

894.911/1-145 -- 12-3145 -47-48 -49



DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

July 28, 1945.

RPA - Mr. Butler ✓ *mmh*

Reference- first paragraph of  
note verbale of July 17 to the Foreign  
Office in Buenos Aires.

It will be seen that the Embassy  
refers to "Resolution VII of the Act  
of Chapultepec".

However, the Act of Chapultepec  
is itself only one specific resolution  
(VIII) of the Final Act of the Inter-  
American Conference on Problems of War  
and Peace.

Formally, the Embassy's reference  
should have been to Resolution VII of  
the Final Act of the Inter-American  
Conference on Problems of War and  
Peace.

Less formally, the reference might  
have been to Resolution VII of the Final  
Act of the Mexico City Conference.

It is felt that the loose terminology  
should be brought to the Embassy's  
attention. Do you agree?

*8/8*  
*James E. Brown, Jr.*  
*(Enclosure)* *JEB*  
James E. Brown, Jr.





BY COURIER

EMBASSY OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

OFFICE OF AMERICAN REPUBLICAN AFFAIRS  
RPA  
RL  
TNT  
SAPM  
ES

Buenos Aires, Argentina, July 17, 1945,  
Central Information Office  
(C.I.O.) Report.

No. **341**

Subject: Reappearance of Japanese Press in Argentina.

CONFIDENTIAL

The Honorable  
The Secretary of State,  
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that two of the three Japanese language dailies which suspended publication in Buenos Aires on March 27, 1945, at the time of the Argentine declaration of war on Japan, have reappeared in Spanish. In this connection I made representations to the Foreign Office today on the basis of Chapultepec Resolution VII and Rio Resolution XVII, looking to the further closure of these enemy papers which were nominally intervened by decree on April 2, 1945.

A copy of my note verbale is enclosed in which it is recommended that these newspaper businesses be liquidated and their records and books be confiscated for examination, and their type be taken over; that other Japanese print shops be closed; that Japanese sponsored Spanish language magazines be closed; that the Japanese Church Bulletin be suspended; and that action be taken to restrain from further activity the Japanese propagandists who are known to operate on behalf of Japanese interests.

If these newspapers in particular are allowed to continue they will assist in maintaining a unified Japanese colony and will serve as centers of Japanese propaganda in addition to the possibility of their use by the enemy for espionage purposes. To date they have carried what appear to be articles and advertisements but if allowed to continue may soon resume viciously anti-American Tokyo propaganda.

One of these newspapers reappeared in June in Japanese clandestinely and was mailed to former subscribers as a test to see whether it would be stopped. Apparently it was stopped inasmuch as subsequent issues have been in Spanish. It will be recalled that

the three

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DIVISION OF AMERICAN SERVICES  
CENTRAL SERVICES  
OCT 2 1945  
DEPT OF STATE

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XP 894.202.35  
1R 835.918

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CS/MAJ

894.911  
1-1745

DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT  
AUG 23 1945  
REPRODUCTION SECTION  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DCR - ARA Unit  
Anal. *RMB*  
Rev. *FR*  
C.M.  
D.S.

DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT  
AUG 4 1945  
REPRODUCTION SECTION  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

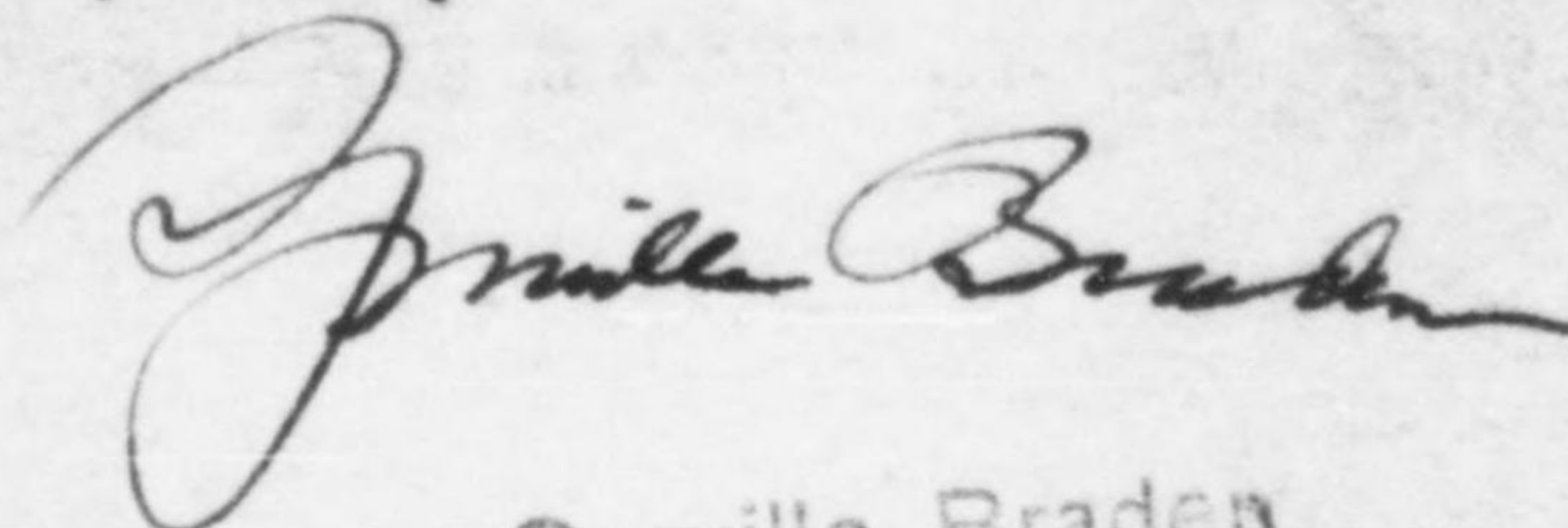


AIR MAIL

- 2 -

the three dailies petitioned the Argentine Government in March immediately after suspension to be allowed to reappear in Japanese or Spanish in a form approved by the Argentine Government. These petitions were ignored for a long time, but have now quite apparently been approved by the Government.

Respectfully yours,



Spruille Braden

Enclosure: *✓*

1. Copy of Note Verbale of July 17, 1945, to the Foreign Office Regarding Stoppage of Japanese Propaganda.

Original (for Ozalid machine) to Department.  
File No. 820.02.  
GW:jad



AIR MAIL

Enclosure No. 1 to Despatch No. 341  
dated July 17, 1945, from the American  
Embassy at Buenos Aires, Argentina.

NOTE VERBALE

The Embassy of the United States of America presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship and has the honor to refer to Resolution VII of the Act of Chapultepec and to Resolution XVII of the Rio Conference on the subject of suppression of Axis subversive and propaganda activities.

In this connection it is pointed out that two of the three Japanese newspapers which suspended publication at the time Argentina declared war on Japan on March 27, 1945, have reappeared. If these enemy papers are allowed to continue they will not only assist in maintaining a unified Japanese colony, but will serve once again as centers of Japanese propaganda and subversive influence, and may well be used by the enemy for espionage purposes. One of the papers (the former El Argentin Djijo) appeared in the Japanese language in a clandestine manner in June, but was converted to Spanish in July, four bi-weekly numbers having been published through July 10, 1945, under the name of Sol de Mañana. Another, the former El Nichia Djidji appeared on July 9, 1945 as a Spanish language weekly called Senda. Both papers are being printed on the premises of the Japanese language dailies.

In addition to the foregoing cases there are other centers of Japanese subversive propaganda still operating in Argentina. A list of some of these centers and the persons involved together with addresses is herewith furnished to the Ministry for its assistance in the liquidation of their activities and the confiscation of their records and books for examination, and the confiscation of Japanese printing type. Pertinent names and addresses are as follows:

Japanese Newspapers

Sol de Mañana (El Argentin Djijo), Uspallata 981, operated under cover of Hirokichi HONDA, former press room and collection man of El Argentin Djijo. Telephone: 23-1480 (Nueva Japon tintoreria). Registro Nacional de la Propiedad Intelectual No. 190,416. Also formerly known as Noticiario Argentino. Director and proprietor: Tsutomu MIZUNO (MIDZUNO). Editor: Hitoshi YOKOO. Employees: Mrs. Kaneko YOKOO, Tatsuo SAITO, Masayoshi SAKAMOTO, Yojiro MATSUI, Hirokichi HONDA.

Senda (El Nichia Djidji), Melincué 3124, Villa del Parque, operated under cover of Martin A.

Mackintosh

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship  
of the Argentine Republic.



AIR MAIL

- 2 -

Mackintosh, P.O. Box 9, Branch 17, Villa del Parque, Telephone 50-7280 (provisorio). Mackintosh is also President of the Association of Friends of the Japanese Language and is a Japanese collaborationist. Formerly known also as Diario Nipón de Buenos Aires. Editor: Yasuhiko NIIMURA. Employees: Yoshikazu (?) KAWADA; Suchiro SUZUKI, a correspondent; Zenshichi SHOJI.

Diario Nan-A (Diario Japonés en la Argentina), Méjico 2044. Publisher-Editor: Takaichi SHINTAKU. Employees: Eishi TSUBOI, Seitaro NAKANO, Tadada (?) ABE, Toshio MASUDA.

#### Japanese Magazines

Nuestra Unión, Uruguay 763, 4th floor (law offices of Dr. Tsugimaru TANOUE, president of Nuestra Unión Club). Magazine is published by the Cultural Section of the Club, organized by Japanese youth.

La Aurora, magazine published by the Institución Cultural "Sadao Ando", Defensa 510. It is mainly designed for Japanese youth born in Argentina and contains propaganda articles. The magazine also sets forth the work done by the Institution and advises the students on their careers.

La Floricultura, organ of the Buenos Aires Horticulturalists Association (Sociedad Cooperativa de Floricultores de Buenos Aires Ltda.), Leandro N. Alem 1518-1536, which association is controlled by Japanese interests but includes many Argentine members in the organization.

#### Japanese Church Propaganda Sheet

La Epístola del Pastor (Japanese Church bulletin), Magallanes 1238. Weekly or bi-monthly bulletin in Spanish and Japanese. The two texts differ widely. Editor: Pastor Chikara TANI is reportedly a Buddhist priest.

#### Japanese Print Shops

Nippon Do, Santiago del Estero 975. Bookstore and printing. Prints Japanese Association lists. Proprietor: Minoru KITAGAWA, head of the Black Dragon Society in Argentina.

Taho Do, Belgrano 1470. Print shop on Hara and Company premises with clandestine Japanese bookstore in the basement.

#### Some Leading Propagandists

Sadao ANDO, Institución Cultural Sadao Ando, Defensa 510, arranges school facilities for Japanese

students



AIR MAIL

- 3 -

students. He is a leading Japanese businessman in Buenos Aires, and publishes Japanese propaganda tracts from time to time, including in October 1942, a plan for Japanese post-war economic domination of Argentina.

George Yoshio SHINYA, Serrano 553, agent of the International Cultural Promotion Society, 25 de Mayo 145, 4th floor, and founder of the Instituto Cultural Argentino-Japonés, Viamonte 1435, telephone 44-6030.

Rikuro SHIMIZU and Takeshi EHARA of the former Japanese Tourist Bureau, renamed the Toa Communications Company, 25 de Mayo 145, 4th floor, are active Japanese propagandists.

Gensuke SHIBUYA, director of Asociación de Estudios Japoneses, Chacabuco 1195, 1st floor.

Kiyoshi ARAKAMI, Japanese propagandist, c/o Japanese newspaper at Uspallata 981. Has connections with Japanese Army.

Dr. Albino PUGNALIN, Corrientes 330, 5th floor, former editor of Oriente y Occidente which he published for the Japanese Embassy until Embassy closed early in 1944. Dr. Pugnalin was formerly Argentine Minister to Tokyo and has continued to occupy one of the former offices of the Japanese Embassy at Corrientes 330, and has worked consistently for Japanese interests, being instrumental in securing the reappearance of the Japanese press.

Dr. Martín A. MACKINTOSH, Río Bamba 178, president of the Association of the Friends of the Japanese Language, 25 de Mayo 145, 4th floor. Other officers of this organization are Vice President: Arturo DURSELEN; Secretary: Elena AKIYOSHI; Treasurer: Julio NIENSTEDT; Counselors: Takeshi EHARA and Rikuro SHIMIZU; Librarian: José WEBER; Professor: Emilio HOSHI.

Antonio José de Silva SOUZA, Esmeralda 570, 12th floor, former passenger agent for Osaka Shosen Kaisha, active propaganda agent for Japanese.

Buenos Aires, July 17, 1945.

File No. 820.02.  
GW:jad



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INCOMING TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF CENTRAL SERVICES TELEGRAPH SECTION

ACTION - RPA  
INFO:

S  
U VI-1299-W  
EUR This telegram must be  
ARA closely paraphrased before  
FE being communicated  
DC/L-K to anyone. (CONFIDENTIAL)

Buenos Aires

Dated Sept. 5, 1945

Recd 3:40 p.m.

File  
RPA  
SEP 7 1945  
103  
DC/R

ES  
FC  
OPI Secretary of State

INI Washington

A-M  
SPA  
SA  
SA/M 2073, September 5, 2 p.m.

EUR/X

Government decree published Sept 4 has ordered closure of all Japanese publications and print shops listed in my note verbale of July 17 to Foreign Office and in addition LA OTRA ALEMANIA and EVANGELISCHE GERMANISCH. REEMBDES 341, July 17 entitled "Reappearance of Japanese Press in Argentine". Details by airmail. Failure to close DIE ZEITUNG being brought to attention of Foreign Office.

BRADEN

WTD

CONFIDENTIAL

894.911/9-545

RECEIVED  
SEP 8 1945  
XPR 835-9/8

DCR - ARGENTINA  
Anal.  
Rev.  
Cat.  
Dist.

SEP 10 1945

894.911/9-545



JAN 22 1946

RESTRICTED

235  
To the

Officer in Charge of the American Mission,  
Lima.

The <sup>Acting</sup> Secretary of State recently received from the American Consulate General at Sao Paulo, Brazil, a request for copies of current newspapers published in Japan in Japanese for distribution among the Japanese colony in Brazil with a view to convincing the members of the colony of the reality of the defeat of their home country.

A collection of Tokyo newspapers issued since the surrender has been forwarded to the Department by the Acting United States Political Adviser at Tokyo. The Political Adviser has suggested that in addition to distributing these newspapers in Brazil, it might be well to furnish copies to the Embassy at Lima in view of the large Japanese population in Peru and the likelihood that the Japanese there may also remain unconvinced of the fact of defeat and ignorant of conditions in Japan since the surrender. Accordingly, there are transmitted herewith a collection of such newspapers for distribution, in the Embassy's discretion, among the Japanese resident in Peru.

894.911/12-1545 OS/LE

Stamp: *OK*  
*no*

CR  
JAN 21 10:40 P.M.

Enclosures:  
Japanese newspapers.

JAN 18 1946

894.911/12-1545

SPD:EDKuppinger:EHJ 1-10-46

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*NWC*

894.911/12-1545  
*[Signature]*



JAN 17 1946

RESTRICTED

To the

American Consular Officer in Charge,  
Sao Paulo (Brazil).

The Acting Secretary of State refers to the second paragraph of the Department's airgram 219 of November 30, 1945 regarding the Consulate General's suggestion that copies of recent Japanese newspapers be obtained for distribution among the Japanese colony in Brazil.

A number of copies of current Tokyo newspapers issued since the surrender have been obtained from the Acting United States Political Adviser and are being forwarded to the Consulate under separate cover.

The Department will be interested in receiving the Consulate General's evaluation of the effect of these newspapers on the Japanese colony in Brazil.

The question of relief shipments to Japan has not as yet been clarified and the Department will communicate subsequently with the Consulate General in that regard.

894.911/12-1545

DCR - NE Unit	
Anal.	<i>mf</i>
Rev.	
Cat.	<i>mm</i>
Dist	

894.911/12-1545

CRV *[initials]*  
JAN 18 1946

A true copy of the signed original.

CS/VJ  
894.911/12-1545  
*[Handwritten signature]*

SPD:EDKuppinger:EHJ 1-10-46

*[Handwritten signature]*  
JA

*[Handwritten signature]*  
ININ





THE FOREIGN SERVICE  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES POLITICAL

Tokyo, Japan

NO. 106

SUBJECT: Transmission of Japanese Newspapers for  
Distribution to Japanese Colonies in  
South America.

SPECIAL PROJECTS  
DIVISION  
JAN 5 1946  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The Honorable  
The Secretary of State,  
Washington.

RECEIVED  
DIVISION OF  
CENTRAL SERVICES

Sir:

I have the honor to refer to the second paragraph of the Department's telegram No. 172, November 30, 7 p.m., stating that leaders of the Japanese colony in Brazil have requested copies of current Japanese newspapers, and to forward under separate cover a collection of Tokyo newspapers issued since the surrender.

In connection with the distribution of these newspapers in Brazil, it is suggested that part of the collection might be forwarded to the Embassy in Lima, Peru, in view of the large Japanese population in Peru and the likelihood that Japanese there may also remain unconvinced of the fact of defeat and ignorant of conditions in Japan since the surrender. It is believed that the distribution of such newspapers will have a salutary propaganda effect upon the Japanese in Latin America, revealing to them the progress toward democratization now taking place in their homeland.

Respectfully yours,

*George Atcheson, Jr.*  
George Atcheson, Jr.

Accompaniment: *not attached*

One package containing  
Japanese newspapers.

Copy to Consulate General, Sao Paulo, Brazil.  
Copy to Embassy, Lima, Peru.

Original and duplicate, with reverse  
carbon, to Department.

891  
JKEmmerson:dm

DCR NE Unit  
B.R.T.

JA  
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DCIR

JAN 17 1946

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894.911/12-1545

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FEB 18 1946

FILED

894.911/12-1545



## OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISER

Tokyo, Japan, December 15, 1945.

NO. 106

SUBJECT: Transmission of Japanese Newspapers for  
Distribution to Japanese Colonies in  
South America.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,  
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to refer to the second paragraph of the Department's telegram No. 172, November 30, 7 p.m., stating that leaders of the Japanese colony in Brazil have requested copies of current Japanese newspapers, and to forward under separate cover a collection of Tokyo newspapers issued since the surrender.

In connection with the distribution of these newspapers in Brazil, it is suggested that part of the collection might be forwarded to the Embassy in Lima, Peru, in view of the large Japanese population in Peru and the likelihood that Japanese there may also remain unconvinced of the fact of defeat and ignorant of conditions in Japan since the surrender. It is believed that the distribution of such newspapers will have a salutary propaganda effect upon the Japanese in Latin America, revealing to them the progress toward democratization now taking place in their homeland.

Respectfully yours,

George Atcheson, Jr.

## Accompaniment:

One package containing  
Japanese newspapers.

Copy to Consulate General, Sao Paulo, Brazil.  
Copy to Embassy, Lima, Peru.

Original and duplicate, with reverse  
carbon, to Department.

891

JKKumerson:dm





THE FOREIGN SERVICE  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISER

Tokyo, Japan, January 7, 1946.

*JAS*  
*JA*  
*DIC*  
DIVISION OF CULTURAL COOPERATION  
JAN 25 1946  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

RESTRICTED

NO. 172

SUBJECT: Report on the Yomiuri-Hochi.

*DCR*

*NC*

RECEIVED  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
3  
1946 JAN 17 11 48  
RECORDS BRANCH

The Honorable  
The Secretary of State,  
Washington.

Sir:

*#13*  
DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS  
JAN 7 8 1946  
TREATY STATE

*JA*  
*1 FEB 12*  
*1 OR*  
*1 FCC*

894.911/1-746

I have the honor to transmit a copy of a report on the influential Japanese newspaper, Yomiuri-Hochi, by General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

The Yomiuri-Hochi is of interest because of its transformation, during the past two months, into the most liberal of the great Japanese dailies. Under its former President and majority owner, SHORIKI Matsutaro, it had been ultra-militaristic and aggressively pro-Axis. The management attempted to resist democratic change until late in October, 1945, when the employees, encouraged by SCAP directives on freedom of the press, seized control of the paper. Though ousted from actual control by this unique "strike", SHORIKI refused compromise until after publication of the SCAP order on December 1, 1945 for his arrest as a major war criminal suspect. On December 11, 1945, SHORIKI resigned and a sweeping reorganization of the paper, in general accordance with the demands of the employees, was carried out and BABA Tsunego, a publicist of liberal background became president. As these developments took place subsequent to the preparation of the SCAP report on December 8, there is enclosed a copy of a news article in the JIJI News Service of December 11.

Although the radical tone of the paper seems to have moderated slightly since the conclusion of the "strike" presumably due to the influence of Mr. BABA—left wing influence is still strong. SUSUKI Tomin, leader of the employees' organization and chief of the editorial department, has been announced as a candidate for the Diet on the Communist ticket. Circulation is continuing to grow. Recently the paper has carried a series of articles relating the mythical version of Japanese history.

DCR NE Unit Respectfully yours,

*George Atcheson, Jr.*  
George Atcheson, Jr.

FILED  
JUL 10 1946

Enclosures:

HEOTO  
SENT TO FR

FEB 13 1946

*HR 740.00119 Control (Japan)*

CS/D  
894.911/1-746



- 2 -

Enclosures: *att rw*

1. Special Report on the Yomiuri-Hochi Newspaper.
2. News Article, JIJI News Service, December 11, 1945.

Original and hectograph to Department.

891

JSService:anl



Enclosure No. 1 to Despatch No. 172 of January 7, 1946 from the United States Political Adviser, Tokyo, Japan, on the subject "Report on the Yomiuri-Hochi".

RESTRICTED

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Office of the Chief of Counter Intelligence  
Civil Censorship Detachment

8 December 1945

SPECIAL REPORT ON YOMIURI-HOCHI NEWSPAPER

GENERAL:

The YOMIURI-HOCHI newspaper, usually referred to merely as "Yomiuri", is the result of the merger of YOMIURI SHIMBUN and HOCHI SHIMBUN in 1942. Prior to and during the war, it was the most nationalistic of all big daily papers. YOMIURI has the highest declared circulation of the great Tokyo dailies, but is not regarded as equal to Asahi or Mainichi in news service, facilities, reliability or dignity of reporting and editing. At present, revolution in the management promises to make great changes in YOMIURI.

History:

HOCHI SHIMBUN was started in 1872. During its long history it encountered banning and suspension for advocating freedom and constitutional government. Several editors became high government officials, including Tsuyoshi Inukai, who as Premier was assassinated in May, 1932.

