Tab. A

To the Central Screening Committee,

NANSHIN MAINICHI SHIMBUN SHA

APPLICATION FOR THE RE-EXAMINATION ON THE DISSOLVED OLD NANSHIN MAINICHI SHIMBUN-SHA (INCL. THE OLD NANSHIN NICHI-NICHI SHIMBUN-SHA) HIT BY LATE PURGE DIRECTIVE.

Misawa Takusaburo, President,
the Nanshin Nichi-Nichi
Shimbun-Sha.

No.3,175 Kamisuwa, Suwa City,
Nagano Prefecture.

July 25, 1947.

The Nanshin Mainichi Shimbun-Sha (including the Nanshin Nichi-Nichi Shimbun-Sha) has lately been marked to be hit by the Purge Directive on the speech and press bodies concerned.

However, we earnestly plead for the re-examination to be given with the counter-evidences mentioned herewith referring to the reviews, contributions and others, and our circumstances of those days which had already been presented to you by way of the materials for investigation.

CIRCUMSTANCES OF PAPERS OF THOSE DAYS IN THIS PREFECTURE

The Circulation of the Nanshin Nichi-Nichi of those days had reached at 4,000 to 5,500 sheets but its customers were limited within Suwa County and a part of Kami-Ina County, (90% in Suwa County, 10% in Kami-Ina County) being merely a district small paper rather than a local paper.

In 1940 since the materialization of the regulation and oppression on the speech and press organs in this prefecture, the Nanshin Nichi-Nichi had been centralized by regulation in both counties of Suwa and Kami-Ina, at the same time, renamed to the Nanshin Mainichi.

At those days there remained in this prefecture 6 papers in the total: the Shinshu Godo of Iida City, Shinshu Nichi-Nichi of Matsumoto City, Hokushin Mainichi of Ueda City, Chushin Mainichi of Iwamurata Town; the above four papers besides the Nanshin Nichi-Nichi had started as district-controlled papers and the Shinano Mainichi of Nagano City stood in a commanding position out of the circle. (The map of each domain as per attached in a separate paper.)
The five papers excluding the Shinano Mainichi, had each 5,000 to 7,000 sheets of circulation but even the total of them could not reach the half of the Shinano Mainichi's.

Consequently, there exists a great irrationality to put the Nanshin Mainichi on the same level with the Shinano Mainichi in spite of the fact that the Nanshin Mainichi had

occupied in this prefecture the second rank with more than 7,000 sheets of daily circulation,(cf. the number of circulation as per annexed paper) next to the Shinano Mainichi who had a prefecture-wide sales-net, because the Nanshin Mainichi had been shut up in a small area of hardly two counties just in the same condition with other four district papers. (as per map attached)

Subsequently, on April 1942 under the strong oppression of "A single paper in one prefecture" the five papers had been forced to be swallowed into the Shinano Mainichi resulting the dissolution of the Nanshin Mainichi.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE NANSHIN NICHI-NICHI AND THE NANSHIN MAINICHI

The Nanshin Nichi-Nichi increased its capital from ¥30,000.oo to ¥120,000.oo since its renaming to the Nanshin Mainichi, however, almost all the capital had been from the outside. Among twelve high officers there had been only one director in actually working and eleven others were all local influential persons of outside. (cf. the Business Report of the 21st period as per a file attached)

Against 6,000 stocks in all at ¥20.oo paid up each, those held in the company were only 171 stocks. (2.8 % of the sum)

Therefore, even on producing the paper the exterior capital had too strong an oppression on the interior staff-members who kept merely formal names on business. Accordingly, it had been reasonable that the interior staffs had once claimed against the exterior capital, for the separation of capital and management and for the independence of the editorial right which had been always ignored by the strong powers of outside capital under the circumstances of those days.

As to the interior staff-members, in the Editorial Section there had been consisted of six to Nine persons including material collectioner and a boy, in the Business Section of four to six persons including a director and a boy, and even the Editor-in-Chief himself worked on material collecting and corrections, the Special Managing-Director worked also as an accountant and even handled advertisements. Thus, interior director was as a matter of fact, same as an employee, and these instances had been generally seen in the other small papers. And this relationship between the exterior capital and staff-members of actually working had quite resembled to that of the feudalistic "lord and retainer;"

CIRCUMSTANCES OF PRODUCTION OF PAPERS IN THOSE DAYS

The organization of the interior body had been as abovementioned, accordingly, we had been in a position

never able to refuse the insertion of the contributions on politics and on others, whether we liked or not when ordered by the exterior capital, for which our members had always been furious at their attitude cringing to military officials.

As to the editorials at the time of the Nanshin Nichi-Nichi, we had hardly inserted four or five times a year, and since renamed to the Nanshin Mainichi, so few an editorial had been inserted that excited the Special High Section of the prefecture as one of the non-cooperation papers for the War. They had despatched several times officers to us, Mr. Shimizu, Chief of the Special High Police Section of Kamisuwa Police Station visited us some tens of times since about Feb. 1940, and in 1941 Mr. Yamamoto, Chief of the Special High Police Section of the same over ten times, on Feb. 1941 Mr. Maruyama, Police of the Prefectural Special High Section and on June and Sept. Mr. Hanaoka, Police of the same Section called on us in order to open the consultation meetings to give order of improving the paper. The officers had forced us to "Pick up a new influential Chief-Editor in order to open the editorial column, at the same time, to give the lecture meetings at every place," which we had quite ignored except a review on some memorial day but held no single lecture meeting at all.

