

JAPANESE FILES RESEARCH PROJECT

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WAR DIVISION
ECONOMIC WARFARE SECTION

AND

FOREIGN ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION
ECONOMIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

REPORT ON

TANAKA KEIKI SEISAKUSHO

March 23, 1944

Prepared by:

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Under Direction of:

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Department of Justice

New York, New York

I. Introduction

Tanaka Keiki Seisakusho (Tanaka Instrument Manufacturing Company), located at Tokyo, Omori-Ku, 3 Chome 362, was established in August, 1919 with a capital of ¥ 3,500,000. One source states that Tanaka manufactured "all kinds of airplane instruments and delicate machinery for airplanes". (1)

Between 1937 and 1941 orders in the amount of \$16,759.81 were shipped to Tanaka through the Japanese trading companies in the United States.

This report is based upon information appearing in the files of Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ataka & Co. and Okura & Co., covering machinery transactions from the beginning of 1937 to the end of 1941, the period under file search. The files are now in a warehouse at 27 Cliff St., New York City, under the custody of the Alien Property Custodian. It also includes one order in the Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha files (9157).

II. Production of Kollsman Sensitive Altimeter

The Kollsman Instrument Company, 80-08 45th Ave., Elmhurst, New York, (later the Kollsman Instrument Division of Square D Company) granted Mitsui in January, 1936 "the exclusive right to sell in Japan, Kwantung Leased Territory and Manchoukuo, Sensitive Altimeters of all types manufactured by Kollsman". (2)

At the same time the Japanese Navy was trying to arrange for the manufacture in Japan of the Kollsman altimeter by some company other than Tokio Keiki Seisekusho, the largest Japanese manufacturer of aviation instruments. (3) Mitsui sent a letter to Kollsman dated January 22, 1936 which stated: (2)

"Our Tokio friends are negotiating with a manufacturer, Tanaka Engineering Works, which is an approved maker of altimeters"

On March 17, 1936, the manufacturing license between Kollsman and Mitsui was signed, in which Kollsman:

1. Granted to Mitsui the right to manufacture the Kollsman Sensitive Altimeter.
2. Agreed to furnish 3 sets of drawings, specifications and information necessary for making metric standard production models.

Mitsui agreed that its sublicensed manufacturer would:

1. Pay royalty of \$15.00 on each of first 2,000 devices.
2. Pay \$12.00 on each subsequent device.
3. Manufacture or cause to be manufactured a yearly minimum of 100 such devices.
4. Make royalty reports twice yearly within 90 days after March 31 and September 30.

An addendum to the agreement, dated the same day, permitted Mitsui to sublicense Tanaka to manufacture the devices covered by the agreement and provided that in the event Mitsui found it necessary to secure another manufacturer in place of, or in addition to, Tanaka, they could sublicense Katsura Kenkyusho (Katsura Laboratory) to manufacture the said devices. Later royalty reports from Tanaka indicated that Katsura was making altimeters.

In August, 1936, a dispatch from Mitsui, Tokio to New York stated that Tanaka was encountering various technical difficulties in manufacturing the altimeter. (4) Kollsman answered that it would be too difficult to try to explain everything in writing and suggested that Tanaka send some of its engineers to study at the Kollsman factory. Three engineers were sent in the early part of 1937.

From March 17, 1936 to March 31, 1937, the first year in which Tanaka manufactured the Kollsman altimeter, royalties were paid on 151 altimeters, which were distributed in Japan as follows:

<u>Customers</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Navy Aviation Dept.	100
Navy Aviation Arsenal	6
Army Aviation Research Lab.	3
Mitsubishi Aircraft	8
Nakajima Aircraft	10
Kawasaki Aircraft	3
Aichi Tokei Denki	1
Yokogawa Denki Seisakusho	5
Tokio Keiki Seisakusho	12
Manchuria Airway	3
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During the next six months from April 1, 1937 to September 30, 1937, royalties were paid on 561 altimeters, 100 of which were manufactured by Katsura Kenkyusho.

