

BAB V

KESIMPULAN

Kebanyakan perusahaan besar seperti *zaibatsu* dimulai sebagai perusahaan keluarga. Hal ini dikarenakan sistem masyarakat Jepang pada waktu itu yang menganut *kebudayaan Ie*. Sistem *Ie* ini juga membedakan antara keluarga yang lain, apakah ia termasuk dalam keluarga itu ataukah ia termasuk diluar dari keluarga tersebut.

Para karyawan dalam perusahaan keluarga diperlakukan sebagai anggota keluarga pemilik dan kepala keluarga juga mengawasi kehidupan sosial mereka. Seperti *Minomura Rizaemon*, sebenarnya ia bukan keturunan langsung dari *Hachirobei*, pendiri dinasti Mitsui, tetapi karena ia bekerja kepada keluarga Mitsui, maka ia dianggap anggota keluarga Mitsui.

Pertama-tama perusahaan Mitsui hanya menangani satu produksi saja, yaitu *Tk.Echigoya*, kemudian Mitsui mengembangkan perusahaannya dengan mendirikan perusahaan penukaran uang *Ryogaeya*. Kedua perusahaan itu semakin berkembang. Sehingga perlu membentuk anak perusahaan baru

yang awalnya berupa divisi atau bagian dari perusahaan induk.

Omotokata merupakan pengawas dari perusahaan-perusahaan keluarga Mitsui yang jumlah perusahaan itu telah berkembang, sehingga perlu untuk membentuk *Omotokata*. Kemudian *Omotokata* dikenal dengan nama *Mitsui-Gumi*.

Mitsui-Gumi ini semakin berkembang lagi sehingga dibentuklah *Kokusan Kata* yaitu perusahaan perdagangan umum partai besar (*National Product Co.*).

Sejak *Mitsui Bussan* didirikan pada tahun 1876, perusahaan Mitsui mulai mengembangkan perusahaannya sampai ke luar negeri. Sehingga perusahaan Mitsui ini disebut sebagai *Zaibatsu Mitsui*.

Mitsui Bussan mengadakan ekspor impor beras pada masa dimana sebelum Perang Dunia Pertama, ternyata pada akhir tahun 1919 beras merupakan komoditi terpenting. Batu bara walaupun bukan komoditi terpenting dari penjualan Mitsui, tetapi merupakan basis terpenting Mitsui dalam ekspansi ke Asia.

Pada masa pra-perang, industri katun merupakan sektor komoditi terkemuka yang merupakan awal *industrialiasi* di Jepang. Mitsui Bussan bertindak sebagai importir mesin testil dan bahan baku serta pengekspor kain katun. Setelah industri mesin berkembang dan dapat dibuat sendiri didalam negeri, maka impor mesin testil mengalami penurunan, tetapi impor katun mentah serta ekspor produksi katun malahan meningkat dan menjadi aktifitas penting dari Mitsui Bussan.

Pada tahun 1910 ekspor kain yang ditangani Mitsui Bussan untuk pertamakalinya mencapai 34 juta Yen dan menjadi komoditi terpenting.

Produksi kain katun meningkat dengan cepat dan merupakan komoditi ekspor utama ke *benua Asia*. Sutera yang merupakan komoditi ekspor terpenting sejak zaman *Meiji* sampai awal tahun 1930 secara perlahan-lahan kedudukannya diambil alih oleh kain katun. Tetapi dengan diambilalihnya penanganan kain katun oleh *Toyo Menka*, maka sutera menempati posisi teratas dan menjadi komoditi yang penting.

Orang-orang yang berjasa dalam pengembangan perusahaan Mitsui karena mempunyai hubungan baik dengan

pemerintah adalah *Masuda Takashi, Dan Takuma, Minomura Rizaemon, dan Nakamigawa Hikojiro.*

Zaibatsu Mitsui sangat mempengaruhi perekonomian dalam negeri, bahkan sampai luar negeri. Oleh karena itu campur tangan pemerintah sangat diperlukan.

Perkembangan dan kemajuan perusahaan Mitsui ini mendapat dukungan dari pemerintah, maka *zaibatsu Mitsui* ini disebut sebagai *Seisho*.

Dengan melihat data-data tersebut, penulis menyimpulkan bahwa hubungan yang harmonis antara pemerintah dan perusahaan swasta sangatlah diperlukan, karena untuk memajukan perekonomian negara, pemerintah meminta dukungan dari swasta begitu juga sebaliknya swasta sangat bergantung pada kebijakan-kebijakan pemerintah sehingga menghadirkan kehidupan bernegara yang aman, tentram, nyaman, serta tenang dengan kemajuan ekonominya yang mendukung seluruh segi dan aspek suatu masyarakat.