The contributions on the central big papers have been as a rule based on their own plannings requesting to the contributors with fee. However, the local small papers had been entirely forced and requested by the outside of the office and there contained no real will of the inside.

As abovementioned, the circumstances were on the contributions and editorials in the Nanshin Nichi-Nichi and the Nanshin Mainichi under the oppressions by exterior capital and authorities in those days.

INSTANCES OF THE OPPRESSIONS BY THE AUTHORITIES AND BY EXTERIOR CAPITAL

Referring to the editorials we could not help inserting more or less under the oppression of the Special High Police of the prefecture, and even on the contributions, the oppression of the exterior had forced us to insert their contributions in priority without any condition, because Mr. Miyazawa Taneo, Sub-Minister of War and Dietman of those days, had possessed 520 stocks, and his ecusin Mr. Miyazawa Hamajiro 526 stocks.

For the instance of the oppressions on the speech and press by the authorities which is making a topic even at present was the so-called Nunohan Conference.

On September 1940 at the time when the restriction of speech had been enforced, Mr. Omori Kenji, Chief of the Police Dept.

of the prefecture had presided a conference at Nunohan Hotel on the shore of Suwa Lake, referring to the control and regulation mainly on the subject of the Nanshin Nichi-Nichi who had comparatively excellent equipments in both counties of Suwa and Kami-Ina.

The names of the participants were as follows:

Katakura Kanetaro, Peers-man

Miyazawa Taneo, Congressman

Imai Goro, Okaya Mayor and Prefectural Assembly-man

Kubota Rikizo, President of Suwa Chamber of Commerce and Industry

Watanabe Motoe, President of Maruko Silk-reeling Factory

Omori, Chief of the Prefectural Police Dept.

Yamada, Head of Special High Police Section

Seki, Chief of Suwa Police Station

Shutting out all the actually working directors of the paper, the conference concluded as following:

1. The Nanshin Nichi-Nichi has to pay ¥40,000.oo as the adjustment fund.
2. The Nanshin Nichi-Nichi is to change its name to the Nanshin Mainichi.

Besides, they had decided to pick up a new president and directors like a thunderclap and intimidated with the abolition of the Nanshin Nichi-Nichi and the others if not obeyed the decision.

Against this decision all the actually working staff-members in the Nanshin Nichi-Nichi had taken opposition, one and all, but failed at last because of the weakness of the interior capital.

DISSOLUTION OF THE NANSHIN NICHI-NICHI and RE-STARTING OF THE SAME AFTER WAR

On October 1940 the Nanshin Nichi-Nichi had changed its name into the Nanshin Mainichi, and in 1942 had been abolished being swallowed into the Shinano Mainichi, and all the employees were broken up.

However, waiting for four years, spring has at last arrived in the world of papers with Surrender. As the free publications have been authorized, the old capitalists and politicians were swept away, the old companions of the once abolished Nanshin Nichi-Nichi, flocked together each bringing his own capital, restarted issuing a new Nanshin Nichi-Nichi on November 3, 1945 though with a humble tabloid edition. Then being conscious of the responsibility upon the paper for the democratization of a new Japan, we resolved to repurchase the idle office building and equipments of the old Nanshin Nichi-Nichi which had been forcibly bought up by the Shinano Mainichi at the time of press control and regulation.

The present office and equipments of the Nanshin Nichi-Nichi have been fortunately obtained in our hand on August 1946.

C O N C L U S I O N

1. In short, though the Nanshin Mainichi (incl. the Nanshin Nichi-Nichi) occupied the second rank in its circulation on Nagano Prefecture, there had been no wide distance with other district controlled papers (such as the Shinshu Godo, Shinshu Nichi-Nichi, Hokushin Mainichi and the Chushin Mainichi) in this prefecture. Furthermore, when compared with the Shinano Mainichi, the first one, the difference was quite remarkable.
The daily circulation of the Nanshin had hardly reached one tenth of the Shinano Mainichi's, and its sales market had been limited withing Suwa County and a part of Kami-Ina County having only a slight influence on public.

2. The interior body had been apt to be oppressed by the exterior capital, and no substancial power had been given to the actually working staff-members.

3. The opressions by the authorities in those days had been quite violent threatening with their arms of press control into the abolition which affects much on the editorials and contributions. However, our insertions had been so little that the Special High Police had given warnings on us several times as the non-cooperative paper for the War.

4. As to the materials presented this time (editorials and contributions), sixteen cases of editorials and twenty six cases on contributions that we considered more or less concerned with the items, even on a small part of the full text, however, most of them had been inserted as a matter of form on the memorial days or as a gesture for the oppression of the authorities. And we believed if the contents would have been minutely researched and investigated many of them would have been cleared up not to be fallen under the item, and no importance be put on the number of the insertions as we had been strictly ordered over again to offer more and more materials however slight the contents might have been. And it seems, to our regret, the result of the purge has been caused contrary to our efforts to boost the reports honestly as many as we could.

