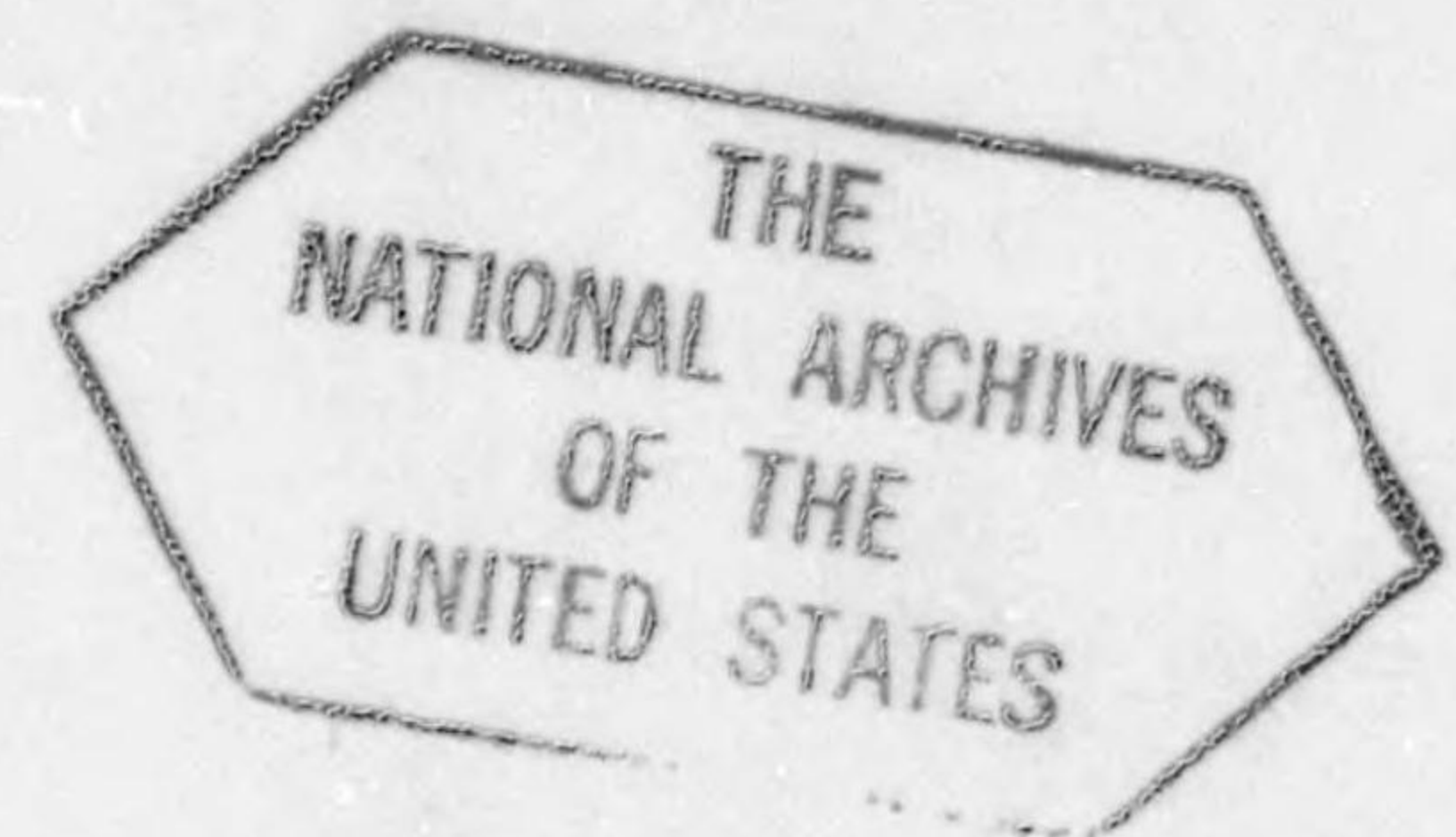


GHQ/SCAP Records(RG 331)  
Description of contents



- (1) Box no. 2061
- (2) Folder title/number: (2)  
Kanagawa Ken Shimbun
- (3) Date: July 1947 - Sept. 1947

(4) Subject :

Classification	Type of record
340	c

(5) Item description and comment :

(6) Reproduction :  Yes  No

(7) Film no.

Sheet no.



61

To: Nishio Suehiro, Secretary-General of the Cabinet

From: Takeo Noda, Formerly President of the Kanagawa Ken Shimbun, 681, Sasuke-dani, Yuigahama-ku, Kamakura Shi.

