

a  
five minute  
glimpse  
of  
JAPAN



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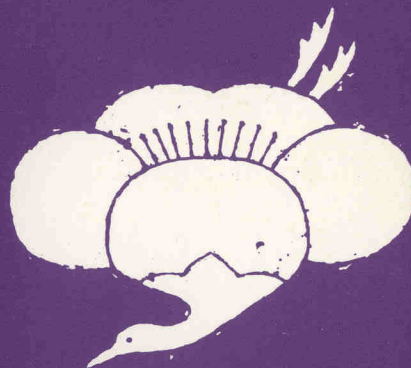


MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC CORPORATION

# Have you ever been to Japan?

If not, this small guidebook will provide an attractive profile of this land of superb natural beauty, and some interesting aspects concerning the MITSUBISHI Electric Corporation. It won't take much more than five minutes for you to finish reading this small handbook, which is, however, filled with information.

← SHARAKU TOSHUSAI — The master genre-picture artist. He took the 18th century Japanese art world by surprise. He became famous with the powerful and original expressions of the figures he painted. Especially outstanding are his sketches of the popular Kabuki actors of his time. The career of SHARAKU as an artist, however, was very short, and even the date of his death is not known. The picture on the cover of this pamphlet is his sketch of Koshiro, a Kabuki actor of his time. This is by no means an idealized portrait of that famous actor, but an almost grotesque display of his strong originality caught by the ingenious insight of Artist SHARAKU.



**FAMILY CRESTS** Each Japanese family has their own peculiar crest handed down for generations from father to son. It is a symbol and proud insignia of their lineage. Its design is often based on a historical fact or event. During the feudal age people put their family crests on all their furniture, ceremonial Kimono and grave-posts.







As you may already know, MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC has been listed among the 100 world's largest companies by the American magazine "FORTUNE".

RANK		COMPANY
'62	'61	
51	63	Mitsubishi Electric
52	49	Petrofina
53	39	Metallgesellschaft
54	64	Bergwerksgesellschaft Hibernia
55	52	Courtaulds

Now, what are some of the things MITSUBISHI has manufactured and exported recently?

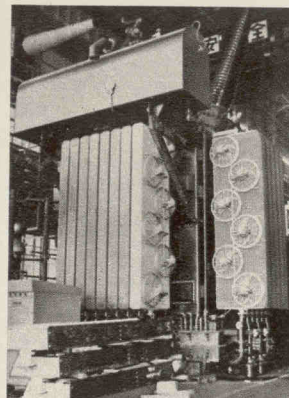
To India, 45,000-kVA-class turbo-generators, 100,000-kVA-class power transformers and A-C electric locomotives with ignitron rectifiers.

To Brazil, electrical machinery and apparatus for rolling mills in addition to turbo-generators.

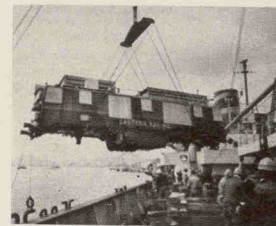
To Mexico, large power transformers, arresters and oil circuit breakers.

To Australia, radar equipment used for meteorological observations and 400,000-kVA high-tension power transformers.

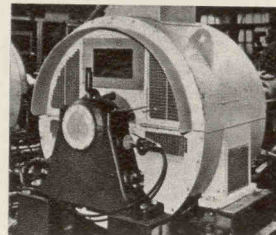
To Yugoslavia, sounding rocket tracking radars used for space observations.



145-MVA extra-high-voltage power transformer, the largest in Japan, for Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.



Electric locomotive to be shipped to India.



Marine automatic diesel generator for India.

To Hongkong, 400 elevators and escalators, And to the U. S. A., fully-transistorized television receivers, transistor radios, etc. Many other countries are also importing MITSUBISHI electrical machinery and apparatus for power plants and substations, communication apparatus, electronic computers, as well as all kinds of household electric appliances.



All these MITSUBISHI products bear, as you have already noticed on the front page of this pamphlet, the trade-mark of three diamonds.

Manufacturing division of MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC CORPORATION  
can roughly be classified as follows:

Apparatus  
for  
Atomic Energy

Power Generating  
Equipment

Power Transmission  
and  
Distribution  
Apparatus

Electric Equipment  
for  
Industrial Use

Electric Machines  
for  
Chemical Use

Electric Equipment  
for  
Mine Use

Marine  
Electric  
Apparatus

Measuring  
Instruments

Apparatus  
for Communication  
and Radio  
Applications

Electronic  
Applied  
Apparatus

Electric Tubes  
and  
Semi-Conductors

Electric Apparatus  
for  
Rolling Stock

Elevators  
and  
Escalators

Refrigerators  
and  
Air Conditioning  
Equipment

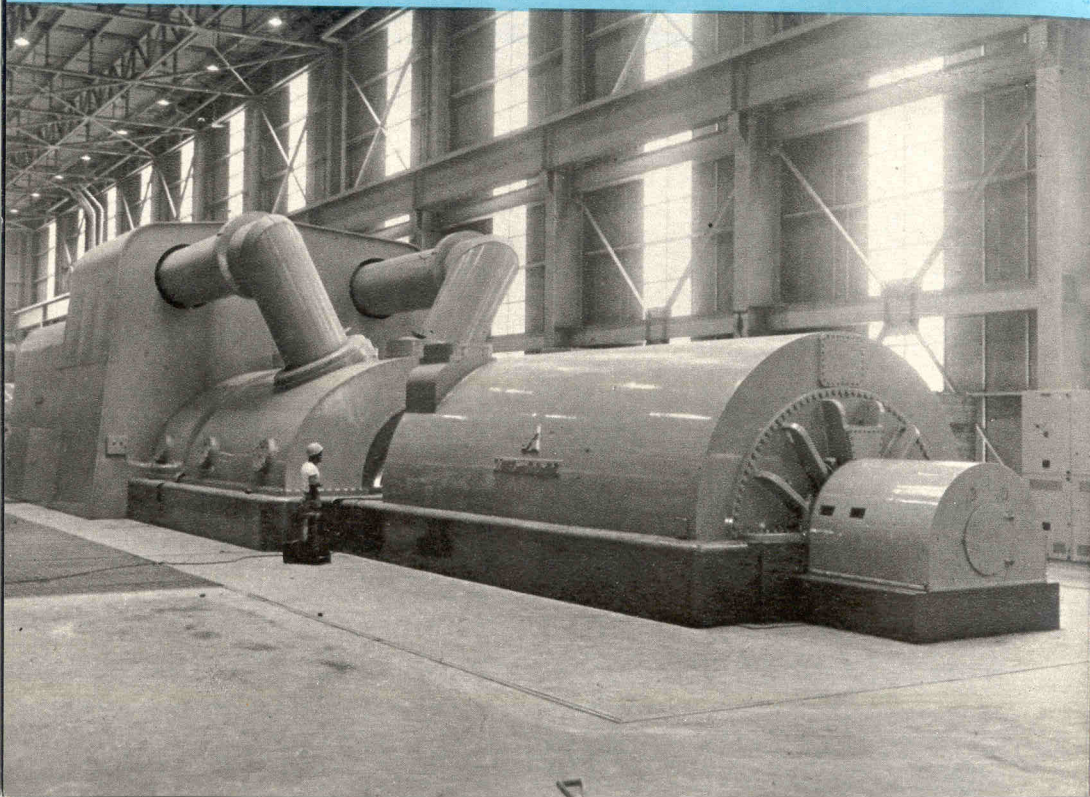
Materials

Household  
Electric  
Appliances

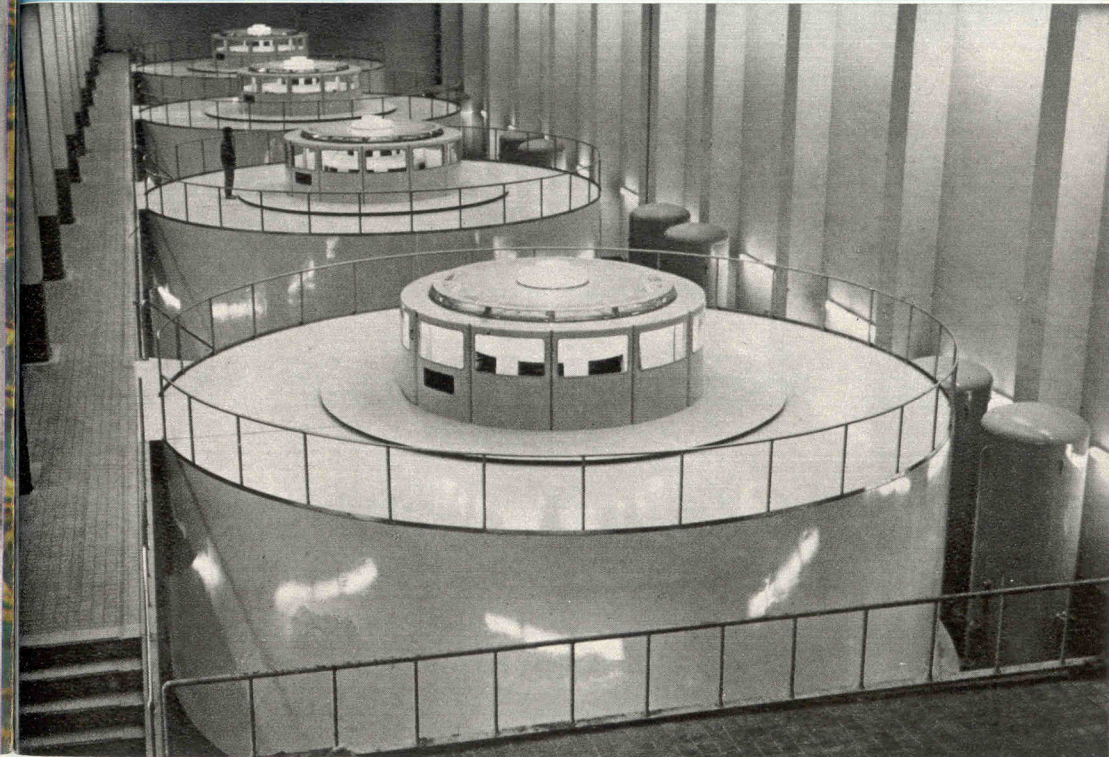
As you will realize, MITSUBISHI is one of the largest electric manufacturing companies in Japan, being engaged in the manufacture and sale of electrical machinery and apparatus for power plants, railways, ships and other industries as well as of household electric appliances. Since the lack of space prevents introduction of all our products, here are photographs of some of the most representative items with brief notes:



224,000-kVA turbo-generator of inner cooling type.  
400,000-kVA turbo-generator of this type is now under construction, but our manufacturing and testing facilities allow manufacture of 600,000-kVA turbo-generator of the same type.

