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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS



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RESTRICTED

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

File No.:

Subject: Statement of Yoshisuke YASUMI, Japanese  
Government Narcotic Official.

Note  
No.

From: P H & W

To: International Prosecution Sect. Date: 23 September 1946  
Narcotic Phase

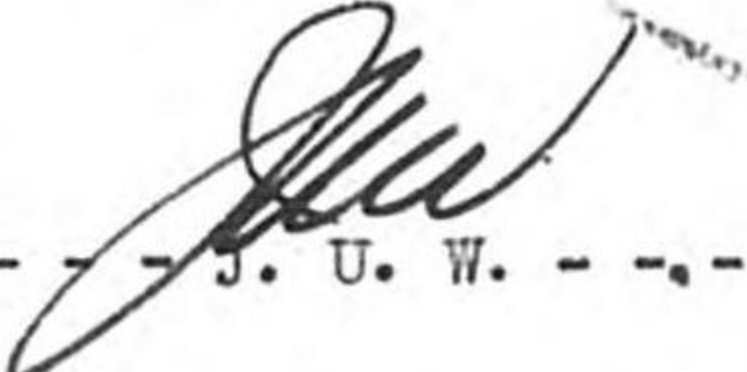
1

1. Information obtained from Yoshisuke YASUMI, Pharmacy Section, Bureau of Hygiene, Ministry of Health & Social Affairs, concerning the submission of false reports on heroin production in Japan from 1931 to 1939 to the Permanent Central Opium Board, League of Nations, by the Japanese Government has been discussed with Mr. Sandusky, Narcotic Phase, International Prosecution Section.

2. Mr. Sandusky stated the statement would have been introduced in the presentation of evidence had it been received a month ago, but that it will prove equally effective for use in rebuttal.

3. The original witnessed, signed statement is transmitted for photostating and return. A copy of the English translation of the statement is also transmitted as requested.

2 incls;



J. U. W.

RESTRICTED

STATEMENT OF YOSHISUKE YASUMI  
PHARMACY SECTION, BUREAU OF HYGIENE  
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

1. In April of 1926 I entered the medical affairs section of Health Bureau in the Home Ministry as a technician. Mr. Junjiro Yamada was the Chief of the Health Bureau at that time. (Not certain of his address nor whether he is living or not) Mr. Shigeo Odachi was the Chief of the Medical Affairs Section. (Former Minister of Home Affairs, at present a suspected War Criminal) I came to handle narcotics under Dr. Aiji Ako at the Medical Affairs Dept. My duty was importing and exporting and beside it also handled Home Remedies. There was another technician called Hideo Katsuya who did illegal narcotic transactions and also made the annual opium report. In other words, we, Dr. Ako, Mr. Katsuya and I, worked by helping one another.
2. In May 1928 since Mr. Katsuya was transferred to the country, I succeeded him, and a new technician, Mr. Shigeo Morotomi, succeeded me. (He died on September 1934) The Chief was still Dr. Ako, and no changes took place till 1934. Furthermore in the spring of 1927 Mr. Yuichi Kameyama (former Vice Welfare Minister) from Yamaguchi-ken came as the administrative manager of the Health Bureau. Mr. Matsuo was at that time posted at Health Promoting Section of the Health Bureau; and on taking Mr. Katsuya's place and working on beverages and comestibles, I naturally received orders from Dr. Matsuo.
3. I do not remember this clear enough, but I think it was according to the execution of the Second Opium Treaty that the narcotic drugs control rules were to be made in about 1927, and as Mr. Odachi, the section chief, was out to attend the conference of League of Nations, Kameyama, Matsuo and Ako worked on the control rules as the main characters, and I and Morotomi assisted them. The chief of the Bureau at that time was Mr. Tomoji Akagi (still living now, but the residence unknown) after Mr. Yamada. Since that time on, the reports concerning the opium narcotic drugs were decided to be submitted and we were studying the forms sent by the League of Nations.
4. I remember that the first report was sent out about 1930. To make this report, according to the instructions of Mr. Ako, I and Morotomi brought materials together. As it was the first attempt, the work was more or less an experiment. Of course as it was a report from the Japanese Government, what principles should be carried on to submit this report was discussed by the Chief of the Bureau and the section chief of that time, Mr. Kameyama, Mr. Matsuo, etc. And I remember I was present at the discussion. But we left all the responsibility of the actual figures to Dr. Ako as he was the most experienced and we acted according to his directions.
5. About 1930 the League of Nations ordered the production of heroin reduced as it was harmful and notified our country to reduce

accordingly. Mr. Ako was saying we ought to be very careful about the reports hereafter.

