

Translated by
Defense Language Branch

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al

-VS-

ARAKI, Sadao, et al

Exhibit 2399

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

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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

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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

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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 Keio-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

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task was to form a connecting link between the Japanese and foreigners in connection with the measures to be taken following the outbreak of the Incident.

Main works of the committee were to preserve public peace, to put people's mind at rest and to stabilize currency.

The aim of the Committee's works was to restore everything to pre-Incident conditions.

Then, when the Government of Mukden Province was set up in November, 1931, I was cordially invited by that Government to be the Supreme Advisor.

The duty of the Supreme Adviser was almost the same as that of the position I held under the Peace Preservation Committee.

The principal works of the Provincial Government were maintenance of public peace, rearrangement of prefectural governments, repayment of internal and external debts of the former Government of Mukden Province, settlement of accounts for purchased articles, price stabilization of staple food, relief of the poor in the Province etc.

As for the question of the Self-Government Guidance Organization, I had no direct connection with it. But I know that the Organization was presided by Mr. YU Chung-han who was deeply interested in local autonomy; its principal positions were occupied by Manchurian natives; some promising Japanese Youngmen took part in it; and it was vigorously carrying on its main task of promoting selfgovernment in each local prefecture.

I know neither its internal structure nor its actual activities.

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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 prohibition of one sen per day movement, the movement against mah-jong, the movement for wider use of bicycles, the travel 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.

DER DOC NO883

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.

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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 controled.

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

(7.01)

KANAI, Shoji

Request by: Tojo, Hideki

Address: city of Ueda, Nagano Prefecture.

Formerly an official of Manchukuo and
Member Administrative Council.

He will be able to testify to economic
aspects of Manchurian incident and related
aspects.

By TAKAHASHI

①

~~PERSONNEL~~ RECORDS.

Name: KANAI, Shoji

Date of Birth: December 1st, 1886.

Permanent Domicile: No. 4376, Meda Medashi, Nagano Prefecture, Japan.

Present Address: No. 229, 1-chome, Saginomiya, Nakano-ku, Tokyo, Japan.

Date	Records.	office to which he was attached.
<u>Education</u>		
Dec., 1912	Graduated from the Medical Department of the Tokyo Imperial University.	
<u>Employment</u>		
Dec., 1912	Took up a post in the Bacteriology Theater of the Medical Department of the Tokyo Imperial University.	
Mar. 1913	Entered the Infectious Disease Research Institute of Home Ministry.	
May, 1914	Entered the KITAZATO Infectious Disease Research Institute.	
Mar. 1920	Ordered to study abroad and took up study in bacteriology at Lister Research Institute in London University.	

KANAI, Shoji (2)

Jan. 1921	Staff of Health Section of Secretariat of the League of Nations, Geneva.
Apr. 1922	Granted the degree of Doctor of Medicine
Apr. 1923	Returned from abroad and took up post as professor of bacteriology in the Medical Department of Keio University
Apr. 1924	Chief of Sanitary Section of the South Manchurian Railway Co. Ltd.
Aug. 1926	Held an additional post ^{as} Chief of the South Manchurian Sanitary Research Institute
Oct. 1931	Resigned ^{from} South Manchurian Railway Co. and became the Supreme Advisor to the Society for Maintaining Peace in Liaoning Province, Mukden.
1932	Decorated with the Second Order of Merit with Chingyuan-chang
Apr. 29, 1934	Chief of General Affairs Office of the Mukden Province.
Apr. 29, 1934	Decorated with the Fourth Class of the Small Cordon of the Rising Sun Director of the Special Investigation Committee to study System of Local Affairs

Dec. 1935	Chief of General Affairs Office of Pinchiang Province	
July, 1936	Provincial Governor of Antung	
1938	Supreme Advisor to Mongolian Govt.	
Apr. 29, 1940	Decorated with the Second Class of the Double Rays of the Rising Sun	
Dec., 1941	Retired from office by request.	
Aug. 4, 1943	Ordered to be ^{is} a Councillor of Race Research Institute.	Cabinet

Kanai, Shoji, Beng
handled by Maruane
of Australian Division

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DIRECT EXAMINATION OF SHOJI KANAI,
By Mr. Ohara.