The paper had financial difficulties and in 1930 was taken over by Seiji Noma, a successful publisher of monthly magazines. Circulation was only 230,000 in 1938. HOCHI failed to prosper and was taken over by Matsutaro Shoriki as president in 1941. HOCHI became known as a loud fascist organ, a ready medium of expression for German officials in Japan. Absorption by YOMIURI in 1942 ended HOCHI's life as a separate paper.

YOMIURI SHIMBUN is one of Tokyo's oldest newspapers, being established in 1874, but until the early 1930's it was only a supplementary paper to subscribers of Asahi or Nichinichi. Before Matsutaro Shoriki, the "Japanese Hearst", president since 5 February 1924, made it a political paper, YOMIURI's chief appeal was in literary and women's columns.

Growth Under Shoriki:

Shoriki, who was ordered arrested as a war criminal 3 December 1945, began his career as a police inspector for the Metropolitan Police Board in 1913, rising to Director of the Police Department ten years later. An ultra-nationalist, Shoriki became a leading figure in the Japanese publishing field, and the Japan Tourist Bureau. He became general director of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, which he helped organize. He held membership in many other

influential



- 2 -

influential nationalistic organizations, including the House of Peers, and the Thought Investigating Committee of the Education Ministry, and was councillor to the cabinet in 1944.

Shoriki built YOMIURI's circulation from 70,000 to 1,800,000, the highest in Tokyo. His policy was to play up sensational news, in a free and unconventional style. With the China war, he changed the single eight page evening edition to two evening edition of four pages for late news coverage. Japanese papers are like the English, with ads on the front page. YOMIURI adopted the American style, with news and bold headlines on the front page. YOMIURI lacked the staff correspondents abroad, foreign cables, exclusive wires and aeroplanes of Asahi and Mainichi, and the news was less accurate, but Japanese found YOMIURI readable and interesting.

Stunts which helped promote circulation included photographing the sea bed, exploration of active volcano craters, tournaments of Japanese chess and "go". Suggestive novels and personal advice columns for readers also lured subscribers.

Circulation:

In 1938, HOCHI had a circulation of 230,000 compared to YOMIURI's 950,000. YOMIURI-HOCHI circulation figures after the merger are tabulated below. The drop during mid-1945 accompanied American bombing.

10 Dec. 1942	1,728,194
10 Dec. 1943	1,838,134
10 Dec. 1944	1,413,439
10 Mar. 1945	1,826,438
10 Apr. 1945	1,619,813
10 May 1945	1,126,796
10 June 1945	849,418
10 July 1945	826,048
10 Aug. 1945	993,215
10 Sept 1945	970,617
10 Oct. 1945	1,163,326
10 Nov. 1945	1,627,676

Note: Japanese circulation claims are not always reliable, as they are not verified by an auditing bureau, as in America.

Control and Ownership:

No large Japanese paper was so dominated by one man as YOMIURI, under Shoriki as president and chief stockholder. YOMIURI stockholders owning more than 1000 shares are listed below:

President Matsutaro Shoriki	36,996
Shoriki Koseikai (a corporate person, or holding company, owned and controlled by Matsutaro Shoriki)	20,150
Osamu Takenaka	9,004
Vice President Yusai Takahashi	4,550
Others	<u>10,300</u>
Total Yomiuri Stock	81,000

Like Shoriki



- 3 -

Like Shoriki, Vice President Takahashi is a former police official.

Finance:

The following information is extracted from YOMIURI's balance sheet, as of 30 April 1945.

Fixed Assets	
Tangible Assets	6,167,109.78
Intangible Assets	1,812,462.00
Floating Assets	<u>6,442,020.76</u>
TOTAL DEBITS	14,421,592.54
Capital	8,100,000.00
Ordinary shares	260,000.00
Legal Reserve	550,000.00
Optional Reserve	3,962,294.22
Liabilities	673,151.43
Reserve Funds	
Profits	202,205.96
Profits carried forward	
Current terms profits	<u>673,940.93</u>
TOTAL CREDITS	14,421,592.54

Organizational Structure:

YOMIURI's organization is indicated in the following outline.

President\*  
Vice President\*  
Executives\*

Clerical Department

Includes clerical, personnel, finance and supply sections.

Editorial Department

Includes arranging (make up), political, economic, city, foreign news, proof reading, inter-liaison, and pictorial sections.

Planning Department

Includes telegraphic section, and enterprise section.

Managing Department

Includes publicity, distributing, printing, accounting, braille, magazine<sup>\*\*</sup>, and magazine printing<sup>\*\*</sup> sections.

\* At present being ignored in operation of paper

\*\*YOMIURI formerly printed several periodicals, but at present publishes only the daily newspaper.

Technical



- 4 -

**Technical Department**

Plating, plating, printing, and technical sections are included.

**Library Department**

Includes investigating section and filing section.

**Post War Policy under Shoriki:**

Having made YOMIURI ultra-militaristic and anti-democratic before and during the war, the paper's owners were opposed to any liberal, anti-bureaucratic policy following Japan's surrender. At an editorial committee meeting on 18 August 1945, Shoriki's henchman, vice-president and chief editor Takahashi stated the policy to be "not to play up liberalism too much because right wingers will be sure to make a comeback in the future."

With threats of dismissal or transfer, he suppressed editorials calling for clarification of Shoriki's war-responsibility, democratizing of YOMIURI's organization and distribution of stocks and supplies hoarded by militarists and bureaucrats. On 20 October discussion of the Imperial institution was banned.

News articles denied publication include discussion of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, criticism of Tojo Cabinet power politics, discussion of constitutional revision, facts about Japan's pre-war foreign policy, information on the treatment of Japanese soldiers taken prisoner, proposal to dissolve the Zaibatsu, and other pro-democratic sentiments.. In early October attempt was made to prevent publication of the MacArthur-Hirohito photograph.

**Employees Seize Control:**

On 23 October 1945 a meeting of all YOMIURI employees decided to:

1. Organize a union.
2. Democratize the company.
3. Better working conditions.
4. Establish a fraternal society and cooperative store.

The resulting organization, YOMIURI SHIMBUN SHA JUGYO-IN KUMIAI (Yomiuri Newspaper Company Employees Organization) was organized in November, with the following temporary offices.

TOMIN SUZUKI  
TOKUNOSHUKE MIKAWA  
KOMI TOKIZAWA

Chairman  
Treasurer  
Recording Secretary of the  
Round Table

Note: On 10 November 1945, YOMIURI had 1875 employees, 1731 male and 144 female.

After the October 23rd meeting, the employees seized control of the paper, and ceased to follow instructions of Shoriki and his

sympathizers.



- 5 -

sympathizers. Efforts to arbitrate the dispute are being made.

Encouraged by SCAP directives on freedom of the press the employees revolutionized the policy of YOMIURI. They have the support of other newspapers. Commented Asahi editorially: "This problem is a movement to build up the newspapers as organs of true democratic public opinion at the hands of the newspapers themselves."

#### Attacks on Shoriki:

From late October until Shoriki was ordered arrested 3 December, YOMIURI printed attacks on Shoriki and called for his resignation along with the vice president, bureau chiefs and the directorate, "A rearguard of feudalism." Editorial writers denounced the Japanese press and called for punishment of those responsible for the war press, described as "a cat's paw for the military, financial cliques and the bureaucracy", which deliberately deceived the people regarding the war. The press financial cliques "have decided to patch up the situation in the garb of Democracy, but they have frequently allowed their will to defend the military and favor the bureaucracy to be manifested as you see such examples in our paper."

Shoriki promised a 30% pay raise in December, demotion of Takahashi and Managing Editor Nakamitsu, and assumption of war responsibility "in some form or other at a suitable time." Employee leader Suzuki termed the offer "immaterial" and "attempted appeasement."

YOMIURI quoted Shoriki as saying "The present tendency is a temporary trend, and rightists or ultra-nationalists will soon regain their power." The writer declared, "This shows that he is not only anti-democratic, but an ultra-nationalist." On 9 November in a prominent spot in the paper an article accused President Shoriki of "admiring and imitating nazis and of supporting the Army, Navy and General Tojo for personal benefit." YOMIURI printed a letter reading in part: "Employees of YOMIURI are striving for democratization of the firm and press....Shoriki has used his paper as an organ for the Zaibatsu and as a tool for his political ambitions....Through his actions and policies, much suffering has been caused in society".

#### Policy on Current Questions:

On current problems YOMIURI policy supports a peaceful but sweeping revolution in Japanese economy, government, politics, land ownership, education, industry and social structure. YOMIURI supported editorially the SCAP "war doesn't pay" directive to "squeeze the wealth from industrialists and capitalists." It also supports the land reform plan. In educational reform, YOMIURI advocated not only removal of military indoctrinators, but weeding out of incompetents as well. The "Japanese Liberal Party" is criticised as "liberal in name only." In attacking the present Diet and House of Peers, the papers said, "It is hard to find a present member knowing the meaning of the word "freedom".

#### Policy on War Responsibility:

YOMIURI criticism extends to all persons active during the war. In a series of articles, it took the lead in presenting the people the truth about events leading up to the war. YOMIURI's "History of the Fall of Japan" is factual and accurate. The front page for December 6

carried



- 6 -

carried detailed information that the Emperor attended two secret meetings where war with the United States was definitely decided at least three months before Pearl Harbor. Prince Konoye and General Nishio were quoted as the paper's source of information.

Powerless officials:

The following are officials of YOMIURI who maintain a nominal position only, their "authority" being disregarded by the employees now in control of the paper, because of their support of Shoriki's policies.

Matsutaro Shoriki	President
Yusai Takahashi	Vice President and Chief Editor
Mitsue Mutai	Director, YOMIURI, and Chairman, Japanese Press Association. (Wartime body which controlled allocation of newsprint)
Yoshichika Nakemitsu	Administrator, Editorial Dept.
Zenhachi Sanui	Chief, Welfare Section
Shigeo Miura	Chief, Editorial Dept., and Chief, Arranging Section
Kiyoshi Ogawa	Chief, City Section
Toyokichi Matsumoto	Chief, Telegraphic Section
Dojun Hashimoto	Chief, Enterprise Section
Fumio Kojima	Chief, Technical Dept.
Shutoku Magara	Asst. Chief, Technical Dept.
Yataro Kenmochi	Councillor to Technical Dept., and Chief, Plating Section
Isao Fukunaga	Chief, Printing Section
Iwao Kaji	Chief, Technical Section

Personnel, Pro-Shoriki, but Still Working:

The following men are regarded by the employees as pro-Shoriki, but are allowed to perform a technical job not affecting the policy of the paper.

Mitsumasa Kobayashi	Director, YOMIURI, and Head of the General Dept. (Makes out pay checks, etc.) also former Mng. Director of the Japanese Broad- casting Corp. and official in the Imperial Rule Assistance Association
Jiro Kanetsaka	Chief, Clerical Section
Kakuichiro Hatanda	Chief, Managing Dept.
Atami Haruna	Chief, Printing Section, and Chief, Magazine Printing Section
Soshu Gunshi	Chief, Accounting Section
Tetsuzo Nakajima	Chief, Library Dept.

"Neutrals" Still Working:

The following men are regarded as neutral in the employee-management dispute, and are still working.

Yukichi Kuroki	Member, Editorial Dept.
----------------	-------------------------

Shoji Uno



- 7 -

Shoji Uno  
Yoshio Ikegami  
Toyo Madachi

Chief, Sports Section  
Chief, Plating Section  
Councillor, Managing Dept.

YOMIURI Personnel in Actual Power:

at present time, the policy and operation of YOMIURI is controlled by the following men, members of the employees organization.

Tomin Suzuki	Head of Labor Organization; Chief, Editorial Dept., and Chairman of Round Table Discussion
Ikutaro Shimizu	Member, Editorial Dept.
Kanichi Yamaura	Member, Editorial Dept.
Toshiyuki Ishihama	Member, Editorial Dept.
Takahashi Oyebara	Asst. Chief, General Dept.
Tatsuichi Hishiyama	Editorial Writer
Hikohichiro Okada	Chief, Personnel Section, and Member, Labor Advisory Committee
Hakaru Suguro	Chief, Supply Section
Naokatsu Yamada	Head Doctor, YOMIURI infirmary
Mikie Kimura	Chief, Arranging (Make-up) Section
Todoroki Sakai	Chief, Political Section
Shigayoshi Aikawa	Writer on domestic politics, formerly Chief, Political Section
Yoshiro Banno	Chief, Economic Section
Yukitoshi Tanaka	Chief, Foreign News Section
Zenjuro Matsumura	Chief, Proof Reading Section
Takashi Takahashi	Chief, Inter-Liaison Section
Zenkichi Fujisawa	Chief, Pictorial Section
Shigetaka Yamaoka	Asst. Chief, Managing Dept. and Chief, Publicity Section
Norio Tanabe	Asst. Chief, Proof Reading Section
Yoshikazu Koyama	Chief, Magazine Section
Yasushi Kanachika	Member, News Selecting Committee
Nachiko Doki	Member, News Selecting Committee
Yataro Shimizu	Asst. Chief, Library Dept; Chief, Library Section and Member, Japanese Language Investigating Committee of the Educational Ministry (Defunct since the war)
Kagekatsu Ozawa	Head, Company Record Editing Committee
Yuichi Kobayashi	Member, Editorial Dept. (Has been on sick leave for a year)



Enclosure No. 2 to Despatch No. 172 of January 7, 1946 from the United States Political Adviser, Tokyo, Japan, on the subject "Report on the Yomiuri-Hochi".

EMPLOYEES GAIN VICTORY

IN YOMIURI DISPUTE

JIJI PRESS

TOKYO, Dec. 11.—The seven-week old dispute of the Yomiuri Shimbun was finally settled in a victory for the employees early this morning when a memorandum was signed by representatives of employers and employees in the presence of Hisatada Hirose, Governor of Tokyo Metropolis.

The special committee set up for settlement of the dispute worked overnight last night in an effort to find a formula of settlement prior to the surrender tomorrow of Matsutaro Shoriki, President of the journal, to the Sugamo Prison as a war criminal suspect.

The negotiations came to a hitch three times during the night and a settlement appeared hopeless, but Mr. Shoriki finally complied with most of his employees' demands and a memorandum was drawn up at 8:00 o'clock this morning.

The memorandum was immediately referred to the official mediation committee set up by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government and in the presence of Governor Hirose and other witnesses the agreement was signed by Mr. Shoriki and Tomin Suzuki on behalf of the employers and employees respectively.

Salient points in the memorandum follow:

1. Matsutaro Shoriki, president, Yusai Takahashi, vice-president, Yoshichika Nakamitsu, chief editor and other executive leaders of the journal will resign and Tsunego Baba, well-known political critic of liberal leaning, will be asked to assume the presidency of the paper. However, Mitsumasa Kobayashi, managing director, and Rumio Kobayashi, director, will retain their posts in accordance with Mr. Shoriki's wishes.

2. Out of the 36,000 shares of the journal owned by Mr. Shoriki, 25,000 shares will be contributed to the Shoriki Welfare Society in whose operation the employers will be allowed to participate. The remaining shares will be disposed of at the discretion of Mr. Shoriki.

3. A council will be formed by representatives of both employers and employees as the supreme organ of management of the paper. The council will be empowered to take decisions on both the editorial policy and business management.

4. The employers will recognize the employees' union, with which they will conclude a collective bargaining contract.

The dispute got under way on October 24, when employees of the Yomiuri Shimbun took over the management of the journal because Mr. Shoriki and other directors refused to comply with the demands for clarification of the paper's war guilts and democratization of

its editorial



- 2 -

its editorial policy and management.

Since then the Yomiuri dispute has attracted a widespread interest as an important event in the democratization of labor relations as well as journalism in Japan. Despite efforts for mediation exerted by various quarters concerning both Mr. Shoriki and the employees remained adamant in their respective stands.

The situation took a turn for settlement, however, when Mr. Shoriki was designated by the Supreme Allied Headquarters as a suspected war criminal.



DC/R

# INCOMING AIRGRAM

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS

TELEGRAPH BRANCH

OFFICE OF EUROPEAN AFFAIRS MESSAGE CENTER

*File*  
1948 MAR 2 PM 12 00

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FROM: 244  
LONDON: 244

DATED February 27, 1948

RECD. March 1, 1948  
2:41 p.m.

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Secretary of State,

Washington

A-520, February 27, 1948

Following questions and answers in regard to receipt of United States daily newspapers at the United Kingdom Liaison Mission in Tokyo exchanged in House of Commons on February 25, 1948:

Mr. William Teeling (Conservative M.P. for Brighton) asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs how many United States daily newspapers are received at the offices of the United Kingdom Liaison Mission in Tokyo; how much money is allocated by the Treasury for their purchase; how long it takes for them to arrive; and what monitoring system is in operation from Washington or New York for the Mission to be immediately informed of Press and Congress statements and comments on Japan.

Mr. Ernest Bevin (Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs): "The United Kingdom Liaison Mission in Tokyo receives four American newspapers regularly by courtesy of their local correspondents; no money is therefore allocated by the Treasury for their purchase; they take twelve to fourteen days in transit. No monitoring system is in operation from Washington or New York for the Mission to be informed immediately of Press and Congress statements and comments on Japan, but these are reported by the United Press and International News Service agencies, and any items of outstanding importance are immediately telegraphed Tokyo by our Embassy in Washington."

Mr. Teeling: "Is the right hon. Gentleman aware that while the Parliamentary delegation was in Tokyo"

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UNCLASSIFIED

Page 2.

A- 520  
February 27, 1948  
from London.

a most important piece of information appeared in the Chicago papers and the British Embassy was quite unable to obtain any such copy, whereas S.C.A.P. had already received it by wire from Washington? Does it not sometimes make it very difficult for the Ambassador to carry out his functions when he does not know what is going on?"

Mr. Bevin: "I have not the slightest idea what happened while the hon. Gentleman was in Tokyo. I was here. If the hon. Gentleman had let me or the Ambassador know at once, I would have seen whether a remedy could have been applied. I had never heard of this until the hon. Member put it to me just now."

Mr. Teeling: "Can some remedy be applied whereby some monitoring system can be arranged so that the Ambassador can be kept regularly informed?"

Mr. Bevin: "If the Ambassador is in a difficulty, I expect him to communicate with me. That is only right and proper. I will take up quite strongly why he should complain to Members of Parliament before telling me that he is in difficulties."

Mr. Stanley Prescott (Conservative M.P. for Darwin): "No, that is not fair. Could the right hon. Gentleman give the names of the four papers which are delivered to the United Kingdom Mission in Tokyo?"

Mr. Bevin: "British papers?"

Mr. Prescott: "No, the American papers."

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# INCOMING AIRGRAM

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS  
MESSAGE CENTER

TELEGRAPH BRANCH

OFFICE OF EUROPEAN AFFAIRS  
MESSAGE CENTER

1948 MAR 2 PM 12 00

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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LONDON 244

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RECD. March 1, 1948  
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MAR 8 1948



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Page 2.

A- 520  
February 27, 1948  
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Page 3.

A- 520  
February 27, 1948  
from London

head of the Mission immediately informed of all articles in the Press or references in Parliament to Japan.

Mr. Devlin: "Five daily papers and in addition three Sunday papers and three weeklies are received at the Offices of the United Kingdom Liaison Mission in Tokyo. They are sent by air and take from 15 to 25 days. A summary of important items appearing in the Press is telegraphed weekly. Any item of special importance is immediately summarised and telegraphed as are all important Parliamentary references. In addition, the Mission receives cuttings of all Press and Parliamentary references by air bag and the London Press Service is also available."

Mr. Teeling: "Is the right hon. Gentleman aware that the American Ambassador in London sends regularly by monitoring any newspaper articles connected with Japan from this country to General MacArthur and they are received by him the next day? May I also ask if he is fully aware that in no circumstances at any moment did the Embassy in Tokyo put this to us as a matter of complaint. We found it out for ourselves having lived there for three weeks and kept our eyes open."

Mr. Bovin: "I have looked through what the office is doing in sending information and I am quite satisfied that we are keeping our Embassies thoroughly informed."

DOUGLAS

Copy to U.S. Political Adviser, SCAP, Tokyo

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THE FOREIGN SERVICE  
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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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is assigned to

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United States Political Adviser  
for Japan

Tokyo, May 17, 1948

DIVISION OF  
NORTHEAST ASIAN AFFAIRS

*JCH*  
JUN 4 1948  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

No. 288

UNCLASSIFIED

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Special Report "The Yomiuri Newspaper"

The Acting Political Adviser has the honor to forward herewith, two copies of report No. AR-276-IM-95-PP-B-26 of the Analysis and Research Division, Civil Information and Education Section of this Headquarters, concerning the recent history and organization of the Yomiuri newspaper, the third largest newspaper in Japan. Approximately one-half of the report is devoted to a discussion of the presidency of SHORIKI Matsutaro, his replacement by HABA Tsunego, and the latter's controversy with chief editor, SUZUKI Tomin. In the course of this discussion, considerable attention is paid to employee-management relations and the activities of the Yomiuri Newspaper Company Employees Union.

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Two copies of Report  
No. AR-276-IM-95-PP-B-26  
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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Civil Information and Education Section  
Analysis and Research Division

THE YOMIURI NEWSPAPER

Special Report Prepared by  
Information Media Branch  
Research Unit

AR-276-IM-95-PP-B-26

22 April 1948



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
 SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
 Civil Information and Education Section  
 Analysis and Research Division

SPECIAL REPORT

SERIAL NUMBER AR-276-IM-95-PP-B-26 22 April 1948

TITLE The Yomiuri Newspaper

SUBJECT A detailed description of the Yomiuri Newspaper Publishing Company, its history, legal structure, organization, finances, personnel, editorial policy, news sources, distribution, equipment, and the newspaper employees' union.

PREPARED BY Information Media Branch, Research Unit.

DATES OF STUDY This report is based on a study originally made between 15 April 1946 and 12 January 1947, revised and edited with necessary additions between 1 and 15 January 1948.

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## INTRODUCTION

## BACKGROUND

As the third largest Japanese newspaper, with perhaps the most turbulent history of any daily journal in the country, the Yomiuri at present occupies a position which makes a knowledge of the newspaper's development important to an understanding of conditions in the Japanese press. This report attempts to assemble all available data pertinent to such knowledge.

## SCOPE

This report covers in detail various aspects of the Yomiuri newspaper publishing enterprise, with further data on such related matters as the newspaper's reputation and its impact on the reading public.

## SOURCES OF DATA

A large part of the information included in this report was obtained from interviews with many principal personalities in Yomiuri's postwar history, from documents furnished by these individuals, from records of the firm, and from labor unions and Japanese Government agencies. Other data were obtained from the records of Civil Information and Education Section, Civil Censorship Detachment of G-2 Section, and Economic and Scientific Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and from other Occupation agencies.