Then the time to report came. The chief of the Bureau was Mr. Tatsujiro Oshima (died in 1933) and the chief of the Medical Section was Mr. Atsuki Shiramatsu (died about 1935).

In making the report, considering the point just mentioned, we (Ako, myself, Morotomi and others of the unit (in charge of figures) gathered for discussion. We were told that the production of heroin at that time should not be reported, (I do not remember the exact figure of the time), as we had shown cooperation toward the opium narcotic counter-measure, that we ought to show we were trying to reduce the production and ought to make up some proper figure by Mr. Ako. I and Morotomi asked him what the standard should be, and he said it was better to cut it down to a definite level at once than to do it gradually. It was very difficult to decide the figure.

6. Mr. Ako suggested that as morphine was not restricted and the methods of the reporting of morphine was so indefinite those days that they required a different method of calculating every year; for instance, requiring to include the amount of opium for medical use or requiring to have the amount of opium converted into the figures of heroin and codein, or sometimes requiring to include crude morphine. It could be reported as morphine in general after subtracting 200 kg. which was the adequate total for heroin to be reported as being produced. We said, there was too big a difference between the figures and it was difficult (the reporting figure and the real production figure) but Mr. Ako said that the harm of heroin was so widely recognized and we ought to concentrate to reduce the production down to 200 kg. in limited years. And we could not do nothing but to make out figures along that level. We do not know whether Mr. Ako reported all this process of deciding the figure to the chief of the bureau or the chief of the section of the time. But it is true that such a technical matter as calculating and dealing with figures was entirely left in the technician's hand as I said before, and I do not know whether he talked about the figures with Mr. Kameyama or Mr. Matsuo.

7. When we made the reports of the succeeding years, we maintained 200 kg. of heroin and in fact Mr. Ako and I did all we could to reduce the production to that level.

8. After Morotomi's death, Takeshi Toyoda (now working at pharmaceutical section of the Bureau of Welfare) took his place from September 1934 to June 1939, and after that, Yoshida, Taro (lately repatriated from the south, still living) did the work until 1942, when he left for the South. I think the reports were not presented to the League of Nations after about 1938 because of the China Incident and the War.

I became a regular technician in December 1939, and I was replaced to work on export and import business of drugs in general for four years

until 1942, when Mr. Ako became the chief of the pharmaceutical section. During those four years I had no direct contact with the opium and narcotic business which was carried on by Mr. Ako and Mr. Yoshida. My contact with it was such that in case inquired by them I gave information I happened to have. The chief of the Bureau at that time was Mr. Nobuo Hayashi (still living, residence unknown) the chief of the supply section was Mr. Miyata, Tameeki (former governor of Iwate prefecture, still living in Morioka).

9. Furthermore with the request of the Manchurian government in the early part of 1932 we permitted the three companies of Dai Nippon, Sankyo and Hoshi to manufacture Morphine Hydrochloride and Heroin Hydrochloride for a period of about three years in order to cooperate with narcotic monopoly of Manchuria. In this occasion the Japanese Government merely granted permission to manufacture, and as for the raw material, crude morphine was brought from Formosa by the Manchurian government and was made into finished product. The Manchurian government and the various companies made direct contract as to the delivery and price. These figures are not included in our production list because it was not to supply our country and also because the raw material was supplied by the Manchurian Government. When this permission was to be granted I was told by Mr. Ako to make the official papers granting the permission. Furthermore after this was settled I recollect that the Chief of the Section, Mr. Shiramatsu or Mr. Ako, gathered the people from the three companies and in my presence and Morotomi talked to them. Needless to say before these things were settled I feel that they conferred with the Chief of the Bureau, Chief of the Section and Mr. Ako, but I am not sure. As I have previously stated I was at that time merely an assistant to Mr. Ako and was in the same position as Mr. Tadashi Saito, who is at present working with me, so I didn't know the detailed situation until I received orders.