19219 * The witness stated that exhibit 2399
19220 contained his testimony. There are no mistakes in
it. The affidavit stated * that the witness was
born in 1886 and lived in Nagano Prefecture as a
doctor of medicine. From 1924 to 1931 he was chief
of the Board of Health and of the Hygiene Laboratory
of the South Manchuria Railway Co. In November, 1931,
he became adviser to the Peace Preservation Committee
of the Liaoning Province, and in December, 1931,
supreme adviser to the Mukden Provincial Government.
19221 * In 1932 he was chief of the General Affairs Bureau
of Mukden Province. In 1933 he was a councillor
in the various departments and chief of the General
Affairs Bureau in Harbin. In 1935 he was governor
of Chientao Province.

Before and after the Mukden Incident, he
was a member of the executive committee of the
Yangtze River Flood Relief Committee of China in
Shanghai, and was engaged in relief of flood sufferers
which then amounted to fifteen million.

19222 On the night of September 18, he learned
from Doctor MORITA of Mukden by phone when he returned
to Dairen to make arrangements with the South
Manchurian Railway concerning flood relief work, of
the outbreak of the incident. The next day he
reported to the head office of the railway on
conditions of flood relief in Shanghai, and then
left for Shanghai on the 21st. He returned to
Shanghai, * and found that the Anti-Japanese atmosphere
had been aggravated by the Incident, and finding it
difficult to continue his work he returned to Dairen
early in October and continued as chief of the
sanitary section of the railway. About October 11
or 12 he was asked by YAMAGUCHI of Mukden to visit
him. In Mukden at that time, railway traffic other
than the Manchurian Railway was suspended and every-
thing was closed, so that there were a large number
of unemployed and vagabonds, amounting to about
70,000 out of the 280,000 within the walled city.

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19223 The witness felt that to relieve these people it was necessary to provide them with employment by restoring economy and communications. He did his best on these lines * and arranged free food for those who had nothing to eat.

On arriving at Mukden he came to the conclusion that the matter could not be settled in a few days, so he asked to resign but this was not accepted. Since he had come to Manchuria he had engaged in relief work for the Chinese in 1924 and in 1925.

19224 * As adviser to the Peace Preservation Committee of Liaoning Province, he was never personally present at committee meetings so as to be involved in actual business. His chief task was as connecting link between Japanese and foreigners in connection with measures to be taken following the incident. * The committee's main work was to preserve public peace and put the people's mind at rest, stabilize currency with the aim of restoring everything to pre-incident conditions.

19225 When the government of Mukden was set up in November, 1931, he was invited to be supreme adviser with the same duties almost as that held by him under the Peace Preservation Committee. The principal work of the provincial government was to maintain public peace and rearrange prefectural governments, repaying debts of the former government, settle accounts for purchases, price stabilization, and relief of the poor.

19226 The witness had no direct connection with the Self-Government Guidance Organization, * but he knew that the organization was presided by Mr. Yu Chung-han, who was deeply interested in local autonomy, that his principal positions were occupied by Manchurians, but some promising Japanese Youngmen took part, and that it was vigorously carrying on its task of promoting self-government. He did not know its internal structure or actual activities.

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As to the Concordia Association, he knew nothing about the events leading to its foundation or details of its actual activities, for he had no direct connection with it. At an early stage he had occasion to advise that the Association should be a group exclusively of civilians to promote concord of the five races.

19227 The Manchurian Young Men's League was a civilian organization formed in 1928 by interested Japanese and Korean young people. Its activities were primarily directed to ethical and social movements among the young people, * such as the movement against mah-jong, the encouragement of land cultivation.

As negotiations grew critical the League started to conduct its own investigation and to publish its findings, because it desired to clarify the real truth and guide young people in making correct judgments.

19228 The statement made by the chief of the board of directors showed it was not a political organization. While he was in the service of the League of Nations, the witness was impressed by the complete unity of Germans, Italians, French and Romans in Switzerland, as well as the international cooperation. He therefore could not see the troubles existing between Japan and Manchuria without feeling the necessity of the principles of self-determination and cooperation among peoples. While he was chief director and adviser * of the Manchurian Young Men's League, he inspired them with these two principles. The members of this League were as many as 5,000, and some were found even among the members of the Concordia Society and the Self-Government Guidance Organization. The League was dissolved voluntarily soon after Manchukuo was founded.