## EVALUATION OF DATA

All factual statements included herein have been verified by a concurrence of sources. Statements of opinion and evaluation by members of the Yomiuri staff and the Tokyo press are recorded as collateral data useful in illustrating the motivations of those concerned with the problems which arose within the Yomiuri after the Japanese surrender.



## THE YOMIURI NEWSPAPER

HISTORY<sup>1</sup>

This report is concerned primarily with the present Yomiuri, and only the circumstances directly affecting its operation are described.

The first major development in this connection was assumption of control by Matsutaro SHORIKI, which completely transformed the previous character of the newspaper. SHORIKI's ouster in 1945 resulted in another reversal of policy and is described in some detail, because these events were perhaps unique in the Japanese press and had important repercussions throughout the newspaper field. But the subsequent policy of the newspaper was not stabilized until the dispute between President Tsunego BABA and Chief Editor Tomio SUZUKI was settled, and the means by which this settlement was reached were the foundation of future development of the newspaper.

Before and During SHORIKI's Regime

The postwar Yomiuri Shinbun is the product of the merger in 1942 of the earlier Yomiuri with Hochi Shinbun. Hochi, the older of the two newspapers, was founded in 1872, and during its long history suffered banning and suspension at various times for advocating freedom and constitutional government. Several of its editors became high governmental officials, including Tsuyoshi INUKAI, who as Premier was assassinated in May 1932.

Hochi's difficulties included financial problems, and in 1930 the newspaper was taken over by Seiji NOMA, a successful magazine publisher, who attempted to put the paper on a paying

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1. Statements in this history are from Special Report, Yomiuri Hochi Newspaper, Civil Censorship Detachment, Civil Intelligence Section, G-2, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, Tokyo, 8 December 1945, unless otherwise specified.



basis. Circulation was only 230,000 by 1938, however, and the journal failed to prosper until taken over by Matsutaro SHORIKI in 1941.

As president of the publishing firm, SHORIKI proceeded to make Hochi a vocal Nazi organ, a ready medium for expression by German officials in Japan. When he took over Hochi, SHORIKI had been president of the Yomiuri Shimbun for 18 years, and in 1942 the two dailies were combined, ending Hochi's existence as a separate newspaper. The combined daily was called Yomiuri-Hochi until 1 May 1946, when Hochi was dropped from the masthead, and the paper came to be known officially by its popular title, Yomiuri.

Yomiuri Shimbun was also one of Tokyo's oldest newspapers, established in 1874; but until the early 1930's it was regarded only as a supplementary paper by subscribers to Asahi and Mainichi (then known as Nichi-nichi). Before it was made a political organ by SHORIKI, Yomiuri's chief appeal was in its literary and women's columns.

In 1923, when SHORIKI assumed the presidency of the firm, Yomiuri's daily circulation was 50,000 copies. At its peak in 1945, SHORIKI had increased the figure to 1,800,000.

Methods by which he achieved this included free and unconventional treatment of sensational news, special evening editions, and typographical format new to the Japanese newspaper field. Until the outbreak of the China War, Yomiuri published one evening edition daily, in addition to the regular morning "final" edition, as did the other leading dailies, but subsequently Yomiuri split the eight-page evening edition into two four-page editions, for late news coverage. Japanese newspapers traditionally carried advertisements on the first page, as do British newspapers. Yomiuri adopted the American style, with bold headlines highlighting the major news developments on the front page, advertisements and smaller items being relegated to succeeding pages. Yomiuri lacked the staff correspondents abroad, foreign cables, exclusive wires, and airplanes for which the Asahi and Mainichi were noted, but the Japanese found Yomiuri readable and interesting, although its news was less accurate than its competitors'.

Stunts which helped promote circulation included photographing the sea bed, exploration of active volcano craters, and tournaments of chess and Japanese go. Suggestive novels and per-



## HISTORY

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sonal advice also lured subscribers.

SHORIKI, with his aides, made Yomiuri ultranationalistic and antidemocratic before and during the war, and opposed any liberal, antibureaucratic policy following Japan's surrender. At an editorial meeting on 18 August 1945, SHORIKI's henchman, the vice-president and chief editor, Yusai TAKAHASHI, stated the policy of the newspaper was not to play up liberalism, because right-wingers would be sure to make a comeback. He also termed governmental bureaucracy reform unnecessary. On 5 September 1945 he refused to publish an article by an editorial writer, NISHIYAMA, calling for revision of the feudalistic Government Official Appointment Law; and later, with threats of dismissal or transfer, he refused to publish editorials calling for clarification of SHORIKI's war responsibility, democratization of Yomiuri's organization, and the distribution of stocks and material supplies hoarded by militarists and bureaucrats.

Material denied publication also included discussion of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, criticism of the TOJO Cabinet's power politics, discussion of constitutional revision, facts about Japan's prewar foreign policy, information on the treatment of Japanese soldiers taken prisoner, proposals to dissolve the zaibatsu, and other prodemocratic articles. On 20 October the management prohibited discussion of the Imperial Institution.

#### The Employee-SHORIKI Dispute

In the face of this situation, a number of dissident employees, principally members of the editorial staff, arranged an extraordinary meeting of all Yomiuri employees to take place on the 23rd of October 1945. At this meeting it was resolved that the employees would:

1. Organize a union.
2. Attempt to democratize the operation of the firm.
3. Attempt to secure better working conditions.
4. Establish a fraternal society and cooperative store.

The resulting organization, Yomiuri Shimbun Sha Jugyo-in Kumiai (Yomiuri Newspaper Company Employees' Union), took form in November. Tomin SUZUKI was elected temporary chairman, Tokunosuke MIKAWA, treasurer, and Koji TOKIZAWA, record-



ing secretary.

Immediately after the 23 October meeting the employees in general ceased following the instructions of SHORIKI and his executives. The more aggressive among them took charge of the various departments, and SUZUKI assumed actual administrative duties as editor-in-chief.

Encouraged by Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers' directives on freedom of the press, the employees continued operation of the paper according to their own policies, without reference to SHORIKI or his supporters. In this the majority of the Yomiuri employees had the support of other newspapers. An Asahi writer termed the developments at the Yomiuri part of "a movement to reconstruct the press as an organ of true democratic public opinion, in the hands of the newspaper (employees) themselves."

The Yomiuri continued to print attacks on SHORIKI until he was designated a major war crimes suspect on 3 December 1945. Many of the attacks called for the resignations of the directorate, bureau chiefs, and other executives, as well as the retirement of SHORIKI. Yomiuri editorial writers denounced the Japanese war press and SHORIKI, calling for punishment of all those responsible for the wholesale deception of the Japanese people regarding the war by means of the controlled press.

Vice-President TAKAHASHI's antiliberal views were exposed in the newspaper's columns on 5 November 1945, and in the 9 November issue an article appeared in a prominent position accusing SHORIKI of "admiring and imitating Nazis and of supporting the Army, Navy, and General TOJO for personal benefit." Another item on the same date contended that SHORIKI had abused the entire nation's press through his government positions.<sup>2</sup>

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2. SHORIKI's positions included membership in the Thought Investigating Committee of the Education Ministry, the General Directorship of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, and a post of counsellor to the Cabinet in 1944. Ibid. These examples of articles criticizing SHORIKI, and others, may be found in English in the files of press translations, vols. I through IV, Translators' and Interpreters' Section, G-2, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.



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HISTORY

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Discussions continued during this period between the employee representatives, led by SUZUKI, and SHORIKI and his supporters, to reach a workable agreement. A report was carried in the paper on 7 November 1945 that SHORIKI had offered to raise wages and salaries 30 percent, to add a 20 percent bonus, to demote his unpopular vice-president, TAKAHASHI, and managing editor, NAKAMITSU, and to assume war responsibility "in some form or other at a suitable time." SUZUKI termed this offer "immaterial" and "attempted appeasement."<sup>3</sup> SHORIKI's maneuver was particularly ineffective as the employees of the Asahi and Mainichi secured pay increases of 100 percent at about the same time.<sup>4</sup>

Agreement finally was reached largely through virtual capitulation of the SHORIKI faction, weakened by his impending arrest. The terms provided that all SHORIKI's executives retire, with the exception of Mitsumasa KOBAYASHI,<sup>5</sup> who was retained as managing director of the business department and advisor to the president; and that management of the firm be placed in the hands of a management council. This council consisted of six bureau chiefs, at that time members of the union, and an equal number of representatives elected by the union. Tonin SUZUKI, who was confirmed as, concurrently, leader of the union and editor-in-chief, became also a member of the management council, while Tsunego BABA, senior journalist and recognized liberal, was appointed president of the company. BABA was installed on 12 December 1945, the day before SHORIKI was confined to prison.

#### The BABA-SUZUKI Dispute

Under this arrangement SUZUKI was in closer contact with the daily activities of the journal than President BABA. Due largely to this circumstance and his personal assumption of the duties of political news editor in addition to his other positions, SUZUKI formulated much of the newspaper's editorial policy. In spite of fundamental differences in viewpoint between BABA and SUZUKI, the newspaper continued to function, but not without considerable friction generated by the rival

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3. Ibid.

4. Mainichi Shinbun Sha, Report #1, unpublished report, Civil Information and Education Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, 15 January 1946.

5. Later purged under Imperial Ordinance #1 of 1947.



claims to authority of the two men.

SUZUKI claimed the right to formulate editorial policy, on the premise that a "democratic press" meant determination of policy and selection of top editorial personnel by the body of employees, through the union.

On 12 June 1946 SUZUKI said to BABA: "I am working as editor-in-chief representing the union."

This view was a not illogical outgrowth of the means by which control of the paper had been wrested from SEORIKI. Subsequent developments, however, indicated that SUZUKI's political outlook, as a widely recognized Communist sympathizer,<sup>7</sup> was at variance not only with the political sentiments of BABA, but with those of a majority of the firm's employees as well. In addition, SUZUKI had permitted the publication of several unverified reports of such nature that many employees feared the newspaper's involvement in difficulties with the Japanese Government or Occupation authorities.<sup>8</sup>

The publication of these reports brought the BABA-SUZUKI disagreement to a head. In the discussion between BABA and

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6. Conference: Fumitaro WATANABE, editorial writer of the Yomiuri, who later became the leader of the independent Yomiuri Employees' Union, 10 January 1947.
  7. SUZUKI was a candidate for governor of Niigata Prefecture on the Communist ticket in April 1947.
  8. According to Hidetoshi SHIBATA, secretary to President BABA, there were two serious instances. The first was a reprint of an article originally carried by the Mainichi on Occupation use of the War Ministry Building, stating that exorbitant sums were spent on a ballroom, lounge, etc., although no such expenditures were made. The Chief, Press and Publications Unit, Civil Information and Education Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, stated (in an address to the Yomiuri employees on 26 June 1946) that the Yomiuri editors had been appraised of the inaccuracy of the account before the reprint. The second was a story of Yukio ONAKA alleging that Chief Secretary of the SHIDEHARA Cabinet NARAHASHI was permitted to operate and profit from the ownership of the Hotel Peking, in defiance of Occupation regulations to the contrary, although such was not the case. Interview 12 January 1947.



## HISTORY

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SUZUKI which these incidents provoked, SUZUKI contended that an additional editorial assistant to check the factual accuracy of news would be a sufficient safeguard for the future. BABA, however, felt that the errors were more the result of SUZUKI's political sentiments than of insufficient care in preparing news material.<sup>9</sup>

Thus unable to concur in SUZUKI's policies, or advance his own, President BABA, stating that he could no longer accept responsibility for the newspaper under the circumstances, offered his resignation to the board of directors. The directors refused to accept it. With this support, BABA announced his intention to ask for the resignation of SUZUKI and several staff members who collaborated closely with him. They were Yoshio BANNO, vice-managing editor, Toshio YAMANUSHI, headline editor, Yoshio SHIGA,<sup>10</sup> and Satoshi KATAYAMA, editorial writers, and Michio IWAMURA, editor of the Yomiuri-published magazine, Rodo Gekkan (Labor Monthly).<sup>11</sup> When the resignations were not forthcoming, BABA announced on 14 June 1946 that all were discharged.

This action immediately was challenged by the discharges who insisted they be permitted to continue in their positions until President BABA took the matter to the management council (of which most of the discharges were members) and secured the council's approval of the dismissals.<sup>12</sup>

It must be noted that full particulars of the original agreement between the Yomiuri Union and SHORIKI et al, never have been publicly stated. Regarding the functions of the management council especially, the two factions of the BABA-SUZUKI dispute held divergent opinions. The SUZUKI faction held that the agreement, and subsequent practise, prescribed

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9. BABA and the Chief, Press and Publications Unit, Civil Information and Education Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, both suggested that SUZUKI possibly might obviate the difficulties by devoting himself to writing a signed column, where his material would not be presented as representing the Yomiuri, but this SUZUKI declined to do, BABA said in an interview.
  10. Not to be confused with Yoshio SHIGA, editor of Akahata.
  11. Conference: Sudo KANDA, General Affairs Office, in the Yomiuri offices.
  12. Conference: Hidetoshi SHIBATA.



that any discharge action be cleared with the council. BABA and his supporters contended that by the agreement BABA retained complete authority to hire or fire, when he chose to exercise it.<sup>13</sup>

A violent incident occurred on 21 June 1946, when the SUZUKI party was prevented by Yomiuri employees from entering the building. With about 100 sympathizers, SUZUKI assailed the main entrance; in the ensuing scuffle the police were summoned, and 60 of the SUZUKI partisans were arrested for disturbing the peace.<sup>14</sup> It was charged that some employees in the building pointed out persons, some of whom were not taking part in the violence, to the police, as conspirators in the disturbance.<sup>15</sup> All but four of those arrested were released the same day.<sup>16</sup> On the 23rd the Tokyo City Labor Relations Committee began an investigation of the dispute.

Three days later the Chief of Press and Publications Unit, Civil Information and Education Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, in a speech to the firm's employees, clearly defined (1) the nature of editorial responsibility, and (2) the nature of various pressure groups. He pointed out that to maintain the editorial detachment necessary to accurate and impartial news coverage, responsibility must rest with qualified executives chosen by the owners and directors of the publishing firm for their experience, integrity, and open-mindedness. The firm's responsibility in furnishing accurate news to the public also was clarified, as was the function of a trade union as understood in the newspaper industry in England and the United States.<sup>17</sup>

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13. A statement in support of this contention was published by the "Yomiuri Employees' Reform Committee" on 12 June 1946 purportedly quoting articles of the agreement which specifically gave BABA this authority.
  14. Conference: Fumitaro WATANABE
  15. Conference: Hide YOSHIMURA, leader of the Central Committee of the All Japan Communications, Newspaper and Radio Workers' Union at the time of the Yomiuri strike; 12 January 1947.
  16. Those held were discharges. Charges of illegal entry subsequently filed against them were dropped, and the men released on 2 July 1946.
  17. Chief, Press and Publications Unit, Civil Information and Education Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander



## HISTORY

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On 29 June 1946, SUZUKI formally appealed to the national headquarters of the All Japan Communications, Newspaper, and Radio Workers' Union (AJCNRWU),<sup>18</sup> on the grounds that he had been discharged without regard for his rights as a union member.<sup>19</sup> It is worth observing that Yomiuri employees, as individuals, were members of the national union, and that technically SUZUKI's position was chief of the Yomiuri local. The national union headquarters proved very persistent in support of SUZUKI et at.<sup>20</sup>

On 11 July SUZUKI sympathizers declared a strike in protest against the management's handling of the discharge matter. The strikers were successful in interrupting publication on the following day, through threats of 31 print shop employees, led by Toyochi KOBAYASHI, to pie the type. Neither on this occasion nor at any other time was a motion to strike put to a vote of the membership of the Yomiuri local, as constituted under SUZUKI.<sup>21</sup>

A meeting of the local was called for 14 July 1946 by a Reform Committee consisting of several employees who concurred with the management. A resolution was passed at this meeting to adapt the local's policies to the ideas of a majority of the members. In the voting, approximately 1,300 of the nearly 1,800 employees present indicated their desire for a more definite voice in union decisions than they had had theretofore.<sup>22</sup> Particularly, a majority of the Yomiuri employees

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for the Allied Powers, speech given at Yomiuri Hall, 26 June 1946.

18. Referred to hereafter as the national union.
19. Conference: Hide YOSHIMURA.
20. A clue to the reason for this can be derived from the AJCNRWU leadership. Chairman of the union was Katsumi KIKUNAMI, an Asahi writer who was active with SUZUKI and others in formation of the national union on 9 February 1946. KIKUNAMI was generally considered to be a Communist sympathizer, taking prominent parts in the Communist-sponsored "May Day" and "Food May Day" demonstrations of 1946, although he stated in an interview that while he sympathized with Communist principles, he had not become a party member because he wished to take a "neutral stand" as union chairman.
21. Conference: Fumitaro WATANABE.
22. During SUZUKI's tenure as labor leader, general meetings



did not concur in what they believed to be the national union's view of the SUZUKI dispute. The Reform Committee consisted of men who felt that President BABA was acting in the best interests of the firm and the workers, and that the Yomiuri local membership, if consulted, would show a substantial support of his action.<sup>23</sup>

On the 16th the 500 employees in the minority walked out and set up a strike headquarters in the Kanto Haiden Building, with SUZUKI as chief spokesman.<sup>24</sup> The print shop employees responsible for suspension of publication were among the 500, and the management announced that they were discharged for the same reasons as SUZUKI.<sup>25</sup> Publication was resumed on the 17th.

The employees remaining with the company formally declared secession from the national union on 22 July, and an independent union was set up with Fumitaro WATANABE as chairman. The publishing company representatives subsequently dealt only with this union.<sup>26</sup>

With the above events to clarify the situation, both parties to the dispute shortly presented statements of their positions to the Tokyo City Central Labor Committee.

The national union contended that:

1. The company had had a hand in the police incident of 21 June, and that this action was an attempt to suppress the union.

2. The independent Yomiuri employees' union should be regarded as a "company union" because it had attempted to break the "strike" by a) attempting to have certain employees arrested, and b) physically excluding national union representatives from Yomiuri executive offices, when the former were

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of the employees were held only to elect union officials, who made all subsequent decisions in the name of the employees. Many Yomiuri workers felt that the union was autocratically administered under this system, according to WATANABE.

23. Conference: Fumitaro WATANABE.  
24. Conference: Fumitaro WATANABE.  
25. Conference: Sudo KANDA.  
26. Conference: Hide YOSHIMURA.



## HISTORY

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seeking to discuss the dispute.<sup>27</sup>

The company based its attitude on the contentions that:

1. SUZUKI and five others used the union as a means to maintain themselves in a position to advance political views, which moreover were not those of the employees, usurping management prerogatives in the process.

2. A majority of the employees voluntarily formed a new union which the management duly recognized as a bargaining agent.<sup>28</sup>

In a decision of 3 August 1946 the Labor Committee held that "the dismissal of SUZUKI and the other five executives was prompted by unavoidable circumstances," i.e., was justified because they had infringed the editorial responsibility of the management. As for the 31 other discharges, however, the Labor Committee found that "it is necessary to investigate whether.... (their discharge) involves an 'unavoidable reason.'"<sup>29</sup> In effect, the Committee wanted the management to prove its contention that the 31 men had exceeded proper union activities and constituted a threat to the management's editorial responsibility. The Committee recommended that SUZUKI and five others be considered as having "retired at their own request...and...be compensated for the loss incurred."<sup>30</sup> The compensation was pay for the time between the discharge (14 June) and the Committee decision (3 August).

In September the national union headquarters planned an industry-wide strike, the first purpose being settlement of the Yomiuri dispute "along the lines of" the 3 August Labor Committee decision,<sup>31</sup> i.e., to win reinstatement of the second group of 31 discharges. It was thought by some Yomiuri employees that the activities of the national union in this connection were to be integrated with the October Labor Offensive of the Japan Congress of Industrial Organizations, a national federation of labor unions.<sup>32</sup>

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27. Conference: Hide YOSHIMURA.

28. Conference: Hidetoshi SHIBATA.

29. Tokyo City Labor Committee, "Statement on the Yomiuri Case," issued on 3 August 1946.

30. Ibid.

31. Kyodo release, 25 September 1946.

32. Conference: Fumitaro WATANABE. The "October Labor



The press strike collapsed<sup>33</sup> on 5 October, and on the 8th the Yomiuri publishers and independent union signed a contract apparently much more specific on the points of disagreement between BABA and SUZUKI than the previous one had been. (See Appendix B.) Meanwhile the majority of the employees taking part in the 16 July walk-out returned to their jobs, and the 31 discharges were reinstated with the understanding that they would retire immediately with back pay, as SUZUKI was considered to have done in accordance with the Labor Committee recommendation.<sup>34</sup> The Yomiuri union since has remained outside the national union.

On 30 August 1947 SHORIKI was released from prison following a decision not to prosecute him as a war criminal, thus reopening the problem of the disposal of his interest in the Yomiuri. This problem had been in abeyance during SHORIKI's confinement, but an early settlement was required by the application of Section 10, Paragraph III, Appendix I to Imperial Ordinance #1 of 1947 (the purge ordinance), under which SHORIKI was barred from further participation in press activities or connection with a publishing firm.

A tentative stipulation of the December 1945 agreement provided that SHORIKI dispose of his holdings in excess of 30 percent of the total Yomiuri stock issued,<sup>35</sup> but this plan was dropped with the purge ruling. Instead it was proposed that a new firm, the Yomiuri Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha (Yomiuri Enterprise Corporation), be formed to purchase SHORIKI's interest and hold the shares for purchase by employees of the newspaper. This procedure was contemplated by those concerned to prevent dissipation of the financial control pending accumulation of sufficient capital by individual employees to purchase (collectively) a controlling interest.<sup>36</sup>

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- Offensive" was part of a campaign by the Japan Congress of Industrial Organizations to overthrow the YOSHIDA Cabinet, according to a Kyodo news release of 24 October 1946.
33. The collapse was begun by the decision of the Asahi employees on 4 October not to strike, according to a Kyodo news release, 4 October 1946.
34. Conference: Fumitaro WATANABE.
35. UYEMURA, Takashiyo: "Democracy and Journalism," page 74 et seq., Contemporary Japan, issue of January-April, Tokyo, 1946.
36. Conference: Shinichi KOBAYASHI, 15 January 1948.



