GHQ/SCAP Records(RG 331)
Description of contents

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

(1) Box no. 2062

(2) Folder title/number : (67)
Nippon Shuppan Kai

(3) Date : July 1947

(4) Subject :

Classification	Type of record
340	c

(5) Item description and comment :
English and Japanese

(6) Reproduction : (Yes) No

(7) Film no. Sheet no.

界人の一人として批判も不満も有ってみた。現在の如き官治統制の極桔をとき、業界の完全な自主的統制の確立を図りたいと念願してみた。然し現在の段階では業界人の意識と信用がまだそこまでに達してみないから、少しでも本會の運営を改め統制の實際化と適正化に協力をしようと思ってみた。それでその人達の改革の手段と方法、殊に改革の方向については必ずしも意見を同じくしなかった。更に之等の人人の動きの裏を洞察すると容易ならざる計画のひそむでみることを知った。

(四)理事就任以来、私は人々の表裏の動きを静視してみたが、右の如き事態の容易ならざるを知るや、一身一家の利害を超越して、「文化統制の最後の一線」をまもらうと、就任のときの覺悟を新にして、敢然、斡部排撃派と對立して頑張ったのであった。今にして思へばよく闘ったと思ふ。當時は軍部の勢力が強く、殊に陸軍に睨まれたら最後であった。私の身辺には私の動静と言論を監視する憲兵隊の私服の眼が光った。父は心配した。社の者も憂慮したのは本當にうれしかった。

(五)昭和十八年春、日本出版會が創立せられ、更に昭和十九年六日本出版報國團が生れたが、私は絶えず叙上の所信に立脚して、誠心誠意、業界の正しい発達と和平のために、行動して揺がなかったつもりである。出版統制に関與した者の立場にはいろいろある。その心持にも差異がある。世間の多くの人は事實を知らない。しかし業界でも心ある人々は知ってみる。嘗て故岩波茂雄氏は「責君は少し業界のことを心配しすぎますね。眞摯に考へてくれるのはよいが……」と数年前の或る日、私

に好意ある忠言を與へて下さつた。

(六)終戦後間もなく「出版界商正問題」が起つたときも、普通なら引込んでおた方が賢明なのであらうが、前後の事情を深く知らない人々によつて事を處理する危險が多分にあつた。それで戦前及戦時中の行動を右の初一念で貫いて来た自分として、この問題を適正に調整するため敢えて委員の一役を擔つた。それが為めに、種種な逆宣傳をうけたようであるが、私は「眞實」は必ずどこかで見てくれてゐると確信してゐます。ひたすら、入をおそれず、神を恐れ、天を曜れて自己の信念を忠實に實踐して来た者であります。

以上

界人の一人として批判も不満も有ってみた。現在の如き官治統制の桎梏をとき、業界の完全な自主的統制の確立を図りたいと念願してみた。然し現在の段階では業界人の意識と信用がまだそこまでに達してないから、少しでも本會の運営を改め統制の實際化と適正化に協力をしようと思ってみた。それでその人達の改革の手段と方法、殊に改革の方向については必ずしも意見を同じくしなかった。更に之等の人の動きの裏を洞察すると容易ならざる計画のひそむでみることを知った。

(四)理事就任以来、私は人々の表裏の動きを静視してみたが、右の如き事態の容易ならざるを知るや、一身一家の利害を超越して、「文化統制の最後の一線」をまもらうと、就任のときの覺悟を新にして、敢然、幹部排撃派と對立して頑張ったのであった。今にして思へばよく闘ったと思ふ。當時は軍部の勢力が強く、殊に陸軍に睨まれたら最後であった。私の身辺には私の動静と言論を監視する憲兵隊の私服の眼が光った。父は心配した。社の者も憂慮したのは本當にうれしかった。

(五)昭和十八年春、日本出版會が創立せられ、更に昭和十九年大日本出版報國團が生れたが、私は絶えず叙上の所信に立脚して、誠心誠意、業界の正しい発達と和平のために、行動して揺がなかったつもりである。出版統制に関與した者の立場にはいろいろある。その心持にも差異がある。出版業界の多くの人は事實を知らない。しかし業界でも心ある人々は知ってみる。當て擦故岩波茂雄氏は「貴君は少し業界のことを心配しすぎますね。眞摯に考へてくれるのはよいが……」と数年前の或る日、私

に好意ある忠言を與へて下さった。

(六)終戰後間もなく「出版界浄正問題」が起ったときも、普通なら引込んでゐた方が賢明なのであらうが、前後の事情を深く知らない人々によって事を處理する危險が多分にあった。それで戰前及戰時中の行動を右の初一念で貫いて來た自分としては、この問題を適正に調整するため敢えて委員の一役を搖った。それが為めに、種々な逆宣傳をうけたようであるが、私は「眞實」は必ずどこかで見てくれてゐると確信してゐます。ひたすら、人をおそれず、神を恐れ、天を懼れて自己の信念を忠實に實踐して來た者であります。

以上

DECLASSIFIED ENO 13526 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDG # 773072

(6) 第二回運常總會における不祥事件（情報部次長奥村喜和男氏の訓示→辞任追及等）
信任案動議→総會混乱による責任追及等）
(7) 文化局長松本潤一郎氏の辞任、内部機構及人事の刷新
(8) 評議員、業務委員、文化委員、図書推薦委員の改選
(9) 理事監事の補充と専務理事の改任
(10) 新刊図書優先配給制の實施（図書館、學校、研究室。公共團体等への優先配給）
(11) 紙版、活字規格等の確定
(12) 出版物配給計画委員會の設置

昭和十七年九月專務理事飯島幡司氏は辞任し、業界の和平と協會の建直しに努力せられた。然々軍部の對立抗爭と一部官僚等の策謀が根本原因であつただけに、この方面への工作には相當の苦心をなされたのであつた。結局政府は十二月十七日に國家總動員法に基く出版事業令勅令案を決定し、統制會としての新團体を新に設立する方針を決定した。かくて昭和十八年三月十一日に日本出版文化協會の解散臨時總會が行はれ。本會は発展的解消をとげたのである。

第四、結言

本會の設立準備より解散まで、私は偶々選ばれて、委員及役員の一員として、全過程を通じ表裏の實情を審らかに知る機會を得た。そして自らの所信と思想的立場を守り、終始一貫、『眞實』に奉仕し『文化』を正しく愛する一念に徹し得た

DECLASSIFIED: CIA PRIV 96-2 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDG # 773072

ことは男子の本懐であった。併し微力にして、もつと盡すべきところ多かつたに拘らず、思ふ通りにならなかつたことは遺憾であつた。本稿の最後に。いさゝか就任より最後までの心境と所感を率直に語ることも許されたい。

(一)昭和十六年十二月偶々西下して、社の用務で大阪商大學長室で河田嗣郎博士にあつた。その時同氏は「こんどの協會はよほど注意をせぬと日本の思想と文化の將来に悪い影響を與へます。自由主義思想の徹底排撃を企てる一部の思ふところや、そのやり方が、果して我國の將来や世界のためになるかを疑います。國の歩む道を誤るおそれがありますヨ」と私に語られた。そして語をつゞけて「出版業界には時局便乗派もゐます。しつかりした考への者が出なくてはなりません」と言はれた。私は出版業界の複雑な雰圍氣をお話して博士の意見に同感の旨を語つたことであつた。

(二)最初の專務理事になられ、辞任まで、世の毀誉褒貶を度外視して自己の信念を貫かれた飯島幡司博士も、よく同趣旨を語つてゐられた。高田保馬、仁科芳雄博士も同じ憂ひをもたれてゐた。業界人としては、石川武美氏も固い信念をもつてをられた。私の氣持をよく御理解下さつてゐた。今は死んだが田中四郎氏（業務局長）はよく働き實によく奮闘した。

(三)昭和十七年の三月、陸軍報道部長が更迭し、四月には松村秀逸陸軍大佐が内閣情報部第二部長取扱に、古橋才次郎海軍中佐が第二部第二課長に就任した。この頃業界の一部から「文協改革」の聲が擧り始めた。私は本會の運營について業

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12958 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDG # 773072

(5) 出版物の発行配給調整
重複ある全集・双書・文庫及び類書の発行調整——→有害不良出版企画の抑制
——→自習書・虎の巻の廃止と講義録の整理——→雑誌発行日の調整と配給輸送の計画化——→日本出版配給株式會社の指導監督

(6) 出版権の設定又は譲渡権の譲渡斡旋
著作権保護同盟の事務代行

昭和十六年一月より約半年間は、諸般の準備に追はれた。僅かに七月十日に於て査定割当及特別割当申請の處理を開始し、十月三十日より図書推薦制を實施した。一般の用紙割当には前述の如く實績割当を基準として急激なる変革をさけ、穏健着實な漸進主義をとつた。このとき太平洋戦争が勃発した。

(二) 第二期（昭和十七年一月より昭和十八年三月迄）
事業が稍や軌道にのりだした時代であつたが、後半は、總會の不祥事件の整理と建直しの時代であつた。前期の事業の外に次のようなことがあつた。

(1) 地方支部の設置（大阪）
(2) 全面企畫査定及発行承認制の確立（四月）
(3) 図書推薦事業の進展（「西田哲學」の問題——→文化主義・自由主義思想に對する批難と反駁——→陸海軍の意見對立——→文化委員との論戦）
(4) 優良図書表彰制の實施
(5) 會員の親睦娯樂機関の創設（出版文化倶樂部の開館）——→体育大會の開催

DECLASSIFIED AUTH: E.O. 13526 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDB # 775012

て本會運營の實態と特質を正しく理解する必要があると思ふ。そして如上の諸點を證明するに足る物的・人的資料や情宣は、未だ消失してゐないから、これを周到に調査し檢討する勞を避けてはならないと考へる。

第三、協會の事業

本會の事業は、出版界における從來の營利主義の舊い體制の弊害を矯正防止し、過去の乱雑無統制な狀態を規制して斯業の適正な運營を圖らむとするものであつて從つて事業は極めて複雑多岐に亘るが（定款第四章參照）、併し前にも述べた通り、本會のやうたことと、他の方面のやうたことを混同してはならぬ。二期に分けて說明する。

(一)第一期（昭和十六年一月より同年末日迄）

(1)機構の整備。主なる事業を列擧すると——

會員の入會↓役員、委員、職員の選任↓事務局の整備等

(2)用紙配給調整の準備

會員の用紙實績調査↓部門別用紙割當率の確定

(3)用紙割當制の確立

出版企画届制↓通常割當制（割當と査定割當に分つ）と特別割當制の併用

(4)優良出版物の助成

図書推薦委員會の設置↓用紙特別割當制の活用による優良出版事業の助成

許可なく複製及び転載を禁ず

NOTICE: THIS MATERIAL MAY BE PROTECTED BY COPYRIGHT LAW (TITLE 17 U.S. CODE)

この資料は著作権法で保護されている場合があります

77307

社團法人日本出版文化協會の設立より解散まで

第一　創立の經過

(一)當時の出版界概觀

昭和十五年十二月十九日この團体が生れた。當時の出版界はどうであつたかといふに、日華事変勃発後一般産業經濟の般風に伴い、出版物の賣行は逐年良好を加へたが、事変既に五年に及び、恰ゆる物資は漸く缺乏を来し、出版界も諸材料が逼迫しつゝあるに拘らず、新刊書の出版は旺盛を極め、昭和十四年から十五年にかけて好景氣にのつた新規出版社の無選擇、無軌道な際物或は重複、類似出版物の續出は、識者を甚しく憂慮させた。多くの學術出版物がこれらの時局便乘出版の下積みになつて出なかつたり、或は一部の便乘出版社の勝手な濫りで印刷所が面倒な仕事を引受けず、職工賃金の暴騰、工場移動の激化による印刷能率の低下等を来した。又出版品の配給機構や配給方法も乱脈で、大資本を擁する取次機関の横暴を批難する聲も高く、出版文化の浸透上遺憾な点が多かつた。これらの無秩序な私益追及を主とする情勢をそのまゝ自然放任することは到底許されない實狀にあつた。

(二)内閣の新聞雜誌用紙統制委員會と出版界新体制案

(1)文化各界や業界にはか、る憂慮を文化的見地から良心的にいだく人が多かつたが、一方これとは別に當局は、事変處理の政治的見地から、夙に思想國防体制を強固にするため現狀改革を圖らうと試みた。事変以來関係官廳たる内閣情報部と内務

省と企畫院とが主となつて、多くは業者と懇談の形式をもつて指導の任に當つてゐたが不徹底であつた。それで昭和十五年五月十七日内閣に新聞雜誌用紙統制委員會が設置され、委員十一名、幹事十四名は何れも陸海軍並に関係各省の関係官のみで之を構成した。該委員會は用紙統制を廣狹二義より研究し具体案を立てた。即ち(イ)廣義には、事業目的と相反するが如き傾向を有する定期刊行物乃至同種同傾向の定期刊行物に對して整理淘汰を行い、これにより言論統制を強化すること(ロ)狹義には、用紙消費統制の實績を收めむとするものと見られた。

(2)當委員會は、その後本協會等の成立後もズッと存續し、言論統制の實質上の權限を強力に把握し、統制方針を樹立すると同時にその實施を直接又は間接に強行したのである。かくて政府は七月に至り、(イ)國民生活粛正のため贅澤品不用不急禁令に吻應して凡ゆる享樂機関を抑制し、從つて不健全なる娯樂讀物、同種同型雜誌等の抑制、不用不急出版物の出版統制案、(ロ)官廳出版物の統制、(ハ)左翼出版物の彈壓 (ニ)中等教科書と青年教育教科書の統制强化(七・二五文部省通達)等の具体的方針を決定した。

(3)即ち昭和十五年前半では、早くも雜誌の整理統合に着手し、原則として雜誌の創刊を認めず同種雜誌の合併淘汰を强要もした。例へば「新風」「文化評論」「文明評論」等は創刊號だけで廢刊を命ぜられ、各種の業界雜誌等で一應廢刊を命ぜられ又は合併を慫慂される等、統合は頗る活發であつた。

又、七月十日には三十餘社の出版物百三十餘種を發禁處分に附し、同時に出版元及

新吉本店を全國一齊に檢索し發禁書を押收した。更に注意人物の言論執筆を嚴重に監視しこれに事實上の壓迫を加へた。

これらのことは、其後も當局は巧みに直接間接に續行したが、往々にして後に創立された日本出版文化協會の仕事と誤認して批難する向が多いのを見受けるが、當然明確に區別せねばならぬ。

(ク)斯くて内務省當局は、七月二十六日に東京出版協會、日本雜誌協會の、同三十日には中等教科書協會の各代表を招致して、八月一日付を以て各團体に對し、内閣新聞雜誌用紙統制委員會において決定せる左記の當局最後案を提示し、その實施を強く要望した。

○　出版界新體制案（内閣情報部提示）

東京出版協會、日本雜誌協會は即時解散して改めて社團法人出版文化協會（假稱）に合流す、その目的及び組織の原案左の如し

目的＝(一)用紙を一般出版業者に對し文化的見地から實情に即し合理的に割當する在に當らしむること

(二)文化的使命を積極的に擔當せしむること

(三)現在の書籍雜誌配給機構を發展せしめ、陋を是正し圓滑なる配給を行ふの任務を擔當せしむること

(四)官廳との連絡を緊密ならしむること

組織＝(一)社團法人組織とし會員は出版業者を以てす

(二)文化部と事業部を設け (A)文化部においては(イ)編輯に関し官廳との連絡を図り (ロ)出版文化向上に関する施策 (ハ)優良出版物の出版並に普及の助成 (ニ)無用出版物の自治抑制 ・(B)事業部においては (イ)書籍配給機関を設立し出版業者の出資に依り之を一元的に經營する事項 (ロ)用紙割當に関する事項 (ハ)營業に関する事項 (ニ)書籍配給機構としては、事業部の連絡下に新たに獨立したる書籍配給機関を設立し出版業者の出資に依り之を一元的に經營すること

