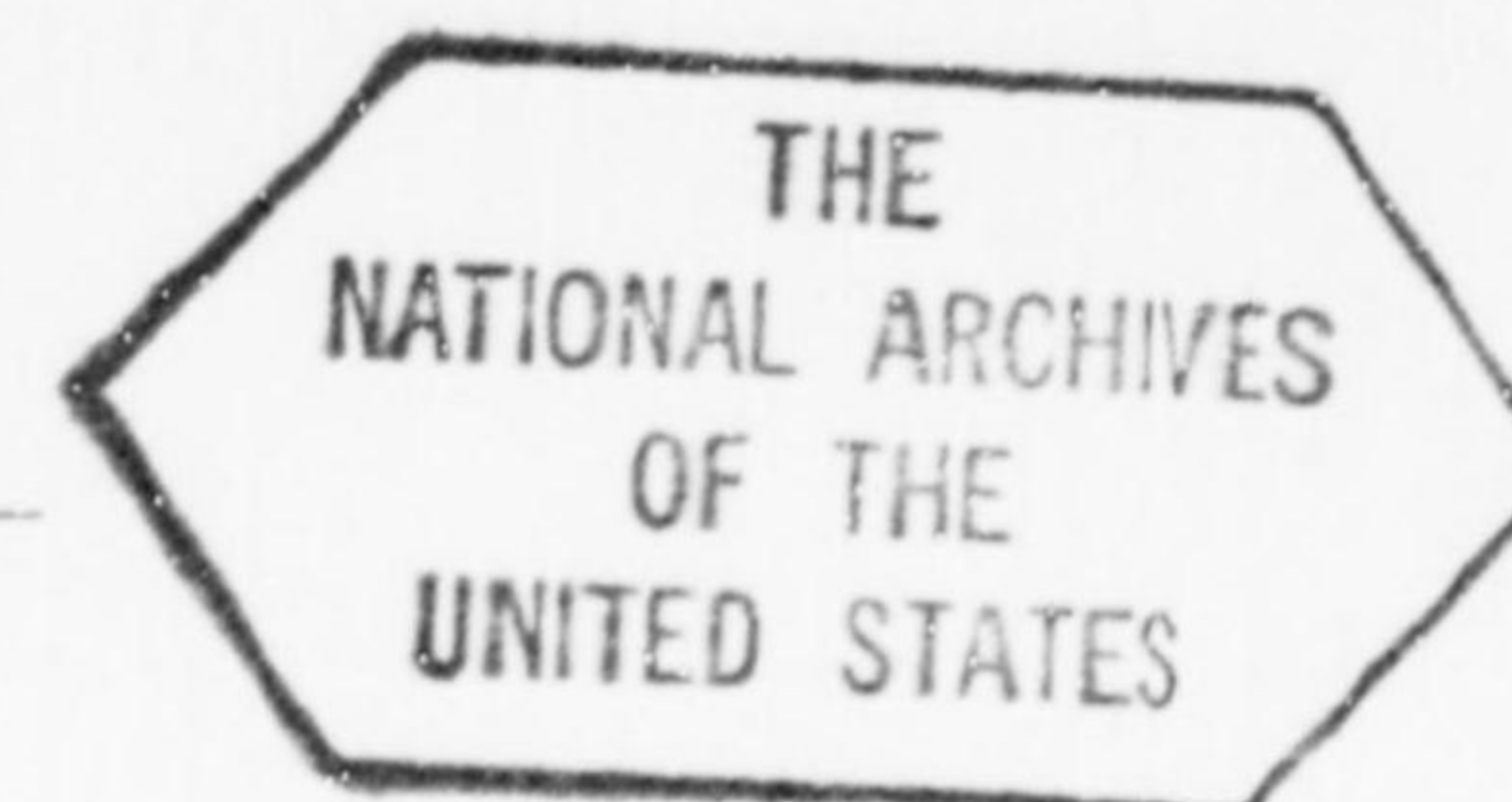


GHQ/SCAP Records(RG 331)  
Description of contents



- (1) Box no. 2098
- (2) Folder title/number: (12)  
Zaibatsu Control - Re-Examination Committee,  
Reports of Meetings
- (3) Date: May 1948 - Sept. 1948
- (4) Subject:
- | Classification | Type of record |
|----------------|----------------|
| 540            | c              |
- (5) Item description and comment:  
Includes contents list
- (6) Reproduction:  Yes  No
- (7) Film no. \_\_\_\_\_ Sheet no. \_\_\_\_\_



ZAIBATSU CONTROLS

RE-EXAMINATION COMMITTEE REPORTS

INDEX

<u>NAME</u>	<u>RPT. NO.</u>
AKASHI, Toshio	14
AOKI, Torao	2
ENDO, Tsunehisa	15
FUJIKAWA, Toru	15
HASEGAWA, Toshio	24
HATTA, Narao	15
HAYASHI, Junji	11
HAYASHI, Masaji	11
HIGUCHI, Minoru	4
IJIMA, Sansi	11
IMAIZUMI, Takeo	14
IMOTO, Teisuke	4
INAGAKI, Heitaro	17
INAGAWA, Jiro	9
INOUE, Katsuichi	20
INOUE, Itsuro	10
ISHIDA, Takeshi	24
ISHIKAWA, Moritsugu	7
ISOBE, Yuichiro	23
ITO, Yukio	3
IWAGAMI, Junichi	2
KAMEYAMA, Makoto	8
KAMIYA, Chiwaki	1
KASHIMA, Yoshinabu	1
KATSURAGI, Tadao	9
KAWAI, Kikuhei	12
KANARAZAKI, Mototaro	24
KAWASE, Toshio	7
KOMURA, Seiichi	16
KONDO, Tetsuji	21
KURAMOCHI, Shojiro	6
KURIHARA, Jingo	3
MAEDA, Koretomo	1
MARUYAMA, Itsuo	22
MAYEKAWA, Kiyoshi	8
MINOURA, Taichi	14
MIYANAGA, Heisaku	22
NAGAMATSU, Toshikuma	5
NAKAMIGAWA, Tetsushiro	13
NAKAMURA, Fumio	20



<u>NAME</u>	<u>RPT. NO.</u>
NAKAMURA, Tamiichi	11
NAKAYAMA, Seiju	24
NISHIMURA, Keizo	14
OMURA, Masaatsu	23
OSAWA, Chuzo	2
OYAZU, Hisao	24
SASAKI, Daikichi	5
SATO, Hisaki	24
SHIBUZAWA, Kinzo	1
SUGIYAMA, Saburo	24
TAKAGI, Ukichi	20
TAKAI, Giichi	6
TAMURA, Komsjiro	21
TANAKA, Hikosaburo	8
TANAKA, Seikichi	4, 15
TODO, Daizo	18
TOMINARI, Miyakichi	4
URANO, Samuro	15
YAMADA, Yoshio	24
YAMAKAWA, Ryoichi	24
YAMAMOTO, Yuzuke	24
YOSHIDA, Hatsujiro	23



APPOINTEES RE-EXAMINATION COMMITTEE

Rpt # 24

MINUTES OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH MEETING

1. Date of Meeting: Sep. 20, 1948(Mon.), 10.00--12.00
2. Persons Present: All the Members,  
Secretary-General and Staff
3. Proceeding: Concerning the case of Mitsui Mining  
Co., the Committee came to a provisional con-  
clusion from the hearings of witness.



APPOINTEES RE-EXAMINATION COMMITTEE

MINUTES OF THE THIRTY-EIGHTH MEETING

1. Date of Meeting: Sept. 24, 1948 (Fri.) 16.00—18.00
2. Persons Present: All the Members, except Mr. Anzai & Mr. Nishiyama; Secretary-General and Staff.
3. Proceedings: With regard to the case of Mitsui Mining Co., Secretary-General transmitted the informations from Captain Diamantes, G.H.Q., to the Committee, and the Committee came to a decision as follows, the reason being as set forth in the attached Report on Decisions (No. 24).

Ref. No.	Appellant	Present position	Decision
No.48	YAMAKAWA, Ryoichi	President, Mitsui Mining (Direct Co. of Mitsui)	Re-examination
No.49	ISHIDA, Takeshi	Standing Director, " " "	
No.50	SATO, Hisaki	" " " " " "	
No.51	YAMAMOTO, Yuzuke	" " " " " "	
No.52	KAWARAZAKI, Mototaro	" " " " " "	
No.53	YAMADA, Yoshio	" " " " " "	
No.54	HASEGAWA, Toshio	" " " " " "	
No.55	SUGIYAMA, Saburo	" " " " " "	
No.56	NAKAYAMA, Seiju	" " " " " "	
No.57	OYAZU, Hisao	Standing Auditor, " " "	



APPOINTEES RE-EXAMINATION COMMITTEE

Report on Decisions (No.24)

( Sep. 24, 1948 )

Contents:

YAMAKAWA, Ryoichi	(Ref. No. 48)
ISHIDA, Takeshi	(Ref. No. 49)
SATO, Hisaki	(Ref. No. 50)
YAMAMOTO, Yusuke	(Ref. No. 51)
KAWARAZAKI, Mototaro	(Ref. No. 52)
YAMADA, Yoshio	(Ref. No. 53)
HASEGAWA, Toshio	(Ref. No. 54)
SUGIYAMA, Saburo	(Ref. No. 55)
NAKAYAMA, Seiju	(Ref. No. 56)
OYAZU, Hisao	(Ref. No. 57)



For  
Re-examination

<u>Ref. No. 48</u>	<u>YAMAKAWA, Ryoichi</u> , President, Mitsui Mining Co. (Direct Co. of Mitsui)				
<u>Ref. No. 49</u>	<u>ISHIDA, Takeshi</u> , Standing Director,	"	"	"	"
<u>Ref. No. 50</u>	<u>SATO, Hisaki</u> ,	"	"	"	"
<u>Ref. No. 51</u>	<u>YAMAMOTO, Yusuke</u> ,	"	"	"	"
<u>Ref. No. 52</u>	<u>KAWARAZAKI, Mototaro</u> ,	"	"	"	"
<u>Ref. No. 53</u>	<u>YAMADA, Yoshio</u> ,	"	"	"	"
<u>Ref. No. 54</u>	<u>HASEGAWA, Toshio</u> ,	"	"	"	"
<u>Ref. No. 55</u>	<u>SUGIYAMA, Saburo</u> ,	"	"	"	"
<u>Ref. No. 56</u>	<u>NAKAYAMA, Seiju</u> ,	"	"	"	"
<u>Ref. No. 57</u>	<u>OYAZU, Hisao</u> , Standing Auditor,	"	"	"	"

A W A R D

Whereas, in accordance with the provisions of the Law for Termination of the Zaibatsu Family Control, the above-named ten persons appealed for recognition that they are not to be deemed as Zaibatsu appointees, the Prime Minister gave his decision in the negative in a written statements dated June 29, 1948, on the ground that "according to evidences, the Mitsui family participated, either directly or indirectly, in the procedure of their appointment on December 14, 1945, as the opportunity was considered the last one to maintain the family's, influences, and in effect, it is evidenced, the Mitsui family succeeded in attaining its aims," and thereupon the said ten persons, under date of July 31 of the

same



same year, appealed to the Appointees Re-Examination Committee to have their case legally re-examined.

