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JOMO SHIMBUN SHA

0.10

# APPLICATION

FOR

# EXEMPTION FROM CLAUSE "G"

OF

# PURGE DIRECTIVE OF THE PRESS

THE JOMO PRESS CO., LTD.

APPLICATION FOR EXEMPTION FROM CLAUSE "G" OF

THE PURGE DIRECTIVE OF THE PRESS

The Jomo Press Co., Ltd.

TABLE FOR APPLICATION FOR EXEMPTION FROM
CLAUSE "G" OF THE PURGE DIRECTIVE OF THE PRESS

(THE JOMO PRESS CO.,LTD.)

1. Application: 4 (Japanese form 2 copies)
(English form 2 copies)

2. Reference data:

(a) Newspaper Ledger since 1938 1

(b) " since 1940 1

(c) Data "A":

Keeping copy of charge list of the Jomo press to the selling agents 1 copy
(Japanese form 1 copy )
(English form 2 copies)

Copies of the above 3

(d) Data "B":

List of circulations of each newspaper kept in Newspaper Selling Cooperation 1 copy

Copies of the above 3 (Japanese form 1 copy)
(English form 2 copies)

(e) Data "C":

Certificate of circulation of the Jomo by Gumma-ken Newspaper League 4 copies
(Japanese form 2 copies)
(English form 2 copies)

(f) List of Personnel of the Jomo 4 copies

(Japanese form 2 copies)
(English form 2 copies)

(g) List of organization of the Jomo 4 copies

(Japanese form 2 copies)
(English form 2 copies)

(h) Compilation of articles which may fall under the Purge Standard 4 copies

(Japanese form 2 copies)
(English form 2 copies)

July 29, 1947

SUBJECT: Application for exemption from application of Clause G of Purge Directive of Jomo Shimbun-sha

TO : Prime Minister Tetsu Katayama

From : Hidekichi Shinohara, President of Jomo Press Co.
At 105 Kuruwa-cho, Maebashi-shi, Gumma-ken

Sir:

Jomo Shimbun-sha (Jomo Press Co.) became to be treated a fall under the provision of the first part of (4) of Par. 5 of the examination and desicion standard for Clause G of the Imperial Ordinance No.1 dated Jan. 4, 1946, by the governmental announcement on newspapers dated June 28, 1947.

I, the applicant, however, believe, as the representative of the Jomo Shimbun-sha, that this press does not fall under Cl. G with below-mentioned counter-evidences and hereby spply for exemption from the application of Cl. G.

Below-mentioned data of counter-evidences are a reflection of realities about the circulation, articles and other matters.

1. Circulation

a) Circumstances of the error which reported the highest circulation during the period to have been 7,370 in the first report.

In compliance with your order we reported that the highest circulation of this press during the period to be examined was 7,370. But scrutinies on the former head of the Sale Dept. who has retired since 6 years and other parties concerned revealed that the accurate number of the highest circulation was 4,837 as explained below. Then why was a seemingly sure number as 7,370 reported in error? We found this was caused by the following reason which was found by investigations in collecting data for this present application this time.

This press changed its management to a joint stock form from a private enterprise on Apr. 1939. But under the pressure of newspapers published in Tokyo with large capitals, its number of the circulation did not increase and it remained at the level of 3,000. It was only a poor local press. Its organization changed to a joint stock company but all the state of affairs is old-fashioned.

Above all the sales book was very imperfect and moreover persons who handled this have been changed three times. A new-comer is now taking the post of the chief of the Sales Section.

When we put hand to investigate the number of the circulation of the days when the articles in question were written, we could hardly get necessary data due to the imperfect books and non-existence of books needed by evacuation and other reasons. So we called on predecessors who already retired and asked them to show memoranda to get some numbers. If there was no record, we inquired about the sales agents in rural districts. In this way, we collected numbers from many sources and sumed up the number into 7,370 after hard toils. But this was the reason of the error.

b) While drafting the application for exemption from application of Cl. G, a serious error was discovered as the ledger was found.

As a result of all the personnel's efforts to collect counter-evidences as data of this present application, the "Ledger No.2" which is hereby submitted with this application was found. And when we referred with this and other evidences we have getten a sure number of the circulation which is 4,837 with difference by more than 2,500 when compared with 7,370 of the highest circulation number which was an absurd error.

How did the difference of more than 2,500 occurred? I will state the reason of this.

As you will well understand if you scrutinize the "Ledger No.2" we submitted herewith, there were some member of "papers by post" dealt with directly by the main office, other than those actually handled by each sale agent in this prefecture.

These "papers by post" do not pass through the hand of agents, so we apt to add some random figures in order to boast a make-believe large circulation.

As we publicized that the circulation was enormously increased by amalgamation of newspapers into a single newspaper per prefecture, we made an exaggeration of more then 2,000 copies.

This false number was unknowingly reported to the person who was responsible in compiling the report and the compiler of the report believed this number to be correct as the section was different with no direct relation with this matter. Thus a false figure appeared in the previous report.

As you see clearly if you peruse the place of the slip attached to the ledger, the considerable number of papers sent by post to other prefectures were recorded in the book until March 1943, but they disappeared suddenly from the next April. This shows the actual increase of the circulation as expected which made the make-shift figure unnecessary.

c) An example which shows the addition of false figures (see the Ledger No.2)

Please refer to the page with a slip in the "Ledger No.2)

December, 1941

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Handled by agents: | 4,634 | |
| Handled by the main office: | 3,122 | |
| Items: All Japan Newspaper Joint Control Dept: | | 41 |
| Railway Kosai-kai | | : 13 |
| Komoro | | : [illegible] |
| Sent by post | | : 2,988 |

Sum total:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Consignment sale: | 4,634 | |
| Handled by the main office: | | 3,122 |
| Total | | : 7,756 |

The above entry is written on the book. This 2,988 sent by the main office includes 99 which actually sent out, so that 2,889 of the balance is the number which was added in a fake.

As to this figure of 99 sent by post, please refer to the lower column of annex A attached herewith as a counter-evidence.

d) The reason of inconsistency between the number of the highest circulation reported in the 1st report and that of the Ledger No.2.

The inconsistency between the number of the highest circulation, 7,370 of the 1st report and the circulation 7,756 of the same period of December of 1941 of the Ledger No.2 was derived from an imperfect investigation and addition of figures picked up from memos and other insuficient data possessed by predecessors. Then the chief of the Sales Section responsible for investigation had not yet found out the ledger 380 copies are missed in investigation.

e) Maximum circulation during the period: 4,837 copies was accurate 6 daily newspaper companies were absorbed by the Press Jomo, Ltd., on Oct. 1, 1940. Adding the circulations of the absorbed six companies to that of the Press Jomo, Ltd., was refused by the Prefectural Authorities as shown below. We kept the former number of the circulation as before. The maximum circulation during the marked period was 4,837 copies in December, 1941.

Refer to the annexed list "a" of counter-evidence data.
This is a copy of the bill of the Press Jomo subscription price for the month of December, 1941 to various newspaper-agencies in this prefecture. The answer dividing the total circulation of one month by 30 days shows the circulation for one day. This total of 4,738 copies plus the number of copies sent directly to other prefectures by the main office as shown in the below column make 4,837 copies.

Refer to the annexed list "b" of counter-evidence data. This is an actually handled figure list of those brought to Gumma-ken as of January 10, 1942 which the Gumma-ken Cooperative Newspaper Sale Union barely found in their office burnt by an air-raid. 4,538 copies of the Press Jomo are registered in this list with a slight reduction.

The annexed list "c" of the counter-evidence data is to certify the issurance of December, 1941 by the Prefectural Press League.

We made all out efforts to search the circulations after 1937 in vain. Circulations after 1938 are exerpted from the 2 newspaper registers submitted to you for your reference as mentioned below.

Circulation within the prefecture

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | January, 1938 | : 2,979 | |
| | June, 1938 | : 2,426 | |
| | December, 1938 | : 2,688 | |
| 2. | January, 1939 | : 2,810 | |
| | June, 1939 | : 3,134 | |
| | December, 1939 | : 3,541 | |
| 3. | January, 1940 | : 3,648 | |
| | June, 1940 | : 3,875 | |
| | December, 1940 | : 4,048 | |
| 4. | January, 1941 | : 4,231 | |
| | June, 1941 | : 4,526 | |
| | December, 1941 | : 4,738 | (99 copies of those sold to other prefectures are not included) |

Notes: Number of central newspapers brought to the prefecture: 186,000.

"Poor local newspaper the Jomo"

13 daily newspapers had been published in Gumma-ken and they have been emulating each other before the industry readjustment was enforced, but these newspapers were gradually discontinued and were reduced to 9 and then to 7 at last. All these newspapers have small circulations. The newspaper published in one prefecture was reduced to one since Oct. 1, 1940. As you can understand by perusal of the circulations of 4 years, the Jomo had a small circulation next to that of Saitama-ken and was so poor that it was barely maintained. This newspaper office had only about 10 editorial personnel so the content was so poor that it only kept its appearance as a local papers. 6 newspaper offices were combined, but it could not receive additional distribution of paper. It had been in difficulty to manage, being overwhelmed by central newspapers. Import of the central newspapers in this prefecture was the Asahi: 59,138, the Mainichi (Former Tonichi): 56,027, and the Yomiuri: 49,247, which reached 186,000 in total. The Jomo was a powerless and inactive among these newspapers. At the newspaper meetings we had often been warned about its clumsiness of editing and uncleaness of printing by Miyamoto, Chief of the Newspaper Section of the Intelligence Bureau.

2. Ten (10) cases of articles and reviews (with signature of the writers) doubtful to fall under Clause "G" of Purge Directive
(Ten cases in 5 years, four cases in one year at the most, with no positive foundation.)

The "Jomo" press is read mostly by farmers as its articles are connected principally with fabric industry such as weaving, spinning, silk and silk-cocoon etc. It is a pure local newspaper and absolutely has no connection with any political party. It had neither chief editor nor special editorial staff. Therefore it had no special daily editorial column. In the past 3 or 4 times a week Mr. Jiyo Negishi, clerk of the "Gumma-Daido Bank" at that time (a commissionor of the Foreign Relations Section of Gumma-ken at present), wrote reviews about industry and economy of Gumma-ken under the title of "Hyoron" (review). But Mr. Negishi left the bank on January 1940 and "Hyoron" was suspended as he ceased writing.