Subject: Report on the Staff Personnel etc.

I hereby submit the following report on the staff personnel, Office organization, regulations for assignment of duties etc. of the Kanagawa Ken Shimbun. (including the Yokohama Boeki Shimpo)

I List of the Staff Personnel (Kanagawa ken Shimbun since January 1941)

7 July 1937 - 6 December 1941

Post	Name	Date of Appointment	Date of Resignation	Present Position	Present Address	Remarks
President	<del>Matsumoto Hisakawa</del>	May 1937	Jan. 1938			Dead
Do	Takeo Noda ✓	Jan. 1938	Jan. 1942	Left the Company at the Resignation from the post.	681, Sasuke-dani, Yuigahama-ku, Kamakura Shi	
Vice-President	Takeo, Noda	May 1937	Jan. 1938	Do	Do	
Do	<del>Sojiro Morita</del>	<del>Feb. 1938</del>	<del>Jan. 1942</del>			Dead
Director	Zenji Mizunawa ✓	Oct. 1937	Jan. 1942	Do	Chigasaki-cho, Kanagawa Ken	
Do	<del>Kiyonuki Kawagishi</del>	<del>Oct. 1937</del>	<del>Jan. 1942</del>			Dead
Do	Chyhei Kobayashi ✓	Oct. 1940	Jan. 1942	Do	Sakai-mura, Suwa-gun, Nagano ken	Not in full-time service but Shokutsu



Chief Editor	Wakuzo Yamamoto ✓	May 1935	Sept. 1937		Dead
Do	Kiyoyuki Kawagishi ✓	Oct. 1937	Nov. 1940		Do
Do	Akira Komiya ✓	Dec. 1940	Jan. 1942	Do	Unknown

NB. The company had been a private concern until 15 December 1941.

## II Organization of the Company (Regulations for assignment of Duties)

The Yokohama Boeki Shimpo had a considerably large circulation with a large staff and a well-arranged organization until about 1934. After the death of Mr. Iwao Miyake, the then president, in 1935, however, it began to decline remarkably, and at last it had to suspend publication in March 1937.

Later, three men of business circles, Sojiro Serizawa, Kiyoyuki, Kawagishi and Zenji Mizusawa, settled the debts and the paper could resume its publication. The situation, however, did not favor the reborn YBS, and it narrowly managed to maintain its name with its business in extreme depression. Towards the end of 1940 combining press and publication agencies came into question, and the YBS incorporating into it two small newspaper companies in Yokohama, changed its name to 'Kanagawa Ken Shimbun' in January 1941. Yet the business of the company was still dull, and it was almost impossible to readjust the organization and consolidate the staff. The editorial staff consisted of 8 or 9 persons, when it was the largest, and 2 or 3 when small. The business staff was usually composed of 3 or 4 members.



The company, therefore had no such official organization as the division of bureaus, departments and sections. For the purpose of displaying its vain glory to people outside the company, it sometimes gave answers to the inquiries sent by the Telegraphic News Company (Dentsu) <sup>for</sup> compiling a "General Overview of Newspapers" and other inquiries, exaggerating its power from its policy of business, as if it had had a big organization. These might have appeared in the "General Overview" without any modification. However, it really had such a poor staff as stated above that it was not only unnecessary but impossible to set up an official organization.

It is true that each person had his own assignment of duties both in the editorial and the business staff. But it was not an official position such as the chief of a section, department or bureau appointed in accordance with an official organization. Instead, it was just an assignment of duties. Nobody was called "Bureau Chief" or "Department Chief" by others within the company, nor recognized as such.

There were, therefore, no such things as an official organization, regulations for assignment of duties, etc. for the employees under directors.

Sometimes, however, the name of "Chief of such-and-such Department" might have been used by the business staff in dealing with people outside the company. But it was used for the sake of convenience from its policy of business, and it was not based upon an official organization.



President  
:  
:  
Vice-President  
:  
:  
Directors  
:  
:  
:

---

Printing house  
about 10  
persons

Business staff  
3 or 4 persons

Editorial staff  
(Chief Editor)  
7 or 8 persons

*Takeo Noda*



KANAGAWA-KEN SHIMBUN

To: Prime Minister Tetsu Katayama

29 July 1947

From: Takeo Noda, Former President of the  
Kanagawa Newspaper Office  
CKM

CONTRARY EVIDENCE TO THE PURGE DIRECTIVE WITH REGARD  
TO THE PRESS AND SPEECH

I hereby submit the following evidence against the announce-  
ment that the Kanagawa Newspaper ( including " the Yokohama  
Trade Newspaper " ) comes under Item G. I request you to deli-  
berate over it and exclude the abovementioned newspaper from  
the purge directive as not coming under Item G.



