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Members were generally being unsettled. And my tenure days were ended without publication of any remarkable books to be realized.

It is to be said I had no enough time to realize my principle. Accordingly, some books which would be probably brought to question were published during the year against my will. For I was too powerless to prevent them.

Your Obeddient Servant,

Y. Oishi

Oishi Yoshizo

Present Auditor of SANSEIDO Co., Ltd.
Ex-Director of SANSEIDO Co., Ltd.

SANSEIDO

PROTEST

BY

SANSEIDO CO., LTD.

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Which has been named as one of the mass communication organizations falling under the survey of the Central Screening Committee.

The Sanseido Co., Ltd.
No.1, Kanda-Jimbocho, 1-chome,
Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo-to.

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To the Central Screening Committee,

Dear Sirs:

Having learned that Sanseido has been named as one of the mass communication organizations falling under the survey of the Central Screening Committee, we are compelled to submit to you a protest against such treatment with conclusive counter-evidence attached hereto and also to stress the advisability of your taking into account the character of the firm in considering the case, on the ground that the objective of purge is preventive.

Sanseido has a long history of its own, its foundation dating back in 1881. For this long period of much over half a century, from the very outset to the present, we have made it almost a rule to publish dictionaries of English and other languages, encyclopedias, textbooks, maps and atlases and other educational books. In other words, we have not interested ourselves in the publications dealing with political, social and economic problems, but have concentrated on those which aim at the basic cultural equipment of man---education.

The late Chuichi Kamei, founder of the firm, being a progressive sort of a man, saw clearly that to be able to cope with the progress of the world, Japan must, of necessity, learn much from the Western civilizations and concluded that for this purpose, the acquirement, by the people of Japan, of a knowledge of Western languages, especially of English, was the first and basic requisite. He then started, as a pioneer, by publishing

English dictionaries and textbooks. Well-reputed books followed one after another and his business thrived.

We mentioned it here because it not only laid the financial foundation for the future development of the firm but also served to characterize its later activities by its continuous efforts in the westernization of Japan through slow but basic process of education. It is a pre-eminent fact recognized by the Japanese public that through the numerous books in and on English they published. Sanseido has, directly or indirectly, contributed greatly to the cultivation of liberal and democratic ideas in this country. Another aspect of the firm's character may be well illustrated by SANSEIDO'S ENCYCLOPAEDIA JAPONICA (in 10 vols. with 16,000 pages). It is a treasure-house of a great mass of knowledge of the Occident and the Orient compiled and published at the risk of the firm's existence. It is the first encyclopaedia in the Western sense of the word that appeared in this country---a monument to the spirit of the founder which still lives in Sanseido and guides it.

After the death of the founder, I succeeded to his business, I concentrated myself on its development and expansion by following his principle, doing nothing whatever other than the firm's own business. As a result, the business grew steadily, year after year until finally Sanseido became the largest supplier of textbooks and more than a Half of the entire ~~by~~ demand for dictionaries in this country had been and is supplied by it.

In the thirties, we began pouring our surplus force into the publication of books in general. This does not mean, however, that we deviated from our m in line, for even in this field of publish-

ing, our selection of titles has mostly been limited to the books of academic nature and to such as those that would help students in their mastery of school subjects and sports or other books for the recreation and amusement of young people. Current topics of political or economic interest have been held outside our province. Our business principle has not been changed. With Sanseido it is a thing that will not change, a thing that should not change.

It is not without regret and even surprising for us to learn that sixteen of Sanseido books have been named as affected by the purge directives. We trust that the counter-evidences, we have produced will reveal the true nature of them. If, however, they are tinted with the war-time color to any degree, you will think that it was inevitable under the peculiar circumstances arising from the Chinese Incident and that it was not the direct outcome of Sanseido's principle or character.

It is needless to say that with the development of the Incident and with the widening of the battle fields, the military authorities exacted the mobilization of public thoughts and had a resort to an extreme oppression of press and speech until finally they held in their hands the control of paper for printing. The oppression was so wide and complete that no body could stand free from its influence. Sanseido was no exception. Everybody knew too well what it meant if they resisted it. In our case, the fact was that we received most frequently, even at the earliest stage of the Incident, offers from the Military-sponsored organizations and other bodies and persons of the right to publish their propaganda literature and this increased in its frequency in the latter half of the Incident to the extent that we daily suffered from such offer. As far as we remember (all our records lost in the fire), we received

three of four hundreds of such offers throughout the entire period of the Incident.

Facing this hard trial, however, we desired for peace and the eternal safety of our country. We warned ourselves against the reckless and blind war agitations then almost overwhelmingly prevalent. Needless to say, it needed our courage to do so, on one hand and on the other, it made us suffer from the charge of our disloyalty. Now you will perhaps believe us when we positively state that we never issued a single publication with the intention of instilling, or of assisting in the propagation of, the aggressive policies, the militalistic nationalism, the dictatorial government or the totalism of the Nazis or of the Fascist.

The following figures will explain in a more concrete way what Sanseido is and particularly what it was during the period between July, 1937 and December, 1941.

(A) TOTAL NUMBER OF COPIES OF ALL PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BETWEEN JULY, 1937 AND DEC. 1941.

Textbooks	13,464,084
Dictionaries	2,689,377
Students' manuals	5,087,412
Books in general	2,733,188
Childrenês books	2,440,997
Miscellaneous	1,440,282
Total	27,885,340

(B) TOTAL NUMBER OF TITLES LISTED DURING THE SAME PERIOD 1,200

(C) NUMBER OF BOOKS FALLING UNDER SURVEY 16

(D) TOTAL NUMBER OF COPIES PRINTED OF BOOKS FALLING UNDER SURVEY 199,800

(E) PERCENTAGE
C:B equals 13 per mille
D:A equals 7 per mille

As is seen from the above given figures, the books falling under the survey amount to no more than 13 per mille in respect to circulation, and 7 per mille in respect to number of titles, of the total publications of the named period.

Now, what we have explained at length will, we trust, give you a general idea of the character of our firm--- a character which has been built up through a long period of its career and has been put to the test of time, a thing that is destined to regulate and rule the future activities of our firm. But one thing to which we should like to call your special attention is that such character of Sanseido will be, as it has been, best maintained by the leading men of the firm who also have been the factors in its framing. The absence of such leading men which might be caused by the purge would not, in all probabilities, guarantee its future function.

In conclusion, permit us to say that since the purge problem is a serious one having important bearings upon the early framing up of a new Japan, the utmost care should be taken in screening and due consideration should be given to one's character rather than to mere pieces of one's utterance or to one's casual acts which are nothing but partial expression of one's inner, therefore more enduring, being---character.

Yours very humbly,

Kamei Torao.

President of
The Sanseido Co., Ltd.

Tokyo, July 25th, 1947.

COUNTER-EVIDENCES

THE PRESENT SITUATION AND STUDENTS
(JIKYOKU TO GAKUSEI)
Written by Honiden Yoshio
Published on June 15, 1938

1. In this book the author points out that at the time of his writing, the majority of the Japanese young men, especially the intellectuals, were leading a selfish life indulging themselves in pleasure hunting and cared nothing about the vital changes that were happening to their country. He then goes to say that this tendency among them was due to their misinterpretation of liberalism and the influence of Marxism.

He criticiese these two ideologies and advocates a type of nationalism which views a state as being a co-ordinating agency of men's activities, cultural and economic.

2. It is true that he also repudiates liberalism in a way which now seems unbecoming to his scholarship, but it is due to the fact that the most of the liberalists of that time seemed to him half-Marxists (forming the Popular Front) or selfish and unruly youths who misunderstood liberalism. His attack at Marxism, of the contrary, is a most furious sort and he insists that it should be swept away from theEast because it is a corrupting influence on men's respect of morality, nothing to say of its being a political underminer. His repudiation of liberalism may be taken as more a by-blow of his attack at Marxism.

3. Unlike the conservative type of nationalism which finds its basis in the racial feelings and conventions, his has a rational quality. Moreover, he is more concerened with the criticism of the said two doctrines then with the advancement of his own theory with the result that he has left his theory undeveloped fully. The logic of his theory, therefore, is lukewarm and not convincing. It may well be pointed out after all, that his idea is based on the reformitism of that time.

4. He sees the development of the Chinese Incident as a thing inevitable, but does not try to support or to theoritically justify the militaristic and aggressive policies of Japan.

5. He states that Japan must not be an exploiter of the Asiatic races and that she should desire to be their emancipater. He says nothing about the "Greater Eastern Asia Policy" nor about "A New Order in Eastern Asia." It will be fair to say that he had no conception of such policy at the time of his writing.

6. He touches very briefly upon the nature of the Chinese Incident and says just a word about it that it is a continuation of the Manchurian Incident, but makes no reference to a possible war against England or America.

7. Regarding the free exchange of cultures and scientific knowledge with foreign countries, he expresses his view saying that Japan is in need of studying and assimilating Western cultures.

THE TRAINING OF YOUNG MEN UNDER THE NAZIS
(NACHISU NO SEINEN UNDO)
Written by Kondo Haruo
Published on June 20, 1938.

It is a purely objective description of the history, objectives and organization of the Hitler Jugend Jugend and of the Labor Service Corps some of which he saw himself and others he heard of during his stay in Germany. The aim of the author, as is clearly seen from his preface as well as the forewards given to the book by Futara Yoshinori and Mishima Shodo, the two veteran pioneers of the boy-scouts movement in Japan, is at giving informations so that our social educarionalist may derive some profit from them. These are the author's own words about this point: "Considering that these movements were started in Germany under the special circumstances, the whole of their principles and ways of organization should not be adopted in Japan as they are."