From October 1, 1937 to March 31, 1938 Tanaka manufactured 470 altimeters, which were distributed in Japan:

Navy Aviation Dept.	450
Nakajima	5
Manchuria Airway	10
Japan Air Transport	3
Mitsubishi Aircraft	2
	<u>470</u>

Later royalty reports received from Tanaka did not indicate the customer in Japan, but did state that the altimeters were bought by the Japanese Army, Navy, and various customers. Between April 1, 1938 and September 30, 1938, Tanaka reported the manufacture of 902 altimeters.

Reports after September 1938 indicated the combined production of Katsura and Tanaka. Between October 1, 1938 and March 31, 1939 Tanaka and Katsura reported the manufacture of 1023 altimeters and from April 1, 1939 to September 30, 1939 they reported the manufacture of 1116 altimeters.

A cable was received by Mitsui, New York from Tokio, on May 2, 1939:

"Jap Army have appointed Shinagawa Seisakusho approved makers for sensitive altimeter, in accordance with general principle to have two makers. Owing to present situation only way is to allow sub-license through Tanaka. Royalty will be paid same rate as before. Please get approval of Kollsman Instrument Co."

Kollsman agreed and on May 17, 1939 Shinagawa Seisakusho, located at No. 4, 5 chome, Kitashinagawa, Shinagawa-Ku, Tokio, was permitted to manufacture altimeters as a sub-licensee of Tanaka. Royalty reports sent to Mitsui after this agreement included the production of Shinagawa as well as Katsura and Tanaka.

Between October 1, 1939 and March 31, 1941, the three companies (Tanaka, Katsura and Shinagawa) reported the manufacture of 3,425 altimeters.

Production had increased from 151 altimeters in the first year to 2,175 altimeters made from April 1940 to April 1941. Between March 17, 1936 and March 31, 1941 Tanaka, Katsura and Shinagawa manufactured 7,648 altimeters.

III. Production of the Pioneer Sperry Turn Indicator

During 1932, the Japanese Army Aviation Department asked Tanaka to manufacture for them, the turn indicator for aircraft. Because of the T.K.S.-* Sperry agreement of October 5, 1927 on these instruments, Tanaka could not manufacture the turn indicator in Japan. After considerable correspondence between Sperry and T.K.S., Sperry entered into a three party agreement on March 15, 1932, whereby Tanaka agreed to pay Sperry through T.K.S., a royalty of \$35.00 for each turn indicator it manufactured under the Sperry patents (changed to \$20.00 per indicator - April 1, 1936). The quantity of turn indicators to be made by Tanaka was limited under the agreement to not more than the number of turn indicators for which T.K.S. received orders from the Japanese Army Aviation Department. The only customer to which Tanaka was permitted to sell was the Japanese Army Aviation Department. (3)

IV. Orders Placed by the Japanese Army Aviation Department for Tanaka

In addition to the orders placed by Tanaka in the United States, the Japanese Army Aviation Department placed orders with Kollsman in the amount of \$7,739.42 for a number of manifold pressure gauges and other aviation instruments. (5) Since it is known that the Japanese Army Aviation Department frequently placed orders for private companies in Japan, and since all these orders were bought from Kollsman through Mitsui for delivery at Tokyo, it is possible that these orders were shipped to Tanaka.

* Tokio Keiki Seisakusho

V. Orders Placed by the Japanese Navy Department for Tanaka

The Japanese Navy Department bought from the United States Radium Corporation 4,400 grams of luminous compound for \$30,800.00. (6) In two instances (Orders EO 1951 and #2417, totalling 450 grams) there were definite indications that Tanaka was the ultimate consignee, and it is possible that other shipments were delivered to them as well. These orders were placed within the last three-quarters of 1937. The correspondence shows that at that time the Japanese were accustomed to the German product. A Tokio Mitsui letter dated June 7, 1937 (file EO 2437) states that Mitsui was asked by the Navy to stock 500 grams of luminous compound, which was enough to cover three months demands of the Naval Arsenals and several aeronautical instrument manufacturers. A Tokio Mitsui letter of December 9, 1937 stated that the Japanese Navy had given technical assistance to local manufacturers of the product, and had been successful in improving the quality of their product. Mitsui, New York was therefore informed that the purchases were scheduled soon to stop.