The witness knew nothing about the creation of the new state. However, the members of the civilian party in Manchuria, including YUAN Chin-kai, entertained the idea of securing borderlines and putting people's minds at rest, a counterpart of the idea held by CHIANG Tsuo-lin.

Page

19229 The reason for this was that whenever CHIANG Tsuo-lin sent his army to the Peking districts * to gain control of the central areas, war expenses were always burdens on the local people. With this in mind the people in the three eastern provinces wanted to keep themselves away from political changes in the central areas.

As to establishing Manchukuo, he had nothing to do with the movement, but devoted himself to maintenance of public peace in the Province. He also knew nothing about the movement to create a new state conducted by the North-Eastern Administrative Committee, except what appeared in the newspapers.

19230 While a local official in Manchuria, he discharged the duty of controlling opium in strict conformity with international morality. Detection and control of secret cultivation of opium * in far remote districts was carried out by airplane. Secret smoking, traffic and transportation of opium were rigidly controlled. He felt that the monopoly system was quite suitable to realize a gradual decrease if it be accompanied with thorough administrative control. The result of opium control in Manchuria was that the number of smokers in all ranks remarkably decreased.

19231 * In further Direct Examination, the witness stated that he first heard about the movement for founding a Manchukuan State from Yu Chung-han after the outbreak of the Incident while he was in Mukden. He wished to say that his stay in Geneva was in 1921.

DIRECT EXAMINATION By Mr. OHTA, Counsel for
DOIHARA.

19232 * When asked whether the Special Service organ ever handled opium, the witness stated that he had never heard anything about it while he was adviser, and the same is true with respect to the Kwantung Army.

THERE WAS NO CROSS-EXAMINATION.

PERSONNEL RECORD

Name: KANAI, Shoji
Date of Birth: December 1, 1886
Permanent Domicile: No. 4376, Ueda Uedashi, Nagano Prefecture, Japan.
Present Address: No. 229, 1-chome, Saginomiya, Nakanoku, Tokyo, Japan.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Records</u>	<u>Office to which Attached</u>
	<u>EDUCATION:</u>	
Dec. 1912	Graduated from the Medical Department of the Tokyo Imperial University	
	<u>EMPLOYMENT:</u>	
Dec. 1912	Took up a post in the Bacteriology Theater of the Medical Department of the Tokyo Imperial University.	
March 1913	Entered the Infectious Disease Research Institute of Home Ministry.	
May 1914	Entered the KITAZATO Infectious Disease Research Institute.	
March 1920	Ordered to study abroad and took up study in bacteriology at Lister Research Institute in London University	
Jan. 1921	Staff of Health Section of Secretariat of the League of Nations, Geneva	
April 1922	Granted the degree of Doctor of Medicine	
April 1923	Returned from abroad and took up post as professor of bacteriology in the Medical Department of Keio University	
April 1924	Chief of Sanitary Section of the South Manchurian Railway Company, Ltd.	
August 1926	Held an additional post as Chief of the South Manchurian Sanitary Research Institute	

<u>Date</u>	<u>Records</u>	<u>Office to which Attached</u>
Oct. 1931	Resigned from South Manchurian Railway Co. and became the Supreme Advisor to the Society for Maintaining Peace in Liaoning Province, Mukden	
1932	Decorated with the Second Order of Merit with Chingyuan-chang, Chief of General Affairs Office of Mukden Province.	
Apr. 29, 1934	Decorated with the Fourth Class of the Small Cordon of the Rising Sun. Director of the Special Investigation Committee to study System of Local Affairs.	
Dec. 1935	Chief of General Affairs Office of Pinchiang Province.	
July, 1936	Provincial Governor of Antung.	
1938	Supreme Advisor to Mongolian Government.	
Apr. 29, 1940	Decorated with the Second Class of the Double Rays of the Rising Sun.	
Dec. 1941	Retired from office by request.	
Aug. 4, 1943	Ordered to be a Councillor of the Race Research Institute.	Cabinet

KANAI, Shoji

Request by: Tojo, Hideki

Address: City of Ueda, Nagano Prefecture.