The Committee made efforts to clarify the actual circumstances relative to the appointment of the appellants to the posts of executive officials, by means of closely examining the numerous documents submitted in evidence by the appellants and also investigating the testimonies of MITSUI, Takagimi of the Mitsui head family; MITSUI, Takaharu and MITSUI, Takanaga, members of six main branch families of Mitsui; KAWASHIMA, Saburo and TASHIRO, Hisao, former presidents of the Mitsui Mining Company; SUMII, Tatsuo, former standing secretary (jomuriji) of the Mitsui Honsha K.K. (Mitsui Head Office); KURIKI, Kan, director of the Mitsui Mining Company; SAKAMOTO, Kenichi, auditor of the same company; KURAYAMA, Tadanori, chief of the mining office at Miike of the same company; EGUCHI, Goichiro, deputy chief of the Fukuoka Office of the same company; MATSUNAGA, Hajime, former auditor of the same company and MATSUNAGA, Yoshiko, his wife; SAKURAI, Takeshi, chief of the Stocks Section of the same company; KUNIKOSHI, Toichi, chief engineer of the Engineering Department of the same company; TSUBAHARA, Haruo, chief clerk of the Personnel Department of the same company; EDO, Hideo, former deputy chief of the Documents and Archives Department of the Mitsui Head Office; as well as YAMAKAWA, Ryoichi and ISHIDA, Takeshi, the appellants in the present case, and the Committee after careful



careful examinations of the findings thus obtained arrived at the following decision:

Decision:

It is recognized that this subject be properly referred back to the Appointees Examination Committee.

Reasons:

At the general meeting of stockholders of the Mitsui Mining Company held on December 14, 1945, Ryoichi Yamakawa and Takeshi Ishida were elected to the post of standing directors, and other appellants were elected to the post of directors, of the company, and assumed their posts respectively on the same day. In the first place, the examination was centered on the question whether, as alleged by the Prime Minister as the reason for his dismissal of the appeal, the Mitsui family actually took part in the process of the above mentioned appointment, directly or indirectly, for the purpose of attaining its objective.

- 1). It is a well-known fact that in regard to appointment of officials of Zaibatsu companies belonging to <sup>Mitsui</sup> the Mitsui Gomei Kaisha, the Mitsui Somotokata (Mitsui Headquarters), or the Mitsui Head Office (since its establishment in March, 1944), acted as the pivotal organ of all the companies of the Mitsui group, and that the customary practice in regard to realignment of executive officials in the Mitsui Mining Company

and



and other important companies of the group was to sign a person to the post of the president as recommended by the Mitsui Gomei, the Mitsui Headquarters or the Mitsui Head Office, and to have the other executive officials elected at the general stockholders meeting, as nominated by the president of the company concerned and as previously approved by the headquarters, except in case where the headquarters would despatch its own functionaries to assume the posts in question.

Based on the requirement to dissolve large Zaibatsus as one of the controlling policies for Japan after her surrender, as announced by the State Department of the U.S. Government after the termination of the war, the Japanese Government issued a directive on November 6 of the same year in regard to their dissolution. On November 8, President Takagimi Mitsui of the Mitsui Head Office declared that the Head Office would no longer function as the centre of all the companies of the Mitsui group and that its controlling leadership over the companies would be abolished. This declaration was announced on the same day in the company's official bulletin of the Head Office to notify its subsidiary companies accordingly. This gave rise to a strong demand among the employees of the companies to have the executive officials, who had been elected through

the



the traditional procedures, dismissed from their posts, and to appoint new officials on the basis of popular demand of the employees of the respective companies. It was in the general atmosphere like this that the general meeting of stockholders of the Mitsui Mining Company was held, in order to appoint new executives to replace the current officials on expiration of their term. President Saburo Kawashima, who had been in the post of the president consecutively since December, 1939, and was well acquainted with the company's affairs, nominated the candidates for the posts, in consideration of the prevailing social conditions, personal career, abilities and the confidence enjoyed by them within the company. His proposed line-up was: Hisao Tashiro, then a standing director, to the post of president; Hajime Nakane, Inasuke Inarida, then standing directors, and, from among the employees, Ryoichi Yamakawa and Takeshi Ishida, the present appellants, to the post of standing directors; Chikao Kuroda, Tatsuhiko Hama, and, from among the employees, Hisaki Sato and other seven appellants in the present case to the post of directors. In nominating the prospective executive officials, Saburo Kawashima did not consult with any person belonging to the Mitsui family or the Mitsui Head Office, to say nothing of other officials in his own company, but acted of his own accord. It is a fact that

Saburo



Saburo Kawashima intimated the proposed appointment to Tatsuo Sumii, the standing secretary of the Mitsui Head Office, a couple of days before the general meeting of the stockholders. But he approached Sumii for confiding his plan merely as a matter of propriety, rather than for the purpose of obtaining approval. To this Tatsuo Sumii gave no answer in the affirmative or in the negative, as just then the Head Office had been declared by its president to be no longer a central organ of the Mitsui. Thus Saburo Kawashima attended the general meeting of stockholders, was delegated to nominate the executive officials, and nominated, as previously proposed, President Hisao Tashiro and others, thus completing the formalities of appointing the new officials. In short it may be stated that at the general meeting of stockholders held on December 14, 1945, the officials were appointed just as previously nominated by Saburo Kawashima of his own accord, and neither the Mitsui family nor the Mitsui Head Office took any part in the appointment.

- 2) At that time the employees of the Mitsui Mining Company took a keen interest in the appointment of the executive officials at the above-mentioned general meeting. In particular, the employees at the mines at Miike, Yamano and Tagawa in Kyushu held a conference among them in regard to the new line-up of the executive officials,

and



and agreed that the new board of executives should be formed under the leadership of Ryoichi Yamakawa and Takeshi Ishida, the former taking the post of president. Four of them, Tadanori Kurayama, Hisaji Uemura, Susumu Ishinishi and Goichiro Eguchi, representing the employees, came to Tokyo on the 13th, the day before the general meeting. They considered that to lay the case before President Kawashima direct would appear as if they demanded his resignation, and would run counter to the principle of propriety toward one's superiors, and decided to see Takaharu Mitsui, one of the Mitsui's six main branch families, but were refused the chance of an interview. Thereupon, they went to Tatsuo Sumii, the standing secretary of the Mitsui Head Office, and disclosed the demand of the employees, asking him to pass it on to Saburo Kawashima. But Tatsuo Sumii repeatedly declined the request, pointing to the above-mentioned statement of the president of the Mitsui Head Office, and said that the Mitsui Head Office was not now in a position to have a voice in the appointment of officials in the companies belonging to the Mitsui group, but finally agreed, at the earnest solicitation of the employees' representatives, to transmit the demand to Saburo Kawashima, though not in the capacity of the standing secretary of the Mitsui Head Office, but in his personal capacity. Just before the general meeting he informed



informed Saburo Kawashima of the employees' demand accordingly. But as the proposed line-up of the new board of executives had been already fixed at that time, and as Tatsuo Sumii merely informed Kawashima of the object of the visit of the employees' representatives, without suggesting any desired change in the proposed line-up, the appointment of officials was not in the least affected by the words of Tatsuo Sumii.

- 3) In regard to the election of officials at the general meeting of stockholders held on December 14, 1945, the Mitsui Head Office, who held about sixty per cent of the company's stocks, gave a blank power of attorney to Saburo Kawashima to let him exercise the voting right of the Mitsui Head Office, as a stockholder, and it is obvious that he exercised the right by virtue of this power of attorney. In consideration of the fact that the Mitsui Head Office had already declared to discontinue functioning as a central organ of all the Mitsui group companies as mentioned before, the issuance of a power of attorney for its voting right might be considered as a step somewhat irrelevant. However, at the general meeting of December 14, 1945, the agenda included not only the election of officials but also certain proposals introducing alterations in the company's articles of association, which, in accordance with the provisions of the Commercial Code, required the presence of more than half the total stockholders or their representatives to form the quorum. This necessitated the issuance of the abovementioned power of attorney by the

Mitsui



Mitsui Head Office. Although the Mitsui Head Office issued a power of attorney to have its voting right exercised, the formation of the required quorum was the sole purpose, so that there was no requirements or conditions attached to have formally exercised its voting right, but practically it cannot be argued that the Mitsui Head Office had a voice in the appointment of the above-mentioned officials.

- 4) Recommendation of a new line-up of executives made by the employees of the three mines in Kyushu was just their recommendation and nothing more. There is absolutely no evidence in support of the suspicion that either the Mitsui family or the Mitsui Head Office had participated in it. Of the Mitsui family members, the only one who was in Kyushu at that time was Takanaga Mitsui. As Takanaga Mitsui was in the post of a director of the Mitsui Mining Company during the periods from January, 1932, to January 1936, and from December, 1941, to December, 1943, he had more acquaintances among the employees of the company than any other member of the Mitsui family. But as he was not in the least related to the company at that time, he had not the slightest interest in the election of the above-mentioned officials. Neither did the employees, in making recommendation as mentioned above, consult with Takanaga Mitsui. He heard of the

contemplated



contemplated trip to Tokyo of the employees' representatives only on the day before their departure, when he happened to receive a medical examination of Susumu Ishinishi, who was a physician and one of the representatives.

- 5) In the meantime, the stockholding of the Mitsui Head Office in the Mitsui Mining Company, together with its voting right, was transferred to the Holding Company Liquidation Commission on October 8, 1946. Of the officials appointed at the general meeting of stockholders held on December 14, 1945, Ryoichi Yamakawa and Takeshi Ishida thought it advisable that in the circumstances Hisao Tashiro and two others who were executives during the war resigned their posts, but considered it indecorous to demand their resignation alone, as they were their superiors. Therefore, in order to form the basis of their argument they took advantage of the fact that at the general meeting of December 14, 1945, when the present board of executives was appointed, the Mitsui Head Office exercised its voting right as a stockholder, though in form only and in the situation as already described. It was argued that all the executive officials elected at a general meeting at which the Mitsui Head Office exercised its right as a stockholder should now resign, and thus all the officials declared their intention to tender resignation. It was decided then to hold an

extraordinary



extraordinary general meeting of February 14, 1947, for the purpose of electing new executive officials. As the result of this meeting, President Ryoichi Yamakawa and other officials were appointed.

