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YAMAKADO, Hideo KOKUSAI BUNKA KYOKAI

Managing-Director Jul.1,'37 - Jul. 31, '47

FURUYA, Sueo

KOKUSAI BUNKA KYOKAI

President Jul.1,'37-- May 25,'45
Chief Editor " " "

FORM No. 1

MEMBER LIST OF SOCIETY

FROM JULY. 1937
UP TO DECEMBER. 1941

THE KOKUSAI BUNKA KYOKAI (VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATION)

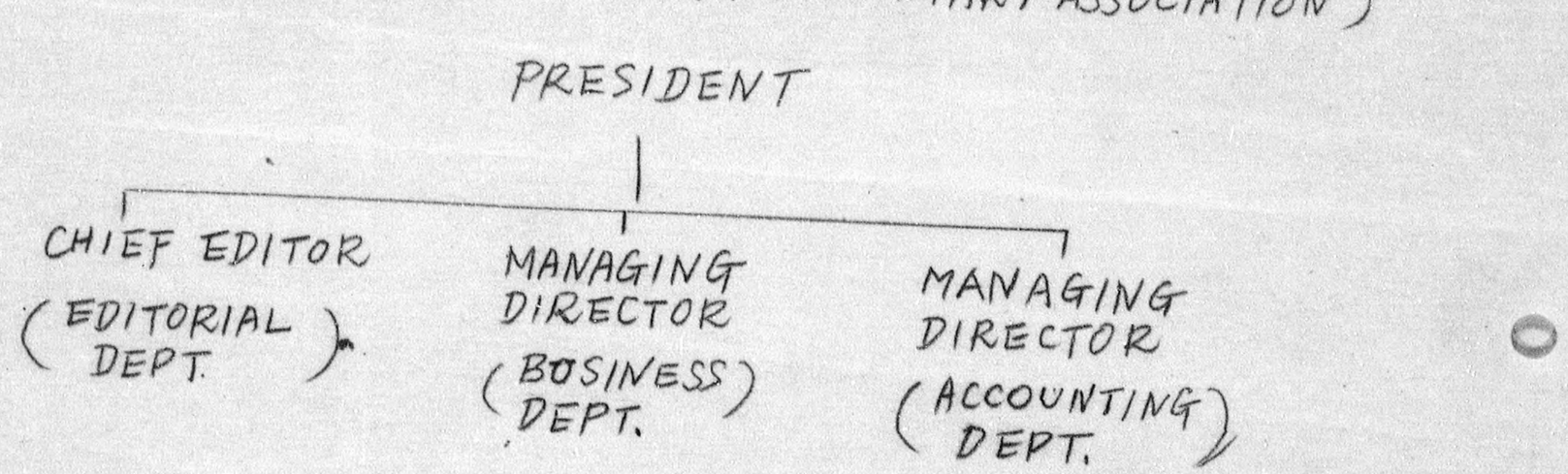
POSITION	NAME	DATO OF ASSUMTION RESIGNATION	PRESENT PROFFESSION	PRESENT ADDRESS	REMARKS
PRESIDENT	SUEO FURUYA	ASSUMPTION JULY 1. 1937 May 25, '45	CHAIRMAOF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE KOKUSAI BUNKA KYOKAI INCORPORATED ORGANISATION	No. 574 1-CHOME DAITA, SETAGAYA-KU, TOKYO	
MANAGING DIRECTOR	HIDEO YAMAKADO	ASSUMPTION JULY 1. July 31 1937. 47	AUDITOR	NO. 26. SHOTOMACHI. SHIBUYA-KU, TOKYO.	
MANAGING DERECTOR	SEIKICHI KAWAI	ASSUMPTION. JULY. 1 1937 May 25, 1945	NONE	NO 42, YAMATOMACHI. NAKANO-KU, TOKYO.	
CHIEF EDITION	SUEO FURUYA	ASSUMPTION JULY, 1 1937		No. 574 1-CHOME, DAITA, SETAGAYA-KU, TOKYO.	

FORM NO. 2

TABLE OF ORGANIZATION

FROM JULY. 1937
UP TO DECEMBER, 1941

THE KOKUSAI BUNKA KYOKAI (VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATION)



1. Kokusai Bunka Kyokai

STATEMENT OF COUNTER-EVIDENCE

Submitted by

Mr. Suyeo Furuya, Representative of
Kokusai Bunka Kyokai
(Society for International Culture)

CORPORATION'S STATEMENT OF COUNTER-EVIDENCES

CONTENTS

PART I. GENERAL REMARKS

Chapter I. The Object and Character of the Society

Chapter II. A Few Examples of the Official Oppressions on the Society

Chapter III. The Conclusion

PART II. COUNTER-EVIDENCES

Chapter I. The Counter-Evidences for 10 Articles Published in 1940

Chapter II. The Counter-Evidences for the Articles published in 1937, 1939, and 1941

PART III. The Epilogue

APPENDIX

I. The Certificate concerning the Amount of Paper rationed to the Society as proving the Number of Circulation of the Transactions

II. The Titles and Number of Articles published in 1940 in the Transactions of the Society which are not liable to the Purge Verdict, as proving the anti-war Attitude of the Society

File No.: "Bun Kyo So" No. 4

To: Mr. Tetsu Katayama, Prime Minister

From: Mr. Suyeo Furuya, Representative and Chief Director of Kokusai BUnka Kyokai (Society for International Culture), a Corporation Aggregate at No. 1 Daikan-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

Subject: Statement of Counter-Evidence.

Dear Sir:

In the "B" list attached to the Ordinance of the Office of the Prime Minster and to that of the Department of Home Affairs both notified by the extra of the official gazette issued on 30 June 1947, this Society was mentioned as liable to the verdict and as the proof thereof were cited 18 articles appeared in the transactions published by the Society since July 1937. In disproof of the said verdict I hereby submit to your examination a statement of counter-evidence based on the facts explained hereunder, in the hope of being given your most righteous judgment.

PART I. Genral Remarks

Chapter I. The Object and Character of the Society.

Kokusai Bunka Kyokai or the Society for International Culture was established in the spring of 1937, the year in which the "China Incident" happened to break out, as a result of the ardent desire of s few coteries who aimed at the advancement of international culture and assimilation thereof. The Society started its

activities as a free corporation on the foundation of a small amount of money all contributed by the coteries.

A. Why the Society was Established?

The disturbance in the Far East, which had been in an embryonic stage at the outbreak of the "Manchurian Incident," finally developed, through failure of local settlement and the discarding of the non-magnifying policy on the part of the Japanese Government, into a colossal war doomed to last more than 10 years. The people of Japan, having been driven to the sheer pursuance of the war by the militarists, bureaucracy and a part of reactionary politicians, gradually lost their interests in cultural fields, while the newspapers and magazines of the country all catered for the establishment of totalitarian regime and for encouraging the spirit of fighting to the last man.

Having been afraid of the decline and decay of our culture in war time and firmly convinced of the importance of maintaining the status of our culture in such a situation and of giving an unbiased interpretation of world progress in cultural fields to the strata of leaders of the country, we dared to establish the Society in defiance of the possible official oppression in the future, with a few civilian coteries as a nucleus as mentioned in the attached list of the officials of the Society.

B. The Policy of Adopting Articles for the Transactions of the Society.

All the articles published in the transactions of the Society, from the first Number issued in July 1937 to

the latest Number (No. 284) issued on 20 July 1947, were selected and adopted with a view to interpreting the current of the world to the public through appealing to the strata of a few leaders of the country, as well as to injecting a fresh atmosphere into the thinking world of Japan which had become chaotic through the war, and thereby letting them know the unerring way of progress. Therefore all the articles published in the transactions were not written by the Japanese, but were adopted and translated from the leading newspapers, magazines and books published in foreign countries. From such a point of view it may be said

(a) that the Society had followed a thorny path, with small but enlightened number of persons as our readers, against the current of the times and with little care for monetary gains, for the propagation of healthy thought and for the upholding of our culture which was then doomed to decline;

(b) that as a result of our sticking to such a policy, and also for the necessity of reaching to an accurate understanding of the war, we published as many pros and cons of the intelligent persons of the world concerning the war as we could get from the materials of our disposal which were becoming harder and harder to get, so that there might have appeared in the transactions some articles dubious for the cause of democracy and liable to the verdict; but on the other hand there appeared articles foreboding the tragic ending (for the Japanese) of the China Incident, articles foretelling the international position of American culture

and her democracy, articles revealing the hate and animosity of Chinese people toward the Japanese, articles showing the firm belief of the Chinese of their final victory, and excerpts from the books proving the defeat of Naziism -- such was the editorial policy of the Society, a very dangerous one for the editor to uphold in those days; therefore if you rightly appraise the reason why the Society was established and examine carefully the numerous articles amounting to more than 1000, all in quite a different vein to those cited in the verdict, you may gain the fair idea of the principles and character of the Society; and

(c) that as we followed the path opposite to the current of the times, the number of the members of the Society hardly increased in the last 10 years since the establishment of the Society, which was only one thousand and several hundreds, and consequently the number of copies of each transaction printed hardly exceeded 2000, which was barely enough to cover the expenses, and which were distributed through membership system.

Since we adopted and translated the articles for the transactions in such a way, the mission and character of the Society is to be understood as an interpreter and introducer of foreign culture, and through these articles, though the influence thereof might have been weak, we at least tried to appeal to the strata of a few leaders as to the position of Japan among the nations of the world and thereby to undermine narrow-minded thought, giving them constant alarm in order to tide over the possible crises Japan would come across.

This was the undeniable outcry of the Society and the true picture of the character of the Society which had bravely followed the thorny path in defiance of the militarist oppression.

Chapter II. A Few Examples of Oppression Imposed on the Society.

