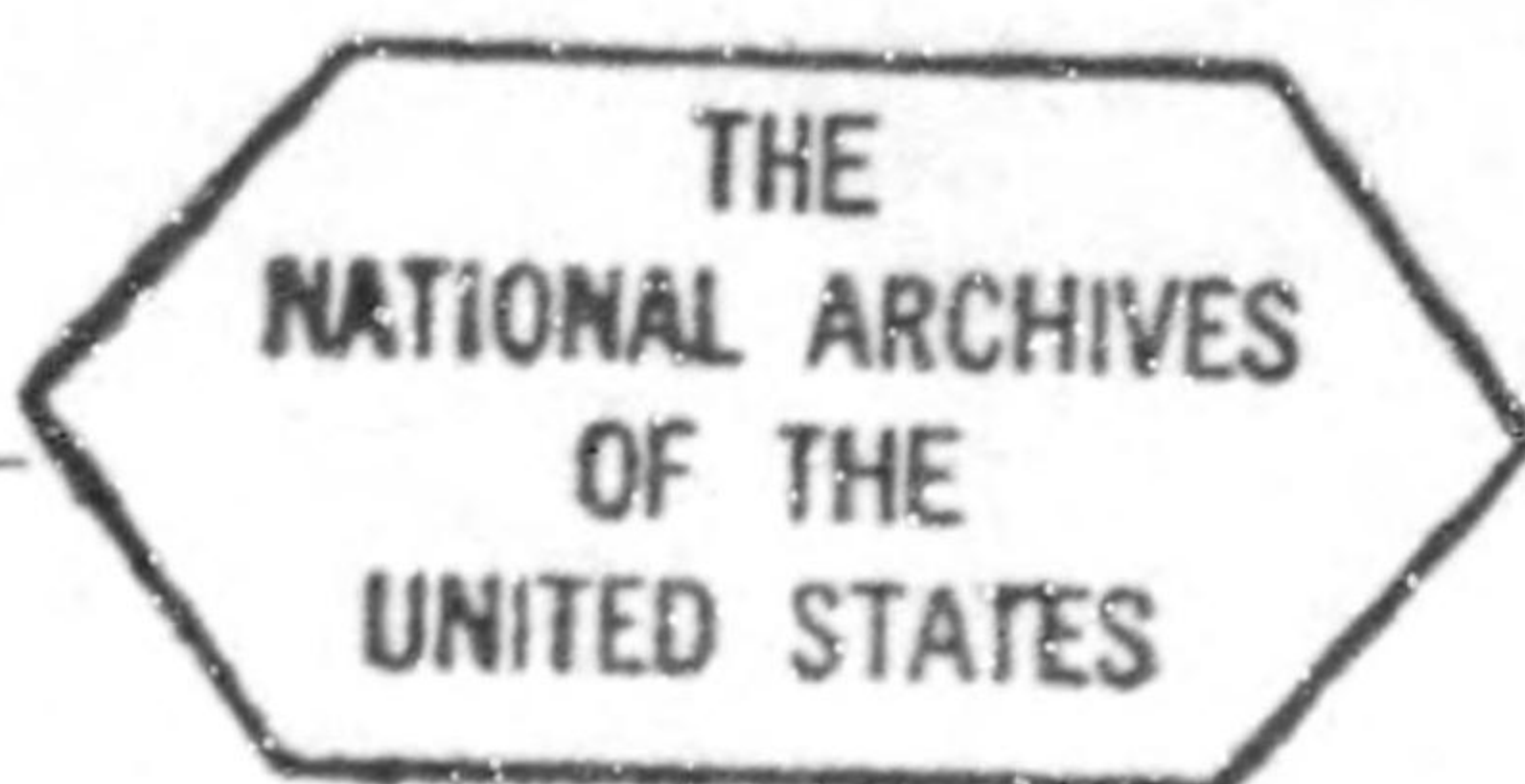


**GHQ/SCAP Records(RG 331)**  
**Description of contents**



- (1) Box no. 2062
- (2) Folder title/number: (64)  
Obun Sha
- (3) Date: July 1947

(4) Subject :

Classification	Type of record
340	c

(5) Item description and comment :

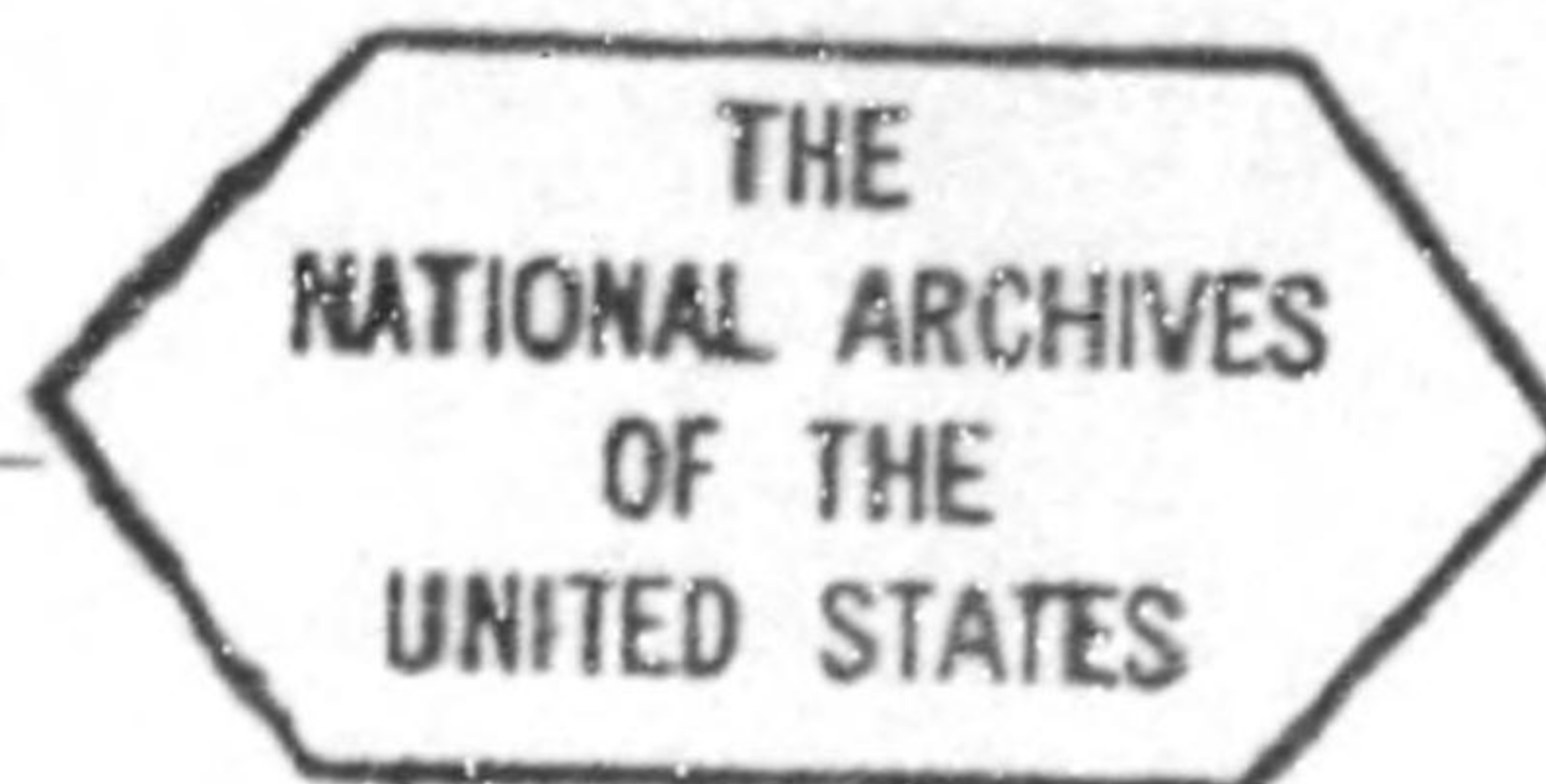
(6) Reproduction :  Yes  No

(7) Film no.

Sheet no.



**GHQ/SCAP Records(RG 331)**  
**Description of contents**



- (1) Box no. 2062
- (2) Folder title/number: (64)  
Obun Sha
- (3) Date: July 1947

(4) Subject :

Classification	Type of record
340	c

(5) Item description and comment :

(6) Reproduction :  Yes  No

(7) Film no.

Sheet no.



COUNTER EVIDENCE DOCUMENT

The Obunsha Publishing Co. Ltd.



*Copy (Translated)*

No. 55 Yokodera-cho  
Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo  
July 28, 1947.

Mr. Premier Tetsu Katayama;

We beg to inform you that we want to produce documents as counter-evidence requesting the exclusion of the Kabushiki Kaisha Obunsha, a member of the pressdom, from the application of Paragraph C of the Screening Program of the Government.

The following is the materials which we believe will stand counter-evidence, and you are asked to make their thorough investigation.

Yours sincerely,

Yoshio Akao  
President and Managing  
Director of the Kabushiki-  
Kaisha Obunsha.



The Documents:

1. List of Publications.
2. Structure of the Obunsha During the Specified Period
3. Chief Personnel During the Designated Period.
4. Method of Counter-Evidence.
5. Business Activity and the Character of the Obunsha.
6. Counter-Evidence.



