

Companies		1936	1941	% of increase
Mitsubishi	Number	6	11	83
	Gross tonnage	40,335	68,353	69
	Deadweight tonnage	64,176	105,973	65
Toyo	Number	14	16	14
	Gross tonnage	85,089	82,856	- 2.6
	Deadweight tonnage	128,820	128,076	- 0.6

- Notes: 1. These figures are quoted from "The Details of Japanese Cargo Boats".
2. The figures of Mitsui include those owned by its two affiliated companies (The Oriental Marine Transportation Company and the Ocean Industrial Company.)

No statistics have been permitted to be published since 1942. However, since that time as a quota system has been introduced into our shipbuilding industry we may safely draw a deduction that no remarkable changes have taken place in the percentage increase of the tonnages owned by them. As so many vessels have been destroyed towards the end of the war no statistic showing the percentage of the tonnages belonging to our shipping companies are now available.



(c) Our relations with the Yamashita Steamship Company and the Shipping Department of the Mitsui Trading Company.

Taking a pride in the fact that the Yamashita Steamship Company in 1930 accepting our offer to co-operate in shipping business rescued our company from the critical situation then we were facing the company used to avail themselves of our company in the matter relating to the operations of vessels.

The Mitsui Shipping Department also wanted to hire some of our vessels helping the management of our company by chartering our vessels for a long period and by operating our vessels under mandate etc.

The Yamashita Steamship Company was of opinion that they have a vested right in using our vessels. The following case, which took place in March, 1941, when our company had already been connected with the Yasuda Zaibatsu tells us most eloquently how the Yasuda Zaibatsu was good-for-nothing to us.

At that time all the matters relating to transportation business were controlled by the Central Association for Controlling Marine Transportation.



A contract was entered into between our company and the Japan Steel Tube Company to carry iron ores from the Malay Peninsula to the Kawasaki wharf of that company with the approval of that Association.

However, as our company at that time was experiencing a shortage of tonnage we demanded to the Yamashita Steamship Company to return to us the "Biyo Maru" leased to that company, upon the expiration of the term of her lease in March, 1941. However, the company did not concede to our demand insisting that they were entitled to renew the contract.

A dispute arose between both companies. However, this dispute was finally submitted to a arbitration by three high officials of the Communication Ministry and was settled by compromise that until the end of 1943 the 7 vessels of the "Koyo Maru" type belonging to our company should be operated by both companies half and half. At that time the influence of the Yamashita Company in our shipping circles was so great that our company could not use even our owned vessels as we pleased.



In August, 1943, when the Civilian Merchant Marine Committee put in operation an intensive carrier managing plan our company was disqualified as an independent carrier and was included among the members of the Yamashita group.

Both the Mitsui Shipping Department and the Yamashita Steamship Company are leading shareholders of our company, the persons nominated by them being installed in our officers' offices.

- (d) Our position in our shipowners' circle was very low.

It was a long established custom that the leading officers, such as directors and auditors of KAIUN KYOKAI (The Shipowners Association) organized by the shipowners were to be elected from among the influential shipping companies.

There were 30 directors in this association in 1941, but our company was not a director, only holding the lowest seat of 4 auditors. In October, 1942, our company lost that seat, falling low as a councillor. This means that our position in our shipping circles has been lowered since we were connected with the Yasuda Zaibatsu. This fact tells how little the Yasuda Zaibatsu exerted themselves little to help us.



As fully stated in the preceding 3 paragraphs of (a), (b) and (c) as well as in this paragraph (d) our company was losing influence in our shipping circles since we were connected with the Yasuda Zaibatsu.

These facts show clearly how little influence the Yasuda Hozensha exercised upon our company.

(III) THE RELATIONS OF OUR SHARES WITH THE YASUDA ZAIBATSU:

(a) Our shares are offered to the public.

In the Taisho Era (1912-1936) when our company was one of the three biggest shipping companies in Japan, the other two being N.Y.K. and O.S.K., our shares were listed at the Tokyo Stock Exchange for dealing in long-term futures.

However, in 1926 when our company transferred our passenger boats and their goodwill to N.Y.K. our shares were cancelled from the listed securities.

In September, 1938, with the revival of our dividend-payment our shares were again listed at the Tokyo Stock Exchange for dealings in long-term futures and until December, 1943, when the Stock Exchange was closed our



shares were bought and sold widely on the open market for the period of 3 years and 3 months.

At that time there were 4 steamship companies (N.Y.K., O.S.K., Nissan and Tokai) besides our company, whose shares were listed at the Exchange.

The following table shows the number of our shareholders for the period from the time of the foundation of our company to September, 1947.

Y e a r s	Total number of shares (¥50 share)	Number of shareholders
As at June, 1887	130,000	825
" August, 1892	130,000	933
" " : 1897	130,000	1,146
" " : 1912	260,000	1,641
" " : 1916	260,000	2,172
" " : 1921	650,000	11,057
" Feb., 1922	650,000	11,148
" " : 1926	650,000	10,923
" Jan., 1938	140,000	4,683
" July, 1940	300,000	4,223
" " : 1943	400,000	4,063
" " : 1945	400,000	3,981
" " : 1946	400,000	3,971
" Sept., 1947	400,000	3,963

(Quotated from our shareholders' list)



These figures will clearly tell that our shares were offered to the public.

(b) Our company has more shareholders compared with other shipping companies as shown in the following table.

	Mitsui	Nihon-kai	Toyo Kaiun	Yama-shita	Nitto Kisen	Tokai Kisen	Our company
Nominal Capital	70,000	30,000	18,380	35,000	30,000	15,471	20,000
Paid-in Capital	70,000	15,000	18,380	35,000	30,000	14,721	17,500
No. of shareholders	5	11	4	19	406	750	3,963

(Notes)

1. Unit of the amount of capital: Y1,000.00
2. These figures are quoted from the "Quarterly Company Annuals", Vol. 1, 1948, issued by the "Oriental Economic Review".  
The number of the shareholders of our company being 3,963 is by far the more than those of other companies. This is why we asserts that our shares are offered to the public.

(c) Influential companies in our shipping circle such as Yamashita, Taiyo Kogyo and Kuribayashi, are our leading shareholders.

However, as there are nearly 4,000 shareholders even leading shareholders were unable



to act as they pleased. Moreover, as there are influential shareholders such as Yamashita, Mitsui and Kuribayashi even the Yasuda Hozensha was unable to control our company as it pleased.

The leading shareholders' holdings are as follows:-

Taiyo Kogyo .. 29,000 shares	7.25%
(Mitsui affiliate)	
Yamashita .... 28,399 "	7.10%
Kuribayashi .. 12,000 "	3.00%

(As at September 2, 1945)

(d) The shares held by the Yasuda Zaibatsu except those owned by the Yasuda Hozensha are those held by financial institutions for the purpose of earning dividends.

The following shows their share-holdings:-

(1) The Yasuda Bank .....	107,797 shares
(2) The Yasuda Hozensha .....	35,699 "
(3) The Yasuda Fire & Marine Insurance Company .....	9,239 "
(4) The Yasuda Life Insurance Co. ....	7,219 "
(5) The Yasuda Trust Company .....	3,599 "
(6) Others .....	3,671 "
Total .....	167,224 shares



The percentage of the Yasuda Hozensha's (the central figure of the Yasuda Zaibatsu) ownership is only less than 9% of the total number of our shares and as the percentage of the Yasuda Zaibatsu concerns' holdings being 41.8% of the total number of our shares they had not a majority.

The facts that there are Yamashita and Mitsui among our leading shareholders and that there are nearly four thousand shareholders in our company served in making the Yasuda Zaibatsu color light considerably de facto.

(e) The changing percentages of the ownership of our shares by the Yasuda Zaibatsu are shown in the following table.

Years	% of ownership by Yasuda Zaibatsu	% of ownership by the Yasuda Hozensha
1937	-	-
1938	23.0%	7.0%
1939	23.8%	7.0%
1940	35.6%	7.0%
1941	37.1%	8.2%
1942	38.9%	8.8%
1945	41.8%	8.9%

On February 27 of this year our company was for the first time connected with the Yasuda Hozensha.



(IV) OUR CONNECTIONS WITH THE YASUDA ZAIBATSU IN THE MATTERS RELATING TO BUSINESS OPERATIONS AND FINANCIAL AS WELL AS PERSONNEL AFFAIRS:

(a) There have been no connections at all in the matters relating to business operations.

The operating condition of our 15 owned vessels as at february 27, 1940, when the Yasuda mozensha nominated an officer to be installed as director of our company was as follows:-

No.	Names of vessels	Gross ton-nages	Remarks	No.	Names of vessels	Gross ton-nages	Remarks
1	Soyo Maru	6,081	Pressed into Naval service	9	Tenyo Maru	6,843	Leased out to Mitsui under pool in and aft. April.
2	Zenyo "	6,441	Pressed into Army service	10	Nyoyo "	5,973	"- in and after June
3	Senyo "	2,904	"-	11	Keiyo "	6,442	Leased out to Mitsui
4	Okuyo "	2,904	"-	12	Manyo "	2,904	"- under pool in and after April
5	Koyo "	5,471	"-	13	Biyo "	5,479	Leased out to Yama-shita
6	Fukuyo "	5,463	"-	14	Keiyo "	5,445	"-
7	Hayo "	5,445	"-				
8	Juyo "	5,457	"-				

(B) Total:- 40,166

(C) Total:- 33,080

15 Soyo Maru 5,458

15 vessels (in all) ..... 78,710 tons



Notes:- Soon after the outbreak of the China incident the "Fukuyo Maru" and some others were pressed into Army service. However, as the incident has assumed serious proportions the number of the vessels had gradually increased until it reached 8 with the total gross tonnage of 40,000 tons in February, 1941, when we were connected with the Yasuda Senzansha. After that the same condition continued until Autumn of 1941, just before the outbreak of the Pacific War with somewhat increased number. During the war the number increased still more.

As shown in the preceding table nearly 91% of the total tonnages owned by our company was pressed into Army and naval services.

When these vessels were commandeered by our Army and Navy all the crew including their captains were treated as if they were military soldiers and naval sailors under the direct control and command of the Army and Navy, the operations of the vessels also being conducted by the Army and Navy and our intervention being strictly prohibited.

Besides these, some 42% of the tonnages owned by our company was regularly leased out to the Mitsui Shipping Department and to the Yamashita Steamship Company.



At that time a contract was entered into between our company and the Japan Steel Tube Company (an affiliate of the Asano Zaibatsu) to carry 250,000 tons of iron ores from the Malay Peninsula to Kawasaki. However, in order to carry these 250,000 tons of iron ores as it was necessary at least to operate 6 vessels of the "Koyo Maru" type we demanded to the Army to return to us the 3 vessels (Koyo Maru, Fukuyo Maru and Mayo Maru) commandeered by them. But the Army did not concede to our request so that we were obliged to charter some other vessels owned by other shipping companies through the influence of the Yamashita Steamship Company in order to live up to the contract.

Thus even at this time of partly free economic age as more than half of the tonnages owned by our company was pressed into the Army and Naval services and was placed under their command, we had to receive necessary help from Yamashita in order to do our own business.

Such being the circumstances at that time we could not expand our business actively, as our managing ability was restricted extremely. This condition grew worse due to the fact that as aforesaid beginning December, 1940, the Central Association



for controlling Marine transportation controlled the whole business of collecting cargo and placing vessels on various lines and later in and after April, 1942, the Civilian Merchant Marine Committee exercised a unified management over our shipping business.

Such was the real status of our business then existing. On the other hand, no subsidiaries of the Yasuda Hozensha were carrying on any business relating to shipping as the majority of them were financial institutions, other trading and manufacturing companies being of very small scale and these companies had nothing to do with iron works or shipbuilding yards closely related with shipping business nor concerns turning out materials or finished goods necessitating carriage by sea.

