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List of the staff and personnel of Foundational
Juridical Person South Sea Association.

Name of office	Name	Period of term of office
Honorary President	KONOE Fumimaro	From June 27th, 1941 to Dec. 17th, 1941
President	KONOE Fumimaro	From July 8th, 1937 to June 26th, 1941
Ditto	KODAMA Hideo	From June 27th, 1941 to Dec. 7th, 1941
Vice-President	FUJIYAMA Raits	From July 8th, 1937 to April 12th, 1938
Ditto	KODAMA Hideo	From April 13th, 1938 to June 26th, 1941
Ditto	FUJIYAMA Aichiro	From June 27th, 1941 to Dec. 7th, 1941
Ditto	HAYASHI Kyujiro	From June 27th, 1941 to Dec. 7th, 1941
Executive Director	INOUE Masaji	From July 8th, 1937 to April 13th, 1938
Chairman of the board of Directors	HAYASHI Kyujiro	From April 12th, 1938 to Dec. 7th, 1941
Managing Director	IIZUMI Ryozo	From July 8th, 1937 to Dec. 7th, 1941
Ditto	SASAKI Katsusaburo	From March 16th, 1939 to Dec. 7th, 1941
Secretary	KOIDE Takeo	From July 8th, 1937 to Dec. 7th, 1941
Chief of the Dep- artment for general affairs	IIZUMI Ryozo	From July 8th, 1937 to Dec. 7th, 1941
Chief of the Sect- ion of General Aff- airs of the Depart- ment for General A- ffairs	KAMINAGA Hitoshi	From July 8th, 1937 to Dec. 7th, 1941
Member of the Sect- ion of General Aff- airs of the Depart- ment for General a- ffairs	SHIMIZU Goro	From July 8th, 1937 to September 6th, 1937
Ditto	KOMIYA Keizo	From July 8th, 1937 to September 6th, 1937
ditto	KUMAGAE Naosaburo	From August 1st, 1938 to November 8th, 1939
Ditto		

Remarks

~~Installed in the post of President d'honneur, with the establishment of the President d'honneur system on 27th June 1941.~~

~~Installed in the post of President d'honneur resigning President.~~

~~Elevated to President succeeding Prince KONOE who resigned the post.~~

~~Newly installed in the post of Vice-President succeeding FUJIYAMA who resigned the post.~~

~~Installed in the post Vice-President to fill up the vacancy left by former Vice-President KODAMA.~~

~~Newly installed in the post of Vice-President, on the adoption of the dual Vice-Presidential system.~~

~~With organizational change for replacing the Executive Director by the Chairman of the Board of Directors, effected on April 12th, 1938, Vice-President HAYASHI was concurrently installed in the post of Chairman of the Board of Directors.~~

~~As Managing Director, appointed chief of the Department of General Affairs.~~

	Adress
ident d'honneur, with the establishment atem on 27th June 1941.	Died
ident d'honneur resigning President.	Died
ing Prince KONOE who resigned the post.	Died
	Died
Vice-President succeeding FUJIYAMA who	Died
ident to fill up the vacancy left by	No. 14 Shiba Shirokane Imazato-Cho, Minato-Ku, Tokyo.
Vice-President, on the adoption of the	No. 867 Sasukegayatsu, Ohmachi, Kamakura-Shi, Kanagawa-Ken.
replacing the Executive Director by directors, effected on April 12th, 1938, currently installed in the post of ors.	Died
	No. 867 Sasukegayatsu, Ohmachi, Kamakura-Shi, Kanagawa-Ken.
	Died
	No. 117 I-chome, Nagasu-Machi, Chiba-Shi.
	No. 19 5-Chome, Asagaya, Suginami-Ku, Tokyo.
chief of the Department of General	Died
	c/o Kojima, No. 696 I-chome, Asagaya, Suginami-Ku, Tokyo.
	c/o Daito Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha, No. 36 5-chome, Higashi Shinagawa, Shinagawa-Ku, Tokyo.
	No. 524 4-chome, Koenji, Suginami-Ku, Tokyo.
	Uncertain.