We enclose herewith a booklet in which we show you editorials and reviews with writers' signatures in 5 years between July 1937 and Dec. 1941, which might fall under "G" Clause of the Purge Directive. As you know by the booklet there are 10 cases in 5 years and 4 cases in a year at the most. We suppose that even these ten cases are not too possitive to fall under the Clause.

We sincerely request that you would understand that they have no positive foundation.

Really the "Jomo" press had not cooperated readily with the authorities in many cases as it had different sort of character, hence it is one of the reasons of suppression of the authorities as we will mention in the latter part.

We are very sorry to say that we are unable to show you the original paper as the necessary papers for inspection ~~are kept bounded at Maebashi~~ Library and can not borrow out, so we are unavoidably compelled to copy them as we enclosed herewith which please note.

The circumstances and the progress at that time of the appearance of "Hyodan" (review) which may fall under as editorials.

(a) The four sections of the separate volume concerning to War Minister Sugiyama, Prime Ministers Abe and Konoe and Foreign Minister Matsuoka previously had offered as manuscripts for the New Year issue which properly had to be appeared according to the custom.

(b) A piece, titled as "Development of the resources in this prefecture" by Mr. Sho Kanai, was an article which won the first prize, when we widely collected the best essays for the rehabilitation of Gumma-ken.

(c) The article, titled as "The real meaning of anti-British movement" was written by the abovementioned Mr. Negishi. When the Special Police Section appealed to various organizations about this movement, he wrote it for the Jomo by the order of the authorities.

(d) The articles, titled "The return of the Government to Nanking" by Governor of Gumma-ken Kumano and Commander-in-Chief of the Regimental District Hq. Kawakami were put in the Jomo of the day of the celebration of this event by the request of the both persons.

(e) About the article by Admiral Suetsugu:

When the cooperation Conference was held two days ago of the day in the Education Hall at Maebashi-shi under the auspices of the Gumma-ken Branch of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, we were asked to take stenographic notes of the essential points of a lecture by Admiral Suetsugu who came here despatched from the Government as a lecturer, to put in the organ of the Assoc., and the article naturally came to appear too in the Jomo.

(f) The article, titled "My trip in America" by Mr. Tomesaburo Shimizu, member of the Diet elected from this prefecture, was put in as an article related to the local affairs, as he who was just travelling in America sent his contributions twice.

3. The reason why the "Jomo" has become only one newspaper in Gumma-ken (for your reference):

Only one newspaper per prefecture was allowed by the Newspaper Control Policy of the then Government, and the "Jomo"was appointed to be the paper in this prefecture, but this was the fruit of furious suppression and ambition of the prefectural authorities.

Since late 1939, clearing of various papers was undertaken and these were 7, namely, "Jomo", "Joshu", "Jomo Nichinichi", "Gumma" (all in Maebashi-city), "Ryomo Orimcno" (in Kiryu-city), "Kozuke" (in Takasaki-city) and "Tomo" (in Tatebayashi, Ora-gun) in 1940. The "Jomo", "Jomo Nichinichi" and "Gumma" have been suffered from financial loss at that time, so these three were negotiating to combine secretly to get rid of loss and to meet with the social request of that time too. While we were negotiating the combination, Mikio Tatebayashi came to this prefecture on Apr. 10, 1940, as the Director of the Police Department.

Mr. Tatebayashi was a high official of the Home Ministry and was said to be an expert of Newspaper Control as he succeeded in unifying news-cinemas in Tokyo. In August of the same year Yoshitomo Susukida was appointed as the Governor of Gumma-ken. As Mr. Tatebayashi asked us to wait to unify into one, we were awaiting his proposal for half a year in vain. But we had come to know that he was planning secretly to establish a newspaper by raising donations, and that the paper's name would be "Yokusan Shimbun" ("Imperial Rule Assistance Newspaper"), and was planning to stop publication of all other papers by demanding to deliver blank letter of attorney. We were astonished with anger, specially the "Jomo" was surprised the most as Sato, the last Director of Police Dept. was intending to leave the "Jomo" only.

On reveal of this secret news the directors of the all papers decided to join to the "Jomo" in only ten days and 6 newspapers submitted stop-publishment report to Tatebayashi. Then Tatebayashi got angry against Shinohara, the president of the "Jomo" and pressed him by all means officially and privately after mobilizing available police nets. By his violent treatment the "Jomo" could not increase the number of publication although other stopped six papers had been publishing 3,000 sheets totally a day which the "Jomo" ought to have gotten the right to publish otherwise.

M. Tatebayashi reported the "Jomo" to the Information Bureau as non-cooperative so the "Jomo" was compelled to decrease the publication number. At this time it was rumoured that Shinohara had a pesimistic opinion for the future of the war or talked about the fall-down of Japan etc. By such rumour Shinohara was examined more than thirty times by Matsujiro Hayakawa, chief of Special High Police Section, and the issue of papers was often stopped and also even the publishing business was disturbed by the authorities. Naturally the press "Jomo" and Shinohara were distressed seriously officially and economically untill Tatebayashi left the prefecture on Sept. 6, 1941.

The succeeding Directors of the Police Department did not show any kindness until Susukida, the Governor, left the prefecture for a better position in Tokyo. Rumour of Shinohara's arrest had spread in the city at that time.

When Goro Murata, the former Governor of "Gumma-ken", became vice-president of the Information Bureau, Shinohara, the president of the "Jomo" called the Bureau for more ration of paper, Miyamoto, chief of the Newspaper Section, said to Shinohara in the presence of G. Murata that as Shinohara did not cooperate with the Authorities, the paper ration was checked accordingly. This story shall prove the stated suppress which we report you for your reference sake.

## CHARGE LIST OF PRESS IN DECEMBER 1941

As of December 24, 1941 — The Jomo Press Co., Ltd.

| Name of selling agents | Total Number of papers | Amount | Association fee | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shin-machi | 758 | 14.02 | .22 | |
| Fujioka | 4,100 | 77.90 | 1.23 | |
| Oniishi | 682 | 13.64 | .20 | |
| Kuragano | 589 | 11.19 | .18 | |
| Takasaki | 20,930 | 397.67 | 6.28 | |
| Yoshii | 372 | 7.44 | .11 | |
| Tomioka | 3,998 | 75.96 | 1.20 | |
| Shimonita | 1,035 | 20.62 | .33 | |
| Gunma Yawatasn | 843 | 16.86 | .25 | |
| Annaka | 2,728 | 54.56 | .32 | |
| Yokokawa | | | | |
| Maebashi | 32,223 | 612.23 | 9.67 | |
| Oogo | 1,850 | 35.15 | .56 | |
| Soja | 702 | 13.36 | .21 | |
| Yagiwara | 806 | 15.31 | .24 | |
| Shibukawa | 7,565 | 143.74 | 2.27 | |
| Nakanojo | 1,395 | 27.90 | .42 | |
| Hara-machi | 527 | 10.34 | .16 | |
| Nagancharа | | | | |
| Mihara | | | | |
| Kusatsu | | | | |
| Shikishima | 1,178 | 23.56 | .35 | |
| Numata | 9,088 | 181.66 | 2.72 | |
| Komagata | 523 | 9.94 | .16 | |
| Isesaki | 5,950 | 113.05 | 1.79 | |
| Kunisada | 527 | 10.54 | .16 | |
| Sakai | 930 | 18.60 | .18 | |
| Kiryu | 27,427 | 521.11 | 8.23 | |
| Oomama | 4,295 | 111.06 | 1.29 | |
| Hanawa | | | | |
| Serada | | | | |
| Oota | 5,596 | 68.32 | 1.08 | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ojima | 2,420 | 47.12 | .74 | |
| Koizumi | 558 | 10.60 | .17 | |
| Tatebayashi | 4,465 | 84.84 | 1.34 | |
| Akaiwa | | | | |
| Sawairi | | | | |
| Total | 142,150<br>4,738 | 2,748.59 | 43.12 | 2,791.71 |
| The All Japan Local Press Control Cooperation | 817 | 16.35 | | |
| Komoro | 1,787 | 35.73 | | |
| Hasegawa | 357 | 7.15 | | |
| Total | 2,961<br>99 | 59.25 | | |
| Grand total | 145,111<br>4,837 | 2,807.84 | 43.12 | 2,836.96 |

Remarks:

This is a copy of charge list to all selling agents.

"Total number" is the number for a month and when it is divided by 30, we get the circulation for a day which is noted with pencil.

Last three items was treated by the agents out of the prefecture. It is 99 copies for a day.

