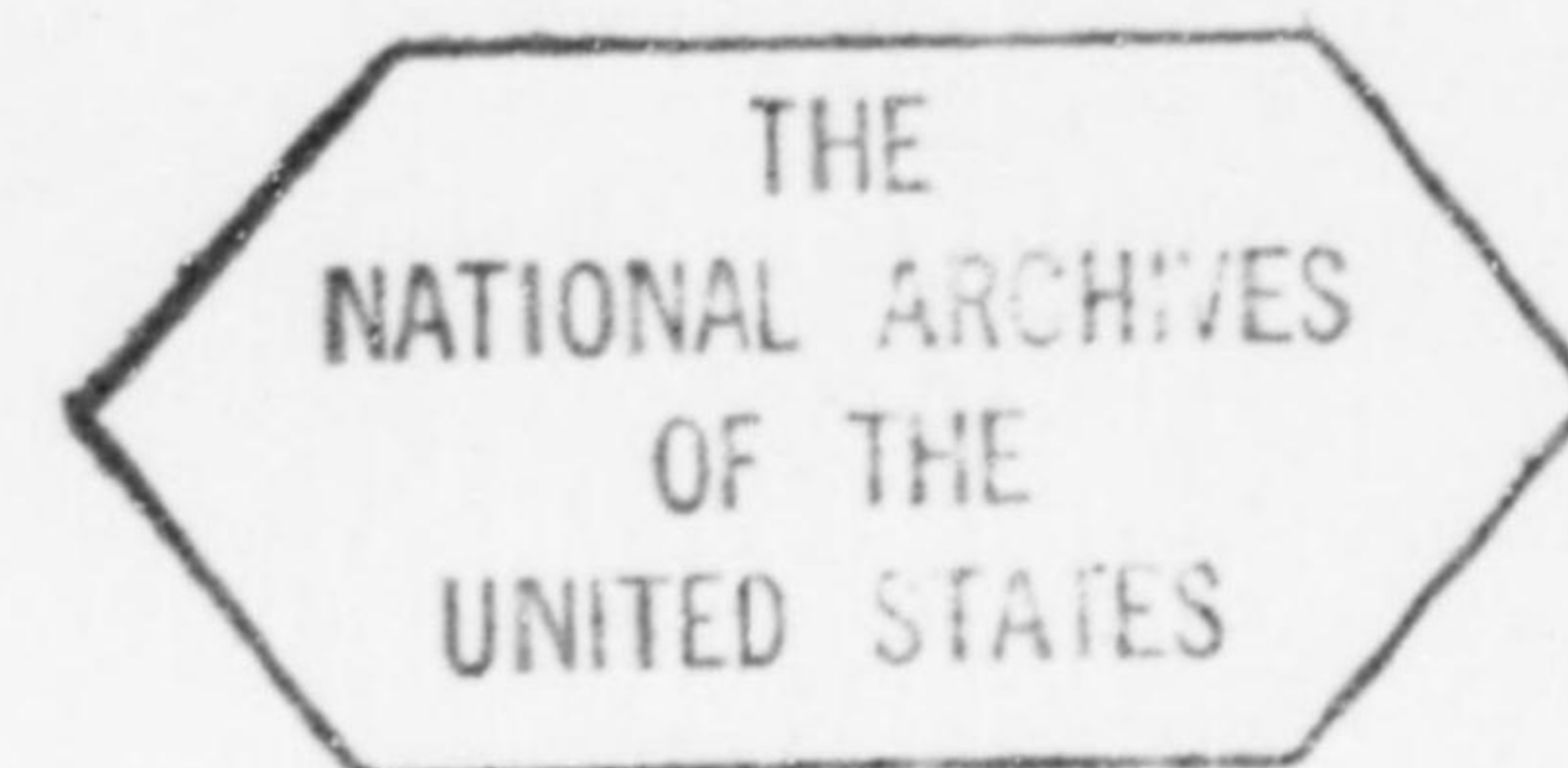


GHQ/SCAP Records(RG 331)  
Description of contents



- (1) Box no. 2096
- (2) Folder title/number: (2)  
Zaibatsu Controls - Re-Examination Committee Reports  
Nos. 22 and 23
- (3) Date: July 1948 - Sept. 1948
- (4) Subject:
- | Classification | Type of record |
|----------------|----------------|
| 540            | c              |
- (5) Item description and comment:

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Sheet no.



ZAIBATSU CONTROLS

RE-EXAMINATION COMMITTEE REPORTS

Report No. 22 - MARUYAMA, Itsuo  
MIYANAGA, Heisaku

Report No. 23 - OMURA, Masaatsu  
ISOBE, Yuichiro  
YOSHIDA, Hatsujiro



22nd

NAME Itsuo Maruyama

No. \_\_\_\_\_ Name of Company Chuo Denki Kogyo K.K.

個人調査書

(記載上の一般的注意)

- 一、本調査書は、三通提出しなければならない。
- 二、調査書は、日本文及び英文で記入する。その場合、英文記載事項は對應頁日本文に照應するものとする。日英兩文間に相違がある場合は、英文によるものとする。
- 三、記載事項は、楷書(英文の場合は大文字活字體)で明瞭に記入しなければならない。
- 四、各記載事項は、空白のままにしないよう正確に且つ良心的に記入しなければならない。
- 五、各記載事項中該當事項のない場合は「該當しない」又は「該當事項なし」等の文句を用いて記入しなければならない。
- 六、記載すべき空欄に充分の餘白がない場合は、補助紙を用い、「補助紙に續く」等の字句を記入して、いずれの記載欄の補助紙として用いたかを明かにしなければならない。
- 七、この調査書の重要な事項について虚偽の記載をし又は事實をかくした記載をした者は、財閥同族支配力排除法第三十一條の規定により處罰せられる。

FOR REEXAMINATION Sept. 13 1948  
再 審 昭和23年9月13日

Seiichi Kawajoe

中央電氣工業株式 會社 第 號

氏名

丸 山 五 男



個人調査書

一、姓名（振假名をつけること）

丸 マル ヤマ イツ 男

二、從來使用し又は一般に通用している他の名稱（通稱、筆名等）

該當事項なし

三、生年月日（年齢数え年）

明治二十三年四月二十三日生 當五九才

四、出生地（都道府縣）

岡山縣和氣郡伊里村穗浪灘田

五、現住所（略記しないこと）及び電話番号

新潟縣中頸城郡名香山村關川六三五番地

電話番号 該當事項なし

六、本籍地（略記しないこと）

長野縣埴科郡東條村四五番地



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Questionnaire

1. Name (In full).

Itsuo Maruyama

2. Other names which you have used or by which you have been known.  
(alias or penname).

None

3. Date of birth (age).

April 23, 1890 (58)

4. Place of birth (prefecture).

Honaminada, Iri-mura, Wake-gun, Okayama Prf.

5. Present address (in full) and telephone number.

635, Sekigawa, Nakayama-mura, Nakakubiki-gun,  
Niigata Prf.

Telephone - None

6. Permanent address (in full).

45, Tojyo-mura, Hanishina-gun, Nagano Prf.



七、現に保有し又は就こうとする財閥、制限、從屬又は關係會社における役員としての地位

(一) 會社の名稱及び財閥系統(昭和二十年九月二日以降稱號變更があつた場合は舊稱號を含む)

中央電氣工業株式會社 住友系統

舊稱號 該當事項なし

(二) 財閥會社、制限會社、從屬會社又は關係會社の區分(財閥會社の場合には更に直系、準直系又は傍系の區分)

從屬會社

(三) 地位

取締役社長

(四) 就任の豫定日

該當事項なし

八、前項の他本人の保有するすべての身分及び職業

該當事項なし

九、財閥としての指定者との親族關係

(一) 關係の有無及び有りとすればその詳細(財閥同籍者との親族關係を含む。)

該當事項なし

(二) 指定者が指定された日において指定者同一戸籍内にあつたことの有無

該當事項なし



Page 2

7. Position of official in company which you hold or for which you are under consideration.

a. Name of company and the lineage of Zaibatsu where the company belongs. (In case name of the company has been changed after 2 September 1945 the former name will also be given.)

Chuo Denki Kogyo K.K.

Linage - Sumitomo

Former name - None

b. Classification of Zaibatsu, restricted, subsidiary or connected company (in the case of Zaibatsu company, the classification of the direct affiliate, indirect affiliate or associate company will also be given.)

Subsidiary company

c. Position.

President and director

d. Scheduled date of assumption of the position.

None

8. All other positions and professions which you hold now.

None

9. Family relationship with the persons designated as Zaibatsu.

a. Existence or not of the relationship and its details, if any. (including relationship with the Zaibatsu family members.)

None

b. Whether or not you were on the same family register with the designated persons on the day of their designation.

None



七、職業の履歴

註一、本欄の會社團體とは財閥會社に限らずあらゆる會社團體を含むものとし、團體中特に組合、協會、協議會等の經濟團體については詳細に記入すること

註二、職務内容に關し本人の地位から當然豫想せられる職務を事實上擔當していなかつた場合には本人が實際に擔當していた職務内容及び本人に代わり當該地位の管轄たるべき職務を事實上擔當していた者の氏名を記入すること

註三、本人が役員として又は役員の特遇の地位にて勤務した會社が財閥會社たる場合には、左の事項を附記すること

- (1) 本人の役員としての就任及び退任の時に於ける當該會社の株式の割以上の所有者の氏名及び持株率
- (2) 本人が勤務した期間における他の役員の名、地位及び就任退任年月日

就職及び退職日附	會社團體等の名稱	地位(職員たる場合を含む)	職務内容(詳細に)	會社團體等の事業内容及び所在地
大正 八、七	住友伸銅所	鑄造工場勤務	鑄造工場管理	金屬加工 大阪市北區
昭和 七、六	同	製造工場長	製造部管理	
一〇、九	同	製造部長	製造部管理	
一三、一	同	副所長	所長輔佐	
一六、九	住友金屬工業株式會社	名古屋輕合金製造所副所長	工場管理	輕合金加工 名古屋市港區
一七、一	同	同所長		
一七、五	同	取締役同所長		
一八、一	同	常務取締役 同所長		
二〇、一	同	辭任		
二〇、一	中央電氣工業株式會社	取締役社長	會社管理	フエロノロイ製造業 中城郡名香山村田口



10. Chronological record of profession and employment.

Note 1: "Organization or company" mentioned in this column include any organization or company other than Zaibatsu company. With reference to organizations, relationship with economic organizations such as union, association or conference etc. will particularly be given in detail.

Note 2: In case you did not, in fact, handle duties for which you have been authorized, duties and powers which you actually handled and name of the person who dealt with duties originally authorized for you will be given.

Note 3: With reference to the Zaibatsu company where you served as official or as a person accorded with the status of official, the following entries are additionally required.

a. Name and stock-holding percentage of stock-holders owning 10 per cent or more of the total stock of the company at the time of your assumption of office and retirement.

b. Name, position and dates of appointment and retirement of other officials of the company during the period when you served.

Dates of employment and retirement.	Name of company or organization where you served.	Status of the position (including position as ordinary personnel.)	Duties and powers (in detail).	Substance of business of organization or company where you served and its location.
July, 19.	Sumitomo Shindo-sho	Employee of casting plant		Manufacture of metal goods Kita-ku, Oseka City
June, 32.	do	Chief of casting plant	Management of casting plant	do
Sep., 35.	do	Chief of production dept.	Management of production dept.	do
Jan., 38.	do	Sub-manager of Shindo-sho	Assistant of manager	do



Sep., 41.	Sumitomo Kinzoku Kogyo K.K.	Sub-manager of Nagoya Plant	Management of Plant	Manufacture of light alloy goods Minato-ku, Nagoya City
Jan., 42.	do	Manager of Nagoya Plant	do	do
May, 42.	do	do & director	do	do
Nov., 43.	do	do & managing director	do	do
Nov., 45.	do	Resigned the above post	do	do
Nov., 45. to Now	Chuo Denki Kogyo K.K.	President and director	Management of the company	Producer of ferro-alloy Nakayama-mura, Nakakubiki-gun, Niigata Pref.



十一、本人の役員就任當時その勤務した財閥会社と財閥又は財閥直系会社との間に役員としての就任についての事前承認を必要とする旨の取極の有無

(一) 明文の取極の有無

該當事項なし

(二) 本人の役員としての就任の事情の詳細、特にその就任につき財閥又は財閥直系会社が關與した事實の有無

該當事項なし



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11. At the time of your assumption of office as official, whether or not the arrangement that the previous approval be obtained from the Zaibatsu or the direct Zaibatsu affiliate regarding assumption of the position of official existed between the Zaibatsu company where you served and the Zaibatsu or the direct Zaibatsu affiliates.

a. Whether or not the arrangement existed in writing.

*None*

b. Details of circumstances under which you assumed the position of official; particularly whether or not the Zaibatsu or the direct Zaibatsu affiliate was concerned in approving your assumption of office.

*None*



第六頁

十二、本調査書作成年月日

昭和二十三年七月十七日

「この調査表の記載は眞實であり且つ完全であることを確言する、又私はこの調査表の重要な事項について虚偽又は事實をかくした記載があるときは財閥同族支配力排除法第三十一條の規定により處罰せられることを諒承してをる旨申し添える」

署名

丸山 久男





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12. Date

July 17, 1948

13. I hereby certify that entries made in this questionnaire are true and complete. I further add that I understand that entries false or lacking full and complete disclosure on relevant or material matters in this questionnaire will subject me to penalty in accordance with the provisions of Article 31 of the Law for Termination of the Zaibatsu Family Control.