VI. Orders Placed by Tanaka Keiki Seisaku-sho

("C" denotes cancellation - all other orders were shipped.)

A. Through Mitsubishi.

Order Number	Date	Manufacturer	No.	Product	Price
9157	12/8/39	Fellows	1	#720 Spur and helical gear shaper	\$3,950.00 C

B. Through Ataka.

5086	3/10/37	Brown & Sharpe	1	#13 Universal and tool grinding machine	1,962.23
5085	3/11/37	Rivett	1	#104 Internal grinding machine	1,672.17
5274	7/2/37	Heald	1	#81 Plain internal grinding machine	4,664.05
Total					\$8,298.45

C. Through Mitsui.

EO 1871	1/28/37	Kollsman	1	Lot jigs and tools of an assorted nature	2,477.80
TO 8061	1/29/37				

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Order Number	Date	Manufacturer	No.	Product	Price
EO 1878	1/29/37	Kollsman	50	Handstaff pinions	\$ 340.00
TO 8061	1/29/37		50	Intermediate pinions	
EO 1879	1/29/37	Kollsman	x	Miscellaneous charges	162.76
TO 8061	1/29/37				
EO 1879	1/29/37	Kollsman	1	Lot parts for sensitive altimeter	162.76
TO 8067	2/22/37				
EO 1901	2/3/37	Kollsman	50	Small jewels for altimeter	42.00
TO 8061	1/29/37		50	Larger jewels for altimeter	
EO 1901	2/3/37	Kollsman	50	Small jewels for sensitive altimeter part #76-19	42.00
TO 8072	3/2/37				
MF 6228			50	Larger jewels Part #76-18	
EO 2062	4/8/37	Kollsman	2	Vertical speed indicators type 164 C-10 with a range of 0-10 meters per second	144.00
TO 8082	4/5/37				
EO 2404	6/16/37	Kollsman	2	Manifold pressure gauges, cartridge type 314 with adjustable reference arcs	126.80
TO 8089	6/10/37				
EO 2978	1/5/38	Taylor & Fenn	1	Motor driven six spindle model "S" drilling machine for use in manufacturing Kollsman altimeters	1,683.00
TO 8140	12/30/37				
EO 1505	7/13/39	Kollsman	1	Topping Hob H.S. Steel ground	180.00
TO 8210	8/15/39		1	Topping Hob H.S. Steel ground	
EO 1505	8/14/39	Kollsman	2	Topping Hobs H.S. Steel ground	360.00
add.			2	Topping Hobs H.S. Steel ground	
EO 2134	11/21/39	Van Norman	1	#120 Internal automatic grinder	4,280.00
TO 3441	6/12/40				C
EO 2506	1/29/40	Kollsman	8	Topping Hobs H. S. Steel ground	810.00
TO 8242	2/2/40		1	Topping Hob Steel ground	
			6.		

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Order Number	Date	Manufacturer	No.	Product	Price
EO 2507	1/30/40	Sheffield Gage	1	5000 to 1 Visual gage for measuring	
TO 8240	1/31/40	"	1	5000-1 Ball checking visual gage SV-129	
		"	1	Set Ball points	
		"	1	Set special back stop	
		"	12	Veas	\$1,535.00
EO 3048	5/28/40	Ex-Cell-0	1	#33 Precision thread grinding machine	10,241.00
TO 3730	5/20/40				C
EO 3048	7/5/40	Norton	36	Spare grinding wheels	194.00
add.					C
EO 3048	7/18/40			Miscellaneous screws, spindles, nuts, etc.	1,262.00
add. #2					C
EO 3048			10	Sets spare ball bearings for Ex-Cell-0 #31 thread grinder	600.00
add. #3			10	Sets spare ball bearings for Ex-Cell-0 #35 thread grinder	
				Total Shipped - -	\$ 8,461.36
				Total Cancelled - -	15,977.00

