Note 3: Appendix to Mitsubishi Oil Co., Ltd., Zaibatsu Concern, where I served as official

a. Name and stock-holding percentage of stock-holders owning 10 per cent or more of the total stocks of the Company on May 31, 1945, at the time of my assumption of the post of Director.

Name	Percentage	Remarks
Mr. Wm. F. Humphrey (President of Associated)	25 %	Besides these exists another 25% of the shares in name of Mitsubishi on which Associated has conditional ownership and right of management.
Mitsubishi Co., Ltd.,	45 %	On the 15% out of 45%, the above-mentioned treatment is applied.
Mitsubishi Trading Co.	15 %	On the 5% out of 15%, the above-mentioned treatment is applied.
Mitsubishi Mining Co.	15 %	"

Remarks:

(1) The above-mentioned percentages include those of official qualifying shares issued by the Company.

(2) The above-mentioned "conditional ownership" is explained as under:

In December 1940 when this Company made the third capital increase, Mitsubishi Concerns accepted all the new shares for the said increase due to the strained international relations and other circumstances. At that time an agreement was reached between Mitsubishi and Associated to the effect that Mitsubishi shall undertake provisionally the acquisition of the new 100,000 shares allotted to Associated (which corresponds to 25 per cent of the total number) on behalf of and for Associated, while Associated shall have the right to ask for the transfer of the said new shares after making payment by Jan. 1st, 1948, thus maintaining the principle of equality entitled to both parties. Such being the case, Associated has conditional ownership of the said shares. (Incidentally, due to the war it was impossible for the Associated to ask for the transfer of the said shares.)

Note 3: b, Name, position and dates of appointment and retirement of other officials of the Company during the period when I served.

Name	position	Date of Appointment	Date of Retirement
Shigeo Okabo	Director & President	Nov. 28, 1944	Dec. 27, 1946
Cho Hirai	Director	Jan. 15, 1932	Sept.17, 1946
Kamesaburo Ikeda	"	Feb. 11, 1931	Nov. 27, 1945
Shiro Suzuki	"	Oct. 27, 1939	"
	Auditor	May 30, 1946	Dec. 28, 1946
Sentaro Komura	Director	Jan. 27, 1942	May 30, 1946
Tsunejiro Tsunoda	"	June 25, 1936	Nov. 27, 1945
Shunichi Takeuchi	"	June 26, 1942	"
	Managing Director	Nov. 27, 1945	Dec. 27, 1946
	Director & President	Dec. 27, 1946	Present
Kenkichi Takagi	Auditor	June 26, 1942	Nov. 27, 1945
Makoto Asakura	"	Nov. 28, 1944	"
Naota Goto	Director	Dec. 24, 1942	"
Ichiro Hattori	Auditor	Nov. 27, 1945	May 30, 1946
Nobuhiko Shigematsu	Director	May 30, 1946	Dec. 27, 1946
	Managing Director	Dec. 27, 1946	D Present
Denji Inden	Director	Feb. 12, 1947	"

第五頁

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

無し

但し別紙「役員選任に關する取極に係る件」覺書があつた。

（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

申請理由書參照

第六頁

十二、本調査書作成年月日

昭和二十三年五月三十日

「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僞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　小池定雄　印

12. Date

May 31, 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 cemplete disclosure on relevant or material matters in this questiornaire will subject me to penaly in accordance with the provisions of Article 31 of the Law for Termination of the Zaibatsu Family Control.

Signa ture

S. Koike

415

三菱

受 23.6.3 付

APPROVED June 14 1948
承認 昭和23年 6月14日

To: The Prime Minister.

Misao Ueda

Reason for the Application in accordance with the Provisions of Paragraph 1, Art. VI and Paragraph 1, Art. VII of the Law for the Termination of Zaibatsu Family Control.

As I believe that I do not come under the designation of an official connected with the Zaibatsu for the reasons given hereunder, I respectfully submit this application, in accordance with the Provisions of Paragraph 1, Art. VI and Paragraph 1, Art. VII of the Law for the Termination of Zaibatsu Family Control, for recognition as such.

May 31, 1948

Sadao Koike.

Sadao Koike,
Auditor,
Mitsubishi Oil Co., Ltd.

I. Application in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 1, Art. VI.

a. Dates of assumption of offices.

May 31, 1945 Assumed the post of Director, Mitsubishi Oil Co., Ltd.

Feb.12, 1947 Resigned the post of Director, "

" Assumed the post of Auditor, "

b. Controlling power of Mitsubishi vis-a-vis Mitsubishi Oil Co., Ltd.

The Mitsubishi Oil Co., Ltd. is a company established on Feb. 11, 1931, by joint equal investment of Associated Oil Co., U.S.A. (afterwards re-named Tide Water Associated Oil Co.; hereinafter called "Associated") and three Mitsubishi Companies (Mitsubishi Honsha, Mitsubishi Mining Co. and Mitsubishi Trading Co.; hereinafter called "Mitsubishi"). As to the ownership, control and management, the principle of equality between Mitsubishi and Associated was established; and especially as regards the operation of the refinery, in case there arose any difference of opinion between the two parties, it was mutually agreed that the opinion of Associated shall prevail over that of Mitsubishi. In consequence, without the approval of Associated, nothing in the matter of the management of Mitsubishi Oil Co. could be decided or be done. In the matter of actual power of control, Associated, who held what might be termed the two-lines of the oil refining industry, i.e. supply of crude oil and supervision of refining technics, occupied a far superior position to Mitsubishi, and was in fact able to exercise a stronger voice than Mitsubishi. At any rate, I believe it can truthfully be stated that there existed no grounds whatsoever nor power by which Mitsubishi could exercise a dominating control over the Mitsubishi Oil Co.

c. Circumstances of assumption of my posts in Mitsubishi Oil Co.

On the recommendation of the Board of Directors of the Company, I was elected a director at the General Meeting of Shareholders held on May 31st, 1945. The circumstances under which I was elected are as stated in the explanation by Mr. Shigeo Okubo, the then Director and President of the Company, attached hereto, and no fact exists that my assumption was approved by Mitsubishi Honsha, Mitsubishi Mining Co. or Mitsubishi Trading Co. beforehand.

d. My actual duties.

While I was Chief Engineer I had supervision in the whole field of engineering and while I was Superintendent of the Kawasaki Refinery I have supervised the operation of the said Refinery; and in my directorship I had no other specific duty to perform than to make suggestions when consulted on technical matters.

II. Application in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 1, Art. VII.

a. I do not belong to the Iwasaki family, a Zaibatsu family, or any of its relatives. (Refer to the affixed paper (1) Explanation of Mr. Shigeo Okubo.)

b. The circumstances under which I assumed the post of director were as stated in (c) of the above-mentioned paragraph (1), and no fact exists that at the time of my assumption of the said office approval was obtained from Mitsubishi Honsha, Mitsubishi Trading Company or Mitsubishi Mining Company beforehand. (As stated in the affixed statement (2), Mitsubishi Honsha did not concern itself with the appointment of officials of its subsidiaries, excepting in the case of appointing presidents, where the approval of Mitsubishi Honsha was obtained beforehand; much less did it concern itself with the appointment of officials of this Company, which was under special circumstances, Regarding Mitsubishi Trading Company and Mitsubishi Mining Company, please refer to the affixed papers (3) and (4) respectively.)

c. I carried out my duties, as stated in the above Paragraph 1, (d), under the supervision of President, Managing Director or Director responsible for production (Seisan-Sekininsha), and therefore I have never had authority or controlling power equal to, or exceeding, that of Managing Director; nor have I actually exercised such authority or power. (Refer to the affixed paper (1), Explanation of Mr. Okubo.)

d. In my term of office as an official of Mitsubishi Oil Company, I have never held concurrently the post of an official of a company affiliated or otherwise related to Mitsubishi Company. (Refer to the personal record in the questionnaire.)

Affixed Paper :

(1) Explanation of Mr. Shigeo Okubo
(2) Statement of Mitsubishi Honsha
(3) Certificate by Mitsubishi Mining Co.
(4) Certificate by Mitsubishi Trading Co.

Affixed Paper (1)

Explanation of Circumstances under which Sadao Koike assumed the post of Director of Mitsubishi Oil Co., Ltd.

Sadao Koike assumed the post of Director of Mitsubishi Oil Co., Ltd. on May 31, 1945. I being then Director President of Mitsubishi Oil Co., Ltd., and the circumstances at that time were as follows:

1. The fact that oil refining business requires a high standard of chemical engineering and that great technical abilities are needed in its management induced me at the meeting of Directors to recommend Mr. Sadao Koike, who, having been on the staff of the Company for 25 years and at that time assuming as Chief Engineer leadership in the whole field of engineering, was well-versed in the situation of the Company and the right man for the post of director. All the directors present unanimously consented at the said meeting to his being recommended to be a director, and Mr. Sadao Koike was elected as a director, as the result of the election carried out at the general meeting of shareholders.

2. While I held the office of director and president, Mr. Koike had been a plain director and had never had authority or controlling power equal to, or exceeding, that of Managing Director.

3. In the aforesaid matters, the Mitsubishi Honsha, Mitsubishi Mining Co. and Mitsubishi Trading Co. were never consulted beforehand nor any restraint imposed by them or from any other source.

4. Furthermore, Mr. Sadao Koike does not belong to the Iwasaki family, a so-called Zaibatsu family nor to any family of their relatives.

I hereby certify the above statement to be true and correct in every detail.

May 30, 1948

Shigeo Okubo,
Formerly Director-President,
Mitsubishi Oil Co., Ltd.

Affixed Paper (2)

Regarding the Arrangement for Selecting Officials

January, 1948

1. In the selection of officials of the directly affiliated companies specified as "Bunkei-Kaisha" (called hereafter the Subsidiaries), the Mitsubishi Honsha enacted the following memorandum on May 27, 1941.

   "The directors and auditors of the Subsidiaries shall be recommended by the President of the Mitsubishi Honsha."

   Notwithstanding this memorandum, however, the Mitsubishi Honsha greatly esteemed the independence of the Subsidiaries and firmly observed the principle of leaving the selection of their officials to their own decisions.

   In actual practice:

   a) The Mitsubishi Honsha made recommendations when sending their own officials or staffs to the Subsidiaries as their directors or auditors.

   b) The President of the Mitsubishi Honsha gave previous approval when the President of the Subsidiary applied for it before assuming the position of President.

   Except in these two specified cases, it has been the usual custom to leave the selection of officials to the Subsidiaries themselves.

   The above-mentioned memorandum is different in nature from the arrangement regarding approval for the assumption of the position of officials under the provisions of Article 7 of the Law for the Termination of Zaibatsu Family Control. However, there existed no arrangement in writing except this memorandum, which is similar to that prescribed by the Law.

2. The Subsidiaries are companies designated as such by the Mitsubishi Honsha and placed under the direct "supervision and encouragement" of the Mitsubishi Honsha, as mentioned in the provisions of the Articles of Association which define the purposes of the Mitsubishi Honsha.

   At the termination of hostilities, the Subsidiaries of the Mitsubishi Honsha were the following:

   Mitsubishi Heavy-Industries, Limited.
   Mitsubishi Mining Company, Limited.
   Mitsubishi Warehouse Company, Limited.
   Mitsubishi Electric Manufacturing Company, Limited.
   Mitsubishi Chemical Industries Company, Limited.
   Mitsubishi Steel Manufacturing Company, Limited.
   Mitsubishi Oil Company, Limited.
   Mitsubishi Trading Company, Limited.
   The Mitsubishi Bank, Limited.
   Mitsubishi Trust Company, Limited.
   Mitsubishi Estate Company, Limited.

   However, the circumstances under which the Mitsubishi Honsha controlled each Subsidiary have varied according to the history, scale, capital relation, etc. of the respective Subsidiaries. Among the directly affiliated companies of the Mitsubishi Concern designated by the Law for the Termination of Zaibatsu Family Control, Mitsubishi Steamship Co., Ltd., Nippon Aluminium Co., Ltd. and Nippon Iron Construction Co., Ltd. are not Subsidiaries of the Mitsubishi Honsha. As far as the relation with the Mitsubishi Honsha is concerned, these three companies are quite different from the eleven companies mentioned above.

3. The Mitsubishi Honsha had no arrangement, written or unwritten, with regard to the recommendation of officials, except with the above-mentioned eleven Subsidiaries. Furthermore, except when the Mitsubishi Honsha recommended officials or staffs of the Mitsubishi Honsha as officials, the Mitsubishi Honsha have never recommended or approved officials.

4. At the Shareholders' Meeting held on November 1, 1945, the Mitsubishi Honsha deleted a part of the text with regard to the purposes of the Company in the Articles of Association, that is, "to supervise and encourage the Subsidiaries and to promote the development of the associated companies." The Mitsubishi Honsha thus wiped out its character as a parent company, and declared that it should be dissolved in the future; and at the same time the President, Vice-president and other main officials retired from their positions. All memorandums and other regulations with regard to the control of the Subsidiaries were cancelled officially on the same day. Previous to the Shareholders' Meeting, the Managing Director of the Mitsubishi Honsha called the Presidents of the Subsidiaries together and made a statement to that effect.