BIBLIOGRAFI

- Bellah ,N.Robert . **Religi Tokugawa, "Akar-akar Budaya Jepang"**. Jakarta, 1992.
- Hidemasa ,Morikawa . **Nihon Zaibatsu Shi . Tokyo:Kyoikku Shuppan Servis Kabuki Shi Kaisha, 1978.....iml.**
- Honjoo, **"Views In Taxation On Commerce In The Closing Days Of The Tokugawa Age"**.
- Kodansha Encyclopedia Of japan : Kodansha International LTD
Tokyo ;jilid iv, v, vi, vii, dan jilid viii.
- Kunio , Yoshihara . **Sogo Shosha Jakarta: PT. Gramedia 1978.**
- Kunio , Yoshihara . **Perkembangan Ekonomi Jepang Sebuah Pengantar.** Jakarta: Yayasan Obor, PT. Gramedia
1987.
- Parsons , Talcott . **The Integration Of Economic And Social Logically theory.**

Roberts , John. G. **Mitsui Three Centuries Of Japanese**

Business . New york dan Tokyo : Weatherhill
Inc. 1989.

Surajaya , I Ketut ,Dr. **Pengantar Sejarah Jepang** : Fakultas
Sastra UI, Jakarta: Depok, 1993.

Surajaya , I ketut ,Dr. **Makna Modernisasi Meiji Bagi Pemba-
ngunan Indonesia** :Kesaint Blanc ,Jakarta
1990.

Yoshio , Togai . **Mitsui Zaibatsu Shi** .Tokyo: Kyoikkushuppan
Servis Kabuki Shi kaisha ,1978.

GLOSARRY

Bakufu : Adalah kantor pemerintahan kaum samurai atau pemerintahan feodal Jepang.

Daimyoo : Samurai yang memiliki tanah luas pada zaman Edo yang luas tanahnya lebih dari 10.000 koku.

Kabuki : adalah drama klasik tradisional Jepang yang dimainkan oleh laki-laki dengan menggunakan topeng dan diiringi musik dan lagu tradisional Jepang.

Kabudayaan Ie: Adalah interaksi masyarakat Jepang yang mengenal sistem keluarga vertikal dimana anak laki-laki pertama harus mewarisi pekerjaan atau perusahaan orang tuanya.

Mitsui Bussan: Lembaga perdagangan Mitsui.

Omootokata : Bukan sebagai peyandang dana untuk masalah-masalah yang dihadapi perusahaan Mitsui te-

tapi sebagai penghubung dari perusahaan-perusahaan Mitsui itu untuk memberikan dana bagi perusahaan lain yang sedang mengalami masalah keuangan.

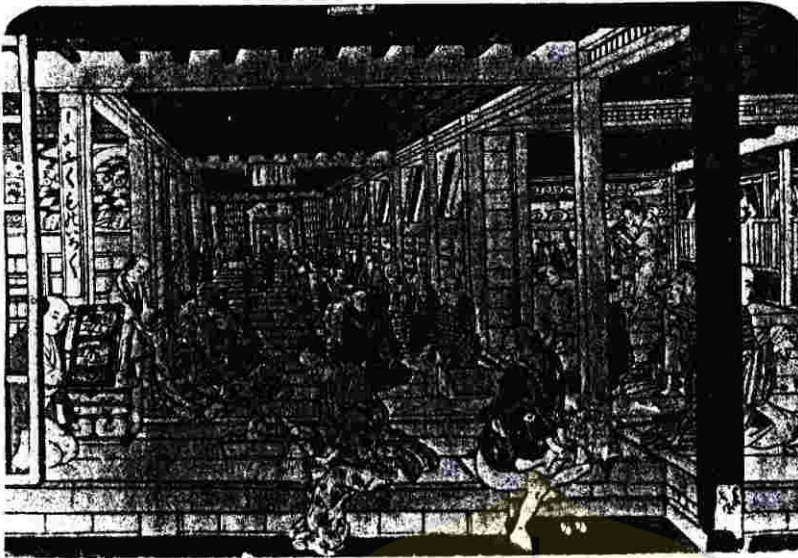
Restorasi Meiji: Masa pemerintahan Kaisar Jepang Meiji(1868-1912) yang ditandai dengan perubahan radikal dari negara agraris feodal menjadi negara industri modern dengan nilai internasional.

Ryogaeya : Pedagang yang menguasai masalah mata uang yang kemudian menjalankan fungsi sebagai mana sebuah bank.