Signature

*Itsuo Maruyama*  
Itsuo Maruyama



FOR REEXAMINATION Sept. 13 1948

再 審 昭和23年 9月 13日

*Seikichi Kawazoe*

Application for Re-examination pursuant to  
Article 23, Paragraph 1 of the Law  
concerning the Removal of Governing Power  
of "Zaibatsu" and its Family.

July , 1948

To Premier Hitoshi Ashida,

I was designated as an officer connected with "Zaibatsu" pursuant to the provisions of "the Law concerning the Removal of Governing Power and its Family", but, considering that I should not correspond to the officer connected with "Zaibatsu" in view of the fact how I managed the business as an officer, I submitted an application for approval on Feb. 5, 1943, pursuant to Art. 6 of the same Law. The application, however, was disapproved on June, 8. But yet I believe that I do not at all correspond to an officer connected with "Zaibatsu". As the former application was a very deficient one, I hereby again submit the application arranging necessary data, which I beg you to examine once more.

Signature: *Istuo Maruyama*

No. 635, Sekigawa, Nakayama-mura,  
Naka-kubiki-gun, Niigata Prefecture.

Attached paper:- Statement for application  
Accessory papers  
Personal investigation



Statement for Application

Index

1. Reason why the former application for approval pursuant to Art. 6 was so deficient .....
2. Reason why I was designated as an officer connected with "Zaibatsu" .....
3. Contrary evidences according to the structure and organization of management of Fuso Kinzoku Kogyo K.K...
  - a) That a strong centralization centering round Head-office was in force .....
  - b) That a Manufactory was no more than a plant engaged in manufacturing products .....
4. Contrary evidences according to the speciality of copper and light alloy branch of Fuso Kinzoku Kogyo K.K. ....
  - a) Circumstances under which Nagoya Manufactory was Newly established .....
  - b) Relationship between the Copper Smeltery and Nagoya Manufactory, at the time when Mr. Matsuda held the post of Chief of the Copper Smeltery...
  - c) Relationship between the Copper Smeltery and Nagoya Manufactory after the time when Mr. Matsuda was stationed at Head-office .....



- d) The position of Nagoya Manufactory after Mr. Matsuda's assumption of the post of Chief of Tokai Branch .....
- 5. Contrary evidences according to the conditions of management of the officers meeting of Fuso Kinzoku Kogyo K.K. ....
- 6. Contrary evidences according to the conditions of management after the designation as a munition manufacturing company .....
- 7. Contrary evidences according to the contents of my work in my business history .....
- 8. Circumstances when I retired from Fuso Kinzoku Kogyo K.K., and assumed the post of President of Chuo Denki Kogyo K.K. ....



1. Reason why the former application for approval pursuant to Art.6 was so deficient:-

The contents of the former application of mine for approval pursuant to Art.6 of the Law was such a deficient one as consisted of only five-line reason for application attached with a personal investigation. This is due to my ignorance and negligence at that time, and I dare not make any excuse for being disapproved owing to this. But you must have doubt about the reason why I had submitted such an extremely deficient application, so I should like explain the circumstances at that time and at the same time, beg you to understand the meaning of hereby submitting the application for re-examination.

The first reason is due to the fact that I had consistently been a genuine technician and devoted myself in the manufacturing work as the chief of a manufactory in Fuse Kinzoku Kogyo K.K. Those who were in such position as mine after the time I had been appointed as an officer, used to hold quite nominal offices and to take no part in the management of the Company. It seemed for me, who had been working in Fuse Kinzoku Kogyo K.K. for a long time, that this fact was so natural that the explanation was unnecessary. So I took the matter so simply that my position should be soon apprehended, only if I should present a personal investigation showing my personal history.



Though I received the instruction from the bureau of "Zaibatsu" officers Examination Committee advising to submit more detailed data, I, a technician, did not know how to give evidences for a matter which I myself believed to be self-evident. So I did not submit data, considering that the examination of the personal investigation would be enough to judge that I, who was a technician and had been devoted myself in manufacturing work as the chief of a manufactory could not be a "Zaibatsu" officer, and that if I ever should be disapproved after the examination of the private investigation on account of the fact that I had formally been a Standing Director of the Company under the control of "Zaibatsu" during the war I could not but submit to the decision.

The second reason that I cherished such a simple and rough idea was that I had known the promulgation of the Law very late and that the study of such details of the Law as the interpretation of the Law or the form of application, etc., had been difficult to do, because I was the President of Chuo Denki Kogyo K.K., which had its Head-office at such a remote place as Taguchi of Niigata Prefecture. Furthermore, the reason why I was designated as a "Zaibatsu" officer was due to the position held by me during the term when I had been in service of Fusso Kinzoku Kogyo K.K., which had its Head-office in Osaka.



So not only it was difficult to keep touch with it, but also the Company lacked reserve to take care of me, because it had many "Zaibatsu" officers; I could not help making application by myself though I was not well informed in the matter.

Now I have realized that my application was a quite deficient one, which might well be considered to be written in haphazard, after having seen the contents, of applications in every quarter and having heard the information of the experienced. And, happily, it has become hopeful that the evidences necessary for supporting my contention shall be arranged, as the results of investigating all kind of data. I am quite sorry to trouble you again owing to my fault, but allow me to submit once more the application attached with all the data which had been collected, and beg you to re-examine it.

2. Reason why I was designated as an officer connected with "Zaibatsu".

It was due to my personal history as follows that I was designated as an officer connected with "Zaibatsu".

Sumitomo Kinzoku Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha

(Present Fuse Kinzoku Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha - a

company under the direct control of Sumitomo "Zaibatsu")



Director From May 28, 1942 to Nov. 28, 1943.

Standing Director From Nov. 29, 1943 to Nov. 30, 1945.

Except the above-mentioned case, I have never held a posts of the officers of the other companies. Chuo Kinzoku Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha, which I entered after my retirement from Fuso Kinzoku Kogyo K.K., and of which I am the President now, is a subsidiary company to Fuso Kinzoku Kogyo K.K., and is not designated as a "Zaibatsu" company.

The abovementioned posts, by which I was designated as a "Zaibatsu" officer, was given to me as one way of rewarding my long year merits as a staff; it was quite nominal ones; and I had never taken part in the management of the Company.

This fact was quite a natural one in Fuso Kinzoku Kogyo K.K., which had a vast organization and in which all the officers were elected from among the staffs. The title of an officer was no more than a title given to the staffs for honour's sake, and to become an officer was quite different from to take part in the management of the Company. The officers were clearly divided in the principal officers who took part in the management and the nominal officers. Especially in Fuso Kinzoku Kogyo K.K., where a strong centralization management was in force, the Head-office was in charge of the plan and its execution for the general management of the Company,



and each manufactory managed both business regarding manufacture and office-works under the direction of Head-office. So it was chiefly the principal officers who had been stationed at Head-office that took the responsibility for the general management of the Company. All the policies of the management of the Company were decided by them, including a few technical officers, exceptionally who were the eldest seniors in steel branch and copper and light alloy branch, the principal branches of Fuse Kinzoku Kogyo K.K. The other chiefs of the manufactories who were not principal officers were no more than mere staffs, who devoted themselves in the work of the manufactories under their jurisdictions, being directed by the principal officers at the Head-office, or by the technical officers, or by the chiefs of the respective Departments of the Head-office. The reason why I assumed the post of a Standing Director, the higher position was because I was a comparatively elder senior among the many chiefs of working units who had been appointed as Directors.

In the following pages, I should like to give proof to the above-mentioned fact from the under-mentioned stand points:-

1. Proof according to the structure and organization of management of Fuse Kinzoku Kogyo K.K.



- 2. Proof according to the speciality of copper and light alloy branch in Fuso Kinzoku Kogyo K.K.
- 3. Proof according to the conditions of management of the officers' meeting of Fuso Kinzoku Kogyo K.K.
- 4. Proof according to the conditions of management after the designation as a munition manufacturing company.
- 5. Proof according to the contents of my work in my business history.

- 3. Contrary evidence according to the structure and organization of management of Fuso Kinzoku Kogyo K.K.
  - a) That a strong centralization management centering around Head-office was in force:-

The structure of Fuso Kinzoku Kogyo K.K. was as follows, when I assumed the post of Standing Director continually holding the post of chief of Nagoya Manufactory in Nov., 1943.

1. Principal officers and other officers

- a) Principal officers who took charge of the general management of the Company:-

Chairman of meeting of board of directors	Toshinosuke Furuta	General Director of Sumitomo & Co.; stationed at Sumitomo & Co.
President	Hiroshi Kasuga	Stationed at Head-office



- 7 -

Managing Director	Munee Yoshinari	Chief of iron manufactory at Wakayama; in charge of steel branch
do	Tsutoma Matsuda	do. in charge of copper and light alloy, branch and propeller branch
Standing Director	Sadaji Nakagawaji	do. in charge of ad- ministrative, labour and personal affairs
do	Kazuo Kikuchi	do. in charge of accounting
do	Masayoshi Saeki	do. in charge of sale and purchase.

b) Nominal technical officers, who did not take part in the management of the Company:-

Standing Director	Ryokichi Kawamoto	Vice-chief of Wakayama Iron Manufactory
do	Shu Sugimoto	Chief of propeller Manufactory
do	Itsuo Maruyama	Chief of Nagoya Manufactory
do	Shichiro Yanagisawa	Chief of Steel Manufactory
Director	Shigenobu Mochizuki	Chief of Steel Tube Manufactory
do	Shozo Saito	Chief of Steel Research Institute



Director	Tomoaki So	Chief of Shizuoka Branch of Propeller Manufactory
do	Tomojiro Tanabe	Chief of Copper Smeltery

c) Auditors and officers, whose main posts were in the other companies:-

Director	Shigeyoshi Aketa	Managing Director of Osaka Kinzoku Kogyo K.K. Transferred from Fuso Kinzoku Kogyo K.K.
do	Sadakichi Yoshida	Director of Ghosen Sumitomo Keikinzoku K.K.; director of Sumitomo & Co.
Standing Auditor	Suezo Yoshida	Stationed at Head-office
Auditor	Hayashi Okahashi	Director of Sumitomo & Co.
do	Kenzo Oshima	Auditor of Sumitomo & Co.
do	Eiichi Yamamoto	Counsel from Army
do	Kaizo Hisatake	Counsel from Navy

The above-mentioned 22 officers composed the officers' meeting and this meeting decided the policies of the general management of the Company formally. But it is evident that substantially all the policies had been decided among 7 principal officers of (a), when we observe that the sphere of business taken charge by them covers the whole business of the Company.



2. Head-office

The Head-office of Fuse Kinzoku Kogyo K.K. had a very strong centralizing function. The organization of the Head-office at the same time was as follows.

- |             |   |  |
|-------------|---|--|
| Head-office | { | Administrative Dpt. (Chief: Sadaji Nakagawaji<br>Dstanding Director) |
|             |   | Labour Dpt. (Chief: Same as above)                                   |
|             |   | Accountant Dpt. (Chief: Kazuo Kikuchi)                               |
|             |   | Technical Dpt. (Chief: Tsutomu Matsuda,<br>Managing Director)        |
|             |   | Copper Dpt. (Chief: Shoze Koike)                                     |
|             |   | Aviation Materials Dpt.<br>(Chief: Shunji Kanegami)                  |
|             |   | Propeller Dpt. (Chief: Nobuo Hanada)                                 |
|             |   | Steel Product Dpt.<br>(Chief: Teikichi Nakamura)                     |
|             |   | Steel Tube Dpt. (Chief: Shunji<br>Kanegami)                          |
|             |   | Material Dpt. No.1<br>(Chief: Teikichi Nakamura)                     |
|             |   | Material Dpt. No.2<br>(Chief: Shuichi Kikuchi)                       |
|             |   | Examination Division<br>(Chief: Juhei Sugaya)                        |
|             |   | Business Bureau<br>(Chief Masayoshi Saeki,<br>Standing Manager)      |

As far as provided in Office Work Regulations, the Head-office stood on the equal footing to other Manufactories and was to manage the business under its jurisdiction under the direction of President, Managing Directors, or Standing Directors, and it was not provided that it should be a centre of the general management of the Company.



But, as a matter of fact, the Head-office was in charge of planning and executing the general management of the Company as an organ directly controlled by the principal officers of the Company, while the chiefs of Departments of the Head-office were entitled to issue orders directly to the Manufactories concerning the matters under their jurisdictions. In addition to this, such businesses as administrative affairs accounting sale or purchase were concentrated to the Head-office in Fuso Kinzoku Kogyo K.K. Though the Manufactories had their own General Affair Dpts. or Accountant Dpts., they were only to manage the business under the direction of the Head-office, or by presenting the data to the Head-office except such trifle business as daily miscellaneous business, or receipt and disbursement of cash for the Manufactory. Furthermore, as the Chiefs of Administrative Dept. or Accountant Dpt. of the Head-office used to give orders directly to the respective Departments of the Manufactories, the chief of a Manufactory could not be concerned in the business other than the Manufacturing business even in the Manufactory under his control itself. And, as far as the business of sale and purchase were concerned, everything was managed by the Head-office, and no Manufactory had an organ managing these affairs and could take part in them. So the chiefs of each Department of the Head office could



issue orders even regarding the manufacturing business, essentially belonging to Manufactory when it was necessary, and the Manufactory had to obey the order. The following selections of Office Work Regulations will show the fact clearly.