Chief of the Department for Culture	SASAKI Katsusaburo	From July 8th 1937 to Oct. 1st 1941
Ditto	IKEDA Akira	from Oct. 1st 1941 to Dec. 7th 1941
Chief of the Section of Planning of the Department for Culture	KUBOTA Fumio	From July 8th 1937 to Dec. 7th 1941
Member of the Section of Planning of the Department for Culture	FUKUDA Takeki	From Dec. 22th 1938 to Nov. 8th 1939
Ditto	KOSHIMURA Choji	From Dec. 13th 1939 to June 30th 1941
Ditto	ITO Koichi	From June 16th 1938 to June 5th 1939
Chief of the Section of Propagation of the Department for Culture	MATSUDA Kaiji	From July 8th 1937 to Dec. 7th 1941
Member of the Section of Propagation of the Department for Culture	YOSHIOKA Masaru	From Aug. 17th 1938 to Sep. 8th 1939
Ditto	ONO Ikuko	from Oct. 12th 1939 to Dec. 7th 1941
Ditto	KANO Masao	From April 1st 1938 to June 24th 1939

As Managing Director, appointed chief of the Department of
general affairs.

~~Concurrently appointed member of the section of researches.~~

Concurrently appointed member of the section of compilation.

ointed chief of the Department of

No. 117 I-chome, Nagasu-Machi,
Chiba-Shi.

No. 7 Nishi-Machi, Nakano-Ku, Tokyo.

No. 1111, Ebara Nakanobu-Cho,
Shinagawa-Ku, Tokyo.

No. 885 Kichijoji, Musashino-Machi,
Kita Tama-Gun, Tokyo.

member of the section of researches.

Died.

member of the section of compilation.

Uncertain.

Uncertain.

uncertain.

Uncertain.

No. 875 Togoshi-Machi, Shinagawa-Ku,
Tokyo.

Ditto	KITAMURA Tatsuro	From March 18th 1940 to December 7th 1941
Ditto	SAMUKAWA Toshimitsu	From April 19th 1939 to December 7th 1941
Chief of the Section of Undertaking of the Department for General affairs	TSUCHIYA Makoto	From July 8th 1937 to December 7th 1941
Member of the Section of Undertaking of the Department for Genera al Affairs	OKADA Kiyoshi	From July 8th 1937 to September 6th 1937
Ditto	TAKAGI Eiji	From May 13th 1938 to June 30th 1941
Ditto	KIKUKAWA Kiyoshi	From April 15th 1938 to November 15th 1941
Ditto	KARIYA Takuichiro	From April 1st 1938 to December 7th 1941
Ditto	MATSUOKA Hiroshi	From June 8th 1938 to December 7th 1941
Ditto	ANDO Toranojio	From March 18th 1940 to December 7th 1941
Ditto	SUDA Masaaki	From June 14th 1941 to October 14th 1941
Ditto	MINAGAWA Toyojiro	From April 22th 1941 to December 7th 1941
Chief of the Sect- ion of Account of the Department for General Affairs	TANAKA Naokichi	From July 8th 1937 to December 7th 1941
Member of the Sect- ion of Account of the Department for General Affairs	OGATA Takeshi	From June 8th 1938 to October 15th 1941
Ditto	OYAMA Makio	From December 1st 1941 to December 7th 1941
Chief of the Depa- rtment for Reserches	SASAKI Katusaburo	From July 8th 1937 to June 9th 1938
Ditto	HIRANO Eiichiro	From June 10th 1938 to December 7th 1941

As Managing Director, appointed chief of the Department for researches.

No. 46 Higashi Shimizu-Cho, Minami-Ku
Osaka-Shi.

c/o Toda, Shomyoji, Mayuki-Mura,
Nishi Morokata-Gun, Miyazaki-Ken.

No. 139 I-chome Nishi Takaido,
Suginami-Ku, Tokyo.

Uncertain.

Uncertain.

Uncertain.

No. 21 Ohtsuka Sakashita-Machi,
Koishikawa, Bunkyo-Ku, Tokyo.

19 5-chome Honmachi Doori, Nakano-Ku,
Tokyo.

No. 43 5-chome Aoyama Minami-Machi,
Akasaka, Minato-Ku, Tokyo.

Uncertain.

No. 1233 I-chome Higashi, Magome-Machi,
Ohta-Ku, Tokyo.

c/o Tanaka, No. 1632 Kita Terao-Machi,
Tsurumi-Ku, Yokohama-Shi.

No. 10 8-chome Tsukishima Higashi
Naka Doori, Chuoh-Ku, Tokyo.

No. 2686 I-chome Ohmori Sanno, Ohta-Ku,
Tokyo.

No. 117 I-chome, Nagasu-Machi, Chiba-Shi.

No. 230 Karasuyama-Machi, Setagaya-Ku,
Tokyo.

ted chief of the Department for reserches.

A. Section of Researches.

1. Selection, collection and translation of newspapers, books, magazines and other material necessary for researches.
2. Basic investigation and study by the books and documents.
3. Investigation and study conducted on the spot.
4. Holding of the meeting for study.

B. Section of Compilation.

1. Publication of the results of researches and studies as well as compilation of books.
2. Compilation of the organ of the Association.
3. Arrangement and custody of books, newspapers and magazines.
4. Operating of reading-room and library.