VII. Enquiries to Mitsui from Tanaka

Enquiry Number	Date	Manufacturer	No.	Product
MF 6690	10/26/39	Kollsman	30	#12058 Gear hobs for tachometer
			30	#19467 Gear hobs for tachometer
TE 8099	9/5/40	Kollsman	1	Set Magnetic tachometer type #259B-01
TE 8103	12/2/40	Gaertner	1	O-5-A Aircraft oxygen regulator
Rev.		Scientific	1	B-L-B Inhalator
			1	O-5-A-FM Face mask
			1	Flowmeter
			1	O-5-T3 Oxygen tank
			1	Oxygen Purifier with standard accessories

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<u>Enquiry Number</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Product</u>
TE 8105	2/5/41	Vanadium-Alloy Steel	2,602	Vasco Vanadium Type BB annealed, kgs. hot rolled, round bar
				140 kgn - 6 mm. diameter
			22	" - 8 " "
			400	" -10 " "
			90	" -14 " "
			1200	" -16 " "
			750	" -18 " "

Footnotes

- (1) "A Directory of Certain Japanese Industrial Companies" - John Williams, O.E.W. Original source is Koku Nenkan - 1939.
- (2) Mitsui Agency File #110.
- (3) See report on "Tokio Keiki Seisakusho", Department of Justice, #NY 264, by Rita Haskin.
- (4) A list of the technical problems which were encountered is included in Mitsui Agency File #113.
- (5) See report on "Japanese Army Arsenals", Department of Justice, #NY 272, by Hildemar E. Johnson.
- (6) See report on "Japanese Navy Arsenals", Department of Justice, #NY 301, by Hildemar E. Johnson.

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
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REPORT ON

MIZOGOUCI GEAR WORKS (MIZOGOUCI HIGARUMA KOJO)
AND OSAKA CHAIN & MACHINERY COMPANY (OSAKA SEIZA ZOKI K.K.)

March 30, 1944

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Economic Warfare Section
War Division
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Confidential Report
March 30, 1944 (Report No. 319)
Re: Mizogouchi Gear Works (Mizogouchi Hagaruma Kojo) and
Osaka Chain & Machinery Company (Osaka Seiza Zoki K.K.)
Submitted by: Sam Fishback
Foreign Economic Administration
New York, New York

REPORT ON MIZOGOUCI GEAR WORKS (MIZOGOUCI HAGARUMA KOJO)
AND OSAKA CHAIN & MACHINERY COMPANY (OSAKA SEIZA ZOKI K.K.)

The "Report on the Mizogouchi Gear Works" by Robert Nitschke, Department of Justice, #2964 of December 31, 1942, which was based upon interviews with R. A. Patell (an American engineer who had lived in Japan for twenty years and was a personal friend of Mr. Mizogouchi, owner of the Mizogouchi Gear Works), states that this concern:

"...is one of the very few important manufacturers of precision gears for the propulsion of naval vessels and for the sighting of naval guns; in addition it is probably the only manufacturer in Japan of the largest size speed reduction gears and training rings. Mizogouchi has the finest precision tools and equipment in Japan, its plant containing the largest gear cutting machine in the Orient and probably one of the few gear cutting machines in Japan of sufficient size to produce large size gears."

The files of the major Japanese Trading Companies raise a strong presumption that the Mizogouchi Gear Works, sometime after 1939, became the Osaka Seisazoki Mizogouchi Gear Works, either through amalgamation or affiliation with the Osaka Seisa Zoki of Osaka and Yokohama. This presumption is based upon the apparent identity of location of the Tsukuda establishment of Osaka Seisa Zoki and the Mizogouchi Gear Works, and upon the recent use of what seems to be a combined name, the "Osaka Seisazoki Mizogouchi Gear Works."⁽¹⁾ If this is true, what occurred was an integration of Japan's most important manufacturer of large precision gears with a leading producer of gear cutting machines and steel castings. This would probably improve Japan's position with respect to an adequate supply of these vital gears.⁽²⁾

THE MIZOGOUCI GEAR WORKS

Nitschke reports that the Japanese authorities have been secretive about the production of the Mizogouchi Gear Works:

"The plant was housed in unassuming structures outside the industrial area of Osaka where no one would expect to find an important installation."