Such being the case our company had no business relations with the Yasuda Zaibatsu even before we were connected with them, not to speak of the fact that since we were connected with them in February, 1940, there had been no business relations with them.

So that our officers nominated by the Yasuda Hozensha having no controlling influence over our business exercised nothing at all.

(b) No financial relations existed during the war between our company and Yasuda Zaibatsu.



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So that our officers nominated by the Yasuda Hozensha having no controlling influence over our business exercised nothing at all.

(b) No financial relations existed during the war between our company and Yasuda Zaibatsu.



During the war our Government was controlling our shipbuilding enterprise and its financing in such way as described in the following itemized statement.

(1) Shipbuilding business.

As stipulated in the temporary shipping controlling act the Government was empowered to control and manage our shipbuilding business on and after September 1, 1939, they adopted what they called the "Approved system" being more and more necessitated to save money and materials with the spread of the war and later in May, 1942, by amending the marine transportation controlling ordinance and the enterprise equipment corporation act all orders for new ships to be built were placed with the shipbuilding yards en bloc through this corporation and the new vessels thus built were allotted to the shipowners by the corporation according to the quota fixed by the Government.

The corporation sold these newly built vessels to the owners at calculated costs and paid for their market price to the



shipbuilding yards, the difference between the calculated costs and the market prices being indemnified by the Government.

(2) Financing.

The Government ordered the Industrial Bank of Japan to advance loans to the ship-owners to finance their purchase of new vessels at a low rate of interest, the loss arising from the lowered rate of interest being indemnified by the Government.

Further on and after January 1, 1940, the Law for Subsidised Shipbuilding Financing and Loss Indemnification became operative and since 1942 with the adoption of the system of placing all orders for new ships to be built en bloc with the shipbuilding yards through the Enterprise Equipment Corporation, the limit of application of the said law was extended and the loan advancing condition became also more generous.

However, war-insurance indemnities for lost vessels and the Government indemnities received were obliged to be deposited with the Industrial Bank of Japan subject to withdrawing with the



approval of the Government.

Thus as all operations relating to financing of shipping business were carried out by the Industrial Bank of Japan, nearly all the funds needed to purchase new vessels were also financed by the Bank at a low rate of interest. All our long-term liabilities were borrowed from this Bank only.

So that the Industrial Bank of Japan and the Enterprise Equipment Corporation were elected from the creditors side as the Special Supervisors of our company. Such being the circumstances our company never received any financial aid from the Yasuda Zaibatsu during the period we were connected with them, either during the war or after the war.

(c) The Yasuda Zaibatsu had no controlling influence over the management of our company.

The Corporation Management Controlling Ordinance became operative on and after October 20, 1940 - nearly 8 months after our company was connected with the Yasuda Zaibatsu for the first time on February 27, 1940.

For these matters relating to the payment of dividends, remunerations to be paid to the



officers and employees, donation, etc., certain basic figures are stipulated in the provisions of the law. So that when our company is going to make any disbursement of expenses in excess of these bases it has become imperative that we must apply for the Government's permission.

As the management of our business was thus placed under the Government's control, the controlling by the Yasuda Zaibatsu over our management means nothing but "Painting the Lily", so to speak. Moreover, it will be quite absurd that the Yasuda Zaibatsu is to disapprove what the Government has already approved and it would be unnecessary to put another limitation on the payment for expenditures already limited by the Government. Under such circumstances it was quite natural that since the enforcement of the said Law no control was ever exercised by the Yasuda Zaibatsu over the management of our business.

(d) Our connections with the Yasuda Zaibatsu in the matters relating to personnel affairs.

Soon after our company was connected with the Yasuda Zaibatsu on February 27, 1940, Suehiko Hayashi was installed as the first chairman of the board of directors and later in February next year Hiroshi Hayashi of the Imperial



Marine and Fire Insurance Company was installed as Managing Director of our company and in February, 1943, Hikotaro Yasuda of the Yasuda Hozensha was installed as full-time auditor.

However, in February of the same year Suehiko Hayashi, Chairman of the Board of Directors, retired from his office as it was deemed unnecessary to continue the system of having the chairman who meant to be the general superintendent now that our company became unable to do business freely due to the Government's control of the shipping business. So that no Chairman system was again adopted after that, but later Daisuke Takei of the Yasuda Hozensha was installed as a director and Yuzo Yanai as an auditor of our company respectively.

These men mentioned above having no experience nor any knowledge of shipping business were installed just as so-called "Robot officers" of our company merely representing shareholders with no influence of controlling our company. All of them after the war when their relations with the Zeibatsu raised an issue retired from their offices and none is remaining in office any longer.



The following table shows the details of all the officers nominated by the Yasuda Zaibatsu.

Names	Office title	Installed	Retired
Suehiko Hayashi (deceased)	Chairman of the Board of Directors	Feb. 27, 1940	Feb. 27, 1943
Hiroshi Hayashi	Managing Director	Feb. 26, 1941	Feb. 20, 1946
Hikotaro Yasuda	Full-time Auditor	Feb. 22, 1943	Oct. 31, 1945
Ryoichi Horike (deceased)	Director	Aug. 20, 1943	April. 19, 1944
Daisuke Takei	Director	Aug. 21, 1944	Feb. 20, 1946
Yuzo Yanai	Auditor	Feb. 24, 1945	Feb. 20, 1946
Hiroshi Hayashi	Auditor	Feb. 20, 1946	July 31, 1947

In conclusion allow us again to request you that you will be good enough to cancel your designation of our company as an indirect Zaibatsu affiliate taking the above mentioned state of the affairs into your careful consideration. In case you find it quite unacceptable we hope you will be generous enough to alter your designation to that as a Zaibatsu associate company.

--- + The end + ---



APPLICATION SUBMITTED BY THE  
YASUDA HOZENSHA.

Tokio, November 28, 1947.

Messrs. Political Department,  
Central Bureau of Liaison Office.

Sirs:-

Application for cancellation of designation of the Oriental Steamship Company as Yasuda Zaibatsu Direct Affiliate Company.

According to the Bill for Termination of Zaibatsu Family Control the Toyo Kisen Kabushiki Kaisha (the Oriental Steamship Company) has been designated as a Yasuda Zaibatsu Indirect Affiliate Company. However, in view of the fact that its affiliation with our firm is very remote compared with other designated companies as we deem it a matter of course that this company should be exempted from such designation we hereby beg to submit this application for your approval.

In case you find it absolutely necessary for this company to be designated as a Zaibatsu company, according to the formal standard as stipulated in the Bill, we earnestly hope that you will be good enough to alter your designation to that as an associate company for the reasons fully stated in the accompanying papers.

Yours obediently,

(sgd) TORU AOKI,  
Liquidator of THE YASUDA  
HOZENSHA.



PARTICULARS RE APPLICATION

(1) HOW THE COMPANY IN QUESTION WAS ESTABLISHED:

The Oriental Steamship Company was established on June 2, 1896, originally with a capital stock of ¥6,500,000 for the purpose of carrying on marine transportation business. Since that time the company had undergone many ups and downs on one occasion being necessitated to increase its capital and one another occasion being obliged to decrease it until it has come to the present status quo.

It is an undeniable fact that during this long period the company was affiliated to some extent with the Asano Zaibatsu at one time and with the Yamashita or Yasuda Zaibatsu to another time. However, generally speaking the company has been a purely independent concern and contributed to the economic development of our country through shipping business.

This company's shares had been one of the listed securities of the Tokyo Stock Exchange for dealings in futures and until the Exchange was closed in December, 1943, they were widely bought and sold, resulting in an intensive dispersal of the shareholders.

So that the principle of democratic control



of the company, an ideal managing policy of a corporation, has been held fast. Considered from this point of view it will be pretty clear that this company falls under a category quite different from that of the Zaibatsu company in general.

(11) THE AFFILIATION WITH THE YASUDA ZAIBATSU:

The affiliation of this company with our firm dates from 1938 when the Yasuda Bank acquired 20,000 shares of this company for the purpose of employing its funds. Later as the business relations between them became closer through shareholding, the company on February 27, 1940, was included among the subsidiaries of our firm. However, at that time as our economy was under the war-time control, the so-called Zaibatsu control was not exercised in the matters relating to either operations or personnel until the war was ended.

Such being the case as compared with our other subsidiaries this company's Zaibatsu leaning is very obtuse.

Moreover, the most parts of this company's shares owned by the financial institutions under the Yasuda Zaibatsu Concerns were possessed for the purpose of merely earning the dividends.



The fact that the percentage of our shares is less 10% may be taken as a strong proof of this statement. (As to the changing percentages of our share ownership for the period from 1938 to 1947 please refer to the attached Exhibit A).

(III) THE COMPANY'S RELATIONS WITH THE YASUDA ZAIBATSU IN THE PERSONNEL MATTERS:

A few affiliates of this company have been nominated by the Yasuda Zaibatsu since February, 1940, when this company was included among our subsidiaries. (The attached Exhibit B shows the details of such officers.)

However, the majority of the officers are either the employee-representatives, so to speak, promoted from among the employees or the representatives of other capitalists. In this point this company also has less Zaibatsu leaning compared with that of other subsidiaries. All those officers nominated by the Yasuda Zaibatsu have one by one retired from their offices after the termination of the war and there is no such persons among the present officers.

(IV) THE COMPANY'S BUSINESS RELATIONS WITH OUR FIRM:

There have been no business relations between them as easily deduced from the nature of the company's business and as to financing as this company used to



rely upon the Industrial Bank of Japan the relations with the Yasuda Zaibatsu in this sphere is also very remote.

(V) OTHER INFORMATORY DATA:

(a) The present capital stock:

Nominal .....	¥ 20,000,000.00
Paid-in .....	¥ 17,500,000.00

(b) The number of shares owned by the Yasuda Zaibatsu:

167,224 shares (including 35,699 shares held by the Yasuda Hozensha)

(c) The leading shareholders other than the Yasuda Zaibatsu:

The Ocean Industrial Co. .....	29,000 shares.
The Yamashita Steamship Company .....	28,399 "
The Taisho Marine & Fire Insurance Co. ....	21,920 "
The Kuribayashi Steam- ship Company .....	12,000 "
The Yamani Company .....	6,500 "
The 100th Life & Conscription Ins. Co. ...	4,666 "

- as at Dec. 31, 1944 -



EXHIBIT "A"

.....000.....