3. Department of Culture.

A. Section of planning.

1. Planning, researches and facilities necessary for enhancement of the friendly relation between South Sea regions and Japan.
2. Exchange of scholars, artists, athletes and students.

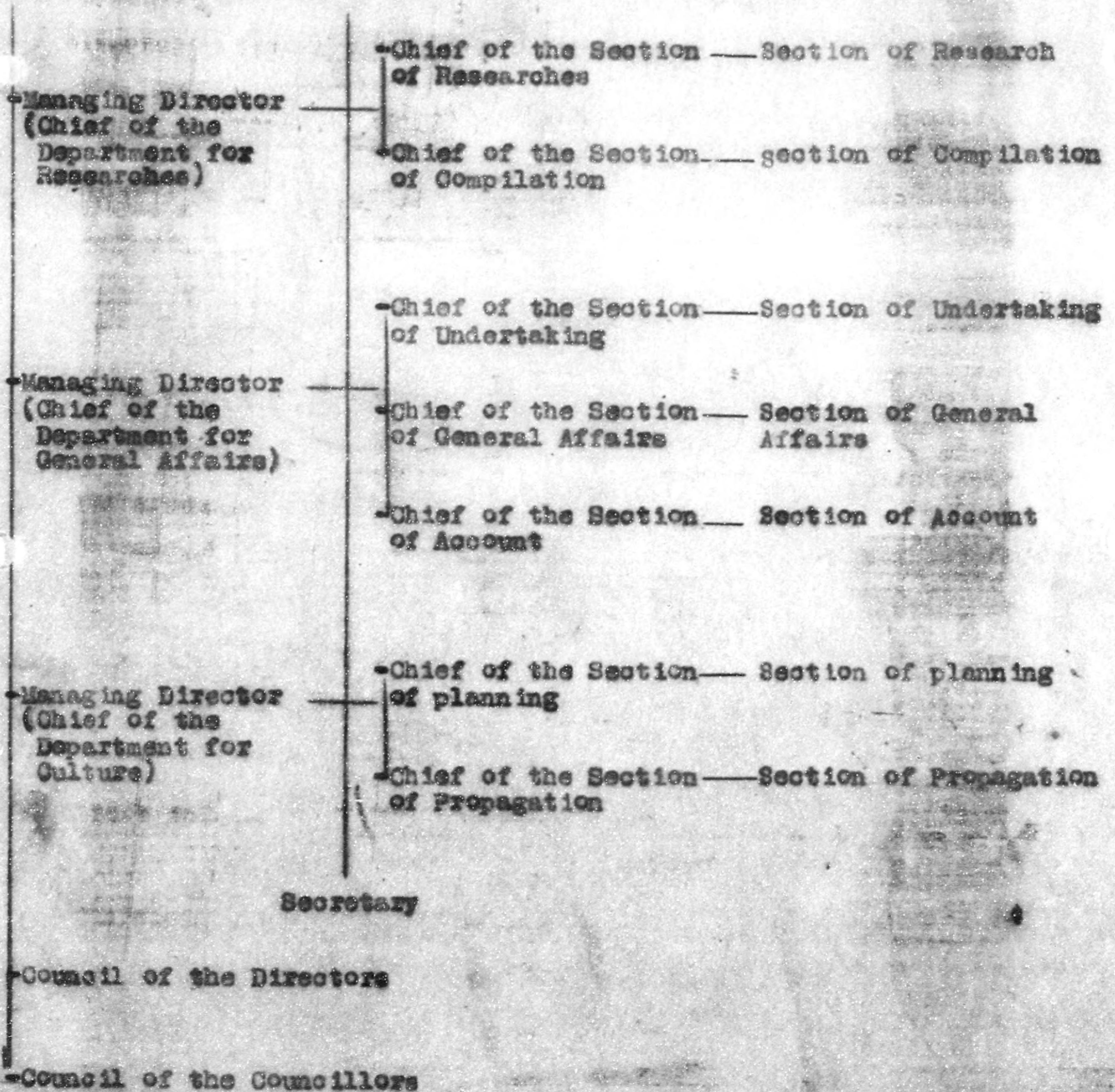
B. Section of Propagation.

1. Introduction and propagation of general affairs, science and literature of Japan.
2. Drafting of documents for cultural propagation and publication thereof.
3. Drafting and translation of foreign documents and publication thereof.