## LEGAL STRUCTURE

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## LEGAL STRUCTURE

No large Japanese newspaper was so dominated by one man as was Yomiuri under SHORIKI as president and chief stockholder. Ownership of Yomiuri stock as of 8 December 1945 is shown in the table below.<sup>37</sup> All persons listed in the column for 8 December 1945 have left the firm, but as of 31 December 1947 SHORIKI and TANANAKA had increased holdings, while TAKAHASHI had disposed of 3,650 of his 4,550 shares.<sup>38</sup>

## OWNERSHIP OF YOMIURI STOCK IN 1945 AND 1947

Registered Owner of Stock	Shares held	Shares held
	8 Dec 1945	31 Dec 1947
Matsutaro SHORIKI	36,996	40,650
Shoriki Kosekai*	20,150	20,150
Osamu TANANAKA	9,004	9,100
Yusai TAKAHASHI	4,550	900
16 retired members of the firm		17,800
11 active members of the firm		2,000
Shizuro SHIMIZU (retired staff member)#		5,000
Others	10,300	
Total	81,000	95,600

\* A corporate person or holding company owned and controlled by Matsutaro SHORIKI.

# Held in SHIMIZU's name for 14 retired staff members or their heirs.

The three major stockholders still retain their ownership, but any attempts on their part to influence Yomiuri's policies make them liable to prosecution under the purge ordinance and related regulations.<sup>39</sup> Virtually complete control of the company consequently rests with President BABA and the board of directors.

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37. Yomiuri Shimbun Sha: "Statement of Stock Ownership," Tokyo, 31 December 1945.
  38. Yomiuri Shimbun Sha: "Statement of Stock Ownership," Tokyo, 31 December 1947.
  39. Yomiuri Editorials, Research Memorandum, IM-213, Civil Information and Education Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, Tokyo 22 September 1947.



## ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE OF THE YOMIURI PUBLISHING COMPANY

President

BABA, Tsunego

## Directors

KOJIMA, Fumio

Chief, General Affairs Bureau; Director  
of Relief for Repatriated Employees

MUTO, Santoku

Chief, Business Bureau

SHINAGAWA, Kazue

Chairman of Shoriki Koseikai

YASUDA, Shoji

Managing Editor; Political Economy News Editor

YOMOTA, Yoshishige

Chief, Publication Bureau

## EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

## BUSINESS BUREAU

Managing Editor

Administrative Section

Editorial Planning Committee

Accounting Section

Promotion Committee

Advertising Space Sales Section

Editorial Bureau

Advertising and Promotion

Administrative Section

## GENERAL AFFAIRS BUREAU

Board of Survey for Re-  
patriated Staff

Administrative Section

City Desk

Account and Supply Section

"Culture" Desk

Incidental Affairs Section

Evaluating Unit

(messenger and janitor ser-  
vices, utilities, etc.)Education Unit (suspended  
October 1947)

Materials Section

Foreign News Desk

Medical Section

Local News Desk

Personnel Section

Makeup

Welfare Section

Materials Unit

## PRINTING BUREAU

Photographic Unit

Administrative Section

Political Economy News Desk

Engineering Section

Proofreading Unit

Job Printing Section

Public Relations Unit

Newspaper Printing Section

Sports Desk

Stereotype Section

Survey Unit

Type Founding Section

Planning Bureau (suspended  
October 1947)

## PUBLICATION SECTION

Administrative Section

Magazine Editorial Bureau

Special Projects Section

Yomiuri Weekly

Telegraph Section

Yomiuri MonthlyYomiuri YearbookKodomo Yomiuri (Children's  
Yomiuri)

Publication Business Bureau

Administrative Section

General Affairs Section

Chief Editor, Yomiuri History



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OPERATING ORGANIZATION and FINANCIAL AFFAIRS 15

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### OPERATING ORGANIZATION

The operating organization outlined on the opposite page<sup>40</sup> is that set in motion by the Employees' Union at the time of the reorganization accompanying the ousting of SHORIKI, although at that time there were more changes in personnel than in the structure of the organization. Operation of the employee-management council (the major change effected by the reorganization) is described on page 23 and in Appendix B.

The planning bureau is a relatively unusual feature of Japanese newspaper organization. Its motto might well be, "If there's no news, we'll make it." Principal activities are the large scale promotion activities for which the larger Japanese newspapers have been noted. Yomiuri's planning bureau has not been allocated funds since October 1947, and while chess and go competitions are still actively encouraged, it may be inferred that with the newspaper's circulation closely regulated by paper rationing, the operation of the bureau is temporarily unnecessary. The education unit of the editorial bureau, another interesting product of Yomiuri's operating system, is scheduled to begin functioning again in April 1948. The unit per se comprises one or two journalists assigned to supervise the apprenticeship of new writers in the editorial department. Most of the actual training of the fledgling editors consists of working in rotation with more experienced personnel on the various news desks of the editorial bureau, with the guidance of the education unit, which also arranges programs of instruction by the head of the unit and other recognized experts.<sup>41</sup>

### FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

Yomiuri has found expenses climbing steadily since the surrender. Total disbursements were approximately ¥2,373,-679.39 in November 1945, ¥11,635,127.72 in November 1946, and ¥40,302,216.82 in November 1947. (See Appendix 1). Income has managed to keep pace fairly well through repeated

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40. Yomiuri Shimbun Sha: "Outline of the Corporation Organization," Tokyo, 30 April 1946.

41. Conference: Shinichi KOBAYASHI.



increases in subscription and advertising rates. The amount of declared profit remained nearly constant through 1946, although the profits represented a progressively smaller percentage of the volume of business each month. September, October, and November of 1947 showed a current loss of ¥2,639,480.30. This represents a portion of extraordinary disbursements for rehabilitation of the Yoniuri building, which was completely gutted by fire during the war, with a considerable loss of equipment. Using the Hochi building, which was relatively undamaged, until December 1947, the firm has reoccupied its restored headquarters and reconstruction costs have been paid almost completely. These expenditures totalled ¥6,239,485.49 in September, October, and November 1947, or ¥3,600,005.19 more than the recorded loss for the period. The necessary cash for this purpose was obtained through two loans from the Bank of Japan, totalling ¥18 million, the bank holding a first mortgage on both the Yoniuri and Hochi buildings. It thus appears that, relieved of further building expenses, Yoniuri reasonably may expect to operate at a gross profit of approximately ¥1 million monthly, making feasible repayment on the loan.<sup>42</sup>

Operating expenses which have shown the greatest increase in the two years from the end of 1945 to the beginning of 1948 are salaries and materials. Salary disbursements in all departments were approximately ¥354,563.18 in November 1945, ¥4,456,269 in November 1946, and ¥11,699,667.35 in November 1947. Materials cost ¥383,454.55 in November 1945, ¥2,297,750 in November 1946, and ¥11,373,261.16 in November 1947.<sup>43</sup>

All these expenditures have been met from current receipts, as have equipment repair and restoration.

#### PERSONNEL

The editorial character of Yoniuri since the discharge of SUZUKI has been in considerable degree the reflection of

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42. Conference: Shinichi KOBAYASHI.

43. These figures are the totals of all entries under the terms: wages, salaries, bonuses, (or) personnel (expenses) for the month in question, as listed in Profit and Loss Statements, 1945-1947; the 1947 statement appears in Appendix A.



## PERSONNEL

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the personalities of President BABA and Shoji YASUDA, managing editor. In a long and distinguished career, Tsunego BABA, educated at Doshisha and Waseda Universities (Kyoto and Tokyo), was successively a writer for the Nippon Times (Tokyo, 1900-1909), chief editor of the Oriental Review (New York 1909-1913), chief editor of the Nippon Times (Tokyo, 1913-1919), special correspondent of the Kokurin Shinbun (to attend the Paris Peace Conference); chief editor of the political news desk, and a director of Kokurin Shinbun (Tokyo, 1919-1924). He resumed newspaper work in 1934 as a columnist ("Sunday Comment") in the Yoriuri. In 1939, BABA again retired from the press field, to return as president of the Yoriuri in 1945. BABA's post-war activities have included, besides the presidency of the Yoriuri, a post of councillor to the National Railway Conference and membership in the House of Peers, to which he was elevated during the SHIDEHARA Cabinet. A prolific author on politics and recent history as seen from the vantage point of a leading journalist, BABA's works include many important treatises on the development and vicissitudes of liberal politics in Japan.<sup>44</sup>

A newspaper man for 28 years, YASUDA was employed by the Tokyo Tsushin News Service (1920-1923), Tokyo Maiyu Shinbun (1923-1924), Kokurin Shinbun (1924-1927), and Jiji Shinpo (1927-1930). Entering Yoriuri in 1930, YASUDA became economic news editor in 1935, assistant chief editor in 1940, and chief editor on the departure of SUZUKI in 1946, also holding additional posts as political economy editor, member of the Yoriuri reporter education committee, chief of the publications department, and a directorship.<sup>45</sup>

Yoriuri regularly employs between 2,250 and 2,300 persons, less than half the staff of, for example, the Asahi.<sup>46</sup> Of this number approximately 1,010 are engaged in news gathering and editing; 210 in business functions; 670 in the print shop, 225 in clerical work (messengers, copy boys, etc.),

44. Personal Profiles, Civil Information and Education Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

45. Ibid.

46. The Asahi Shinbun Publishing Company, RI-162-PP-B-15, Civil Information and Education Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, Tokyo, 10 May 1946.



and 69 in publishing (other than the newspaper). The firm's planning bureau normally employs 85 persons to devise and carry out special projects, promotion activities, etc., and there is also a current committee of 14 to evaluate the news coverage on a day-to-day basis, while 10 examiners daily verify the accuracy of news stories. The total number of employees averaged 2,288 per month during the last quarter of 1946.<sup>47</sup> Wages averaged ¥5,113.49 per person in November 1947.<sup>48</sup>

Of the staff of reporters, approximately 50 cover business and politics, 50 city news, three foreign news (largely obtained through news services), three social topics, five local news, and five public relations. In addition the firm employs approximately 20 photographers.<sup>49</sup>

#### EDITORIAL POLICY

Following the surrender, Yoniuri favored a peaceful but sweeping revolution in Japanese economy, government, politics, land ownership, education, industry, and social structure. Yoniuri supported editorially the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers' directive of 6 November 1945 (SCAPIN 244), "Dissolution of Holding Companies," to "permit a wider distribution of income and ownership of the means of production and trade." Other reforms heralded and encouraged by the Yoniuri included the Land Reform Plan, and the removal from the educational field not only of military indoctrinators, but of incompetents as well.

Yoniuri criticism extended to persons who, in the opinion of the paper, were active in plotting the war. In a series of articles, the newspaper led the Tokyo press in presenting readers the truth about events leading to the conflict. Yoniuri's "History of the Fall of Japan"<sup>50</sup> is factual and accurate.

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47. Yoniuri Shirbun Sha: "List of Employees," 15 January 1947.
48. The average monthly wage is calculated:  

$$\frac{\text{¥11,699,667.35}}{2,288} = \text{total monthly payments to personnel} / \text{average number of employees.}$$
49. Yoniuri Shirbun Sha: "Statement of Duties of Employees," 15 January 1947.
50. Translators' and Interpreters' Section, G-2, op. cit.



## EDITORIAL POLICY

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The front page of the 6 December 1945 issue carried detailed information that the Emperor attended two secret meetings at least three months before 7 December 1941 in which it definitely was decided to carry out acts of war against the United States. Prince KONOYE and General NISHIO were quoted as the paper's source of information.<sup>51</sup>

During the first part of 1946 the accuracy of Yomiuri reports was less carefully maintained, resulting in the events described earlier in this report. It has been established clearly that the aims of many top editors of Yomiuri during this period were basically propagandistic.

Since July 1946 the editors have sought to free the Japanese people from bureaucratic government influence, and have opposed most of the Social-Democratic Party's plans for socialization. While the Yomiuri employees disaffiliated themselves from the anti-YOSHIDA Cabinet campaign of the National Congress of Industrial Organizations in July 1946, the paper editorially implied that the conservative Cabinet's policies and actions were not supported by popular mandate. Thus on 5 November 1946, Yomiuri scored the Government for its "present solicitation of popular support when 'the Government had not listened to (the people) in the past.'"<sup>52</sup>

But when the paper again raised this point (by suggesting "dissolution of the Diet to elect a Government of the people and the workers")<sup>53</sup> on 18 December 1946, the article also expressed a desire for the Socialist Party particularly to announce "concrete policies,"<sup>54</sup> presumably for evaluation

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51. Yomiuri Hochi Newspaper, Civil Intelligence Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, Tokyo, 8 December 1945, unless otherwise specified.
  52. Press Analysis, 5 November 1946, Civil Information and Education Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, Tokyo.
  53. Press Analysis, 18 December 1946, Civil Information and Education Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, Tokyo.
  54. Press Translations, Translators' and Interpreters' Section, G-2, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, Tokyo, 18 December 1946.



by the electorate. As early as December 1946 Yomiuri apparently felt some doubt concerning the objectives of leftist elements in this party, their recent rise placing right-wing Socialists in the position of being "driven against their will" in their opposition to YOSHIDA.<sup>55</sup> On 4 January 1947 the newspaper expressed itself as opposed to the socialization of the coal industry.<sup>56</sup>

During August 1947 Yomiuri criticized the Socialist-led KATAYAMA Cabinet, which succeeded the YOSHIDA Cabinet on May 1947, for not having made greater efforts to alter the bureaucratic character of the Japanese Government; and in September the newspaper became critical of the Cabinet's methods, as well as the socialization plans of Social-Democrat Party left-wingers.<sup>57</sup>

After the first of January 1948 this criticism was further developed by two lines of argument. The first was that a coalition such as the KATAYAMA Cabinet does not hold a popular mandate for the execution of an extreme program formulated by any party to the coalition. The second was that the Cabinet's program until the end of 1947 was essentially formulated by the Democratic Party, and that a radical change should not be undertaken without some form of popular referendum.<sup>58</sup>

#### SOURCES OF NEWS

Yomiuri uses Kyodo, Jiji, Radio Press, and the International News Services. The paper generally prints two or three articles of varying length from each of these sources

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55. Press Analysis, Civil Information and Education Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, Tokyo, 4 December 1946.
  56. Press Analysis, 4 January 1947, Civil Information and Education Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, Tokyo.
  57. Yomiuri Editorials, 1-20 September 1947, Research Memorandum, IM-213, Civil Information and Education Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, Tokyo, 22 September 1947.
  58. Press Translations, Translators' and Interpreters' Section, G-2, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, Tokyo, 1-15 January 1948.



SOURCES OF NEWS, DISTRIBUTION and EQUIPMENT 21

in each issue. In spite of this, news services do not represent the same proportion of expenditure with Yomiuri that they do with Asahi or Mainichi, Japan's two foremost newspapers.

Yomiuri's staff of reporters is also smaller than the staff of either of the other two members of Japan's newspaper "big three," although Yomiuri places heavier reliance on its reporting staff than do the other two.<sup>59</sup>

## DISTRIBUTION

Distribution of Yomiuri's daily circulation of approximately 1,700,000 copies, comprising five complete morning editions, is effected by the Nippon Shimbun Harbai Kumiai Rengokai (Allied Japanese Cooperative Newspaper Distributors' Association) throughout 41 of the 46 prefectures of Japan. This distributing organization handles the 75 largest daily papers in the country.<sup>60</sup> Outside of approximately 617,000 copies of Yomiuri sold in the Tokyo-Yokohama area, distribution favors the northern end of Honshu island (see chart on page 22), being notably thin in the Kyoto-Osaka region (stronghold of both the Asahi and Mainichi). Approximately 49 percent of Yomiuri circulation is in rural areas.<sup>61</sup>

## EQUIPMENT

Yomiuri, by current standards, is excellently equipped to handle a much larger edition than it presently has paper to print. The plant is able to print a very large number of copies of the two-page paper, and easily could furnish its present circulation with a 10-page paper. The firm derives

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59. Conference; Sudo KANDA.

60. Nippon Shimbun Harbai Kumiai Rengokai, mimeographed Special Report, AR-254-IM-84-PP-B-24, Civil Information and Education Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, Tokyo, 15 November 1946.

61. Rural-Urban Circulation of Principal Dailies in Japan, unpublished report, Civil Information and Education Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, Tokyo, 22 December 1947.

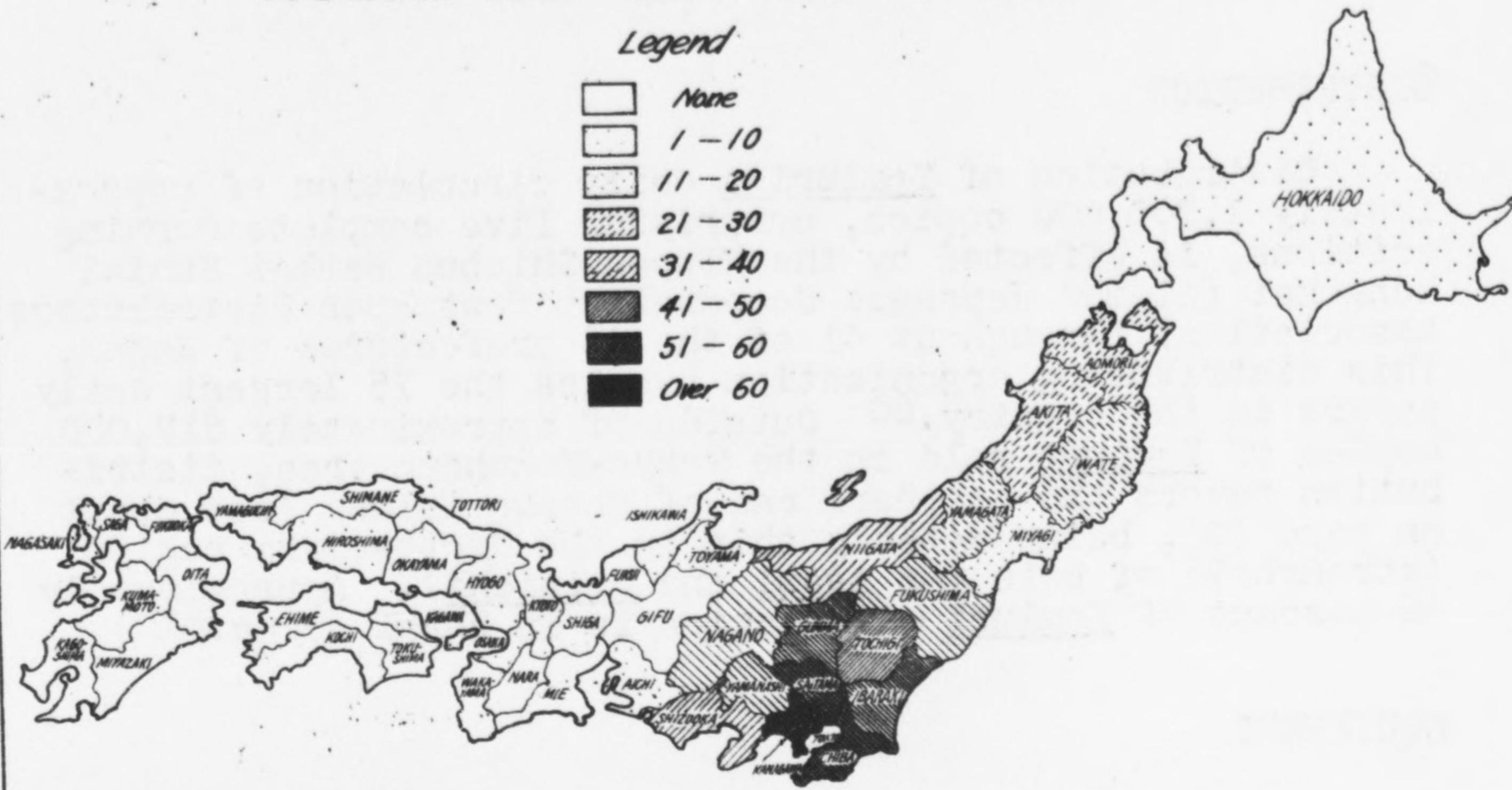


# CIRCULATION OF YOMIURI SHIMBUN 1 September 1947

## SUBSCRIPTIONS PER 1000 PERSONS

Legend

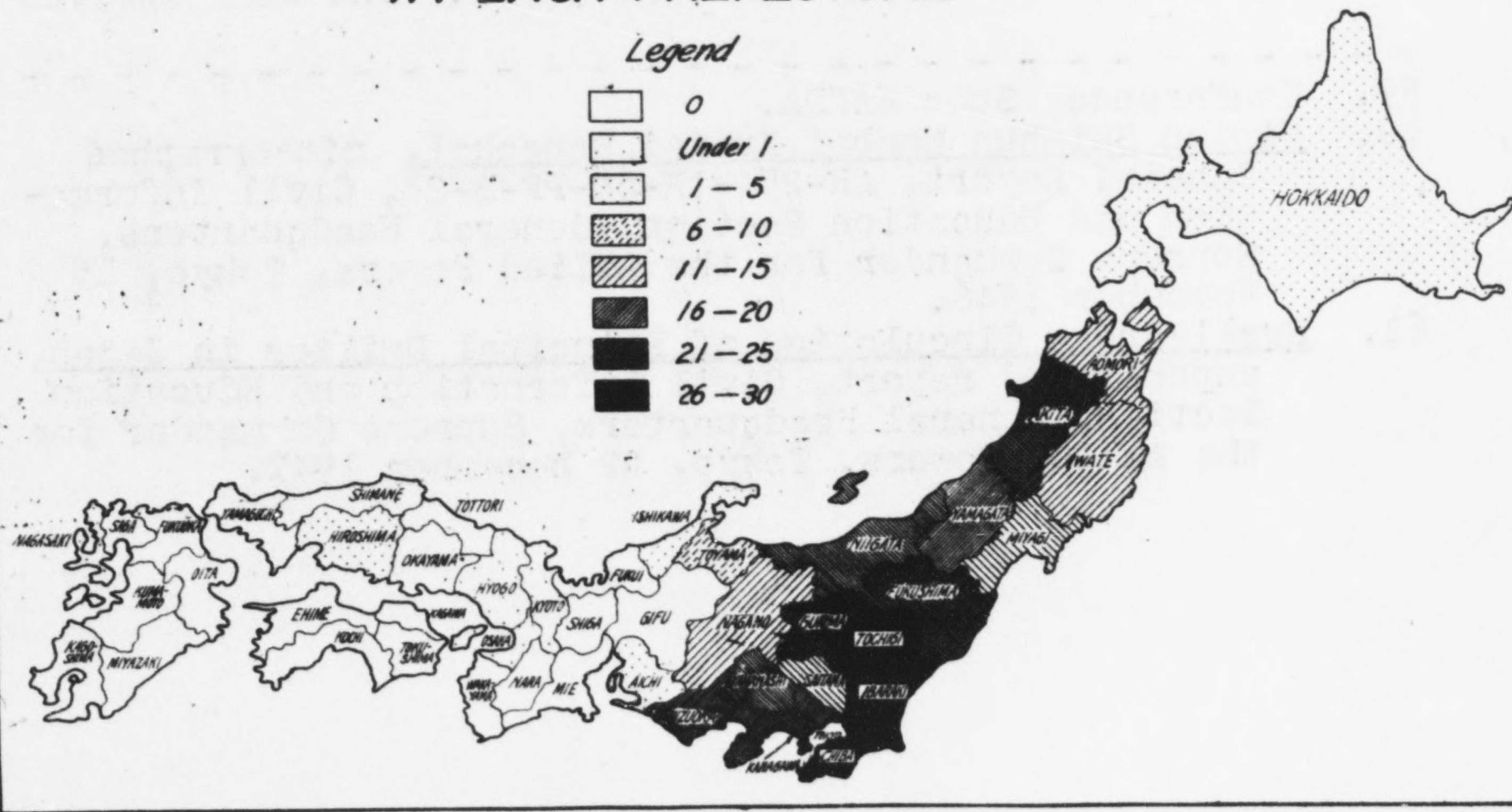
- None
- 1-10
- 11-20
- 21-30
- 31-40
- 41-50
- 51-60
- Over 60



## PERCENT OF TOTAL CIRCULATION IN EACH PREFECTURE

Legend

- 0
- Under 1
- 1-5
- 6-10
- 11-15
- 16-20
- 21-25
- 26-30





THE NEWSPAPER EMPLOYEES' UNION

some revenue from this press capacity by printing other newspapers and by doing work on a jobbing basis. Much of Yomiuri's equipment has been rebuilt recently, as appears below.

