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# P E T I T I O N

GEIBI NICHINICHI SHIMBUN SHA

Yataro Makita
&
Ichiro Uchida

PETITION



July 8,1947

TO : Central Screening Committee

FROM : Yataro Makita, Shukan of the Former Geibi-Nichinichi-Shimbun-Sha, 1086,Osuka-machi, Hiroshima-shi.
Ichiro Uchida, Standing Director of the Yukan-Hiroshima-Shimbun-Sha, 886, Oaza Itsukaichi, Itsukaichi-machi, Saiki-gun, Hiroshima-ken.

We herewith submit a petition for the exclusion of the Geibi-Nichinichi-Shimbun-Sha from the manner of Screening of Purge of Newspapers, News Agencies, Book and Megazine Publishers, Broadcasting Companies.

The press ,managed by the Geibi-Sha Co.,Ltd. before, had been merged into the Kure-Shimbun-Sha on and after Aug. 31,1941. Therefore,questionnaires concerning Purge Directive submitted up to the present were made up by and at the Kure-Shimbun-Sha. In consequence of the fact said above, we are very anxious about if the data relating to the Geibi-Nichinichi are unsufficient and not so appropriate.

We, staff-members of the Geibi-Nichinichi-Shimbun-Sha, made utmost effort to make the matter clear and found following facts;

(1) Business report of the Geibi-Sha Co.,Ltd. stating that the minimum number of circulation was 3,000 to 5,000 copies ,and so its effect upon the general public was very weak is being kept now by the Kure-Shimbun-Sha.
(2) Written result of suppling roll paper,which verifies the margin of the minimum capacity of printing was up to 5,500 copies, is now being kept by the Oji Paper Manufacturing Co.,Ltd.
(3) Editorial of the paper,though with some tendencies toward the state of the time along the objective state of things of the current, was never ultra-aggressive,militaristic, totalitarian, or war-like nationalistic or exclusive one. This fact is shown in the paper of July,1937 to the last one issued in Aug.,1941 that are kept by Goro Sawahara, Ebisu-machi, Kure city.

Having found the facts mentioned above, we herewith petition for your inquiry into both the above-mentioned data and staff-members of the Press at that time.

We herewith enclose the data said above which borrowed from the Kure-Shimbun-Sha and obtained a copy from the Oji Paper Manufacturing Co.,Ltd., (1) and (2) respectively, and submit together with a written explanation. As to (3), Goro Sawahara,owner of the data, not having agreed with us to lend for a long period, it is impossible to submit them to you. And so we should be much obliged to you if you would take this into your consideration.

We also wish your good offices in examining the minute report which will be sent to you after the staff-members of the former Geibi-Nichinidhi-Shimbun-Sha and Kure Branch Office of the Chugoku-Shimbun-Sha,to whom we requested to examined the contents of the data mentioned in (3),finish their work.

We found all the data said above after the announcement of the manner of the Screening on June 27,1947. In fact, we had no intention to avoid or neglect submitting the data or report, but we were not in a position to have an opportunity submitting or reporting the matter directly.

Therefore, we hereby cordially beg your kind consideration into the exclusion of the Geibi-Nichinichi-Shimbun-Sha from the manner of Screening.

Yataro Makita

Yataro Makita

Ichiro Uchida

Ichiro Uchida

Members of the Board and Staff Members of the Geibi-Nichinichi-Shimbun-Sha held office in the period from July 7, 1937 to the last day of publication, Aug. 31, 1941.

1. Board (Directors of the Geibi-Sha Co.,Ltd.)

| Position | Term in Office | Name | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|
| President Director | Resigned,July 12, 1940 | NAKAMURA,Kojiro | Unknown at present. Ptesumed dead. |
| Representative Director, Shuken(Chief Manager) | June 24,1940- Aug.31,1941 | KOSAKO,Shuzo | Dead,Aug.6,1945 |
| Director | Full time in the period | KUBOI,Sanichi | " " |
| " | " " | YOSHIOKA,Shiken | " " |
| " | " " | KABUTO,Shoichi | Unknown. Presumed dead on the same day above. |
| Director, Shuken(Chief Manager) | Resigned,June 13,1940 | MAKITA,Yotaro | No occupation at present. |
| Auditor | Full time in the period | KOSAKA,Hideo | Attached to Fujita-Gumi Co. |

2. Staff-Members(Bucho,Head of Dept,and Superiors)

| Position | Term in Office | Name | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|
| Shuhitsu (Chief Editor) | Full time in the period | HOAN,Masaji | Dead,Aug.8,1945 while in office as Head of Make-up Dept,Kure Shimbun |
| Henshucho (Make-up Editor) | " " | UCHIDA,Ichiro | Standing Director & Business Manager of Yuki-Hiroshima-Shimbun-Sha at present. |

| Position | Term in Office | Name | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|
| Shakaibucho (City Editor) | Resigned, Aug., 1940 | ODA, Susumu | Dead |
| Seijibucho (Head of Political Dept) | Aug., 1937-1939 | OGAWA, Ryotaro | Lived at Hankow, China. Unknown at present. |
| Gaikinbucho (Head of Canvass-ing Dept) | Aug., 1937-June., 1938 | MATSUMURA, Shoji | Address unknown. |
| Gakugeibucho (Head of Literary Dept) | " " | MITSUI, Yoshio | Shakaibucho, Chugoku-Shimbun-Sha at present. |
| Head of Sales Dept | Retired, Aug., 1937 | NAKAMOTO, Seishiro | Farmer at present. |
| Head of Advertis-ing Dept | | | Shukan concurrent-ly appointed |
| Kigyo-Somu (Sales Manager) | Sept., 1937-Aug., 1938 | KATO, Kazuo | Dead |
| Factory Manager | Full time in the period | KANDA, Tomejiro | " |
| Head of Photo Dept | " " | TAKEUCHI, Kamekichi | Unknown at present. |

## Funetional Organization of the Geibi-Nichinichi-Shimbun-sha and Duties and Responsibilities of Staff-Members.

President and Representative Directors

- Editorial Bureau
  Shuhitsu(Chief Editor)
  - Henshucho - Shunin(Head) of - Proof Readers (Make-up Editor) Proof Readers
  - Shakaibucho(city Editor) (Vacancy since Aug.,1940
  - Seijibucho(Head of Political Dept) (Held post Aug., 1937 to 1939 only. Vacancy since then)
  - Gaikinbucho(Head of Canvassing Dept) (Held post Aug., 1937 to June, 1938 only Vacancy since then)
  - Gakugeibucho(Head of Literary Dept) (Same as above)
  - Shashinbucho(Head of Photo Dept) - Members of Photo Dept

  (Shakaibucho, Seijibucho, Gaikinbucho, Gakugeibucho) — Reporter

- Business Bureau
  Shukan(Chief Manager)
  - Head,Advertising Dept ----------Members of Dept
  - Head, Sales Dept } ----------Members of Dept
  - Shunin, Sales Dept }
  - Factory manager -----Factory Workers
  - Accountants

  Somu(Manager)
  Held Post Dec.,1937 to 1938 only

The Business Bureau and Editorial Bureau were supervised by Chief Editor and Chief Manager, respectively. Namely, they transacted business same as Chief of each Dept in popular newspaper companies. Head of Business Bureau had duties and responsibilities as shown by the name of the post, but as to the Editorial Bureau the state of things was different from the former; seniors and men of ability were given honorary titles with the exception of Head of Photo Dept. Make-up Editor had the same responsibilities as that of Head of Make-up Dept in other press companies.

Practical duties and responsibilities of staff members of the Editorial Bureau, not including Head of Photo Dept, were as follows;

Chief Editor-- In addition to the duties as Head of the Editorial Bureau, he took charge of making-up and editing of editorials, political and economical articles of morning ,evening and provincial papers. ( Other staff members took place of him ,when seemed necessary.)

Make-up Editor-- Making-up and editing of social news. Since the number of Heads of Dept was reduced, he took charge of directing reporters and supervising over proof-reading.

City Editor-- Making-up and editing of social news and domestic column in the evening paper. Wrote articles on women.

Head of Political Dept-- In charge of reporting news relative to the Prefectural Government.

Head of Canvassing Dept-- In charge of reporting news relative to Railway Division and municipal government.

Head of Literary Dept-- In charge of reporting news relative to schools, sports and police stations.

Besides,Chief Manager who had no additional post as Representative Director, took charge of running the company and superintended exclusively over the business . But he had no connection with the editing work of the paper and left everything to Chief Editor.

## Explanation of the Geibi-Nichinichi-Shimbun

(A) Insignificancy of the influence of the paper upon the public;

1. Although estimated the fourth class paper due to the financial difficulties, the Geibi-Nichinichi-Shimbun-Sha was established very long ago, in about 1910, and it was the first class paper in Hiroshima Prefecture up to the early years of Taisho, when it was presided by Seiji Hayami, then-Minister of Finsnceand was famous even in the metropolis. But it gradually was overwhelmed by the Chugoku-Shimbun to be degraded under the Kure-Nichinichi-Shimbun in about 1925, and the management of the press became difficult more and more.