LIST SHOWING THE CHANGING PERCENTAGES  
OF OUR SHARE OWNERSHIP

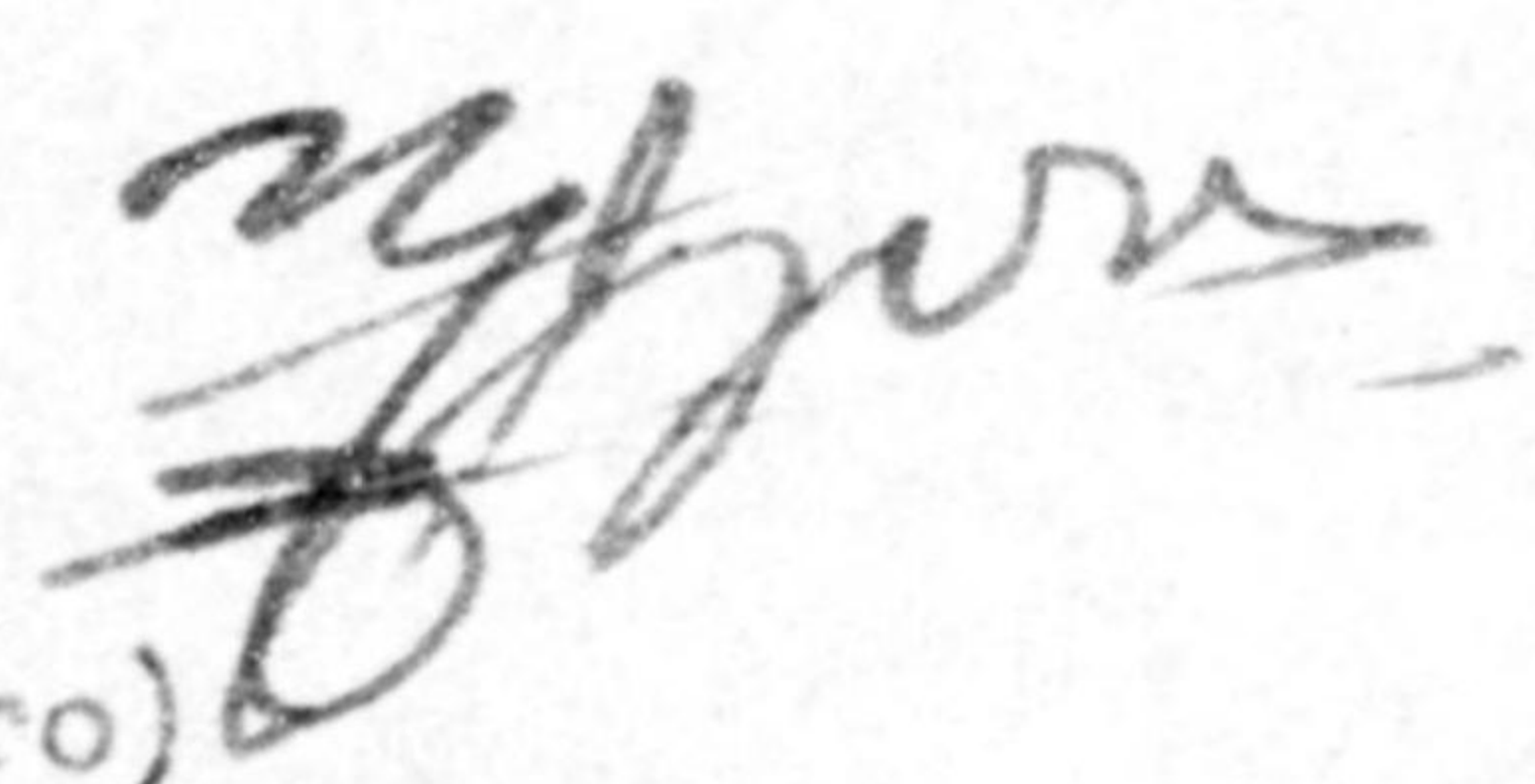
<u>Years</u>	<u>% of the Yasuda</u> <u>Zaibatsu</u>	<u>% of the Yasuda</u> <u>Hozensha</u>
1937 .....	/	/
1938 .....	23%	7%
1939 .....	23.8%	7%
1940 .....	35.6%	7%
1941 .....	37.1%	8.2%
1942 .....	38.9%	8.8%
1947 .....	41.8%	8.9%

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The circumstance under which I was  
installed as officers of the 17th Bank.

The accompany paper explaining fully how I was installed as officers of the 17th Bank is prepared by Mr. HAGA, Shigemoto who was once holding an auditor's office at the 17th Bank for many years and is now an auditor of the Fukuoka Bank, As he knows quite well the circumstances under which I was installed I submit this paper for your information.

  
(IJIRI, Yoshiro)  
President.

Tokyo, \_\_\_\_\_, 1948.



The circumstances under which Mr. IJIRI, Yoshio  
was installed as officers of the 17th Bank.

I am going to explain the circumstances under which Mr. Ijiri was installed as executive director of the 17th Bank in January, 1941 as I know them quite well because I was at that time holding an officer's office at that bank.

To begin with, the 17th Bank was established with the Kuroda family, the former feudal lord of Fukuoka Clan, as its pivot.

However, later, due to poor management of the bank the business was gradually going downhill until at last it was obliged to close its business.

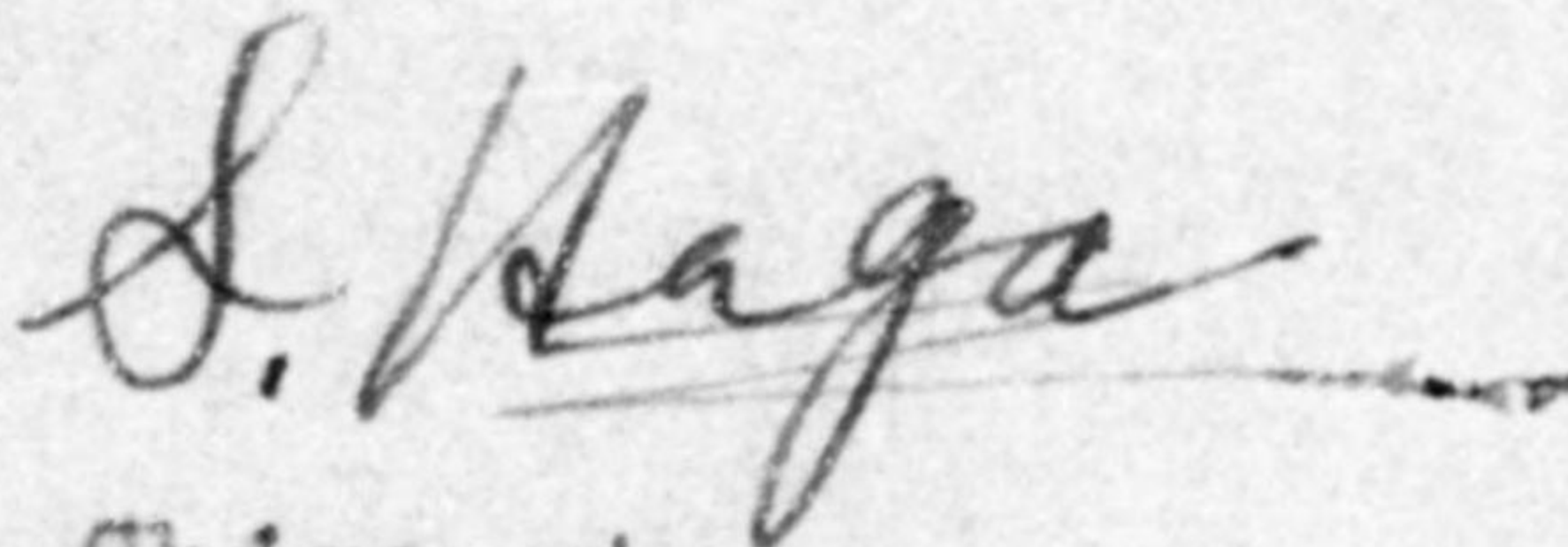
Thereupon the management through the good offices of the Kuroda Family and the Prefectural authorities asked for a financial aid of the Yasuda Family and with this aid the bank was able to reopen its business. After that the business management experienced many ups and downs and whenever the bank was placed in depressed conditions it used to ask the Yasuda Zaibatsu to send some bank employees who were proficient in the management of banking business in order to readjust the financial condition.

Once it happened that Mr. HIOKI, Hideo, who was once a director and concurrently the chief of the business department of the Yasuda Bank, was installed as executive manager of the bank. However, due to his poor management he was not only criticized severely by the local people, but also all the employees of the bank became desperate and as a result the bank was weighed and found that it was losing the confidence of the customers. So that all concerned including Mr. ITO, Den-emon, who was holding an officer's office at the bank for more than 30 years, after consulting together arrived at a decision that Mr. HIOKI should be dismissed.

However, as it was considered rather uneasy to manage the bank by the local officers only the bank thought it better to ask the Yasuda Zaibatsu to send some one who is proficient in the management of banking business as always used to do so. At that time a thought occurred to me that Mr. Ijiri is the man for such post. I had been introduced to him by Mr. FURUSHO, Kenjiro, of Kumamoto (exmember of the House of Peers and one of the leading business men in Kyushu) whom I knew quite well having business relation. Mr. Ijiri was at that time the Kumamoto Branch Manager of the Yasuda Bank and I had met him and had talks with him several times. I know his character very well and as I was born in the Northern Kyushu I knew the branch managers of the Yasuda Bank in the Northern Kyushu having business relations with them and from them I was informed favorably of his character and ability and had always a high respect for him. Such being the circumstances I recommended him to the board of directors of the bank as candidate for the executive director and thus his installation took place without any serious objections. After his installation he enjoyed a good reputation both within and without of the bank and once he was mentioned as President of Fukuoka Chamber of Commerce by the younger business



men of the city of Fukuoka and he approved himself as ideal manager of the local bank. So that we persuaded him to accept our offer to become the president of the bank and he accepting our earnest request was installed as president.



HAGA, Shigemoto

(Signed)

(Former Auditor of the 17th Bank and)  
(Present Auditor of the Fukuoka Bank)

Fukuoka, March \_\_\_\_\_, 1948.



(investigation as in January 1948)

List of officials despatched from the Yasuda Hozensha to the Oriental Steam Ship Co., Ltd. (TOYO KISEN KABUSHIKI KAISHA)

Abstract from the "Application for the cancellation of designation as the quasi-direct Zaibatsu affiliate", (Page 40) presented by the Oriental Steamship Company, Ltd.

NAME	POSITION	DATE OF	
		APPOINTMENT	RETIREMENT
HAYASHI SUEHIKO	Chairman	May 2, 1940	Aug. 20, 1943
HAYASHI HIROSHI	Executive Director	Feb. 26, 1941	Feb. 20, 1946
YASUDA HIKOTARO	Standing Auditor	Feb. 22, 1943	Oct. 31, 1945
HORIKE RYOICHI	Director	Aug. 20, 1943	Apr. 19, 1944
TAKEI DAISUKE	"	Aug. 21, 1944	Jan. 20, 1946
YANAI YURO	Auditor	Feb. 24, 1945	Feb. 20, 1946
HAYASHI HIROSHI	"	Feb. 20, 1946	July 31, 1947



THE YASUDA BANK, LTD.

Chronological details of the loans to the Oriental Steam Ship Co., Ltd.  
from the Yasuda Bank, Ltd.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Amount lent</u> Yen	<u>Amount drawn</u> Yen	<u>Balance</u> Yen
1937	11,454,305	5,362,305	6,092,000
1938	6,553,000	3,263,000	3,290,000
1939	3,290,000	3,290,000	0
1940	1,000,000	0	1,000,000
1941	4,100,000	2,300,000	1,800,000
1942	3,600,000	3,600,000	0
1943	1,700,000	700,000	1,000,000
1944	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
1946	11,611,200	From Yaesubashi Branch 1,237,000	374,200
1947	374,200	374,200	0



5  
SA  
157

On my installation as President of the Fukuoka Bank

In compliance with the Government policy of "one local bank in one prefecture" the four local banks in Fukuoka Prefecture, the 17th Bank, Chikuho Bank, Kaho Bank and the Fukuoka Savings Bank, were all amalgamated into one bank called the Fukuoka Bank at the end of March, 1945 and it was decided that the following officers to be installed in the new bank.