10. Furthermore, transaction (import and export) report concerning Manchuria was not reported to the League because Manchuria was not recognized by the League. Furthermore after withdrawal from the League because our country's policy was to cooperate humanly in matters concerning white slavery, opium and narcotics, we did submit report to the League, however we had no inquiry from the League on this matter. In conclusion opium and narcotic were formerly under the jurisdiction of the medical department, Health Bureau of the Home Ministry. However, in January of 1938, with the establishment of Welfare Ministry the Medical Department of Health Bureau was transferred to the Welfare Ministry. Again in April of 1939, the Material Section was transferred to it. In November of 1942 with the establishment of Pharmaceutical Section, Material Section was inactivated and to this day the Pharmaceutical Section has been functioning.

I feel I have stated every thing that I know so far, however in July of 1940 with the destruction of the Welfare Ministry by fire most of the records were burned and also since I have lost my diary in the air raid

on Yokohama on 29 May 1945 I may not have recollected everything. I would appreciate it a lot if you will forgive me on this matter.

Mr. Aiji Aiko resigned from the Welfare Ministry in 1944 and became the principal of Meiji Special Pharmaceutical College and died on September 6, 1946.

Other people that were connected with Opium and Narcotics.

Mr. Shunichi Ikawa became a member of the Medical Department of Health Bureau on July 1935 as a technician from the Pharmaceutical Department of Tokyo Imperial University, and on April of 1946 resigned his position and is believed to be working at a company in Niigata prefecture.

Mr. Ikawa in 1939 held another position as a member of the planning board and beside going on official business to Manchuria and Mongolia to cope with the East Asia Opium situation, in 1937 attended the Opium convention in Geneva.

Furthermore after Mr. Yoshida moved to the south Pacific, technician Toyoda, Atsumu, handled this work between 1942 to April of 1945. (Toyoda became an engineer and at present is working at the Home Remedies Section).

Mr. Takashi Saito is the successor of Mr. Toyoda.

/s/ Yoshisuke Yasumi  
Welfare Ministry  
Sanitary Bureau  
Administrative Section

Translated by - T/4 Satoru Kudaishi  
Miss Toshiko Yonemura

Translation Checked by -  
2nd Lt. T. Hatakeyama  
Chief, Interp. & Trans.

Date, 13 September 1946

Witnessed,

*W. L. Speer*  
W. L. Speer,  
Narcotic Control Officer,  
pub. Health & Welfare Section.

*J. M. Bransky*  
J. M. Bransky, *by wife*  
Narcotic Investigator.

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I . . . . . I may not have recollected everything. I would appreciate it a lot if you will forgive me on this matter.

Mr. Ajiro resigned from the Welfare Ministry in 1944 and became the principal of Keiji Special Pharmaceutical College and died on September 6, 1946.

Other people that were connected with Opium and Narcotics.

Mr. Shunichi Iwano became a member of the Medical Department of Health Bureau on July 1935 as a technician from the Pharmaceutical Department of Tokyo Imperial University, and on April of 1944 resigned his position and is believed to be working at a company in Nagata prefecture.

Mr. Iwano in 1939 held another position as a member of the planning board and beside going on official business to Manchuria and Mongolia to cope with the East Asia Opium situation, in 1937 attended the Opium convention in Geneva.

Furthermore after Mr. Yoshida moved to the south Pacific, technician Toyoda, Atsumu, handled this work between 1942 to April of 1945. (Toyoda became an engineer and at present is working at the home Remedies section).

Mr. Takashi Saito is the successor of Mr. Toyoda.

