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Excerpt from -  
OPIUM POLICY IN JAPAN by Sagataro Kaku  
Former Civil Governor of Formosa  
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OPIUM POLICY IN FORMOSA

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The memorandum submitted by the Director Goto of the Central Sanitary Bureau was carefully considered and finally the Central Government adopted the plan embodied in his policy of progressive suppression with a view to absolute prohibition. This is a history in short of the opium policy in Formosa.

As soon as the policy of progressive suppression with a view to absolute prohibition was adopted, the Government appointed Director Goto, as adviser to the Formosan Government, to execute the plan for establishing plant for the manufacturing of prepared opium. At the same time the Government promulgated opium laws and regulations which came into effect on April 1, 1897. Every department of the administration in Formosa at that time was in process of formation. There was unrest among the population and the rebels had not been subdued, so that it was no mean task for administration to number the opium addicts and it took over 3 years to cover the large portion of the Island excluding the part which was held by the rebels. It was in September 1900 that the first enumeration was completed, and 169,064 addicts were found. After the rebels had been subdued completely the remainder of the island was covered in 1904 and 1905, and 30,543 more addicts were found. Later, in the year 1908, when a regular census of the population was taken, 15,869 more addicts were found. Permits to smoke opium were issued to the addicts after each enumeration and the total number of the permits issued, including the last enumeration in 1908, was 215,473. No license has been issued since 1903 for the Formosans. As the result of the rigid control of the education of the public to realize the danger of opium smoking and of the general improvement in social life, the object of suppression has been attained and the number of addicts has been gradually decreased. After 25 years experience the number of addicts had been reduced to 40,165 at the end of Year 1923.

Thus the original policy of the suppression of opium smoking in Formosa has been faithfully carried out by successive administrators and the result was as had been expected. At the same time public health in Formosa has made remarkable progress, which all will admit who know the island.

I believe that the experience of the opium policy in Formosa is of the first importance for the solution of the opium question in the Far East.

辯護圖書類 才四〇二一D一ニ号  
前台湾总督府政務長官  
加賀來サカタロウ 撰述

「日本ニ於ケル阿片政策」ヨリ抜粋  
於壽府、一九三〇年十月、

(於壽府、アムスト・クニツヒ印刷)

二十三頁

### 台湾ニ於ケル阿片政策

中央政府後藤衛生局長提出ノ具申書ハ慎重ニ  
検討サレ、漸進的抑圧言リ<sup>終局的ニハ</sup>完全ニ禁止ヲ期  
サントスル其ノ具申の方策ハ、遂ニ中央政府トリアレル  
所トナリタ。以下ハ台湾ニ於ケル阿片政策史ノ  
概要ヲ示ス。

「漸進的抑圧即完全禁止政策」採用サレシヤ  
政府ノ後藤局長ヲ台湾總督府顧問ニ任シ  
加工阿片製造工場設立計畫ヲ實施サセシム  
トナリタ。今時ニ政府ハ阿片法及同附屬規  
定ヲ公布シ、一八九七年四月一ヨリ施行スルコ  
トトシタ。當時台湾ノ行政各部門ハ未整  
ニテ組織サレワアル所ニアリシ。人心ハ動搖シ  
叛乱ハ未ダニ鎮定ヲ見ルニ至ラズ。總督府ニ  
於テ、阿片常習吸飲者數ヲ算定スルハ決シテ

*K. Hattori*

容易ノ輩ヲハナカフ。從テ、叛徒占據

地域ヲ除キ、本島、大部分ニ亘リ、調

査スルニ便ニ三年以上ヲ要シタリ、ナク、才

算定ノ完了シタリ、一九〇〇年九月ノコト

アリ、此ノ結果常習吸飲者一六九、〇六名

ノ判明シタリ。叛乱ノ完全鎮圧後、本島

ノ残部ノ調査ハ一九〇四年及一九〇五年

ヨリ完成シ、更ニ常習者三〇、五四三名

ノ判明スルニ至リタリ。更ニ一九〇八年ニ定期人

口調査ノ行ハレタリ、一五、八六九名常習

吸飲者ヲ追加スルニ至リタリ。阿片吸飲許可

證ハ常習者數調査毎ニ発行サレ、一九〇八

年ノ最後<sup>人口</sup>調査ヲ合シ、発行許可證ノ總

數ハ二五、四七六ニ達シタリ。本島人ニ對シテハ

一九〇八年以後ニ許可證ハ発行サレナク、

一般ニテハ阿片吸飲ノ尙ラズ危險及ニ社

會生活ニ能ケル全般ニ改善ヲ認識セリ

ト、教育ヲ施ス<sup>ト</sup>ヨリ嚴重ナル統制ヲ

加ヘタル結果、阿片禁圧ノ目的ハ達成

サレ、常習吸飲者數ハ漸減、一途ヲ

辿リテ來タリ。二十五年間ノ經驗ノ結果、

一九三三年末ニ、常習吸飲者數ハ四〇、一六五  
名ニ減ジタノコト也。

斯クシテ、台湾ニ於ケル阿片吸飲

柳圧オ一次政策ハ、相繼ケ司政

担当者ヨリ中心實ニ実施サレ、予期

ノ如キ結果ヲ得ルニ至リタコト也。

同時ニ、台湾ニ於ケル公衆衛生ハ、

顯著ト進歩ヲ示シ、本島ヲ知ル

ルハ均ク右事實ヲ認ムルコト也。

新ハ台湾ニ於ケル阿片政策ノ経験

ヨリト東ニ於ケル阿片問題解決

ニトリ極大ニ重要ナルト信スル。