What appears to be the point the author stresses most is the moral side of the movements. He points out that with the Jugend the first requisite is the cultivation of self-government, the basis of which is to be found in the sense of responsibility, man's innate desire for distinction and self-reliance (see p.32), and also that with the Labor Service Corps the racial body of co-operation is its ~~neutral~~ nucleous idea, the respect of labor, the affection for the soil and comradeship forming the basic factors of such idea (see p.p. 108--116). These things, however, are the virtues of universal worth and the author does not deserve censure for the mention of them. On the contrary, Japan to-day may be said to be badly in need of such virtues of the people when the country is in such a morally corrupted state.

The author does not say even a single word in praise or in support of the principles and policies of the Nazis. His purpose is in information--information of just what it is and was and his position is unmistakably neutral.

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BEHAVIOR IN EDUCATION: ITS THEORY AND PRACTICE
(KINRO KYOIKU NO RIRON TO HOHO)
Written by Okura Kunihiko
Published on Oct. 20, 1938

The book is purely on moral discipline. What the author stresses in it is the oneness of religious behaviors and actual life. He advocates, from this point of view, practising in actual life such virtues as industry, gratefulness, respect of others, decency and obedience, and also the advisability of group discipline in carrying it to success.

In 1938 when this book was written, labor service and group behavior discipline movements were already in progress and the author wrote this book in the hope that he might contribute something to the movement; for prior to this, he had been advocating the education through behavior for over ten years.

The feature of the book is in the uniqueness of aim and method of his education which he contrived, based on his experiences, to fit particularly for the discipline of the Japanese. He thinks with conviction that his philosophy combines and unifies the Western sciences and the Japanese conventional culture into one, into something on a higher plane--into the guiding principle of his education (see Preface).

1. In Chapter I where he explains the true aim of learning, he insists on the cultivation of the corporate idea based on the Emperor-worship, but in this he is too intent on the explanation of his conception of religious behavior as a means of education and on the repudiation of intellectualism in education to fall into the commonplaceness of Shintoism. His attitude toward the Emperor, it should be noted, is purely religious and free from any political trait.

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His corporate idea does not involve the stubborn reactionalism, for he believes in universal truth (see p.20).

His religious faith is not exclusive. This can be seen from his respect for Buddhism or from his believing in "true faith and right behavior" (see p.p. 22--31) and in the "triumph of the true doctrine" (see p.p. 32--33).

2. In Chapter II where he points out the evil influences of the intellectualism, he does not go any farther than regretting the flooding influences of the materialistic view of the world and life of Marx and Engels and than insisting on the oneness of raligion and learning (see p.p. 44--59).

3. In Chapter III which is devoted to behavior and labor service as behavior, he deals the religious services and rituals of Shinto and Buddhism and also labor in education. He is not satisfied with the way in which labor serbices are then generally carried on and insists that they should by based on religious behavior. In this connection, he warns against an uncritical adoption of what is being done in Germany (see p.p. 83--84).

He shows some interest in the military discipline of students (see p. 101) but it does not mean that he accepts the militarism. It is evident that he is interested in it simply because it has some elements of religious behavior and can be looked upon as a form of moral discipline.

TANKA-POEMS ON THE CHINESE INCIDENT
(SHINA JIHEN KASHU)
Edited by The Yomiuri Newspaper
Published on Dec. 3, 1938

Being a collection of tanka poems on the Chinese Incident, it proves an account of the national feelings under the strain of the Incident. The poems in the first half of the book are the

poems expressing the sentiments of many nameless soldiers who were sent to the front away from home. It will strike one to see, however, that they are mostly quite different from what one may expect from war poems and that they are the expression of their longings for home as the sons of men or the implication even of their silent submission to destiny. The poems in the latter half of the book are those by the ones who were left to take care of their lonely homes. One will see that these poems are as a whole characterized by the veiled sadness and helplessness.

Although this book may be called a stimulant to the evasion of war and to the desire for peace, it can hardly be called a warlike one. The two selecters of these poems, Saito and Sasaki whose undisputed excellence as poets is a testimony to the artistic and non-propaganda quality of the book.

The following are some samples of the poems contained in this book.

In an odd moment,
'Fore being on duty,
On my life I mused
That lasted twenty years.

A letter in kana of my boy
Attached to the picture of his
Again in the trench I scan.

A lengthy letter from my wife
Which she wrote, I hope, with love,
I read in haste at a chance snatched.

The moment I sit on a bag o'straw,
I think of my home, Daddie and Mammie,
And all the ~~folks~~ folks plaiting mats o'straw.

Off to the front I saw him.
On the rainy nights in spring,
How in a lonely bed I miss him.

As a Soul he has returned home.
Down flake the petals of cherry,
As if they too mourn in the rain.

I would tell my boy on the front
Before I tell anybody else
Of the first herring I caught
Five days earlier in the net.

How sweet is the water
From the well of my home
Which I drink on coming home alive.

"I met you, Poppa, in a dream"
My dear boy says in his letter.
I read it 'gain in the moonlight bright.

Ever sticks to mine eye-lids
The sight of a soldier in white
That I caught in a lonely depot
Overshadowed by rain clouds.

Don't you say it is only five yen.
It's from Brother in China fighting.
He thinks and worries over us all
Who are in the flooded fields fighting.

Here lies the nickel cold
That saved my brother once
From the jaw of very death
Who is now but a memory.

I'll not, I can not ever forget
The word he left so brief and short
On the day he left for the front,
"Take care of children, keep hearth neat."

The first potatoes he had planted
I served on the husbandless table.
Where would he be looking at
The moon shining on the table?

THE INTRINSIC CHARACTER OF THE JAPANESE STATE
(KOKUTAI NO HONGI)
Written by Kimura Takeichiro
Published on Feb. 2, 1940

1. This book is an annotation of Kokutai no Hongi originally issued by the Educational Ministry of Japan. Soon after the appearance of the original book it came to pass that the examination questions in various schools, especially those for entrance examinations into high schools were very often selected from the words and phrases contained in its text. The purpose of the present book

is in offering a proper guide in the interpretation of the text as well as the words and phrases therein contained, so as to answer the needs of the examination candidates.

2. Although the wording on the cover of the book sounds as if the book solely aims at expounding the thought contained, but actually it does not. The phraseological annotation is just what the students needed and therefore the book is written with that aim in mind.

3. The ideas such as "the country without a parallel on the earth," "the living god," "everlasting," "emperor-centrism," "the glory of the national character" are not new ones. They are time-honored ideas appearing in the Imperial Rescript on Education.

4. The annotater says in his preface that the annotation has been done faithful to the text and nothing of his own ideas has been added. If, therefore, anything wrong is found about the ideas contained in this book, the original text as well as the Imperial Rescript on Education are also to blame.

5. The annotater is a teacher of the Japanese language and he does not pretend to be able to treat anything beyond his speciality.

ACCOUNTS OF A BAD BOY (AKUDO-KI)
Written by Saito Ryu
Published on June 10, 1940

The first half of this book, which is devoted to "My Reminiscences," is miscellaneous notes about the author's literary career as a poet from his youth down to the time of his imprisonment in 1936. The latter half of the book consists of "An Essay on Tanka-poems," "Some of My Tanka-poems," and "Notes on the Manyo-shu." All the contents of the book, except some of

his poems, are purely literary and have nothing whatever to do with political affairs.

It is true that some of his poems reflect his passion under the strain of the Chinese Incident, but it must not be taken as his conscious participation in the war-propaganda; for as will be seen from what he says in his essay on tanka poems, he is of opinion:

That a tanka-poem is not a product of knowkedge but is a product of intuition--a thing older than logic (see p.124).

That it is a voice of humanity (see p.129).

That, unlike the practice of the old-school poets, all the happenings in life, whether personal, domestic, national, or international, can be the themes of the tanka (see p.137).

Let us quote some of his poems contained in this book. They will evidence the fact that he did not publish his poems for the war-propaganda purpose.

Recollection on the Battle Fields (see p.145)

1. The day I thought of my family dear,
   How I hated to be shot, oh, dear!

2. "Let's eat to my fill once more,
   Before I perish," they said,
   "For I can't live any more.

3. In the rain of bullets that pour,
   To be alive a moment longer,
   I lie flat behind a grave-mound.

The Fight on the Siberian Frontier (see p.159)

4. How I longed for woods and hills!
   "Are you home-sick?" a Mongol asked,
   In the barren land so void and bare.

5. Poor comrades dead and left behind!
   Nobody cared to pity them
   On the day the battle was won.

I PROPHESY THE FUTURE OF JAPAN(NIPPON YOGEN)
Written by Murobushi Takanobu
Published on July 3, 1940

1. In this book the author first reviews Japan as seen by Lafcadio Hearn and dwells upon the aspects of the country in the period of its expansion.

Though he admires Japan fully in its beauty, he thinks that Japan is imperfect. He thinks just the same way as Hearn did when he said Japan might be said to be imperfect only by those who would say Greek culture of three thousand years ago was imperfect (see p.4).

2. Japanese sense of beauty is so subtle that it finds beauty in suppression, which indicates that the Japanese people are not warlike people, he asserts (see p.8.).

3. He says like this. Japan is now a problem of the world, a problem of this century; she has made the world recognize her superiority; now the world cannot talk of Asia or of the Pacific areas without a mention of Japan; nay, they cannot talk of the world itself without giving a due consideration to Japan (see p.p. 9--10). When he says these words, however, he does not mean that he admits Japan's self-importance, for he later demands decency on the part of the Japanese.

4. He has got to say something against the denunciation that the Japan's continental policy is imperialistic, though he himself fears(see p.143) that the recent trend of affairs in this country has not been free from the dangers of Japan's adopting imperialism. In this connection, he tries to make clear the distinction between the "Japanism" and imperialism and warns people against the latter(see p.p.147--151).