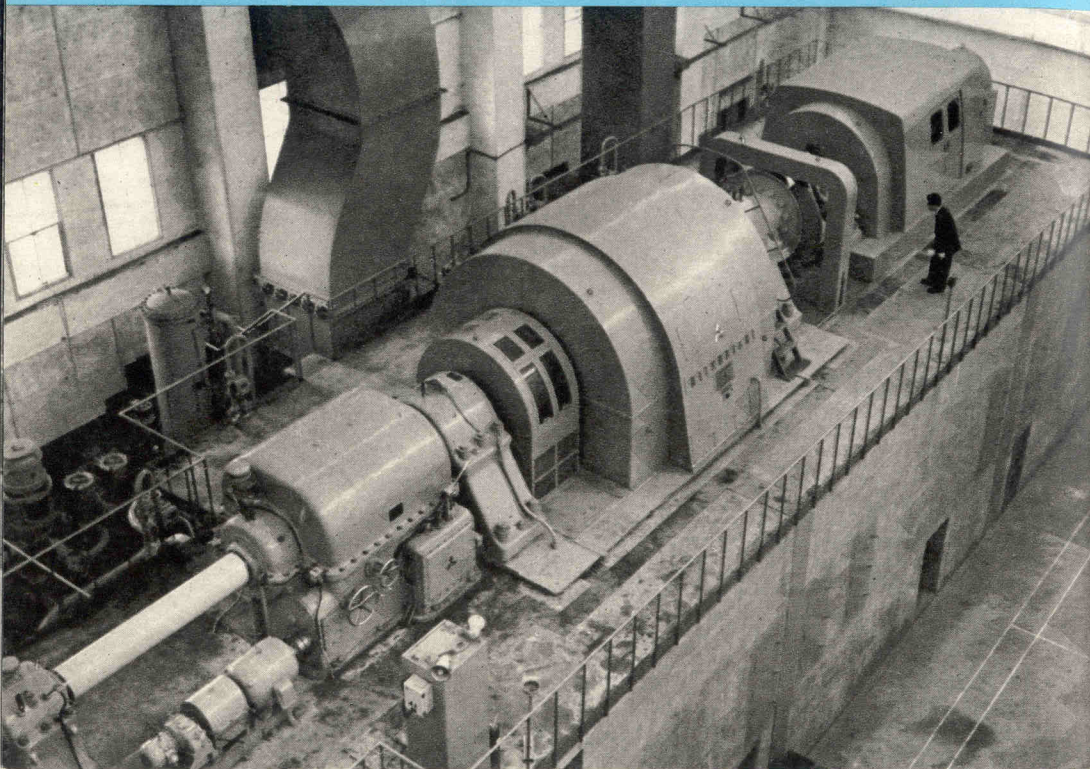


An interior view of the power plant showing four 105,000-kVA water-wheel generators. These generators can be manufactured up to a capacity of 200,000-kVA.