Though the Society had overcome various difficulties since the day of establishment, there was little expansion of its business, but instead always suffering from financial difficulties, continued to publish its transactions in an ever worsening situation. Here I may state some examples of oppressions imposed on the Society. In 1939 and 1940 the British Embassy in Tokyo, sympathising with the anti-totalitarian character of the Society, bought a great number of copies of the transactions with an intention of donnating them to the libraries of colleges. This greatly aggravating the situation, the official oppression became more overt and the proprietor of the Society was frequently visited or kept under vigilance by the secret and military police, and finally in the early part of 1941 the Chief Director and Editor-in-Chief Mr. Suyeo Furuya was asked to change the character of the house organ in such a way as to cooperate with the authority to the pursuance of the war, and to change the name of the Society into that of "Daitoa Bunka Kyokai" (Greater East Asia Cultural Society) with a suggestion that the proposed change would prove a lucrative and "clever" policy for the management. However, even if we might submit tamely to personal persecution, it was beyond our forbearance to change the character and name of the Society since it had been established as a public organ. Therefore, we resisted the temptation in defiance of the possible danger of being ordered to dissolve, and in spite of

further oppression imposed on the Society later when the "Greater East Asia War" broke out, we have been able to stick to our policy to this day. Consequently the oppression in the way of censor were too many to mention here and it is akin to miracle that we could at any rate continue periodical publication of the transactions, and it was not so much the personal danger to the proprietor as the oppression imposed on the publication of the transactions that was felt as the painful chains of bondage to us.

Chapter III. The Conclusion.

A. In short, the policy of the Society was to review the progress of international situation from the angles of politics, economy and culture and to give the enlightened minority a clear understanding of the international situation through the translated articles originally published in the leading magazines, magazines and books of the world.

B. The Society published numerous articles in its transactions which were rather anti-militaristic in their tendencies, and with an intension of being a brake on erroneous understanding of the war, we adopted as many articles as possible concerning the international situation, seldom offering editor's view or criticism on the articles adopted in the hope of giving full scope to the individual judgment of the reading public and thus be able to attain our mission, while the actual activities of the Society lasted only 10 years.

C. As to the business of the Society, the number of members of the Society never exceeded 1500 and the number

of circulation of each edition of the transaction scarcely exceeded 2000, and while we distributed these restricted number of copies through membership system we received no assistance nor protection from official or military circles; and it was sheer grace of providence that the Society had survived the oppressions during the war which ever threatened the discontinuance of the publication of the transaction and dissolution of the Society, and finally amid financial difficulties we could at last, at this dawn of democratic age, resuscitate the Society which was in abeyance for about 3 years since August 1945 when the building of the Society was burnt to ashes. In ~~concluding~~ conclusion of this plea for the reversion of the verdict I wish to appeal to your most righteous judgment with the fact that the past history of the Society was a continuation of hardships beyond description.

PART II. THE COUNTER-EVIDENCES FOR THE ARTICLES CITED IN THE VERDICT.

Chapter I. The 10 Articles Published in 1940

Concerning the articles appeared in the transactions of the Society which were cited as liable to the verdict, we should have, as a natural order of things, explained and justified each of them according to the year of publication, i.e. from the oldest to the latest, but on second thoughts we decided to start from the year 1940, the year in which 10 out of the 18 articles cited were published, and then extend the pleas to other articles according to the year of publication. The reason is that the year 1940 was the year wherein the "China Incident" reached the climax and therefore, we presume, the highest importance was attached by the authority to the articles published in that year.

I. "The Old and New Europe in Opposition," a translation from a book by Otto Krieg, appeared in the 1 February 1940 transaction of the Society.

Preface

This article seems to have caught the attention of the authority, because the author Dr. Otto Kreig had once been a member of the Nazi German Government, but the article should be understood as an expression of the author's petty personal outlook, expounding human psychology of struggle for existence and desire for material possession from the history of civilization in contrast with the current condition of Europe in the days when Europe was enveloped with the atmosphere of impending war and was really on the brink of war. The Society

introduced this article to its members as a criticism on the age without, of course, ~~least~~ the intention of instigating war or promoting the cause of war.

Synopsis of the Article

Opening the article with a bugbear of war, the author states his idea of the meaning of war and peace, and tells that in Europe every nation has been harassed so much by the condition of incessant warfare that there have arisen conflicting ideas of war and peace in democracies and undemocracies; this conflict of ideas is an outcome of the conflict between the "poseessing man" and the "functioning man." This is the backbone of his idea. Deducing from this idea, the author expounds the revolutionary power of civilization and various obstructions to the economic development, and further endorsing his idea of man's desire for possession with historical facts and inducing the idea of self-sufficiency of every nation in Europe concerning raw materials to the boundary of every nation, proves the inevitability of the conflict between economic blocs and as the conclusion thereof the author emphasizes the worries of the Have countries, and consequently the necessity of anti-communistic co-operation, the inevitable evils of the few, and the necessity of developing mechanical power to the full, and finally the author says that in case war break out in Europe, Germany would not be responsible for it, and concludes with rather pessimistic words that the war would end with the fall of Europe.

Counter-Evidences

(a) This article was written before the war broke out

in Europe, and represents nothing but the author's personal view of the condition of Europe in those days, and being afraid of the outbreak of war, the author enumerate plausible reasons thereof, while his bluffing words reveals the author's faint desire to avert the war.

(b) Therefore the readers will feel the weakness of the author's reasoning, and will find the author's grounds of arguments all antiquated, and the only memory, if any, left of the article will be of the fact that war is the use of manifold violence, and of an interpretation that democracy is an outcome of the principle of the "possession."

(c) The nucli of the discussions, such as the history of acquiring possessions viewed from the history of civilization, the theory of the vicissitudes of colonial expansion, the true aspects of economic blocs being established -- these are either common knowledge or mere explanation of the facts in those days. Therefore if there be any statement of objectionable ideas (it is, if any, in the latter part of the book), then it is all about abstract ideas.

(d) Such paragraphs in the article as "Germany has become the land of one Chancellor, one people, one nation, etc." (Line 11, page 23 of the transaction), or "we do not hope the German community and German living being imitated; National Socialism is racially limited," or "it is possible only in German people; Facism is likewise under racial and historical limitations, etc." (Page 23, 24, et seq. of the transaction) should be understood as mere phraseology common to that nation in that time.

(e) In the latter part of the article, the author, referring to the responsible personnages for the war, says

11

- "-- if the Primier of Great Britain or France should proclaim the war against Germany, who will take the responsibility of the war?; it is obvious from the beginning" (Line 2, page 29), but this is nothing but a very weak subterfuge.

(f) In short, this article was adopted in the transaction, only because it revealed the condition of Germany the day before the war and represented a plea thereof.

Conclusion

If you re-read the article, you would not probably think that it is as forcible an article as to have given suggestion or influence to the intelligent readers. Unlike the sensational articles in newspapers or magazines, it was very compendious for showing the current condition of Germany and therefore it was adopted as an article for the transaction.

II. "The Three-People Principle and Its Practice" by Wang Ching-wei, appeared in the 1 February 1940 transaction of the Society.

Preface

This is Wang Ching-wei's lecture delivered at the establishment of the new Chinese Republic, The article was translated from the text of the lecture published in the China Daily News (Shanghai, 30 November 39th Year of the Chinese Republic) and was published in the transaction of the Society after the manner of the newspapers and magazines in Japan which all published then this lecture.

In view of the situation in that time, the establishment of a new government in China was considered to be a motive that might put a stop to the China Incident; and the guiding

principle of the new government was considered to be in the perpetuation of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Three-People Principle, and it was then considered that the Chinese Republic should for ever rely on that Principle. Hence the contents of Wang's lecture were already familiar to the intelligent readers of Japan, and the Society merely took the trouble of introducing it to its members without minding in the least the pepetition.

Synopsis

The Three-People Principle concerning the people, the right of the people, and the welfare of the people, is a great political principle advocating peace, the freedom of the nation as a whole and the union of the people based on an economic basis. In this lecture Wang Ching-wei expounds the last will and desire of Dr. Sun Yat-sen as a guiding principle for the new Chinese Republic. Opening the lecture with the ardent desire for the crusade against and intolerance toward communism, the author emphasizes the necessity of co-operation of the three countries of China, Japan and America; and asserting the necessity of the co-existence and co-prosperity of Japan and China, proposes closer co-operation between the two countries, and closes the lecture with the conclusion that the Three-People Principle (side by side with Konoe's three fundamental principles) is the principle for Greater East Asia, thus making it the keystone for peace. This is the main tenet of the lecture. Therefore it may be said that the article was adopted for no other reason than that it was a lecture by the famous Wang Ching-wei at the auspicious time of the birth of the new Chinese Republic.

Counter-Evidences

If the Society, with such a view, adopted and published this lecture in its transaction, the fault, if any, should lie in the fact that it has made known a lecture proposing the amity between Japan and China, a lecture wishing for the help from America, and by virtue of the co-operation among the three countries, putting an end to the unfortunate China Incident, a lecture asking the intellectual maltitude of the workd for their proper understanding of perpetual peace for East Asia.

And there are no offensive words or phrases in the lecture, but rather there are such passages as

(a) "-- Marxism asserts the strife between classes, whereas the democracy expounded by Dr. Sun Yat-sen asserts the co-operation between classes. As the one resorts to violence, and the other relys in peaceful method, so in this point they are quite different" (Line 11, page 56, February Issue of the Transaction), or "--Among the teachings bequeathed by Dr. Sun there is the following instruction concerning 'the vital problem for China': ... if China today wants to seek her ally, she cannot find it except in Japan and America. Japan and China are interrelated in point of life and death, or of safety and danger ... though the United States of America is geographically remote from our country, through that geographical situation she will never be our invader, but our ally" (Page 59-60),

Which should be nothing but reasonable and proper in any person's judgment. Again,

(b) In the latter part of the lecture the author refers to the political meanings of the Three-People Principle

and Konoe's three fundamental principles, but they too are merely the statement of the necessity of good neighbor policy, of the mutual defense against communism and of economic co-operation, and there are such ~~such~~ sayings as "neighborly friendship constitutes the ideal of the Great Asia Principle, and also the fundamental spirit of the Three-People Principle" (Line 6, page 69), which can hardly be construed in a way as promoting the cause of war.

