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Pending

APPLICATION FOR RE-EXAMINATION

Full Names of Applicants

Ryoichi Yamakawa, President of
Mitsui Mining Co., Ltd.

Takeshi Ishida, Managing Director
of Mitsui Mining Co., Ltd.

Hisaki Sato, Yusuke Yamamoto and
Mototaro Kawarazaki, ditto.

Yoshio Yamada, Director of Mitsui
Mining Co., Ltd.
Toshio Hasegawa, Saburo Sugi-
yama, Seiju Nakayama, ditto.

Hisao Oyatsu, Standing Auditor of
Mitsui Mining Co., Ltd.

(10 persons as above)

Application for Re-Examination

Whilst I applied for your approval for my not being an officer related to the Zaibatsu under Articles 6 and 7 of the Law for Termination of the Zaibatsu Family Control, I was served on July 2nd with the notification of my amenability to the purge ruling, as of June 29th. I cannot but feel, however, that certain errors have been made in connection with the facts which constituted the basis of the decision arrived at and I, therefore, beg to apply for re-examination of my application, in accordance with Article 23 of the said Law.

I venture to assume the decision that I am amenable to the purge ruling has been reached on the judgement that I was elected, directly or indirectly, as an officer by the Mitsui Zaibatsu family, hereinafter called the Mitsui family or Mitsui Honsha, Ltd.

The Mitsui family and Mitsui Honsha, Ltd. did not concern themselves with the personnel affairs at their affiliates in respect of their officers since the G.H.Q. Directive of the so-called Zaibatsu dissolution of Nov. 6th, 1945, bared them to control and guide their affiliates, to which I would refer later. Despite the fact aforementioned, the decision was made that all the officers who were elected at the General Meeting of Stockholders of Mitsui Mining Co., Ltd. held on December 14th, 1945, are amenable to the purge ruling. It must have been based on the judgement that the case of Mitsui Mining Co., Ltd. was something different from other affiliates of the Mitsui. I might not be altogether right in this assumption, but I am at a loss to conceive anything else that may be accountable for the decision. We fail to recognize any instances in which the Mitsui family or Mitsui Honsha, Ltd. concerned themselves with the election of the officers. Therefore, I beg to state hereunder all the facts that may be considered relevant to the election and sincerely hope that you would give them your judgement of the utmost fairness.

All the items other than the situations involving the election of the officers of Mitsui Mining Co., Ltd. in December, 1945, are entirely identical with that which have been stated in my application under Articles 6 and 7 of the Law. For those items, I kindly request you to refer to the statements made in the said application.

I. Relation between Mitsui Mining Co., Ltd. and the Mitsui Family.

(1) Mitsui Family as Stockholders of Mitsui Mining Co., Ltd.

It was Mitsui Honsha, Ltd. who held a large number of stocks of our company and not the Mitsui family. The total number of the stocks held by the eleven members of the Mitsui family was 2.4% of the total number of the stocks.

(2) Control and Guidance by the Mitsui Family.

Participation of the Mitsui family in the business and personnel affairs of Mitsui concerns has undergone many a change up to the formation of Mitsui Honsha, Ltd. When Mitsui Honsha, Ltd. was established in March, 1944, Mr. Takakimi Mitsui assumed the presidential post of the company as the sole representative of the Mitsui family. The other members of the Mitsui family had then given up their participation in the business and personnel affairs of Mitsui concerns, entrusting him with all these affairs becoming one unit.

(Refer to Attached Document No.1, certificate of Mr. Takakimi Mitsui and Attached Document No.2, affidavit of Mr. Tamizo Komada.)

II. Election of officers, and their relation between Mitsui Honsha, Ltd. and the Mitsui family since war-end.

(1) Situation Since War-End.

When the G.H.Q. policy towards dissolution of the Zaibatsu became definite soon after the cease of the war in 1945, Mitsui Honsha, Ltd. discontinued to control and guide all their affiliates, and then following on the G.H.Q. Directive of Nov. 6th which ordered the dissolution of Mitsui Honsha, Ltd. and the discontinuation of their control and guidance of the affiliates of Mitsui Honsha, Ltd., the president made the statement on the 8th day of the same month, declaring the dissolution of Mitsui Honsha, Ltd.

Under these circumstances, at Mitsui Mining Co., Ltd. demand for democratization of the inter-company affairs was voiced. It got ever louder and spreaded to all directions.

(Refer to certificates of Mr. Takakimi Mitsui (No.1) and Mr. Tatsuo Sumii (No.3), and affidavit of Messrs. Kyoichi Baba and Hideo Edo (No.4))

(2) New Election of Officers of Mitsui Mining Co., Ltd.

With expiration of the terms of the offices of the entire officers, a new election was made at the Ordinary General Meeting of Stockholders held on December 14th, 1945 and thereby the members of the Mitsui family and the officers appointed by Mitsui Honsha, Ltd. all resigned from their posts in compliance with the spirit of the Zaibatsu dissolution and all the posts were newly filled by the people of Mitsui Mining Co., Ltd. It was then that I was elected as an officer.

(Refer to Attached Schedule No.1)

(3) Circumstances of Nomination of Officers by Saburo Kawashima, President.

The nomination of new officers was left to the resolution of the General Meeting of Stockholders held on the day abovementioned and thereupon he made his nomination. In selecting candidates of officers, Mr. Saburo Kawashima made his choice after he, as the then president of the company, gave his due consideration to the general opinion inside the company and to the individual career, capability and position at the company of these people, as per his certificate, Attached Document No.5. On this occasion, no proposal has ever been made by any one of the members of the Mitsui family to bear upon the decision he made.

The decision was made by Mr. Saburo Kawashima as the then president of the company with his sole and full responsibility and he is the only one who is best acquainted with the situation involved in the election.

By the way, the voice of democratization of the company's affairs was conveyed to Mr. Kawashima immediately before he made his decision. It will be referred to later in this statement.

(4) The fact that the Mitsui family Did Not Concern Themselves in the Election of the Officers.

As aforementioned, the situation at Mitsui Mining Co., Ltd. did not permit any one of the members of the Mitsui family to take part in the personnel affairs. Only the president of Mitsui Honsha, Ltd. was empowered to participate in this kind of affairs at all the affiliates. Besides the G.H.Q. Directive of November 6th precluded them from participating in the business of Mitsui concerns. It is quite evident, therefore, they did not concern themselves, either directly or indirectly, with the election of the officers and under the current situation it was absolutely impossible that their influence could be sustained by any means whatsoever.

These facts have been witnessed by Mr. Saburo Kawashima who was the responsible person for the election of the officers. Mr. Takakimi Mitsui and other ten gentlemen of the Mitsui family also testified that they did not concern directly or indirectly in the business. It has also been made undisputable by the testimonies of Mr. Tatsuo Sumii, Managing Director of Mitsui Honsha, Ltd., and other people.

(Refer to certificates of Mr. Saburo Kawashima (No.5) and Mr. Takakimi Mitsui (No.1) and ten other persons (Nos.6~15); certificate of Mr. Tatsuo Sumii (No.3); affidavit of Mr. Tamizo Komada (No.2)).

(5) Objective Evidence Proving the Fact that the Mitsui Family Did Not Take Part in Election of Officers.

The careers, by the time of the election, at the company of the new officers clearly indicate that the Mitsui family did not participate in the election.

If the Mitsui family had ever tried to preserve their influence through the participation in the election, nomination of the officers would have been made by giving consideration to their special relation with the Mitsui family. Career, ability, etc. would have been disregarded altogether

and so-called special promotion should have been effected. Or, the nomination of the interlocking officers might have been made from outside of the company. Actually the selection was made from among the senior employees of the company with due consideration to their ability. It was a very reasonable election after all. When those who have been elected with others who have not been elected have been compared as set out in Attached Schedules Nos. 1 & 2, it leaves no room for anyone to suspect that there was an officer elected through the support given by the Mitsui family. It most emphatically substanciates the fact above mentioned.