   As a result of which, the central operating body of the Press often changed, and finally it was transferred to the Geibi-Sha Co.,Ltd. in and after 1935 and employees of the Chugoku Press took charge of transacting the business. The paper was supported by the readers of the Minsei-to (Democratic Party) group. As soon as the Chugoku Press supervised over the paper, the readers up to that time separated one another and the number of circulation and income from advertising unusually decreased and lost its reputation. in local districts. On the other hand, the paper was rather overestimated in the Tokyo and Osaka circles because of the good reputation in the past. But, having lost its reputation, the paper was gradually led to be regarded as the fourth class paper, and so it became so difficult to operate the paper.

2. Unusual decrease of the number of circulation due to the outbreak of the Chino-Japanese Incident and the decrease was enlarged by the expansion of the Incident.

   Since the outbreak of the Incident, both central and local papers made long strides in the number of circulation. But the number of circulation of the paper, contrary to this trend, steadily declined. This fact may easily be understood by the 'General Outline of Business' and 'Statement of Profit and Loss' in the 'Business Information' of the Geibi-Sha Co.,Ltd., covered the period of 3rd and 6th term, which will be submitted to you together with this explanatory note.

   These documents will serve to verify the fact that insignificancy of the paper was made increased to a great extent and its leanings were unwelcome by the Hiroshima dwellers who called the city military metropolis and had a militaristic tendency.

3. Existence of many other influentiel newspapers in Hiroshima District at that time.

Big Three, The Chugoku, the Asahi and the Mainichi, with number of circulation over 100,000 copies, tens of thousands of copies and the same, respectively, had a majority in Hiroshima Prefecture at that time and in Kure city therer were the Kure-Nichinichi, the Kure-Shinko-Nippo, the Kure-Shimbun, etc., and in both Onomichi and Fukuyama cities there were local papers.

Therefore, the paper was only a city paper ,of which influence upon the public was limited only to Hiroshima dwellers to the same extent with the Hiroshima-Nichinichi-Shimbun. And theb paper was extremely overwhelmed by the Chugoku published in the same city and prevailed throughout the Prefecture ,not to speak of Hiroshima city.

4. Insignificancy of the influence of the paper can be shown byb the weakness of the effect of advertising.

Gradual decrease of income from advertising is easily seen in the Business Information of the Geibi-Sha Co.,Ltd. This was because of advertisers' knowing that the influence of the paper was insignificant and so the effect of advertisement of the paper was weak. Compared with the number of lines of advertisements inserted in the paper, income was not so big. This resulted from the cheap price per unit, we may conclude.

The above-mentioned fact can be proved by the records kept at the Nippon Telegraphic News Service Company.

5. Number of circulation in the period concerned was not more than 5,000 copies.

(a) Sales Ledger, indicating an exact number of circulation, was handed over to the Kure-Shimbun-Sha at the time of merger in the end of August, 1941, but the Ledger do not exist there.

While, according to the memory of Yataro Makita who chiefly took charge of conducting the Geibi-Nichinichi-Shimbun-Sha as Chief Manager up to June, 1940, the number of circulation exceeded over 5,000 copies in some months until spring, 1937, but in summer of the year the number decreased less than 5,000 copies. Since then, the number gradually decreased with the expansion of the Incident, despite of market expansion movement.

In July,1937, we kept some 4,500 copies, but in the early summer of 1940 it reduced down to 3,000 copies mark.

Kaizo Sakai, who was in charge of sales of the paper from Aug.,1938 to the merger and was appointed Business Manager of Hiroshima Branch, the Kure-Shimbun-Sha after the merger and is a member of Advertisingg Dept, the Chugoku Press, said that while he dealt with Sales Ledger there was no record indicating the number of circulation not less than 4,000 mark, and only 2,000 or so of subscribers read the paper at the time of merger.

Every one who was engaged in selling newspaper in Hiroshima District at that time knows well the fact that the number of circulation of the paper was not more than 5,000 copies.

(b) The number of circulation of the Kure-Shimbun after the merger reached only 5,500 copies.

The Kure-Shimbun before September 1, 1941 was published by the Chugoku Press. Therefore, the former was not an independent juridical person. As a result of which, the Geibi-Sha Co.,Ltd. took the measures, as an expedient means, of transfering the company from Hiroshima to Kure city, changing its name to the Kure-Shimbun-Sha Co.,Ltd., increasing the capital and changing the title of the paper , with a view to continuing the paper number.

Therefore, it seemed as if the Geibi-Nichinichi-Shimbun were renamed to the Kure-Shimbun in the registration book. But, in fact, it was merged into the Kure-Shimbun. This may be easily understood by the following fact that notification of the Kure-Shimbun at that time and then paper issued after the merger inserted small letters , reading "Merged with the Geibi-Nichinichi" under its title.

Most readers of the Kure-Shimbun were those of the former Kure-Shimbun. According to the record now existing at the Nippon Newspaper Association, the number of circulation of the Kure-Shimbun came to 5,521 copies as of April,1943. This indicates the number at the time when subscribers were increasing because of the outbreak of the War, and number at the time of merger amounted only to 4,000 copies.

In the light of the above-mentioned facts, we can find that the number of circulation of the Geibi-Nichinichi-Shimbun at the time of last publication was not more than 3,000 copies.

(c) Above-mentioned state can be demonstrated by the Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss made up at that time.

We can find an Annual Business Report in the records of the Geibi-Sha general meeting of share-holders now existing at the Kure-Shimbun-Sha. We herewith enclose the document as a datum of demonstration.

Gradual decrease of sales account( subscription fee unpaid ) on the debit side of the Balance Sheet indicates that they made efforts to collect the debts, and so it demonstrates that subscription fee for paper issued in the former term was paid almost in the next term.

On the other hand, gradual decrease of subscription fee shown in the item of in come of the Statement of Profit and Loss indicates the successive diminution of the number of publication. Wholesale price to paper sellers at that time was 1 sen 7 rin per copy and the paper, with 3 days of no issue in a year, was published for 362 days in a normal year and 363 days in a leap year.

Based upon the figures said above, we can estimate the average number of circulation per year as follows;

| Year (March-Feb.) | Subscription Fee | Account Outstanding | Estimated No. of a day |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1936-1937 | ¥41,363.93 | ¥11,522.21 | Not applicable |
| 1937-1938 | 33,908.25 | 13,574.33 | 5,500 |
| 1938-1939 | 24,485.94 | 13,361.67 | 3,979 |
| 1939-1940 | 22,101.77 | 1,820.83 | 3,582 |
| 1940-1941 | 20,920.36 | 397.06 | 3,397 |
| Since March,1941 Merged with the Kure-Shimbun | | | |

(Remarks) Since March,1939, the account outstanding was very little and considerable amounts of subscription fee for the former term were received; therefore, we may conclude that the numberv of publication was much less than that mentioned above.

(d) Demonstration based on the result of supply of roll printing paper from the Oji Paper Manufacturing Co.,Ltd.

The roll printing paper was then supplied by the Oji Paper Manufacturing Co.,Ltd. in compliance with the regulations of real result in the past. Most press companies bought papers more than they really needed and kept them in stock or used them for another purpose.

The real result of the Geibi-Nichinichi-Shimbun amounted to 360 to 370 reams of paper a month on the averaged. The number of publication decreased and that of real result did not, but increased; this proves the state of things at that time.

Then the Morning and evening papers were composed of ~~eight~~ eight pages in all. Suppose that they printed all the number shown in the real result, them we might conclude as follows;

| Average per day | |
|---|---|
| Nor-of reams of paper | No. of copies. |
| 370 | 5,500 |
| 360 | 5,400 |

( In this case, we assume the rate of paper loss to be 10 per cent.)

The figure shown above indicates the maximum limit of the case. In reality, they used some of the printing paper supplied for extras and for office use. Therefore, we can conclude from this that the number of publication was never more than 5,00 copies. ( Reference to a certificate attached hereto issued by the Oji Paper Manufacturing Co.,Ltd., Manufecture Dept.)

Increase of the quantity of roll printing paper in stock , as shown in the Business Information and Incentory of the , Geibi-Sha Company, can demonstrate they kept considerable amount of them in stock.

(B) In teh paper not contained ultra-aggressive, militaristic , dictatorial or exclusive elements.

1. World's concerns and social affairs happened daily were mainly reported rather than those of politics, diplomacy and economy. The paper made it a principle to report the current topics, rather than editorials or articles. Therefore, the paper had no column for editorial and had a column for brief comment.

2. Influenced by the objective state of affairs at that time, the paper was not strongly opposed to the expansion of the Incident or to the despotism on the side of militaristic clique in the brief comment, but it never positively supported or laid stress on them.

3. We recently foud out that newspapers issued from July, 1937 to Aug.,1941 are being kept by Goro Sawahara, Ebisu-macho,Kure city.