1. List of Publications

Date of Issue	Compiler	Name of Periodicals	Price	Number of Copies Issued	Sum Total
12th Year of Showa	Obunsha	The Keisetsu-Jidai (Juken-Jumpo) July and August Number	¥0.15	120,000 (20,000 X 6)	¥18,000
		September-December Number		240,000 (20,000 X 12)	¥48,000
13th Year of Showa	Ditto	The Keisetsu-Jidai (Juken-Jumpo) January-December Number	¥0.20	864,000 (24,000 X 36)	¥172,000
14th Year of Showa	Ditto	The Keisetsu-Jidai (Juken-Jumpo) January-December Number	¥0.20	900,000 (25,000 X 36)	¥180,000
15th Year of Showa	Ditto	The Keisetsu-Jidai (Juken-Jumpo) January-September Number	¥0.20	720,000 (26,000 X 27)	¥144,000
		October-December Number	¥0.50	240,000 (80,000 X 3)	¥120,000
15th Year of Showa	Ditto	The Shin-Wakodo September Number (1st Number)-December Number	¥0.50	120,000 (30,000 X 4)	¥ 60,000
16th Year of Showa	Ditto	The Keisetsu-Jidai (Juken-Jumpo) January-December Number	¥0.50	1,083,000 (90,260 X 12)	¥541,500
		The Shin-Wakodo January-December Number	¥0.50	420,000 (35,000 X 12)	¥210,000



Date of Issue	Author	Title of Book	Number of Pages	Price	Number of Copies Issued
12th Year of Showa (1937)	Sensaku Hara	Standard Questions in Japanese into English Translation and Answers	368	¥1.00	30,000
	Iwao Takatsu	Comprehensive Study of Geometry	852	¥1.20	45,000
13th Year of Showa (1938)	Compiled by Obunsha	Essential Knowledge of Geography of Japan and the East Asia	260	¥0.60	23,000
	Ditto	Essential Knowledge of Geography of Japan and Manchuria	236	¥0.60	20,000
	Shinsuke Ogata	Essential Knowledge of Physics	192	¥0.60	20,000
	Compiled by Obunsha	Essential Knowledge of Japanese History	248	¥0.60	44,000
	Ditto	Entrance Examination-Questions and Answers(part 1)	1,132	¥1.20	100,000
	Ditto	Entrance Examination-Questions in Japanese Classics	160	¥0.20	30,000
	Ditto	Entrance Examination-Questions in the English Language	200	¥0.20	30,000
	Ditto	Entrance Examination-Questions in Mathematics	160	¥0.20	35,000
	Ditto	Entrance Examination-Questions and Answers(part II)	140	¥0.30	45,000
	Hiroshi Hosaka	Comprehensive Study of the Art of Writing Composition	496	¥1.50	50,000



13th Year of Showa (1938)	Compiled by Obunsha	Essential Knowledge of Statistical Physi- ology	118	¥0.60	4,000
	Yoshio Akao	Message to the Young Men	230	¥1.00	200,000
	Kazuichi Takahashi	Comprehensive Study of Trigonometry	384	¥1.30	38,000
	Compiled by Obunsha	Information on the Higher Grade Schools (Part I)	1,136	¥2.00	30,000
	Iwao Takatsu	Algebra Clearly Explained	360	¥1.30	10,000
14th Year of Showa (1939)	Izumi Sumiya	Essential Knowledge of Chemistry	220	¥0.60	17,000
	Shinsuke Ogata	Comprehensive Study of Physics	506	¥1.25	25,000
	Kazuo Tezuka	Complete Study of Japanese Geography	510	¥1.50	59,500
	Hiroshi Hosaka	"Principle of Nation- al Constitution" Explained	440	¥1.00	30,000
	Compiled by Obunsha	Essential Knowledge of Foreign Geography	248	¥0.60	12,500
	Ditto	Entrance Examination- Questions and Answers (Part I)	1,246	¥1.30	100,000
	Ditto	Entrance Examination- Questions in Japanese and Chinese Classics	208	¥0.20	30,000



14th Year of Showa (1939)	Ditto	Entrance Examination- Questions in English	192	¥0.20	30,000
	Ditto	Entrance Examination Questions in Mathe- matics	160	¥0.20	35,000
	Ditto	Entrance Examination Questions and Answers (Part II)	144	¥0.30	45,000
	Compiled by Obunsha	Handbook for Students Preparing for the Ent- rance Examination to the Higher Grade School	224	¥0.30	30,000
	Toshikatsu Sugiura	Comprehensive Study of English Grammar	528	¥1.30	36,000
	Compiled by Obunsha	Well Chosen Problems in Algebra	271	¥0.50	20,000
	Ditto	Well Chosen Problems in Geometry	240	¥0.50	20,000
	Ditto	Civics Explained	328	¥1.00	15,000
	Chitane Chiba	Important Words for Spelling Exercise	510	¥1.00	15,000
	Compiled by Obunsha	Essential Knowledge of Oriental History	336	¥0.60	18,000
Hiroshi Hosaka	Comprehensive Study of Japanese Grammar	680	¥1.50	40,5000	



15th Year of Showa (1940)	Compiled by Obunsha	Mathematical Formulas	192	¥0.60	40,000
	Ditto	Entrance Examination- Questions and Answers (Part I)	850	¥1.50	110,000
	Ditto	Entrance Examination- Questions in Japanese and Chinese Classics	160	¥0.30	35,000
	Ditto	Entrance Examination- Questions in English	160	¥0.30	32,000
	Ditto	Entrance Examination- Questions in Mathe- matics	168	¥0.30	38,000
	Ditto	Entrance Examination- Questions and Answers (Part II)	114	¥0.30	50,000
	Ditto	Handbook for Students Preparing for Entrance Examination to Higher Grade Schools	384	¥0.30	30,000
	Kenko Yoshida	Commentary on Mencius	580	¥2.00	15,000
	Compiled by Obunsha	Essential English-Jap- anese Dictionary	1,224	¥3.00	274,000
Kazuo Tezuka	Newest Geography of Asia	232	¥0.60	10,000	



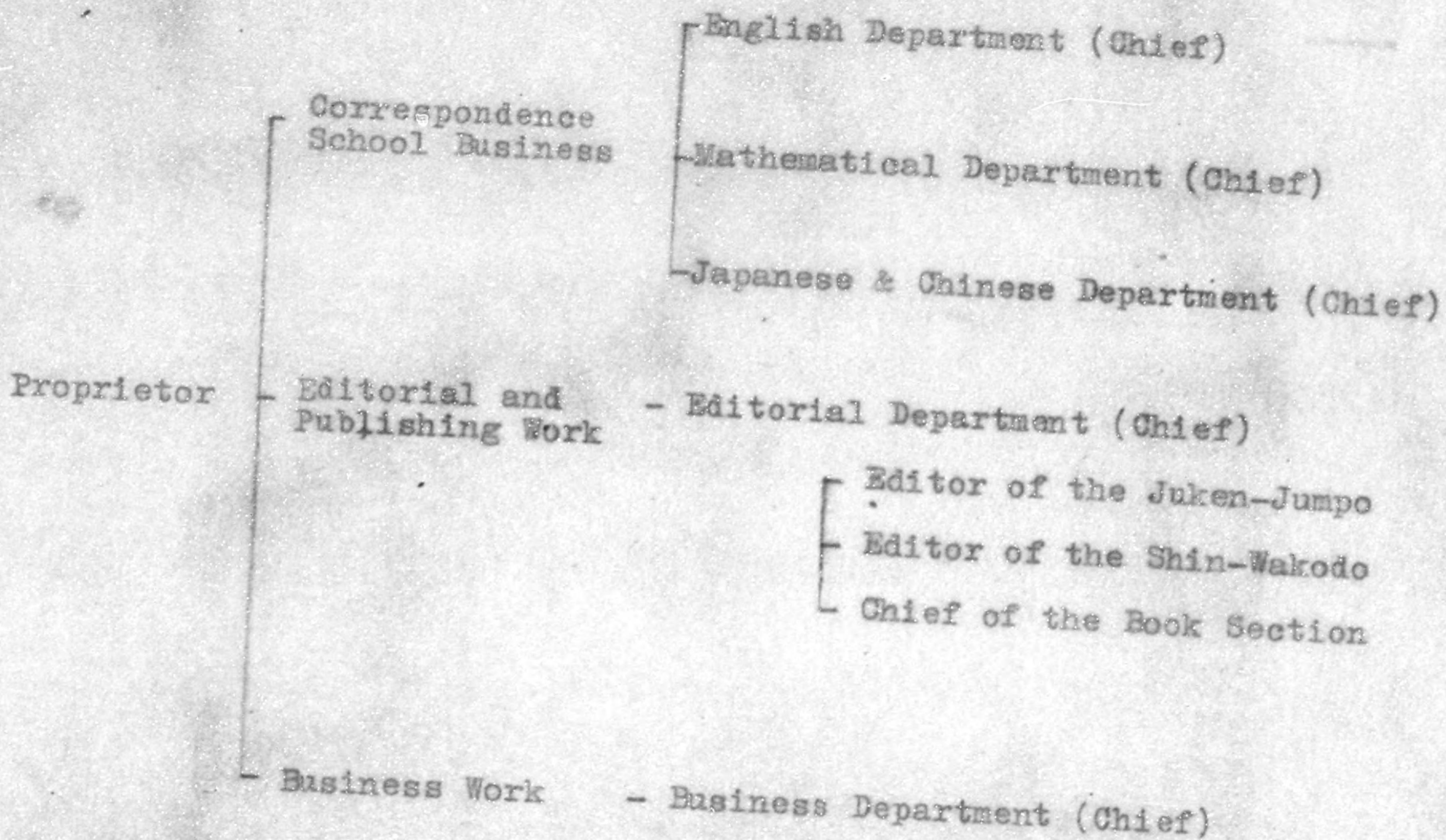
16th Year of Showa (1941)	Tomoyoshi Hatano	Essential Knowledge of Physiology and Hygiene	264	¥0.60	7,000
	Compiled by Obunsha	Entrance Examination- Questions and Answers (Part I)	961	¥1.50	80,000
	Ditto	Entrance Examination- Questions and Answers (Part II)	128	¥0.30	20,000
	Ditto	Entrance Examination Questions in Japanese and Chinese Classics	144	¥0.30	38,000
	Ditto	Entrance Examination Questions in English	120	¥0.30	33,000
	Ditto	Entrance Examination Questions in Mathe- matics	160	¥ 0.30	40,000
	Kazuo Tezuka	Geography of Foreign Countries	672	¥2.00	22,500
	Yoshio Akao	Comprehensive Study of English	1,060	¥2.00	30,000
	Compiled by Obunsha	Important Words and Phrases in Chinese Classics	464	¥1.00	15,000
Toyo Ogushi	"The Way of Loyal Sub- jects" Explained and "The Code of Warriors" Explained	224	¥0.80	10,000	



16th Year of Showa (1941)	Compiled by Obunsha	Vest Pocket English- Japanese Dictionary	384	¥1.00	50,000
	Kumakichi Takehara	Comprehensive Study of Chemistry	544	¥1.50	20,000
	Takeki Kowada & Hiroshi Hosaka	Comprehensive Study of Chinese Classics	640	¥2.00	15,000
	Compiled by Obunsha	Map of Natural Resources in the Southern Regions		¥0.50	30,000
	Ditto	Higher Grade School Calendar for 1942	448	¥2.00	20,000



2. Structure of the Obunsha During the Specified Period





3. Chief Personnel During the Designated Period  
(July 7 in 1937 to December 7 in 1941)

Yoshio Akao	Proprietor	(from September 1st in 1931 to September 19th in 1944 )
Sajima Ikeda	Chief of the Editorial Department Editor of the Keisetsu-Jidai Chief of the Book Section	(from September 1st in 1936 to January 31st in 1945)
Jun Yoshida	Chief Editor of the Shin-Wakodo	(from September 1st in 1940 to July 31st in 1944 )
Hayakichi Kino	Chief Business Manager	(from April 1st in 1937 to March 6th in 1943)
Kazuichi Takahashi	Chief of the Mathematics Department	(from April 1st in 1937 to March 31st in 1943)
Hiroshi Hosaka	Chief of the Japanese and Chinese Classics Department	(from April 1st in 1933 to March 31st in 1942)
Toshikatsu Sugiura	Chief of the English Department	(from April 1st in 1934 to October 15th in 1942)

N.B.