(6) The fact that Mitsui Honsha, Ltd. Did Not Participate in Election of Officers.

Mitsui Honsha, Ltd. was in practice of submitting a recommendation to its direct affiliates on election of officials by serving them the memorandum of its president on election of new officers immediately before a general meeting of the affiliates. This practice at Mitsui Honsha, Ltd. has been dropped when the policy of the G.H.Q. on dissolution of the Zaibatsu became definite and since then Mitsui Honsha, Ltd. discontinued to participate in election of officers at its affiliates. Therefore, Mitsui Honsha, Ltd. did not take part in the election of the officers at Mitsui Mining Co., Ltd.

Although Mitsui Honsha, Ltd. had already decided on its course of dissolution, the company was still sending in its power of attorney to a general meeting because it as yet remained as a large stockholder of Mitsui Mining Co., Ltd. However it did not any more concern itself with the business at a general meeting. As to the General Meeting of Stockholders held on December 14th, Mitsui Mining Co., Ltd. had the stockholder's right of Mitsui Honsha, Ltd., a large stockholder, exercised in order to have the meeting come to order inasmuch as a special resolution had to be made at the meeting.

(Refer to certificate of Mr. Takakimi Mitsui, No.1; that of Mr. Sumii, No.3; that of Mr. Kisashi Matsumoto, Mr. Shuichi Sasaki and Mr. Yugo Naruse, No.16; affidavit of Mr. Kyoichi Baba and Hideo Sato, No.4)

(7) Demand of Representatives of Employees at Plants of Mitsui Mining Co., Ltd. in Kyushu District.

At that time, a voice was heard from among the employees of Mitsui Mining Co., Ltd. demanding resignation of the officers who had been in the office during the war years. At each one of the plants of the company in Kyushu District they made up their demand and their wishes for the leading personnel among the succeeding officers and then sent their representatives to Tokyo in order to substantiate the demand. However, it was considered rather unscruplus to submit the demand directly to Mr. Kawashima because the demand solicited resignation of all the officers including Mr. Kawashima himself. Then they approached Mr. Tatsuo Sumii, the then managing director of Mitsui Honsha, Ltd., asking him to mediate on the matter. Mr. Sumii declined first as he thought to comply with the request might cause a misunderstanding that Mitsui Honsha, Ltd. was interferring with the election of the officers after the statement of the dissolution of Mitsui Honsha, Ltd. was made. The time was pressing with only a few days to the date of the general meeting. At last, Mr. Sumii, acting in a personal role, conveyed the demand to Mr. Kawashima at their very pressing instance.

(Refer to certificates of Mr. Tadanori Kurayama & 3 others (No.17) and Mr. Sumii. (No.3))

All the statements made in the above, I trust, have made it beyond any doubts whatsoever that the members of the Mitsui family or Mitsui Honsha, Ltd. did not participate in the election of the officers of Mitsui Mining Co., Ltd. held on Dec. 14th, 1945.

Since there are certain facts about which we fear some misunderstanding might occur, the following explanations are added in order to give the right ideas about them:

(a) Explanation of Agenda by Chairman (President) at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Stockholders Held on February 14th, 1947.

In October, 1946, the stocks of this company held by Mitsui Honsha, Ltd. was transferred to the Holding Company Liquidation Commission and, again, in January, 1947, the Ordinance of Expulsion from Public Office was promulgated and a few among the officers have been found amenable to the ruling, causing it necessary to hold a new election of the officers. Hence the Extraordinary General Meeting of Stockholders was convened on February 14th.

A part of the explanation of agenda by the chairman, Mr. Tashiro, President, at the general meeting which has been condensed and contained in the report of the procedures of the general meeting reads:--

> "The present officers were elected at the Ordinary General Meeting of Stockholders held in December, 1945, with the trust of Mitsui Honsha, Ltd., while the company was still exercising its controlling power on this company, as the large stockholder. As Mitsui Honsha, Ltd. has now ceased to function, the present officers, (omitted), the fifteen of them had better resign en bloc and it had better if new executives be elected with a different trust."

This might cause a misapprehension as if the officers elected in December, 1945, had been appointed by Mitsui Honsha, Ltd. I have to make clear the real meaning of the passage.

The explanation of the chairmen in full which was condensed in the report is as follows:

> "The present officers were elected at the Ordinary General Meeting of Stockholders held in December, 1945. At that time, Mitsui Honsha, Ltd. who was the large stockholder of this company with about sixty per cent. of the total number of the stocks issued by this company, was still in being in name as well as in fact. Under these circumstances, the present officers should be considered as elected with the trust of Mitsui Honsha, Ltd.
>
> At present , Mitsui Honsha, Ltd. had already dissolved and out of the stocks of this company held by the company, the old stocks were transferred to the Holding Company Liquidation Commission on

October 8th last year and the voting right on the new stocks were entrusted with the Commission on January 15th this year. Thereupon, the controlling power of Mitsui Honsha, Ltd. on this company was entirely extinct.

Under the circumstances, we wish to come to a blank state with the resignation en bloc of the present officers and then form new executive with a different trust by the voting of all the gentlemen present here today."

From the above explanation, it is clear that "the controlling power" in "Mitsui Honsha, Ltd. was still exercising its controlling power on this company, as the large stockholder" meant the stockholder's right as the large stockholder who held sixty per cent. of the total number of the stocks.

Again, "trust of Mitsui Honsha, Ltd." meant the fact that the officers were elected at the General Meeting of Stockholders where Mitsui Honsha, Ltd. exercised the right of stockholder as the large stockholder who held sixty per cent. of the total number of the stocks.

There was a special plan--resolution to be decided on at the general meeting of stockholders which could not have been carried through unless the stockholder's right of Mitsui Honsha, Ltd. was exercised. I said that officers must be newly elected by the right of stockholders now belong to different people since the right of the large stockholder has now been transferred to the Holding Company Liquidation Commission, but I never meant the current officers had been elected according to the nomination by Mitsui Honsha, Ltd.

(Refer to certificate of Mr. Hisao Tashiro, who was the chairman of the general meeting and the then president of the company, No.18 and copy of the report on Extraordinary General Meeting of Stockholders, No.19)

(b) Inaugural Address of President in March, 1947.

In his inaugural address, the president said:

"The previous officers who were elected in December, 1945, came to assume the office by the recommendation of Mitsui Honsha, Ltd., (omitted)."

This also is likely to invite a misapprehension same as the explanation by the chairman of the general meeting of stockholders as stated in the preceding paragraph. "Recommendation of Mitsui Honsha, Ltd." was used to express in brief what the chairman, Mr. Tashiro, President, meant in his explanation at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Stockholders on February 14th. It meant that they were elected at a general meeting where the right of the large stockholder of Mitsui Honsha, Ltd. was exercised. It never had such import as that they were designated by Mitsui Honsha, Ltd.

(Refer to certificate of Mr. Ryoichi Yamakawa, President, No.20 and Inaugural Address by the President No.21)

To Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
The Prime Minister

Date: July 31, 1948.