## I. Introduction

It was February 2nd in 1942 that the Kanagawa Newspaper was purchased by the Kanagawa Nichi-nichi Newspaper Office under the strong pressure of the Prefectural authorities. More than five years have passed since then, and it is indeed a matter of great regret that the newspapers in preservation, the books and the records were all destroyed by fire during the War and that we have now no means of submitting them as evidence. We made inquiries at the liquidation office of Domei Tsushin ( The United Press ), the Press Association, Den Tsu ( Telegraphic Correspondence Office ), the libraries, and the Government offices concerned, but we were unable to find any data. We made inquiries at our newspaper agencies in vain, for they had their books destroyed by fire or they had lost them. The only datum available is the rationed amount of reams of paper.

I shall state conscientiously what I have so far investigated with the assistance of our former leading staff, and I earnestly desire that it will serve you for your reconsideration.

## II. The History of the Present Newspaper Office

The Yokohama Trade Newspaper ( Yokohama Boeki Shimpo ) was the life-work of Mr. Iwao Miyake, and until 1934 it was a very thriving paper as a special paper for traders. Mr. Miyake died in 1935 and his son took over the work. But the world's



situation changed and the traders suffered from general depression, hence the staff of his newspaper office were agitated over the prospect of their newspaper, besides there were some schemers outside the office whose manoeuvres accelerated the agitation. Thus the fortunes of the newspaper office declined, and in March 1937 they were deprived of their office, and as for the rotary press and printing type, they were taken as security by the staff and sold to pay their salary. The staff left the office and publication suspended.

Mr.<sup>s</sup><sub>^</sub> Iwao Miyake was very much worried about it, and earnestly requested Mr. Matsutaro Hirakawa, then member of Parliament and senior politician in Kanagawa Prefecture to revive the newspaper and continue the publication for the sake of her dead husband's memory. Mr. Hirakawa assumed office of president of the said newspaper and made every possible effort to republish it. But he was harassed by creditors, and with the assistance of two or three members of the staff he could only publish the paper irregularly, so that it could hardly be called a newspaper.

In January 1938 Mr. Hirakawa losing his hope in the future of the newspaper resigned the office of president compelling me (Takeo Noda) who was then a nominal, vice-president to accept the office of president. Since then the so-called China Incident developed and Yokohama as trade port lost its raison d'etre, and the trade circles not only in Yokohama but all over the country could dispense with our newspaper. Moreover there was some touch of anti-war tone and laissez faire in the paper



as it advocated trade development, which displeased ~~the~~ the authorities and made its operation very difficult. It came to have a circulation of about 1,500, but owing to the inability to pay the reams of paper, publication had to be suspended for a week or for about ten days very frequently, and as for printing, it was put into print in Tokyo here and there.

In June 1939 the office only 4 tsubo. in area which had been in the corner of Utsunomiya Shipping Agency near Sakuragi-cho station moved to a very small independent building ( a remodelled dance hall ) and an old-fashioned rotary press was set up and it looked like a daily newspaper office though very small in scale. By this time, however, the economic control was more and more strengthened and Yokohama as a trade port declined completely Hence it was no easy matter to operate it as a trade newspaper. The fortunes of <sup>our</sup> ~~own~~ newspaper office were on the wane and the end of the year of 1940 came. The Government ~~intended~~ intended the rapid transition to the new-structure on the war ~~ba~~ basis and there arose the problem of merging the newspapers in accordance with the Government's directive of press and speech control. We had to purchase Yokohama Mainichi newspaper (then its publication suspended) at the price of 500 yen and the ~~Kokuh~~ Yokohama Shimpo newspaper (having a circulation of 500 then) at the price of 2,000 yen and these were merged into our newspaper according to the direction of the prefectural authorities, and the new newspaper was called the Kanagawa Prefecture Newspaper.