NAGAE, Shinkyō, Chairman of the board of directors. (Director of the Chikuho Bank and the Fukuoka Savings Bank)

IJIRI, Yoshiro, President. (President of the 17th Bank)

TAKAHASHI, Jui, Vice-President (Deputy Manager of the Fukuoka Branch of the Bank of Japan)

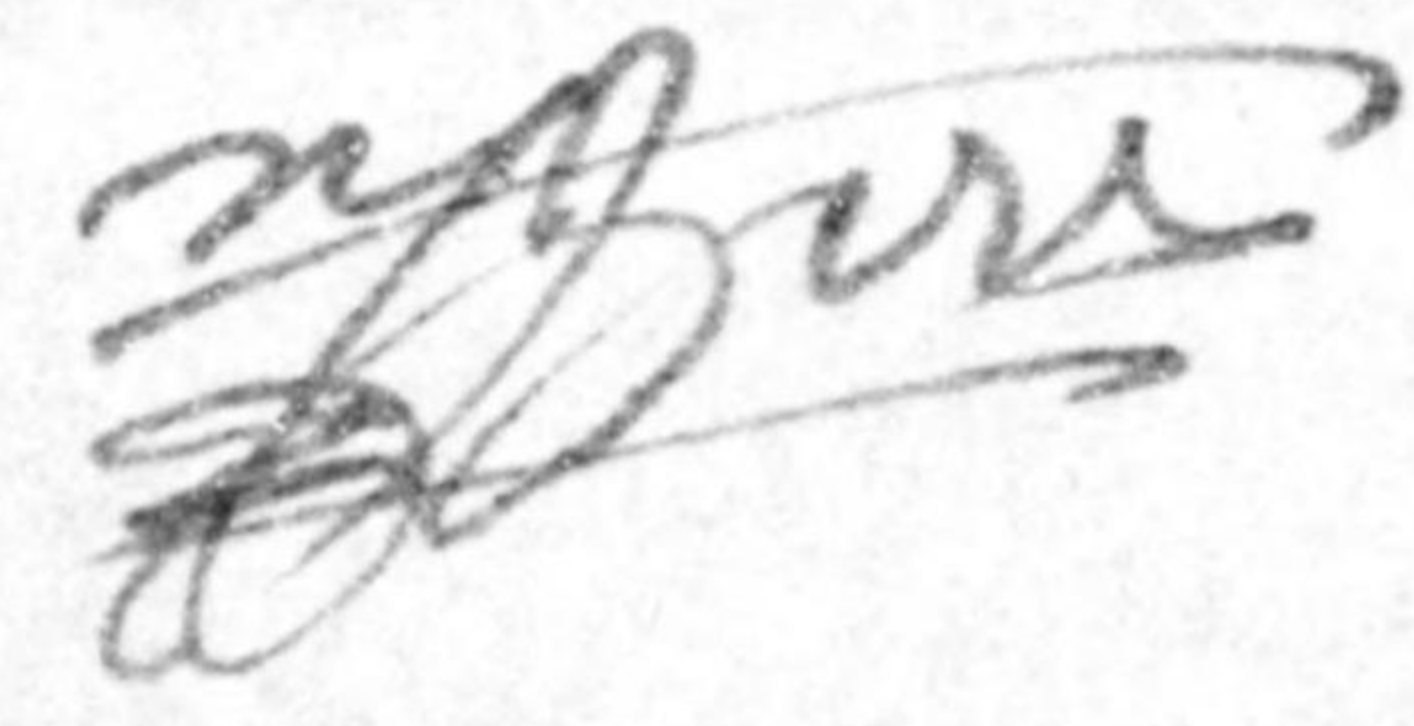
KOIKE, Kiyoshi, Executive Director. (Executive Director of the 17th Bank)

MATSUDA, Kimpei, " " ( " " of the Chikuho Bank)

TOMISHIGE, Nisaburo, " " ( " " of the Fukuoka Savings Bank)

ITO, Den-emon, Councillor (President of the Fukuoka Savings Bank and the Kaho Bank)

YAMAZAKI, Teikichi, President (President of the Chikuho Bank)

(IJIRI, Yoshiro) 

President of the Yasuda Bank, Ltd.

Tokyo, \_\_\_\_\_, 1948.



三井

APPROVED May 31 1948  
承認 昭和23年5月31日

NAME IRUMANO TAKEO Usao Ueda  
No. 145/ Name of Company THE HORAI INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD.

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。

蓬萊殖産株式会社 第 號

氏名

入間野武雄



個人調査書

一、姓名（振假名をつけること）

イムマノタケヲ  
入間野武雄

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）

該省事項なし

三、生年月日（年齢數え年）

明治二十三年一月六日（五十九歳）

四、出生地（都道府縣）

岩手縣

五、現住所（略記しないこと）及び電話番号

東京都港区八幡通三丁目二十三番地  
電話港区一七八六番

六、本籍地（略記しないこと）

岩手縣膽澤郡水澤町塩竈字寺小路  
三十九番地イノ親



Questionnaire

1. Name (in full).

IRUMANO TAKEO

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

NONE

3. Date of birth (age).

6 JANUARY 1890 (59 YEARS)

4. Place of birth (prefecture).

IWATE PREFECTURE

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

NO 23 2-CHOME, HACHIMANDŪKI, SHIBUYA-KU  
TOKYO METROPOLIS.

TEL NO SHIBUYA 1786

6. Permanent address (in full).

NO 39 TERAKŌJI, SHIOGAMA MIZUSAWA-MACHI  
ISAWA-GUN, IWATE 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)

蓬萊殖産株式會社

(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

取締役會長兼專務取締役

(四) 就任の豫定日

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) 指定者か指定された日において指定者と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.)

THE HORAI INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CO, LTD.

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

CHAIRMAN OF DIRECTORS' BOARD  
AND MANAGING DIRECTOR

d. Scheduled date of assumption of the position.

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



十、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待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氏名、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
昭和五、六、一三	株式會社十五銀行	副頭取	行務統理	銀行業の 東京都
〃一五、六、二六	進業殖産株式會社	常務取締役	社務統理	農場の經營 不實者有償證券賣買 東京都
〃一五、六、二九	株式會社園地製作所	取締役會長	社務統理	機械工業製作 東京都
〃一五、七、三一	帝國倉庫運輸株式會社	取締役		倉庫業 東京都
〃一六、三、一〇	株式會社十五銀行	頭取	行務統理	銀行業 東京都



昭和十六、三、一〇	昭和十六、三、二〇	昭和十六、四、一〇	昭和十六、五、二二	昭和十六、八、一	昭和十六、八、一八	昭和十六、三、二八	昭和十六、三、二二	昭和十六、三、二八
蓬萊殖産株式會社	株式會社國運製作所	帝國倉庫運輸株式會社	普通銀行統制會	株式會社帝國銀行	普通銀行統制會	株式會社帝國銀行	同	蓬萊殖産株式會社
取締役會長	取締役會長	取締役	評議員	副頭取	評議員	頭取	頭取	兼事務取締役
社務統理	(退職)	(退職)	會務評議	行務統理	(退職)	行務統理	(退職)	(退職)
			普通銀行事務統理 東京都	銀行事務 東京都				



## 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.
JUNE 12 1940	THE JŪGO BANK LTD.	VICE PRE- SIDENT		BANKING BUSINESS TOKYO
JUNE 26 1940	THE HŌRAI INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CO. LTD.	DIRECTOR		FARMING AND INVESTMENT TOKYO
JUNE 29 1940	THE SONOIKE SEISAKUJO LTD.	CHAIRMAN		MANUFACTUR- ING OF MACH- INES AND TOOLS TOKYO
JULY 31 1940	THE TEIKOKU WAREHOUSE AND FOR- WARDING CO. LTD.	DIRECTOR		WAREHOU- SING AND TRA- NSPORTATION BUSINESS TOKYO
MAR 10 1941	THE JŪGO BANK LTD.	PRESIDENT		



MAR 10 1941	THE HŌRAI INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CO, LTD.	CHAIRMAN	FARMING AND INVESTMENT TOKYO
MAR 20 1941	THE SONOIKE SEISAKUJO LTD.	CHAIRMAN (RETIRED)	
APR 10 1941	THE TEIKOKU WAREHOUSE AND FORWARDING CO, LTD.	DIRECTOR (RETIRED)	
MAY 11 1942	FUTSŪ GIN- KŌ TOSEIKAI	COUNCILLOR	CONTROLLING OF BUSINESS OF ORDINARY BANKS
AUG 1 1944	THE TEIKOKU BANK LTD.	VICE PRE- SIDENT	BANKING BUSINESS TOKYO
AUG 18 1944	FUTSŪ GIN- KŌ TOSEIKAI	COUNCILLOR (RETIRED)	
MAR 28 1945	THE TEIKOKU BANK LTD.	PRESIDENT <del>(RETIRED)</del>	BANKING BUSINESS TOKYO
DEC 11 1946	THE TEIKOKU BANK LTD.	PRESIDENT (RETIRED)	
DEC 18 1946	THE HŌRAI INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CO, LTD.	AND MANAGING DIRECTOR	FARMING AND INVESTMENT TOKYO



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

該等事項

(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

私ハ昭和十九年八月一日十五銀行ト帝國銀行ト合併ニ當リ十五銀行ノ株主ヲ代表シ帝國銀行ノ副頭取ニ就任シ昭和二十年三月二十八日會長明石照男氏辭任ノ為頭取方代順四郎氏が會長ニ私ガ頭取ニ順次昇格シタルモノナリ  
戰爭中銀行ノ合併ガ切リニ行ハレ當時大藏省銀行局長山際正道氏ヨリ當時十五銀行頭取タリシ私ニ對シ帝國銀行ハ三井一族ノ所有スル株式多キモ三井一族ハ之ニ依テ帝國銀行ノ人事及運管ニ干渉セザル旨ヲ諾サレ十五銀行ト帝國銀行ノ合併ヲ勸奨セラレタルヲ以テ合併ヲ決意シタルモノニシテ合併後モ帝國銀行ハ三井一族ヨリ何等干渉セラレタル事例ナク其ノ人事及運管ニ關シテハ獨自ノ立場ニアリ三井財閥ニ對シ不羈獨立ノ態度ヲ持シ居リ殊ニ十五銀行ハ其ノ資本系統並ニ人的關係ニ於テ三井財閥トハ何等ノ連繫ナク從テ私ガ帝國銀行ノ副頭取及頭取ニ就任シタルハ決シテ三井一族ノ推薦ニ依リタルモノニ非ズシテ十五銀行ノ株主ヲ代表シテ就任シタルモノニ外ナラザルナリ



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.

I was appointed Vice President of the Teikoku Bank, Ltd., representing the stock-holders of the Jugo Bank, Ltd., on the occasion of the amalgamation (August 1, 1944) of the said bank and the Teikoku Bank, Ltd. After resignation of Mr. Teruo Akashi, Chairman of the Teikoku Bank, Ltd. on March 28, 1945, Mr. Junshiro Mandai was appointed Chairman and I was promoted to the post of President from that of Vice President occupied by me up to that time.

While the amalgamation of banks were frequently made during the war, Mr. Masamichi Yamagiwa, the then Director of the Banking Dept., the Ministry of Finance, clearly stated to me, the then President of the Jugo Bank, Ltd. that although a large ratio of shares of the Teikoku Bank, Ltd. was held by the Mitsuis, the management and personnel affairs of the said bank should never be meddled with by them, and he recommended me the amalgamation. For this reason, I came to the decision on this matter.

After amalgamation, there has been no instance in which we have been meddled with by the Mitsuis, as to the management and personnel affairs of the bank, it has been quite free from the control of the Mitsuis Zaibatsu. Especially the Jugo Bank, Ltd. had no connection with the Mitsui Zaibatsu either in capital or personnel affairs, therefore my appointment to the Vice President and President was not directed and recommended by the Mitsuis. It depended entirely upon my position as President of the Jugo Bank, Ltd., that represented its stock holders at the time of the amalgamation of the Teikoku Bank, Ltd. and the Jugo Bank, Ltd.



昭和二十三年二月五日

「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

山口 武雄





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12. Date

5 FEBRUARY 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

Sakao Irumano.