Applicant

List of Attached Documents

No. 1 -- Certificate of Mr. Takakimi Mitsui
No. 2 -- Affidavit of Mr. Tamizo Komata
No. 3 -- Certificate of Mr. Tatsuo Sumii
No. 4 -- Affidavit of Messrs. Kyoichi Baba and Hideo Edo
No. 5 -- Certificate of Mr. Saburo Kawashima
No. 6 -- Certificate of Mr. Takahisa Mitsui
No. 7 -- Certificate of Mr. Takanaru Mitsui
No. 8 -- Certificate of Mr. Takahiro Mitsui
No. 9 -- Certificate of Mr. Takaharu Mitsui
No. 10 -- Certificate of Mr. Takahaga Mitsui
No. 11 -- Certificate of Mr. Takakane Mitsui
No. 12 -- Certificate of Mr. Takaatsu Mitsui
No. 13 -- Certificate of Mr. Takaakira Mitsui
No. 14 -- Certificate of Mr. Takaosa Mitsui
No. 15 -- Certificate of Mr. Takayoshi Mitsui
No. 16 -- Certificate of Messrs. Kisashi Matsumoto, Shuichi Sasaki and Yugo Naruse
No. 17 -- Certificate Concerning Our Desire as for the Appointment of Officers at General Meeting of Stockholders Held on Dec. 14, 1945
No. 18 -- Certificate of Mr. Hisao Tashiro
No. 19 -- Copy of the Report of Procedure at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Stockholders
No. 20 -- Certificate of Mr. Ryoichi Yamakawa
No. 21 -- Copy of Inaugural Address by President Yamakawa

Attached Schedule No.1 -- Data Proving that No Officers of Mitsui Mining Company Were Dispatched from Mitsui Honsha or Mitsui Family Since the Re-Election of Officers Held on Dec. 14, 1945.

Attached Schedule No.2 -- List of Principal Officers of Mitsui Mining Co., Ltd. at the Time of Re-Election of Officers Held on December 14, 1945.

Attached Document No.1

C E R T I F I C A T E

1. On the occasion of the establishment of Mitsui Honsha, Ltd. on March 1st, 1944, I assumed the office as President of that company, representing eleven members of the Mitsui family. In so doing, a principle was laid down that business and personnel affairs of all Mitsui concerns were to be controlled by myself in place of other members of the family. Since that time no other members of the family had any concern in personnel matters for executives of the parent company as well as of its affiliated companies.

2. When the problem of demolishing Zaibatsu presented itself as the aftermath of war and its d desting seemed almost certain towards the middle of October 1945, I agreed on the policy to dissolve Mitsui Honsha in conformity with the formal proposal presented to me by executives of that company on the 21st, of the same month. Since that time I have had no concern over the business and personnel affairs of all the Mitsui concerns.

3. By SCAP Directives of November 6th, 1945, Mitsui Honsha was dissolved spontaneously and the controlling power of Mitsui Honsha and the Mitsui family over the affiliated companies was abolished. Dissolution policy of Mitsui Honsha, in conformity with the above directives was made known throughout Mitsui concerns on the 8th of the same month.

4. In consequence of the problem for the demolition of Zaibatsu, share-stcks representing about 90% of the assets were blocked and frozen to be put in the form of bonds untransferrable for 10 years. Other assets have since been frozen as well. Being exposed to such an extreme change in the condition of social affairs, all members of the Mitsui family made a great effort to accomplish the dissolution of the Zaibatsu as quickly as possible, and tried to show in one way their faithful attitude for democratization of Japan's economic reconstruction.

At this juncture it was quite impossible for the members of the Mitsui family to be concerned in personnel affairs of those affiliated companies so as to maintain their controlling power at the risk of violating G.H.Q. directives.

Under the circumstances mentioned above, neither the Mitsui family nor Mitsui Honsha was in any manner concerned in the election of officers of Mitsui [illegible] Co., Ltd. on December 14th, 1945.

I hereby certify that the foreging is the statement of facts and truth.

July 20, 1948

Takakimi Mitsui

Ex-President of Mitsui Honsha
in Liquidation.
Ex-Chairman of Association
of the Mitsui Family.

Attached Document No.2.

Affidavit

Relation between Members of the Mitsui Family and Mitsui Direct Affiliated Companies.

Members of the Mitsui family in many years have pooled almost all of their assets in joint ownership and their intact keeping and administering were undertaken on joint account under their family-tradition. In the matter of controlling Mitsui affiliated companies too, the long established principle was that none of them have been allowed to concern himself with it individually and directly. This principle was however, threatened toward later period of Mitsui "Gomei Kaisha". (about at the time of Chino-Japanese Conflict) by some members who, associating themselves with some of the affiliated companies, took an active part in matters of their personnel and undertakings. However, the trend of popular opinion in and out of those places as well as reflection on the part of such members served to rectify this temporary irregularity.

The merger of Mitsui Gomei Kaisha into Mitsui Bussan Kaisha which took place in August 1940 and the establishment of Mitsui "Somotokata" have served to weaken their controlling power over Mitsui's business, and when Mitsui Honsha came into being in March 1944, individual participation of members of the family in the affairs of affiliated companies vertually ceased by sending the chief of head family-household alone to the post of Presidency of Mitsui Honsha, with the exception of the cases where there were remaining certain officers sent by Mitsui Honsha formally.

After the war, the combination of eleven members of Mitsui family was dissolved by disintegration of Zaibatsu and thus their history of more than 300 years has come to an end, whilst the so-called democratization has been prevalent in all Mitsui establishment to such an extent as would make us think that its expression was unreasonably repulsive to the Mitsui family. Since every movement on the part of the Mitsui family has been the target of surveillance by the masses within such establishments, it is unimaginable that there will be any possibility whatever, of the members of the Mitsui family, maintaining even a trait of their feudalistic influence within such establishments.

Actual condition of the Mitsui family.

As a result of disintegration of Zaibatsu, the share-stocks of Mitsui Honsha and other securities comprising a greater part of their assets which members of the Mitsui family held in the form of their shares in Mitsui Honsha is to be converted into a bond untransferrable for a period of 10 years, while all other assets were blocked in addition to an assessment of property tax amounting to 80-85% of their entire asset. Thus their actual resources have been diminished beyond imagination of the general public. For some members who still have inheritance tax liabilities to be met, even an excess of liabilities may be feard. On the other hand, while those persons who have received a great favor from the members of the Mitsui family for many years in the past are found powerless without exception having disappeared from the active world, persons belonging to the new management and their employees invariably entertain an attitude either against or unconcerned with the affairs of the Mitsui family. In other words the Mitsui family have already lost their former brilliancy both at home, and abroad, just striving for the maintenance of their own simple lives. Under such circumstances, no one can ever think of any slightest possibility of the members of the Mitsui family sticking to their old influence.

July 22, 1948.

Tamizo Komada
Ex-Chief Clerk of Mitsui Family Council.

Attached Document No.3.

Certificate

1. After the intention of G.H.Q. concerning the demolition of Zaibatsu was known to be decisive towards the middle of October 1945, there has never been any fact of Mitsui Honsha being concerned in the election of officers of their affiliated companies.

2. As for myself I have actually advised executive officers of each of those affiliated companies soon after the termination of hostilities, that they should resign simultaneously from their posts in view of their executive responsibility during the war. If my memory serves me right, it was the last occasion that I, as Managing Director of Mitsui Honsha, was concerned in the executive personnel of the affiliated company.

3. On the occasion of election of officers at the General Meeting of Stockholders of Mitsui Mining Co. held on December 14th, 1945, there certainly was no such fact as intervention on the part of Mitsui Honsha, except that their proxy was sent to the meeting for the purpose of using, on the approval of the authorities, the right of voting as a big stockholder since special resolutions were to be made, without being concerned in matters for resolution.

