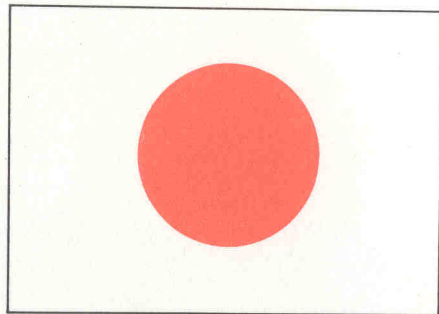




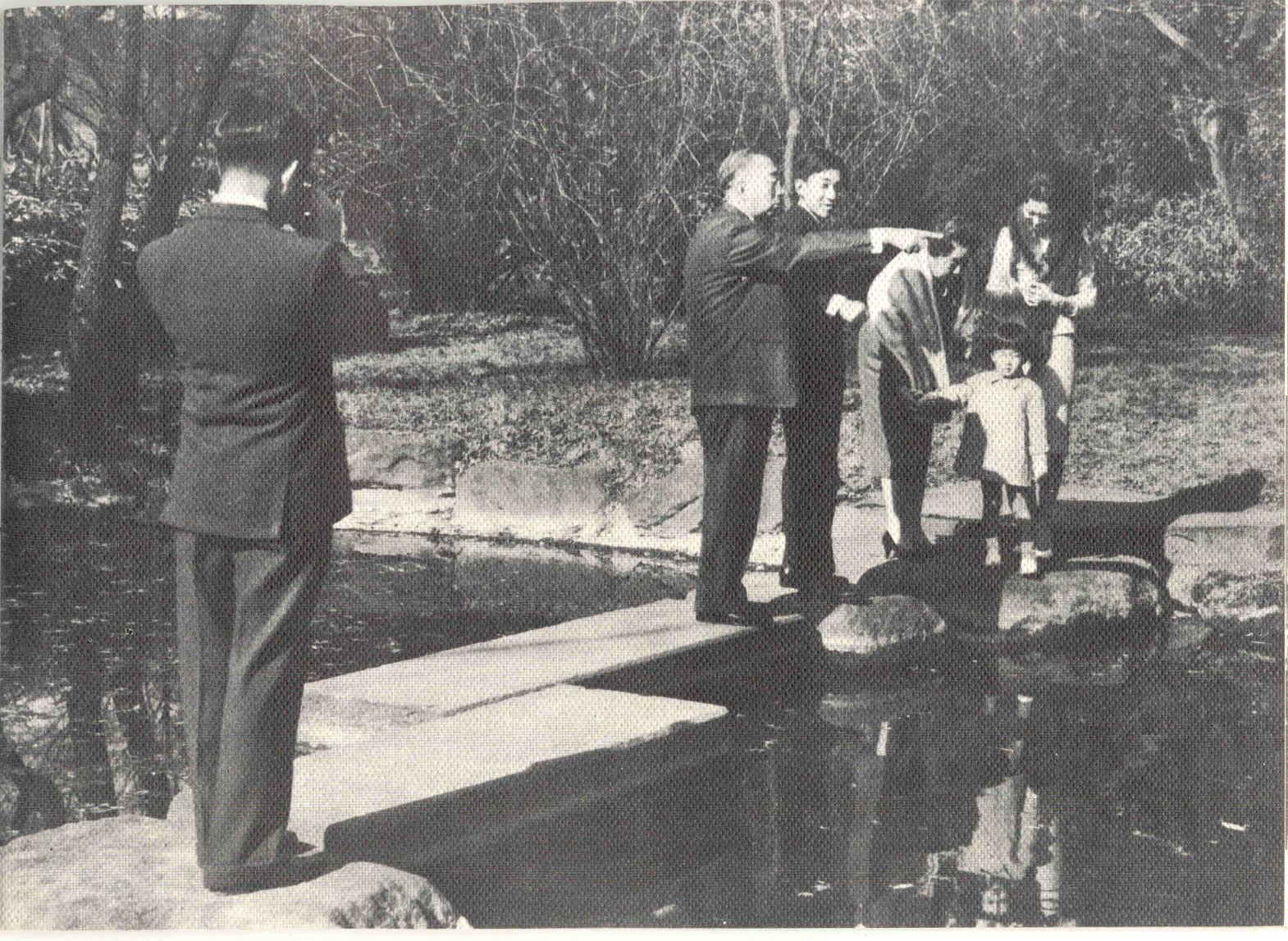
# JAPAN

## AT A GLANCE



"Hinomaru", national flag of Japan









Terraced fields are made on the hillsides in a seaside village



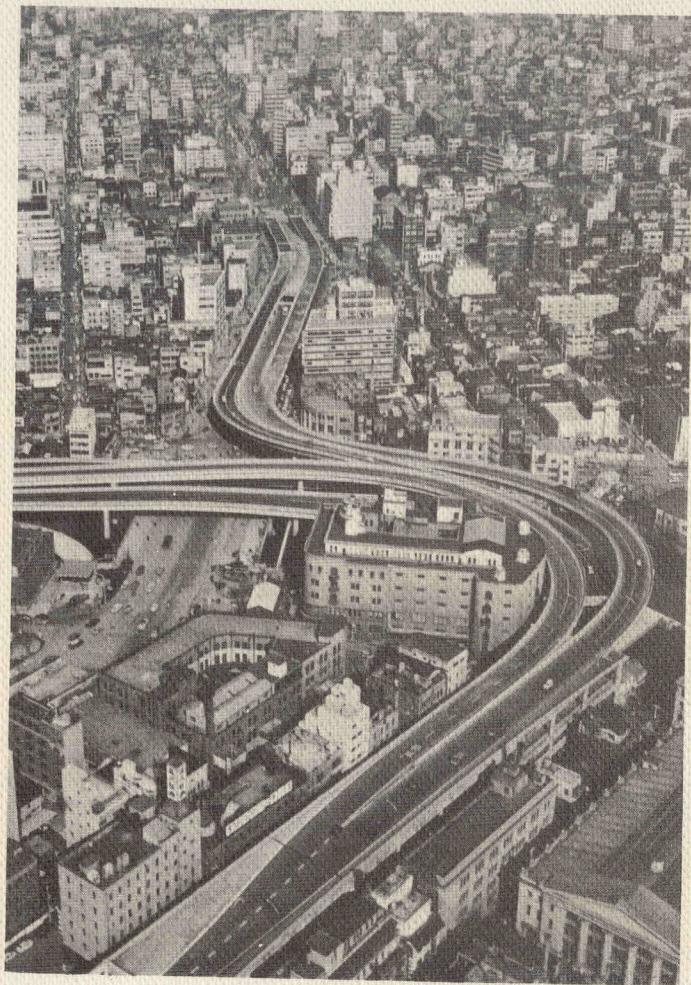
## Land

Japan is an island country consisting of four main islands —Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu—and over 3,000 minor islets, stretching out not very far off the northeastern coast of the continent of Asia. The northern end of Hokkaido is in the same latitude as Montreal in Canada or Venice in Italy, whereas the southern tip of Kyushu roughly in line with Alexandria in Egypt or New Orleans in the United States. The total land area under the actual administration is approximately 370,000 square kilometers (approx. 142,800 square miles), or almost as large as the state of California. If comparisons be made with European countries, Japan is slightly larger than Norway or Finland, and somewhat smaller than Sweden.

Owing to the mountainous features of the country, arable land is comparatively limited, but the coastline, with countless gulfs, bays, and inlets is quite long, adding attractive coastal scenery to the landscapes so picturesque, though being devoid of continental grand scenery as the Grand Canyon or the Swiss Alps.