YOMIURI PRESS AND PRINTING EQUIPMENT, JANUARY 1948 62

Machines	New	Re-built	Old	Out of Order	Total
High-Speed Cylinder Presses	1	4	5	-	10
Automatic Printing Cylinder Finishers	-	1	3	-	4
Mat Rolling Machines	-	2	2	-	4
Page Proof Presses	-	-	4	-	4
Stereotype Casting Machines	-	-	3	-	3
Stereotype Plate Finishers	-	-	2	1	3
Automatic Type Founding Machines	-	-	22	1	23
Low Pressure Mat Drying Machines	-	-	3	1	4
Paper Cutters	-	-	2	-	2
Flat Presses	-	-	2	-	2

THE NEWSPAPER EMPLOYEES' UNION

The Yomiuri Employees' Union, which took over operation of the newspaper from the owner, SHORIKI, set up a management council as already described. This body had a large part in the management of the firm until SUZUKI was discharged. The matter was reopened when Yomiuri employees formed their independent union; and in the contract negotiated with the company, the scope of the council's prerogatives is specifically defined, thus clarifying both the particular and implied authority of the executive management. (See Appendix B). Both the company and the union are bound to abide by the decisions of the council, and the matters, which require a decision of the council are stipulated.

In addition to wage and hour regulations, a closed shop, and other regular objectives of collective bargaining, the contract specifically provides that 1) persons holding certain executive posts, and such others as may be specified

-----  
62. Yomiuri Shimbun Sha: "List of Equipment," 10 January 1948.



by arrangement between the management and the union, may be exempt from the requirement of union membership (under SUZUKI all personnel except the president and directors were union members); and 2) the firm be strictly forbidden any attempt to influence an employee's political affiliation.

Three union elections had been held by the end of 1947. The first elected Tomin SUZUKI, et. al. The second resulted from SUZUKI's discharge, and appointed Takeo MIURA interim chairman. The third was to elect officers of the independent Yomiuri Employees' Union on withdrawal from the AJNRCWU, at which time Fumitaro WATANABE, leader of the Reform Committee, was elected chairman, and two vice-chairmen and a standing executive committee of 15 members were selected.



## APPENDIX A

BALANCE SHEET FOR 1946, AND PROFIT  
AND LOSS STATEMENTS FOR THE LAST QUARTER OF 1947Balance Sheet as of 30 April 1946Assets

Land and Buildings	¥	2,022,410.37
Machines and Furniture		2,849,827.00
Goodwill		800,000.00
Investments		649,250.00
Bonds		448,581.66
Accounts Receivable		4,856,427.36
Materials		582,466.30
Short Term Paper		1,103,420.00
Bank Deposits and Cash		6,229,282.01
Employee Deposits		22,147.70
Retirement Fund Employee Contributions		63,151.43
Bonds Received as Security		12,455.00
Advance Payment		4,683,002.04
Publication License Deposit		74,867.36
		<hr/>
TOTAL	¥	24,397,288.23

Liabilities

Capital	¥	8,100,000.00
Legal Reserve		300,000.00
Special Deposit		650,000.00
Emergency Fund		350,000.00
Retirement Allowance Fund		230,000.00
Tax Account		230,000.00
Long Term Account		1,399.13
Accounts Payable		3,771,894.52
Employee Deposits		22,147.70
Retirement Fund Employee Contributions		63,151.43
Pending Account		9,428,521.28
Distributors Deposit (Bond with Company)		99,192.11
Account brought forward		261,876.89
Profit in Present Period		889,105.17
		<hr/>
TOTAL	¥	24,397,288.23



PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT, SEPTEMBER THROUGH NOVEMBER 1947

<u>Income</u>	<u>September 1947</u>	<u>October 1947</u>	<u>November 1947</u>
Subscription	¥14,920,424.70	¥25,552,950.50	¥25,553,034.50
Advertising	5,975,794.29	7,508,309.16	10,357,841.84
Job Printing	2,579,120.07	3,255,789.43	3,584,361.50
Miscellaneous	254,658.86	194,516.92	413,955.21
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>23,729,997.92</b>	<b>36,511,566.01</b>	<b>39,909,193.05</b>
<u>Expenses</u>			
<u>Administration Dept.</u>			
Salaries and Wages	978,942.67	1,423,050.00	1,386,550.00
Incidentals	99,120.68	136,820.14	206,520.07
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>1,078,063.35</b>	<b>1,559,870.14</b>	<b>1,593,070.07</b>
<u>Business Department</u>			
Salaries and Wages	903,991.68	1,445,288.00	1,347,608.00
Delivery Expenses	688,101.64	569,375.54	651,321.66
"Kyohan" Distributors' Commission	556,090.51	839,375.77	677,584.16
Commission on Advertisements	1,152,409.69	1,472,925.69	1,976,552.80
Incidentals	614,219.67	692,927.01	985,575.51
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>3,914,813.19</b>	<b>5,020,392.01</b>	<b>5,638,642.13</b>
<u>Editorial Room</u>			
Salaries and Wages	3,673,870.78	5,353,759.00	5,255,912.00
News Services	721,042.00	753,570.80	933,232.75
Telegrams, Telephones Communication (Local Branches)	49,710.10	321,149.01	149,103.38
	473,526.23	1,311,846.02	1,275,667.29
Special Articles	38,695.00	67,210.00	29,660.00
Go, Shogi	19,880.00	66,300.00	84,590.00
Incidentals	647,052.07	741,276.90	1,149,658.40
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>5,623,776.18</b>	<b>8,615,111.43</b>	<b>8,877,873.82</b>
<u>Planning Department</u>			
Salaries and Wages	213,947.50	265,798.00	
Project Budget	301,572.73	138,433.05	
Mechanical Reports	178,342.05	179,878.00	
Incidentals	26,694.25	56,247.12	
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>¥ 720,556.53</b>	<b>¥ 640,356.17</b>	



## APPENDIX A

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<u>Publication Department</u>			
Salaries and Wages	¥ 287,215.50	¥ 445,016.00	¥ 432,462.00
Material	550,086.68	665,663.44	1,710,109.29
Articles	124,605.00	198,880.50	164,294.00
Incidentals	<u>111,808.13</u>	<u>185,958.13</u>	<u>210,128.09</u>
SUBTOTAL	1,073,715.31	1,495,518.07	2,516,993.38
<u>Work Shop</u>			
Salaries and Wages	2,447,225.11	3,539,486.20	3,277,135.35
Machine Maintenance	1,466,419.73	2,296,919.39	2,987,292.68
Incidentals	<u>118,902.06</u>	<u>97,948.54</u>	<u>76,837.06</u>
SUBTOTAL	4,032,546.90	5,934,354.13	6,341,265.09
<u>General Expenses</u>			
Paper	4,116,910.51	8,167,135.35	8,098,842.67
Cars	272,431.96	447,852.07	408,371.37
Material in Storage	248,905.20	510,614.40	1,564,309.20
Repairs	101,014.00	481,325.03	421,397.01
Reconstruction	2,207,459.16	2,013,845.83	2,018,180.50
Lights and Heat	51,133.20	18,646.40	43,790.50
Welfare	425,427.48	588,439.83	551,384.80
Retirement Allowance	146,967.00	85,013.00	146,443.75
Miscellaneous	566,553.37	729,273.26	631,652.53
Reserve Fund		<u>800,000.00</u>	<u>800,000.00</u>
SUBTOTAL	8,136,801.88	13,842,145.17	14,684,372.32
Security Fund	<u>150,000.00</u>	<u>650,000.00</u>	<u>650,000.00</u>
GRAND TOTAL	¥24,730,273.34	¥37,757,747.12	¥40,302,216.81
LOSS	¥ 1,000,275.42	¥ 1,246,816.11	¥ 393,023.76



## APPENDIX B

## EMPLOYEE LABOR CONTRACT, OCTOBER 1946

Yomiuri Shimbun (mentioned hereinafter as "company") has entered into the following contract with the Yomiuri Employees' Union (mentioned hereinafter as "union"), according to Article XIX of the Labor Union Law.

- I. The company shall recognize only this labor union.
- II. Yomiuri employees shall be members of this union, but the editor-in-chief, chiefs of company bureaus, and others who are indicated by mutual agreement between the company and the union, may be exceptions.
- III. The company shall consult the union through the Management Council, about personnel matters affecting union members. The particulars are provided for separately.<sup>1</sup>
- IV. The company shall be expected to stabilize the living of union members by furnishing them salaries based on living costs and by utilizing welfare facilities.
- V. The company shall consult the union on salary raises, allowances, and other pay matters.
- VI. The company shall consult the union about employee relations matters, hiring methods, and performances of the employees.
- VII. Working hours and holidays are fixed as follows:
  - A. Seven working hours a day.
  - B. Thirty paid holidays annually, in addition to Sundays.
  - C. Two paid holidays per month for women for physical reasons.
  - D. Leave of absence of 100 days for childbirth.
- VIII. The company shall not discriminate against any member of the union for participation in union activities.

-----  
1. See below.



## APPENDIX B

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- IX. The company shall permit affiliation of the members with political parties or participation of the members in political activities, but in this instance, members shall be careful that such participation does not interfere with the execution of their duties or do violence to the editorial policy of the company.
- X. The company shall establish the Management Council to consult the union about labor conditions and other problems. The provisions of the Management Council are stipulated separately.<sup>2</sup> Half the members of the Council shall be representatives of the union. The present contract shall be valid for a year, but it may be changed through an understanding of both parties during the term. When neither party expresses an intent to revise or cancel the contract, the contract shall automatically remain in effect for one more year. Three copies of the present contract are prepared, of which one shall be kept by the company, one by the union, and the remaining one shall be submitted to the government office concerned.

## PARTICULARS FOR ARTICLE III OF LABOR CONTRACT

- I. The company shall not invade unlawfully the privileges of the members of the union even in the exercise of its (the company's) publishing rights; and in personnel affairs of importance, the company, through the Management Council, shall ask an expression of the union.
- II. Concerning the hiring and discharge of union members, the company, through the Management Council, shall ask for approval, and through the Management Council, shall consult with the union about transfers, punishment, and rewards of union members; but concerning matters of less importance, the proceedings stated above may be omitted by mutual agreement between the company and the union.

## BY-LAWS OF THE MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

- I. The Management Council is established according to the Labor contract concluded between the Yomiuri Newspaper Company and its employees' union.

-----  
2. See below.



## THE YOMIURI NEWSPAPER

- II. The purpose of the present Management Council is to contribute to democratic management of the Yomiuri Newspaper Company.
- III. The Management Council shall confer concerning the following:
  - A. Labor conditions of the employees.
  - B. Welfare facilities of the employees.
  - C. Hiring, discharge, transfer, punishment, and reward, of the employees, and other personnel matters.
  - D. Raising of wages, allowances, and other benefits.
  - E. Principal regulations.
  - F. The business policy of the company and other policies which help achieve the aims stated above.
- IV. Both the company and the union shall be obliged to carry into execution decisions of the present Council.
- V. The Management Council consists of 12 members, six representing the company and six representing the union. When a vacancy occurs, it shall be filled immediately, the appointee to serve the remaining term of his predecessor.
- VI. The term of office of the committee of the present Management Council shall be six months, and reappointment is permitted.
- VII. The Management Council shall choose two managers, one from the company and the other from the union, who shall perform business and executive secretarial services for the Council.
- VIII. The present Management Council, as occasion arises, may establish special committees as advisory organs.
- IX. The present Management Council shall meet at a fixed time every month. Every member of the Council shall be notified of the agenda in advance. The present Management Council may be called in extra session on demand by either the company or the union.
- X. The proceedings of the present Management Council shall be put on record and published as far as circumstances permit. Otherwise the members shall preserve the secrecy of the proceedings.



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United States Political Adviser  
for Japan

Tokyo, May 25, 1948

*File*  
*J.S. DCL/R*

No. 301

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SUBJECT: Rural-Urban Circulation of Principal Dailies in Japan.

The Acting Political Adviser has the honor to enclose two copies of a special report prepared by the Analysis and Research Division of the Civil Information and Education Section of this Headquarters, entitled, "Rural-Urban Circulation of Principal Dailies in Japan", No. AR-310-IM-102-PP-B-28 dated May 5, 1948. No additional copies are available.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Civil Information and Education Section  
Analysis and Research Division

RURAL - URBAN CIRCULATION  
OF PRINCIPAL DAILIES  
IN JAPAN

Special Report Prepared by  
Information Media Branch  
Research Unit

AR-310-IM-102-PP-B-28

5 May 1948



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
 SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
 Civil Information and Education Section  
 Analysis and Research Division

SPECIAL REPORT

SERIAL NUMBER AR-310-IM-102-PP-B-28 5 May 1948

TITLE Rural-Urban Circulation of Principal Dailies  
 in Japan

SUBJECT The rural and urban circulations (as of  
 1 September 1947) of each of 113 important  
 daily newspapers, members of Nippon Shimbun  
 Kyokai (Japan Press Association), throughout  
 Japan, tabulated by prefecture, also indi-  
 cating urban and rural circulation of all  
 papers per 1,000 population.

PREPARED BY Information Media Branch, Research Unit.

DATES OF STUDY 1 September 1947 to 12 December 1947.

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## RURAL-URBAN CIRCULATION OF PRINCIPAL DAILIES IN JAPAN

## SCOPE

This study includes 113 important daily Japanese-language newspapers, which are members of the Nippon Shimbun Kyokai, and which print an aggregate of approximately 17,776,000 copies daily. This is over 98% of the total circulation of all daily newspapers of general news coverage <sup>1/</sup> in Japan receiving an official paper allocation.<sup>2/</sup> This report was confined to newspapers belonging to the Nippon Shimbun Kyokai because it was felt that the 17 newspapers omitted were not of sufficient importance to justify the additional time necessary for their inclusion. Daily newspapers publishing without a paper allocation are also of negligible importance.

## SOURCES OF DATA

The circulation figures in this report are those reported by the individual publishers from their circulation records of 1 September 1947, through the central offices of the Nippon Shimbun Kyokai. The circulation figures are those upon which the newspapers' paper allocation is based, and represent at least 90% paid in advance subscriptions, recorded by the Nippon Shimbun Hambaï Kumiai Rengokai

- 
1. Newspapers confined to or specializing in news of one or a few relatively narrow subject fields have been excluded from consideration in this report.
  2. Information Media Research lists 130 newspapers of general coverage receiving official paper allocations. Their total circulation is approximately 18,264,100 copies daily. Of this total the 17 newspapers not included in Table 2 distribute 347,355 copies daily or 2% of the total. There are 21 daily newspapers of special coverage receiving official paper allocations, not included in the 130 above. See Information Media Research "Daily Newspapers in Japan Which Receive An Official Paper Ration," Research Memorandum, Analysis and Research Division, CIE Section, Tokyo, 8 September 1947.



(Japan Allied Newspaper Dealers' Association), an independent organization.

The population figures used to compute the circulation-to-population ratios are shown from the table "Preliminary Results, Population Census of Japan, 1 October 1947" prepared by the Research and Statistics Division, Economic and Scientific Section, (published 25 November 1947 by Economic and Scientific Section, General Headquarters) from the summary check sheets of the enumeration districts in Japan compiled by the Cabinet Bureau of Statistics, Imperial Japanese Government. These are unadjusted figures, and differ from the estimated true figures by .62% on a national basis, according to Economic and Scientific Section. Since, however, no breakdown of the aggregate error is feasible, the unadjusted figures are employed.

#### EVALUATION OF DATA

The figures from which the data of this report are compiled are the most accurate obtainable, circulation figures are 100% complete for 98% of Japan's daily newspaper circulation and census figures are 99.38% complete for the entire nation. They may thus be considered to afford an indication of Japanese news-reading habits and a comparison of the effectiveness of daily general newspapers as information media in the various prefectures and geographic regions of the country. The rural-urban break is based on the legal definition employed in the census. Urban areas are defined as the incorporated areas of cities of 30,000 persons or over, and a few others (e.g. a prefectural capital is usually designated a city regardless of population. Very few such capitals, however, are smaller than 30,000 residents in size.) All other areas and localities are included in the rural classification.

#### METHODS

Each responding newspaper submitted a list of copies distributed by prefecture, subdivided into rural and urban groups, through the Tokyo offices of the Nippon Shimbun Kyokai.

Table 2 of this report, "Rural-Urban Breakdown of the Distribution of Principal Japanese Daily Newspapers," presents the data of this study in detail. The table includes the circulation of each individual newspaper distributing over 1,000 copies in that area: (those of less are grouped under "Others"), the prefectural and percentage totals; and the number of copies of all newspapers per 1,000 rural and per 1,000 urban residents of the prefecture. Newspapers are listed alphabetically in each prefecture, and prefectures are



also listed alphabetically within six geographic regions, similarly arranged in the table.

Comparisons of urban and rural regional average distribution densities are presented in Table 1 and Chart 1. Chart 2 shows the range of prefectural subscriptions per thousand population, from the prefecture with the lowest density of subscriptions to the prefecture with the highest density of subscriptions for each of the seven geographical regions, for urban and rural communities separately.

The two appendices should prove useful reference aids. Appendix 1 lists the 113 newspapers in order of circulation size. Appendix 2 is an alphabetical list of the Japanese names of the newspapers with the prefecture or region of distribution.

#### SUMMARY

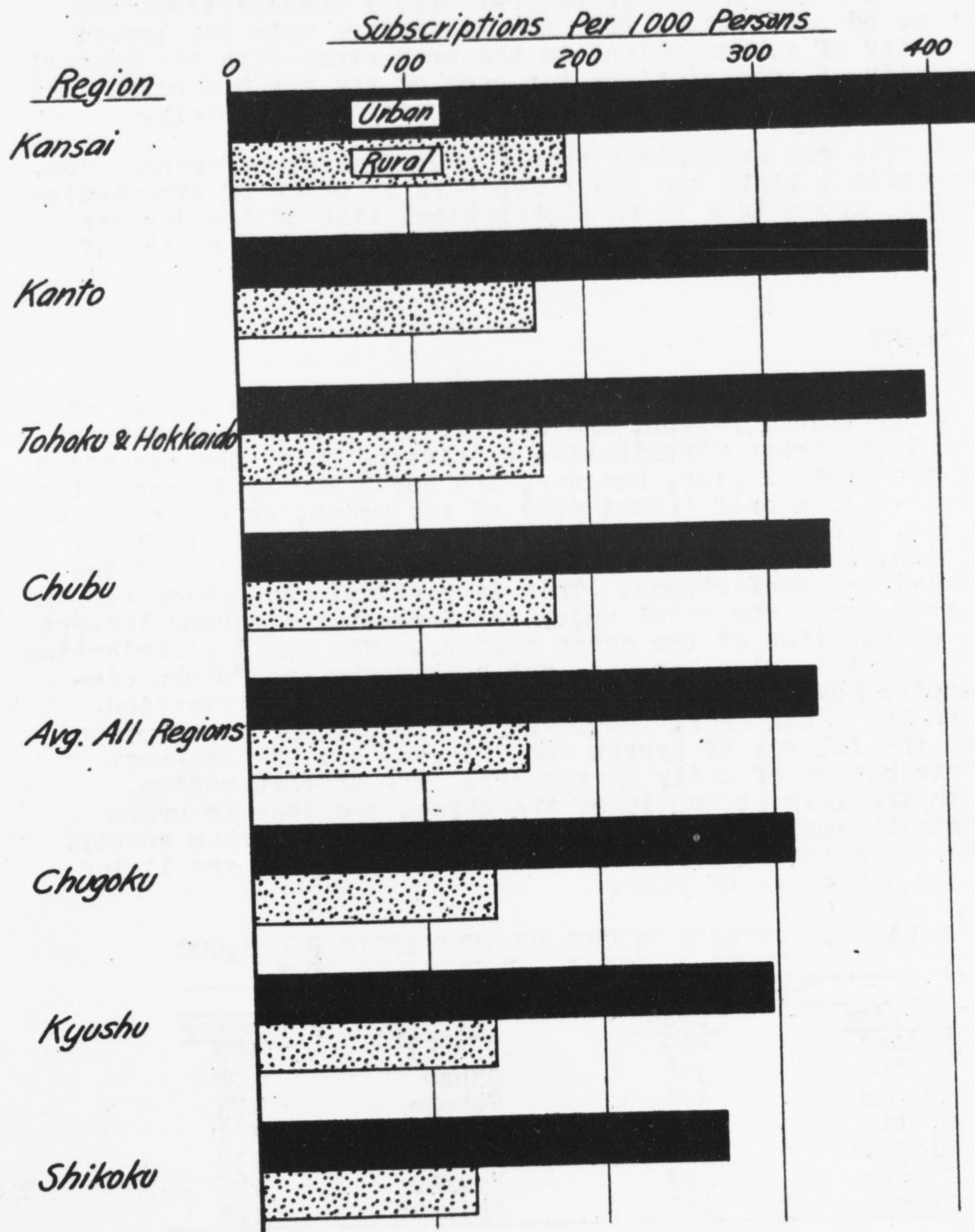
In general, the poorer the total newspaper supply of a geographical region, the greater the discrepancy between rural and urban distribution densities. With the exception of the Chubu region, however, the rural supply is consistently less than half (about 45%) of the urban, on a per capita basis. Generally also, the better the over-all supply of a region, the larger the differences in the supplies of the individual prefectures. This is particularly noticeable in Kansai and Kanto which enjoy the largest and second largest urban supplies of the seven regions. The rural distribution in Kansai is also largest, but both Chubu and Tohoku (including Hokkaido) regions have wider rural distribution than the Kanto area. Southern Japan, (the Chugoku region, and the islands of Kyushu and Shikoku) has the sparsest distribution of daily newspapers. The Chugoku region, with the largest supply of the three, receives an urban distribution equal to only 72% of the Kansai urban supply. Average regional rural and urban distributions are listed below, in order of size.