4. On the day preceding the General Meeting of Stockholders, several representatives of operating units of the company in Kyushu District presented themselves in Tokyo with their desideratum concerning successors to their executives but fearing direct disagreement with their company's executives if it were to be presented direct to them, they wished me to intervene in this matter. I have however, declined their request for once fearing that I might be misunderstood to be concerned in the election of officers when statement of the demolition of Zaibatsu had already been published. By their persistent request, I have finally agreed to hand their desideratum, in my private capacity to Mr. Saburo Kawashima.

5. On the occasion of the election of officers referred to above, I have never been consulted by any member of the Mitsui family nor was it thought possible, under prevailing circumstances at that time, that the Mitsui family would be concerned in the matter.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is the statement of facts and truth.

July 22, 1948.

Tatsuo Sumii,
Ex. Managing Director of
Mitsui Honsha, Ltd. in Liquidation

Attached Document No.4

Affidavit

Method practised in the election of officers by affiliated companies of Mitsui Honsha, Ltd.

Proior to the date of a general meeting of stockholders to be convened by each company, a list of officers in office, in which whether there was any vacancy of post, ages for respective officers and matters relating to age-limit rules (for President 65 years old and for others 60 years old) were inscribed, was presented to the chairman of the Board of Directors or the Senior Managing Director for the sake of reference and convenience by the Archives Department Chief.

With a premeditated list of officers for the succeeding term proposed by the President of the affiliated company on hand, the chairman of Mitsui Honsha, in consultation with its President had been used to decide on the candidates. However, the list proposed by the President of the affiliated company has generally been accepted with the exception of the officer to be nominated by Mitsui Honsha (nominated among members of the Mitsui family or officers and staff of Mitsui Honsha)

The Chief of Archives Department made up a list of nomination in favour of the candidates thus decided, signed or sealed by the President of Mitsui Honsha and handed the same to the President of the affiliated company immediately before the meeting was called open. In accordance with the decision of the policy of dissolution of the Zaibatsu after the termination of war, Mitsui Honsha gave up their controlling power over the appointment of the officers of its affiliated companies and abolished all the formalities thereto. The new officers of each of its affiliated companies were appointed democratically by themselves. In other words, with the exception of some special cases of affidiated companies where labor unions were early established owing to very early development of democratization and new officers were recommended jointly by unions and department-chiefs and nominated or, on rare occasions, were selected by a general vote, the officers for the succeeding term were, in general practice, chosen by out-going President of the affiliated company.

For the sake of formality, however, Mitsui Honsha sent blank sheets of power of attorney to the General Meeting of Stockholders of the respective affiliated company in each case before October 1946 when the Holding Company Liquidation Commission acquired the right of voting. The same applied to Mitsubishi, Sumitomo and Yasuda Honshas. This was quite natural since they possessed voting rights as stockholders in form yet they got full understanding of the competent authorities. Besides, the presentation of the proxy of Mitsui Honsha as a big stockholder before the general meeting was a condition indispensable for calling the meeting legally opened where special resolutions were required on some proceedings. It was particularly so at post-war general meetings for there were many cases of change in the article of incorporation that appeared on the proceedings.

Concerning the date on which function of Mitsui Zaibatsu ceased.

On November 6th, 1945, four establishments of Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Sumitomo and Yasuda - were served with Japanese Government's proposal for the liquidation of their firms and GHQ directives on the same subject, by Mr. Watanabe Deputy Chief of Liaison Department of the Ministry of Finance. The essential features of the documents were "to liquidate the four Zaibatsus, and to abandon every control over their affiliated companies by the four Zaibatsus and their head establishments." They were told by Mr. Watanabe, on this occasion, that the Japanese Government would subsequently promalgate legal measures to conform with these directives, but that the four Zaibatsus should regard his oral instructions as if the law concerned had been enforced and observe them in spirit and deed. This meant that the four Zaibatsus were deprived of the priviledge of controlling their affiliated companies from that day forward.

In the course of various conferences with the authorities preceding its liquidation, Mitsui had acted openly advocating what it should for the better solution of the matter but when its policy for liquidation was once decided, it was a firm resolution on the part of executives of Mitsui Honsha to contribute to a positive expression of our national sincerity for the democratization of economic field by unhesitating execution of liquidation and retirement of officers. Their realization, however, was somewhat retarded owing to causes attributable to the term of ordinary general meeting of stockholders as well as the delay occasioned in the formation of the Holding Company Liquidation Commission.

Nevertheless the fact that conferences on the subject with the authorities were in progress immediately after the receipt of the above directives bespoke of our intention.

After the termination of war, a current of democratization gained strong ground in Mitsui affiliated companies and labor unions were organized in quick succesion. The publication of the directive for the liquidation of Zaibatsu spurred on this tendency finding its expression in the form of expulsion of the Mitsui family as well as the influence of Mitsui Honsha from the field by word and deed.

Under such circumstances as explained above, Mitsui Honsha materially ceased to function toward the middle of October, and it may be surmised that it was forbidden to work on and after November 6th, in other words its function was, in reality, dead from that day onward.

July 24, 1948

Kyoichi Baba
Ex-Chief of Archives Dept. of
Mitsui Honsha in liquidation.

Hideo Edo
Ex-Assistant Chief of Archives Dept., and Ex-Chief of Archives Division of
Mitsui Honsha in liquidation.

Attached Document No.5

CERTIFICATE

1. As for the appointment of officers at the General Meeting of Stockholders of Mitsui Mining Co., Ltd. held on December 4, 1945, it was left entirely to me who was acting as the chairman to preside the said general meeting, therefore I nominated them according to a list of candidates that I had prepared beforehand.

2. This list of candidates was prepared by myself in accordance with my judgement on their respective careers & confidences within the company's circles, the state of affairs in the company, etc. while I was serving as the President at that time.

3. I had not received any suggestion or hint regarding the appointment of the officers from the Mitsui Zaibatsu family.

July 25, 1946.

Saburo Kawashima,
Ex-President of
Mitsui Mining Co., Ltd.

Attached Document No.6

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that I did not participate either directly or indirectly in the appointment of officers of Mitsui Mining Co., Ltd. which was held on December 14, 1945.

July 20, 1948

Takahisa Mitsui
No.250, Seijo-machi, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo

Attached Document No.7

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that I did not participate either directly or indirectly in the appointment of officers of Mitsui Mining Co., Ltd. which was held on December 14, 1945.

July 20, 1948

Takanaru Mitsui
No.35, Suido-cho, Bunkyo-ku,
Tokyo

Attached Document No.6

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that I did not participate either directly or indirectly in the appointment of officers of Mitsui Mining Co., Ltd. which was held on December 14, 1945.

July 20, 1948

Takahiro Mitsui
No.521, Yumoto Nakajuku,
Ashigarashimo-gun, Kanagawa-ken

Attached Document No. 6

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that I did not participate either directly or indirectly in the appointment of officers of Mitsui Mining Co., Ltd. which was held on December 14, 1945.

July 20, 1948

Takaharu Mitsui
No.4, Sanban-cho, Chiyoda-ku,
Tokyo

Attached Document No. 10

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that I did not participate either directly or indirectly in the appointment of officers of Mitsui Mining Co., Ltd. which was held on December 14, 1945.

July 10, 1948

Takanaga Mitsui
No. 1484, Aza-Kunugi, Omuta-shi, Fukuoka-ken

Attached Document No. 11

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that I did not participate either directly or indirectly in the appointment of officers of Mitsui Mining Co., Ltd. which was held on December 14, 1945.

July 20, 1948

Takakane Mitsui
No.625, Yoyogi Hatsudai-machi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo

Takamasa Mitsui
Parental Authority

Attached Document No. 12

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that I did not participate either directly or indirectly in the appointment of officers of Mitsui Mining Co., Ltd. which was held on December 14, 1945.