(Kanagawa-ken Shimbun). The next year, i.e. 1941, <sup>t</sup> the Pacific War broke out. Yokohama is very near Tokyo and in less than an hour the Tokyo newspapers could reach the people in Yokohama. In that sense Yokohama is a more convenient place than the suburbs of Tokyo. Besides in those days every Tokyo newspaper had its local <sup>page</sup> paper and strengthening their local agencies threatened to snatch away the newspaper readers in Kanagawa Prefecture from us. As for our newspaper which turned into a local paper from a trade paper, it was impossible to compete with them. ~~For~~ <sup>For</sup> our <sup>or</sup> editorial department was by far smaller than any agency of the Tokyo newspaper offices. We could not increase the circulation and it was indeed very ~~diffic~~ difficult to operate the business and more than 100,000 yen was in the red.

In the autumn of 1941 there again arose a question of merging the newspapers, and about the middle of December of the same year we changed the organization of our office into a joint-stock company. But the prefectural authorities did not like the character of our newspaper and under the strong pressure of the ~~pro~~ prefectural authorities our newspaper was purchased by the Kanagawa Nichi-nichi newspaper which was published in Yokohama <sup>suba</sup> and circulated with this naval port as its background. Thus at the end of January in 1942 our newspaper office dissolved and the president and the staff retired from the newspaper world. As for the Kanagawa Nichi-nichi newspaper, it changed its name into the Kanagawa newspaper (Kanagawa Shimbun) and ever since has been circulating among the citizens of Yokohama as well.



### III Organization and Structure of the Company

At its flourish, the Yokohama Foreign Trade News enjoyed the largest circulation of approx. 100,000 copies, with its majestic organization having many employees. After the death of the then president Mr. Iwao Miyake, the company had gradually dwindled to the aforesaid plight with <sup>e</sup>the miserable editing staff consisting of 2-3 reporters. In 1940-41, the business was carried on solely by the editor-in-chief and 8-9 staff members. Accordingly there were no organization rules, appointment regulations, nor jurisdiction rules. Until about 1938 some bore such titles as bureau<sup>u</sup> head or department chief as the remnant of the time of flourish and as the decorum toward the outsiders, but these false titles had utterly been dropped since 1940 only excepting the editor-in-chief. Others all worked under him as private reporters. In fact, there was no need and at the same time it was impossible to divide such a small number into departments or sections.

The person who undertook the accounting of the company after its suspension of publication in 1937 is a business man by name of Sojiro Serida (dead), who, still harboring the dream of the "Good old days" of the Yokohama Foreign Trade News and believing in the profitability of newspaper enterprise, succeeded its management by joint investment with his henchmen Kiyoyuki Kawaguchi (dead) and Zenji Mizusawa. They placed Hiraakawa and Noda in the position of president and pulled the strings from behind.



Serida, who was the chief investor, occupied the chair of vice-president and, with Kawagishi and Mizusawa who became directors, carried on the whole management himself.

In short, this newspaper had been the individual enterprise of these three ----- Serida, Kawagishi, and Mizusawa. However, when the problem of unification occurred in March 1941, they hurriedly registered the company as a joint-stock company in order to lead the unification to their advantage, regardless the incomplete condition and the powerless structure of the ~~sem~~ company as a public organ.

President -- Vice president -- Director -- Editor-in-chief  
( No section or department chiefs )



#### IV Character of the Paper

The Yokohama Boeki Shinpo (Trade News paper) was a paper issued in the interests of trade as its name tells it, and it was widely read among foreign traders as well as silk reelers. On the other hand it had also a character of a local paper, and it always endeavored to publish articles which would meet the demands of the citizens who were desirous of the prosperity of Yokohama as a trade port. Consequently the paper emphasized liberarism, free economy and free trade, and, in view of the close connection of the prosperity of Yokohama with rise and fall of the Japanese-American trade, it had always been advocating the promotion of friendly relations as well as the readjustment of diplomatic relations between the United States and Japan. This was quite a matter of course for a paper in Yokohama whose prosperity depended upon the Japanese-American trade. The paper, therefore, had always been expressing its attitude against any attempt to endanger the diplomatic relations between the both countries. It is a matter for regret, however, that, in spite of its efforts, the paper had such a limited ~~circulation~~ circulation and a small influence, as stated above, that it was unable to lead public opinion towards the promotion of the Japanese-American friendly relations.

Towards the end of 1940, the paper incorporated into it two papers then being published in Yokohama in accordance with the policy of the Government to combine press and publication agencies.



The prefectural authorities then urged it to change its name to the "Kanagawa Ken Shimbun". The staff members of the paper did not like to change the name of the Yokohama Boeki Shimbun, which had a tradition of 50 years. They thought they should keep the tradition of the Yokohama Boeki Shimpo, although it was then of small influence, to prepare for the day of reopening of free trade. In spite of their strong objection to changing its name, however, they had at last to yield to the intention of the prefectural authorities.