## NUMBER OF PAPERS AT EACH AGENT AS OF Jan. 10, 1941

January 1942

| Names of selling agents | Hochi | Tokyo Nichi-nichi | Chugai | Yomiuri | Asahi | Miyako | Kokumin | Jomo | Sho-koku Nikkan min(little nation) | Kogyo (Daily Industry) | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shimmachi | 165 | 1,880 | 26 | 1,500 | 1,930 | 70 | | 24 | 380 | | 5,955 |
| Fujioka | 128 | 1,220 | 20 | 945 | 1,420 | 60 | | 130 | 135 | | 4,058 |
| Oniishi | 185 | 910 | 30 | 780 | 815 | 38 | 25 | 22 | 256 | | 3,061 |
| Kuragano | 20 | 655 | 10 | 450 | 510 | 22 | | 19 | 24 | | 1,710 |
| Takasaki | 650 | 5,650 | 165 | 6,100 | 7,500 | 504 | | 610 | 635 | 16 | 21,830 |
| Yoshii | 30 | 520 | | 520 | 610 | 38 | | 12 | 170 | | 1,900 |
| Tomioka | 530 | 1,240 | 30 | 1,480 | 1,235 | 153 | | 120 | 92 | | 4,880 |
| Araya | 47 | 150 | | 115 | 165 | | | | 22 | | 499 |
| Fukushima | 43 | 85 | | 115 | 450 | 10 | | | 17 | | 720 |
| Kobata | 45 | 147 | | 190 | 120 | 10 | | | 31 | | 543 |
| Shimonita | 104 | 1,045 | 24 | 800 | 1,110 | 64 | | 39 | 114 | | 3,300 |
| Nanjai | 81 | 250 | 3 | 131 | 253 | | | 7 | 11 | | 736 |
| Itahana | 325 | 520 | 20 | 310 | 550 | 17 | | 27 | 75 | | 1,844 |
| Annaka | 130 | 485 | 17 | 475 | 590 | 38 | | 45 | 64 | | 1,844 |
| Isobe | 160 | 270 | 12 | 468 | 570 | 33 | | 22 | 17 | | 1,552 |
| Matsuida | 105 | 455 | 10 | 370 | 485 | 18 | | 21 | 70 | | 1,534 |
| Yokokawa | 40 | 240 | 5 | 240 | 240 | | | | 60 | | 825 |
| Maebashi | 970 | 6,570 | 235 | 6,370 | 6,930 | 710 | | 1,040 | 725 | 12 | 23,562 |
| Oogo | 125 | 1,080 | 6 | 495 | 950 | 12 | | 60 | 62 | | 2,790 |
| Soja | 46 | 318 | 5 | 305 | 460 | 19 | | 23 | 48 | | 1,224 |
| Yagiwara | | 555 | | 625 | 845 | | | 26 | 65 | | 2,116 |
| Shibukawa | 940 | 1,580 | 29 | 1,620 | 2,430 | 150 | | 255 | 185 | | 7,189 |
| Nakanojo | 145 | 1,000 | 16 | 855 | 1,025 | 24 | | 52 | 130 | | 3,247 |
| Hara-machi | 72 | 330 | 17 | 346 | 345 | 19 | | 17 | 80 | | 1,226 |
| Naganohara | 55 | 180 | | 216 | 160 | | | 70 | 15 | | 676 |
| Mihara | 25 | 190 | 13 | 198 | 218 | | | | | | 644 |
| Kusatsu | 15 | 320 | 20 | 700 | 320 | 15 | | | 20 | | 1,010 |
| Shikishima | 110 | 400 | 10 | 250 | 510 | | | 38 | 60 | | 1,378 |
| Numata | 365 | 2,400 | 47 | 2,240 | 2,520 | 86 | 14 | 225 | 275 | | 8,172 |
| Goken | 90 | 500 | 16 | 375 | 500 | 22 | | 45 | 50 | | 1,598 |
| Minakami | 40 | 350 | | 350 | 350 | 20 | | 28 | 50 | | 1,188 |
| Komagata | 270 | 765 | 10 | 550 | 430 | 24 | | 17 | 44 | | 2,110 |
| Isesaki | 690 | 3,460 | 80 | 3,265 | 3,560 | 620 | | 190 | 550 | | 12,415 |
| Kanisada | 78 | 570 | 9 | 390 | 675 | 45 | | 17 | 80 | | 1,864 |
| Sakai | 62 | 610 | 20 | 620 | 670 | 225 | | 28 | 90 | | 2,325 |
| Omama | 515 | 1,080 | 27 | 1,165 | 1,115 | 81 | | 125 | 165 | | 4,303 |
| Kiryu | 486 | 5,818 | 213 | 5,385 | 5,006 | 575 | 11 | 840 | 1,330 | 15 | 19,679 |
| Hanawa | 30 | 300 | | 120 | 130 | | | | 72 | | 652 |
| Serada | | 333 | | 107 | 280 | | | | 27 | | 747 |
| Ota | 97 | 4,490 | 62 | 3,880 | 5,150 | 160 | 10 | 93 | 480 | | 14,422 |
| Ojima | 10 | 1,106 | 14 | 428 | 880 | 34 | | 54 | 106 | | 2,632 |
| Koizumi | 15 | 1,160 | 14 | 1,065 | 1,330 | 23 | | 16 | 46 | | 3,661 |
| Tatebayashi | 595 | 2,410 | 65 | 1,140 | 1,500 | 310 | | 131 | 180 | | 6,331 |
| Akaiwa | 44 | 487 | | 120 | 650 | | | | 600 | | 1,361 |
| Sawairi | 75 | 50 | | 67 | 130 | | | | | | 322 |
| Haraichi | | 270 | | | | | | | 16 | | 286 |
| Ikaho | | 125 | | 177 | 120 | 18 | | | 18 | | 458 |
| Agatsuma | | 17 | | 13 | | | | | | | 30 |
| Iwashuku | 215 | 385 | 8 | 560 | 380 | 33 | | 50 | | | 1,631 |
| Mizunuma | | | | 50 | 90 | | | | | | 140 |
| Honnakano | | 505 | | 215 | 315 | 12 | | | 13 | | 1,120 |
| Itakura | 53 | 191 | | 226 | 351 | 17 | | | | | 838 |
| Kawamata | 315 | 400 | | 135 | 230 | 16 | | | | | 1,096 |
| Total | 9,316 | 56,027 | 1,308 | 49,247 | 59,138 | 4,345 | 60 | 4,538 | 7,195 | 43 | 191,242 |

# CERTIFICATE OF CIRCULATION OF THE JOMO PRESS

We certify that the circulation of the Jomo Press was 4,738 copies in Gumma Prefecture as of December, 1941.

HIDEO TEI
Chief of Gumma Branch of
the Japan Newspaper League

LIST OF MAIN STAFF OF THE JOMO PRESS CO., LTD.

A. Period during Private Enterprise: From July 7, 1937
To March 30, 1939

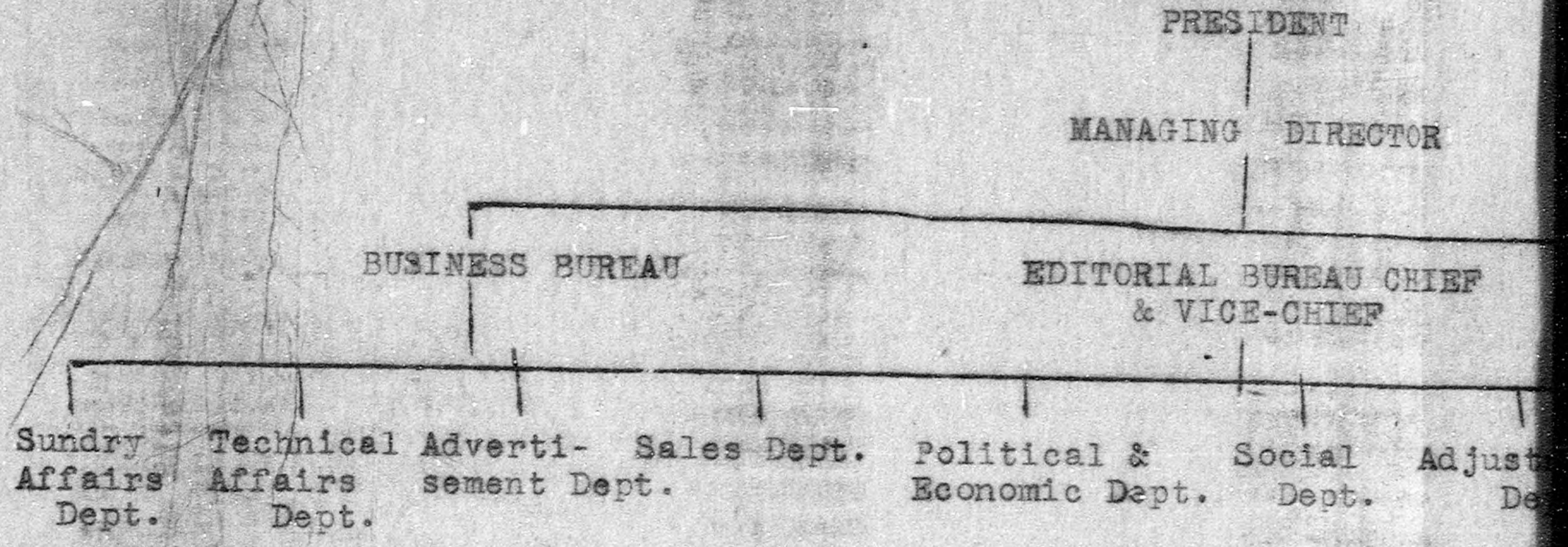
| Post and Office | Name | Date of Appointment | Date of Resignation | Present Occupation, Position | Address | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| President | Shukichi Shinohara | June 28, 1924 | | President | 105 Kuruwa-cho, Maebashi | |
| Chief of the Editorial Bureau | Hajime Shiraishi | March 13, 1932 | Aug. 18, 1941 | | | Died on Aug.18,'4 |
| Chief of the Enterprise Bureau | Seitaro Higuchi | Feb. 10, 1934 | | Managing director, concurrently Chief of the Enterprise Bureau | 753 Kanmin, Iwagami-cho, Maebashi-shi | |
| Chief of the Arrangment Section | Goro Asami | March 1, 1932 | | Director, concurrently vice-chief of Editorial Bureau | 145 Municipal Residence, Rokku, Maebashi | |
| Chief of the Communication Section | Hiroo Takahata | March 1, 1938 | | Auditor, concurrently Chief of the Communication Section | 30 Municipal Residence, Iwagami-cho, Maebashi | |
| Chief of the Social Affairs Section | Toshu Okada | Oct. 5, 1937 | Oct. 1, 1944 | Vice-chief of General Affairs Section | Horikoshi, Ogo-machi, Seta-gun | Changed t the Edito Bureau |
| Chief of the Planning Section | Chikanosuke Mozi | Oct. 1, 1938 | Aug. 22, 1941 | Factory manager of Textile Industry | Hagi-machi, Maebashi | Left from company |
| Chief of the Publishing Section | Tokiji Gonda | Feb. 3, 1938 | March 30, 1939 | Director, concurrently commissioner of the Publishment. | Kita-kuruwa-cho, Maebashi | |
| Chief of the Advertisement Section | Yaichiro Nagahara | Jan. 25, 1926 | Apr. 30, 1946 | Chalk-maker | 16 Mukai-cho, Maebashi | Left f compar |
| Chief of the Policy & Commerce Section | Masaji Niwayama | Feb. 8, 1936 | Aug. 30, 1942 | Branch chief of the Nippon Keizai Press | 63 Horikawa-cho, Maebashi | " |
| Chief of the Selling Business Section | Shohei Nishikawa | July, 1937 | Feb., 1940 | Official of Maebashi Municipal Office | Ishikawa-cho, Maebashi | " |
| Chief of the General Affairs Section | Motochika Kato | Jan. 2, 1939 | Aug.12, 1941 | No occupation | 56 Tanaka-machi, Maebashi | " |