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FORMULA NO. 2

SYSTEM OF THE NANSHIN MAINICHI SHIMBUN CO.,LTD.

- From Dec. 1940 up to Dec. 1941 -
(No Amendment during the Period)

President of
Board of Directors ---- Vice-President ---- Editorial Section
(Editor-in-Chief)

---- Managing-
Directors Director --- Business
Section

--- Works
Advisors Section

(Remarks)

1. Being a district paper having 5,000 to 7,000 sheets of circulation and eleven sales shops only, there had been no need for systematic body nor had any rules of partial charge on business nor the like.
2. Under the absolutism of the President the other staff-members (internal) had been in the "Master and Servants" relation.
3. The circles of Directors and Advisors had been local influential patrons.
4. Editor and Editor-in-Chief had been under direct control of the president.
5. Editorial Section had seven to nine persons incl. boys, canvassers and stenographer, and the Editor-in-Chief or

Chief of Section who had been merely nominal for external relations, handled all the works on merial collections, corrections and arrangements.

6. Managing-Director who had been looking after business and works sections, held an additional post of business chief, and he himself worked accounts, ad-handling, sales and collection of money etc. and the Business Section had no internal system having five to six members incl. a managing-Director and boys.
7. On May 1942 the Nanshin Mainichi had been unified to the Shinano Mainichi and dissolved with other five papers in this prefecture.

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THE NANSHIN NICHI-NICHI SHIMBUN

(From July 1937 up to Nov. 1940)

THE NANSHIN MAINICHI SHIMBUN

(From Dec. 1940 to Dec. 1941)

REF. TO THE CIRCULATION

The Nanshin Nichi-Nichi was a district paper limited within the area of Suwa County, centering at Suwa City (old Kamisuwa Town) since the time of its first publication on December 1901. However, as there contained Okaya, Silk-Centre of this country in this area, its circulation had been fluctuating from 3,000 to 4,000 sheets or about even among the group of small papers. As there were several kinds of competitive papers in this area admitting no room to boost issuing in or about 1927 - 1928, we extended the market for the neighboring county, Kami-Ina where existed no influential paper. However, the Nanshin Nichi-Nichi even though since renamed to the Nanshin Mainichi, being a district-limited paper as it was, centered at Suwa, home county with 95 % of its total circulation.

When we take a look at the issuing situation of the present Nanshin Nichi-Nichi who has the same publishing place in Suwa City and keeps a monopolistic stand since the War in the Nanshin area (southern Shinshu area) besides the Sinyo Shimbun

of Matsumoto City, 71 % of its circulation covers Suwa County and 20 % Kami-Ina County, 9 % others. And according to the Circulations List of Papers as per attached separate paper, (investigated on June 10, 1947, by the Co-Sales Board, Nagano Branch Office) the circulation of the Nanshin Nichi-Nichi totals 19,766 sheets, details as follows:

Suwa County	-----	14,000 copies(□ marked)
Kami-Ina County	-----	3,912 " (✓ marked)
Others	-----	1,854 "
Total ---		19,766 copies

Accordingly, even though at present after the period of four years' suspension and six years abolition, its circulating condition is quite similar geographically as before which proves the fact that in those days of little circulation, its market had been entirely nailed within the area of Suwa County.

And its circulation of those days is to be estimated at 4,250 sheets in average by month, according to the blank delivery of 1,800 reams from the Oji Seishi (Oji Paper Manufacturing Co.) including white and black damage.(damage of blank and of the printed) But reckoning on the blank reserved at the office, it proves that the real circulation had been less than 4,000 sheets.

Thenceforth, the blank delivery gradually increased, until it reached at 3,770 reams during one year since July 1940 at the time of the Nanshin Mainichi, when the Chinese Incident had already lapsed four clear years causing by degrees the scarcity of every goods and commodity. And the packing of the rolled paper arrived in so deteriorated condition that the white damage had amounted to over 20 % in average in those days, and it was not seldom to find out that 7 to 8 reams out of a 15-reams-roll of B-edition had been damaged at the station. And such instances should have been experienced by other papers. (For the damages we had been given a fair sum from each transport agency as per the acknowledgements of them attached;)

Furthermore, through defectiveness of the roller by the fibre belt besides its technical defect, especially, due to our roller aged 27 to 28 years with frequent troubles, (as per the repair certificates attached) there heaped up a lot of black damaged paper by the side of the roller, consequently, the black and white damaged had amounted to over 30 % by surrounding circumstances of those days. And it is to be estimated at 8,790 sheets that had been able to be printed in average by month. However, as per the record of sales-shops separately attached, the investigation on Nov. 1941 shows the circulation of 7,542 copies which signifies the circulation in those days had been 8,000 copies below including the office-reserve and mail.

Besides, our market had been limited within so small an area that really we could not have digested the quantity of delivered blank which compelled us to undertake printing letters to be enclosed in the consolation bags for army from cities, towns and villages.