5. He speaks of achieving a revival of Asia through the instrumentality of the Chinese Incident, but it does not mean the exclusion of other nations of the world from Asia(see p.182). What he stresses is the need of common awakening of the world and Japan to the problems of Asia.

6. He criticises the internal condition of affairs in Japan, by saying that though the phrase "A New Order in Asia" is now clamorously spoken of, Japan herself has not yet a new order of her own which she needs to cope with the state of affairs in Asia, nay he has not even a plan for it. He also states that if Japan makes a plan for it at all, she ought not resort to either of the German, Italian and Russian Principles.
(see p.p.228--234)

7. This author has a peculiar liking for exaggeration in his use of phrases. The absurdly big and strong words he uses in many places of this book are airy and not what he really means. For example, when he speaks of "the century of fighting", he does not mean his acknowledgement of an aggressive and militaristic policy; for elsewhere (see p.240) he expresses his view more soberly that the objective of a nation must not be in warfare but it should be in the welfare of the people and in the participation in the contribution to the progress of mankind through the activities of the people. He also says that so far as the selfishness of an individual is denied, there is no reason why the selfishness of a nation or a race should be admitted.

8. In the conclusive part of this book, the author expreses his views as follows.

a. Although the Nipponism is now a household term, he does not hesitate to say that if such policy as the term implies had been actually adopted in the past half century and if Japan had been in the hands of the Nipponists, Japanese modern history would have been different from what is, namely it would have lacked the stage of modernization and we could not have seen the progress and the development we achieved. (see p.266)

b. The political party to come should be the party of all the people having for its working center the nerve center of the modern culture of this country. This implies that the intellectuals should be politically awakened on one hand and that such new party should be intellectually awakened on the other hand, the awakened intellectual class taking the lead of the national affairs (see p.286)

9. Notwithstanding his obnoxious statement in his preface that this books is meant to be a book for fighting, his arguments are centered upon nothing and the aim of his fighting is obscure. But if anything conclusive should be sought from his discourse, it would be the two statements given above, one being his denunciation of the Nipponism and the other his critical view of a new political party that was expected to come. And that he means to be his prophecy.

EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS OF REVIVING ASIA(KOA KYOIKU RON)
Written by Sekiguchi Tai
Published on Sept. 25, 1940

This is a collection of essays written and contributed by the author to magazines during the two years following the outbreak of the Chinese Incident. The book is so entitled after one

of the collected essays bearing the same title. He uses that title not to show that his essays are in support of the Japanese invasion into the continent but to show that he aims at the elevation of the educational standard of the Asiatic peoples. He looks at the problems and tries to treat them on a broader basis than that on which the then prevalent militaristic educational principles were based. (see p.p. 3,4,5,8)

The following are some points in the author's arguments which might cause misunderstanding.

1. A New Educational Regime of Japan (see Preface)

a. He has a view supporting nationalism but his nationalism is, unlike the ordinary one, less ideological and more in keeping with the actualities of political and economic life. He is not in agreement with a dictatership and stresses co-operation of the people, though he acknowledges the "Serve the State First" principle as a creed of the Japanese morality (see Preface:p.p. 3,4,5,)

b. Labor Service in Education

He highly estimates the value of labor in education, but it is not from his flattering to the military authorities of that time but from his disagreement with the Monbusho principle of education which was characterized by its extreme uniformity and formalism and also from his view that the practical side of education (scientific knowledge combined with technical training) must be emphasised in developing an individual so as to meet the real need of life. When he speaks of this, he is thinking especially of the problems of education in Seinen Gakko where 3,000,000 pupils were then being trained much along the vocational line

(see Preface: p.p.2,6,9, 12,13).

2. Reform of Japan and Respect of Shintoism

While he appears to hope for a sound development of Shinto, he denounces the emptiness of its sermons and its formalism without faith (see p.p.20, 23, 25).

3. Cultural Operation on China

a. He expresses his doubt as to the possible influence of Shintoism and Buddhism on the Chinese and Mongols in view of the fact that these religions are not really working even in Japan, and predicts that if Japan continues to try to lead the Chinese mind with that poverty of their working principles, the result is doomed to a failure (see p.34).

b. He suggests medical cure as a better resort to please them than the forcible pressing of Nipponism on them which is not likely to be understood (see p.p.35--36).

c. He puts it ironically that it is the Japanese themselves who really need to be taught and awakened (see p.4).

d. He likewise says that if Japan wants to promote, as she does, the international cultural relations, she must first try to promote her own culture before meddling with the other's and that unless we have something that they want from us, we shall not be able to give anything to them (see p.45).

4. He points out the lack of proper measures on the part of the Japanese leaders by saying that although the Co-operation or A New Order of Asia is much talked about, as a matter of fact, the politicians are doing nothing for its realization and the scholars are vainly theorising it in their study. Though not openly, thus he expresses his disagreement with the aggressive policy.

Likewise he says that as far as the contemplated New Order in Asia practically does not admit Japan's taking place of Britain to take hegemony in Asia, the principles of education which, among other things, aims at the training of the workers and future leaders for this Japan's adventure, must of necessity, be changed. Thus he pretends, evidently, not to directly oppose to the policy taken by the authorities but tries to express his dissatisfaction in the form of his doubt as to the possible realization of it (see p.p. 63, 65).

b. Another example of his reluctance to accept the Japanese policy of that time is found in his following statiment.

The idea so called "Hakko Ichiu" is vague even to the Japanese and so it would be difficult to expect the Chinese to understand it, while neither the half-learned Nipponism nor Buddhism will not do as the guiding principle of the establishment of such new order in Asia.

5. The Young Men's Patriotic Corps for Manchurian and Mongolian Plantation and a Reform in Education.

This topic may give one an impression that it refers to some reform of the way of training of those young men for an invasion to Sibaria and Mongolia, but in reality it does not. The author's real intention appears to be to suggest a proper treatment of vocational education (see p.p.88, 99, 110).

6. The Japanization of Formosa

He lays emphasis on the importance of taking more flexible measures rather than compelling the natives to comply with the Japanese ideology which is hardly acceptable to them (see p.120--121).

7. He stresses the education based upon the respect of the Constitution and other laws rather than upon the Japanese morality made specially serviceable for war purposes (see p.329), and also tries to uphold the education based on humanity (see p.316) and to encourage the feminine education with a view to the emancipation of women (see p.p.41, 78--92, 210).

To summarise what has been explained at length, the book aims at a criticism, from a humanistic and liberalistic point of view, of the educational problems arising from the development of the Chinese Incident. It should be noted, however, the author's real intentions are very often obscured in the clouds of his pretentious phraseology--pretentious in that he tried as far as possible, not to appear opposing to policies of the military authorities or of the ultra-nationalists. That was inevitable, for there was no other way possible for him to get his writings through the censorship.

It might be well to add that, for all that, the book met the opposition of the authorities soon after its appearance and its reprint was prohibited.

HITLER APPEALS YOUNG MEN (HITLER SEINEN NI GEKISU)
Edited & translated by Kondo Haruo
Published on Nov. 25, 1940.

1. This book is a collection of wise sayings selected from the speeches made by Hitler as an eloquent orator rather than the Fuhrer of the Nazis. The editor has selected those phrases and utterances which might be looked upon as proverbial sayings of a big man and those particularly German and of passing value have been excluded.

2. It is clear that the book is not an attempt at introducing into Japan the political ideas of Hitler. The sayings herein collected are related to all subjects, such as politics, economy, culture, art, education, youth and general affairs of human life and they are such as are true to all ages, all nations and all races. The virtues herein emphatically recommended are those that are universally accepted such as self-control, the sense of responsibility and duty, industry, co-operation and a man's creative spirit.

3. It may be concluded, therefore, that the book is solely intended to be help in a general way for the young men's moral culture.

DUTCH INDIES, BRITISH INDIA, FRENCH INDO-CHINA
(RANIN, EIIN, FUTSUIN)
Written by Ide Teiichiro
Published on Nov. 29, 1940

1. This book, in its nature, is a guide to the general conditions in Dutch Indies, British India and French Indo-China. When the author wrote this book, the Japanese in general had little knowledge about the conditions in these areas in spite of the fact that much was talked about the "Eastern Co-operation Zone" and "Expand to the South" and other policies. The author regretted this ignorance and wrote the book for them.

2. The greater part of this book is devoted to the description of the conditions prevailing in these areas--a description of facts just as they are and subject to no question in connection to pruge.

3. If we try, at all, to find out anything questionable in this book, its two chapters may be pointed out as such---namely, "Footing for the Southward Expansion" and "Bars to the Southward Expansion." In these chapters, the author states thgt the Southward

NARA DATE 8(a) AND 8(b) OR (2) NWRA # 775072

expansion is the Japan's destiny and that the exclusion of bars to the expansion is an absolute neccesity for the preservation of the country (see p.391)

These statements may sound objectionable whin one hears them now, but the ideas were not at all new things at the time of his writing this book. They were even the household topics of conversation; for then people in Japan thought that they would starve to death under the economic blockade of the Powers unless Japan could thrust to the South. It would be unfair, then, to conclude that his statements were a provocation of a war, though it might be said with justice that they were an expression of the national feelings then prevalent in Japan.

4. Another questionable statement, to quote, is "Inasmuch as America has prohibited the supply of oil to Japan, we can see no way but to seek it somewhere else." But that is not his original idea, either. People then heard it daily spoken of on the radio, in the streets and read it in newspapers every morning.