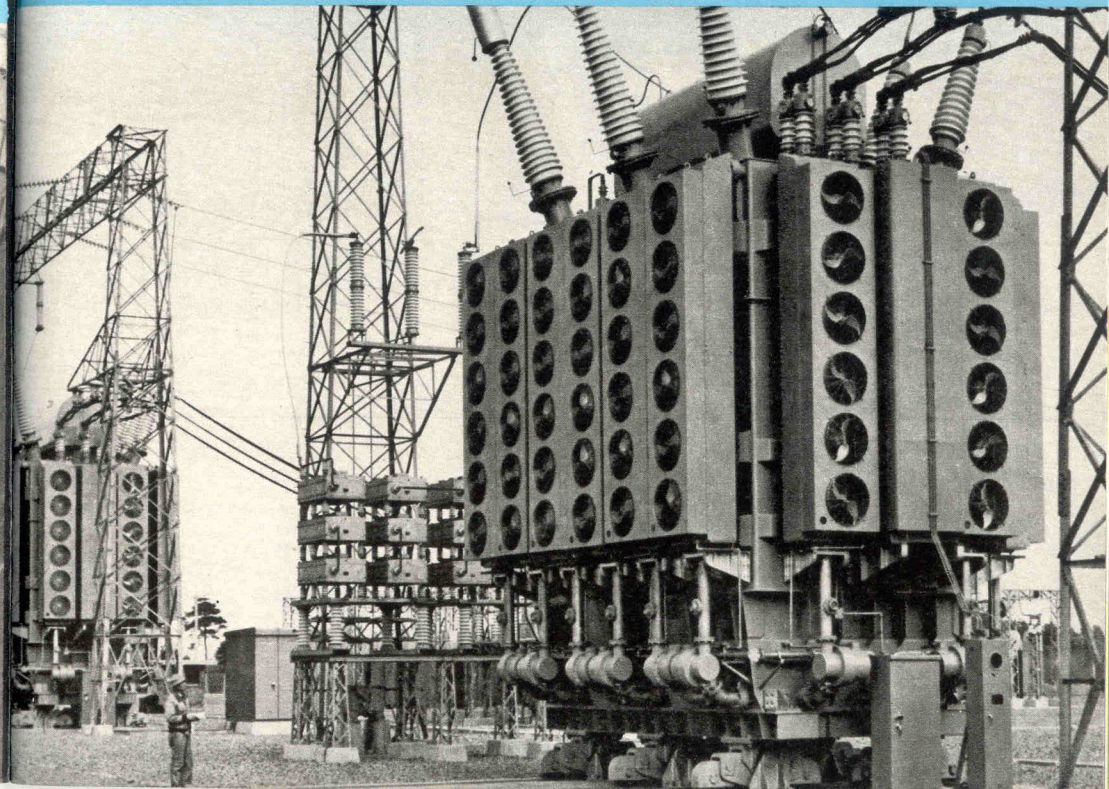




18,000-kW induction motor for transonic wind tunnel use and 4,500-kW D-C motor, both supplied to one of Japanese aviation technique research institutes.

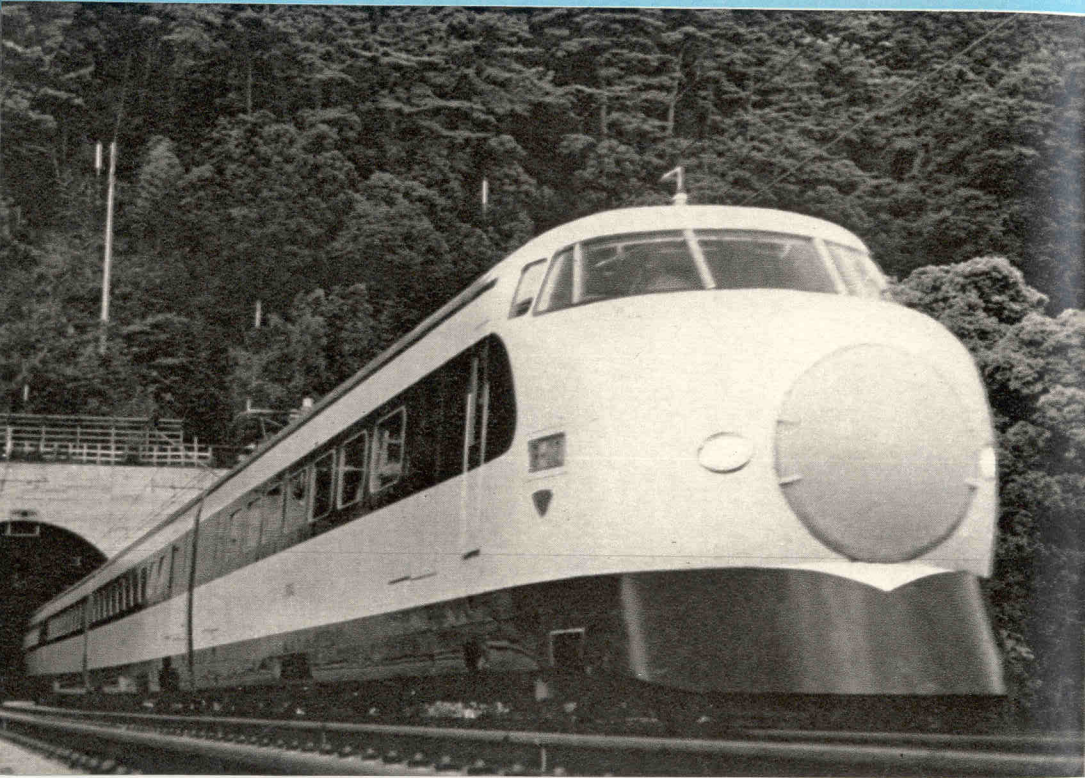


312,000kVA extra-high-voltage power transformer. Compare it with the person beside it. 370,000-kVA power transformer of this type is now under construction. These transformers can be manufactured up to a capacity of 500,000-kVA.





Extra-high-speed electric train which connects Tokyo and Osaka, a distance of 310 miles or 500 kilometers, in three hours. Its automatic train controlling apparatus and other electric apparatus are of MITSUBISHI make. The program train controlling apparatus and automatic train operating apparatus are also being manufactured at our factory.



MITSUBISHI elevator installed at the Hilton Hotel in Tokyo. Japan's experience with elevators and escalators runs more or less parallel with that of the manufacture history of MITSUBISHI.