B. Period during the Joint Stock Co. From April 1, 1939
to Dec. 7, 1941

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| President | Shakichi Shinohara | Apr. 1 1939 | | President | 105 Kuruwa-cho, Maebashi | |
| Managing director | Seitaro Higuchi | " | | Managing director | 753 Kanmin, Iwagami-cho, Maebashi | |
| Director | So Araba | " | Feb. 30, 1941 | Farmer | Shimotaki, Takigawa-mura, Gunma-gun | Left his position |
| " | Masao Kuwabara | " | " | Director of hospital | 82 Koun-cho, Maebashi | " |
| " | Shinichiro Suka | " | Jan. 16, 1940 | | | Died on the day |
| " | Yoshio Shimojo | " | Nov. 30, 1941 | Weaver | Sakae-cho, Isesaki-shi | Left his position |
| " | Yonezo Osawa | " | " | None | Momoyama, Atami-shi | " |
| " | Tasuku Komatsu | " | " | " | 3 Komakazawa-cho, Maebashi | " |
| Auditor | Iwao Aoki | " | Oct 2, 1945 | | | Died on the day |
| " | Shosaku Tamura | " | Nov. 30, 1946 | Farmer | Kami-izumi, Haga-mura, Seta-gun | Left his position |
| Editorial Bureau Chief | Hajime Shiraishi | Mar. 13, 1932 | Aug. 19, 1941 | | | Died |
| Adjustment Dept. Chief | Goro Asami | Mar. 1, 1938 | | Director & editorial Bureau vice-chief. | 145 Municipal House, Rokku, Maebashi | |
| Correspondende Dept. chief | Hiroo Takabatake | Mar. 1, 1938 | | Inspector & Corresp.Dept. Chief | 30 Municipal House, Iwagami-cho, Maebashi | |
| Social Dept. Chief | Toshu Okada | Oct. 5, 1937 | | General Affairs Dept. vice-chief | Horikoshi, Ogo-machi, Seta-gun | Transferred from Editorial Bureau |
| Political & Economic Dept. Chief | Yoshio Oshima | Oct. 1, 1940 | | Political & Economic Dept. Chief | 69 Shinmei-cho, Maebashi | |
| Sales Dept. Chief | Yaichiro Nagahara | Jan. 5, 1930 | Apr. 30, 1946 | Chalk-maker | 16 Mukai-cho, Maebashi | Retired from the company |
| Technical Affairs Dept. Chief | Tokiji Gonda | Feb. 5, 1938 | Nov. 19, 1945 | Part-time director of Publication Bureau | Kita-kuruwa-cho, Maebashi | Transferred to Publication Bureau |
| Advertisement Dept. Chief | Kanzo Aoki | July 15, 1941 | | Advertisement Dept. Chief | 197 Saikawa-Cho, Maebashi | |
| Sundry Affairs Dept. Chief | Motochika Kato | Apr. 1, 1938 | July 30, 1938 | None | 56 Tanaka-machi, Maebashi | Retired from company |
| General Affairs Bureau Chief | Matsunosuke Nagata | Oct. 1, 1940 | Aug. 29, 1942 | Unknown | Unknown | " |

# ORGANIZATION CHART OF JO

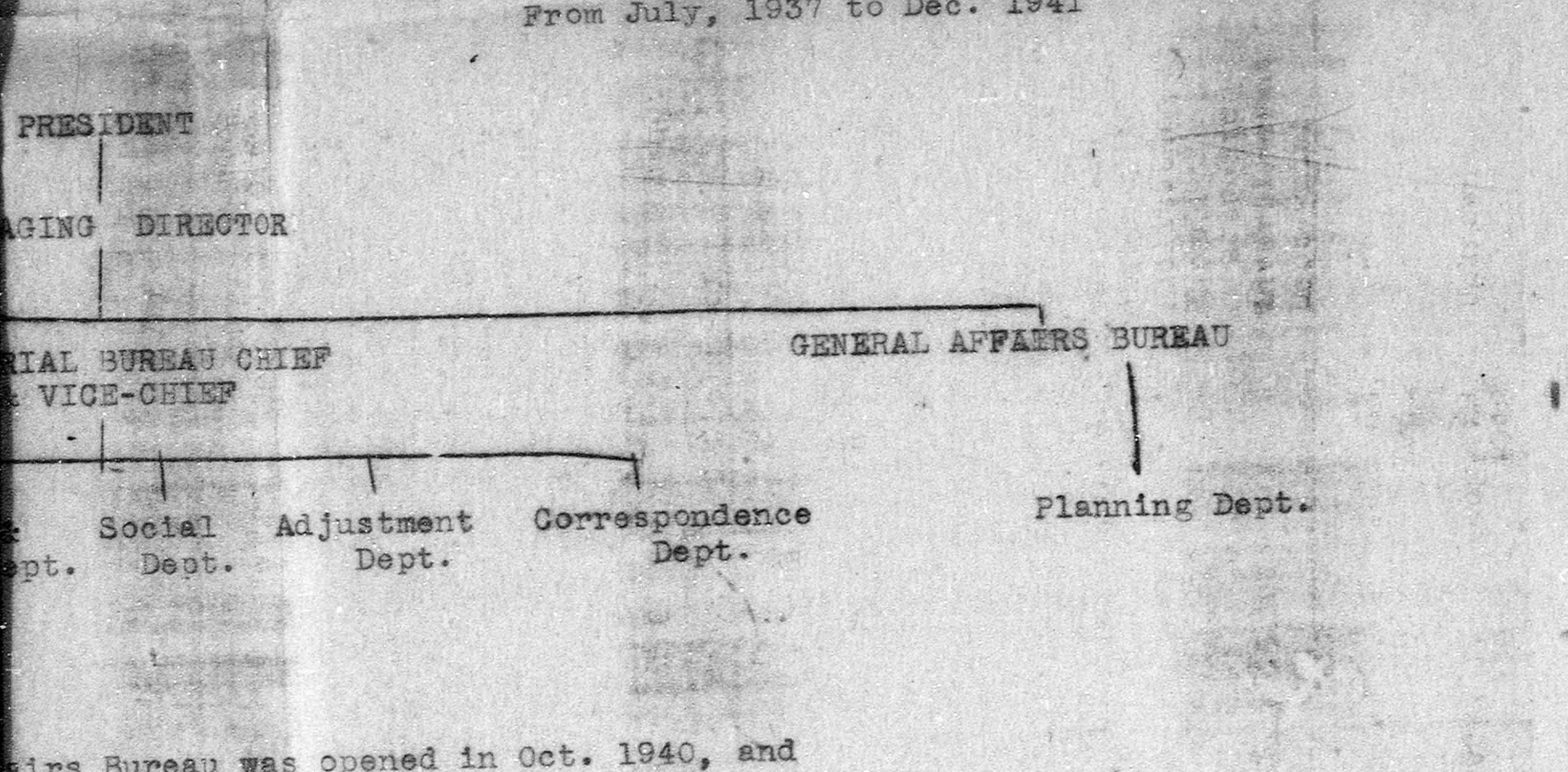
As of December 1941




Remarks: General Affairs Bureau was open
closed in Aug. 1942.

TION CHART OF JOMO SHIMBUN-SHA

From July, 1937 to Dec. 1941




airs Bureau was opened in Oct. 1940, and
ug. 1942.

Regulation concerning
the allotment of work
of the Jomo Shimbun.
(As of December 1941)

(1) The business of the company shall be supervised by the board of directors. The board of directors consists of directors of the Jomo Shimbun joint-stock company.

(2) The post of president of the company shall be occupied by the representative member of the board of directors, who shall be held responsible for the supervision of the whole business of the company.

(3) Managing directors shall hold themselves responsible for taking charge of their respective work of the company according to the statue.

(4) The work of the company shall be assigned to the following bureaus and departments .

1. Editorial Bureau.

Adjustment Department. politics and Economics Department .

Communication Department. Social Affairs Department.

2. Business Bureau .

Advertisement Department. Sale Department.

General Affairs Department. Technical Affairs Department.

3. General Management Bureau.

Planning department.

(5) A chief shall be put over each bureau, department and section, and vice-chief as occasion demands.

(6) A chief of bureau shall be responsible for taking charge of the business of his respective bureau in obedrence to the order of the president. A chief of department or section shall be respensible for taking charge of the business assigned to him in obedience to the order of his superior.

General Managiment Bureau was established in October, 1940 and abolished in August 1942.

Remarks:-- Before March 1939 when it eas private enterprise, we have no special regulation.

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# LIST OF MAIN STAFF OF THE JOMO PRESS CO., LTD

A. Period during Private Enterprise: From July 7, 1937
To March 30, 1937

| Post and office | Name | Date of Appointment | Date of Resignation | Present Occupation, Position | Address | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| President | Shukichi Shinohara | June 28 1924 | after Dec. '41 | President | 105 Kuruwa-cho, Maebashi | |
| Chief of the Editorial Bureau | ~~Hajime~~ Shiraishi | ~~March 15~~ 1932 | ~~Aug. 18,~~ 1941 | | | Died on Aug. 18, '41 |
| Chief of the Enterprise Bureau | Seitaro Higuchi | Feb. 10, 1934 | April 1939 | Managing director, concurrently Chief of the Enterprise Bureau | 735 Kamin, Iwagami-cho, Maebashi-shi | |
| Chief of the Arrangment Section | Goro Asami | March 1, 1932 | | Director, concurrently vice-chief of Editorial Bureau | 145 Municipal Residence, Rokku, Maebashi | |
| Chief of the Communication Section | Hiroo Takahata | March 1, 1938 | | Auditor, concurrently Chief of the Communication Section | 30 Municipal Residence, Iwagami-cho, Maebashi | |
| Chief of the Social Affairs Section | Toshu Okada | Oct. 5, 1937 | Oct. 1, 1944 | Vice-chief of General Affairs Section | Horikoshi, Ogo-machi, Seta-gun. | Changed from the Editorial Bureau |
| Chief of the Planning Section | Chikanosuke Mogi | Oct. 1, 1938 | Aug. 22, 1941 | Factory manager of Textile Industry | Nagi-machi Maebashi | Left from company |
| Chief of the Publishing Section | Tokiji Gonda | Feb. 3, 1938 | March 30, 1939 | Director, concurrently commissioner of the Publishment. | Kita-kuruwa-cho, Maebashi | |
| Chief of the Advertisement Section | Yaichiro Nagahara | Jan. 25, 1926 | Apr. 30, 1946 | Chalk-maker | 16 Mukai-cho, Maebashi | Left feom company |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chief of the Policy & Commerce Section | Masaji Niwayama | Feb. 8, 1936 | Aug. 30, 1942 | Branch chief of the Nippon Keizai Press | 63 Horikawa-cho, Maebashi | Left from company |
| Chief of the Selling Business Section | Shohei Nishikawa | July 1937 | Feb., 1940 | Official of Maebashi Municipal Office | Ishikawa-cho, Maebashi | |
| Chief of the General Affairs Section | Motochika Kato | Jan. 2, 1939 | Aug. 12 1941 | No occupation | 56 Tanaka-machi, Maebashi | |