Formerly an official of Manchukuo and member administrative council.

he will be able to testify to economic aspects of Manchurian

Incident and related aspects.

WITNESS PROGRESS REPORT

KANAI, Shoji

Date: 3 APRIL 1947

Completed as to Items Numbers 1, 2, ^{3,4} 7 & 8.

Partially completed as to Items Numbers 6.

Item 9: NONE

Smith N. Crowe Jr.
SMITH N. CROWE, JR.
Assistant Counsel

NAME OF WITNESS: KANAI, Shoji

REQUESTED BY : MINAMI, Jiro

DATE : 3 April 1947

Completed as to Items 1 - 8.

Report and proposed questions already submitted to Mr. Sutton.

Authors

References in News

KANAI

Yonaguchi testified

look up
K. assisted Tsong Shih-i in making
plans for the independence
movement. (cited about 18869)
News

Yonaguchi introduced ~~the~~ Yuan Chen to to

Kanai who was adviser to the
provincial gov't of Manchuria

1882-3

Col Woolworth

KANAI, Shoji--No. 4376, Babacho, Uedashi, Naganoken, Japan
Nationality--Japanese

Facts to be proved--He was the Chief Medical Officer of South Manchurian Railway, and later he became the Chief of the General Affairs Office, Mukden Province, Manchukuo, and as such he will be able to prove the general conditions before the ~~ii~~ Incident and the administration of the new state.

Relevancy--The nature of the Manchuk administration.

*See map no. 1000
1932-1942 were all the vice ministers
of the Manchukuo Japanese?
any Chinese? where?*

PERSONNEL RECORD

Name: KANAI, Shoji
Date of Birth: December 1, 1886
Permanent Domicile: No. 4376, Ueda Uedashi, Nagano Prefecture,
Japan.
Present Address: No. 229, 1-chome, Saginomiya, Nakanoku, Tokyo,
Japan.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Records</u>	<u>Office to which Attached</u>
	<u>EDUCATION:</u>	
Dec. 1912	Graduated from the Medical Department of the Tokyo Imperial University	
	<u>Employment:</u>	
Dec. 1912	Took up a post in the Bacteriology Theater of the Medical Department of the Tokyo Imperial University.	
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May 1914	Entered the KITAZATO Infectious Disease Research Institute.	
March 1920	Ordered to study abroad and took up study in bacteriology at Lister Research Institute in London University	
Jan. 1921	Staff of Health Section of Secretariat of the League of Nations, Geneva	
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April 1923	Returned from abroad and took up post as professor of bacteriology in the Medical Department of Keio University	
April 1924	Chief of Sanitary Section of the South Manchurian Railway Company, Ltd.	

<u>Date</u>	<u>Records</u>	<u>Office to which Attached</u>
August 1926	Held an additional post as Chief of the South Manchurian Sanitary Research Institute	
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Apr. 29, 1934	Decorated with the Fourth Class of the Small Cordon of the Rising Sun. Director of the Special Investigation Committee to study System of Local Affairs.	
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July 1936	Provincial Governor of Antung.	
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Apr. 29, 1940	Decorated with the Second Class of the Double Rays of the Rising Sun.	
Dec. 1941	Retired from office by request.	
Aug. 4, 1943	Ordered to be a Councillor of the Race Research Institute.	Cabinet

Provincial Govt.

KANAI, Shoji

Request by: ITAGAKI, OKAWA, MINAMI, UMEZU, HOSHINO

Address: No. 4,376, Babacho, Uedashi, Naganoken, Japan

Facts to be proved - He was the Chief Medical Officer of South Manchurian Railway, and later he became the Chief of the General Affairs office, Mukden Province, Manchukuo, and as such he will be able to prove the general conditions before the incident and the administration of the new state.

Relevancy - The nature of the Manchukuo administration.

17 April 1947

MEMORANDUM RE: KANAI, Shoji

I. Subpoena subject of testimony - Witness was the Chief Medical officer of the South Manchurian Railway before the Mukden Incident. Later he became the Chief of the General Affairs Office, Mukden Province, Manchoukuo, and as such will be able to prove the general conditions before the incident and facts relating to the nature of the administration of the New State.