   As the dissolution of the Zaibatsu is one of the most important occupation policies based on the Potsdam Declaration, General Headquarters and the Japanese Government have issued various statements, directives and memorandums on the subject since the Occupation of Japan on September 2, 1945. As a result, the control function of the Mitsubishi Honsha as a parent company was completely suspended immediately after the Occupation, that is, long before the Shareholders' Meeting mentioned above. The memorandum regarding the selection of officials of the Subsidiaries has, therefore, been abolished practically since then.

5. As far as can be gathered by the Mitsubishi Honsha, there has never been any memorandum similar to Honsha's, regarding the selection of officials, between the Subsidiaries and their affiliated or associated companies. Whether the Subsidiary recommended or acknowledged officials of its affiliated or associated companies has to be proved in individual cases.

I hereby certify the above statement to be true and correct in every detail.

For the Mitsubishi Honsha,

Toshio Ishiguro (Signed)

Liquidator.

Affixed Paper (4)

May 31, 1948

CERTIFICATE

Katsujiro Takagaki,
Liquidator,
Mitsubishi Trading Co., Ltd.

We hereby certify that the undermentioned is quite true and correct.

While our company is a shareholder of Mitsubishi Oil Company, we have had no agreement with that company relating to appointment of directors of the latter. And, actually our company has never participated in any matter of appointment of directors of Mitsubishi Oil Co. except in the case where some directors of the said company were elected out of the staffs of our company. Therefore, in the appointment of Mr. Shunichi Takeuchi and Mr. Sadao Koike as directors of the said company, we gave neither approval nor understanding to that appointment beforehand.

K. Takagaki

Affixed Paper (4)

May 30, 1948

CERTIFICATE

Michiyuki Hani,
President-Director,
Mitsubishi Mining Co., Ltd.

We hereby certify that the undermentioned is quite true and correct.

While our company is a shareholder of Mitsubishi Oil Company, we have had no agreement with that company relating to appointment of directors of the latter. And, actually our company has never participated in any matter of appointment of directors of Mitsubishi Oil Co. except in the case when some directors of the said company were elected out of the staffs of our company. Therefore, in the appointment of Mr. Shunichi Takeuchi and Mr. Sadao Koike as directors of the said company, we gave neither approval nor understanding to that appointment beforehand.

Mitsubishi Mining Co., Ltd.

M. Hani
President

古河

受 23.6.3 付

APPROVED June 14 1948
承 認 昭和23年6月14日

NAME GIICHI KUSANO

Misao Ueda

No. 416

Name of Company The Nippon Light Metal Co.,Ltd.
(Nippon Keikinzoku K.K.)

個人調査書

（記載上の一般的注意）

一、本調査書は、三通提出しなければならない。

二、調査書は、日本文及び英文で記入する。その場合、英文記載事項は對應頁の日本文に照應するものとする。日英兩文間に相違がある場合は、英文によるものとする。

三、記載事項は、楷書（英文の場合は大文字活字體）で明瞭に記入しなければならない。

四、各記載事項は、空白のまゝにしないよう正確に且つ良心的に記入しなければならない。

五、各記載事項中該當事項のない場合は「該當しない」又は「該當事項なし」等の文句を用いて記入しなければならない。

六、記載すべき空欄に充分の餘白がない場合は、補助紙を用い、「補助紙に續く」等の字句を記入して、いずれの記載欄の補助紙として用いたかを明かにしなければならない。

七、この調査表の重要な事項について虚僞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。

日本輕金屬株式會社 第 號

氏名 草野義一

個人調査書

一、姓名（振假名をつけること）　クサノ　ギイチ
　　草野　義一

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）
　　なし

三、生年月日（年齡數え年）
　　明治二十九年八月十四日（五十三歳）

四、出生地（都道府縣）
　　福島県

五、現住所（略記しないこと）及び電話番號
　　東京都世田ヶ谷区松原町二丁目五六八番地（電話杉並四〇六一）

六、本籍地（略記しないこと）
　　福島県石城郡上小川村福岡字大坪一

Questionnaire

1. Name (in full).

GIICHI KUSANO

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

None

3. Date of birtn (age).

August 14, 1896 (53)

4. Place of birth (prefecture).

Fukushima Prefecture

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

568,2-chome,Matsubara-cho,Setagaya-ku,Tokyo.
(Tel.No.Matsubara 4061)

6. Permanent address (in full).

Kami-
1,Fukuoka-Otsubo,Ogawa-mura,Iwashiro-gun,
Fukushima Prefecture.

第二頁

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

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

日本輕金屬株式會社（古河系）

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

財閥傍系會社

（三）地位

取締役社長

（四）就任の豫定日

現に就任中

八、前項の他本人の保有するすべての身分及び職業

輕金屬鑄鍊會委員

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。）

無

（二）指定者が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

無

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.)

Nippon Keikinzoku K.K. (Lineage of Furukawa)

   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.)

Class-C company

   c. Position.

President

   d. Scheduled date of assumption of the position.

In the same position at present.

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

A Committee of Light Metals Smelting Association.

9. Family relationship with the persons designated as Zaibatsu.
   a. Existence or not of the relationship and its details, if any. (includiug relationship with the Zaibatsu family members.)

None

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

None

七、職業の履歴

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

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

註三、本人が役員として又は役員の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一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
大正七年四月（入社）	古河電氣工業株式會社	會計課書記	經理事務 資材購入事務	東京都千代田區丸ノ内二丁目八番地 一、金屬の製錬、合金及加工並に化學工業 二、電線、ゴム品並に電氣機械器具の製品 三、前二号に依る製品の販賣
大正十五年一月（入行） 昭和六年八月（退行）	古河銀行	調査係 預金係長	貸付に係る調査事務 預金事務係長	東京都中央區日本橋室町二丁目八番地 一、普通銀行業務
大正十五年八月（入社） 昭和六年八月（退社）	右同	右同	右同	右同

昭和二十一年九月（就任） 昭和二十二年一月（辞任）	戦線鉱業株式会社 同右	取締役	静岡県加茂郡仁科村浜九三一 一、明礬石の採掘及販賣
昭和二十二年三月（就任） 昭和二十二年八月（辞任）	軽金属生産協議会 同右	會長	理事会を招集し會務執行の責に任ずる
昭和二十二年十二月（就任）	軽金属製錬業	委員	東京都中央区日本橋通二ノ六 一、軽金属製造関係者相互間の緊密なる連繋によって軽金属製造事業に共通する諸問題を円滑に処理遅営して斯業の平和的発展を図るを同時に五民生活の安定向上に資する
			東京都中央区日本橋通二ノ六 一、アルミニウム製錬業及マグネシウム製錬業加盟会員相互間の共通する諸問題を民主的な手段により円滑に処理遅営し斯界の平和的発展に資する

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.
Employed in Apr. 1918 Retired in Aug.1926	Furukawa Denki Kogyo K.K.	Clerk of accounting branch.	Administrative affairs & procurement of materials.	8,2-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo. 1.Refining, alloying & fabricating of metal & chemical industries. 2.Wires, rubber wares & electrical machineries. 3.Sale of goods connected with any under the preceding two items.
Employed in Aug. 1926 Retired in Aug.1931	Furukawa Bank.	Research branch, afterwards deposit branch chief.,	Research for loan, afterwards depositing affairs.	8,2-chome, Nihonbashi-Muromachi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo Ordinary bank business

昭和六年八月（入行） 昭和十四年四月（退行）	第一銀行 右同	法各支店 熊本支店 室町支店 本店審査課	一般銀行事務院轄 貸付等の審査
昭和十四年四月（入社） 〃十九年四月 〃二十一年四月 〃二十一年五月 〃二十一年十一月 〃二十一年十二月	日本軽金属株式会社 〃 〃 〃 〃 〃	會計課長 経理部長 總務部長（兼） 取締役 常務取締役 取締役社長	一般會計事務院轄
			東京都千代田区丸ノ内一丁目一番地 一、普通銀行業務 （昭和十八年三井銀行と合併して帝國銀行となる）
			東京都中央区銀座西七丁目二番地 一、軽金属及其の合金の製造販賣 二、塩、肥料、人造黒鉛並にカーバイトの製造販賣 三、電氣事業者及特定の需要者に電氣の供給 四、前各号に関聯する事業

Employed Aug.1931	in Dai-Ichi Bank.	Assistant chief, respectively of Shibuya, Kumamoto, & Muromachi branches offices.	Administration of office scrutiny of loan.	1,1-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo. Ordinary bank business (The bank affiliated with Mitsui Bank in 1943 and changed its name to Teikoku Bank)
Retired in Apr. 1939		Scrutiny branch of head office		
Employed in Apr. 1939	Nippon Keikinzoku K.K.	Accounting branch chief	Administration of accounting affairs.	2-1,7-chome, Ginza-Nishi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo. 1.Manufacture & sale of light metals & alloys thereof. 2.Manufacture & sale of salt, fertilizer, artificial graphite & calcium carbide 3.Supply of electricity to persons enaged in electric enterprises & to specific consumers of electricity. 4.Enterprises connected with any under the preceding items.
Apr.1944		Administrative division chief.		
Apr.1946		Administrative & General affairs division chief.		
May 1946		Director		
Nov.1946		Managing director		
Dec.1946		President		
Assumed on Sept. 18,1946	Sensen Kogyo K.K.	Director		931,Hama,Nishina-mura,Kamo County, Shizuoka Pref. Mining & sale of alunite ore.

Assumed in Mar. 1947	Light Metals Associa-tion	President	Calling the board of directors & execute general affairs.	5,2-chome, Nihonbashi-Dori, Chuo-ku, Tokyo. The purposes of the associa-tion are to make a close connec-tion among lay-circle of light metals enter-prises and to manage problems common to lay-circles so as to make peaceful developments of this industry and to contribute to nation's living.
Resigned in Aug. 1947				
Assumed in Dec.1947	Light ~~Metals~~ Smelting Associa-tion	Committee		5,2-chome, Nihonbashi-Dori, Chuo-ku, Tokyo. The purposes of the association are to manage problems ~~domestic-ally~~ which are common to members of aluminum & magnecium smelt-ing industries and to make peaceful develop-ment of this industry.

11. At the time of your assnmption 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 arrangemeut existed in writing.

As shown in the attached sheet of application.

b. Details of circumstances under whicn 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.

As shown in the attached sheet of application.

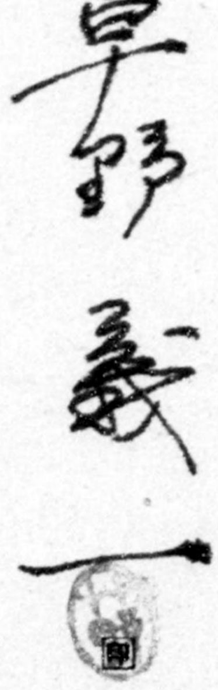
第六頁

十二、本調査書作成年月日

昭和三十三年六月一日

「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僞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



12. Date

June 1, 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 cemplete disclosure on relevant or material matters in this questiornaire will subject me to penaly in accordance with the provisions of Article 31 of the Law for Termination of the Zaibatsu Family Control.

Signa ture

G. Kusano.

GYICHI KUSANO

Names and percentages of share holder's who were holding more than 10 % of the company's shares at the time when the applicant assumed the official position.

Name	Number of shares			Percentage
	Old shares	New shares	Total	
Closed Institute Liquidation Committee (War time Financial Bank)	90,520	1,005,915	1,096,435	27.4 %
Furukawa Electric Co.,Ltd.	646,610	343,245	989,855	24.7 %
Toden Investment Co.,Ltd.	557,130	278,565	835,695	20.9 %

Names, positions and dates of assumption and retirement of other officials during which period the applicant served.