Conclusion

In short, this article should be understood as a mere current news in those days.

III. "For the Freedom of Europe" by Ribbentrop, appeared in the 10 February 1940 transaction of the Society.

Preface

This article was translated from the author's article appeared in a magazine devoted to anti-communism. In view of the status and position of the author, the article is full of enmity, but it is doubtful whether this article should have been accepted by the Japanese readers without criticism. The real intention of the Society in publishing the article in its transaction was to contrast it with the article that followed, i.e. "Why Britain Fights" by Vicount Cranbone, the article, by the way, of least danger of being cited as liable to the verdict. Therefore if the comparison be made between the contents of the two articles, it will be understood that the Society aimed to make it clear to the readers that though there is a

similarity between the articles in line of argument, they are quite different in the exposition thereof because of the difference of the standpoint, and which difference was offered to the rigid criticism of the readers. This was the editorial idea of adopting this article.

The disinterested and unprejudiced manner of the Society in adopting and publishing articles in its transactions has already been stated in Part I. General Remarks, but let me reiterate it here again that the Society, being impartial in its object and character because of its aim of introducing various views current in the world and enlightening the readers, adopted articles in opposition in their tenets and left them to the critical judgment of the readers, while totally abstaining from giving the opinion of the editor.

As this article by Ribbentrop and that of Vicount Cranbone were juxtaposed, only the latter is taken into consideration the balance or comparison between them would be missed and the result would be a one-sided conclusion, never dreamt of by the Society.

Therefore omitting the synopsis of the article, here only the points that would make the counter-evidences to the verdict will be stated.

Counter-Evidences

(a) Opening the article with the problem of establishing a new order in Europe, the author makes clear of his standpoint different from that of Britain, which is naturally expected of a representative of the belligerents, while the following passages in the latter part of Vicount Cranbone's article "Why Britain Fights": "we do not make mere victory our aim, but

the establishment of better international institutions, such as to prevent war from becoming the inevitable fate of the peoples after us" (Line 7, page 24, 10 February Issue of the Transaction) and "... One thing is certain for the British: for them this war is the war to secure the fundamental principle on which stand freedom of press, thought and religion and the sacredness of contract" (Line 11, page 24) should be read in contrast with the corresponding passages by Ribbentrop.

(b) Ribbentrop gives warnings to the British policy toward northern Europe, but Cranbone too says as follows: "... Hitler showed more pro-British attitude, but his speeches have become more hostile. A part of the members of the British government was still keeping hopes, but Germany was not satisfied, thus the conviction that the crisis would occur being confirmed, and in the middle of the month, the German army invaded Bohemia and Moravia and finally occupied Prague ... " (Line 4, page 20 et seq.).

(c) If you contrast the two articles in this way, you can easily understand that it will become unreasonable if the one is criticized without reference to the other. Therefore the article should be judged with due allowance for the article by Cranbone.

Hence as to the decency of publishing this article in the transaction should be judged by taking into due consideration such circumstances as the international situation of the time, and the trend of the press as influenced by the intellectual maltitude, as well as the search for truth about the war and the understanding thereof.

IV. "Building the Nation through Peace" by Cho Ming-Oi, appeared in the 10 March 1940 transaction of the Society.

Preface

This article was translated from the February 5 Issue of the China Daily News. The article is very brief and full of abstract notiens. The author's assumption that the China Incident was fabricated by the Communist Party seems to have caught the attention of the authority.

Synopsis

The author regrets the scorched-land policy being taken by the Central Army in the course of the China Incident, and putting the blame for causing the China Incident on the Communist Party, he expresses ardent desire for peace with the words: "It is easy to destroy, but difficult to build."

Counter-Evidences

As the article is very short and being full of abstract notions and ideal words and phrases, it can hardly be imagined that the argument and the phraseology thereof should have caught the attention of the authority, but the fact that the author was one of the founders of the new Chinese Republic seems to be the trouble today. However, as in the case of Ribbentrop's article, the Society adopted this article merely to give the readers all the information concerning international situation, be it war or peace, without partiality. This attitude will be noticed, if you read the other articles published within the same covers. Hence the value of this article is no more than a news or reportage of a movement in a corner of the world.

Conclusion

I hope your fuller understanding of our intention will absove us of the blame for publishing this article.

V. "War Aims and the New Front" by Ribbentrop, appeared in the 10 March 1940 transaction of the Society.

Preface

Like the afore-mentioned article "For the Freedom of Europe" written by the same author, this article suggests the German policy toward northern Europe, Balkan and the Near East with due reference to the British policy there. This is a translation from the "Berlin, Rome and Tokyo." The article is a criticism on the British attitude to the war and her policy toward northern Europe and the Near East, and as the conclusion the author propagandizes the victory of Germany. However, considering the situation of Germanay in that time, the article is no more than a desparate expression of the hope of Germany.

Synopsis

Explaining the character of Britain, the author judges her as a nation desiring the attainment of the "better world" as the inheritor of the "ruining world," that is the dissolution of European countries not excepting Germany. The author also suggests Germany's desire for northern Europe and the Near East. In the latter part of the article, the author makes a propaganda for Germany as the victor of the new world, and with it concludes the article.

Counter-Evidences

That the article was a propaganda for Germany was obvious even to the readers in Japan, who had declared her rigid neutrality to the European war. Therefore the verdict that the Society is liable to the item "G" of the purge directive for publishing this article, is most unfair.

The 98th issue of the transaction of the Society begins with a long article by Wilhelm Necker entitled "Nazi Germany Can't Win" and throughout the volume it is seen that impartial editorial policy which the Society always tried to maintain. And yet only this article was taken up as an object of criticism, to the great regret of the Society. Further, in the same volume there are also published an article by A. A. Pearl, then Asst. Secretary of the State, entitled "Shall We Return To Isolation" and an article by Senator Gerald P. Nay, enquiring into the problem of Isolation or Entry into the War, all of which were offered to the members of the Society as foodstuffs for their sincere consideration and right appraisal. It is true that this article by Ribbentrop reveals the one-sided intention of Germany, but it is after all nothing but an argument for dogmatic ideas.

(b) Such passages in the article as saying, after quoting an article from an Italian newspaper, that "the unanimous opinion of the people is that the war should be carried on for the sake of civilization and independence of various peoples" (Line 6, page 123 of the transaction), or that "aiming to restrict the war calamity, and in order to stabilize the future of Europe, and make it constructive, Germany has an ardent desire to save, through all possible means, neutral countries

from being involved into turmoil and warfare, " are nothing but an employment of subterfuges.

(c) And lastly, a thousand and odd intellectual mmmbers of the Society would have been well aware of the fact that the author's sel-conceited justification : " the war aims of the hostile countries must always change their expressions, for their true object is nothing but the 'maintenance of antiquated, reactionary social institutions;' which, however, cannot satisfy the nations who are aspiring for social justice" (Line 4, page 125) was vain and despairing an idea in contrast with Wilhelm Necker's "Nazi Germany Can't Win," which is politically, militarily and economically proved true by exhaustive quotations of statistical figures. And how insignificant was the influence, if any, of the said article when it was read side by side with the other articles published in the same transaction, is needless to say.

Conclusion

In defense of the publication of this article I wish to submit to your generous judgment the fact that out of the 10 articles contained in 176 pages of the transaction issued on 10 March 1940, 6 or 7 articles are those propagating judicious ideas often contrary to the trend of the time.

VI. "The Development of the German-Italian Axis," from the "Berlin, Rome and Tokyo," appeared in the 1 May 1940 transaction of the Society.

As in the short introductory note of this translation it is said:"this is the opening article of the anti-communism magazine, boasting the strong union of Germany and Italy at the

second anniversary of the military alliance between the two countries," so this is a customary magazine article felicitating their alliance and paying tribute to Hitler and Mussolini, while taking advantage of the occasion it explains the origin of the war and the current course thereof.

The intention of the Society of adopting this article in its transaction was, as surmised from now, to let it read side by side with the preceding article by Nathaniel Peffer entitled "Japan As She Is" translated from the New Republic issued on 24 June 1940.

"Japan As She Is" is an article bluntly revealing the woeful predicament into which Japan was driven both internally and internationally, through a shrewd observation and criticism, made from a standpoint of an American, of the China Incident which had extended so long and become so complicated that there was little hope of being settled within a short space of time.

Therefore the editorial policy that adopted Peffer's article was bold enough and might have incurred ban from the authority, and I think it a prejudiced judgment that the publication of the article, which though arrogant in outward appearances vain in its contents, was blamed, whereas the publication of the article which should have been read as an antidote thereto and might have worked as a brake on the war effort was ignored.

In "Japan As She Is" the author concludes with such blunt words as "Japan cannot find her way out of cul-de-sac that lies in her way ahead in connection with her internal problems and the useless effort for establishing supremacy over China, as well as with her international problems. Neither

is it possible for her to retreat to the starting point, Japan continued her struggle first this way, and then that way, failing all the while to make even a step ahead, and her energy is already drained" (l. 8, p. 143 of the transaction), whereas in the article, "The Development of German-Italian Axis," the author, while presenting encomiums to Hitler and Mussolini, and quoting Duce's words, concludes that "Fascism has one ethics, and my personal virtue is the same: we will march on for ever side by side with our comrades," or that "I (the writer) think that Anglo-French armies are on the brink of ruin, and I firmly believe that the great victory we have ahead will be attained earlier than we have anticipated" (at the bottom of p. 152, ib.).

If you weigh and compare each other these two conclusions, it is obvious that the ideal phrases of the latter are by far weaker than the former in impressing the reader. Therefore concerning the article in question, dispensing with setting up separate headings for counter-evidences and the conclusion, we wish, by virtue of the editorial policy of the Society, to be exempted from the verdict.