Administrative Section  
Sanitary Bureau  
Welfare Ministry  
/s/ Yasuhide Iwano

Translated by - T. A. Saito, Kashiwa  
Miss Yoshiko Yonemura

Translation checked by -  
Sud Lt. T. Hatakeyama  
Chief, Intern. Affairs

Date: 13 September 1946

Witnessed:

Mr. J. Saito  
Narcotic Control Officer,  
Narcotic Control Section.

Mr. M. Iwano  
Narcotic Investigator.

# Investigation Shows Japan Falsified Narcotic Record

From 1931 to 1939, Japan submitted false records on the manufacture of heroin, a narcotic, to the League of Nations, it was disclosed today.

Actually, production during that eight-year period was far in excess of "planned figures" submitted to the League's Permanent Central Opium Board, narcotic control officers of SCAP's Public Health and Welfare section, said following extensive investigations.

W. L. Speer, narcotic control officer, said Japanese narcotic officials decided a yearly heroin production figure of 200 kilograms would satisfy the League. Accordingly, they drew up reports showing this production. Actual production of heroin in Japan, however, increased until it reached a peak of 1673 kilograms in 1937.

Each year between 1931 and 1939 two sets of figures were prepared, Mr. Speer said.

One set, the "planned figures", was submitted to the League of Nations; the other set, showing actual production was prepared for Japanese government records.

From 1935 to 1939 a total production of 1,033 kilograms was reported to the League, whereas 6,114,137 kilograms were actually produced. This means an excess of 9,105,152,000 doses of non-medical heroin, were produced in Japan.

The present estimated value of this amount of heroin on the illicit traffic market would be approximately \$555,000,000, Mr. Speer added.

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Memo to Files:

1. Additional material on the narcotic phase was not approved for rebuttal.
2. Commitments were made to PH+W to have the attached original statement photostated & returned - but it was never done.

A. A. Bandukky



its discharge program for enlisted men yesterday to permit immediate release from the service of a large proportion of an estimated 300,000 soldiers.

This action affects GI's who are within six months of becoming eligible for discharge and whose services are non essential at their stations. The new regulation also enables GIs to get their discharge if they are able to present evidence in writing that they are enrolled to return to an accredited college or university.

#### Second Budget Measure

This was the second broad loosening within the last few days of the

## NEW DISCHARGE PLAN AFFECTS 85,000 OFFICERS

### Budget Measure Speeds Separating Unessential Non-Volunteer Officers

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (INS)—The Army relaxed its discharge requirements for officers Wednesday in order to keep within its newly curtailed budget by reducing officer personnel strength.

The new officer discharge plan has been drawn up to speed the release of all non-volunteers.

Eighty-five thousand officers out of 170,000 still on active duty were estimated to be affected by the new discharge criteria which permits officers to shorten their previously scheduled length of service.

The change permits the release of all officers including women who will be eligible for separation from the service by June 30 under previous regulations.

The following exceptions however were noted; critical specialists, certain medical department officers, recent officer candidate school graduates and officers with dependents overseas or enroute to theatres abroad.

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## AIRBORNE POSTAL

1. 私は大正十五年四月市務省衛生局医務課の事務助手として入り、当時の衛生局長は山田清次郎氏(現存住所不知)課長は大達基雄氏(元市務大員現在獄犯容疑者)でありました。そして医務課に於て安香<sup>マツ</sup>技師の下で麻薬の事務を取扱ふに任ぜられました。私の仕事は輸出入関係で、其他家庭薬の仕事を持ち、他に一人勝原<sup>マツ</sup>英夫技師が居りまして此の人は麻薬の取引、阿片年報関係の仕事を取扱つて居りました。即ち安香技師と勝原技師と私とで助け合つて仕事をして居つたのであります。

2. 其後昭和三年(1928年)五月から勝原氏は地方へ転出されたので、全氏の仕事を私に引継ぎ、私の仕事は少しも事務助手として入つてきた諸君、大達基雄氏(昭和九年九月1934年 Sept 死亡)のやるとはなりました。4-7はせは安香技師でありました。此の頃昭和九年迄は、山口縣に居りました。尚、昭和二年の春(1927年)頃、衛生局保健課に居りましたので、勝原技師の後で私に食物関係の仕事をやつた関係から、全技師の指導を受けたりして居りました。