Name	Position	Date of assumption	Date of retirement
SUMKICHI NAKAGAWA	President	July 22, 1940	May 20, 1946
SHICHIROKU TANABE	Vice president	March 30, 1939	May 20, 1946
SEIZO UESHIMA	Managing director	March 30, 1939	May 20, 1946
	Director	May 20, 1946	Nov. 17, 1946
YASUTARO YAMADA	Managing director	March 30, 1939	May 20, 1946
	President	May 20, 1946	Dec. 19, 1946
DENGORO NISHIDA	Managing director	June 14, 1944	May 20, 1946
	Vice president	May 20, 1946	Nov. 17, 1946
HIDEJI TAKEDA	Managing director	June 14, 1944	May 20, 1946
	Vice president	May 20, 1946	Nov. 17, 1946
SENTARO KOMURA	Director	March 30, 1939	May 20, 1946
TARO YAMASHITA	Director	March 30, 1939	Dec. 18, 1946
RIICHI OKABE	Director	March 30, 1939	May 2, 1946
HIROSHI KASUGA	Director	June 28, 1941	May 2, 1946
HIDEO HAGIWARA	Director	Dec. 27, 1941	May 17, 1947
HISAO TASHIRO	Director	May 18, 1942	May 20, 1946
KANAME HIRASAWA	Director	Nov. 20, 1943	Nov. 8, 1946
UTARO MUSUMI	Director	June 14, 1944	Jan. 24, 1947

TSUTO SUGIMOTO	Auditor	March 30, 1939	May 20, 1946
KINOSUKE OKAWARA	Auditor	March 30, 1939	Dec. 16, 1946
YUTAKA FUKUDA	Auditor	Dec. 27, 1941	Jan. 14, 1947
RYOTARO TAKAI	Director	Nov. 8, 1946	Jan. 17, 1947
GIICHI KUSANO	Director	May 31, 1946	Nov. 27, 1947
	Managing director	Nov. 27, 1946	Dec. 19, 1947
	President	Dec. 19, 1946	Up to now
KIKUO YASUDA	Director	May 31, 1946	Nov. 27, 1947
	Managing director	Nov. 27, 1946	Up to now
MIFUNE FUJII	Director	May 31, 1946	Nov. 27, 1946
	Managing director	Nov. 27, 1946	Up to now
YUKIO OKURA	Director	May 31, 1946	Nov. 27, 1946
	Managing director	Nov. 27, 1946	Up to now
MASAO MASUDA	Director	Dec. 19, 1946	Up to now
SHOKICHI HIGUCHI	Director	Dec. 19, 1946	Up to now
YUTAKA HAMADA	Director	Dec. 19, 1946	Up to now
SHIGEKAZU KATO	Director	Dec. 19, 1946	Up to now
YUKICHI YAMADA	Director	Dec. 19, 1946	Up to now
KAZUS OISHI	Auditor	Feb. 28, 1947	Aug. 31, 1947
OTOSUKE OKADA	Auditor	Feb. 28, 1947	Up to now
KISABURO KIMURA	Auditor	Feb. 28, 1947	Up to now
ZEN HAYASHI	Director	Dec. 27, 1947	Up to now
NAKAZO NAKAGAWA	Director	Dec. 27, 1947	Up to now
[illegible] NAKAI	Director	Dec. 27, 1947	Up to now
KURAKICHI TAKAHARA	Auditor	Dec. 27, 1947	Up to now

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受 23.6.3 付

APPROVED June 14 1948
承　認　昭和23年6月14日

Misao Ueda

TO : HON.HITOSHI ASHIDA, THE PRIME MINISTER.

FROM : GIICHI KUSANO, PRESIDENT OF THE NIPPON KEIKINZOKU K.K.
2,7-chome, Ginza-Nishi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.
(Private Address)
568, 2-chome, Matsubaracho, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo.

SUBJECT : STATEMENT OF REASONS FOR APPLICATION.

June 1, 1948

STATEMENT OF REASONS FOR APPLICATION

I, Giichi Kusano, herewith submit this Statement of Reasons for Application in accordance with provisions of Article 6 and Article 7 of the Elimination of Zaibatsu Family Controlling Power Law with a request that your examination and approval be accorded me.

1. My Reason for Coming Under the Provision of the Purge Directive:

I was elected to the position of the managing director of Nippon Keikinzoku Kabushiki Kaisha (Nippon Light Metal Co.,Ltd.) on November 27, 1946 and to the position of the president of the same company on December 19 of the same year.

2. Reasons for Submitting this Application in accordance with the Article 6 of the Law:

(1) Concerning the stipulation in the Item 1 of the same Article, I do not consider it necessary to explain as my election to the directorship and to the presidency of the company took place after September 3, 1945.

(2) The following are statements pursuant to Item 2 of the same Article:

(a) As a matter of order, I shall give my curriculum vitae first:

As soon as I was graduated from Otaru Higher Commercial School in 1918, I was employed by Furukawa Electric Co., Ltd. and was put in charge of accounting and purchase of materials at the accounting division.

In 1926 I was transfered to Furukawa Bank and was put in charge of the investigations. Later I was promoted to the position of the chief deposite teller. When the same bank was annexted to the First Bank, I was transferred to such branch offices as Shibuya, Kumamoto, and Muromachi Offices as a vice-manager at each place. After coming back to head office, I was placed with the scrutiny division.

When Nippon Keikinzoku Kabushiki Kaisha was established in 1939, I was employed by the said company as the chief of the accounting division. I have continued with the accounting work since then and even though I was successively promoted to the chief of the administrative finance section and concurrently as the chief of the general affairs section.

(b) Circumstances Under which I was Elected to an Officer of the Company:

In May, 1946, I was elected to the directorship of the company for the first time along with the following colleagues, but till then, I was no more than an ordinary employee at the Furukawa Electric Co., Furukawa Bank, and the First Bank as well as at the Nippon Keikinzoku Co. Immediately prior to my election to the position of a director, I held concurrent posts of the chief of the administrative and the general affairs sections. Those who were elected to the directorship with me were:

Kikuo Yasuda (then manager of Kambara Plant)
Mifune Fujii (then manager of Shimizu Plant)
Yukio Ohkura (then manager of Niigata Plant)

The reason we were elected to the directorship was that immediately prior to our election (in May) the following seven officers of the company retired from their positions in view of the possibility of their coming under the provisions of the Purge Directive. To wit:

President Suekichi Nakagawa (retired because of purge)
Vice-President Shichiroku Tanabe (")
Director Sentaro Komura(")
" Hiroshi Kasuga(")
" Hisao Tashiro (")
" Eiichi Okabe (retired for reasons of his own)
Auditor Isuzu Sugimoto (retired because of purge)

Thus, we were elected to our positions to fill vacancies left by the above retiring officers. The choice of myself and three others mentioned above was based on the seniority among the employee chiefs of various sections and plants; it was not because of the fact that I possessed special administrative ability, or that I had made exceptional contributions to the promotion of the company business, or that the persons concerned in my election intended to have me represent the Furukawa's interests by placing me in an important position for managing the business of the company. This will become clear if you will pursue the explanations regarding the character of the Nippon Keikinzoku Co. which I have elsewhere set forth.

(Please refer to No.(1) of the Evidence No.1)

When this incident is viewed from another angle, I find that my election to the position of presidency took place as the

result of the influence of the rise of democratic ideas since the end of the war both within and without the company, and it occurred entirely out of the control of Zaibatsu. Rather, I believe it was the manifestation of a strong influence working on the opposite direction from the Zaibatsu controlling power. In the following November, the then Vice-Presidents Dengoro Nishida and Hideji Takeda also retired from their position because of the purge, and immediately afterwards, I was appointed as a managing director along with Messrs.Yasuda, Fujii, and Ohkura of whom I have mentioned before. Moreover, in December of the same year, the then President, Yasutaro Yamada was also purged out of his office, and it was then that I was elected to the presidency of the company. The fact that I was elected to the managing directorship and then to the presidency was one of the manifestations of the dissolution of Zaibatsu organizations and the democratization of enterprises then being promoted by the authorities of the Allied Occupation Forces; it came about entirely independent of any controlling power exercised by Zaibatsu. In this respect, the situation was completely in agreement with that I mentioned at the time of describing my election to the directorship.

Further, regarding my election to the directorship of Nippon Keikinzoku Co., the result of the screening of my qualifications by the Central Screening Committee established in accordance with Nos. 1 to 3 of the Imperial Ordinance and No.1 of the Cabinet and Interior Ministry Ordinance of 1947 has been published inthe Official Gazette dated May 7, 1947.

The Official Gazette stated that I was entirely qualified to hold important public offices.

(c) How I discharge by Duties as an Officer of the Company;

As I have stated above, my incumbency in the position of an officer of the company is as follows. To wit:

From May 21, 1946 To Nov. 27, 1946	Director
From Nov. 27, 1946 To Dec. 19, 1946	Managing Director
From Dec. 19, 1946 To present	President

As is clear in the above statement, I was in the position of a director for about half year; of a managing director for less than a month; and I served as such under President Yasutaro Yamada who was affiliated with the Tokyo Electric Co.

During my term as an ordinary director, I held concurrent posts of the chief of the general affairs section and of the administrative section of the head office as I had done during my ordinary employee status. And even after having been elected to the position of the managing directorship, I did not move into the director's office (it was customary for the president, vice-president, and the managing director of Nippon Keikinzoku Co. to occupy one directors' chamber). Instead, I continued with my former work and executed all important business after obtaining the approval of the president.

About a month or so after I became president, that is on January 25, 1947, the execution of the right of vote attached to the Nippon Keikinzoku Co. stocks held by the Furukawa Electric Co.

was delegated to the Holding Company Liquidation Commission established in accordance with the Imperial Ordinance No.567 of 1946. However, at no period during the directorship of the above officers, the present company has ever been under the control of the Furukawa Zaibatsu. I believe that this can be seen from the duration of the time we have been in office. In view of the circumstances under which I was elected to the directorship of Nippon Keikinzoku Co. and under which I executed my duties as an officer of the company, I believe it is unjust to look upon me as an officer connected with Furukawa Zaibatsu. Therefore, I earnestly request that my statements be examined carefully and an approval of my contention that I do not come under the provisions of the Elimination of Zaibatsu Family Controlling Power Law be accorded me.

3. Reason for Application as per Art. 7 of the Law:

(1)There is no fact corresponding to **No.1 of Item 1 of the Article.** There are none affiliated with Furukawa Zaibatsu, nor are there any who are the spouses of those on the same census register, or any who are the parents, brothers or sisters or their spouses of the Furukawas.

(2)Following is the explanation regarding the fact as per **No.2.**

(A) There does not exist a tacit agreement, not to mention of written agreement, necessitating, for the election of the officials of Nippon Keikinzoku, the preliminary approval of Furukawa Zaibatsu, of Furukawa Kogyo Co.,Ltd. (under the direct afiliation of the said Zaibatsu), or Furukawa Denki Kogyo Co.,Ltd. (under the semi-direct afiliation of the said Zaibatsu).

Accordingly, therefore, there has never been any instance of our asking for the above party's approval either prior to or after the election of our officials.

(Refer to Evidence Nos. 2 and 3.)

(B) Neither the Furukawa, the head family of the Furukawa Zaibatsu, nor the Furukawa Mining Co.,Ltd., owned even a share of Nippon Keikinzoku since the establishment of the same company up to today. They have never interferred with the operation of the Company, to say nothing of election of the officials of the same company.

(Refer to Evidence No.2)

The above facts are considered to be attributable to the following causes;

(i) From the very beginning of the project of the establishment of Nippon Keikinzoku in 1938, those who were connected with Furukawa were rather indifferent to the project. Moreover late Toranosuke, the then master of Furukawas, expressed the strongest view against it on the ground that it was risky. Although ultimately Nippon Keikinzoku was established by the powerful recommendation of the Munition Ministry, the Company had no direct relation in personnel matters with Furukawa Zaibatsu and Furukawa Mining Co.,Ltd. It was clear that the above parties had no intention of expanding the financial influence, or financially controlling the enterprise of Nippon Keikinzoku.

(Refer to Evidence No.4)

(ii) As the component members of the "Presidential Chamber Conference", an organ for preliminary discussions and decisions of the important affairs of the chief affiliated companies of Furukawa, dies one after another, and their business became extremely busy on account of the development of the China Incident and the outbreak of the Pacific War, the substance of this Conference underwent a significant change, resulting in the complete extinction of its power of control on the affiliated companies, and its entrust of operation of those companies with the unrestrained activities of their managements.

(Refer to Evidence No.5)

(C) The above statement has been concerned with Furukawa Zaibatsu and Furukawa Kogyo Co.,Ltd., and the same thing may be said of Furukawa Denki Kogyo Co.,Ltd.

Furukawa Denki Kogyo Co. was a big stockholder of our Company on account of the circumstances prevailing at the time of the establishment of our Company. However the company has never made any proposal regarding the election of the officials and general operation of our Company. (Refer to Evidences Nos.3 and 6)

As we believe that the above facts will be more clearly understood if we explain the circumstances which prevailed at the time of the establishment of Nippon Keikinzoku, and the conditions of the stock issuance, we shall present our explanations below.

(D) Following is the outline of the circumstances leading up to the establishment of Nippon Keikinzoku Co.

(a) In spite of the marked increase in recent years in the demand for aluminum, it was technically difficult, on account of the characteristies of aluminum manufacturing enterprise, to carry out an early extension of the then existing factories. Therefore, there was a demand from among the processing enterprisers of aluminum that a new company should be established. It happened then that Tokyo Electric Co.,Ltd. had a plan afoot for development of a big-scale electric source and for starting an electric chemical industry. On the other hand Furukawa Electric Co.,Ltd. had an experience in the technique of the manufacture of aluminum while possessing convenient means of importating bauxite, the raw material ore. In consideration of the aforesaid circumstances of the above two companies the processing enterprisers, and especially the government, strongly encouraged them to establish an aluminum manufacturing company. As a result the Nippon Keikinzoku took its start amidst a circumstance which looked outwardly as if these two companies promoted it.