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Nitschke's report does not mention the production of machine tools by Mizogouchi. However, Ataka & Co. correspondence in 1936 and 1937 reveals that the Gleason Works of Rochester, New York, were considerably disturbed about the activities of the Mizogouchi Works which, according to reports from Ataka to Gleason, were making or trying to make Straight Bevel Gear Generators very similar to those produced by Gleason. Gleason wrote to the New York office of Ataka & Co. on January 8, 1937:

"We are wondering just how far these people have gone in duplicating our machine parts and tolerances. From our experience with previous attempts on the part of various concerns to duplicate our machines, particularly in Germany, we doubt very greatly if Mizogouchi can build machines that will have the speed and accuracy that is attained in our equipment. It is unfortunate that we were not taking out patents in Japan at the time we brought out our 12" Straight Bevel Gear Generator, and therefore this machine is not covered."

In addition, an Osaka, Ataka letter of December 9, 1936 states that Mizogouchi "have been making Fellows Gear Shapers".

Nitschke states that Mizogouchi Gear Works purchased "Brown & Sharpe Hobbing machines, and Grinding equipment from Norton, Cincinnati and Gleason". The Japanese Trading Companies files show that Mizogouchi purchased from the United States, a Brown and Sharpe milling machine, Gleason finishing blades for bevel gear finishing cutters, a Gould & Eberhardt Gear hobbing machine and Goddard & Goddard gear hobbing equipment. Cincinnati and Norton purchases, which would normally be made through Mitsui or Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, were not found in the files of orders placed since January 1937.

THE OSAKA SEISA ZOKI K.K. (Osaka Chain & Machinery Company)

Osaka Seisa Zoki, with five establishments in the Osaka area and one in Yokohama, was not only the "biggest chain manufacturer in Japan", (3) but also, after 1939, a licensed maker of machine tools. (4) An Okura & Co. letter from Osaka to New York, dated 7/4/40, states that Osaka Seisa Zoki is a "big manufacturer of machine tools, especially milling machines, bevel gear generators and gear shapers". The Osaka Seisa Zoki advertisement in a 1939-1940 Japanese publication (5) discloses that this firm is a manufacturer of "Anchors, Chains, Mooring Equipment for ships, Arms, Steel Plate, Elevators, and Conveyors." The advertisement also states that "Gear Cutting and Electric Welding are undertaken". A Japanese report, July 1941, (6) contained the information that the production of this company, formerly chains, had been "radically changed and henceforth Gear Cutting machines, Lathes, and Milling machines would be most important". In 1941, the capitalization of Osaka Seisa Zoki was reported as 20 million yen. (6)

The Japanese Corporations Yearbook of November 1940⁽⁷⁾ lists Osaka Seisa Zoki establishments as follows:

(Tsubo = 3.13 square meters)

City	Address	Area	Products
Osaka	Konohana-Ku, Harwende cho 5 chome 29	5,358 tsubo	Cast Steel, Machinery, War Goods
Osaka	Konohana-Ku Shinka Machi 2 chome 80	9,922 tsubo	Cast Steel, War Goods
Osaka	Nichi Yodogawa Ku Tsukuda cho	1,893 tsubo	Gear Wheels
Osaka	Nishi Yodogawa Ku Nosato cho	1,214 tsubo	Gear Wheels, Machine Tools
Osaka Prefecture	Michima gun, Kosuga mura Haruki machi	7,192 tsubo	War Goods
Yokohama	Kanagawa Ku	1,067 tsubo	Cast Steel Pro- ducts

THE MIZOGOUCI GEAR WORKS AS THE MIZOGOUCI GEAR WORKS OF THE OSAKA CHAIN
AND MACHINERY CO. (OSAKA SEIZAZOKI MIZOGOUCI HAGARUMA KOJO)

The files disclose the following evidences of connection between Mizogouchi Gear Works and Osaka Seisa Zoki K.K.:

1. An Ataka order (6753) of December 6, 1940, gives the destination of some Brown & Sharpe small tools as "Osaka Seisazoki Mizogouchi Gear Works, Osaka". The name is also used in this form in "Zenkoku Kojo Tsuran" (Nation-Wide Factory Guide), 1939, p. 702.

