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DEF. Doc. No. 637 A-I (inclusive)

Exhibit No. Rejected
R 20360

D O C U M E N T S

1. Subject: Excerpt From "The Manchukuo Year Book"
Showing National Development.
2. Date: 1942
3. Certificate of Origin or Authentication: Necessary No. Served
4. Correct Translation: Applicable No.
5. If not processed in entirety--
Additional excerpts requested No
Filed under Rule 6B (1) Revised Yes
6. Comment as to Admissibility, etc: Yes
7. Comment as to Rebuttal: No.
8. Summary:

Excerpt A Control of Opium in Manchuria
1932

First Opium law passed in 1932 giving government monopoly in control of opium as step toward eradicating evil of opium smoking.
Apparently admissable.

Excerpt B Stabilization of Manchukuo Currency.
1934-1935

Because of fluctuation in price of silver in American and British markets in 1934-5 the Central Bank of Manchukuo limited the rise of the yuan in currency to one-half of that of silver, then in 1935 divorced it from silver altogether. This stabilized both currency and commodities, and in September the yuan reached a parity with the Japanese yen.
Apparently admissable.

Excerpt C Improvement of Judicial System
1934-1938

Manchukuo Department of Justice created Law School in 1934 to train judicial officers. This became Law College in 1939, being a new training institute for judicial and penal officers.
To improve quality of appointments the Judicial Examination Ordinance

It is interesting to note that for
5 years after 1932 the ^{number of} teachers in the
schools were less than in 1932.

was issued in 1936. This was superseded by Civil Service Ordinance In 1938, applicable to all government officials in general.

Relevancy doubtful, but not objectionable.

Excerpt D. Agriculture and Livestock Development.
1 January 1937.

As part of 5-year plan the Department of Industry announced a comprehensive program of enlargement of farm acreage and improvement of products through organization of farmers guilds and use of better seeds. also plans to import sheep from America and Australia.

Admissible as to economic exploitation.

Excerpt E. Curtailment of Poppy Growing
1937-8

Poppy growing in largest producing province of Jehol and other areas is reduced considerably in 1938 from 1937 yield as shown by Table 20.

Apparently admissible on opium phase.

Excerpt F. Primary Education
1940

Table 1, showing annual increases in primary schools, teachers and pupils from 1932 to 1940.

Apparently admissible to show general development. *This does not show who educated the children - It neither proves nor disproves the independence of Manchukuo.*

Excerpt G. Religious Statistics.
1938

Table showing number of temples and churches of all religions, priests and preachers, and followers, in 1938.

Irrelevant and immaterial for reason no comparative figures are given.

Excerpt H. Health and Sanitation.
1936-1940

Health Section of the Department of Civil Affairs was made responsible for matters relating to sanitation and health, to promulgate policy of increasing medical treatment for the masses, prevention of epidemics and diseases, and improvement and increase of sanitary organizations in rural districts. Shows progress made by 1937.

Gives figures on number of physicians, dentists and pharmacists in 1939, and 1940, comparing physicians quantitatively and qualitatively with those of Japan.

Apparently admissible to show general progress.

Excerpt I.

Registration of opium and narcotic addicts almost completed by July 1937, through concentrated efforts of Central Anti-opium Encouragement Committee. Initiates 10-year program for construction of infirmaries and treatment of addicts for years 1938-1947. Discusses opium-smoking in relation to National finance and crime rate, and gives lengthy conclusions as to success of the positive policy of suppressing drug habit. Apparently admissible.