II - Information from the Investigative Division - The personal record of the witness shows that up until 1931, he was engaged in the study and practice of his chosen profession, medicine. In 1931, at the time of the September 18th Incident, he was Chief of the Sanitary Section of the South Manchurian Railway. In October 1931, he resigned from the South Manchurian Railway Company and became the supreme advisor for the System for Maintaining Peace in Liaoning Province in Manchuria.

III - Examination of case file - There is no case file on this witness.

IV - Cross-reference file on case file - There is no cross reference file on this witness.

V - Evidentiary document card file in Document Division - This source has not been investigated.

VI - Reference in evidence to witness or to the subject matter of his testimony -

a. So far as I am able to determine, the witness does not appear by name in the record.

b. The matters in the record which are pertinent to the subject matter of his testimony are attached hereto on the paper dealing with Manchurian administration.

VII - Summary of testimony given - The summary of this witness's testimony is preserved in my file on him. In my opinion he stated nothing of importance and nothing of damage to the Prosecution in this case. On page 2851 of the narrative summary of the record, it is stated that the witness said he knew nothing about the creation of the New State. He states that he was a leader of the Manchurian Young Men's League and that he was a local official in Manchuria. The implication is that he was part of the administrative machinery which functioned in Manchuria at that time. In this regard, it is interesting to note the citations which he received from the Government. These are indicated in the next paragraph.

(Memorandum re: KANAI, SHoji, (contd))

VIII - Decorations -

a. This witness is not referred to in the memorandum of March 11, 1947, relating to decorations.

b. The personal record shows that in 1932 the witness was decorated with the Second Order of Merit of Chingyuan-Chang and on April 29, 1934, with the 4th Class of the Small Cordon of the Rising Sun.

c. April 29, 1940 - Second Class of the Double Rays of the Rising Sun.

IX - Non-listed investigation - none.

PROSECUTION EVIDENCE ON ADMINISTRATION IN MANCHURIA

1. Several of the witnesses called for the Manchurian Phase of the Defense case will testify, according to the information supplied by the Defense in their application for the production of the witness, regarding the puppet character of Manchuria and the administrative set up within this area. There is practically no reference to these witnesses by name in the evidence which has gone before. However, there has been considerable evidence on the subject matter of their intended testimony placed in the record by the Prosecution. In order to make available this vital source of information and put it in a concise form which can be attached to the report of those witnesses who will testify regarding this particular aspect of the Manchurian Phase, we have prepared this paper.

2. The evidentiary material which we think will be helpful in cross-examination and the reference to the record page or pages upon which it appears follows:

- a. Record 2277-2279 - A letter from NISHIO, Chief of Staff of the Kwantung Army to FURUSO, Vice-Minister of War, dated December 9, 1935, contains the Kwantung Army's propaganda plan which should be carried out in parallel with military activity in North China. It provided that propaganda for Manchuria should be that the appearance of the Independent Government in North China was nothing but a concrete manifestation of their longing for the fine administration of the Manchurian Government.
- b. Record 2754-2784 - The Lytton Report was quoted in part showing the Japanese participation in the formation of the Government of Manchuria after the September 18th Incident and the predominate position taken by the Japanese Government in the formation and administration of the New State. The conclusions of the Lytton Committee to this effect are found on pages 2779 to 2780.
- c. Record 2784 - Excerpts from the Interrogation of ARAKI, Sadao, February 21, 1946, were introduced in evidence. In these ARAKI states that a cabinet meeting was held in February or March 1932, to form the Administration Committee to set up the Independent State of Manchoukuo. The Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army, HONJO, first requested that an independent state be set up with Henry PU-YI as its head. ARAKI approved the plan.