Since the outbreak of the Pacific War on Dec. 1941, the aftermath of the sales restriction on the central influential papers caused a rapid increase of our subscribers in this area, on the other hand, the decision of five papers to be unified into the Shinano Mainichi, encouraged each sales-shop to try to raise up the circulation in order to enlarge rashly his quota right, which had swept the congested blank away in six months. (Still the balance of 60 reams of blank was transferred to the Shinano Mainichi at the time of the unity)

As abovementioned, the old Nanshin Nichi-Nichi and the Nanshin Mainichi as same as the present Nanshin Nichi-Nichi, with quite narrow a market had a feeble influence, and their real circulation had been much less than what contrasted to the quantity of the delivered blank.

Accordingly, at the time of the Nanshin Nichi-Nichi, the circulation had always been less than 5,000 copies and should be out of the circle of the purgees, as same as the Japan Times who has been cleared from the purge, and during one year at the time of The Nanshin Mainichi, with its circulation of 7,000 copies odd, had quite little an influence, viewed on its area.

A D D I T I O N

The real circulation after collecting the direct records of sales-shops at the time of our dissolution as follows:

The Nanshin Nichi-Nichi

- Circulation on September 1939 -

Suwa County	-----	3,945 copies
Kami-Ina County	----	271 "
Total	---	4,276 copies

The Nanshin Mainichi

- Circulation on November 1941 -

Suwa County	-----	7,030 copies
Kami-Ina County	---	512 "
Total	---	7,542 copies

For your references, in contrast with the above, we mention below the circulation of the present Nanshin Nichi-Nichi who has near 20,000 issues covering both counties which will prove what narrowly limited district papers they had been. Circulation of the Nanshin Nichi-Nichi published at the same city of Suwa as follows:

(due to the investigation by the Co-Sales Association, Nagano Branch Office on June 10, 1947.)

Suwa County	-----	14,000 copies
Kami-Ina County	-----	3,912 "
Others	-----	1,854 "
Total	---	19,766 copies

REF. TO THE NEWS

The Nanshin Mainichi Shimbun (including the Nanshin Nichi-Nichi) had been a small district paper covering Suwa County and a part of Kami-Ina County as its market. Therefore, in its Editorial Section worked there six to nine persons only. And the name on the post such as Editor or Chief-editor had been quite a nominal exaggeration against external relations. Their daily works had been, besides arranging all the affairs with each other, from collecting materials to the correctings, having no spare time to write down editorials, whereabout not requested from subscribers, always publishing general news only except on special memorial days or on the days when some important cases had happened.

At the time of the Nanshin Nichi-Nichi, the insertion of the editorial columns had been no more than five to six times, and after renamed to the Nanshin Mainichi, since warned by authorities on charge of non-cooperating the War, increased a little but only several times a month.

In reporting the investigation of this time there had been but little matters to be applicable, however, our first report had been the bringing of all the matters concerned;

Nevertheless, we had been ordered again to offer the second report on the re-investigation by the reason of too little matters on the first report. Relieving the man in charge to investigate again we had collected some lectures and talks belonging to general news, as we could not find out any more to be applicable for the second report, which, consequently, has contained some matters not to be applicable but to be likely touching the affairs concerning the reviews on the local politics and economy.

The reasons why we had adopted such measures are as follows:

1. We had believed the increasing of cases would be the only one way to meet the order.

2. We had been advised by some newspaper-man in Tokyo that however numerous the number of cases might be, a local small paper would be out of question.

3. We had misunderstood that the matter of each case would be closely examined, and had tried our utmost to increase the number of cases.

4. In reporting the investigation we had neglected the key point of the whole sentence on the news but adhered too much to the wording which was likely to be partially applicable.

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Central Screening Committee,
Tokyo.

APPENDIX OF THE APPLICATION FOR THE RE-INVESTIGATION OF THE DISSOLVED OLD NANSHIN MAINICHI SHIMBUN-SHA, (INCL. THE NANSHIN NICHI-NICHI SHIMBUN-SHA) HIT BY PURGE DIRECTIVE.

From Misawa Takusaburo, President of the
Nanshin Nichi-Nichi Shimbun-Sha.
No.3,175 Kamisuwa, Suwa City.
August 5, 1947.

It is needless to say that in any prefecture, the paper at the seat of its prefectural office, hold a decisively superior influence among local papers. Especially, in Nagano Prefecture, since the fall of the Nagano Shimbun, the Shinano Mainichi has perfectly swept over the whole prefecture and developed to the extent of obtaining a leading position among local papers in our country. Accordingly, even at Matsumoto City, geographically in the centre of the prefecture and almost equal in population with Nagano City, no influential paper had ever appered. Therefore, any other papers issued in another small cities of this prefecture, had been no more than slight-in-powers district papers with market covering one or two cities and districts only.

As an instance for the great difference between the Shinano Mainichi and other papers in this prefecture, there was a fact that when five papers - the Shinshu Godo of Iida City, the Nanshin Mainichi of Suwa City, the Shinshu Nichi-Nichi of Matsumoto City, the Hokashin Mainichi of Ueda City and Chushin Mainichi of Iwamurata Town - had been unified into the Shinano Mainichi, almost all the claims from the five papers had been rejected. Because the Shinano Mainichi had kept a stable position over the whole country and would be affected in no way by the continuance of such small papers and a big amount of buying expenses should have been unnecessary.