1. Being a publisher of private ownership during the designated period, the Obunsha had no board of directors for its management. It was on September 20th in 1944 that the Obunsha was organized into a joint-stock company by annexing to it some other publishers on the policy of industrial adjustment enforced by the then government.

1. The personnel above mentioned held their respective positions during their tenure of office corresponding to the period designated by the government and later some left the company and some assumed different duties.



Besides publishing books and magazines, the Obunsha used to give lessons by correspondence chiefly to middle grade school students, which business made the Obunsha somewhat different from other publishers in its machinery of operation, that is, the house consisted of the Editorial, English, Mathematics, Japanese and Chinese Classics, and Business Departments. It necessarily followed that the publication business and the correspondence school were being independently carried on, and as it is clearly seen from this fact Mr. Kino, Mr. Takahashi, Mr. Hosaka and Mr. Sugiura had nothing to do with the publication; they were not responsible for the magazines issued by the company.



#### 4. Method of Counter-Evidence

We understand that the Obunsha was privately informed by the office of the Public Office-Screening Committee of its being decided to fall within the purview of Paragraph G on account of the magazine issued by the company.

As was made known to us by the Committee, no books published by the Obunsha during the period of from the year 1937 to the year 1941 have been found improper and so was the case with the magazine Kei-setsu-Jidai (formerly titled as the Juken-Jumpo).

As to the Shin-Wakodo, for the year 1940 and the Year 1941 the magazine was given 9 block marks and 25 block marks respectively. The sum total of the marks amounts to 34.

It can be said from this that the Shin-Wakodo was the only publication of the company that was given demerit marks and that that 9 marks for 1940, is rather an insignificant figure. Having had those items of the magazines in question thoroughly investigated by some men of intelligence from their perfectly objective points of view, the Obunsha have asked them to give their candid opinions whether or not those items in question have actually played a vigorous part in influencing the readers, whether they will come under Paragraph G or fall within the purview of Clause 1 of NO.101 Imperial Ordinance.

Here we have produced in an accompanying paper the decisions made by those gentlemen as counter-evidence.

The gentlemen from whom we have got the decisions are as follows:

- Prof. Tadaoki Yamamoto, Professor Emeritus of the Waseda University.
- Mr. Kaku Nii, Chief of Suginame Ward and a critic.
- Mr. Goro Murata, Chief editor of the Nippon Times.
- Mr. Kishi Murashima, a social worker.



## 5. BUSINESS ACTIVITY AND THE CHARACTER OF THE OBUNSHA

The Obunsha was established in 1931. Though homonymous in pronunciation, the Chinese characters of Obun originally meant "European Letters," but it was re-written in 1942 so that it now means "Vigorous Letters." When the Government ordered business merge, it amalgamated Toko-Shoin, Taimei-Do, and Bunka-Kenkyu-Sha and reestablished itself as a stock company.

In pre-war times, the company published dictionaries and reference books chiefly for the study of English, and at the same time kept a correspondence school. During the war publication of English books and student companions was totally banned, so that they published books on culture, thought, and sports. With the terminations of the war the company returned to the pre-war policies, and English books, dictionaries, and reference books are being published now.

This company, as the original appellation shows, specialized in publishing English books and in holding correspondence courses. The policies adopted for conducting business have been solid and conscientious, and it has enjoyed overwhelming popularity among the students. It has not a little contributed to the diffusion of the knowledge of English throughout Japan. It can safely be said that of those who have been students at some time or other in the past ten years, there is none but has been influenced by some books or magazines published by the company.

The company has avoided to be entangled in political or ideological activities, so that before the war it had no ideological tinge, nor had it any relation with political bodies.

Neither was the company ultra-nationalistic or isolationistic. In order to prove this, appended here are two articles by Mr. Akao,



president of the company. "On the Anti-English-Language Movement" was written in 1939 when there was a great deal of anti-English-language movement. It was published on the Juken-Jumoo, or Examination Decadary Report ( later called Keisetsu-Jidai, or Midnight Oil). The other was published on the Shinwakodo, or Regenerated Youth, in 1941. It is entitled "Ultra-Nationalism," which he wrote in dispraise of the thought pattern. These two articles show the attitude taken by the company through those turbulent years.

The Purge Committee has chosen quite a few articles as offensive, but these articles were published after the Japan Publishing Cultural Society was formed, that is, after the Government control over speech and the press had been intensified, and more than half of them were forced into printing much against the will of the editorial staff.

The above will show you the business activities and the character of the company, which, we hope, will create a better opinion of the company in you.



## ON ANTI-ENGLISH-LANGUAGE MOVEMENT

Reproduced from the Jukenjumo (August 1937)  
By Yoshio Akao

With our national sentiment towards England recently getting somewhat less friendly, there have appeared people who cry for the abolition of the English language from our school curricula, saying that English is the language of the nation who is backing up China with which our country is at war now.

I am of opinion that we Japanese are a great nation, for in less than a century's time we have succeeded in establishing ourselves as the leader of the Asiatics, and moreover in raising our country to the level of the first-rate powers of the world. But we must not be blind to the fact that no complete renovation can be achieved overnight. If we should be enslaved by a narrow subjective idea and judge things erroneously, it would show that we are not yet free from insular prejudice. The anti-English-language movement started of late must be a striking manifestation of insularism which we have not yet completely got rid of.

We do not study English as an Anglo-worshippers. We do not study English regarding it as a noble language, but we study it for its usefulness. A language is but a tool to work with. It has no personality or character in itself. English is as a matter of fact spoken in the greater part of the present world. Scores of peoples use this language in their daily life; even in China big business transactions are being carried on through the medium of English. With the knowledge of the English language we are doing trade with half the world including the United States of America, which is the most prosperous and the greatest commercial and industrial country on earth. This language stands us in good steads as a means for



absorbing cultures of the foreign nations. If there is any among us who declares that we Japanese have no need to do with the English speaking peoples, no need to trade with them and that they have no culture whatever which we find worthy of absorbing, I cannot but look down upon him as an absolute ignoramus. Such a self-styled patriot, I should say, is one who is a traitor to his country.

At the time of the first World War, when the French government tried to stop teaching German in her schools, an educationist in France was said to have heroically advocated the importance of the German language saying that if Germany was defeated the German race who speak German could by no means be destroyed.

The intellectuals, especially the leaders of the nation should be very careful in the performance of their duties. They should acquit themselves reasonably and intelligently, with the present and the future of the state ever in view. I dare say that even fools can cater to the public sentiment, or can swim with the current of the days.



## ON ULTRA-NATIONALISM

Reproduced from the Jukenjimo (October 1941)

By Yoshio Akao

In the days when a country stands at a turning-point many a different thought and idea or way of thinking is often strongly advocated. I am quite ready to admit that we have been too much depending upon Western nations as colonials do upon their mother countries to our own detriment.

Now is the time for us Japanese to perceive the true stand of our country, its strength and its beauty. Now is the time for us to go forward as a nation fully confident of our power. At the same time, however, caution must be taken against those who, taking advantage of the trend of the days, advocate like a fanatic an extreme nationalism entirely divorced from rationalism. They act and behave as if they alone were patriots. What they preach is too flighty for us to grasp. Though it may not be a very good example of such fanaticism, here is one which I shall give out of my own experience. Once I pleaded that, for uplifting our cultural level, the number of Chinese ideographs should necessarily be cut down. I was severely criticized for my expostulation by a nationalist. At my remark that we Japanese should study whether rice on which we are fed is really good as our staple diet, he insisted that the spirit of Japan comes from our rice food and he turned upon me, regarding me as a destroyer of patriotism. I had of course no mind to deal with such a fanatic. Chinese ideographs were originally imported from China. What a nonsense it is to think that it runs counter to our nationalism to limit the use of foreign words. The same can be said of rice. According to some old books our greatest ancestors did not live on



rice. Those ancestors who were not rice eaters proved themselves very brave, warlike and excellent. I think that we are not very wise to depend upon rice as our staple food, for the cultivation of rice requires quite a lot -- much labor, time and good soil.

At this turning-points on which our country stands now a great movement must be raised against narrow-mindedness, irrationalism, fanaticism, or anti-foreignism. It is a sheer nonsense to think nationalism can be established independently of rationalism. In any age or times we should never lose sight of the ideology well-established upon reality.



## 6. Counter-Evidence

We have made a close examination of the "eligible" articles by the request of the Obunsha, and arrived at the following conclusion. Our examination consists in an objective scrutiny whether these articles come under the Government's test standard by G-Clause and under the items of A of the Imperial Ordinance No. 101 of 1940.

These articles were published during the period when Japan was preparing for war. There was a forceful Army behind, and a forcible control over all public opinions was being taken. This tendency grew more intensified as it drew near the fateful day of 1941 on which the war broke out. Serious difficulties were met with in examining the publishing activity under such circumstances and in coming at decision whether eligible or not. Our examination is based on the clear-cut conception of the objective situations of the times. We firmly believe that our decisions have been made with the greatest possible caution, minuteness, and theoretical exactness.

---

( Kaku Nii )

---

( Yoriyuki Murashima )

---

( Goro Marata )

---

( Tadaoki Yamamoto )



## I. THE HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE NEW POLITICAL STRUCTURE

By Kinoshita, Hanji (Shinwakodo,) September 1940)

Contents: This is a historical exposition of the so-called "New Structure," which was introduced by the Konoye Cabinet. The writer says: "The world powers then stood in keen opposition to each other, which compelled each country to move up willy-nilly to a higher national structure centering its aims in the well-being of both the State and the nation, and naturally, Japan saw a new birth of a similar system."

Decision: Seeing that the writer says "There is no knowing exactly what the new political structure means," and also that "it is not yet certain if the new political system conceived by Prince Konoye will attain an instant success," it is evident that this article neither applauds nor welcomes totalitarianism, but merely criticizes the new political move by giving a free explanation to it. It does not come under the category of eligible articles.

## II. THE NEW STRUCTURE FOR JAPAN'S YOUTH MOVEMENTS

- Showing the Course to be Adopted by Students and Youths-  
By Adachi, Iwao (Shinwakodo,) November 1940)

Contents: This is an article which shows how to direct youth movements under the new Konoye structure. It tries to explain that all the youth movements should be unified so that they form a part of the new structure, along lines of the national policies, i.e., establishment of a high-degree national defence State, exhibition of all-out national energy, and establishment of unified Imperial rule support structure.