Table 1. AVERAGE NUMBER OF NEWSPAPERS PER 1,000 RESIDENTS IN RURAL AND URBAN REGIONS

Urban		Rural	
Region	Number	Region	Number
Kansai	429	Kansai	190
Kanto	398	Chubu	178
Tohoku	394	Tohoku	173
Chubu	336	Kanto	171
Chugoku	311	Chugoku	139
Kyushu	297	Kyushu	136
Shikoku	269	Shikoku	122



CHART 1. DENSITY  
OF URBAN & RURAL NEWSPAPER SUBSCRIPTIONS  
WITHIN MAJOR GEOGRAPHIC REGIONS





**CHART 2. RANGE OF PREFECTURAL DENSITIES OF URBAN & RURAL NEWSPAPER SUBSCRIPTIONS WITHIN MAJOR GEOGRAPHIC REGIONS**

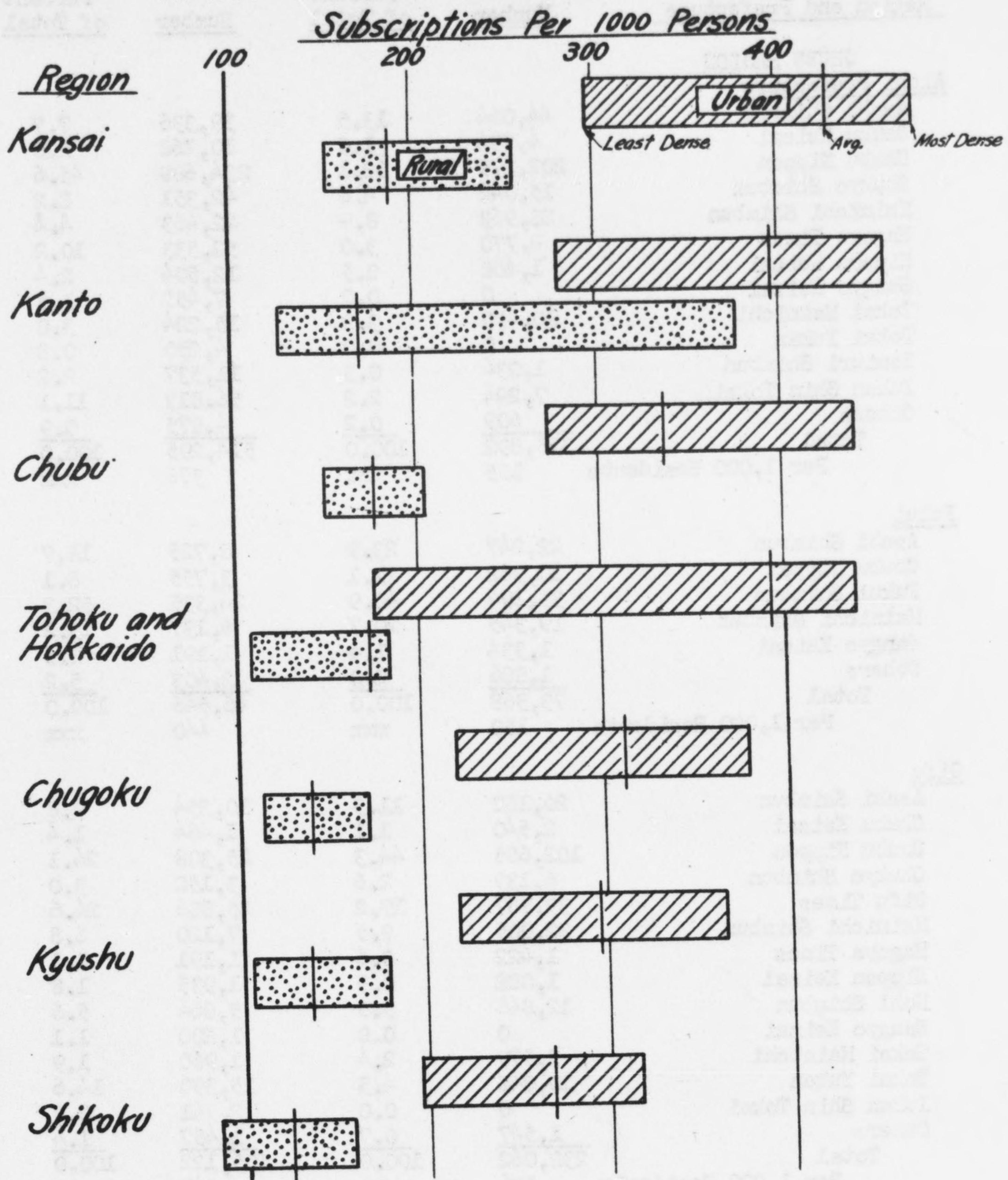




Table 2. RURAL AND URBAN DISTRIBUTION  
OF PRINCIPAL JAPANESE DAILY NEWSPAPERS  
1 September 1947

Newspapers by Region and Prefecture	Newspaper Circulation			
	Rural Subscribers		Urban Subscribers	
	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total
<b>CHUBU REGION</b>				
<b>Aichi Prefecture</b>				
Asahi Shimbun	44,064	13.5	39,336	7.7
Chubu Keizai	4,794	1.5	10,268	2.0
Chubu Nippon	202,375	62.1	234,689	45.6
Chukyo Shimbun	15,042	4.6	42,351	8.2
Mainichi Shimbun	28,963	8.9	22,463	4.4
Nagoya Times	9,770	3.0	52,533	10.2
Nippon Keizai	1,488	0.5	12,504	2.4
Sangyo Keizai	0	0.0	7,452	1.5
Tokai Mainichi	10,459	3.2	15,224	3.0
Tokai Yukan	0	0.0	4,250	0.8
Yomiuri Shimbun	1,034	0.3	11,537	2.2
Yukan Shin Tokai	7,294	2.2	56,813	11.1
Others	609	0.2	4,875	0.9
Total	325,892	100.0	514,295	100.0
Per 1,000 Residents	185	XXXX	376	XXXX
<b>Fukui</b>				
Asahi Shimbun	22,247	23.9	8,725	18.7
Chubu Nippon	10,362	11.1	3,755	8.1
Fukui Shimbun	38,194	40.9	24,335	52.3
Mainichi Shimbun	19,345	20.7	6,137	13.2
Sangyo Keizai	1,334	1.4	1,191	2.5
Others	1,886	2.0	2,403	5.2
Total	93,368	100.0	46,546	100.0
Per 1,000 Residents	150	XXXX	440	XXXX
<b>Gifu</b>				
Asahi Shimbun	26,182	11.3	10,254	9.8
Chubu Keizai	2,540	1.1	1,464	1.4
Chubu Nippon	102,685	44.3	25,308	24.1
Chukyo Shimbun	6,139	2.6	3,152	3.0
Gifu Times	39,987	17.2	25,886	24.6
Mainichi Shimbun	22,005	9.5	7,120	6.8
Nagoya Times	1,422	0.6	1,191	1.1
Nippon Keizai	1,082	0.5	1,935	1.8
Nohi Shimbun	12,846	5.5	5,864	5.6
Sangyo Keizai	0	0.0	1,200	1.1
Tokai Mainichi	5,579	2.4	1,960	1.9
Tokai Yukan	10,048	4.3	15,390	14.6
Yukan Shin Tokai	0	0.0	2,941	2.8
Others	1,547	0.7	1,457	1.4
Total	232,062	100.0	105,122	100.0
Per 1,000 Residents	196	XXXX	341	XXXX



Table 2. RURAL AND URBAN DISTRIBUTION OF  
PRINCIPAL JAPANESE DAILY NEWSPAPERS - Continued

Newspapers by Region and Prefecture	Newspaper Circulation			
	Rural Subscribers		Urban Subscribers	
	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total
CHUBU REGION - Cont.				
<u>Ishikawa</u>				
Asahi Shimbun	7,481	7.0	8,479	8.2
Hokkoku Mainichi	68,972	64.5	62,896	60.8
Ishikawa Shimbun	18,900	17.7	20,100	19.4
Mainichi Shimbun	7,174	6.7	6,251	6.1
Nippon Keizai	0	0.0	1,379	1.3
Sangyo Keizai	0	0.0	1,596	1.5
Yomiuri Shimbun	2,392	2.2	1,164	1.1
Others	2,066	1.9	1,678	1.6
Total	106,985	100.0	103,543	100.0
Per 1,000 Residents	180	xxx	311	xxx
<u>Mie</u>				
Asahi Shimbun	46,183	27.6	27,549	22.3
Chubu Keizai	1,383	0.8	2,251	1.8
Chubu Nippon	42,411	25.4	37,048	30.1
Chukyo Shimbun	3,817	2.3	4,493	3.6
Ise Shimbun	23,521	14.1	19,433	15.8
Mainichi Shimbun	34,424	20.6	2,000	1.6
Nagoya Times	0	0.0	2,853	2.3
Sangyo Keizai	0	0.0	1,590	1.5
Tokai Mainichi	4,993	3.0	1,755	1.4
Yukan Mie	8,647	5.2	20,290	16.5
Yukan Shin Tokai	0	0.0	2,954	2.4
Others	1,687	1.0	824	0.7
Total	167,066	100.0	123,340	100.0
Per 1,000 Residents	169	xxx	286	xxx
<u>Shizuoka</u>				
Asahi Shimbun	48,581	17.3	32,361	18.1
Chubu Keizai	1,610	0.6	1,320	0.7
Chubu Nippon	47,562	17.4	10,408	5.8
Chukyo Shimbun	2,454	0.9	1,808	1.0
Jiji Shimpō	4,479	1.6	6,385	3.6
Mainichi Shimbun	57,698	21.1	37,006	20.6
Nippon Keizai	8,473	3.1	2,929	1.6
Sekai Nippo	0	0.0	2,400	1.3
Shizuoka Shimbun	39,484	14.5	43,168	24.1
Tokai Mainichi	2,863	1.0	1,333	0.7
Yomiuri Shimbun	59,960	21.9	31,955	17.8
Others	274	0.1	2,400	1.3
Total	273,438	100.0	179,473	100.0
Per 1,000 Residents	162	xxx	272	xxx



Table 2. RURAL AND URBAN DISTRIBUTION OF  
PRINCIPAL JAPANESE DAILY NEWSPAPERS - Continued

Newspapers by Region and Prefecture	Newspaper Circulation			
	Rural Subscribers		Urban Subscribers	
	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total
CHUBU REGION - Cont.				
<u>Toyama</u>				
Asahi Shimbun	11,530	8.0	4,520	4.7
Chubu Nippon	2,088	1.4	1,327	1.4
Hokuriku Yukan	12,193	8.4	21,007	21.8
Kita Nippon	64,019	44.2	30,135	31.3
Mainichi Shimbun	9,682	6.7	6,275	6.5
Nippon Keizai	2,425	1.7	1,602	1.6
Sangyo Keizai	1,256	0.9	2,180	2.3
Toyama Shimbun	30,128	20.8	23,730	24.6
Yomiuri Shimbun	10,603	7.3	4,131	4.3
Others	793	0.6	1,440	1.5
Total	144,717	100.0	96,347	100.0
Per 1,000 Residents	205	xxx	355	xxx
CHUGOKU REGION				
<u>Hiroshima</u>				
Asahi Shimbun	46,781	29.2	40,413	18.5
Chugoku Shimbun	85,633	53.4	96,087	44.0
Godo Shimbun	0	0.0	2,611	1.2
Kogyo Shimbun	0	0.0	1,562	0.7
Mainichi Shimbun	14,911	9.3	36,307	16.6
Nippon Keizai	1,636	1.0	1,046	0.5
Sangyo Keizai	2,925	1.8	5,070	2.3
Sanyo Choho	0	0.0	1,660	0.8
Yomiuri Shimbun	1,403	0.9	2,322	1.1
Yukan Hiroshima	4,566	2.8	28,571	13.1
Others	2,535	1.6	2,595	1.2
Total	160,390	100.0	218,244	100.0
Per 1,000 Residents	112	xxx	378	xxx
<u>Okayama</u>				
Asahi Shimbun	40,736	17.9	17,247	18.3
Godo Shimbun	117,369	51.7	31,197	33.0
Mainichi Shimbun	36,192	15.9	16,740	17.7
Sangyo Keizai	4,093	1.8	2,030	2.2
Sanyo Choho	17,028	7.5	7,964	8.4
Yukan Okayama	10,803	4.8	17,047	18.0
Others	1,024	0.4	2,281	2.4
Total	227,245	100.0	94,506	100.0
Per 1,000 Residents	170	xxx	336	xxx
<u>Shimane</u>				
Asahi Shimbun	31,723	36.0	8,373	26.3
Chugoku Shimbun	1,091	1.2	0	0.0
Mainichi Shimbun	11,151	12.6	10,869	34.1



Table 2. RURAL AND URBAN DISTRIBUTION OF  
PRINCIPAL JAPANESE DAILY NEWSPAPERS - Continued

Newspapers by Region and Prefecture	Newspaper Circulation			
	Rural Subscribers		Urban Subscribers	
	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total
<b>CHUGOKU REGION - Cont.</b>				
<u>Shimane - Continued</u>				
Mishi Nippon	1,492	1.7	0	0.0
Sanin Nichinichi	8,036	9.1	2,371	7.4
Shimane Shimbun	33,883	38.4	7,984	25.0
Others	836	1.0	2,296	7.2
Total	88,212	100.0	31,693	100.0
Per 1,000 Residents	118	XXXX	219	XXXX
<u>Tottori</u>				
Asahi Shimbun	19,377	28.7	7,192	20.2
Mainichi Shimbun	16,257	24.0	7,683	21.6
Nippon Kai	18,719	27.7	12,150	34.1
Sangyo Keizai	844	1.2	0	0.0
Sanin Nichinichi	11,935	17.7	6,142	17.2
Others	507	0.7	2,478	6.9
Total	67,639	100.0	35,645	100.0
Per 1,000 Residents	143	XXXX	315	XXXX
<u>Yamaguchi</u>				
Asahi Shimbun	41,429	37.2	69,112	34.3
Bocho Shimbun	15,614	14.0	31,744	15.7
Chugoku Shimbun	6,948	6.2	8,659	4.3
Kyushu Times	0	0.0	7,401	3.7
Mainichi Shimbun	39,324	35.4	65,982	32.7
Mishi Nippon	5,859	5.3	5,128	2.5
Shin Kyushu	0	0.0	8,480	4.2
Yukan Fukunichi	0	0.0	1,800	0.9
Yukan Hiroshima	0	0.0	1,150	0.6
Others	2,104	1.9	2,258	1.1
Total	111,278	100.0	201,714	100.0
Per 1,000 Residents	153	XXXX	268	XXXX
<b>KANSAI REGION</b>				
<u>Hyogo</u>				
Asahi Shimbun	110,260	39.9	121,149	25.9
Dai Ichi	0	0.0	2,000	0.4
Kobe Shimbun	78,891	28.5	74,653	15.9
Mainichi Shimbun	45,668	16.5	103,051	22.0
Miyako Shimbun	0	0.0	3,000	0.6
Nippon Keizai	0	0.0	1,434	0.3
Osaka Jiji	4,540	1.6	8,363	1.8
Osaka Nichinichi	3,000	1.1	12,700	2.7
Osaka Shimbun	1,532	0.6	37,333	8.0
Osaka Times	0	0.0	5,000	1.1
Sangyo Keizai	3,647	1.3	10,511	2.2



Table 2. RURAL AND URBAN DISTRIBUTION OF  
PRINCIPAL JAPANESE DAILY NEWSPAPERS - Continued

Newspapers by Region and Prefecture	Newspaper Circulation			
	Rural Subscribers		Urban Subscribers	
	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total
<b>KANSAI REGION - Cont.</b>				
<b>Hyogo - Continued</b>				
Shinko Yukan	23,505	8.5	52,007	11.1
Shin Nippon	1,400	0.5	19,200	4.1
Shin Osaka	1,562	0.6	12,570	2.7
Yomiuri Shimbun	0	0.0	3,751	0.8
Others	2,386	0.9	1,895	0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>276,391</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>468,617</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Per 1,000 Residents	163	xxx	345	xxx
<b>Kyoto</b>				
Asahi Shimbun	42,213	34.9	105,762	19.6
Dai Ichi	0	0.0	1,000	0.2
Kyoto Nichinichi	2,851	2.4	64,940	12.0
Kyoto Shimbun	25,253	20.9	104,306	19.4
Mainichi Shimbun	42,938	35.5	89,447	16.6
Miyako Shimbun	1,720	1.4	53,900	10.0
Nippon Keizai	0	0.0	1,350	0.3
Osaka Jiji	0	0.0	1,815	0.3
Osaka Nichinichi	0	0.0	1,600	0.3
Osaka Shimbun	0	0.0	4,456	0.8
Sangyo Keizai	1,102	0.9	5,347	1.0
Shiga Shimbun	0	0.0	5,220	1.0
Shin Nippon	2,100	1.7	27,900	5.2
Shin Osaka	0	0.0	8,327	1.5
Yomiuri Shimbun	0	0.0	2,177	0.4
Yukan Kyoto	1,385	1.1	60,370	11.2
Others	1,453	1.2	1,280	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>121,015</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>539,197</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Per 1,000 Residents	199	xxx	477	xxx
<b>Nara</b>				
Asahi Shimbun	49,505	37.3	7,567	19.9
Kyoto Nichinichi	0	0.0	1,400	3.7
Mainichi Shimbun	50,380	37.9	7,255	19.1
Nara Mainichi	8,816	6.6	7,800	20.5
Osaka Jiji	5,435	4.1	0	0.0
Osaka Nichinichi	0	0.0	1,300	3.4
Osaka Shimbun	1,106	0.8	0	0.0
Shin Nippon	0	0.0	2,000	5.2
Sangyo Keizai	2,955	2.2	0	0.0
Yamato Times	12,927	9.7	5,892	15.5
Others	1,885	1.4	4,819	12.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>133,009</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>38,033</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Per 1,000 Residents	191	xxx	462	xxx



Table 2. RURAL AND URBAN DISTRIBUTION OF  
PRINCIPAL JAPANESE DAILY NEWSPAPERS - Continued

Newspapers by Region and Prefecture	Newspaper Circulation			
	Rural Subscribers		Urban Subscribers	
	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total
KANSAI REGION - Cont.				
<u>Osaka</u>				
Asahi Shimbun	87,222	35.3	284,900	25.4
Dai Ichi	0	0.0	2,000	0.2
Kogyo Shimbun	0	0.0	5,300	0.5
Kyoto Nichinichi	0	0.0	3,700	0.3
Kyoto Shimbun	0	0.0	1,200	0.1
Mainichi Shimbun	82,361	33.3	251,605	22.5
Miyako Shimbun	0	0.0	15,300	1.4
Nippon Keizai	0	0.0	6,986	0.6
Osaka Jiji	12,520	5.0	43,919	3.9
Osaka Nichinichi	27,500	11.1	64,400	5.7
Osaka Shimbun	24,160	9.8	238,685	21.3
Osaka Times	0	0.0	22,500	2.0
Sangyo Keizai	4,451	1.8	42,173	3.8
Shinano Nichinichi	0	0.0	1,000	0.1
Shin Nippon	3,400	1.4	36,100	3.2
Shin Osaka	4,150	1.7	80,450	7.2
Tokyo Shimbun	0	0.0	6,020	0.5
Yomiuri Shimbun	0	0.0	10,020	0.9
Others	1,558	0.6	4,133	0.4
Total	247,322	100.0	1,120,471	100.0
Per 1,000 Residents	258	xxx	472	xxx
<u>Shiga</u>				
Asahi Shimbun	40,036	31.4	14,747	28.4
Chubu Nippon	16,920	13.3	3,951	7.6
Kyoto Nichinichi	0	0.0	1,100	2.1
Kyoto Shimbun	4,191	3.3	3,004	5.8
Mainichi Shimbun	39,751	31.2	14,664	28.2
Osaka Jiji	2,806	2.2	0	0.0
Sangyo Keizai	1,070	0.8	1,045	2.0
Shiga Shimbun	15,852	12.4	7,835	15.1
Shin Nippon	2,300	1.8	0	0.0
Tokai Mainichi	1,005	0.8	0	0.0
Yukan Kyoto	0	0.0	1,200	2.3
Others	3,623	2.8	4,444	8.5
Total	127,554	100.0	51,990	100.0
Per 1,000 Residents	186	xxx	299	xxx
<u>Wakayama</u>				
Asahi Shimbun	42,692	40.1	28,283	29.5
Mainichi Shimbun	39,276	36.9	30,810	32.2
Osaka Jiji	8,768	8.2	3,837	4.1
Sangyo Keizai	1,977	1.9	2,394	2.5



Table 2. RURAL AND URBAN DISTRIBUTION OF  
PRINCIPAL JAPANESE DAILY NEWSPAPERS - Continued

Newspapers by Region and Prefecture	Newspaper Circulation			
	Rural Subscribers		Urban Subscribers	
	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total
<b>KANSAI REGION - Cont.</b>				
<u>Wakayama - Continued</u>				
Wakayama Shimbun	13,575	12.8	29,250	30.5
Others	66	0.1	1,131	1.2
Total	106,354	100.0	95,755	100.0
Per 1,000 Residents	155	xxx	350	xxx
<b>KANTO REGION</b>				
<u>Chiba</u>				
Asahi Shimbun	72,819	22.3	23,921	17.4
Chiba Shimbun	20,660	6.3	11,432	8.3
Dai Ichi	4,300	1.3	0	0.0
Jiji Shimpō	7,285	2.2	9,848	7.1
Mainichi Shimbun	106,517	32.6	29,747	21.6
Nippon Keizai	14,988	4.6	4,960	3.6
Sekai Nippo	0	0.0	2,564	1.9
Shin Hochi	0	0.0	1,000	0.7
Shin Yukan	0	0.0	5,200	3.8
Tokyo Shimbun	8,592	2.6	12,225	8.9
Tokyo Times	0	0.0	2,700	2.0
Yomiuri Shimbun	88,973	27.3	31,375	22.8
Yukan Miyako	0	0.0	1,500	1.1
Others	2,511	0.8	1,155	0.8
Total	326,645	100.0	137,647	100.0
Per 1,000 Residents	202	xxx	280	xxx
<u>Gunma</u>				
Asahi Shimbun	42,249	23.5	28,456	22.9
Jiji Shimpō	1,713	0.9	3,946	3.2
Jomo Shimbun	35,363	19.6	28,621	23.1
Kogyo Shimbun	0	0.0	1,292	1.0
Mainichi Shimbun	46,345	25.7	31,265	25.2
Nippon Keizai	3,610	2.0	4,138	3.3
Tokyo Shimbun	2,078	1.2	4,060	3.3
Yomiuri Shimbun	48,625	27.0	21,304	17.6
Others	159	0.1	482	0.4
Total	180,142	100.0	124,064	100.0
Per 1,000 Residents	143	xxx	392	xxx
<u>Ibaraki</u>				
Asahi Shimbun	55,755	22.8	10,781	18.7
Ibaraki Shimbun	26,847	11.0	5,774	10.0
Jiji Shimpō	10,220	4.2	5,902	10.3
Mainichi Shimbun	60,160	24.5	15,424	26.8
Nippon Keizai	8,689	3.5	2,899	5.0