In the minutes of this extraordinary general meeting of stockholders held on February 14, 1947, it is recorded as follows: "Chairman Tashiro stated that the present officials were elected, at the regular general meeting of stockholders in December, 1945, when the Mitsui Head Office exercised controlling powers over this company as the largest stockholder, by receiving credence from the Mitsui Head Office. Now that the controlling powers of the Mitsui Head Office have ceased to exist any longer, all the present officials will in the meantime resign their posts, and desire the formation of a new board of executives, obtaining the confidence of the stockholders on a renewed basis."

The above passage is an abridged record of the following script which Chairman Tashiro read at the general meeting.

"The present executive officials were elected at the regular general meeting of stockholders held in December, 1945. At that time, the Mitsui Head Office, the largest stockholder of this company owning about sixty per cent of this company's stocks, was still in existence, both in name and substance."

name



name and substance. In view of this, the present executive officials of this company may be recognized as having been appointed, by receiving credence from the Mitsui Head Office.

But now the Mitsui Head Office has been dissolved. Of the stocks owned by it, the old stocks were transferred to the Holding Company Liquidation Commission on October 8 last year, while in regard to the new stocks the voting right was placed in the hands of the same Commission on January 15 this year. With this the controlling powers the Mitsui Head Office exercised over this company have disappeared altogether.

Therefore, it is desired that all the present officials elected on the basis of credence given by the Mitsui Head Office resign their posts, and that on a clean slate new executives be elected today on the basis of renewed confidence of the stockholders."

This was a statement of reasons, given by Hisao Tashiro, then the president of the company, for the resignation of all the officials as mentioned before, which was recommended by Ryoichi Yamakawa and others. Though the wordings were not quite well-chosen, the purport of the statement, reduced to essentials, was that the officials appointed at a general meeting at which the Mitsui as a stockholder exercised its right, even though in form only, should properly



properly resign their posts in the meantime. The statement by no means indicates that the appointment of officials at the general meeting of stockholders on December 14, 1945, was made at the recommendation of the Mitsui Head Office.

- 6) Ryoichi Yamakawa, who was elected to the post of the president at the general meeting of stockholders on February 14, 1947, sent a circular letter under date of March 5 of the same year, announcing his assumption of office, to the chiefs of departments and operating units within the company. In this circular letter, it was stated: "The former officials elected in December, 1945, were appointed to their posts at the recommendation of the Mitsui Head Office-----" But this statement, as in the case of Tashiro's speech, merely pointed to the fact that the former officials were elected at a general meeting of stockholders, at which the Mitsui Head Office as a stockholder exercised its voting right, even though in form only.
- 7) From what has been described above, it should be concluded in reference to the election of officials at the general meeting of stockholders held on December 14, 1945, that the reason for the Prime Minister's decision reading, "the Mitsui family participated, either directly

or



or indirectly, -----, as the opportunity was considered the last one to maintain the family's influences, and in effect the Mitsui family succeeded in attaining its aims," cannot properly be upheld. This Committee made detailed inquiries into the possible existence of such facts as were mentioned in the Prime Minister's decision, but could not find out anything to substantiate such suspicion.

Of course it was observed that within the company there were certain employees, who wished that Ryoichi Yamakawa and nine other officials would retire and that the decision of non-approval would be given in the present case. This Committee tried to obtain new data from them, on which to base its re-examination of the present case. But, in the final analysis, they were either opposed to Ryoichi Yamakawa and others, as a matter of personal feeling, or had the end in view to take advantage of the retirement of Yamakawa and others as a chance of becoming executive officials themselves. Thus the Committee could not discover any evidence to arouse the suspicion that the Mitsui family or the Mitsui Head Office took a part in the process of appointing Ryoichi Yamakawa and other officials.

This Committee, in the circumstances, considers that the alleged facts which formed the basis of the Prime Minister's decision



decision of non-approval are unfounded, and has arrived at the decision as mentioned before.

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APPOINTEES RE-EXAMINATION COMMITTEE

Report on Decisions (No. 23)

(Sept. 15)

Contents:

OMURA, Masaatsu	(Ref. No. 42)
ISOBE, Yuichiro	(Ref. No. 61)
YOSHIDA, Hatsujiro	(Ref. No. 63)



APPOINTEES RE-EXAMINATION COMMITTEE

MINUTES OF THE THIRTY-SIXTH MEETING

1. Date of Meeting: Sept. 15, 1948 (Wed.), 16.30 -- 22.30
2. Persons Present: All the Members,  
Secretary-General and Staff.
3. Proceeding : The Committee reached the following decisions, the reasons being as stated in the attached Report on Decisions (No.23)

Ref. No.	Appellant	Present Position	Decision
No. 42	OMURA, Masaatsu	President etc., Shoei Kikai Seisaku-sho K.K. (connected company of Asano)	for Re- examination
No. 61	ISOBE, Yuichiro	President etc., Asahi Salt Manufacturing Co. (connected company of Furukawa)	<b>Ditto</b>
No. 63	YOSHIDA, Hatsujiro	President etc., Daito Boshoku K.K. (associate company of Mitsui)	<b>Ditto</b>



Ref. No. 42

For Re-examination

OMURA, Masaatsu

President etc., Shoel Kikai Seisaku-sho  
(connected company of Asano)

The appellant was appointed a director of the Nippon Kokan Company (chief of the Tsurumi Iron-Works) in October, 1940. This was, as Standing Director Matsushita testifies, to let the applicant make a good use of his experience as an iron expert, and it is not deemed proper to regard him as an officer specially sent from the Asano Zaibatsu. Later, in February, 1943, the applicant became the chief of Rozaibu (Furnace Materials Division) and concurrently the chief of Kyoryoku Kojobu (cooperative Factory Division) and this time his work was connected with manufacture of furnace materials, a kind of materials necessary for the production of iron and steel. This was, as the applicant mentions in detail, a sinecure officer, and in performing his duties, he was under the guidance and supervision of Makoto Takamatsu, a standing director and chief of the 1st Work Bureau, and simply carried out the plans decided upon by the latter.

Judging from the above-mentioned activities in executing his duties and powers as official, it is not justifiable to esteem the appellant as an appointee.



ISOBE, Yuichiro

For re-examination

Ref. No. 61      President etc., Asahi Salt Manufacturing Co.  
(Connected company of Furukawa)

The appellant, as adjudged on the first examination, belonged originally to the Furukawa Gomei Kaisha (Furukawa Partnership) and held the post of Directorship in the Asahi Electro-Chemical Industries from 1928 to 1945, being promoted in 1932 to Managing Directorship, in which post he remained till June, 1942. He was the President of the company for about one year from September, 1943. However, the actual condition of affairs in the said Company was that Ichinosuke Suzuki, a member of the Furukawa family, was its President up to April, 1928, and that Jujun Furukawa, who became the Chairman of the Directorate after that, exercised an autocratic influence and trusted, more than anyone else, Ryojo Doto, a junior to the appellant, which caused the management of the company to be conducted exclusively in accordance with Doto's suggestions. Under such circumstances, the appellant, although he had been officially promoted step by step from plain Directorship to Managing Directorship and then to Presidency, was allowed only to take charge of external affairs related with Government offices, the trade association, the control association, etc., as the main part of his business, and no opportunity was accorded him to participate in the general management of the company nor to have any important voice as one of its officers.



The above may be seen still more clearly from the fact that the appellant was privately estranged by Jujun Furukawa and relegated to plain Directorship in November, 1943, and transferred to the Presidency of the Asahi Light Metal Industry.

Although the appellant was in the post of Managing Director of the Kanto Electro-Chemical Industries, as representative of the Asahi Electro-Chemical Industries, from October, 1938, to September, 1943, he was, in fact, no full-time officer of the company, and especially because Ryojo Doto, referred to above, was also an officer thereof as representative of the Asahi Electro-Chemical Industries, it was not the appellant but Ryojo Doto who could really participate in the management of the Kanto Electro-Chemical Industries in conformity with Jujun Furukawa's wishes.

The appellant was appointed the President of the Asahi Light Metal Industry in November, 1943, but his term of office as such was only a little more than a year, during which period he was in a position to have to administer the company affairs in strict accordance with the order of Suekichi Nakagawa, who exercised a despotic influence as Chairman of the Directorate. Furthermore, the transference to the Presidency of the Asahi Light Metal Industry was the only chance he could barely obtain after having been compelled to retire from the Presidency of the Asahi Electro-Chemical Industries due to the estrangement of him by Jujun Furukawa, as mentioned already.



For these reasons, there is plenty of room for doubt that the appellant might be regarded as an appointee of the Furukawa Zaibatsu relations, and accordingly it is hereby ruled that the present case should properly be returned to the original Examination Committee for re-examination.



YOSHIDA, Hatsujiro

President etc., Daito Boshoku K.K.  
(associate company of Mitsui)

1. The applicant was appointed a director of the Mitsui Bussan K.K., but to be more exact, he was appointed a branch chief and concurrently a director in recognition of his long services as a clerk, and as his duties were chiefly those of a branch chief, he seldom or never attended the meeting of the board of directors of the Head Office. It is clearly mentioned in Art. 27 of the Articles of association of the Mitsui Bussan K.K. that the president and standing directors have the sole rights to conduct business, and the ordinary directors, especially the branch chiefs, did not take part in the councils of conducting business.
2. Directors of the Toyo Rayon Company, the Toyo Menka Company, and the Nippon Seifun Company were nominally appointed because of their positions as Osaka Branch chiefs, and they seldom or never attended the meeting of directors. Tomohiko Arishima, President of the Toyo Rayon Company, Kota Tsukada, President of the Toyo Menka Company, and Shunjiro Kanbe, President of the Nippon Seifun Company were directors who had been selected and dispatched by the Head office, and who were above the applicant for reexamination.
3. It is evident that the directors of the Onoda Cement Company were appointed at the personal invitation of President Kano.



4. The appointment of the President of the Daito Boshoku Company took place shortly after the end of the war, and he was recommended by Shiraishi and Sugimura, great Share-holders, after the death of his predecessor, President Abe.

For the above-mentioned reasons, it is deemed proper to refer the case again to the Examination Committee.



APPOINTEES RE-EXAMINATION COMMITTEE

MINUTES OF THE THIRTY-FIFTH MEETING

1. Date of Meeting: Sep. 13, 1948 (Mon.) 10.00 -- 12.00
2. Persons Present: All the Members,  
Secretary-General and Staff.
3. Proceedings : The Committee deliberated different cases and came to the following decisions, the reasons being as stated in the attached Report on Decisions (No. 22).