July 20, 1948

Takaatsu Mitsui
No. 1018, Kitahon-cho, Oiso-machi, Kanagawa-ken

Attached Document No. 13

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that I did not participate either directly or indirectly in the appointment of officers of Mitsui Mining Co., Ltd. which was held on December 14, 1945.

July 20, 1948

Takaakira Mitsui
No.912, Aza-Sugimoto, Nikaido,
Kamakura-shi, Kanagawa-ken

Attached Document No. 14

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that I did not participate either directly or indirectly in the appointment of officers of Mitsui Mining Co., Ltd. which was held on December 14, 1945.

July 20, 1948

Takaosa Mitsui
No. 143, 4-chome, Fukasawa-machi, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo

Attached Document No. 15

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that I did not participate either directly or indirectly in the appointment of officers of Mitsui Mining Co., Ltd. which was held on December 14, 1945.

July 20, 1948

Takayoshi Mitsui
No.20, Azabu, Ipponmatsu-cho,
Minato-ku, Tokyo

Attached Document No. 16

C E R T I F I C A T E

We, undersigned, hereby certify that we did not participate in the re-election of the officers of Mitsui Mining Co., Ltd. which was held on December 14, 1945.

July 24, 1948

Kisashi Matsumoto,
Ex-Managing Director,
Mitsui Honsha, Ltd.

Shuichi Sasaki, Ditto

Yugo Naruse, Ditto

Attached Document No.17.

CERTIFICATE CONCERNING OUR DESIRE AS FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS AT GENERAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS OF MITSUI MINING CO., LTD. HELD ON DECEMBER 14, 1945.

1. On the fourteenth day of December, 1945, the re-election of all officers of Mitsui Mining Co., Ltd. was scheduled to be held at its General Meeting of Stockholders owing to the expiration of terms of office.

At that time the management side and clerical employees of the Head Office of the Company expected that all officers of the Company headed by Mr. Saburo Kawashima, the then president of the Company, were naturally to resign from their posts at the General Meeting of Stockholders for their responsibilities of being in their offices continuously during the war-time. Mitsui Honsha, Ltd. had already given away the right of appointing the officers of its subsidiary companies as the result of receiving the directive of Zaibatsu dissolution. Therefore, the succeeding officers, they believed, were to be re-commended in a democratic way by the management side and employees of the Company. For this purpose, the management conference, clerks union and workers union wished to be organized at once so as to reflect the opinion and attitude of the company's circles. But at that time these organizations were not in the stage of being organized in their concrete forms.

It is a fact that there was a general atmosphere among the employees of the Company to support two of the principal figures, namely Mr. Ryoichi Yamakawa, now the president of the Company, representing the technical circle and Mr. Takeshi Ishida, now the senior managing director, representing the business circle within the Company in making up the new lines of succeeding officers.

2. In the earlier part of December, 1945, Mr. Shingo Ariyoshi, the then acting Chief of Controlling Section, Business Department of Tokyo Head Office happened to be sent to the operating units in Kyushu on the company's business, and when he visited Tagawa Coal Mine, the question of the succeeding officers was being taken up there, and he was asked by Mr. Goichiro Eguchi, Chief of General Affairs Section of the said Mine to explain about the general atmosphere relating to the question in Tokyo Head Office. He did so.

On account of lack of time before the holding of the General Meeting of Stockholders, the opinion of Tagawa Coal Mine concerning this question was to be determined without delay. At that time there was no labor union organized there; so all the Pit Superintendents and Section Chiefs were invited for the time being and Mr. Eguchi explained to them about the question and asked them to make opinion in behalf of their respective pits and sections which they were representing. They unanimously supported Messrs. Yamakawa and Ishida as the leading figures who were to make up the new lines of succeeding officers.

Moreover, on the same day, they invited Mr. Uemura, Business Superintendent and Mr. Washio, Chief of General Affairs Branch of the adjoining Yamano Coal Mine, to come there for conference with them on this matter, and asked them to settle the opinion of Yamano Coal Mine at once by means of a proper method.
Messrs. Uemura and Washio then hurried back to the Mine and put this matter before the union committees and the management-side associations. These committees and associations agreed unanimously with the opinion of Tagawa Coal Mine. Hereupon they had to conclude the opinion of all the coal mines in Kyushu Districts; so on the next day Mr. Kawakami, Chief Engineer and Mr. Eguchi, Section Chief of Tagawa Coal Mine, Mr. Uemura, Business Superintendent of Yamano Coal Mine, and Mr. Ariyoshi, Acting Chief of Controlling Section of Head Office went hurriedly to Miike Coal Mine. There they met the representatives of Technical and Business Sections of the Mine as well as those of Miike Smelter, Miike Machinery Works, and Miike Harbor Office, and talked over the matter in question right away. As the result of conference they all agreed upon that Messrs. Yamakawa and Ishida were to be the main figures in the new lines of succeeding officers of the Company. Thus, in order to convey the intention of the operating units in Kyushu to Head Office in Tokyo, the four following persons were selected:
Mr. Kurayama, Acting Chief Engineer of Miike Coal Mine, Mr. Eguchi, Chief of General Affairs Section of Tagawa Coal Mine, Mr. Uemura, Business Superintendent of Yamano Coal Mine, Mr. Ishinishi, Chief

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NND # 775012

of Surgical Department who was serving as Chairman of Yamano Coal Mine Clerks Union. They were scheduled to leave there for Tokyo on December 11 without loss of time.

3. Mitsui Honsha at that time had already given up the controlling power over its subsidiary companies, so Mr. Saburo Kawashima, the then president of Mitsui Mining Co., Ltd. was in a position to execute all the business in connection with the appointment, etc. of succeeding officers. It was, therefore, a natural sequence that these four representatives coming up to Tokyo should have conveyed their opinion directly to President Kawashima. But from the state of affairs at that time they could not do it because the intention of Kyushu District meant to advise him to resign. From the viewpoint of morality, it was regarded as practically impossible for them to do so. If such a method of conveyance as that the employees of lower grades request their immediate upper to resign were adopted, there should have been an extremely bad influence on the part of those who did not understand the situation thoroughly -- they might be regarded as violators of the company's good order. And they feared that such an action might have brought a confusion and a disorder among the employees and the workers in the operating units where there were a great many employees working, therefore the maintenance of good order was always the most important factor. These four representatives from Kyushu tried to find a better method of conveying to him amicably the intention of the coal mine workers, and finally reached a conclusion that they had better ask for help of Mr. Sumii, the then Managing Director of Mitsui Honsha, who was the center of popularity because of superiority in judgment, fairness in opinion, and high moral reputation. They asked him for an interview, but he first positively declined to make an interview with them on the ground that it was feared that Mitsui Honsha might be taken as if participating in the appointment of the succeeding officers of Mitsui Mining Company from the state of affairs at that time. However, they persuaded him to accept their offer by reminding him of the facts that his assistance was only the means available for solving this question amicably, without a head-on collision, and

that to reflect the intention of the majority of the coal mine workers on this question of appointment of succeeding officers was rather fitted to the purport of dissolution of Zaibatsus by means of clearing out feudalistic leaders. Mr. Sumii then said that since Mitsui Honsha, had already given up the right of controlling its subsidiary companies, he could no longer decide the succeeding officers by his own will as a managing director, but he was able to listen to what they were going to say, in a capacity of an individual, if such an intention was of the majority of the management side and clerical employees of the operating units in Kyushu. He raised the following questions in the meantime:

(1) Why the intention of the operating units in Kyushu was not submitted to President Kawashima directly?

(2) Was this intention an individual one or the intention of the entire workers in Kyushu?

(3) He hardly knew any previous case in which an ordinary employee was promoted directly to the position of a managing director. Did they really deserve to take the post of managing director?