4. As clearly shown in the Business Informationsaid above, the numberv of circulation unusually decreased with the expansion of the Incident. One of the ressons for this is that Hiroshima dwellers at that time had militaristic leanings, we may say, and so they were not enough satisfied with the tone of the Geibi-Nichinichi-Shimbun.

(y) Presentation of satisfactory data for screening delayed in time, because persons in connection with the paper, now abolished, had no direct contact with the persent examination.

The Geibi-Nichinichi was merged into the Kure-Shimbun and also was merged into the Chugoku Press with joint sheres with the latter. It didn' t start again to issue paper independently and only the the name of the Kure-Shimbun-Sha has remained to exist. Every investigation concerning the Geibi-Nichinichi was done on the Kure-Shimbun.

As to the Geibi-Nichinichi-Shimbun, a document under the title of "Investigation and Report on the manner of Screening of Purge" under the name of Chief of Internal Affairs Dept, Hiroshima Prefectural Govt., Shin-No. 81, dated April 19,1947, was forwarded on 22nd of the same month, and directed to report to the authorities an investigation on the press companies dissolved by the 22nd of the month.

As such was the case, we had no enough time to make a complte inquiry, we submitted a report including only the matters which we could obtain to know. Not having files of the paper issued at that time which would serve to examine the tone of the paper, We ordered Ichiro Uchida, the Yukan-Hiroshima, to write his memory briefly and made up "Character of principle in editing the problems on thought", This document was submitted to the Central Screening Committee through the Screening Section of the Hiroshima Prefectural Government by Meishi Kasai, Chief of Kure Branch, the Chugoku Press, dated 22nd of the same month, inserting in the same document concexning the Kure Shimbun.

It is said that there were no other reports than that mentioned above relative to the paper. Besides, the present document was made up in a short time by asking the memory of Ichiro Uchidawho had no direct contact with the operation of the paper and was not the highest official responsible for editing.

Ichiro Uchida believed that minute data for report other than that mentioned above were, as a matter of course, submitted to the authorities by the Kure-Shimbun-Sha. No reference was made to Yataro Makida, ex-Chief Manager of the paper, who had direct contact with the operation of the paper.

Moreover, Shinzo Hamai, Mayor of Hiroshima city, submitted a report, indicating therein Yataro Makida as President at that time, late Masatsugu Hoan and Ichiro Uchida, Heads of Editorial Bureau, respectively.

This report was made without any reference to us. The Business Information of the Geibi-Sha Company dem onstrates that Yatarō Makida was not President , and the Newspaper Year-Book shows that Ichiro Uchida did not succeed to the post of Head of Editorial Bureau after the death of Masatsugu Hosa. In the report made up by Chief of Kure Branch, the Chugoku Press, the name of Yataro Makida was left out.

As stated above, we may easily see that an indirect inquiry is apt to be out of the point. We , who formerly had some contact with the paper, are not in a position to submit data for demonstration together with the present petition, because the data were already handed over to the Kure-Shimbun-Sha and still, most of them were dispersed, and no one remained in the Kure-Shimbun-Sha which was a staff member of the former Geibi-Nishinichi-Shimbun-Sha. While we are making utmost efforts to collect the data concerned and will do in future,too. We earnestly wish to submit additional ones to you.

Wec should be much obliged to you if you would appreciate our painful position , who had some contact with the paper in question which was then same as an abandoned child in the newspaper circles, and would approve our petition.

# PETITION

July 20, 1947

TO : Central Screening Committee

PETITIONERS : Yataro Makita, Shukan of the Former Geibi-Nichi-nichi-Shimbun-Sha, 1086, Osuka-machi, Hiroshima-shi.
Ichiro Uchida, Henshucho of the Former Geibi-Nichi-nichi-Shimbun-Sha and Standing Director of the Yuken-Hiroshima-Shimbun-Sha, 886, Oaza Itsukaichi, Itsukai-chi-machi, Saiki-gun, Hiroshima-ken.

We submitted to you a petition for the exclusion of the Geibi-Nichinichi-Shimbun-Sha, which was managed by the Geibi-Sha Co.,Ltd., from the manner of Screening of Purge of Newspapers, News Agencies, Book and Magazines Publishers, Broadcasting Companies, dated July 8, 1947.

In addition, we herewith submit the data of contrary evidences acquired recently as per attached explanation sheet.

We cordially entreat you again that you would examine the matter together with the former petition and would exclude the Geibi-Nichinichi-Shimbun-Sha from the manner of the Screening.

Yataro Makita
Yataro Makita

Ichiro Uchida
Ichiro Uchida

# Explanation on Petition for Exemption of the Geibi-Nichinichi-Shimbun-Sha from the manner of Screening.

1. Counter evidence for the report in concerning with the Geibi-Nichinichi-Shimbun-Sha made by the Governor of Hiroshima.

A. We understood that the Governor of Hiroshima, on April 1947, made a investigation report to the Central Screening Committee saying that "The Geibi-Nichinichi-Shimbun have changed its name to Kure Shimbun and the Geibi-Nichinichi-Shimbun have changed its title to Kure Shimbun". However, there is a great difference in its fact. On 1941, the Government strongly requested the Kure Shimbun-Sha, operated by the Chugoku-Shimbun-Sha, and the Geibi-Nichinichi Shimbun-Sha, operated by the Geibi-Sha Co. Ltd. which was under the control of Chugoku-Shimbun-Sha, to merger. At this time, the fomalities for company merger or newly establishment was very complicated. Therefore, a fomality was selected to change the Geibi-Sha Co. Ltd. firm-name to Kure-Shimbun-Sha Co. Ltd. which was the best summary fomality on Commercial Law. However, actually, the both Newspaper Company mergered each other and established the new Kure-Shimbun-Sha Co. on Sept. 1, 1941. This Company published its newspaper from 2 Sept. 1941 with the former Kure Newspaper as its main body and absorbing the Geibi-Nichinichi-Shimbun. The following information could proof that our saying is proper.

1. Photo of Kure-Shimbun on Page 2
2. Photo of Geibi-Nichinichi-Shimbun on Page 3

(A) Kure-Shimbun Front Page

# 補水計畫近く完了
## 十月から水の心配殆ど解消
### 軍港都多年の惱み斷つ

# 十七組合整備委員決定
### 轉業對策に活躍期

(A) Before Merger, Issued on Aug. 27, 1941.

(Original paper is held in the Kure Municipal Library)

呉新聞

（日刊）（明治廿五年三月廿五日第三種郵便物認可）昭和十六年九月七日

社説

住宅難と國民の覺悟

若き拓士へ 郷土の慰安

全縣下に後援會を

淡水魚養殖 大評定 けふ河内で

晴の防空戦士 呉から選ばれる第一期生

新商道確立へ

生活必需 配給機

過剰商人

(B) After Merger, Issued on Sept. 7, 1941.

(Original paper is held in the Kure Municipal Library)

← MERGERED GEIBI-NICHI-NICHI-SHIMBUN.
(THIS MEANS THAT THE KURE-SHIMBUN MERGERED WITH THE (GEIBI-NICHINICHI)-SHIMBUN)

NOTICE: Title Arrangement.
Design of Title.
Nominal person for Publishing Editing
Printing is Kango Masuda.
"Kajo-jotsu" column.
Fifteen lettering per line.

# 藝備日日新聞

昭和十六年八月二十九日

## 御日焼に拝す御鍛錬

### 皇太子様沼津より還啓

## 秋の麥播き、取入れに
## 五萬人の勞力奉仕

### 來月中旬新商道昂揚週間實施

### 翼賛會廣島縣支部 常務委員會

## 呉尿尿處理船

### 船長等を任命

(B) Geibi-Nichinichi-Shimbun Front Page
(Issued on Aug. 29, 1941.)