證 明 書

一、昭和十八年四月一日帝國銀行設立ニ當リ大株主タル三井家ハ株主  
タル發言權放棄ヲ宣言シ爾來三井本社ハ帝國銀行ノ經營及ビ人事  
ニ容喙干涉シタコトハナク從ツテ其ノ役員選任ニ付三井本社ノ承  
認ヲ必要トスル明文ノ取極メナイノハ勿論、承認ヲ受ケタ事實モ  
ナイ且本社ノ利益代表トシテ派遣シタ者デハナイ

六、入間野武雄

ハ昭和十八年四月一日以降現在ニ至ル迄能ノ三井  
系財團會社ノ役員ノ職ハ一ツモ兼ネテキナカツタ  
右ノ通りニ相違アリマヤン

昭和二十三年二月二一日

株式會社三井本社

清算人 田 口

親



# 帝國銀行役員就任事情

昭和十五年六月十二日株式會社十五銀行副頭取、昭和十六年三月十日同  
行頭取ニ就任時機々大藏省ニ於テ銀行合同ノ方針ヲ御テ民間亦其ノ機運  
ヲ促進シ昭和十七年ホニハ第一銀行ト三井銀行、三菱銀行ト第一銀行ノ  
合併發表セラレタルモ十五銀行ハ内即ノ整理未ダ完了セス所謂一流銀行  
ト對等合併スルニ足ル資産内容ヲ有セザリシカバ親意資産内容ノ整備ニ  
努メ其ノ時機ヲ待ツコトトナシタリ其ノ間結城日本銀行總裁ヨリ連リニ  
安田銀行トノ合併ヲ囑喚セラレシモカタハ結局安田財閥ノ傘下ニ入ル  
ニ適ギサルヲ以テ極力之ヲ拒否シ帝國銀行ト合併スルコトトシ昭和十九  
年八月一日其ノ實現ヲ見タリ蓋帝國銀行ハ三井一族ノ所有スル株式多キ  
モ三井一族ハ之ニ依テ帝國銀行ノ人學及運営ニ干渉セサルコトヲ明ニシ  
合併則山陰大藏省銀行局長ヨリモ特ニ其ノ勸ヲ絶サレタルガ爲合併ヲ次  
意シタルモノニシテ合併後モ三井一族ヨリ何等干渉セラレタル學例ナク  
帝國銀行ガ三井財閥關係ノ制限會社タルハ唯單ニ三井一族及三井本社ガ  
多數ノ株式ヲ所有シ居ルガ爲ニシテ其ノ運営及人學ニ關シテハ帝國銀行

100



ハ獨自ノ立場ニアリ三井財團ニ對シ不羈獨立ノ態度ヲ持シ居リ殊ニ十五  
銀行ハ其ノ資本系統並ニ人的關係ニ於テ三井財團トハ何等ノ連繫ナク從  
テ小生ガ帝國銀行ノ副頭取及頭取ニ就任シタルハ決シテ三井一族ノ推薦  
等ニ依リタルモノニ非ズシテ十五銀行ト帝國銀行トノ合併ニ當リ十五銀  
行頭取タリシ關係上同行株主ヲ代表シテ就任シタルモノニ外ナラザルナ  
リ

入間野武雄





證 明 書

入間野武雄氏ハ小生ガ帝國銀行取締役會長タリシ昭和十九年八月一日  
十五銀行ガ帝國銀行トノ合併ニ當リ十五銀行頭取タリシ關係上同行株  
主ヲ代表シ帝國銀行副頭取ニ就任セシモノナルコトヲ證明ス

明 石 照 男





證 明 書

從來三井財閥關係者ニ於テ株式會社十五銀行株式ヲ所有シタルモノ無  
キコトヲ證明ス

株式會社 帝國銀行

取締役頭取

佐藤 彦一





逢萊殖産株式會社は株式會社十五銀行が昭和二年四月金融恐慌に因り整理の止むなきに至りたる際其の整理助成機關として十五銀行の全額出資により昭和三年一月十六日設立したるものにて同行の整理は昭和十三年四月を以て完了を告げ其の後十五銀行は所有の富社株式の大部分（八割）を同行株主、役員及行員に分譲し富社は引續き農場の經營不動産有價證券の買買等の業務を営みつゝあり元來富社役員は創立以來總て十五銀行役員に兼任して小生は十五銀行頭取たりし關係上富社取締役會長に就任したるものにて十五銀行及び富社は其の資本系統並に人的關係に於て三井財閥とは些の連繫なく富社が三井系の從屬會社となりたるは十五銀行が政府の勸奨により昭和十九年八月帝國銀行と合併したる爲その所有に係る富社株式の内前記關係者に分譲したる殘部の九千株（富社資本金額の二割）を帝國銀行に引續がれたるに依るものにして從て三井財閥より富社の業務理營及人事等に關し何等支配的干渉を受くる筋合に非ずして全く獨立不羈の立場に於て經營今日に至りたるものなり

入前野武雄



個人調査書六十項職業履歷附記事項(帝國銀行分)

(1) 株式一割以上、所有者

一九八、一

三井高公外十名共有  
代表者 三井高公

株 率  
二三%八

一九八、一

三井高公外十名共有  
代表者 三井高公

二一%六

二〇、三、六八

三井高公外十名共有  
代表者 三井高公

一八%〇

二〇、三、六八

三井高公外十名共有  
代表者 三井高公

一四%七

二〇、三、六八

三井高公外十名共有  
代表者 三井高公

一〇%三

(2) 役員ノ氏名、地位及就任退任年月日

明石照男

取締役会長

(一八、四、一) — (二〇、三、二八)

万代順四郎

取締役会長

(一八、四、一) — (二〇、三、二八)







曾不武雅 取 締 役

小林善剛 取 締 役

荻野正存 取 締 役

野路慶三 取 締 役

酒井杏之助 取 締 役

石河幹武 取 締 役

曾志崎成二 取 締 役

入江克己 取 締 役

向井忠晴 取 締 役

森村謙三 取 締 役

入向野武雄 取 締 役

阿野季忠 取 締 役

大坪俊次郎 取 締 役

(一八四一—二二二二)

(一八四一—二二二二) 現 在

(一八四一—二二二二) 現 在

(一八四一—二二二二) 現 在

(一八四一—二二二二) 現 在

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(一八四一—二二二二) 現 在

(一八四一—二二二二) 現 在

(一八四一—二二二二) 現 在



大坪俊次郎	取	締	役	(一九八、一、一)	現	(三)
松本亮爾	取	締	役	(三二二、二、二)	現	(三)
島崎謙吉	取	締	役	(一九八、八、一)	現	(三)
松元次郎	取	監	査役	(一九八、八、一)	現	(三)
高橋龍雄	取	締	役	(三二二、二、二)	現	(三)
上田光郎	取	締	役	(三二二、二、二)	現	(三)
松本浩三	取	締	役	(三二二、二、二)	現	(三)
吉岡健彦	取	監	査役	(三二二、二、二)	現	(三)
神戸高太郎	取	締	役	(三二二、二、二)	現	(三)
西園寺実	取	締	役	(三二二、二、二)	現	(三)
島田益喜	取	締	役	(三二二、二、二)	現	(三)
大森尚則	取	締	役	(三二二、二、二)	現	(三)
柳手沈修	取	締	役	(三二二、二、二)	現	(三)
川瀬雅男	取	締	役	(三二二、二、二)	現	(三)
渡辺勇一	取	監	査役	(三二二、二、二)	現	(三)



1451  
2.17  
付

三井

APPROVED May 31 1948  
承認 昭和23年5月31日

Misao Ueda

第七條

Subject : Application for approval regarding a non-zaibatsu officer.

To : Mr. Tetsu Katayama, Prime Minister.

Applicant: 1. Name, Takeo Irumano  
 2. Occupation, Chairman, the Horai Industrial Development Co. Ltd.  
 3. Present Address, 23, 2-chōme Hachiman-dori, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo Metropolis.

1. Outline of application.

While I was appointed on August 1, 1944 a Vice-President of the Teikoku Bank, Ltd., a zaibatsu indirect affiliate, stipulated in the Law for Eliminating the Controlling Influence of Zaibatsu Families, I hereby beg to apply for your approval in accordance with Par. 1, Article VII of the same Law so that I should not be regarded as a zaibatsu-related officer for the following reasons:

2. Reasons of application.

- A) I am neither the one who belongs to the Mitsuis, nor a spouse, father, child, brother or sister of their family members, nor a spouse of those mentioned above.
- B) The Teikoku Bank was established on April 1, 1943 as a result of amalgamation of the Dai-Ichi Bank and the Mitsui Bank, and then consolidated itself with the Jugo Bank on August 1, 1944 to have the present status. At the time of establishment, the Mitsuis, the large stockholders, renounced their right of voicing. Consequently, the Bank was independent of the Mitsui Holding Co. and never under their control, operating the business and personnel affairs on its own independent basis. Concerning appointment of its officers, there never existed not only written arrangements requiring approval of the Mitsui Holding Co., but also facts of having received approval thereof. My appointment to the Vice-President of the Teikoku Bank, Ltd. depended entirely upon my position as President of the Jugo Bank, Ltd. that represented its stock holders at that time of amalgamation of the Teikoku Bank, Ltd. and the Jugo Bank, Ltd. (Ref. the certificate attached).
- C) Since August 1, 1944 up to now, I have never held concurrently any officer's post of other Mitsui affiliates. (Refer to Certificate attached).

3. List of appendix.

- A) 1 copy of Individual Examination Paper.



- B) 1 copy of Explanations of Paragraph 10 of Individual Examination Paper.
- C) 1 copy of certificate concerning Officer's Post and other posts concurrently held.
- D) 1 copy of the explanation as to my appointment to the Teikoku Bank, Ltd.
- E) 1 copy the certificate regarding to the fact that no member of the Mitsui Zaibatsu has ever been the stockholder of the Jugo Bank, Ltd.

February 5, 1948.

*Takeo Irumano.*

Takeo Irumano,  
the applicant.







Shozo Kodaira	Managing Director	(April 1, 1943 - Dec. 11, 1945)
Noboru Ohyachi	Managing Director	(April 1, 1943 - Dec. 11, 1946)
Takashi Isaka	Director	(April 1, 1943 - Nov. 14, 1945)
Takahisa Mitsui	Director	(April 1, 1943 - Oct. 24, 1945)
Kenji Kamijo	Director	(April 1, 1943 - July 26, 1944)
	Executive Auditor	(Aug. 1, 1944 - Dec. 11, 1946)
Kenzo Goto	Director	(April 1, 1943 - present )
Kuniji Yasaki	Director	(April 1, 1943 - Dec. 4, 1946)
Kiichiro Satoh	Director	(April 1, 1943 - Aug. 14, 1946)
	Managing Director	(Aug. 14, 1946 - Dec. 11, 1946)
	President	(Dec. 11, 1946 - Present)
Takemasa Miyamoto	Director	(April 1, 1943 - Dec. 11, 1946)
Yoshikata Kobayashi	Director	(April 1, 1943 - Present )
Masataka Ogino	Director	(April 1, 1943 - Dec. 11, 1946)
	Managing Director	(Dec. 11, 1946 - Present )
Keizo Noji	Director	(April 1, 1943 - May 14, 1947 )
Kyonosuke Sakai	Director	(April 1, 1943 - Dec. 11, 1946)
	Managing Director	(Dec. 11, 1946 - Present )
Mikitake Ishikawa	Director	(April 1, 1943 - Present )
Seiji Soshizaki	Executive Auditor	(April 1, 1943 - May 5, 1944 )



Katsumi Irie	Executive Auditor	(April 1, 1943 - Nov. 2, 1946)
Tadaharu Mukai	Auditor	(April 1, 1943 - June 28, 1944)
Kenzo Morimura	Auditor	(April 1, 1943 - Mar. 28, 1946)
Takeo Irumano	Vice-President	(Aug. 1, 1944 - Mar. 28, 1945)
	President	(Mar. 28, 1945 - Dec. 11, 1946)
Suetada Ano	Executive Director	(Aug. 1, 1944 - Dec. 3, 1944)
Shunjiro Otsubo	Director	(Aug. 1, 1944 - Dec. 11, 1946)
	Managing Director	(Dec. 11, 1946 - Present )
Kanji Matsumoto	Director	(Aug. 1, 1944 - Oct. 10, 1945)
Kenkichi Shimazaki	Director	(Aug. 1, 1944 - Aug. 13, 1946)
Jiro Matsuoto	Auditor	(Aug. 1, 1944 - Dec. 11, 1946)
	Executive Auditor	(Dec. 11, 1946 - Present )
Tatsuo Takahashi	Director	(Oct. 31, 1945 - Dec. 11, 1946 )
	Managing Director	(Dec. 11, 1946 - Present )
Mitsuo Ueda	Director	(Oct. 31, 1945 - Mar. 19, 1947)
Kozo Matsumoto	Director	(Oct. 31, 1945 - Present )
Takehiko Yoshioka	Auditor	(Oct. 31, 1945 - Present )
Gotaro Kambe	Director	(April 30, 1946 - Nov. 6, 1946 )
Minoru Saionji	Director	(Oct. 9, 1946 - Present )
Masuki Shimada	"	(Oct. 9, 1946 - Present )



Shosoku Ohmori	Director	(April 30, 1947 - Present	)
Osamu Mitarai	"	(April 30, 1947 - Present	)
Masao Kawase	"	(April 30, 1947 - Present	)
Yuichi Watanabe	Executive Auditor	(April 30, 1947 - Present	)



CERTIFICATE

February 2, 1948.