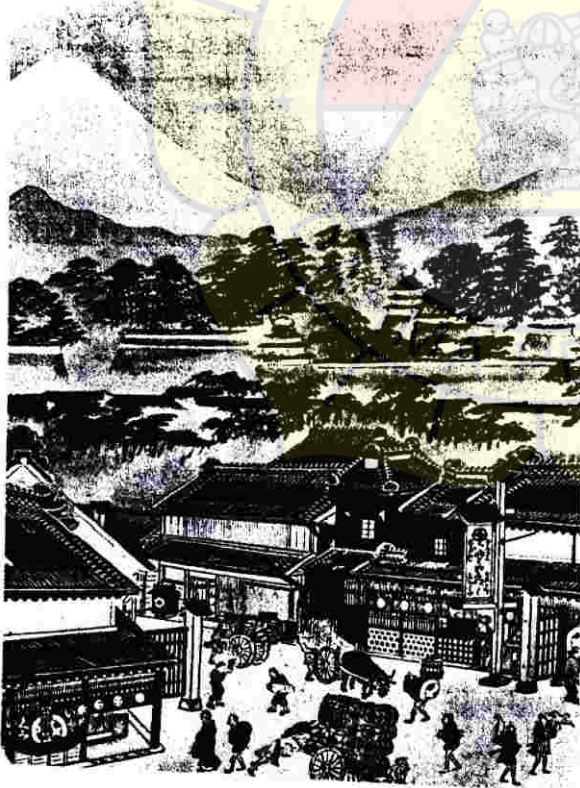
Ryo : Adalah mata uang logam Jepang kuno.1 ryo adalah sekeping uang logam emas 84% yang beratnya 15 gram tetapi pada tahun 1695 karena adanya defaluasi berkurang menjadi 7,5 gram.

Kaikoku : Adalah politik pintu terbuka negara Jepang dalam upayanya menerima bangsa Barat untuk masuk kewilayah Jepang.

- Sankin Kotai : Peraturan yang dikeluarkan pemerintahan Tokugawa yaitu yang mengharuskan para Daimyo beserta keluarganya harus tinggal Di Edo selama beberapa waktu.
- Samurai : Adalah golongan prajurit Jepang.
- Senshu Kaisha : Pemilik perusahaan ini adalah Inoue Kaoru, Menteri keuangan pada masa pemerintahan ba Kufu. Ia menyerahkan perusahaannya pada Matsuda Takashi.
- Tatami : Biasanya digunakan untuk alas duduk didlm ruangan tradisional Jepang.
- Tokugawa : Bangsa ningrat Jepang yang keturunannya da ri tahun 1603 - 1686 memerintah Jepang se- cara de facto dalam kedudukannya sebagai shogun.
- Ukiyoe : Adalah lukisan yang terbuat dari cukilan kayu,yang diukir sedemikian rupa hingga tampak sangat cantik dan menarik.



2. Mitsui Hachirobei's elder brother established this draper's shop at Edo in the 1630s. Known as the "nail puller Mitsui," it lasted only a few decades.



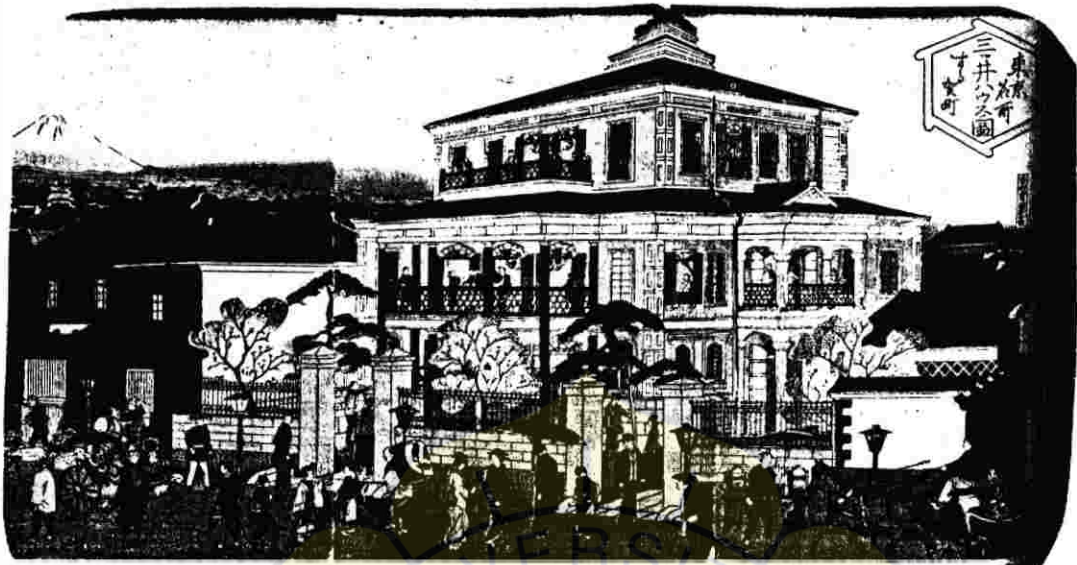
3. Mitsui Hachirobei's money exchange (at left in picture) was established at Edo in 1683, ten years before the Bank of England was founded.