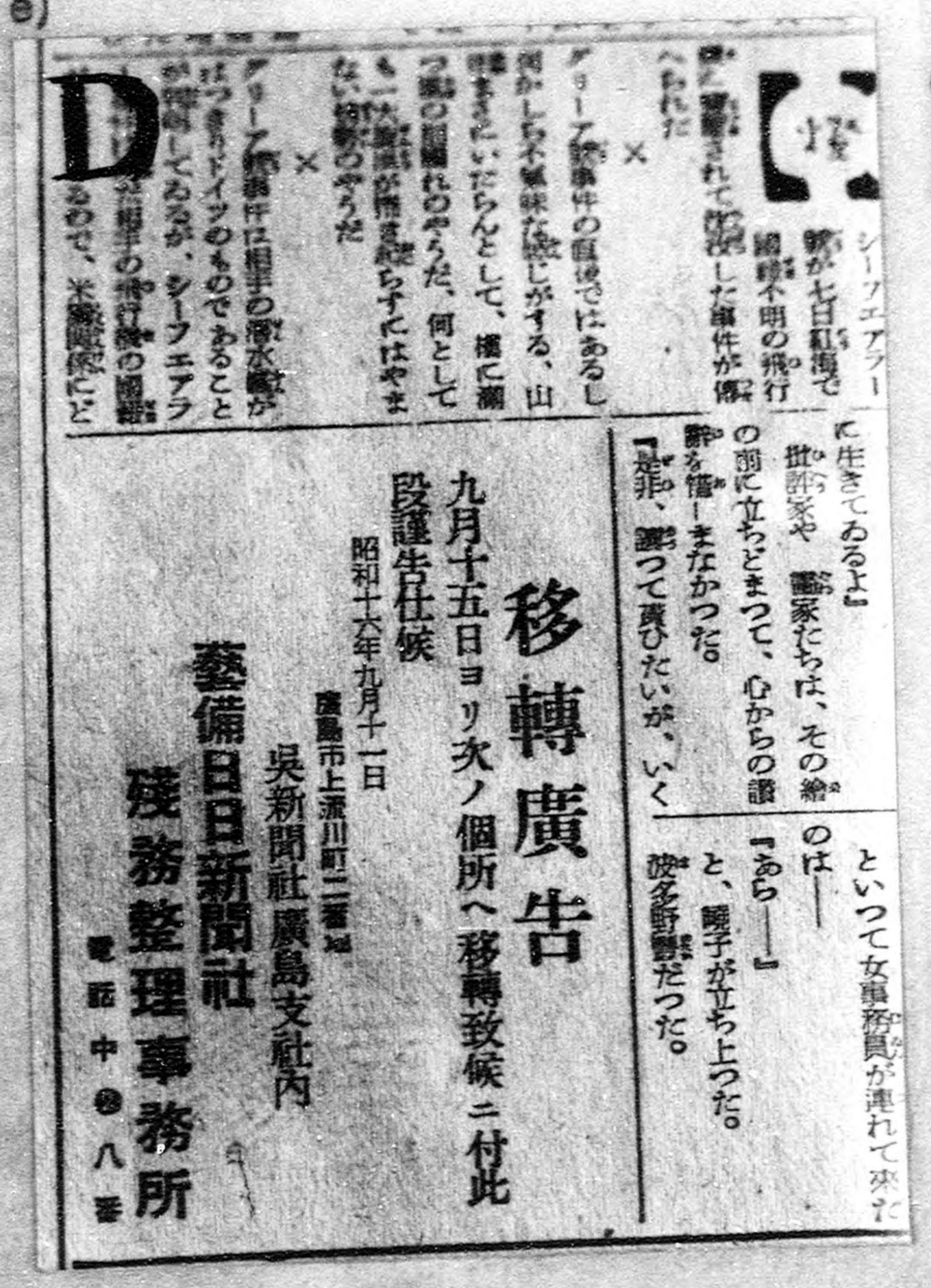
NOTICE: Title Arrangement.
Design of Title.
Nominal person for Publishing Editing Printing
is Tomojiro Fujii.
Fourteen lettering per line.

Original paper is possessed by Goro Sawahara of Kure City.

(c) The Front Page of the New Kure-Shimbun Everyday Edition states "Geibi-Nichinichi-Shimbun Merger Newspaper", and does not state "Geibi-Nichinichi Title Changed Newspaper".

(d) On Aug. 28, 1941, the Kure Shimbun (before merger) made a headline notice on its front page saying that "Our Newspaper will be enlarged by merger with the Geibi-Nichinichi-Shimbun from the 1st of Sept". They also made a public announcement that "Kure Shimbun-Sha Co. will meger with the Geibi-Nichinichi-Shimbun-Sha Co. and will change its organization into Kure-Shimbun-Sha Co. Ltd. The Printing Factory will be constructed on the vacant lot next to our present building of 14, 2-chome, Imanishi-dori, Kure-shi. The Kure Shimbun will re-start from the 1st of Sept. by taking over the merged Geibi-Nichinichi Shimbun paper number."

(e)



移轉廣告

九月十五日ヨリ次ノ個所ヘ移轉致候ニ付此段謹告仕候

昭和十六年九月十一日

廣島市上流川町二番地

吳新聞社廣島支社内

藝備日日新聞社

殘務整理事務所

電話中㊀八番

Geibi-Nichinichi-Shimbun-Sha Adjustment Office Removal Advertisement.

Inserted on front page of the Kure-Shimbun.
(Issued on Sept. 11, 1941)

Origianl paper held in the Kure Municipal Library.

Advertisement Content: The Adjustement Office of the Geibi-Nichinichi-Shimbun-Sha was moved to Kami-Nagarekawa, Hiroshima-shi, c/o Kure Shimbun-Sha Hiroshima Branch Office.

The above advertisement again shows that the Geibi-Nichi-nichi-Shimbun-Sha was already disappeared at this time.

(f) Jitsuichi Yamamoto, former President of Kure-Shimbun-Sha (before merger), and Saijiro Sakata, former President of Kure-Shimbun-Sha (after merger), both wrote a affidevit which said "The changing of Geibi-Sha Co. firm-name was merely a technical formality, which recognizes the merger fact.

(g) All the stock-holders, excluding 4 persons, and all the directors of the Geibi-Sha Co. Ltd. and Kure-Shimbun-Sha Co. Ltd. have changed. (The stock-holders chart of Geibi-Sha Co. and Kure-Shimbun-Sha Co., and the Registry Certifying Copy certified by Kishito Arita, Secretary of Kure Dist. Court, is attached in order to proof this).

B."Syukan" and "Henshu-cho" is included in the Editing Responsible Person of the Geibi-Nichinichi-Shimbun on the Investigation Report made by the Governor of Hiroshima. However, this is something opposite to its fact. There were no other Editing Responsible Person aside from the President or Representative Director and Chief Editor (Syuhitsu), as it was cleared by the Function Chart attached on our Petition submitted previously.

C. We recognized that the concerned suspicion came from the Editorial inserted on 18 Sept., 1 Oct. and 14 Nov. 1941, after an investigation result on newspaper content which is on the above mentioned Investigation Report.

The publishing number, at that time, was reported as 5,000. However, this concerns with the content and publishing number of the Kure-Shimbun and has no connection with the Geibi-Nichi-nichi-Shimbun. This is because the Geibi-Nichinichi-Shimbun did not exist after 1 Sept. 1941.

2. Had weak leading power on Inserted Content.

Examined the contents of the paper from July 7, 1937 to Aug. 31, 1941 which were extracted from among the files of the Geibi-Nichinichi-Shimbun being kept by Goro Sawahara, Ebisumachi, Kure City, we found that the paper had no column for editorial in both morning and evening paper.

Generally speaking, only few instructive, subjective or political accounts were found, as as to comments of the paper, we may illustrate them as follows;

(1) "Katei Hyoron"(Comment on Home Life), inserted in the domestic column of evening paper, which chiefly dealt with the problems of women.

(2) "Shosekai"(Small World), brief explanatory comment on current affairs, inserted in the front page, morning paper, which appeared in the period from Oct. 1937 to Aug. 1939 only.

(3) "Geibi Shunju"(Whole year in Geibi District), comment on local affairs, with 50 to 60 lines, inserted in the front page, evening paper, which appeared almost serially in the papers from Oct. 1937 to Sept. 1939, but later sometimes not appeared. Not printed in Sept. 1940 at all. Suspended to publish or and after Oct. 9, 1940.

(4) "Shakai-To"(Tower of Society), comment on current affairs in society, with ten lines or so, which appeared only in the period from March 1938 to Aug. 1939.

These are periodical ones, but as to those issued after the end of 1940 we hardly can find any articles contributed to the paper except the New Year Issue, and we found news, home amusement account and explanatory accounts on current state of affairs.

The paper was examined on the items to come under the Directive in the presence of Masao Hirayama, Judge and Chairman of the Kure Screening Committee, and was decided "suspected to come under "Category 14 of the Purge Directive". However, we are firmly convinced that the paper would be regarded as "not applicable" to the Directive, if you would kindly examine the case impartially.

We want to present the paper in question to you, but we, to our great regret, are not in a position to do so, especially to borrow them for long time, as they belong to an individual. Therefore, we should be much greatful to you if you would take this into your consideration.

3. Another demonstration for the insignificancy of the paper.

(A) We have already stated the fact that number of publication in the term in question had decreased down from 4,500 to approximately 2,000 copies as shown in the previous petition. Hideo Yoshida, President of the Nippon Telegraphic News Service, confirmed the fact and testified to the fact that the number was estimated approximately 4,000 copies in 1940 and 1941. (Reference to a certificate attached to this document).

But, as stated in the previous petition, the paper had been overestimated in the advertising circles in metropolis; actual number was less than the estimated one said above.

(B) The "Newspaper Review" published by the Nippon Telegraphic News Service introduces the Geibi-Nichinichi-Shimbun comparatively large. However, this book extended or contracted the Inserting Space in accordance with the inserting fee (large or small) paid by the Newspaper Companies. The Inserted Content is exactly as the muniscript submitted by the Newspaper Company. The Geibi-Nichi-nichi-Shimbun-Sha Co., inorder to hide its poor operation and weak influence power to the Advertiser, paid a high fee and contracted spaces which was above their power and sent a numiscript which was different from the actual internal condition of the Company.