(四)公益團体雜誌協會(例へば「家の光」の如きもの)も出版文化協會に合併すること

用紙配給方法――(一)各出版業者の實績に基き之を審査して自治的に各出版業者の使用量を決定すること

(二)決定された使用量に付ては出版文化協會において切符を発行して之により出版業者は用紙販賣店より用紙を購入すること

(三)用紙の割當決定に関しては新聞雜誌用紙統制委員會に於て監視すること

書籍配給方法――(一)一定の手数料に依り公正に取扱ふこと

(二)原則として註文に依り配給するの方法を採らしむること

(三)返本制度の改善に関し更に考慮すること

(四)現在の小賣店は之を存續せしむること

(五)中間取次機構を適當に改めしを認むること

尚ほ當局は次いで前記三團体の外、公益團体雜誌協會、日本児童繪本出版協會、

青年學校教科書協會等の出版團体に對しても同様の方針を申渡した。

(5) 政府の要望は、前述の如く、相當具体的で、その實現の強行をも辞せざる強硬な態度は、直ちに業界に反映した。日本雑誌協會は八月十五日（正式には十月四日）、東京出版協會は八月二十二日、青年教科書協會は八月二十五日（正式には九月四日）大阪圖書出版業組合は、八月十九日合は八月二十五日といふ具合に、各業界團体は何れも新体制の確立に即應する態勢を示した。

(三) 出版新体制準備委員會と出版配給新體制準備委員會の實際

當局より出版界新体制案の提示を受けた業界は驚愕し動揺した。そして豫知し來動した一部業界人は、早くも種々の動きを示したようである。大別すると(A)時局の重大性を認識すると同時に出版界の現狀を憂ふるも、統制の方向、程度、手段を誤るときは日本文化の發達を阻害することをおそれ軍官僚統制の禍害を防止し、統制の適正化と實際化を圖らねばならぬとする者、(B)時局の変革に便乗して或る方面の思想的立場を強化し又は自己の事業の發展を所期する者、(C)何かは知らぬが革新論を呼號したり或は大勢に順應する論者の三群にわけられる。それでその頃當局にいろ〳〵な陳情書や意見書が出たへ田代金宣著「出版新体制の話」日本電通出版部刊、一五二頁以下）。

斯くて内閣情報部は、出版業界の機構改革に關して「出版新体制準備委員會」を、出版物配給機構改革に關しても「出版配給新体制準備委員會」を設置し、夫々の委員

を任命して當局案の具体化を審議した（詳細は前掲「出版新体制の話」及び東京堂版「出版年鑑」昭和十六年版参照）

(ハ) 出版新體制準備委員會

昭和十五年九月六日當局は委員を決定任命し、十一日その第一回の會合を開いた。委員會は内閣情報部長を委員長と定め、委員總數三十二名中、政府側は十一名（その内には陸海現役軍人を含む）で、民間側は二十一名（但し副委員長を二名とする）で構成した。そして當局はその起草した「日本出版文化協會要綱」及「同設立趣意書」を提示して意見を聽いた。忌憚ない意見をいふと現役軍人の情報官が時局認識といふようで、實は少しでも反對めいた意見をいふと現役軍人を大聲叱咤する等、實は餘り自由濶達な雰圍氣ではなく、前後三回で、九月二十五日終了した。

(ニ) 出版配給新体制準備委員會

昭和十五年十月九日商工省於主体で、内閣情報部と連絡をとつて委員を任命し、第一回の會合を開いた。情報部長を委員長とし、商工省繊維局長と情報部次長を副委員長とし、委員總數三十六名中、政府側十五名、民間側二十一名（その内、出版側十八名、取次側九名、小賣側三名、業界外一名）を以て構成し、當局で起草した配給幾條案と同説明書を審議の後、十月二十四日終了した。

(ホ) 社團法人日本出版文化協會の設立

昭和十五年十一月六日第一回設立委員會を開き委員總數は三十名（官廳側七名、民

間側二十三名）で、委員長は内閣情報部長、副委員長は司次長が任命せられた。
創立總會に附議すべき規約及豫算案等を小委員會で檢討の上、十二月十九日午前第二回の會合を開いて之を決定し、同日午後直ちに創立總會にその儘移行して、諸般の事項を議決した。會長には政府が推薦し早くも當日列席した鷲司信輔公が就任し、理事に先づ倉橋藤治郎、荒川實の二氏を決定した。そして十二月二十七日付申請昭和十六年一月二十日付内閣總理大臣から設立の許可があり、茲に當局の強力な指導によつて、その筋書通り、本會が創立されたのであつた。

(五)日本出版配給株式會社の創立

昭和十五年十一月十七日に第一回創立委員會を開催し、翌年二月二十四日の第三回を以て解散し、三月十日發起人會を開き定款を正式に決定し、株式の公募割當等諸般の手續を進めて、六月末日より先づ雜誌の配給業務を始める運びに至つた。多年粒々辛苦の全國大中小取次業者の一元的企業合同を斷行むとするこの大變革は、業界に多大の波紋を投する問題であると同時に全出版業者としても重大関心事である、それ故、創立委員會の途中では、日本出版文化協會の設立を急ぎその指導連絡の下に新會社の創立事務を進めるやう、全体の歩調が調整せられ、その間種々な問題があつた（詳細は前掲「出版新体制の話」參照）。

第二、協會の特質

(一)創立の經過にみる如く、本會は殆んど官製の團体であつた。設立の手續は恰も官民一致業界の自主的意欲により生れたるが如き様相を呈せるも、實は軍官の強力

な介入により、すべてが進められた。殆んど一次撃の餘地を與へなかつた。

(二)民法の社團法人の形態をとつてゐて、統制機構としての法的根據なく、統制の完全なる自主的權能を與へられたものではなかつた。內閣の新聞雜誌用紙統制委員會は、用紙統制の實權を掌握してゐて、昭和十五年十二月二十八日公布「用紙配給統制規則」(商工省令第百十號)による洋紙の配給統制機構と巧みに結びつけて、事實上の出版統制体制を確立し、當協會には僅かにその下部機構たる地位を與へたに過ぎなかつた。しかも其の內部機構及び運營に介入して強力な發言を行つたのである(次款第四條第一項第三號及び用紙配給調整規程第一條參照)。然るに、世上にはこの点の正確なる理解なく、當局の施策や措置と本會のそれとを混同せる論の行はれるのを見るが、之れは注意せねばならぬ。

(三)役員の選任方法において、著しく官選的色彩が強かつた。即ち先づ會長は內閣情報局總裁(情報局官制第二條第一項には)の推薦した者を以て之に充てた。そして理事及監事、更に理事中より選ばれる專務理事や常務理事も亦、互選によらず、會長が情報局總裁の承認を經て選任した。又顧問や評議員は、理事會の議を經て會長が之を委囑する建前であるが、事實上は監督官廳の諒解なくしては自由に決し得なかつた(次款第四章參照)。

(四)次に出版文化委員會及出版業務委員會は、會員の外に各省關係官吏、文化關係者、學識經驗者を以て構成するのであるが(但し文化委員會には業界人を含まず)、その選任には情報局總裁の承認を得ねばならぬし、委員會の規程細則の制定改廢に

は當局の承認を必要とした（定款第五章及第八章參照）。關係官吏の中には現役軍人もあり、審議の事項にも強力に發言することが多かつた。

又、文化委員會、圖書推薦委員會等は、殆んど常任役員（會長、專務理事及常務理事）が出席して、他の理事中で關係官吏を混べた委員で審議し、他の理事中で文化關係出身理事が委員として列席したのみである。更に用紙割當上最も重要なる出版企画査定會議や言論統制上から重要事項を連絡討議する「官廳との連絡會議」は常任役員と事務局職員と官廳側とで構成し他の者は関與を許されなかつた。

このような運營の實際は、漸次事態の進むに伴ひ、業界出身の役員側の不滿の原因となつた。尤もこれは業界人を直接関與せしめた場合不都合を生ずる事項や機密保持上疎外せねばならぬ必要も若干あつたではあらう。ともあれ、業界出身の役員や委員の立場と其の活動範圍の實際がかくの如きものであつたことを知らない人が多いらしい。

(五)總會並に評議員會の決議は主務官廳の認可を受けねば其の効力を生じなかつた（定款第二十一條及第三十二條參照）。そして總會の議決事項を極度に狹くし、豫算決算その他の重要事項は、擧げて評議員會にその審議と決定の機能を與へ、評議員會には常に主務官廳の関係官が列席する等、飽くまでも監督の周到を期した。

(六)會員は四種より構成せられた。第一種會員は出版業者、第二種會員は公益團体の如き準出版業者で、特別會員は出版文化に識見ある者で會長の推薦した者であつた。これは後の「日本出版會」においては。出版事業主

及び出版事業に関係ある事業主（以下「日配」という。）を以て構成し、出版従業員を除外し、更に「日本出版協會」においては出版事業主のみを以て組織したる点で異る所である。即ち文化関係者の参加の機會を與へる仕組であった。

(七) 役員の構成は理事十名、監事三名であり、會長は前述の如き方法で選任せられ理事をかね、専務理事一名、常務理事（文化局長と業務局長）二名以上合計四名が常任役員であった。他の六名の理事は業界出身者四名、文化関係者二名を選任し、監事三名は全部業界人であった。そして常任役員以外の役員では理事と監事とは始んど職務の取扱上區別がなかったのである。即ち「日本出版會」の場合は理事は全て常任であったのと著しく異り、本會の場合では一種の諮問機関的な立場に近かったから、その選任に當っては、前者と異り、理事監事を含めて、各界の代表的意味を以て各界の均衡に苦心した点が顕著であった。從って其の思想的立場や文化理念は必ずしも一致せず、歩調も合はないこともあった。これが後述の通り不祥事件を惹起する一つの原因となったともいへよう。

(八) 會長の選任は定款において定めた通り事實上純然たる官選であった。日本出版會においては「會長は銓衡委員の推薦した者の中より主務大臣の命ずる」とし、更に主務大臣は會長、理事等を解任したり、又統制會の解散を命じ得たのに比較すると、役員の地位や本會の性質には著しく異るものがあった。二ヶ年有餘の經験と訓練により、統制會に移行した後は、相當の範圍の自主的權能を與へたのであるが、文協當時は行政官庁の監督も始めての文化統制のこと、て、

主的統制の如くにして、實は當時の混沌たる業界の實情と業界人の信用程度では、寧ろ愼重に官治統制的な機構と運營を周到に仕組み順次自主的權能を與へてゆく必要があつたとも謂へるかも知れぬ。

(九)本會の會員には前述の如く出版從業員即ち第一種會員及第二種會員の出版業務を常時担當する編輯者、業務關係者が、事業主と相併せて對等の地位で會員となつてゐた。昭和十六年九月現在の會員構成は第一種會員が二、八一六名、第二種會員六三名、第三種會員が四八七名で、特別會員は極めて僅少であつた。合計四、〇六六名である。本會の斯る本會構成上の特質は、遂に昭和十七年六月十三日神田共立講堂に於ける第二回通常總會の前後に於て其の缺陷の一つを暴露した。協會の内外一部の者が、本會の運營に對する業界人の種々の不滿に引火して、之等第三種會員を最も尖鋭なる前衛部隊とし、總會の席上幹部排撃の烽火をあげた。これは業界人よりも寧ろ軍官の一部、もつとはつきり言へば陸軍の一部と新官僚群とが、後に至つて言論報國會の中核を形成し、西田哲學はじめ諸々の自由主義思想を排撃した一聯の思想陣營と結び出版統制の方向を極右的方面にうつて行こうとしたものであつたといへよう。當時太平洋戰爭は華々しい場面を展開してゐたので、朝野に承けて思想界の制覇を企圖せむとしたともいへる。

協會設立當初より憂へられてゐたこの傾向は今や表面化した。役員會の内部は大別すると、ほゞ次の二つの潮流、即ちこの軍官の一部と共鳴する所謂急進革新論者と自由主義、文化主義的な思想を極右的なものより防衛せねばならぬと主張し所謂自

紙還元論に反對する者とに分れた。この思想的對立は、或る程度、最初から其の胎
候はなくはなかつたが、役員選任の場合には各界を代表させるべく相當苦心した所
である。最初からこの覺悟で就任した人もあつた。
然るに會長始め役員の選任については「監督官廳の承認を得ること」を定めたが、
其の「解任を命じ得ること」を規定しなかつたのを梯にとへて、會長鷹司信輔公
專務理事飯島幡司常務理事中の一名田中四郎及び若干の理事監事(科学雄、高田保
馬、江草四郎、石川武美、奈良靜馬の五名)は辭任せず、斷乎として遂に最後まで
頑張つたので、右の陰謀は失敗した。そして六月十七日文化局長松本潤一郎氏は辭
任し、事務局内部の粛清を斷行し、七月には評議員、委員の補充を行ふと共に、理
事に西村辰五郎氏、監事に鈴木利貞氏を迎へて協會再建の陣容をかたくし、一面に
島幡司氏は辭任して、パトンを久富達夫氏專務理事にわたしたのであつた。
この問題の爲め後述の如く本會はその事業の進展上著しい不利を受けたが、一面に
於て、之れにより我國の出版文化統制を好ましからぬ方向に偏らせようとする計画
を挫折せしめた貢獻は無視出來ぬ事實である。
(十)斯くの如く當時の出版業界の内部には、實に複雑な潮流が流れてゐたのであつ
て、各種の思想傾向を包含して之を一つにまとめることは、並大抵なことではない
偶々選ばれて役員となつたものは、隨分この点に苦勞したのであつて、その責任を
一律に定めることは實情にそはない。蓋し思想的な流れとその實際に現れた事實と
を明確に把握し、更に文協二年の事績の跡を次に述ぶるところによつてだとり、以

て本會運營の實態と特質を正しく理解する必要があると思ふ。そして如上の事實を證明するに足る物的、人的資料や便宜は、未だ消失してゐないから、これを周到に調査し檢討する勞を避けては ならないと考へる。

第三、協會の事業

本會の事業は、出版界における從來の營利主義の誤い体制の弊害を矯正防止し、過去の乱雑無統制な狀態を規制して斯業の適正な運營を図らむとするものであつた從つて事業は極めて複雑多岐に亘るが（定款第四章參照）、併し前にも述べた通り、本會のやうたことと、他の方面のやうたことを混同してはならぬ。二期に分けて説明する。

(一)第一期（昭和十六年一月より同年末日迄）

(1)機構の整備

會員の入會↓役員、委員、職員の選任↓事務局の整備等

(2)用紙配給調整の準備

會員の用紙實績調査↓部門別用紙割當率の確定

(3)用紙割當制の確立

出版企画届制↓通常割當制（割當と査定割當に分つ）と特別割當制の併用

(4)優良出版物の助成

図書推薦委員會の設置↓用紙特別割當制の活用による優良出版事業の助成

(7)

(5)出版物の発行配給調整
重複せる全集・双書・文庫及び類書の発行調整——→有害不良出版企画の抑制
——→自習書・虎の巻の禁止と講義録の整理——→雑誌発行日の調整と配給輸送の計画化——→日本出版配給株式會社の指導監督
(6)出版権の設定又は翻譯権の譲渡斡旋
著作権保護同盟の事務代行
昭和十六年一月より約半年間は、諸般の準備に追はれた。僅かに七月十日に始めて査定割当及特別割当申請の處理を開始し、十月三十日より図書推薦制を實施した。一般の用紙割当には前述の如く實績割当を基準として急激なる変革をさけ、穏健着實な漸進主義をとつた。このとき大平洋戦争が勃発した。
(二)第二期(昭和十七年一月より昭和十八年三月迄)
事業が稍々軌道にのりだした時代であつたが、後半は、總會の不祥事件の整理と建直しの時代であつた。前期の事業の外に次のようなことがあつた。
(1)地方支部の設置(大阪)
(2)全面企畫査定及発行承認制の確立(四月)
(3)図書推薦事業の進展(「西田哲學」の問題——→文化主義・自由主義思想に對する批難と反駁——→陸海軍の意見對立——→文化委員との論戦)
(4)優良図書表彰制の實施
(5)會員の親睦娯樂機関の創設(出版文化倶樂部の開館)——→体育大會の開催

(6) 第二回通常總會における不祥事件（情報部次長奥村喜和男氏の訓示→幹部不信任決議動議→總會混乱による責任追及等）
(7) 文化局長松本潤一郎氏の辞任、内部機構及人事の刷新
(8) 評議員、業務委員、文化委員、図書推薦委員の改選
(9) 理事監事の補充と専務理事の改任
(10) 新刊図書優先配給制の實施（図書館、學校、研究室、公共團体等への優先配給）
(11) 組版、活字規格等の確定
(12) 出版物配給計画委員會の設置