When the Teikoku Bank was established in April 1, 1943, the Mitsuis, the large stock-holders, declared their renunciation of the rights of voicing. Since then the Mitsui Honsha (the Mitsui Holding Co.) had never interfered with the management and personnel affairs of the Teikoku Bank. Consequently, not only there existed no written arrangements which required approval of the Mitsui Honsha (the Mitsui Holding Co.) in regard to appointment of officers, but also no facts of actually having received the said approval. Officers were not nominated to represent this Co.'s interest.

Mr. Takeo Irumano had never hold any officer's post in other Mitsui affiliates from April 1, 1943 up to the present time.

The above statement is true and correct.

---

Jun Taguchi  
Liquidator, Mitsui Honsh, Ltd.  
(Mitsui Holding Co.)



DECLARATION

I certify herewith that <sup>S.I.</sup> ~~Mr. Takeo Irumano~~ was appointed Vice-President of the Teikoku Bank, Ltd. representing the stock holders of the Jugo Bank, Ltd. on the occasion of the amalgamation (August 1, 1944) of the said bank and the Teikoku Bank, Ltd., of which Mr. Teruo Akashi was then Chairman.

I was appointed Vice-President of the Jugo Bank, Ltd., on June 12, 1940, and its President on March 10, 1941. Just then the financial authorities were planning the amalgamation of banks and promoting this tendency. The amalgamation of the Dai-Ichi Bank, Ltd. and the Mitsui Bank, Ltd., as well as that of the Mitsubishi Bank, Ltd. and the One-Hundredth Bank, Ltd., had been declared to the public, but as the Jugo Bank, Ltd., has not yet finished its financial reconstruction and it could not make amalgamation with any big banks owing to its bad financial conditions. The Jugo Bank strived hard to complete the reconstruction and waited for a chance of amalgamation. Meanwhile, Mr. Yuki, then Governor of the Bank of Japan, recommended the Bank to amalgamate with the Yasuda Bank, Ltd., which, however, meant that it was to belong to the Yasuda Zaibatsu.

Consequently, the authorities of the Jugo Bank, Ltd., did not comply with the above recommendation, they intended to amalgamate with the Teikoku Bank, Ltd., and the consolidation was realized on August 1, 1944.

Though a large number of the stocks of the Teikoku Bank, Ltd. were in the hands of the Mitsuis, they declared that they would not meddle with the management and personnel affairs of the Bank. At the time of amalgamation Mr. Yamagiwa, Director of the Banking Dept. in the Finance Ministry specially and clearly pointed out the above fact to us and this made us decide on the amalgamation. After amalgamation there has been no instance in which we have been meddled with by the Mitsuis. The Teikoku Bank, Ltd. is one of the restricted concerns only because its stocks are distributed largely among the Mitsuis and the Mitsui Honsha (The Mitsui Holding Co.), but it has never been meddled with by the Mitsuis in its management and personnel affairs, and the Bank has been ~~and~~ quite free from the control of the Mitsui Zaibatsu. Especially the Jugo Bank Ltd. had no connection with the Mitsui Zaibatsu either in capital or personnel affairs, therefore my appointment to the Vice-President and President was not directed and recommended by the Mitsuis. It depended entirely upon my position as President of the Jugo Bank, Ltd., that represented its stock holders at the time of the amalgamation of the Teikoku Bank, Ltd. and the Jugo Bank, Ltd.

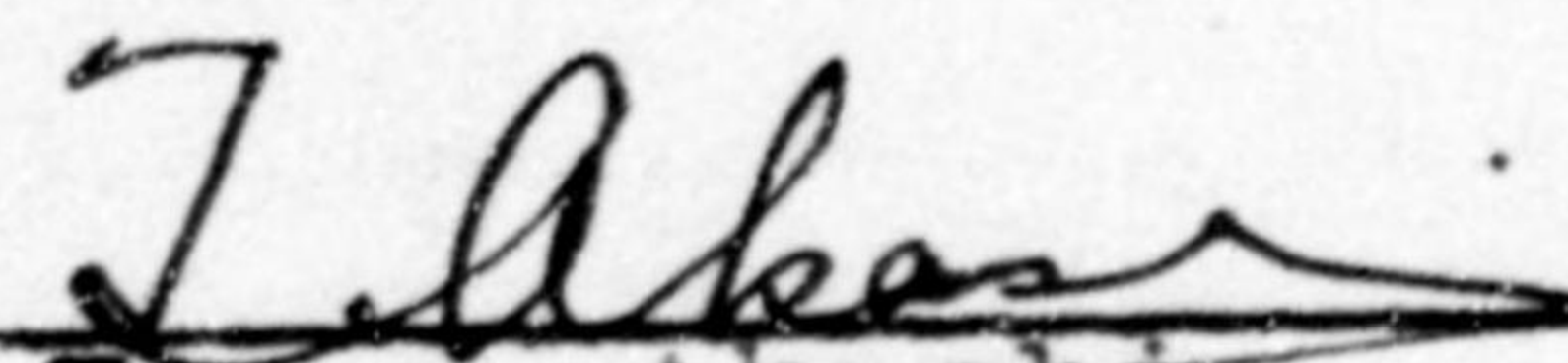
Takeo Irumano.

TAKEO IRUMANO



CERTIFICATE

I certify herewith Mr. Takeo Irumano was appointed Vice-President of the Teikoku Bank, Ltd. representing the stock holders of the Jugo Bank, Ltd. on the occasion of the amalgamation of the said bank with the Teikoku Bank, Ltd. of which I was then Chairman.



~~Teruo Akashi~~

No. 567, Higashi-koiso,  
Oiso-machi, Kanagawa Pref.



CERTIFICATE

I certify that, among the stockholders of the former Jugo Bank which became succeedingly those of the Teikoku Bank, there are no members of the Mitsui family.

*Kiichiro Satoh*

Kiichiro Satoh  
President, The Teikoku  
Bank, Ltd.

(Sealed)



The Horai Industrial Development Co., Ltd.

When the economic panic overtook the money market, the Jugo Bank, Ltd. was plunged into financial difficulties in April, 1927 and was obliged to effect reconstruction, the Horai Industrial Development Co., Ltd. was established with the full amount of the investments of the said bank as an auxiliary organ on Jan. 16, 1928. The reconstruction of the said bank was finished in April, 1938. Afterward the bank transferred 80% of its holding to the stockholders and officers as well as employees of the said bank. Our company has been carrying on the management of its farms and the transaction of immovable items or securities. Originally the officers of the said company were concurrently those of the said bank from its inception. As Mr. Takeo Irumano was President of the said bank, he was appointed Chairman of the company. The bank as well as the company had nothing to do with the Mitsui Zaibatsu either in capital relation or in personnel affairs.

The Jugo Bank, to which our company was a subsidiary, was amalgamated with the Teikoku Bank, Ltd. in compliance with the recommendation of the authorities, and 9,000 stocks (20% of the capital, the rest of the above transfer) were taken over by the Teikoku Bank, Ltd. However, there is no reason why we should be interfered or controlled by the Mitsui Zaibatsu about the management and personnel affairs of ours, and actually the company has been managed entirely free from any outside control.



CERTIFICATE

At the time of the establishment of the Teikoku Bank, Ltd. by an amalgamation of the Dai-Ichi Bank and the Mitsui Bank, both banks agreed that the Mitsui families would never interfere in the personnel affairs and management of the Teikoku Bank, though they were large shareholders of the Mitsui Bank.

So, I, as then Director of the Banking Bureau, the Ministry of Finance, told the above matter to Mr. Takeo Irumano, then President of the Jugo Ginko, and recommended the amalgamation of the Jugo Ginko and the Teikoku Bank, Ltd.

I certify that the above fact is true and correct.

*Masamichi Yamagiwa*  
Masamichi Yamagiwa  
2,423, 5-chome, Kamineguro,  
Meguro-ku, Tokyo Metropolis.



April 13, 1944.

Agreement on the amalgamation.

With regard to the amalgamation of the Teikoku Bank, Ltd. (hereinafter called Party A) and the Jugo Bank, Ltd. (hereinafter called Party B), the following terms are hereby agreed and contracted:

Some articles omitted.

Article XI. Party A shall increase the official personnel by five directors and one auditor who shall be elected and appointed from among the stock holders of Party B.

The following articles omitted.

Teruo Akashi,  
Chairman, the Teikoku Bank, Ltd.

Takeo Irumano,  
President, the Jugo Bank, Ltd.



CERTIFICATE

Mr. Takeo Irumano was appointed Vice President of the Teikoku Bank, Ltd., representing the stockholders of the Jugo Bank, Ltd., on the occasion of the amalgamation (August 1, 1944) of the said bank and the Teikoku Bank, Ltd. After my resignation, Chairman of the Teikoku Bank, Ltd. on March 28, 1945, Mr. Junshiro Mandai was appointed Chairman and Mr. Takeo Irumano was promoted to the post of President from that of Vice President occupied by him up to that time. However, this promotion was neither directed nor recommended by the Mitsui Zai-batsu. This was nothing but a customary and natural promotion that was made simply as a result of my resignation of Chairman.



Teruo Akashi  
567, Higashi Koiso, Oiso-  
machi, Kanagawa Prefecture.



Circumstance of my appointment to  
the President of Teikoku Bank, Ltd.

I was appointed Vice President of the Teikoku Bank, Ltd., representing the stock-holders of the Jugo Bank, Ltd., on the occasion of the amalgamation (August 1, 1944) of the said bank and the Teikoku Bank, Ltd. After resignation of Mr. Teruo Akashi, Chairman of the Teikoku Bank, Ltd. on March 28, 1945, Mr. Junshiro Mandai was appointed Chairman and I was promoted to the post of President from that of Vice President occupied by me up to that time. However, this promotion was neither directed nor recommended by the Mitsui Zaibatsu. This was nothing but a customary and natural promotion that was made simply as a result of the resignation of Mr. Teruo Akashi, Chairman.

Takeo Irumano.  

---

Takeo Irumano



APPROVED 1948

承認 昭和23年5月31日

NAME ISHIKAWA

KAMBU

Misao Ueda  
THE TEIKOKU

No.