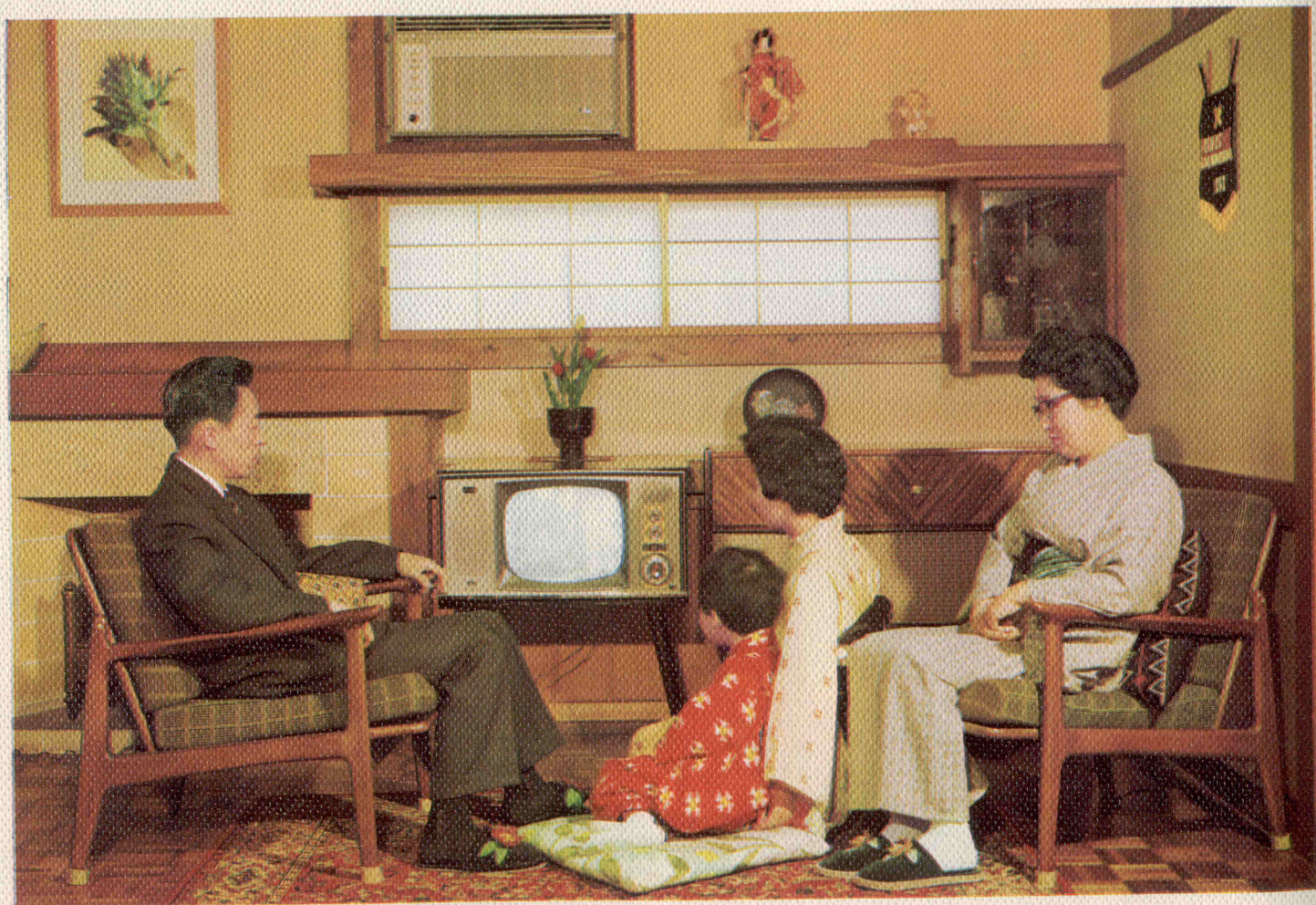
Since Japan is situated in the temperate zone, the climate is generally mild, the average temperature in the southern part being  $16.7^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $62.06^{\circ}\text{F}$ ) and that in the north  $9.3^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $38.7^{\circ}\text{F}$ ).

Japan has a relatively higher humidity and a heavier rainfall than is found in continental areas. The rainfall is greater as a rule in the southwest parts of the country than in the northeast. The rainy season sets in about the middle of June and lasts three or four weeks. Northern Japan is covered with snow for two or three months in winter; while, in the southern parts of the country snow-storms are rare, and when snow falls it seldom lies on the ground for more than a day or two.



Express highways under construction in the heart of Tokyo





Typical living room of a Japanese home



# People

The population of Japan is estimated at 96,160,000 as of October, 1963, the sixth largest in the world following China, India, the Soviet Union, the United States, and Pakistan. With this huge population and limited land area, Japan is one of the most densely populated countries in the world.

The capital city of Tokyo has the largest population amounting to more than 10 million, and six other cities each has a population of over one million, namely Osaka, Nagoya, Yokohama, Kyoto, Kobe, and Kitakyushu, in that order.

The population is continuing to increase by several hundred thousands a year, or at a rate of around 1 per cent, due mainly to the remarkable improvements in the nation's living conditions and the resulting expansion of average life expectancy: 65.5 years for males and 70 years for females in 1961.

The Japanese people have developed unique civilization and culture of their own, although historically their origin may be traced to the Asian continent.

And the traditional mode of life and family system are still influential today, they are showing changes under the impact of rapid expansion and modernization of the nation's economic foundation.

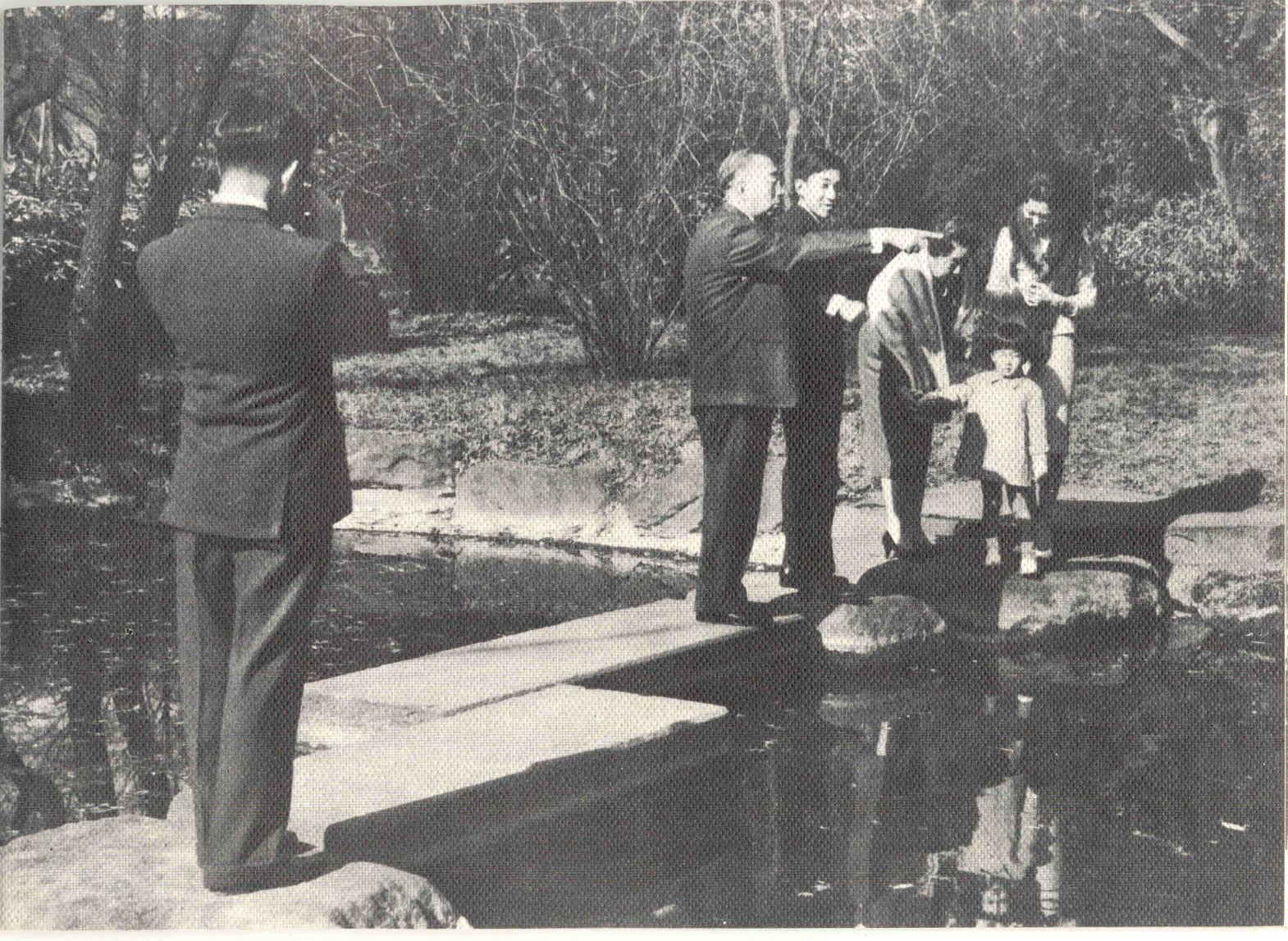
Indeed, present-day Japan is a blend of the old and the new, the traditional Japanese and the Western culture and civilization.