JAPAN AT ITS TURNING POINT(TENKAN NIPPON NO SHINRO)
Written by Ishihara Koichiro
Published on Dec. 16, 1940

1. The author of this book was a business man who established his successful career in Malay Peninsula and founded the Ishihara Industrial and Shipping Co., Ltd. We have learned very recently that the book was written by the author to publish his political views as he then had an ambition for a political career as Minister of Over Seas Affairs.

2. The book has a frontis-piece representing an anti-British oratorical meeting. This, however, is meant to be nothing important; for the anti-British movement that then there was in Japan

was, in its nature and scope, nothing more than the anti-Japanese movements of Koreans and Chinese. One will see, if one cares to go over the book, that the author had not any particular feelings against England, because his main concern was with the discussion of the domestic affairs.

3. The author discusses in this book such problems as the rule by the Emperor, scandals in election, lowered taxes on agricultural communities, the saving of Government expences, reduction in the Government staff, increased criminal cases, the corruption of the political parties, the evils in the educational circles and misguided low-interest loans, etc. And in discussing these, he too uses some agitating phrases then in popular use such as the "national reform," "compulsory government," and the like.

4. If anything more that is objectionable is to be found out, he says "We must fight, if challenged." and "The aim of a war is to win." But such is another example of the exaggerated phraseology of the writers of that time, which, as a matter of fact, was inevitable to a certain degree, if one was ever to write a book and to get it through the censorship. Considering the fact that such phrases were then in daily use by the radio speakers and the newspapers and magazines, the author of this book alone is not to blame.

5. The book, by the way, was published, not because we had special interst in its contents but because the author took all the finacial responsibilities for the publication.

THE WAY OF TRUE FIGHTERS(SENJINKUN TOKUHON)
Written by Saito Ryu
Published on March 3, 1941

1. During the Chinese Incident, the Japanese army having been too long engaged in warfare with foreign enemies, their descipline

began to be slackened so much so that the Imperial Mandate to the Military, in which all the creeds of the Japanese military discipline had been set forth, proved insufficient for the complete maintenance of the discipline. The Senjinkun promulgated in the name of the War Minister was a re-enforcement of the said Mandate to meet the situation.

This Senjinkun consists of a set of moral creeds to be observed by the men engaged in war. Being a moral code, it is not a thing that encourages a war but a thing that limits the harms of a war to its possible minimum. It is also meant to be read and followed by every Japanese young man who is expected to be a soldier sometime under the universal conscription system.

2. The present book is a comment on the said promulgation and the commentator, in explaining the meaning of the original text, quotes from the poems of the Emperor Meiji, from the Imperial Mandate to the Military and other promulgations issued during the Incident. By way of examples, he also tells about the wise sayings and deeds of famous generals of Japan and other countries of the world and uses various annecdotes, all to show the way of the true fighters not as mere destroyers but as protectors of order and laws and workers for the cause of humanity.

3. This book which aims at keeping the Japanese fighters above the barbarous invaders was the only resort the military leaders had to have at that time, and if it had been read and observed by all the Japanese soldiers they would have behaved differently.

4. We do not now speak of the author himself, but the book itself is, at least, an undisputably harmless one.

775072

YAMADA NAGAMASA
Written by Ikeda Nobumasa
Published on July 5, 1941

1. This is a story of Yamada Nagamasa who a few centuries ago established a brilliant career in the South. His stories, hitherto written, were all, more or less, fictitious. Mr. Ikeda attempts in this book to write his story solely based on the historical facts. He endeavors to tell his real ideas, not treating him as a mere hero or an adventurer as has been the usual practice of his story-tellers.

2. Nagamasa, as portrayed by the present writer, is an honest and steadfast trader and a great colonist who was much respected by the Siamese.

3. In telling about the ideas and intentions of Nagamasa, the writer quotes from what Nagamasa actually told his fellow colonists.

"Let's trade with the Southern people and colonize peacefully in the South." "Never try to rob them of their lands." "Be friendly with them, and share pleasure with them in peace. You must co-operate with them." (see p.p. 32, 33)

4.The first lesson Nagamasa gave his fellow men in the South is told by the writer as follows:

"If you do not love these people and their land, if you do not get yourself accustomed to the climate, if you are not friendly with them you cannot do a real work. It means that you must make yourself acceptable and well adapted to the place." (see p. 61)

5. Nagamasa is told to have warned against temporary immigration by saying:

"I thought I would settle down in this country from the beginning and wished to bring the two peoples together to be friendly like brothers." "It is not good to try to go home taking away their

wealth and treasures." "You ought not to get in trouble with them for an immediate profit." (see p.p. 129)

6. The writer himself expresses his view about the short-comings of the Japanese colonization of that time saying that the reason why the Japanese towns in the South did not prosper was that the colonists did not engage themselves in the production of goods (see p.p.273--319)

7. The summaries above given of the contents of this book will convince one that it is not intended for stirring in the minds of the young a mere love of adventure nor the spirit of aggressive invasion. The word "South-going" in the sub-title of the book may have, we fear, caused a misunderstanding of the surveyors, but the word here means nothing aggressive. It is just a rhetoric of the writer.

The sub-tiltle runs: Pioneer Trader of South-going Japan.

THE AGRICULTURAL POLICY OF THE NAZIS
(NACHISU NO NOGYOSEISAKU)
Written by Kunigo Shigeru and Shibukawa Teiju
Published on June 20, 1941

This is a translation from the German original and intended to be a help for the increasing of food production in Japan. The original is a highly scientific literature on this special subject of food production and has no direct bearings on the Nazism.

MY KNOWLEDGE OF ARMS (BOKU NO HEIKI-GAKU)
Written by Fukunaga Kyosuke
Published on July 5, 1941

1. This is one of the series of childrens' books and is intended for developing a scientific mind of children. Arms happened to be used for the material just because the book was written at the critical moment of Japan and a talk about arms was thought to attract the childrens' interest more than anything else.

2. What is written in this book, however, is technical all through. There is to be found nothing to encourage a war or nothing to show the application of the arms for aggressive purposes.

3. There are some apparently objectionable phrases in the preface of the book as is very often the case with books written at that time. These, however, are not to be taken seriously, because, as explained elsewhere, it may be said with reason that they were something like "How do you do?" in the atmosphere of the time which writers or authors often felt indispensable when they try to say something to others.

JAPANESE HISTORY FOR THE PEOPLE (KOKUMIN KOKOKUSHI)
Written by Takagi Motohiro
Published on Aug. 25, 1941

1. Japanese history as taught in Japanese schools has, up to the present time, been something unhuman and the most uninteresting of all subjects. It was the publishers' desire to make it interesting for the young learners, and we thought we found the right author for the purpose in the person of Mr. Takagi. The book thus describes more of the cultural side of Japanese life in the past and tells events of interest, annecdotes and lives of important men in a narrative way.

2. As to the origins of the Japanese race, the author states that it is a mixture of various races. This means that he boldly rejects that time-honored dogma which, though mythological, was thought to be orthodox and had an over-whelming influence on the national life of the people.

3. The chapter on "Reviving Asia" at the end of the book may

perhaps be open to survey. Here we doubt if the author has fallen into the fault of national self-importance. But the question of self-importance is one of degree. For it is a human nature common to all races or nations to think that one's race or nation is an ideal one.

We should like to call your attention, however, to the fact that the book is, after all, nothing more than a history book for young students---a help in their mastery of this school subject. There is found nothing that positively provokes a war or encourages it in the mind of the young.

4. His phraseology again may perhaps be unwelcome, but this, as we have explained relating to other books, was a fashion or rather something indispensable. It was almost like a "How-do-you-do?" without which one could hardly commence a conversation with a person whom one met. It should be noted that it was in the mind of almost any writer or author to say something of that nature to make his book acceptable to the censor as well as to the public.

-- THE END --

PERSONAL COUNTER-PROOF

By

IMAI NAOICHI

of

The SANSEIDO COMPANY, LTD.

MY PERSONAL COUNTER-PROOF

Name : Imai Naoichi
Present Position : Acting Director of Sanseido Co., Ltd.
Present Address : No.11, Showa-dori 2-chome, Nakano-ku, Tokyo-to.

July 28, 1947

To the Central Screening Committee,

Dear Sirs:

SANSEIDO Publishing Company has been lately pointed out by the Central Screening Committees to be a publisher which should be examined in accordance with the G-item of the Purge Directive.

I was at an important post of the same during "the appointed time."

But I daresay I am not to be purged by the G-item at this juncture with the following reasons. Thus believing, I will submit to you this personal counter-proof.

My Counter-proof

The Producing Department (Seizo-bu) of SANSEIDO took charge of producing books, that is to say, printing, binding and finishing up books that they might be sold as articles of commerce. The books thus finished up were to be delivered to the Department of Business from the former Department.

The Kamata Printing Factory belonged to the Producing Department was, needless to say, nothing other than a printing and binding works.

(cf. the Organization of SANSEIDO)

But both the Producing Department and the Kamata Printing-factory didn't touch in the matter of the publishing principle

and plan. The two Departments were united closely in order to produce books technically and to put them into a commercial sale.

The Director in responsible to the Producing Department was Kamei Toyoharu, Managing Director of SANSEIDO; and the Director in responsible to the Kamata Printing-factory was Tsujii Kanichi, Director of SANSEIDO.

Presided by the two mentioned above I occupied the post of the Head of the Producing Department.

The Execution Department (Shuppan Shinko-bu) was, as has been described in the Organization of SANSEIDO, was in charge of business to connect between the planning and compiling circles withtthe producing circles in order to facilitate the publication of books.

The clerks attached to the Head of five Departments described in the Organization of SANSEIDO respectively were in charge of business of uniting and promoting the two Departments concerned that they might produce books smoothly. And they didn't touch in the publishing principles and plans.

