

HEADQUARTERS  
U.S. STRATEGIC BOMBING SURVEY  
APO 234  
C/O POSTMASTER, SAN FRANCISCO

INTERROGATION NO. 26  
(obtain from G-2)

PLACE: TOKYO  
DATE: 14 Oct. TIME: 1400

Division of Origin: Capital Equipment and Construction.

SUBJECT: ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CONTROL ASSOCIATION.

Personnel Interrogated and background of each:

D. YASUKAWA - President of Ass'n.  
Y. KAOBAYASHI - A Managing Director.  
K. SAKAKIBARA - A managing Director.  
and others.

Where interviewed: Office of Control Ass'n.

Interrogator:  
Lt. Love.  
INTERPRETER:

Allied Officer Present: None.

Summary:

1. History, functions, administration, chief personnel of the Association.
2. Description of the function of the Association in Civilian allocations, and Army and Navy Work.

## 1. Personnel Interviewed.

Name: YASUKAWA, Daigoro  
Position: President of Electrical Equipment Control Ass'n from  
12 Jan. 1942 to present.  
Former Position: President of Yasukawa Electrical Co. at  
Yawata, Kyushu.  
Miscellaneous: Mr. Yasukawa was selected by the Electrical  
Committee to become President of the Control  
Ass'n. His appointment was confirmed by the  
Government.

Name: KUBAYASHI, Yasuji  
Position: Chief Director of Electrical Equipment Control Ass'n.  
Former Position: Director of Tokyo Shibaura Electric Co.

Name: SAKAKIBARA, Kichizo  
Position: Managing Director of Electrical Equipment Control  
Association.

Name: HIZUSEI, H.  
Position: Consulting Engineer for Electrical Equipment Control  
Ass'n, in charge of standardization of manufacture.  
Miscellaneous: Graduated from Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.,  
1915, degree of M.E. He spent three years with  
Westinghouse in Pittsburgh, and then returned  
to Japan in 1918.

Name: OKABE, Yoshihiko  
Position: Chief of Liaison Section of Electrical Equipment  
Control Ass'n since Jan. 1943.  
Former Position: Engineer with Hitachi Electrical Mfg. Co.  
Ltd. Ibaraki Ken.

## 2. History and Functions

The Electrical Equipment Control Association was established  
by law in Aug/Sept of 1941 and it went into operation on 12 Jan.  
1942. All of the Electrical Equipment Corporations in Japan  
(316) were forced by law to join the Control Ass'n. Each member  
corporation paid dues and from these dues the salaries of the  
members of the Control Association were paid.

It was originally intended for the Electrical Equipment  
Control Ass'n to have control over all electrical equipment  
manufacture in Japan. However, the Army and Navy assumed this  
control in either January or February 1942. The distinction  
between "Army" and/or "Navy" contracts and "civilian contracts"  
was as follows: When Army and Navy contracts were completed,  
the equipment was sent directly to the Army or Navy; when  
civilian contracts were completed, the equipment was sent to  
other manufacturing companies where this equipment was used  
directly for war production. It was over this so-called  
"Civilian production" the Control Association had control. It  
is of interest to note that for the fiscal year 1940 (1 April  
1940 to 31 Mar. 1941) the Army and Navy took 92 % of the total  
output of the electrical equipment industry.

The main functions of the Electrical Equipment Control Ass'n  
were as follows:

- (1) Allocated production orders.
- (2) Set prices for standard equipment such as standard  
machines, standard motors, standard transformers,  
etc.
- (3) Authorized the acquisition of raw materials by issu-  
ing coupons. (Occasionally the Control Association  
purchased raw materials and distributed them among  
its member companies -- But the more usual method  
of acquiring raw materials was by coupon.)
- (4) Received requests from member companies for unskilled  
labor and forwarded these requests to the Department  
of Welfare.

Approximately 100 of the 316 corporations were classified  
as Munitions Corporations by the Ministry of Munitions. These  
corporations obtained special priorities re acquisition of raw  
materials, labor, etc. The names of these corporations were

not confidential, and the Ministry of Munitions published them from time to time.

### 3. Administration

The main office of the Electrical Equipment Control Ass'n was located in Tokyo and branch offices were maintained in NAGOYA, OSAKA, and FUKUOKA.

President:	YASUKAWA, Daigoro
Chief Director:	KOBAYASHI, Yasuji
Managing Director:	SAKAKIBARA, Kichizo
Assistants to Managing Director:	ISHII, Asahachi
	TAKEUCHI, Kamejiro
	YANAGIZA A, Yoshijiro
	HATTORI, Katsuo
	ISHISAKA, Kanijiro
	MIYAKE, Karsumi
	KIMURA, Takashi
	KAMIKA A, Toshiro
	ITOI, Koichi
	MASHITA, Toshiji
	SOMA, S.
	AOKI, Masajiro
	UCHIKOGA, Torataro
	MOTOYOSHI, Toshio
	SUZUKI, T.
	IKEUCHI, Masao
	OKABE, Yoshihiko
	WAKISAKA, Kanichi

#### Branch Offices

NAGOYA	Director:	SAKAKIBARA, Kichizo
OSAKA	Director:	SHIBADA, Tsutomu
FUKUOKA	Director:	YASUKAWA, Hiroshi

### 4. Orders for Electrical Equipment

When an order, for example, for aluminum was received by an Aluminum Company through the Mining Association, the following procedure took place.

(1) The Mining Association sent the order to the Aluminum Company.

(2) The Aluminum Company would check over the order and determine the equipment, supplies, etc. needed to complete the order. If electrical equipment was needed --

(3) A request for such equipment was made to the Mining Association.

(4) The Mining Association would request this equipment through the Electrical Control Association.

(5) The Electrical Control Association would send this order to a certain plant, or if the order was large, to several companies.

(6) The Company receiving the order would go over their supplies on hand and see if they needed certain raw materials.

(7) The Company would send a request for these raw materials to the Electrical Equipment Control Association.

(8) The Control Association would then send the Company a coupon authorizing them to obtain raw materials from a dealer or supplier.

(9) Upon completion of the order the Electrical Company would send the equipment directly to the Aluminum Company requesting it.

(10) Prices, other than those for standard equipment (Standard motors, standard transformer, etc.) were agreed upon directly between the Electric Company and the Aluminum Company.

### 5. Army and Navy Contracts

When a company received an Army or Navy contract and required additional raw materials, the following procedure was followed:

(1) The Company sends a total estimate of raw materials needed to the Electrical Control Association.

(2) The Electrical Control Association checks this total and refers it to the Army or Navy. (This was handled by Mr. OKABE of the Liason Department.)