B. Period during the Joint Stock Co. From April 1, 1939 to Dec. 7, 1941

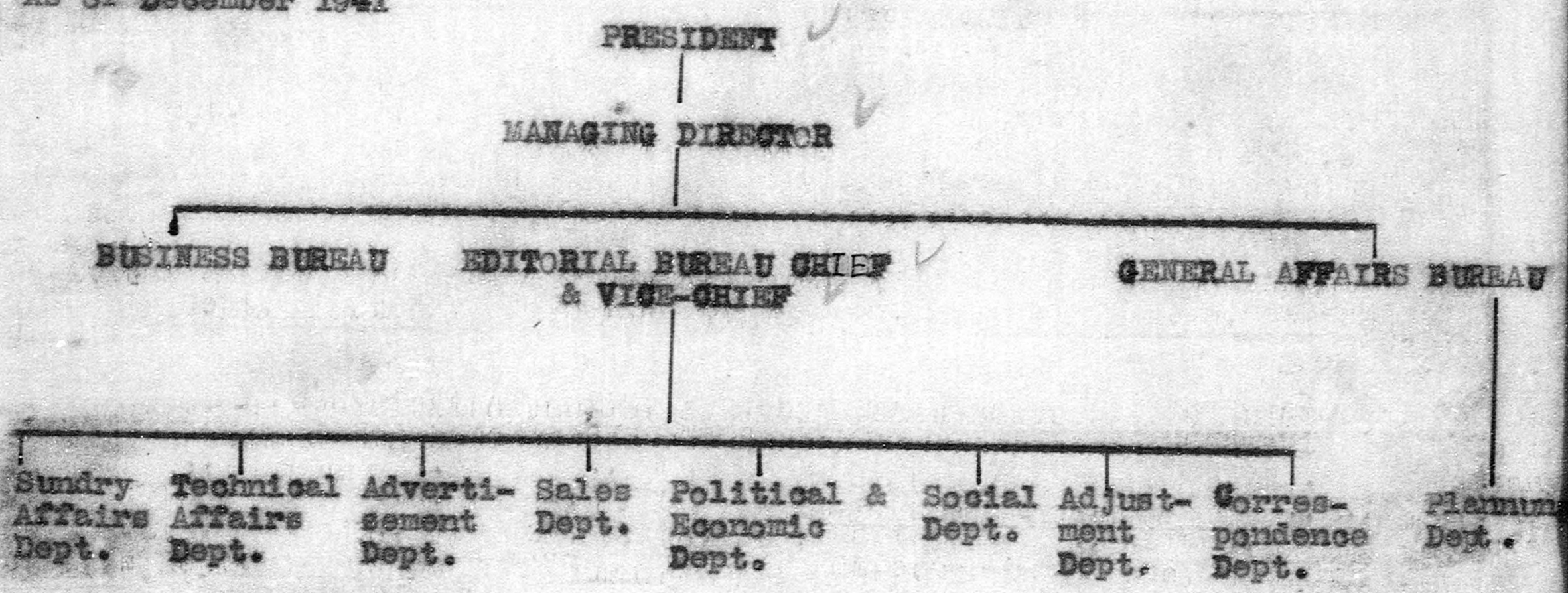
| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| President | Chukichi Shinohara | Apr. 1 1939 | To present | President | 105 Kuruwa-cho, Maebashi | |
| Managing director | Seitaro Higuchi | " | To present | Managing director | 753 Kumin, Iwagami-cho, Maebashi | |
| Director | So Amaba | " | Feb. 30, 1941 | Farmer | Shimotaki, Takagawa- mura, Gunma-gun | Left his position |
| " | Masae Kuwabara | " | " | Director of hospital | 82 Koun-cho, Maebashi | " |
| " | Shinichiro Suka | " | Jan. 16, 1940 | | | Died the day |
| " | Yoshio Shimojo | " | Nov. 30, 1941 | Weaver | Sakae-cho, Isesaki-shi | Left his position |
| " | Yonezo Osawa | " | " | None | Momoyama, Atami-shi | " |
| " | Tasuku Komatsu | " | " | " | 3 Komakazawa-cho, Maebashi | " |
| Auditor | Iwao Aoki | " | Oct 2, 1945 | | | Died on the day |
| " | Shosaku Tamura | " | Nov. 30, 1946 | Farmer | Kami-Izumi, Haga-mura, Seta-gun. | Left his position |
| Editorial Bureau Chief | Hajime Shimojishi | Mar. 28, 1932 | Aug. 19 1941 | | | Died |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adjustment Dept. Chief | Goro Asami | Mar.1, 1938 | | Director & editorial Bureau vice-chief | 145 Municipal House, Rokku, Maebashi | | |
| Correspondende Dept. chief | Hiroo Takabatake | Mar 1, 1938 | | Inspector & Corresp. Dept. Chief | 30 Municipal House, Iwagami-cho, Maebashi | | |
| Social Dept, Chief | Toshu Okada | Oct. 5, 1937 | | General Affairs Dept. vice-chief | Horikoshi, Ogo-machi, Seta-gun | Transferred from Editorial Bureau | |
| Political & Economic Dept. Chief | Yoshio Oshima | Oct. 1, 1940 | | Political & Economic Dept. Chief | 69 Shinmei-cho, Maebashi | | |
| Sales Dept. Chief | Yaichiro Nagahara | Jan. 5, 1930 | Apr. 30 1946 | Chalk-maker | 16 Mukai-cho, Maebashi | Retired from the company | |
| Technical Affairs Dept. Chief | Tokiji Gonda | Feb. 5, 1938 | Nov. 19, 1945 | Part-time director of Publication Bureau | Kita-kuruwa-cho, Maebashi | Transferred to Publication Bureau | |
| Advertisement Dept. Chief | Kanzo Aoki | July 15, 1941 | | Advertisement Dept. Chief | 197 Saikawa-cho, Maebashi | | |
| Sundry Affairs Dept. Chief | Motochika Kato | Apr. 1, 1938 | July 30, 1938 | None | 56 Tanaka-machi, Maebashi | Retired from com | |
| General Affairs Bureau Chief | Matsunosuke Nagata | Oct. 1 1940 | Aug.29, 1942 | Unknown | Unknown | " | |

# ORGANIZATION CHART OF JOMO SHIMBUN-SHA

From July, 1937 to Dec. 1941

As of December 1941




Remarks: General Affairs Bureau was opened in Oct. 1940, and closed in Aug. 1942.

TABLE FOR APPLICATION FOR EXEMPTION FROM
CLAUSE "G" OF THE PURGE DIRECTIVE OF THE PRESS

(THE JOMO PRESS CO.,LTD.)

1. Application: 4 (Japanese form 2 copies)
(English form 2 copies)

2. Reference data:

(a) Newspaper Ledger since 1938 1

(b) " since 1940 1

(c) Data "A":

Keeping copy of charge list of the Jomo press to the selling agents 1 copy
(Japanese form 1 copy )
(English form 2 copies)

Copies of the above 3

(d) Data "B":

List of circulations of each newspaper kept in Newspaper Selling Cooperation 1 copy

Copies of the above 3 (Japanese form 1 copy)
(English form 2 copies)

(e) Data "C":

Certificate of circulation of the Jomo by Gumma-ken Newspaper League 4 copies

(Japanese form 2 copies)
(English form 2 copies)

(f) List of Personnel of the Jomo 4 copies

Copies of the above — 3 (Japanese form 1 copy) (English form 2 copies)

(e) Data "C":

Certificate of circulation of the Jomo by Gumma-ken Newspaper League — 4 copies (Japanese form 2 copies) (English form 2 copies)

(f) List of Personnel of the Jomo — 4 copies (Japanese form 2 copies) (English form 2 copies)

(g) List of organization of the Jomo — 4 copies (Japanese form 2 copies) (English form 2 copies)

(h) Compilation of articles which may fall under the Purge Standard — 4 copies (Japanese form 2 copies) (English form 2 copies)

July 29, 1947

SUBJECT: Application for exemption from application of Clause G of Purge Directive of Jomo Shimbun-sha

TO : Prime Minister Tetsu Katayama

From : Hidekichi Shinohara, President of Jomo Press Co.
At 105 Kuruwa-cho, Maebashi-shi, Gumma-ken

Sir:

Jomo Shimbun-sha (Jomo Press Co.) became to be treated a fall under the provision of the first part of (4) of Par. 5 of the examination and desicion standard for Clause G of the Imperial Ordinance No.1 dated Jan. 4, 1946, by the governmental announcement on newspapers dated June 28, 1947.

I, the applicant, however, believe, as the representative of the Jomo Shimbun-sha, that this press does not fall under Cl. G with below-mentioned counter-evidences and hereby spply for exemption from the application of Cl. G.

Below-mentioned data of counter-evidences are a reflection of realities about the circulation, articles and other matters.

1. Circulation

a) Circumstances of the error which reported the highest circulation during the period to have been 7,370 in the first report.

In compliance with your order we reported that the highest circulation of this press during the period to be examined was 7,370. But serutinies on the former head of the Sale Dept. who has retired since 6 years and other parties concerned revealed that the accurate number of the highest circulation was 4,837 as explained below. Then why was a seemingly sure number as 7,370 reported in error? We found this was caused by the following reason which was found by investigations in collecting data for this present application this time.

This press changed its management to a joint stock form from a private enterprise on Apr. 1939. But under the pressure of newspapers published in Tokyo with large capitals, its number of the circulation did not

...ghest circulation ...been 7,370 in the first report.

In compliance with your order we reported that the highest circulation of this press during the period to be examined was 7,370. But scrutinies on the former head of the Sale Dept. who has retired since 6 years and other parties concerned revealed that the accurate number of the highest circulation was 4,837 as explained below. Then why was a seemingly sure number as 7,370 reported in error? We found this was caused by the following reason which was found by investigations in collecting data for this present application this time.

This press changed its management to a joint stock form from a private enterprise on Apr. 1939. But under the pressure of newspapers published in Tokyo with large capitals, its number of the circulation did not increase and it remained at the level of 3,000. It was only a poor local press. Its organization changed to a joint stock company but all the state of affairs is old-fashioned.