昭和十七年九月專務理事飯島幡司氏は辞任し、十月十九日久富達夫氏が後任に就任し、業界の和平と協會の建直しに努力せられた。素々軍部の對立抗爭と一部官僚等の策謀が根本原因であつただけに、この方面への工作には相當の苦心をなされたのであつた。結局政府は十二月十七日に國家總動員法に基く出版事業令勅令案を決定し、統制會としての新團体を新に設立する方針を決定した。かくて昭和十八年三月十一日に日本出版會創立總會並に日本出版文化協會の解散臨時總會が行はれ。本會は発展的解消をとげたのである。

第四、結　言

本會の設立準備より解散まで、私は偶々選ばれて、委員及役員の一員として、全過程を通じ表裏の實情を審らかに知る機會を得た。そして自らの所信と思想的立場を守り、終始一貫、『眞實』に奉仕し『文化』を正しく愛する一念に徹し得た

ことは男子の本懐であった。併し微力にして、もつとも盡すべきところ多かつたに拘らず、恩ふ通りにならなかつたことは遺憾であつた。本稿の最後に、いさゝか就任より最後までの心境と所感を率直に語ることを許されたい。

(一)昭和十六年十二月偶々西下して、社の用務で大阪商大學長室で河田嗣郎博士にあつた。その時同氏は「こんどの協會はよほど注意をせぬと日本の思想と文化の將来に悪い影響を與へます。自由主義思想の徹底排撃を企てる一部の團ろや、そのやり方が、果して我國の將来や世界のためになるかを疑います。歩む道を誤るおそれがありますヨ」と私に語られた。そして語をつゞけて「出版業界には時局便乗派もみます。しつかりした考への者が出なくてはなりません」と言はれた。私は出版業界の複雑な雰圍氣をお話して博士の意見に同感の旨を語つたことであつた。

(二)最初の專務理事にならず、辞任まで、世の毀誉褒貶を度外視して自己の信念を貫かれた飯島幡司博士も、よく同趣旨を語つてゐられた。高田保馬、仁科芳雄博士も同じ憂ひをもたれてゐてをられた。私の氣持をよく御理解下さつてゐた。今は死んだが田中四郎氏(業務局長)はよく働き實によく奮闘した。

(三)昭和十七年の三月、陸軍報道部長が更迭し、四月には松村秀逸陸軍大佐が内閣情報部第二部長取扱に、古橋才次郎海軍中佐が第二部第二課長に就任した。この頃業界の一部から「文協改革」の聲が擧り始めた。私は本會の運營について業

界人の一人として批判も不満も有ってみた。現在の如き官治統制の極致をとき、業界の完全な自主的統制の確立を図りたいと念願してみた。然し現在の段階では業人の意識と信用がまだそこまでに達してみないから、少しでも本會の運営を改め統制の實際化と適正化に協力をしようと思ってみた。それでその人達の改革の手段と方法、殊に改革の方向については必ずしも意見を同じくしなかった。更に之等の人人の動きの裏を洞察すると容易ならざる計画のひそむでみることを知った。

(四)理事就任以来、私は人々の表裏の動きを静視してみたが、右の如き事態の容易ならざるを知るや、一身一家の利害を超越して、「文化統制の最後の一線」をまもらうと、敢然、幹部排撃派と對立して頑張ったのであった。今にして思へばよく闘ったと思ふ。當時は軍部の勢力が強く、殊に陸軍に睨まれたら最後であった。私の身辺には私の動静と言論を監視する憲兵隊の私服の眼が光った。父は心配した。社の者も憂慮した。然に遂に自己の所信を貫くことを得たのは本當にうれしかった。

(五)昭和十八年春、日本出版會が創立せられ、更に昭和十九年大日本出版報國團が生れたが、私は絶えず叙上の所信に立脚して、誠心誠意、業界の正しい発達と和平のために、行動して揺がなかったつもりである。出版統制に関與した者の立場にはいろいろある。その心持にも差異がある。世間の多くの人は事實を知らない。しかし業界でも心ある人々は知ってゐる。誉て故岩波茂雄氏は「責君は少し業界のことを心配しすぎますね。眞摯に考へてくれるのはよいが……」と数年前の或る日、私

に好意ある忠言を與へて下さつた。

(六)終戰後間もなく「出版界肅正問題」が起つたときも、普通なら引込んでゐた方が賢明なのであらうが、前後の事情を深く知らない人々によつて事を處理する危險が多分にあつた。それで戰前及戰時中の行動を右の初一念で貫いて來た自分としては、この問題を適正に調整するため敢えて委員の一役を擔つた。それが為めに、種種な逆宣傳をうけたようであるが、私は「眞實」は必ずどこかで見てくれてゐると確信してゐます。ひたすら、人をおそれず、神を恐れ、天を曜仰て自己の信念を忠實に實踐して來た者であります。

以上

昭和二十二年七月三十日

中央公職適否審査委員會　御中

社團法人　日本出版協會
會長　石井

日本出版會ノG項該当指定ニ對スル反證

日本出版會ガ今回昔時統制機關トシテ其ノ項該當ニ指定セラレマシタガ

茲ニ出版會ノ實情ヲ具申シ反證ト致シマス

一、日本出版會ノ設立

社團法人日本出版文化協會ハ昭和一年、ソノ機構ガ整ヒ且ツ出版物ノ配給統制ノ必要ガ生ジタノデ、當時ノ内閣情報部ノ指導ノ下ニ設立セラレタモノデアリマス。

軌道ニノルカノラナイ中ニ大東亞戰爭ノ勃發トナリ、國内ノ出版物ハ愈々其ノ重要性ヲ加ヘ、從ツテ出版文化協會ノ活動モ亦愈々其ノ必要ヲ加ヘテ參リマシタ。

並ニ戰時體制ヲ整備セネバナラナクナッタ。

新ル情勢下ニアッテ出版文化協會ハ政府ノ施行セムトスル出版物ノ統制ニ關シ、ソノ機構ガ整ヒ且ツ出版物ノ配給統制ノ必要ガ生ジタノデ、當時ノ内閣情報部ノ指導ノ下ニ設立セラレタモノデアリマス。

軌道ニノルカノラナイ中ニ大東亞戰爭ノ勃發トナリ、國内ノ出版物ハ愈々其ノ重要性

ヲ公布シ、翌十九日内閣並ニ内務省告示ヲ以テ出版事
ル団体ノ設立命令ガ下リ同十三名ノ設立委員ヲ任命シ
第一回設立委員会ヲ開催、三月三日企画ヲ終了ノ上三
団日本文化協会創立総会ノタメノ臨時総会ガ開催サ
レ並ニ臨時体制ヲ完備シタノデアッタ。

二、設時中ノ言論機関ノ地位

日本出版会ヘ明カニ政府ノ命令ニヨッテ国策遂行ヘノ協力ヲ目的トシテ掲ゲサセラレタモノデアッタ（「日本出版会定款」第一条第一項）ソレヘ設立及ビ解散、会長ノ選任等ニ関スル根本ノ組織ニ未曾有大臣ノ命令ニカ、ルモノデアッタ（定款、第四章、第十一条）シカモソノ存立ノ基礎ニ法令（出版事業令）ヲモッテタスル会ガソレニヨッテ明カニ一ノ法的根據ヲ得テ言論機関ト同系同列ノ地位ニ立チ、政府機関ノ代行団体デアルカ

ノ如キ印象ヲ世間一般ニ與ヘタルガ、事實ハ大キナ誤解ガアツテ、ソノ自主的機能ノ如キモノモ、ソノ範圍及ビ實質ニ於イテハ、從來ノ狹イ限界ノウチニ制約サレ、他ニ、ソノ實際ノ行使ニ於イテハ、外國ニヨル各種政府機關ノ強力ナル命令ヤ干渉、強制ヤ妨害ガ實際、問題ニウネニ施行サレテイタ。

實ハ、政府施策ノ立案及ビ實施ニ於ケル最高權ハ、政府ニ於イテハ、ソノ最終ニ於イテ、占領軍總司令部ガ發キ、ソノ最終ニ於イテ、問題ノタメノ實施方法ノ具体化ノ段階ニ至ツテ、特ニ出先ニハ、從來ノ慣習ガアツテ、之ヲ主管シテ日本出先各廳ノ第二部長又ハ出張部長ノ名ニ於イテ出張實施方法ノ手續等ニ關スル各種ノ命令ヲウケテイタノデアル。

シカモ、情報局廢止ニ必ス、日本出版會ヲ通ジテ、ソノ命令ヲ行ツテヰタノデハナク、情報局直接ニ、或ハ「民間情報教育局」

会議」ヲ有チ、且ツ規定ノ名称ヲモクストモッネニ
出版ニ関連ヲ保ッテ之ヲ指導シテイタ・タメ、出版
ル機関ナル事ニ関シテ
ダケノ陳容ト事件トヲ持
上ノ事許ニ関シテ、特ニ
アル・ソシテ之等ノ関係
官、陸、軍託等ノ係官ガ
クノアル・ソシテ、コレ
併アツタガ、更ニ情況ノ
設シテ、陸軍省軍務局ニ
系統ガアリ、之ガ特定ノ出
ニ（例ヘバ六日会）、更ニ
出版会ニ関シテモ同ニス
会ニ関シテハ六日会ト
ヲ以テ、政府機関ヘ、トウテイソレヲ
ノニ、ソノ手段
ヲコトガ出来ナカツタガタメ
ト共ニ日本出版会ノ役員ニ之ヲ
シテキタノデ
ニ所謂ヒル情報
ヘ介入シテイ
ル係官ニ於ケル関
ニ、出版統制上、主流ノ
第一ニ、陸軍部ニ
軍当局ノ統制ノ
ヲ行フト同時
モ、従ツテ日本
カツタ。

(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20) (21) (22) (23) (24) (25) (26) (27) (28) (29) (30) (31) (32) (33) (34) (35) (36) (37) (38) (39) (40) (41)

日本出版會ニ於ケル「査定」事務ノ實情ニツイテ

日本出版會ガ、今回言論統制機關トシテG項該當ニ指定サレ、ソノ主要公職者ノ他ニ特ニ「原稿査定ヲ主管スルコト二年以上ノ主要職員」ガ追放セラルベキコトガ指示サレタ・而シテコノ「原稿査定」ノ意味ガ「原稿ノ檢閲」（Censorship of Manuscript）ノ如キ意味ガ「原稿ノ檢閲」（Censorship of Manuscript）ノ如キ意味ニ於テハカクノ如キ事實ガナカツタコトヲ說明スルノガ本陳情書ノ目的デアル・

「企畫審査」ト「査定」

日本出版會ハ政府（情報局）ノ命令ニヨツテ各出版社ニ對スル用紙ノ割當原案ヲ作製シテイタ・コノ原案ヲ作製スルタメニ事務局デハ出版社ニ出版企畫ヲ提出セシメ・コノ企畫ヲ審査シ

テ割当原案ヲ作製シコレヲ毎週一回定期的ニ開カレル情報局主宰ノ「査定會議」ニ提出シテイタ、

「企畫審査」ガ「査定」トイフ言葉デ呼バレルノハコノタメデアル、

用紙割当原案作製ニツイテハ情報局カラ豫メ一定ノ規準ガ指示サレテイタ、例ヘバ、カウイフ人ノ書イタモノハイケナイトカ、反戰的、自由主義的ナ内容ノモノハ發行サセテハイケナイトイツタヨウニ、既ニ出發點カラ一定ノ枠ニハメラレ、更ニマタ一通リ原案ガ出來上ルト情報局係官ノ内見ニ供スルコトヲ強要サレ、干渉壓迫ハ早クモコノ時ニモ始ツテイタ、

然シコノ査定ハ元來出版物ノ内容統制ヲ第一目的トシタモノデハナクシテ用紙ヲ如何ニ無駄ナク有效且ツ公平ニ割当テルカ

一、

レフ第一義トシテイタノデアルカラ、出版會職員ハコノ重壓ニ抗テ、コノ干渉ヲ最少限ニ喰止メルベク常ニ努力シタ。

二、

書籍部ニ於ケル「査定」

書籍部ニ於テ所謂査定ト稱セラルルモノハ、既ニ年々生産ガ減少シツツアツタ用紙ノ浪費ヲサケル爲ニ餘リニ愚劣ナモノノ出版ヲ戰時中見合ハセル爲ニ原稿ノ下調ベヲシテ情報局ノ主宰スル査定會議ニ參考ニ供シタコトガイハレテイル。然シソレガ情報局ノ指示スル基準ニ從ツテ行ハレタノデアルガ而モ下調ベハ飽マデ情報局ノ出版物ガ發行サレルヤタチマチ發禁處分ニナツタコトガ少クナイト言フ事實ハ所謂原稿ノ査定ガ檢閲デハナク査定ガ又

三、

雜誌部ニ於ケル「査定」

雜誌ハ、定期的且ツ繼續的ニ發行サレテ居リ、マタ書籍ノ如ク

企畫立案カラ發行マデノ時間ガ長クナイノデ、企畫届ノ提出ガ勵行サレス、タトヘ提出サレテモ現物ト同時或ヒハ甚シイノニナルト遲レテ出サレルトイフ實情デ、マタ豫定ト實際トガ甚シク相違スル場合モ多イノデ雜誌部ニ於テハ既ニ發行サレタ雜誌ノ出來具合ヤ需要ノ多少、返品率等ヲ勘案シテ用紙劃當原案ヲ作製シタ、從ツテ事前ニ原稿ヲ檢閲シタコトハ全然ナイソノ必要モナカツタ、マタ發行不承認ノ措置ヲトルコトモ全クナカツタ、但シ增ページ、增部數ヲ目的トシタ雜誌特別號又ハ臨時號ニ對シテ特別ニ用紙ヲ劃當テル場合ニノミ極メテ稀ニ企畫届ト一諸ニゲラ刷ヲ提出セシメタコトガ、全期間ヲ通ジテ三、四件アツタガ、コレハ內容ヲ檢閲スルタメデナク、企畫通リ正直ニヤルカドウカ（不德ナ出版社ガ豫定企畫ダケ立派ナモノヲ出シテ用紙ノ特配ヲ受ケ後ニ發行サレタモノヲミタヲ若ダシク企畫ト異ツテイタ事件ガアツタ）ヲ確メルタメデ、果シテ內容檢閲ノタメデハナカツタ。

(2) 3(2) 3(2) 3

五、

イチイチ係官ガ割当ガ多イトカ少イトカ批評シテ、自分ノ思フマニコレヲ變更シ、中ニハ自由主義的内容或ハ不要、不急ノ故ヲ以テ發行不承認ノ斷ヲ下サレクモノモ少クナカツタ。

出版會職員ガ常ニカ、ル壓壓ニ抗シテ戰ツタコトハ勿論デ席上係官トノ論爭ガ斷ヘナカツタ。

カクノ如ク出版會ハ單ニ用紙割當ノ原案ヲ作製シタニアツタノデアル。

決定權ハ總テ情報局ニアツタノデアル。

コノ査定會議ハ太平洋戰爭末期ニ、至ツテ配給スベキ用紙ガナクナツタノデ、昭和二十年五月末日ヲ以テ廢止トナツタ。

官廳外廓團体出版物ノ用紙割當ニツイテ

陸、海軍省ヲ始メ各官廳ニハソノ外廓團体ノ發行スル雜誌ガ三百種以上モアリ、コレラハ(マルカン)官モノト呼バレコレ等ニ對スル用紙割當ハ、陸、海軍省ハソレソレ其ノ省ノ報導部ニ於テ、他ハ情報局ガ直接行ツテヰタモノデ、出版會ハコレニ對シテ何等