Art. 13. The administrative Department shall manage the affairs regarding documents defence, or other miscellaneous business covering the whole of the Company; it shall have the following divisions under it, and shall allot the business to them ... (the rest omitted)

Art. 14. The Labour Department shall manage the affairs regarding personal affairs, labour and welfare covering the whole of the Company; it shall have the following divisions, under it and shall allot the business to them ..... (the rest omitted)

Art. 15. The Accountant Department shall manage the affairs regarding accounting covering the whole of the Company; it shall have the following divisions under it, and shall allot the business to them .... (the rest omitted)

Art. 19. The Alloy Department (Note: the Department established by the merger of Copper Dept. and Aviation Material Dpt.) shall manage the affairs concerning the sale of non-ferrous metal products or the purchase of



the materials necessary for manufacturing the products; it shall have the following divisions under it, and shall allot the business to them .... (the rest omitted)

Art. 24. Each Department or Division of the Head-office can issue directions to the Departments or Divisions of each Manufactory and Branch concerning the affairs under their jurisdictions.

3. Manufactory (Factory, Branch)

The working units of Fusco Kinzoku Kogyo K.K. were as follows:

a. Copper and light alloy branch

Tsutomu Matsuda, Managing Director..... (Person of the Highest Res- ponsibility)	{	Copper Smeltery	.....	{ Toyohashi Factory
		(Chief: Tomojiro Tanabe, Director )		{ Kashiwabara Branch Yatsuo Branch Katada Factory
	{	Nagoya Manufactory	.....	Narumi Factory
	{	(Chief: Itsuo Maruyama, Standing Director)		

b. Steel Branch

{	Steel Manufactory	.....	{ Tomiyama Factory
	(Chief: Shichiro Yanagisawa, Standing Director)		{ Uozu Branch Suiza Branch
{	Steel Tube Manufactory		
{	(Chief: Shigenobu Mochizuki, Director)	.....	Matusaka Factory
{	Wakayama Steel Manufactory		
{	(Chief: Munoo Yoshinari, Managing Director)		



c. Propeller Branch

<p>Tsutomu Matsuda...        Managing Director        (Person of the        Highest Responsibility)</p>	<p>Propeller        Manufactory .....        (Chief: Shu        Sugimoto,        Standing Manager)</p>	<p>{ Shizuoka Factory        { Tsu Factory        { Sakurajima Factory</p>
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The summary of the foregoing explanation is like this; though I had held the post of Standing Director of Fuso Kinzoku Kogyo K.K. as the Chief of Nagoya Manufactory, since November 1943, because a strong centralization centering around Head-office was in force in the Company,

(1) the management of the Company had been performed by a few officers chiefly consisting of principal officers, and I did not at all participate in the management;

(2) in addition to his, my authority as the Chief of the Manufactory was a limited one; not only I had to obey the direction of the principal officers, but also I had to the directions even from the Chiefs of Departments in Head-office regarding the matters under their jurisdictions.

(3) So I was substantially no more than a clerk who manages the business of the Manufactory.

b) That a Manufactory was no more than a plant longaged in manufacturing products:-



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The outline of the relationship between the Head-office and a Manufactory was as above-mentioned; that is, a Manufactory obey the direction of the Head-office regarding the administrative affairs, labour affairs, and accounting, etc., and it never touched the management affairs.

So the authority of the Chief of a Manufactory was, as a matter of fact, limited to the business of manufacturing products. Even as regards the manufacturing business, the Head-office made up the outline of the production plan, and issued orders to the Manufactories, because, in Fuso Kinzoku Kogyo K.K., "production to order system" was performed as a rule. Accordingly the duty of the Chief of a Manufactory was to execute the given production plan as efficiently as possible leading the staffs under his command.

The organization of Nagoya Manufactory of which I was the chief was as follows:-

<p>Chief..... Vice-Chief. (Itsuo Maruyama) (Hiroshi Iguchi)</p>	<p>{ Business Dpt. (General Affairs Sec., Accountant Products Sec., material Sec., Transportation Sec., Utilization Sec., Purchase Sec.)</p> <p>{ Labour Dpt. (Personal Affairs Sec., Labour Sec., Education Sec., Pay Sec., Welfare Sec., Peace Sec.)</p> <p>{ Defence Dpt.</p> <p>{ Manufacturing Dpt. (Cast lump shop; foundry; plate shop; tube and bar shop; smithery; heat treatment shop; mould shop; planning Sec., construction sec.)</p>
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Research Dpt. (Research Sec., Test  
Sec.)



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{ Research Dpt. (Research Sec.;  
test Sec.)  
{ Examination Dpt. (Examination  
Sec., measuring sec., office-  
work Sec.)  
{ Narumi Factory (Business Dpt.;  
Manufacturing Dpt.; Technical  
Dpt.)

I shall explain the actual condition of management of Nagoya Manufactory through the selections of the provisions of Office-work Regulations.

Art. 11. Duties and Authorities of the Staffs are as follows:-

Chief.

1. He shall manage and take responsibility for the business of the Manufactory under the direction of President, Managing Directors, or Standing Directors.
2. He shall deliberate about the diligence and ability of each of the staffs and decide on the course and reward and punishment of them.
3. He can order the staffs under his command to make an official trip inland.

(the rest omitted)

Art. 24. Each Department or Section of the Head-office can give directions to respective Departments and Sections of the Manufactories Factories,



and Branches concerning the matters under their jurisdictions.

Art. 105. Nagoya Manufactory shall manage the matters concerning the manufacture of plate tube, bar, mould, casting, and forged products of aluminium, magnesium, copper, zinc, other non-ferrous metals, and their alloys, and also of goods made from these materials; it shall have the following departments and allot the business to them .....

(the rest omitted)

So Nagoya Manufactory was a plant to manage the affairs concerning manufacture equal to other Manufactories, and its chief was to supervise and take responsibility for the matters regarding manufacture, under the directions of President, Managing Directors, or Standing Directors. Though I was a Standing Director, I was not one of the principal officers taking part in the management and took responsibility only for the supervision of the affairs regarding the manufactures in Nagoya Manufactory taking orders from the principal officers.

It is natural that the Chief of a manufactory should take the responsibility not only for the affairs regarding the manufacture in the Manufactory, but also for such office-works as a accounting, personal affairs labour,



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warehousing, and other miscellaneous business in the Manufactory, which are necessary for managing the manufacturing business smoothly. As for business, the competent Departments of the Head-office had a strong control, and Chief of the Departments of the Head-office often issued orders to the respective Departments of the Manufactories, and the Chief of a Manufactory has little to do with them. In addition to this, I was a technician chiefly engaged in the research of technique and was bad in the management of a plant. So I entrusted such office-works as Business Dpt., Labour Dpt., Defence Dpt., etc. of Nagoya Manufactory to Mr. Hiroshi Iguchi, Vice-chief.

Then it may be evident that I was the Chief of a Manufactory which had extremely limited authority, in spite of the post of Standing Director held by me and that I executed the authority to a more limited degree.

4. Contrary evidence according to the speciality of copper and light alloy branch in Fuso Kinzoku Kogyo K.K.
- a) Circumstances under which Nagoya Manufactory was newly established:-

The copper smelting work has been a fundamental enterprise of Fuso Kinzoku Kogyo K.K., equal to the steel manufacturing work. Until Nagoya Manufactory was newly established the working units of Fuso Kinzoku Kogyo K.K.



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had been Copper Smeltery, Steel Manufactory, Steel-tube Manufactory, and Propeller Manufactory, which had been seperated from Copper Smeltery in 1937.

But with the rapid development of aircraft manufacturing industry in Japan after the out-break of China Incident, the demand for ligh alloy as aircraft materials, which had been manufactured chiefly in Copper Smeltery, increased very much. And it became necessary to enlarge the scale of the Smeltery in order to meet the demand. But as the site of the Smeltery was narrow and had no room Nagoya Manufactory was established newly.

So Nagoya Manufactory started as a branch of the Copper Smeltery which had had an old tradition. The following fact proves this:- in May, 1938, when an organization for the preparation for the constructions of Nagoya Manufactory was established in the Copper Smeltery as a tempory department for the Construction of light alloy manufactory, Mr. Tsutomu Matsuda, Chief of the Copper Smeltery at that time, assumed the post of the chief of the Department, and I, Vice-chief of the chief of the Copper Smeltery became the vice-chief of the Department; and in Sept., 1941, with the beginning of the pastial operation of the Nagoya Manufactory, Mr. Matsuda remained in the post of Chief of the Copper Smeltery and I was transferred to Nagoya Manufactory.



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In the last stage of the war, when Fuso Kinzoku Kogyo K.K. had come to own a lot of working units as the result of the rapid expansion of its business, only one Wakayama Iron Manufactory, which had been planned as a large iron manufactory, was established as the fundamental manufactory, and all other working units were established as factories or branches, under direct control of the existing fundamental Manufactories. If Nagoya Manufactory had been established in this period, it might have been given a position under direct control of the Copper Smeltery. But because there were only four working-units at the time when Nagoya Manufactory was established, it became an independent fundamental manufactory on equal footing to the Smeltery, in spite of various criticisms.

b) Relationship between the Smeltery and Nagoya Manufactory at the time when Mr. Matsuda held the post of the chief of the Smeltery.

Thus, Nagoya Manufactory, stood in a position equal to the Copper Smeltery from the view point of organization. And it need not to obey the orders from the Copper Smeltery as far as the Office-Work Regulations concerned. But as it was a newly established manufactory, and the staffs and chief workers were dispatched from the Copper Smeltery, it made it a rule to manage business consulting with Copper Smeltery and obeying its directions.



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In the Smeltery, Mr. Tsutomu Matsuda had continually been in the position of Chief up to Oct., 1943. It is shown in the following table that Mr. Matsuda was an eldest senior in copper and light alloy branch in Fuso Kinzoku Kogyo K.K. beyond comparison with me.

	<u>Tsutomu Matsuda</u>	<u>Itsuo Maruyama</u>
<u>Year of Graduation from University</u>	1911 (Physical Dpt. of Tohoku Imp. Univ.)	1919 (Metallurgy Dpt. of Kyushu Imp. Univ.)
<u>Year of Entering Fuso Kinzoku</u>	Aug., 1914	July, 1919
<u>Date of Becoming Chief of Smeltery</u>	Aug., 1936	(Chief of Mfg. Dpt. of the Copper Smeltery)
<u>Date of Becoming Director</u>	May, 1937	May, 1942
<u>Date of Becoming Standing Director</u>	May, 1941	Nov., 1943.

At the time when I assumed the post of chief of Nagoya Manufactory, Mr. Matsuda took part in the management of the Company as a Standing Director, one of the substantial principal officers, though he was a technician holding the post of the chief of the Copper Smeltery. At the same time he was appointed as the person of the highest responsibility for the manufacturing works of the whole copper and light alloy branch. So, though I was the Chief of an independent fundamental Manufactory, and assumed the post of Director in May, 1942, I had to stand under the direct control of Mr. Matsuda, Standing Director. As the Standing



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Director Matsuda held the post of chief of the Copper Smeltery additionally, Nagoya Manufactory was substantially a branch which had to obey the directions from the Smeltery.

Accordingly, though I was a Director, my duty was limited so far as I could lay my opinion regarding the manufacturing business of Nagoya Manufactory before Mr. Matsuda; and the production plan of copper and light alloy branch, viewed from the standpoint of the management of the Company was conferred and decided among the principal officers, Standing Director Matsuda taking the responsibility for it.

The reason why Mr. Matsuda was one of the principal officers and took part in the management of the Company, while I remained as a nominal officer, both holding the position of Standing Director in the capacity of the Chief of a Manufactory, was as under-mentioned:-

1. While Mr. Matsuda had been the eldest senior in the copper and light alloy department when Mr. Matsuda assumed the position of Standing Director, I had above me Mr. Matsuda, who had held the post of Managing Director stationed at the Head-office, taking responsibility for the manufacturing affairs of copper, light alloy and propeller branches, when I was appointed as Standing Director.



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2. When I became Standing Director, the business of Fuso Kinzoku Kogyo K.K. had remarkably expanded and had had 18 working units. So it was necessary for the purpose to grade the chiefs of many a working units to give the titles of officers to the seniors among them. As the result of it, the number of officers counted as many as 22. Then it became again necessary to give the comparatively elder seniors among them the positions of nominal Standing Directors, for the grading. These officers were only nominal ones, for the purpose of grading the staffs. On the contrary, the number of the working units at the time when Mr. Matsuda assumed the position of Standing Director was only 6. So there were no nominal officers. All the principal officers, Standing Directors and up, participated directly in the management of the Company. The names of officer at that time were as follows:-

a. Principal officers.