In the cities, you'll find bustling traffic, tall, modern office buildings and department stores, new underground railways and bus lines, and many movie theaters and concert halls. In the countryside, the people live a more serene life, although most homes now have radios and television sets and more families are buying electric washing machines, refrigerators and other modern electric household appliances.



Morning rush-hour at a railroad station in Tokyo







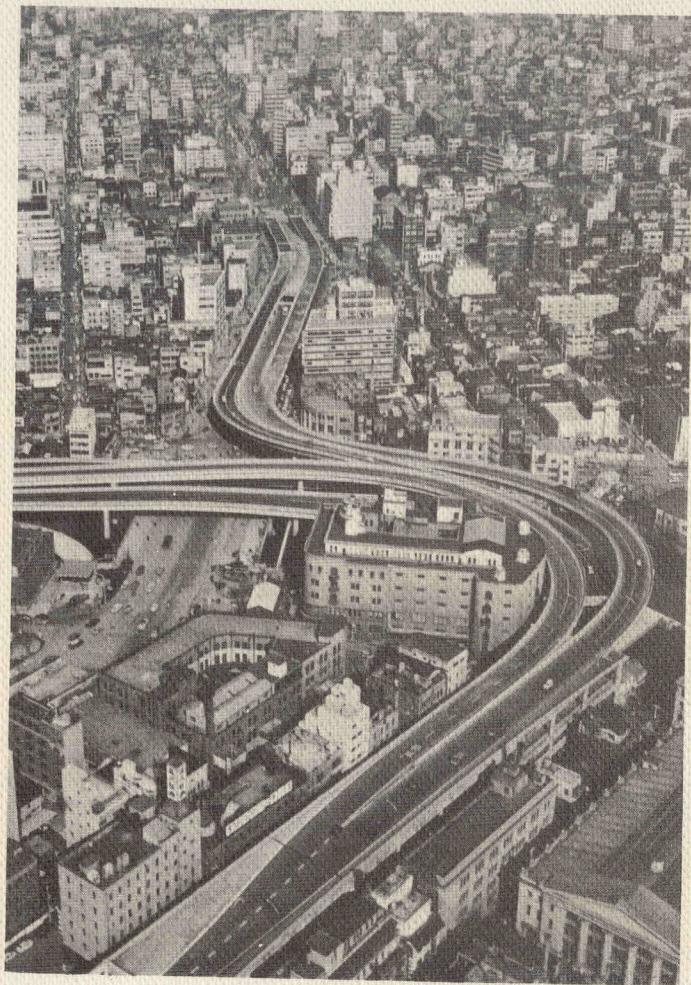
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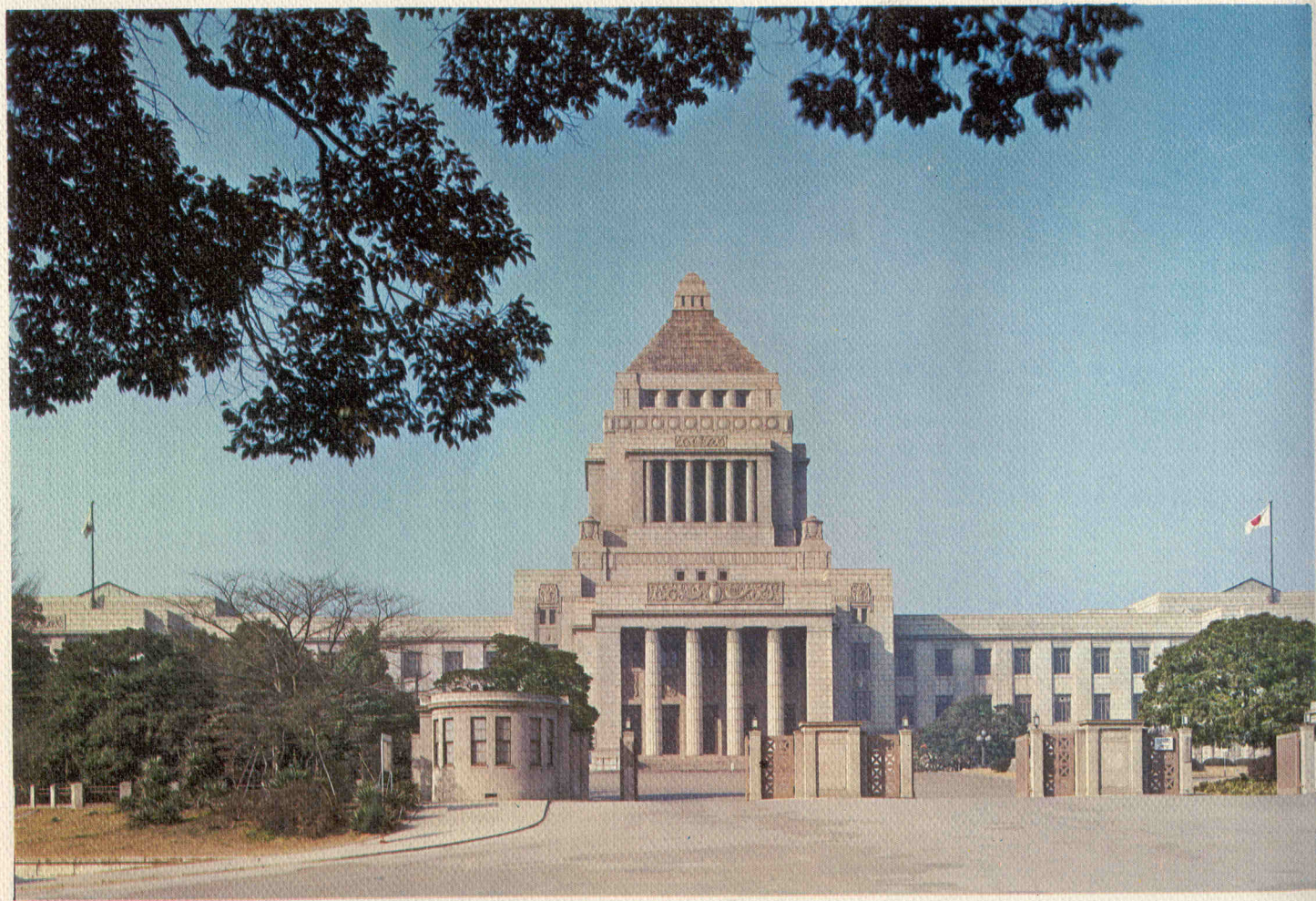
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Morning rush-hour at a railroad station in Tokyo





National Diet building



## Government

The new Constitution of Japan promulgated in 1947 denies the Emperor's position as the ruler of Japan and clarifies that the sovereign power rests with the people and that the Emperor shall be the symbol of the State and of the unity of the people, as well as that Japan renounces war as a sovereign right, also renounces the threat or the use of force as a means of settling disputes with other nations.

The Diet which represents directly the Japanese people consists of the House of Representatives and the House of Councillors, being alike composed of members elected by popular vote. The House of Representatives has 467 seats and

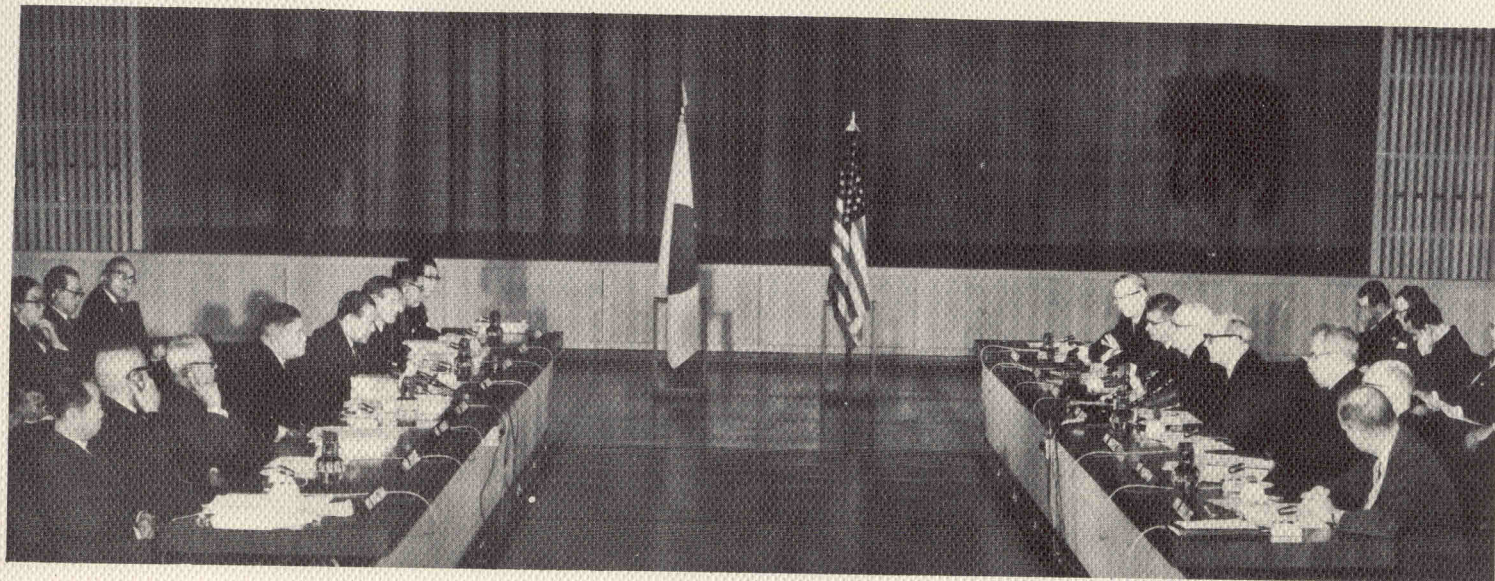
the House of Councillors 250.