**List of the Organisation of the foundational
juridical person South Sea Association.**

**(From July 8th, 1937)
(To Dec. 6th, 1941)**

**Honorary President --- President --- Vice-President --- Chair-man of
the Board of Directors -----**



The affairs of the South Sea Association are dealt with by the following three departments with their respective sections. Chief items to be conducted by the Sections are as follows:

1. Department of General Affairs

A. Section of General Affairs.

1. Receipts and despatches of documents.
2. Custody of seals.
3. Personnel and confidential matters.
4. Matters concerning Office and branches of the Association.

B. Section of Accounts.

1. Plan of the undertaking, budget and settlement.
2. Receipts and payments of money, custody of articles as well as purchase and sale of land and building.
3. Retiring allowance.

C. Section of Undertaking.

1. Internal propagation.
2. Holding of course of lecture, lecture meeting and moving picture.
3. Introduction, mediation and assistance necessary for the persons who are desirous to go to the South Sea regions.
4. Introduction, mediation and assistance necessary for the development of Japanese who live in the South Sea regions.
5. Mediation and assistance necessary for the development of the industries and trade between South Sea Regions and Japan.

2. Department of Researches.

NANYO KYOKAI

July 26, 1947.

No. 6, 3-chome, Marunouchi,
Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

Dear Sir,

The South Sea Association has been designated as an organization to be purged by the reason of the articles which appeared in the "Nan-Yo" fall under press Purge Directive. It is really an expected surprise for this Association who has been devoted itself to the maintenance and enhancement of the friendly relation between South Sea Regions and Japan during such a long period of time since it was founded January 1915.

This Association has a history of more than thirty years, and the greater part of its members had actual interests in the southern districts, and consequently they were much concerned about the maintenance and the enhancement of the friendly relations on both sides.

Under the support of these members, the Association has been devoted itself to the enhancement of mutual reliance which would become the basis of the maintenance of the good neighboring relations by endeavoring the economic development and mutual understanding and recognition on both sides. Above all, after the outbreak of Sino-Japanese Incident when international situation became increasingly aggravated, the Association in meeting these aggravated circumstances, enlarged its structure and was strengthened in order to exert further efforts in realization of its mission which was well recognized by the people and authorities both here and abroad. How this Association holds firmly its mission against militarism, and has been devoted itself to the faithful realization of its aims may well be proved by all the

activities in such a long history of the Association.

The "Nan-Yo" is a periodical not for sale and has been solely distributed among members for their references. Therefore, it is entirely different in character from those periodicals for on sale among public. With regard to the articles in question, as their contents speak themselves, and in view of the aims of this Association, there is no doubt that among them there is no single article which has conspicuous leaning of militarism or nationalism.

Furthermore among the articles alleged to be falling under purge Directive, there are several articles which can not be subjected to the criteria from whatever angle they may be viewed.

The greater part of the said articles are forewards. In case of a periodical not for sale, forward with a signature of a writer is used to regard as formal and has no important meaning for said periodical. As above stated this fact is entirely different from those periodicals for on sale.

In addition to it, every forward in question has been condensed in such a small space of one page so that the writer's views could not be fully expressed. As a result, it is unavoidable that they might be construed in any way irrespective of the true intents of the writers. However, in view of the writers, without exception, occupied important positions in the companies which were always deeply concerned about the maintenance of good neighboring relations with southern districts, it is fair to construe to the effect that they have advocated in their articles in question the development of economic interdependent relations as well as co-existence and co-prosperity between South Sea Regions and Japan.

Based on views as above stated the South Sea Association hereby submit its counter-evidence annexed herewith, and begs to receive the most careful consideration of the Committee.

Remain to be,

Sincerely yours,

South Sea Association.

To the Central Screening Committee.

The South Sea Association was founded in January 1915 with the aims of contributing to the peace and civilization of the world in promoting the mutual welfare of the people of the South Sea Regions and Japan by the investigation of various matters of southern districts and introduction of each other's real state of affairs.

For this purpose, the Association for the past over thirty years has been devoted itself to the economic co-operation as well as maintenance and enhancement of the friendly relations between South Sea Regions and Japan, and thus contributed to make for the mutual welfare of the people and peaceful relations both sides.

After the outbreak of Sino-Japanese Incident of July 1937, the international situation also became unrestful. Misunderstanding and suspicion arose a bogle. The circumstances became worse and increasingly aggravated.

In meeting these aggravating circumstances, the Association, in view of the aims of its foundation, reorganized its organization into foundational juridical person in order to do utmost in favor of peace. As a result of reorganization the Association was enlarged and strengthened.

Further efforts were made for the development of economic and trade relations between southern districts and Japan on the one hand while on the other hand many cultural activities were put into operation in order that may set right each other's misunderstanding.