4. In chapter "General Outline of Business" of the Business Information for 6th term of the Geibi-Sha Co. Ltd., submitted together with the petition, you may find such a clause as "Supported by the Chugoku Press to a great extent", and in fact, length of service of employee of the Geibi-Nichinichi who were ordered to transfer to the Kure-Shimbun-Sha or to the Chugoku Press at the time of merger with the Kure-Shimbun-Sha on Sept. 1, 1941, is included in that of employed company, being regarded as if they had become the employees of the Chugoku Press on and after Nov. 1, 1936. (Reference to a certificate issued by the Chugoku Press).

In the light of the two facts mentioned above, you may easily find that the Geibi-Nichinichi was totally under the control of the Chugoku Press. Besides, as soon as Yataro Makita, Chief Manager, was reinstated in the service of the Chugoku Press. Shuzo Kosako, Executive of Editorial Bureau of the Chugoku Press, was appointed Chief Manager of the Geibi-Nichinichi.

This fact demonstrates that the Chugoku Press held real power over personnel affairs, too. Therefore, staff members of the Geibi-Nichi-nichi were just like "puppets", and so they were not given full control over the management and editing of the paper.

Therefore, Chief Manager and Chief Editor should be regarded same as the persons who belong to the class "Ordinary Public Office", and even if the accounts in the paper would be applicable to the Directive, responsibility for this matter should not be called to their account to the same extent as that of other independent newspaper company, we believe. We cordially entreat you again that you would take this into your consideration.

5. The position of Henshu-cho of the Geibi-Nichinichi was inferior to Head of Make-up Dept. of general newspaper company.

It is true that Ichiro Uchida, one of the petitioners, had the titile of post, Henshu-cho (Editor), but practical duties he took charge of was inferior to those of Head of Make-up Dept. of general newspaper company as shown in the chart of Functional Oraganization attached to the previous petition.

At that time, local minor newspapers called the operation work of making-up as editing, and so the title, Henshu-cho, had almost the same meaning as Head of Make-up Dept. The Geibi-Nichinichi-Shimbun, like other local minor newspaper companies, gave exaggerated title to the experienced members of the company, by which they tried to keep the poor company's affairs from the outside and concurrently to make it a pretext for impossibility to bettering material treatment to the employees. In fact, Ichiro Uchida, Editor was paid then only 68 yen a month, and both treatment and authority were equivalent to those of Head or Vice-head of Dept. of the Chugoku Press, although the former was given an honorary title.

We beg you that you would take the above matter into you consideration and would kindly understand "Henshu-cho" of the paper company merely belongs to the class of "Ordinary Public Office" when you would examine the case. We hereby sumit an additional petition to extreat you that you would examine the matter together with the previous petition and would exempt the Geibi-Nichinichi, organization of speech and reporting, and Yataro Makita and Ichiro Uchida, individual, from the Purge Directive.

Supplement:

We hereby correct "Head of Political Dept." inserted in 2, list of Members of the Board and Staff Members of the Geibi-Nichinichi-Shimbun-Sha attached to the previous petition as follows:

| Position | Term in Office | Name | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|
| Seijibucho (Head of Political Dept.) | Aug. 1937-1940 | Ogawa, Ryotaro | Lived at Hankow, China, Unknown at present. |
| (Correct) | | | |
| " | Autumn 1938-April 1939 | Kobayashi, Shozo | Chief of Labor Section, Setoda Ship-building Co. |

(Separate Sheet)

Remarks: The following are proof-data attached to our petition.

A. Submitted on 8 July.

1. Certificate concerning the Written Result of Roll Printing Paper Supply, issued by the Oji Paper Mfg. Co. Ltd.

2. Business Report of Geibi-Sha Co. Ltd. (from 1st term to the 6th term).

B. Submitted on 20 July.

1. Photo of Kure Newspaper First Page before merger.

2. Photo of Kure Newspaper First Page after merger.

3. Photo of Geibi-Nichinichi-Shimbun First Page.

4. Photo of Geibi-Nichinichi-Shimbun-Sha Adjustment Office Removal Advertisement.

5. Affidevit of Jitsuichi Yamamoto, former President of Kure Shimbun-Sha.

6. Affidevit of Saijiro Sakata, former President of Kure-Shimbun-Sha.

7. Registry Certifying Copy of Kure Shimbun-Sha.

8. Stockholders Chart of Geibi-Sha and Kure-Shimbun-Sha.

9. Certificate concerning Publishing number issued by Hideo Yoshida, President of Nippon Telegraphic News Service.

10. Certificate concerning treatment of former Geibi-Nichinichi-Shimbun-Sha Employees, issued by the Chugoku-Shimbun-Sha Co.

11. Affidevit of Judge Masao Hirayama concerning the Investigation on Newspaper content.

The above mentioned photos were taken from the Kure-Shimbun possessed by the Kure Municipal Library, and Geibi-Nichinichi-Shimbun, possessed by Goro Sawahara of Kure City.

Report on Investigation into the Geibi-Nichinichi-Shimbun from July 7, 1937 to Aug. 31, 1941, owned by Goro Sawahara, Kure city.

Conducted an investigation into articles with signature, including editorials and contributed accounts with the assistance of the members of Kure Branch, the Chugoku Press, asked witness, Masao Hirayama, Judge and Chairman of the Kure Screening Committee, for examining.

As a result of which, following fourteen articles were concluded as "suspected to come under" the Directive.

(1) "Be pioneer of North China, realm of peace and prosperity", inserted in Geibi Shunju (Whole year in Geibi District), front page of evening paper of Oct. 20, 1937.

Point: Operations to make North China a Realm of Peace and Prosperity have begun, As it is Japan's duty to lead the work of development of resources there, natives of Hiroshima Prefecture should prepare to be the Pioneers as soon as possible.

(2) "Our national continental policy to realize Boddhisattvaism (Buddhistic ideal)", inserted in the second page of the apper of Oct. 24 and 25, 1937.

Point: The China-Japanese Incident is not a selfish action aiming at advancing to the Continent with territorial and economical ambitions, but a result of Japanese spirit to establish peace in the Orient, to promote the cooperation between and China and to build a realm of prosperity. Judging from the standpoint of Buddhism, this is an ideal of Boddhisattvaism in which included spirit of humanity and justice of Confucianism and Buddhistic Mahayanaism. Therefore, from the Buddhistic point of view, believers in the Shinshu sect may believe and regard the Incident as a realization method of Boddhisattvaism through the power of the Buddhs by offering picus prayers. (By Hiroo Shintaku, teacher of the Shudo Middle School, Hiroshima)

(3) "On North China in the dawn of a new era, inserted in the front page of morning paper of January 3, 1938.

This is a survey report on industy in North China and we find its gist in the preface of the report as follows:

Point: As economic block in the Far East may be completed with the cooperation of Japan, Manchuria and North China, Japan requested Chankai-Shek to cooperate with her in establishing a real Oriental peace, but he and his group distorted Japan's proposal and drove the populace to an anti-Japanese movement. But, Chinese people in general don't want to boy cott against Japanese goods from the bottom of their hearts, The reason why Japan despatched troops to China is that she wanted to correct a wrong anti-Japanese movement driven by Chinese militaristic Clique, to keep her safe as well as to save China which is about to become a bait of Powers, and thus to establish a peace in the Orient.

(4) "Intelligentsia covered with a shell", inserted in Geibi Shunju, front page of evening paper, March 29, 1938.

Point: Some of the intelligentsia dislike group life. This fact is reflected in the anti-air-raid exercises. In the front, intelligent soldiers fight gallantly. Therefore, intelligentsia in the home front should cast off their shells of wrong individualism with which they cover themselves.

(5) "Shotenchi" (Small World), inserted in the front page, morning paper, Jan. 19, 1938.

Point: (Same as the original)
Russian advancement to Chokoho and its vicinity is clarly an illegal trepass. Despite of this fact, they insist on that the district belong to them, neglecting our protest against the action. Their outrage in action is becoming more blunt day by day. To them to reconsider the manner, we should take a decisive step.

(6) "Actual fighting plasanter than manaeuvre", inserted in Geibi-Shunju, front page, evening paper, Sept. 10, 1938.

Point: A flying officer once told the actual fighting is more thrilling and pleasanter than manaeuvre. It's

necessary to have everyday training to obtain such a state of mind and indispensable to cultivate this spirit for whole nation of the day.

(7) "1942" iserted in Geibi Shunju, front page, evening paper, Nov. 20, 1938.

Point: It's necessary for us all to make our minds to keep our heads at any time and at any critical situation, quoting the broacasting by Lt. Gen. Otani, (Yasuda Unit) that "The effect that England, France and Soviet are expanding armaments taking aim at 1942."

(8) "Start of Young Japan", inserted in the front page, morning paper, Jan. 2, 1939.