The Director in responsible to the ~~Publication-promoting~~ Execution Department was Kamei Toyoharu mentioned above. Presided by him, the Head of the Execution Department handled the facilitating business of publication, tieing up with the Producing Department and the Kamata Printing-factory.

Accordingly the Head was indifferent to the publishing and compiling plans.

With these reasons as I have mentioned above, both the Head of the Producing Department and the Execution Department (I was the Head of the both) shall not come under the Item-G of the Purge Directive.

Your Obedient Servant,

N. Imai

Imai Naoichi,

Director of SANSEIDO Co., Ltd.

775072

PERSONAL REPUDIATION

By

HIRAI SHIRO

Once in charge of
the First Publishing Department
of
THE SANSEIDO COMPANY, LTD.

PERSONAL REPUDIATION

To the Central Screening Committee,

Dear Sirs:

I, the undersigned,

Named: Hirai Shiro,

Being: On the Board of Directors of the Sanseido Publishing Co., Ltd.,

Residing: At No. 208, Itchome, Tamagawa-okusawa, Setagaya, Tokyo,

having occupied an important post in

The Sanseido Co., Ltd.,

which has been named as having published a certain number of books falling under your survey by the Purge Directives, will submit to you a repudiation against such treatment by producing necessary counter-evidences proving that I am not one who is to be subjected to the Purge Directives.

STATUS QUO

1. For sixteen months from July in 1937 to December in 1938, I was in charge, as chief, of the First Publishing Department under the direction and superintendence of a Director of the firm. Resigned from the post on Dec. 27, 1938.

The books falling under your survey which were published during that period are four in number as follows:

The Present Situation and Students (Jap. Jikyoku to Gakusei),

written by Honiden Yoshio, published on June 15, 1938.

The Training of Young Men under the Nazis (Jap. Nachisu no Seinen Undo), written by Kondo Haruo, published on June 20, 1938.

Labor in Education: It's Theory & Practice (Jap. Kinro Kyoiku no Riron to Hoho), written by Okura Kunihiko, published on Oct. 10, 1938.

Tanka-poems on the Chinese Incident (Jap. Shina-jihen Kashu), edited by the Yomiuri Newspaper, published on Dec. 3, 1938.

2. I resumed office in the Publishing Department (now re-organised) on Aug. 30, 1941 and was in charge of the Department under the direction and superintendence of the General Business Controling Manager for four months before the outbreak of the War in the Pacific.

At the resumption of office, I made a special announcement that I would not support or assist in the war-propaganda of the Military or of the men of the right.

Not any of the books published during the period has been named as affected by the Purge Directives.

COUNTER-EVIDENCES---I.

The following are the counter-evidences concerning the said four books falling under the survey.

1. TANKA-POEMS ON THE CHINESE INCIDENT (Circulation, 5,000 copies)

Being a collection of short tanka-poems consisting of only thirty-two syllables, it cannot be a book of thought.

DETERMINED NOT TO BE SUBJ. 3(c) AND 3(b) OR (1) AND 6 # 773072

What it contains are mostly the short and brief expression of the sentiments of those young men who were sent forth to the wilderness of the continent far away from home and of the feelings of those who were left to take care of their lonely homes. Some are found to be the expression of bravery, it is true, but it does not amount to that of a war-like spirit. The selecters of these poems are excellent poets themselves and have made the selection from a purely artistic point of view.

800 poems have been taken out of the 76,000 that were sent in. And so this collection may be looked upon as an account of what the national feelings of the Japanese people were under the strain of the Incident. It will strike one, however, that these poems are not at all like war-poems. Sadness prevails in the general tone of the poems--- a fact evidently showing that the Incident was not started by the indignation of the people but the people were dragged on to war by the Military and some other group of men.

To all appearance, the book is not a blamable one. How can it be that this book alone has been called in question and the collection of haiku-poems published on the same plan has been left out?

2. LABOR IN EDUCATION (Cir'tion, 9,800 copies)

In the estimation of the author, labor occupies an important place in education not inferior to that occupied by thinking. The main purpose of the book is to tell about the importance of labor in education as a means of perfecting

the character of an individual and to show how it should be actually treated. It is purely a book on moral culture and has nothing to do with the political affairs at home or abroad.

The author being a believer in Shindo and an upholder of the Emperor-centrism, we find, at the basis of his theory of education, a nationalistic idea of his that the perfection of a man should mean the perfection as a member of the Japanese nation and not as an individual as conceived by the individualist. But his arguments in this book are all kept within the boundaries of education, ethics and religion. He does not refer to anything political. Thus one can hardly find anything wrong in this book as judged by the criterions for the screening. We even doubt whether or not this book has been picked up simply because of its author, not because of its contents.

3. THE TRAINING OF YOUNG MEN UNDER THE NAZIS (Cir'tion, 9,000 copies)

This book describes the activities of the Hitler Jugend and the Labor Service Corps which were the two great corps representative of the main trend of the movements for young men's discipline in Germany. It gives an outline of the whole phase of the activities as observed from the theoretical and practical point of view.

The author's aim, as is clearly stated in his preface, is at just giving ~~an~~ information expecting it to be of some service in Japan. He thinks that Japan and Germany are two

different countries and what is done in Germany should not be adopted in Japan as it is. Thus he refrains from expressing his own view on the subject, except that he tells something of the impressions he received from the young men of the two countries (See p.p. 152-158).

These impressions of his are summerised as follows:

1. The Japanese young men lack vigor and spirit. They do not care to see in what position they are in the communities they belong to.

2. The Japanese young men are intent on a selfish life. For the uplifting of their moral standard there would be no way better than to discipline them for co-operation and to make them realize the need of their totalitarian service.

3. To ensure the co-operation in patriotic services of the Japanese young men, especially of the intellectuals, their discipline for group life would be indispensable.

4. The young men of Japan are indulged in trifling personal pleasures such as spending time in picture shows and cafes but those of Germany find their enjoyments in group life so much so that they need not seek their own private enjoyments.

5. The movements going on in Japan are on a local scale. They should be directed and developed into national movements steadily and carefully on a far-sighted program.

It will be seen from the above that the author's idea is somewhat tinted with totalism but he never tries to advocate nor propagandize the totalitarian policies of the Nazis.

It might be concluded, after all, that this bookshas attempted at nothing more than a description of facts and thatone can hardly find in it anything disagreeable as judged by the screening criterions.

4. THE PRESENT SITUATION AND STUDENTS (Cir'tion, 12,000 copies)

In spite of the fact that the battle fields widened rapidly after the outbreak of the Chinese Incident, the young men in Japan,especially the intellectuals, did not show their passion for fighting nor a desire for patriotic co-operation and were striving after their selfish gain and pleasure. The author of this book thought that this state of affairs was to be ascribed to the influences of liberalism as well as Marxism which had spread so widely among them. He tries in it, therefore, to criticize these two ideologies in the hope that he may be able to make these intellectuals reflect on their conducts, and then advances a view that the state is the co-ordinator of national life, economic as well as cultural, and that the life of an individual should be subject to the will of the state. These two are the main points of his discourse in this book.

It is important to see that the type of nationalism he believes in is not an extreme one. While he bases all his arguments on it, he never looses the sight of rationalism and never goes so far as to positively repudiate liberalism.

The following are the result of my examination of the book according to the screening criterions.

1. He does not positively support or justify the aggressive militalistic policies of Japan. The view he takes of the Chinese Incident is that it is inevitable though he does not want it. He only fears that Japan's inaction will mean her ruin. In other words, his admission of the warfare is passive one. (See p. 46)

2. He says nothing about a new order in Asia or about any policy of that kind. At that early stage of the Incident such political conception was absent in Japan as well as in the author's mind.

3. He says just a word about the nature of the Incident. "It is a continuation of the Manchurian Incident" is all that he says about it. About a possible war between Japan and England or America he says not a word, for it has not yet suggested itself at that stage of development of the things.

4. He has never called Japan the leader of the Asiatic races.

5. He does not oppose to the free exchange of cultures and scientific knowledge between Japan and other countries of the world. On the contrary, he stresses the importance of learning about and from Western civilisations. (See p.82)

6. Nothing is mentioned about foreign business interests in Japan.

COUNTER-EVIDENCES---II

Apart from the counter-evidences given above, I will bring to your consideration the following five items which, I believe, will prove that I am not to be affected by the purge directives.

1. The time I was in an responsible post was comparatively short.

2. The above mentioned four books were not taken and published on my own initiative. I had no right to decide whether or not manuscripts were to be taken or whether Sanseido would ask an author to write a book for them. Such decision was always made at a meeting presided by a supervising Director.

3. I believed in liberalism, as I do, and loved peace so that I made a positive announcement, at my resumption of post, that I would not support or assist in the war propaganda.

4. While I was in post, I did not allow or urge any members of the staff to publish anything that would be affected by the purge directives. The fact that no books published in 1939 have been affected endorses this attitude of mine. It will be noted that in publishing books there is usually time extending from a half year to one year or even longer, as the case may be, between the contract and the appearance of the book.

5. No other books have been named as falling under the survey than the four books already referred to.

Trusting that the truth of all the counter-evidences I produced is indisputable and sincerely hoping that your due consideration will be given to my case.

Yours humbly.

S. Hozan

Tokyo, July 25th, 1947.

PERSONAL COUNTER-PROOF

by

UCHI YOSHIZO

of

The SANSEIDO COMPANY, LTD.

MY PERSONAL COUNTER-PROOF
(PETITION)

Name : Oishi Yoshizo
Present Position: Auditor of Sanseido Co.,Ltd.
Present Address : No. 286, Narimune 1-chome, Suginami-ku, Tokyo-to.