Decision: It is clear from the frequent quotations in the article that the principles which underlie the writer's discussion are



nothing but Konoye's new structure ideology, or that of the Ministers of War and Education who surrounded the Prince. The writer merely wrote the article on such established ideology, and his discussion on the unification of youth movements was at that time a matter-of-fact theory. There is no positive attempt neither at propaganda nor at persuasion, therefore it is non-eligible for purge clauses.

### III. A ROUND-TABLE DISCUSSION

- Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and Mission of Young Students -

(Shinwakodo, November 1940)

Contents: A categorical discussion on the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and examination from various angles of the merits and demerits of young students who are to play a role in the Sphere.

Decision: From its planning to the selection of its speakers, the Discussion party originated from the Army's instruction. It was ordered given by Major Kurazo Suzuki of the Army Intelligence Bureau and Captain Yuko Otaku of the Navy Public Relations Section, therefore it should not be screened irrespective of contents.

IV. Berlin-Rome-Tokyo Axis Alliance and Preparedness of the Students  
By Suzuki, Kurazo (Shinwakodo, December 1940)

V. WORLD-HISTORICAL MEANING OF THE AXIS ALLIANCE  
By Shibata, Katsue (Shinwakodo, December 1940)

VI. THE TRIPARTITE ALLIANCE AND THE PROBABLE OUTCOME OF THE  
WORLD WAR

By Onishi, Sei (Shinwakodo, December 1940)

VII. THE ANGLO-AMERICAN COOPERATION AND THE CRISIS OF THE PACIFIC  
By Sosa, Taniji (Shinwakodo, December 1940)

Decision: The above four articles were top features of the magazines on the conclusion of the Tripartite Alliance. They were unwillingly printed by the recommendation of Major Kurazo Suzuki. In view of the prevailing military coercion they were sent to the press as a sheer



attempt at keeping the magazine alive, therefore it should be excluded from eligible articles. Incidentally, these articles are not assertions for, but explanations of, the alliance after it was concluded.

#### VIII. HITLER JUGEND

By Reinholt Schütze (Shinwakodo, December 1940)

Contents: This is an explanation of the elements of the Hitler Jugend, how it is organized, how the selection of leaders are made and how they are trained, and what is its political mission.

Decision: The writer was member of the Hitler Jugend delegation in Japan, who categorically introduced the system of the Hitler Jugend. It is a mere description of facts, and there is no inkling in it of dictatorship or Nazism. It does not come under any of the purge clauses.

#### IX. MODERN WARFARE AND WEAPONS

By Nishihara, Tatsuo (Shinwakodo, November 1940)

Contents: Modern warfare is essentially a totalitarian war, and a totalitarian war presupposes a military war which centers round the use of weapons. This article stresses the value of weapons, both quantitative and qualitative, and ends by saying that national defence should be strengthened by increased production of scientifically-developed weapons.

Decision: As the author says at the end of his article, "to consolidate the basis of national defence" was the aim of this essay. It should come out clean because it does not convey the least hint of chauvinism or militaristic nationalism.



X. CONCEPTION OF A NEW LIFE FOR STUDENTS

By Fushimi, Takeya (Shinwakodo, January 1941)

Decision: The writer was member of the National Spiritual Cultural Research Institute, and his manuscript was, as it were, and authoritarian dictation; therefore we deem the purge clauses are not applicable to it.

XI. RECONSTRUCTION OF THE WORLD

By Suzuki, Kurazo (Shinwakodo, January 1941)

Decision: This article was printed against the will of the publisher owing to the self-recommendation of the Army Intelligence Officer Kurazo Suzuki, therefore it should be rendered non-eligible.

XII. FOR THE YOUNG STUDENTS

By Otaku, Yūko (Shinwakodo, January 1941)

Contents: In view of the grave situation both at home and abroad, the young students of Japan should renew their conception of maritime defence, stir up traditional maritime spirit, and should pay their attention to the new developments abroad, goes the writer's discourse.

Decision: It is a plain matter-of-fact explanation of the missions of young students which arise with the introduction of the new East Asia policies. Its tone of discussion is very commonplace and relevant and the writer does not try to indoctrinate the youths with jingoism and positive East-Asiatic New Order principles. The article, therefore, is non-eligible.

XIII. TO JAPAN'S YOUNG STUDENTS

By Tan, Kakushin (Shinwakodo, January 1941)

Contents: The writer quotes part of the statement made by Acting President Wang Ching-Wei of the Chinese National Government in order



to stress the need of Japano-Chinese Cooperation not only for China but for Japan so that ultimate peace between the two nations may be obtained. In order to achieve this end, the writer says, the students of Japan should cooperate.

Decision: The author proceeds with his argument from peace-achieving motives without the least attempt at applauding warlike ideas or backing up Japan's East Asia policies. Therefore it should be excluded from purged articles.

#### XIV. CURRENT DEVELOPEMENTS AND MIDDLE AND SOUTH AMERICAS

By Nozawa, Hajime (Shinwakodo, January 1941)

Contents: - This is an article that examines the importance of the Middle and South Americas when events in the Far East were directing towards the establishment of an East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. It tells about the world powers interested in those countries, the progress of the World War II and its repercussion upon those Americas, the geographical and historical background of those areas, and finally about their relations with Japan.

Decision: The writer concludes his argument by saying that "a peaceful attempt should be made by forming treaties of commerce." As this quotation from his treatise shows, it is not grounded on aggressive or warlike principles, therefore it should never be screened out.

#### XV. AIMING AT THE WORLD HISTORY OF THE JAPANESE

By Yoshida, Saburo (Shinwakodo, January 1941)

Decision: The writer sees history from the standpoint of a Japanese, and he stresses Japanism to an excessive degree, so that



it may come under the purge clauses.

XVII: THE SINO-JAPANESE TREATY AND THE NEW TREND OF  
EVENTS IN THE FAR EAST

By Tanaka, Sachitoshi (Shinwakodo, February 1941)

Contents: This article deals with the conclusion of basic treaties between Japan and China, at the same time taking a survey of the new trend of political events in the Far East.

Decision: The writer gives out his objective view of the Sino-Japanese Treaty. He never goes so far as to attempt at justifying aggressive military activities of Japan, but he says, "Japan never covets an inch of territory, never demands reparations, but respects China's Sovereignty, minds the welfare of the Chinese races, and stipulate the rules for economic cooperation and co-existence and co-prosperity." The writer takes care that he may not needlessly excite students, and injure their peace-loving spirits. This kind of explanatory article should never be purged. It should be passed unmolested.

XVII. AXIS DIPLOMACY AND AFTER

By Royama, Yoshiro (Shinwakodo, February 1941)

Contents: It is an interpretation of the new international situation in Europe, i.e., the Tripartite Axis Alliance and the mission to Berlin of Soviet Foreign Commissar Molotov.

Decision: It is, in part, an explanation of the aims of the Axis diplomacy, but it is, after all, intended to give knowledge of international events to students. As is evident from the author's own words, "The Tripartite Military Alliance is not necessarily aimed at



the United States," or "It means giving time to the United States time for reconsideration and limiting the European War to Europe," it is a clear, logical criticism of world events. It is by no means exaltation of dictatorship or Nazi-Fascist totalitarianism. It should be cleared.

#### XVIII. THE REALITIES OF GREAT BRITAIN AND ITS DOMINIONS

By Momo, Minosuke (Shinwakodo, February 1941)

Contents: The writer poses himself as a mere interpreter of world events and explains the situation of Great Britain and its Dominions at the time when the Anglo-German war was at its very height.

Decision: It is merely an interpretation of international events without the writer's subjectivism. He never correlates his discussion with Japan's aggressive military activities or Greater East Asia policies. He never touches about Japan except that he at one point says "though the Axis Alliance was concluded to strengthen the ties between the three nations, it does not mean that all Anglophile feelings have been liquidated." That the article is an objective description is manifest from such subtitles as "Canada, the Relay Center for the United States and Britain," "South Africa, the Land of Gold and Diamonds," "Australia Wants Inseparable Connection With Britain," "New Zealand's Cooperation With Australia," etc.

#### XIX. A ROUND-TABLE DISCUSSION BY SINO-JAPANESE-MANCHUKUOAN STUDENTS

- On Coalition of East-Asiatic Races -

(Shinwakodo, February 1941)

Decision: This discussion party was planned and presided over



by Major Kurazo Suzuki, Army Intelligence Officer, and the article was printed against the will of the editor, therefore it should be cleared of all blame.

#### XX. SHADOWS OF A WORLD WAR

By Goto, Isamy (Shinwakodo, February 1941)

Contents: As the subtitle "World News" shows, it is an explanation of the long drawn-out war between Britain and Germany, and of the new situation brought about both in the West and the East by the conflict.

Decision: The author takes up such problems as the situation of Egypt at the new stage of Anglo-German war, the Sino-Japanese Treaty, unity of Britain and America, and conflicts between Thailand and French Indo-China, but when all is said and done, it is an explanation of facts for students and not advocacy. It is true, he talks of American credit granted to Chiang Kai-Shek, but it is nothing but reporting of facts; he never supports Japan's aggressive military activities, nor tries to justify the China Incident or war with Britain and America. It is an out-and-out description of facts, therefore it should never be condemned.

#### XXI. THE NEW POLITICAL STRUCTURE AND THE GLORIOUS NATIONAL CALAMITY

By Honryo, Shinjirc (Shinwakodo, February 1941)

Decision: The writer was Acting Chief of the Propaganda Section of the Imperial Rule Support Association, and the manuscript was ordered printed. At the time there was no way of refusing it. The contents seem purgeable.



XXII. A HUNDRED YEARS OF AMERICAN-JAPANESE RELATIONS

By Yoshida, Saturo (Shinwakodo, February 1941)

Decision: This is an article written by a member of the National Spiritual Cultural Research Institute and sent in by Government order, therefore it should not be screened.

XXIII. THE CRISIS ON THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC

By Kikunami, Katsumi (Shinwakodo, May 1941)

Contents: This is an exposition of current events by the leftist author, who says the crisis of the Southern Pacific begins with the united front formed for fear of Japan's Southward advance by Britain recently inflicted a deadly blow by Germany, and by the United States which is all for the maintenance of the status quo.

Decision: As the author says at the end of his treatise, he merely stated Anglo-American views on Japan which he had gathered by reading Anglo-American press comments. It is by no means an assertion of Japan's standpoint, therefore it does not come under any of the purge clauses. Considering the fact the writer was until recently Chief of the Executive Committee of the National Congress of Industrial Organizations, besides being a Communist fighter, no one will think that his writings are of purgeable nature.