Reference No.	Appellant	Present position	Decision
✓ No. 43	MARUYAMA, <i>Itano</i>	President etc., Chuo Denki Kogyo K.K. (subsidiary company of Sumitomo)	for Re- examination
✓ No. 60	MIYANAGA, Feisaku	President etc., Nissan Doboku K.K. (associate company of Nissan)	Rejected



APPOINTEE RE-EXAMINATION COMMITTEE

Report on Decisions (No. 22)

(Sep. 13, 1948)

Contents:

MARUYAMA, Itsuo (Ref. No. 43)

MIYANAGA, Heisaku (Ref. No. 60)



MARUYAMA, Itsuo

President etc., Chuo Denki Kogyo K.K.  
(subsidiary company of Sumitomo)

1. The officials of the Sumitomo Kinzoku K.K. (Sumitomo Metal Company) were few in number until about 1941, and all leading officials such as Standing Directors and upwards were actually taking part in the management of the Company. However, about the year 1943, when the appellant was appointed Standing Director, there was a rapid increase in the number of works operated by the Company, and consequently senior ones among the many superintendents of works were given the title of Director merely for adding some weight to their positions, and when their number was ~~further~~ increased, those with longer service records among the nominal officials were again given the title of Standing Director. Accordingly, the officials of the Sumitomo Metal Company could be divided into these two types: leading officials and nominal ones who might be termed as quasi-officials. Whereas the leading officials took actual charge of the management of the Company, the "quasi-officials" were all under the direct control of leading officials seated above, and acted on the directions of the latter in respect to the business in their charge. And the appellant was placed under the directions and supervision of Standing Director Tsutomu Matsuda (later Managing Director and Vice-President of the Company) who was responsible for the business of copper rolling and light-metal alloy, while he was Superintendent of the Nagoya Works, even after he was given the titles of Director and Standing Director in that position.



2. The Sumitomo Metal Company adopted centralization system with its activities centered upon the Head Office. As clear from the Company's regulations for business transaction, the chiefs of divisions and sections of the Head Office were authorized to give instructions directly to the chiefs of divisions and sections of each works in regard to its general affairs, accounting, labor service, etc. Accordingly the power of the appellant, as Superintendent of the Nagoya Works, was limited chiefly to the manufacturing affairs of that Works, and even in these affairs he was under the directions of Tsutomu Matsuda, a leading official of the Head Office, as mentioned afore.
3. The appellant attended only eleven meetings of officials out of the forty-five which were held at different times during his tenure of office, and spoke almost nothing on these occasions.
4. After the suspension of distribution of copies of the "Rules for Officials of Affiliated Companies" for some time, the Sumitomo Head Office in May, 1944, sent to each affiliated company these copies to have them provided to those officials who were not in possession of any copy. A copy for the appellant was also included among those sent to the President Kasuga of the Sumitomo Metal Company, but he kept it in his hand without handing it to the appellant. And this is a clear proof that the appellant had not been treated as an important official in the Company.



Ref. No. 60

Rejected

MIYANAGA, Heisaku

President etc., Nissan Doboku K.K.

(associate company of Nissan)

After deliberation over his appeal, the Committee could not find any ground enough to reverse the decision of the Committee of the 1st instance. Therefore the appellant's case must be rejected.



APPOINTEES RE-EXAMINATION COMMITTEE

MINUTES OF THE THIRTY-FOURTH MEETING

1. Date of Meeting: Sep. 8, 1948 (Wed), 1630-2030.
2. Persons Present: All the Members;  
Secretary-General and Staff.
3. Proceedings: The Committee deliberated different cases and came to the following decisions, the reasons being as stated in the attached Report or Decisions (No. 21):

Reference No.	Appellant	Present position	Decision
No. 59 ✓	TAMURA, Komajiro	President etc., Teisen Industry Co. (associate Co. of Yasuda)	Rejected
No. 62 ✓	KONDO, Tetsuji	President etc., Denki Kagaku Kogyo K.K. (associate company of Mitsui)	for Re-examination



APPOINTEES RE-EXAMINATION COMMITTEE

Report on Decisions (No. 21)

(Sep. 8, 1948)

Contents:

TAMURA, Komajiro (Ref. No. 59)  
KONDO, Tetsuji (Ref. No. 62)



Ref. No.59

Rejected

TAMURA, Komajiro

President etc., Teisen Aircraft Industry Co.  
(associate company of Yasuda)

After deliberation over his appeal, the Committee could not find any ground enough to reverse the decision of the Committee of the 1st instance. Therefore the appellant's case must be rejected.



KONDO, Tetsuji

For Re-examination

President etc., Denki Kagaku  
Kogyo K.K.  
(associate company of Mitsui)

Ref. No. 62

1. The Denki Kagaku Kabushiki Kaisha (Electric and Chemical Industry Company) was established in 1915 by the business leaders of that time, such as Kyohei Umegoshi, Jugoro Otaguro, Eiichi Shibusawa, Zensaburo Yasuda, Ginjiro Fujiwara, Raita Fujiyama and Shintaro Ohashi, with Tsuneichi Fujiyama as its chief promotor, but on no account the company was founded as an investment of the Mitsui Zaibatsu.

Certainly the Mitsui Head Office or the Mitsui Bussan K.K. was one of the stockholders of this company. But the Mitsui's stockholding in the company prior to 1939 amounted only to 4.5 per cent at the lowest and 7.2 per cent at the highest. Since 1940, some purchases were made on the stock market, however the Mitsui's holding never exceeded 21.7 per cent of the company's total stocks.

None of the executive posts of the company was occupied by an appointee of the Mitsui. Nor was there any arrangement, which required the approval of the Mitsui Head Office or its direct affiliate in reference to appointment of executives.

Either



Either in regard to the business operation, the Mitsui Head Office or its direct affiliate never had a controlling voice. Sale of the company's products, as well as investment, were also free from control.

2. As regards the management of the Denki Kagaku Kogyo K.K. Shintaro Ohashi, one of the business leaders of that time, assumed the position of the highest responsible official of the company as the chairman of the board of directors. He not only represented the company in name, but also supervised the company's business. Chairman Ohashi supervised the company's business from December, 1924, to December, 1927; Chairman Ginjiro Fujiwara from December, 1927, to December, 1933; President Masanao Kobayashi from December, 1933, to June 1937; and again Chairman Ohashi from June, 1937, to May, 5, 1944, when he died.

After the death of Chairman Ohashi, Tetsuji Kondo, who was in the post of the president, became the highest responsible official of the company and took charge of the company's business on May 10, 1944. But this change was made without obtaining the approval or understanding of the Mitsui Head Office or its direct affiliate.

3. The Denki Kagaku Kogyo K.K. was rather to be classified as belonging to what may be called a Ohashi group, and the Mitsui was a mere stockholder. Therefore the company, during the period from December, 1937, when Kondo became its

executive



executive official, to September 2, 1945, cannot be recognized as having "belonged to Zaibatsu," or "been subject to the control of any Zaibatsu company designated as belonging such Zaibatsu."

4. Actual activities in executing duties as an official.

The fact that the business of the Denki Kagaku Kogyo K.K. all through the period of Chairman Ohashi, Chairman Fujiwara, and again Chairman Ohashi, was supervised by the chairman of the board of directors, as the highest responsible official both in name and substance, is demonstrated by the documents submitted in evidence. (Articles of Incorporation of the Company, and the Regulations Relative to Executive Officials and Executives' Meeting, instituted on April 13, 1928). Accordingly, it is to be recognized that although the appellant assumed the post of the president in December, 1939, he carried out his duties only as an assistant to the chairman, the highest responsible official of the company, until the death of Chairman Ohashi on May 5, 1944. (The abovementioned Regulations Relative to Executive Officials and Executives' Meeting remained in force without any alteration, even after the post of the president had been created.)

After the death of Chairman Ohashi, the appellant became the highest responsible official of the company on May 10.

However



However, on May 26 the appellant was taken ill, with the result that during the period up to September 2, 1945, the appellant could carry out his duties for two months only. This is testified by the evidence submitted. (During the appellant's absence, the company was operated by Managing Directors Nomura, Nishioka, and Tajima by taking counsel with one another.)

5. The appellant was in the post of an auditor of the Toyo Koatsu K.K. (Oriental High Pressure Company) during the period from May, 1937, to October 8, 1946.

The stockholding of the Denki Kagaku Kogyo K.K. in the Toyo Koatsu K.K. is accounted for like this: In 1921 when owing to the bankruptcy of the Suzuki Shoten the transfer of the patent for Claude process to the company was made impracticable and the patent was received by the Mitsui Kozan K.K. (Mitsui Mining Company) resulting in the establishment of the Miike Chisso Kogyo K.K. (Miike Nitrogen Industrial Company), in 1931, a portion of the stocks as mentioned above was underwritten by the Denki Kagaku Kogyo K.K., by way of guaranteeing its claim on the patent. Therefore, it is recognized that no intention to start an enterprise in cooperation with the Mitsui Kozan was involved.

While the appellant assumed the post of an auditor of the Toyo Koatsu, K.K., his position was only nominal, as the substantial work of auditing was done by other auditors.



6. Judging from the circumstances as mentioned above, it is unjustifiable to deem the appellant as a Zaibatsu appointee, either in consideration of Item 1, Paragraph 1, Article 6, or his actual activities in executing his duties as mentioned in Item 2, idem.

.....







APPOINTEES RE-EXAMINATION COMMITTEE

Report on Decisions (No. 20)  
(Sep. 6, 1948)

Contents:

INOUE, Katsuichi	(Ref. No. 46)
NAKAMURA, Fumio	(Ref. No. 47)
TAKAGI, Ukichi	(Ref. No. 58)



Ref. No. 46

For Re-examination

INOUE, KATSUICHI

President etc., Kyushu Kagaku Kogyo K.K.

(Subsidiary company of Mitsubishi)

The appellant for re-examination held the post of a director for a comparatively long term, but he was all along in charge of coke manufacturing at a branch factory and was nothing more than a technical leader. It cannot be presumed, therefore, that he has ever taken part in important deliberations on the matter of management of the company itself. Even after the amalgamation of the companies, he was made to remain in the same post as before in a branch factory. Accordingly, he cannot be considered to have acted positively and deliberately with a plutocratic intention. The case, therefore, is deemed proper to be referred back to the Examination Committee for examination.



NAKAMURA, Fumio

President, etc., Nippon Sheet Glass Co.,  
(associate company of Sumitomo)

The basis on which the appellant is regarded as not falling under the category of appointees will be found in Article 7 of the Law, as stated hereunder.

Item a. He satisfies the prescribed condition.

Item b. Ditto. The Nippon Ita-Garasu K.K. did not adopt the "Sumitomo Company Regulations." cf.- Chapter 2 concerning relations with the Sumitomo Head Office of the documents submitted by the appellant under the title, "On the Nippon Ita-Garasu K.K."