Above all the sales book was very imperfect and moreover persons who handled this have been changed three times. A new-comer is now taking the post of the chief of the Sales Section.

When we put hand to investigate the number of the circulation of the days when the articles in question were written, we could hardly get necessary data due to the imperfect books and non-existence of books needed by evacuation and other reasons. So we called on predecessors who already retired and asked them to show memoranda to get some numbers. If there was no record, we inquired about the sales agents in rural districts. In this way, we collected numbers from many sources and sumed up the number into 7,370 after hard toils. But this was the reason of the error.

b) While drafting the application for exemption from application of Cl. G, a serious error was discovered as the ledger was found.

As a result of all the personnel's efforts to collect counter-evidences as data of this present application, the "Ledger No.2" which is hereby submitted with this application was found. And when we referred with this and other evidences we have gotten a sure number of the circulation which is 4,837 with difference by more than 2,500 when compared with 7,370 of the highest circulation number which was an absurd error.

How did the difference of more than 2,500 occurred? I will state the reason of this.

As you will well understand if you scrutinize the "Ledger No.2" we submitted herewith, there were some member of "papers by post" dealt with directly by the main office, other than those actually handled by each sale agent in this prefecture.

These "papers by post" do not pass through the hand of agents, so we apt to add some random figures in order to boast a make-believe large circulation.

As we publicized that the circulation was enormously increased by amalgamation of newspapers into a single newspaper per prefecture, we made an exaggeration of more then 2,000 copies.

This false number was unknowingly reported to the person who was responsible in compiling the report and the compiler of the report believed this number to be correct as the section was different with no direct relation with this matter. Thus a false figure appeared in the previous report.

As you see clearly if you peruse the place of the slip attached to the ledger, the considerable number of papers sent by post to other prefectures were recorded in the book until March 1943, but they disappeared suddenly from the next April. This shows the actual increase of the circulation as expected which made the make-shift figure unnecessary.

c) An example which shows the addition of false figures (see the Ledger No.2)

Please refer to the page with a slip in the "Ledger No.2)

December, 1941
Handled by agents: 4,634
Handled by the main office: 3,122
Items: All Japan Newspaper Joint Control Dept: 41
Railway Kosai-kai : 13
Komoro : [illegible]
Sent by post : 2,988

Sum total:
Consignment sale: 4,634
Handled by the main office: 3,122
Total : 7,756

The above entry is written on the book. This 2,988 sent by the main office

Handled by agents: 4,634
Handled by the main office: 3,122
Items: All Japan Newspaper Joint Control Dept: 41
Railway Kosai-kai : 13
Komoro : 70
Sent by post : 2,988

Sum total:
Consignment sale: 4,634
Handled by the main office: 3,122
Total : 7,756

The above entry is written on the book. This 2,988 sent by the main office includes 99 which actually sent out, so that 2,889 of the balance is the number which was added in a fake.

As to this figure of 99 sent by post, please refer to the lower column of annex A attached herewith as a counter-evidence.

d) The reason of inconsistency between the number of the highest circulation reported in the 1st report and that of the Ledger No.2.

The inconsistency between the number of the highest circulation, 7,370 of the 1st report and the circulation 7,756 of the same period of December of 1941 of the Ledger No.2 was derived from an imperfect investigation and addition of figures picked up from memos and other insuficient data possessed by predecessors. Then the chief of the Sales Section responsible for investigation had not yet found out the ledger 380 copies are missed in investigation.

e) Maximum circulation during the period: 4,837 copies was accurate 6 daily newspaper companies were absorbed by the Press Jomo, Ltd., on Oct. 1, 1940. Adding the circulations of the absorbed six companies to that of the Press Jomo, Ltd., was refused by the Prefectural Authorities as shown below. We kept the former number of the circulation as before. The maximum circulation during the marked period was 4,837 copies in December, 1941.

Refer to the annexed list "a" of counter-evidence data.
This is a copy of the bill of the Press Jomo subscription price for the month of December, 1941 to various newspaper-agencies in this prefecture. The answer dividing the total circulation of one month by 30 days shows the circulation for one day. This total of 4,738 copies plus the number of copies sent directly to other prefectures by the main office as shown in the below column make 4,837 copies.

Refer to the annexed list "b" of counter-evidence data.
This is an actually handled figure list of those brought to Gumma-ken as of January 10, 1942 which the Gumma-ken Cooperative Newspaper Sale Union barely found in their office burnt by an air-raid. 4,538 copies of the Press Jomo are registered in this list with a slight reduction.

The annexed list "c" of the counter-evidence data is to certify the issurance of December, 1941 by the Prefectural Press League.

We made all out efforts to search the circulations after 1937 in vain. Circulations after 1938 are exerpted from the 2 newspaper registers submitted to you for your reference as mentioned below.

Circulation within the prefecture

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | January, 1938 | : 2,979 | |
| | June, 1938 | : 2,426 | |
| | December, 1938 | : 2,688 | |
| 2. | January, 1939 | : 2,810 | |
| | June, 1939 | : 3,134 | |
| | December, 1939 | : 3,541 | |
| 3. | January, 1940 | : 3,648 | |
| | June, 1940 | : 3,875 | |
| | December, 1940 | : 4,048 | |
| 4. | January, 1941 | : 4,231 | |
| | June, 1941 | : 4,526 | |
| | December, 1941 | : 4,738 | (99 copies of those sold to other prefectures are not included) |

Notes: Number of central newspapers brought to the prefecture: 186,000.

"Poor local newspaper the Jomo"

13 daily newspapers had been published in Gumma-ken and they have been

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| December, 1941 | : | 4,738 | (99 copies of those sold to other prefectures are not included) |

Notes: Number of central newspapers brought to the prefecture: 186,000.

"Poor local newspaper the Jomo"

13 daily newspapers had been published in Gumma-ken and they have been emulating each other before the industry readjustment was enforced, but these newspapers were gradually discontinued and were reduced to 9 and then to 7 at last. All these newspapers have small circulations. The newspaper published in one prefecture was reduced to one since Oct. 1, 1940. As you can understand by perusal of the circulations of 4 years, the Jomo had a small circulation next to that of Saitama-ken and was so poor that it was barely maintained. This newspaper office had only about 10 editorial personnel so the content was so poor that it only kept its appearance as a local papers. 6 newspaper offices were combined, but it could not receive additional distribution of paper. It had been in difficulty to manage, being overwhelmed by central newspapers. Import of the central newspapers in this prefecture was the Asahi: 59,138, the Mainichi (Former Tonichi): 56,027, and the Yomiuri: 49,247, which reached 186,000 in total. The Jomo was a powerless and inactive among these newspapers. At the newspaper meetings we had often been warned about its clumsiness of editing and uncleaness of printing by Miyamoto, Chief of the Newspaper Section of the Intelligence Bureau.

2. Ten (10) cases of articles and reviews (with signature of the writers) doubtful to fall under Clause "G" of Purge Directive
(Ten cases in 5 years, four cases in one year at the most, with no positive foundation.)

The "Jomo"press is read mostly by farmers as its articles are connected principally with fabric industry such as weaving, spinning, silk and silk-cocoon etc. It is a pure local newspaper and absolutely has no connection with any political party. It had neither chief editor nor special editorial staff. Therefore it had no special daily editorial column. In the past 3 or 4 times a week Mr. Jiyo Negishi, clerk of the "Gumma-Daido Bank" at that time (a commissionor of the Foreign Relations Section of Gumma-ken at present), wrote reviews about industry and economy of Gumma-ken under the title of "Hyoron" (review). But Mr. Negishi left the bank on January 1940 and "Hyoron" was suspended as he ceased writing.

We enclose herewith a booklet in which we show you editorials and reviews with writers' signatures in 5 years between July 1937 and Dec. 1941, which might fall under "G" Clause of the Purge Directive. As you know by the booklet there are 10 cases in 5 years and 4 cases in a year at the most. We suppose that even these ten cases are not too possitive to fall under the Clause.

We sincerely request that you would understand that they have no positive foundation.

Really the "Jomo" press had not cooperated readily with the authorities in many cases as it had different sort of character, hence it is one of the reasons of suppression of the authorities as we will mention in the latter part.

We are very sorry to say that we are unable to show you the original paper as the necessary papers for inspection ~~are kept bounded at~~ Maebashi Library and can not borrow out, so we are unavoidably compelled to copy them as we enclosed herewith which please note.

The circumstances and the progress at that time of the appearance of "Hyodan" (review) which may fall under as editorials.

(a) The four sections of the corporate [illegible]

Really the "Jomo" [illegible] ties in many cases as it had different sort of character, hence it is [illegible] the reasons of suppression of the authorities as we will mention in the latter part.

We are very sorry to say that we are unable to show you the original paper as the necessary papers for inspection are kept bounded at Maebashi Library and can not borrow out, so we are unavoidably compelled to copy them as we enclosed herewith which please note.

The circumstances and the progress at that time of the appearance of "Hyodan" (review) which may fall under as editorials.

(a) The four sections of the separate volume concerning to War Minister Sugiyama, Prime Ministers Abe and Konoe and Foreign Minister Matsuoka previously had offered as manuscripts for the New Year issue which properly had to be appeared according to the custom.

(b) A piece, titled as "Development of the resources in this prefecture" by Mr. Sho Kanai, was an article which won the first prize, when we widely collected the best essays for the rehabilitation of Gumma-ken.

(c) The article, titled as "The real meaning of anti-British movement" was written by the abovementioned Mr. Negishi. When the Special Police Section appealed to various organizations about this movement, he wrote it for the Jomo by the order of the authorities.

(d) The articles, titled "The return of the Government to Nanking" by Governor of Gumma-ken Kumano and Commander-in-Chief of the Regimental District Hq. Kawakami were put in the Jomo of the day of the celebration of this event by the request of the both persons.

(e) About the article by Admiral Suetsugu:

When the cooperation Conference was held two days ago of the day in the Education Hall at Maebashi-shi under the auspices of the Gumma-ken Branch of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, we were asked to take stenographic notes of the essential points of a lecture by Admiral Suetsugu who came here despatched from the Government as a lecturer, to put in the organ of the Assoc., and the article naturally came to appear too in the Jomo.

(f) The article, titled "My trip in America" by Mr. Tomesaburo Shimizu, member of the Diet elected from this prefecture, was put in as an article related to the local affairs, as he who was just travelling in America sent his contributions twice.