(Prosecution Evidence on Administration in Manchuria, (Contd))

- d. Record 2792 - KASAGI, Ryomei states in his testimony that, at the time he was associated with the Self-Government Guiding Board in Manchuria, there were 120 members of the Board, of which approximately fifteen were Chinese or Manchurian, and the money to support the organization came from the Kwantung Army with which they operated in close cooperation.
- e. Record 2817-2823 - Minutes of the Cabinet Conference Meeting of March 1st, 1932, at which time matters relating to the foreign relations of the New State of Manchukuo and policies creating it independent were discussed. On page 2818, the statement is made that Japan should grasp real power by gradually enlarging the number of Japanese in powerful positions in the Government of Manchuria.
- f. Record 2826-2827 - Minutes of the Cabinet Council Meeting of April 11, 1932 - This stated that the New State of Manchuria shall employ authoritative advisors from Japan and "make them the highest advisors in connection with the financial, economic and general political problems" and "the New State shall appoint competent Japanese Nationals to the leading posts in the Privy Council, the Central Bank, and other organs of the New State". The railroads shall also be in the control of Japan.
- g. Record Pages 2827-2829 - Minutes of the Cabinet Council Meeting of May 3, 1932. This set up the policy concerning construction of the Kirin-Tunghua Railway Extension line, providing that the Tein-Tu Railway shall be purchased by Manchuria and the funds for this purpose credited by the South Manchuria Railway Company. The management of both lines is entrusted to the South Manchurian Railway Company.
- h. Record 2831-2833 - Minutes of the Cabinet conference meeting dealing with the development of aviation in Manchuria, which provided for establishing and acquiring rights in Manchuria and Mongolia, and, at the same time, insuring communications between Kwantung Army units. By this council meeting the Military Air Service was given permanentcy and was to be administered under the leadership and supervision of the Imperial Japanese Government.

(Prosecution Evidence on Administration in Manchuria, (contd))

- i. Record 2838-2847 - Two telegrams, one from the Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army to the Vice-Minister of War, dated June 4, 1932, requesting that the Kwantung Army take over the customs houses, including that at Dairen and suggesting that the independence of Manchuria be recognized, and the other, a reply telegram from the War Minister, dated June 10, 1932, stating that it was not yet time to recognize Manchuria, or to discuss the questions of administrative rights in the South Manchurian Railway zone and the question of the Kwantung leased territory.
- j. Record 2851-2855 - An excerpt from the Lytton Report giving the conclusions regarding the Government of Manchuria. On page 2953, it states "as regards the 'government' and the public services, although the titular heads of the departments are Chinese residents in Manchuria, the main political and administrative power rests in the hands of Japanese officials and advisors".
- k. Record 2899-2902 - February 13 and March 8, 1946, Interrogations of ARAKI, Sadao, in which he states that he agreed with the Foreign Minister that Manchuria should be recognized as an independent state. He stated that the Kwantung Army requested this and that all the Cabinet members agreed on it.
- l. Record 2903-2911 - A message from the Chief of Staff of the Kwantung Army, KOISO, Kuniaki, to Vice-Minister of War, YANAGAWA, Heisuke, dated November 3, 1932, which contained an outline for guiding Manchukuo. The gist of it was that Manchukuo should be developed as an independent state, should closely cooperate with Japan, should be directed and controlled by the Commander of the Kwantung Army, should be a unit in an economic "block" between Japan and Manchukuo, should enter into a defense system with Japan and should not be allowed to support political parties or bodies but the Manchurian people should "follow blindly".
- m. Record 2919-2924 - The Cabinet decision of 9 December, 1932 showed Japanese extension of the plan to dominate Manchuria by deciding to control the communication system of that country. This document shows that a telegraph, telephone and broadcasting company was to be formed to control this business in Manchuria. It was to be under the supervision of the Japanese and Manchurian Governments.
- n. Record 2927-2932 - This document is a cabinet decision, dated August 8, 1933, and was the guiding