Chairman of Meeting of Board of Directors	Toshinosuke Furuta	(Director of Sumitomo & Co.)
Managing Director	o Hiroshi Kasuga	(Stationed at Head-office. the person of the highest responsi- bility for the management of the Company)



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Managing Director o Ryokichi Kinoshita (Chief of Steel  
Tube Manufactory)

Standing Director o Seichi Hisajima (Stationed at Head-  
office in charge  
of administrative  
and accounting  
affairs)

do o Tsutomu Matsuda (Chief of Copper  
Smeltery; in charge  
of copper and light  
alloy branch)

## b. Other officers.

Director Chuzo Sugiura (Dispatched from metal  
Industry Controlling  
Association)

do o Masayoshi Saeki (Stationed at Head-office,  
incharge of sale and  
purchase affairs)

do o Ryokichi Kawamoto (Chief of Steel Manufactory)

do Junichi Akiyama (Dispatched from Kanto  
Tekushu Seiko K.K.)

do Atsushi Oya (Director of Sumitomo & Co.)

Auditor Shozaburo Kawai (Auditor of Sumitomo & Co.)

do Hayashi Okahashi (Director of Sumitomo & Co.)

do Kenzo Oshima (Dispatched from Sumitomo  
Bank)

do Tokutaro Tanibayashi (Counsellor from Army)

do Toshio Awawa (Counsellor from Navy)

That is to say, the officer proper to Fusu  
Kinseku Kogyo K.K. was only 6, marked with o  
excluding those officers who were dispatched



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from the companies or had their main offices in other Companies. Compared with the number of officers at the time of my assumption of the office of Standing Director - 15, there is a remarkable difference.

c. Relationship between the Copper Smeltery and Nagoya Manufactory after Mr. Matsuda was stationed at Head-office:-

Mr. Matsuda was promoted to Managing Director in May, 1943, as he held the post of the chief of the Smeltery as ever; in Oct., 1943, he handed his position of the Chief of the Smeltery to Mr. Tomojiro Tanabe, Vice-chief, and stationed at Head-office.

As Mr. Matsuda left the position of the chief of the Smeltery, I had come for the first time not to stand under Mr. Matsuda's command Nagoya Manufactory was to become substantially an independent fundamental manufactory on equal footing to the Smeltery. But it was very difficult to keep the Copper Smeltery and Nagoya Manufactory, the products and the scales of which are almost similar, on equal footing, from the view-point of managing the copper and light alloy branch. And as a counter-measure for it, Mr. Matsuda



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was decided to take charge of the manufacturing business of copper and light alloy branch and propeller branch at the Head-office. Consequently there was no change in the point that I as well as Mr. Matsuda, chief of the Copper Smeltery, were under direct command of Mr. Matsuda. Mr. Matsuda had come to stand above the Chief of the Smeltery and the Chief of Nagoya Manufactory as, so to speak, Greater Chief of the Smeltery.

So, though I assumed the post of Standing Director in Nov., 1943, and Mr. Tanabe was appointed as Director in Nov., 1943, and as Standing Director in April 1940, one Mr. Matsuda was enough to represent the copper and light alloy branch; it was impossible that there remained any room for me and Mr. Tanabe, who were under Mr. Matsuda's direct control to speak as the officers, observing from the angle of the system.

d. Position of Nagoya Manufactory after

Mr. Matsuda assumed the post of Tokai Branch:-

Mr. Matsuda continued to stay at the Head-office, was promoted to Deputy President in April 1945; and thereby no change was brought



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to Mr. Matsuda's position as the Greater Chief of the Copper Smeltery, Mr. Tanabe's position as the Chief of the Copper Smeltery, and my position as the Chief of Nagoya Manufactory. But in May, 1945, when the air-raids were intensified, Tokai Branch was newly established in consideration of the interruption of transportation and communication, and Mr. Matsuda assumed the post of the chief of Tokai Branch in the capacity of Deputy President and always stationed at Nagoya.

The duty of the Chief of Tokai Branch was, as shown in the attached information at that time to command the working units in Tokai District on behalf of President in case the communication between Head-office and Tokai District were to be interrupted. So in preparation for the worst, the chiefs of each Manufactory and Factory in Tokai District were ordered to come under the command of the chief of Tokai Branch at the same time when the Branch were established Mr. Matsuda was continually to take charge in the matters concerning the manufacture in copper and light alloy branch as Deputy President. So I had come to be subject to Mr. Matsuda in the double meaning.



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As above-mentioned, on account of special relationship between Nagoya Manufactory and the Copper Smeltery, I was always under Mr. Tsutomu Matsuda's command; and my position as an officer remained quite nominal not only because I was a technician but also owing to the relation between Mr. Matsuda and me.

5. Contrary evidence according to the conditions of management of the officers' meetings in Fuso Kinzoku Kogyo K.K.:-

The substance of the officers' meeting of Fuso Kinzoku Kogyo K.K. was not a meeting in which officers deliberated and decided the matters. It was nothing but a meeting that President Kasuga or other principal officers reported the matters already conferred and decided by the principal officers to the Chairman of Meeting of Board of Director of Fuso Kinzoku Kogyo K.K., Mr. Toshinosu Furuta who was General Director of Sumitomo Honsha. The meeting was, as it were, a formal ceremony.

So I neither participated in planning the policies of managing the Company which were conferred and decided by the principal officers in advance nor was qualified to speak in the officers' meetings. But, because the officers' meeting was such a ceremonious one and offered me the opportunity to see the General Director and the principal



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officers and to learn about the whole conditions of the Company, I tried to attend the meetings as far as the situations allowed. As I had, however, no voice even when I was present, and was not in the position to take it responsible to be present, I was often absent to the meetings, being busy with daily business; after all, I was present to the officers, meetings only 11 times - one-fourth of 45 times of the meetings which were held during the period I held the post the conditions how often I attended the meetings is as shown in the attached datum. It may give proof to the fact that I did not attend the meetings to discuss on the special significant problems but attended extremely irregularly at any time when it was convenient to me. And this proves also that the meetings could get along without the presence of me.

6. Contrary evidence according to the conditions of management with the designation as a munition manufacturing company:-

It was on Nov. 29, 1943 that I assumed the post of Standing Director, and not later than two months thereafter, in Jan. 17, 1944, Fuse Kinzoku Kogyo K.K. was designated as a munition manufacturing company.

The names of the responsible person for production







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Narumi Factory: Itsuo Maruyama

Wakayama Iron  
Manufactory: Muneo Yoshinari (Managing Director;  
in charge of the  
affairs regarding  
steel branch)

I was engaged in the business of Nagoya Manufactory and Masumi Factory under its direct control as the person in charge for Production under the command of the Responsible Person for Production. As already described, I stood under Mr. Matsuda's command, who was also a Person in charge of Production stationed at the Head-office and had charge of the manufacturing business of copper and light-alloy branch.

With the designation as a munition manufacturing Company, Art.25, Para. 2 of the Articles of association, providing that each of President, Managing Directors, and Standing Directors should represent the Company, was cancelled (Cancellation registry: Jan., 26, 1944), and it was revised to the effect that one and only Responsible Person for Production should represent the Company.

7. Contrary evidence according to my personal history: -

Soon after graduated from Metallurgy Course of Technical Dpt. of Kyushu Imperial University in July, 1919, I entered Fuse Kinzoku Copper Smeltery (Copper Smeltery of Sumitomo General Head-office at that time) as a technical staff.



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I had been consistently working in the same Manufactory until I was transferred to Nagoya Manufactory in Sept., 1941; and after holding the posts of chief of Foundry and Plate Mfg. Shop, assumed, the post of chief of Manufacturing Dpt. in Sept., 1935, and the post of Vice chief of the Smeltery in Jan., 1938.

After transferred to Nagoya Manufactory, I had never left the Manufactory until I retired from Fuse Kinzoku Kogyo K.K., in Nov., 1945.

Though I was the Chief of Nagoya Manufactory, I was bad in the management of the Manufactory and devoted myself in the research of manufacturing technique; the certificates of merits given by Army, Navy and other quarters, the certificates of the interested persons at that time will give proof to the fact.

Observing from the above-mentioned personal history of mine and the point that I was very bad in the management, I may contend that it was natural that I could devote myself in manufacturing business, satisfied with the position of a nominal officer, in the capacity of the Chief of a Manufactory under direct control of Mr. Matsuda.

8. Circumstances under which I retired from Fuse Kinzoku Kogyo K.K. and became the President of Chuo Denki Kogyo K.K.:-



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As repeated above, I had been engaged in the manufacturing business of Nagoya Manufactory under my jurisdiction, in the capacity of nominal officer until the end of the war.

As for the copper and light alloy branch of Fuso Kinzoku Kogyo K.K., the Copper Smeltery was utterly destroyed by air-raids, and also 70% of Nagoya Manufactory was damaged. Furthermore, the production of aircrafts was prohibited. So the business of copper and light alloy branch was to be cut down, and most of the employees were to be dismissed after the work of dismissing them was completed in outline in Nov., 1940, I retired from the Company with other officers and chief staffs.

The names of the officers who retired from Fuso Kinzoku Kogyo K.K. were as follows:-

Deputy President	Muneo Yoshinari
do	Tsutomu Matsuda
Standing Director	Shu Sugimoto
do	Itsuo Maruyama
Director	Yoshitaka Tachibana
do	Shunya Taji
Standing Auditor	Matajiro Takahashi
Auditor	Hayashi Okahashi
do	Kenzo Oshima

Though I retired from the Company this way, I was seeking for a place of employment, because not only had



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to find situation from my personal reasons, but also I wished to contribute to the reconstruction of Japan after the war with my technique and experience. At the very moment, I was requested by Mr. Fujio Aoki, Managing Director of Chuo Denki Kogyo K.K. (formerly a staff of Fuso Kinzoku Kogyo K.K.) to assume the vacant post of President of the Company. Luckily, to say it was convenient for me to be in service in the Company, which had its Head-office at Taguchi, Niigata Pref., comparatively near my native place. So I consented to the request; and, soon after my retirement from Fuso Kinzoku Kogyo K.K., I assumed the post of President of the Company, and have poured efforts for the improvement of technical branch of the Company.

The outline of Chuo Denki Kogyo K.K. is as described in the attached data.

- The End -



So-bun No.184

April 8, 1945

To Deputy President,

Managing Directors,

Chiefs of Every Department of Head-office,

Chiefs of Every Manufactory,

Chiefs of Every Factory in Tokai District,

From: Teiji Nakagawaji, Managing Director.

I hereby inform you by the order that it has been decided that Deputy President Matsuda shall be stationed in Tokai District (at Nagoya), and that the business of manufactories or factories in the same District, after the arrival of Deputy President Matsuda, shall be carried on as follows:-

Subject: Deputy President Matsuda's station in Tokai District and His Performance of Business.

Deputy President Matsuda shall be stationed at Nagoya and shall undertake the responsibility of directing and supervising the manufactories and factories in the Tokai District; but he shall continue to take charge of such matters as encouragement of production of alloys or as regarding the technical department, of which Managing Director Matsuda has hitherto been in charge.

Accordingly,

1. (1) Chiefs of manufactories or factories in the



District shall keep in touch with Deputy President Matsuda and, if necessary, shall accept his direction, as regards the important matters to be negotiated with Tokai District Military Demand Supervision Department, or with Tokai District Administration Council.

2) Chiefs of manufactories or factories in the District shall without fail report to Deputy President Matsuda on the important matters, especially the state of production, or the matters arising between Military Demand Supervision Department or Administration Council.

2. The relationship of direction or order of manufactories to factories shall remain as it is, for the time being; the chiefs of manufactories shall undertake responsibility for the performance of production of factories under its control as well as before. Accordingly the manufactories shall care for personal affairs, technique, and materials. But adequate measures shall be taken according to the change of situations.

3. The relationship of chiefs of each manufactory to the "Responsible Person for Production" (Head Office) shall remain as it is; but Head Office shall manage to treat the important matters as regards Tokai



District after communicating with Deputy President Matsuda.

4. In case that the communication between Head Office and Tokai District become impossible owing to the interruption of the means of transportation or communication, Deputy President Matsuda shall carry on the business within the District on behalf of President.



TESTIMONY

I hereby testify to the fact that I, in the capacity of the managing director and chief of general affairs department, under the direction of president Kasuga, dispatched notices to managers and sectional chiefs of all plants and works under control of the Fuso Metal Industries, Ltd. ordering that they should take directions and approvals of competent officers in charge as to conduct of business as prescribed below.

1. In May, 1941.

Officer in charge: Tsutomu Matsuda, managing director and Copper Works manager.

Business under charge: Affairs relative to production of light alloys and propellers, and drawing of copper.

1. In February, 1942.

Masayoshi Saeki, managing director and chief of sales department of the head office.  
Affairs relative to sales of products.

1. In May, 1943.

Muneco Yoshinari, chief director and Wakayama Steel Works manager.  
Affairs relative to production of steel.

Tsutomu Matsuda, chief director and Copper Works manager.  
Affairs relative to production of light alloys and propellers and drawing of copper.

Shigeyoshi Aketa, managing director and chief of sales department of the head office.  
Affairs relative to sales of products.

Teiji Nakakawaji, managing director and chief of general affairs department of the head office.  
General and personnel affairs.

Kazuo Kikuchi, managing director and chief of financial department of the head office.  
Financial affairs.