XXIV. THE NATIVE YOUTHS OF THE NETHERLAND INDIES

By Moriyasu, Shinjiro (Shinwakodo, May 1941)

Contents: This essay tells that the primitive, illiterate Indonesian youths, by the guidance of such leaders as Scales, have begun to awaken to intellectual blessings, that they are assuming full political activities with goodwill towards the Japanese, and that the Japanese should in turn cooperate with them.



Decision: The writer sympathizes from the humanitarian point of view with the revolutionary awakening of Indonesian youths, and thinks that to cooperate with them is to effect the principle of co-prosperity. The writer neither tries to positively justify the Greater East Asiatic policies, nor mentions that the Japanese are the leaders of Asiatic races, therefore this article is not offensive.

XXV. THE PRESENT STATE OF CHIANG REGIME AND THE  
DISPOSAL OF THE CHINA INCIDENT

By Tanaka, Kanae (Shinwakodo, June 1941)

Contents: The writer says China will soon be split into Chungking, Yenan, and Nanking regimes, and that Chiang Kai-Shek is trying to strengthen his territorial possessions around Chungking by eliminating the New Fourth Army so that he may hold out until the end of the Second Great War, and therefore, the writer concludes, Japan should continue peace-making efforts through the medium of the Nanking regime.

Decision: The writer stresses the need of making peace, his discussion is thoroughly objective, he neither supports nor attempts to justify Japan's aggressive military activities; therefore the article does not come under any of the purge clauses.

XXVI. THE CAMOUFLAGE OF SINGAPORE FORTRESS

By Moriyasu, Shinjiro (Shinwakodo, June 1941)

Contents: Singapore was then known as the impregnable fortress of the Far East. The writer dwells on the geographical surroundings of this city and the armament it had. The title should have been "The Truth about Singapore."



Decision: As is known by the above contents, there is nothing that come under the clauses.

XXVII. THE DESTINY OF MANCHURIAN AND CHINA INCIDENTS

Ny Nakajima, Shozo (Shinwakodo, August 1941)

Decision: This article was printed much against the will of the editor because it was forced into publishing by Major Nakajima, then Army Information Officer, who had control of the press; therefore it should be left out from screening.

XXVIII. JAPAN'S SCIENTISTS

By Fukao, Shigemitsu (Shinwakodo, August 1941)

Decision: This article emphasizes the superiority of Japanese science, so that, strictly censored, it may be screened out.

XXIX. THE ATTITUDE TOWARD CULTURE

By Abe, Jinzo (Shinwakodo, September 1941)

Contents: The culture of a nation should be conditioned by the norm of the State, according to the writer.

Decision: This article was forced into printing by the author who was then member of the Army Information Section. It was printed by order of the authorities, therefore it should be left out from screening.

XXX. THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MANCHURIAN INCIDENT

By Araki, Sadao (Shinwakodo, October 1941)

XXXI. THE MEANING OF THE MANCHURIAN INCIDENT

By Hoshino, Naoki (Shinwakodo, October 1941)

Decision: The above two articles were printed by the instruction of the Government authorities in celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Manchurian Incident. The press was then under the control



of the Military and the Government, therefore these articles should be left out from screening. The contents are merely customary.

XXXII. A DEFENCE STATE AND IDEOLOGY OF THE NATION

By Suzuki, Kurazo (Shinwakodo, October 1941)

Decision: This article was prepared by Lt. Col. Suzuki, Army Intelligence Bureau Officer, and was sent to the magazine by strict official order. The life of a magazine depended on him who had a powerful control over the publishing world: therefore this article should be left out from screening.

XXXIII. GEOPOLITICAL VIEW OF THE WORLD POWERS AND ASIA

By Muroga, Nobuo (Shinwakodo, October 1941)

Decision: Strictly speaking, it emphasized the superiority of Japan, so that it may be screened off.

XXXIV. JAPANISTIC IDEA OF TOTAL WAR FOOTING

By Abe, Zinzo (Shinwakodo, October 1941)

Decision: This article was also prepared by instruction from the Army authorities by the writer who was employee of the Army information Section. The printing was involuntary, and it was done by sheer force of circumstances, so that it should be left out of purgeable articles.



The above can be summerized into the following list:-

Non-eligible: article that does not come under purge clause

Dictated: article printed by order of Government or Army authorities

Eligible: article that comes under purge clause

For 1940:

The Historical Significance of the New Political Structure  
(Kinoshito, Hanji) Non-eligible

The New Structure for Japan's Youth Movements  
(Adachi, Iwao) Non-eligible

A Round-Table Discussion on Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity  
Sphere and on the Mission of Young Students Dictated

Axis Alliance and Preparedness of the Japanese Students  
(Suzuki, Kurazo) Dictated

World-Historical Significance of the Tripartite Axis Pact  
(Shibata, Katsue) Dictated

The Tripartite Alliance and the Probable Outcome of the  
World War (Onishi, Sei) Dictated

The Anglo-American Cooperation and the Crisis of the Pacific  
(Sosa, Taneji) Dictated

Hitler Jugend (Reinholt Schültze) Non-eligible

Modern Warfare and Weapons (Nishihara, Tatsuo)  
Non-eligible

Total	Non-eligible	4
	Dictated	5

For 1941

Conception of a New Life for Students (Fushimi, Takeya)  
Dictated



Reconstruction of the World (Suzuki, Kurazo)	<u>Dictated</u>
For the Young Students (Otaku, Yuko)	<u>Non-eligible</u>
To Japan's young Students (Tan, Kakushin)	<u>Non-eligible</u>
Current Events and Middle and South Americas (Nozawa, Hajime)	<u>Non-eligible</u>
Aiming at World History of the Japanese (Yoshida, Saburo)	<u>Eligible</u>
The Sino-Japanese Treaty and the New Trend of Events in the Far East (Tanaka, Sachitoshi)	<u>Non-eligible</u>
Axis Diplomacy and After (Koyama, Yoshiro)	<u>Non-eligible</u>
The Realities of Great Britain and its Dominions (Momo, Minosuke)	<u>Non-eligible</u>
A Round-Table Discussion by Sino-Japanese-Manchukuoan Students -- on the Coalition of East-Asiatic Races	<u>Dictated</u>
Shadows of a World War (Goto, Isamy)	<u>Non-eligible</u>
The New Political Structure and the Glorious National Calamity (Honryo, Shinjiro)	<u>Dictated</u>
A Hundred Years of American-Japan Relations (Yoshida, Saburo)	<u>Dictated</u>
The Crisis of the Southern Pacific (Kikunami, Katsumi)	<u>Non-eligible</u>
The Native Youths of the Netherland Indies (Moriyasu, Shinjiro)	<u>Non-eligible</u>
The Present State of Chiang Regime and the Disposal of the China Incident (Tanaka, Kanae)	<u>Non-eligible</u>
The Camouflage of Singapore (Moriyasu, Shinjiro)	<u>Non-eligible</u>
The Destiny of Manchurian and China Incidents (Nakajima, Shozo)	<u>Dictated</u>
Japan's Scientists (Fukao, Shigemitsu)	<u>Eligible</u>



The Attitude toward Culture (Abe, Jinzo)	<u>Dictated</u>
The Tenth Anniversary of the Manchurian Incident (Araki, Sados)	<u>Dictated</u>
The Meaning of the Manchurian Incident (Hoshino, Naoki)	<u>Dictated</u>
A Defence State and its Thought (Suzuki, Kurazo)	<u>Dictated</u>
Geopolitical View of the World Powers and of Asia (Muroga, Nobuo)	<u>Eligible</u>
Japanistic Idea of Total War Footing (Abe, Jinzo)	<u>Dictated</u>

Total	<u>Eligible</u>	3
	<u>Non-eligible</u>	11
	<u>Dictated</u>	11

As to what the Obunsha calls "not positive", meaning those articles which were forced into printing by order of the Army, -we have asked former Colonel Kunio Akiyama, Army Information Officer, who replied, "There were in the Army quite a number of officers with forceful character, who sent out to publishers manuscripts which circumstances did not allow them to refuse. It is undoubtedly the case with the Obunsha, which had a large number of reading youths. We ordered them to publish articles for young men." If necessary reference is made to Colonel Akiyama, who will tell the whole affair. His address is:-

590 2-Chomé Matsubara-Chō, Setagaya-Ku, Tokyo City.

There are no other eligible passages in books and magazines published by the Obunsha. We have looked into all the published items, which, we found, consisted mostly of English books, dictionaries, reference books, and magazines with articles dealing with English



language and education. On the whole, they are internationalistic; we cannot find anything that might be better screened off.

Most of the articles pointed out from the "Shinwakodo" are passive. These articles were published after September 1940, when then the Japan Publishing Cultural Society was formed to take control of speech and the press.

Considering the above facts, we believe the Obunsha will be the first to be cleared, if any is to be cleared through counter-evidence.



Reference Material for Synthetic Judgment

of THE OBUNSHA

Prepared by:  
The Obunsha Publishing Co., Ltd.



## REFERENCE MATERIAL FOR SYNTHETIC JUDGMENT OF THE OBUNSHA

The following is the written material which the Screening Committee might find of use in passing synthetic judgment on publishing bodies:-

### The Characteristics of the Obunsha

The Obunsha Company was established in 1931. In those days it was called the Obunsha (literally, European Literature Publisher), and it conducted publishing and management of a correspondence school for middle-school students. By specializing in the maintenance of English correspondence courses and publishing books for students learning English, we believe we have done a bit in helping to diffuse English knowledge among students. In August 1942 we were persuaded by the War Department and the Army Information Bureau to change the name of the company into the Obunsha (the Chinese characters literally translated meaning, Prosperous Literature Publisher), and in 1944 the status of the company was changed, by the Government-sponsored business merge order, into a joint-stock company.

The company has continued to publish good books, so that the readers keep a strong support of the company. In point of excellence of printing technique, superiority of the contents of published books, and lowness of prices we have absolute confidence.

Each regular employee of the company hold stocks, no outsider having any financial interest in the company, and it has been and is operated on democratic lines.