3. The reason why the "Jomo" has become only one newspaper in Gumma-ken (for your reference):

Only one newspaper per prefecture was allowed by the Newspaper Control Policy of the then Government, and the "Jomo"was appointed to be the paper in this prefecture, but this was the fruit of furious suppression and ambition of the prefectural authorities.

Since late 1939, clearing of various papers was undertaken and these were 7, namely, "Jomo", "Joshu", "Jomo Nichinichi", "Gumma" (all in Maebashi-city), "Ryomo Orimcno" (in Kiryu-city), "Kozuke" (in Takasaki-city) and "Tomo" (in Tatebayashi, Ora-gun) in 1940. The "Jomo", "Jomo Nichinichi" and "Gumma" have been suffered from financial loss at that time, so these three were negotiating to combine secretly to get rid of loss and to meet with the social request of that time too. While we were negotiating the combination, Mikio Tatebayashi came to this prefecture on Apr. 10, 1940, as the Director of the Police Department.

Mr. Tatebayashi was a high official of the Home Ministry and was said to be an expert of Newspaper Control as he succeeded in unifying news-cinemas in Tokyo. In August of the same year Yoshitomo Susukida was appointed as the Governor of Gumma-ken. As Mr. Tatebayashi asked us to wait to unify into one, we were awaiting his proposal for half a year in vain. But we had come to know that he was planning secretly to establish a newspaper by raising donations, and that the paper's name would be "Yokusan Shimbun" ("Imperial Rule Assistance Newspaper"), and was planning to stop publication of all other papers by demanding to deliver blank letter of attorney. We were astonished with anger, specially the "Jomo" was surprised the most as Sato, the last Director of Police Dept. was intending to leave the "Jomo" only.

On reveal of this secret news the directors of the all papers decided to join to the "Jomo" in only ten days and 6 newspapers submitted stop-publishment report to Tatebayashi. Then Tatebayashi got angry against Shinohara, the president of the "Jomo" and pressed him by all means officially and privately after mobilizing available police nets. By his violent treatment the "Jomo" could not increase the number of publication although other stopped six papers had been publishing 3,000 sheets totally a day which the "Jomo" ought to have gotten the right to publish otherwise.

M. Tatebayashi reported the "Jomo" to the Information Bureau as non-cooperative so the "Jomo" was compelled [illegible]

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M. Tatebayashi reported the "Jomo" to the Information Bureau as non-cooperative so the "Jomo" was compelled to decrease the publication number. At this time it was rumoured that Shinohara had a pesimistic opinion for the future of the war or talked about the fall-down of Japan etc. By such rumour Shinohara was examined more than thirty times by Matsujiro Hayakawa, chief of Special High Police Section, and the issue of papers was often stopped and also even the publishing business was disturbed by the authorities. Naturally the press "Jomo" and Shinohara were distressed seriously officially and economically untill Tatebayashi left the prefecture on Sept. 6, 1941.

The succeeding Directors of the Police Department did not show any kindness until Susukida, the Governor, left the prefecture for a better position in Tokyo. Rumour of Shinohara's arrest had spread in the city at that time.

When Goro Murata,, the former Governor of "Gumma-ken", became vice-president of the Information Bureau, Shinohara, the president of the "Jomo" called the Bureau for more ration of paper, Miyamoto, chief of the Newspaper Section, said to Shinohara in the presence of G. Murata that as Shinohara did not cooperate with the Authorities, the paper ration was checked accordingly. This story shall prove the stated suppress which we report you for your reference sake.

## CHARGE LIST OF PRESS IN DECEMBER 1941

As of December 24, 1941

The Jomo Press Co., Ltd.

| Name of selling agents | Total Number of papers | Amount | Association fee | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shin-machi | 758 | 14.02 | .22 | |
| Fujioka | 4,100 | 77.90 | 1.23 | |
| Onishi | 682 | 13.64 | .20 | |
| Kuragano | 589 | 11.19 | .18 | |
| Takasaki | 20,930 | 397.67 | 6.28 | |
| Yoshii | 372 | 7.44 | .11 | |
| Tomioka | 3,998 | 75.96 | 1.20 | |
| Shimonita | 1,035 | 20.62 | .33 | |
| Gunma Yawatasn | 843 | 16.86 | .25 | |
| Annaka | 2,728 | 54.56 | .32 | |
| Yokokawa | | | | |
| Maebashi | 32,223 | 612.23 | 9.67 | |
| Oogo | 1,850 | 35.15 | .56 | |
| Soja | 702 | 13.36 | .21 | |
| Yagiwara | 806 | 15.31 | .24 | |
| Shibukawa | 7,565 | 143.74 | 2.27 | |
| Nakanojo | | | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Maebashi | 32,223 | 612.23 | 9.67 |
| Oogo | 1,850 | 35.15 | .56 |
| Soja | 702 | 13.36 | .21 |
| Yagiwara | 806 | 15.31 | .24 |
| Shibukawa | 7,565 | 143.74 | 2.27 |
| Nakanojo | 1,395 | 27.90 | .42 |
| Hara-machi | 527 | 10.34 | .16 |
| Naganohara | | | |
| Mihara | | | |
| Kusatsu | | | |
| Shikishima | 1,178 | 23.56 | .35 |
| Numata | 9,088 | 181.66 | 2.72 |
| Komagata | 523 | 9.94 | .16 |
| Isesaki | 5,950 | 113.05 | 1.79 |
| Kunisada | 527 | 10.54 | .16 |
| Sakai | 930 | 18.60 | .18 |
| Kiryu | 27,427 | 521.11 | 8.23 |
| Oomama | 4,295 | 111.06 | 1.29 |
| Hanawa | | | |
| Serada | | | |
| Oota | 5,596 | 68.32 | 1.08 |

## NUMBER OF PAPERS AT EACH AGENT AS OF Jan. 10, 1941

January 1942

| Names of selling agents | Hochi | Tokyo Nichi-nichi | Chugai | Yomiuri | Asahi | Miyako | Kokumin | Jomo | Sho-koku min(little nation) | Nikkan Kogyo (Daily Industry) | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shimmachi | 165 | 1,880 | 26 | 1,500 | 1,930 | 70 | | 24 | 360 | | 5,955 |
| Fujioka | 128 | 1,220 | 20 | 945 | 1,420 | 60 | | 130 | 135 | | 4,058 |
| Oniishi | 185 | 910 | 30 | 780 | 815 | 38 | 25 | 22 | 256 | | 5,061 |
| Kuragano | 20 | 655 | 10 | 450 | 510 | 22 | | 19 | 24 | | 1,710 |
| Takasaki | 650 | 5,650 | 165 | 6,100 | 7,500 | 504 | | 610 | 635 | 16 | 21,830 |
| Yoshii | 30 | 520 | | 520 | 610 | 38 | | 12 | 170 | | 1,900 |
| Tomioka | 530 | 1,240 | 30 | 1,480 | 1,235 | 153 | | 120 | 92 | | 4,880 |
| Araya | 47 | 150 | | 115 | 165 | | | | 22 | | 499 |
| Fukushima | 43 | 85 | | 115 | 450 | 10 | | | 17 | | 720 |
| Kobata | 45 | 147 | | 190 | 120 | 10 | | | 31 | | 543 |
| Shimonita | 104 | 1,045 | 24 | 800 | 1,110 | 64 | | 39 | 114 | | 3,300 |
| Nanjai | 81 | 250 | 3 | 131 | 253 | | | 7 | 11 | | 736 |
| Itahana | 325 | 520 | 20 | 310 | 550 | 17 | | 27 | 75 | | 1,844 |
| Annaka | 130 | 485 | 17 | 475 | 590 | 38 | | 45 | 64 | | 1,844 |
| Isobe | 160 | 270 | 12 | 468 | 570 | 33 | | 22 | 17 | | 1,552 |
| Matsuida | 105 | 455 | 10 | 370 | 485 | 18 | | 21 | 70 | | 1,534 |
| Yokokawa | 40 | 240 | 5 | 240 | 240 | | | | 60 | | 825 |
| Maebashi | 970 | 6,570 | 235 | 6,370 | 6,930 | 710 | | 1,040 | 725 | 12 | 23,562 |
| Oogo | 125 | 1,080 | 6 | 495 | 950 | 12 | | 60 | 62 | | 2,790 |
| Soja | 46 | 318 | 5 | 305 | 460 | 19 | | 23 | 48 | | 1,224 |
| Yagiwara | | 555 | | 625 | 845 | | | 26 | 65 | | 2,116 |
| Shibukawa | 940 | 1,580 | 29 | 1,620 | 2,430 | 150 | | 255 | 185 | | 7,189 |
| Nakanojo | 145 | 1,000 | 16 | 855 | 1,025 | 24 | | 52 | 130 | | 3,247 |
| Hara-machi | 72 | 330 | 17 | 346 | 345 | 19 | | 17 | 80 | | 1,226 |
| Naganohara | 55 | 180 | | 216 | 160 | | | 70 | 15 | | 676 |
| Mihara | 25 | 190 | 13 | 198 | 218 | | | | | | 644 |
| Kusatsu | 15 | 320 | 20 | 700 | 320 | 15 | | | 20 | | 1,010 |
| Shikishima | 110 | 400 | 10 | 250 | 510 | | | 38 | 60 | | 1,378 |
| Numata | 365 | 2,400 | 47 | 2,240 | 2,520 | 86 | 14 | 225 | 275 | | 8,172 |
| Gokan | 90 | 500 | 16 | 375 | 500 | 22 | | 45 | 55 | | 1,598 |
| Minakami | 40 | 350 | | 350 | 350 | 20 | | 28 | 50 | | 1,188 |
| Komagata | 270 | 765 | 10 | 550 | 430 | 24 | | 17 | 44 | | 2,110 |
| Isesaki | 690 | 3,460 | 80 | 3,265 | 3,560 | 620 | | 190 | 550 | | 12,415 |
| Kunisada | 78 | 570 | 9 | 390 | 675 | 45 | | 17 | 80 | | 1,864 |
| Sakai | 62 | 610 | 20 | 620 | 670 | 225 | | 28 | 90 | | 2,325 |
| Omama | 515 | 1,080 | 27 | 1,165 | 1,115 | 81 | | 125 | 165 | | 4,303 |
| Kiryu | 486 | 5,818 | 213 | 5,385 | 5,006 | 575 | 11 | 840 | 1,330 | 15 | 18,679 |
| Hanawa | 30 | 300 | | 180 | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | 72 | 330 | 17 | 348 | 345 | 19 | | 17 | 80 | | 3,247 |
| Naganohara | 35 | 180 | | 216 | 160 | | | 70 | 15 | | 1,226 |
| Mihara | 25 | 190 | 13 | 198 | 218 | | | | | | 676 |
| Kusatsu | 15 | 320 | 20 | 700 | 320 | 15 | | | 20 | | 644 |
| Shikishima | 110 | 400 | 10 | 250 | 510 | | | 38 | 60 | | 1,010 |
| Numata | 365 | 2,400 | 47 | 2,240 | 2,520 | 86 | 14 | 225 | 275 | | 1,378 |
| Goken | 90 | 500 | 16 | 375 | 500 | 22 | | 45 | 80 | | 8,172 |
| Minakami | 40 | 350 | | 350 | 350 | 20 | | 28 | 50 | | 1,598 |
| Komagata | 270 | 765 | 10 | 550 | 430 | 24 | | 17 | 44 | | 1,188 |
| Isesaki | 690 | 3,460 | 80 | 3,265 | 3,560 | 620 | | 190 | 550 | | 2,110 |
| Kanisada | 78 | 570 | 9 | 390 | 675 | 45 | | 17 | 80 | | 12,415 |
| Sakai | 62 | 610 | 20 | 620 | 670 | 225 | | 28 | 90 | | 1,864 |
| Omama | 515 | 1,080 | 27 | 1,165 | 1,115 | 81 | | 125 | 165 | | 2,325 |
| Kiryu | 486 | 5,813 | 213 | 5,385 | 5,006 | 575 | 11 | 840 | 1,330 | 15 | 4,303 |
| Hanawa | 30 | 300 | | 120 | 130 | | | | 72 | | 19,679 |
| Serada | | 333 | | 107 | 280 | | | | 27 | | 652 |
| Ota | 97 | 4,490 | 62 | 3,880 | 5,150 | 160 | 10 | 93 | 480 | | 747 |
| Ojima | 10 | 1,106 | 14 | 428 | 880 | 34 | | 54 | 106 | | 14,422 |
| Koizumi | 15 | 1,160 | 14 | 1,065 | 1,330 | 23 | | 16 | 46 | | 2,632 |
| Tatebayashi | 595 | 2,410 | 65 | 1,140 | 1,500 | 310 | | 131 | 180 | | 3,661 |
| Akaiwa | 44 | 487 | | 120 | 650 | | | | 60 | | 6,331 |
| Sawairi | 75 | 50 | | 67 | 130 | | | | | | 1,361 |
| Haraichi | | 270 | | | | | | | | | 322 |
| Ikaho | | 125 | | 177 | 120 | 18 | | | 16 | | 286 |
| Agatsuma | | 17 | | 13 | | | | | 18 | | 158 |
| Iwashuku | 215 | 385 | 8 | 560 | 380 | 33 | | 50 | | | 30 |
| Mizunuma | | | | 50 | 90 | | | | | | 1,631 |
| Honnakano | | 505 | | 215 | 315 | 12 | | | 13 | | 140 |
| Itakura | 53 | 191 | | 226 | 351 | 17 | | | | | 1,120 |
| Kawamata | 315 | 400 | | 135 | 230 | 16 | | | | | 838 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 1,096 |
| Total | 9,316 | 56,027 | 1,308 | 49,247 | 59,138 | 4,345 | 60 | 4,538 | 7,195 | 43 | 191,242 |