VII. "Specious War Mottoes of Britain and France" by Ribbentrop, appeared in the 1 May 1940 transaction of the Society.

<u>Preface</u>

In an article entitled "For the Freedom of Europe" the Japanese translation of which appeared in the 1 February 1940 transaction (see Counter-Evidence No. 3, Part II.),

Ribbentrop, trying to justify the war aims and claims of Germany, denounced the British policy toward northern Europe and the Near East and boasted of a new order and economic organization of the world which Germany was trying to establish. In the similar vein is this article which is not so much an argument based on a firm, logical conviction as a harangue based on a prejudiced interpretation of international events in the course of the war. However, considering on the one hand Japan's situation amidst the war and on the other hand the mission of the transaction of the Society as a periodical, I hope you will understand the circumstances that influenced the Society to adopt this article in its transaction.

Synopsis

Though this article is entitled "Specious War Mottoes of Britain and France," the word mottoes is a ruse for slandering the war intention of Britain and France, for it is surreptitiously suggested that while Britain and France do not apparently use such a blunt phrase as "Hurrah for War !" they reveal their desire for war and the confusion caused by the war.

Consequently, making this the central theme of the article, the author summarily defines that Britain and France trying to protract the war are ultimately the instigators of the war, and as the proof thereof holds Chamberlain up to ridicule, saying, "If Chamberlain should be earnestly thinking of the possibility of inducing non-belligerents and neutrals into his camp by offering a bait of the restored international free trade in the event of British victory, he

would be making a gross mistake" (l. 13, p. 106 of the transaction), and thus blows his own trumpet by insinuating that Germany's victory will lead to the establishment of a new economic order.

Further, juxtaposing the two camps of the belligerents with such abstract words as "destruction" and "Building", the author states that while the enemy of Germany is upholding her destructive principle in order to maintain her rigid and decrepit position, Germany, despite the war time, is persuing her policy of building and consolidating a new order which by getting rid of the fetters of plutocracy meets the natural demands of all nations" (l.6, p. 109, ib.), and swaggers that "Germany was fully prepared for the study of this proposal" (l. 2, p. 110, ib.), concluding the article with a bombast that "we cry what we extol is the firm determination to bring about a healthy new order, rest and economic improvement to Europe" (at the bottom of p. 111, ib.).

Counter-evidences

In short, this article is a German propaganda to neutral countries boasting of her determination to fight. It may be considered as an example of the war of thought then more rife than actual fighting.

Therefore, as stated above, the greater part of the article is occupied by abstract notions almost akin to cavil, and short as it is, it lacks the force of convincing the disinterested reader, and at best it was a playing to the gallery. Hence the influence of the article to the Japanese

reader of that time should have been not only insignificant, but very weak, since the nature of the magazine (subsidized by German government) wherein the original article appeared was apparent.

The reason why the Society reprinted this article in its transaction may be attributed to the dearth of leading foreign magazines to be secured, and partly to the unwholesome influence from the military circles, which being hostile to the articles appeared in the transactions, tried to impose their will on the Society under such circumstances by supplying the Society with materials for publication. The difficulty of securing sufficient materials on the part of the Society to carry on the transaction gave such iniquitous influences an opportunity to creep in, which fact is clearly seen by classifying, according to the nationality of the authors, of the articles appeared in the transactions since May 1940.

In this connection I ask for your sympathetic understanding of the circumstances that the oppression from the authority to the editorial policy and personal persecution to the proprietor had restricted the freedom of the press which should be independent and critical.

Conclusion

As stated above, I ask for your judicious judgment concerning this article in view of the extenuating circumstances then prevalent in the publishing world.

VIII. "America In the Totalitarian World" by Max Lerner, appeared in the 10 August 1940 transaction of the Society.

Preface

Concerning this article which was translated from the New Republic, it is explained in the note of the translator that "it is a matter of serious concern for the American people, as well as a matter of interest for the world, how American people will stick to democracy at the time when the world is going to be painted with one color of totalitarianism. The author, trying to find out the meeting point between totalitarianism and democracy, proposes a democratic collectivism." The article is a proposal of the author's original idea concerning the amendment of democracy in connection with the internal situation of America before her entry into the European War, and also in connection with the current situation of the war in Europe. It is a warning to the American people with a hidden intention of attacking totalitarianism. Consequently, in view of the true American character of the author, it is hardly imaginable that the article contains the least tendency of supporting totalitarianism, communism or jingoism for that matter.

However, as it was written at the early stage of the EuropeanWar, the author probably misunderstanding the situation of the war, says in the introductory chapter of the article that "we are hesitating to face the fact that Hitler has already gained victory" (l. 11, p. 141 of the transaction) and foretells the inevitability of America's entry into the war. This is the only possible fault, if it is a fault, of the article.

Counter-Evidences

If the article was denounced for this sort of offence,

it should be re-considered in view of the following circumstances:

(a) "Two years ago I published a book entitled 'It is later then you think' and proposed a democratic collectivism. I was one of the group of writers who had emphasized the necessity of economic re-organization in order to rescue democracy from ruin. Of course, our proposal was unheeded. Facing the military crisis we are doing things which should have been done in time of peace. Perhaps it is later than you think" (l. 3, p. 142). It is obvious even without the comments of the author that the central theme of the article is a proposal of a collectivism as an amendment to democracy. Such an opinion as expressed in the following words was generally entertained by the American people in that time: "In America it is hotly argued whether she should participate in the war or not, and it is a matter of immediate importance. But so far as it concerns the fundamental problem whose importance continues to the next generation, it may be said that we are already fighting the war" (l. 2, p. 143, ib.).

Amidst the war atmosphere which covered the entire world the Society offered this to the right appraisal of the reader.

(b) Again, the author proposes crusade against totalitarianism and expresses his robust spirit by saying, "We need not to be pessimistic about democracy or overestimate the real power of Hitler. At least we have experienced one thing to our advantage, that is, we have come to know the nature of thing which we must face. To know that is a step to militaristic America" (l. 9, p. 143).

(c) If America should turn to downright militarism there are three necessary ways, so the author says, politically and in order to unify national thought. He criticizes these

three ways as follows: "The one is to build up gigantic war machine without making fundamental economic and administrative reforms and without transferring the power of decision from the people. So far as I know, the plan revealed in the words of all Republican candidates including Wilkie and of Democratic candidates is this" (l. 3, p. 144, ib.), and "The next plan is an undisguised, social, military dictatorship. Though it is not called Fascism, ultimately it is a Fascism" (L. 13, p. 144, ib.). And the author refutes the idea because it will, taking advantage of the situation, build up in America an American style Nazism.

Therefore if you surmise the author's idea through the above statements it is understood that the author, abhoring the dogmatic and sectional government of the dictatorship of a limited few and in defense of intellectual freedom in view of the ideal of democracy and sound finance, supports America's entry into the war.

(d) The third plan is a sound measure for turning to war stage, and the author espouses collective democracy. "We must increase the revenue of the treasury and give millions of people employment, while producing the maximum amount of war materials. And yet we must do it without losing in the process the thing which makes our effort significant" (L. 9, p. 145, ib.). Thus the author, revealing the whole extent of his idea, says, "The text-book of America's political organization today will become obsolete in the next five years. If we start the great reform with adequate preparation, and find adequate persons for administration, and do it creatively, and base our final security on the parliamentary

debates, the rule of law and the political system of two parties in opposition, we will be able to maintain our democracy" (L. 11. p. 146, ib.). This expresses his firm conviction for American victory, and proves the appropriateness of his doctrine. The author concludes with the expectation of people's support of his idea.

Conclusion

As stated above, the article by Max Lerner is a warning to the American people on the perils of democracy, and naturally contains nothing objectionable. On the contrary, the whole article may be interpreted as an antidote to jingoism then rife in Japan. If there is anyone who thinks that because the article expresses America's intention of paryicipating in the war is instrumental to the consolidation of Japan's war intention, his view is far-fetched and blind to the true intention of the author, who by exploring the demerits of the American people, made the situation in Germany a moral lesson for them. Therefore I ask you to exempt this article from the verdict.

IX. "A Total War" by Kay Hesse,
appeared in the 1 November 1940
transaction of the Society.

Preface

This article is a short exposition, through German examples, of the meaning of a total war, a very popular topic then, wherein the author seems to be blowing his own trumpet. The reprinting of this article together

with other articles cited as liable to the verdict, was recommended by the authority, but the editor allocated only six pages for this article. Anybody who read this article will understand what kind of conception and conviction the reader will have gained.

Especially at the beginning of the article where the author propagandizes it has, ironical to say, a paradoxical effect on present-day Japan which should mobilize all the possible power for rehabilitation after the war. Therefore it is doubtful whether the article could have exerted any influence to the Japanese reader who was in that time in a state of moral paralysis.

Counter-Evidences

(a) As an article intended for propaganda, it opens as usual with an eulogy on German victory, and even in a paragraph which explains the meaning of a total war there is a passage, "If it is fully realized that only a true understanding of the war from the point of view of mobilizing total power will bring about German victory, it becomes clear that Germany is in the condition of mobilizing all the power utilizable for the war" (L. 4, p. 121, ib.). But on the other hand it may be considered an insignificant phraseology hiding the weakness of fighting power, for we can hear the author's true voice in the concluding phrase attributing the victory to the hard experiences in the past 20 years, "but for the 20 hard years devoted to the strife and education for National Socialism, where have we been now?" (L. 8, p. 126).

Consequently, the article being such as it was, the reader's impression should have been very weak, because it was a mere propaganda of Germany, whereas all the newspapers and magazines of Japan were then doing their utmost for the propagation of the idea of a total war.

(b) In order to make a effective propaganda of the repletion of Germany's fighting power, it was necessary to explain the condition scientifically with statistic figures, but the author deliberately avoiding this, only states as follows: "With what pride we look up to the great enterprise of building up our national defense. What does it mean that within several years Germany has succeeded in building up war machine of heavy guns, tanks, airplanes, U-boats, as well as fully-equipped forces of land, sea, and air? Before we could have this preparedness in a gigantic scale the discoverers and inventors of Germany taxed their brains and paid painstaking efforts for the preliminary preparation demanding a long period of time" (L. 1, p. 124, ib.). This seems to the well-informed reader nothing but an evasion, an abstract explanation, or a self-contradictory argument.