ノ發言權モナカツタ・コノ一事ヲ以テシテモ、日本出版會ガ政府カラ例等權能ヲ與ヘラレテヰナカツタ事ガ分カル・

(三)ノ處デ述ベタガコレヲ實證スルヨイ實例ガアル。

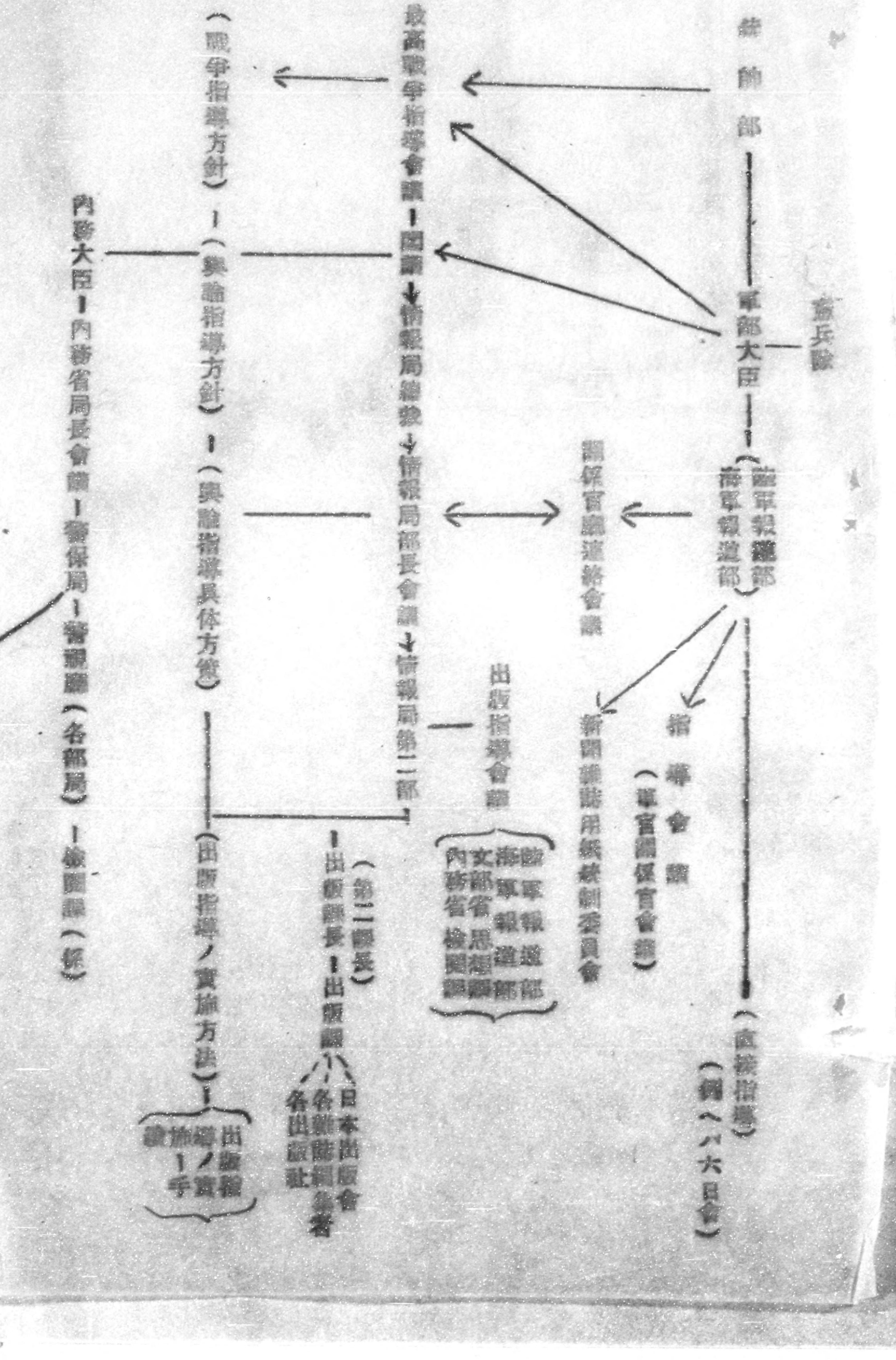
(例一)ハ朝鮮の農業問題トイフ出版セシメタトコロ、コレニ用紙ヲ配給シテ出版ヲ通過シタノデアルトイフノデ檢閱當局ヨリ發賣禁止處分ヲ受ケコノ書籍ノ査定ヲ擔當シタ東大講師、篠原氏ハ情報局ノ命令ニヨツテ日本出版會ノ書籍課囑託ヲ解任セシメラレタ・

(例二)昭和十八年春、中村政雄譯「ロシア風土記」ノ中卷ガ左翼的內容ガ左翼的デアルトイフノデ、コレニ用紙ヲ特配シタトイフ事ガ情報局ノ怒リニ觸レ、解職

サレルトコロデアッタガ、八方陳謝シテ庶務課ニ左遷サレタ。

右ノ事實ヘ出版會職員ノ任免ニマデ情報局ガ干渉シタコトヲ物語ルモノデモアル。

言論統制系統図


統帥部
軍部大臣
（陸軍報道部
海軍報道部）
閣兵
指導会議
（軍官関係官会議）
新聞雑誌用紙統制委員会
関係官連絡会議
出版指導会議
（陸軍報道部
海軍報道部
文部省思想局
内務省検閲課）
最高戦争指導会議
（御前会議）
閣議
情報局総裁
情報局部長会議
情報局第二部
（輿論指導方針）
内務大臣
内務省局長会議
警保局
（各部局）
（出版指導ノ実施方法）
出版指導ノ実施
（第二課長）
出版課長
出版関係者
（日本出版会
各種団体
各出版社）
（直接指導）
（閣ハ八大日令）

査定會議官廳側主要出席者

一、日本出版文化協會時代
ノ情報局
古橋才次郎海軍中佐
鈴木庫三陸軍少佐
佐藤勝也海軍中佐
鈴木情報官（死亡）
田代金宣情報官（死亡）
瓜生情報官
内山情報官
澁谷屬（後二情報官）
柴田囑託
木下囑託
下谷囑託
佐伯屬
上月屬

2.内務省警保局檢閲課

3.商工省
増岡機維課長
今村事務官

二、日本出版會時代
ノ情報局
竹本出版課長

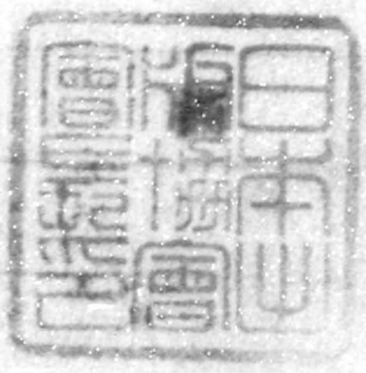
久井出版課長
非 [redacted] 課長
風生情報官
内山情報官
鹿士情報官
谷口書記官
柴田嘱託
下木嘱託
下谷嘱託
赤坂嘱託
法貴嘱託
金井検閲課長
佐伯属
上月属
2. 内務省警保局検閲課
3. 警視廳檢閲課
秦檢閲課長
4. 文部省
小關紹夫思想課長
5. 商工省
近藤教學官
今村昇事務官
6. 技術院
竹内參技官

中央公論社御御中

日本出版文化協会

昭和二十二年七月三十日

社団法人　日本出版協会
会長　石井



日本出版文化協会ノG項ヲ指定ニ関スル反論

日本出版文化協会ガ今回貴社ニ対シG項ヲ指定セラレタルハ誠ニ意外トスル所デアリマス。

一、日本出版文化協会ハ日本ノ出版業界ヲ代表スル唯一ノ団体デアリ、又日本ノ出版業界ヲ代表スル唯一ノ団体トシテ連合国最高司令官ノ承認ヲ受ケテ居リマス。

二、日本出版文化協会ハ民主主義ノ原則ニ則リ、会員ノ総意ニ基キ、会員ノ為ニ設立サレタモノデアリマス。

三、日本出版文化協会ハ日本ノ出版業界ヲ代表スル唯一ノ団体デアリ、又日本ノ出版業界ヲ代表スル唯一ノ団体トシテ連合国最高司令官ノ承認ヲ受ケテ居リマス。

四、日本出版文化協会ハ民主主義ノ原則ニ則リ、会員ノ総意ニ基キ、会員ノ為ニ設立サレタモノデアリマス。

五、日本出版文化協会ハ民主主義ノ原則ニ則リ、会員ノ総意ニ基キ、会員ノ為ニ設立サレタモノデアリマス。

六、日本出版文化協会ハ民主主義ノ原則ニ則リ、会員ノ総意ニ基キ、会員ノ為ニ設立サレタモノデアリマス。

七、日本出版文化協会ハ民主主義ノ原則ニ則リ、会員ノ総意ニ基キ、会員ノ為ニ設立サレタモノデアリマス。

八、日本出版文化協会ハ民主主義ノ原則ニ則リ、会員ノ総意ニ基キ、会員ノ為ニ設立サレタモノデアリマス。

九、日本出版文化協会ハ民主主義ノ原則ニ則リ、会員ノ総意ニ基キ、会員ノ為ニ設立サレタモノデアリマス。

十、日本出版文化協会ハ民主主義ノ原則ニ則リ、会員ノ総意ニ基キ、会員ノ為ニ設立サレタモノデアリマス。

ノ民間団体ヲ解散サセ又ハ
ヲ政府自身ガ強力ニ指導
協会ヘ貸ニ其ノ一部ト
　二、日本出版文化協会ヲ
日本出版文化協会ヘ自主的ナ出版業者ヲ結集
有効ナ使用、参加、脱退ノ内容ノ向上、出版
国ルコトヲ主タル目的トセルモノデアル。然
団体ヲ利用シテ政府ノ方針ヲクミニ実施スル
シノ、政府ノ一部デア
ニ於テコノ協会ニ於ケ
ニ利用シタノデアッタ
従ツテ日本出版文化協
テヘやルガ、軍官ヘ其
ト軍部ノ出版指導ノ
決定ヲモ拘束セナイ下

ノ設立ニ出版ノ生産及配給ヲ貫ク一元的統制機構
介入シテ設定シタ。社団法人日本出版文化
シテ設置サレタモノデアル。
二、日本出版文化協会ト官憲トノ関係
的ナ出版業者結集団体デアリ、出
ノ向上、出版従業員ノ福利厚生等ヲ
トセルモノデアル。然ルニ政府ハ
ニ実施ヲクルーフノ受入態勢ヲ
ノ立場ヲ悪用シテ政府ノ一部ガ又政府トヘ
軍部ヘ政府ヲ通ジテ又政府トヘ
ル出版制度ヲ軍部ノ目的貫徹ノ
ノ指導介入ノ形ヲトッ
協会ヘ民法上ノ自主的ナ社団法人ノ
及ビ出版ニ介入シテ、実質的ニヘ政府
ル受入態勢タラシノ、自主的ニヘ何ノ
指導ヲ為ストシテ原使シタノデアッタ。

三、日本出版文化協会ノ事業

日本出版文化協会トシテノ第一ノ仕事ヘ出版事業界ニ相互扶助ノ精神ヲ主トシタ一ツノ組織系統ヲツクルコト。

出版用紙ヲ主トシタ出版事情ノ実態調査ヲ完成スルコト。

右ノ調査ニ基イテ実現ニ必要ナル用紙割当表原案ヲツクリ之ヲ政府ノ当委員会ニ提出シテソノ決定ノ事ニ供スルコト。

良書出版奨励ノ政策及良書ノ国民大衆普及ヲ目的トスル企画調査、特別割当等ノ制度ヘ出版ガ援助シテイルト同時ニ出版企業ノ重複ヲサケ、優良図書ノ出版助成及コノ実施ノタメニヘ出版企業ツタモノデヘナイ。能ク此モ出版企業ノ文化的経済的評価ニッキ一定ノ基準ニヨリソノ価値判断ヲナスコトヲ主旨トスルモノデアッテ各個ノ出版ヲ特ツク内閣省、並ニ情報局ノ御チ各関ノ面ヲ政府ニ最高

他団体ガ設トシテ存在シ、協会トハ無関係ニ強力ナ独立団体デアリ、評価セラレタ。従ッテ協会ノ調査デハ文化的ニ高イ価値アリト評価セラレタ会場、組織ガ設置禁止ニサレタ例ガ度々アッタ。）

更ニ組織ノ評価ニツイテハ企業ノ事前調査ヘ行ヘズ、従ッテ企業ノ事後評価ニヨッテ文化的価値ヲ判定シタモノデアル。

シカモ協会側ノ文化的角度カラノコレラノ評価判定自体ガ商業委員会ノ最高ノ価値トシテ重ンゼラレ、協会ノ仕事ヘ重ニ単ナル事務的下請トシテ重ンゼラレ勝チノ有様デアッタ。（コノ点ハ「日本出版会ニ於ケル反省ヲ参照セラレタシ。）ナル協定ノ実情ニ就テハ日本出版文化協会ハソノ会員ニ出版事業主ノミデナク、従業員ヲモ含ンデヰタノデ、コレラ出版従事人ノ厚生事業ヲ行ッテヰルコト。

部デ会員相互ノ組織ヲ目的トシタ「出版文化クラブ」ノ設置、出版従業員体育大会ノ開催等デアル。

四、日本出版文化協会ノ解散

大平洋戦争ノ勝展トトモニ政府及軍部ヘ、創設ノ如タナルニ拘ラス、日本出版文化協会ガ単ナル社団法人ノ組織デヘ法的根拠モナク殊ニ其ノ監督上大イニ不便ヲ感ジ、昭和十八年三月ニ至ツテ解散ヲ命ジタ。但チ所ル自主的解体デヘ思ヲ欲ニ資格ヲ失フ為メ出版業者ヲ法的ニ東縛スルコトガ出来ナイコトヲ知フタカラデアル。ソレホドニ日本出版文化協会自体ノ性格ト存在ヘ重要

LIST OF MAIN STAFF OF NIPPON SHUPPAN KAI

From Apr. 1943
To Sept. 2,1945.

Position	Name	Date of Assumption Resignation	Present Profession	Present Address	Remarks
President (1st)	Tatsuo Hisatomi	Apr. 1943	Advisor of Nippon Shuppan Kyodo Kaisha	805 2-chome Kami-Kitazawa Setagaya-ku	Interlocking Chief Committe
" (2nd)	Shigeru Hazama	Sept. 1944		87 Suwa-cho, Shinjuku-ku	Apr.20,194 Interlocking Director Business Bureau
" (3rd)	Takemi Ishikawa	June 1945	Master of Agricultural Garden	Myoon-ji Muramatsu, Shimizu-shi	
Director of Managing Bureau	Shigeo Shimizu	Apr.20 1945		221 Arai-machi, Nakano-ku	Interlocki Director c Magazine Dept.
Committee Director of Distributing Department	Takemi Ishikawa	Apr. 1, 1943	Ibid	Ibid	

Committee Director of Business Department	Shigeya Nagai	Apr. 1, 1943	President of Nippai	37 Takata Oimatsu-cho, Bunkyo-ku
Director of Magazine Department	"	Dec.12, 1944	"	"
Committee Director of Book Dept.	Saito	May 1,1944		
Committee Director of General Affairs Dept. & Mag. Dept.	Kiyoo Tomeoka	Apr. 1, 1943	Nippon Kyoyo Kumiai	9 2-chome Kanda-Hitotsubashi, Chiyoda-ku, c/o Kyoiku Kaikan
Committee Director of Mag. Dept.	Toshio Narasaki	Dec. 27, 1944	Professor of Chuo University	19 Showan Minami-cho, Suginami-ku
Committee Director of Mag. Dept.	Tokiro Imai	Apr. 13, 1944		19 4-chome, Toyotame Minami-cho, Itabashi-ku
Committee Director of Mag. Dept.	Yukihiko Tomyo	June 9, 1945	Syokutaku of Tsuri Bito Sha	388 Yamato-cho, Nakano-ku
Committee Director of Business Dept.	Ei-ichi Kanai	June 9, 1945	Master of Kanai Shinseido	223 Komagome Hayashi-cho, Bunkyo-ku

Auditor	Shinichi Ohashi	Apr. 1943	President of Hakubunkan	38 Wakamiya-cho, Ushigome-ku	
"	Morimasa Sakamoto	Apr. 1943	President of Fuzanbo	2-chome Kanda Jinbo-cho, Chiyoda-ku	
Director of Manag. Bureau	Takayuki Shirane	Apr. 1, 1943	Clerk master of Institute of Soc. Ind. Reser. attached to Yonezawa	161 Minamitanichi-Kaji, Yonezawa-shi	Inter-looking
Chief of Secretary Section	"	Apr. 1, 1943	Technical High College "	"	"
Vice-Director of Business Dept.	Eiichi Kanai	Apr. 19, 1943	Ibid.	Ibid	
Vice-Director of Distributing Dept.	Ryosaku Yabe	"	President of Sogensha	45 Uemachi, Kita-ku, Osaka-shi	
Director of Editing Board & Vice-Director of General Mag. Dept.	Masayuki Fukubayashi	"	Managing Director Nippon Shuppan Kyodo Kaisha	132 Wakabayashi-cho, Setagaya-ku	
Vice-Director of Magaz. Dept.	Nobuyoshi Miyazaki	Apr. 1, 1943		547 Toriyama-cho, Setagaya-ku	
Vice-Director of Book Dept.	Yukihiko Tomyo	Jan. 9, 1945	Ibid.	Ibid.	