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- policy toward Manchuria. In short, it provided that Japan and Japanese officials were to be the guiding hands in the administration of Manchuria, and all of the military, economic, and business enterprises were to be coordinated under Japanese control.
- c. Record 2933-2936 - The Cabinet Council Meeting of December 22, 1932, provided for the creation and enforcement of monarchy in Manchuria.
- d. Record 2972-2982 - This is the proceedings of the Privy Council with reference to the signing of the protocol between Japan and Manchoukuo of September 13, 1932. ARAKI and HIRANUMA were present. This meeting agreed to the recognition of the State of Manchoukuo by Japan and provided for the control of Manchurian administration and economics by Japan. This protocol was approved unanimously. (Record 2994).
- e. Record 2939-2944 - The Cabinet decision of March 20, 1934, related a plan for the development of principal industries of Manchuria. It stated that these industries will be developed and will be under the protection and supervision of the Japanese empire.
- f. Record 2949-2959 - This is a supplementary agreement attached to the treaty with Manchoukuo of June 10, 1936. This agreement provided special privileges in Manchuria for Japanese Nationals, such as, reduced taxes, reduced punishments for law violations, that violations were to be handled by the Japanese consular officials until Manchurian officials could take over, and certain rights of taxation within the South Manchuria Railway Zone. It further provided that the scope of laws of Manchuria which covered Japanese subjects should be previously agreed upon through consultation between the Japanese Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Manchoukuo and the Minister for Foreign Affairs to Manchoukuo.
- g. Record 2962-2966 - The decision of the Cabinet Council of October 22, 1937, provided for the establishment of a company to control heavy industry in Manchuria, said company to be controlled by the governments of Japan and Manchuria. The management of the company was directed to be AYNKAWA, Gisuke, the then President of the Japanese Nissan Company.

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- t. Record 2967-2971 - This is a letter from NISHIO, Toshizo, Chief of Staff of the Kwantung Army, to FURUKO, Niki, Vice-War Minister, dated October 25, 1935, concerning plans for controlling the press and public opinion in Manchuria. This provided for the consolidation into one company, controlled by the Japanese Government, the Manchoukuo Government and the Manchurian Railway Company, of twelve newspapers and information bureaus in Manchoukuo.
- u. Record 2997-3001 - Three telegrams, one from the Commander of the Kwantung Army to the Vice-Minister of War and Vice-Chief of the General Staff, dated November 13, 1937, one from the Chief of the General Staff of the Kwantung Army to the Vice-Chief of the General Staff, dated May 14, 1938, and one from the Vice-Minister of War to the Chief of the General Staff of the Kwantung Army, dated May 24, 1938, dealing with foreign affairs in Manchoukuo. The first expressed the opinion that it would be timely for Manchoukuo to enter the Anti-Comintern Pact, by the side of Japan, Germany and Italy. The second stated the desire that this be accomplished. The third stated that Japan will assist Manchoukuo to enter the pact on favorable opportunity.
- v. Record 3001-3003 - A telegram from the Chief of Staff of the Kwantung Army to the Vice-Minister of War and the Vice-Chief of the Army General Staff, dated December 16, 1940, requested whether negotiations for trade pact between Japan, Manchoukuo and Germany would be entered into and expressed the opinion that this would be in accordance with the spirit of the Tripartite alliance, which had just been signed.
- w. Record 3004-3005 - Two telegrams, one from the Chief of Staff of the Kwantung Army to the Vice-Minister of War, dated November 5, 1940, and the reply thereto, which dealt with the suggestion of changing the Manchoukuo Ambassador to Japan and the approval thereof by the Vice-Minister of War.
- x. Record 3023-3024 - MORISHIMA, Morito, the Vice-Consul-General at Mukden from 1930 to 1932

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testified: "There was no popular movement in Manchuria for the establishment of any independent government. This movement was sponsored and inspired by the Kwantung Army and the Self-Government Guiding Board, which was created by the Kwantung Army. All of the important and controlling positions in the puppet government were filled by Japanese selected by the Kwantung Army.

"Upon the establishment of the puppet Government, the Province of Jehol in Inner-Mongolia was declared to be within its sphere of influence. This move proved ineffectual because it did not have the support of the government nor the people of Jehol. When the Kwantung Army realized this situation, and the continued existence of the exiled Government of Chang Hsueh-Liang in Jehol, the Army proceeded to occupy Jehol and make it a part of the puppet regime by force. This puppet government continued to be dominated and controlled by the Kwantung Army until 1945. Japan officially recognized the independence of this Government in September 1932. This gesture in no wise altered the control and domination of the Government by the Kwantung Army."

- y. Record 3232 - John B. Powell testified that General DOIHARA was instrumental in getting General MA CHAI SHAN to accept the job of Minister of Foreign Affairs in the puppet government of Manchuria.
- z. Record 3953-4051 - These pages contain the testimony of PU-YI and, of course, state that the Japanese Government and the Japanese officials, as well as the Kwantung Army, control the area of Manchuria after the year 1931.