An English monthly periodical "Bulletin of the South Sea Association" was placed in circulation chiefly among in southern districts in order to introduce each other's real state of affairs which served to set right misunderstanding and to deepen mutual understanding. Japanese student tennis players were sent twice over there. Visit to this country by the party of eight female teachers from Netherland East Indies was realized. Japanese merchandise exposition was held at Smarang in Java.

The Association's history of more than thirty years speaks itself that all these activities served much to deepen understanding and ^{recognition} reorganization on both sides, and that thus contributing to the promotion of mutual reliance which could become the basis of the maintenance and enhancement of the friendly relation.

- II -

As above stated this Association has a history of more than thirty years since its foundation, and its members are either operated enterprises in the South Sea Regions or engaged in the commercial trade. Therefore, the members are utterly at variance with other members of the similar cultural organizations, and were deeply concerned about the maintenance and enhancement of the friendly relations on both sides.

The Association, under the support of its members has been devoted itself over thirty years from first to last for the development of trade relations as well as the maintenance and enhancement of the friendly relations. This fact was not

only a common knowledge among Japanese who had some connection with the South Sea Regions but also was recognized by the authorities over there.

How this Association holds firmly these fundamental principles against militarism, and that in regard to the realization of these principles there was from beginning to the end no wavering may well be proved by the fact that none of the person who had military career occupied the position of the officers of the Association during such long period of time.

Before the outbreak of the war, the rigid censorship was exercised by the authorities of the southern districts over printing matters imported from Japan. However, the periodicals, published by the Association, "Man-Yoo" (South Sea) to be distributed to the members, and "Bulletin of the South Sea Association" were still permitted to import. It might be said that this measure was due to the well understanding of the aims of this Association by the respective authorities.

The publication by this Association of Japanese Netherland Dictionary by Mr. P.A. Van de Stadt who was former Director of the Japanese Affairs Bureau of Netherland East Indies Government, and Netherland Japanese Dictionary by Mr. W. Van der Poel were realized by the appreciation of the authors toward this Association.

Further more the exchange of good wishes on the spot by the two despatches of the student tennis players by this Association contributed greatly to the enhancement of common understanding and good neighboring relations which were the fruits brou-

ght by the sincere co-operation of the people in and out of official life over there.

It is needless to say that the visit of the female teachers of High School of Netherland East Indies to this country by the invitation of this Association could not be realized without the good offices of the authorities of the Netherland East Indies.

- III -

It is said that the designation of this Association as organization to be purged by the application of the press Purge Directive is due to the articles appeared in the periodical "Nan-Yoo" have been considered to be falling under the said Directive.

In regard to this decision this Association entertain the following views:

(A) Character of "Nan-Yoo".

(I) The "Nan-Yoo" which had no fixed price was a periodical not for sale and solely distributed among the members as printed on the last page of each copy. Therein the number of circulations was decided by the number of the members of the Association. As to the remaining copies after distributed to its members, a small number of copies was used to be donated to the Government offices and other part was set aside for the use of research purposes of both Head Office and Branches.

The number of circulation has been varied according to the increase or decrease of the members. However, even the highest actual monthly number of copies did not exceed two thousands copies. (N.B. The official number of circulation of "Nan-Yoo" has hitherto been cited as two thousands copies which was the figure used as application number of copies for paper print allocation).

(2) As to the contents of the "Nan-Yoo" the industrial and economic reports from the various Branches, reports on works of the Association and the movements of the members constituted chief items. Articles dealing with politics seldom appeared while other articles were also limited to the kinds of those belonged to either translations or commentaries which were deemed to be useful for the references of the members.

(3) As above stated the "Nan-Yoo" is a periodical of references for the members, and judging from its nature and character as mentioned above it was entirely different in fact as well as in name from those periodicals for on sale among public. In addition to it, even its highest monthly number of circulation never exceeded two thousands copies.

In view of these plain facts there should be paid due regards and considerations on the "Nan-Yoo" as far as the Association is deemed necessary to be included in the category of the press organization.

(B) Articles alleged to be falling under Purge Directive.