Chamber Director of Director of Manag. Bureau	"	Apr.27,1945	"	"	
Vice-Director of Magaz. Dept.	Ryuichi Nozawa	Apr. 18,1944	Ibid.	Ibid.	
Vice-Director of Book Dept.	"	Apr.27,1945	"	"	
Vice-Director of Book Dept.	Seishiro Aoki	Feb.15,1944	Enquiry Section of text B'k Bureau of Ministry of Education	1 36-chome Otsuka Nakamachi, Bunkyo-ku	~~xxxxxx~~ Issuing
Vice-Director of Book Dept.	Takaichi Sado	Dec.16,1944		193 Izumi-cho, Suginami-ku	
Chief of Accountant Section	Ryuji Honda	Apr.1,1942	Advisor of Zyosei Life Sha	1526 4-chome, Nakameguro Meguro-ku	
Chief of General Manag. Section	Senichi Tanaka	Apr.1,1943	Sales business of Papers	2831 Kichijoji Musashino-machi, Tokyo	Inter-locking
Chief of Publishing Consulation Section	"	July 21, 1943	"	"	"
Chief of Planning Section	Kazuki Komorita	Apr. 1, 1943	Editor of Sekai Hyoron-sha	3 2-chome Nihonbashi Ku Chuo-ku	"

Chief of Universalizing Section	Kazuki Komorita	Apr.1,1943	Editor of Sekai Hyoron-sha	3 2-chome Nihonbashi Honmachi, Chuoku	Inter- locking
Chief of Cultural Science Section	Hiroshi Kaneko	do	Ibid.	Ibid.	"
Chief of Education & Art Section	Yoshizo Kawamori	"	Syokutaku of Shincho-sha	71 Yarai-cho, Ushigome-ku	
Chief of Boys and Girls Section	Seishiro Aoki	"	Ibid	Ibid	
Chief of Education & Study Section	"	July 21,1943	"	"	
Chief of Education & Welfare Section	"	Apr.18,1944	"	"	Inter- locking
Chief of Foreign Affairs Section	Kiyoshi Shimizu	Apr. 1,1943	Attache to Culture Dept. of Nippon Shuppan Kyokai	23 2-chome Ihagi, Suginami-ku	
Chief of Book Dept.	"	June 1,1945	"	"	
Chief of Natural Science Section	Fujio Shiga	Apr.1,1943		136 Hashira-cho, Okazaki-shi	
Chief of Third Section of Book Dept.	Nobuyoshi Miyazaki	Apr118,1944	Ibid.	Ibid.	Inter- locking
Director of Planning Chamber	"	"	"	"	

Chief of Spiritual Study Section	Yukihiko Tomyo	Jan.9,1945	Ibid.	Ibid.	
Chief of 1st Section of Magaz.Dept.	"	Apr.1,.1943	"	"	
Chief of 3rd Section of Magaz.Dept.	Ryuichi Nozawa	Sept.1,1943	Ibid.	Ibid.	Inter-locking from Apr.18'44
Chief of Produc.Sect. of Manag.Dept.	Kazuo Murao	Apr.1,1943	Director of Manag. Dept. of Shuppan Kyodo Kaisha	Yarai-cho, Ushigome-ku	
Chief of Planning Sect. of Distributing Sec. Dept.	Teiji Kawakami	"	Chief of Factory of Tetsudo Kosaikai	6 3-chome, Sakae-dori Shibuyaku	
Chief of Producing Section of Managing Dept.	"	Oct. 18,1944	"	"	
Chief of Controlling Sect. of Distributing Dept.	Bunji Sato	Apr. 10,1943			Dead after leaving off position

Director of Kansai Branch	Bunji Sato	Feb.15,1944			Dead after leaving off position
Chief of Universalizing Section of Gen. Manag. Dept.	Norio Nakamura	May 17 1943	Edited Suisan Shimbun	50 3-chome, Showa-dori, Nakano-ku, c/o Kasumi-Goseki Shobo	
Chief of Cultural Science Sect. of Book Dept.	Takaichi Sado	May 17,1943	Ibid.	Ibid.	
Chief of Spiritual Science Section of Book Dept.	"	Apr.18,1944	"	"	
Chief of National Library Sect.of Book Dept.	Hikosaburo Yanagisawa	"	Shin Seikisha	186 No.1 Nishikida, Ichikawa-shi	
Chief of Natural Science Sect. of Book Dept.	Yorikazu Inoue	July 21,1943	Engaging to Agricultural Experimental Station at connecting to advancing Forces	Honta, Urawa-shi	
Chief of Science & Technic Section of Book Dept.	"	Apr.18,1944	"	"	
Chief of Science Sect. of Book Dept.	"	March,15,1945	"	"	

Chief of Material Sect. of Business Dept.	Kosaku Fujino	July 21,1943	Attache to Business dept. of Nippon Shuppon Kyokai	1 592 5-chome Akabane-cho, Oji-ku	
Chief of Producing Section of Business Dept.	"	June 1,1945	"	"	
Chief of Annanging Sect. of Business Dept.	Kenji Muramatsu	July 21,.943		2982 Nishihama, Katsase-machi, Kanagawa Pref.	
Chief of Distributing Sect. of Business Dept.	"	Apr.18,1944		"	
Chief of Boys & Girls Sect. of Book Dept.	Saito	July 21,1943	Ibid.	Ibid.	
Chief of Education & Art Sect. of Book Dept.	"	Jan.28,1944	"	"	Inter-lockin
Chief of ~~xxx~~ Arranging Section of ~~Tsuzi~~ Business Dept.	Eiichi Kanai	May 30,1944	Ibid.	Ibid.	"

Business Agent of

Business Agent of Chief of producing Sect.of Business Dept.	Eiichi Kanai		Ibid.	Ibid.	Inter-locking
Chief of Distributing Sect. of Business Dept.	"		"	"	"
Chief of Secretary Section	Ryo Manzawa	Apr.18,1944	Attache to Culture Dept. of Nippon Shuppan Kyokai	1281 Nagoe, Omachi, Kamakura	
Chief of Education & Welfare Section of Book Dept.	Toshio Egami	June 8,1944	Professor of Tokyo Technical College (Shibaura)	c/o same college, Shibaura	
Chief of Education & Study Section of Book Dept.	"	March 15,1945	"	"	
Chief of 2nd Section of Magaz.Dept.	Toshio Aijima	Apr.18,1944	Chief of Enquiry Board of Nippon Shuppan Kyokai	206 Sakimi-cho,Atami	From June 23 '43 to Apr.17, '44
Chief of Magazine Section of Leading Dept.	"	June 1,1945	"	"	Acting Chief of 2nd Sect of Mag. Dept. (Kacho Kokoroe)
Chief of Books & Magazines Board	Takeo Okano	Apr.18,1944		179 Nakame-cho,Meguro-ku	

Chief of Controlling Sect. of Business Dept.	Ryosaku Yabe	Feb.15,1944	Ibid.	Ibid.	Inter-locking
Chief of Planning Sect. of Gen. Manag. Dept.	Kiyoo Tomeoka	Feb.24,1944	"	"	"
Chief of 2nd Sect. of Magaz.Dept.	"	Apr.1,1943	"	"	
Chief of 1st Section of Magaz.Dept.	Naomitsu Itatsu	Jan.12,1945		697 3-chome, Amanuma, Suginami-ku	
Chief of Planning Board	"	Oct. 18, 1944		"	
Chief of Study & Art of Book Dept.	Wataru Hoshikawa	Mar.15,1945	Professor of Nippon University	888 3-chome, Matsubara-cho, Setagaya-ku	
Chief of KEIKOKU section of Book Dept.	Wataru Kumazaki	Mar.15,1945	Professor of Chuo Univ.	288 Wakabayashi-cho, Setagaya-ku	
Chief of Controlling Sect.of Business Dept.	Shuichi Yamashita	June 16,'45	Attaché to Business Dept.of Nippon Shuppan Kyokai	877 Kazamatsuri, Odawara-shi, c/o Fujio Matsubara	
Chief Manager	Eiichi Asao	Jan 1, 1945	Chief of Accountant Sect.of Nippon Shuppan Kyokai	79 5-chome, Noborito-cho, Chibashi	

Prescriptions of the Business Bureau of the "Nippon Shuppan Kai" (Japan Publishing Society)

The prescriptions of the Business Bureau of the Japan Publishing Society is decided by the rule of the Japan Publishing Society Contract Article 21.

1. Rules for Alloting Duties.

Article 1. Position of the staff is divided to the following eight classes.

Secretary (Councillor).

Assistant Secretary (Assitant Councillor).

Chief Clerk.

Assistant Chief Clerk.

Clerk.

Assistant Clerk.

Employee.

Hireling.

Article 2. A person not on the regular staff is capable to put according to necessory.

Article 3. The President appoints the Secretary and the Assistant Secretary and Director of Business Bureau appoints or requests the other staff.

Article 4. The name of position is decided as follows:

Director of Business Bureau

Director of Department

Chief of Section

Head Official.

Vice-director can be put according to necessary.

Article 5. The allotment of position is decided as follows:

1. The Director of the Business Bureau is applied with one Committee designated by the Director of the Business Bureau.

   The Director of the Business Bureau controls the Business Bureau under the command of the President.

2. The Director of Department is applied with one Committee.

   The Director of Department controls the affairs of the Department under the command of the President and the Director of the Business Bureau and exercises supervision over the chief of section about the concerned affairs.

3. The Vice-Director is applied with the Secretary.

   The Vice-Director supplements the Director.

4. The Chief of Section is applied with the Secretary on Assistant Secretary. The Chief of Section manages the business of section and exercises supervision over the section members under the control of the director of department.

5. The head official exercises the control over the concerned members and manages the concerned business under the command of the chief of section.

II Prescriptions of Business Allotment

Chapter I. General rules

Article 1. The Business Bureau consists of the Director Board, the General affairs Department, the Book Department, the Magazine Department, the Business affairs Department and the Distributing Department.

Chapter II. Director Board

Article 2. The Director Board consists of the Secretary Section and the Accountant Section.

Article 3. The Secretary Section allots the following matters:

1. The matter about the general affairs of the committee meetings and councillor meetings.
2. The matter about the inquiry and delivery of documents.
3. The matter about the adjustment and charge of the important documents.
4. The matter about the charge of the stamps of the Society and the official stamps.
5. The matter about the personal affairs.
6. The matters about the public service regulations.
7. Special order by the President and the Director.

Article 4. The Accountant Section allots the following matters:

1. The matter about the budget and final accounts.
2. The matter aboyt the accountant and register of cash.
3. The matter about the supplies and allowances.
4. The matter about the levy and assess.
5. The matter about the building and repairs.

Chapter III. General Affairs Department.

Article 5. General Affairs Bureau consists of the General Affairs

Section, the Planning Section, the Universalizing Section, the Publishing Consultation Section and the Editing Board.

Article 6. The General Affairs Section allots the ~~fx~~ following matters:

1. The matters about the issue and charge of the documents.
2. The matters about the prescription and regulations.
3. The matters about the affairs of the meetings and Conferencer.
4. The matters about the liaison with the members and local branches, and liaison with the agencies.
5. The matters about the liaison with the government offices and others.
6. The matter about the liaison with the each department and sections of Bureau.
7. The matter about the purshase and the charge of the equipments and appliances for business.
8. The matter about the training and Welfare institution of the members, workers and of the staff of the Business Bureau.
9. The matter about the special defence Organization.
10. The matter not belonging to the other departments and section.

Article 7. The Planning Section allots the following matters:

1. The matter about the synthetic planning of publications.
2. The matter about the management of business Bureau and the synthetic planning of business.
3. The matter about the collection and arrangement of materials, and the st tistical ~~xxx~~ enquiry.
4. The matter about the arrangement of the napers reports, the publishing reports and the reports of publications.
5. The matter about the affairs of committee meetings:

5. The matter about the liaison with the colonials and the interdependence countries.

Article 8. The Universalizing Section allots the following matters:

1. The matter about the recommendation and the prizing of the books..
2. The matter about the guide and consultation of reading.
3. The matter about the maintenance of reading room.
4. The matter about the organization and instruction of the readers and the writers.

Article 9. The Publishing Consultation Section allots the following matters:

1. The matter about the publishing consultation.
2. The matter about the assistance of publishing.
3. The matter about the consultation of the copyright and the right of translation.
4. The matter about the questions and answers of the business of the Business Bureau.

Article 10. The Editing Board allots the matter about the editing and publishing of the trade journal and of the other publications.

Chapter IV. The Book Department.

Article 11. The Book Department consists of the cultural Science Section, the Natural Science Section, the Art and Sciences Section, the School Education Section, the Boys and Girls Section and the Overseas Section.

Article 12. The Cultural Science Section allots the matters

About the planning investigation and instruction of books concerning to the Imperial House, the State, the society, the economics, the philosophy, the religions, the history and the topography, etc.

Article 13. The Natural Science Section allots the matters about the planning investigation and the instruction of the books concerning to the physics, the agriculture, the engineering, the industry, the medical science, and the pharmacy.

Article 14. The Art and Literatures section allots the matter about the planning investigation and the instruction of the books concerning to the literature and the art.

Article 15. The School Education Section allots the matters about the planning investigation and the instruction of the books concerning to the culture, the welfare, the text books, the transcript of lectures, the reference book for study, the dictionaries, the diaris, and year books, etc.

Article 16. The Boys and Girls Sections allots the matter about the planning investigations and instruction of books and magazines for boys and girls.

Article 17. The Overseas Sections allots the following matters:

1. The matter about the planning investigation and the instruction of the translation, the reprinting and the publications for the overseas propaganda.
2. The matter about the planning of the import and export of the publications.

Chapter V. The Magazine Department

Article 18. The Magazine Department consists of the First

Section (National Magazine), the Second Section (Technical Magazine) and the Third Section (Trade magazines & others)

Article 19. The First Section (National magazines) allots the matters about the planning investigation and the instruction of the synthetic magazines, popular magazines, ladies; (Magazines) Youngmen's Magazines, current magazines, political and economical magazines.

Article 20. The Second Section (Technical magazine) allots the matters about the planning investigation and the instruction of the technical magazines, Secientific magazines and the magazines for universalizing technic.

Article 21. The Third Section (Trade magazines & the others) allots the matters about the planning investigation and the instruction of the corporate trade magazine and of the periodicals not belonging to other sections in the Department.

Chapter IV The Business Department.

Article 22. The Business Department consits of the materials Section, the Producing Section and the Arranging Section.

Article 23. The materials Section allots the following matters:

1. The matter about the distributing arrangement of the papers for publications.
2. The matter about the distributing arrangement of the bookbinding materials.
3. The matter about the publishing materials.
4. The matters about the business of the inquring meeting of publishing plan.

Article 24. The Producing Section allots the following matter:

1. The matter about the technic and the charge of the printing.
2. The matter about the technic and the charge of the book binding.
3. The matter about the price of publications.

Article 25. The Arranging Section allots the following matter:

1. The matter about the arrangement of the publishing enterprises.
2. The matter about the maintenance of the original book of the members.

Chapter VII The Distributing Department

Article 26. The Distributing Department consists of the charging Section and the Planning Section.

Article. 27. The Charging Section allots the following matters:

1. The matter about the controlling instruction of the business of Japan Publishing Distribution Company Ltd.
2. The matter about the controlling instruction of the retail trade union of books and magazines and the distributing organ of the publications.

Article 28. The Planning Section allots the following matters:

1. The matter about the making of the distribution of the publications.
2. The matter about the arrangement of the demand and supply of the publications.