Item c. Question whether or not he was the highest responsible official:

(a) Although Art. 7 of the Articles of Incorporation provides that "the Chairman of the Board of Directors and the President shall each represent this Company," the general meeting of shareholders is to be presided over by the Chairman (Art. 20). Furthermore, according to the Company Rules (established on February 10, 1937), the Chairman of the Board of Directors is to represent the Company and supervise the whole business, while the President is simply to conduct affairs in accordance with the Articles of Incorporation and the resolution of the Board of Directors.

(b)



(b) The appellant was appointed President on December 15, 1943, and resigned the office on October 16, 1946, and during the greater part of that period Mr. FURUTA, Shunnosuke was in the office of Chairman (from April 23, 1941, to February 5, 1946).

(c) The President system was adopted by the Company as a result of its designation as one under the Munitions Company Law. The Company applied for such designation to get out of the disadvantageous position in which was any company chiefly engaged in non-military production, and when the President system was established in consequence, the appellant was elected to the Presidency. However, the Presidency was only nominal and the appellant was under the supervision of Chairman Furuta.

Item d. The required condition is satisfied.

The Company received considerable aid, both in funds and technical matters, from the Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company, and yet it had great difficulties in its management as clear from the explanation submitted by the appellant. In 1922 the appellant, then a member of the accounting staff of the Sumitomo Sohonten (Sumitomo Head Office), was appointed Chief of the General Affairs Section of the Japan Plate-Glass Company for the reorganization of its accounting system, and thereafter he devoted himself to the business of the Company as its staff member. This fact has been recognized by all

employees



employees, and no one in the Company considered him as a man affiliated with the Sumitomo Zaibatsu. And it should be noted that, while he was in service with the Company, fifteen officials were sent at different times by the Sumitomo Zaibatsu to assume important positions of the Company.

In view of the above, it would not be proper to regard the appellant as an appointee of the Sumitomo Zaibatsu, and approval has therefore been given to his appeal.



Ref. No. 58

Rejected

TAKAGI Ukichi

Standing Auditor, Toyo Rayon Co.  
(direct affiliate company of Mitsui)

The above appellant had held the post of directorship in the Toyo Rayon Company, one of the direct affiliates of the Mitsui Group, for such a long period as from December, 1936 to November, 1945.

The appellant contends that he had remained mostly as member of the accounting staff throughout his tenure of the directorship and went not a step further than this business; never could maintain his dignity or his prestige as official; never was allowed to raise objection to the opinion of his seniors; accordingly he never was allowed even to express his own views as to the general affairs of his company such as personnel affairs, etc. other than accounting affairs. He has submitted material in support of this contention.

However, the Appellant, as he admits himself, held consecutively the post of Chief of Business Division for the period from January, 1941 to November, 1942 and that of Chief of General Affairs Division for the period from November, 1942 to May, 1943.

From the fact that he held the post of Chief of Accounting Division for a considerable length of time, it is not difficult to imagine that he was the most suitable person for assuming charge

of



of Accounting Division. However, the fact that he held, prior to the above period, the post of Chief of Business Division or Chief of General Affairs Division, coupled with the fact that he had held the post of directorship since December, 1936, is considered to serve as a strong presumption that he was allowed to have a voice in the affairs other than those of accounting department and personnel affairs of the company and further given an opportunity of participating in deciding upon the important policy concerning the whole field of the management or the personnel administration.

The written evidence submitted previously by the Appellant is not strong enough to reverse the above presumption.

Moreover, since the appellant concurrently held the post of Auditorship in the San-yo Fats and Oils Co. (San-yo Yushi K.K.) for the period from March, 1938 to October, 1940 and the post of Auditorship in the Korean Rayon Co. (Chosen Rayon K.K.) for the period from July, 1936 to December, 1941, there is to be found no injustice in the previous decision by which the appellant was deemed to be an appointee of the Mitsui Group.



APPOINTEES RE-EXAMINATION COMMITTEE  
(Nissan Bldg. Room 413)

MINUTES OF THE THIRTY-SECOND MEETING

1. Date of Meeting: Sept. 1, 1948(Wed.), 16.00-19.00
2. Persons Present: All the Members except Mr. KAWAZOE;  
Secretary-General and Staff.
3. Proceedings: (1) The Committee questioned the following  
persons for the case of the Mitsui  
Mining Co:  
Mrs. MATSUNAGA, Yoshiko  
Mr. MITSUI, Takagimi (Zaibatsu Family)  
Mr. MITSUI, Takeharu  
(2) The committee altered its previous  
decision as follows, having reviewed  
the case of Mr. INOUE, Itsuro, which  
had been rejected July 12(cf. Report  
on Decisions No. 10)

Ref. No.	Appellant	Present Position	Decision
No. 27	INOUE Itsuro	President etc, Mitsui Real Estate Co.	for Re-examination (cf. Minutes of July 12; Report on Decisions No. 10)



APPOINTEES RE-EXAMINATION COMMITTEE

Report on Decisions (No. 19)

Contents:

INCUYE, Itsuro (Ref. No. 27)



INOUE, Itsuro

President etc., Mitsui Real Estate K.K.  
(Direct affiliate of Mitsui)

The appellant was promoted from the position of a branch office manager of the Mitsui Bank at Otaru to the position of deputy chief of the Finance Affairs Division of the Mitsui headquarters in July, 1942, and soon thereafter assumed the post of the Division chief. Then during the period from March, 1944, to January, 1946, the appellant was the chief of the Finance Affairs Division of the Mitsui main office. In view of the fact that the appellant while he was the Finance Affairs Division chief as mentioned above, took additional charge of auditorship in the Mitsui Fudosan (Mitsui Real Estate) from February, 1944, to December 1945, and in the Toyo Rayon from February, 1944, to November, 1945, it cannot certainly be denied that the appellant was sent to these companies from the Mitsui main office or its predecessor, the Mitsui headquarters. However, the controlling functions of the Mitsui headquarters belonged to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Business Affairs, and the Personnel Division while the Finance Affairs Division, which was mainly assigned with the duties to take custody of and control over the properties, did not participate in the controlling and general supervision of the affiliated companies. In substance, the appellant was appointed to the post of auditorship of the said two companies, simply with the intention of

increasing



INOUE, Itsuro

President etc., Mitsui Real Estate K.K.  
(Direct affiliate of Mitsui)

The appellant was promoted from the position of a branch office manager of the Mitsui Bank at Otaru to the position of deputy chief of the Finance Affairs Division of the Mitsui headquarters in July, 1942, and soon thereafter assumed the post of the Division chief. Then during the period from March, 1944, to January, 1946, the appellant was the chief of the Finance Affairs Division of the Mitsui main office. In view of the fact that the appellant while he was the Finance Affairs Division chief as mentioned above, took additional charge of auditorship in the Mitsui Fudosan (Mitsui Real Estate) from February, 1944, to December 1945, and in the Toyo Rayon from February, 1944, to November, 1945, it cannot certainly be denied that the appellant was sent to these companies from the Mitsui main office or its predecessor, the Mitsui headquarters. However, the controlling functions of the Mitsui headquarters belonged to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Business Affairs, and the Personnel Division while the Finance Affairs Division, which was mainly assigned with the duties to take custody of and control over the properties, did not participate in the controlling and general supervision of the affiliated companies. In substance, the appellant was appointed to the post of auditorship of the said two companies, simply with the intention of increasing



increasing his salary or giving him an honorary treatment, and not for the purpose of charging him with the responsibility to exercise the powers as an auditor. Neither, as a matter of fact, was the appellant given any opportunity to exercise such powers. In view of these actual conditions of performance of his duties, it is obvious that the appellant cannot properly be regarded as a Zaibatsu executive.

It may be stated incidentally that the appellant, on resignation as an auditor of the Mitsui Fudosan in December, 1945, assumed the post of a director of the same company. But, in this instance, the appellant was appointed to the post by the recommendation of President SASAKI of the company as a result of the appellant's own request, and not at the recommendation of the Mitsui main office. Therefore, there is no reason why the finding as mentioned above should be overridden on account of any circumstances which may have developed after the appellant assumed the post of a director of the company.



APPOINTEES RE-EXAMINATION COMMITTEE

(Nissan Bldg. Room No.413)

MINUTES OF THE THIRTY-FIRST MEETING

1. Date of Meeting: Aug. 30, 1948 (Mon.), 10.00—15.00
2. Persons Present: All the Members;  
Secretary-General and Staff.
3. Proceedings: (a) The Committee questioned
  - (1) Mr. MATSUNAGA, Hajime (for Mitsui Mining case)
  - (2) Mr. KASUGA, Hiroshi (for Mr. MARUYAMA's case)
  - (3) Mr. SASAKI, Shiro (for Mr. INOUYE, Itsuro's case)(b) The Committee came to a decision as follows, the reason being mentioned in the attached Report on Decisions (No. 18):

Reference No.	Appellant	Present position	Decision
No. 44	TODO, Daizo	President etc., Hinode Kisen Co. (subsidiary company of Asano)	Rejected



APPOINTEES RE-EXAMINATION COMMITTEE

Report on Decisions (No.18)

( Aug. 30, 1948 )

Contents:

TODO, Daizo

Ref. No.44



Ref. No. 44

Rejected

TODO. Daizo

President etc., Hinode Kisen Co.,  
(subsidiary company of Asano)

The appellant maintains that the control power of the Asano Honsha over its affiliated companies was weak in comparison with that of other Zaibatsu Honshas. However, the appellant is a sole official that came from a mere employee, and his relation with the Asano Zaibatsu families was consequently deep. Therefore the Re-examination Committee esteems fair the decision of the 1st instance.



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APPOINTEES RE-EXAMINATION COMMITTEE  
(Nissan Bldg. Room No.413)

MINUTES OF THE THIRTIETH MEETING

1. Date of Meeting: Aug 25, 1948 (Wed.), 16.30-21.00
2. Persons Present: All the Members; Secretary-General and Staff.
3. Proceedings:
  - (1) The Committee questioned as witness the following persons:
 

Mr. KUNIKOSHI Toichi	}	(for Mitsui Mining case)
" TSUBAHARA Haruo		
" SAKURAI Takeshi		

  
 Mr. HARA Yoshio (for Mr. TAKAGI Ukichi's case)
  - (2) The Committee reached a decision as follows, the reason being as set forth in the attached Report on Decisions (No. 17)

Ref. No.	Appellant	Present position	Decision
No. 24	INAGAKI Heitaro	President etc., Yokohama Rubber Co., associate Company of Furukawa	for Re-examination



APPOINTEES RE-EXAMINATION COMMITTEE

Report on Decisions (No. 17)  
(Aug. 25, 1948)

Contents:

INAGAKI Heitaro (Ref. No. 24)



INAGAKI Heitaro

President etc., Yokohama Rubber Co.  
(Associate company of Furukawa).