(c) Therefore, in an effort to cover this fault, the author extols the spiritual power and says, "In order to understand on what depends ultimately such a kind of total action, we must realize that the will power as a prime mover enermates from one point, and that all the power has been placed under thé direction of that one will and one spirit" (L. 1, p. 125, ib.).

Thus the author, hurrying to the conclusion, says, "The strategem of a total war defines a new living orfer for the whole people, as well as for the individual" (L. 7, p. 126, ib.), and concludes that "the premise for the strategem of the total war of Germany was the National Socialism" (L. 11, p. 126, ib.).

However, not only a total war but all the enterprises which centralize total power of a nation necessarily premise spiritual power, so this passage seems to be superfluous. The point is that the author wanted to say the last phrase, "This is the boon that National Socialism gave us," which is author's card up his sleeve, baffling and self-intoxicating.

The reason why I quoted so many passages from the article in this counter-evidences is to show how vain and hackneyed are the words which constitute the important part of the author's propaganda.

Conclusion

I hope you will understand our real motive of reprinting this article as explained in the preceding outspoken comments, and judge accordingly.

X. "The Three-People Principle and the Greater Asia Principle" by Chou Kwa-jen, appeared in the 20 December 1940 transaction of the Society.

Synopsis

This is a translation of a lecture delivered at Osaka by Chou Kwa-jen who visited Japan at the 2600th anniversary of the founding of Japanese empire as a representative of the Chinese government. The text of the address was originally published in the Greater Asianism," a magazine then published

in Nanking.

The counter-evidences enumerated in No. II. Chapter I. Part II. relative to Wang Ching-wei's article, "The Three-People Principle and Its Practice" may also serve our purposes in connection with this article. As the exposition of Dr. Sun's Three-People Principle and the deduction therefrom are based on the same idea and conception, it would be hardly necessary to reiterate here our explanation; but if I add a few more words, the author, quoting Dr. Sun's words, "From the Chinese point of view the Three-People Principle is the principle to save our country, and from the Greater Asian point of view it is the principle for Greater Asia," says that he upholds the same ideal. The author again says," The reason why we intend to put into practice the Three-People Principle is to secure independence and equality among nations for China, and at the same time the emancipation and independence of all Asiatic peoples," (L. 9, p. 138, ib.). Further developing this idea, the author trys to synthesize both principles, and quoting the following words from the Confucian analects: "Cultivate yourself first, then you may put your house in order, and after that you may rule your country and then may peacefully reign over the whole empire," concludes that the realization of the above precept will constitute the great ideal of rescuing the country.

Consequently, so far as this article is concerned, there is no original idea except the expostion of the instructions bequeathed by Dr. Sun, and I am firmly convinced that there is no doubt that the idea should conform to the political ideal which the present Chinese Republic is

practising as the fundamental principle for building up their country.

In this sense, I regret that this short article was construed as responsible for promoting the China Incident and as plausible excuses for carrying on the war.

Counter-Evidences

Here I will quote important sayings from the article, and then state counter-evidences in reference to them.

"We are trying to realize the Greater Asia Principle in this new world, and for which purpose, on what must we base our movement? It is simply this: We must make our indigenous culture our basis. First of all, preach morality, benevolence and righteousness and practice these virtues. Benevolence, righteousness and morality are the best and the only foundation on which stands our Greater Asia Principle...."

"We must put into practice the Greater Asia Principle and in order to enhance the status of all Asiatic peoples we must make benevolence, righteousness and morality our foundation ..." (L. 9, p. 140, ib.).

There are such passages in the lecture delivered by Dr. Sun and adhering to them as the golden rule, the author urges the necessity to revive the culture created by the rule of righteousness; and relative to the method of realizing this principle, the author says that the principle for the people contained in the Three-People Principle and the Greater Asia Principle are exactly the same.

According to this, the author's thesis is not radical but very moderate and sound, and the article itself is academic, being irrelevant to the current situation of the long and irreparable war.

It is a natural outcome that the author should find in the political philosophy of Confucianism the basis of his conclusion that "the both principles are the same."

"An old sage of China says, 'Respect your parents, and then you may show benevolence to others, and after that you may love things' and again 'Law begins at wife and brothers and then will be extended to the country at large.' All these sayings teach us to start our virtue from the near and extend it to the far. Premier Sun too freguently refering to the words in the 'Great Learning': 'Cultivate yourself and then you may put your house in order, and after that you may rule the country and then you may peacefully reign over the whole empire,' added his comments to the order of cultivating the virtue. He also quoted the following words from the'Book of Yao': 'Enlightenment lies in being highly virtuous, and amicable with one's nine relations; if the nine relations be amicable people may be judiciously ruled; if the people become enlightened, all the states may be amicable.' These sayings are all based on one and the same idea..." (L. 5 et seq., p. 146, ib.).

These are noting but an enlargement of the doctrine of the mean, an ideal of old Chinese thought or philosophy, and a simple exposition of a common Oriental morality.

Conclusion

The article being a summary of the lecture, even if I transcribe here the whole passages, the contents of the article does not exceed the above statement. Therefore I ask you to re-examine the article (appeared in No. 126 transaction which is in your hands) and rescind the verdict.

CHAPTER II. THE COUNTER-EVIDENCES FOR THE ARTICLES PUBLISHED IN THE YEARS 1937 T 1937 TO 1939 AND WHICH CAME UNDER THE VERDICT.

I. "Recent British Far Eastern Policy and China" by Yu Wen, appeared in the 1 Jan. 1937 transaction of the Society.

Preface

The editor's introductory remarks concerning this article says, "this is an expression of the Chinese public opinion stimulated by the recent Anglo-Japanese agreement ...," but an article appeared in the 4 June 1937 New York Sun reported in detail the remarkable result of the Japan-Australia trade agreement put in force since January of the same year. So the truth was not a new agreement was concluded between Japan and Britain, but an agreement between Japan and Australia was enforced and as the result of which, it was reported, the trade/amount between the two countries during the first 6 months exceeded by $1,000,000 that between America and Austrailia.

If you contemplate Britain's East Asia policy, especially toward China, while keeping in mind the amicable relation between Japan and Britain or America and further the normal relations between Japan and China before the outbreak of the China Incident, you may understand that the British policy was liable to be construed by the Chinese as that of the traditional penetration, and the motive of this article was to express the patriotic indignation of the Chinese toward that policy. Unless you understand how this article was published in the transaction of the Society in the light of such external circumstances, I fear, you may not be able to rightly judge the attitude of the editor.

The reason why this article was reprinted in the first number of the transaction was only to report as a world news the situation between China and Britain before the outbreak of the Lukowkiao Incident without any ulterior motive, to say nothing of stimulating bad feelings between the two countries. Rather this article should be considered an essay with a paradoxical effect of giving an warning to the intellectual public of Japan that to maintain amicable relations between Japan and China or Britain would be the royal road for Japan to survive in East Asia.

The article which historically criticized the British policy toward East Asia, especially toward China, is liable to give the reader an impression that it reflects a view which perceived in the said policy an ambition and vileness. The author even attacks the policy of Lease Ross who was then in China in order to reform the monetary system there, by saying that his policy would make Britain grasp all the power relative to the Chinese monetary system.

Hence it is inevitable that the article is bristle with anti-British sentiments reflecting the author's uncertain understanding and reasoning of the reality. Therefore it may be said that the true motive of reprinting this article in the transaction was to let the intellectual public of Japan know how a certain class of Chinese people were observing and understanding the situation in East Asia before the outbreak of the China Incident, and what kind of recognition they had concerning the future of their country.

Synopsis

As the author opens the article with a violent and dogmatic prejudice:"we do not hesitate to say thatBritain is a nation which will appeal to any means in order to attain her mims" (L. 1, p. 40 of the transaction), so the reader is apt to judge that the article is written from an anti-British viewpoint, but in the part of the article after"Chapter II. The Decline of British Influence in China after the Manchurian Incident" (L. 2, p. 42, ib.), the author bitterly attacks the oppression on China by Japan and Britain in co-operation, and alleges that Britain, getting Japan under her thumb, is trying to hide the spearhead of her penetration and throw the blame on Japan's door, and further he says, "therefore since the 18 September Incident the British attitude has become very ambiguous. This is partly because she does not like the expansion of Japanese influence, and partly beaause she is taking precaution against a global turmoil which might arise from this motive. Therefore the British policy at the outbreak of the September 18 Incident was to urge the Chinese Government appeal to the League of Nations and thereby prevent the direct negotiations between Japan and China"(L. 5, p. 44, ib.).

The author thus trying to estrange Japan from Britain and fabricating a reason for attacking Britain, erroneously alleges that Britain trys to obstruct the co-operation between Japan and China. "This obviously shows that Britian is trying to kill two birds, i.e. China's dependence on the League of Nations and suppression of Japanese influence by means of international pressure, with one stone: in other words, she is aiming at the same effect as Russia, uniting with Britain, Germany and France, gained not a little interests after the Sino-Japanese War by suppressing Japan" (L. 8, p. 44, ib.).

If you interpret the article in this way, it is evident that though the author is attacking Britain's East Asia policy, he is on the other hand suggesting, behind the attack against Britain, the friendly relations between Japan and China. "... However, these things were not only unable to mitigate the friction between Japan and Britain but were unable also to extinguish Britain's fear against Japan. Therefore Britain, bitterly in need of Japan's friendly help, proposed joint credit to China. Thus Lease Ross visited Japan and commenced negotiations for the adjustment of China policy of both countries, but Japan rejected the compromise offered by Lease Ross, saying, "Japan is against the policy of invading China and establishing the sphere of influence in-co-operation with other great powers. Japan, as a stabilizing power in East Asia, will carry on her own policy toward China independently" (L. 7, p. 46, ib.).