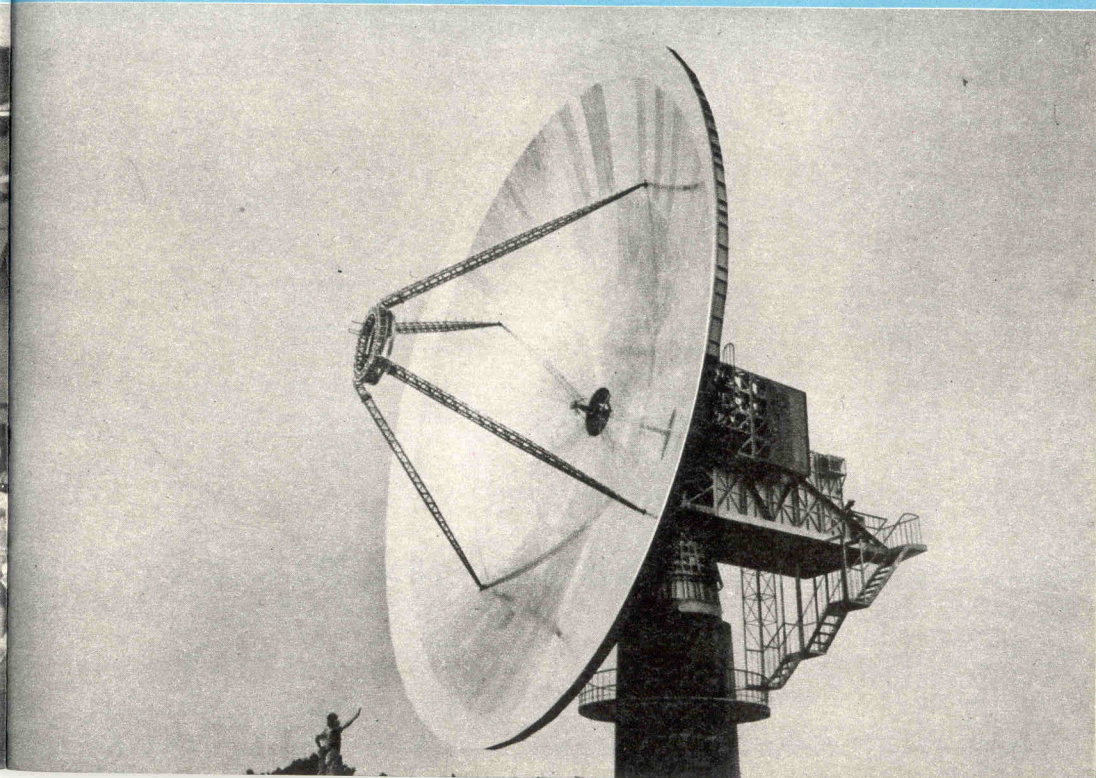




Look at this escalator: MITSUBISHI was the first to introduce transparent escalator handrails.



In July 1963, the rocket-tracking radar manufactured by MITSUBISHI for a certain Japanese space communication experimental laboratory succeeded in catching the radio waves transmitted from the U.S. communication satellite, TELSTAR. This success, together with the completion of the new large-size antenna, has greatly contributed toward the realization of the dream of relaying on-the-spot telecasts during the Olympic Games to be held in Tokyo in 1964.





Our molecular electronic apparatus can be said to be an ultra-small electronic apparatus, the development of which has reduced the size of the conventional electric circuits to less than 1/100th. Well-suited to the space age, this newest electronic apparatus is the tiniest and yet most significant article ever turned out by our company.

Computing time is considerably shortened by the use of this Model

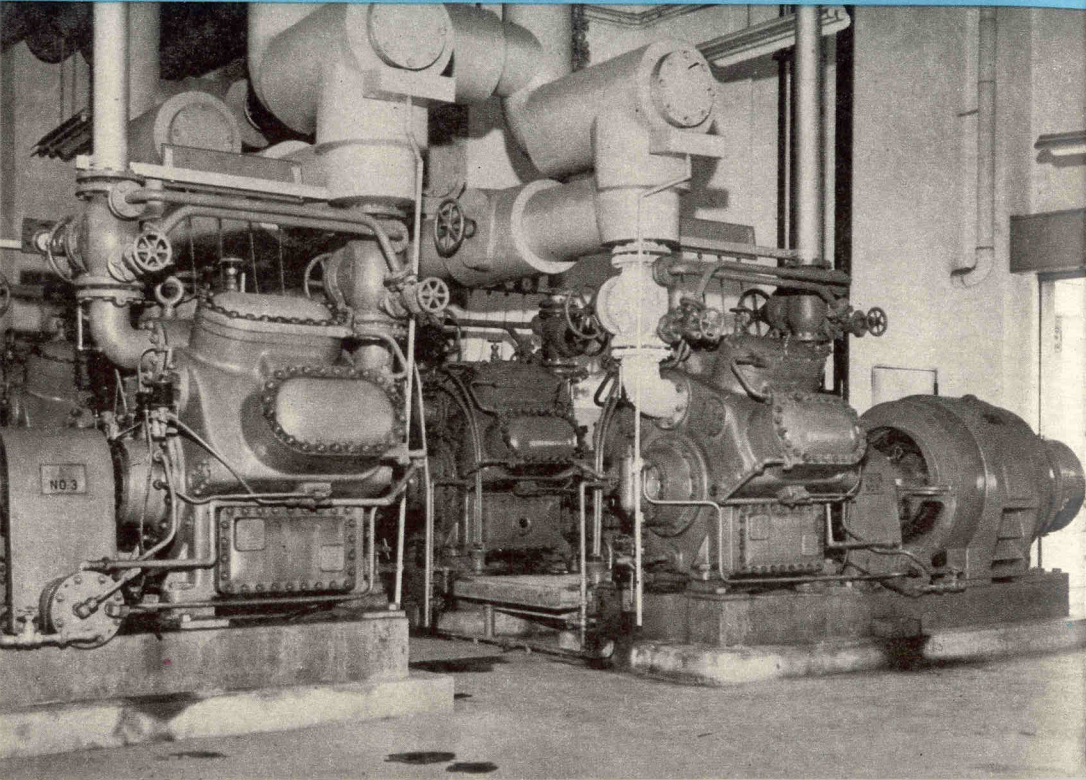
MELCOM-1101, a fully transistorized electronic computer.