The Prime Minister is designated from among the members of the Diet. The Cabinet is organized by the Prime Minister and other Ministers of State appointed by the Prime Minister.

The courts of Japan consists of the Supreme Court and various lesser courts: High Courts, District Courts, Family Courts and Summary Courts. They are wholly independent of the legislative and executive branches of the government.

The country is divided into 46 prefectures, each having its own local government with a governor elected by the public.

There are four political parties represented in the Diet, with the ruling Liberal-Democrats by far the strongest. The Socialists rank next and the Democratic-Socialists third. The Communists are extremely weak.



The meeting of the U.S.-Japan Joint Economic Committee in Tokyo





Insecticide powder is spread over the puddies by helicopter



## Agriculture and Fisheries

Despite the advanced level of industrial development in Japan, agriculture still constitutes a highly important sector in the national economy, and 37 per cent of the population relies on agriculture for its livelihood.

Farmers today own their land, but arable land is extremely limited, the average size of individual farm being less than two and a half acres; as a result the small farming plots are intensively cultivated; even hills or small mountains are put under cultivation by means of terraces like giant staircases. In consequence, the use of tractors and other farm machines is handicapped, but mechanization is nevertheless widespread.

A lack of good pasture land keeps livestock raising small in scale, but its production has been rising in recent years.

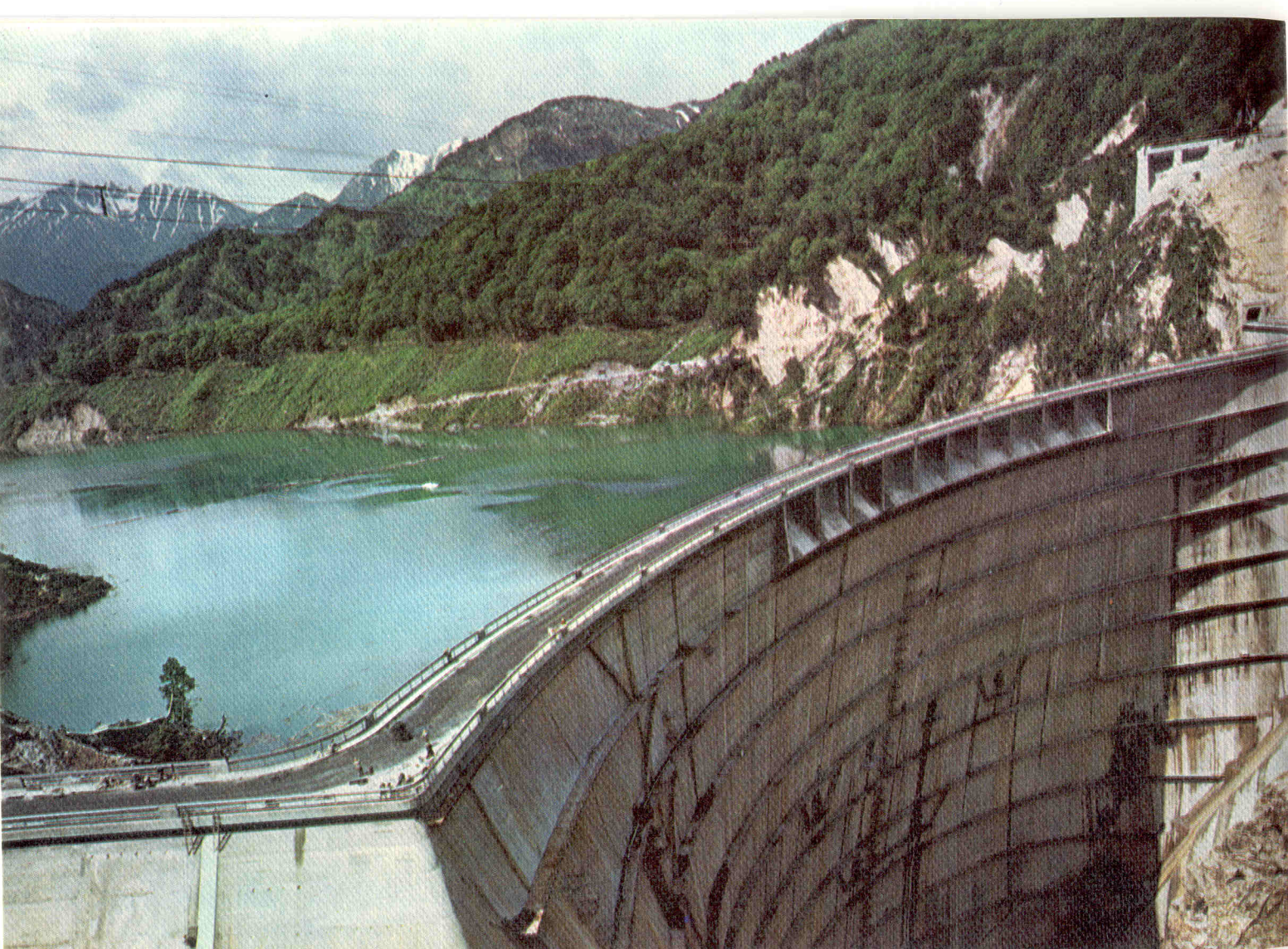
Fish is main source of protein in the Japanese diet. Almost every coastal town and village has its fishing fleet operating in cooperatives. While the deep-sea fishing is done by large fishery companies that operate their fleets complete with equipment for refrigeration, processing and canning.

Japan maintains its position as the world's biggest fishing nation, despite the increasing restrictions on its traditional fishing grounds such as those in the Okhotsk Sea and the Korean waters. However, being acutely conscious of the need for conservation of marine resources, as well as for international harmony in fishing grounds on the high seas, Japan has entered into fishery agreements with various other nations.



A giant whale hauled aboard a mother ship







# Industry

An amazingly remarkable development was seen during 10 odd years after World War II in the Japanese economy, and Japan today is one of the world's great industrial nations. In shipbuilding, the production of precision instruments, the manufacture of electric and electronics equipment, and in many other light machinery production, Japan's techniques show as high as those anywhere in the world.