Thus, to the oppressions of the authorities and to the strong attitude of the Shinano Mainichi, the five papers had yielded at last which had completed the unification to a single paper in the whole prefecture.

In those days, contrasting to the fact that each of five papers had issued 4,000 to 7,000 copies or about, the Shinano Mainichi had been boasting of its circulation amounting to 35,000 to 40,000 copies which had absolutely outstriped the very total circulation of five papers who had always been suffering from the dificulties of management and their poor editorial line-ups.

The circumstances of the Nanshin Mainichi (incl. the Nanshin Nichi Nichi) in those days, had been as follows:

ORGANIZATION AND EDITING LINE

In the Editorial Section there had been only six to nine persons all told, the Chief Editor or Managing Editor holding only a nominal post, had worked arranging all the matters even with the work of correction and material-collectings. In the Business Section also, worked there four or five persons including Managing-Director, and they had managed everything with each other without any system of allotted post.

Consequently, the paper possessed of any decisive form nor any request from subscribers on the editorial columns due to lead the public opinion. And the daily insertion of the editorial column had been quite impossible owing to this paper's organization, so that The Nanshin Nichi-Nichi had inserted them only several times a year and the Nanshin Mainichi no more than several times a month.

The paper concentrating upon general news only ————, The principle to report the bringing-together of local trifling general news had been the editing aim of this paper.

CIRCULATION AND MARKET

Maximum circulation had been from 3,000 to 7,000 copies and its market covered the small area of Suwa County and a part of Kami-Ina County (details as per mentioned in a separate paper). From the abovementioned point of view, the conclusion as follows:

1. The Shinano Mainichi had held his absolute influence on the whole prefecture of Nagano, standing far above other papers in this prefecture. And the Nanshin Mainichi could have hardly reached one seventh or one eighth of the Shinano Mainichi in the organization, circulation, market and influence on public. In spite of this fact, if the decision of purge had been based on the principle "Two papers in a big prefecture", we can not help believing quite wrong steps ignoring the circumstances of papers in Nagano Prefecture.

2. It is deeply to be regretted to see the purge hit the Shinano Mainichi, our confrere, who domains the whole prefecture, on which steps, however, all persons agree fair, because of his absolutly leading position in this prefecture. Still, it is quite supprising to see the fact that the Nanshin Mainichi has been involved in the circle of the purged, ranking with the Shinano Mainichi.

At the time when the Nanshin Mainichi had been unified to the Shinano Mainichi, there had existed five papers in this prefecture, namely, the Sinshu Godo(covering Iida City,

Shimo-Ina County and a part of Kami-Ina County),the Shinshu Nichi-Nichi(Matsumoto City, 3 counties of Higashi-Chikuma, Minami-Azumi and Kita-Azumi), Nanshin Mainichi(both cities of Suwa and Okaya, Suwa County and a part of Kami-Ina), Hokushin Mainichi(Ueda City, both counties of Chiisagata and Hanishina), Chushin Mainichi(both counties of Kita-Saku and Minami-Saku) and each of them, as a district-controlled paper, had been on a level as same as the Nanshin Mainichi.

The market of each paper had been covering two counties including one city or about with almost same circulation granting more or less difference.

We believe it quite undue measures to hit the Nanshin Mainichi in range with the Shinano Mainichi, notwithstanding that the Nanshin Mainichi had been far below the Shinano Mainichi and almost as equal as other five papers in its real ability and its public influence.

3. From the abovementioned point of view, enumerating the reasons against the decision of this time, I take the liberty of referring to you that the most appropriate management in accordance with the circumstances of those days as to the purgee on the speech and press circle of this prefecture is to pick up no more than a single newspaper.

Signed Takesaburo Mizawa

Title: President of the Nanshin Nichi-Nichi Shimbun-Sha.

Central Screening Committee,
Tokyo.

ADDITIONAL COUNTER-EVIDENCES FOR THE PURGE ON THE SPEECH AND PRESS BODIES CONCERNED.

Misawa Takusaburo, President,
The Nanshin Nichi-Nichi Shimbun.
No.3,175 Kamisuwa, Suwa City,
Nagano Prefecture.

As per abovementioned on the circumstances of all the papers in Nagano Prefecture, each paper had held his own ground in each district except the Shinano Mainichi who had been sweeping over the whole prefecture.

After careful investigation in the circle concerned, the circulations of each paper in those days had been as per follows:

The Shinano Mainichi (Nagano City)

Morning edition ----------	41,944
Evening edition ----------	42,159
The Nanshin Mainichi (Suwa City) -----	7,542
The Shinshu Godo (Iida City) -------	7,487
The Chushin Mainichi (Iwamurata) -----	7,300
The Hokushin Mainichi (Ueda City) ----	5,500
The Shinshu Nichi-Nichi (Matsumoto City)-	4,200

The Shinano Mainichi had absolutely been overwhelming and followed by the three papers such as the Nanshin Mainichi, the Shinshu Godo and Chushin Mainichi who had been almost equal

in the circulations, each keeping 7,000 odd of circulation. Consequently, we believe that it does not accord with the real circumstances of the world of papers of those days in Nagano Prefecture to see the fact that only the Nanshin Mainichi has been hit by the purge though the others have been released from it.