The Japan National Railways is using a number of our train traffic simulating and yard automatic control systems, both equipped with this basic unit.

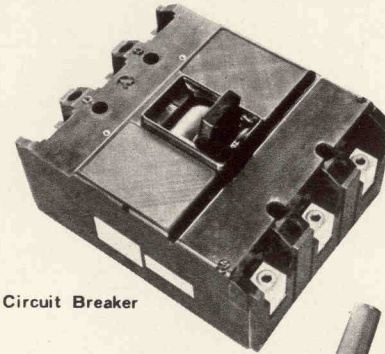




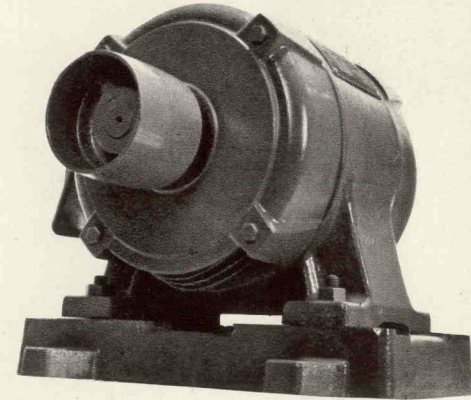
**MITSUBISHI** manufactures reciprocation refrigerators turbo-compressors, room coolers, refrigerated show cases, water coolers, and equipments for other applications.



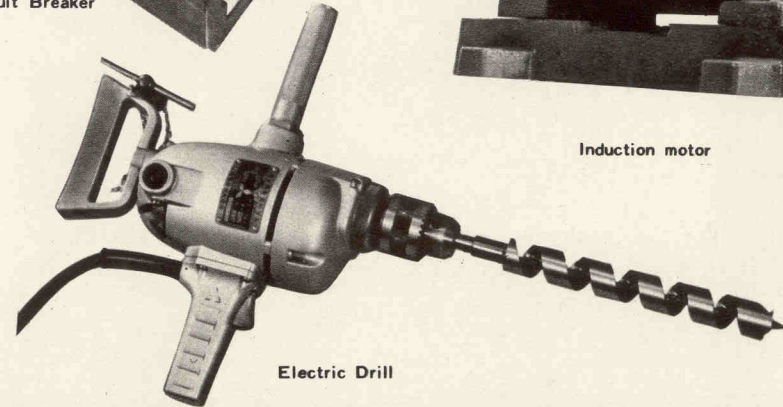
**MITSUBISHI** also manufactures and sells all types and sizes of electric motors and controllers, such as hoists, drills, grinders and other special motors, arc welders, watt-hour meters, etc.



No-Fuse Circuit Breaker



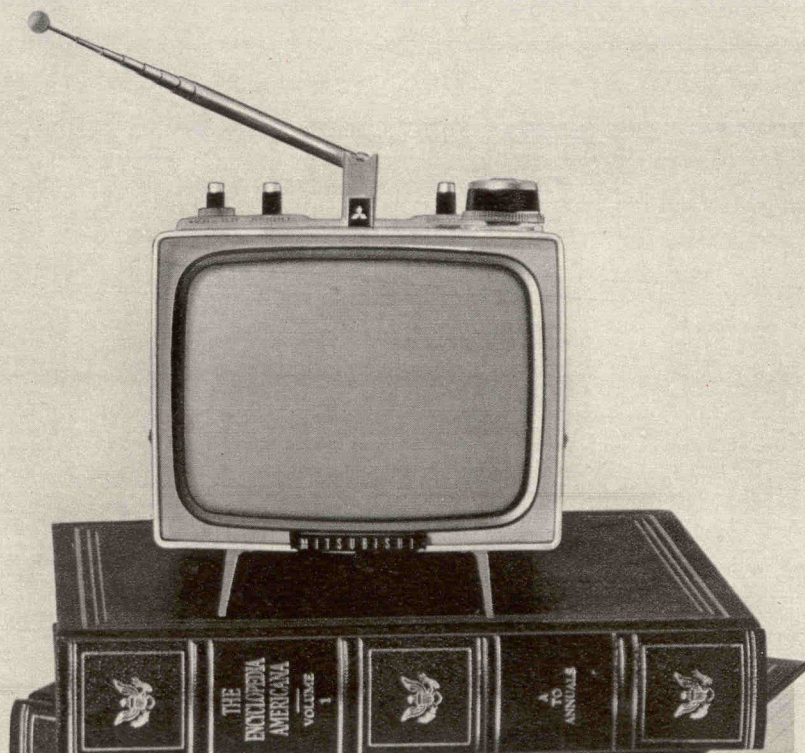
Induction motor



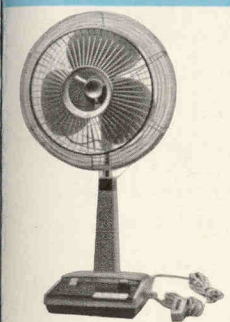
Electric Drill



World's smallest MITSUBISHI Micro-TV measures 15 cm (W), 11 cm (H), 17 cm (D), weighing only 5.7 lbs or 2.6 kgs. Equipped with a 6-inch, 90-degree deflection picture tube.