Chapter VIII Additional Provigions

Article 29. This prescriptions is enforced from April 11 1943.

III The prescription of the Kansai Branch.

The Kansai Branch is established by the prescription of the Japan Publishing Society Contract Article 3 and its prescription of the business is decided as follows.

Article 1. The concerned area is Kinki (Centering the Kyoto, Osaka and Kobe), Chugoku, Kyushu and Shikoku. But it contains Nagoya.

Article 2. Position of the Branch is decided as follows:

1.	Head Office of Branch	1.
2.	Clerk and assistant clerk	a few
3.	Employee and Hireling	a few
4.	Person not on the regular staff	a few

The Head Official of the branch is applied with the Chief clerk or assistant clerk.

Article 3. The circle of the business of the branch is following:

1. The matter about the liaison with the concerned government offices.
2. The matter about the liaison with the members.
3. The matter about the enquiries and the reports.
4. The matter about the liaison with the main office.
5. The matter about the publishing assistance.
6. The matter about the accountant.
7. The matter ordered by the main office.

But the branch not allots the following matters:

1. Issue and change of allotting information of publishing papers.
2. Acceptance of exceptional distribution.
3. Financial business about the members concerning to the levies of papers and publisation.

Among the prescriptions of the Business Bureau of the Japan Publishing Society "II. Prescriptions of Business Allotment" is revised as follows.

Prescriptions of Business Allotment
of the Business Bureau.

Article 1. The Business Bureau consists of the General Affairs, the Instructing Department and Business Department.

Article 2. The ~~xxxx~~ General Affairs consists of the Secretary Board, the Section of General and the Accountant section.

Article 3. The Secratary Board allots the following matters:

1. The matter about the secret
2. The matter about the Personanel affairs

Article 4. The General Affairs allots the following matters:

1. The matter about the documents, the prescriptions and the rules.
2. The matter about the management of the conferences
3. The matter about the registration of the editors
4. The matter about the publication of "Publishing Culture"
5. The matter about the Special Defence organization.
6. The matter about the national volunteer Party and the mobilization of workers.

7. The matter about the training, the welfare and the prizing

8. The matter not belonging to other Departments and Sections

Article 5. The Accountant Section allots the following matters:

1. The matter about the budget and the final accounts.
2. The matter about the accounts
3. The matter about the charge and the repairs of the building of the Society
4. The matter about the purchasing and charging of equipments and appliances.

Article 6. The Instructing Department consists of the Enquiry Board, the Book Section and the Magazine Section

Article 7. The Enquiry Board allots the following matters:

1. The matter about the examination of the publications
2. The matter about charging of the books and magazines
3. The matter about the instruction of reading
4. The matter about recommending and prizing the books and magazines.

Article 8. The Magazine Section allots the following matters:

1. The matter about the planning instruction and investigation of books

Article 9. The Magazine Section allots the following matter:

1. The matter about the planning instruction and investigation of magazines

3. The matter about the assistance and liaison for the work of the members

4. The matter about the branches

5. The matter about the liaison with the "Japan Publishing Distribution and Control Company Ltd." and the "Japan Publishing Assistance Company Ltd."

Article 12. The Producing Section allots the following matters:

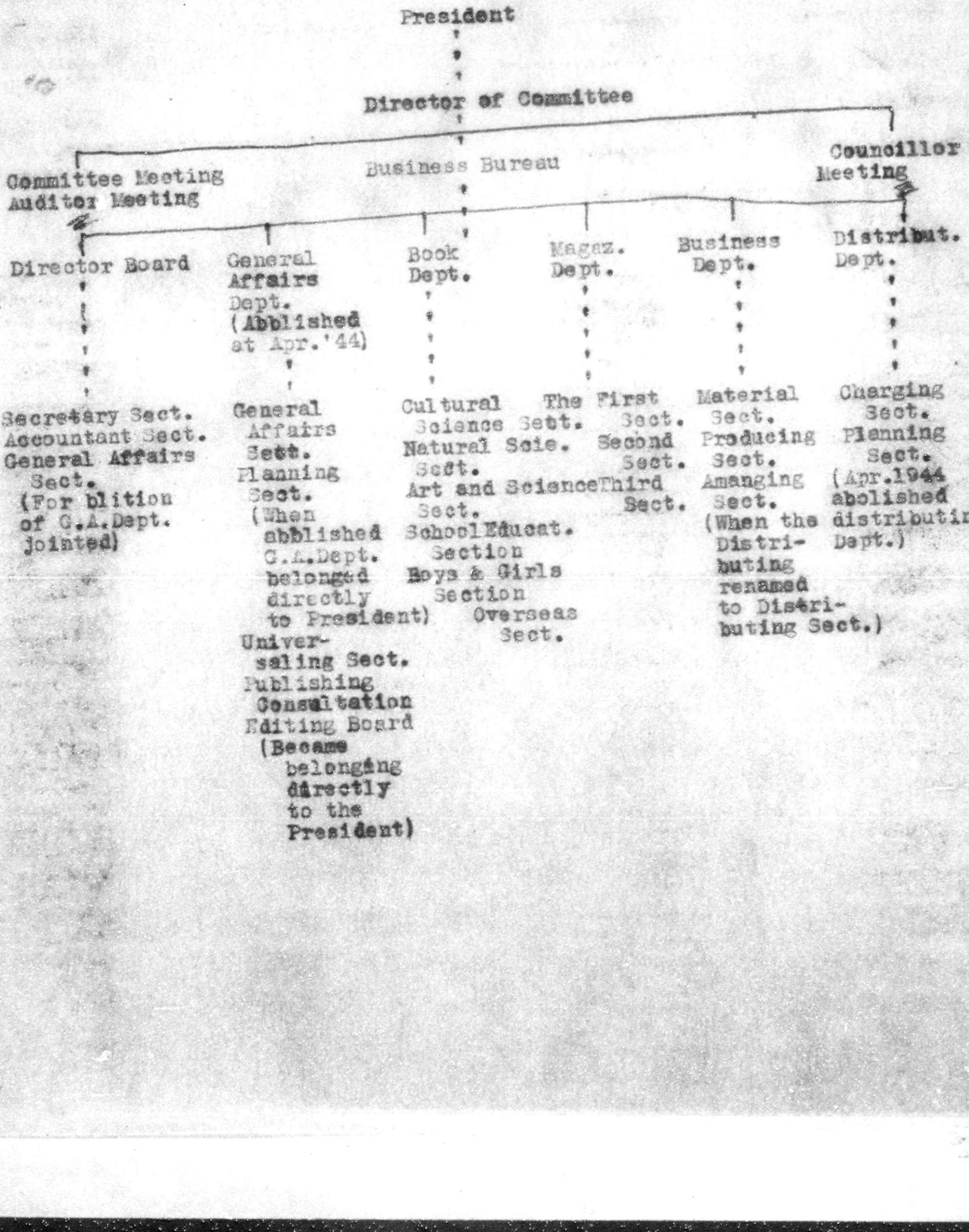
1. The matter about the papers and the producing materials.

2. The matter about the printing and the book-binding

3. The matter about the price of the publications

4. The matter about the receipt of the levy of papers.

The Diagram of Organization at the period of the
Japan Publishing Society (From Apr. 1943 to Oct. 1945)



Subject: Counter-Evidence for the Nihon Shuppan Kai

To: The Central Screening Committee

Date: July 30, 1947

Mitsuru Ishii

President
The Japan Publishers' Association
(Corporate Juridical Person)

The Nihon Shuppan Kai is included in the purge list as an organization exercising control over publication. We hereby present the explanation of the nature of its work and the actual circumstances under which its work was carried out that it may serve as counter-evidence for the above decision.

1. Establishment of the Nihon Shuppan Kai

Exactly within a year after the establishment of the Nihon Shuppan Bunka Kyōkai (corporate juridical person), when its system had just been put in order and its work had just begun to run smoothly, the Pacific War broke out and the whole nation had to undergo a rapid change into wartime organization. Under such circumstances the government authorities began to realize the weaknesses of the Kyōkai as auxiliary organ for the achievement of the official control policy; for, it had no legal basis as such; it was being run by the system of majority-rule as a corporate juridical person under the civil law and consequently it could not be always forced to act as the authorities wished.

Thereupon the government, studying the general condition of the time, made a plan to organize a powerful auxiliary control body, and on February 18, 1943, after six months of careful preparation, it proclaimed the Publishing Business Act (Shuppan Jigyō Rei) with its enforcement regulations, parallel to the Newspaper Business Act (Shimbun Jigyō Rei) by the Imperial Ordinance under the national mobilization law. On the following day, February 19, the order to found an organization according to the Article 6 of the Publishing Business Act was issued and 43 people were appointed to organize a committee for that purpose; then on February 23, the first meeting of the committee was held and all the discussions and decisions having been completed, a special general meeting of the Shuppan Bunka Kyōkai was called on March 11 with the purpose of dissolving it and of founding the Nihon Shuppan Kai. Thus the wartime order was completely established.

2. The position and function of the Nihon Shuppan Kai in the wartime system of control over freedom of expression.

Clearly by the orders of the government, the Nihon Shuppan Kai was made to put forth as its objective, co-operation with the national policy (cf. Chapt. I, article 2 of the Nihon Shuppan Kai constitution). According to the regulations, such fundamental questions as its establishment and dissolution, and selection and appointment of its president were all in the hands of the competent minister. (cf. Chapt. IV, article II). The fact that the organization had a legal basis (the Publishing Business Act) for being, gave the general public the impression as if the Nihon Shuppan Kai, because of its legal basis, had been the control body on the same level with any government organ or a substitute for government organs.

However, it was not true of the actual situation. First, autonomous character of the organization itself was greatly limited in its scope and practice; secondly, its actions were always forcibly influenced both directly and indirectly by orders, interference, pressure and supervision of the various government organs.

According to the plans and practices of the government policy, there was a chain of successive organs of enforcing the government policy into public practices, starting from the "Saikō Sensō Shidō Kaigi" (highest conference for wartime policies) of the government down to the last one i.e. the second section or publication section in the second division of the Board of Information (Jōhō-Kyoku dai-ni-bu dai-ni-ka), which took charge of publication. The Nihon Shuppan Kai was under the immediate direction of this second section or the publication section and was receiving various orders issued in the name of its chief, concerning the technicalities of enforcing the official publication policy.

The second section, however, was not achieving its work through the Nihon Shuppan Kai alone. The Board of Information had other immediate means of control by association with editors through such conferences as the "Zasshi Henshū-sha Kaigi" (conference of magazine editors) and other similar nameless groups. Only as there was no government organ provided with the staff and readiness capable of managing the intricate problems of the publishing business, the government entrusted the Nihon Shuppan Kai to take charge of the work relating to the technicalities of the business, and thus the officials, their subordinates and associate members (jōhōkan, zoku and shokutaku) of the second section of the Board of Information were always interfering with the system of the Shuppan Kai.

In addition to this main stem of publication control, there were other branches. One was that which, starting from the Supreme War Council (Tōsuibu), came down through the information sections of the army and navy which exercised direct control not only over groups of publishers of specific publications, i.e. "Muika-Kai (sixth day conference)," but also over other business organizations among the general public, including the Nihon Shuppan Kai which was subject to their constant interference and supervision.

Among other sources of powerful control whose pressure and restraint the Nihon Shuppan Kai and publishers in general had to suffer, were censorship and "thought" regulations enforced by the various offices centering around the Home Ministry, together with examination and surveillance of the military police. There were also orders and interference of the various divisions of the Ministry of Education and, moreover, there was control over material needed for publication and prices, exercised by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

In short, the Nihon Shuppan Kai as any organization in the publishing circles or as organization representing the business, was under direct control of the publication section of the Board of Information and indirect control of many other official bodies of political and ideological control over publication, which had already been established and exercising great pressure, such as the army and navy authorities and others.+

+ cf. The diagram on page 10.

In other words, the Nihon Shuppan Kai was in the same position as any individual publishing company in being subject to the pressure exerted by official control.

The Report on How the Technical Phase of "Deliberation" (Satei) Was Conducted by the Nihon Shuppan Kai.

The Nihon Shuppan Kai is included in the purge list as an organization exercising control over publication; in addition to the officers holding leading official positions, the list specifies "the leading members of personnel (Shuyō Shokuin) who were in charge of 'deliberation' (satei) on manuscript over two years."+

However, as this phrase "satei (deliberation) of manuscript" seems to have been taken as "ken-etsu (censorship) of manuscript," it is the object of this appeal to explain and make clear that there was no "ken-etsu (censorship) of manuscript" in the work of the Nihon Shuppan Kai.

1. "Kikaku Shinsa (examination of publication plans)" and "Satei (deliberation)."

The Nihon Shuppan Kai used to make the drafts for paper-allocation by the orders of the government (Board of Information). In order to make these drafts the secretariate of the Nihon Shuppan Kai asked publishing companies to submit their publication plans. The drafts were made upon studying these plans, and the drafts thus made were submitted to the "Satei Kaigi (or deliberation conference)," held regularly once a week by the Board of Information.

+ This clause was translated back into English from the Japanese translation given as official one, of the English phrase which runs, "influencial officials of the censorship of manuscript over two years."

This was the reason for which the "Kikaku Shinsa" or examination of publication plans was termed "Satei" or deliberation.

In drawing up these drafts, some restrictions were placed by the Board of Information. For instance, the writings of certain specific writers and those bearing anti-war or liberal ideology could not be printed etc. Thus from the very beginning there were certain regulations to be followed, and then again when the drafts were made, the Kai was forced to submit them to the inspection of the officials of the Board of Information for their approval before they were officially presented to the "satei-kaigi" or deliberation conference. Here already started interference and pressure of the authorities.

However, the primary aim of this "satei" or deliberation was not to exercise control by the nature of the contents of publications, but to know how publishing paper, in spite of its great shortage, could be utilized most usefully and effectively. Therefore the secretariate of the Nihon Shuppan Kai worked hard trying to keep the official interference at its minimum degree.

2. "Satei" or deliberation in the book division of the Nihon Shuppan Kai.

In the book division, preliminary examination of manuscript was done in order to prevent waste of paper, of which production was rapidly dropping, on publications of extremely inferior quality. The reports of this examination were submitted to the "satei kaigi" or deliberation conference as reference material. This practice was known as "satei" or deliberation in the book ~~section.~~ division.

Yet it was quite independent of censorship conducted by the Home Ministry and was done strictly according to the restrictions set forth by the Board of Information. That the "satei" or deliberation was not censoring or "ken-etsu" and that it was done entirely from the cultural standpoint are proved by the fact that the ban was placed on the sale of many publications printed after the "satei" or deliberation.

3. "Satei" or deliberation in the magazine division of the Nihon Shuppan Kai.

Because of their regularity and continuity, and also of the shortness of time magazines take in planning and publishing when compared to books, magazine-publishers did not submit their plans regularly and punctually as in the case of books. Some magazines did not submit them at all, and when they did they did it too late. Moreover there were many cases in which the plans and actual publications differed greatly.

Thus as the drafts for paper-allocation to magazines could not be made on the basis of publication plans, they were made upon studying the published numbers of magazines, degrees of public demand and figures of returned copies. Consequently there was neither censorship of manuscript, nor was there any need for it. Also there never was a magazine of which publication was disapproved and not allowed.

Only three or four times during the entire period, the Nihon Shuppan Kai asked a specific magazine which wished to increase the numbers of its pages and circulation for their special number, to submit its galley-proof with its publication plan. But this was done not to censor the contents but to make sure that the publisher was being honest in his proposal, for, there had been some cases in which dishonest publishers, having submitted plans for handsome magazines, obtained special rations of paper and then published magazines of inferior quality quite different from their original plans.

4. Deliberation Conference, "Satei Kaigi."

Although this weekly conference was held in the conference room of the Nihon Shuppan Kai, it was conducted by the Board of Information, and no meeting of this conference could be called unless the officials of the Board of Information were present.

In other words this conference was not that of the Nihon Shuppan Kai, but was a kind of official conference of the government. The government officials represented at this conference were:

a. Publication section of the Board of Information

b. Censorship section of the Police Bureau of the Home Ministry

c. Censorship section of the Metropolitan Police Bureau

d. The Ministry of Education

e. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry

And at times,

f. The Technical Bureau (or Gijutsu-in)

From the Nihon Shuppan Kai attended:

a. Chief-director, or chief of its secretariate

b. Chief and vice-chief of the book division

c. Chief and vice-chief of the magazine division

(d. Chiefs and vice-chiefs of other divisions and sections)

e. Section-chiefs and subordinates of the book and magazine divisions

f. Chiefs and subordinates of the material section of the business division

At these conferences with the chief-director acting as shinkō-gakari+ the members of secretariate personnel who participated in making the drafts explained them to the officials.