According to the indication of the authorities concerned the articles appeared in the "Nan-Yoo" which have been considered to be falling under Purge Directive are as follows:

1. Recent situation of the South Sea Islands under Japanese Mandate. (December 1, 1937, by Kitajima Kenjiro)
2. Emergency situation to be demanded overall endeavour (foreword, January 1, 1938, by Iizumi Myozo)
3. In attending at the fourth International population conference. (January 1, 1938, by Inoue Masaji)

4. The fate of Sino-Japanese Incident and misunderstanding of the Powers (foreword), March I, 1938, by Iizumi Ryozo)
5. Japanese residents abroad and co-existence and co-prosperity. (foreword, April I, 1938, by Atsumi Ikuro)
6. Formation of great bloc composed of Japan, Manchouria, China and South Sea Regions. (December I, 1938, by Matsue Haruji)
7. Wartime system and South Sea Regions (foreword, December I, 1938, by Inoue Keijiro)
8. Japan and South Sea Districts. (January I, 1939, by Gode Takuo)
9. Meaning of the occupation of Hainan Island. (March I, 1939, by Hirano Eiichiro)
10. Construction of New Order of the East Asia and the role of South Sea Regions. (May I, 1939, by Hayashi Kyujiro)
11. New Order of the East Asia and Chinese Residents abroad. (foreword, June I, 1939, by Kato Kyohei)
12. Sino-Japanese Incident and preparedness of Japanese residents in the South Sea Regions. (February I, 1940, by Hayashi Kyujiro)
13. Dependence of foreign trade of Netherland East Indies ^{the} to United State of America. (March I, 1940, by Amano Hisao)
14. Accomplishment of the National defence state and southern problems. (foreword, July I, 1939, by Matsue Haruji)
15. Co-prosperity sphere of East Asia and Southern problem. (foreword, December I, 1940, by Atsumi Ikuro)

16. Economic new order of the world and importance of the shipping of the South Sea Regions. (foreword, December 1, 1940, by Asano Heiji)
 17. Urgent need of establishing co-prosperity sphere of Great East Asia. (foreword, March 1, 1941, by Otani Noboru)
 18. Economic advance to the South Sea Regions. (foreword, May 1, 1941, by Takechi Naomichi)
 19. Co-prosperity sphere of East Asia and South Sea Regions. (foreword, July 1, 1941, by Inoue Masaji)
 20. The road to be advanced ^{by} of Japan. (foreword, August 1, 1941, by Otani Noboru)
 21. Co-prosperity sphere of Great East Asia and control of foreign trade. (foreword, October 1, 1941, by Nango Saburo)
 22. Construction of South Sea Regions. (foreword, November 1, 1941, by Sakamoto Masaji)
- I. Articles which can not be construed as falling under the press Purge Directive.

(1). Recent situation of the South Sea Islands under Japanese Mandate. (December 1, 1937, by Kitajima Kenjiro)

The article is a reproduction of a stenographic report addresses by the then Governor of the South Sea Islands under Japanese mandate. The content is an administrative report concerning with all matters in the field of industries, and has nothing to do with the press Purge Directive.

(2). Emergency situation to be demanded overall endeavor (foreword, January 1, 1938, by Iizumi Kyoze)

At the beginning of the year, the writer (managing director

of the Association) pointing out the importance of the South Sea Regions, demands overall endeavor of the members in order to meet the emergency situation.

(3). Dependence of foreign trade of Netherland East Indies to the United State of America (March I, 1940, by Amano Hisao)

The writer chiefly deals with the economic dependence of foreign trade of the Netherland East Indies to the United State of America. Throughout the statement there is only one phrase as "war for the construction of Great East Asia" which is used merely as an adjective.

These three articles as their contents speak themselves can not be construed in any way as falling under press Purg Directive.

2. The articles which have some doubts whether they fall under press Purge Directive.

(I) In attending at the fourth International Population Conference (January I, 1938, by Inoue Masaji)

The article is a reproduction of a stenographic report addressed by the writer. Its content is a narrative of an observation of his tour through Europe.

(2) The fate of Sino-Japanese Incident and misunderstanding of the Powers (foreword, March I, 1938, by Iizumi Ryoze)

In the article the writer state his view points with regard to the causes of the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese Incident and concludes that only the material and spiritual co-operation among Japan, Manchuria and China can only brings peace and happiness of the Orient.

(3) Japanese residents abroad and co-existence and co-prosperity (foreword, April 1, 1938, Atsumi Ikuro)

In the article the writer states the importance of the economic contribution by the Japanese residents abroad toward their own country, and also that of emergency need of oversea development.

(4) Wartime system and South Sea Regions (foreword, December 1, 1938, by Inoue Keijiro)

In the article writer suggests the importance of acquiring materials from southern districts in order to continue the wartime system.

(5) Japan and South Sea Regions (January 1, 1939, by Godo Takuo)

In the article writer points out that it is entirely misunderstanding that the Japanese economic development toward southern districts is regarded abroad as the developments by force, and concludes that only the exploitation of the resources of the South Sea Regions can bring the real peace of the world.

(6) Construction of new order of the East Asia and the role of South Sea Regions (May 1, 1939, by Hayashi Kyujiro)

In the article the writer states the contribution by the Chinese residents in the South Sea Regions toward the development of the same districts, and requests the Japanese residents for the peaceful and economic co-operation with the Chinese residents.