The present applicant cannot necessarily be considered to belong to the main coterie of the Furukawa zaibatsu. He entered the Furukawa Partnership in 1913 and the Furukawa Denko in 1920, but his affiliation with them terminated in 1923 with his transference to the Fuji Electric Machinery Co. The relationship between the Fuji Electric Machinery Co. and the Furukawa zaibatsu, as explained in the documents presented to the Appointees Examination Committee by Mr. NATORI Wasaku, who was approved by the said Committee, was of a peculiar nature under the Furukawa zaibatsu system, the former being completely under the control of its first president NATORI Wasaku. The transference of the present applicant to the Fuji Electric Machinery Co. was due to the special connection between Mr. NATORI and Mr. INAGAKI, which is clear enough from the fact that, in 1932, when Mr. NATORI left the said company, the applicant followed him and entered the Jiji newspaper service. The applicant's assumption of the post of managing director of the Yokohama Rubber Co. in 1932 marked a fresh start in his business career, which was realized also by Mr. NATORI's recommendation. He was appointed to fill the vacancy left by the retirement of a director of foreign nationality. He was in a position to participate in business administration as an individual entirely free from Furukawa influence,

same



same as those foreign directors. In this connection, it may be pointed out that the Goodrich Company recognizes the service which the applicant rendered to the concern by fully protecting its interest in his company during the war-time. (Reference: attached Documents presented by the Goodrich Company.)

As regards the actual manner of his performance of duties, he continued following the orders and instructions of the president NAKAGAWA and doing everything subject to the latter's approval, in spite of the fact that the company had been officially designated in November, 1944, as a munitions factory, with the present applicant as the person responsible for production. How he acted in such a position will be clear from the fact that trouble often happened between the company and the munitions controlling officers in those days. (Reference: Exhibits attached hereto, Nos. 4-1, 4-2, 6 and 7.) Practically all matters of importance related to the management of the company were subjected to the approval of the president. (Reference: Exhibit No. 5, evidence given by Mr. NAKAGAWA.)

From the above-mentioned circumstances, it is concluded that the judgment of the present applicant as a zaibatsu-related officer should properly be returned for re-examination.



APPOINTEES RE-EXAMINATION COMMITTEE  
(Nissan Bldg. Room No.413)

MINUTES OF THE THIRTIETH MEETING

1. Date of Meeting: Aug 25, 1948 (Wed.), 16.30-21.00
2. Persons Present: All the Members; Secretary-General and Staff.
3. Proceedings:
  - (1) The Committee questioned as witness the following persons:  

Mr. KUNIKOSHI Toichi	} (for Mitsui Mining case)
" TSUBAHARA Haruo	
" SAKURAI Takeshi	

Mr. HARA Yoshio (for Mr. TAKAGI Ukichi's case)
  - (2) The Committee reached a decision as follows, the reason being as set forth in the attached Report on Decisions (No. 17)

Ref. No.	Appellant	Present position	Decision
No. 24	INAGAKI Heitaro	President etc., Yokohama Rubber Co., associate Company of Furukawa	for Re- examina- tion



APPOINTEES RE-EXAMINATION COMMITTEE

Report on Decisions (No. 17)  
(Aug. 25, 1948)

Contents:

INAGAKI Heitaro (Ref. No. 24)



INAGAKI Heitaro

President etc., Yokohama Rubber Co.  
(Associate company of Furukawa).

The present applicant cannot necessarily be considered to belong to the main coterie of the Furukawa zaibatsu. He entered the Furukawa Partnership in 1913 and the Furukawa Denko in 1920, but his affiliation with them terminated in 1923 with his transference to the Fuji Electric Machinery Co. The relationship between the Fuji Electric Machinery Co. and the Furukawa zaibatsu, as explained in the documents presented to the Appointees Examination Committee by Mr. NATORI Wasaku, who was approved by the said Committee, was of a peculiar nature under the Furukawa zaibatsu system, the former being completely under the control of its first president NATORI Wasaku. The transference of the present applicant to the Fuji Electric Machinery Co. was due to the special connection between Mr. NATORI and Mr. INAGAKI, which is clear enough from the fact that, in 1932, when Mr. NATORI left the said company, the applicant followed him and entered the Jiji newspaper service. The applicant's assumption of the post of managing director of the Yokohama Rubber Co. in 1932 marked a fresh start in his business career, which was realized also by Mr. NATORI's recommendation. He was appointed to fill the vacancy left by the retirement of a director of foreign nationality. He was in a position to participate in business administration as an individual entirely free from Furukawa influence,

same



same as those foreign directors. In this connection, it may be pointed out that the Goodrich Company recognizes the service which the applicant rendered to the concern by fully protecting its interest in his company during the war-time. (Reference: attached Documents presented by the Goodrich Company.)

As regards the actual manner of his performance of duties, he continued following the orders and instructions of the president NAKAGAWA and doing everything subject to the latter's approval, in spite of the fact that the company had been officially designated in November, 1944, as a munitions factory, with the present applicant as the person responsible for production. How he acted in such a position will be clear from the fact that trouble often happened between the company and the munitions controlling officers in those days. (Reference: Exhibits attached hereto, Nos. 4-1, 4-2, 6 and 7.) Practically all matters of importance related to the management of the company were subjected to the approval of the president. (Reference: Exhibit No. 5, evidence given by Mr. NAKAGAWA.)

From the above-mentioned circumstances, it is concluded that the judgment of the present applicant as a zaibatsu-related officer should properly be returned for re-examination.



APPOINTEES' RE-EXAMINATION COMMITTEE

MINUTES OF THE TWENTY-NINETH MEETING

1. Date of Meeting : Aug. 23, 1948 (Mon.), 10.00-12.30
2. Persons Present : All the Members except Mr. OKUI;  
Secretary-General and Staff.
3. Proceedings : By order of the Prime Minister the  
Committee re-examined the case of Mr. KOMURA  
and decided as follows, the reason being as  
stated in the attached Report of Decisions (NO.16) :

Ref. NO.	Appellant	Present Position	Decision	Remarks
NO.9	KOMURA, Seiichi	Director, Mitsubishi Mining Co. (direct company of Mitsubishi )	for Re- examinat- ion	cf. Minutes of June 28: Report on decisions (NO. 6 )



APPOINTEES RE-EXAMINATION COMMITTEE

Report on Decisions (NO.16 )

( August 23, 1948 )

Contents :

KOMURA, Seiichi ( Ref. NO. 9 )



KOMURA, Seiichi  
Director, Mitsubishi Mining Co.  
( direct affiliate of Mitsubishi)

Whereas the subject had been turned down at the Committee meeting of June 28, the decision was subsequently altered on August 23 to refer the matter back for the undermentioned reasons, as the result of the Prime Minister's demand for re-consideration.       Reasons :

The appellant was in the post of a ~~standi~~ standing director of the Nihon Aluminium Kogyo K.K. ( hereinafter referred to as the Nihon Aluminium ) from April, 1944, to May, 1946. But the appellant, who had been a member of the Mitsubishi Kogyo K.K. (Mitsubishi Mining Company ), having exclusive control of the Nihon Aluminium, was merely appointed a ~~standi~~ standing director of the latter at the recommendation of KORENAGA, Momokichi, then the ~~standi~~ standing director of the Mitsubishi Kogyo and accordingly a superior of the appellant, who later assumed the post of the president of the Nihon Aluminium to represent the Mitsubishi's interest. Although the appellant entered the Nihon Alminium as a ~~standi~~ standing director, his position was more or le ss honorary. The duties assigned to the appellant were those of the Accounting Manager. As a matter of fact, the appellant was appointed concurrently the chief of the Accounting Department. For twenty-five years since the appellant joined the Mitsubishi Kogyo until November, 1942, when he was assigned to the work of establishing the Niigata Plant, he had been engaged in the business of selling coals. Therefore, although the appellant was experienced in accounting matters, he was an utter outsider in regard to metal industry.



President KORENAGA, on the contrary, was an expert in the metal business, having accumulated a forty years' experience.

Besides, there were **Standing** Directors MAEDA and HIRAKAWA ( concurrently General Affairs, and Business Managers respectively ) in the board of the Nihon Aluminium, who were both experienced in the business. Therefore, even if the appellant joined the Nihon Aluminium and at a bound assumed the post of a **Standing** Director, the duties he could perform, beside the accounting business, could not include anything more than what belonged to mere liaison with President KORENAGA.

Practically, President KORENAGA, with his expert knowledge and experience in the business, coupled with the backing of the Mitsubishi Kogyo as well as his directorial personality, gave decisions in all matters of business operation of the Nihon Aluminium, seeking reports from the **Standing** Directors only in reference to their respective charges. As, in this way, the Directors were not given full charge of any matters, the appellant in the present case, as one of the Directors, was not allowed to participate in the business operation of the company as a whole. Certainly the appellant was a **Standing** Director in name, but his position was honorary. The appellant merely acted as an accounting manager in reality, performing the assigned duties in accordance with the instructions of the President.

The actual state of affairs in regard to business operation as described above remained without the slightest alteration even after May, 1944, when the appellant was charged with ~~the~~



the responsibility for production. The appellant assumed the post of the ~~Standing~~ Director and concurrently the Accounting Manager of the Nihon Aluminium in April, 1944, and with the application of the Munitions Corporations Law to the company in the following month, the appellant was nominated as the representative of the company responsible for the production at the direction of, and on behalf of, President KORENAGA; so that even if the appellant was formally responsible for the production, there could not be any change in the actual business operation either before or after the appellant's assumption of nominal responsibility.

In consideration of the actual state of affairs in regard to operation of the company's business as described above, it is obviously unjustifiable to regard the appellant in the present case as a Zaibatsu executive.



APPOINTEES RE-EXAMINATION COMMITTEE

MINUTES OF THE TWENTY-EIGHTH MEETING

1. Date of Meeting : Aug. 18 ,1948 (Wed.), 16.00-20.00
2. Persons Present : All the Members;  
Secretary-General and Staff.
3. Proceedings : The Committee questioned Mr.EDO,  
Mr.MITSUI,Takanaga, Mr.KURAYAMA and Mr.EGUCHI  
( MITSUI Mining case )



APPOINTEES RE-EXAMINATION COMMITTEE

MINUTES OF THE TWENTY-SEVENTH MEETING

1. Date of Meeting : Aug. 16, 1948 (Mon.), 10.00-14.00
2. Persons Present : All the Members except Mr. ANZAI ;  
Secretary-General and Staff.
3. Proceedings : The Committee questioned Mr. ASANO, Ryozo  
( Mr. TODO's case and Mr. OMURA's case ), Mr. WATANABE  
(Mr. NAKAMURA, Fumio's case ), and Mr. HIRAKAWA and Mr.  
KOMURA (Mr. KOMURA's case )



APPOINTEES RE-EXAMINATION COMMITTEE

MINUTES OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH MEETING

1. Date of Meeting : Aug. II , 1948 ( Wed. ), 16.00-20.30
2. Persons Present : All the Members ;  
Secretary-General and Staff.
3. Proceedings : The Committee questioned (1) Mr.MATSUMOTO  
and Mr.OKAMOTO ( Mr.INOUYE's case ) (2) Mr.SUMII,  
Mr.KAWASHIMA and Mr.TASHIRO ( MITSUI Mining case ).



