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## INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

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Doc. No. 2648, 2649, 2650

12 September 1946

## ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACEED DOCCUS AND

Title and Nature: Andidavits on Japanese Army Control and Encouragement of Opium Trace in CHINA, 1936-1941

Date: 1946 Original (x) Copy ( ) Language: English

Has it been translated? Yes (x) No () Has it been photostated? Yes () No (x)

LOCATION OF ORICINAL

Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Major John F. Hummel

PERSONS IMPLICATED: Col. CHO, Isamu; KUSUMOTO, Sanatake; FUJITA, Isamu

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Opium Conventions; KOA-IN (Asia Development Board)

SUMLARY OF RELEVANT POINTS

NOTE: The affidavits listed below were originally listed as IPS Doc. Nos. 9563. 9564 and 9570, and were so reproduced. If they are used, therefore, it should be under the original numbers, so that the copies reproduced (and now in the vault) may be utilized.

Doc. No. 2648 - Affidavit of OFTA, Shizus on operations of Col. KUSUMOTO, and Special Service Section in opium in November 1937. (Marked "9553")

Doc. No. 2649 - Affidavit of FUJITA, Isamu, on transaction in 200,000 pounds of Persian opium ordered by Col. KUSUMOTO, and procured from IITSUI and Company. (Larked "9504")

Doc. Nos. 2648, 2649, 2650 Page 1 Doc. Nos. 2648, 2649, 2650 - Page 2 - SULLARY Cont'd

Doc. No. 2650 - Afridavit of SATOMI, Hajime, alias Lee Ming, on final stages in selling the 200,000 pounds of Persian Opium. Money kept in personal fund, profits went to Special Service Section, under direction of Lt. Col. MUSULICTO. Later profits funneled through all-IN and MUSULICTO. Later (Harked "9570")

一天大人是大事他上对一

道拉声曲

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此的諸問数を取扱いにありまりに

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に入れられてまました。

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Fo. 而心興亜院の支部 が設立さ n その職教 15

支那の占領地域に於ける日本政府 9 政治的 經濟的文化的事

柄を取扱うことによりますた。

楠本中佐 は 郵班院上海支部の副支部長になり F.