Point: England and Soviet, taking aim at 1942, are increasing their armaments. Therefore, we must prepare enough to confront with Soviet for the purpose of protecting East Asia. Two legs on East Asia, a left hand protecting China and continuing a punitive fight against old China and a right arm confronting with Soviet quietly ---------- this is the Young Japan, starting to establish a new regime in East Asia, as it really is.
(Presumed an original for broaccasting by Jaj-Gen. Kiyomaro Otani, Yasuda Unit, Hiroshima Division)

(9) "National Defence Economy", inserted in the front page, morning paper, 2 to 7 except 4 of April, 1939.

Point: Describing historical view on war economy this article concludes that war economy can be led to a favorable effect only when it obtained organizations, laws and freedom necessary to perform its difficult missions, and besides, this requires war-time spirit that whole nation, both totally and individually, are willing to offer their lives, properties and labors to their fatherland.
(Contributed by Heinrich Hermer, Deutsche News).

(10) "Great War or Not?", inserted in Geibi Shunju, front page, evening paper, Sept. 8, 1939.

Point: Japan must take an impartial attitude toward the European War. Althrough German breach of good faith relating to the Non-Aggression Pact with Russia should be reproached, we would spring to our feet if England and France would remain to play the part of hostile one against establishment of New Order in East Asia.

(11) "Carrying out of the Showa Restoration", inserted in the front page, morning paper, Jan. 6, 1940.

Point: Rivalry of liaberalism, communism, fascism and other kinds of thoughts is a cause of the world struggle. Therefore, we cannot establish World New Order with these thoughts. In order to perform this great work, we can find nothing but "Tengyo", sacred work, which expands the spirit of "Hakko-ichiu" (one world). Previous to the reformation of the world, we should immediately carry out internal reform with the spirit of unselfish devotion to the country. (By Tsumoru Morimoto, Chief of Tangahara Training Farm).

(12) "Masked Enemy", inserted in Geibi Shunju, front page, evening paper, Aug. 11, 1940.

Point: Anti-war factors as hotbed of spies are severely attacked. While there are some that try to avoid prosecution with a mask of time-serving Nipponism. We must take off their masks and stampt out them.

(13) "Establishment of Greater Asai and Music", inserted in the third page, evening paper, Nov. 26, 1940.

Point: There's no doubt in establishing Greater Asia under the leadership of Japan. But, in this case, music plays an inportant part of making person complete and of educating Japanese equivalent to a leading people in Greater Asia.
(By Tomoichi Imabori, Chief of Education Dept., Hiroshima City Hall).

(14) "True nature of Neighbourhood-Union Meeting", inserted in the column of the meeting, front page, morning paper, Jan. 5 and 7, 1941.

This article is classified by some items, such as Notion of Neighbourhood-Union Meeting, Mutual Aid, Assistance to Imperial Bule, Mutual Culture, and Regular Meeting. In the item of Mutual Aid, followings are insisted on:

Point: Some enjoyed an isolated life even in the centre of the city at the time when people sing the praises of liberalism. But this is not a sound society.
(By Joju Oda, Chief of Adults' Education Section, Education Ministry).

# Testimony

June 26, 1947

By: Saijiro Sakata

38 Yamate-cho, Kure-shi.

I was the President of the Kure Shimbun Sha Co. Ltd. from Nov. 1941. This company was a newly established company by the merger of Kure Shimbun Sha, operated by Chugoku Shimbun Sha, and the Geibi Nichinichi Shimbun Sha, operated by Geibi Sha Co.,Ltd.

The title of Geibi Sha was changed to Kure Shimbun Sha and a step was taken to change the newspaper title to Kure Shimbun because the merger of company was complicated on legal formalities.

Testimony

July 26, 1947

Mitsuichi Yamamoto

Osaki, Fuchuyu-machi, Akigun, Hiroshima

Before
~~On~~ 1 Sept. 1941, I was the President of the Kure Shimbun sha, until just before the merger of Geibi Nichinichi Shimbun sha, operated by the Geibi Sha Co., Ltd., and the Kure Shimbun sha, operated by the Chugoku Shimbun Sha, at the time of merger, the title of Geibi Sha Co.Ltd. was changed to Kure Shimbun Sha Co.Ltd. to simplify the legal formalities, and a step was taken to change the title of newspaper. However, it is true that the Kure Shimbun Sha absorbed the Geibi Nichinichi Shimbun sha and established a new company.

June 9, 1947

Publishing Member Certification

By: Hideo Yoshida

President of Nippon Dempo Tsushin Sha Co.,Ltd.

The publishing member of Geibi Nichinichi Shimbun Sha have gradually decreased from 1937 to 1941. It would be estimated that there were about 4,000 copies on 1940 and 1941. I know this because our company took care the advertisement.

Sept. 8, 1947.

Additional Counter-evidence for the petition to exclude the Geibi Nichinichi Shimbun Sha, which was operated by the Geibi Sha Co. Ltd., from the Manner of Screening of Purge of Newspaper, News Agencies, Book and Magazines Publishers, Broadcasting Companies.

1. Affidavit of Ichiro Uchida.
2. Geibi Sha Co. Ltd. Organization Report.
3. Testimony of Meishi Kasai in concerning with the Rotary Press.
4. Depreciation Table of Machine Tools and furnitures.
5. Testimony of the Managing Director of Kure Shimbun Sha which prooves that the Table of previous item belongs to the Geibi Sha Co. Ltd.
6. Testimony of Sadato Takao, former Printing employee of the Geibi Nichinichi Shimbun Sha.
7. Testimony of Tomojiro Fujii, who worked for the Geibi Nichinichi Shimbun Sha for 19yrs.
8. Testimony of Kaiso Sakai, who was the Sales Manager of the Geibi Nichinichi Shimbun Sha.
9. Cooperative Testimony of Takashi Hatadani and Hisao Harasaki who took charge of the dispatching of the beginning Kure Shimbun which mergered the Geibi Nichinichi Shimbun.
10. Memorial Note of Obituary Gift.
11. Testimony of Tsunamitsu Hamada which prooves that the previous Memorial Note of Obituary Gift was recorded on Oct. 1938.
12. Testimony of Takeo Sennichi, reporter of Geibi Nichinichi Shimbun Sha.
13. Cooperative Testimony of Kaiso Sakai, Yoshio Otani and Tomojiro Fujii, who worked in the Business Section of the Geibi Nichinichi Shimbun Sha.
14. Testimony of Shoji Takeda, who worked at the Factory of Geibi Nichinichi Shimbun Sha.
15. Testimony of Shuichi Matsumura, who managed the so-called "Geibi Nichinichi Shimbun Sha Printing Dept."

# AFFIDAVIT

By: Ichiro Uchida,
Henshucho of the former Geibi Nichinichi Shimbun Sha and Standing Director of the Yukan Hiroshima Shimbun Sha, 886 Oaza Itsukaichi, Irsukaichi Machi, Saiki-gun, Hiroshima-ken.

A. The capital of the Geibi Sha (Central operating body of the Geibi Nichinichi Shimbun Sha).

The capital was ¥100,000 (5,000 share with ¥20 per share). 4,000 shares (¥80,000) out of the 5,000 was invested by Saniehi Kuboi, one of the promoter, with a property aside from cash. 350 shares out of the remaining share was accepted by 5 other promoters. Remaining 650 shares put on float and was filled up on July 8, 1935. The full amount was paid up on Aug. 3, 1935, and the Foundation Meeting was held on Aug. 21st. The above mentioned is discribed on the Geibi-Sha Organization Report which I submitted to the Screening Committee as a evidence. The Registry Certifying Copy which was attached to the petition submitted to you on 20 July this year by Yataro Makita and I whows that the Total capital was ¥100,000, one share costed ¥20 and the cash paid for each share was ¥20.

B. Estate of the Geibi Sha.

The Geibi Sha Co. Ltd. borrowed the lands and buildings and did not own the said land and building. They appraised the invisible "reputation" to ¥56,000 and took a resort to the last shift by letting this reputation occupy the majority of the whole property and balance with the borrowed money (¥55,920 on the end of Feb. 1937). The above mentioned are shown on the Inventories and Balance Sheets of the Geibi Sha Business Report which I submitted to you on 8 July this year. This shows how meager the Geibi Sha was.

C. The Capacity of Printing of the Company.

(1) One Rotary Press, malinorie style folding system 43 inch 7½ HP made by Tokyo Kikai Seisaku Sho, was used. This fact is being prooved by the testimony of Meishi Kasai and Sadao Takao and the Depreciation Table of Machine Tools and Furniture. The Depriciation Table states that the ¥10,000 Press was appaised to ¥5,000 on the end of Feb. 1940, which means that the capacity of this Press was bad.

(2) The Shimbun Soran (Newspaper Review) published by the Nippon Dempo Tsushin, states that the Geibi Nichinichi Shimbun owned two Flat Press. However, no Flat Press is stated on the Machine Tools and Furniture Depreciation Table. The Geibi Sha did not own the Flat Press Equipment. This company permitted Shuichi Matsuura, who was not an employee of this company, to use the name of "Printing Dept. of the Geibi Nichinichi Shimbun Sha" and offered facilities for papers to him. In return, the company made Matsuura print the small size Extras and Business papers way cheaply, and indicated the company dignity to the Public. (This could be prooved by the Testimony of Tomojiro Fujii).