Date : July 28, 1947

To the Central Screening Committee,

Dear Sirs:

With a firm policy, SANSEIDO Co., Ltd. has been continuing to carry ext publishing business.

During my tenure of the Publishing Department, about one year, the Department was just at the turning point, raising a disturbance among the members of it.

I wish you will take into consideration with the special situation under which I had to be in charge of publishing business in those days. I should be happy if the following statement would serve you as a good reference in case of examining me.

I was in charge of publishing books about one year in the post of SANSEIDO from July 29, 1949 to August 30, 1941.

The Special Situation of those Days

(1) The Government stepped into to control the publication of Text books

The publication of the Secondary grade Textbooks was the leading business of SANSEIDO as well as of Dictionaries. Accordingly the Government control of them hit us hard.

(2) The Government Strengthened to control the Publishing Circles to cope with the Emergency

The trend of controlling the general books made the members of the Department pessimistic of the future.

(3) Some members turned to Reformers

Influenced by the Emergency, some members had been driven to carry out reformation of publication. The predecessor of me had often made every effort to oppress those reformers. But the situation mentioned above drove them to avail the chance to execute the reformation. For they were quite anxious about the future of the Company. Thus, they insisted on to publish books running along the line of the Emergency.

(4) Was criticised as a hot-bed of Liberalism

Not a few of people in those days criticized severely SANSEIDO as a hot-bed of Liberalism without co-operating for the War purpose. Some unknown visitors came to see me several times and threatened me to beat if I would not work together for the War in the field of publishers.

(We had some members who held dangerous thought before and in those days.)

My Standpoint

Such a situation, as a matter of fact, made the members unrest. Coming from DOBUNKAN Co., Ltd. which was smaller in scale and simpler in system, I found myself puzzled and could not know what I should deal with; and standing on the turning-point, I was non-confident to manage the publishing

business. I repeatedly dwell on my retirement from the post. But in the end I set up my mind courageously to be in charge of the post. Thenceforce I passed nearly all the time of my service without doing anything remarkable. I was, as a matter of fact, drifting with the current.

My Publishing Policy

Though the situation was being as mentioned above, unrest and disturbance in the mind of members began to be cleared up since the spring of 1941. Added to it, I myself became experienced in publishing business and I could come to set up with confidence a publishing policy. That is to say, I stressed on a plan to publish "Youth Culture Series" and "the Primary Scientific Books" .
(for example: publication of "Youth and Religion" "A Guide to Biology" etc. were published.)

But regretably it was too late to carry out straight. For I had to be transfered to DOBUNKAN. Thus, only two or three books of this kind had been published before I retired the post.

Conclusion

Under such circumstances I had been in the post of the Head of the Publishing Department about one year. In short, it was the year of reformation of the Publishing Department.
(The System of the Company was greatly changed in accordance with the Government Control of Textbooks.)

SANSEI DO

1. Sanseido

Present location: No. 1-1, Jimbo-cho, Kanda, Chiyoda-ku.
Fund: 150,000 yen.
Responsible person: KAMEI Torao.

As the above organization had 16 books applicable to the purge ruling and 7 books required of investigation, it was designated as a organization of speech and information falling under category G. But in consequence of re-examination of the Subcommittee the books applicable were reduced to 11. Examining the inclination of the publication of the Sanseido and the plan of its compilation, its chief work was the publication of maps, dictionaries, reference books for the secondary school students, and though it has published books on general subjects from 1937, it was not the chief work of the Sanseido. Moreover, the total of the books published during this period (Jul.7, 1937-Dec. 7, 1941) was 1200 and the percentage of the books applicable, to the total number of its published books is only 0.009. Taking into consideration the future cultural mission of the Sanseido in the linguistic field in addition to the above facts, the Central Committee has decided the organization as not falling under category G.

Applicable:

1. ISIWARA Hiroichiro "The Course of Changed Japan". (Tenkan Nihon no Shinro).
2. IKEDA Nobumasa "YAMADA Nagamasa, Pioneer of South-advancing Japan".
3. HOIDEN Akio "The Situation and Students".
4. KONDO Haruo "Teh Young Men's Movement of Nazi".
5. OKURA Kumihiko "The Theory and Method of Labour Education".
6. KIMURA Buichiro "The Deep Meaning of Japanese Nationality". (Kokutai no Hongi).
7. MUROFUSHI Takanobu "Prediction concerning Japan" (Nihon Yogen)
8. Adolf Hitler, translated by KONDO Haruo "Appeal to the Youth".(Seinen ni Gekisu)
9. IDE Teiichiro "Dutch-Indo-China, Anglo-Indo-China and French-Indo-China".
10. SAITO Ryo "Senjinkun Tokuhon".
11. TAKAGI Genkatsu "Komin Kokoku-shi".

Not applicable:

1. SAITO Ryu "Akudo-ki".
2. Compiled by Yomiuri Simbun-sha "Collection of Poems on the China Incident".
3. SEKIGUCHI Tai "Argument on the Education for the Uprasing Asia".
4. W. Craus, translated by SHIBUKAWA Sadaki "The Agricultural Policy of Nazi".
5. FUKUNAGA Kyosuke "My Science of Arms" (Boku no Heiki-gaku.)
6. ITO Jutsushi "Japanese Foreign Policy".
7. ONUMA Naosuke "The Theory and Training of School Boy Scout".
8. TAKANAWA Kinjiro "Kijunhei".
9. MIYAMOTO Takenosuke "The New Spirit of Scientists".
10. KAJIYAMA Hideo "Zensen Hotai-jo".
11. OZAWA Kyu "Guiding book for Primary School Military Arts".
    KODAMA Sembu

12. The Research Asscciation for South Manchurian Secondary School Education

"Newly written, Circumstances of Manchuria".

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LIST OF MEN IN IMPORTANT OFFICE (From July, 1937 to Dec. 1941)

SANSEIDO CO., LTD.

No.1 1-chome, Kandajinbo-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo-to. Torao Kamei's

Position	Name	Date of Assumption	Date of Resignation	Present Position	Present Address	Remarks
Director and President	Kamei Torao	July 28, 1931		Director and President	No.59, Takata-oimatsucho, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo-to.	
Managing Director	Kamei Toyoharu	July 28, 1931		Managing Director	No.884, Ichikawa-sasazuka, Ichikawa-shi, Chiba-ken.	
Director	Nagai Shigeya	July 28, 1928			No.37, Takata-oimatsucho, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo-to.	
Acting Director	Same as above	(July 29, 1939	May 31, 1941)			
Director	Same as above	May 31, 1941	July 28, 1941			
Auditor	Same as above	July 28, 1941	July 27, 1943			
Director	Same as above	July 30, 1945		Director		
Director	Suetsugu Tamotsu	July 28, 1929			No.924, 3-chome, Kitazawa, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo-to.	

Position	Name	Date of Assumption	Date of Resignation	Present Position	Present Address	Remarks
Acting Director	Same as above	(July 29, 1939)		Acting Manager		
Director	Jimbo Syuzo	July 28, 1931	July 28, 1937		No.1762, 4-chome, Kami-takaido, Suginami-ku, Tokyo-to.	Died March 27, 1942
Auditor	Same as above	July 28, 1937	March 27, 1942			
Auditor	Kashiwa Saichiro	Sept. 8, 1914		Auditor	No.14, 1-chome, Shinohara-machi, Nada-ku, Kobe, Hyogo-ken.	
Director	Tsujii Kanichi	July 28, 1937			No.42, Yamato-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo-to.	
Acting Director	Same as above	July 9, 1942	June 30, 1945	(Resigned)		
Director	Futonaka Umezo	July 28, 1939	July 27, 1943		No.1819, Haneki-cho, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo-to.	
Director	Oishi Yoshizo	July 28, 1940	July 30, 1945	Auditor	No.288, 1-chome, Narimune, Suginami-ku, Tokyo-to.	
Manager of General Affairs Department	Jimbo Shuzo	May 2, 1932	July 28, 1937			Died
Same as above	Suetsugu Tamotsu	July 28, 1937	May 1, 1942	Acting Director	Previously given	
Manager of Holding Department	Same as above	May 1, 1940	July 29, 1940		Previously given	

Position	Name	Date of Assumption	Date of Resignation	Present Position	Present Address	Remarks
Acting Director	Same as above	(July 29, 1939)		Acting Manager		
Director	Jimbo Syuzo	July 28, 1931	July 28, 1937		No.1762, 4-chome, Kami-takaido, Suginami-ku, Tokyo-to.	Died March 27, 1942
Auditor	Same as above	July 28, 1937	March 27, 1942			
Auditor	Kashiwa Saichiro	Sept. 8, 1914		Auditor	No.14, 1-chome, Shinchara-machi, Nada-ku, Kobe, Hyogo-ken.	
Director	Tsujii Kanichi	July 28, 1937			No.42, Yamato-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo-to.	
Acting Director	Same as above	July 9, 1942	June 30, 1945	(Resigned)		
Director	Futonaka Umezo	July 28, 1939	July 27, 1943		No.1819, Haneki-cho, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo-to.	
Director	Oishi Yoshizo	July 28, 1940	July 30, 1945	Auditor	No.288, 1-chome, Narimune, Suginami-ku, Tokyo-to.	
Manager of General Affairs Department	Jimbo Shuzo	May 2, 1932	July 28, 1937			Died
Same as above	Sueteugu Tamotsu	July 28, 1937	May 1, 1942	Acting Director	Previously given	
Manager of Holding Department	Same as above	May 1, 1940	July 29, 1940		Previously given	