Table 2. RURAL AND URBAN DISTRIBUTION OF  
PRINCIPAL JAPANESE DAILY NEWSPAPERS - Continued

Newspapers by Region and Prefecture	Newspaper Circulation			
	Rural Subscribers		Urban Subscribers	
	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total
<b>KANTO REGION - Cont.</b>				
<b>Ibaraki - Continued</b>				
Tokyo Shimbun	8,107	3.3	2,460	4.3
Yomiuri Shimbun	74,595	30.4	14,202	24.7
Others	842	0.3	132	0.2
Total	245,215	100.0	57,574	100.0
Per 1,000 Residents	133	xxx	349	xxx
<b>Kanagawa</b>				
Asahi Shimbun	44,419	19.7	106,071	20.8
Dai Ichi	2,120	0.9	18,230	3.6
Jiji Shimpō	3,852	1.7	26,238	5.1
Kanagawa Shimbun	3,538	1.6	56,477	11.1
Kogyo Shimbun	0	0.0	2,526	0.5
Mainichi Shimbun	82,572	36.6	62,201	12.2
Mainichi Sports	0	0.0	4,750	0.9
Nippon Keizai	4,691	2.1	18,013	3.5
Sekai Nippo	0	0.0	19,788	3.9
Shinano Nichinichi	0	0.0	1,000	0.2
Shin Hoshi	0	0.0	4,000	0.8
Shin Yukan	1,800	0.8	13,200	2.6
Tokyo Minpo	0	0.0	5,650	1.1
Tokyo Shimbun	9,222	4.1	41,871	8.2
Tokyo Times	1,050	0.5	43,063	8.5
Yomiuri Shimbun	70,715	31.4	81,088	15.9
Yukan Miyako	0	0.0	4,500	0.9
Others	1,474	0.6	981	0.2
Total	225,503	100.0	509,697	100.0
Per 1,000 Residents	377	xxx	315	xxx
<b>Nagano</b>				
Asahi Shimbun	42,952	15.4	18,376	13.8
Chubu Nippon	26,625	9.5	11,038	8.3
Jiji Shimpō	5,197	1.8	0	0.0
Mainichi Shimbun	47,184	16.9	21,227	15.9
Nanshin Nichinichi	11,390	4.1	9,262	6.9
Nippon Keizai	7,988	2.9	5,593	4.2
Shinano Mainichi	89,690	32.1	23,669	17.7
Shinyo Shimbun	4,381	1.6	7,034	5.3
Yomiuri Shimbun	45,994	7.4	20,763	15.5
Yukan Shinshu	20,536	7.4	13,469	10.1
Others	2,441	0.9	3,138	2.3
Total	304,378	100.0	133,569	100.0
Per 1,000 Residents	175	xxx	414	xxx



Table 2. RURAL AND URBAN DISTRIBUTION OF PRINCIPAL JAPANESE DAILY NEWSPAPERS - Continued

Newspapers by Region and Prefecture	Newspaper Circulation			
	Rural Subscribers		Urban Subscribers	
	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total
<b>KAITO REGION - Cont.</b>				
<u>Miiga'a</u>				
Asahi Shimbun	48,389	17.4	19,478	14.1
Jiji Shimpō	13,045	4.7	2,182	1.6
Mainichi Shimbun	57,868	20.8	17,182	12.4
Miigata Nippo	76,433	27.5	46,518	33.7
Nippon Keizai	13,001	4.7	6,583	4.8
Tokyo Times	1,160	0.4	2,120	1.5
Yomiuri Shimbun	54,956	19.8	20,921	15.2
Yukan Miigata	11,889	4.3	21,734	15.8
Others	1,076	0.4	1,263	0.9
Total	277,817	100.0	137,981	100.0
Per 1,000 Residents	139	xxx	333	xxx
<u>Saitama</u>				
Asahi Shimbun	61,929	20.5	26,776	17.3
Dai Ichi	0	0.0	4,044	2.6
Jiji Shimpō	3,814	2.9	9,053	5.8
Mainichi Shimbun	72,792	24.1	29,815	19.2
Nippon Keizai	14,991	5.0	5,680	3.7
Saitama Shimbun	49,448	16.4	21,382	13.8
Sekai Nippo	0	0.0	2,061	1.3
Shin Kōchi	0	0.0	1,500	1.0
Shin Yukan	0	0.0	4,000	2.6
Tokyo Nippo	0	0.0	1,610	1.0
Tokyo Shimbun	12,337	4.1	11,102	7.2
Tokyo Times	0	0.0	2,200	1.4
Yomiuri Shimbun	79,869	26.4	32,152	20.7
Yukan Miyako	0	0.0	2,000	1.3
Others	1,922	0.6	1,720	1.1
Total	302,102	100.0	155,095	100.0
Per 1,000 Residents	181	xxx	363	xxx
<u>Tochigi</u>				
Asahi Shimbun	36,980	22.9	19,353	20.1
Jiji Shimpō	3,198	2.0	4,585	4.8
Mainichi Shimbun	37,380	23.1	23,376	24.3
Nippon Keizai	5,303	3.3	4,224	4.4
Shimozuke Shimbun	23,343	14.4	12,586	13.1
Tokyo Shimbun	4,863	3.0	7,030	7.3



Table 2. RURAL AND URBAN DISTRIBUTION OF  
PRINCIPAL JAPANESE DAILY NEWSPAPERS - Continued

Newspapers by Region and Prefecture	Newspaper Circulation			
	Rural Subscribers		Urban Subscribers	
	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total
KANTO REGION - Cont.				
<u>Tochigi</u> - Continued				
Yomiuri Shimbun	50,021	30.9	24,077	25.1
Others	720	0.4	832	0.9
Total	161,808	100.0	96,063	100.0
Per 1,000 Residents	126	xxx	390	xxx
<u>Tokyo</u>				
Asahi Shimbun	39,848	22.9	363,156	18.5
Dai Ichi	8,700	5.0	37,556	1.9
Jiji Shimpō	8,324	4.8	68,777	3.5
Kogyo Shimbun	0	0.0	7,381	0.4
Mainichi Shimbun	46,466	26.7	319,343	16.2
Nikkan Sports	1,600	0.9	21,400	1.1
Nippon Keizai	7,906	4.6	86,215	4.4
Sangyo Keizai	0	0.0	1,464	0.1
Seiji Shimbun	0	0.0	12,000	0.6
Sekai Nippo	0	0.0	39,681	2.0
Shinano Nichinichi	0	0.0	1,000	0.1
Shin Hochi	0	0.0	29,300	1.5
Shin Yukan	0	0.0	39,950	2.0
Tokyo Nippo	3,500	2.0	50,220	2.6
Tokyo Shimbun	5,534	3.2	336,470	17.1
Tokyo Times	3,460	2.0	113,139	5.8
Tokyo Tomin	0	0.0	26,479	1.3
Yomiuri Shimbun	48,000	27.6	385,053	19.6
Yukan Miyako	0	0.0	21,600	1.1
Others	437	0.3	4,463	0.2
Total	173,775	100.0	1,964,647	100.0
Per 1,000 Residents	246	xxx	458	xxx
<u>Yamanashi</u>				
Asahi Shimbun	22,544	17.4	4,349	14.6
Jiji Shimpō	3,036	2.3	0	0.0
Mainichi Shimbun	24,432	18.8	3,441	11.5
Nippon Keizai	2,712	2.1	0	0.0
Yamanashi Jiji	22,948	17.7	7,730	25.9
Yamanashi Nichinichi	29,278	22.5	8,600	28.8
Yomiuri Shimbun	24,189	18.6	3,288	11.0
Others	731	0.6	2,458	8.2
Total	129,870	100.0	29,866	100.0
Per 1,000 Residents	185	xxx	284	xxx



Table 2. RURAL AND URBAN DISTRIBUTION OF  
PRINCIPAL JAPANESE DAILY NEWSPAPERS - Continued

Newspapers by Region and Prefecture	Newspaper Circulation			
	Rural Subscribers		Urban Subscribers	
	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total
<b>KYUSHU REGION</b>				
<b>Fukuoka</b>				
Asahi Shimbun	79,194	24.2	107,745	21.9
Kyushu Times	6,297	1.9	54,872	11.1
Mainichi Shimbun	69,965	21.4	101,412	20.6
Nippon Keizai	0	0.0	1,325	0.3
Nishi Nippon	142,499	43.5	110,111	22.4
Shin Kyushu	8,287	2.5	46,809	9.5
Yukan Fukunichi	20,208	6.2	67,572	13.7
Others	941	0.3	2,456	0.5
Total	327,391	100.0	492,302	100.0
Per 1,000 Residents	179	XXXX	365	XXXX
<b>Kagoshima</b>				
Asahi Shimbun	29,750	17.9	9,437	15.9
Mainichi Shimbun	28,063	16.8	10,019	16.8
Minami Nippon	81,452	48.9	30,908	51.9
Nishi Nippon	26,620	16.0	3,640	14.5
Others	638	0.4	517	0.9
Total	166,523	100.0	59,521	100.0
Per 1,000 Residents	113	XXXX	218	XXXX
<b>Kumamoto</b>				
Asahi Shimbun	26,689	18.7	17,385	17.8
Kumamoto Nichinichi	66,904	46.9	42,500	43.6
Mainichi Shimbun	25,639	18.0	18,268	18.8
Nishi Nippon	23,156	16.2	15,496	15.9
Yukan Fukunichi	0	0.0	2,204	2.3
Others	253	0.2	1,598	1.6
Total	142,641	100.0	97,451	100.0
Per 1,000 Residents	104	XXXX	249	XXXX
<b>Miyazaki</b>				
Asahi Shimbun	20,893	23.9	12,300	21.5
Hyuga Nichinichi	25,782	29.5	17,413	30.5
Mainichi Shimbun	17,984	20.5	10,934	19.2
Minami Nippon	1,160	1.3	3,390	5.9
Nishi Nippon	20,805	23.8	11,876	20.8
Others	930	1.0	1,203	2.1
Total	87,554	100.0	57,116	100.0
Per 1,000 Residents	111	XXXX	240	XXXX



Table 2. RURAL AND URBAN DISTRIBUTION OF  
PRINCIPAL JAPANESE DAILY NEWSPAPERS - Continued

Newspapers by Region and Prefecture	Newspaper Circulation			
	Rural Subscribers		Urban Subscribers	
	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total
KYUSHU REGION - Cont.				
<u>Nagasaki</u>				
Asahi Shimbun	24,690	17.8	26,770	18.5
Mainichi Shimbun	24,330	17.6	26,111	18.0
Nagasaki Minyu	19,550	14.1	25,210	17.4
Nagasaki Nichinichi	17,557	12.7	24,218	16.7
Nippon Keizai	0	0.0	1,090	0.7
Nishi Nippon	44,429	32.0	28,796	19.9
Sasebo Jiji	1,601	1.2	5,180	3.6
Shin Shimabara	5,022	3.6	2,820	1.9
Yomiuri Shimbun	0	0.0	1,252	0.9
Yukan Fukunichi	1,140	0.8	1,652	1.1
Others	337	0.2	1,874	1.3
Total	138,656	100.0	144,973	100.0
Per 1,000 Residents	139	xxx	271	xxx
<u>Oita</u>				
Asahi Shimbun	27,878	23.3	19,672	26.5
Mainichi Shimbun	21,692	18.2	18,609	25.1
Nishi Nippon	18,556	15.5	11,624	15.7
Oita Godo	50,810	42.5	19,389	26.2
Shin Kyushu	0	0.0	2,905	3.9
Others	614	0.5	1,898	2.6
Total	119,550	100.0	74,097	100.0
Per 1,000 Residents	131	xxx	231	xxx
<u>Saga</u>				
Asahi Shimbun	21,222	16.1	5,433	17.1
Mainichi Shimbun	17,152	13.0	5,130	16.2
Nishi Nippon	61,306	46.5	10,184	32.1
Saga Shimbun	29,311	22.2	8,664	27.3
Yukan Fukunichi	2,055	1.6	1,402	4.4
Others	793	0.6	936	2.9
Total	131,839	100.0	31,749	100.0
Per 1,000 Residents	164	xxx	277	xxx



Table 2. RURAL AND URBAN DISTRIBUTION OF  
PRINCIPAL JAPANESE DAILY NEWSPAPERS - Continued

Newspapers by Region and Prefecture	Newspaper Circulation			
	Rural Subscribers		Urban Subscribers	
	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total
TOHOKU REGION AND HOKKAIDO				
<u>Akita</u>				
Akita Saigake	52,958	37.5	11,442	39.9
Asahi Shimbun	23,812	16.9	4,444	15.5
Jiji Shimpō	5,516	3.9	1,981	6.9
Mainichi Shimbun	23,632	16.7	3,535	12.4
Nippon Keizai	3,593	2.5	1,572	5.5
Yomiuri Shimbun	30,596	21.7	5,196	18.1
Others	1,095	0.8	483	1.7
Total	141,202	100.0	28,653	100.0
Per 1,000 Residents	129	xxx	176	xxx
<u>Aomori</u>				
Asahi Shimbun	12,176	9.6	6,413	9.2
Daily Tohoku	7,816	6.2	14,786	21.1
Hakodate Shimbun	4,804	3.8	5,330	7.6
Jiji Shimpō	4,112	3.3	2,040	2.9
Kahoku Shimpō	1,623	1.3	0	0.0
Kogyo Shimbun	0	0.0	1,100	1.6
Mainichi Shimbun	16,397	12.9	5,812	8.3
Nippon Keizai	3,300	2.6	1,900	2.7
Too Nippo	59,546	47.0	19,763	28.4
Yomiuri Shimbun	16,906	13.3	11,305	16.2
Others	40	*	1,387	2.0
Total	126,720	100.0	69,836	100.0
Per 1,000 Residents	136	xxx	284	xxx
<u>Fukushima</u>				
Asahi Shimbun	57,443	25.7	15,756	20.6
Fukushima Shimpō	33,879	15.1	16,306	21.3
Fukushima Minyu	25,343	11.3	4,657	6.1
Jiji Shimpō	7,749	3.5	2,607	3.4
Mainichi Shimbun	44,443	19.8	16,894	22.1
Nippon Keizai	6,815	3.0	4,410	5.8
Yomiuri Shimbun	47,879	21.4	15,664	20.5
Others	376	0.2	162	0.2
Total	223,927	100.0	76,456	100.0
Per 1,000 Residents	128	xxx	316	xxx

\* Less than 0.05 percent



Table 2. RURAL AND URBAN DISTRIBUTION OF  
PRINCIPAL JAPANESE DAILY NEWSPAPERS - Continued

Newspapers by Region and Prefecture	Newspaper Circulation			
	Rural Subscribers		Urban Subscribers	
	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total
<b>TOHOKU REGION and HOKKAIDO - Cont.</b>				
<u>Hokkaido</u>				
Asahi Shimbun	19,892	4.1	20,176	3.9
Hakodate Shimbun	12,701	2.6	37,253	7.2
Hokkaido Shimbun	335,069	68.2	292,374	56.5
Hokkai Nichinichi	40,002	8.1	31,050	6.0
Hokkai Times	4,662	1.0	45,519	8.8
Mainichi Shimbun	16,479	3.3	12,432	2.4
Muroran Mimpo	3,176	0.6	10,176	2.0
Nippon Keizai	4,208	0.9	7,124	1.4
Shin Hokkai	36,768	7.5	41,172	8.0
Yomiuri Shimbun	17,360	3.5	18,236	3.5
Others	912	0.2	1,435	0.3
Total	491,229	100.0	516,947	100.0
Per 1,000 Residents	184	XXX	438	XXX
<u>Iwate</u>				
Asahi Shimbun	23,311	16.0	6,541	13.0
Iwate Shimpo	25,048	17.1	6,787	13.5
Jiji Shimpo	2,768	1.9	0	0.0
Mainichi Shimbun	25,062	17.2	11,707	23.3
Nippon Keizai	3,845	2.6	1,157	2.3
Shin Iwate Nippo	43,223	29.6	16,595	33.0
Yomiuri Shimbun	22,688	15.5	6,974	13.9
Others	185	0.1	527	1.0
Total	146,130	100.0	50,288	100.0
Per 1,000 Residents	134	XXX	291	XXX
<u>Miyagi</u>				
Asahi Shimbun	19,422	13.1	13,752	11.0
Iwate Shimpo	0	0.0	3,000	2.4
Jiji Shimpo	3,465	2.3	3,652	2.9
Kahoku Shimpo	73,600	49.8	57,217	45.6
Mainichi Shimbun	19,424	13.2	10,944	8.7
Nippon Keizai	2,345	1.6	3,721	3.0
Yomiuri Shimbun	24,620	16.7	7,205	5.7
Yukan Tohoku	4,668	3.2	25,382	20.2
Others	156	0.1	702	0.5
Total	147,700	100.0	125,575	100.0
Per 1,000 Residents	125	XXX	328	XXX



Table 2. RURAL AND URBAN DISTRIBUTION OF  
PRINCIPAL JAPANESE DAILY NEWSPAPERS - Continued

Newspapers by Region and Prefecture	Newspaper Circulation			
	Rural Subscribers		Urban Subscribers	
	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total
TOHOKU REGION and HOKKAIDO - Cont.				
<u>Yamagata</u>				
Asahi Shinbun	18,221	15.7	12,576	17.1
Jiji Shimpō	5,887	5.1	2,482	3.4
Mainichi Shinbun	20,387	17.5	15,961	21.7
Nippon Keizai	3,033	2.6	3,561	4.9
Yamagata Shinbun	43,299	37.2	25,589	34.9
Yomiuri Shinbun	24,801	21.3	12,658	17.2
Others	658	0.6	606	0.8
Total	116,286	100.0	73,433	100.0
Per 1,000 Residents	107	xxx	298	xxx
SHIKOKU REGION				
<u>Ehime</u>				
Asahi Shinbun	28,989	22.8	22,627	20.8
Ehime Shinbun	46,444	36.5	33,935	31.3
Mainichi Shinbun	24,061	18.9	18,569	17.1
Nankai Times	7,786	6.1	13,690	12.6
Osaka Jiji	0	0.0	1,550	1.4
Sangyo Keizai	1,699	1.3	1,760	1.6
Shin Ehime	17,079	13.5	14,190	13.1
Others	1,074	0.9	2,238	2.1
Total	127,132	100.0	108,559	100.0
Per 1,000 Residents	119	xxx	281	xxx
<u>Kagawa</u>				
Asahi Shinbun	24,128	38.0	12,758	36.5
Mainichi Shinbun	14,542	22.9	10,130	28.9
Osaka Jiji	1,501	2.3	1,200	3.4
Sangyo Keizai	1,040	1.6	1,043	3.0
Shikoku Shinbun	21,783	34.3	9,424	26.9
Others	558	0.9	461	1.3
Total	63,552	100.0	35,016	100.0
Per 1,000 Residents	86	xxx	197	xxx



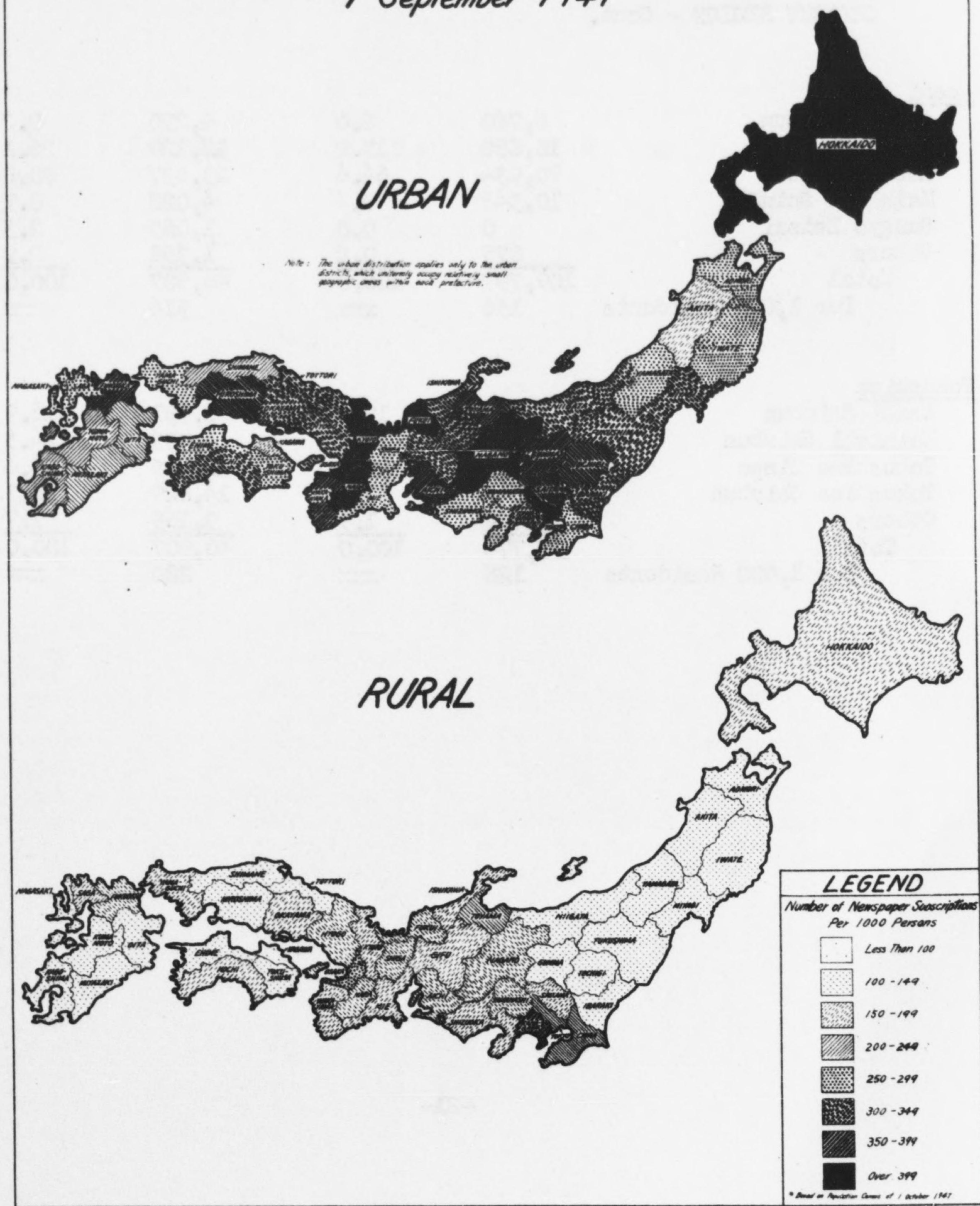
Table 2. RURAL AND URBAN DISTRIBUTION OF  
PRINCIPAL JAPANESE DAILY NEWSPAPERS - Continued