1. In April, 1945.

Tsutomu Matsuda, vice-president  
and manager of the Tokai Branch  
Office.

Direction and superintendance  
of operation of plants and  
works in the Tokai district  
and control of affairs rela-  
tive to copper drawing and  
light alloy production.

Made at Mikage-cho, Hyogo Prefecture  
on July , 1948.

*Teiji Nakakawaji*  
(Teiji Nakakawaji)

69, Aza, Shimoyamada,  
Gunge, Mikage-cho, Muko-  
gun, Hyogo prefecture.



## Testimony

When I was holding the post of manager of the Copper Works Mr. Itsuo Maruyama assisted me as the chief of production department at first and afterwards as the sub-manager, and he proved to be an excellent technician. Since his installation in the position of manager of the Nagoya Works, he devoted himself to guidance of his subordinates with his profound knowledge in the technical branch. During his tenure of this post, he succeeded in manufacture of light alloy ingot of large size by strip production method facilitating mass production of rolled products of light alloy to a great extent, and, for this merit, he was awarded with a technical decoration of the Army. Beside this honor, testimonials given to him for the contribution to the technical circles were numerous. But as to management of the company, during the period from May, 1941 of my inauguration as a managing director to my retirement after the war end, I was in a position to assume responsibility for matters concerning copper drawing and light alloy production. Therefore it was only I that participated in management of the company representing this branch of business, and Mr. Maruyama did no more than taking charge of matters respecting manufacture in the Nagoya Works in compliance with my directions. As the scale of enterprise of the Fuso Metal Industries, Ltd. swelled, Mr. Maruyama was appointed to the post of a director in May, 1942 and then a managing director in November, 1943 to honor his seniority to other plant managers. But it was a fact that these titles granted him meant nothing but a honorary status and were devoid of substantial powers. Because, simultaneously with his tenure of these posts, I held those posts such as managing director and Copper Works manager until May 1943, chief director until October 1943, chief director serving at the head office until April, 1945, and vice president combining the post of manager of the Tokai Branch Office from May 1945 till the end of war, and remained in the position to assume responsibility for copper drawing and light alloy production. And according to directions dispatched from the head office, the capacity of manager of the Nagoya Works, as well as those of other managers of plants relative to copper drawing or light alloy production, was under my control. Accordingly, Mr. Maruyama was never allowed to conduct as an officer beyond holding responsibility to me for execution of manufacture in the plant as the plant manager. Under such circumstances, although he attended meetings of directors at times, he had been afforded no right to have the floor at the meeting and actually he had never done it. In reality, the line of operation of the Fuso Metal Industries, Ltd., at that time, was determined by conference among confined members of officers such as president, major head-office officers, I representing copper drawing and light alloy production branch, and Mr. Munec Yoshinari, chief director (afterwards promoted to vice-president), representing the steel production branch.



Such having been the case, those who made up this confined group were actual executive officers. As to other members of officers, their titles were nothing but nominality and they were excluded on occasion of determination of managerial line of the company. Their actual powers authorized were only to deal with the business put under their charge by determination drawn by the group of major officers, and their status, in reality, were no more that of a mere employee.

I hereby bear testimony to the fact stated above concerning Mr. Maruyama's position in conduct of business as observed by me who was in a position to control and superintend his conduct of business as his direct superior.

Made at Kuwana city on August . 1948

Tsutomu Matsuda  
(Tsutomu Matsuda)

258 Aza-Shiroyama, Oaza Yada,  
Kuwana City, Mie Prefecture.




Testimony

Mr. Istuo Maruyama was installed in the post of the manager of Nagoya Plant in January, 1942, assigned a director in May the same year, and then promoted to the post of a managing director in November, 1943. But until his retirement in November, 1945, the powers actually vested in him had been restricted to those accompanying the post of a plant manager who held no more than the status as an employee. The post of an officer assigned to him was awarded to him as an honorary title in reward to his long term of service, and it was, therefore, quite nominal. At that time the Fusco Metal Industries, Ltd. had been possessed of 18 plants and the scale of its business was very large. Accordingly numbers of officers augmented in proportion of expansion of the business. Under such circumstances, for the purpose of simplification and strengthening of management, we determined to conduct the general management of the company by a confined group of officers who were to be in charge of their respective assignments. Such a group of officers which were to be actually in charge of the management of company was composed of I and other major head-office officers, and, in addition, Mr. Munao Yoshinari who was vice-president and manager of the Wakayama Steel Works and Mr. Tsutomu Matsuda who was managing director and had been in the post of the Copper Works manager until October, 1943 (afterwards promoted to the position of vice-president serving at the head office) joined in this group as seniors respectively in the steel, and copper and light alloy departments.

Such having been the case, posts of officers other plant managers were entitled to were only nominal and their substantial status, in reality, were no more than those of mere employees authorizing them to assume the responsibility for the confined assignment of running the plant under their charge. In the case of Mr. Maruyama, the situation was just the same. His position as a managing director was entirely nominal, and even if he attended meetings of directors at times he had never voiced his opinion.

I, who was the president and had been presiding the running of the Fusco Metal Industries, Ltd., at that time, hereby testify to the fact that Mr. Maruyama, in reality, was not entitled to participate in the management of Fusco Metal Industries, Ltd. as an officer.

Made at Osaka on July , 1948.

  
(Hiromu Kasuga)  
(306, Kitatanabe-cho, Abeno-ku,)  
Osaka.



## Testimony

When Mr. Itsuo Maruyama was combining the post of the Nagoya Plant manager and the office of a director of the Fuso Metal Industries, Ltd., I was serving at the head office at first as the general affairs department chief and then, in May 1943, as a managing director to take charge of personnel and general affairs in the company. According to my observations obtained in my fulfillment of duties assigned to me, it is evidenced on the following facts that Mr. Maruyama was not actually enjoying the status of an officer which enabled him to take part in management of the Fuso Metal Industries, Ltd. and the title of an officer given to him was only nominal:

- (1) As to general management of the company, I, as head office managing director, took charge of personnel and general affairs, as to financial affairs, managing director Kazuo Kikuchi was responsible for them, and business matters were under charge of director Shigeyoshi Akita (Afterward succeeded by Mr. Masayoshi Saeki). Under such circumstances, business matters under charge of Mr. Maruyama as the plant manager were limited to the scope in direct relation with running of the Nagoya Plant. Furthermore, matters respecting manufacture of copper and light alloys were under charge of managing director Tsutomu Matsuda. Accordingly, Mr. Maruyama acted under directions of Mr. Matsuda even in practice of production in his plant. Such having been the case, although Mr. Maruyama held the title of a managing director, he was, in reality, no more than an employee who acted for running of the Nagoya Plant under directions issued by the major head-office officers in regard to their respective assignments in management of the company.
- (2) Mr. Maruyama attended meetings of directors sometimes. But as mentioned above, conduct of business of the company used to be determined previously by major head-office officers, and Mr. Maruyama was in possession of no status which enabled him to have the floor in the meeting. I have never seen Mr. Maruyama voice his opinion in meetings I attended.
- (3) On designation of the Fuso Metal Industries, Ltd. as a munitions company in January, 1944, the above mentioned major head office officers were appointed officers respectively in charge of production in their assigned branches under president Kasuga who was the responsible officer for the production as a whole. Under such circumstances, Mr. Maruyama was appointed an officer in charge of production in the Nagoya Plant, but his relations with the major head office officers remained just as before.



- (4) In May, 1945, the Tokai Branch Plant of Fusco Metal Industries, Ltd. was newly established and vice-president Tsutomu Matsuda was inaugurated its manager assuming responsibility for operation of plants in the Tokai district. Accordingly, Mr. Maruyama was subordinated to Mr. Matsuda and his responsibility was only as to running of the Nagoya Plant. In this case also, his title of a managing director was nominal and void of actual powers.
- (5) It is attested to by many testimonials awarded to him that Mr. Maruyama was an excellent engineer. But it was true that he specialized in engineering only and was devoid of ability for conduct of business. Throughout his tenure of the post of the plant manager, he gave himself over to matters relating production techniques and left all other business matters in the hands of Mr. Hiroshi Iguchi who were serving as the sub-manager. Such having been the case, it can be said that not only he did not take part in management of the company but his dealing with the business as a whole in the plant was biased with his interest exclusively in matters concerning production. I hereby bear the testimony to the above fact observed during my service in the Fusco Metal Industries, Ltd.

Made in Hyogo Prefecture on July , 1948

*Teiji Nakagawaji*  
Teiji Nakagawaji

(69 Aza Shimoyamada, Gunge, Mikage-cho,  
Muko-gun, Hyogo Prefecture)



### Testimony

When Mr. Itsuo Maruyama was holding the post of the manager of the Nagoya Plant, I was in a position to take charge of conduct of general financial affairs in the company combining posts of the financial department chief and managing director. At that time, conduct of financial affairs in the Fusco Metal Industries, Ltd. was put under strict control of the central office, and scope of business assigned to the plant respecting financial affairs was no more than arranging routine income and outlay accounts and submitting data for cost accounting of products. Such having been the case, not only that Mr. Maruyama was not in touch with the general financial management of the company but major financial affairs in the plant such as inspection of profit and loss, raising of funds, etc. were absolutely out of control of the plant, all of them having been under direct control of the head office. Still more, Mr. Maruyama was indulged in matters concerning the technique for manufacture having little interest in general management of the plant. So, the routine financial business in the plant was entirely out of his concern, and it was under charge of sub-manager Iguchi who conducted it in compliance with my directions. In the light of the line of financial management of the company and Mr. Maruyama's actual attitude in management of the plant, it is a fact that the title as an officer awarded to him was absolutely nominal and devoid of its substance. Furthermore, from my actual experiences in participation in management of the company as the managing director, it is a truth that the line of operation of the company was predetermined prior to holding of the directors' meeting by the confined group of major head-office officers, and other officers combining the post of plant manager could not voice their opinions even if they attended the meeting of directors. This fact will be also enough to prove that Mr. Maruyama's post as an officer meant nothing more a nominal reward to his long service in the company.

Made at Nagao Village, Hyogo Prefecture on  
July , 1948.

  
(Kazuo Kikuchi)

41, Umanori Nakasuji Nagao-mura,  
Kawabe-gun, Hyogo Prefecture.



C E R T I F I C A T E

This is submitted to clarify the relations between Fuso Metal Industries, Limited's head office and factory, and also the nature of duties performed and responsibilities held by Mr. ITSUJO MARUYAMA, as Manager of the Nagoya Manufacturing Works.

During the period which Mr. Maruyama was Manager of the Nagoya Manufacturing Works, I held posts of Chief of Aircraft Materials & Supplies Department, and later, Chief of Metal Alloy Department, respectively, at the head office, and was held responsible for selling copper and light metal alloy products.

Matters concerning sales at the Fuso Metal Industries, Limited were handled exclusively by the head office, and each respective plant did not even have auxiliary sales departments. Furthermore, all products of that firm were manufactured on orders of the Army and Navy during that period, and never did the plants manufacture in excess for stock with which the sales department could solicit for orders from sources other than the military. All decisions regarding orders from the military were made by the Business Manager. Factory Managers naturally had the right to voice their opinions so far as actual manufacturing was concerned, but they were not permitted to participate in making decisions regarding orders from the military. Therefore, in the case of the Nagoya Manufacturing Works, I was instructed on the production requirements of the military by the Managing Director in charge of Business Affairs at the head office, Mr. Masayoshi Saheki, and the Senior Managing Director in charge of copper and light metal alloy production, Mr. Tsutomu Matsuda. I, in turn, made my decision and passed on definite production instructions to the Nagoya Works. It should be made clear that the factory manager, Mr. Maruyama, was not permitted, and did not, participate in deciding on the plant's production plans, but merely concentrated his efforts on the implementation of instructions issued to him.

I, the undersigned, SHUNJI KANAGAMI, certify on this \_\_\_\_\_ day of July, 1948, that the above information is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

  
SHUNJI KANAGAMI

6 Takeya-cho, Azabu  
Minato-ku, Tokyo.



Attendance Conditions and Decisions of  
the Meeting of the Board of Directors  
of Fuso Metal Co., Ltd., during the  
Term Itsuo Maruyama Held His Post

<u>Date of the Meeting</u>	<u>Whether Mr. Maruyama was present or absent</u>	<u>Decisions</u>
May 28, 1942	absent	Re pay to directors.
July 6, 1942	absent	Re appointments, dismissals, and transfer of staffs; re revision of office work regulations; re purchase of land; re supplementary expenditure for business; re approval for holding posts of directors of other companies; re calling up of the third instalment of new stocks.
Aug. 1, 1942	absent	Re election of a managing director.
Aug. 10, 1942	absent	Re collection of debentures with open mortgages.
Sept. 7, 1942	present	Re appointments, dismissals, and transfer of staffs; re revision of office work regulations; re expenditures for business; re purchase of land; re acquisition and sale of stocks; re joining the controlling association.
Oct. 8, 1942	absent	Re appointments, dismissals, and transfer of staffs.
Nov. 10, 1942	present	Re appointments, dismissals and transfer of staffs; re partial revision of articles of association; re settlement for the 32nd term;



<u>Date of the Meeting</u>	<u>Whether Mr. Maruyama was present or absent</u>	<u>Decisions</u>
Nov. 10, 1942 (cont'd)		re supplementary expenditure for business; re purchase and underwriting of stocks; re opening of the ordinary general meeting of stock-holders for the 32nd term.
Nov. 28, 1942	present	Re pay to officers.
Dec. 1, 1942	absent	Re increase of the capital
Jan. 14, 1943	absent	Re appointments, dismissals, and transfer of staffs; re opening of Omura Subbranch; re revision of office work regulations; re estimate of accounting for 1943; re supplementary expenditures for business; re underwriting of stocks; re approval of holding the posts of directors of other companies; re purchase of land; re pay to officers.
Jan. 20, 1943	absent	Re increase of the capital; re partial revision of articles of association; re opening of extraordinary general meeting of stockholders.
Feb. 1, 1943	absent	Re collection of debentures with open mortgages.
Feb. 5, 1943	absent	Re appointments, dismissals, and transfer of staffs; re supplementary expenditures for business; re acquisition of stocks.