Signed Takusaburo Misawa

President of the Nanshin
Nichi-Nichi Shimbum.

FORMULA NO. 1

LIST OF CHIEF STAFF-MEMBERS (From July 1937 to Nov.1940)

Name of Company: The Nanshin Nichi-Nichi Shimbun Co.,Ltd.

Position	Name	Date of (Assumption Resignation	Present Profession	Present Address	Remarks
President of Board of Directors	None				
Vice-President of Board of Directors	None				
Special Managing Director	Misawa Keiju	July 1937 - Nov; 1940	Died		No President
Managing Director	Takahashi Mikinosuke	July 1937 - Nov. 1940	Commerce	Okaya City.	Advisor for Special Managing Director, worked not always
Director	Hayashi Hichiroku	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Exterior Director
Ditto.	Masuzawa Eisaku	Ditto.	Died		Ditto.
Ditto.	Natori Shuhei	Ditto.	Died		Ditto.
Ditto.	Kubota Rikizo	Ditto.	Died		Ditto.
Ditto.	Miyazawa Hamajiro	Ditto.	Chief of Tokyo Eat-Drinking Association	Tokyo	Ditto.
Ditto.	Shiobara En	Ditto.	Died		Ditto.

FORMULA NO. 1 (Page 2)

Position	Name	Date of (Assumption Resignation	Present Profession	Present Address	Remarks
Director	Iwanami Hiroshi	July 1940 - Nov. 1940	Director of a Company.	Nakahama-cho, Suwa City.	Exterior Director
Standing Auditor	Hara Jiroemon	Ditto.	Died		Ditto., nominal only.
Auditor	Ogawa Shuhei	Ditto.	Died		Ditto.
Ditto.	Kitazawa Yasuemon	Ditto.	Dealer of Hard Ware	Suwa City	Ditto.
Advisor	Miyazawa Taneo ✗	June 1939 - Nov. 1940	Commerce	Tokyo	Nominal only
Ditto.	Nomizo Masaru	Ditto.	Dietman	Ina-Machi, Kamiina Ina-Gun, Nagano,	Ditto.
Ditto.	Watanabe Motoe	Ditto.	Director	Osachi-Mura, Suwa-Gun.	Ditto.
Ditto.	Iwanami Hirota	Ditto.	Died		Ditto.
Editor ✓	Mikoshiba Takashi	Ditto.	Editor of the Nanshin Nichi-Nichi	Owa, Suwa City.	The present Nanshin Nichi-Nichi has re-started in 1946.
Chief of Editorial Section ✓	Kondo Tahachiro	Ditto.	Chief of New Editorial Board of the same.	Benten-cho, Suwa City.	
Chief of Business Section	Nozawa Mitsuo	Ditto.	Jobless	Oote-Machi, Suwa City;	
Works-manager	Masuzawa Masao	Ditto.	Pressman	Osachi-Mura, Suwa-Gun.	

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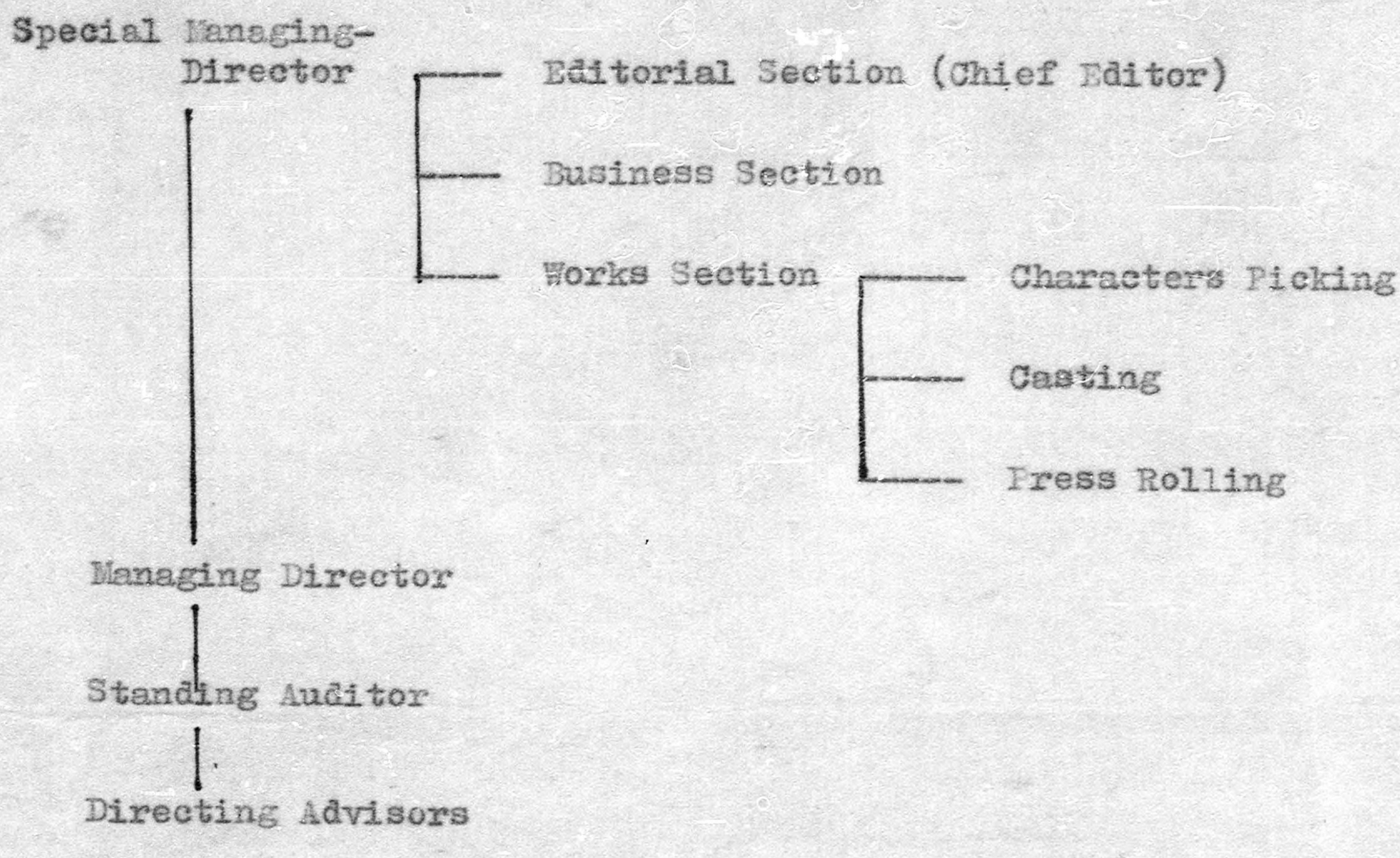
FORMULA NO. 2