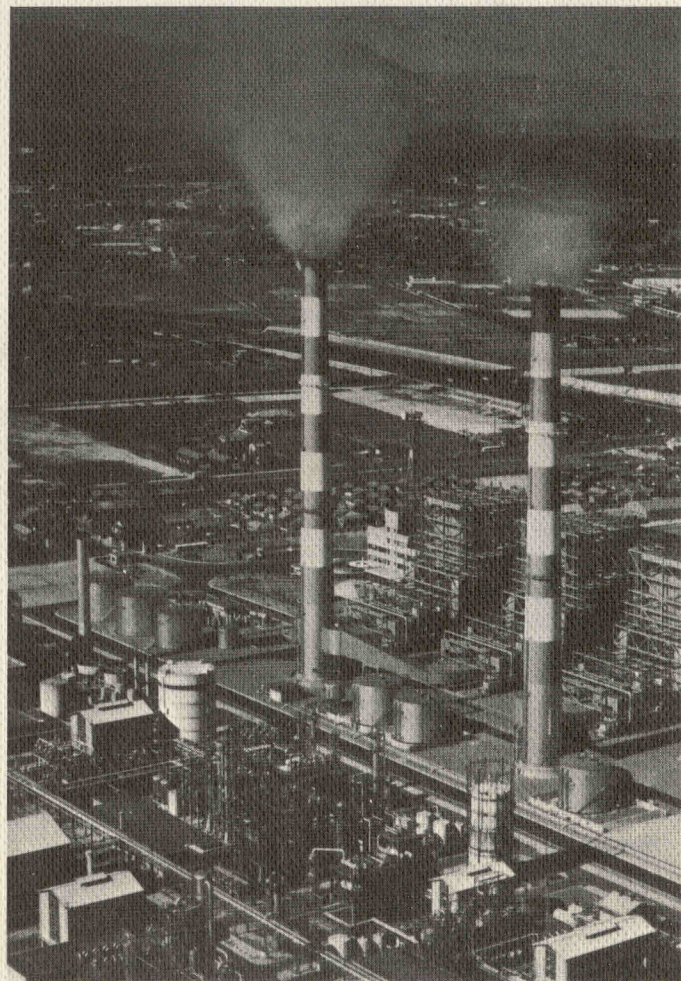
## Steel Industry

Iron and steel production has been growing at a rapid rate in the past few years, making Japan the third largest steel producer in the world with crude steel production of 34,000,000 tons in fiscal 1963 (Apr. 1963—Mar. 1964), following the United States and the Soviet Union, although Japan depends on imports of such raw materials as iron ore, iron scrap, and coking coal to keep her production.

## Machine Industry

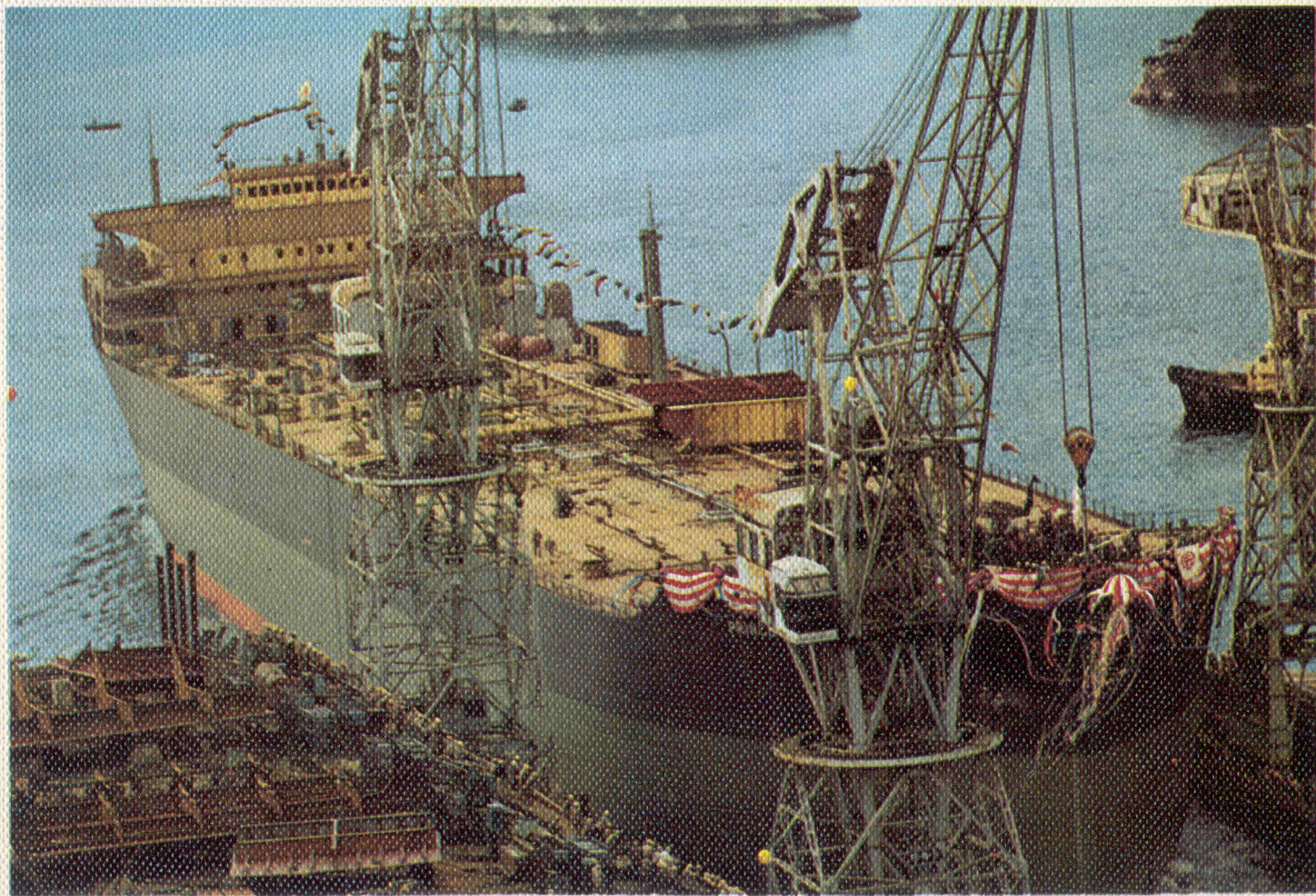
Ships launched in Japanese yards sail today the seven seas. Cameras, transistor radios and sewing machines have won a high reputation in world markets; buses, lorries and railroad rolling stock are meeting demands for transportation on four continents. Japanese-made electric generators are supplying power and light in Asia, Australia and North and South America.

Electric machinery production showed a spectacular growth in the last several years, stimulated mainly by the increasing demand from the electric power industry and the household appliances industry. In present Japan, one out of every 1.5 homes has a TV set and a washing machine, and the use of refrigerators and vacuum cleaners is increasing with rapidity. Lately the production of electronic computers and automation equipment is also on the increase.



The Yokkaichi Thermal Power Station





Launching Ceremony



## Industry (Cont'd)

**Shipbuilding:** Japan has continued to maintain the position as the world's biggest shipbuilding nation since 1956. The launched tonnage of 1,799,000 gross tons in 1961 was raised to 2,374,000 gross tons in 1963.

Japan's shipbuilding industry now has a construction capacity of 3,000,000 gross tons a year.

**Motor Vehicles:** Before World War II, Japan's passenger car production did not exceed 2,000 a year, but it rose year after year; and it registered a total of 990,000 cars including buses and trucks in 1962.

Remarkable progress is being made in motorcycle production; at present, Japan ranks first in the world in the production as well as exports of motorcycles.

**Railroad Rolling Stock:** As represented by the New Tokaido Line, which is scheduled to be completed in the fall of this year to connect Tokyo—Osaka (322 miles) in 3 hours, the highly developed railroad network in present Japan has much contributed to the production of excellent rolling stock. Japan's rolling stock is exported to many parts of the world.

### Chemical Industry

Japan now ranks among the world's three top producers of basic chemical raw materials, though handicapped by the lack of essential raw materials such as petroleum, salt, potassium salt, phosphate ore and others. Especially noteworthy is the recent development made in the production of synthetic resins and petrochemical products.

### Textile Industry

Although Japan must import raw cotton and raw wool, the textile industry continues to maintain its position as the most important sector in the national economy.

Since the war, synthetic textiles have grown in importance, and Japan leads the world in chemical fiber production, accounting for about one-seventh of world total production in 1962.



Automobiles on the assembly line







## Foreign Trade

Foreign trade is the life-blood of Japan. With an ever-growing population, limited natural resources and narrow territory, Japan must depend upon overseas trade for its existence.

For the economic necessities, Japan must import much of foodstuffs and most of raw materials. In turn, the imported raw materials are processed into finished and semi-finished goods for export.

As regards raw materials imports, there has been a sharp rise in petroleum, iron ore and iron scrap, reflecting the growing importance of her heavy and chemical industries; as a result, exports of metals and metal products have also risen remarkably.