4. Echiyoya, founded in Edo by Mitsui Hachirobei in the 1670s, revolutionized merchandising in Japan. Mitsukoshi Department Store in Tokyo is Echiyoya's direct successor.

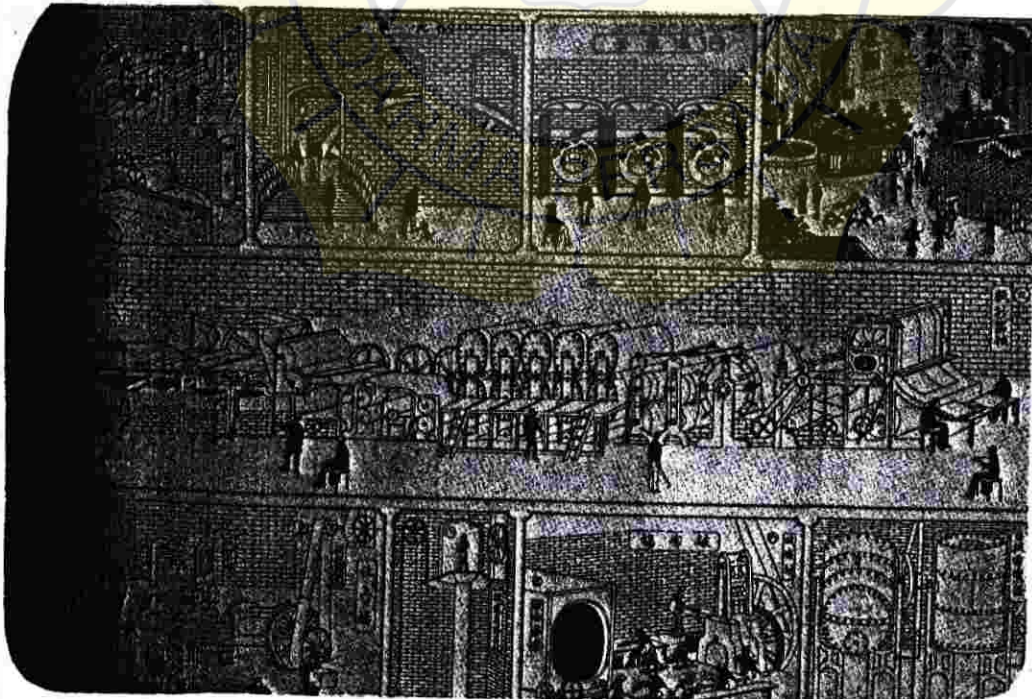


5. Mitsui-gumi House in Tokyo, built for the firm in the early 1870s, was soon requisitioned by the government to accommodate Japan's first national bank, Dai-ichi Kokuritsu Ginko.



3. Mitsui's early reproduction in foreign-style edifices was built for Mitsui Bank, founded in 1873.

7 (below). Oji Paper Company, founded by Shibusawa Eiichi in 1873, used imported modern machinery to make Western-style paper. The company was acquired by Mitsui in the 1890s and has dominated the industry ever since.