SYSTEM OF THE NANSHIN NICHI-NICHI SHIMBUN CO.,LTD.

- From July 1937 up to Nov. 1940 -

(No Amendment during the Period)



(Remarks)

1. The Nanshin Nichi-Nichi, being a district paper having 4,000 to 5,000 sheets of circulation and eleven sales shop only, had any rules of partial charge on business nor the like.

2; Due to the vacancy of President the Special Managing Director presided on everything.

3. Managing Director was a patron and advisor of the Special Managing Director and kept only a nominal post working not always.

4. Standing Auditor was also a friend and advisor of the Special Managing Director and attended at not always holding only a nominal post.

FORMULA NO. 2 (Page 2.)

5; In the Editorial Section there worked five to seven persons in all incl. boys and canvasser, and though existed there the post of Section-Chief or Editor, all the members worked in disorder on the arrangement, correction and material collecting without a partial charge.

6. In the Business Section there worked four to five persons in all incl. its Chief and boys, even the Chief himself worked on accounts, advertisement and sales etc. without any partial charge.

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FORMULA No. 1

LIST OF CHIEF STAFF-MEMBERS (From Dec.1940 up to Dec.1941)

Name of Company: The Nanshin Mainichi Shimbun Co.,Ltd.

Position	Name	Date of Assumption - Resignation	Present Profession	Present Address	Remarks
President of Board of Directors	Watanabe Motoe	Dec. 1940 - Dec. 1941	Chief Official of a Company	Osachi-Mura; Suwa-Gun, Nagano-Ken.	Ex-Advisor
Vice-President of Board of Directors	Hayashi Shin'itiro	Ditto.	Died		
Managing-Director	Misawa Takusaburo	Ditto.	President of the New born Nan-Shin Nichi Nichi	Koyanagi-cho, Suwa City.	
Manager	Miyazawa Hamajiro	Ditto.	Chief of Tokyo Eat-Drinking Association	Tokyo	
Ditto.	Shibara En	Ditto.	Died		
Ditto.	Iwanami Hiroshi	Ditto.	Chief Official of a Company	Nakahama-cho, Suwa City.	
Ditto.	Takahashi Mikino-suke	Ditto.	Commerce	Okaya City.	
Ditto.	Kitazawa Kunio	Ditto.	President of a Company.	Suwa City.	
Auditor	Kurosawa Takeo	Ditto.	Ditto.	Okaya City.	
Ditto.	Yajima Jun'ichi	Ditto.	Ditto.	Kanazawa-Mura, Suwa Gun.	
Ditto.	Nomizo Masaru	Ditto.	Dietman	Ina-Machi, Kami-Ina-Gun	

FORMULA NO. 1 (Page 2)

Position	Name	Date of (Assumption Resignation	Present Profession	Present Address	Remarks
Advisor	Katakura Kanetaro	Dec. 1940 - Dec. 1941	Died		
Ditto.	Hayashi Hichiroku	Ditto.	Commerce	Okaya City.	
Ditto.	Imai Goro	Ditto.	Died		
Editor-in-Chief	Mikoshiba Takashi	Ditto.	Editor-in-Chief of the New born Nan-shin Nichi Nichi.	Owa, Suwa City.	
Chief of Editorial Section	Kondo Tahachiro	Ditto.	Chief of Editorial Board of the New-born Nan-shin Nichi Nichi.	Benten-cho, Suwa City.	
Chief of Business Section	Nozawa Mitsuo	Ditto.	Jobless	Ote-Machi, Suwa City.	
Works-Manager	Masuzawa Masao	Ditto.	Pressman	Osachi-Mura, Suwa-Gun	