<u>Date of the Meeting</u>	<u>Whether Mr. Maruyama was present or absent</u>	<u>Decisions</u>
Mar. 8, 1943	absent	Re appointments, dismissals, and transfer of staffs; re revision of office work regulations; re expenditures for business; re acquisition and sale of stocks; re purchase of stocks.
Mar. 10, 1943	absent	Re method of disposal of such stocks as not applied for, or as cancelled the application, among the increased capital stocks.
April 8, 1943	absent	Re appointments, dismissals and transfer of staffs; re expenditures for business; re acquisition of stocks; re purchase of land and buildings; re collection of debentures with open mortgages; re opening of extraordinary general meeting of stockholders.
May 10, 1943	present	Re appointments, dismissals and transfer of staffs; re revision of office work regulations; re expenditures for business; re purchase of land and buildings; re acquisition and transfer of stocks; re opening of ordinary general meeting of stockholders for the 33rd term; re settlement for the 33rd term.
May 20, 1943	absent	Re collection of debentures with open mortgages.



<u>Date of the Meeting</u>	<u>Whether Mr. Maruyama was present or absent</u>	<u>Decisions</u>
May 25, 1943	present	Re presentation of consolation money; re pay to officers.
May, 27, 1943	absent	Re mutual election of officers; re pay to officers; re presentation of retiring allowances.
June 21, 1943	absent	Re calling up of the second instalment of new stocks.
June 29, 1943	present	Re retirement of managing director.
July 10, 1943	present	Re ex post facts approval of holding the posts of directors of other companies; re appointments, dismissals, and transfer of staffs; re revision of office work regulations; re expenditures for business; re acquisition of stocks; re purchase of plant.
Aug. 10, 1943	absent	Re increase of capital
Sept. 13, 1943	present	Re appointments, dismissals, and transfer of staffs; re revision of office work regulations; re expenditures for business; re acquisition and sale of stocks; re purchase of land and buildings; re revision of articles of association.
Oct. 11, 1943	absent	Re appointments, dismissals, and transfer of staffs; re revision of office work regulations; re underwriting and acquisition of stocks.



<u>Date of the Meeting</u>	<u>Whether Mr. Maruyama was present or absent</u>	<u>Decisions</u>
Nov. 8, 1943	absent	Re appointments, dismissals, and transfer of staffs; re revision of office work regulations; re revision of articles of association; re expenditures for business; re joining the trade association; re acquisition and underwriting of stocks; re settlement for the 34th term; re opening of ordinary general meeting of stockholders for the 34th term.
Nov. 29, 1943	absent	Re pay to officers; re election of officers; re presentation of consolation money of retirement allowances.
Dec. 3, 1943	absent	Re calling up of the third instalment of new stocks.
Jan. 5, 1944	absent	Re collection of debentures with open mortgages.
Feb. 7, 1944	present	Re appointments, dismissals, and transfer of staffs; re revision of office work regulations; re expenditures for business; re investment.
Mar. 10, 1944	absent	Re appointments, dismissals, and transfer of staffs; re revision of office work regulations; re expenditures for business.
Apr. 8, 1944	absent	Re appointments, dismissals, and transfer of staffs; re revision of office work regulations; re expenditure for business; re investment.



<u>Date of the Meeting</u>	<u>Whether Mr. Maruyama was present or absent</u>	<u>Decisions</u>
May 6, 1944	absent	Re appointments, dismissals, and transfer of staffs; re revision of articles of association; re revision of office work regulations; re expenditures for business; re investment; re settlement for the 35th term; re opening of ordinary general meeting of stockholders for the 35th term; re collection of debentures with open mortgages; re calling up of the 4th instalment of new stocks.
July 10, 1944	absent	Re appointments, dismissals and transfer of staffs; re revision of office work regulations; re expenditure for business; re investment for business; re approval of holding the posts of officers of other companies.
Sept. 11, 1944	absent	Re appointments, dismissals, and transfer of staffs; re revision of office work regulations; re investment; re approval of holding the posts of officers of other companies.
Nov. 11, 1944	absent	Re settlement for the 36th term; re opening of ordinary general meeting of stockholders for the 36th term; re revision of articles of association.
Nov. 25, 1944	absent	Re appointments, dismissals, and transfer of staffs; re revision of office work regulations; re expenditures for business; re investment.



<u>Date of the Meeting</u>	<u>Whether Mr. Maruyama was present or absent</u>	<u>Decisions</u>
Nov. 28, 1944	present	Re election of directors.
Jan. 16, 1945	absent	Re appointments, dismissals, and transfer of staffs; re revision of office work regulations; re investments; re pay to officers; re collection of debentures with open mortgages.
Apr. 4, 1944	absent	Re appointments, dismissals, and transfer of staffs; re revision of office work regulations; re investment; re making the post of deputy president; re election of deputy president; re additional election of managing directors.
May 14, 1944	absent	Re appointment, dismissals, and transfer of staffs; re revision of office work regulations; re investment; re settlement for the 37th term; re revision of articles of association; re opening of ordinary general meeting of stockholders for the 37th term; re approval for holding the posts of officers of other companies.
July 12, 1944	absent	Re appointments, dismissals, and transfer of staffs; re revision of office work regulations; re investment; re presentation of consolation money.
Nov. 7, 1944	present	Re appointment, dismissals, and transfer of staffs; re revision of office work regulations; re revision of articles of association; re opening of ordinary general meeting of stockholders for 38th term.



Circumstances under Which Mr. Itsuo Maruyama  
Assumed the Post of President of Chuo Denki Kogyo K.K.

July , 1943.

When Chuo Denki Kogyo K.K. was appointed as munition manufacturing company during the War, the late Mr. Gosuke Imai, the President of the Company at that time, considered it hand the post of President, the Responsible Person for Production of the Company, over to some one fit, because he was of old age and holding the posts of President or officer of several of other companies; and he asked the authorities of Munitions Ministry to recommend his successor. And Mr. Bin Furihata, a retired vice-admiral, assumed the office of President in Nov., 1944, at the same time I was appointed as a Managing Director owing to his request.

Meanwhile, with the end of the War, President Furihata retired from his post. And I searched for a successor in every quarter, considering that he had to be a technician, who especially is acquainted with metallurgy, in view of the difficult management after the end of the war. Happily to say, I learned that Mr. Maruyama, my old acquaintance, was decided to retire from Sumitomo Kinzoku Kogyo K.K. at that time; and I asked him for his approval to become the President, thinking him the very man for



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the post. He consented to my proposal; one reason of his consent was that his native place, situated at Matsuhiromachi, Nagano Pref., was in the adjoining district of Taguchi, Niigata Prefecture, where the Head-office of our Company was located. And then he assumed the post of President in Nov., 1945.

Signature. Fujio Aoki

Managing Director of  
Chuo Denki Kogyo K.K.



July, 1948.

Outline of Explanation for Application  
for Re-examination

Itsuo Maruyama,  
Director and President of  
Chuo Denki Kogyo K.K.

(In connection with Fuse Kinzoku  
Kogyo K. K. )



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1. Reason why he corresponds to a plutocratic officer:

Fuso Kinzoku Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha

(a controlled company by Sumitomo Zaibatsu)

Director From May 28, 1942 to Nov. 28, 1943.

Standing Director From Nov. 29, 1943 to Nov. 30, 1943.

Except the above-mentioned case, Maruyama has not held the posts of officers of other companies.

Maruyama is a genuine technician and has consistently been in service in Copper Smeltery and Nagoya Manufactory. He was in the position of Chief of Nagoya Manufactory, while holding the office of Director. Chuo Denki Kogyo K.K., where Maruyama is in service now, is a subsidiary company of Fuso Kinzoku Kogyo K.K. and is not designated as a Zaibatsu company.

2. Reason why the former application for the examination was not approved:

In the former case, Maruyama submitted such a deficient application as was not attached with any data or any certificates, except only fiveline reason for application described on the individual investigation, taking the matter so simply that his application shall easily be approved, if only he should show his career, because he is a genuine technician and held the post of Chief of Manufactory and had taken no part in the management of the Company.



The reason why such an omission took place was that the Head-office of Chuo Denki Kogyo K.K., where Maruyama is in service, has located at Taguchi, Niigata Prefecture, far from both Tokyo and Osaka, where the Head-office of Fuse Kinzoku Kogyo K.K., which held data necessary for his application, was located.

As we have come this time to be able to arrange the data necessary, and we hereby submit the application for the re-examination, and beg you to reconsider the matter.

3. Gist of the Contrary Evidences:

(a) Difference between principal and nominal officers

Until round 1941, Fuse Kinzoku Kogyo K.K. had only six manufactories, and the number of officers was very small; and the principal officers, standing directors and upward were substantially taking part in the management of the Company.

In May, 1941, the following directors were holding their offices. But the number of directors, excluding those who were despatched from other companies or who have their main posts in other companies (those who are marked with ^ ), was only six.

Chairman of the  
Meeting of the  
Board of Directors     ^ Toshinosuke Furuta (General Director  
of Sumitomo & Co.)



Managing Director	Hiroshi Kasuga	(Fuso Kinzoku Kogyo K.K., Stationed at Head Office)
do	Ryokichi Kinoshita	( do. Chief of manufactory of steel tube; in charge of steel branch)
Standing Director	Seiichi Hisajima	( do. Stationed at Head office, in charge of administrative and accounting affairs)
do	Tsutomu Matsuda	( do. Chief of Copper Smeltery, in charge of copper and light alloy branches)
Director	Chuzo Sugiura	(Despatched from Metal Industry Controlling Association)
do	Masayoshi Saeki	(Fuso Kinzoku Kogyo K.K.; stationed at Head-office; in charge of business matters.)
do	Ryokichi Kawanoto	( do. Chief of steel manufactory)
do	Junichi Akiyama	(Despatched from Kanto Special Steel Co., Ltd.)
do	Atsushi Oya	(Director of Sumitomo & Co.)

While, in Nov., 1943, when Maruyama was appointed as a Standing Director, the number of working units of Fuso Kinzoku Kogyo K.K. expanded to 18. And it became necessary out of the many chiefs of these working units, to give the senior ones, positions for rewarding for



their merits, and it was decided to give them the titles of directors. And with the increase of such nominal officers, it again became necessary to give the seniors among them the titles of standing officers.

a. Principal officers, who actually took part in the management of the Company.

Chairman	: Toshinosuke Furuta	(General Director of Sumitomo & Co.)
President	Hiroshi Kasuga	(Fuso Kinzoku Kogyo K.K. Stationed at Head-office)
Managing Director	Muneo Yoshinari	( do. Chief of Wakayama Iron Manufactory; in charge of steel branch.)
do	Tsutomu Matsuda	( do. Stationed at Head office; in charge of manufacturing of copper, light alloys, propellers.)
Standing Director	Sadaji Nakagawaji	( do. In charge of administrative, labour and personal affairs)
do	Kazuo Kikuchi	( do. In charge of accounting)
do	Masayoshi Saeki	( do. In charge of business)

b. Nominal officers.

Standing Director	Ryokichi Kawamoto	(Fuso Kinzoku Kogyo K.K. Vice-chief of Wakayama Iron Manufactory)
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Standing Director	Shu Sugimoto	(Fuso Kinzoku Kogyo K.K. Chief of propeller manufactory)
do	Itsuo Maruyama	( do. Chief of Nagoya manufactory)
do	Shichiro Yanagisawa	( do. Chief of steel manufactory)
Director	∴ Sadakichi Yoshida	(Director of Sumitomo & Co.)
do	Shigenobu Mochizuki	(Fuso Kinzoku Kogyo K.K. Chief of steel tube manufactory)
do	Shozo Saito	( do. Chief of steel research institute)
do	Tomoaki So	( do. Chief of Shizuoka Factory)
do	Tomojiro Tanabe	( do. Chief of Copper Smeltery)
do	∴ Shigeyoshi Aketa	(Despatched from Osaka Kinzoku Kogyo)

And it was only the principal officers of (a) who actually took part in the management of the Company; and the nominal officers of (b) stood in the position to obey the direction of senior principal officers as regards the business in their charges. So they have none of the authorities as officers, but are engaged in the manufacturing works in their charges by the direction of principal officers.