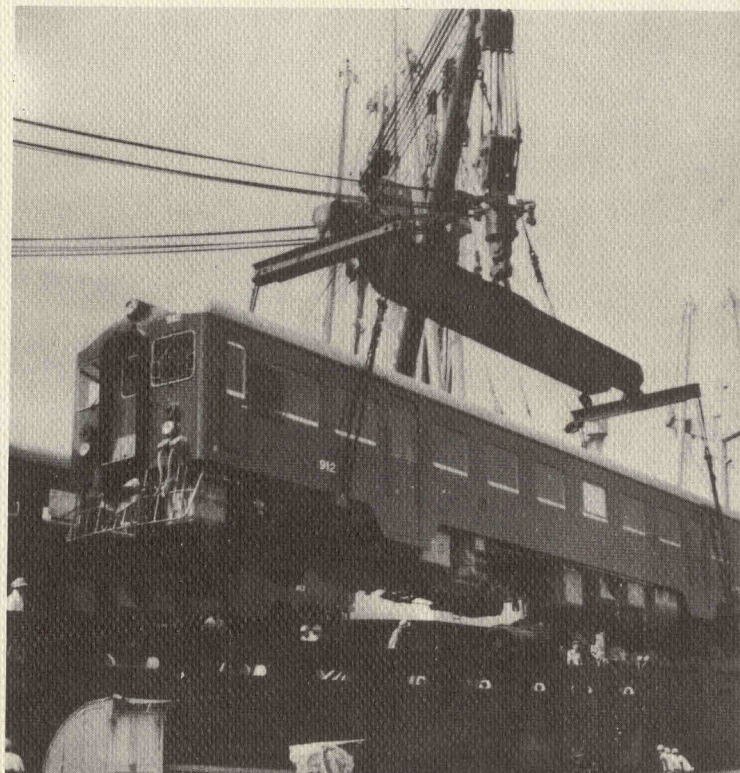
Japan's biggest trade partner is the United States, which took about 28 per cent of Japanese over-all exports in 1963, and in turn, Japan is the second largest customer of the United States next to Canada.

The Japanese Government has adopted a policy of easing its import control; as of April 1964, 93 per cent of Japan's imports are liberalized.

Being already a member of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), Japan has transferred to an IMF (International Monetary Fund) Article VIII nation status from April 1 this year on. With this, Japan is placed in a position where she can neither restrict foreign exchange for reasons of balancing her international accounts nor restrict imports under GATT Article XII.

Furthermore, she has participated in the OECD (the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development) on May 9, 1964. Thus Japan has completely adopted an open economic setup in international trade, to stand on an equal footing with many traditional industrial nations.

◀ Kobe port



Electric coach is being loaded for export





The 6th Osaka International Trade Fair, 1964



## Foreign Trade (Cont'd)

Japan's over-all exports in 1963 totaled \$5,418 million on customs clearance basis, or a 10.8 per cent increase over the year before. While imports amounted to 6,737 million, a sharp advance of 19.5 per cent compared with preceding year.

### Exports

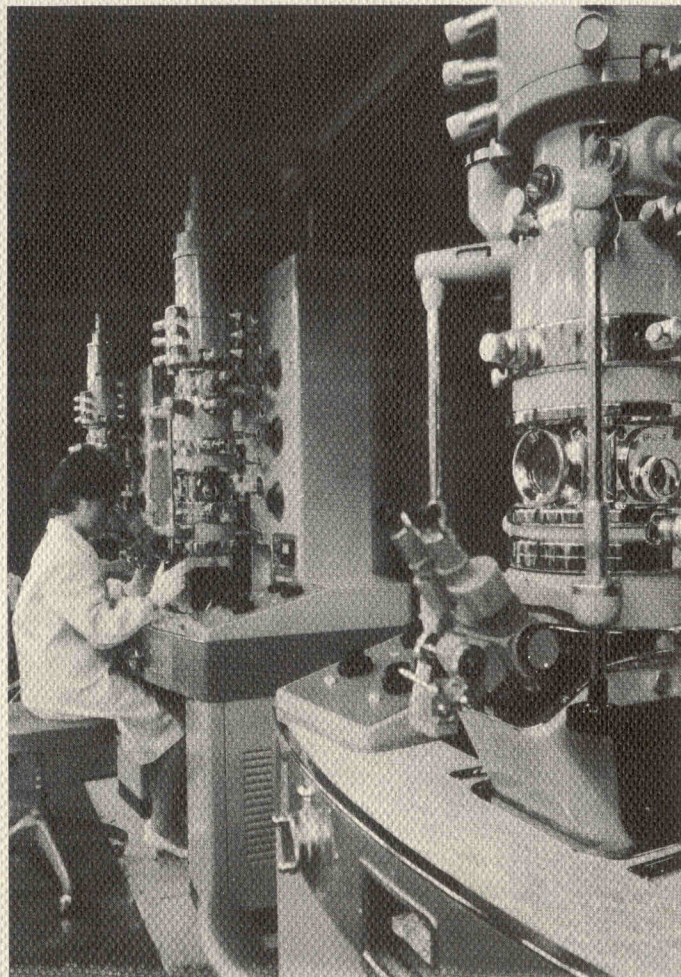
Reviewed item-wise, shipments of machinery including ships and boats, iron and steel, and chemical goods were especially noteworthy, showing continuously a favorable trend in 1963; in particular, those of ordinary steel registered more than 70 per cent of the total steel exports. This fact shows clearly that the importance of Japan's exports has shifted by degrees to heavy and chemical industry products. Shipments of light industry products including textiles were next to the above items, registering \$2,100 million.

Seen by countries, the United States is the best customer as ever, which bought a total of \$1,795 million worth in 1963, and followed by Canada. Southeast Asia was also Japan's important market, registering \$1,200 million in 1963.

### Imports

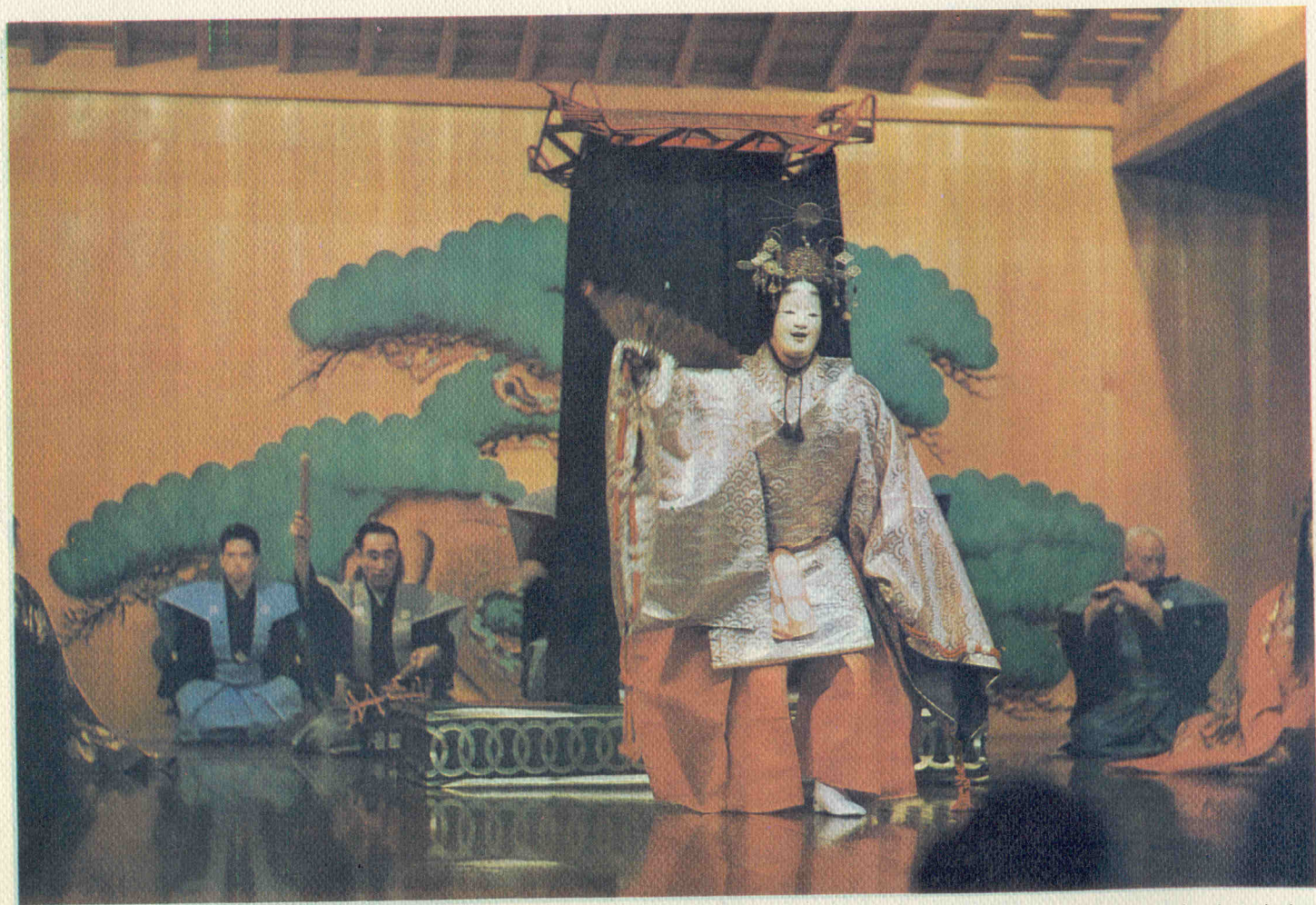
Japan's imports in 1962 reviewed by commodity groups, mineral fuels took up the largest portion, accounting for 19 per cent of the total, followed by machinery, textile raw materials, in this order.