3. はつたり管に居りません。かゝる阿片年報の実施に伴つて、昭和二年頃から採取規則を作るに任ぜられ、当時大達課長は麻薬へ出張して居つたので、(亀山)松屋<sup>マツ</sup>安香氏を中心として、私や諸君が手付して居りました。局長は山田氏に任ぜられ、本朝<sup>マツ</sup>朝恒氏(現存住所不知)でありました。又其の頃から阿片年報の調査報告を提出するに任ぜられ、麻薬から送つた麻薬の何の研究して居りました。

4. 確か最初の報告は昭和五年(1930年頃)出したと記憶して居ります。此の報告については安香技師の指導に依り、私や諸君が各種の資料を保持して作成したものであります。如何分は、始めのころは、一応の試みの程度を過ぎたので、勿論日本政府の報告でありました。此の報告の提出については、当時の局長、課長、亀山氏、松屋技師、<sup>マツ</sup>安香氏が集つて方針を定め、<sup>マツ</sup>安香氏に其の席に列つたことと記憶して居ります。然し、實際的の調査については、<sup>マツ</sup>安香氏のある安香技師の一切を任せられたので、私は全技師の指導を受けたりして居りました。

25 又昭和五年(1930年)頃と思へますが、国際聯盟は世界のヘロインの害の多いニモ指摺に製造数量を減らすを求め  
声明及び其の拜同の號として其の数量を減らせと云つた事尤由で今後報告に付ては考へなければならぬと安香技師が  
云はれたのであります。

之に愈々報告の時が参りました。其頃の半生局長は大島辰次郎氏(昭和八年1933年頃死亡) 医務課長は白松篤樹(昭  
和十年1935年頃死亡)で居りました。

報告の作成に當つては前述の点も取りまゝで安香氏私、諸君其他集計係が相集つて協力を致しました。其際其の  
当時のヘロインの製造量(はつてり記述に居りませんか)を其の所屬へ出せよとは従事し阿片産業対策の協力に於て  
我々には出せぬ又或して生産をへらしたと云ふ事は出来ぬから適当な数字を作らねばならぬと云はれました。  
(安香技師)私と諸君は其の程度をどの位に下らねばいかと云つたが、唯々の減らすよりは一度の一定の  
数字を落せと云はれましたが、此の数字を決定する事は不可能でした。

6 之に色々考へましたが、長策か否かの別なく安香技師から幸ひもれぬ方は判限は受け居らぬし又当時の雑誌  
はもれぬに付ては毎年其の算出方法がつかつて居つた。例へば常用阿片の数字も加へたとかヘロイン、コカインの轉換  
率なども加へて出せるとか時には製成もれぬの数字も加へたとか一定に居らぬかつたので、全体的な生産を  
目標としてヘロイン200kgとし其他もれぬと云ふものも加へたとか云つて居りました。我々は余りな数字がつか  
ぬので、それでは行かぬと云つたのであります。今技師は勿論非常に困つたから、ヘロインの常数は一般  
にもおし知れ渡つて居るの故から、今後一定年の間に我々の場から其の生産を落しに行くと云ふ  
ふ存心苦味のことも云はれました。我々も止得ず、この線に沿つて数字を作務に行つた次第であ  
りました。此の数字の決定に付て安香技師が当時の局長、課長等に報告されたかとかは我々は知  
りません。但し数字の算出技術的問題は前にも云つた通り、全技師が一任され居つたのは事實の  
通りで、数字の算出に亀山氏、松尾氏と相談されたかとかは知りません。

7. 其後の報告の際にはヘロイン200kgは之を保持に行つたと其の實際生産を減らすことには付ては安香  
技師も我々の努めを参りましたが、併々云つた問題が有りませんでした。