In those days the government control over press and publication became stronger and stronger. News whose publication was forbidden amounted to as much as 2000 cases or thereabouts on the average, and journalists had come to feel keenly the loss of freedom of speech. The Kanagawa Ken Shimbun, however, ~~was~~ bravely keeping the tradition of the Yokohama Boeki Shimpo, attached importance to articles on trade and economy, and not only was it unwilling to cooperate with the prefectural ~~authorities~~ authorities, but it often defied them.

So Kiyoyuki Kawagishi, nominal editor and publisher, was often summoned to the prefectural special service police, being sometimes asked to give a written explanation and sometimes threatened and at last held in the police station. Thus the prefectural authorities looked upon the paper with apathy, and, considering its character unsavory, tried to turn the manager out of the paper from about the fall of 1941. When they knew that it was impossible, they at last forced the paper to be ~~closed~~



purchased by the Kanagawa Nichi-nichi Shimbun. It is, therefore, an undeniable fact that it was originally a paper issued in the interests of trade and, although it was obliged to turn to a local paper at the beginning of 1941, preserved the tradition of the Yokohama Boeki Shimpō, and that it did not meet the intention of the prefectural authorities as a local paper.

According to the above statement it is clear that this paper participated neither in provocation of the war nor in advocating ultra-nationalism. But it is recognized both by the prefectural authorities and by the affected interests that it was neither a paper of great influence in the interests of trade nor an influential local paper since 1937. Those who are not involved may think it strange that a paper in Yokohama which has a population of one million people should be of no great influence. Management of a paper was a very hard job in Yokohama under the circumstances in those days. If it was to continue to exist as a paper in the interests of trade, <sup>the</sup> fall of free trade would mean a fatal blow to it. If it was to develop as a local paper, there were a lot of regional disadvantages. As stated above, various papers of Tokyo streamed into the city within less than an hour from the center of newspaper offices in Tokyo. These Tokyo papers then had rich space ~~4~~ pages of evening edition and ~~4~~ 4-8 pages of morning edition, had very large staffs in their branch offices in Yokohama, and devoted liberal space to local news. With no evening edition, little space, and a small editorial staff incomparable to those of branch offices of the



Tokyo papers, this paper was no match for them. However hard it might endeavor, it could not increase its circulation, being overwhelmed by those Tokyo papers, and its management was always in a difficult condition. It seems that the same can be said with the local papers in Chiba Ken, Saitama Ken, etc. At present as the Tokyo papers have little space and they devote only limited space to local news, local papers issued in the districts surrounding Tokyo seem to have time to take breath. Just before the war, however, management of a paper in Yokohama was a harder job than it was in any where else, I think. All things considered, it is evident from the fact that at that time as at present few people knew the name "Kanagawa Ken Shimbun" that this paper was originally a paper in the interests of trade, and judging from its contents, its structure and its circulation, it did not deserve to be called a local paper of influence, but it was a very weak concern.

#### V Circulation

As the account-books were destroyed, we find difficulties in producing contrary evidence. So we will estimate the circulation on the basis of the amount of roll-paper received according to the entry made in the account-books of the Oji Paper Mill.

It goes without saying that the whole of the allocated paper did not become newspapers, for part of the paper would be soiled or damaged before printing or spoiled in printing. The paper



was usually transported from Tokyo to Yokohama by train or by ship, but before it reached to the office, a considerable damage would be done to the paper and 6 per cent of the paper on the average would be soiled or damaged. Since June 1939 we have been using a rotary press of old MARUNONI type. There was something wrong with this machine, which would produced 6 per cent of spoiled impression on the average. Twelve per cent of the paper soiled or damaged before printing or spoiled in printing, therefore, must be taken away from the whole quantity of the allocated paper. Furthermore, 120 reams of paper which were kept in stock during the period of 30 months beginning in July 1939, and ending in December 1941 were delivered to the Kanagawa Nichi-nichi Shimbun when the Kanagawa Ken Shimbun was purchased by the K. N. S. Therefore a reduction must be made at the rate of 4 reams per month. Also this paper had often issued extras, had been printing the organ paper of the Yokohama Higher Commercial School for some time and had published pamphlets. It also published a special edition in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the Yokohama Boeki Shimpo and special editions at the requests of the prefectural and the municipal governments, too. Thus, the paper used for such purposes being taken away, the quantity of paper used for daily publication of the newspaper is expected to have been much less than that shown in the following table. Consequently the circulation was really less than it is shown below, we believe, although we can not give any definite figures since no



account-books remain. We hereby assert, however, that the numbers indicated by the figures shown below for the circulation of the Y B S are not less than the actual numbers of circulation.