Area-wise, imports from North America (the United States and Canada) occupied 37 per cent of the total, followed by Southeast Asia, which accounted for 17 per cent, West Europe ranked third occupying 11 per cent and so forth.



Electron microscope





Noh drama, Japan's traditional mask-play



## Culture

The Japanese have shown ingenious aptitude for assimilation and adaptation, and today, the East and West, the new and old find their meeting point in Japan, fusing them in a unique cultural harmony.

**Fine Arts:** Japanese fine art is as diverse today as its traditions are long. Japan has been called a country of fine arts, a reputation it surely deserves in the light of its wealth of achievements in the past and the enthusiasm and variety of its artistic endeavors today.

A special mention must be made of the Katsura Detached Palace in Kyoto, world-famous for its superb harmony and rare simplicity. Highly refined structural form of the genuine Japanese architecture have strongly influenced modern architects of Western world.

The art of Japanese landscape gardening is also attracting Westerners for its refined simplicity.

The most famous single artistic forms is the Ukiyoe genre woodblock print, which won immense popularity among the art-lovers, and its influence on European art in the latter half of the 19th century is well known.

The Japanese are highly endowed artistically, and the Japanese love of art and nature is reflected in many aspects of daily lives, in their architecture, and in the popularity of flower arrangement and the tea ceremony.

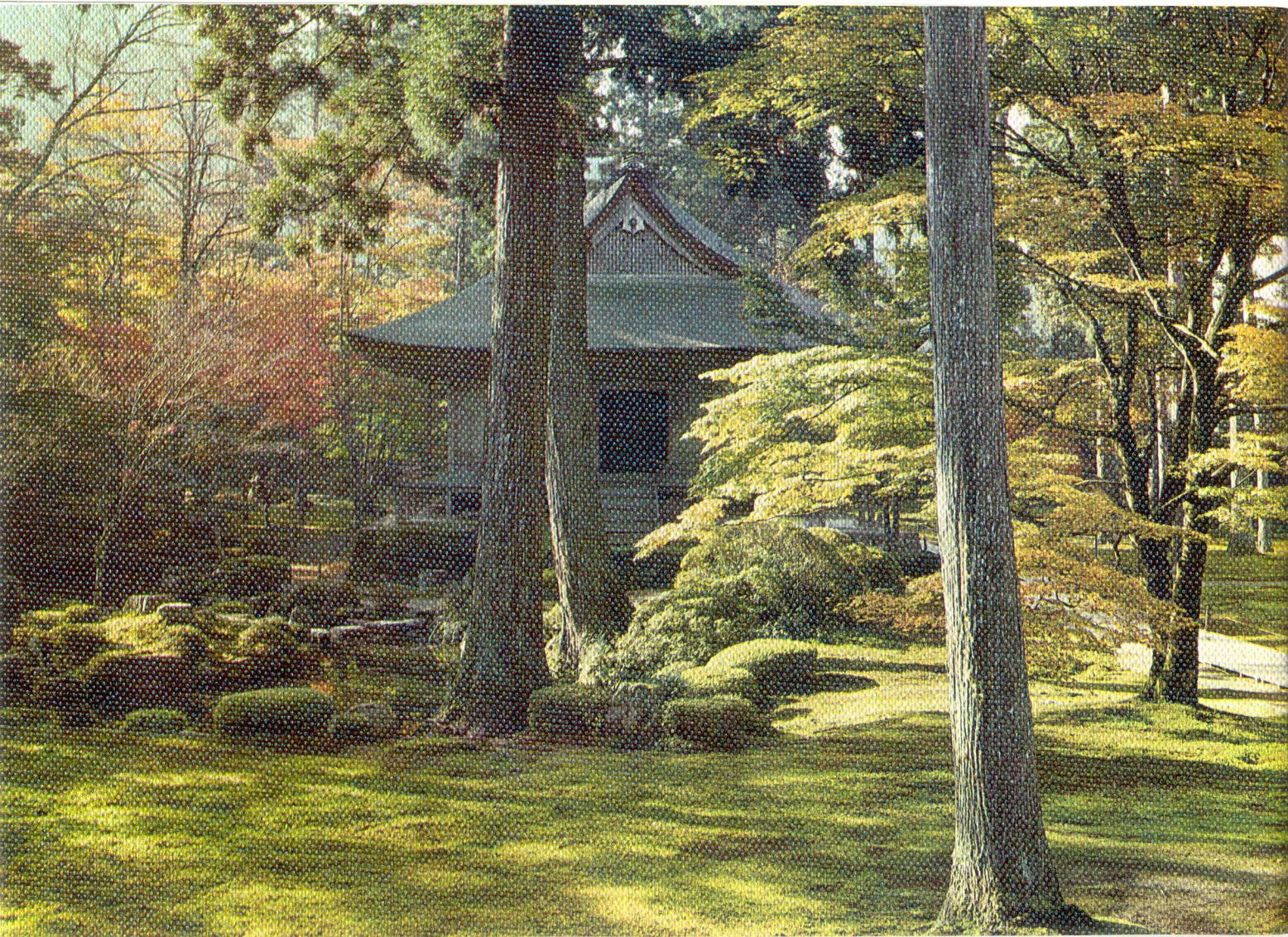
**Movies:** With five big dramatic film production companies producing about 350 films a year and about 6,000 cinema theaters, Japan may well boast of a Movie Kingdom.

During the past few years Japanese films have won a high reputation at the international motion picture contests in France, Italy, the United States, and others, showing the Japanese superiority in technicolor technique and aesthetical creativeness.



A ballerina







## Culture (Cont'd)

**Theaters:** The theatrical arts flourish in Japan with a vigor that has carried their fame across the world. They are perhaps unique in their variety, ranging from the classical Japanese dramas—a highly stylized stage act of *Noh*, a quite unique art of *Bunraku* puppet drama, and Japan's most famous dramatic form of *Kobuki*—to the modern drama in the Western style and popular vaudeville.

**Music:** Japan's unique position in the world of music was symbolized in 1961 by the holding of the first East-West Music Encounter in Tokyo which underlined the fact that in music East and West have come together in Japan. Tokyo alone has three permanent symphony orchestras, and there are others elsewhere.

**Mass-Media:** Japan has been described as a nation of readers. Newspapers and magazines have large circulations and serve as a vital information media. An equally vital role is played by the movies, radio and television which is as highly developed as anywhere in the world.

There are at present over 100 daily newspapers, total daily circulation amounting to about 37 million (morning and evening editions counted separately), only next to the United States.

Besides, there are more than 2,000 publishers, publishing more than 28,000 books and 130,000 magazines a year.

**Radio and TV:** At present, there are more than 20 million radio sets and over 14 million registered television sets in Japan; more than 70 per cent of total households owning a television set. NHK and commercial broadcasting companies, numbering more than fifty, are now serving almost every part of Japan through 400 radio stations and 370 TV stations.

The most remarkable development of recent is an ambitious plan to broadcast on TV, the historic events of the Tokyo Olympic Games by means of the relay satellite "Telstar" to the U.S. and possibly to West Europe.

◀ Garden of the Sanzen-in Temple, a Buddhist temple in Kyoto



TV broadcasting for the pre-Olympic marathon race





A scene of the playground in a primary school



## Education

With the enforcement of a new education law in 1947 the school courses were patterned after that of the United States. Under the new education system, the term of compulsory education was extended to 9 years, that is 6 years in primary schools and 3 years in junior high schools. There are another 3-year course in senior high schools, and a 4-year course in colleges or universities. In addition to the foregoing, there are 2-year course colleges, whereas medical students at universities are required to complete a 6-year course, as well as further 4-year postgraduate course for doctorate theses.

Besides these, there are 5-year course technical institutes that follow the secondary schools. There are at present 270 colleges and universities and 321 junior colleges in Japan.

Primary schools, which number 22,700, and junior high schools, totaling 11,911, are usually co-educational, but some of the junior high schools are not. There are also a few women's colleges and universities, but all the men's universities with a few exceptions now admit women students.