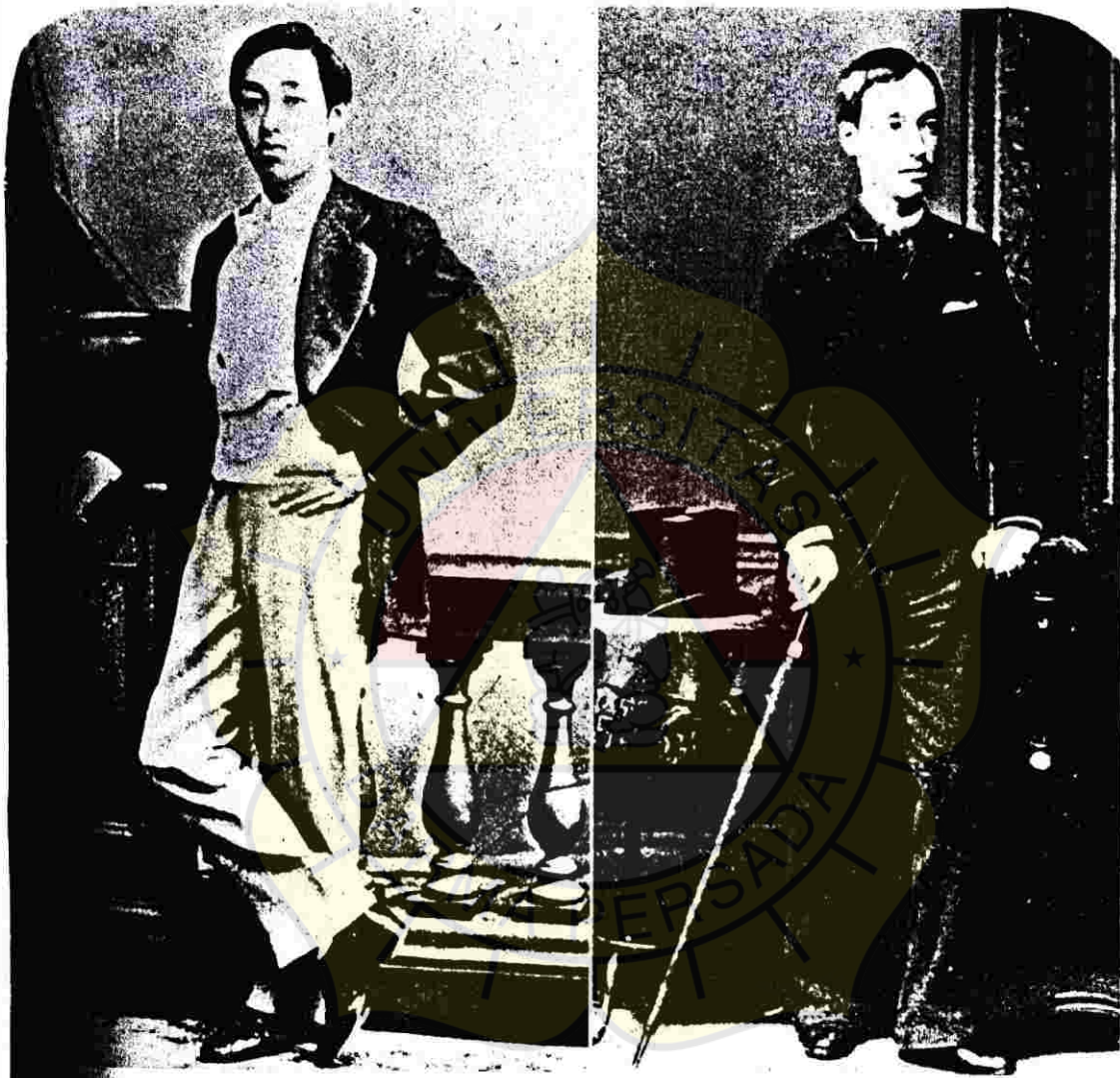




8. Mitsui-gumi's administrators in the 1870s. Seated, left to right: Saito Junzo, a manager; Mitsui Hachiroemon Kofuku, then head of the House; Shibusawa Eiichi, a business associate; and Minomura Rizaemon, chief manager. Standing: Nagata Jinsichi; Kofuku's son Saburosuke Takaaki (the Meiji government's first treasurer); and their kinsman, Mitsui Taka yoshi.



9. Masuda Takashi (1848-1938), as he appeared in 1865. Earlier, he had worked for Townsend Harris, first United States Minister to Japan. Eleven years later Masuda helped to



10. In 1872, five young Mitsui sons were sent to the United States for study and to observe American business practices. Among the five were, left, Takenosuke Takabisa (1855-1914), a younger son of Hachiroemon Kofuku, and, right, Yonosuke Takaaki (1856-1921), one of Kofuku's grandsons. Both men became managers of Mitsui Bussan when it was founded; and in time, both established new branch families.



14. Seated, son of Prince Ito Hirobumi (1841-1909) Japan's first prime minister under its new cabinet system, with Hibi Osuke, chief manager of Mitsukoshi Department Store, in the 1890s.



15. Nakami-gawa Hiko-jiro (1854-1901) one of Mitsui's great leaders. As chief manager of the House during the 1890s, he transformed it into a modern enterprise. Many of its most distinguished executives during the twentieth century were his protégés.



One of Nakamigawa's bright young men was Masuda Takashi (1869-1960). Put in charge of the Oji Paper Company in the late 1890s, he built it into a mammoth enterprise.