It is necessary to use the shiroku Size 16 page style or the larger Flat Press in order to print the Ordinary size 4 page Newspaper. Tomojiro Fujii testifies that the previous mentioned press equiped at the Matsuura Printing Office was the 8 page and 6 page style press, 2 sets, which was much smaller than the half of the Ordinary size, and this 2 machine was not owned by Matsuura nor the Newspaper Co. but owned by someone else.

It is clear that it was impossible to let the other Flat Press Printing Office print the morning and evening 8 page (combined) paper, whose wholsale price was 1sen 7 rin. The above shows that the Geibi Nichinichi Shimbun did not print with the Flat Press. Mr. Takao and Fujii, ~~who are employees of Printing Factory~~, and Kaiso Sakai, (Sales Manager) testifies that the newspaper was not printed with the flat press.

D. Additional prooves for Publishing number.

It was the opinion of the Newspaper Industry of about 1937 that "there will be no loss on newspaper operation if the publishing number is 7,000 or 8,000". At this period, the Geibi Sha had a debt of over ten thousand yens and continued a large loss every year (shown on the Business Report which was submitted as a evidence). This prooves that the publishing number of the Geibi Nichinichi Shimbun was way below 7,000 copies.

Mr. Saraki and Fujii testifies, based on their memory, that the publishing number of summer 1937 did not reach 5,000. From here, it gradually decreased and did not go over 4,000 after the fall of 1938. It was about 3,000 copies on the last issue of Aug. 1941. Hisao Harasaki and Takashi Hatadani, who worked as the counter of copies of Kure Shimbun, at the time of dispatch, testifies that the Kure Shimbun, after meger with the Geibi Nichinichi Shimbun published about 3,800 copies. Sadato Takao, Printer of this Newspaper Co. until 1939, testifies that the normial capacity of Rotary Press, soon after being mfg., which was owned by the Geibi Sha prints 20,000 copies per hour (4 page paper). However, the rotation number was reduced to not more that half at the time of actual printing. The time required for printing was less than 20 minutes. The time required for the casting of 8 stereos, which is necessary for printing, was much longer than the time used for rotating the Rotary Press. This shows that the publishing number did not go over 5,000.

E. The number of Personnel.

(1) There were not more than 100 personnel who worked for the Geibi Nichinichi Shimbun Sha from 1937 to 1941. I remember this because I acted as the taskmaster for the Year-end Party, having all company personnel attendance, and ordered their dinner. The number of personnel was decreased because of the drop of the company business result. However, the great number of personnels were decreased from the Editorial Dept. because it was impossible to severly decrease the factory workers and because it would cause a direct influence on the company income if great many was decreased from the Business Dept.

(2) On Nov. 1938, there were 19 members at the Editorial Dept., including one stenographer, three proff-readers, one photographer and two office-boys. At this time, my grandmother passed away and received

an obituary gift from the members of the Shimbun Sha. On the memorial note, it states the "Henshukyokuin as a whole", and has the name of the members of the Dept. excluding me. This memorial note and the testimony of Takeo Sennichi, reporter of that time, prooves the number of members. Mr. Sennichi testifies that there were 9 members on Aug. 1941. I could divide what he wrote to 2 proof-readers, one photographer and one office-boy.

(3) Member of the Business Dept. on Nov. 1938 was 21 persons including 2 office-boys, 8 distributors, 5 collectors and 2 guards. This persons also have sent an obituary gift at my grandmothers death, which could be found in the previous mentioned memorial Note. Mr. Sakai, Fujii and Yoshio Otani prooves that this members are true. According to the testimony of this three persons, it states that there were 23 persons on Aug. 1941 including 4 collectors, 3 office-boys and 8 distributors.

(4) Number of persons of factory.

Shoji Takeda, factory worker from 1930, testifies, according to his memory, that there were 26 to 28 persons on Aug. 1941. He also states that this number is way less than the number of persons of 1937.

(5) Bra nch Office.

There were Branch Office , who took care of only advertisement, in Tokyo and Osaka. There were 10 branch office who took care news and communications. The 12 Branch Offices, excluding the Kure Branch Office who had 3 persons, had only one Branch office employee (the President of Branch Office). As Sakai testifies, this President of Branch Offices had other Principal Business or worked for some other Shimbun Sha and was not a full time worker for the Geibi Nichinichi Shimbun Sha. Aside from this, there were few persons in Hiroshima prefecture who worked as a Local Reporter and did not receive any salary but a few special allowances. Naturally, this persons have sent in some local news as their side-business. The Shimbun Sha gave a tacit consent for this person to call themselves the President of the Branch Office, which was to cover their cheap cash allowances and to satisfy their ambition.

The submitted petition have shown that the influencing power of the Geibi Nichinichi Shimbun was very weak. Furthermore, we would like to have you further recognize the weakness according to this additional information.

Ichiro Uchida

Ichiro Uchida.

# A TESTIMONY ABOUT A ROTARY PRESS.

To; Central Screening Committee.

For: Ichiro Uchida, and Geibi Nichinichi Shimbun Sha.

By: Meishi Kasai, Managing Director of Kure Shimbun Sha Co.
82 Nishi Katayama-cho, Kure City.

At present, what Kure Shimbun Sha owns the rotary press is folding style 43 inch 7½ horse power made by Tokyo Kikai Seisaku Sho is just as recorded by factory census of Nippon Shimbun Kai in 19 nen Showa ( The record is kept by Nippon Shimbun Kai). It is true that this machine was used for the printing of the paper at Geibi Nichinichi Shimbun Sha before Kure Shimbun Sha Annexed with Geibi Sha Co.

From Sept. 16 nen Showa this machine was not used. This machine is dismembered and kept at Chugoku Shimbun Sha, Kaminagaregawa-machi, Hiroshima City.

I hereby dully sworn that the above statements are tru

M. Kasai.

Meishi Kasai.

Depreciation Table of Machine,

Tools and Furnitures

Sept. 1, 1947

At the end of Feb., 1940

| Name of goods | Quantity | Appraised Price (sen) | Depreciation Price |
|---|---|---|---|
| Malinorie Style Rotary Press | 1 | 10,000.00 | 5,000.00 |
| Type Casting Machine | 3 | 300.00 | 150.00 |
| Mannen Style type casting machine | 1 | 2,200.00 | 1,000.00 |
| Etching machine | 1 | 200.00 | 100.00 |
| Cases | 580 | 290.00 | 150.00 |
| Casts of type | 10,000 | 10,000.00 | 5,000.00 |
| Types | 926,000 | 9,530.00 | 4,000.00 |
| Sagawa style safe | 1 | 500.00 | 200.00 |
| Photograph | wholly | 2,000.00 | 1,000.00 |
| Tatamis and fittings | wholly | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| IGO set | 80 | 400.00 | 200.00 |
| | | | 16,900.00 |

By: Maishi Kanai

Managing Director of the Kure Shimbun sha Co., Ltd.

I will hereby proof that the above table belongs to the record of Geibi Nichinichi Shimbun sha, and this is in the custody of our company.

Certificate

Sept. 1, 1947

By: Meishi Kasai

Managing Director of the Kure Shimbun sha Co., Ltd.

I will hereby proof that the above table belongs to the record of Geibi Nichinichi Shimbun sha, and this is in the cutody of our company.

# TESTIMONY

By: Sadato Takao, Oaza Nagata, Mukaibara-machi, Takata-gun, Hiroshima-ken.

I have been employed at the factory of Geibi Nichinichi Shimbun Sha from May Showa 8 nen to Dec. Showa 14 nen. There were four men engaged in the newspaper printing. The stereo type machine was a Malinolie style and I was told that this was purchased for ¥10,000 before I was employed.

I don't remember surely about detail of number of paper printed but those years of Showa 12, 13, and 14 nen, I remember it had printed about 4,000 copies or less, Of fourse before the management transfered to Geibi Sha, It had numbered more than 10,000 copies.

The capacity of the printing press was 20,000 for an hour in a full speed for printing of four page paper, but we used to slow down the speed under half and during those years of 12, 13, and 14 of Showa we finished the printing within half an hour. It took more hours to make the stereo type (to make eight of them) than it took for the printing.

We did not use the flat printing machine. This machine was used by Shuichi Matsuura who owned the printing shop beside, and this machine was used for printing of "Extra" or slips. We did not use for printing of the paper.

# TESTIMONY

By: Tomojiro Fujii
1971 Miyaura, Iwashijima-mura, Mitsugi-gun, Hiroshima-ken

1. I was employed by the Geibi Nichinichi Shimbun Sha from 1923. I have worked on Business Affairs of Company until I left the office on Aug. 31, 1941, therefore, know the situation of company. This is because I have negotiated with outsiders by the order of the operators.