Position	Name	Date of Assumption	Date of Resignation	Present Position	Present Address	Remarks
Manager of Holding Department	Nagai Shigeya	July 29, 1940	May 15, 1941	Director	Previously given	
Same as above	Suetsugu Tamotsu	May 15, 1941	May 1, 1942	Acting Director	Previously given	
Chief of First Publishing Department	Hirai Shiro	Dec. 4, 1936	Dec. 27, 1938	Director	Previously given	
Assistant Chief of First Publishing Department	Hattori Ikusaburo	Dec. 27, 1938	May 1, 1940		No.1893, 2-chome, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo-to.	Suspended from office
Chief of Second Publishing Department	Kasai Sankichi	Dec. 4, 1936	May 1, 1940			Died
Chief of third Publishing Department	Sano Ryuzaburo	Dec. 4, 1936	May 1, 1940		No.33, Kobayashi-cho, Ota-ku, Tokyo-to.	
Director of Publication Planning Department	Kasai Sankichi	May 1, 1940	July 29, 1940			Died
Same as above	Oishi Yoshizo	July 29, 1940	May 15, 1941		Previously given	

Position	Name	Date of Assumption	Date of Resignation	Present Position	Present Address	Remarks
Chief of Execution Department	Sano Ryuzaburo	May 1, 1940	Aug. 31, 1940		Previously given	Suspended from office
Same as above	Imai Naoichi	Aug. 31, 1940	May 15, 1941	Acting Director	Previously given	
Publishing Manager	Oishi Yoshizo	May 15, 1941	Aug. 30, 1941	Auditor	Previously given	
Same as above	Hirai Shiro	Aug. 30, 1941	Nov. 11, 1945	Director	Previously given	
Director of the Editorial Department	Jimbo Shuzo	Sept. 19, 1930	Sept. 28, 1937			Died
Same as above	Kamei Toyoharu	July 28, 1937	Aug. 28, 1937	Managing Director	Previously given	
Same as above	Futonaka Umezo	Aug. 21, 1939	Nov. 2, 1945	(Resigned)	Previously given	
Production Manager	Imai Naoichi	May 21, 1935	Aug. 8, 1944	Acting Director and Chief of Factory Bureau	Previously given	
Printing Factory Manager	Kitami Noboru	May 11, 1936	Sept. 6, 1941	Director and the chief of the Bureau of General Affairs	Previously given	

Position	Name	Date of Assumption	Date of Resignation	Present Position	Present Address	Remarks
Printing Factory Manager	Imai Naoichi	Sept. 6, 1941	May 1, 1942	Acting Director & Chief of Factory Bureau	Previously given	
Chief of Sales Department	Yanagi Yuzo	June 1, 1937	Dec. 18, 1942	Secretary to Acting Director	No.136, 1-chome, Tsurumaki-cho, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo-to.	
General Business Control Manager	Tsujii Kanichi	May 15, 1941	June 30, 1945	(Resigned)	Previously given	
Manager of Osaka Branch Office	Tsujii Kanichi	Dec. 15, 1934	Dec. 16, 1938	(Resigned)	Previously given	
Same as above	Futonaka Umezo	Dec. 16, 1938	July 28, 1939	(Resigned)	Previously given	
Same as above	Miyazaki Saburo	Aug. 22, 1939	May 1, 1942	(Resigned)	No.17, Oyama-machi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo-to.	Osaka Branch Office closed July 27, 1943

THE ORGANIZATION OF SANSEIDO CO., LTD.

THE SANSEIDO CO., LTD.

No.1, Kanda-Jinbocho 1-chome,
Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo-to.

ARTICLES AND RULES REG. 3(2) AND 3(3) OR (2) UNDER # 173072

OFFICE ORGANIZATION OF SANSEIDO CO., LTD.

The service regulations listed below were put in force in August, 1938, with subsequent important alterations mentioned in notes

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

(1) Secretariate ---(a) Appointment, dismissal, reassignment, reward and punishment of employees and other personnel affairs; (b) handling of directors' documents and circulars; and (c) custody and sealing of official stamps of company, president and directors; and (d) secret service by order of directors, attention to visitors and other matters relative to directors. (2) Accountants' Section ---(a) Preparation of the general budget; (b) managical and financial statistics; (c) monthly (or ten-day) balance sheets; (d) inspection of books and accounts of various departments, factories, branch offices, book-stores and companies affiliated through Sanseido's stockholdership; (e) research and survey concerning managecal and clerical business.

GENERAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT

(3) General Affairs Section---(a) Handling of service regulations and other rules; (b) general meetings of stockholders, transfer of stocks, dividends and other matters relating to stockholders; (c) charge of real properties, purchase, custody and disposal of furniture and office utensils; (d) matters relating to sanitary equipment, maintenance and fire prevention; (e) fire insurance contracts and cancellation thereof, and matters attendant thereon. (f) public notifications and registrations; (g) receipt and dispatch of official communications; (h) custody as well as receipts and disbursements of postal stamps and revenue stamps; (i) matters relative to telephones, typewriters, motorcars and bicycles; (j) daily attendance, night-duty and overtime service; (k) communities relations including meetings and acts of courtesy; (l) facilities and equipment for welfare of workers; (m) and other matters not associated with other departments and sections. (4) Accounts Section---(a) Receipt and disbursement of money and custody of securities; (b) Keeping sales accounts and collection; (c) keeping purchase and consignment accounts and payments therefore. (d) transfer of properties and settlement of accounts; and (e) other matters involved in the above-mentioned items.

(5) First Publishing Department---Handling mainly of dictionaries, ordinary books, journals and books for export.
(6) Second Publishing Department---Handling of textbooks and students manuals for use of intermediate school students. (a) Planning of new publications, revisions and enlargements; (b) approaches to authors and company's editorial department and conclusion of contracts for publication; (c) examination of manuscripts for publication; (d) research and survey concerning publications.
(7) Third Publishing Department---(a) Compilation of budget for publications; (b) administration of publishing expenditures under the publishing budget; (c) pressing for manuscripts and custody thereof (executed by First and Second Sections); (d) liaison on publication with Government offices as well as other divisions of company, including First and Second Publishing Departments, Production, Editorial and Administrative Departments (same as above); (e) Cover designs and make-up of books (same as above); (f) purchases and charge of reference books; (g) application to Education Ministry for examination of textbooks and delivery of sensor's copies (same as above); (h) pricing of the publications subject to examination by the Education Ministry (executed by Second Section); (i) examination, revision, fair copy of manuscripts and business relative to proof-reading, with the aim of insuring the accuracy and facility of typesetting (executed by Proof-reading Section); (j) miscellaneous business not belonging to First, Second and Third Publishing Departments.

Note: The publishing division was divided into three departments, First, Second and Third, on Dec. 4, 1936; and on May 1, 1940, these were remodeled into two departments, Publication Planning and Execution, which were again unified into one Publishing Department on May 15, 1941.

PRODUCTION DEPARTMENT

(8) Preparation Section---(a) Giving instruction and direction necessary for the completion of work from typesetting to making of various plates and blocks, etc.; (b) improvement of typesetting and plate-making, etc; research and investigation as to the lowering of cost; (c) adjusting the volume of work to the needs and capacity of the factory; (d) custody of cuts; (e) Cost-calculation of "publishing expenses."
(9) Production Section---(a) Ordering for printing and binding; (b) diciding the number of copies to be printed, based on the estimation made by the Sales Department; (c) adjustment of production volume in accordance with the capacity of the factory; (d) purchases and custody of paper and other materials needed; (e) business relative to author's "check sealing" and royalties; (f) custody of half-finished products; (g) research and investigation as to the possible means of better printing at a lower cost; (h) giving instruction as to the handling

sub-standard products (lacking pages, misplaced pages and tainted pages, etc.); (i) ordering for color-plates and embossing plates, etc.; (j) estimation of production cost and standard cost per book; and (k) deciding amounts for fire insurance on stocks of half-finished products, paper and other materials as well as of finished products still in custody of the department.

SALES DEPARTMENT

(10) Business Section---This section administers the selling business appropriate to the head office and also not belonging to any other sections of this department.
(11) First Non-textbook Section (relating to all publications except textbooks and ordinary books)---(a) Drafting of plans for sales; (b) control of supply of commodities; (c) applications for production of commodities; (d) decision on retail prices (excepting publications subject to examination by the Education Ministry) as well as wholesale prices; (d) announcement of books to dealers; and (e) control of selling activities by frontal agencies.
(12) Second Non-textbook Section (in charge of ordinary books)---(a) Planning programs for sales; (b) preparation of publicity programs for the general public and dealers; (c) participation in the budgeting for the aforementioned publicity programs and also in effectuation thereof; (d) control of commodity supply; (e) application for production of commodities; (f) decision on wholesale and retail prices; and (g) control of activities by frontal sale agencies.
(13) Third Non-textbook Section---(a) Deliberation and planning for the sale of remaining commodities specially assigned to the treatment by this section; (b) investigation and planning of publicity programs for the sale of the above-mentioned commodities; (c) participation in the making of budget for such publicity programs and also in the effectuation of same; (d) control of commodity supply; (e) pricing of commodities handled; and (f) control of selling activities by frontal agencies.
(14) First Foreign Book Section---(a) Purchases of foreign publications; (b) procurement of a foreign market for companies publications in foreign languages; (c) application for printing of such publications; (d) planning of sales and publicity; (e) price-building; (f) control of activities by the main and branch offices in connection with adoption of books by schools and with sales of such books; and (g) receipt and custody of commodities available for supply and forwarding the same.
(15) Second Foreign Book Section---(a) sales of foreign books within areas in charge; (b) collection; and (c) bids to First Foreign Book Section for commodities available for delivery.