Thus the author, as a result of his dogmatic reasoning, alleges that Japan is a mere catspaw of Britain who wants to maintain her East Asia policy and her supremacy there, and further in order to justify his reasoning, the author concludes, at the sacrifice of Japan, thus: "Because it is the most important problem of the moment to examine the relations between the Anglo-Japanese co-operation and China, since Britain is trying to partition China with Japan" (at the bottom of p. 49, ib.).

Counter-Evidences

Though we might be somewhat impressed by this article if we read it today, the article , as stated and explained in

the foregoing passages, is an expression of the author's personal view based on a dogmatic reasoning, and it should be considered a warning from a Chinese to his fellow countrymen by exposing weakness of his country as she was.

The counter-evidences for each important passage of the article being enumerated above, I as you to understand that the Society in reprinting this article had no other aim than to report the trend of the public opinion concerning the world situation just before and after the Lukowkiao Incident.

Conclusion

In this sense I ask you to absolve the Society of the balame for reprinting this article in the transaction.

II. "Japan and New Guinea" by Dr. B. Freible, appeared in the 10 July 1937 transaction of the Society.

Preface

This article is a translation of an article appeared in the June 1937 Java Boede reporting on the current situation of Java. The article mainly describes the result of the co-operation between Japan and Netherlands East Indies in the exploitation of South Seas region. It is, in a sense, a report on cotton cultivation in the same region, and has nothing to do with the war.

Synopsis

The author, having an abundant experience in the

exploitation and colonization of New Guinea, is said to be an authority on the same problem. That an article reporting on the exploitation of South Seas region in the most peaceful years of 1936 was cited as coming under the verdict is a great surprise to me.

If we enumerate here the sub-headings of the article, they run as follows:

(1) New Guinea and the Land Operated by Nanyo Kohatsu Kaisha. (This part shows an outline of the business of Nanyo Kohatsu Kaisha.)

(2) The Enterprise of Nanyo Kohatsu and Its Future. (This part is a report on the success of cotton cultivation, which had been much apprehended, and an expression of the conviction for the success of cultivation in future.)

(3) Proposal for Joint Enterprise of Japan and Netherlands East Indies. (This part states that the policy of the government of Netherlands East Indiew to the Japanese concerning the exploitation and immigration has been very hard, but the Company (Nanyo Kohatsu) has put up with this treatment. There is an ample scope of study, therefore, for cotton cultivation in future.)

(4) Discard the Suspicious and Vacillating Attitude. (In this part the author, paying homage to Japan's fidelity tc the agreement, advises to exploit South Seas region under the co-operative policy.)

(5) The Exploitation of New Guinea and Its Relation With Japan. (In this part the author says that Netherlands East Indies needs help from Japan and Australia. The isolation of New Guinea from the surrounding countries means suicide for New Guinea and therefore it is necessary for her to co-operate

with Japan.)

(6) The Opportunity for the Co-operation between Netherlands East Indies and Kapan.

(7) Two Significant Sentences. (This is the conclusion of the article. Under this sub-title it is said that "from economic point of view we need Japanese, and Japan too needs us. The more we comply with Japan's economic demands the less will be the chance of conflict between the two countries" (L. 13 et seq., p. 41, ib.).

Thus the author urges the exploitation of New Guinea as the main theme of this article.

Counter-Evidences

Consequently, throughout the article there are absolutely no provoking sentences, but instead the exploitation and development of New Guinea by the joint exertion of Japan and Netherlands East Indies is proposed with much expectation.

But as it happened, the "two significant sentences" contains such words as "the more we make our armament strong the less will be the chance of conflict," which, however, if you construed as a grand-motherly solicitude to wipe away the fears of the people of Netherlands East Indies caused by the out-break of the China Incident, the the position of Japan at the time may be clarified.

Conclusion

The above may have been a too brief explanation, but I ask you to understand that the article has the least liability of coming under the verdict.

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III. "The Impression of Nazi Germany"
by J.A. Cole, appeared in the 1
January 1939 transaction of the Society.

Preface

In the editor's introductory note to the translation of this article it is said that " the author is a Britisy journalisy who has recently returned from his tour in Germany under Nazi rule, and this is the impression of his tour. Though it seems there are many books which deliberately slander German living in general, this article gives the reader a very interesting, unprejudiced, sedate, outspoken and impartial picture of German life.

The article is nothing but a traveller's impression of Germany and the center of t interests is manners and customs different from those of the author's own country. Here the daily life of the German is described very plainly without prejudice or distortion.

Therefore the impression which the reader receives from this article is like that of reading an essay of light vein, and it has no connection with war it should be recommended as an interesting essay.

Synopsis

The part of the book which was translated for the transaction comprises the following three chapters: (1) The Night Life of the Proletariat, (2) Metropolis for Nazi Movement, (3) The Home Country.

(1) In"the Night Life of the Proletariat" the author strolls about the night streets of Frankfurt with two German lads, while taking interests in the atmosphere, scenery, and manners and customs which the traveller should enjoy in a

foreign country, and talks with them in street cars, and cafes about their manners and customs.

(2) In "The Metropolis of Nazi Movement" the author describes his impression and observation of Munich.

In the passages describing the Temples for Martyrs, Japanese travellers happen to appear and they give the author deep impression by reverently bowing before the Temples and silently going away from the precinct"(L. 8, p. 162 of the transaction). At the Temples of Vertharrenhale the author digressing from this bowing into the manners and customs of the Germans, says "they salute to the holy place, to the national flag, and each other. I thought to raise the hand to salute and cry Hail Hitler! is a thing for militaristic transition period and necessitates burning passion, but I was wrong" (L. 8, p. 166, ib.).

Such is the general trend of the article, there being no antipathy or complex usual to a traveller.

(3) "The Home Country" is a description of the author's travel in the mountainous region of Bavaria, and is nothing but the author's impression and observation of scenery and manners and customs.

In short, though Japan in that time was monochromatic with the war as a single motif, it can hardly be considered that this article contributed to the cause of war.

Conclusion

I purposely omitted to set up a separate heading for counter-evidences for each passage of this article, because it is altogether a harmless article. I ask you to re-examine the article and rescind the verdict.

IV. "Military Education in France, Italy, and Soviet Russia" by Hans Wichmann, appeared in the 1 January 1939 transaction of the Society.

Preface

The article was reprinted as a moral lesson to the Japanese who were then worrying about the deterioration of physical standard of the youth during the China Incident, since the article was very compendious in describing military education for youth carried on in France, Italy and Soviet Russia, the three countries representing democracy, Fascism, and Communism, the three main currents of thought in that time.

Synopsis

In the introduction of the book the author states that in view of the tension of the international relations, military education has remarkably developed in various countries. The author classifies this movement into two categories of (1) Compulsory (or National) education and (2) Voluntary (or Civil) education, and showing the different types of military education in the three countries, states the necessity of physical culture through gymnastics, sports, etc.

Counter-Evidences

As the World War II happened to break out among the three countries here described with Germany as the center, it might have been thought that the article had contributed somewhat to the military education in Japan, but as the contents of the article is a bureaucratic report consisting of statistical figures and dry-as-dust explanations, the reader's impression would have been very weak. Moreover,

as the description covers the three belligerents, the influence of the article to the reader, it is surmised, would have been very mild. Consequently, though it is illustrated by diagrams and others, consifering the vocation of the members of the Society, the significance of this article to them was very little.

However, to say a little more about the author's views appeared in the concluding phrases for the three countries, the author shows, for example, his contempt for France thus: "The French youth of today are not united under a great ideal. They are divided among themselves, and they hunt after their individual pleasure. There are those who join the Communist Party, those join the Progressive Socialists, those join the Action Francaise, but the greater part of them are groaning under the burden of examinations" (L. 12, p. 129 of the transaction). To Italy the author offers his unreserved praise, and special mention is made of the thoroughness of military education in Italy: " In short, Italy's youth education is carried on with war as a direct objective. The coast-line extending 8,000 kilometers, the abundance of coastal cities and the n necessity of colonial enterprise need strong war machine. Furthermore, Weltanshauung of Fascists sets spur on the ultra-militarism, for Fascism was given birth by the spirit of battlefields. Mussolini uttered frequently such words as "War is supreme, War is the father to everything; education for war is the guiding principle of Italy" (L. 5, p. 140, ib.).

As for Soviet Russia the author gives a very brief conclusion: "But at any rate it is evident that Soviet Russia is paying unprecedented effort for militarism and military education" (at the bottom of p. 150, ib.). This is because

he had no conviction in the article he was writing and was uncertain about the authenticity of various literatures on which he based his thesis.

Therefore it is easily seen that this article, like the article written by any other German, aimed only at the propaganda effect, but it can hardly be imagined that the influence of the article to the people of neutral countries was effective. The feature of this article, if any, is in the fact that the author's explanation and criticism of the military education in the three countries reveals at the same time the current condition of those countries.

However, it is doubtful whether an article of such a caliber could have impressed the reader deeply for the promotion of military education, but it is more likely that in view of the situation of Japan then, it fell far short of being such.

Conclusion

Thus, even if the article be considered in a most favorable condition in spite of its dry-as-dust contents, and due allowances be given for the embellishment added to the article for the purpose of reprinting it in the transaction, I believe there is a scope for re-examination whether the article is liable to the verdict or not. I beseech you for your re-examination and fair judgment.

V. "The China Incident and the New World Order" by Nathaniel Peffer, appeared in the 20 January 1939 transaction of the Society.

Preface

This is a translation of an article by Nathaniel

Peffer, America's leading intellectual and social critic for the Far Eastern Affairs, originally appeared in the 18 December 1938 New York Times Magazine.

Opening the article with Japan's status in East Asia gained since the Meiji Restoration, the author says that Japan has occupied further advantageous position by virtue of the anti-Commintern Pact, but owing to the development of the situation in East Asia since the outbreak of the China Incident Japan has at last come to face a fate on which hangs her rise or fall. And at last there has arrived the time for the world to decide whether recognize Japan's supremacy or crush Japan's ambition, so the author concludes, giving the intellectual multitude of Japan a profound impression and a chance to retrospect.