興一班院の經濟部は 阿片と麻醉 朝を擔當 之產 1=0

郵 一院は阿片の取 扱いと 族 政府 引渡す 4 キ f=,

維 新政府由内政部 戒烟 總面さつ

阿片 うか配のため 1= 宏濟善産少 組 織され 100

上火水は商業会社でどの株主は八 つの大きな阿片るであり

私は前烟總司長朱曜から安齊善堂。副董事長の椅子に私は前烟總司長朱曜から安齊善堂。副董事長の椅子に

つくかうと依頼されました 宏清善量の夢事長は居り ませんで

宏齊善量の契約及び諸 規定は維新政府との協議

の後興悪院により起華されま 要班院,承認

一一事長の椅子につく事も可受ける事が出来する

州烟總看比宏濟善星上對心 阿片 分配の特別 門田之出

特務部がそれまむ上持る居上末 販賣の阿片 は 彼等の手

で興匪門トラフされ轉野院は更 · 一种煙總局上引渡

F. 一九三九年 の末項上は玄齊差壁は蒙古阿片 とも 販賣

致 七里り 蒙古阿片は蒙古から 鉄道、発行機

ない 船舶二十 り運ばれす

華航空林式会社所有母力所用 が飛行 横上よ 運は

北井 É, この最もからの両月はベルシヤ 阿片とは別途に取扱はれ

まート

東京にある興亜院本部は全支部 り好要とする两片の要求

と蒙古政府上通知一ま一七。 蒙古政府は两片と北支の中央分配地

北京中南支了中央分配地上海上向け 横荷致 F,

阿片世言一西中央分配地上少二九万西地域内上於少多名都市

何を横荷されました。

蒙古から阿片が到着すると政府の倉庫 載也られま

宏瀬善童は祇烟總看から倉庫 阿片特出しの許可と

受けました。宏府善産はそれからこう 阿片之弊我烟鄉局上日

り設けられ下檢查所下拼を行きす てんこで阿片は包装

か数せられ 税金りスタラが押 せれま 宏府差量り

青年两片,值段は蒙古政府上支持 六八き阿片の随我一運慎及心

保險料 戒煙總局上よるきめられた 成形及以税 为九上世濟善

虚の手取とはるハルーセント以下の手数料を加へ下植牧で賣られま

郵運院#蒙古政府上支排了了道框次是上、重要院了方針は

蒙古政府の利得を能力かかり ノ大きつ 4 るにもにあり

宏齊差量がペルンや阿片で儲けた利益は約二十万ドルトも上り

たかられは特勢部のある間は特勢部 ドイれがなくなってから

朝軍院上支押はれま 阿州分配の方針 は南京政府及び

動田院による決定をれま ZX の方針は 一蒙古政府

大一朝寺政府,裁入の上上立てら れて居り 阿片。供給

は到底需要と満ち一般といる居り ませんで

實幣中所 阿月使用は金種極的に 一年上されて居なかったのであります

我想題有·宏齊華堂·密爾 監視隊之組織 ま ×9月的

甘非合法的阿片の密輸又は喫煙 好中することにあり

一九四三年の末にかけて降生達中より教育のある階級の者達による阿

反對了示威運動が幾度が行はれま 私は一九七日野江時

るにより機會と考へ南事政府なる趣地院の許可を得て辞職

したまかります

安齊華屋の費フト 四片の墨は一九四年 一最高一達一

我賣了一两片の星中全体でリノラであるか正確には記憶致

あまえが、本人心を一両月四十五 蒙古阿片一千万两程であっ

世と思います 阿片吸飲者の数ドワンとの正確な統計は一度も少

くこれを事がありませんでした。

宏游善量はヘロイン又はモルレネの製造及至販賣には平 ーをフナオ

九

せんでし しかし私は大連及び天津から相当の星のヘロインが上海に客論入され

世信します。 それは阿片を買って吸みだけ 金のない者達による用かられま

Harine Satom

一九四六年

在一署名せる将校の目前上於七七里見左 南により 極一個也多

かつ署名せられたり

Park Stanuel

## 証 明書

拉三大大路上一里在港上,里我 その極言の性質と目的と比該宣悟者により充分理解せら 私上原英男子选過一日英西語上通じ 那里見 事品 真実上正確上翻譯之相

上京英典地

Doc 2650

ARAKI, SADAO, et al.

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al. )

- AGAINST - 

A F F I D A V I T.

I, SATOMI, Hajime, alias LEE MING, do swear on my conscience that the following is true:

In September or October of 1937, I went to Shanghai as a newspaper man. I had previously been in Tientsin.

Lt. Colonel Sanatake KUSUNOTO asked me in January or February 1938 if I would sell a large amount of opium for the Tokumu Bu. He told me this opium was en route from Persia. The Tokumu Bu was part of the staff of the Commander of the Japanese Military Forces in China. Its function was to handle the political, economic and cultural problems in the zones occupied by the Japanese Military Forces. This lot of opium arrived in Shanghai in the spring of 1938. It was stored in the military warehouses on the wharves used by the military forces. Both the wharves and the storehouses were under military guard. Persian opium comes in a chest of 160 pounds per chest or 1920 liang per chest.

When the opium arrived from Persia, I began selling it in small lots to the Chinese opium merchants. When I received an order from a merchant for opium, I would send a subordinate to the Tokumu Bu who would issue an order to the warehouse to release so much opium to my subordinate. The latter would remove the opium from the warehouse and deliver it to the merchant, the time and place having previously been decided upon. Payment was made by the merchant at the time of delivery of the opium. The money which I received from the sale of this opium was deposited in the Bank of Taiwan in my own account. Once or twice a month I made a report to Lt. Colonel KUSUMOTO. The price at which I sold the opium was determined in a conference between the staff of Tokumu Bu and me. I informed them what the market price was at that time and indicated to them the price at which I would sell the opium. This procedure the Tokumu Bu approved. At the direction of the Tokumu Bu, I paid from the money accumulated in my account the original cost price to the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, and after deducting my own expenses paid the balance of the money to the Tokumu Bu. From the time of the arrival of this shipment of opium from Persia until the formation of the Restoration Government in March 1939, I sold the opium to the Chinese opium merchants and paid over the proceeds in the manner outlined above.