(7) New order of the East Asia and the Chinese residents abroad (foreword, June 1, 1939, by Kato Kyochi)

Though the phrase of "new order of the East Asia" is

used as that of previous article, the gist of the article is only the statement of the co-existence and co-prosperity between the Chinese residents abroad and Japanese economy.

(8) Sino-Japanese Incident and preparedness of the Japanese residents in the South Sea Regions (February 1, 1940, by Hayashi Kyujiro)

In the article the writer states the responsibilities of Japanese residents in the southern districts to set right the misunderstanding abroad after the Sino-Japanese Incident.

(9) Accomplishment of the national defence state and southern problem (July 1, 1940, by Matsue Haruji)

The article merely states the necessity of the resources of southern districts for the accomplishment of the national defence of Japan.

(10) Economic advance to the South Sea Regions (foreword, May 1, 1941, by Takechi Naomichi)

In the article the writer insists to the effect that the development toward southern districts should be the development of the mutual trade aiming the promotion of the mutual interests.

(II) Co-prosperity sphere of East Asia and South Sea Regions (foreword, July 1, 1941, by Inoue Masaji)

The writer is a noted internationalist who has been doing much for many years to make peace of the world.

In the article, the writer, after stating the situation of the world, insists that in order to realize real co-existence and co-prosperity between South Sea Regions and Japan, the southern districts should be fully understood the true intents of Japan which

is the writer's long standing views.

(12) The road to be advanced by Japan (foreword, August 1, 1941, by Otani Noboru)

In the article as the autonomic economy of the East Asia and its prosperity are being expressed in the extreme abstract way, the gist of the article can not be understood fully.

(13) Co-prosperity sphere of Great East Asia and control of foreign trade (foreword, October 1, 1941, by Nango Saburo)

In the article the writer states the importance of the mission of the South Sea Trade Association which has been organized in accordance with the control enforced upon the southern trade.

(14) Construction of South Sea Regions (January 1, 1941, by Sakamoto Masaji)

The writer was a noted planter who has been engaged for many years in the plantation in the South Sea Regions. In the article the writer, citing the example of England, urged the necessity of long patience and endurance for the sake of success.

With regard to the articles as above mentioned the Association entertains following views:

(I) Attending the Fourth International Population Conference.

As above stated the article is a reproduction of the stenographic report concerning observation of the tour addressed by the writer. His address is not limited to Germany and Italy. If one would care to read out the whole article and to compare with the parts of Germany and Italy to those of other countries (for instance, Netherland), one can easily be understood that it is not fair to make the said article to inspire totalitarian state of Nazis or Fascism.

(2) The fate of Sino-Japanese Incident and misunderstanding of the Powers.

The content of the article is a mere statement to the effect that it is the material and spiritual co-operation of Japan, Manchuria, and China that can bring peace and happiness of the Orient.

(3) Concerning other articles from no. (3) to no. (14) as above mentioned:

As ^{to} the gist of these articles as above stated, the writers have no desire but to advocate economic interdependent relations as well as co-existence and co-prosperity between South Sea Regions and Japan by explaining the exploitation of the southern districts and the acquisition thereof, development of commercial trade between Japan and southern districts, necessity of cultural co-operation and co-operation with the Chinese residents abroad.

Furthermore those articles except no. (5) are forewords. In case of a periodical not for sale, foreword with a signature of a writer is used to regard as formal and has no important meaning for the said periodical. In addition to it, every foreword has been condensed in such a small space of one page so that the writer's views could not be fully expressed, and the phrases "construction of new order of East Asia" or "establishment of co-prosperity sphere of East Asia" which were the phrases in vogue in those days has been used indiscriminately as titles of the article or in the statements. As the result, it is unavoidable that the contents of the articles can be taken in any way irrespective of the true intents of the writers. In answer to the letter of the

Secretariat of the Cabinet under date on March 3 this year requesting to report the matters concerning the application of the Purge Directive to the press organization, the Association, expecting there will be no omission on the part of the authorities concerned ^{and} in view of the materials destroyed or lost during the war, reported provisionally the following nine articles as above mentioned formally fall under the criteria only because of their wordings.

(I) The fate of Sino-Japanese Incident and misunderstanding of the Powers.

(4) Wartime system and South Sea Regions.

(5) Japan and South Sea Districts.

(6) Construction of New Order of the East Asia and the role of South Sea Regions.

(7) Accomplishment of the national defence state and southern problem.

(II) Co-prosperity sphere of East Asia and Southern problem.

(12) The road to be advanced by Japan.