a. Roll - paper Received

( Figures from the account-books of the Oji Paper Mill)

Period	Number of reams	Per month
July, 1937 - June, 1938 1Year	105	8.7
July, 1938 - June, 1939 "	1,663	138
July, 1939 - June, 1940 "	2,490	207
July, 1940 - June, 1941 "	2,530	210
July, 1941 - November, 1941 5 months	1,035	207
<hr/>		
Average		154

b. Number of Reams actually used per Month

Twelve per cent of paper soiled or damaged before printing or spoiled in printing as well as 4 reams of paper per month delivered to the Kanagawa Nichi-nichi Shimbun being taken away, ~~the~~ the quantity of paper actually used per month was as follows: --

Period	Average <sup>a</sup> Number of Reams per month
July, 1938 - June, 1939	117
July, 1939 - June, 1940	178
July, 1940 - June, 1941	181
July, 1941 - November, 1941	178
<hr/>	
Average <sup>a</sup>	164



NB.

1. The first year, i.e. July 1937 - June 1938, was omitted, as the quantity used per month was negligible.

2. Fractions of .5 and over were counted as a whole number and the rest was cut away.

c. Average circulation per day.

Concerning the number of pages per copy of various papers we made a check with the Imperial Library in Ueno Park. It revealed that up to the former half of 1940 well-known papers of Tokyo ~~were~~ usually issued an evening edition of 4 pages and a morning edition of 8 pages. Since the latter half of that year they reduced the number of pages to 4 pages of evening edition and 4 or 6 pages of morning edition. The Kahoku, the Shin - aichi, the Fukuoka Nichi-nichi and other influential local papers still issued an evening edition of 4 pages and a morning edition of 4 or 6 pages ~~evening~~ in 1941. As this paper was, as stated above, pressed by the circulation of the Tokyo papers among the citizens of Yokohama, issued an edition of 6 pages about 4 times a month as a counter-~~me~~ measure, with a lot of local news as well as features such as home, culture, economy, women, etc, and also tried to get more money by soliciting for more advertisements. This was all the service the paper could do for the readers with its poor editorial staff and without an evening edition. And generally it issued an edition of 4 pages (with an edition of 6 pages 4 times a month). So if we are to estimate the circulation per day at the rate of 1,000 copies



of 4-page edition per ream, it will be as follows, although it is clear from the above statement that the actual numbers were less.

Period	Average Number of copies per day
July, 1938 - June, 1939	3,600
July, 1939 - June, 1940	5,470
July, 1940 - June, 1941	5,560
July, 1941 - November, 1941	5,470
<hr/> Average	<hr/> 5,025

#### VI Conclusion

In short this paper has been of little influence since July 1937 with a small circulation, and it does not deserve to be counted as one of the influential papers. We hereby request, ~~there~~ therefore, that you will consider the above statement and will recognize that this is not a paper to fall under Item G of the ~~Purge~~ Purge Directive.

*Jakes Noda*



Testimony  
about  
The Kanagawa-ken Shimbun (which used to be the Yokohama  
Boeki Shimpo)

I, who served as Chief Inspector of the Special Higher  
Section of the Kanagawa-ken Police Department from Feb. 6,  
1940 to Sept. 27, 1941, wish to make from memory the  
following statement about the paper.

Statement

1. As an influential local paper, the Yokohama Boeki  
Shimpo once showed some prosperity. After the death,  
however, of MIYAKE, Iwao, who had been running the paper,  
it declined suddenly, parted with its printing facilities  
and was obliged temporarily to suspend its issue.

2. Later on the paper managed to resume its publication  
and gradually improved. But during my term of office as  
Chief Inspector, it had a circulation of four or five  
thousand, was badly off, poorly staffed, had nothing remarka-  
ble in its contents, and the prefectural authorities did not  
regard it as an influential paper representing the locality.

July 26, 1947  
*Masaichi Araki*  
ARAKI, Masaichi

Formerly Chief Inspector of the Special  
Higher Section of the Kanagawa-ken  
Police Department  
525, Nakahara-cho, Isoko-ku, Yokohama-shi



Testimony

We hereby testify that the above statement in counter-evidence of Mr. Takeo Noda, former president of the Kanagawa-Ken Shimbun is true.