(b) However, as the aluminum enterprise is a highly synthetic manufacturing industry, it required a big-scale operation and a big capital. Therefore, although at first the processing enterprisers expected to share the capital required in cooperation with the general consumers, they found it impossible to meet this plan, because the majority of them were enterprisers with comparatively small capital.

Further, as this enterprise still belonged to the category of technically new enterprise, it was impossible to depend entirely on the public for the required capital. In consideration of these circumstances, it was imperative that we obtain capital from the following parties;

(i) Tokyo Electric Co.,Ltd., which possessed the electric source and depending upon the capital of the masses;

(ii) Furukawa Electric Co.,Ltd., which had experience in the manufacture of aluminum and convenience in the import of bauxite, the raw material ore;

(iii) Processing enterprisers;

(iv) Already existing aluminum manufacturers;

(v) General public.

(c) For the two reasons: that this enterprise still belonged to a new enterprise, and that the processing enterprisers were small enterprisers of comparatively small capital, the majority of the capital had to be asked of big enterprisers who had credit and influence. Moreover, on account of the enthusiastic request of the processing enterprisers, who were the promoters of the establishment, Tokyo Electric Co.,Ltd., and, despite the opinion of Furukawa Zaibatsu against it, Furukawa Electric Co.,Ltd. had to make a considerable investment for the establishment of Nippon Keikinzoku.

Under the above circumstances, although it is a fact that the amount of investment of Furukawa Electric Co. was fairly large, like that of Tokyo Electric Co., we believe

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that in the light of the above history you will be able to understand that their investment was not made to have a hold on us as a Zaibatsu affiliate.

(d) In the second place, we believe that, from the angle of the personnel constitution of the managing staffsof Nippon Keikinzoku, we shall be able to prove the fact that Nippon Keikinzoku did not come under the control of any Zaibatsu whatsoever. The aluminum enterprise required a large amount of capital although as an enterprise it was still within the sphere of new enterprises. Therefore, at the time of the establishment of such a company, the president and vice-president had to be, in view of the outward relation, well-known men of financial credit, concurrently being men of weight in the financial world, who could cope with the difficulty of operation. This was a common practice in general. Accordingly, therefore, the election of Ichizo Kobayashi as the first president of our company, and that of Suekichi Nakagawa and Shichiroku Tanabe (brother of Mr. Ichizo Kobayashi) as the vice-presidents, were the natural desire of all the stockholders, although it may have been partly attributed to the circumstances under which Nippon Keikinzoku was launched. The succession of Suekichi Nakagawa, the vice-president, to presidency, after the resignation of Ichizo Kobayashi who was to take over the post of the Commerce and Industry Minister, was nothing but an entirely natural outcome of the circumstances then prevailing, and not because he was the representative of

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Furukawa Zaibatsu. Moreover, there was no fact at all of Suekichi Nakagawa's having utilized Nippon Keikinzoku Co. for the expansion of the financial controlling power of Furukawa Zaibatsu, during the term of his presidency.

(Refer to Evidence No.6)

(e) The operation of Nippon Keikinzoku Co. was decided and carried out by the decisions of the conferences of the section-chiefs' comprising of the managing directors, chiefs of sections and managers of factories, from the inaugural till the resignation of Suekichi Nakagawa from presidency. Despite the short history after the inaugural the company did not come across any serious situations, and so Suekichi Nakagawa never voiced his dominating opinion. In fact, he used to seal the documents with nominal approval. Under these circumstances his attendance to the office was only once a week or two, or three times per two weeks, and even then he stayed in his office only one or two hours as the president of Nippon Keikinzoku Co. Therefore it cannot be said that Suekichi Nakagawa contributed to the formation and maintenance of the enterprise of Furukawa, or that he was a means to the exertion of the controlling influence of the Zaibatsu.

(Refer to Evidences Nos. 1 and 6)

(f) The above circumstances, we believe, will be readily understood, in view of the considerable difference in his conduct as the president of Furukawa Denki Kogyo K.K. and as that of Nippon Keikinzoku Co. of which there was a talk among the

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magazine reporters in those days. In other words, at Furukawa Denki Kogyo Co., he decided all the company's business despotically, and he showed himself a dominating figure in front of the staffs. Contrary to this, in the office of Nippon Keikinzoku Co. he was rather reticent in anything, so much so that he nodded to the office-boys when he passed by them. In the business matters he approved the decisions of the managing director readily, without opposing them. Toward the staffs he tried to remove the factional colors of the members connected with him. He thus indirectly assisted in bringing this new enterprise up on the right track at an early date. In other words, the role played by Suekichi Nakagawa as the president well agreed with the object for which our Company sought the president among the weighty men of the financial world.

(g) Lastly, from the financial point of view, there was no fact of Furukawa Zaibatsu's attempt to make use of Nippon Keikinzoku Co. directly or indirectly for the formation and maintenance of their own enterprise, or for means of exertion of their financial controlling influence. As the gradual increase of the demand for aluminum, it was natural for Furukawa Denki Kogyo Co., in view of the history of the inaugural of Nippon Keikinzoku Co. to expect the smooth supply of Aluminum manufactured by our Company. However, it happened that the amount of manufactures supplied to Furukawa Electric Co. during each term up to the present has been rather small. It was out of comparison with the percentage of investment of

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Furukawa Denki Kogyo Co. However, the same company never made any demand, in a commanding manner, for improvement in its treatment. Further, Furukawa Denki Kogyo Co. came to possess the shares of Nippon Keikinzoku Co. under unavoidable circumstances, as we have stated. Therefore we can hereby declare that Furukawa Zaibatsu had no intention of making use of their investment as the means for pursuance of profit. Furukawa Zaibatsu had been operating non-ferrous enterprise since long ago, and so they knew quite well that this aluminum enterprise was an unfavourable enterprise, because, compared with the huge capital required as the basic enterprise the ratio of the revolution of its capital would be very low, and the interest on capital unsatisfactory. Even during the period, when Nippon Keikinzoku Co. could pay dividends to stockholders, they never demanded excessive dividend. In the early part of the establishment of the Company, they even proposed to decline an acceptance of a part of dividend for the stock they possessed for the sake of the general stockholders. In the light of the above facts, we believe we can prove that Nippon Keikinzoku Co. has never contributed to the formation and maintenance of the enterprise of Furukawa Zaibatsu or that we became the means for exertion of their economic controlling influence, and also that Furukawa Zaibatsu had no such intention whatsoever.

(h) Regarding the personnel affairs of the staffs, Mr.Nakagawa the president, declared himself opposed to the employment of staffs through blood relationship and proposed and practiced

the fair personnel affairs. The above fact can be made clear in consideration of the fact that, although the employment of the people affiliated by Tokyo Dento K.K. was fairly large as our Company was a newly established concern, the number of people affiliated with Furukawa was exceedingly small.

(Refer to Evidence No.1)

(i)The bankers of Nippon Keikinzoku Co. were headed by Nippon Industrial Bank, since our establishment. The designation of the same bank was made by the proposal of Mr.Nakagawa. At that time Mr. Nakagawa avoided entering into transactions with the Daiichi Bank, which had a close business relationship with Furukawa Denki Kogyo Co. He said that Nippon Keikinzoku Co., an independent new company, should have financing organ on a fair standing. Under these circumstances never did we ask Furukawa for assistance, nor did we receive their assistance.

(Refer to Evidence No.1)

(E) I wish to repeat the circumstances under which I was made managing director of Nippon Keikinzoku Co. (in May 1946). I was gradually promoted from a staff-member of common rank, and finally made director. When assuming my post I never asked, preparatorily, the approval of Furukawa Zaibatsu Furukawa Kogyo Co., or Furukawa Denki Kogyo Co.

Accordingly, therefore, I was never restricted, in the execution of my task, by any purpose of seeking advantages for such Zaibatsu and their affiliated companies, nor was I instructed to seek it. Of course, I never voluntarily sought to act in such a manner.

It was only on the eve of the general meeting of the stock-holders that I was informed that I was going to be elected as the managing director. Therefore, it was unthinkable that I should have sought a previous approval of Furukawa. I think an explanation is necessary relative to my having been in service at Furukawa Denki Kogyo Co. As I stated in the personal information note, I served there for seven years as a common staff-member, and I was never favored with any special privilege.

(3) As for the fact as per No.1 of the Item:

As for the fact as per Clause 4, since the assumption of the post of the managing director for Nippon Keikinzoku Co. I was concurrently the managing director only of Sensen Kogyo Co.,Ltd. in so far as the post of the official of the company affiliated by Furukawa Zaibatsu was concerned.

I was elected in September 1946, because the above company was connected with Nippon Keikinzoku Co. However, in January 1947, that is in less than half a year after election, I resigned from that company. Therefore, I have no concurrent post of directorship in any concern at present. As I have stated in each item there is absolutely no fact, which places me under any of the items of Item 1, Article 7, and I think it clearly unjust that I should be regarded as an official connected with Furukawa Zaibatsu. I sincerely request that the matter be examined carefully and an approval of my contention that I am not a man subject to purge will be accorded me.

Signature: G. Kusano

GIICHI KUSANO,
President,
Nippon Keikinzoku Kabushiki Kaisha.

Date: June , 1948

(Evidence No.1)

To Prime Minister, Mr. Hitoshi Ashida

From Yasutaro Yamada, former President of Nippon
Keikinzoku Kabushiki Kaisha

Evidence

(1) Regarding the Election of Officer to Fill Vacancies in May 1946.

In May, 1946, I was elected to the presidency to fill the place left by the former president Suekichi Nakagawa, who was purged out of the office. I was then a managing director of the company.

At the same time, the Vice-President Shichiroku Tanabe, directors Sentaro Komura, Hiroshi Kasuga, Hisao Tashiro, and Eiichi Okabe, and the Auditor Isuzu Sugimoto retired from their respective positions. Therefore, I consulted with the then vice-presidents Hideji Takeda and Dengoro Nishida and determined to fill the vacancies created by the retirements. At that time, we decided that we should select officers from among the faithful employees instead from outside for the sake of conforming to the line of democratization of enterprise. I think it was two days before the general meeting that this was decided, and the day before the general meeting, we obtained the consent of those expected to be chosen as officers.

It was under such a situation that Giichi Kusano from the head office, Kikuo Yasuda from the Kambara Plant, Mifune Fujii from Shimizu Plant, and Yukio Ohkura from Niigata Plant were elected

to the directorship of the company.

Of course, since there was neither a written agreement nor a tacit agreement with Furukawa Zaibatsu or Furukawa Kogyo Co. or with Furukawa Denko Co. for requesting the approval thereof in electing the officers of the company, there was no necessity for obtaining the consent of the above Zaibatsu and companies either prior to or after the election of the officers. Therefore, in accordance with the customary method of choosing officers, the said election was by the consultation among the president and the managing directors.

Even after the above-mentioned four persons where elected to the directorship, their duties underwent no change. Mr.Kusano continue to fill the positions of the chief of the General Affairs Section and the concurrently Chief of the Accounting Section as before while Messrs. Yasuda, Fujii, and Ohkura retained the positions of the managers of Kambara, Shimizu, and Niigata plants respectively. Therefore, as directors, their sole concern was to attend the directors' meetings.

Further, even after they were elected to the positions of managing directors in November of 1946, their duties remained the same. There was no facts to prove that their authority increased by reason of their having been elected to the managing directorship. For this reason, decisions on important business affairs were being done after my approval as the president was obtained.

(2) Regarding Suekichi Nakagawa's Discharge of Duties as the President.

Since March, 1939 when Nippon Keikinzoku Co. was established till May , 1946 when I was elected president of the company, I held the post of managing director.

The reason that Ichizo Kobayashi was elected the first president and Suekichi Nakagawa and Shichiroku Tanabe as the first vice-presidents was that men of known credit and weight in the financial world were needed because the company had not yet grown out of the newly established enterprise and because of the external circumstances at the time. For this reason, the fact that Mr. Nakagawa succeeded to the position of Mr.Kobayashi as soon as the latter was appointed Commerce and Industry Minister was a natural outcome from the circumstances which prevailed in those days; it was by no means because Mr. Nakagawa was a representative of Furukawa.

Also, ever since the establishment of Nippon Keikinzoku Co. till the time of Mr. Nakagawa's retirement as the president, important business affairs were being decided by conferences held among the section chiefs and the managing directors and the plant managers. Because of the fact that Mr. Nakagawa's days were fully occupied as he was then concurrently president of Furukawa Denki Kogyo Co.,Ltd., president of Yokohama Rubber Co.,Ltd., President of Asahi Keikinzoku Co.,Ltd., and director of several other companies and an officer of a score of cimittees, corporations and leagues, he came to his office at Nippon Keikinzoku only once a week, or once or twice in two weeks. Even

then, he stayed in his office only for one or two hours, leaving it as soon as he looked over the daily report on the aluminum production. Under such a situation, it was but natural that essential company affairs should have been carried out by the consultations among the managing directors, plant managers, and the chiefs of sections.