All types of household electric appliances, such as refrigerators, washing machines, sewing machines and juicers etc. are also manufactured and sold by MITSUBISHI.



Electric Fan



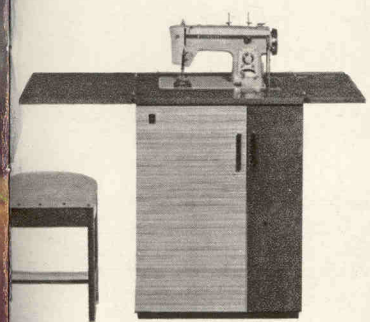
Transistor Radio



Charge-Discharge Type Electric Shaver



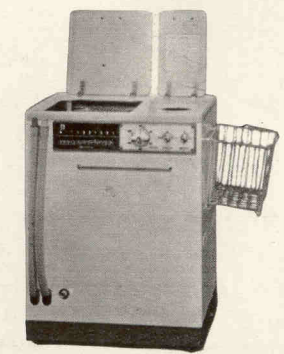
Automatic Electric Juicer



Sewing Machine

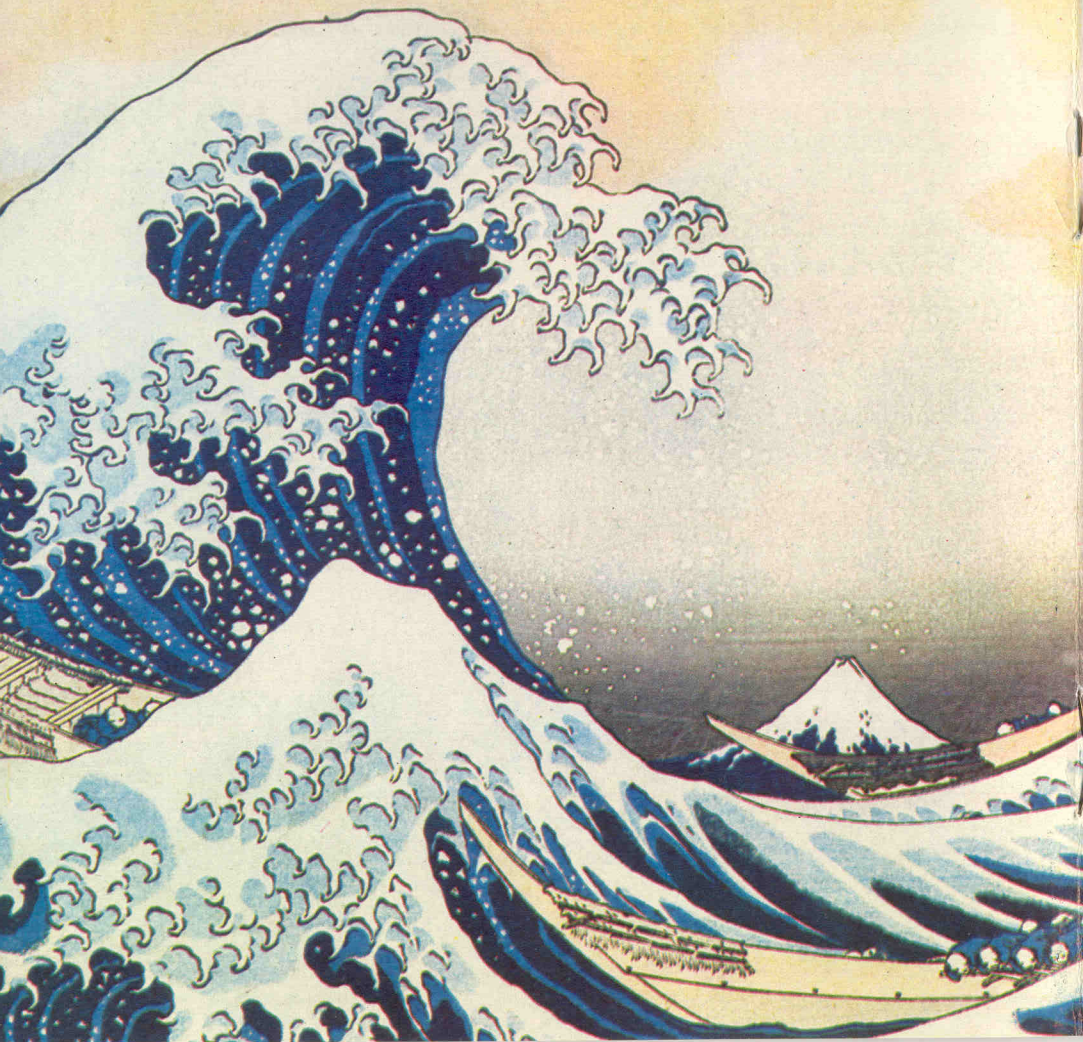


Electric Refrigerator



Electric Washing Machine





## WHAT DID COLUMBUS WANT TO SEE?

In 1492 Christopher Columbus discovered America, but why did he undertake his long and dangerous journey across the Atlantic into the veritable unknown? To tell the truth, Columbus's destination was to have been Japan which he expected to find at the far end of the Orient. In those days Japan was introduced to the people of the West by Marco Polo as a mysterious land rich in gold — a country where pure gold was lavishly used even for the construction of roofs and pillars.