1415

Name of Company

BANK, LTD

三井

72.5  
付

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、「補助紙に続く」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。

株式会社 帝國銀行 第 號

氏名

石 河 幹 武



個人調査書

一、姓名（振假名をつけること）

イシカワ・カン  
石河幹武

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）

ナシ

三、生年月日（年齢数え年）

明治二十七年十一月十一日（五丁五才）

四、出生地（都道府縣）

茨城縣

五、現住所（略記しないこと）及び電話番号

神奈川縣藤澤市鶴沼五三〇五番地

六、本籍地（略記しないこと）

茨城縣水戸市頼町一六〇番地



Questionnaire

1. Name (In full).

ISHIKAWA KAMBU

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

NONE

3. Date of birth (age).

DEC 11, 1894 (53 YEARS AND 1 MONTH)

4. Place of birth (prefecture).

IBARAKI PREFECTURE

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

NO 5305 KUGENUMA, FUJISAWA CITY,  
KANAGAWA PREFECTURE

6. Permanent address (in full).

NO 160 UKIGUSA MACHI, MITO CITY,  
IBARAKI 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)

株式會社 帝國銀行 三井五七

(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)

財閥準直系會社

(三) 地位

取締役

(四) 就任の豫定日

八、前項の他本人の保有するすべての身分及び職業

十ニ

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。)

十ニ

(二) 指定者か指定された日において指定者と同一戸籍内にあつたことの有無

十ニ



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.)

THE TEIKOKU BANK, LIMITED  
MITSUI SUBSIDIARY

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 UNDIRECT CONTROL

c. Position:

DIRECTOR

d. Scheduled date of assumption of the position.

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











## 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.
APR 15, 1918	THE MITSUI BANK, LTD	ENTERED		BANKING, TOKYO
AUG 9, 1935	}	MANAGER,	OSAKA-KAWAGUCHI BRANCH	" OSAKA
MAR 1, 1937				
MAR 1, 1937	}	MANAGER,	NIHONBASHI BRANCH	" TOKYO
SEP 1, 1939				
SEP 1, 1939	}	MANAGER,	NAGOYA BRANCH	" NAGOYA
DEC 12, 1941				
DEC 12, 1941	}	MANAGER,	HEAD OFFICE	" TOKYO
MAR 31, 1943				
APR 1, 1943	THE TEIKOKU BANK, LTD	DIRECTOR, MANAGER,	TOKYO BRANCH	BANKING, TOKYO
JAN 26, 1944				
JAN 26, 1944	}	DIRECTOR		"
APR 11, 1946				
APR 11, 1946	}	DIRECTOR, MANAGER,	TOKYO BRANCH	"
UP TO PRESENT				



十一、本人の役員就任當時その勤務した財閥會社と財閥又は財閥直系會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

ナシ

(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會社が關與した事實の有無

役員トシテノ就任ハ單純ニ株主總會ノ決議ニ基キテ爲サレソノ就任  
ニ付財閥又ハ財閥直系會社ノ關與ニヤル事無キナリ  
(別紙申請書ニテ示ス)



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.

THE APPOINTMENT TO THE DIRECTOR OF THE  
TEIKOKU BANK, LTD WAS DONE ON THE DECISION  
OF THE GENERAL MEETING OF SHARE HOLDERS.  
THE APPOINTMENT WAS QUITE FREE FROM  
THE DIRECTION OF EITHER THE ZAIBATSU OR  
THE AFFILIATED CONCERNS OF THE ZAIBATSU.  
(REF: APPLICATION ATTACHED HEREWITH)



昭和二十三年二月四日

「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

加藤 祥武

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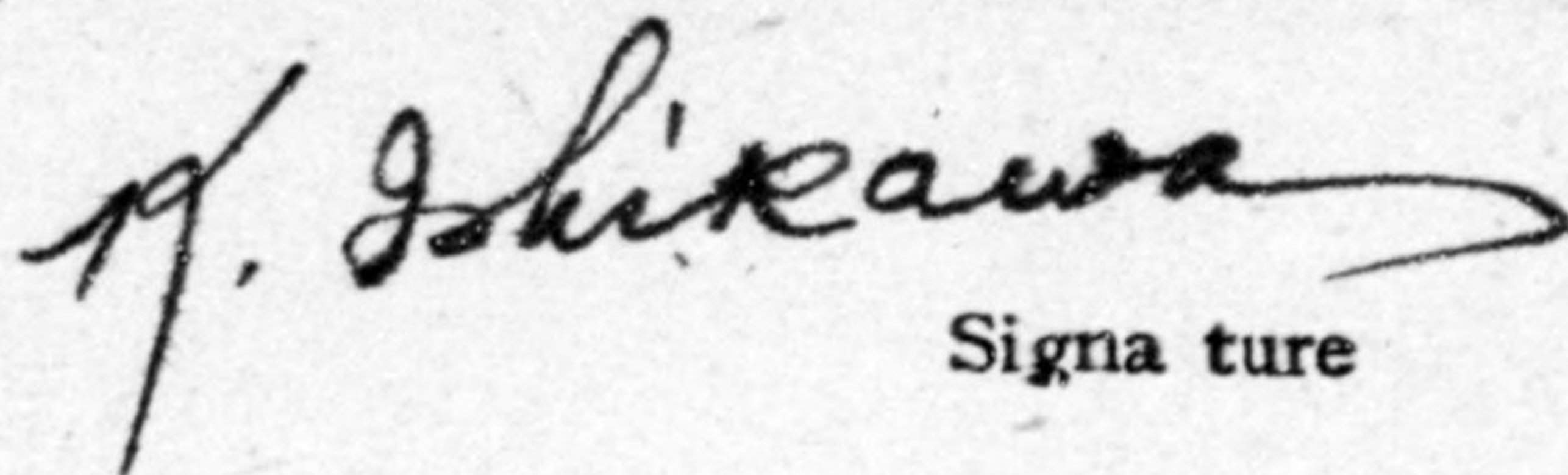


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12. Date

FEB 4, 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.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'H. Ishikawa', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Signature



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APPROVED *May 3* 1948  
承認 昭和23年5月3日

*Misao Ueda*

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23.2.13  
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Subject : Application for approval regarding a non-zaibatsu officer.

To : Mr. Tetsu Katayama, Prime Minister.

Applicant: 1. Name, Kanbu Ishikawa.  
2. Occupation, Director, the Teikoku Bank, Ltd.  
3. Present Address, No. 5305, Kugenuma, Fujisawa City, Kanagawa Prefecture.

1. Outline of application.

While I was appointed on April 1, 1943 a director of the Teikoku Bank, Ltd., a zaibatsu indirect affiliate, stipulated in the Law for Eliminating the Controlling Influence of Zaibatsu Families, I hereby beg to apply for your approval in accordance with Par. 1, Article VII of the same Law so that I should not be regarded as a zaibatsu-related officer for the following reasons:

2. Reasons of application.

- A) I am neither the one who belongs to the Mitsuis, nor a spouse, father, child, brother or sister of their family members, nor a spouse of those mentioned above.
- B) The Teikoku Bank was established on April 1, 1943 as a result of amalgamation of the Dai-Ichi Bank and the Mitsui Bank, and then consolidated itself with the Jugo Bank on Aug. 1, 1944 to have the present status. At the time of establishment, the Mitsuis, the large stockholders, renounced their right of voicing. Consequently, the Bank was independent of the Mitsui Holding Co. and never under their control, operating the business and personnel affairs on its own independent basis. Concerning appointment of its officers, there never existed not only written arrangements requiring approval of the Mitsui Holding Co., but also facts of having received approval thereof. When it was necessary for the Bank to increase its officers after the amalgamation, I was appointed to the post of directorship, not as a representative of the interest of the Holding Co. but because I had been the most senior staff among branch managers of the Mitsui Bank. (Ref. the certificate attached).
- C) When I occupied the post of a plain director of the Bank during the period from April 1, 1943 to Sept. 2, 1945, I had, in fact, neither the same authority or controlling powers as those vested in managing directors nor the exceeding ones thereto. (Refer to the attached Certificate and Explanations of Paragraph 10 of Individual Examination Paper).



D) Since April 1, 1943 up to now, I have never held concurrently any officer's post of other Mitsui affiliates.  
(Refer to Certificate attached).

3. List of appendix.

A) 1 copy of Individual Examination Paper.

B) 1 copy of Explanations of Paragraph 10 of Individual Examination Paper.

C) 1 copy of certificate concerning Officer's Post and other posts concurrently held.

D) 1 copy of certificate concerning officer's authority.

February 2nd, 1948.

*K. Ishikawa*

~~Kanbu~~ K. Ishikawa,  
the applicant.







Shozo Kodaira	Managing Director	(April 1, 1943 - Dec. 11, 1945)
Noboru Ohyachi	Managing Director	(April 1, 1943 - Dec. 11, 1946)
Takashi Isaka	Director	(April 1, 1943 - Nov. 14, 1945)
Takahisa Mitsui	Director	(April 1, 1943 - Oct. 24, 1945)
Kenji Kamiyo	Director	(April 1, 1943 - July 26, 1944)
	Executive Auditor	(Aug. 1, 1944 - Dec. 11, 1946)
Kenzo Goto	Director	(April 1, 1943 - present )
Kuniji Yasaki	Director	(April 1, 1943 - Dec. 4, 1946)
Kiichiro Satoh	Director	(April 1, 1943 - Aug. 14, 1946)
	Managing Director	(Aug. 14, 1946 - Dec. 11, 1946)
	President	(Dec. 11, 1946 - Present)
Takemasa Miyamoto	Director	(April 1, 1943 - Dec. 11, 1946)
Shozo Kodaira Yoshikata Kobayashi	Director	(April 1, 1943 - Present )
Noboru Ohyachi Masataka Ogino	Director	(April 1, 1943 - Dec. 11, 1946)
	Managing Director	(Dec. 11, 1946 - Present )
Keizo Noji	Director	(April 1, 1943 - May 14, 1947 )
Kyonosuke Sakai	Director	(April 1, 1943 - Dec. 11, 1946)
	Managing Director	(Dec. 11, 1946 - Present )
Mikitake Ishikawa	Director	(April 1, 1943 - Present )
Seiji Soshizaki	Executive Auditor	(April 1, 1943 - May 5, 1944 )

Kiichiro Satoh

Director

(April 1, 1943 -

Aug. 14, 1946)

Managing Director

(Aug. 14, 1946 -

Dec. 11, 1946)

(Dec. 11, 1946 - Present)



Katsumi Irie	Executive Auditor	(April 1, 1943 - Nov. 2, 1946)
Tadaharu Mukai	Auditor	(April 1, 1943 - June 28, 1944)
Kenzo Morimura	Auditor	(April 1, 1943 - Mar. 28, 1946)
Takeo Irunano	Vice-President	(Aug. 1, 1944 - Mar. 28, 1945)
	President	(Mar. 28, 1945 - Dec. 11, 1946)
Suetada Aho	Executive Director	(Aug. 1, 1944 - Dec. 3, 1944)
Shunjiro Otsubo	Director	(Aug. 1, 1944 - Dec. 11, 1946)
	Managing Director	(Dec. 11, 1946 - Present )
Kanji Matsumoto	Director	(Aug. 1, 1944 - Oct. 10, 1945)
Kenkichi Shimazaki	Director	(Aug. 1, 1944 - Aug. 13, 1946)
Jiro Matsuoto	Auditor	(Aug. 1, 1944 - Dec. 11, 1946)
	Executive Auditor	(Dec. 11, 1946 - Present )
Tatsuo Takahashi	Director	(Oct. 31, 1945 - Dec. 11, 1946 )
	Managing Director	(Dec. 11, 1946 - Present )
Mitsuo Ueda	Director	(Oct. 31, 1945 - Mar. 19, 1947)
Kozo Matsumoto	Director	(Oct. 31, 1945 - Present )
Takehiko Yoshioka	Auditor	(Oct. 31, 1945 - Present )
Gotaro Kambe	Director	(April 30, 1946 - Nov. 6, 1946 )
Minoru Saionji	Director	(Oct. 9, 1946 - Present )
Masuki Shimada	"	(Oct. 9, 1946 - Present )

1946

1946



Shosoku Ohmori	Director	(April 30, 1947 - Present	)
Osamu Mitarai	"	(April 30, 1947 - Present	)
Masao Kawase	"	(April 30, 1947 - Present	)
Yuichi Watanabe	Executive Auditor	(April 30, 1947 - Present	)



CERTIFICATE

February 2, 1948.