Regarding the company personnel affairs, Mr. Nakagawa rejected the employment of staff members through blood relationships as much as possible, and in the matter of banking he especially avoided any transactions with the Daiichi Bank because of its connection with Furukawa and selected the Industrial Bank. Thus, there was not a particle of intention on his part of extending the economic controlling power of Furukawa over Nippon Keikinzoku Co.

Further, in view of the circumstance which led up to the establishment of Nippon Keikinzoku Co. of which I mentioned before, I had never allowed the matter of the control by Furukawa Zaibatsu to enter my mind.

I testify that the above is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Signature: _____
YASUTARO YAMADA,
former president of
Nippon Keikinzoku Kabushiki Kaisha

(Evidence No.2)

Evidence

June , 1948

We wish to testify as follows:

There has been absolutely no written agreement nor tacit agreement necessitating the preparatory approval of Furukawa Kogyo Co., Ltd. at the time of the election of the officials of Nippon Keikinzoku Co.

Accordingly, therefore, there has been absolutely no fact of the latter having obtained the approval of the former before and after the election of the officials.

Furukawa Kogyo Co., Ltd. did not and do not possess any stocks of Nippon Keikinzoku Co. since its establishment.

Further, Furukawa Kogyo Co. has never interefered with the election of officials and operation of the above company.

Furukawa Kogyo Co.,Ltd.

No.8, Marunouchi 2-chome,
Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

EIICHI SHINKAI
Mana President ctor.

(Evidence No.2)

Evidence

We wish to testify as follows:

Furukawa Zaibatsu has absolutely no written agreement nor tacit agreement necessitating its preparatory approval for the election of the officials of Nippon Keikinzoku Co.

Therefore, there has been absolutely no fact of the latter having obtained the approval of the former before and after the election of the officials.

The Furukawas have never possessed nor do they possess any stocks of Nippon Keikinzoku Co. since its establishment. Further, the Furukawas have never interfered with the election of officials and operation of the above company.

Jujun Furukawa

JUJUN FURUKAWA
No.30, Wakamiya-cho, Shinjuku-ku,
Tokyo.

Date: June , 1948

(Evidence No.3)

Evidence

I, the undersigned, hereby testify that the following testimony is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

No written agreement or tacit agreement has ever existed and does exist between Nippon Keikinzoku Kabushiki Kaisha and Furukawa Denki Kogyo Co.,Ltd. in electing the officers of the former company.

Consequently, there has been no instance of the Nippon Keikinzoku Kabushiki Kaisha having received an approval for its election of officers either prior to or after such an election.

Further, there has never been an instance of interfering with the election of officers at Nippon Keikinzoku Kabushiki Kaisha or in the management of the said company by Furukawa Denki Kogyo Co.,Ltd.

Signature: K. Nishimura
KEIZO NISHIMURA,
President,
Furukawa Denki Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha.
8,2-chome,Marunouchi,Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

(Evidence No.4)

Evidence

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida
Prime Minister.

Re: The fact that Furukawa was against the establishment of Nippon Keikinzoku K.K.

For your reference I wish to make the following statement: As you are well aware, Furukawa has been very closely connected with the Daiichi Bank, since early Meiji Era when the former became independent from Ono-Gumi and started copper mining operation, so much so that it used to ask Daiichi's counsel regarding its financing and operation. Therefore, I have been on a personally intimate relation with the master and leading personnel of Furukawa. Therefore I boast myself of being very well-informed, as an outsider, of the ups and downs and history of Furukawa's business since Meiji Era to the present moment. To sum up the manner of operation of Furukawa in the last thirty years, it adopted a very progressive policy and expanded considerably up to and during the World War I. However, after the termination of the war it was dealt a hard blow by its reaction, and it had to devote itself to the readjustment and recovery from its affected condition. As a result it was natural that it should have adopted a negative policy in general. Further, reflecting the character of Mr. Toranosuke, the master, the negative policy of Furukawa was considerably different from the manner of other Zaibatsu.

It was then that in about 1938, the project of establishment of Nippon Keikinzoku came under the footlight, with the above fact in the background. In those days I had frequent chances of interviewing Mr. Toranosuke Furukawa and other people affiliated with Furukawa. They appeared not to have their hearts set on the project. Among them Mr. Toranosuke himself appeared to be the strongest opponent of the **said** project. Again and again I heard that he was strongly against the project, saying that it would be a great adventure for Furukawa to take part in this big project.

However, in those days Japan needed as much aluminum as possible, in consideration of the aggravated world situation. Therefore at the powerful recommendation of The Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Furukawa Denko Co., which had much experience in the technical field of aluminum industry, established Nippon Keikinzoku, in cooperation with, and to some extent by the initiative of, Tokyo **Dento** Co. at that time.

Under the above circumstances neither the Furukawas nor Furukawa Kogyo Co. had and have even a share of Nippon Keikinzoku. As they had no interest in the business of Nippon Keikinzoku from beginning, they had no direct connection in personnel matters, and, it is clear, that they had no intention of expanding the influence of their Zaibatsu or of controlling Nippon Keikinzoku's business financially.

Inversely, therefore, I believe that I may safely say that Nippon Keikinzoku has never made a powerful contribution for the promo-

tion and maintenance of the business of Furukawa Zaibatsu, nor has it been any powerful means of the assertion of the economic domination of Furukawa Zaibatsu.

June , 1948

TERUO AKASHI
(Ex-president, Daiichi Bank)

No.567, Koiso, Oiso-cho,
Kanagawa-prefecture.

(Evidence No.5)

Evidence

June , 1948

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Re: Authority and organization of the "Presidential Chamber Conference" of Furukawa Kogyo Co.,Ltd.

I hereby testify to the following fact regarding the proceedings of the "Presidential Chamber Conference:"

The "Presidential Chamber Conference" of Furukawa Kogyo Co.,Ltd. made its start in February 1935 as the "Presidential Chamber Conference" of Furukawa Kogyo Gomei Co. (unlimited partnership), and decided upon the following as subjects to be discussed, and also determined the component members thereof.

And the said Conference continued its operation up to October 1945 through the reorganizations of the Company, from Furukawa Kogyo Gomei Kaisha, to Furukawa Gomei Co. and to Furukawa Kogyo Co.,Ltd.

1: Re. subjects to be discussed at the "Presidential Chamber Conference"

As a basic principle, Furukawa Kogyo Gomei Co., Furukawa Sekitan Kogyo Co.,Ltd., and other principal affiliated companies shall preparatorily present the following subjects to the said

Conference for its discussion:

(1) Policy of administration.

(2) Decision of liquidation and disposal of the net profit.

(3) Increase or decrease of capital; investment in the connected companies and others; merger or establishment of connected companies.

(4) Expenses for inaugural of important construction and extraordinary expenses.

(5) Internal reorganization.

(6) Subjects to be submitted to the general meeting of stockholders for discussion.

(7) Big contributions.

(8) Important personnel affairs.

(9) Fundamental employment conditions and general policies regarding salaries.

(10) Other important subjects.

2: Members constituting the "Presidential Chamber Conference"

Councellor Toranosuke Furukawa, President of Furukawa Kogyo Gomei Co.

" Jujun Furukawa, Vice-President of Furukawa Sekitan Kogyo Co.

" Manjiro Yoshimura, Vice-President of Furukawa Kogyo Co.

Councellor President, Fuji Denki Seizo Co.

" Tsunesaburo Suzuki, consultant for Furukawa Kogyo Gomei Kaisha.

" Toshitsune Sasaki, managing director of Furukawa Kogyo Gomei Co.

" Suekichi Nakagawa, director of Furukawa Kogyo Gomei Co., President of Furukawa Denki Kogyo Co.

In the above manner this Conference made its start. Of the members of the conference, Mr.Toshitsune Sasaki died in 1939, Mr.Tsunesaburo Suzuki and Mr.Toranosuke Furukawa in 1938. Further, Messrs.Manjiro Yoshimura, and Suekichi Nakagawa became unable to devote themselves to the operation of Furukawa Kogyo Co., which were chiefly entrusted with their management of the Furukawa enterprises because of the busy time they had in the business which were their main cares - Fuji Denki Seizo Co., and Furukawa Denki Kogyo Co., respectively - on account of the progress of the China Incident and outbreak of the Pacific War. Under these circumstances the contents of this Conference underwent a significant change.

As a result it decided in its basic policy to entrust, without restriction, the operation of its affiliated companies to abilities of respective

administrators. As to the subjects to be discussed at this Conference, each councellor was simply requested to report only the outline of the important subjects in the field of his respective operation, for exchange of mutual information in order to readjust the differences and frictions between respective enterprise.

Jujun Furukawa
JUJUN FURUKAWA

No.30, Wakamiya-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo.

S. Nakagawa
SUEKICHI NAKAGAWA

No.46, Shiba-Takanawa-Minami-cho, Minato-ku, Tokyo.

(Evidence No.6)

Evidence

June , 1948

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

I hereby testify to the following:

I have been designated as a man affiliated with the Zaibatsu of Furukawa lineage in accordance with Art. 2 of "Elimination of Zaibatsu Family Controlling Power Law" as per Law No.2 under date of January 7th, 1948.

As I served as the vice-president under President Ichizo Kobayashi at the time of the establishment in March 1939 of Nippon Keikinzoku Co. and as I was president of the same Company in its golden days from July 1940 up to May 1946, I think it is necessary for me to explain the fact that Nippon Keikinzoku Co. was never under the control of Zaibatsu.

Even in the below enumerated points I think I can declare that th said Company was never under the economic control of Furukawa Zaibatsu, Furukawa Kogyo or Furukawa Denki Kogyo Co., and also that it never made powerful contribution to the promotion and maintenances of the business of Furukawa Zaibatsu.

(A) At the time of the establishment of Nippon Keikinzoku Co. the number of stocks I held was only 2,000 (0.1% of the total number of stocks, 2 million).

I obtained further 1,000 shares in August 1941. However by certain reasons of my own I sold 2,000 shares in August 1944, and in October of the same year I accepted 500 new shares of the same Company which were allocated to me. At present I own 1,000 old shares and 500 new shares a little less than 0.04% of the total number of shares, (4 million). Such a ratio of holding shares is a far cry from the Zaibatsu domination.

(B) Since the days of its first president Kobayashi, Nippon Keikinzoku Co. had a custom of receiving the seals of approval of the directors, by means of application for approval, on the disposal of everyday important matters inside the Company. From the beginning Mr.Eiichi Okabe, managing director of Tokyo Dento Co. and concurrently managing director of Nippon Keikinzoku Co., who assisted President Kobayashi, used to check all such applications, Therefore unless the approving seals of Mr. Okabe (outside the company) was not given, the important office works would not progress. The above custom continued for a long time even after the resignation of President Kobayashi - a fact indicating that the influence of Tokyo Dento Co. on Nippon Keikinzoku Co., was by far greater than that of Furukawa.

(C) While I was on my post at Nippon Keikinzoku Co., I was concurrently presidents of societies, presidents, managing directors, consultants, and directors of more than a

dozen committee boards, associations and leagues. As I was so busy every day I attended Nippon Keikinzoku only once in a week, and even then I stayed there only one or two hours. I entrusted the operation of all the important affairs of the Company with Mr.Seizo Uyeshima and Mr.Yasutaro Yamada, both managing directors, and the conference of managing directors, chiefs of sections and superintendents of factories.

(D) As per the attached Evidence I was a councellor of the "President Chamber Conference" of Furukawa Kogyo Co., however, after the deaths of Messrs. Tsunesaburo Suzuki and Toranosuke Furukawa, there was a fundamental change in the contents of the conference by the progress of China Incident, and the outbreak of the Pacific War. Therefore the existence of the said Conference became only nominal from the view point of the Zaibatsu's control of its affiliated companies.
Although the operation of the affiliated companies was entrusted without restriction to abilities of each councellor, the condition of my performance of the task of the presidency of Nippon Keikinzoku Co. was such as was explained under item (B). In the light of the above fact I think I may clearly declare that there never existed the controlling power of Furukawa. During my term as the president of Nippon Keikinzoku Co. and also in the days when I was the Vice-President, there was absolutely no documentary agreement or tacit agreement necessitating the preparatory approval of Furukawa Zaibatsu, Furukawa Kogyo Co., and Furukawa Denki Kogyo Co. in regard to the election of the officials of the said Company. Accordingly,

therefore, never have we asked the approval of the above parties before or after the election of officials. Moreover, there has never been any actual proposal from the above parties regarding the election of officials as well as the administration of the Company, nor have I acted to bring about the economic influence of Furukawa to bear upon Nippon Keikinzoku Co.

S. Nakagawa

SUEKICHI NAKAGAWA

Ex-President of the Nippon
Keikinzoku Kabushiki
Kaisha.

No.46, Shiba Takanawa
Minami-cho, Minato-ku,
Tokyo.

Date: July , 1948

(Evidence No.7)

Affidavit in Behalf of Giichi Kusano,
President of Nippon Keikinzoku Kabushiki
Kaisha.