They then answered him like this: About the question (1) the reasons above-mentioned were given, and for the question (2) the same explanation as already given above was made, namely that they came up to Tokyo as the representatives of the entire workers of coal mines in Kyushu, so their opinion was not an individual one, and as to the question (3), both Messrs. Yamakawa and Ishida had always been superior in personality as well as in ability, and served long enough to be chosen as managing directors directly from mere employees. Such an appointment was not at all improper, and moreover the appointment of these two managing directors was something new and the first time in the Company's history from the standpoint that the employees recommended their own officers.

4. The particulars of the appointment of succeeding officers were as pointed out above. Although the opinions of all the operating units in Kyushu were agreed upon in time, those in Hokkaido, Chugoku and others could not be well reflected on account of lack of time in addition to the fact that there had not been organized any unions there. However, after the appointment of new faces of officers, it was revealed that the opinions of the operating units in Hokkaido and others had also been about the same as that of Kyushu to support Messrs. Yamakawa and Ishida. Moreover the fact that the intention of Kyushu was the same as that of the majority of the management side and clerical employees of the Company for the appointment of officers held on December 14, 1945, was clearly proven by the formation of the new lines of officers headed by Messrs. Yamakawa and Ishida at General Meeting held on February 14, 1947. By this time, in all operating units including Head Office in Tokyo, the associations of the management side, such as Department Chiefs Association, Section Chiefs Association, etc., clerks unions, workers unions as well as their federations had already been organized. Therefore the method and mechanism of nomination of succeeding officers were decided very carefully among the management-side staff with a democratic idea, for which both the clerks unions and workers unions agreed upon. As the result of such a method of nomination, Mr. Ryoichi Yamakawa was appointed president of the Company and the appointment of other officers was consigned to the president. Then President Yamakawa nominated the other officers and they were confirmed by the management side, clerks and workers. The results of the re-election thus executed coincided with the canditates recommended by the representatives from Kyushu District.

The above statements are correct and true.

June 30, 1948.

Tadanori Kurayama,
General Superintendent, Miike Coal Mine
(The Then Deputy Chief Engineer, Same Mine)

Hisaji Uemura, Retired
(The Then Business Superintendent,
Yamano Coal Mine)

Susumu Ishinishi,
General Superintendent,
Mitsui Industrial Medical Research Laboratory,
Yamano Coal Mine
(The Then Chairman, Clerks Union,
Same Mine)

Goichiro Eguchi,
Deputy General Superintendent,
Fukuoka Office
(The Then Chief, General Affairs Section,
Tagawa Coal Mine)

PURSUANT TO PUBLIC LAW 105 SEC. 3(2) AND 3(3) OR (E) NND # 775012

Attached Document No.18

C E R T I F I C A T E

At the Extraordinary General Meeting of Stockholders of Mitsui Mining Co., Ltd. convened on the 14th of February, 1947, I, the undersigned, as chairman of the meeting, gave an explanation on Agenda No.1 which was reported by the said company on March 4th of the same year to The Holding Company Liquidation Commission in the minutes of proceedings as having said in part as follows:-

> "The actual officers of the company having been elected at the Ordinary General Meeting of Stockholders held in December, 1945, under the patronage of Mitsui Honsha when the controlling power still rested in the hands of the latter as a big stockholder. Since the controlling power has gone today, the actual officers viz: (omitted) 12 of them in all shall formally resign and a new board of officers shall be organized in accordance with a new vote of confidence."

The above is the summary of my original statement which runs as follows:-

> "The actual officers are those who were newly elected at the Ordinary General Meeting of Stockholders held in December 1945. At that time, Mitsui Honsha, Ltd.,one of our big stockholders, who owned about 60% of stocks of our company, was in existence in name and reality and for this reason the actual officers may be considered as having been elected under the patronage of Mitsui Honsha, Ltd. However, Mitsui Honsha, Ltd., have already been dissolved and of our stocks owned by that firm, the old stocks were transferred to the Holding Company Liquidation Commission on Oct. 8th last year, while the voting right on new stocks were vested in the Commission on January 15th this year.
> Thus the controlling power of Mitsui Honsha, Ltd. towards us virtually disappeared in completeness.
> It follows naturally that the actual officers who were elected under the patronage of Mitsui Honsha, Ltd., shall resign at this moment to be

DECLASSIFIED NARA 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNO, # 119012

freed from their past relations and I wish that a new board shall be organized in accordance with a vote of confidence of today's meeting (omitted).

By the phraseology of the report mentioned in the first place, I am afraid that I may be misunderstood as having meant that Mitsui Honsha, Ltd., was, in substance,

Participated in the nomination or election of officers exercising its voting right in full. What I really meant was that the right of a big stockholder was exercised in this instance was nominal or for form's sake only to allow the stockholders' meeting legally held. The expression used such as "controlling power of Mitsui Honsha, Ltd." or "its patronage" was used to mean only in the sense just explained.

July 25, 1948

Hisao Tashiro
Ex-President of Mitsui Mining Co., Ltd.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNUG # 775012

Attached Document No.19.

Mitsui Mining Co., Ltd.
1-1, 2-chome, Muromachi,
Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo.

The Report of Procedure at the

Extraordinary General Meeting of Stockholders

I. Date: February 14th, 1947.

II. Place: Mitsui Main Building, 1-1, 2-chome, Muromachi, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo.

III. Persons present:

(1) Persons present in person: Mr. Teiichiro Kobayashi and 34 other persons, representing 12,970 stocks.

(2) Persons who caused proxies with power of attorney: Mr. Tadao Sasayama, the chairman, the Holding Company Liquidation Commission and 24 others persons, representing 5,065,390 stocks.

Total 60 persons. 5,078,360 stocks.

IV. Chairman: Hisao Tashiro.

V. Meeting started at: 10 a.m.

VI. Procedure:

At the appointed time, Mr. Hisao Tashiro took the chair and declared the meeting would then come to order. It proceeded to the business at once and the following agenda were brought up for discussion.

Agenda No.1. New election due to the resignation of present directors and auditors.

Mr. Tashiro, the chairman, said:

The present officers were elected at the Ordinary General Meeting of Stockholders held in December, 1945, with the trust of Mitsui Honsha, Ltd., while it was still exercising the controlling power on this company as the large stockholder. The controlling power of Mitsui Honsha, Ltd. is now extinct. Therefore, the fifteen of the present

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775012

officers, i.e. Directors — Hisao Tashiro, Ryoichi Yamakawa, Takeshi Ishida, Chikao Kuroda, Tatsuhiko Hama, Hisaki Sato, Yoshio Yamada, Toshio Hasegawa, Mototaro Kawarazaki, Saburo Sugiyama, Hisao Oyatsu, Yusuke Yamamoto, Seijyu Nakayama, Auditors — Mitsuhisa Ota, Hajime Matsunaga, wish to tender resignation en bloc and a new cabinet should be formed with different trust.

Thereupon, the stockholder A spoke and criticised the method of selection of the candidates of officers who were submitted to the Holding Company Liquidation Commission. He said it was not quite in order that President Tashiro did not participate in the selection. He also pointed out that there were a few amenable to the purge ruling among the candidates of the new officers. Further, disapprovingly said he that to decide perfunctorily on the selection of officers at this general meeting by a selection committee who had already come to an arrangement was a way to slight a general meeting of stockholders.

In reply to the above, the chairman, Mr. Tashiro, said he did not participate in the selection of the officers because of the consideration of the effects of the purge ordinance and that they were prevented from getting, in advance, the opinion of the stockholders at a general meeting of stockholders because it was necessary to get the approval of the Holding Company Liquidation Commission for the candidates of the officers to be newly elected. He explained it was a procedure inevitable under the circumstances.