APPOINTEES RE-EXAMINATION COMMITTEE

(Nissan Bldg. Room No. 413)

MINUTES OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH MEETING

1. Date of Meeting: August 9, 1948 (Mon.). 10.00 - 14.00
2. Persons Present: All the Members;  
Secretary-General and Staff.
3. Proceedings: The Committee questioned Mr. HIRASAWA (Mr. FUJIKAWA's case), and then came to the following decisions, the reasons being as set forth in the attached Report on Decisions (No. 15):

Ref. No	Appellant	Present Position	Decision
No. 34	✓ URANO, Samuro	President etc., Kanto Denka Kogyo K.K. (associate company of Furukawa)	For Re-examination
No. 35	✓ ENDO, Tsunehisa	President etc., Yasuda Kogyo K.K. (quasi-direct company of Yasuda)	ditto
No. 38.	✓ FUJIKAWA, Toru	Standing Director, Asahi Life Insurance Mutual Company (quasi-direct company of Furukawa)	ditto
No. 39.	✓ HATTA, Marao	Managing Director, Matsuo Mining Co. (subsidiary company of Sumitono)	Rejected
No. 45	✓ TANAKA, Seikichi	President etc., Nissan Morin Kogyo K.K. (associate company of Nissan)	ditto



APPOINTEES RE-EXAMINATION COMMITTEE

Report on Decisions (No.15)

(Aug. 9, 1948)

Contents:

URANO, Samuro	(Ref. No. 34)
ENDO, Tsunenisa	(Ref. No. 35)
FUJIKAWA, Toru	(Ref. No. 38)
HATTA, Narao	(Ref. No. 39)
TANAKA, Seikichi	(Ref. No. 45)



URANO , Samuro

President etc., Kanto Denka Kogyo K.K.

( associate company of Furukawa )

1. The appellant is a technician, who constantly devoted himself to scientific inquiries into the manufacturing methods of caustic soda, magnesium and so forth.

2. Whereas the appellant was appointed a director on December 17, 1932, of the Asahi Denka Kogyo K.K. (Asahi Electric and Chemical Industrial Company ), he concurrently assumed the post of the chief of the company's research institute, with the result that he did not partake in the management and financing of the company, but was occupied all the time <sup>with</sup> the studies on scientific technique.

The appellant became a standing director on April 16, 1942, and remained in the post until September 25, 1943, but the management of the company was in the hands of Mr. ISOBE, Yuichi, the president, and MOTO, Ryoji, the managing director. The appellant was engaged as even as a managing director and concurrently the chief engineer, in giving guidance to advanced technique and in practical field of manufacture. The director's meeting was held 52 times during the appellant's term of office, which he attended only 24 times, and failed to attend other 28 times. Although the appellant attended to the work of establishing the Takao Plant of the Asahi



Denka from 1939, as the first chief of the factory, the duties assigned to him were those of superintending and designing, and never covered anything that did not belong to technical aspects.

3. On November 8, 1943, the appellant was appointed a managing director of the Asahi Keikinzoku K.K. ( Asahi Light Metal Company ), which was set up by joint investment of the Nihon Keikinzoku ( Japan Light Metal ), Asahi Denka, Furukawa Denko ( Furukawa Electric Industrial ), and Kanto Denka ( Kanto Electric and Chemical ), and was charged with the establishment of the magnesium manufacturing plant in Kiyo, Chosen. However, as in the case of the Asahi Denka the appellant's task was confined to the giving of technical guidance. The management of the company was undertaken by Mr. ISOBE, Yuichiro, the former president of the Asahi Denka, as the president of the new company ; and Mr. HIRAI, Jitsuzo, the managing director, was resident in Chosen to run the business of the company there, in accordance with instruction from Tokyo.

In short it is recognized that in each case the appellant was only related to technical fields from the beginning to the end, and had almost no share in the business management as a whole. It may be added that of the 10 directors' meetings, held during the period from February, 1943, to May, 1945, the appellant was present only at 5, and was absent at 5 others.

4. The appellant also assumed the post of a director



in the Kanto Denka Kogyo K.K. ( Kanto Electric and Chemical Industrial Company ) during the period from September 22, 1938, to September 2, 1945. The appellant's assumption of the post is simply accounted for by the fact that a magnesium manufacturing method invented for by him was employed by the company. At the outset, the appellant guided the technique in the capacity of a technical adviser. But the term of his advisership lasted only for a short while, and his post for the remainder of the period was almost nominal. From 1942, the appellant was occupied with the work of establishing the Takao Plant of the Asahi Denka, and after he came back to Tokyo from Takao in January, 1943, he attended to the work of setting up the Chosen Plant of the Asahi Keikinzoku and remained there until May, 1945.

In conclusion, it is recognized that the appellant's position in the three companies, in which he worked, had nothing to do with the general business management of the companies, but had to do with only technical guidance or designing and superintending of factories. It is obviously unjustifiable to regard the appellant, as a Zaibatsu official in accordance with the provision of Paragraph I of Article VI.



ENDO, Tsunehisa

President, Yasuda Kogyo K.K.

( quasi-direct company of Yasuda )

The applicant devoted himself to his work as the chief of the Business Division of the Hozensha, and being a nominal standing director of the Yasuda Kogyo K.K. which was under the absolute control of President HAYASHI and standing directors ISHIBASHI and MOCHIDA, he did not business for which he held himself responsible as a director. Moreover, there was a difference of opinion between him and above-mentioned standing directors, and he did not take part in the councils of the company. Consequently, after only a year and half, he became a ordinary director, and it was after the termination of the war that he was appointed President of the company.

Even if his activities as the chief of the Business Division of the Hozensha contributed to the Yasuda zaibatsu, it was not as an official, but as a mere staff of the company.

Judging from the above-mentioned points, it is deemed proper that his case will be returned for re-examination.



FUJIKAWA, Toru

Standing Director, Asahi Life Insurance Mutual Co.  
(quasi-direct company of Furukawa)

1. The appellant assumed the post of a director at the recommendation of Mr. ASABUKI, Tsunokichi, who was not related to the Furukawa Zaibatsu, by reason of the appellant's long years' service and also with a view to giving better chances of promotion to insurance accountants generally.
2. The appellant had long been charged with the work of insurance accounting. Even after the appellant was appointed a managing director, he concurrently acted as an insurance accountant, the nature of whose business in the enterprise was less managerial than technical.
3. To be sure, the fact that the appellant, besides the duties of an insurance accountant, took additional offices of the chiefs of the Business Affairs Department and the Contracts Department toward the end of June, 1945, may be prejudicial to him in the present case. However, at that time the functions of the main office were being dispersed throughout the country in consideration of the state of emergency created by the air-raids; and for such purposes Superintendence Offices were set up at principal localities, each headed by a leading member of the main office staff, with the result that the posts of department heads in the main office became vacant and had to be filled by means of assigning additional offices to directors. Through the



decentralization of the main office business as mentioned above, the functions of the Business Affairs Department, as well as the Contracts Department, were reduced to such an extent that the appellant's assumption of the posts of the chiefs of these Departments does not have to be regarded too seriously. The diminution of the functions of the Business Affairs and the Contracts Department in the main office may be demonstrated by the decrease in the numbers of employes in these Departments, at the time the appellant assumed the posts, to about one-third of what they were in January, 1944, as against twofold increase in the company's staff employed in local offices.

4. The appellant, even after he was appointed a managing director, did not directly partake in the personnel affairs, which no doubt belonged to one of the most essential functions, but only received the relative reports at the directors' meetings.

5. Neither did the appellant take direct charge of such important affairs of insurance companies in general as the financing, investment, company's accounting, etc.



Ref. No. 39

Rejected

HATTA, Narao

Managing Director, Matsuo Kogyo K.K.  
(subsidiary company of Sumitomo)

The appellant was successively in the positions of a director from Oct. 14, 1942 to Aug. 4, 1943, and from Oct. 5, 1943 to May 31, 1944, and a standing director from May 31, 1944 to Oct. 15, 1945 in the Sumitomo Kogyo K.K., direct affiliate of Sumitomo Zaibatsu.

The appellant insists on that he was in an honourable or nominal position, but there are not sufficient grounds for that. Moreover the fact that the appellant became so-called "appointed official", can not be denied objectively. Accordingly his appeal must be rejected.



Ref. No. 45

Rejected

TANAKA, Seikichi

President etc., Nissan Norin Kogyo K.K.  
(associate company of Nissan)

As a result of examination of the appeal, it has been found that the appellant was in the position of official for one year and it is thought that the arrangement of necessary things has been already accomplished, and furthermore, he cannot be considered a person indispensable for the reconstruction of national economy. Therefore, it is considered that the original decision is reasonable.



APPOINTEES RE-EXAMINATION COMMITTEE

MINUTES OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH MEETING ( Special )

1. Date of Meeting : August 6, 1948 (Fri.), 16.00-20.00
2. Persons Present : All the Members except Mr. Oki ;  
Secretary-General and Staff.
3. Proceedings : The Secretary-General reported (1) attitude of the G.H.Q. with regard to the Mitsui Mining Case and that (2) concerning the review of Mr. KOMURA's case, the G.H.Q. has no objection.

This special session was held for the Mitsui Mining 10 persons's case. After general discussion it was decided that the Committee would appoint the persons necessary for testimony who should be ordered to appear in the following session ( Aug.II )



APPOINTEES RE-EXAMINATION COMMITTEE  
( Nissan Bldg. Room 413 )

MINUTES OF THE TWENTY-THIRD MEETING

1. Date of Meeting : August 2, 1948 (Mon.), 10.00-13.30
2. Persons Present : All the Members;  
Secretary-General and Staff.
3. Proceedings :

(1) Mr. KOMURA'S Case : The Chairman reported that as the result of the conference, the Prime Minister requested the Re-examination Committee to review the case of Mr. KOMURA and instructed the Secretary-General to approach the G.H.Q.

(2) The Committee questioned the following witness:

Mr. URANO, Saburo ( appellant )

Mr. YASUDA, Kusuo ( Mr. ENDO's case )

Mr. MURAKI, Takeo ( Mr. HATTA's case )

Mr. INAGAKI, Heitaro ( appellant )



APPOINTEES RE-EXAMINATION COMMITTEE  
(Nissan Bldg. Room 413)

MINUTES OF THE TWENTY-SECOND MEETING

1. Date of Meeting: July 28, 1948 (Wed.), 16.30 - 20.00
2. Persons Present: All the Members except Mr. Kashima;  
Secretary General and Staff.
3. Proceedings: The Committee reached decisions as follows,  
the reasons being as set forth in the attached.