The Nippon Keikinzoku Kabushiki Kaisha has been manufacturing aluminum ever since its establishment in 1939. However, immediately after the end of the war, complete loss of all means of importing raw materials forced its plants to remain idle for a time. Furthermore, because of the undecided condition of the question of reparations in the aluminum manufacturing field the future prospect of the company operation had been a dark one. It so happened that the former president Yasutaro Yamada retired from the office because of the Purge Directive, and Mr. Kusano was elected to fill the vacancy. From the objective condition of the times and from the standpoint of democratizing the company management, it was quite natural that Mr. Kusano, who was a man of well-rounded character and an object of respect and a favorite within the company, should have been elected to the position of president.

As soon as Mr. Kusano succeeded to the position left vacant by the retirement of the former president, Mr.Yamada, he began to steer the great ship of Keikinzoku Kabushiki Kaisha amid rough economic seas of the post-war Japan by means of converting some of the plant facilities to the production of other commodities besides aluminum. Within the company, he put forth every effort in harmonizing the interests of capital

and labor, while loudly propagating the necessity of the rehabilitation of the aluminum production for the sake of the reconstruction of the Japanese economy.

All this while, he had occupied the position of the chairman of the Light Metals Council and was a member of the Light Metal Smelting Association, which were very important positions for the sake of the light metal industry. Thus, he has ever been foremost in promoting the development of the light metal industry. Fortunately, the Strike Report recommended the cancellation of aluminum production facilities from the list of facilities disignated as objects of reparations. Furthermore, a happy tiding of the permission for the importation of bauxite, which was the chief raw material for the manufecture of aluminum, was brought to the country. These happy developments owe greatly to the efforts of Mr. Kusano.

As facilities for aluminum production, the Nippon Keikinzoku Kabushiki Kaisha plants are the best available, and moreover, they are far superior in production capacity compared with the facilities of other companies. For this reason, manifestation of this administrative ability as the president of an aluminum company will rather be seen in the future. For this reason, we herewith present this testimony for the sake of Mr.Kusano.

Signature: T. Shiseki

Shiseki, Ihei, Chief of Mining Bureau, Commerce and Industry Ministry.

E. Katayama

Eitaro Katayama, Managing Director, Aluminum Smelting Association.

三菱

APPROVED June. 14 1948
承認 昭和23年6月19日

受 23.6.9 付

NAME Makino Kamejiro Misao Ueda

No. 433 Name of Company The Meiji Mutual Life Ins. Co.

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文に照應するものとする。日英兩文間に相違がある場合は、英文によるものとする。

三、記載事項は、楷書（英文の場合は大文字活字體）で明瞭に記入しなければならない。

四、各記載事項は、空白のまゝにしないよう正確に且つ良心的に記入しなければならない。

五、各記載事項中該當事項のない場合は「該當しない」又は「該當事項なし」等の文句を用いて記入しなければならない。

六、記載すべき空欄に充分の餘白がない場合は、補助紙を用い、「補助紙に續く」等の字句を記入して、いずれの記載欄の補助紙として用いたかを明かにしなければならない。

七、この調査表の重要な事項について虚僞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。

明治生命保險相互會社 第 號

氏名 牧野亀治郎

個人調査書

一、姓名（振假名をつけること）　牧野亀治郎（まきのかめじろう）

二、従來使用し又は一般に通用している他の名稱（通稱、筆名等）　該当事項なし

三、生年月日（年齢數え年）　明治三十二年一月二日（五十歳）

四、出生地（都道府縣）　福井縣丹生郡豊村下野田第三十号三十六番地一

五、現住所（略記しないこと）及び電話番號　東京都杉並区西荻窪三丁目一一〇番地　電話荻窪(39)〇、七六一番

六、本籍地（略記しないこと）　東京都杉並区西荻窪三丁目一一〇番地

Questionnaire

1. Name (In full).

Makino Kamejiro

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

None

3. Date of birtn (age).

January 2. 1899 (50 years old)

4. Place of birth (prefecture).

Shimonoda, Yutaka-mura, Nifu-gun, Fukui-ken.

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

110, 3-chome, Nishiogikubo, Suginami-ku, Tokyo
(tel. Ogikubo(39) 0761)

6. Permanent address (in full).

110, 3-chome, Nishiogikubo, Suginami-ku, Tokyo

七、現に保有し又は就こうとする財閥、制限、従属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）

明治生命保險相互会社―明治生命保險株式会社

（二）財閥會社、制限會社、従属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）

明治生命保險株式会社（三菱準直系会社と指定される）

（三）地位

明治生命保險相互会社　取締役社長

（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。）

該當しない

（二）指定者が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

該當しない

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 Meiji Mutual Life Ins. Co. assumed comprehensively the business of the Meiji Life Ins. 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.)

The Meiji Mutual Life Ins. Co. assumed comprehensively the business of the Meiji Life Ins. Co. Ltd. which was classified as the indirect affiliated company of Mitsubish.

c. Position:

President of the Meiji Mutual Life Ins. Co.

d. Scheduled date of assumption of the position.

8. All other positions snd 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. (includiug relationship with the Zaibatsu family members.)

None

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

None

七、職業の履歴

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

註二、職務內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內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一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

一職 ノ

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）	職務內容（詳細に）	會社團體等の事業內容及び所在地
大正十二年三月廿三日	明治生命保險株式會社	社員（入社）		生命保險事業
大正十五年三月六日	同社	米國留學		東京都千代田区丸ノ内
昭和九年五月十四日	〃	主任		三丁目六番地
昭和十六年三月一日	〃	部長	企畫課	
昭和十七年六月廿日	〃	部長	總務部	
昭和廿年六月廿日	〃	取締役 同時に互選により常務取締役に就任	外務部	
昭和廿一年十一月八日	〃	社長に就任		

一、明治生命保険株式會社の場合（解散會社＝財閥會社）

二、株式所有者及他の役員について

一、明治生命保険相互會社の場合（現會社＝財閥會社關係後）	(1) 株式所有關係	相互組織に付 なし			
	(2) 他の役員	常務取締役	船田 勤	昭和廿二年七月九日就任	
	〃	取締役	高木金次	〃	
	〃	〃	黒沢清作	〃	
	〃	〃	大坪林四郎	〃	
	〃	監査役	坂本神太郎	〃	
	〃	〃	角井作治郎	〃	
	〃	取締役	辻井 旭	昭和廿二年七月九日就任	
	〃	〃	藤原吉男	昭和廿三年三月廿九日就任	
	〃	〃		〃 廿二年七月九日就任	
	〃	〃		〃 〃 〃 〃	
	〃	〃		〃 〃 〃 〃	
	〃	〃		〃 〃 〃 〃

一、明治生命保険株式會社の場合（解散會社ノ財産會社）

(1)株式所有者の就任時	三菱本社	持株數	三、七四九株	持株率	一三、八%
〃	三菱銀行	〃	二、七一一株	〃	一〇、〇%
(2)他の役員					
退任時	大藏大臣	持株數	五、四八七株	持株率	二〇、三%
〃	持株整理委員會	〃	三、七四九株	〃	一三、八%
〃	三菱銀行	〃	二、七一一株	〃	一〇、〇%

丸山英弥	取締役社長	昭和十八年八月卅三日就任	昭和十八年十一月八日退任
上原正道	常務取締役	昭和十五年二月卅二日就任	〃
関　俊二	〃	昭和卅年六月卅日就任	〃
小山完吾	取締役	大正八年十二月十一日就任	〃
加藤武男	〃	昭和八年二月卅日就任	〃
鈴木祥枝	〃	昭和十五年二月卅二日就任	〃
高田池袋雄	〃	〃	〃
川喜田久太夫	〃	昭和十九年六月五日就任	〃
船田一雄	〃	昭和卅年六月卅日就任	〃
稲田勇	常務取締役	昭和卅一年十一月八日就任	現職（清算人）
高木金次	〃	〃	〃
黒沢清作	取締役	昭和卅一年六月卅日就任	〃
大坪林四郎	〃	〃	〃
坂本神太郎	監査役	昭和卅一年十一月八日就任	〃
角井作治郎	〃	〃	〃

(1)株式所有者	(イ)就任時	三菱本社	持株數	三、七四九株	持株率	一三、八%
		三菱銀行	〃	二、七一一株	〃	一〇、〇%
	(ロ)退任時	大藏大臣	持株數	五、四八七株	持株率	二〇、三%
		持株整理委員会	〃	三、七四九株	〃	一三、八%
		三菱銀行	〃	二、七一一株	〃	一〇、〇%
(2)他の役員	丸山英弥	取締役社長	昭和十八年八月廿三日	就任	昭和廿一年十一月八日退任	
	上原正道	常務取締役	昭和十五年二月廿二日	就任	〃	
	関俊二	〃	昭和廿年六月廿日	就任	〃	
	小山完吾	取締役	大正八年十二月十一日	就任	〃	
	加藤武男	〃	昭和八年二月廿日	就任	〃	
	鈴木祥枝	〃	昭和十五年二月廿二日	就任	〃	
	高田他家雄	〃	〃		〃	
	川喜田久太夫	〃	昭和十九年六月五日	就任	〃	
	船田一雄	〃	昭和廿年六月廿日	就任	〃	
	稲田勤	常務取締役	昭和廿一年十一月八日	就任	現職(清算人)	
	高木金次	〃	〃		〃	
	黒沢清作	取締役	〃		〃	
	大坪林四郎	〃	〃		〃	
	坂本神太郎	監査役	昭和廿一年六月廿日	就任	〃	
	角井作治郎	〃	昭和廿一年十一月八日	就任	〃	

1. Reco
ana

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.
1. Record of profession and employment	Mar. 23 1923	Meiji Life Ins. Co.	ordinary personnel	(entered)	Life Ins. business 6, 3 cho-me Marunouchi Chiyoda-ku Tokyo
	Mar. 6 1926	"	dispatched to U.S.A	for studying life ins. business	
	May 14 1934	"	chief	planning sec.	
	Mar. 1 1941	"	chief	dept of general affairs	
	June 30 1942	"	chief	agency dept.	
	June 20 1945	"	director		
	"	"	managing director		
	Nov. 8 1946	"	President		
	July 29 1947	"	retired	(Note) The said Co. was designed as Public Officer. Consequently I fall under "G" clause and had to retire from the Co. On May 10, 1948, however I have recovered the qualification for public office on examination of the Appeal Board.	
	July 9 1947	Meiji Mutual Life Ins. Co.	director President		Life ins business 16, 2-chome Marunouchi Chiyoda-ku Tokyo

2. Stock-holders & other officials

The Meiji Mutual Life Ins. Co. (New Company Successor Co. of Zaibatsu Concerns)

(1)	Stock-holders		none	(mutual system)	
(2)	Other officials				
	(Name)		(Position)	(Date of appointment)	(Date of retirement)
	Inada -	Tsutomu	managing director	July 9, 1946	active
	Takagi -	Kinji	"	"	"
	Kurosawa -	Seisaku	director	"	"
	Otsubo -	Rinshiro	"	"	"
	Sakamoto	Shintaro	auditor	"	"
	Kakui -	Sakujiro	"	"	"
	Masui -	Asahi	director	Mar. 29, 1948	"
	Fujiwara -	Yoshio	"	"	"

The Meiji Life Ins. Co. Ltd. (old Zaibatsu company Concerns)

(1)	Stock-holders			
	(stock-holders at the time of assumption)		(No. of stock)	(%)
	Mitsubishi Honsha		3,749	13.8
	Mitsubishi Bank		2,711	10.0
	(Stock-holders at the time of retirement		(No. of stock)	(%)
	Minister of Finance		5,487	20.3
	Holding Co. Liquidation	Commission	3,749	13.8
	Mitsubishi Bank		2,711	10.0
(2)	Other officials			
	(Name)	(Position)	(Date of appointment)	(Date of retirement)
	Narayama -	Hideya	President	Aug. 23, 1943	Nov. 8, 1946
	Uehara -	Masamichi	Managing director	Feb 22, 1940	"
	Seki -	Shunji	"	June 20, 1945	"
	Koyama -	Kango	director	Dec. 11, 1919	"
	Kato -	Takeo	"	Feb 20, 1933	"
	Suzuki -	Sakae	"	Feb 22, 1940	"
	Takada -	Takeo	"	"	"
	Kawakita -	Kyudayu	"	June 5, 1944	"
	Funada -	Kazuo	"	June 20, 1945	"
	Inada -	Tsutomu	managing director	Nov. 8, 1946	active (Liquidator)
	Takagi -	Kinji	"	"	" (")
	Kurosawa -	Seisaku	director	"	" (")
	Otsubo -	Rinshiro	"	"	" (")
	Sakamoto -	Shintaro	auditor	June 20, 1946	"
	Kakui -	Sakujiro	"	Nov. 8, 1946	"

11. At the time of your assnmption 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 arrangemeut existed in writing.

The Meiji Mutual Life Ins. Co. —— None

The Meiji Life Ins. Co. Ltd., —— None

b. Details of circumstances under whicn 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.