29 July 1945

*J. Honma*

Hiroshi Watanabe.  
Ex-Governor of Kanagawa Ken,  
680, Kugahara-machi,  
Ota-ku, Tokyo To.

*Michio Sakuma*

Michio Sakuma,  
Ex-Member of House of Representatives,  
541, Tsurumi-cho,  
Tsurumi-ku, Yokohama shi.

*Jiro Ozawa*

Jiro Ozawa,  
Chairman of Yokohama City Assembly,  
16, 1-chome, Kanazawa-Yatsu-machi,  
Isogo-Ku, Yokohamashi.



## 5 Circulation

On the basis of the amount of paper allocation by the Oji Paper Manufacturing Company, Ltd., the certificate issued by the newspaper sales agency, and the certificate of the circulation issued by the Federation of Newspaper Sellers, the circulation will be shown in what follows. Needless to say, not all the paper allocated can be used as newspaper; we must take into consideration some amount of damaged paper. Paper was carried from Tokyo by ship or by train, but a considerable amount was damaged before it reached the company; on the average the damage that was made on blank paper was 7%. Moreover, in June, 1939, we began to use an old-fashioned and worn-out marunoni-style rotary press, and the machine was in very bad order so that on the average there was 6% damage on the printed paper. We must subtract this 13% damage—both on the blank paper and that on the printed paper—from the amount of paper allocation.

Moreover, we issued extras now & then, at one time we printed the school paper of the Yokohama College of Commerce, published various kinds of pamphlets (for example, "Oppositions to the Opening of Tokyo Port"), sometimes issued special numbers, printed some printing matters asked by prefectures and cities; it is a matter of fact that some 60% or 70% of the paper allocation was thus used. Therefore combining the damaged paper and the paper thus used, we think it appropriate to subtract about 20% paper from the paper allocated.

Furthermore, when this company was bought by the Kanagawa Nichinichi Newspaper Co., 120 reams which were accumulated as the stock during the period of 30 months from July, 1939 until December, 1941, were transferred to the same company (it is hoped that reference be made



to Mr. Takusaburo Higuchi, president of the same newspaper company), and so we must subtract this amount ~~also~~, that is to say, four rolls per one month. The following table shows the total amount of allocation and the amount actually consumed for the daily publication:

© Paper allocation(as registered on the book of the Oji Paper Mill)	
105 reams for one Year from July, 1937 to June, 1938	8.7 reams per month as average
1663 reams for one yearh from July, 1938 to June, 1939	138 reams per month as average
2490 reams for oneyear from July, 1939 to June, 1940	207 reams per month as average
2530 reams for one year from July, 1940 to June, 1941	210 reams per month as averge
1035 reams for five months from July, 1941 to November, 1941	207 reams per month as average
Aberage-----	154 reams per month

© The number of reams of paper actually consumed for the daily circulation.

The monthly-consumed quantities, which are to be computed by sabtracting 20% of the above figures and four reams which are trans-ferred to the Kanagawa Daily News, are shown below:

8 reams for every month from July, 1937 to June, 1938, as averge.
110 reams for every mnnth from July, 1938 to June, 1939.
162 reams for every month from July, 1939 to June, 1940.
164 reams for every month from July, 1940 to November, 1941.
Ab 162 reams for every month from July, 1941 to November, 1941
Average ----- 121 reams per month.
© The aberage of the daily circulation.

On the basis that we issue the six-page newspaper every morning with the above listed aberage quantities of the monthly consumed reams, the aberage daily circulation is computed at the figures shown below. It must be admitted, however, that the actual circulation was smaller than this computation owing to several reasons. If you have a look at the certification from the agencies which shows the fixed number of



the monthly or yearly subscribers, you can easily recognize how small the circulation was.

The individual agencies were abolished in November of 1941, when the Federation of Newspaper Sellers was established to monopolize the distribution of all the paper. Since it is certified that the above league dealt with 2,685 copies of the paper on 10 December, 1941, it deems reasonable by retrospective analogy that the total of the average numbers of the copy dealt with by each agency is certified to be at 2,400 or 2,500 copies. The difference between the number of the copies dealt with by the agencies and that of the circulation is composed of the free copies of the paper, the mailed copies, the copies sold at the stations, etc.