2. Nitschke's report gives the Mizogouchi Gear Works address as 1150 Tsuka-cho Nishi Yodogawa Ku, Osaka. The Nation-Wide Factory Guide of Japan-1939 states that the location of Osaka Seisa Zoki K.K. Mizogouchi Hagaruma Kojo is 1150 Tsukuda-cho Nishi Yodogawa-ku. Finally, the address furnished by the Corporations Yearbook of November 1940 for the Tsukuda plant of Osaka Seisa Zoki is Nichi Yodogawa-ku, Tsukuda cho. The near-identity of these addresses seems to indicate that they all describe the same location.

3. On February 15, 1937, the Osaka Seisa Zoki purchased a 60" Spiral Bevel Gear Generator (Ataka Order 5037), but despite urgent advice from the maker, Gleason of Rochester, to buy a Gear Testing Machine for this, "the first large Spiral Bevel Gear Generator going to Japan", they did not buy such equipment. Gleason wrote to the New York office of Ataka on June 2, 1937:

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"We are sorry to see a customer invest in a 60" Spiral Bevel Gear Planing Generator and then jeopardize the success of the machine by failing to purchase auxiliary equipment in order to insure that they are producing the highest quality bevel gears."

Mizogouchi Gear Works, with its "finest precision tools and equipment in Japan" and its very "skilled labor force"⁽⁸⁾, could very possibly have seen to it that Osaka Seisa Zoki did not, in Gleason's words, "jeopardize the success" of this large Bevel Gear Generator.

FOOTNOTES

1. The name "Osaka Seisazoki Mizogouchi Gear Works" appears as the destination for Ataka order #6753 of 12/6/40. The name is also listed in this way in "Zenkoku Kojo Tsuran" (Nation-Wide Factory Guide) 1939, p. 702.
2. In its advertisement in "Glimpses of the East" 1939-1940, published by the NYK (Japanese steamship) Line, Osaka Seisa Zoki, after listing its manufactures, states that "Gear Cutting is undertaken". The Japanese Corporations Yearbook, "Kabushiki Kaisha Nenkan" of October 1940, states that Gear Wheels are made in the Tsukuda Factory of Osaka Seisa Zoki.
3. Okura & Co., Osaka letter of 3/23/39 (Okura Inquiry file N.Y. #23197).
4. The Oriental Economist of May 27, 1939, as reported by John Williams, OEW, in "Directory of Certain Japanese Industrial Companies" - August, 1943.
5. "Glimpses of the East" 1939-1940, published by the NYK Line. The Zenkoku Kojo Tsuran (Nation-Wide Factory Guide) 1939 lists Osaka Seisazoki Mizogouchi Hagaruma Kojo (Hagaruma Kojo - Gear Works) as a maker of Machine Tools.
6. "Company Reports" July 1941, as reported by John Williams, OEW, in "Directory of Certain Japanese Industrial Companies" - August, 1943.
7. Kabushiki Kaisha Nenkan, as reported by John Williams, OEW, in "Directory of Certain Japanese Industrial Companies" - August, 1943.
8. Nitschke's "Report on Mizogouchi Gear Works".

* * * * *

In the following section are tabulations of Orders and Inquiries that were made by (A) Mizogouchi Gear Works, (B) Osaka Seisa Zoki K.K. and (C) Osaka Seisazoki Mizogouchi Gear Works, through the New York office of the major Japanese Trading Companies.