LIST OF MAIN STAFF OF THE JOMO PRESS CO., LTD.

A. Period during Private Enterprise: From July 7, 1937
To March 30, 1939

| Post and Office | Name | Date of Appointment | Date of Resignation | Present Occupation, Position | Address | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| President | Shukichi Shinohara | June 28, 1924 | | President | 105 Kuruwa-cho, Maebashi | |
| Chief of the Editorial Bureau | Hajime Shiraishi | March 13, 1932 | Aug. 18, 1941 | | | Died on Aug.18,'4 |
| Chief of the Enterprise Bureau | Seitaro Higuchi | Feb. 10, 1934 | | Managing director, concurrently Chief of the Enterprise Bureau | 753 Kanmin, Iwagami-cho, Maebashi-shi | |
| Chief of the Arrangment Section | Goro Asami | March 1, 1932 | | Director, concurrently vice-chief of Editorial Bureau | 145 Municipal Residence, Rokku, Maebashi | |
| Chief of the Communication Section | Hiroo Takahata | March 1, 1938 | | Auditor, concurrently Chief of the Communication Section | 30 Municipal Residence, Iwagami-cho, Maebashi | |
| Chief of the Social Affairs Section | Toshu Okada | Oct. 5, 1937 | Oct. 1, 1944 | Vice-chief of General Affairs Section | Horikoshi, Ogo-machi, Seta-gun | Changed t the Edito Bureau |
| Chief of the Planning Section | Chikanosuke Mogi | Oct. 1, 1938 | Aug. 22, 1941 | Factory manager of Textile Industry | Hagi-machi, Maebashi | Left from company |
| Chief of the Publishing Section | Tokiji Gonda | Feb. 3, 1938 | March 30, 1939 | Director, concurrently commissioner of the Publishment. | Kita-kuruwa-cho, Maebashi | |
| Chief of the Advertisement Section | Yaichiro Nagahara | Jan. 25, 1926 | Apr. 30, 1946 | Chalk-maker | 16 Mukai-cho, Maebashi | Left f compar |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Social Affairs Section | Okada | 1937 | 1944 | General Affairs Section | Ogo-machi, Seta-gun | Changed t the Editc Bureau |
| Chief of the Planning Section | Chikanosuke Mogi | Oct. 1, 1938 | Aug. 22, 1941 | Factory manager of Textile Industry | Hagi-machi, Maebashi | Left from company |
| Chief of the Publishing Section | Tokiji Gonda | Feb. 3, 1938 | March 30, 1939 | Director, concurrently commissioner of the Publishment. | Kita-kuruwa-cho, Maebashi | |
| Chief of the Advertisement Section | Yaichiro Nagahara | Jan. 25, 1926 | Apr. 30, 1946 | Chalk-maker | 16 Mukai-cho, Maebashi | Left f compar |
| Chief of the Policy & Commerce Section | Masaji Niwayama | Feb. 8, 1936 | Aug. 30, 1942 | Branch chief of the Nippon Keizai Press | 63 Horikawa-cho, Maebashi | " |
| Chief of the Selling Business Section | Shohei Nishikawa | July, 1937 | Feb., 1940 | Official of Maebashi Municipal Office | Ishikawa-cho, Maebashi | " |
| Chief of the General Affairs Section | Motochika Kato | Jan. 2, 1939 | Aug.12, 1941 | No occupation | 56 Tanaka-machi, Maebashi | " |

B. Period during the Joint Stock Co. From April 1, 1939 to Dec. 7, 1941

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| President | Shakichi Shinohara | Apr. 1 1939 | | President | 105 Kuruwa-cho, Maebashi | |
| Managing director | Seitaro Higuchi | " | | Managing director | 753 Kanmin, Iwagami-cho, Maebashi | |
| Director | So Araba | " | Feb. 30, 1941 | Farmer | Shimotaki, Takagawa-mura, Gunma-gun | Left his position |
| " | Masao Kuwabara | " | " | Director of hospital | 82 Koun-cho, Maebashi | " |
| " | Shinichiro Suka | " | Jan. 16, 1940 | | | Died on the day |
| " | Yoshio Shimojo | " | Nov. 30, 1941 | Weaver | Sakae-cho, Isesaki-shi | Left his position |
| " | Yonezo Osawa | " | " | None | Momoyama, Atami-shi | " |
| " | Tasuku Komatsu | " | " | " | 3 Komakazawa-cho, Maebashi | " |
| Auditor | Iwao Aoki | " | Oct 2, 1945 | | | Died on the day |
| " | Shosaku Tamura | " | Nov. 30, 1946 | Farmer | Kami-dzumi, Haga-mura, Seta-gun | Left his position |
| Editorial Bureau Chief | Hajime Shiraishi | Mar. 13, 1932 | Aug. 19, 1941 | | | Died |
| Adjustment Dept. Chief | Goro | Mar. 1, | | Director & | 145 Municipal | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Auditor | Iwao Aoki | " | Oct 2, 1945 | | | Died on the day |
| " | Shosaku Tamura | " | Nov. 30, 1946 | Farmer | Kami-izumi, Haga-mura, Seta-gun | Left his position |
| Editorial Bureau Chief | Hajime Shiraishi | Mar. 13, 1932 | Aug. 19, 1941 | | | Died |
| Adjustment Dept. Chief | Goro Asami | Mar. 1, 1938 | | Director & editorial Bureau vice-chief. | 145 Municipal House, Rokku, Maebashi | |
| Correspondende Dept. chief | Hiroo Takabatake | Mar. 1, 1938 | | Inspector & Corresp.Dept. Chief | 30 Municipal House, Iwagami-cho, Maebashi | |
| Social Dept. Chief | Toshu Okada | Oct. 5, 1937 | | General Affairs Dept. vice-chief | Horikoshi, Ogo-machi, Seta-gun | Transferred from Editorial Bureau |
| Political & Economic Dept. Chief | Yoshio Oshima | Oct. 1, 1940 | | Political & Economic Dept. Chief | 69 Shinmei-cho, Maebashi | |
| Sales Dept. Chief | Yaichiro Nagahara | Jan. 5, 1930 | Apr. 30, 1946 | Chalk-maker | 16 Mukai-cho, Maebashi | Retired from the company |
| Technical Affairs Dept. Chief | Tokiji Gonda | Feb. 5, 1938 | Nov. 10, 1945 | Part-time director of Publication Bureau | Kita-kuruwa-cho, Maebashi | Transferred to Publicatio-n Bureau |
| Advertisement Dept. Chief | Kanzo Aoki | July 15, 1941 | | Advertisement Dept. Chief | 197 Saikawa-Cho, Maebashi | |
| Sundry Affairs Dept. Chief | Motochika Kato | Apr. 1, 1938 | July 30, 1938 | None | 56 Tanaka-machi, Maebashi | Retired from company |
| General Affairs Bureau Chief | Matsunosuke Nagata | Oct. 1, 1940 | Aug. 29, 1942 | Unknown | Unknown | " |