When the Teikoku Bank was established in April 1, 1943, the Mitsuis, the large stock-holders, declared their renunciation of the rights of voicing. Since then the Mitsui Honsha (the Mitsui Holding Co.) has never interfered with the management and personnel affairs of the Teikoku Bank. Consequently, not only there existed no written arrangements which required approval of the Mitsui Honsha (the Mitsui Holding Co.) in regard to appointment of officers, but also no facts of actually having received the said approval. Officers were not nominated to represent this Co.'s interest.

Kambu Ishikawa had never held any officer's post in other Mitsui affiliates from April 1, 1943 up to the present time.

The above statement is true and correct.

---

JUN TAGUCHI  
Liquidator, Mitsui Honsha, Ltd.  
(Mitsui Holding Co.)



CERTIFICATE

January 31, 1948.

I certify that Kanbu Ishikawa was in the post of directorship of this bank before September 2, 1945, and that he had, in fact, neither the same authority or controlling powers as those vested in the managing director nor the exceeding ones thereto.

Kiichiro Satoh, President,  
The Teikoku Bank, Ltd.



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ADDITIONAL STATEMENT

TO

2ND PARAGRAPH, REASONS

OF

APPLICATION FOR APPROVAL RE-  
GARDING A NON-ZAIBATSU OFFICER

*K. Ishikawa*  
Kanbu Ishikawa, applicant



CONCERNING THE POST OF A DIRECTOR  
OF THE TEIKOKU BANK, LTD

1. The establishment of the Teikoku Bank

A) Circumstances and conclusion of  
the amalgamation negotiations

The first try for amalgamating the Dai-Ichi Bank with the Mitsui Bank had been made in 1938, being initiated by the side of the latter. It did not, however, materialize as the Dai-Ichi Bank did not agree thereto. Subsequently, in Dec. 1942, the amalgamation negotiations were reopened by the Dai-Ichi to be successfully concluded. The date of the amalgamation was thus decided to be effectuated on April 1, 1943.

B) Reason for amalgamation

The reasons for the Mitsui Bank's deciding to establish a new bank by uniting with some bank of good standing, even at the sacrifice of its 250 years old tradition and prestige upheld since its founding in 1683, were as follows:-

(1) In the early stage of the capitalistic economy of modern Japan, the operation of banking business by the Mitsui family was based on the high public trust, and rendered some notable service to the financial world and for that reason was justifiable. But with the progress of times, economic activities of Zaibatsu have shifted mainly to the field of manufacturing industry, espe-



cially of heavy industries. But as the manufacturing industries on large scale have as a rule no elasticity to stand against the onslaught of economic depression, and especially of panic, it is neither advisable to any Zaibatsu itself nor beneficial to the clients that it should carry on banking business at the same time. This was the conviction held by Mr. Seihin Ikeda, who was the head of the Mitsui Bank for many years, and it was the partial realization of this conviction of his that public subscriptions were invited when the Bank's capital was increased to ¥100,000,000 in 1919.

Mr. Junshiro Mandai, who became the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank in 1937, was also of the opinion that the Mitsui family should concentrate its interest and activities to the business of Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Mitsui Mining Co., and other cognate enterprises, and the banking business which was an institution for public interest should be freed from its control. But as the Mitsui family was reluctant to part with the controlling interest in the Bank, which was the cradle for its rise, it took nearly several months before Mr. Mandai succeeded in persuading it to agree to his scheme.

(2) Formerly the Mitsui Bank chiefly dealt with big customers and had comparatively small number of branches. For this reason, it did not, so to speak, serve the general public sufficiently. But with the change of the times, the Bank's policy had to be changed so as to popularize its business by expanding branches. As the opening of new branches was not permitted at the time, however, it was necessary to amalgamate the Bank with some other bank having a large number of branches.



(3) Why the Dai-Ichi Bank was chosen as a party to join hands, was because the latter had no connection with any Zai-Batsu and also it was one of the most influential and sound among banking houses, most popular among the commercial and industrial public, having a large number of branches throughout the country.

## 2. Relationship of the Bank with the Mitsui family

### A) The Mitsui family's interest

One of the conditions of the amalgamation was that the Mitsui family should have no voice in either the management of the new bank or the appointment of its officers and staff. To fulfill this condition it was necessary to dispose of all the stocks held by that family. The Mitsui family readily agreed to this, but considering the following disadvantages attending an immediate disposal of those stocks, it was decided to realize the sale by degrees.

(1) It was doubtful whether a large number of bank shares, which did not attract public interest, could be disposed of at one time, especially during the wartime. Even if they could be disposed of, it would cause a sharp decline in their market price, to the detriment and loss of the Bank's stockholders in general, especially of small holders, which should be avoided as far as possible.

(2) The market quotation of ¥50 stock of the Teikoku Bank at the time was around ¥80, while its liquidation value was ¥200. And Mr. Mandai, out of his personal feeling, could not force the immediate sale, even though the Mitsui family had agreed to it.



### B) Waiver of voting rights by the Mitsui family

To compensate for the delay in disposing of the stocks, the Mitsui family definitely pledged itself to the Teikoku Bank not to exercise its rights of voting as a large holder. This arrangement was at the time officially notified to the Minister of Finance and the Governor of the Bank of Japan. (Ref. Cert. No.1, 2)

### C) Other steps taken

That the Mitsui family had no intention to control the Teikoku Bank can further be proved by the fact that.

(1) The business premises of the new bank's head office were selected in the Dai-Ichi Bank's head office building, instead of the Mitsui Honkan. (Mitsui's Main Building.)

(2) Mr. Akashi of the Dai-Ichi Bank was made the Chairman of the Board of the new bank, and Mr. Mandai of the Mitsui Bank took the post of the President, a post second in rank.

## 3. Character of the Teikoku Bank

After the establishment of the Teikoku Bank on April 1, 1943, it took over part of the business of the Miike Bank in Kyushu on Nov. 15, 1943, and on August 1, next year (1944) it amalgamated with the Fifteenth Bank on equal footing. From the process of these developments the following conclusions can be drawn.

- A) The Teikoku Bank has never been placed under the control of the Holding Co.

The Mitsui family appears to be the dominating stockholder on the face of the stockholders' register, but it is not so in reality. Since it has renounced its right of voice in the management completely from the very beginning, the Teikoku Bank has



never been under the control or influence of the Holding Co. There has not been a single instance, since the Bank's inception, of the Holding Co.'s interference with, or voicing its concern over, the management or personnel matters of the Bank.

B) Operation of the Bank is independent

The operation of the Bank has, since its inception, been carried on, entirely independent of any outside influence, free from the former Zaibatsu color of the Mitsui Bank and purely as a financial organ for the public benefit, and all its business has been supervised by the managing directors concerned, under the direction of the Chairman.

C) No approval of appointment of officers by the Holding Co.

All appointments were made independently, and there has been no written arrangement whatever as to the approval by the Holding Co. of appointment of officers, nor any instance of obtaining approval thereof.

4. Regarding the directorship of the Teikoku Bank

A) When the Teikoku Bank was organized, the Dai-Ichi Bank and the Mitsui Bank sent their own men, 10 each, to the director's post of the New Bank. Officers selected from the Mitsui Bank might appear to have represented the Mitsui interest. But it is entirely unfounded inasmuch as they were sent to the post, same in the number, from the both Banks which were amalgamated on the equal basis as clarified by the above circumstances. It was never meant that they should represent the interest of the Mitsuis.



B) The plain directors were selected in conformity of the will of employees from among the senior and top ranking able staff who occupied concurrently departments <sup>branch</sup> or managers posts.

C) As overall operation of the banking business was conducted by the Managing Directors concerned under the leadership of the Chairman, the Directors' Meeting received only ex post facto reports from them. The usual procedure in the meeting was as follows. In the Meeting, the proposals of business matters which had been executed or decided already by Managing Directors were circulated to those present. When circulation of the proposals was over, the Managing Directors concerned would explain the matter in detail, and the Chairman would promptly declare that, as no one had voiced, the proposals were regarded as having been approved. Therefore, the ordinary directors were not allowed to actually participate in the important business operation.

5. Concerning the post of a director, concurrently manager of the Tokyo Branch

I held the post of manager, the Head Business Office of the Mitsui Bank from Dec. 1941 up to the time of the amalgamation. After the establishment of the Teikoku Bank, the above office was called the Tokyo Branch of the new Bank, and I was appointed manager thereof. As it was necessary to nominate the same number of directors selected from the both banks as stated above, I was appointed at the same time, director as a representative of the employees because of the reason that I had been already counted as one of the senior and top ranking staff of the Mitsui Bank. My post was only a nominal honor; the authority vested in me was not different from that of the general managers. Under the



supervision and control of managing directors, I executed merely the duty of a manager. Naturally my pay was far smaller than that of a managing director. At the directors' meetings that I present, I only heard ex post facto reports on the matters already decided by managing directors, and had no occasions to voice at the meeting. Consequently, neither did I represent the zaibatsu interest nor participate in the operation of the important business matters. (Ref. Cert. No. 3, 4)



Cert. No. 1

CERTIFICATE

Soon after the amalgamation between the Mitsui Bank, Ltd. and the Dai-Ichi Bank, Ltd. had been agreed upon on December 28, 1942, the Mitsui family officially declared by letter both to the then Minister of Finance and the Governor of the Bank of Japan that they would never raise any objection to the decisions of the Board of Directors of the Teikoku Bank, Ltd. thereafter.

I declare that the above statement is true and correct.

February, 2, 1948.

Jun Taguchi  
Liquidator, Mitsui Holding Co.  
1-1, Nihonbashi-Muromachi  
2-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo Metropolis.



CERTIFICATE

I occupied the post of Director of Banking Bureau, Ministry of Finance from Dec. 9, 1941 to Oct. 31, 1944, (its office name was changed to the Banking and Insurance Bureau on Nov. 1, 1943, as a result of the rearrangement of offices). Then, I took the post of Director of General Affairs Bureau from Nov. 1, 1944, and that of Vice-minister from Apr. 13, 1945, resigning on Jan. 30, 1946. I wish to hereby certify the following facts which were under my supervision during my tenure of office.

1. At the time of establishment of the Teikoku Bank, Ltd. on Apr. 1, 1943, by an amalgamation of the Dai-Ichi Bank and the Mitsui Bank, it was absolutely necessary to eliminate the influence of the Mitsuis who were large shareholders of the Mitsui Bank. For this purpose, the Ministry authorities required the Bank to obtain a letter of guarantee from the Mitsuis to the effect that they would never raise objections to decisions of the directors' meeting of the Teikoku Bank, as a prerequisite to the official approval of the amalgamation.

2. Ever since the establishment of the Teikoku Bank, the Mitsuis have never interfered with its management and personnel affairs in conformity with the above guarantee.

3. When the Teikoku Bank was reorganized, the Dai-Ichi Bank and the Mitsui Bank sent their own staff of 10 each to the director's post of the new bank. Officers selected from the Mitsui Bank might appear to have represented the Mitsui interest. But it is entirely unfounded inasmuch as they were sent to the post in the same number from the both Banks which were amalgamated on the equal basis as clarified by the circumstances at the time of