Consequently, the reprinting of the article in the transaction of the Society should be praised as enlightening them and checking their war effort in the midst of the China Incident instead of being denounced as promoting the cause of war.

Synopsis

At the beginning of the article the author gives relentless criticism on the ambition of Japanese war lords, saying, "Japan's ambition toward the continent may be traced back to the Sino-Japanese War of 1894, which was in reality fouhgt for securing for Japan a footing in Korea as a first step of her march on the continent. However, Japan was more successful in realizing her aims than she had expected, which fact set the precedent to the succeeding events. The military

circles gained more success than they had expected, and they finally coerced China to sign the treaty ceding Laotang peninsula to Japan " (L. 15, p. 132, transaction).

Thus the author bluntly exposes the movement of the Japanese militarists since the Sino-Japanese War, and concerning their movements since the end of the Russo-Japanese War to the end of the World War I the author's pen does not diminish its scathing criticism, and bitterly denounces Japan's intention and action.

In the chapter entitled "The Rise of New Japan" the author raises a question: "Japan, rising in the past 40 years from a poor island nation, has come to challenge the great powers of the world. And what on earth is the reason thereof?" (L. 4, p. 136, ib.). Further explaining the national characteristics of the Japanese nurtured by the long tradition, the auther criticizes Japan's effort to take advantage of the competion relative to China among the great powers.

Before concluding, the author says, "... what brought the collaboration of Japan and Fascist countries is the fact that Japan has common interests with Germany, i.e. both countries fear and hate Russia, and a similar attitude: bureaucracy conforms to the traditional outlook of the ruling class of Japan, to their attitude, and to their interests" (L. 9, p. 139, ib.).

The author concludes bluntly that politically speaking Japan, after the outbreak of the China Incident, with an eye to the invasion on democratic countries and to the defense therefrom, will be induced into the Fascist bloc; socially speaking she will put spur to the Fascist ideas, and economically speaking the greater part of Asia will enter a sphere whereof ather totalitarian blocs form units" (L. 1, p. 140, ib.). Further, the author says that Japan's rise or

fall will be decided by America's choice of the two alternatives on the way of her economic expansion in China, i. e. war or conciliation.

Counter-Evidences

As stated in the preface and synopsis, this article by Peffer offers a forcible diatribe against Japanese militarists, tracing their crime since the Meiji Restoration, and gives a premonition that there should arise a great crisis in the fortune of Japan, foretelling the result of the situation created by the China Incident. Therefore the reprinting of this article in the transaction should have been more in the way of being banned at the time.

Conclusion

That the Society which published this article in defiance of the possible oppression from the military circles, which was then at its highest pitch, was put under purge directive for the offence of reprinting this article is beyond my imagination. Therefore I beseech you to re-examine the article and rescind the verdict.

VI. "The War of Tomorrow" by Stephen Bossony, appeared in the 1 January 1939 transaction of the Society.

Preface

This article is an abridged translation of "The War of Tomorrow" by a British author. In anticipation of the war to come, the author explains scientifically the organization

of war economy, the limits of war preparations, and argues the various possible weapons of war.

The book classifies the future war into two categories of land warfare and air warfare. The author, drafting a budget for war expenses necessary for both fighting, defines an "ideal form" of war and explains in a most practical way a war philosophy and war economics.

In short, the book premises the efficiency of various weapons, calculate therefrom military expenses, and explains his budget for war. Therefore it is impossible to think that the article contributed to the cause of war, because the thesis depends on imaginary figures.

Synopsis

The author explains in detail the future war in the following four chapters:

Chapter I. Land Warfare,

Chapter II. Air Warfare,

Chapter III. Human Element, Transportation and War Materials, and

Chapter IV. War Economics.

The author classifies the future war into the First and Second Types. But as to the basis of the classification the explanation is missing in the translation, so that all we know is a mere general idea of what kind of weapons will be used, what tactics will be employed, how many soldiers will be mobilized, how much foodstuff and how many air transports and what amount of war expenses will needed in the future war. Here I will omit to quote corresponding passages from the article, because they will not exceed the explanation of the figures quoted, and likewise I will dispense with setting up a separate heading for counter-evidences, because they are

obvious.

Conclusion

What I want to say here is that the article was reprinted in the transaction, because it was an argument for future war and a matter for scientific study. But everything written in the book is about imaginary war. Therefore I beseech you to re-examine the article and rescind the verdict.

VII. "Selected Speeches of Goering" compiled by Erich Grisbach, appeared in the 1 August 1939 transaction of the Society.

Preface

This is an abridged translation of the selected speeches of Goering. The reason why this translation was reprinted in the transaction is that it was recommended by the authority when the Society was suffering from the dearth of materials.

Synopsis

The contents of the speeches may be imagined from their titles, without giving our comments on each of them. The titles run as follows:

(1) Nationalism and Socialism (April 1933),

(2) The Day of Victory (August 1934),

(3) Building Up the Third Reich (October 1935),

(4) On the Program of the Four-Year Plan (October 1936),

(5) New Order of World Economy (June 1937), and

(6) Building up Germany's Eastern Frontier (March 1938).

Counter-Evidences

The speech, "Nationalism and Socialism," is a self-praise of the fact that he has directed the internal politics of Germany to the line of National Socialism, and as the conclusion thereof he wishes for the people's reliance on the government, their integrity, training, conviction and hope. Therefore except the fact that this was delivered from the mouth of Goering, there is nothing opprobrious in the contents of this speech, which, by the way, may be construed as a lecture on ethics.

The speech, "The Day of Victory," is a congratulatory address delivered before the Reichstag. It eulogizes the unity of the nation, and urges the members of the Reichstag to be loyal to their duty. Therefore there is nothing objectionable except it is a record of an epoch, marking the progress of Germany.

The speech,"Building Up the Third Reich," is also congratulatory address delivered at the foundation ceremony of the house of Air Ministry. In this speech the author, comparing the architecture of a building to the task of building up a nation, urges the co-operation of the people, and recommends to apply the principle of architecture to the moral foundation of the nation. Therefore the contents of the speech is nothing but ethical, being entirely devoid of such political ideas as launching an invasion.

"The Program of the Four-Year Plan," and two other speeches are nothing but exhortations naturally expected of a person of his status, and these speeches were also reported then by the newspapers of the world.

Though all these speeches were translated and published in the transaction, it is surmised that their influences to the reader were very weak.

Conclusion

I think the reason why this article was cited as liable to the verdict would be the mere fact that all the speeches contained therein were delivered from the mouth of Goering, so I ask you to re-examine the contents of these speeches and judge accordingly.

VIII. "Military Japan" by F. A, Uhlach, appeared in the 10 January 1941 transaction of the Society.

Preface

This is a short history of the development of Japanese army sicne the Meiji Restoration, and though it might have been otherwise to the foreigners, to the Japanese at least the information contained therein is aommonplace.

However, I imagine its conclusion urging Japan "to prepare for America" was deemed to be worth the verdict. As the article, as stated above, is a short history of the military affairs of Japan since the Meiji Restoration, here I will dispense with setting up separate headings for synopsis and counter-evidences. But the above conclusion may be attributed to the author's intention of inducing Japan into the Fascist camp by exergerating Anglo-American menace to Japan.

The article, since it emphasizes too much the defensive position of Japan, may be considered a strained view and it may be surmised that the author had an ulterior motive in fmr/writing this book. However, the fact that this article was reprinted in the transaction because it showed how Japan was looked upon and taken advantage of in foreign countries, will, I believe, absolve the Society of the blame.

Conclusion

I beseech you to judge the publication of this article in the light of the current trend of the time, and rescind the verdict.

CHAPTER III. THE EPILOGUE

The objects and character of the Society has been stated in detail in Part I. of the statement. The folowing is the summary of that staement:

(1) The Society was established as a free corporation by the collaboration of a few coteries with a view to preventing Japanese, who were then under the influence of a misconceived idea of war and were blind to the march of times, from the deterioration in thought and intellect, and also to enlighten as far as possible the intelligent multitude of Japan.

(2) Collecting as many leading newspapers and magazines published abroad as possible, and selecting out of them those articles that would contribute to the enhancement of knowledge, right appraisal of the trend of the world, enlargement of information and moral enhancement of national life, the Society translated them and published them in the transaction.

(3) With this as the princip e of the Society, all articles which had even the least connection with Japan and also instrumental for getting information concerning important world affairs, were collected as many as possible, and both pros and cons, without an eye to the cause of war or the development of the war, were selected impartially and published in the transaction.

(4) As the character of the Society was not in good favor of the authority, the oppression on the Society became serious day after day, and not only the proprietor was black-listed but rechristening of the Society and even the dispolution

of the organization was urged, while on the other hand suffering from financial difficulty, the Society has barely survived the war and has continued its existence until today.

(5) Therefore the Society is impartial, non-partisan, and independent in its character, being established by the fund contributed by the founders and financed by the fees paid by the members of the Society, while from the day of foundation accepting no monetary assistance from the government or from any other organization or machine.

(6) Under these circumstances the Society always found it difficult to increase its members, and therefore from the day of foundation the number of the members has been nearly fixed and even today it is only about 1600. Therefore the number of copies of each transaction printed was only 2000 and these were distributed by membership system and were not put on the market. In order to prove this fact I submit herewith attached the certificate for the amount of paper rationed by the Japan Publishers Association as of October and November 1941. Incidentally, the Society received only one ration before the end of the war.

(7) The reason why the Society was granted such a small amount of paper may be surmised that the Japan Publishers Association, then acting for the government as a sole agent for paper rationing and for permitting publications and further reflecting the intention of the government toward the Society, judged the transaction of the Society as unnecessary and unimportant toward the pursuance of the war, while the fact that the transaction was not for sale but only distributed to the members of the Society further prejudiced the Association for curtailing paper ration to the Society.