17. Masuda Takashi developed Mitsui Bussan into Japan's largest trading company. In 1900, he succeeded Nakamigawa as chief manager of the whole Mitsui concern. After retiring in 1914, Masuda served as adviser to the House and to the nation for more than twenty years.



18. Guided by Masuda Takashi, a group from Mitsui Gomei visited London in 1907 to study banking practices. Only a few members of the party can be identified: (1) Fukuda Shogoro, (2) Hayashi Ken, (3) Masuda Takashi, (4) Toyama Tomogo, (5) daughter of Mitsui Saburosuke Takayoshi, (6) Mitsui Saburosuke Takayoshi, (7) his wife, (8) his kinsman, Mitsui Benzo.



19. Marquis Inoue Kaoru (1835-1915) helped to shape Japan's economic and foreign policies. Because of his prompting, the House of Mitsui, too, was changed into a modern financial concern, created to serve the purposes of the Meiji government. This portrait was made in 1907.



Heibon-sha

21 (above). At Mitsui Mining Company's Miike colliery, miners worked nearly naked because of the heat. This photograph was taken about 1925.



Heibon-sha

Even late in the Meiji era coal mining in some places was primitive and brutalizing.



23. Taken by Mitsui Takasumi in September 1923, soon after the Great Kanto Earthquake, this photograph records the visit of Prince Kuni Kunihiko and his family to the home of Baron Mitsui Hachiroemon Takamine in Tokyo, while inspecting the earthquake damage and relief measures in the neighborhood. (1) Tosbiko, wife of Mitsui Hachiroemon Takakimi; (2) Baron Mitsui Hachiroemon Takamine; (3) Baroness Mitsui; (4) Princess Kuni Nobuko; (5) Princess Kuni Nagako, the present empress, then betrothed to Crown Prince Hirohito; (6) Princess Kuni, wife of the prince, and a descendant of the daimyo of Satsuma; (7) Prince Kuni, adviser to three emperors; and (8) his son, Prince Kuni Asakira.



24. Mitsui building in Tokyo.



39. Baron Mitsui Nachiroemon Takamine (1857-1948), tenth heir of the Kita-ke, was head of the House of Mitsui and president of Mitsui Bussan Kaisha until his retirement in 1933.

40 (below, left). Mitsui Nachiroemon Takakimi (1895-), eleventh heir of the Kita-ke, was president of Mitsui Bussan Kaisha until 1945.

41 (below, right). Baroness Mitsui Motoko, wife of Nachiroemon Takamine.





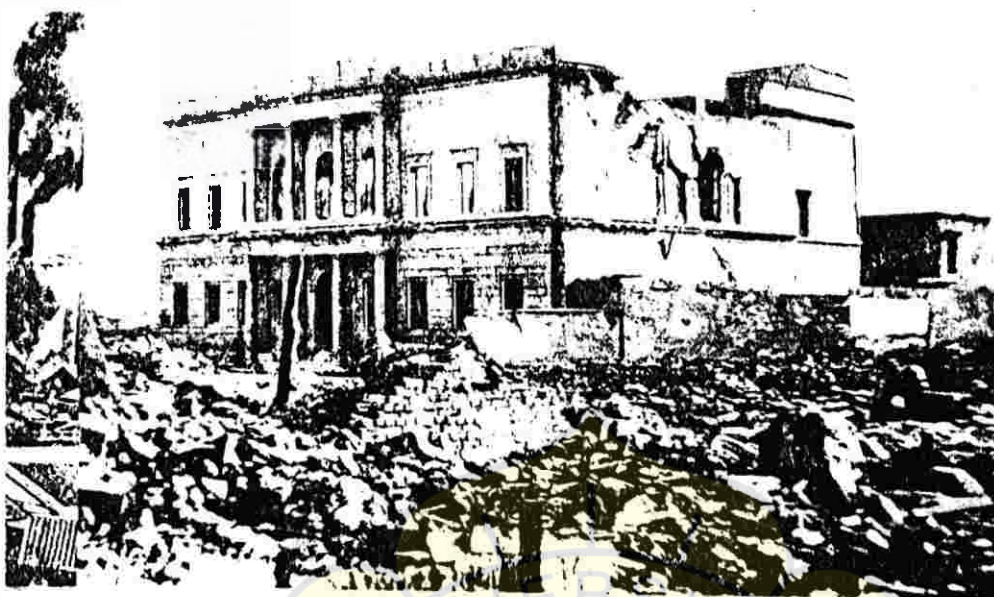
42. Fortune's photograph shows the Yawata Iron and Steel Works contributing to Japan's progress. The Yawata Works was a state-run monopoly formed in 1901 and expanded by consolidating government facilities with those of six zaibatsu concerns, including Mitsui's.