PUBLICITY DEPARTMENT

(16) First Publicity Section (excepting universities, colleges and schools of higher standards)---(a) Control on supplies of textbooks (those for sale and for presentation) and order for printing of such books; (b) planning of publicity programs for educational books; (c) compilation of statistics relative to adoption of textbooks; (d) preparation and forwarding of printed matter to schools; (e) registering of schools and teachers; (f) preparation of textbook catalogues, arrangement for conferences on full scale presentation of sample copies and dispatch thereof; and (g) communications and control of activities of the main and branch offices for adoption.
(17) Second Publicity Section---(a) Planning and execution of publicity programs which aim at mass communication through newspapers or other periodicals, leaflets, posters, pamphlets, signboards, sample pages, advertisements appended to books or on wrappers and coverings, book reviews, exhibitions or some other such events; (b) cataloguing of books (other than textbooks); (c) forwarding publicity materials to dealers and the public (excepting schools); (d) business relating to adoption by universities, high schools and special schools.
(18) School Relations Section---(a) Negotiations on adoption by schools of textbooks, dictionaries, students' manuals and others; (b) communications with schools within the areas in charge; (c) handling of presentation copies and custody of stocks of such copies; (d) services for visitors relative to text-book adoption; and (e) other matters attendant thereon.
(19) Storage Section---(a) Receipt, custody and dispatch of commodities; (b) receipt, delivery and custody of half-finished products; (c) receipt of returned goods; (d) disposal of rejected goods; (e) mass dispatches of presentation copies and also of printed matter for purposes of publicity; (f) estimation of values of commodities in custody for fire insurance.
(20) Times Section---Editing of the Times, a paper to qualify intermediate school students for higher schools and other work incidental thereto.
(21) (22) and (23) Sub-branch Offices---(a) Matters relative to Foreign Book Sections and School Relations Section; and (c) publication relations and other matters as may be ordered to deal with by the main or branch offices.

Note: On May 15, 1941, the General Business Control Department was established to bring the publishing, production and sale under one control and supervision.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

(24) Editorial Business Section---(a) Employment of temporary workers in the Editorial Department; (b) conclusion of contracts for publications edited by the department; (c) receipt, custody and delivery of manuscripts; (d) matters relative to execution of editorial work under the publication programs; (e) purchases and custody of reference books; compilation of budget for the Editorial Department and matters attendant thereon; and (f) negotiations on editorial work with authors outside the department.
(25) First Editorial Section---Compilation of dictionaries, textbooks and other educational books on the Japanese and Chinese languages and also on mathematics.
(26) Second Editorial Department---Compilation of dictionaries, textbooks and other educational books on the English language.
(27) Third Editorial Department---Compilation of encyclopaedia, maps and atlases, guidebooks and other books.

KAMATA PRINTING FACTORY---Typesetting, preparation of necessary plates, blocks and stereotypes, printing, and binding by order of the main office, the business being administered based upon the service regulations of the main office.

OSAKA BRANCH OFFICE---Business other than publication planning, executed in accordance with the service regulations of the main office.

Organization of Sanseido Co., Ltd.

I. In Effect as from 1937 to 1939

- President's Office
  - Secretariate
  - Accountants' Section
- General Affairs Dept.
  - General Affairs Section
  - Accounts Sec.
- First Publishing Dept.
- Second Publishing Dept.
- Third Publishing Dept.
  - First Sec.
    - Subsection for dictionaries
    - Subsection for books
    - Subsection for magazines
  - Second Sec.
    - Subsection for textbooks
    - Subsection for students' manuals
    - Subsection for childrens' books
  - Proof-reading Sec.
- Production Dept.
  - Preparation Sec.
  - Production Sec.
- Sales Dept.
  - Business Sec.
  - First Non-textbook Sec.
  - Second Non-textbook Sec.
  - Third Non-textbook Sec.
  - First Foreign Book Sec.
  - Second Foreign Book Sec.

Publicity Dept.	First Publicity Sec.
	Second Publicity Sec.
	School Relation Sec.
	Storage Sec.
	Times Sec.
	Nagoya Sub-branch Office
	Sendai Sub-branch Office
	Sapporo Sub-branch Office
Editorial Dept.	Editorial Business Sec.
	First Editorial Sec.
	Second Editorial Sec.
	Third Editorial Sec.
Kamata Printing Factory	General Affairs Sec.
	Factory Business Sec.
	Typesetting Sec.
	Type and Plate Sec.
	Printing Sec.
	Binding Sec.
	Photo-engraving Sec.
	Research Room

Osaka Branch Office	Branch Manager's Office
	General Affairs Sec.
	Accounts Sec.
	Store-house Sec.
	Publishing Sec.
	Sales Sec.
	School Relation Sec.
	Kyoto Sub-branch Office
	Hiroshima Sub-branch Office
	Fukuoka Sub-branch Office
	Taihoku Sub-branch Office
	Keijo Sub-branch Office
	Shinkyo Sub-branch Office
	Shanghai Sub-branch Office
	Okayama Sub-branch Office

as from
II. In Effect ~~since~~ June 10, 1940

President's Office	Secretariate	
Holding Dept.	Manager's Office	
	Accountants' Sec.	
	Inspection Sec.	
	Documents Sec.	
General Affairs Dept.	General Affairs Sec.	
	Accounts Sec.	
Publication Planning Dept.	Manager's Office	
	Investigation Sec.	
Execution Dept.	Manager's Office	Middle School Text-book Sec.
		Juvenile and High School Text-book Sec.
		Students' Manuals Sec.
		Dictionary Sec.
		Ordinary Books and Journals Sec.
	Proof-reading Sec.	
Production Dept.	Manager's Office	
	Preparation Sec.	
	Production Sec.	
Sales Dept.	Business Negotiation Sec.	
	First Non-text-book Sec.	
	Second Non-text-book Sec.	
	First Foreign Book Sec.	
	Second Foreign Book Sec.	

DECLASSIFIED PER PUBLIC LAW 5(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 773072

- Publicity Dept.
  - Manager's Office
  - First Publicity Sec.
  - Second Publicity Sec.
  - School Relations Sec.
  - Storage Sec.
  - Times Sec.
  - Fukuoka Sub-branch Office
  - Shanghai Sub-branch Office
  - Nagoya " "
  - Sendai " "
  - Sapporo " "
  - Taihoku " "
  - Keijo " "
  - Hsinking " "
- Editorial Dept.
  - Editorial Business Sec.
  - First Editorial Sec.
    - Japanese and Chinese Language Sub-sec.
    - Mathematics Sub-sec.
    - Primary School Sub-sec.
  - Second Editorial Sec.
    - Text-book Sub-sec.
    - Dictionary Sub-sec.
  - Third Editorial Sec.
- Osaka Branch Office
  - General Affairs Sec.
  - Publishing Sec.
  - School Relations Sec.
  - Kyoto Sub-branch Office
  - Hiroshima Sub-branch Office

DECLASSIFIED AUTHORITY: 5(E) AND 5(F) OR (L) AND # 775072

Kamata Printing Factory

- General Affairs Sec.
- Factory Business Sec.
- Typesetting Sec.
- Type and plate Sec.
- Photo-engraving Sec.
- Research Room
- Printing Sec.
- Binding Sec.

FILE NO. 1750-72

III. In Effect as from Nov. 1, 1941

- President's Office
  - Secretariate
    - Manager's Office
    - Accountants' Sec.
    - Inspection Sec.
    - Documents Sec.
    - Welfare Sec.
  - Holding Dept.
  - General Affairs Dept.
    - Manager's Office
    - General Affairs Sec.
    - Accounts Sec.
- Manager's Office
- General Business Control Dept.
  - Publishing Dept.
    - Investigation Sec.
    - General Affairs Sec.
    - Text-book Sec.
    - Students' Manual Sec.
    - Dictionary Sec.
    - Ordinary Book Sec.
    - Proof-reading Sec.
  - Production Dept.
    - Preparation Sec.
    - Production Sec.
    - Storage Sec.
  - Sales Dept.
    - Business Negotiation Sec.
    - Non-text-book Sec.
    - Mail Order Sec.
    - First Publicity Sec.
    - Second Publicity Sec.
    - High School Textbook Sec.
    - Times Sec.

- Shanghai Sub-branch Office
- Nagoya Sub-branch Office
- Sendai " "
- Sapporo " "
- Taihoku " "
- Keijo " "
- Heinking " "
- Fukuoka " "

Editorial Dept.
- First Editorial Dept.
  - Editorial Business Sec.
  - Research Sec.
  - Japanese and Chinese Language Sec.
  - Mathematics Sec.
  - Primary School Sec.
- Second Editorial Dept.
  - Text-book Sec.
  - Dictionary Sec.
- Third Editorial Dept.

Osaka Branch Office
- General Affairs Sec.
- Publishing Sec.
- Sales Sec.
- Kyoto Sub-branch Office
- Hiroshima Sub-branch Office

Kamata Printing Factory	General Affairs Sec.
	Factory Business Sec.
	Engineers Pool
	Typesetting Sec.
	Type and plates Sec.
	Photo-engraving Sec.
	Printing Sec.
	Binding Sec.

Remarks:

1. Kamei Toyoharu was the Supervising Director of the Publishing and Production Departments (including Kamata Printing Factory) from May 22, 1935 to July 27, 1937.

2. Nagai Shigeya was the Supervising Director of the First, Second, Third Publishing Department and Production Department (including Kamata Printing Factory) from July 28, 1937 to July 28, 1940.

3. Oishi Yoshizo was the Supervising Director of the Execution Department from July 29, 1940 to Aug. 29, 1941.

4. Suetsugu Tamotsu was the Supervising Director of the Publicity, and Sales Departments from May 22, 1935 to May 14, 1941.

5. On May 15, 1941, General Business Control Department was established to supervise and control the business carried on by the Publishing, Production and Sales Departments, Tsuji Kenichi being the head.