### BUSINESS REPORT OF THE PERIOD ELIGIBLE FOR EXAMINATION

During the period between July 7, 1937 and December 6, 1941 we published the following magazines:-



Year	Editor	Name of the Magazines	Price	Circulation
1937	Obunsha	Juken-Jumpo (later Keisetsu-Jidai)	From July To August	¥0.15 20,000 per issue Total 120,000
			From September To December	¥0.20 20,000 per issue Total 240,000
1938	Obunsha	Juken-Jumpo (later Keisetsu-Jidai)	From January To December	¥0.20 24,000 per issue Total 864,000
1939	Obunsha	Juken-Jumpo (later Keisetsu-Jidai)	From January To December	¥0.20 25,000 per issue Total 900,000
1940	Obunsha	Juken-Jumpo	From January To September	¥0.20 26,000 per issue Total 720,000
		Keisetsu-Jidai	From October To December	¥0.50 80,000 per issue Total 240,000
		Shinwakodo	From September (Initial) To December	¥0.50 30,000 per issue Total 120,000
1941	Obunsha	Keisetsu-Jidai	From January To December	¥0.50 90,000 per issue Total 1,083,000
		Shinwakodo	From January To December	¥0.50 35,000 per issue Total 420,000

N.B. In October 1940 the Juken-Jumpo, a decadiary magazine, was abolished, which was taken place by the Keisetsu-Jidai and Shinwakodo, monthlies:

English books, dictionaries, companion books for students did not fall under the purge memorandum, therefore they are not included in the list.



As the Pacific War drew near, control over speech was gradually tightened. In those days paper was not unobtainable, but state intervention existed in the choice of articles. But our company did not curry favor with the authorities, and endeavored to maintain our own policy. President Akao, an extreme pro-English language advocate, once wrote an article in defence of English teaching, which so much offended the authorities that he was summoned to receive a sharp reproof.

These facts will be known by the fact that none of the magazines or books published by us up to 1939 came within purge category.

In 1940, the Juken-Jumpo, which hitherto was published three times a month, was turned into a monthly, and rechristened Keisetsu-Jidai. It was at this that the Shinwakodo was published. Articles of this magazine published in 1941 fell within the terms of the purge directive, but it was the year in which the Pacific War broke out, when speech control had been intensified, the Japan Publishers' Association was formed, and when autonomy of the publishing firms had been lost.

Manuscripts from the Army and other authorities were willily-nilly printed on the magazine. The Chief Editor Sajima Ikeda was a graduate of the Tokyo Foreign Language School. He was a member of the Social Science Club at the College, and had a leftist leaning, so that he had been jobless and penniless. Mr. Akao was his co-graduate and employed him. Since then he turned a humanist. Acting Chief Editor Jun Yoshida was a graduate of the Bunka Gakuin, and had some leftist leaning. He published articles written by Teru Takakura, Hantaro Kido, and Tomin Suzuki, which displeased the Army and he was compelled to retire from his post. Such being the case, it is far from the truth that our company sought to gain favor from the Army.



The objective of this magazine was to give common knowledge and interpretation of current events. That is why so many purge-eligible articles checked up from this magazine are matter-of-fact commentaries, rather than ideological articles. The rest of them are articles forcibly hided to by the authorities, of which separate comments by a group of critics are given in the counter-evidence document submitted by us. We have never obtained paper allocation from the Army. Paper was less lacking. When paper became a dearth on account of the war, the Army seems to have allocated paper to a few publishers, but we have never got any from that source. About this we refer to former Information Bureau Chief Matsumura and Colonel Akiyama.

→ How about,  
Jan Yoshida

#### Obunsha During the War

With the outbreak of war the Obunsha Company was in a fix. Language-study books were completely controlled. Reference books for students were not welcomed by the authorities. The name of the company had to be changed. When the Industrial Realignment Order was issued, the company survived by amalgamating the Toko-Shoin, Taimedo, and Bunka-Kenkyusha. However, it was now impossible to publish language books and reference books in which we had specialized, so that we had to condescend to publishing books on sports, welfare, culture, taste, and thought. We were in a difficult position because we had nearly a hundred employees and attached printing plants. But people were suffering, so we kept calm true to the president's motto "Honorable Poverty." In the July-September period in 1941, when the control of paper was started, we were allocated 400,000 pounds of paper, but in the April-June period of 1945, we got only 5,000 pounds. The following are the details of paper allotment on us:-



Paper Allocation for the Obunsha  
For both books and magazines

<u>Period</u>	<u>Total of Paper Ration</u>
1941 July-September	407,980
October-December	303,924
January-March	356,843
1942 April-June	292,542
July-September	287,787
October-December	282,787
January-March	187,795
1943 April-June	206,169
July-September	172,503
October-December	156,825
January-March	116,874
1944 April-June	91,805
July-September	156,655
October-December	73,870
January-March	38,040
1945 April-June	5,000
July-September	28,470

During this period, the magazine grew less in bulk, and paper supply to the Shinwakodo was suspended, so that it was abolished.

The capital of this company is ¥1,700,000, but the net assets had been reduced to less than half at the end of the war, and it is paying no dividend now. The air-raids licked warehouses, printing plants and binding plants, and great was the loss of the company. However the main office survived the air attacks, which was the cause of envy.



### Obunsha after the War

The Obunsha was member of the Japan Publishers' Association, but ultraleftists and opportunists, posing themselves as the central figures for a "purge of the publishing circles," named seven "war-guilty" publishers (this figure later increased to fifty), threatened to seize paper; and ordered to disband the company, so that we disconnected ourselves from the association and established the Japan Free Publishers' Association, a democratic body in the true sense of the word.

It is monstrous that the Japan Publishers' Association, a continuation both in personnel and property of the former Japan Publishers' Association which was one of the Government's control organ, should have banded themselves with the ultraleftists to take advantage of the mental collapse of the people at the end of the war. They asked such questions as "You surely profited out of the war?" or "Were you not on intimate terms with the Army officers?" or "Why did you publish such a book?" etc., etc., as if they were court judges. Worst of all, a certain official of the Association said that he was carrying out a GHQ directive and circulated groundless rumors against us. We lodged a protest against him to protect our honor, but he admitted that it was false and made apologies, and we withdrew the case.

After war was over, the Company revived publication of English books, dictionaries and reference books which are indispensable for students.

### Epilogue

Allow us to add a few words, which we are afraid are in the nature of excuses. We are attending to our business as an important member of the Japan Free Publishers' Association under the evil eyes of the



ultraleftists. Unlooked-for events, such as the Communist activities and plottings, turned out after the war and anti-Communist attitude taken by us, leading to slanderous Communist reports disguised as public opinion, seem to have counteracted against us. It may be because the history of the company is comparatively young, and because the staff, including the president, know too little of the world. Weak in economic foundations, and kept only by combined efforts of the president and the staff, the company will crumble to dust if the purge clause is to be applied to it. We therefore solicit you that you will examine as fully as possible so that you may give us the fairest judgment.

J



On Mr. AKAO, Yeshio of the Ohbun-Sha

I. His Relation with Lt. Col. SUZUKI, Kozo, an Army Intelligence Officers

The New Structure Preparation Committee (Shin Taisei Jumbi Iinkai) was established in the publication circles on 19th of December, 1940. Mr. AKAO was a member of the committee, and also was a member of the sub-committee. He established relation with those in authority like Lt. Col. SUZUKI, Kozo making them contributor of articles to the Ohbun-Sha publications, thereby he enhanced his influence. Mr. AKAO's magazine for youth gradually added people of the Army Information Section, and such persons as, Mr. NOMURA, Jushin, Mr. KANOGOKI, Inshin, and Mr. HANAMI, Tatsuzo of the rightist organizations to the staff.

II. The magazine, "Kensetsu Seinen", was founded, it is said, by the recommendation of Lt. Col. SUZUKI, Kozo. Since it was necessary, then, to buy a magazine company which was already established, he bought the magazine, "Seinen Gakko", with the circulation of 10,000 and priced ten cen a copy. He raised the price to thirty cen per copy, and increased the circulations to 30,000. The ceremony announcing the foundation of the magazine was held at Seiyoken in Ueno. Many military personnel and bureaucrats were present including Lt. Col. SUZUKI, Kozo.

III. There ~~is~~<sup>was</sup> another magazine called "Shin Wakabito". He sponsored round table discussions under his supervision and incited the "right wing ideology".

IV. His Relation with the Army and the Rightist Organizations.

Since he was a man with executive faculty and was generous with his money, the Army had a very high opinion of him as a revolutionary publisher.

However, the fact that he became an inspector in the Publication Cultural Association (Shuppan Bunka Kyokai) instead of a director, presented troubles to Mr. Iijima who was the President of the Board of Directors then. (No matter what position he was in, he always was active as a powerful propelling force.)



With Mr. KURAHASHI, Tojiro (Sangyo Tocho K.K.) and Mr. SHIMONAKA, Yasaburo (Heibon-Sha), Mr. AKAO planned to out Mr. IJIMA who favored the Navy on the ground that he was a liberalist. He schemed with the Deputy Chief of the Information Bureau, Mr. OKAMURA, and stirred up a trouble against the Publication Cultural Association at the Public Hall (Kyoritsu Kodo).

V. Mr. OKAMURA, the Deputy Chief, made a speech opposing to the executives of the Publication Cultural Association at the "non-confidence agitation" at the Public Hall on 13th of June 1942, and Mr. AKAO made a speech accusing them.

VI. The movement ended in failure, and he was on his good behaviour for a while. However, Mr. HISATOMI, Tatsuo, President of the Board of Directors of the Japan Publishing Association (Nippon Shuppan Kai) which was established by the National General Mobilization Law, appointed him the Deputy Head of the Publication Patriotic Organization (Shuppan Hokoku Dan), and the chief of the head office.

VII. Mr. AKAO exerted a great influence on the publishing field together with MEGURO, Shiro and UMETA, Michiyuki. The very reason why the Japan Publishing Association wanted to enforce discipline upon him was that his activities had become too conspicuous. (Refer to attached sheets.)

VIII. It is said that Mr. UMEDA, Michiyuki (Presently a member of the Paper Allocation Committee) had been Mr. AKAO's bodyguard.

IX. The activities of Mr. AKAO and Mr. KURAHASHI had the backing of the Army and government officials. They were a part of the organization, and had enjoyed the gorgeous days. Meeting were held in gay quarters, such as, Shinrakuzaka, Syeyoshi, Horai, Akasaka, Nipponbashi, and Yanagibashi.



(Attached Sheet)

The ideological stand and the activity during the war of President AKAO were inclined toward militarism. He cooperated closely with the Military Information Section, and Speech and Press Patriotic Society (Genron Hokoku Kai). He made plans through various magazines published by his company, especially the "Wakabito", which was established by the good offices of Lt. Col. SUZUKI, Kozo, and the "Kenzetsu Seinen". He led the young group to the extreme.

