

占領期の時局雑誌

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本稿は、占領期に出版された「時局雑誌」の特徴とカテゴリーの意味を考察した。「時局雑誌」は、1930年代に成立した「総合雑誌」から日中戦争期に枝分かれした分類であり、文藝春秋社の『現地報告』がその代表であるが、戦中期には、『週刊朝日』等の週刊誌、『満州グラフ』『NIPPON』等の対外関係雑誌や画報、地方総合誌を含む幅広いものであった。敗戦後、時局雑誌の多くが廃されたが、「時局雑誌」というカテゴリーは存続し、新たな雑誌が創刊された。特に『真相』『旋風』『政界ジープ』『日本週報』といった暴露系の時局雑誌は、占領期の民主化政策の下で天皇や権力の裏を風刺を交えて暴く内容の大衆的雑誌として人気を得た。1950年代半ばに起きた大手出版社による週刊誌ブームは、それと入れ替わるようにひっそりと消えた時局雑誌の系譜に連なる、大衆的なニュース雑誌の変転として、より長期的な展望の下に把握されるべきであろう。

Popular News Magazines—Jikyoku Zasshi—in Occupied Japan

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This paper examines the features and meaning of popular news magazines called "Jikyoku Zasshi," published during Japan's occupation period, 1945 to 1952. "Jikyoku Zasshi" were created as a branch category of general interest magazines established in the 1930s, one example being Local Reports published by Bungei Shunjusha. During the Sino-Japanese War from 1937, this genre covered a wide range of domestic magazines such as Weekly Asahi, as well as magazines intended for overseas consumption including Manchurian Graph and NIPPON, pictorial magazines, and regional general interest magazines. After the defeat, most of these magazines were discontinued, though the "Jikyoku Zasshi" category survived. Furthermore, many new magazines were launched. Titles that satirized and revealed the reality of the Emperor and other political, economic, or military powers gained popularity, especially Truth (Shinsō), Whirlwind (Senpū), Political World Jeep (Seikai Jeep), and Japan Weekly (Nihon Shūhō). The weekly magazine boom by major publishers in the mid-1950s should be understood from a longer-term perspective as a transformation of popular news magazines connected to the genealogy of the "Jikyoku Zasshi."