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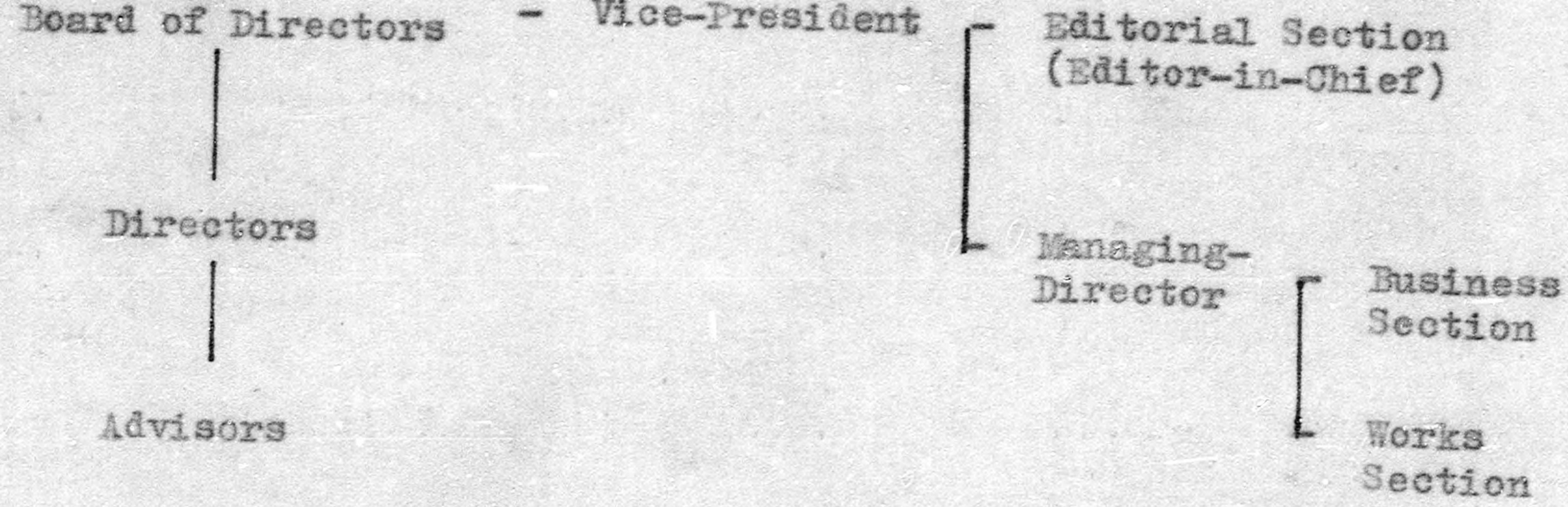
FORMULA NO. 2

SYSTEM OF THE NANSHIN MAINICHI SHIMBUN CO.,LTD.

- From Dec. 1940 up to Dec. 1941-
(No Amendment during the Period)



(Remarks)

1. Being a district paper having 5,000 to 7,000 sheets of circulation and 11 sales shops only, there had been no need for systematic body nor had any rules of partial charge on business nor the like.

2. Under the absolutism of the President the other staff-members (internal) had been in the "Master and Servants" relation.

3. The circles of Directors and Advisors had been local influential patrons.

4; Editor and Editor-in-Chief had been under direct control of the President.

5; Editorial Section had seven to nine persons incl. boys, canvassers and stenographer,

and the Editor-in-Chief or Chief of Section who had been merely nominal for external relations handled all the works on material collection; corrections and arrangements.

6. Managing-Director who had been looking after business and works sections, held an additional post of business chief, and he himself worked accounts, ad-handling, sales and collection of money etc. and the Business Section had no internal system having five to six members incl. a Managing-Director and boys.

7. On May 1942 the Nanshin Mainichi had been unified to the Shinano Mainichi and dissolved with other five papers in this prefecture.

Tab. A

To the Central Screening Committee,

NANSHIN MAINICHI SHIMBUN SHA

APPLICATION FOR THE RE-EXAMINATION ON THE DISSOLVED OLD NANSHIN MAINICHI SHIMBUN-SHA (INCL. THE OLD NANSHIN NICHI-NICHI SHIMBUN-SHA) HIT BY LATE PURGE DIRECTIVE.

Misawa Takusaburo, President,
the Nanshin Nichi-Nichi
Shimbun-Sha.

No.3,175 Kamisuwa, Suwa City,
Nagano Prefecture.

July 25, 1947.

The Nanshin Mainichi Shimbun-Sha (including the Nanshin Nichi-Nichi Shimbun-Sha) has lately been marked to be hit by the Purge Directive on the speech and press bodies concerned.

However, we earnestly plead for the re-examination to be given with the counter-evidences mentioned herewith referring to the reviews, contributions and others, and our circumstances of

July 23, 1947

The Nanshin Mainichi Shimbun-Sha (including the Nanshin Nichi-Nichi Shimbun-Sha) has lately been marked to be hit by the Purge Directive on the speech and press bodies concerned.

However, we earnestly plead for the re-examination to be given with the counter-evidences mentioned herewith referring to the reviews, contributions and others, and our circumstances of those days which had already been presented to you by way of the materials for investigation.