I. The fact that he cooperated in the execution of the war to a great extent is revealed in books and magazines that he published. For example, the following books are included among his publications: "The Outline of Japanese Ideological War" (Nippon Shisosen Taikai) twenty volumes in all, "Road to the Army" (Rikugun eno Michi) and "Road to the Navy" (Kaigun eno Michi) that were both supervised by the Army and Navy respectively, "System in the Complete Victory of the Empire" (Kokoku Kansho No Taisei) written by NINOMIYA, Takeo, "Book on Decisive Battle" (Kessen No Sho) and "Story on the War Situation" (Senkyoku o Kataru", by BUTO, Tomio, "National War Tactics and Military Art Reader" (Kokumin Sengi Budo Tokuhon) compiled by the editorial staff of the said company. He endeavoured to arouse the fighting spirit of the youth and he instigated ultra-militaristic and aggressive ideologies among the people.

Mr. AKAO, the president of the company, himself wrote and published "Book on Decisive Battle" (Kessen no Sho) and "An Appeal to Youth at the Time of National Emergency" (Kokka No Kiki Ni Saishite Seinen Ni Uttau).

II. He had a close relation with militarists and bureaucrats. For example, such writers as--Mr. OKAMURA, Kiwao, former Deputy Chief of the Board of Information, Mr. HSHIMOTO, Kingoro, former Army Colonel, Mr. KANOGOKI, Ishin, former Director of Speech and Press Patriotic Society, and Mr. NOMURA, Jushin, former Standing Director of the same society--who wrote "Bloody Battle Between Those Who Advocated Emperor



Worship and Exclusionism" (Sonno Joi No Kessen), "An Appeal to Youth" (Seinen Ni Uttau), "Imperial Way World Concept" (Kodo Sekai Kan), "Thesis on Jews" (Yudaya Ronko), "The Great East Asia War and Ideological Warfare" (Dai Toa Senso To Shisosen) respectively were selected from Army Information Section, Press and Speech Patriotic Society and rightist organizations affiliated with the Army and government offices.

III. He is characterized by his ultra-nationalistic ideology. For example, he published "Japanese Politics" (Nippon Seiji), by HANANI, Tatsuji, "Establishment of World New Order and Geo-Politics" (Sekai Shinghitsujo To Chiseigaku), by KOMAKI, Jippan, "Japanese Quest" (Nippon No Tankyu, by MITSUDA, Iwao, "World Restoration" (Sekai Ishin), by SHIRATORI, Toshio, "Views on Japanese Virtue" (Nippon Dotoku Ron), by ABE, Hitozo, "Rivival of Japanese Classical Literature" (Kokugaku Fukko), by Shida, Engi, and "Theory on the Imperial Way World Order" (Kodo Sekai Chitsujo Riron, by SAITO, Tadashi. Furthermore, the Publication Bureau of his company compiled several volumes of "Lectures on New World Concept" (Shinsekai Koza), and endeavoured to spread and popularize ultra-nationalistic world concept.

IV. He is characterized by his feudalistic and undemocratic ideology. Those books mentioned above are all anti-democracy and anti-liberalism. He attacked and tried to destroy the Anglo-American liberalism and democracy through "Criticism of Anglo-American Ideology" (Bei Ei Shiso Hihan), by ASANO, Akira. "Thesis on Jews" (Yudaya Ronko), by IZAWA, Hiroshi, and "Educational Restoration" (Kyoiku Ishin), by FUSHIMI, Takeya.

In addition, following informations were obtained after an investigation:

1. He received distribution of papers directly from the Army.
2. By direction of the Army, he received aid in special distribution of papers.
3. By direction of the Board of Information and other government offices, he received aid in special distribution of papers.



4. He endeavoured to spread and popularize ultra-nationalistic and militaristic ideologies.

Furthermore, it is proven that he falls under the second and third definition of those who are responsible for the war.

He hasn't changed at all even after the war. Since President AKAO's ideology is directly reflected upon the policy of the company, we can not help but arrive at the conclusion that democratization of the company can not be achieved as long as the company remain under Mr. AKAO.



## 旺文社と赤尾好夫氏に關して

### (1) 旺文社、社の性格

(一) 一九二九年創立、英語普及をモットーとし、英語に關する出版及び通信教授をなす。

(二) 創立者は赤尾好夫である。

(三) 讀者特に學生及び語學研究者の支持がある。

(四) 社の經營は民主的で全社員が株主であり社員より全重役が選任されてゐる。

因一九三七年と一九四一年との間に於て該當書籍は一冊もない。雜誌も新若人の一九四一年だけが問題となつたのである。

### (2) 赤尾好夫氏の人物

(一) 一九〇六年生れ、東京外語學校出身

(二) 一九二七年に校友會雜誌「炬火」に反ファシストの論説「ファシスト政府の諸政策」を非難し、<sup>雑誌</sup>「ファシストへの反對を明かにす」



雜誌も新若人の一九四一年だけが問題となつたのである。

(2) 赤尾好夫氏の人物

(一) 一九〇六年生れ、東京外語學校出身

(二) 一九二七年に校友會雜誌「炬火」に反フアシストの論説「フア

シスト政府の諸政策」を批評し、フアシストへの反對を明かにす

(三) 一九二九年歐文社を創設す。

(四) 一九四一年「超國家主義」批判の意見を發表し超國家主義を正しく批判し反對した。

(五) 一九四〇年「英語排撃論」を反駁する論説を書き世界文化交流の見解を表明し國際主義者たることを明かにした。

(六) 一九二九年より一九四二年の間に於て英語普及に關する參考書三冊を著述した。

(七) 一九四五年三月出版業界に於ける左翼の獨裁主義穆頭に際し最初の批判者であり反對行動をとつた有力者である。

(八) 要するに赤尾好夫氏は思想的に國際主義者であり行動的には出版業界に於て反共を實踐する有力者であり日本の民主化と平和建設に必要な人物である。



(3) 新若人發刊の経緯

(一) 雑誌新若人は一九四〇年九月に始めて發刊された。

(二) 當時、學制が改革される情勢にあり受験雑誌は當局に冷視される傾向にあり爲に月三四發行してゐた受験旬報を廢刊してその用紙を二つに分け一つは學習雜誌發售時代、一つは學生向の教育雜誌である新若人を發刊することにした。

(三) 新若人の編輯は解説記事を主眼とした。たまたま該黨記事があるのは強制記事であり、又一半はそれ迄學習を主眼としてきた編輯者の不慣れのために良い原稿が集まらなかつたため以外ない。

(四) 軍は此の雑誌に對して何らの支持をしてゐない。寧ろ干渉し壓迫する状態であり一九四五年三月には用紙の配給は中絶され休刊した。

(4) 旺文社は軍と全然關係がなかつた證明

(一) 一九四一年太平洋戰が始まる迄は一般出版社は戰災をうけず用紙は手持があつた。



迫する状態であり一九四五年三月には用紙の配給は中絶され体  
刊した。

(4) 旺文社は軍と全然關係がなかつた説明

- (一) 一九四一年太平洋戦争が始まる迄は一般出版社は戦災をうけず用紙は手持かあつた。
- (二) 一九四一年から一九四五年終戦までの間に於て軍が紙を供給した出版社は軍が宣傳報章のため必要とする出版社であり旺文社の如き出版性格の社に供給はしなかつた。
- (三) 終戦後反對思想のグループから軍と關係あつたかの如きデマを飛ばされた際旺文社は一九四六年三月東京地方裁判所に名譽毀損の訴訟をなし、一九四七年三月日本出版協會長某氏は検事の前に於て認識のあやまりを正したので訴訟を取り下げた。
- (四) 反証提出に際しては戦時中の陸軍情報部の責任者であつた秋山大佐及び日本出版會長久富運夫氏の證言を付した。
- (五) 一九四六年一月より二月までの間に於てH・Q調査部長ワーズワーズ大佐の一般調査を受けたがその結果「赤尾は解放的であると評し「極左の壓迫に對しては闘え」と云ふ激勵まで受けてゐる。



おし彼は取の如何に不穏、常に有力なる推進力として

ことは當時の飯島理事長の苦心の存するところであつた。赤

尾は倉橋藤次郎（産業図書館株式会社）、下中弥三郎（平

凡社）等と結んで海軍色のある飯島等を自由主義者

として排斥を企て奥村情報局長等と通謀して所謂

共立講堂に於ける出収文協の大騒動を演出した。

五、昭和十七年六月十三日の共立講堂に於ける文協幹部不信

任の大騒動には奥村次長は告示に於て反対口火を切り赤

尾好夫は弾劾の演説を試みた。

六、然し乍らこの運動は失敗に帰し彼は尙分謹慎の途女があつ

た。然るに國家總動員法に依つて出来た日本出収会の理事

長久富達夫は彼を起用して大改選委員会の一員たる

出版報國團の副團長及び本部長とした。

七、赤尾は目黒四郎、梅田道之等を同志として非常なる勢



六、然し乍らこの運動は失敗に帰し彼は尙分謹慎の少女であつた。然るに國家總動員法に依つて出来た日本出版会の理事、長久富達夫は彼を起用して大改進黨賛成会の一員たる出版報國團の副團長及び本部長とした。

七、赤尾は目黒四郎、梅田道之等を同志として非常なる勢力を出収界に有するに至つた。日本出版協会が彼を肅清の第一目標としたことは當時の彼の活動の顯著なるものあるを認められた爲である（別紙参照）

八、當時より梅田道之（現用紙割當委員）は赤尾の用心棒なりと言はれた。

九、赤尾、倉橋等の活動は軍及び官を背景とし又その一部に加へ相當華やかなものであつた。会合の場所は、神樂坂、末よし、蓬來、赤坂、日本橋、柳橋等の花柳界であつた。



旺文社、赤尾好夫氏について

一、陸軍情報官鈴木庫三中佐との関係

昭和十五年十二月十九日出版号にも新体制準備委員会なるものが出来た、赤尾はその委員でもあり又その小委員会の委員ともなつた、而して陸軍中佐鈴木庫三の如き要路の人物を欧文社の執筆者の一人としてこれと結び次第にその勢力を増強した。而して赤尾の經營する青年會を目標とする雑誌に漸次陸軍の報道部及び右翼陣營の野村重信、鹿子木員信、花見達二等を迎へるに至つた。

二、雑誌「建設青年」も當時鈴木庫三中佐の推薦によ

りて創刊したと傳へられてゐる。然し當時は既存の雑誌を

買収する必要があつたので、雑誌「青年學校」(一部十錢)を

行部數(一萬)を買収し、躍して一部三十錢發行部數三萬部



つた。

二、雑誌「建設青年」も當時鈴木庫之中佐の推薦によ

りて創刊したと傳へられてゐる。然し當時は既存の雑誌を  
買収する必要があつたので、雑誌「青年學校」(一部十銭)を  
行部数(一萬)を買収し、躍して一部三十銭発行部数三万部  
とした。その創刊の披露式は上野精美食軒で催され鈴木庫  
三中佐外多数の軍人、官僚が列席した。