With the establishment of the Restoration Government, the office of the Tokumu Bu in Shanghai was dissolved, but there was established a branch office of the Ko-A-In, whose function was to handle the political, economic and cultural matters of the Japanese Government in the occupied areas of China. Lt. Colonel KUSUMOTO became Vice-Chief of the Ko-A-In Branch at

Shanghai. The Economic Section of the Ko-A-In was in charge of opium and narcotics. The Ko-A-In decided to turn over the handling of opium to the Restoration Government. The latter organized a General Opium Amelioration Bureau under the Home Ministry. For the distribution of opium itself, there was organized the Hung Chi Shan Tang(宏 济 美堂) which was a commercial company whose shareholders were eight large opium hongs. Mr. CHU, the Head of the Opium Amelioration Bureau, requested that I take the post of Vice-President of the Hung Chi Shan Tang. There was no Ektolethan. The charter and regulations of the Hung Chi Shan Tang were written by the Ko-A-In after discussions with the Restoration Government. I was able to accept this position as Vice-President because of the approval of the Ko-A-In. The Opium Amelioration Bureau issued a special permit to Hung Chi Shan Tang for the distribution of opium. The unsold opium which the Tokumu Bu had had was turned over by them to the Ko-A-In, who in turn gave it to the Opium Amelioration Bureau. Towards the end of 1939 the Hung Chi Shan Tang also sold Mongolian opium. This latter opium was brought in from Mongolia by rail, plane and boat. Most of it, however, came by planes owned and operated by the China Aviation Company (本文献之文献)
This Mongolian opium was handled differently than the Persian opium.

The main office of the Ko-A-In in Tokyo informed the Mongolian Government of the requirements of opium needed by the various branch offices of the Ko-A-In. The Mongolian Government shipped the opium to Peiping, which was the central distribution point for North China, and to Shanghai, which was the central distribution point for Central and Southern China. From each of these two central distribution points, the opium was shipped to other cities within each of these areas. When the opium arrived from Mongolia, it was stored in Government godowns. The Hung Chi Shan Tang received a permit from the Opium Amelioration Bureau to remove the opium from the godowns. The Hung Chi Shan Tang then took this opium to inspection offices created by the Opium Amelioration Bureau, where it was packaged, sorted and tax stamps placed thereon. The Hung Chi Shan Tang sold the Mongolian opium at a price representing the cost of the opium to the Mongolian Government, plus transportation and insurance charges, plus the duties and taxes determined by the Opium Amerlioration Bureau, plus a commission of not exceeding 8% for the Hung Chi Shan Tang. The Ko-A-In determined the cost price paid to the Mongolian Government. The policy of the Ko-A-In was to make the profit for the Mongolian Government as great as possible. The profit made by the Hung-Chi-Shan-Tang on the Persian opium totalled about \$20,000,000, which was paid to the Tokumu Bu when it was in existence, and later to the Ko-A-In. The policies of opium distribution were determined by the Nanking Government and the Ko-A-In. The policy was based on (1) revenue for the Mongolian Government, and (2) the Nanking Government. The demand for opium was always greater than the supply. In a practical sense there was no positive suppression of the use of opium.

Both the Opium Amelioration Bureau and the Hung Chi Shan Tang organized a Preventive Service Corps. Its purpose was to prevent smuggling and smoking of illegal opium.

Towards the end of 1943 there were many anti-opium demonstrations put on by students and the more educated class of people. This gave me an opportunity to resign, and with the permission of the Nanking Government and the Ko-A-In, I did resign.

The peak of opium sold by the Hung Chi Shan Tang occurred in 1941. Altogether, while I do not recall exactly how much opium I did sell, I estimate that it was about 4,000 chests of Persian opium and about 10,000,000 liang of Mongolian opium. At no time were there any statistics on the number of opium users.

The Hung Chi Shan Tang never engaged in the manufacture or distribution of heroin or morphine. However, I do believe that a considerable amount of heroin was smuggled into Shanghai from Darien and Tientsin. It was used by the people who did not have sufficient money to purchase opium for smoking.

SATOMI, Hajime

Sworn to and subscribed by the above-named SATOMI, Hajime before the undersigned officer at Tokyo, Japan, this 18 day of June, 1946.

CERTIFICATE.

. HEREBY CERTIFY That I am fully conversant with the Japanese and English languages, and that I, this day, read the foregoing Affidavit to the abovenamed SATOMI, Hajime in Japanese, and in so doing, truly and correctly translated the contents thereof from English into Japanese; and that said SATOMI, Hajime stated to me that the contents of said Affidavit were the truth, and that he was willing to sign said Affidavit under oath; and that said SATOMI, Hajime was duly sworn in my presence and signed said Affidavit under oath in my presence; and that all proceedings incidental to the administration of said oath and the signing of said Affidavit were truly and correctly translated from Japanese into English and English into Japanese and fully understood and comprehended by said Affiant.

Dated this M day of Mue, 1946, at Tokyo, Japan.

Cecil . H. llychans