43. Carrying out orders from Washington to dissolve the major zaibatsu holding companies—foremost of which were Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Sumitomo, and Yasuda—SCAP began the process by impounding the firms' securities. On October 8, 1946, a convoy of trucks, complete with MIP guards, hauled away Mitsui's securities, valued at more than two hundred million dollars. Stored in the Nippon Bank by the Holding Company Liquidation Commission, the impounded securities eventually were sold to the public. The holding companies themselves did not revive when the occupation ended, but the respective groups of companies have emerged stronger than ever.

Kyoto

Asahi Shinbun





44. On August 6, 1945 the first atomic bomb ever used in warfare demolished Hiroshima. At Mitsui Bank's Hiroshima branch, there were no survivors.





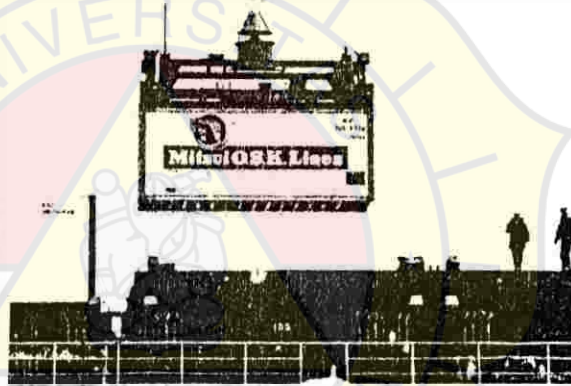
45. As part of the postwar democratization program, the emperor was encouraged to meet his people. In 1949, when he visited the Miike mines at Omuta, Yamakawa Ryōichi, president of Mitsui Mining Company, led the inspection tour.



65. Mitsui O.S.K. Lines, formed in 1965 by merging Mitsui Line and Osaka Mercantile Steamship Company, is Japan's second-largest shipping company. Its fleet of 300 vessels now aggregates about 7,000,000 deadweight tons.

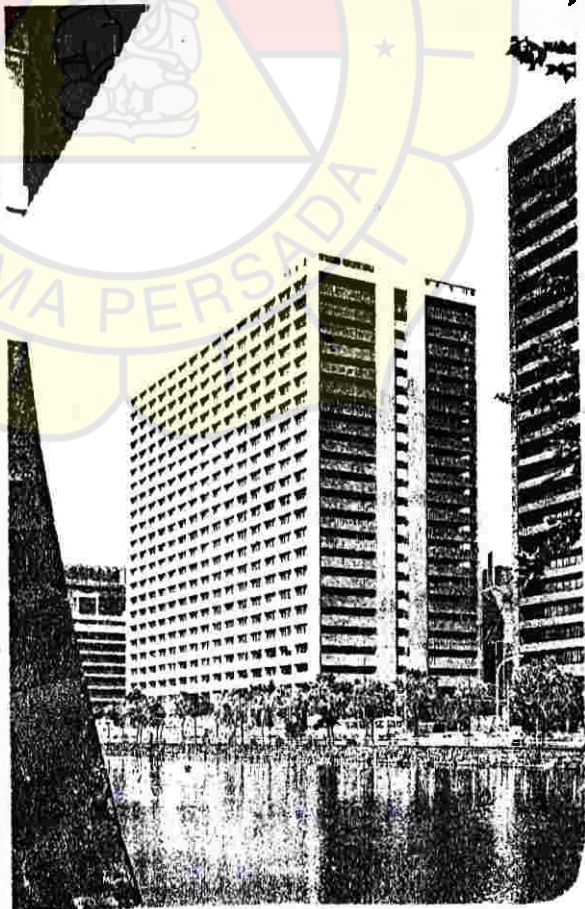


66. Mitsui Bussan has invested in about 150 overseas joint ventures. A typical enterprise is Thiess Peabody Mitsui Coal Pty., Ltd., which operates the Moura open-cut coal mine in Queensland, Australia, with specially designed machines.





68. Mitsui Machiroemon Takakimi, eleventh heir of the Mitsui main family, and his younger brother Takasumi (1971 photo). Machiroemon is former head of the Mitsui concern; the late Takasumi was active in education and social reform. Today, none of the Mitsuis plays a significant role in business.



69. Mitsui Bussan's new Tokyo headquarters building was inaugurated in 1976, coinciding with the 100th anniversary of the company's founding. The 24-story, earthquake-resistant structure, accommodating the head-office staff of some 6,000 persons, overlooks the grounds of the Imperial Palace.