三、他に雑誌「<sup>毒</sup>若人」がある。彼自らか主宰者となつて座談会  
を開き右翼的思想を鼓吸した。

四、陸軍及び右翼陣營との關係

彼は非常なる実行力に富み且つ金錢を惜まなかつたの  
で特に陸軍方面からは革新的出版人として高く買はれて  
ゐた。

然し彼が出版文化協會に於て理事とならざるに過ぎず、理事となつた



社長赤尾好夫氏個人ノ思想的立場、戰時下ノ活動ハ既ニ周知  
 ノ如ク軍國主義的色彩濃厚ニシテ軍報道部、言論報國會ト緊  
 密ニ結託シテ同社發行ノ各誌特ニ「新若人」ハ本誌ハ情報局  
 ノ鈴木庫三中佐ノ特別ノ幹旋ニヨリ生レタモノナリ一及「建

設青年」ニテ畫策スルトコロアリ、特ニ戰時中青年層ニ對シ  
 テ極端ナル指導ヲナシタリ、今其ノ發行ニ係ル雜誌並ニ書籍  
 ニ付檢討~~スル~~戰争協力ノ度合大ナリ、例ヘバ日本思想  
 戰大系全二十卷ヲ初メ、陸海軍當局監修ノ「陸軍ヘノ道」及  
 「海軍ヘノ道」他仁宮武夫著「皇國完勝ノ體制」、武藤富男  
 著「決戰の聲、戰局を語る」、同社編輯部編「國民戰技武道  
 讀本」等々ヲ企畫刊行、主トシテ青年層ヲ對象トシテ戰意昂  
 揚ニ努メ、青少年ヲシテ極端ナル軍國主義的侵略的思想ヘト  
 驅リ立テ、且赤尾社長自ラ筆ヲ採ツテ「決戰の聲、國家の危  
 急に際して青年に勉む」等ヲ刊行ス、二、軍官トノ結び付ノ  
 度合大ナリ例ヘバ元情報局長長與村喜和男著「尊皇攘夷の血  
 戰」、橋本島五郎元護佐著「青年に勉む」、元言論報國會理  
 事長鹿子木員信著「皇道世界觀」、元言論報國會常務理事井



澤弘著「ユダヤ論<sup>攷</sup>」、同常務理事野村重臣著「大東亞戦争  
と思想戦」等ソノ執筆者随ハ殆ンド軍機道部及言論報國會等  
軍官機關係右翼諸團體ヨリ選バレ居タリ、三、超國家主義的  
性格ノ融合大ナリ例ヘバ花見起二著「日本政治」、小牧實繁  
著「世界新秩序建設と地政學」、酒田巖著「日本の探求」、  
鹿子木貞信著「邦道世界觀」、白鳥敏夫著「世界維新」、清  
水宣雄著「日本戦争論」、吉田三郎著「興亞論」、田中忠雄  
著「日本歴史哲學」、阿部仁三著「日本道德論」、志田延義  
著「國學復興」、齋藤忠著「真道世界秩序理論」等ノ刊行並  
ニ同社出版局自ラ「新世界觀講座」數卷ヲ編輯シテ超國家主  
義的世界觀ノ宣傳普及ニ努メタリ、四、封建的反民主的性格ノ  
融合大ナリ前掲ノ書籍ハ何レモ同時ニ反民主的、反自由主義的  
デアアルガ、特ニ淺野兆著「米英思想批判」、井澤弘著「ユダヤ



「政」、伏見猛將著「教育維新」等ニ於テ米英的自由主義、民主主義ノ感觸ナル誹謗攻撃ニ努メタリ

尙調査事項ニ照合スルニ(一)軍ヨリ直接用紙ノ配給ヲ受ケタル(二)軍ノ指示ニヨリ用紙ノ特配助成ヲ受ケタルコト(三)情報局其ノ他官廳ノ指示ニヨリ特配助成ヲ受ケタルコト(四)艦隊ニ軍國主義的超國家主義的思想ノ宣傳普及ニ努メタルコト等何レモアリ、且戰爭責任者ノ定義(一)及(二)ニ該當スルモノト認メラ

ル  
尙終戦後モ何等反省ノ色ナシ、且ツ右ノ熱點ハ何レモ社長赤尾氏個人ノ色彩強キ同社ノ性格上赤尾氏主宰ノ下ニ在ツテハ如何ナル方法ニヨルモ同社ノ民主化ハ不可能ナルモノト斷ゼザルヲ得ス

仍チ前記ノ如ク決定ス



AKAO, Yoshio

OBUN SHA

Proprietor

Sept. 1, '31--Sept. 19, '44

YOSHIDA, Jun A.U.

OBUN SHA

Chief Editor of  
"Shinwakodo"

Sept. 1, '40--Jul. 31, '44



Chief Personnel during the designated period  
(July 7 in 1937 to December 7 in 1941)

Yoshio Akao	✓ 社長 Proprietor	SS. Yokodera-machi Shinjuku-hu - Tokyo (from September 1st in 1931 to September 19th in 1944 )
<del>Sajima Ikeda</del>	✓ <del>Chief of the Editorial Department Editor of the Keisetsu-Jidai Chief of the Book Section</del>	<del>(from September 1st in 1936 to January 31st in 1945 )</del>
Jun Yoshida	✓ Chief Editor of the Shinwakodo	(from September 1st in <sup>A.U.</sup> 1940 to July 31st in 1944 )
H ayakichi Kino	Chief Business Mana- ger	(from April 1st in 1937 to March 5th in 1943)
Kazuichi Takahashi	Chief of the Mathe- matics Department	(from April 1st in 1933 to March 31st in 1943 )
Hiroshi Hosaka	Chief of the Japanese and Chinese Classics Department	(from April 1st in 1933 to March 31st in 1942)
Toshikatsu Sugiura	Chief of the English Department	(from April 1st in 1934 to October 15th in 1942)

N.B.

1. Being a publisher of private ownership during the designated period, the Obunsha had no board of directors for its management. It was on September 20th in 1944 that the Obunsha was organized into a joint-stock company by annexing to it some other publishers on the policy of industrial adjustment enforced by the then Government.

1. The personnel above mentioned held their respective positions during their tenure of office corresponding to the period designated by the Government and later some left the Company and some assumed different duties.



OBLIN-SHA

AKAO, Yoshio 55 Yokodera-Machi, Shinjiku-Ku, Tokyo

~~IKEDA, Sajima~~ ~~Died: 29 December, 1946~~

~~Next of Kin: 1200 Chitosekarasuyama, Setagaya-Ku, Tokyo~~

~~KING, Shunkichi~~ ~~Died: 5 March, 1943~~

~~Next of Kin: Up to the end of the war lived at Taishido, Setagaya-Ku, but now unknown~~

TAKAHASHI, Kazuichi 53 Yokodera-Machi, Shinjiku-Ku, Tokyo

HOSAKA, Hiroshi 1039 3-Chomé, Matsubara-Cho, Setagaya-Ku, Tokyo

SUGIURA, Toshikatsu c/o Sadaji Kuragami, 848 Kamiishihara, Ishihara-Ku, Kumagaya City

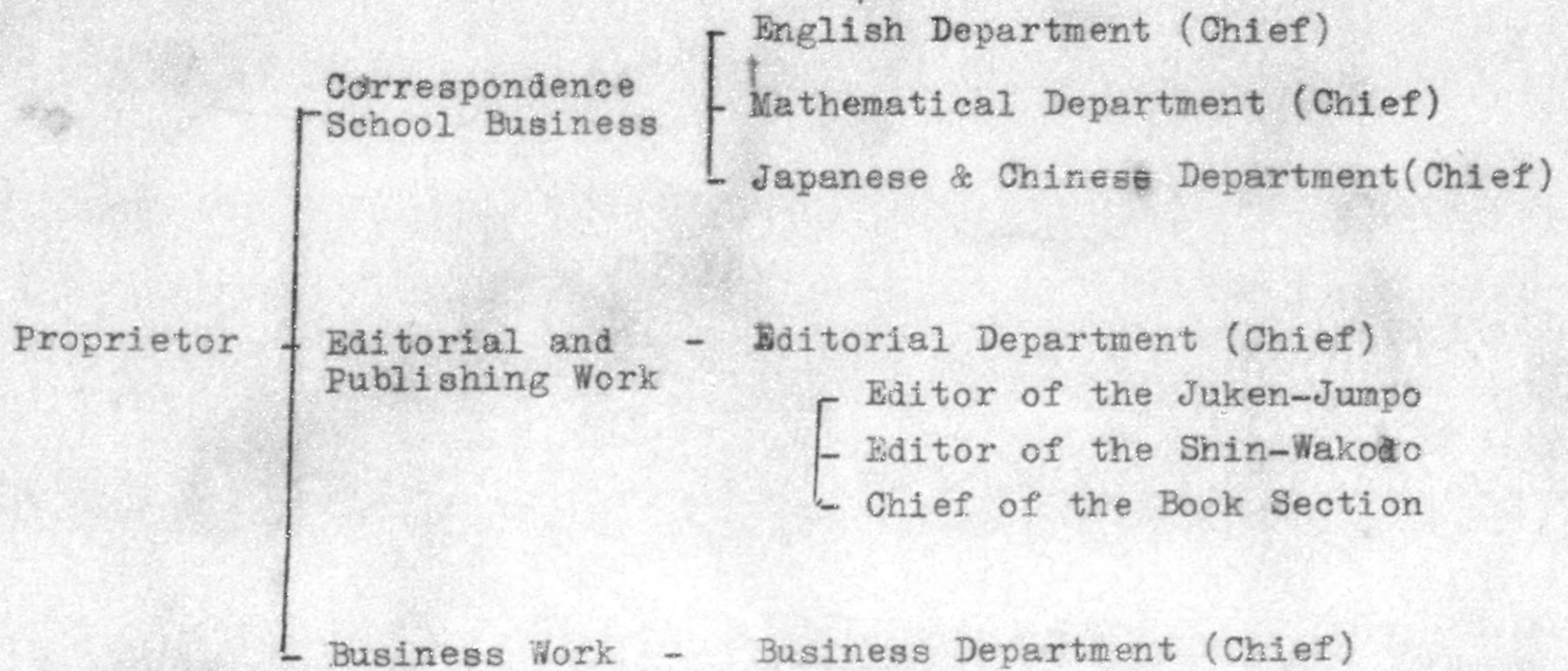
Retired: 15 July, 1947

YOSHIDA, Jun Retired: 31 July, 1944 (Discharged by order of the Army)

He was in Manchukuo at the end of the war, but now unknown



Structure of the Obunsha During the Specified Period



90