Average daily circulation from July, 1937 to June, 1938	-----17
	175 copies
" " " from July, 1938 to June, 1939	---2,400copies
" " " from July, 1939 to June, 1940	---3,500 copie
" " " from July, 1940 to June, 1941	---3,550copies
" " " from July, 1941 to November, 1941	---
Average-----	2,625 copies
	---3,500 copies



Evidence

The average number of copies per day of the Yokohama boeki Shimpo and the Kanagawa-Ken Shimbun we dealt with was as follows:

Year	Average number per day
1938	250
1939	450
1940	350
1941	360

I testify that the above is true

25 July 1947

Name of Agen and person in charge

Egami Newspaper Shop

Eitaro Egami

*Eitaro Egami*

Address

14;4-chome, Oshima-cho,  
Kawasaki Shi.



Evidence

The average number of copies per day of the Yokohama Boeki Shimpo and the Kanagawa-ken Shimbun we dealt with was as follows:

( I was the sole agent in Yokohama, City for distributing the said papers. )

Year	Average number per day
1938	1.100
1939	1.800
1940	2.000
1941	2.100

I testify that the above is true.

25 July 1947

Name of Agent and  
Person in Charge

Yoshino-Machi Newspaper  
Distributing Station  
(Formerly Tsukazaki Newspaper  
Shop)  
*Takizo Tsukazaki*  
Takizo Tsukazaki,

Address

15, 3-chome,  
Yoshino-machi,  
Minami-ku, Yokohama Shi



Evidence

The average number of copies per day of the Yokohama Boeki Shimpo and the Kanagawa-ken Shimbun we dealt with was as follows

Year	Average number per day
1938	200
1939	150
1940	180
1941	180

I testify that the above is true.

25 July 1947

Name of Agent and  
Person in charge

Kimura Newspaper Shop

Kiyoshi Kimura

*Kiyoshi Kimura.*

Address

336, Ofuna,  
Ofuna-cho,  
Kamakura-gun,  
Kanagawa-ken



Evidence <sup>of</sup> the Number of Copies dealt with by the  
Federation of Newspaper sellers.

Since November 1941 papers have come to be distributed under a joint sale  
joint sale system with pooling accounts. The figures showing the  
circulation of the paper as checked with the book kept by the  
Federation of Newspaper Sellers (Shimbun Kyohan Renmei) are as follows:

Number of copies dealt with by the Federation

1.	IO	December 1941	
		Kanagawa Ken Shimbun	2,685
		Kanagawa Nichi nichu Shimbun	4,068
2.	IO	January 1942	
		Total of the two papers	6,316
3.	IO	February 1942	
		Total of <sup>the</sup> two papers	5,726

I hereby testify that the above statement is true.

20 August 1947

Daizo Nagai  
Chief Director,  
Federation of Newspaper-Sellers

*Daizo Nagai*



Evidence

23 September 1947

I was in the position of the Governor of Kanagawa Ken from April 1940 till January 1942. Judging from the reports I received from the members of my staff and what I viewed myself during the period, the actual condition of the Kanagawa Shimbun (including the Yokohama Boeki Shimpo) was as follows:

1. The Yokohama Boeki Shimpo had once been a well-reputed paper in the past. When I was Governor of the prefecture, however, its business was dull because of the inactiveness of foreign trade as well as the increase of the circulation among the readers of Yokohama of the Tokyo papers. Thus it barely managed to maintain its name and had a very limited circulation.
2. Early in 1941 the paper changed its name into Kanagawa-ken Shimbun. Contrary to the expectation of the prefectural authorities, however, the managing staff was not desirable, and, with a poor editorial staff, its accounts were low-toned. As I remember, it had a circulation of only 3,000-4,000.
3. As I heard, Mr. Takeo Noda was the president in name only and the company was actually managed by a business man who had had no experience in newspaper work, with no principle nor view of his own.
4. Accordingly the accounts of the paper were low-toned and there were few essays worthy of notice, (It had no editorial article, I think) and I think it exercised little influence on its readers. Frankly speaking,



it can be said that nobody thought much of its existence.

5. It goes without saying that it had no tendency to advocate extreme ideas of ultra-nationalism, militarism, etc. or to help provoke the Pacific War. In its Y B S time it was a newspaper circulated among people concerned with foreign trade and most part of its articles were on silk trade.

*Mitsuma Matsumura*

Mitsuma Matsumura  
Ex-Governor of Kanagawa Ken,  
No 169, 3-chome, Den'enchofu,  
Ota-ku Tokyo To.