Report on Decisions (No. 14)

Ref. No.	Appellant	Present position	Decision
✓ No. 37	MINOURA, Taichi	President etc., Nissan Industrial Corporation (indirect affiliate of Nissan)	For Re-examination
✓ " 40	IMAIZUMI, Takeo	Managing Director, Densen K.K. (associate company of Furukawa)	Ditto
✓ " 41	AKASHI, Toshio	Director, Mitsui Chemical Industry Co. (Direct affiliate of Mitsui)	"
✓ " 26	NISHIMURA, Keizo	President etc., Furukawa Denki Kogyo K.K. (quasi-direct company of Furukawa)	"



APPOINTEES RE-EXAMINATION COMMITTEE

Report on Decisions (No. 14)

(July 28, 1948)

Contents:

MINOURA, Taichi	(Ref. No. 37)
IMAIZUMI, Takeo	(Ref. No. 40)
AKASHI, Hisao	(Ref. No. 41)
NISHIMURA, Keizo	(Ref. No. 26)



MINOURA, Taichi

President etc., Nissan Industrial Corporation  
(quasi-direct affiliate of Nissan)

1. It was purely on account of the appellant's personal economic reasons that he joined the Japan Fats and Oils Company (Nihon Yushi K.K.) and his assumption of the post as its official was only on account of his being a senior member of the company.

Accordingly, he held no such actual power as may be suitable to an official.

2. It was also because of his personal economic reasons and through the good offices and on the recommendation of Mr. MORITA Yasumasa, one of his old acquaintances and Labor Officer in Kanagawa Prefecture that he later changed to the Nissan Jukogyo K.K. (cf. testimony of Mr. MORITA Yasumasa, Testimony No. 13) and he executed only the business of the Chief of the Labor Division, Automobile department, under President KUDO and Managing Director MURAYAMA.

3. It was after the stocks of the Nissan Jukogyo K.K. had been transferred from the Manchuria Investment Securities Company (Manshu Toshi Shoken K.K.) to the Closed Institutions Liquidation Committee that he was appointed Standing Director and President of the said company.

From the above, it is considered inappropriate to regard the subject person as an appointee.



Ref. No. 40

For Re-examination

IMAIZUMI, Takeo

Managing Director, Dainichi Densen K.K.  
(associate company of Furukawa)

1. The appellant has no connection with the Furukawa Zaibatsu, by blood or marriage.
2. With reference to his appointment as official, there was no arrangement requiring the approval of the Furukawa Gomei Kaisha, the Furukawa Kogyo K.K., or the Furukawa Densen K.K.
3. He served as staff member of the Dainichi Densen K.K. since joining the Company in 1930; was elected to the Directorship by President HASEGAWA and Managing Director NAGATSUMA, who chose him for the position simply with the intention of promoting a staff member, and served under them until July, 1946; subsequently assumed office as Managing Director, but exercised no authority or influence commensurating with or surpassing that of the highest official during his tenure of office, because Chairman of the Board of Directors HASEGAWA served always with the appellant during that period as a senior of office.
4. He has never held concurrently four or more official positions in Furukawa Zaibatsu companies.



AKASHI, Toshio

Director, Mitsui Chemical Industry Co.  
(Direct affiliate of Mitsui)

Whereas the provisions of this Law are formally applied to the appellant on account of his positions (a) as a standing director of the Mitsui Kagaku Kogyo K.K. and (b) as an auditor of the Toa Gosei Kagaku Kogyo K.K. it is testified in respect of (a) that the appellant assumed the post of a managing director on December 1, 1945, after the Mitsui Zaibatsu had set to the work of its dissolution immediately on receipt of the SCAP Memorandum of November 4, 1945, and that the post was assigned to the appellant through a democratic election by the employees' union (cf. Resolution dated November 4, 1945, of the employees' General meeting in the main office of the Mitsui Kagaku); and in respect of (b) it has been disclosed that the Toa Gosei Kagaku Kogyo was a new name of the Yahagi Kogyo Sha, with Mr. FUKUZAWA, Komakichi as its president, after having amalgamated the Showa Sead belonging to the Mitsui group, and that while the appointment of executives was mutually agreed upon at that time (cf. Enclosed documents relative to the outline of the amalgamation), no arrangement was made in regard to the auditorship, with the result that the appellant assumed the post of an auditor at the request of President FUKUZAWA, and that as there was another standing auditor, the appellant only gave his assistances in the routine work of the amalgamation.

Although the appellant started his career in a company affiliated to the Mitsui group, he cannot be regarded as a Zaibatsu executive, in

the



the light of the abovementioned circumstances attending the assumption of his post in a company, which falls under this law, and the performance of his duties.

Also in reference to the appellant's assumption of a post as an auditor in the Hokkai Soda, and as a managing director of the Shimane Kagaku Kogyo, the documents submitted to this Committee in explanation of the situation testify that the role played by the appellant was not in the nature of what a Zaibatsu executive was expected to play.

In view of the above, it is deemed proper that this case be returned for re-examination.



NISHIMURA, Keizo

President etc., Furukawa Denki Kogyo K.K.  
(quasi-direct Company of Furukawa)

1. The Appellant's Connection with the Furukawa Denko K.K. (Furukawa Electric Industry Company)

(1) The officials of the Furukawa Denko K.K. may be classified into four types, namely, those directly connected with the Furukawa Zaibatsu; those representing the directly affiliated companies; those independent of the Furukawa Zaibatsu; and those chosen from among staff members of the Furukawa Denko K.K., but officials of the last mentioned type had very little voice in matters of the Company. The appellant was appointed Director and Standing Director simply in accordance with the practice of the Company to promote to such positions staff members with long service record according to the order of seniority.

(2) In addition to the circumstances mentioned under (1), the presence of President NAKAGAWA Suekichi who wielded an autocratic power in the Company compelled those Directors and Standing Directors who rose from staff members to remain in the position of departmental chief or factory superintendent.

(3) After his appointment to the position of Standing Director, the appellant, therefore, held at first the position of Chief of the Metal-work Technique Department, and later became Chief of the Construction Department of the Hiratsuka Factory. Accordingly, though 2,014 important questions were brought before the management of the Company

while



whole he was in office, he participated in the consideration of only 68 problems which were related to technical matters and the construction of factories that were in his charge.

(4) It should be noted that the appellant has been excluded from purge for public office for the reason that Standing Directors of the Furukawa Denko K.K. did not exercise such power as that of Standing Directors in general, as seen from the above statement.

(5) During his tenure of office as Director, the appellant was away from the general business of the Company for two years because of his travelling abroad.

(6) The appellant's assumption of office as Vice-President was one of the terms demanded by the labor union for the settlement of labor disputes, and therefore, the appointment was not one made by the Furukawa Zaibatsu, and he was entirely free from the influence of the Furukawa Zaibatsu in performing his duties as Vice-President.

2. The Appellant's Connection with the Furukawa Chuzo K.K. (Furukawa Casting Company)

(1) The reasons for his appointment as President of the Company may be found in the facts that the appellant took the trouble of mediation, at the desire of the workers, when an agitation was raised by them for expelling Director MUTSUZUMI in 1945, and that, on the occasion of the war damage done to the Company in April the same year, the appellant extended a helping hand from outside to cope with the situation caused by the destruction as there was no technical expert fit for the task. But neither the general meeting of shareholders nor the meeting of the

Board



Board of Directors, which were held for his appointment, were attended by any family member of the Furukawa Zaibatsu.

(2) The Presidency held by the appellant was simply nominal, and he might virtually be termed as a mere technical advisor, as the operation of the Furukawa Chuzo K.K. was actually in the hands of Managing Director SONODA, a person in favor with Mr. NAKAGAWA Suekichi. Furthermore, in the technical field also, all matters related with daily production were left in the hands of Technical Division Chief Mr. MIYANO.



APPOINTEES RE-EXAMINATION COMMITTEE  
(Nissan Bldg. Room 413)

MINUTES OF THE TWENTY-FIRST MEETING

1. Date of Meeting: July 26, 1948(Mon.), 10.00 - 13.00
2. Persons Present: All the Members except Mr. Kashima;  
Secretary-General and staff.
3. Proceedings: The Committee questioned Mr. NISHIMURA.  
After that the Committee deliberated pending cases and came to a decision as follows:  
The reason is set forth in the attached  
Report on Decisions(No.13)

<u>Ref. No</u>	<u>Appellant</u>	<u>Present position.</u>	<u>Decision</u>
No. 36	NAKAMIGAWA Tetsuhiro	Auditor, Fuji Denki Seizo K.K. (associate company of Furukawa).	for Re- examination.



APPOINTEES RE-EXAMINATION COMMITTEE

Report on Decisions (No. 13)

(July 26, 1948)

Contents:

NAKAMIGAWA, Tetsushiro (Ref. No. 36)



NAKAMIGAWA, Tetsushiro

Auditor, Fuji Denki Seizo K.K.

(associate company of Furukawa)

With regard to the appellant, upon examination of the documents submitted by him to the Re-examination Committee, it is considered that he satisfies the conditions necessary for making application for approval under Article 7, as shown by the following facts:

(1) As to Item 1 of Article 7, facts contained in the documents pertaining to family relations in his application.

(2) The relations between the Fuji Denki K.K. and the Furukawa Zaibatsu have already been made clear, and in the operation of the Company, actual power was held formerly by Mr. NATORI Wasaku, President, and later by Mr. FURUMURA Manjiro, without influence by opinions of the Furukawa Zaibatsu. The fact that the Zaibatsu did not participate in the appointment of the appellant is proved by the certificates given by the above two persons as well as that of Mr. NAKAGAWA, Suekichi (which is the document attached to the written application filed by Mr. NATORI Wasaku in respect to his own case).

(3) The appellant comes under the provisions of Item 3 in regard to his activities in the performance of his duties.



(4) Same as above.

In view of the above, the appellant is in a position to be able to apply for approval under Article 7, and he satisfies all conditions stipulated thereunder and should not be regarded as an "appointee".



APPOINTEES RE-EXAMINATION MEETING  
(Nissan Bldg. Room 413)

MINUTES OF THE TWENTIETH MEETING

1. Date of Meeting: July 21, 1948 (Wed.), 16.30 - 19.00
2. Persons Present: All the Members except Mr. Oki, Mr. Kashima; Secretary-General and Staff.
3. Proceedings: The Committee reached the decision concerning the case of Mr. KAWAI Kikuhei, the reason being as stated in the attached.

Report on Decision (No. 12)

Ref. No.	Appellant	Present Position	Decision
✓ No. 29	KAWAI Kikuhei	President etc., Nihon Fushuko Kosaku K.K. (subsidiary company of Mitsui)	For Re-examination