8. 其後諸君の死後は豊田氏(現存 平生局長事務課勤務)昭和九年(1934年)9月より十四年(1939年)6月頃迄  
 其れ以後は吉岡石彦(現存 南方局最近帰還兵)氏昭和十七年(1942年)頃迄南方行まで此の仕事に  
 携りたが、其の事変、戦争の爲 郵局報告は1938年頃から後は提出して居ると思ひます。  
 尚私は昭和十四年(1939年)十一月技師とある一冊医薬品の輸出入の仕事にかゝつて昭和十七年(1942年)  
 迄香港技師の事務課長に就任される直前の四年間に、阿片、皮革の事務には直接関係なく、香港技師吉岡  
 技師が之に對し私は何か知らぬことを話して居りました。  
 當時の平生局長は林信天氏(現存 住所不知) 資材課長は宮内爲益氏(元岩手県知事 目下盛岡に在る由)  
 1941年迄。

9. 尚昭和七年(1932年)の始め頃 漢口國の麻草等類が協力を爲す所が三年位の間毎年塩酸を以て、塩酸の  
 を全國の依頼で大坂、三島、星の三社に作らせられたが、其の實際は日本政府は製造の許可を以て、各種は  
 各種の組織を以て漢口國の手で持つたことを認め、其の製造時期、価格等は一切全國の各会社を通じて  
 契約したに依り、これを此の組織は元來我國の使用するものでも、其の許可を漢口國の供給に依り、  
 我國の製造量の中からは入居しません。この許可を以て、香港技師から今迄の許可を以て、許可を以て  
 集を作り出した。又これに依り、三島社の人等、當時の課長であった白根氏が香港技師から許可を以て  
 した、其の實際私や諸君も全席に在り、此の組織に居ました。勿論この許可を以て、進み局長、課長、香港技師  
 等と相談は、思ひます、我には知りません。  
 何分當時の私は前社長に在り、香港技師の助手に在り、現在の私と一緒に仕事をして居る南藤、  
 の許可を以て、許可を以て、詳細な事情は命令される迄は知り居ません。

10. 尚漢口國の對する輸出入の報告は、合同の組織に承認され、居らぬので、之を郵局宛の報告はせられた。  
 又郵局既後は、婦女子賣買の防弊に基き、かの問題もやはり人道的にも協力せよとの團の方針で報告は、  
 携りたが、之に對しは郵局からは何れの機関等はありません、一方の許可を以て、許可を以て。

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4 県の所管業務の事務は元は衛生局衛生局業務課の所管に列せられた。昭和十三年(1938年)一月厚生省の設立と共に衛生局業務課は厚生省に移り更に昭和十四年(1939年)四月衛生局の資料課の設立と共に全課が移り、昭和十七年(1942年)十一月業務課の設置と共に資料課は厚生省の全課が移り今日に至るまで列せられた。

以上私の知る限りを述べた。以上述べた通り昭和十五年(1940年)七月厚生省の焼失に依りてこの資料は失われ、私自身も昭和十五年(1945年)五月大坂横濱に於ける空襲に依り私自身の日記等一切も焼失した。以上述べた通り或は記憶せぬ処も有ると思ふ。其の要点は何分は参考を致す。

の安部慶二氏は昭和十九年末(1944年)厚生省をやりて明治大学専門学校校長となり昭和廿一年(1946年)九月七日死去。

其他所管業務の関係者は、

井川俊一氏は昭和十一年(1935年)七月東京帝国大学薬学部に在り、衛生局業務課に入り、昭和廿一年(1946年)四月辭任。自下野野のあり合社に就職せられた。

合氏は昭和十一年頃、東京の企業院の責任として、東京府衛生局の衛生課に赴き、昭和十一年(1935年)に衛生局全課の局長に任ぜられた。

向吉田氏は衛生局衛生局業務課の豊田清太郎氏が昭和十四年(1942年)から昭和十五年(1945年)四月頃まで此の業務を取扱った。(合氏は其後、東京府衛生局衛生課の業務に就いた。)

豊田氏の後任は現在の衛生局長に列せられた。

Witnessed 13 September 1946

Weyland S. Speer  
Narcotic Control Officer

Witnessed 13 September  
Joseph Boyer  
Narcotic Investigator

厚生省衛生局業務課  
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