+ The person who sees to it that the meeting proceeds satisfactorily introducing and prompting all the topics to be discussed; but he has not all the other duties assigned to the chairman.

What was said by the officials of the Board of Information at these conferences had great authority. (Very often in the place of section chiefs and other officials, associate workers, or "shokutaku" attended the meetings). As the Nihon Shuppan Kai secretariate members explained, the officials criticised each case of allocation, changed the quantities to suit their judgment and often refused to approve publication of some material for which the secretariate had allocated rations, for the reason of their liberal ideology or of their being the kind that did not require immediate publication according to their judgment.

It goes without saying that under these circumstances the Nihon Shuppan Kai workers tried very hard indeed to resist the pressure thus exercised from above; argument and differences of opinions between the officials and the Nihon Shuppan Kai personnel never ceased at these conferences.

As I have thus described the Nihon Shuppan Kai was responsible for no other work than making drafts for paper-allocation, and final decision always remained with the Board of Information.

The "satei kaigi" or deliberation conference was discontinued since May 31, 1945 when there was no more paper to be rationed.

5. Paper-allocation for publications of semi-official organizations affiliated with various government offices.

There were over 300 magazines published by semi-official organizations connected with the army, navy and other Ministries. These were known as (Ⓜ) "maruken" category and their rations of paper were allocated directly by the Board of Information except in the Army and Navy Ministries where the allocations were made by their own respective information divisions. Thus the Shuppan Kai had no voice in this matter. As this fact shows the government gave no authority to the Nihon Shuppan Kai.

6. "Satei" (deliberation) and "ken-etsu" (censorship).

I have explained already the difference between the two terms in 3 on a preceeding page: here are two good instances which show the difference clearly.

Instance 1. A book called "Chōsen no Nōgyō Mondai" (Agricultural Problems in Korea) passed the deliberation conference and a certain quantity of paper was to be rationed for its publication. But the censorship authorities banned its sale saying that its contents had a left-wing tendency, and Mr. Shinohara, lecturer at the Tokyo Imperial University, who was responsible for its deliberation was forced to resign from his post as an associate member (shokutaku) in the book division of the Nihon Shuppan Kai by the order of the Board of Information.

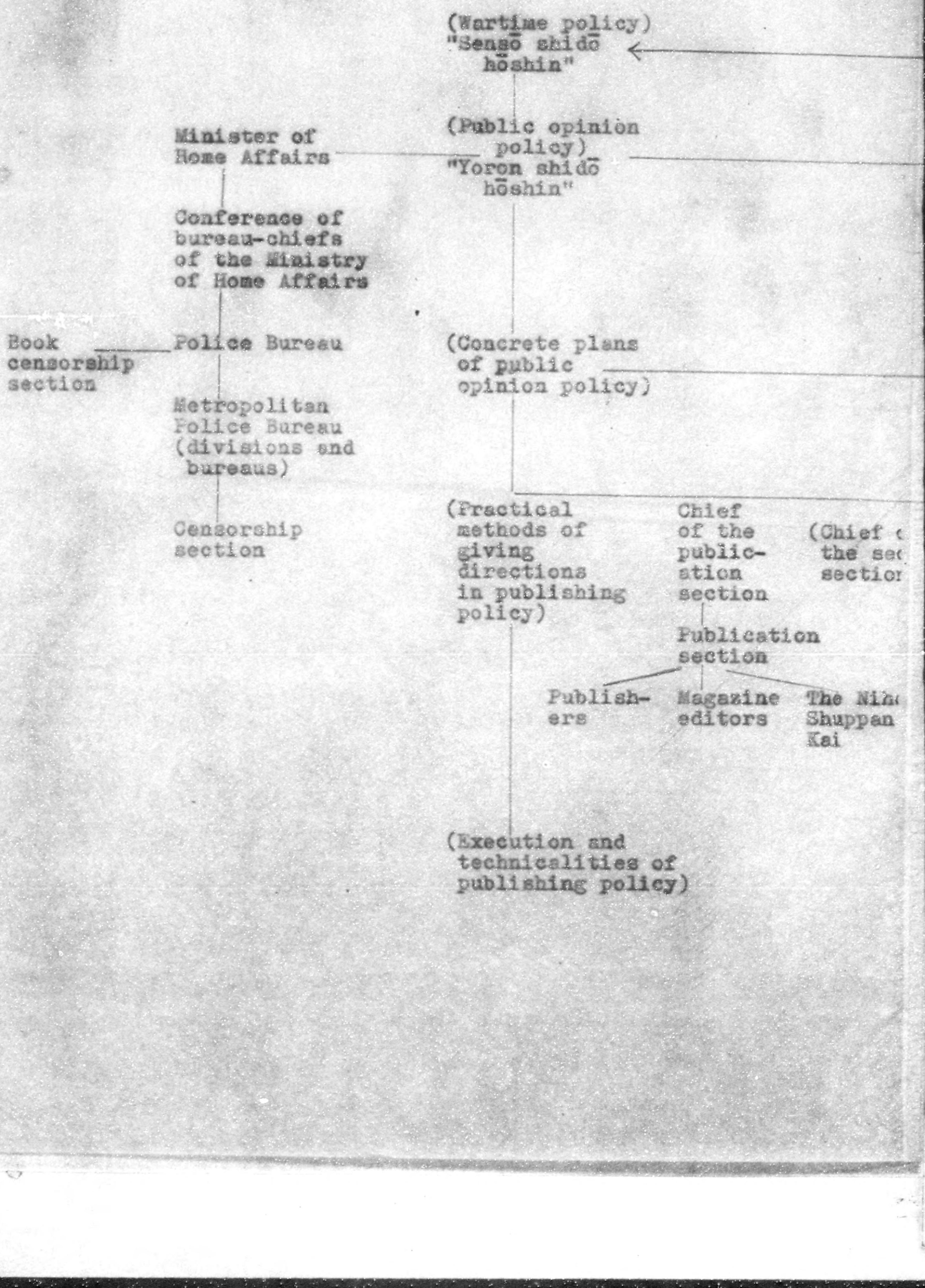
Instance 2. In the spring of 1943, the sale of the second volume of "Rssian Topography" Roshia Fūdoki translated by Masao Maksmura was banned for being left-wing literature and the Nihon Shuppan Kai was ordered by the Board of Information to dismiss Saburō Kawamura who offended the Bureau by giving a special ration of paper for this book. Thereupon the Shuppan Kai appologized all the officials concerned and prevented the forced dismissal of Kawamura by transferring him to the section of the general affairs.

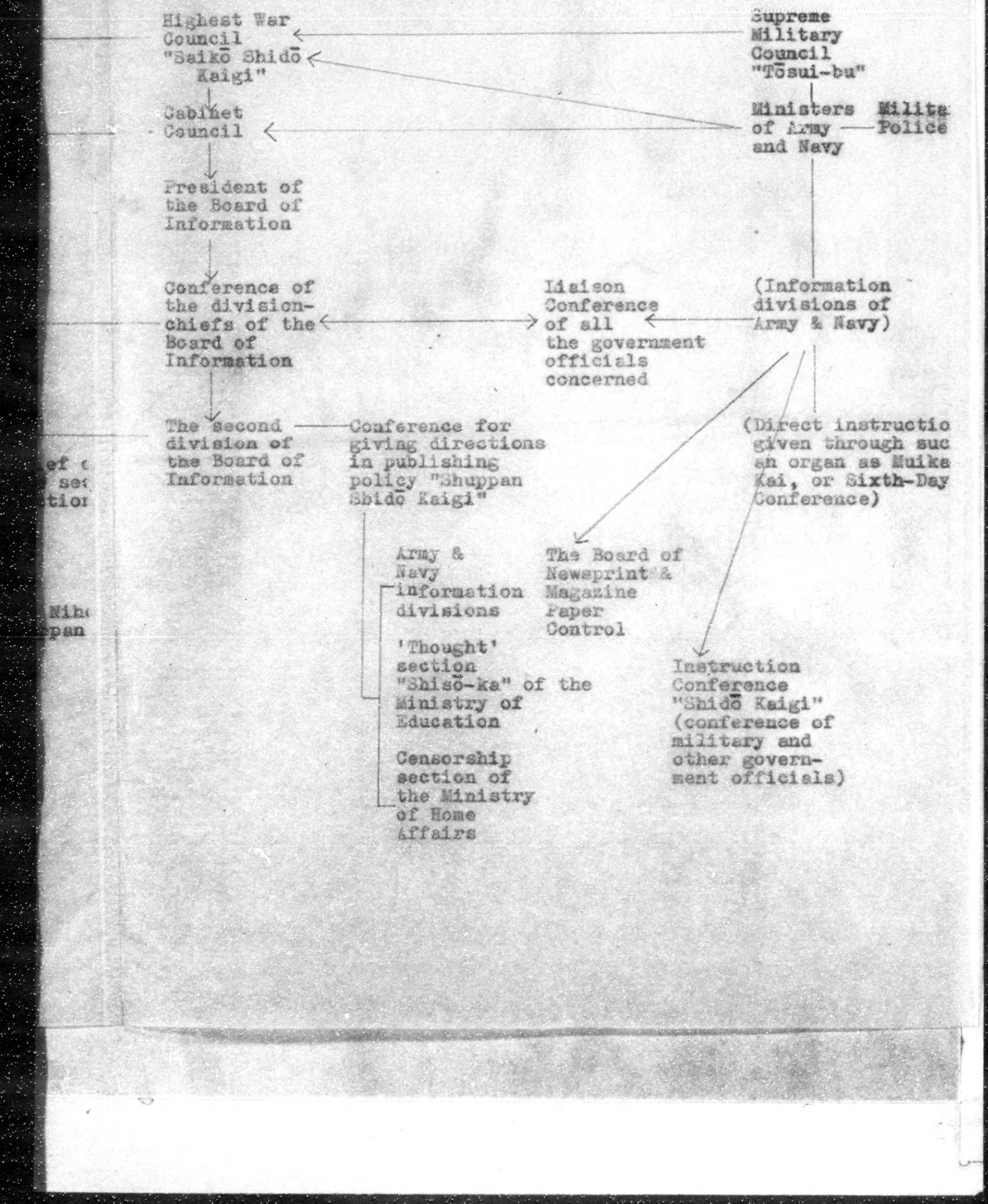
The above two instances show also that the Board of Information interfered even with the matters of appointment and dismissal of Shuppan Kai personnel.

July 30, 1947

Mitsuru Ishii

President
The Japan Publishers' Association
(Corporate Juridical Person)


(Wartime policy)
"Sensō shidō hōshin"
(Public opinion policy)
"Yoron shidō hōshin"
Minister of Home Affairs
Conference of bureau-chiefs of the Ministry of Home Affairs
Book censorship section
Police Bureau
Metropolitan Police Bureau (divisions and bureaus)
Censorship section
(Concrete plans of public opinion policy)
(Practical methods of giving directions in publishing policy)
Chief of the publication section
Publication section
Publishers
Magazine editors
(Execution and technicalities of publishing policy)


Highest War Council "Saikō Shidō Kaigi"
Supreme Military Council "Tōsui-bu"
Cabinet Council
Ministers of Army and Navy
Militar Police
President of the Board of Information
Conference of the division-chiefs of the Board of Information
Liaison Conference of all the government officials concerned
(Information divisions of Army & Navy)
The second division of the Board of Information
Conference for giving directions in publishing policy "Shuppan Shidō Kaigi"
(Direct instructio given through suc an organ as Muike Kai, or Sixth-Day Conference)
Army & Navy information divisions
The Board of Newsprint & Magazine Paper Control
'Thought' section "Shisō-ka" of the Ministry of Education
Censorship section of the Ministry of Home Affairs
Instruction Conference "Shidō Kaigi" (conference of military and other government officials)

The leading representatives of the government offices at the Satei Kaigi (deliberation conference).

I. At the time of the Nihon Shuppan Bunka Kyōkai.

1. The Board of Information

Com. Saijirō Furuhashi
Maj. Kurazō Suzuki
Com. Katsuya Satō
Suzuki, jōhōkan[1] (deceased)
Uryū, jōhōkan
Uchiyama, jōhōkan
Shibuya, zoku or subordinate official later became full official, jōhōkan.
Shibata, shokutaku[2]
Kinoshita, shokutaku
Shitaya, shokutaku

2. The censorship section of the police bureau of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Saeki, zoku (subordinate official)
Kozuki, zoku(subordinate official)

3. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry

Masuoka, chief of the fiber department
Imamura, commissioner (jimukan)

II. At the time of the Nihon Shuppan Kai

1. The Board of Information

Takemoto, chief of the publication section
Hisai, chief of the publication section
Uryū, jōhōkan

---

1. Jōhōkan - Information official.

2. Shokutaku - Associate member of the office, but not full official.

Uchiyama, jōhōkan
Shikashi, Jōhōkan
Shibuya, jōhōkan
Shibata, shokutaku
Kinoshita, shokutaku
Shitaya, shokutaku
Akasaka, shokutaku
Hōki, shokutaku

2. The censorship section of the police bureau of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Kanai, chief of the section
Saeki, subordinate official (zoku)
Kozuki, subordinate official(zoku)

3. The censorship section of the Metropolitan Police Bureau

Hata, chief of the section

4. The Ministry of Education

Akio Kozeki, chief of the 'thought' section (shisō-ka)
Kondō, Kyōgakukan (official)

5. The Ministry of Commerce and Education

Noboru Imamura, commissioner

6. The Gijutsuin (Technical Bureau)

Takeuchi, sangikan (official)

Our publishing circles can not afford to lose good fighters who are faithful and loyal to their liberal ideals; to lose any of them means that much strength added to the communist element or to the still remaining reactionary element under the disguise of the new democracy.

26. The purge of Fujioka was clearly due to Iwabuchi's scheme. I should like to present my explanation when the reason for his purge is made clear to me.

Maj. Napier

Letter from Japan Publishers Assn

1. It may seem strange to you that I, who represent the Japan Publishers' Association which holds 3,400 members, had waited, until the other day, to see you.

I had not learned until quite recently that many publishers were taking much of your time by their frequent visits to G.H.Q. I regret that some of us have still retained our old small tactics.

At this time I should like to ask you to see and understand the actual situation of our publishing circles. In order to have you understand what has been and is going on in the publishing circles, I am going to summarize it in the following pages. Although there are no objections in making this a public statement, for the present I should like to ask you to make this a confidential report.

2. I am not, as I have already said, a publisher. I am simply a lover of books, who find the greatest pleasure in reading books. In my young student days, I was fortunate enough to have the special guidance of the late Dr. Nitobe, and for 22 years I have worked for a philanthropic foundation which gave and still gives scholar-ships to poor students who cannot afford to have an education; and provided, in pre-war days, lunches to undernourished children in the schools in the slums ; what spare time I have had has been spent mostly in reading.

3. Up to the end of the war, I had been connected with no public or official position, and if the pre-war or wartime Japan had been allowed to continue its existence it is most probable that I would have continued to live and die an insignificant citizen.

I am not, however, a communist. I was just a nameless liberal, who tried to work for woman suffrage 15 years ago.

4. With the end of the war, the situation changed : here came the era in which such as I can work. Upon recommendation of my friendw I became chief-director of the Japan Publishers' Association, and within the next 6 months I was made its president.

5. The friends who recommended me to the Japan Publishers' Association are Bunshiro Suzuki, then of the Asahi Shimbun, and Toshisada Suzuki of the Nihon-Hyōron.

6. Bunshiro Suzuki was obliged to leave the Publishers' Association as he left the Asahi, and Toshisada Suzuki became its President.

Of course, these two are experienced veterans of the publishing circles, and I, an amateur.

7. At the end of 1945 T. Suzuki took up the question of "house-cleaning" and claimed that publishers themselves should see to it that they should get rid of the "war-responsible" members in their circles. A special stress was laid on the following two points, so that a just and impartial "house-cleaning" might be carried out by the publishers themselves.