(8) The Society which started its activities with such a mission is still run by the same proprietor, who was then an unexperienced youth. He has never had any ~~public~~ affiliation with public office or similar organization from the beginning to this day, and devoted his life to the propagation of the noble ideal ~~of~~ and also to the upkeep of the Society.

The above is the gist of Part I. by which I have frankly stated the nature and work of the Society. In this connection I may take the liberty of asking you to re-examine the true character and object of the Society without being prejudiced by each item of the articles appeared in the transaction of the Society.

Part II. contains the counter-evidences for the articles put under the verdict of the press purge, altogether 18 including the following:

(1) 2 articles in 1937,

(2) 5 articles in 1939,

(3) 10 articles in 1940, and

(4) 1 article in 1941.

Deviding them into Chapter I., which comprises the 10 articles published in 1940, and Chapter II., which includes the rest, I have explained them in detail under the headings of preface, synopsis, counter-evidences and the conclusion.

Through this, I believe, the character and objective of the Society, its attitude, and its editorial policy have been clarified. Especially as to the following 9 articles out of the 18 articles:

(1)"The Three-People Principle and Its Practice"
by Wang Ching-wei (II. Chapter I. Part II.),

(2) "Peace and Building Up the Nation" by Chou Ming-gi (IV. Chapter I. Part II.),

(3) "America in the Totalitarian World" by Max Lerner (VIII. Chapter L. Part II.),

(4) "A Total War" by Kay Hesse (IX. Chapter I. Part II.),

(5) "The Three-People Principle and Greater Asia Principle" by Chou Kwa-jen (X. Chapter I. Part II.),

(6) "Recent British Far Eastern Policy and China" by Yu Wen (I. Chapter II. Part II.),

(7) "Japan and New Guinea" by B. Fréible (II. Chapter II. Part LL.),

(8) "The China Incident and a New World Order" by Nathaniel Peffer (V. Chapter II. Part II.), and

(9) "Military Japan" by Uhlach (VIII.qChapter II. Part II.

if you re-read and criticize them, keeping in mind the following circumstances:

(1) The world situation and Japan's position at the time,

(2) The character and contents of the articles,

(3) The intention of the editor and the Society for publishing them, and

(4) The oppression from the authority on the press and publishing world at the time,

you will , I believe, probably arrive at somewhat different conclusions from the previous verdict. Therefore I hope you will understand the real motive of the Society, which in fact was nothing but the introduction of foreign information, and propagation of true idea for the intellectual multitude, and then give the Society an unprejudiced and righteous judgment.

In order to prove this fact I have attached herewith a list
the names of
of articles and/their authors which were published against
the trend of the time and in defiance of the oppression
from the authority. And I am quite willing to submit, upon
your order, the whole collections of the copies of the transactions
though they may be bulky, which surviving the war damages are
still kept by the Society.

In closing this statement of the counter-evidences
I beseech your indulgence for the uncouth words and phrases
used for the statement.

Yours very respectfully,

Saijeo Furuya

The List of Titles and Number of the Articles that have not come under the Purge Directive, among the Articles published in 1940 in the Transactions of KOKUSAI BUNKA KYOKAI, submitted as a basis of argument to prove the anti-war Attitude of KOKUSAI BUNKA KYOKAI in those days.

The number of the articles which have anti-Nazi, anti-Facist, anti-dictatorial and democratic tendencies among the articles published in 1940 in the transactions of KOKUSAI BUNKA KYOKAI, is 100 in all, and whose titles are shown in the following list.

Date of Publication	Author	Title
Jan. 1	Donald Cowie	An Empire Prepared
"	J. C. De Chassaigne	Les Trois Chamberlains
"	Vera Micheles Dean	The Balkan
Jan. 10	George F. Eliot	Bombs Bursting In War
"	Andre Siegfried	La Politique exterieure des Etas-Unis
"	Roland de Mares	Le bilan diplomatique de deux mois de guerre
"	Irving S. Friedman	The Balance Sheet of an Anglo-Japanese Agreement
Jan. 20	George Soule & Others	The Promise of American Life
Feb. 1	Bruce C. Hopper	How Much Can and Will Russia Aid Germany
"	Marcel Hoden	Conditions de paix et buts de guerre des democracties
Feb. 10	Vicount Cranbone	Why Britain Fights
"	Cesar Saelchinger	Radio, Censorship and Neutrality
Feb. 20	Economic Intelligence Service	World Economic Survey, 1938-1939
"	Ellsworth Barnard	War and the Verities
"	John Gunther	Daladier: Premier of France
Mar. 1	Heinrich Hauser	Battle Against Time
"	Bertland de Jouvenel	Les buts de guerre de l'Allemagne
"	Donald Richberg	Security - Without a Dictator
Mar. 10	Wilhelm Necker	Nazi Germany Can't Win, Part One

Mar. 10	Francis V. Drake	The Air Force We Need
"	Editorial of New Republic	Toward European Federation
"	John Pointer	The Three Hitler
Mar. 20	Wilhelm Necker	Nazi Germany Can't Win, Part Two
"	L'Observateur Genevois	Le Second Livre Balnc Allemand
Apr. 1	Edgar Stern-Rubarth	Three Men Tried
"	~~So Bi-rei~~ *Sung Mei-ling*	Upon Returning from ~~the Kohoku~~ *Hupei* Front
"	Thomas Mann	Two Visions of Peace
"	P. J. Philip	Imperturbable Gamlin
Apr. 10	John Gunther	The High Cost of Hitler
Apr. 20	Harold Nicolson	Winston Churchil
May 1	John D. Littlepag & Demaree Bess	In Search of Soviet Gold
"	Rene Sedillot	Du probleme de l'elevague au problem du cuir
May 10	John D. Littlepage & Demaree Bess	In Search of Soviet Gold
"	H. N. Brailsford	Can Europe Federate
"	James B. Reston	The Pacifist in Wartime
"	General J. Brosse	Les Possibilites militaires des Etats balkaniques
"	Halide Edib	Turkey and Her Allies
May 20	E. F. M. Durbin	How to Pay For the War
"	Paul Reynaud	Program for Peace
"	Eleanor Kittredge	A Philosopher Amid the Currency Maze
"	Anne O'Hare Mccormick	Paris and Berlin: A Revealing Contrast
"	Chang Tze-nan	Chinese Want Thai Friendship
June 1	Norman Byrne and Others	Propaganda!: The War for Men's Minds
"	Ferdinand Lundberg	News-Letters: A Revolution in Journalism

"	Karl Brandt	Germany Behind the Blocade
"	Franz Boas	Racial Purity
"	George Soule	If Germany Win?
"	Frederik T. Birchall	War Leader of Canada
June 10	Graham Hutton	Danubian Destiny
"	Julian Huxley	Race In Europe
"	Paul Olagnier	Les trois Allemagnes
"	The New Statesman & Nation	Russia's Neutrality
"	C. L. Sulzberger	Tough Army of the Levant
"	W. A. Farmer	The Generalissimo's Home Town
June 20	T.H. Thomas	Weygan and the Eastern Command
"	C. Hartley Gratton	An Australian-American Axis
"	Friz Sternberg	Toward World Federation
"	Wei-Mong-Ku	The Kuomintang in China
July 1	David H. Popper	Six Years of American Tariff Bargaining
"	Albert Despaux	Les faiblesses de l'economie italienne
"	Leland Stowe	How a Few Thousand Nazis Captured Norway's Port
July 10	Reginald Garbutt	Germany: The Truth
"	George Oudard	Les Menees allemandes dans le Sud-Est European
"	Don Wharton	American Eagles in the Air
July 20	Barbara Ward and Others	Hitler's Route to Bagdad
"	A Randle Eliot	Spain After Civil War
Aug. 1	Barbara Ward and Others	Hitler's Route to Bagdad
"	John Gunther	Our Pacific Frontier
"	Nathaniel Peffer	What About Japan?
"	Felix Belair	24-Hour Day at the White House

Aug. 10	Paul Einzig	Economic Warfare
Aug. 20	Louis Johnson	Hemisphere Defence
"	Albert Viton	Is Britain Doomed?
Sept. 1	Paul Einzig	World Finance 1939 - 40, (Part One)
"	Robert Norton	An American-Japanese Axis Is Proposed
Sept. 10	Paul Einzig	World Finance 1939-40, (Part Two)
"	Dr. Schyman & Norman Thomas	Should We Help the British Now?
"	George Soule	The Political Price of Preparedness
"	R. L. Duffus	Our Machine Might
Sept. 20	Frank D. Graham & Charles R. Whittlesey	Golden Avalanche - Part One
"	Hal Borland	Chemists to Our Defence
"	Fritz Sternberg	The War of Factories
"	Owen Lattimore	As China Goes, So Goes China
Oct. 1	Frank D. Graham & Charles R. Whillesey	Golden Avalanche - Part Two
"	Hanson W. Baldwin	Wanted: A Plan for Defense
"	Mike Landon	Is there a Fuhrer in the Home?
Oct. 10	Andre Siegfried	Suez and Panama - Part One
"	Harland Manchester	Rubber Out of Oil
Oct. 20	Andre Siegfried	Suez and Panama - Part Two
"	William Brandt	Can the U.S. Appease Japan?
"	James B. Reston	Winter's Food Becomes War Issue?
Nov. 1	James F. Green	Canada at War
"	John F. Rich & Royle Dulhunty	The Hungary of Europe: Shall We Let Them Starve?
"	William H. Chamberlain	France in the Shadows
"	Raymond Daniel	When Total War Blasts A City

Nov. 10	Howard J. Trueblood	The Havana Conference of 1940
Dec. 1	M.W. Foder	The Blitzkrieg In the Low Countries
"	Pearl S. Buck	The Future of White Man In The Far East
"	Francis Brown	For America the Horizon Widen
"	Ray Lyman Wilbur	Statehood For Hawaii
Dec. 10	P. B. Stoyan	Spotlight on the Balkans
"	H. F. Armstrong	The Downfall of France
"	Robert Low	Ireland at the Crisis

67