Concerning the Meiji Mutual Life Ins. Co.:

The Meiji Mutual Life Ins. Co. is a company which was organized on July 9, 1947, by 10 former members of the Meiji Life Ins. Co. Ltd., including myself, and a number of officers and employes, with a fund of ¥1,000,000 (offered by promoters). Under the stipulation of mutual life ins. regulation of the Ins. Business Law, I was elected as director by general meting of member representatives (policyholders). Subsequently I was elected as president by the board of directors.

As the Meiji Mutual Life Ins. Co. is a mutual system, my appointment has no relation whatsoever personally or financially with the Zaibatsu circles.

Concerning the Meiji Life Ins. Co. Ltd.:

On June 20, 1945, I was appointed as a managing director of the Meiji Life Ins. Co.

It was exactly two months and twelve days previous to the surrender. My appointment was due to the following three reasons:

(a) My uninterrupted service to the company and the company alone for twenty-two years.

(b) By rightful ranking.

(c) By following to the independent peronal management policy of the company and it had no relation to the Mitsubishi Zaibatsu.

In order to explain further the above three points, I shall give the following details:

(a). After graduating from the Keio University, I entered the Meiji Life Ins. Co. on the recommendation of the University, and at the end of 22 years of uninterrupted service, I was made an official of the company.

(b) I had never held any additional post in any of the Mitsubishi Zaibatsu Companies at any time.

(c) I was chosen as a managing director on June 20, 1945, because the managing director Yoshitiro Yamana had been made the vice-president of the Central Life Ins. Association, and resigned from the Meiji Life Ins. Co. The reason for my been made an official and the managing director immediately after, I believe, are due to the following circomstances.

1. When I entered the staff of the company, the chief executive officer was the late Shozo Abe, the son of the late Taizo Abe, who was the founder of the company, and after his father's death he succeeded his work. Mr. Abe devoted his energy in

ceeded his work. Mr. Abe devoted his energy in educating young men, and he was the vice-president of the company when he died in March, 1940. I was brought up under his tutelage. During his administration, for three times the staff members were sent abroad to study. Of those members I was the oldest.

2. At the time of my appointment I was 47 years old, and it seems the company felt that in the difficult situations of the post war period, it was advisable to clarify the atmosphere by bringing in the new blood.

3. In the early summer of 1945 when the air raids were frequent, it was almost impossible to have frequent directors meetings. In order to carrying on the routine of the company effectively the directors meeting of June 20, decided to promote all the officials who had been with the company from the start to managing directors. An exception was taken to the case of the chief of the medical section. Accordingly, I was made an official, and at the same time appointed as a managing director. However, those who were called in from the outside were made plain directors.

(d) The Meiji Life Ins. Co. had no arrangement whatsoever in the matter of personal management with the Mitsubishi Zaibatsu, and in my appointment really there was no direction from the Mitsubishi.

(e). In regard to the personal management of the Company, the Mitsubishi had no control over the Meiji whatsoever.

第六頁

十二、本調査書作成年月日

昭和二十三年六月六日

「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僞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

12. Date

6, June, 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 cemplete disclosure on relevant or material matters in this questiornaire will subject me to penaly in accordance with the provisions of Article 31 of the Law for Termination of the Zaibatsu Family Control.

Signa ture

Kamejiro Makino

433 三菱

APPROVED June 1/ 1948
承認 昭和23年6月1日

受 23.6.9 付

June 6, 1948

Misao Ueda

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida
The Prime Minister

AN APPLICATION FOR RECOGNITION OF NOT BEING
AN OFFICIAL CONNECTED WITH THE ZAIBATSU

On May 22, 1948, the Meiji Life Insurance Company was designated as one of the companies that are connected with the Zaibatsu families, but I am not an official who comes under that classification. Therefore, I wish to be exonerated from that category under the Previsions of Paragraph 1, Article VI of the Termination of Zaibatsu Family Control, and according to Article IV of the above mentioned law, enclosing the following documents, I submit my application for your consideration.

Documents included:

1 An application giving the reasons and others connected with them.

2 Questiennaire relating to personal history.

3 Three copies of the above documents (1 Japanese and 2 English).

Yours respectfully,

Kamejiro Makino

Kamejiro Makino

110-3 Chome Nishi-Ogikubo
Suginamiku, Tokyo

REASONS FOR MY APPEAL

I. Family relationship with the Zaibatsu

I have no family relationship whatsoever with the Zaibatsu. (Since the City Office does not issue the English edition of the Census Register, we are unable to attach a testimonial)

II. Reason for my being appointed as the managing director

On June 20, 1945, I was appointed as a managing director of the Meiji Life Insurance Company. It was exactly two months and twelve days previous to the surrender. My appointment was due to the following three reasons:

(a) My uninterrupted service to the company and the company alone for twenty-two years
(b) By rightful ranking
(c) By following to the independent personnel management policy of the company and it had no relation to the Mitsubishi Zaibatsu.

In order to explain further the above three points, I shall give the following details:

(a) After graduating from the Keio University, I entered the Meiji Life Insurance Company on the recommendation of the University, and at the end of 22 years of uninterrupted service, I was made an official of the company. For your reference I will give a brief account of my life.

Born on Jan 2, 1899 at no. 42 Horaiku, Takebu-machi, Fukui-ken, as the 2nd son of Matsuzo Makino, wholesale raw silk dealer.

Mar. 1923 graduated from the Dept. of Economics of the Keio University and entered the Meiji Life Insurance Company immediately.
Mar. 1926 sent by the company to the United States of America to study the life insurance business.
Nov. 1927 returned from abroad and was assigned to the Planning Section.
May 1934 made chief of the Planning Section.
May 1942 made chief of the General Affairs Dept.
Aug. 1943 made chief of the Agency Dept.
June 20, 1945 appointed the Managing Director.
Nov. 8, 1946 appointed the President.
July 9, 1947 appointed the President of the Meiji Mutual Life Insurance Company.
July 10, 1947 purged and on 29th resigned from the above offices.
May 10, 1948 exonerated from the purge.

(Continued)

(b) I had never held any additional post in any of the Mitsubishi Zaibatsu Companies at any time. (See attached testimonial No, 2 from the Mitsubishi Honsha)

(c) I was chosen as a managing director on June 20, 1945 at the directors' meeting, because the managing director Yoshihiro Yamana had been made the vice-president of the Central Life Insurance Association, and resigned from the Meiji Life Insurance Company. The reasons for my being made an official and the managing director immediately after, I believe, are due to the following circumstances. (See attached testimonial No. 3 in regard to Appointment of Kamejiro Makino)

1. When I entered the staff of the company, the chief executive officer was the late Shozo Abe, the son of the late Taizo Abe, who was the founder of the company, and after his father's death he succeeded his work. Mr. Abe devoted his energy in educating young men, and he was the vice-president of the company when he died in March, 1940. I was brought up under his tutelage. During his administration, for three times the staff members were sent abroad to study. Of those members I was the oldest.
2. At the time of my appointment I was 47 years old, and it seems the company felt that in the difficult situation of the postwar period, it was advisable to clarify the atmosphere by bringing in the new blood.
3. In the early summer of 1945 when the air raids were frequent, it was almost impossible to have frequent directors meetings. In order to carrying on the routine of the company effectively, the directors meeting of June 20, decided to promote all the officials who had been with the company from the start to managing directors. An exception was taken to the case of the chief of the Medical section.

Accordingly, I was made an official, and at the same time appointed as a managing director. However, those who were called in from the outside were made plain directors. (See attached memorandum No. 4 giving the list of officals)

(Continued)

(d) The Meiji Life Insurance Company had no arrangement whatsoever in the matter of personnel management with the Mitsubishi Zaibatsu, and in my appointment really there was no direction from the Mitsubishi. (See attached testimonial No. 5 from the Mitsubishi Honsha)

(e) In regard to the personnel management of the company, the Mitsubishi had no control over the Meiji whatsoever. For the relation of the two, a detailed account is given in the memorandum. (See attached memo. No. 6 Relationship between the Meiji Life Insurance Company and the Mitsubishi Zaibatsu)

(f) In addition I wish to explain the case of Mr. Hideya Maruyama, president of the company at the time of my appointment. He had been the managing director of the Mitsubishi Bank before he came to the Meiji Life Insurance Company, and I fear there might be some misunderstanding that he came to the Meiji as an official connected with the Mitsubishi Zaibatsu.
But it was not so. (See attached memo No. 7 Circumstances relating to the appointment of Mr. Hideya maruyama)

111. My execution of business of the company

Though I was appointed as the managing director, I was still recuperating from the serious illness, and from my appointment on June 20 to Sept. 2 when the surrender was announced, it was a short period of two months and 12 days, and furthermore there were above me the president and two senior managing directors. For these reasons I had never had any occasion to do my work of any account as a managing director. Naturally I did not engage in the important business of the company that might in any way favor the Mitsubishi Zaibatsu interest.

(a) In July, 1944, I was laid law by a serious case of stomach ulcer and had had a major operation. Though my life was saved, the after effect was none too good, and I was forced to take things easy. Therefore, for these two months and 12 days, I was in my office only about ten days. (See attached testimonials No. 8 and 9)

Witnesses:

Dr. Kiyoshi Kawase, M. D. 23 Akefunecho, Minato-ku, Tokyo.

Mr. Michiharu Takano, then chief of Personnel Dept. Jinsenryo, 5-717 Aza Gokasan, Oichi, Nishimiya-shi

(Continued)

Mr. Jokichi Sakisaka, then assistant chief of personnel Dept.
Imamiya-machi, Kanuma-machi, Tochigi-ken

(b) On account of very frequent air-raids, we really could not carry on any work during these ten days I was in my office. We were obliged to take shelter in the basement of the building most of the time. What I actually handled then was the routine matter of evacuation of our office. (See attached testimonial No. 10)

Witnesses:

Mr. Shiro Mizusawa, employee
305 Nishikubo, Musashino-shi
Mr. Hiroshi Yamanaka, employee
117-2 Ogikubo, Suginami-ku, Tokyo

(c) During that brief period of 2 months and 12 days, only one meeting of the Board of Directors took place. We met on July 18th at 11 oclock and we closed our meeting at noon. The following four decisions were made then. (See attached memorandum No. 11 Record of the Board's Meeting)

1. To disperse the main office in four different places in order to minimize damages.
2. To dispose of a part of the stocks the company owned
3. To advance periodically the employees of the company.
4. Not to have any more board meetings unless some emergency cases came up, because of the critical situation of the war.

(d) When I was made the managing director, Mr. Hideya Maruyama was the president, and Mr. Masamichi Uehara and Mr. Shunji Seki were the senior managing directors, and they carried on the important administration of the company.

Attached document No. 2

June 6, 1948

CERTIFICATION

As far as can be gathered from the records of the Mitsubishi Honsha, Mr. Kamejiro Makino has never held any additional duties as a stuff or an official of the Mitsubishi Zaibatsu Concerns.

I hereby certify the above statement to be true.

Yours sincerely,

For the Mitsubishi Honsha

T. Ishiguro

Toshio Ishiguro-Liquidator

Attached document No. 3

CIRCUMSTANCES IN APPOINTING MR. KAMEJIRO MAKINO

AS AN OFFICIAL

In regard to Mr. Makino's appointment, he was, among the employees, in the logical order of ranking to be made an official. Furthermore, among the staff he was very popular, and we wish to testify that his being made a managing director was the most natural and logical course of the event.

(a) The late managing director Mr. Shozo Abe was very much interested in training young and promising men in the company, and Mr. Makino was brought in from the Keio University by the special request of Mr. Abe, who then was the chief executive officer of the Meiji Life Insurance Company. Under his tutelage, Mr. Makino received a special training, and when the company decided to send its employees abroad to study, Mr. Makino was the very first one to be chosen. Of those who were trained abroad, Mr. Makino was the oldest and therefore it was logical that he should be promoted to an official rank.

(b) The reason for appointment of Mr.Makino as an official and at the same time the managing director was, because of frequent air-raids and impossibility of holding frequent directors meetings, decided to appoint all the directors who had been with the company regularly and exclusively to managing directors. This was to carry on the routine of the company more offectively and administer business under the most trying circumstances. Those officials who were not with the company exclusively, and did not come to office daily, were only made directors. (See attached memo. No. 4 List of the Officials)

(c) Mr. Makino was most popular among the employees. At the time of his appointment he was not well, and for this reason the staff was in deep sympathy with him, and his promotion to an official and then to a managing director was welcomed by the staff with goodwill and high expectation for Mr. Makino.

It will prove hew popular Mr. Makino was when in November, 1946 when all the officials who held the office during the war resigned, by the consensus of the company opinion, Mr. Makino was asked to remain, and he was made the president of

(Continued)

the company at once. Furthermore, when his purge was announced, the entire staff consisting of 5962 men and women of the Meiji Life Insurance Company, signed a petition for his release and sent it to the Prime Minister and General MacArthur. We might add that the signed documents were sent to the Central Public Office Qualifications Examination Committee, and the Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board.