2. The central operating body of company have frequently changed. Hayami Sha was the name before Geibi Sha.

3. The following was the number of personnel from summer of 1937 to the last adition of 1941: Not much changes in factory, few changes in Business Section, about 20 persons of Editorial Bureau was reduced to less than 10 persons at the time of last edition. During this period, personnels were employed and left office severly from the Editorial Bureau and Business Section.

4. I do not have the detail memory on publishing number, however, it gradually decreased from less than 5,000 after summer of 1937. It dropped to about 2,000 at the time of merger.

5. Shuichi Matsuura operated a printing shop called the Geibi Nichinichi Shimbun Sha Printing Dept., aside from the newspaper company Printing factory, and used the flat press. Matsuura was not the employee of the Geibi Nichinichi Shimbun Sha. However, the company permitted him to use the name of Geibi Nichinichi Shimbun Sha, without charge, in return, he printed the slips, wrappers, small size extra, and other business papers for the newspaper company, without charge. The flat press of the Printing Shop was not owned by the Newspaper Company. I understood that it was a goods put into his custody by Kurakichi Imada (person who was included in the operator of Geibi Nichinichi Shimbun during the Taisho era). There were no other flat press which belonged to the Geibi Nichinichi Shimbun Sha.

6. The printing press of the previous item was the Shiroku size 8 page style and the 6 page style. The 6 page style press was out of order and was impossible to be used. This two styled press could not print the Ordinary size Newspaper.

The Geibi Nichinichi Shimbun was never printed with the flat press during my employment at the company.

TESTIMONY

By--Shuichi Matsuura

Kosako, Hadeniwa, Itaki mura, Futami gun,

Hiroshima-ken.

1. I operated a printing factory, called the "Geibi Nichinichi Shimbun sha Printing Dept." at Hiroshima City, until Aug., 1941. That factory was not directly operated by Geibi Nichinichi Shimbun sha, and I was not employee of that company.
2. Flat press, used, were one 8 page size and one 6 page size, and these were impossible to print the 8 page ordinary size newspaper.
3. I printed various papers for the Geibi Nichinichi Shimbun sha, but never printed newspaper with the flat press.

Aug. 31, 1947

TESTIMONY

By: Kaiso Sakai
Auditor of the Kure Shimbun Sha Co. Ltd.
509, 10 chome Ujina machi, Hiroshima-shi.

1. I was imployed by the Geibi Nichinichi Shimbun Sha on June 1938 and became the Sales Manager from Sept. 1938.

2. The publishing number have never exceeded 4,000 copies ever since I became the Sales Manager. It decreased to about 2,000 copies on the end of Aug. 1941

3. The newspaper was never printed with the flat press during my employment at the Geibi Nichinichi Shimbun Sha.

4. I was in charge of the liaison affairs with the Branch Offices. According to my memory, the branch office was as follows (number of Branch employees in perantesis). There were only one person, President of Branch Office, at all Branch Offices excluding the Kure Branch. The Tokyo and Osaka Branch Office took care the advertisement and never communicated news.

Tokyo (Miyamoto) Osaka (Obayashi) Kure (Sasaki and two members) Onomichi (Ozaki) Kannabe (Kodama) Joge (Takeshima) Shobara (Suzuki) Miyoshi (Miyake) Yoshida (Nagaoka) Tokuyama (Kataoka)

Sept. 2, 1947

TESTIMONY

By: Takeo Sennichi
Reporter of Kure Branch Office of the Chugoku Shimbun Sha.
592 Takehara machi, Kamogun, Hiroshima.

1. I was employed at the Geibi Nichinichi Shimbun Sha from Jan. 1938 to 31 Aug. 1941.

2. The following 19 persons were the member of the Editorial Bureau on Oct. 1938:

Staff: Hoan, Uchida, Oda, Ogawa, Kobayashi.

Reporters: Naka, Fukuhara, Mori, Sakamoto, Yamada, Sennichi, Sasaki

Stenographers: Nishiyama.

Proof Reader: Miyamoto, Tanabe, Makitawo.

Photographer: Takeuchi.

Office boy: Ito, Montani.

3. All the members have sent an obituary gift when the grandmother of Uchiro Uchida passed away. I understood that Tomojiro Kanda, Head of factory, was involved in the gift from Editorial Bureau.

4. The following 9 persons were the members of Editorial Bureau just before the mergre with the Kure Shimbun on Aug. 1941:

Hoan, Uchida, Yamada, Sennichi, Sasaki, Takeuchi, Miyamoto, Imazu, Matsumoto.

Aug. 31 1941

TESTIMONY

By: Kaiso Sasaki
509 1o chome, Ujina-machi, Hiroshima-shi.

Yoshio Otani
No. 8 Shiei Jutaku, Motomachi, Hiroshima-shi.

Tomojiro Fujii
1971 Iwashijima, Mitsugi-gun, Hiroshima.

1. We were working for the Business Dept. of the Geibi Nichinichi Shimbun Sha on Oct. 1938. The following 27 persons were the member of the Dept. at that time:

Head: Makita.

Advertising: Hirahara, Kitaka, Otani, Sera, Tsutsumoto.

Sales Clerk: Sasaki, Fujii, Fujimoto.

Accountent: Hayakawa.

Collector: Sumida, Okamura, Chyado, Miki, Iwasaki.

Guards: Ikeda, Nishino.

Office boy: Abe, Sera.

Distributors: 8 ( could not recall their names.)

2. The member of our Dept. have sent an obituary gift when the grandmother of Ichiro Uchida, one of the Editorial staff, have passed away.

3. The following 23 persons were Business Dept. personnel on Aug. 1941:

Adertising: Otani, Kittaka, Sera

Sales: Sakai, Fujii, Abe, Mori.

Accountant: Matsushita.

Collector: Chyado, Miki, Waseda, Masuda.

Office boy: Santanda, Okiyama, Nishimura.

Distributors: 8 (could not recall their names).

# TESTIMONY

By: Shoji Takáta
151 Kojin machi, Hiroshima-shi.

1. I worked in the Printing Factory of the Geibi Nichinichi Shimbun Sha from 1930 to Aug. 1941.

2. There were not much changes on the number of factory workers from about 1937 to 1941.

3. I recall that there were 26 workers on Aug. 1941. However, there might have been one or two apprentice workers.

Certificate concerning the
Written Result of Roll Printing
Paper Supply for Geibi Wichi-
nichi Shimbun sha

June 30, 1947

By Production Dept. of the Oji Paper Mfg. Co., Ltd.

| | Per year | Per month |
|---|---|---|
| From July 1937 to June 1938 | 4,440 ren | 370 ren |
| From July 1938 to June 1939 | 4,230 | 360 |
| ⊗ From July 1939 to June 1940 | 4,440 | ⊗ 370 |

⊗ Remark--⊗ The supplying written result of this is unknown, so will state the basic quantity which notified by the Commerce & Industry Ministry, at June 29th, 1940.

| | |
|---|---|
| Jan. 1940 | 360 ren |
| July 1941 | 330 |
| Aug. 1941 | None |
| Sept. 1941 | 650 |

After Oct. merged with Kure Shimbun.

History of Principle Staff

of the Geibi Nichinichi Shimbun Sha

Kojiro Nakamura

President of the Hiroshima Communication Bureau.

President of the Hiroshima Broadcasting Station.

From 1935
to July 1940 Director and President of the Geibi Nichinichi Shimbun sha (Geibi Sha Co., Ltd.)

Shuzo Kosako

Head of Social Dept. and Executive of Editorial Bureau of the Chugoku Shimbun Sha.

From June 1940, Director and Chief Manager of Geibi Nichinichi Shimbun Sha (Geibi sha Co., Ltd.)

From July 1940
to August, 1941, Representative Director and Chief Manager of same company

From Sept.
to Nov., 1941, Director of Kure Shimbun sha.

From Dec. 1941,
To Aug.,1945, Factory Manager of Chugoku Shimbun Sha.

Aug.,1945 Passed away.

Yataro Makita

Teacher of Primary school.

Head of Advertising Dept. of Chugoku Shimbun sha.

From Feb.,1936 to June, 1940 — Director and chief manager of Geibi Nichinichi Shimbun sha (Geibi sha Co., Ltd.)

From June 1940, to Dec., 1941, — Factory Manager of Chugoku Shimbun Sha.

From Dec.,1941, to Dec.,1945, — Director of General Affairs Bureau of the Chugoku Shimbun Sha.

No occupation, there after.

Masaji, Hoan

Reporter of Osaka Mainichi Shimbun Sha.

From about 1930, to Oct.,1936, — Managing Editor of the Geibi Nichinichi Shimbun Sha.

From Nov., 1936, to Aug.,1941, — Editor-in-Chief of same as above company.

From Sept.,1941, to 1942, — Editor-in-Chief of the Kure Shimbun Sha.

From 1942, Editor of same as above Co.

Aug., 1945, Passed away.

The above-mentioned four persons and other staffs had no special peculiar thoughts, not a militaristic person, not a ultra-aggressive person nor a ultra nationalistic person.