(b) That a strong concentration centering around Head office was in force:-

The Fuso Kinzoku Kabushiki Kaisha was managed by a strong power concentration on Head-office. All the authorities regarding administration, accounting, personal affairs, sale and purchase were seized by the Chiefs of the respective Departments of Head-office under the direction of the competent principal officers. So the manufactories were no more than organizations which solely manufactures the products designed by the production plan of Head-office; and the office works of the manufactories were limited to such trifle business as daily miscellaneous business, receipt and disbursement of cash, labour affairs, warehousing, which were indispensable to the execution of manufacturing works of the manufactories.

The foregoing principal officers are divided into those who are stationed at Head-office and the technical officers representing each branch of Fuso Kinzoku Kogyo K.K. Each of these officers could give directions to the chiefs of the manufactories; and in addition to this, the chiefs of Departments of the Head-office were entitled to directly issue orders to the chiefs of respective departments of the manufactories, according to the provisions of Office Work Regulations.



Accordingly Maruyama, who was the Chief of Nagoya Manufactory, had an authority limited to the management of manufacturing works of Nagoya Manufactory. The accessory office-works in the manufactory had no connection with sale of products or purchase of raw materials, which were managed by the Head-office, and even daily miscellaneous business of the manufactory, receipt and disbursement of cash, labour affairs, warehousing were performed under the direction of Head-office.

(c) That, senior to Maruyama, there always was Tsutomu Matsuda, person of the highest responsibility for copper and light alloy branch:-

Matsuda was a senior to Maruyama in the Copper Smeltery when Nagoya Manufactory was newly established in 1941, independent from the Copper Smeltery, and Maruyama became the Chief of Nagoya Manufactory, being appointed as a Director, Matsuda had been participating in the management of the Company as a Standing Director, continually holding the post of Chief of the Copper Smeltery. Matsuda was the person of the highest responsibility for copper and light alloy branch as the eldest senior in that branch. And Maruyama managed only the manufacturing works in Nagoya Manufactory, under the direction and supervision of Matsuda.



This relation between them had remained unchanged until Matsuda and Maruyama retired from Fuso Kinzoku Kogyo K.K. after the end of the war. Meanwhile, Matsuda was promoted to Managing Director, and then was stationed at Head-office, handing the post of the chief of the Copper Smeltery over to Tomojiro Tanabe, his successor; then he became the Deputy President, additionally holding the post of chief of Tokai Branch. On the other hand, Maruyama was appointed as a Standing Director. But Matsuda was always taking part in the management of the Company, as a principal officer representing the copper and light alloy branch in his capacity as the eldest senior in that branch. And Maruyama, who was in a position to obey the direction of Matsuda regarding the matters under his jurisdiction, had no room to participate in the management and to speak on an equal footing to Matsuda, even after his appointment as a standing Director. Maruyama had the capacity so far as to lay the matters under his jurisdiction before Matsuda, who as even held the right to take counsel with principal officers regarding the important matters in copper and light alloy branch. This fact can be admitted as a matter of course, considering that the post of Standing Director held by Maruyama was merely a nominal one.



Furthermore, because Matsuda became the chief of Tokai Branch, which had newly been established a little before the end of the war in consideration of the possible interruption of transportation and communication, and took the responsibility to give order to the working units in Tokai District, Maruyama was to obey Matsuda's direction in this respect, too.

(d) That he seldom attended the officer's meeting and that, in case he attended, he did not speak at all:-

The officer's meeting of Fuso Kinzoku Kogyo K.K. was a meeting in order to report to Chairman Toshinosuke Furuta, General Director of Sumitomo & Co., the matters which had in anticipation been conferred and decided among the principal officers. So Maruyama had no voice, even when he attended the meeting. Maruyama intended to attend the meeting as far as the situation allows as a matter of courtesy, but, as a matter of duty, it was not at all necessary for him to attend it; so, being busy with his daily works, he attended the meetings only eleven times, while the meetings were held forty-five times during the term he held his post. Of course, he did not speak at all, even when he attended the meeting.

(e) That the Company was designated as a munition manufacturing company soon after Maruyama's appointment as a Managing Director:-



It was in Nov., 1943, that Maruyama was appointed as a Standing Director. And, not later than two months after that in Jan., 1944, Fuso Kinzoku Kogyo K.K. was designated as a munition manufacturing company.

With the designation, President Hiroshi Kasuga was appointed as the Responsible Person for Production, and thirteen Persons in Charge of Production was appointed through Head-office and manufactories. Maruyama was appointed as the person in Charge of Production of Nagoya Manufactory. But, as Matsuda, Managing Director stationed at Head-office, was also appointed to a person in Charge of Production, as a person of the highest responsibility for copper and light alloy branch, Maruyama still took charge only of the manufacturing works of Nagoya Manufactory under his jurisdiction, being under the direct control of Matsuda.

(f) That Maruyama was a genuine technician and bad in management:-

Maruyama entered Fuso Kinzoku Copper Smeltery as a technical staff soon after his graduation from Metallurgy Course of Engineering Department of Kyushu Imperial University in 1919. Since then he had always been working in the Copper Smeltery until Nagoya Manufactory was established in September, 1941. With



the start of Nagoya Manufactory, he was transferred to the Manufactory, where he continued to work until he retired from Fuso Kinzoku Kogyo K.K. in Nov., 1945.

He had a excellent technique in casting light alloy. Even in the position of Chief of Nagoya Manufactory, he was engaged in the study of technique, and got many kinds of certificates of merits for the excellent results of his research.

On the hand, he was very bad in management of the manufactory; he did scarcely touched it, and entrusted it to Hiroshi Iguchi, Vice-Chief. He was not a officer participating in the management of the Company, nor he performed the management of the manufactory under his jurisdiction. This fact proves that he had devoted himself in the business of the manufactory itself, and that he did not hold a single post of officers of other companies, but he had nottouch with the management of the Head-office of Fuso Kinzoku Kogyo K.K. itself.



Application for Approval pursuant to Art. 6,  
Parag. 2, of the Law of Removal of Governing  
Power of "Zaibatsu" and its Family

Feb. , 1948.

To Mr. Tetsu Katayama,  
Premier.

Itsuo Maruyama

President and Director of Chuo Denki Kogyo K.K.  
Toguchi, Nakayama-mura, Naka-kubiki-gun, Niigata Pref.

I, the above-mentioned, was designated as an officer connected with "Zaibatsu", pursuant to the Law of Removal of Governing Power of "Zaibatsu" and its Family; and hereby I beg you to approve that I do not correspond to an officer connected with "Zaibatsu", on account of the under-mentioned reasons.

Signature

Itsuo Maruyama



Reason

In Jan., 1942, I was appointed as the Chief of Nagoya Light Alloy Manufactory of Sumitomo Kinzoku Kogyo K.K.; in May in the same year, I became a Director of the Company; and in 1943, a Standing Director and retired from the Company in Nov., 1945. All through this period I was compelled to obey the directions of the Company as regards the policy of operating the Manufactory, and I took the responsibility for the management of the Manufactory within the sphere of those directions.



Personal Investigation

(Chuo Denki Kogyo K.K. No.90)

Itsuo Maruyama

1. Name: Itsuo Maruyama
2. Alias or Pen Name: None
3. Date of Birth: Apr. 23, 1890. (Now in the 59th year )
4. Place of Birth: Honaminada, Isato-mura, Wake-gun, Okayama Pref.
5. Address & Tel. No.: No.635, Sekigawa, Nakayama-mura, Naka-kubiki-gun, Niigata Pref.  
Tel. No. None.
6. Domicile: No.45, Tojo-mura, Hanishina-gun, Nagano Pref.
7. Position of Officer in "Zaibatsu", Restricted, Subsidiary, or affiliated Companies Held at Present:-
  - (1) Title and "Zaibatsu" line of the Company (in case there was any change of title since Sept., 2, 1945, also the old title shall be written.  
Chuo Denki Kogyo K.K.  
(Central Electric Industry Co., Ltd.)  
Under "Sumitomo 'Zaibatsu's" control  
Change of Title None.
  - (2) Classification according to "Zaibatsu" Company, Restricted Concern, Subsidiary Company, or Affiliated Company:-  
Subsidiary Company.



(3) Position:- Director and President.

(4) Programmed Date of Assumption of the Post:-

None.

{ Nov. 28, 1945. Director and President  
Oct., 30, 1946. Reelected

8. All the Status or Occupations Taken by Him Other than the Foregoing Position:-

None.

9. Kinship with the Person Designated as "Zaibatsu":-

(1) Whether the kinship exists or not; in case it exists, its details:-

(Including the kinship with the family of Zaibatsu)

None.

(2) Whether he was registered in the same census registry as the designated person on the date of the designation:-

None.

10. History of Occupation:-

Date of Assuming the Post and Retirement	Title of Companies	Position	Business and Location of the Company
July, 1920	Sanitomo Copper Smeltery	In service of Foundery	Metal Processing; Kita-ku, Osaka City
June, 1932	do	Chief of Foundery	do



Date of Assuming the Post and Retirement	Title of Companies	Position	Business and Location of the Company
Feb., 1935	Sumitomo Copper Smeltery	Vice-chief of Manufacturing Dpt.	Metal Processing, Kita-ku, Osaka City
Sept., 1935	do	Chief of Manufacturing Dpt.	do
Jan., 1938	do	Vice-chief of Copper Smeltery	do
Sept., 1941	Sumitomo Kinzoku Kogyo K.K.	Vice-chief of Nagoya Light-Alloy Manufactory	Light alloy processing; Minato-ku, Nagoya City
Jan., 1942	do	Chief of Nagoya Light-alloy Manufactory	do
May, 1942	do	do Director of Sumitomo Kinzoku Kogyo K.K.	do Konohana-ku, Osaka City
April, 1943	do	do do Chief of Narumi Branch of Nagoya Light-alloy Manufactory	do do Casting light alloy; Narumi-machi, Aichi Pref.
May 1943	do	do do Released from the office of chief of Narumi Branch	do do do
Nov., 1943	do	do Standing Manager of Sumitomo Kinzoku Kogyo K.K.	do Konohana-ku, Osaka City
May, 1945	do	do do Chief of Narumi Manufactory and resigned	do do Casting light alloy; Narumi-machi, Aichi Pref.



Date of Assuming the Post and Retirement	Title of Companies	Position	Business and Location of the Company
Nov., 1945	Sumitomo Kinzoku Kogyo K.K.	Released from the posts by his own request; and resigned	Light alloy processing; Minato-ku, Nagoya City Casting light alloy; Narumi-machi, Aichi Pref.
Nov., 1945/ Present	Chuo Denki Kogyo K.K.	Director and President	Manufacturing ferro-alloy electrode; Taguchi Naka-kubiki-gun, Niigata Pref.

11. Whether such an agreement existed between the Company which he belonged and "Zaibatsu" or the Company under direct control of "Zaibatsu" at the time of his assumption of the post of the officer, as required the approval beforehand for the assumption of the post of officers:-

(1) Whether a written agreement existed or not:

None.

12. Date when this investigation has been made:-

Feb. 3, 1948.

I hereby certify that the statement of this investigation true and complete. And I declare that I know that of the Law of Removal of Governing Power of "Zaibatsu" and its Family, if there be any false description or any description kept back concerning the important matters of this investigation.

Signature

Itsuo Maruyama



T E S T I M O N Y

I had been a managing director combining the post of chief of the personnel department in the Sumitomo Honsha when Mr. Itsuo Maruyama was appointed managing director of the Sumitomo Metal Industries, Ltd. As stated in the document submitted to the Zaibatsu Family Appointee Investigation Committee under the head "About regulations for personnel control and their actual execution in the Sumitomo Zaibatsu" the Sumitomo Zaibatsu had made it a rule to deliver the "Unpublished Regulations governing Subsidiary Officers" to the representatives of the interests of Sumitomo Honsha as the standard of their conduct. But after out-break of the World War II, these subsidiary companies were decided to be put under direct control of the Army or Government, and accordingly the control of the Sumitomo Honsha over these companies gradually became nominal. Especially after enforcement of the Ammunitions Company Law, the control by the Sumitomo Honsha totally lost the substantial power. Accordingly, appointment of Mr. Itsuo Maruyama to the post of director of the Fuso Metal Industries, Ltd. was almost committed to president Hiromu Kasuga's decision and the Sumitomo Honsha agreed to his decision almost unconditionally. Such having been the case, delivery of the "Unpublished regulations governing subsidiary officers" to him did not take place in such a grave way as to hand it simultaneously with his inauguration. Its delivery to him was made in such a way that he received it with other officers holding the post of managing director or higher status when those "Regulations" were sent to the Fuso Metal Industries in May of 1944 in a sense to deliver them, for formality's sake to those officers who had not yet received them. As stated above, in those days the meaning of delivery of the "Unpublished regulations governing subsidiary officers" had been substantially altered.

I hereby bear testimony to the above fact.

Made on August 19, 1948.

