

The Aftereffects of establishment of the Designated Area for Stateless Refugees in Shanghai — As described in the unpublished documents of the Naval Captain Toshiro Saneyoshi

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Stemming from the insight, gained in my previous work, into the process of establishment of the Designated Area for Stateless Refugees, the present and final account will elucidate the aftereffects induced by the promulgation of the relocation order from the Japanese authorities (18 February 1943).

Each of three Jewish communities in Shanghai reacted to the captain Saneyoshi's edict in a totally different manner: (1) acceptance and positive collaboration proposal from White Russian Jews (Boris Lvovich Radomishelsky and Abraham Jacob Cohn) which led to the establishment of the SACRA (Shanghai Ashkenazi Collaboration Relief Association); (2) apprehension and perplexity from German-Austrian Jews (*Jüdische Gemeinde* represented by Felix Kardegg and Fritz Kauffmann), mixed with relief that the contents of the proclamation were found to be less 'severe' than previously expected; (3) strong rejection from a part of Polish Jews (East Jew Com led by Alfred Oppenheim and Joseph Bitker) who could hardly accept the definition

of 'stateless', given that the Polish government remained active in London.

The present series of accounts merely covers the 'Saneyoshi period' (April 1942-June 1943), following the 'Inuzuka period' (April 1939-March 1942) and followed by the 'Kubota period' (July 1943-August 1945). Yet it shows us the importance of preserving a thoroughgoing 'primary material principle' for a total and solid historiography of Japanese Jewish policy in Shanghai.