my best in following on this line. Moreover, I endeavored to arrange free food

DEF. DOC. # 883

to those who had nothing to eat.

My relation to the South Manchuria Railway Company was as follows:

Upon my arrival at Mukden, I came to the conclusion that the situation there, as mentioned above, could not be settled by a few days' efforts and would drag on. So I requested the Company for my resignation twice by telegram, but it was not accepted after all.

Since I came to Manchuria, I have had two occasions to engage in relief works of the Chinese:

In 1924, when Chang Tsuo-lin fought with some forces of the Peking district, I invited Dr. Motegi, professor of surgery at the Keiō-University, from Japan and dispatched a rescue party in order to treat the injured on both sides.

In 1925, a rebellion occurred in Chang Tsuo-lin's Army (Kuo Sung-ling's rebellion). As the battle fronts were near the track of the South Manchuria Railway, I made preparation to admit those who were injured in the battle, both soldiers and civilians for treatment at some of the hospitals attached to S.M.R. in the area from Mukden to Tashihchiao.

As the adviser to the Peace Preservation Committee of Liaoning Province, I was never present personally at the committee meetings involving myself in its actual business. My chief

DEF. DOC. No. 883

As to the Concordia Association, I know neither the events leading to its foundation nor the details of its actual activities, for I had no direct connection with it as in the case of the Self-Government Guidance Organization. At the early stage of its existence, I had an occasion to advise that the Association should be a group of exclusively interested civilians with the purpose of promoting concord of the five races and removing difficulties of the people at large.

The Manchuria Youngmen's League was a purely civilian organization formed in 1928 by interested Japanese and Korean young people staying in Manchuria.

The activities of the League was primarily directed to such ethical and social movements among young people, as the Ledication of one sen per day movement, the movement against mah-jong, the movement for wider use of bicycles, the travelling performance of excellent movies, the encouragement of land cultivation, the flourishing of Manchurian industry, and so on.

As the negotiations between Japan and Manchuria grew critical the League started to conduct its own investigation and to publish its own findings. This was because the League desired to clarify the real truth of the situation and to guide young people in passing correct judgements on the situation.

It is shown in the statement made by the chief of the board of directors, that the Young Men's League was not a political organization.

While I was in the service of the League of Nations, I was deeply impressed by the complete unity of the four racial peoples, viz. Germans, Italians, French and Romans in Switzerland as well as the international cooperation in the League of Nations. Therefore I could not see the troubles existing between Japan and Manchuria without feeling the absolute necessity of two principles, viz. self-determination and cooperation among peoples. So while I was in the posts of the adviser and then the chief director of the Manchurian Young Mens League, I inspired the Japanese young men in Manchuria with these two principles, which were widely supported by the majority of the Japanese young men in Manchuria.

The members of the Manchuria Young Men's League were as many as 5,000 in Manchuria. They were found even among the members of Concordia Association and the Self-Government Guidance Organization.

The Manchurian Young Men's League was voluntarily dissolved soon after the foundation of Manchoukuo.

So far as I know, I heard nothing about the creation of a new state at the beginning of the incident.

But it is a fact that the members of the civilian party in Manchuria, Mr. WAN Yun-chiang, Yu Chung-han and YUAN Chin-kai entertained such an idea as "securing borderlines and putting people's mind at rest", which is the counterpart of the idea held by the militarist party headed by CHIANG

Tsuo-lin. The reason for this idea was as follows. Whenever the head of the militarist party, CHIANG Tsuo-lin sent his army to the Peking districts with the ambition to gain control of the central areas, the war expenses were always burdens on the local people. With a view to this fact, the people in the three Eastern Provinces united to keep themselves away from the influence of political changes in the central areas.

As for the establishment of Manchukuo I, being an adviser to the Provincial Government, had nothing to do with the movement.

I devoted myself to the maintenance of public peace in the Province and the others as I mentioned before.

In connection with the movement to create a new state which was conducted by the North-Eastern Administrative Committee I know nothing but the reports appeared on the newspapers.

Concerning the opium problem.

During my stay in Europe from 1920 to 1922 I served as an assistant to Dr. MIYAJIMA, Mikinosuke, a member of the suite of the Japanese Delegate to the League of Nations Opium Conference. Accordingly, I, as a local official in Manchuria, discharged my duty of controlling opium in strict conformity with the spirit of International Conscience.

DEF. DOC. # 883

The detection and control of secret cultivation of opium in far remote districts were carried out by using planes.

Secret smoking, traffic and transportation of opium were rigidly controlled.

I am of the opinion that the monopoly system is quite a suitable measure in order to realize gradual-decrease of opium smokers if it is accompanied with thorough administrative control.

It is evidently the result of the opium control in Manchuria that the number of opium-smokers not only among the higher officials but also among the younger ones has so remarkably decreased.

On this 25th day of March, 1947,
at Tokyo

Deponent: /S/ KANAI, Shōji (seal)

I, BANNO, Junkichi, 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 the same place.

Witness: /S/ BANNO, Junkichi (seal)

Oath

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

/S/ KANAI, Shoji (seal)

DEF. DOC. No. 883

Translation Certificate

I, T. SASAGAWA, of the Defense, hereby certify that the attached translation of Sworn Deposition of KANAI, Shoji is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, a correct translation and is as near as possible to the meaning of the original document.

/S/T. Sasagawa

Tokyo, Japan

Date 29 March 1947