占領期の大宅壮一

一「大宅壮一」と「猿取哲」

阪本博志

本稿は、大宅壮一(1900-1970)の占領期の活動に光を当てるものである。占領期は大宅のライフヒストリーのなかで、戦前の活動から「マスコミの帝王」と呼ばれた 1955 年以降の活動へのあいだとして位置づけることができる。この時期の大宅については、次のような「通説」がすでに存在していたがゆえに、研究が空白であった。すなわち、占領期の大宅は文筆からはなれ農耕生活を送っており、「猿取哲」というペンネームで再出発をはかった、そして「大宅壮一」という本名への転換が見られた、というものである。しかしながら筆者の調査では、大宅は敗戦後から本名で活動をしており 1948 年から 1950 年ごろにはペンネームも並行して用いていた。そこで著されたものにおいては、特定のイデオロギーに属さない思考が持たれるいっぽうで、戦前日本共産党に近いところで活動していた自身の転向に対してはじゅうぶんな説明がなされていない。また、思想を商品化するものとしてジャーナリズムがとらえられている。これらから、占領期の大宅の思想には 1955 年以降の活躍に見られるそれとの連続性を見出すことができる。

On Ohya Soichi during the Occupation Period: "Ohya Soichi" and "Sarutori Satoshi"

Hiroshi SAKAMOTO

This paper attempts to focus on the activities of Ohya Soichi (1900-1970) during the Occupation period in Japan. In Ohya's career, his activities under occupation were recognized as belonging to a period of switchover: the conspicuous critic of the authorities in prewar days who was called "The King of the Mass Media" after 1955. Because of commonly accepted opinion, research on his activities during occupied Japan has been relatively scarce. It is believed that during those days, Ohya kept his distance from writing, and spent most of his time working on a farm; then, using the pen name of "Sarutori Satoshi," which is a parody of the French existentialist philosopher J-P Sartre, Ohya started over again on a writing career, and finally settled down to use of his real name, Ohya Soichi. According to my research, however, Ohya kept writing under his real name soon after Japan's defeat in WWII, and during the period 1948-1950 he used both his pen name and his real name. The works published during those days were not infused with any particular ideology, but neither did they explain his conversion from Marxism and his relationship with the Japanese Communist Party in prewar days. Also, in these works, he considered that journalism converts thought into commercialized products. As such, it is possible to show that the activities and thought of Ohya during the Occupation period maintain continuity with those after 1955.