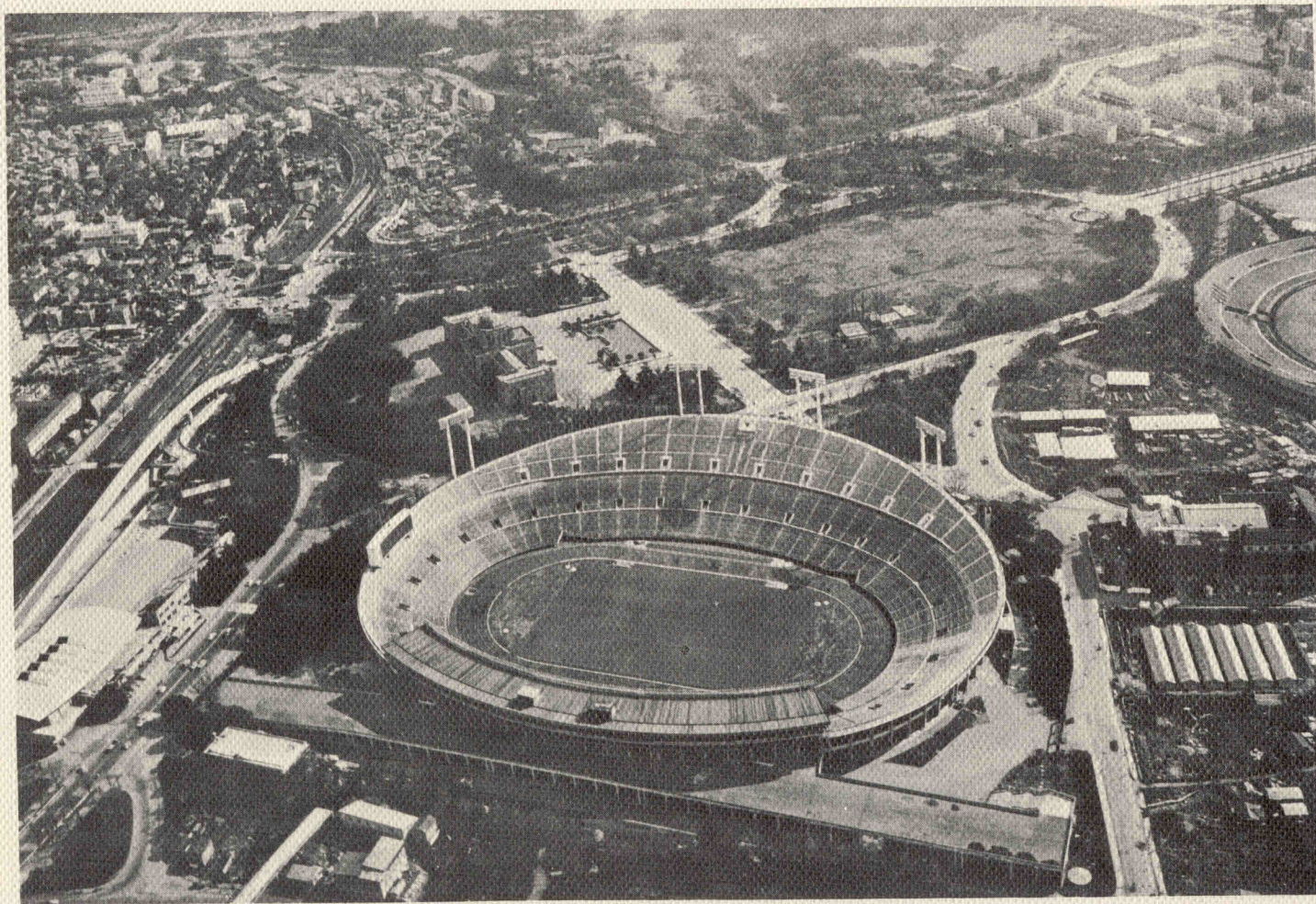
Due to the extremely high attendance ratio of children of school age, so-called illiteracy is practically non-existent in Japan. With an aggregate total of 704,000 university students, Japan ranks among the leading nations in the world as regards higher education facilities.

Many foreign students come to Japan each year to study in Japanese universities. Recently, students from many Asian countries are coming to Japan to receive training in industries and in many fields of science and technology.



A mathematics classroom in a secondary school





The main stadium for the Tokyo Olympic Games, 1964





"Haniwa" and pearls



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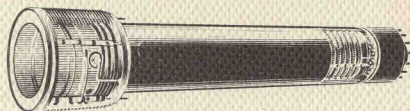
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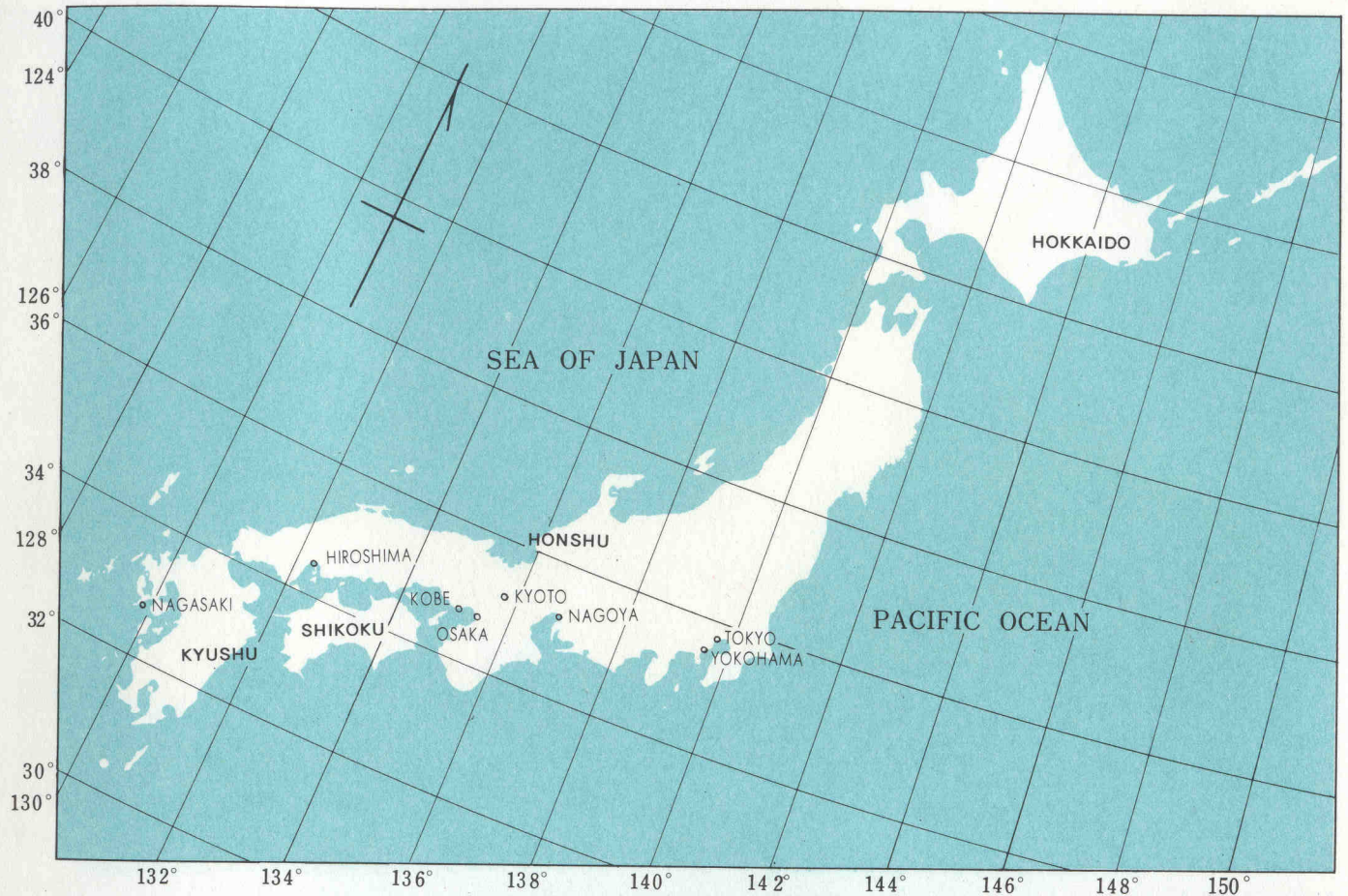
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# JAPAN





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