Newspapers by Region and Prefecture	Newspaper Circulation			
	Rural Subscribers		Urban Subscribers	
	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total
SHIKOKU REGION - Cont.				
<u>Kochi</u>				
Asahi Shimbun	8,760	8.0	4,290	9.2
Kochi Nippo	18,880	17.2	12,129	26.1
Kochi Shimbun	70,934	64.6	23,637	50.8
Mainichi Shimbun	10,348	9.4	4,028	8.7
Sangyo Keizai	0	0.0	1,065	2.3
Others	875	0.8	1,358	2.9
Total	109,797	100.0	46,507	100.0
Per 1,000 Residents	156	xxx	316	xxx
<u>Tokushima</u>				
Asahi Shimbun	16,446	18.1	6,931	16.9
Mainichi Shimbun	16,206	17.9	5,933	14.5
Tokushima Nippo	20,471	22.5	10,045	24.6
Tokushima Shimbun	35,942	39.6	14,829	36.3
Others	1,709	1.9	3,169	7.7
Total	90,774	100.0	40,907	100.0
Per 1,000 Residents	128	xxx	280	xxx



### CHART 3. CIRCULATION OF PRINCIPAL JAPANESE DAILY NEWSPAPERS

1 September 1947





## Appendix 1

113 PRINCIPAL JAPANESE DAILY NEWSPAPERS  
RANKED ACCORDING TO TOTAL CIRCULATION  
1 September 1947

Newspaper	Circulation	Newspaper (cont.)	Circulation
Asahi Shimbun	3,490,814	Ehime Shimbun	80,379
Mainichi Shimbun	3,196,136	Dai Ichi	80,000
Yomiuri Shimbun	1,626,449	Too Nippo	79,309
Chubu Nippon	778,552	Chukyo Shimbun	79,256
Hokkaido Shimbun	627,443	Shin Hokkai	77,940
Nishi Nippon	546,577	Shinko Yukan	75,512
Tokyo Shimbun	471,971	Kyoto Nichinichi	73,991
Nippon Keizai	327,472	Miyako Shimbun	73,920
Osaka Shimbun	307,272	Hokkai Nichinichi	71,052
Jiji Shimpō	248,338	Saitama Shimbun	70,830
Chugoku Shimbun	198,418	Oita Godo	70,199
Tokyo Times	168,892	Yukan Shin Tokai	70,002
Kobe Shimbun	153,544	Yamagata Shimbun	68,888
Godo Shimbun	151,177	Kyushu Times	68,570
Kyoto Shimbun	137,954	Nagoya Times	67,769
Kahoku Shimpō	132,440	Sekai Nippo	66,494
Hokkoku Mainichi	131,868	Shin Kyushu	66,481
Niigata Nippo	122,951	Gifu Times	65,873
Sangyo Keizai	117,804	Akita Sakigake	64,400
Minami Nippon	116,910	Shin Yukan	64,150
Shinano Mainichi	113,359	Jomo Shimbun	63,984
Osaka Nichinichi	110,500	Yukan Kyoto	62,955
Kumamoto Nichinichi	109,404	Fukui Shimbun	62,529
Shin Osaka	107,059	Tokyo Mimpo	60,980
Yukan Fukunichi	98,033	Hakodate Shimbun	60,088
Osaka Jiji	96,304	Kanagawa Shimbun	60,065
Kochi Shimbun	94,571	Shin Iwate Nippo	59,818
Shin Nippon	94,400	Toyama Shimbun	53,858
Kita Nippon	94,154	Tokushima Shimbun	50,771
Shizuoka Shimbun	82,652	Fukushima Mimpo	50,185



Appendix 1. 113 PRINCIPAL JAPANESE DAILY NEWSPAPERS  
RANKED ACCORDING TO TOTAL CIRCULATION - Continued

Newspaper	Circulation	Newspaper (cont.)	Circulation
Hokkai Times	50,181	Yukan Miyako	29,600
Bocho Shimbun	47,358	Yukan Mie	28,937
Tokai Mainichi	45,171	Shiga Shimbun	28,907
Nagasaki Minyu	44,760	Sanin Nichinichi	28,484
Hyuga Nichinichi	43,195	Yukan Okayama	27,850
Ise Shimbun	42,954	Nikkan Sports	27,750
Wakayama Shimbun	42,825	Osaka Times	27,500
Shimane Shimbun	41,867	Sanyo Choho	26,652
Nagasaki Nichinichi	41,775	Tokyo Tomin	26,479
Ishikawa Shimbun	39,000	Chubu Keizai	25,630
Saga Shimbun	37,975	Daily Tohoku	22,602
Yamanashi Nichinichi	37,878	Nankai Times	21,476
Shimozuke Shimbun	35,929	Nanshin Nichinichi	20,652
Shin Hoshi	35,800	Kogyo Shimbun	19,161
Iwate Shimpō	34,835	Yamato Times	18,819
Yukan Hiroshima	34,287	Nohi Shimbun	18,710
Yukan Shinshu	34,005	Nara Nichinichi	16,616
Yukan Niigata	33,623	Muroran Mimpo	13,352
Hokuriku Yukan	33,200	Seiji Shimbun	12,000
Ibaraki Shimbun	32,621	Shinyo Shimbun	11,415
Chiba Shimbun	32,092	Shin Shimabara	7,842
Shin Ehime	31,269	Sasebo Jiji	6,781
Shikoku Shimbun	31,207	Shinano Nichinichi	3,000
Kochi Nippo	31,009		
Nippon Kai	30,869	Additional	
Yamanashi Jiji	30,678	Circulation*	135,617
Tokushima Mimpo	30,516		
Yukan Tohoku	30,050		
Fukushima Minyu	30,000	Grand Total	17,776,115
Tokai Yukan	29,688		

\* This figure represents cumulative circulations of 113 newspapers distributing less than 1,000 copies in any prefecture and shown in "others" in Table 2.



## Appendix 2

TOTAL CIRCULATION OF NEWSPAPERS  
1 September 1947

Name of Newspaper	Area of Distribution	Rural	Urban
Akita Sakigake	Akita Prefecture	52,958	11,442
Asahi Shimbun	Nation-wide	1,709,042	1,781,772
Bocho Shimbun	Yamaguchi Prefecture	15,614	31,744
Chiba Shimbun	Chiba Prefecture	20,660	11,432
Chubu Keizai	Chubu Region	10,327	15,303
Chubu Nippon	Chubu Region, Shiga and Nagano Prefectures	451,028	327,524
Chugoku Shimbun	Chugoku Region	93,672	104,746
Chukyo Shimbun	Chubu Region	27,452	51,804
Dai Ichi	Kansai and Kanto Regions	15,120	64,880
Daily Tohoku	Aomori Prefecture	7,816	14,786
Ehime Shimbun	Ehime Prefecture	46,444	33,935
Fukui Shimbun	Fukui Prefecture	38,194	24,335
Fukushima Mimpo	Fukushima Prefecture	33,879	16,306
Fukushima Minyu	Fukushima Prefecture	25,343	4,657
Gifu Times	Gifu Prefecture	39,987	25,886
Godō Shimbun	Hiroshima, Okayama Prefs.	117,369	33,808
Hakodate Shimbun	Hokkaido, Aomori Pref.	17,505	42,583
Hokkaido Shimbun	Hokkaido	335,069	292,374
Hokkai Nichinichi	Hokkaido	40,002	31,050
Hokkai Times	Hokkaido	4,662	45,519
Hokkoku Mainichi	Ishikawa Prefecture	68,972	62,896
Hokuriku Yukan	Toyama Prefecture	12,193	21,007
Hyuga Nichinichi	Miyazaki Prefecture	25,782	17,413
Ibaraki Shimbun	Ibaraki Prefecture	26,847	5,774
Ise Shimbun	Mie Prefecture	23,521	19,433
Ishikawa Shimbun	Ishikawa Prefecture	18,900	20,100
Iwate Shimpō	Iwate, Miyagi Prefectures	25,048	9,787
Jiji Shimpō	Nation-wide	98,660	149,678
Jomo Shimbun	Gunma Prefecture	35,363	28,621



Appendix 2. TOTAL CIRCULATION OF NEWSPAPERS - Continued  
1 September 1947

Name of Newspaper	Area of Distribution	Circulation	
		Rural	Urban
Kahoku Shimpō	Aomori, Miyagi Prefectures	75,223	57,217
Kanagawa Shimbun	Kanagawa Prefecture	3,588	56,477
Kita Nippon	Toyama Prefecture	64,019	30,135
Kobe Shimbun	Hyogo Prefecture	78,891	74,653
Kochi Nippo	Kochi Prefecture	18,880	12,129
Kochi Shimbun	Kochi Prefecture	70,934	23,637
Kogyo Shimbun	Nation-wide	0	19,161
Kumamoto Nichinichi	Kumamoto Prefecture	66,904	42,500
Kyoto Nichinichi	Kansai Region	2,851	71,140
Kyoto Shimbun	Kansai Region	29,444	108,510
Kyushu Times	Fukuoka, Yamaguchi Prefs.	6,297	62,273
Mainichi Shimbun	Nation-wide	1,615,022	1,581,114
Minami Nippon	Kagoshima, Miyazaki Prefs.	82,612	34,298
Miyako Shimbun	Kansai Region	1,720	72,200
Muroran Mimpo	Hokkaido	3,176	10,176
Nagasaki Minyu	Nagasaki Prefecture	19,550	25,210
Nagasaki Nichinichi	Nagasaki Prefecture	17,557	24,218
Nagoya Times	Chubu Region	11,192	56,577
Nankai Times	Ehime Prefecture	7,786	13,690
Nanshin Nichinichi	Nagano Prefecture	11,390	9,262
Nara Nichinichi	Nara Prefecture	8,816	7,300
Niigata Nippo	Niigata Prefecture	76,433	46,518
Nikkan Sports	Nation-wide	1,600	26,150
Nippon Kai	Tottori Prefecture	18,719	12,150
Nippon Keizai	Nation-wide	126,122	201,350
Nishi Nippon	Kyushu Region, Shimane and Yamaguchi Prefectures	344,722	201,355
Nohi Shimbun	Gifu Prefecture	12,846	5,864
Oita Godo	Oita Prefecture	50,810	19,389
Osaka Jiji	Kansai Region, Ehime and Kagawa Prefectures	35,570	60,734
Osaka Nichinichi	Kansai Region	30,500	80,000
Osaka Shimbun	Kansai Region	26,798	230,474
Osaka Times	Hyogo, Osaka Prefectures	0	27,500
Saga Shimbun	Saga Prefecture	29,311	8,664
Saitama Shimbun	Saitama Prefecture	49,448	21,382
Sangyo Keizai	Nation-wide	28,393	89,411
Sanin Nichinichi	Shimane, Tottori Prefectures	19,971	8,513
Sanyo Choho	Okayama, Hiroshima Prefs.	17,028	9,624
Sasebo Jiji	Nagasaki Prefecture	1,601	5,130
Seiji Shimbun	Tokyo Prefecture	0	12,000
Sekai Nippo	Kanto Reg., Shizuoka Pref.	0	66,494
Shiga Shimbun	Kyoto, Shiga Prefectures	15,852	13,055
Shikoku Shimbun	Kagawa Prefecture	21,783	9,424
Shimane Shimbun	Shimane Prefecture	33,883	7,984



Appendix 2. TOTAL CIRCULATION OF NEWSPAPERS - Continued  
1 September 1947

Name of Newspaper	Area of Distribution	Circulation	
		Rural	Urban
Shimozuke Shimbun	Tochigi Prefecture	23,343	12,586
Shinano Mainichi	Nagano Prefecture	89,690	23,669
Shinano Nichinichi	Kanagawa, Osaka and Tokyo Prefectures	0	3,000
Shin Ehime	Ehime Prefecture	17,079	14,190
Shin Hochi	Kanto Region	0	35,800
Shin Hokkai	Hokkaido	36,768	41,172
Shin Iwate Nippo	Iwate Prefecture	43,223	16,595
Shinko Yukan	Hyogo Prefecture	23,505	52,007
Shin Kyushu	Fukuoka, Oita, and Yamaguchi Prefectures	8,287	58,194
Shin Nippon	Kansai Region	9,200	85,200
Shin Osaka	Kansai Region	5,712	101,347
Shin Shimabara	Nagasaki Prefecture	5,022	2,820
Shinyo Shimbun	Nagano Prefecture	4,381	7,034
Shin Yukan	Kanto Region	1,800	62,350
Shizuoka Shimbun	Shizuoka Prefecture	39,484	43,168
Tokai Mainichi	Chubu Reg., Shiga Pref.	24,899	20,272
Tokai Yukan	Aichi, Gifu Prefectures	10,048	19,640
Tokushima Mimpo	Tokushima Prefecture	20,471	10,045
Tokushima Shimbun	Tokushima Prefecture	35,942	14,829
Tokyo Mimpo	Kanto Region	3,500	57,480
Tokyo Shimbun	Kanto Reg., Osaka Pref.	50,733	421,238
Tokyo Times	Kanto Region	5,670	163,222
Tokyo Tomin	Tokyo Prefecture	0	26,479
Too Nippo	Aomori Prefecture	59,546	19,763
Toyama Shimbun	Toyama Prefecture	30,128	23,730
Wakayama Shimbun	Wakayama Prefecture	13,575	29,250
Yamagata Shimbun	Yamagata Prefecture	43,299	25,589
Yamanashi Jiji	Yamanashi Prefecture	22,948	7,730
Yamanashi Nichinichi	Yamanashi Prefecture	29,278	8,600
Yamato Times	Nara Prefecture	12,927	5,892
Yomiuri Shimbun	Nation-wide	846,179	780,270
Yukan Fukunichi	Kyushu Region and Yamaguchi Prefecture	23,403	74,630
Yukan Hiroshima	Yamaguchi, Hiroshima Prefs.	4,566	29,721
Yukan Kyoto	Kyoto, Shiga Prefectures	1,385	61,570
Yukan Mie	Mie Prefecture	8,647	20,290
Yukan Miyako	Kanto Region	0	29,600
Yukan Niigata	Niigata Prefecture	11,889	21,734
Yukan Okayama	Okayama Prefecture	10,803	17,047
Yukan Shin Tokai	Chubu Region	7,294	62,708
Yukan Shinshu	Nagano Prefecture	20,536	13,469
Yukan Tohoku	Miyagi Prefecture	4,668	25,382









THE FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ACTION is assigned to [Signature]

United States Political Adviser for Japan

Tokyo, December 20, 1948

DCR

RECEIVED DEPARTMENT OF STATE

No. 794

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RESTRICTED

1948 DEC 28

Subject: New Head for Pacific Stars and Stripes.

6th DIVISION OF NORTH-EAST ASIAN AFFAIRS

DEC 30 1948

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

1948 DEC 29 AM 9 13

RECEIVED DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The Honorable The Secretary of State, Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that Major Fred W. MAY of Missouri has been assigned as officer in charge of Pacific Stars and Stripes as of December 13, 1948.

Stars and Stripes is locally rated by professional newsmen as the worst of the four English language newspapers published in Japan and is outclassed, in their opinion, by ECON, published by the British Commonwealth Occupation Forces; the English edition of Mainichi, published in Osaka; and Nippon Times, published in Tokyo.

In the opinion of these newsmen, poor make-up and careless captioning in Stars and Stripes, while most eye-catching to the layman, are subordinate in importance to the demonstrated inability of the editors of Stars and Stripes to choose the lead story of the day. This lack of flair combined with intramural administrative troubles finally moved the Chief of Staff to replace the army officer in charge of Stars and Stripes with a competent administrator and editor in the person of Major May.

It is understood that Major May will have supervision over editorial practices on the newspaper, although he will still leave actual editing to H.H. HATHAWAY, as Managing Editor, and George W. HURD, as City Editor. Major May in civilian life is a working newspaperman. A graduate of the University of Missouri School of Journalism and sometime trustee of the University, he was until 1941

editor

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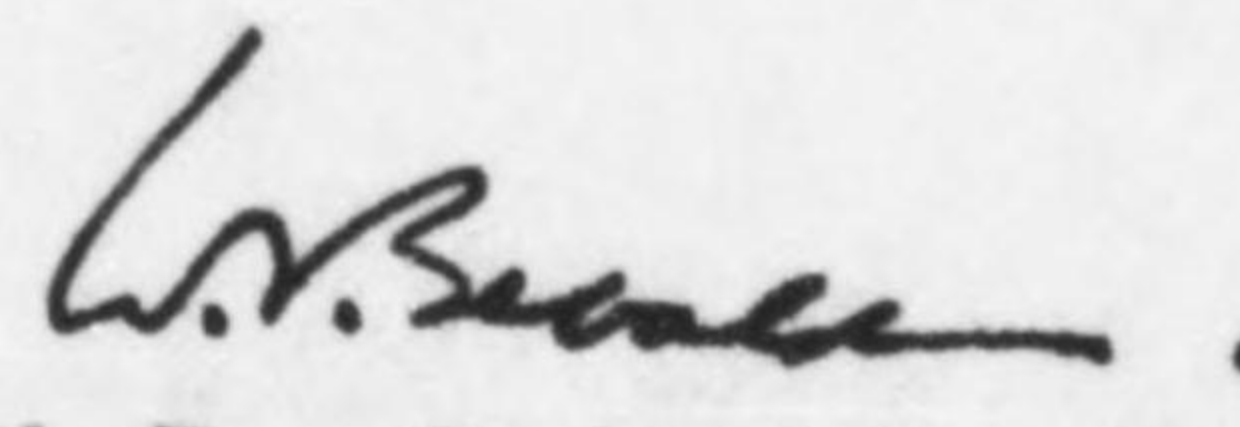
Tokyo's Despatch No. 794,  
December 20, 1948

-2-

editor and publisher of the Lebanon (Missouri) Daily News, in which he is understood to retain his financial interest. Major May is also a past president of the Associated Dailies of Missouri.

Major May has for the past ten months been chief of the news division of the Public Information Office during which time relations with the working press have improved considerably. In that position he replaced Mr. Abe SIRKIN in the general reorganization of the Public Information Office when Colonel Michael Patrick ECHOLS was installed as Public Information Officer. Major May's assignment to Stars and Stripes can be expected to improve the relations of the paper with those persons who are currently in charge of the public relations policy of Headquarters.

Respectfully yours,

  
W.J. Sebald

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MRS

This despatch adequately summarizes the SCAP press release which it transmits.

This is one way of combatting absenteeism and of rationalizing the mine labor force —



DIVISION OF  
NORTHEAST ASIAN AFFAIRS

JAN 15 1948

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISER  
FOR JAPAN

No. 14

UNCLASSIFIED

Tokyo, Japan, January 6, 1948.

Subject: Press Release Concerning Corrective Rationing Measures Taken in Hokkaido.

The Acting Political Adviser has the honor to enclose five copies of the text of an announcement made to the press by Mr. J. C. TWINEM, an official of the Price Control and Rationing Division of the Economic and Scientific Section of this Headquarters, concerning improved distribution of supplemental food items to coal miners in Hokkaido. Such items have been allocated for use in coal-mining areas by the Japanese Government as incentives to inspire increased coal production.

Mr. Twinem stated that "local food committees...and other organizations must make mining communities realize the joint responsibility of labor, management and government to insure that preferential rations result directly in more coal being produced". He announced that corrective measures have been taken in Hokkaido to insure that supplemental food rations are given only to miners who do a full day's work or achieve individual production quotas, and that absentee miners are no longer receiving supplemental rations. In addition, he stated that underground workers are to receive more incentives than surface workers. (It is understood that there is an excess number of surface workers in proportion to underground workers.)

Enclosure: *art*  
Text of a press release, December 23, 1947, issued by General Headquarters, Far East Command (five copies).

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
FEB 6 1948  
INTERNATIONAL LABOR, SOCIAL AND HEALTH AFFAIRS - ILH

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST COMMAND  
Public Information Office

Press Release:

1630  
23 December 1947

GENERAL MACARTHUR ISSUES CHRISTMAS GREETINGS TO MEMBERS OF FEC

General MacArthur today issued the following statement:

"To all members of the Far East Command: I send each of you my cordial Christmas greetings, with the earnest hope that the New Year will bring you health, happiness and that personal satisfaction which alone springs from loyal and courageous service. I join with your loved ones at home in pride and gratitude for that exemplary manner in which you are advancing the cause of human freedom through devotion to those immutable concepts which underlie the Christian faith. Douglas MacArthur"

Message From General Eichelberger

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY, YOKOHAMA--Lt. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger, Eighth Army Commander, issued the following Christmas message to all troops of the Eighth Army:

"While on temporary duty in the United States, I found the American people cognizant of the splendid results you have attained in the occupation of Japan. This inspiring record gave me a deep feeling of pride in being a member of the Eighth Army and I offer to one and all my hearty congratulations on your achievements.

"To each of you I extend my earnest wish that your holiday season will be a happy one. I know that during the coming year you will continue to enjoy the feeling of satisfaction and soldierly pride which comes from loyal and cheerful service to one's country."

Message From General Whithead

Lt. Gen. Ennis C. Whithead, Commanding General FEAF, today issued the following message:

"On this, the third Christmas since the fighting ended in World War II, I extend my sincerest greetings to all personnel of the Far East Air Forces, whether they be in Japan, Southern Korea, on Guam, in the Philippines, on Okinawa, or on other Pacific islands far from home.

"Christmas is a special kind of holiday for Americans. Christmas is the day on which we look to relatives and friends at home; no matter how many thousands of miles separate us. And they look to us, as we exchange greetings and thoughts of love and devotion.

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