Fortunately Mr. Makino after being reexamined by the Count of Appeals was exonerated from the purge on May 10th, and the staff was delighted that he again able to engage himself in public office, and they wish that he will be designated as an official not connected with the Zaibatsu at an earliest possible date so that he can resume his position in the company.

The above testimony was made by the following officials of the Meiji Life Insurance Company:

Managing Director	Yoitsune Inada
"	Kuiji Takagi
Director	Seisaku Kusosawa
"	Rinshiro Otsubo
"	Asaki Marui
"	Yoshio. Fujiwara.
Auditor	Sakujiro. Kakui

(Continued)

Chief, Planning Department	Yoshitomi Sasai
Chief, Coordination Department	Eiji Katumoto
Chief, General Affairs Department	Asaki Marui.
Chief, Agency Department	Yoshio. Fujiwara
Chief, Business Department	Tokio Shigematsu
Chief, Contract Department	Ichitaro Kubota.
Chief, Medical Department	Takeo Yamazaki
Chief, Building and Ground Department	Saburo Matsui
Chief, Finance Department	Eiji Takayanagi
Chief, Accountant Department	Shigetsugu Kubota.
Chief, Actuarial Department	Tateki Uchida

CLASSIFICATION CHANGED TO [illegible] SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NND # 775012

Attached document No. 4

LIST OF OFFICALS (As was June 20, 1945)

President		Hideya Maruyama	Age 66
Managing director		Masamichi Uehara	" 60
"		Shunji Seki	" 61
"		Kamejiro Makino	" 47
Director (brought from outside of the company)		Kango Koyama	" 71
"	"	Takeo Kato	" 69
"	"	Sakae Suzuki	" 59
"	"	Kyudayu Kawakita	" 68
"	"	Kazuo Funada	" 69
"	(Medical chief)	Takeo Takada	" 64

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12958 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NND # 773012

Attached document No. 5

June 6, 1948

CERTIFICATION

The Mitsubishi Honsha have no arrangement to the effect that the Meiji Life Insurance Co., Ltd. should secure an acknowledgement of the Mitsubishi Honsha. previously regarding the appointments of officials.

There is absolutely no evidence available that the Mitsubishi Honsha, on the occasion of the election of Mr. Kamejiro Makino to Director of the Meiji Life Insurance Co. Ltd., was asked to acknowlege this election.

As far as can be gathered from the records of the Mitsubishi Honsha, I hereby certify the above statement to be true and correct.

Yours Sincerely,

For the Mitsubishi Honsha

T. Ishiguro-Liquidator

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

Attached document No.6

Relation between the Meiji Life Insurance Company and the Mitsubishi Zaibatsu

The connection of the company to the Mitsubishi Zaibatsu has practically been very slight. The Mitsubishi-Honsha itself has never considered us to be one of the subsidiaries (11 Bunkei-Kaisha were so called). Neither has it considered us to be one of the affiliated companies (54 Bokei-Kaisha were listed as such). See attached Testimony of the Mitsubishi Honsha.

1. Founding of the Company

The Meiji Life Insurance Company was not founded by the Mitsubishi capital. It was founded on July 9, 1881, with the capital of one hundred thousand yen (Yen 100,000) with one thousand stocks (1,000). There were 83 stock holders, most of whom were the graduates of the Keio University, and there absolutely was no money of the Mitsubishi involved.

2. Capital

Since its first establishment, the Company gradually increased its capital, and at present the total capital amounts to two million seven hundred thousand yen (Yen 2,700,000) consisting of twenty-seven thousand stocks (27,000). At the time of the surrender, the Mitsubishi Honsha held three thousand seven hundred forty-nine stocks (3,749), amounting to three hundred seventy-five thousand yen (Yen 375,000). This is only 13.9 percent of the total number of stocks. Even if the number of the stocks owned by the Iwasaki family was included, it was only 22.2 percent of the entire stocks; and the ratio of this amount to the total investment of the Mitsubishi-Honsha in its various related companies was only 0.066 percent.

3. Personnel

The Company in its entire history has never had any person from the Iwasaki family as its officer. Neither had it appointed for its acting directors any one connected with the Mitsubishi Zaibatsu.

The first thirty-six of its sixty-six years of the Company's existence, it had Mr.Taizo Abe, the founder, as the president. Since then the chairman of the board of directors or the president of the company has been changed

(Continued)

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 773012

(2)

seven times, but none of whom could be said to have represented the Mitsubishi interest or directly connected with them. There were, however, nine ordinary directors who represented the stock holders, and they have had some connection with the Mitsubishi companies or their subsidiaries. But their position were only nominal. The personnel of the Company has always been free of any connection, and absolutely independent of the Mitsubishi.

4. Business Management

The Company's business policy has never been in any way influenced by the Mitsubishi Zaibatsu. To say nothing about the specialized field of life insurance management but also in its investments, the Company has never been under the control of the Mitsubishi Zaibatsu. It has always been independent.

In order to prove this point, the following table showing the Company's investments in various Mitsubishi organizations (including the Honsha, subsidiaries, affiliated, and associated companies).

Investments in Mitsubishi organizations		Company's total assets		Percentage
Loans	None	¥ 1,494,333,000	0	0/0
Bonds	¥ 10,808,000	" "	0.73	0/0
Stocks	"110,217,000	" "	7.36	0/0
Total	"121,025,000	" "	8.09	0/0

There was no loan at all and no financial transaction between the Company and the Mitsubishi.

In regards to the investments of bonds and stocks in the Mitsubishi companies, it was fair to consider them as the best class investment. But after all, our bond and stock investments in Mitsubishi were not so much. Should the Mitsubishi Zaibatsu had held the control of our investments, they certainly would not have been satisfied with such a small percentage of investment.

5. Other matters

The Mitsubishi Zaibatsu and the Meiji Life Insurance Company have no other connection whatsoever. To the meetings and gatherings of the Mitsubishi our officers had never attended. From time to time the Iwasaki family invited those who were connected with the related companies, but our officers had never been included. Moreover, in the Mitsubishi organization, they organized a welfare society called "Yowa-kai", and all the employees joined it, but the members of our Company have never been asked to join it.

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

Attached document No. 7

CIRCUMSTANCES OF MR. HIDEYA MARUYAMA ENTERING THE

MEIJI LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY SERVICE

1. Mr. Hideya Maruyama has no family relationship with the Mitsubishi Zaibatsu.

2. Circumstances of Mr. Maruyama's entering the Meiji Life Insurance Company service are as follows:

a. With the sudden death of Mr. Shozo Abe, then the managing director of the Meiji Life Insurance Company on March, 1935, the company was unable to find a suitable person among its staff members.
Therefore, among the directors it was suggested that they bring in Mr. Maruyama who was the graduate of the keio University and was then the managing director of the Mitsubishi Bank.
For that, there was a strong opposition among the staff members. The chief reason was that they were afraid that this move might usher in a controlling power of the Mitsubishi into the Meiji Life Insurance Company, and that was the only reason.
(We might add that there never was a precedent of the company ever accepting among its regular officials any one connected with the Mitsubishi.)
However, we decided to bring him into the company as the successer of Mr. Abe, after the following points were clarified:
(1) He had then reached the age limit for retirement at the Mitsubishi Bank, and his retirement was already decided upon.
(2) He had devoted all his life work to the Mitsubishi Bank and that alone, and there was nothing to prove that he was an influential member of the Mitsubishi Zaibatsu.
(3) He made it clear that in case he should enter the Meiji Life Insurance Company, he would give up all his connections with the Mitsubishi and come as a private person.

3. Mr. Maruyama entered the company under such circumstances, and when we looked over the actual administration records, there is nothing to prove that he had acted in any way in favor of the Mitsubishi Zaibatsu. (For further details see attached decument NO. 6 Relationship between the Meiji and the Mitsubishi Zaibatsu.)

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4. When Mr. Maruyama entered the company, there was above him Mr. Junjiro Kawarabayashi, chairman of the managing directors (graduate of the Tokyo College of Commerce and had been with the company straight through) and also Mr. Tsuneo Yamashita, senior managing director (graduate of Nippon University, and employee of the company straight through his life).

5. The reason Mr. Maruyama was made the president on Feb. 1937 was thoroughly on his personal merit and ability which he had shown after he entered the company and won the respect of the staff members.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF SEC. 3(2) AND 3(3) OR (2) AND 3 NARA DATE 11-18-75

Attached document No.8

June 6, 1948.

To All Parties Concerned;

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE

Name of Patient; Mr.Kamejiro Makino
When born; January 2, 1899.

1. Name of Disease; Gastric Ulcer coupled with Peritonitis of Porous Nature.

2. How he passed thru his state of illness;

a. Beginning of Disease;
While working at the company at about 4 PM on July 10, 1944, he, felling pretty badly, had a sharp pain in the stomach, thence complaining of the above trouble, he was carried to the hospital.

b. What I first perceived;
Sweating profusely, pale and white, with the limbs cold, pulse very weak, breathing only in the chest, and with so much pain in the abdomen causing the wall of the stomach swollen, that he was obliged to take a squatting Position instead of lying down on bed. Before I had time to check up whether, he, in the past, had Gastric Ulcer, inferring from the present symptoms carefully, he was diagnosed as suffering from Peritonitis with pores for almost sure, and losing no times, he was operated on under a complete anaesthetic.

c. Observation during operation performed;
After cutting right open the upper part of the abdomen, out of the cut I made, the contents of the stomach namely food grounds and dregs together were coming in sight. The stomach was excessively swollen. Looking over the stomach and after cleaning around it, I observed a tuber caused by ulcer its size about 10mm in diameter near at small concave of front wall of the closing part of the stomach. In the center of the tuber, a hole smaller than a pea was observed from which the contents were gushing out. The Stomach contents with deposit of same underneath the right liver, already permeated all over the abdominal cavity. During operation, the condition of the

(Continued)

(2)

patient in general was not so hopeful that instead of resorting to the dangerous elimination of the stomach pylorus, as in the proper medical manner, closing up that afflicted hole, I seemed the cavity of bowel to the stomach, leaving also what you call Mr.Brown's sealing there as it was. I finished up thus the operation with a rubber tube and guaze-drain inserted in both upper and lower part of abdomen, leaving a part of the cut left apart.

d. How he progressed after operation;
Nothing abnormal was seen, where bowel and stomach met together, but the peritonitis which was spreading, after operation, caused the bowels to get paralyzed with the result the general condition of the patient looked very critical with pulsing weak and irregular, with deposit of gas in the bowels and nauseating feelings. In spite of the above, within a week, these having disappeared gradually, he took a change for better. He left the hospital on November 3, 1944 perfectly sured as far as his hospitalization was concerned.

e. How he progressed after leaving the hospital;
At his house, he devoted his whole time to recuperation but such signs, too much gas, pain, internal hemorrhage in the stomach as attended with gastric ulcer did not abate completely. Until middle of 1945, he was not quite equal to the strain of his office work but towards the end of 1945, he had begun to take a better turn with disappearence of the aforesaid objectionable symptoms. In this manner be recovered quite well from his illness, and has been healthy ever since in his way.

I hereby certify the above to be true and correct in every detail.

Yours faithrully,

Kiyoshi Kawase

Kiyoshi Kawase, Doctor of Med.
and Practitioner.

Add.; 23 Shiba Akefune-cho,
Minato-ku, Tokyo.

Attached document No.9

June 6, 1948.

Mr.Hitoshi Ashida,
The Premier of the Japanese Government.

Dear Mr.Ashida;

THE REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF
MR. K. MAKINO AT THE COMPANY.

We would like to report on how Mr.K.Makino, the president, reported to the company before and after he was nominated the Managing Director of the Meiji Life Insurance Co., to lay stress on the fact his activities amounted to practically nothing during his tenure of that capacity due to illness.

A. Succumbing to his acute gastric ulcerous rupture in July 1944 and even on operation, he was scarcely able to survive his illness. Since then, for five months, he had a lingering disease and was obliged to recuperate himself either at hospital or his house, never reporting even once to the office.

B. Since then until the middle of 1945, once or twice in a week he reported for only a couple of hours. Even then, of course, he did not quite recover especially under mal-nutrition, complaining of slight pain in the stomach when he was hungry so that he could not really stand the strain of his office work.

c. At the time he was appointed the Managing Director in June and until the end of the war, for about two months, on top of his ailment, due to the traffic trouble caused by the intense bombing, the time he reported to the office was restricted to only about 10 days. It was about 11 AM or after that, he came to the office and to avoid the rush hours which he could not stand, he usually left the office before 3 PM. As you can guess, he was quite unreliable for the matter requiring his outright OK. As a matter of fact, what he OKed was only regarding the disperse of the main offices.

D. Since contracting illness, he abstained totally from drinking, always carrying with him his own lunch which he ate and never ate at the mass-hall of the CO.

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