SHIBAURA ENGINEERING WORKS AND ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION

OUR EXHIBITS.

**MIYABARA'S PATENT
WATER TUBE BOILER (1/2 SIZE MODEL)**

**KISHI'S PATENT
DIRECT CURRENT GENERATOR**

FIELD COIL

IJIMA SYSTEM

**EXTRA HIGH TENSION TESTING
TRANSFORMER**

**WILL FORM UNIQUE ADDITIONS TO THE
MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL BUILDINGS
OF ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION**

**SHIBAURA ENGINEERING WORKS
MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS**

SHIBA, TOKYO, JAPAN.



Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

(Mitsui & Co. in Europe and America)

INCORPORATED
HACHISUJI MITSUI, Esq.

DIRECTOR:
SEIJIRO WAKABAYASHI, Esq. GUCHI IIDA, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE:—*Surugacho, Tokio, Japan.*

BRANCHES AND REPRESENTATIVES:

At Home—Hakodate, Kanagawa, Kōbe, Kobe, Kuchino, Kure, Maizuru, Misaki, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Osaka, Sapporo, Sendai, Taipei, Yokohama, Yokosuka, etc.

Abroad—Amoy, Bombay, Canton, Cebu, Chemung, Hankow, Hongkong, London, Manila, Newchwang, New York, Port Arthur, San Francisco, Seoul, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, etc.

Contractors to the Government, Army & Navy, Principal Railway Companies, and Industrial Works.

General Commission Merchants for Export of coal, charcoal, cotton yarn, cotton cloth, raw silk, silk goods, rice, matches, camphor, copper, silver, sulphur, slates, cement, paper, etc. and Import of machinery, railway material, iron, steel, tin, copper, cotton cloth, raw sugar, flour, beans, bean cakes, kerosene oil, opium, indigo, wood, woollen cloth, etc.

Japan Sole Agents for Carriage Steel Co., Hitachi, John Mangrove & Sons, Indian, Fiat Bros. & Co., Gillies, Vickers, Sore and Maxim, England, etc., etc.

Sole Agents for Mitsui, Tagawa, Iida, Yamano, Hokoku, Kanada, Kishida, Matsumoto, Onoda, Onji, Onoda, Tsubokawa, Yoshinaka, Yoshii, Yokohama, and other Goods.

General Telegraphic Address

"MITSUI"

A B C A B Addition and A-1 Codes used.



MITSUI GINKO

Capital, Yen 5,000,000 Reserve Fund, Yen 5,600,000

HEAD OFFICE, TOKYO:

No. 1, *Surugacho, Nishinohara-cho-1-chome.*

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Fixed Deposit for term of 1 month 4% per annum.
On Current Account not more than 3000 yen on Daily Balance, viz.:
1.5% per cent. per annum.
On Party Current Account (Saving Deposits) 5 yen per 100 yen Daily Balance, viz.: 2.5% per cent. per annum.

BRANCHES:
Fukuoka, Kobe, Hiroshima, Kōbe, Kyoto, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Osaka, Otsu, Shinjuku, Yokohama, Yokosuka, etc.

Yokohama Branch: No. 21, Honcho Nishinohara.
Kobe Branch: No. 10, Nishinohara-cho-1-chome.

Open April 1st, 1888.

CAPITAL:
Yen 12,000,000



ANNUAL
OF 60
1,000.00

1887
AL:
10 tons

HOKKAIDO TANKO TETSUDO KAISEI

(HOKKAIDO COLLIERY AND RAILWAY COMPANY)

No. 13 *Minami Tada-machi, Kyobashi-ku,*

YOKOHAMA BRANCH OFFICE:
Ogino-cho, KOTOBUKI.

TOKYO, JAPAN.

Telegram: "TANKO," TOKYO.



EXPORTING PORTS:

MOROHAN and OTARU.

The celebrated **YUBARI** and **SORACHI** coals can be obtained at

TOKYO, YOKOHAMA, MOROHAN,
OTARU, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, Etc.

The Ishikawajima Ship-building and Engineering Co., Ltd.

INCORPORATED IN JAPAN TO KYO

Ship-builders, Engineers, Iron and Brass Foundries, Forgings, and Boiler Makers.
Yamato, Docked, Repaired, and Painted.

Yamato can be Docked up to 1,000 Tons gross register.

INCORPORATED IN JAPAN TO KYO
Head Office: 1-1, *Surugacho, Nishinohara-cho-1-chome.*
Tokyo Office: 1-1, *Surugacho, Nishinohara-cho-1-chome.*