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A. ORDERS AND INQUIRIES FOR MIZOGOUCHI GEAR WORKS

1. Ataka Orders

<u>Order #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Price</u>
4292	1/11/35	Brown & Sharpe	1	#2L Universal Milling Machine	\$2,671.88
5515	2/14/38	Gleason	12	Finishing Blades for 12" Spiral Bevel Gear Finishing Cutters	784.69
5518	2/16/38	Gleason	4	Finishing Blades for 9" Gleason Spiral Bevel Finishing Cutters	209.92
5540	3/1/38	Gleason	6	Sets Finishing Blades for 12" Spiral Bevel Finishing Cutters	392.34

2. Mitsui Order

<u>Order #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Price</u>
TO 3565 EO 1953	3/2/37	Gould & Eberhardt	1	#48-H Universal Gear Hobbing Machine	\$6,824.25
				Extra Hob Centering Gauge	60.75
EO 1953 Add	4/26/37	Goddard & Goddard	1	High Speed Steel Roughing Hob for cutting Spur Gears	161.70

3. MSK Inquiry

<u>Inquiry #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Produce</u>
NY 1545	12/27/37	Bennet, Rafken Machine Tool Co.	1	84" x 18' Niles Planer ordered by the Nakagawa Machinery Co. of Osaka, who intended to resell this planer to Mizogouchi Gear Works (Mitsubishi-Osaka letter of December 27, 1937).

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B. ORDERS AND INQUIRIES FOR OSAKA SEISA ZOKI K.K. (OSAKA CHAIN & MACHINERY COMPANY)

1. Okura Orders

<u>Order #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Price</u>
11281	4/5/37	Lukens	36	Mild Steel Plates	\$4,552.68
11299	4/15/37	U. S. Steel	24	Mild Steel Plates	3,856.08
11321	4/30/37	U. S. Steel	343	Mild Steel Plates	25,536.70
11333	5/4/37	Lukens	11	Steel Boiler Plates, Flange Quality	5,187.25
11407	5/31/37	Bethlehem	5	Mild Steel Plates	247.76
11892	5/18/39	Cleveland Twist Drill	117	High Speed Taper Shank Drills	
			120	High Speed Straight Shank Drills	222.33

2. Imperial Export Order

15/819	6/12/40	Gallmeyer & Liv- ingston	1	"Grand Rapids" 12" x 60" Surface Grinder (not shipped)	6,785.63
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3. Ataka Orders

5011	2/3/37	Gleason	1	12" Straight Bevel Gear Generator	7,761.90
5037	2/15/37	Gleason	1	60" Spiral Bevel Gear Planing Generator	32,993.31
5482	12/10/37	Gleason	28	High Speed Steel Fin- ishing Tools for Glea- son 12" Straight Bevel Gear Generator	361.52

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4. Okura Inquiries

<u>Inquiry #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Price</u>
23197	3/22/39	Tinius Olsen Testing Machine		1800 ton Chain Testing Machine and drawings thereof. Capacity, 800 tons and up. Breaking test 800 tons. Traction test 500 tons. Stroke 1.5 meters. Length of runaways 35 meters for traction.	

An Okura Osaka letter of 9/15/39 said that Osaka Seisa Zoki "is not yet decided whether they import Olsen machine or substitute it with home made machine because the Naval Authority does not give them the final opinion yet".

23774 7/4/40

Inquiry for 3100 Roller and Ball Bearings similar to SKF. "The client (Osaka Seisa Zoki) can obtain certificate of military authority, and the bearings are chiefly used for the manufacture of Milwaukee type milling machines. Norma Hoffmann Co. on 8/8/40 said that their licensee in Japan, Nunobiki Shogyo KK of 35 Nishimachi, Kobe, might supply these bearings.

C. ORDER FOR "OSAKA SEISAZOKI MIZOGOUCI GEAR WORKS" OSAKA.

<u>Order #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Price</u>
6753	12/6/40	Brown & Sharpe	3	Metric Measure Kilo- meter Caliper Sets	\$315.88 (not shipped)

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CONFIDENTIAL REPORT
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
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