Then the stockholder B proposed the matter should be decided by single, unsigned, secret ballots.

Stockholder C said that single, unsigned, secret ballot was all right as far as it goes, theoretically but actually, it was difficult for the stockholders in general to see who were suitable for the posts and, therefore, it should be decided by a selection committee composed of the current officers (excepting managing directors), who were certain not subject to the purge ordinance.

DECLASSIFIED AUTH: NND 963012 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDG # 963012

Stockholder D proposed that it should be decided by a selection committee composed of all the stockholders present.

Finally, the stockholder E said the chairman should call a short recess to put a stop to the seemingly unending discussion of the general meeting. (Two or three stockholders called out "aye").

The situation indicated that it might possibly be carried through by a majority of votes if they wanted to decide the matter by a selection committee of a few members as planned.

Then, the chairman, Mr. Tashiro, called a recess of fifteen minutes.

When the meeting was resumed the chairman, Mr. Tashiro told the meeting there were three different proposals made by the stockholders, i.e. (1) to decide by single, unregistered, secret ballots, (2) to make the selection by the whole stockholders present, (3) to make the selection by the current officers (excepting managing directors), who were certain not subject to the purge ordinance. He submitted these three proposals for discussion to choose any one of the three.

Stockholder F suggested that the third proposal should be adopted, and almost all the stockholders were in favor of it.

Then, the chairman, Mr. Tashiro, appointed the following six gentlemen, as the members of the selection committee, out of the officers:

Toshio Hasegawa,	Mototaro Kawarazaki,
Hisao Oyatsu,	Seijyu Nakayama,
Mitsuhisa Ota,	Hajime Matsunaga.

The six gentlemen retired to a separate room. In about fifteen minutes they finished the selection, returned to the meeting room and handed over to the chairman a sheet of paper with the result of the selection written on it.

DOCUMENT NO. [illegible] PROSECUTION EXHIBIT NO. [illegible] DATE ENTERED [illegible] REPORTER [illegible] PURSUANT TO PROS. SEC. 3(L) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNOM # 175012

The chairman, Mr. Tashiro, read out the result as follows:

Directors -- Ryoichi Yamakawa, Takeshi Ishida, Hisaki Sato, Yusuke Yamamoto, Yoshio Yamada, Toshio Hasegawa, Mototaro Kawarazaki, Saburo Sugiyama, Seijyu Nakayama, Tomio Kokeguchi, Zenshichi Ono, Yasumaro Urabe, Kyujiro Tsutsui, Kan Kuriki, Raizo Hanai.
Auditors -- Hisao Oyatsu, Kenichi Sakamoto, Nobuichi Nishimura.

Agenda No.2. Presentation of retirement allowance to retiring officers.

The chairman, Mr. Tashiro, reported to the meeting that director, Mr. Hajime Nakane; director, Mr. Inasuke Inarida, auditor, Mr. Yukichi Yamashita resigned on January 3rd., 1947, and proposed to present retirement allowance to these three gentlemen, and the four retiring directors: Messrs. Hisao Tashiro, Chikao Kuroda, Tatsuhiko Hama, Hisao Oyatsu and the two retiring auditors: Messrs. Hisamitsu Ota, Hajime Matsunaga.

All the stockholders present unanimously consented to the presentation of retirement allowance as proposed and then decided to leave the amount and method to the Board of Directors.

Further, the chairman, Mr. Tashiro, told, for the information of stockholders, that the approval of the competent authorities was necessary under the restriction ordinance for defrayment of retirement allowance.

And then, the chairman, Mr. Tashiro, told all the business of the present meeting had been concluded and declared the meeting adjourned.

VII. Meeting adjourned at: 11.45 a.m.

As above.

Attached Document No.20

C E R T I F I C A T E

I had my inaugural address made public in the company's circles in general on March 5, 1947, in which I quoted a sentence as follows:

"Officers of the Company who were elected to their respective posts in December 1945 being those recommended by establishment formerly known as Mitsui Honsha, Ltd., etc."

This was meant to express briefly what Mr. Hisao Tashiro, the former President, had opined at the General Meeting of Stockholders held on February 14, 1947 (I was re-elected as an officer and appointed President), and meant to show that I was elected at a general meeting of stockholders in which a large stockholder, namely Mitsui Honsha, who owned 60% of our company's stocks, used the right of voting. Therefore I never meant to say that they were nominated by Mitsui Honsha.

July 16, 1948

Ryoichi Yamakawa,
President,
Mitsui Mining Co., Ltd.

PURSUANT TO ARTICLE SEC. 3(2) AND 3(3) OR (2) NARA

Attached Document No.21

To Every Department Chief,
To Every Operating Plant Chief,
To The Chairman of the Federation of Clerical Employees' Unions,
To The Chief of Every Clerical Employees' Union,
To The Chairman of the Federation of Mitsui Coal Mine Workers' Unions of Western Japan,
To the Chairman of the Federation of Mitsui Mining Co.'s Metal Workers'Unions,
To the Chief of Every Workers' Union,

Re: An inaugural address of the President of the Company on assuming his office.

On the occasion of their assumption of posts by newly elected officers of the Company, the President representing all of them, has made an address as per the annexed, purport of which you are requested to make known to all in departments and operating plants under your supervision as well as corporations concerned.

March 5, 1947

Managing Directors

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12958 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(B) OR (E) NNDB # 779012

Inaugural Address by President Yamakawa

Officers of the company who were elected to their respective posts in December 1945 being those recommended by establishment formerly known as Mitsui Honsha, Ltd., had been signifying their desire to resign from the posts in their firm belief that changes of the times command re-election. At the extraordinary stockholders' meeting of February 14th this year, a new election of all officers took place, and by unanimity of the meeting, officers of the company including myself were newly elected and assumed their respective offices on that same day. Availing myself of this opportunity, I, representing all officers, wish to say a few words to make our belief known to you.

Our national economy is now in critical condition and our national living is found only a short distance away from destruction. It will be only by means of increased production that we may be able to tide over this critical moment. For this reason, various measures are being taken in particular by government and people in their common effort to produce more coal. Our company representing so much as 20% of its national production may be said to share an enormous responsibility in overcoming the present difficulties by means of increased coal production. However the management cannot be too optimistic in the matter of prospects as there lies a piles of unfavourable conditions on the way of achievement.

At this time of extreme hardship, we, the newly elected officers for the management do realize enormousness of our responsibility which can only be fulfilled by our firm determination to overcome difficulty with the whole effort of the company assisted by everyone of you. We give below the outline of our future course of policy from management point of view and request every one of you to co-operate in this matter.

Democratization of the Management.

In the firm belief that the management of an enterprise should be conducted democratically, the function of the Management Council must be highly activated, and thus management should be guided by the popular voice of the Company as a whole in conformity with the progress of the times.

Intensification of the management and techinque.

In addition to the question of the present increase in production throughout the fields of coal, metal and products of factories, a long term plan for their increased production shall be established as well the positive manner, of effort to be made to insure the highest efficiency in matters of management and technique.

Stabilization of living.

The stabilization of living is of vital importance for men to make every effort for the increased production at ease of mind. To our regret however, the actual circumstances do not necessarily allow this condition satisfied. All means shall be employed for satisfactory solution of the problem.

Important matters to be dealt with.

Demolition of Zaibatsu, State-control of coal mines, Enterprise Reconstruction and Reorganization, and other matters of importance shall be dealt in the best of our ability in an appropriate and correct manner, for which a strong effort shall be exerted.

Appointments of personnel.

The management of a firm rests with the man. Appointments of personnel, successful or otherwise, therefore, determine success or failure of an enterprise. All appointments of personnel shall be made justly and open-heartedly, so that the united effort on the part of personnel may be directed in the most effective manner.