(13) Co-prosperity sphere of Great East Asia and control of foreign trade.

(14) Construction of South Sea Regions.

Therefore if the articles as above mentioned would receive the most careful considerations of the Committee, there is no doubt that many of them would be cleared.

3. Article to be admitted to fall under press Purge Directive.

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These five articles of (1) Formation of great bloc composed of Japan, Manchuria, China and South Sea Regions, (2) Meaning of the occupation of Hainan Island, (3) Southern problem and establishment of co-prosperity sphere of East Asia, (4) Economic new order of the world and importance of the shipping of the South Sea Regions and (5) Urgent need of establishing co-prosperity sphere of Great East Asia may be construed as falling under press Purge Directive. However, those articles except "Meaning of the occupation of Hainan Island" are forewards which as already often stated are used to regard as formal in case of a periodical not for sale.

All the writers occupied important positions in the companies which ^{were} ~~are~~ deeply concerned about the maintenance of good neighboring relations with southern districts. Therefore, it is no doubt that they did not write in an attempt to support positively so called "Great East Asia Policy". Judging from the contents of these articles, and bearing the facts as above mentioned in mind, it is fair to construe to the effect that they have advocated only the development of economic interdependence relations as well as co-existence and co-prosperity.

As to no. (1) "Formation of great bloc of Japan, Manchuria, China and South Sea Regions", as the same with other articles, writer had no desire but to advocate the economic co-operation which may be proved by the following conclusion of his foreword appeared later in April number of 1939 of the "Nan-Yoo".

"The southern trade which has been rapidly developing came suddenly to a standstill. However, in view of the emergency

situation of East Asia, Japan is now so keenly felt the acquisition of foreign currencies and necessities of military goods. The development of the southern trade is the urgent need of the hour. And there is no ways to develop the southern trade without establishing and strengthening interdependent relations and friendly relations of economic co-operation. All problems concerning southern districts must be considered from these points of views".

With regard to no. (4) "Economic new order of the world and shipping of the South Sea Regions", a statement in such a degree about the shipping of Japan which had occupied the third position in ranking in the world shipping in those day can not be said overstatement.

(C) The policy on press matters followed by the Association.

As already stated above the Association, throughout such long period of time of more than thirty years, holds firmly its aims against militarism, and has been devoted itself to the maintenance and enhancement of the friendly relations and furtherance of welfare on both sides by the promotion of mutual reliance resulting from developing economic relations and deepening mutual understanding and recognition.

As for the policy on press matters it has been pursued in full accord with the aims of the Association. In dealing with the policy on press matters, prudence and caution have been exercised over in order to keep away from any remarks or views which would retard the maintenance and enhancement of friendly

relations. How this Association has been devoted itself to fulfil this mission would be proved by the contents of lecture-meetings, various books published and periodicals. Numerous books published during many years were those of either the results of studies and investigations or introductions, translations, linguistics, dictionaries and statistics, and none of single book on politics was published. The stenographic reports of the lecture-meeting were used to reproduce in the "Nan-yoo" which was compiled with the same policy to that of publishing books.

Furthermore the leading officers of the Association did not fail to take every opportunity to warn the members to be discreet in words and deeds which would retard the maintenance of the good neighboring relations.

The Bulletin was patterned after the Bulletin of the Pan American Institute. However, the contents have been strictly limited only to those economic or cultural articles, and had no desire but to introduce or represent each other's real state of affairs fairly and squarely so that to promote mutual understanding and recognition. As the contents of every copy speak itself, the Bulletin was entirely different from other periodicals in those days. One can easily be understood from the annexed copy of "South Sea studied economically, culturally, etc." which has been compiled with the selections from various articles appeared in the "Bulletin". As already stated that the periodicals or news papers of the southern districts often reproduced the articles appeared in the Bulletin, and that until just before outbreak of the war the Bulletin was permitted to import. An official of the Government of Netherland East Indies and several libraries of noted universities of United States of America formally

requested the Association to be donated the Bulletin. The Americans who contributed the Bulletin counted more than ten persons.

These are a few examples which can prove the fairness of the contents of the Bulletin.

Looking back bygone days the Association hereby may express itself with conviction to the effect that even through the sphere of press matters it has contributed fairly well to the maintenance and enhancement of the friendly relations on both sides.

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Certificate

This is to certify that former Over Sea Printing Office undertook the printing of the periodical " Nan-Yoo " (South Sea) published by the " Nanyo Kyokai " (foundational juridical person South Sea Association) from 1930 to November 1944, and that the highest number of the monthly printing copies did not exceed two thousands.

Sugiyama Tashiro

Proprietor and Manager.