(1) To guard against those publishers who were active co-operators of the militarists throughout pre-war and wartime periods and who quickly disguised themselves as earnest advocates of democracy.

(2) To check the influence of communists who were planning to carry out a radical purge program.

8. The Association which had been organized autonomously by 2 to 3 hundred publishers grew to have 1,000 members in January 1946.

Thereupon, we, directors agreed to propose our resignation at the general meeting on January 24, 1946 that the Association might have new directors, and at the same time proposed for discussion and study of the problems of "house-cleaning" and of the paper situation which was at its worst at the time.

9. The newly-elected directors, however, asked me to stay as president. At their repeated request I decided to stay; but when the "house-cleaning" committee was organized according to the resolution made at the general meeting I again asked to resign and let a new president take my place who would be better suited to the work. I did not wish to "judge others." However, as there seemed to be no appropriate successor, I have stayed.

10. To this general meeting General Dyke, then chief of C.I.& E. sent a message in which the "house-cleaning" movement was encouragingly approved. Mr. Berkov, then chief of the publication section in the Information Division gave us some excellent guidance.

More than once, the words of the spokesman were seen in the papers to the effect that the "house-cleaning" movement of the Japan Publishers' Association was progressing quite satisfactorily.

11. The "house-cleaning" committee consisted of 10 members representing publishers and 10 representing the public.

The committee took up the following publishers as the "A class war-responsible" ones.

Shufu-no-Tomo, Kōdan-sha, Ie-no-Hikari, Obun-sha, Dai-ichi Kōron-sha, Kōa Nihon-sha, Sankai-dō.

After having made thorough investigations, the committee decided on certain advisory recommendations as to changes and reforms concerning these publishing companies. The publishers, however, expressed their unwillingness to accept the recommendations of the committee by withdrawing themselves from the Association to form another Publishers' Association and thus the Jiyū (Liberal) Publishers' Association came into existence. The split caused great confusion in the publishing circles.

12. Please understand that there were various influences at work.

(1) One Miyata who used to work in the C.I.D. as an interpreter used the name of G.H.Q. by taking a U.S. colonel, who knew nothing about the situation, to a meeting of these publishers, and he helped to organize and reenforse the new organization. (The interpreter was dismissed from his office for various reasons not long after that.)

(2) A correspondent of an influencial foreign newspaper associated with some leading members of Shufu-no-Tomo, contributed his manuscript to the magazine and knowingly or unknowingly supported its cause.

(3) Some of the Japanese Government officials cooperated and gave assistance to these publishers. Thus the Jiyū Publishers' Association was organized and was granted a government charter as a juridical person.

13. Yakubun-kan and Fuzanbō joined the publishers Association named above. All these are big publishers of pre-war and wartime Japan, who prospered under the old regime. Some of their magazines used to have the circulation of 1,500,000 or even above.

14. Then arose the problem of paper.

These publishers who had been popularly known as "war-responsible publishers", cooperating with some government officials, started a movement which proposed the transfer of the Paper Allocation Board, which had been in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, to the cabinet. One of the purposes of this transfer was to weaken and thus try to bring our association to dissolution.

I was really astonished at the strength and tenacity with which the old influences were still actively working. More than once I thought of leaving the Association and settle down to my former life of reading. But as I was reminded of the conditions of my country, there seemed to be only one way for me to follow, - to serve her by doing my share in helping her democratization, and fullfillment of the terms of the Potsdam Declaration. So I decided to stay and keep on fighting.

Fortunately, however, thanks to the excellent guidance of C.I.& E. the purpose of our claim of opposing the transfer was fully recognized in the rules and regulations of the Allocation Board, although it was transferred to the cabinet; we had claimed that such work as paper-allocation must be protected as much as possible from any official interference.

15. The so-called "war-responsible" publishers who failed to have their own way in the system of paper-allocation, now began to try to have it in a practical way; using their financial power and "face," they tried to obtain great quantities of paper for themselves to the extent that other publishers began to have difficulties in getting paper even with their allocation-tickets.

The "barter-system" had begun to be practiced by some publishers including all the leading members of the Jiyū Publishers' Association and, in addition, such publishers as Chūo-Koron, Kaizō, Tōyō Keizai, Bungei Shunjū, Kamakura Bunko, Jitsugyō-no-Nihon, Publishing Departments of the Asahi and Mainichi Shimbun's.

16. Bartering which encouraged and necessarily involved black-marketting of all sorts was banned by the orders of G.H.Q. toward the end of 1946.

The publishers who had favored and practiced the barter-system, making use of their money and old influence believed, - and still believe, perhaps with good reasons, - us to be responsible for stopping bartering, and formed a league known as "the league of 22 publishers." Thus, with the Jiyū Publishers' Association formed as a by-product of the "house-cleaning" movement and now with this league born as a result of stopping the barter system, the confusion grew in great degree.

All through the confused state, T.Suzuki and J.Fujioka have been constant supporters of our policy of thorough democratization of the publishing circles as we tried to work toward abolishing black-marketting and bartering, and achieving fair distribution of paper, fighting against pre-war and wartime influences, both in the publishing circles and the official circles.

17. Thereupon the opponents of our policy tried to force me out of the publishing circles.

(1) Up till quite recently, for more than a year, some "gorotsuki" newspapers printed severe criticisms against me and attacked me with every edition.

(2) I was indicted twice by the public procurators through their instigation. (Upon investigation, the cases were withdrawn).

Thus, these publishers who are, in other words, success-makers through the pre-war and wartime periods, are efficient and lose no time in their activities : one can well imagine what they did and how they did it before and during the war.

18. I must confess that it was to my great regret that the Chuo Kōron and Kaizō joined the other side and also B.Suzuki was with them. Having many of these influencial success-makers of the past on the other side, some of our 3,400 members became disturbed and agitated.

19. I should like to have you understand that under these circumstances the purge act was being carried out. I am afraid that there may be a danger in making decisions concerning the purge without a knowledge of this background.

20. (To continue my story,)-Then the Cabinet secretariate of the Paper-Allocation Board, cooperating with the Jiyū Publishers' Association, the League of 22 publishers and those of our members who wished to side with these bureaucrats and big publishers, organized the Shuppan Renraku Kondankai ("liaison body for publishers") and tried to weaken our autonomous association, thus gradually working toward its dissolution.

The union of the bureaucratic officials and some of the pre-war influencial publishers including the reactionary element in the publishing circles, became too obviously active and its potential authority and influence too apparent. When they began to extend their sphere of influence into other fields, such as that of book-retailers etc., the organization was "frozen" by the orders of C.I.& E.

21. Allow me to point out again that the purge was being carried out with such a situation as its back-ground. Naturally, therefore, tremendous efforts were made on the part of Hakubun-kan, Obun-sha, Shufu-no-Tomo etc., to clear themselves of the purge.

22. They paid visits not only to the members of the Central Screening Committee, but even to the private homes of the sub-committee members. Ohashi took a present to the home of one of the sub-committee members and it was refused by the committee member.

It is not difficult to imagine what efforts they must have made to influence such committee member as Iwabuchi.

23. Fortunately the younger officials of the cabinet are not one-sided.

The officials of the C.I.O. also did their share of the work with fairness and thoroughness.

The leading members of the Jiyū Publishers' Association began to criticize the officials harshly as soon as they realized that what the officials were doing was not in their favor.

Vice-chief Tanaka of the C.I.O. is said to be one of their victims.

24. When it became quite clear that all of them could not escape the purge, they began to work to have some of the leaders among our members purged. They aimed their attacks at T.Suzuki and J.Fujioka.

25. The Japanese public remembers well the much-discussed and persecuted publication by Dr. Minobe which contains his theory of "the emperor as an organ," and also those of our liberal student, the late Prof. Kawai. As the liberal publisher of all these publications, T.Suzuki was persecuted throughout the pre-war and wartime periods.

Upon recognition of his services for the liberal cause, he was made president of the Japan Publishers' Association after the war. There are good reasons for one's saying that it is a pity that he has been purged in spite of his services for the liberal cause, and for resisting constantly the reactionaries.

List of Main Staff of Nippon Shuppankai

From Apr. 1,1943
To Sept.2,1945

Position	Name	Date of Assumption	Date of Resignation	Present Profession	Address	Remarks
President	Tatsuo Hisatomi	Apr. 1,1943	Sept. 1944	Advisor of Nippon Shuppan Kyodo Kaisha	805 2-chome Kamikitazawa Setagaya-Ku	Interlocking chief director
"	Shigeru Hazama	Sept. 1944	June 8,1945		87 Suwa-cho Shinjuku-Ku	"
"	Takemi Ishikawa	June 9,1945	Oct.10,1945	Master of agricultural Garden	Myoonji Muramatsu,Shimizu-shi	"
Director of Managing Bareau	Tatsuo Hisatomi	Apr. 1,1943	Sept. 1944	Ibid	Ibid	
"	Shigeru Hazama	Sept. 1944	Oct. 1944	"	"	
"	Shigeo Shimizu	Oct.16,1944	Apr.20,1945		221 Arai-machi Nakano-Ku	
"	Shigeru Hazama	Apr.20,1945	June 8,1945	"	"	
Committee Director of Distributing Dept.	Takemi Ishikawa	Apr. 1,1943	Mar.28,1944	"	"	
"	Shigeya Nagai	Mar.29,1944	Apr.15,1944	President of Nippai	37 Takata Oimatsu-cho Bunkyo-Ku	Apr.15 Abolition of Distributing Dept.

Committee Director of Business Dept.	Shigeya Nagai	Apr. 1,1943	June 7,1945	President of Nippai	37 Takata-Oimatsu-cho Bunkyo-ku	
"	Eiichi Kanai	June 9,1945	Oct.10,1945	Master of Kanai-shinseido	797 Koganei-machi Kitatama-gun	
Committee Director of Book Dept.	Sho Saito	May 1,1943	Nov.30,1944			
"	Shigeya Nagai	Dec. 1,1944	Dec.27,1944	Ibid	Ibid	
"	Toshio Narazaki	Dec.27,1944	June 7,1945	Professor of Chuo University	19 Shoan Minami-cho Suginami-ku	June 7,Abolition of Book Dept.
Committee Director of Magazine Dept.	Kiyoo Tomeoka	Apr. 1,1943	Apr.13,1944	Nippon Kyodo Kumiai	9 2-chome Kanda-Hitotsubashi Chiyoda-ku c/o Kyoiku Kaikan	
"	Tokio Imai	Apr.27,1944	Oct.16,1944		19 4-chome Toyotama Minami-machi Itabashi-ku	
"	Shigeo Shimizu	Oct.16,1944	Apr.20,1945	Ibid	Ibid	June 7,Abolition of Magazine Dept
"	Toshio Narazaki	Apr.27,1945	June 7,1945	"	"	
Committee Director of Leadership Dept.	Ryuichi Nozawa	June 9,1945	Oct.10,1945	Manazing director of Jen Nihon Insatsu Kyodo Kumiai	223 Komagome-Hayashi-cho Bunkyo-ku	June 9,Institution of Leadership Dept.

Committee Director of General Affairs Dept.	Kiyoo Tomeoka	Apr. 1,1944	Apr.13,1944	Ibid	Ibid	Apr.15,abolition of general affairs Dept.
Committee Director of General Affairs Dept.	Yukihiko Shinoaki	June 9,1944	Oct.10,1945	Syokutaku Tsuri-bito-sha	388 Yamato-cho Nakano-ku	June 9,Reinstitution of General Affairs Dept.
Auditor	Shinichi Ohashi	Apr. 1,1943	Oct.10,1945	President of Hakubunkan	38 Wakamiya-cho Shinjuku-ku	
"	Morimasa Sakamoto	"	June 7,1945	President of Fuzanbo	2-chome Kanda Jinbo-cho Chiyoda-ku	
Chief of Managing Bureau	Takayuki Shirane	Apr. 1,1943	Sep.28,1944	Clerk Master of Institute of Loc. Ind.Reser.Atlached to Yonezawa Technical High College	161 Minamitani Yonezawa-shi	Dacancy from Sept.29,1944 to Jan.1945
"	Yukihiko Shinoaki	Jan. 9,1945	June 9,1945	Ibid	Ibid	
Chief of Editing Board	Masayuki Fukubayashi	Apr. 1,1943	Mar.22,1945	Managing Director of Nippon Shuppan Kyodo Kaisha	132 Wakabayashi-cho Setagaya-ku	
Vice-Director of Business Dept.	Eiichi Kanai	Apr.19,1943	June 9,1945	Ibid	Ibid	

Vice-Director of Distributing Dept.	Ryosaku Yabe	Apr.19,1943	Apr.15,1944	President of Sogensha		Apr.15,1944 Abolition of Distribution Dept.
Vice-Director of Book Dept.	Hiroshi Kanako	Apr. 1,1943	Aug.31,1943	Member of the Economic laboratory of Toyo Boseki	8 2-chome Doshima-Kita-ku Osaka-shi	Vacancy from Dep. 1,1943 to Feb.14,1944
"	Seishiro Aoki	Feb.15,1944	July15,1944	Officer of Ministry of Education	1-36 Otauka-Nakamachi Bunkyo-ku	Vacancy from July 16,1944 to Dec.15,1944
"	Takaichi Sado	Dec.16,1944	Dec.28,1944		193 Izumi-cho Suginami-ku	
"	Yukihiko Shincaki	Jan. 9,1945	Apr.27,1945	Ibid	Ibid	
"	Ryuichi Nozawa	Apr.27,1945	June 9,1945	"	"	
Vice-Director of General Affairs Dept.	Masayuki Fukubayashi	Apr. 1,1943	Mar.22,1945	"	"	Vacancy sice then
Chief of Secretary Section	Takayuki Shirane	Apr. 1,1943	Apr.18,1944	"	"	

Chief of Secretary Section	Ryo Manzawa	Apr.18,1944	Jan.26,1945	Attache to Culture Dept. of Nippon Shuppan Kyokai	1221 Nagoe, Omachi Kamakura	Since then to May 31,1945 Acting Chief of Secretary section Eiichi Aso June 1,1945 abolition
Chief of Accountant Section	Ryuji Honda	Apr. 1,1943	Oct.10,1945	Advisor of Josei Life Sha	1526 4-chome Nakameguro Meguro-ku	
Chief of General Manag. Section	Senichi Tanaka	"	June 7,1945	Sales Business of Papers	2831 Kichijoji Musashino-machi Tokyo	
"	Eiichi Aso	June 1,1945	Oct.10,1945	Chief of Accountant Sect of Nippon Shuppan Kyokai	5-79 Noborito-cho Chiba-shi	
Chief of Planning Section	Kazuki Komorida	Apr. 1,1943	Feb. 9,1944	Editor of Sekai Hyoron-sha	2-3 Nihonbashi Hon-cho Chuo-Ku	
"	Kiyoo, Tomeoka	Feb.24,1944	Apr.13,1944	Ibid	Ibid	Apr.15,Abolition of this Sect.
Chief of Universalising Section	Kazuki Komorita	Apr. 1,1943	May 16,1943	"	"	

Chief of Universali-zing Section	Tokuo Nakamura	May 17,1943	Apr.18,1944	Staff of Suisan Shinbun	50 3-chome, Showa-dori, Nakano-ku, c/o Kasumigaseki Shobo	Apr.18, Abolition of this Sect.
Chief of Cultural Science Section	Hiroshi Kaneko	Apr. 1,1943	May 16,1943	Ibid	Ibid	Apr.18,1945 The Title of this section was changed to Spiritual Science Section
"	Takaichi Sado	May 1,1943	Apr.18,1944	"	"	
Chief of Spritual Science Section	"	Apr.18,1944	Dec.28,1944	"	"	
"	Yukihiko Shinoaki	Jan. 9,1945	June 9,1945	"	"	June 9,Abolition of this section
Chief of Education and Art Section	Kozo Kawamori	Apr. 1,1943	Jan.28,1944	Shokutaku of Shincho-sha	71 Yarai-cho Shinjuku-ku	
"	Sho Saito	Jan.28,1944	Nov.30,1944	Ibid	Ibid	Vacancy from Dec.1 to Mar.14
"	Wataru Hashikawa	Mar.15,1945	July 7,1945	Professor of Nippon University	3-888 Matsubara-cho Setagaya-ku	