All the above principles cannot be realized by our effort only without co-operation on the part of every one of you. It is earnestly hoped that every one of you will not spare any effort in riding over the present difficulties, side by side with us, bearing in mind the following points:-

Co-operation among ourselves.

Development of an enterprise rests upon co-operation among all members. It imports, therefore, to consolidate the whole strength of the personnel, particularly at this time of difficulty.

Self-conciousness of responsibility.

It is the basic requirement for any achievement of common objective that individuals shall be selfconscious of their respective responsibilities attached to each post and do their duty. Whilst their abilities differ but a little, the difference in self-consciousness of responsibility among them is infinit. Where there is high sense of responsibility, there certainly is a way to come out of any difficulty.

Strict observance of working rules.

However democratically an enterprise may run no development can be expected of it if working rules are not established and strictly observed. Democratization and observance of rules can be perfectly consistent, and we firmly believe that both are essential for the management of an enterprise.

In closing my address on the occasion of assumption of my office I beseech you all for your full-hearted assistance and co-operation.

February 25, 1947

The President.

Attached Schedule No.1

Data Proving that No Officers of Mitsui Mining Company were Dispatched from Mitsui Honsha or Mitsui Family Since the Re-election of Officers Held on December 14, 1945.

Date of Re-election	President	Managing Director	Director	Auditor
January, 1932	Mitsui, Motonosuke	Makita, Tamaki Nanami, Myokichi Fujioka, Jyokichi	Mitsui, Takanaga Dan, Takuma Fukui, Kikusaburo Ogata, Jiro Nakai, Shiro Fuwa, Kumao Sakka, Saikichi Tomita, Taro	Mitsui, Takamichi Nishimura, Kojiro
January, 1934	Makita, Tamaki	Fujioka, Jyokichi Nakai, Shiro Nishimura, Kojiro Kise, Wakichi	Mitsui, Takanaga Fukui, Kikusaburo Ogata, Jiro Fuwa, Kumao Sakka, Saikichi Ikushima, Noburu Oda, Kiyoshi	Nui, Tatsuo Mitsui, Takamichi Tomita, Taro
January, 1936	Makita, Tamaki	Nakai, Shiro Nishimura, Kojiro Ogata, Jiro Takashima, Motoe Katayama, Shingoro	Mitsui, Morinosuke Mitsui, Benzo Hirata, Atsujiro Ikushima, Noburu Matsuda, Norifusa	Nui, Tatsuo Sakka, Saikichi Mitsui, Takaharu
December, 1937	Ogata, Jiro	Takashima, Motoe Matsuda, Norifusa	Mitsui, Morinosuke Mitsui, Benzo Shimada, Katsunosuke Ikushima, Noburu	Tsuji, Senichiro Nakamura, Goshichi Mitsui, Takaharu

			Kawashima, Saburo Hayashi, Shinsaku Arita, Seitaro Imanaga, Tetsujiro Tannowa, Masanobu	
November, 1939	Kawashima, Saburo	Hayashi, Shinsaku Tannowa, Masanobu Shobara, Wasaku Tsuji, Senichiro	Mitsui, Takahisa Mitsui, Benzo Takashima, Motoe Mukai, Tadaharu Matsuda, Narifusa Arita, Yasutaro Imanaga, Tetsujiro Inarida, Inasuke Hayashi, Toshika Mormoto, Mitsutaro	Kawai, Kenzo Yashimoto, Kozo Mitsui, Takaharu
December, 1941	Kawashima, Saburo	Hayashi, Shinsaku Tannowa, Masanobu Nakane, Hajime Tashiro Hisao	Mitsui, Takanaga Mitsui, Takaharu Mukai, Tadaharu Takashima, Motoe Kaneko, Kenjiro Imanaga, Tetsujiro Inarida, Inasuke Morimoto, Mitsutaro Tone, Furio Odaira, Sozo	Kawai, Kenzo Hashimoto, Kozo Mitsui, Takahiro
December, 1943	Kawashima, Saburo	Hayashi, Shinsaku Nakane, Hajime Tashiro, Hisao Inarida, Inasuke	Mitsui, Takaharu Shobara, Wasaku Tannowa, Masanobu Imanaga, Tetsujiro	Kawai, Kenzo Furuta, Masayasu Imai, Tominosuke

			Morimoto, Mitsutaro Odaira, Sozo Fukagawa, Masao Funatsu, Masaru Kuroda, Chikao Yamashita, Yukichi (Matsumoto, Kisashi) (1)	
December, 1945	Tashiro, Hisao	Nakane, Hajime Inarida, Inasuke Yamakawa, Ryoichi Ishida, Takeshi	Kuroda, Chikao Hama, Tatsuhiko Sato, Hisaki Yamada, Yoshio Hasegawa, Toshio Kawarazaki, Mototaro Sugiyama, Saburo Oyatsu, Hisao Yamamoto, Yusuke Nakayama, Seiju	Ota, Teruhisa Matsunaga, Hajime Yamashita, Yukichi
February, 1947 (Extraordinary General Meeting):	Yamakawa, Ryoichi	Ishida, Takeshi Sato, Hisaki Yamamoto, Yusuke	Yamada, Yoshio Hasegawa, Toshio Kawarazaki, Motoraro Sugiyama, Saburo Nakayama, Seiju Kokeguchi, Tomio Ono, Zenshichi Urabe, Yasumaro Tautsui, Kyujiro Kuriki, Kan Hanai, Raizo	Oyatsu, Hisao Sakamoto, Kenichi Nishimura, Nobuichi

Notes: Officers underlined in full line are of the Mitsui Family.
Officers underlined in broken line are those dispatched by them.
(1) Appointed in June, 1945 owing to the death of Funatsu.

Attached Schedule No. 2

List of Principal Officers of Mitsui Mining Co., Ltd.

at the Time of Re-Election of Officers

Held on December 14, 1945 (1) (2)

Full Name	Position	Operating Unit	Salary	Years Served	Age
(Technical side)					
Yamakawa, Ryoichi	Chief	Technical Dept., Head Office	694	30	54
Sato, Hisaki (3)	Staff	Planning Room Head Office	570	28	53
Yamada, Yoshio	General Superintendent	Kamioka Mine	552	27	54
Inoue, Yoshichiro (4)	Ditto	Miike Harbor Office	500	28	54
Hasegawa, Toshio	Chief	Engineering Dept., Head Office	532	27	53
Kawarazaki, Mototaro	General Superintendent	Togawa Coal Mine	524	26	52
Sugiyama, Saburo	Ditto	Miike Smelter	506	26	50

Yamamoto, Yusuke	Chief	Business Dept., Head Office	465	25	51
Nakayama, Seiju	Ditto	Labor Dept., Head Office	442	24	57
Okada, Keiki	Ditto	General Affairs Dept., Head Office	387	20	48
Watanabe, Takaya	Ditto	Personnel Dept., Head Office	379	21	46

Notes: (1) This list has been so prepared to show howthe officers of the Company were chosen from among the principal employees by arranging them in order of their rankings held at that time by 14 technical and 8 clerical staff members.

(2) Officers underlined in full line are those who were appointed on December 14, 1945 and those underlined in broken line appointed on February 14, 1947.

(3) Ex-General Superintendent, Yamano Coal Mine; just returned from North China at that time.

(4) Retired June, 1946

(5) Retired April, 1946

(6) Appointed Auditor December 14, 1945; resigned from the post February 14, 1947.

(7) Retired January, 1946.

(8) Ex-Chief, General Affairs Department, Head Office;
Ex-Chief, General Affairs Department, Mitsui Honsha, Ltd.