*Y. Tanaka*

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(Yoshio Tanaka)

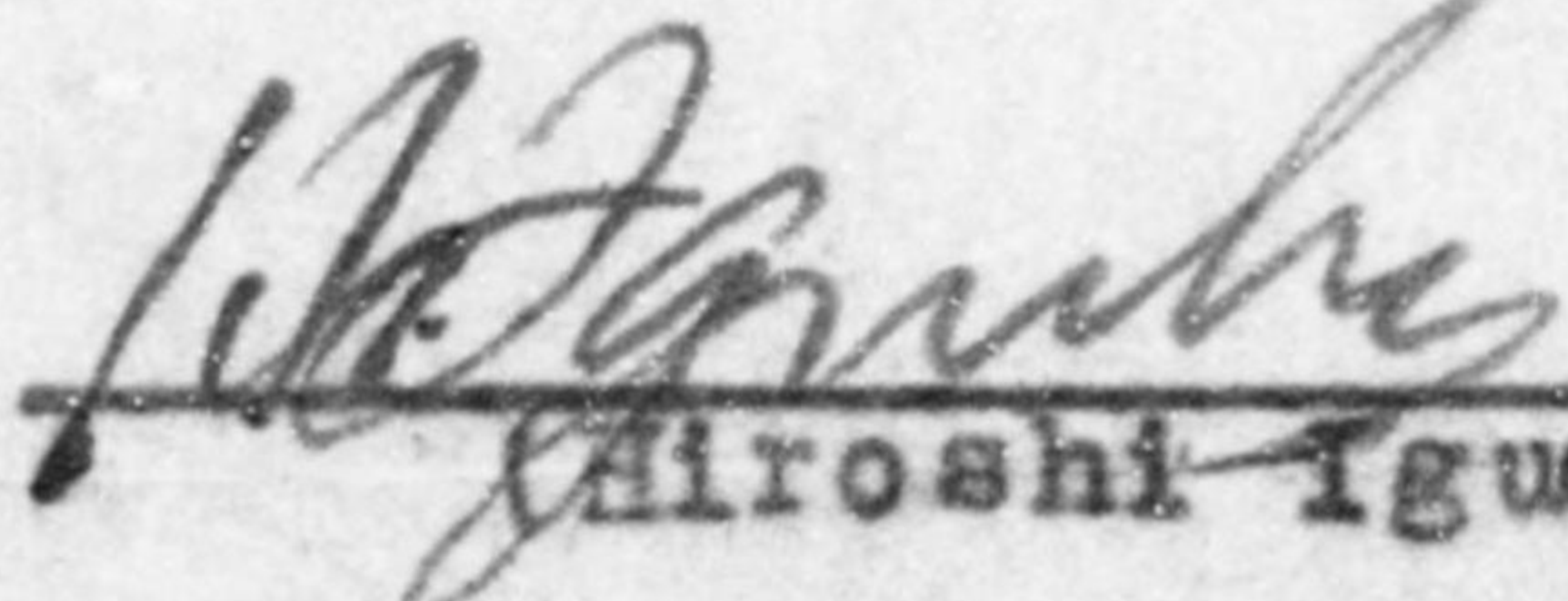


Testimony

When Mr. Itsuo Maruyama was in the post of the Nagoya Plant manager, I served as the sub-manager assisting him in dealing with business matters. It is a matter of course that Mr. Maruyama, as the plant manager, was in a position responsible for not only manufacturing but also the general business matters of the plant. But it must be noted that the substance of business matters within the plant of Fusco Metal Industries, Ltd. had been confined to the least required for execution of manufacture, and matters concerning general affairs, personnel, financial affairs, sales and purchase had been all managed directly by the head office. Although it had been prescribed that conduct of business in the plant was to be under charge of the plant manager and at the same time subjected to orders from sectional chiefs in the head office, Mr. Maruyama, who was purely an engineer and lacked the ability of business management, left conduct of business in the plant to me as at that time the control by the head-office was so strong. I, charged with management of the business matters in the plant, dealt with them under directions issued directly from the head office. Such having been the case, Mr. Maruyama, in my opinion, not only did not participate in the management of the company but had slight interest in general management of the plant. His earnest interest was in matters concerning the manufacturing techniques and stayed at the status of an employee specializing in engineering.

I hereby bear the testimony to the above fact observed by me who served as Mr. Maruyama's direct subordinate.

Made on July , 1948.

  
Hiroshi Iguchi



REJECTED Sept. 13, 1948  
却下 昭和23年9月13日

NAME MIYANAGA Heisaku

Seiichi Kawazoe

No. Name of Company

個人調査書  
(記載上の一般的注意)

- 一、本調査書は、三通提出しなければならない。
- 二、調査書は、日本語及び英文で記入する。その場合、英文記載事項は對應頁の日本語に照應するものとする。日英兩文間に相違がある場合は、英文によるものとする。
- 三、記載事項は、楷書（英文の場合は大文字活字體）で明瞭に記入しなければならない。
- 四、各記載事項は、空白のまゝにしないよう正確に且つ良心的に記入しなければならない。
- 五、各記載事項中該當事項のない場合は「該當しない」又は「該當事項なし」等の文句を用いて記入しなければならない。
- 六、記載すべき空欄に充分の餘白がない場合は、補助紙を用い、「補助紙に續く」等の字句を記入して、いずれの記載欄の補助紙として用いたかを明かにしなければならない。
- 七、この調査書の重要な事項について虚偽の記載をし又は事實をかくした記載をした者は、財閥同族支配力排除法第三十一條の規定により處罰せられる。

會社 第 號

氏名

宮長平作



個人調査書

一、姓名(振假名をつけること)

宮長和久

二、從來使用し又は一般に通用している他の名稱(通稱、筆名等)

該當事項なし

三、生年月日(年齢數え年)

明治十六年十二月二十日(六十六歳)

四、出生地(都道府縣)

富山縣

五、現住所(略記しないこと)及び電話番号

東京都文京區林町拾九番地

電話大塚一五七五番

六、本籍地(略記しないこと)

富山縣射水郡二口村本田貳百五拾參番地



Questionnaire

1. Name (In full).

Heisaku Miyanaga

2. Other names which you have used or by which you have been known, (alias or penname).

None

3. Date of birth (age).

December 20 1883 (66 years old)

4. Place of birth (prefecture).

Toyama Prefecture

5. Present address (in full) and telephone number.

No. 19 Hayashi-cho, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo-to  
Tel. Otuka 1575

6. Permanent address (in full).

No. 253 Honden, Futakuchi-mura, Imizu-g  
Toyama Prefecture.



七、現に保有し又は就こうとする財閥、制限、從屬又は關係會社における役員としての地位

(一) 會社の名稱及び財閥系統(昭和二十年九月二日以降稱號變更があつた場合は舊稱號を含む)

日産土木株式会社 日産系

(二) 財閥會社、制限會社、從屬會社又は關係會社の區分(財閥會社の場合には更に直系、準直系又は傍系の區分)

財閥傍系會社

(三) 地位

取締役社長

(四) 就任の豫定日

該當事項なし

八、前項の他本人の保有するすべての身分及び職業

中央失業対策委員會委員 中央職業紹介委員會委員

九、財閥としての指定者との親族關係  
技能者養成委員會委員 日本證券投資株式會社監査役

(一) 關係の有無及び有りとなればその詳細(財閥同籍者との親族關係を含む。)

該當事項なし

(二) 指定者か指定された日において指定者同一戸籍内にあつたことの有無

該當事項なし

(Year 1919)  
Tokyo Prefecture  
Tel. Otaka 1275  
Tokyo Prefecture



7. Position of official in company which you hold or for which you are under consideration.

a. Name of company and the lineage of Zaibatsu where the company belongs. (In case name of the company has been changed after 2 September 1945 the former name will also be given.)

Nissan Daboku kabushiki Kaisha

Nissan Lineage

b. Classification of Zaibatsu, restricted, subsidiary or connected company (in the case of Zaibatsu company, the classification of the direct affiliate, indirect affiliate or associate company will also be given.)

Zaibatsu associate company

c. Position.

President

d. Scheduled date of assumption of the position.

None

8. All other positions and professions which you hold now.

Committee of Central Unemployment Counter measure Commission  
Committee of Central Employment Commission  
Committee of Technicians Training Commission  
Auditor of Nippon Shoken Teshi K. K.

9. Family relationship with the persons designated as Zaibatsu.

a. Existence or not of the relationship and its details, if any. (including relationship with the Zaibatsu family members.)

None

b. Whether or not you were on the same family register with the designated persons on the day of their designation.

None



七、職業の履歴

註一、本欄の會社團體とは財閥會社に限らずあらゆる會社團體を含むものとし、團體中特に組合、協會、協議會等の經濟團體については詳細に記入すること

註二、職務内容に關し本人の地位から當然豫想せられる職務を事實上擔當していなかつた場合には本人が實際に擔當していた職務内容及び本人に代わり當該地位の管轄たるべき職務を事實上擔當していた者の氏名を記入すること

註三、本人が役員として又は役員の特遇の地位にて勤務した會社が財閥會社たる場合には、左の事項を附記すること

(1) 本人の役員としての就任及び退任の時における當該會社の株式の割以上の所有者の氏名及び持株率

(2) 本人が勤務した期間における他の役員の名、地位及び就任退任年月日

就職及び退職日附	會社團體等の名稱	地位(職員たる場合を含む)	職務内容(詳細に)	會社團體等の事業内容及び所在地
昭和四十二年七月 至大正十三年二月	久原鋪業株式會社	技士 土木係長 兼 課長 本社勤務	會社の土木建築業務	銅の採掘及製錬 茨城県多賀郡助川町
自大正十三年四月 至昭和五年九月	宮長事務所	主	一切の業務を統理す	土木建築請願業 東京都
自昭和五年九月 至昭和五年十月	中央土木株式會社	専務取締役 取締役社長	會社を代表し社務を統理す	右 同
自昭和五年十月 至昭和八年四月	東京土木建築業組合	組合長	組合を代表し組合事務を統理す	土木建築業者連絡統制 東京都
自昭和八年四月 至昭和九年十月	日本土木建築業協會	副會長	會長補佐	土木業者倉庫的統制 東京都
自昭和九年十月 至昭和十一年三月	社團法人土木會	常務理事	特記事項ありし	土木業者の研究會連絡 東京都



自昭和十五年六月  
至昭和十五年五月  
社團法人東洋建設助成理事

石 同

土木建築事務者、扶助  
東京都

自昭和十五年十月  
至昭和十五年四月  
相商灰礫株式會社取締役

非常勤無報酬  
特記すべしものを

石岩探探  
長崎縣

自昭和十五年七月  
至現 在  
日産土木株式會社取締役社長

會社を代表し社務を統理す  
非常勤無報酬特記すべしものを

土木建築業  
東京都

自昭和十五年四月  
至昭和十五年二月  
株式會社日産 取締役

特記すべしものを

土木建築業の統制  
東京都

自昭和十五年七月  
至昭和十五年六月  
日本土木建築工業  
組合連合會 理 事

特記すべしものを

土木建築業の福利  
厚生 東京都

自昭和十五年五月  
至昭和十五年三月  
財団法人東洋建設助成理事

別會長として會長を補佐す  
社長は石原の空位は酒洲産  
の事務取締役として一任とす

土木建築業  
満洲國

自昭和十五年八月  
至昭和十五年六月  
日産土木株式會社 取締役社長

非常勤無報酬特記すべしものを

土木建築業  
東京都

自昭和十五年二月  
至昭和十五年二月  
日産土木株式會社 取締役社長

非常勤無報酬特記すべしものを

土木建築業  
東京都

自昭和十五年二月  
至昭和十五年二月  
日本建設工業統制組合 理事 副理事長

非常勤無報酬特記すべしものを

土木建築業  
東京都

自昭和十五年二月  
至昭和十五年二月  
日本建設投資株式會社 監査役

非常勤無報酬特記すべしものを

土木建築業  
東京都

自昭和十五年六月  
至昭和十五年三月  
株式會社日産 監査役

同

土木建築業  
東京都

自昭和十五年十月  
至昭和十五年十月  
大日本木材株式會社 取締役

同

土木建築業  
東京都

自昭和十五年三月  
至昭和十五年三月  
日本建設工業會 副會長

會長補佐

土木建築業  
東京都

自昭和十五年五月  
至昭和十五年五月  
財団法人東洋建設助成理事 評議員

特記すべしものを

土木建築業  
東京都

附記

本人の役員としての就任及退任の時に於ける當該株式の一割以上の所有者の氏名及持株率  
日産土木株式會社理事取締役及評議員



附記

一、本人の役員としての就任及退任の時に於ける當該株式の一割以上の所有者の氏名及持株率

(一)日産土木株式會社専務取締役及取締役就任時の一割以上の株式所有關係

(1)専務取締役就任時

總株數 二〇、〇〇〇株 持株率

日本産業株式會社 一八、四〇〇株 九二%

(2)取締役社長就任時

總株數 二〇、〇〇〇株 持株率

滿洲重工業開發株式會社 一九、四〇〇株 九七%

(二)株式會社日産取締役及監査役就任時及退任時の一割以上の株式所有關係

(1)就任時

總株數 五〇、〇〇〇株 持株率

株式會社日立製作所 一七、〇〇〇株 三六%

日本鑛業株式會社 一〇、〇〇〇株 二〇%

日本水産株式會社 九五、〇〇〇株 一九%

(2)退任時

總株數 二〇、〇〇〇株

社団法人日産會 一三三、二〇〇株 六六六%

滿洲投資證券株式會社 六六、八〇〇株 三三四%

(三)日本證券投資株式會社の監査役就任時及退任時の一割以上の株式所有關係

總株數 二〇、〇〇〇株 持株率