Japan was not, of course, such an earthly paradise as envisioned by Columbus and his crew, but if he could have succeeded to reach this country then, he might not have been totally disappointed. On the contrary, he would have been delighted to find superb natural beauty, and a highly advanced culture. Then he would also have understood the true meaning of "The Land of Gold" by which Japan had been known in the Western world.

◆ HOKUSAI KATSUSHIKA — The world-famous genre picture artist of the 19th century. While giving full play to his fine sketching ability and stark realism, HOKUSAI cultivated, despite himself, a great talent in abstract expression. The Eight Views of Mt. Fuji by HOKUSAI have been particularly well-known since they were exhibited at the World Fair held in Paris, where they were greatly admired by European artists.





## SEASONS

Japan is an archipelago comprising four large islands and thousands of small scattered islets around its waters. Located in the North-east Pacific in the area known as the Far East, this land is blessed with a typical oceanic climate. In other words, there are four distinct seasons of spring, summer, autumn and winter, and people can enjoy nature which varies with the changing seasons. Clear mountain streams flow from the tops of steep mountains, and such an intricate patterned coastline is seen in the main islands as found in few other parts of the world. Indeed the entire archipelago may be compared to a natural park.

It is natural, therefore, that the Japanese love nature, and have established their civilization based on their intimate daily contacts with nature, which has its place in all phases of Japanese life, not only in the materialistic sense, but also in the spiritual and philosophical meaning.



◆ A typical Japanese painting depicting bamboos in india ink. Delicate lights and shades present the vivid image of the trees, together with the creative mind of the artist.

Twilight falls on the ancient city—Kyoto.  
Temples are silhouetted against the sky just as they were  
1200 years ago. The gentle sound of the temple bell melts  
into the surrounding nature. ➡



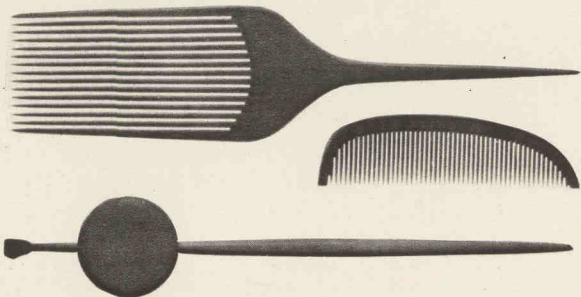




## KIMONO

The beauty of Japanese women is certainly highlighted when they appear in Kimono. Since ancient times Japan has produced silk and its beautiful gloss and excellent feeling promoted the development of the Kimono. The technique of dyeing and embroidering silk Kimono has likewise been promoted by specialists through the ages. It is significant to note that in recent years the fashion designers in the West have become increasingly more interested in the simplicity and elegance of the Kimono than in its mere exotic beauty.

Modern Japanese women wear both the Kimono and Western clothes, and they know how to wear them correctly for different occasions. They enjoy wearing them, and at the same time they add color to the society in which they live. With their keen sense of taste, modern Japanese women are also quick to absorb the latest modes of the world of fashion.



◆ A comb used for long black Japanese hair, and an ornamental hair-pin known as "KANZASHI." Both are exquisitely designed on beautiful materials.

The style of the Kimono is the same for people of all ages, but Japanese women know how to wear it most befittingly to different ages, individual tastes and occasions. They also know that the key to accentuate the beauty of their attire is the elegant manners of its wearers. ➡







## FOOD

With the same delicacy with which they love and appreciate nature, the Japanese enjoy their food — vegetables and fish mainly — which changes constantly with the seasons. The Japanese seem to find the keenest pleasure in appreciating the seasonal changes through the variety of food for each season. Not only do they enjoy the actual taste, but they know how to serve their food attractively. They love to use beautiful ceramic and lacquer plates and bowls, on which they arrange the food, and employ their artistic sense in setting the table. The chief-cook in any leading restaurant specializing in Japanese dishes must know how to judge the value of the tableware. A certain prominent French poet once commented on the Japanese food served in the traditional manner as the creation of a poetic imagination.



← This is the typical Sake container known as "TOKKURI", together with Sake Cups -- both ceramic.

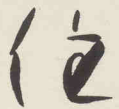
KAISEKI is the name of a light, formal dinner to entertain a large group of guests in a limited time. This type of dinner is served so that guests can enjoy typical Japanese hospitality and atmosphere, as well as the good flavor of the food itself.

Efforts are made to arrange food beautifully on different plates, of course, but the main emphasis is placed on accentuating the effect of space left unused on each plate, and how to keep the exquisite harmony between the food and its containers.

Dinner a la Kaiseki prepared by Restaurant Tsujitome.



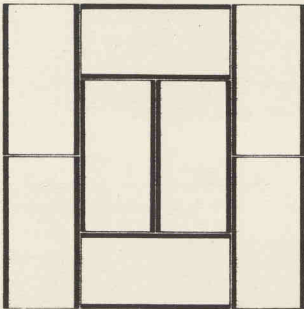




## HOUSE

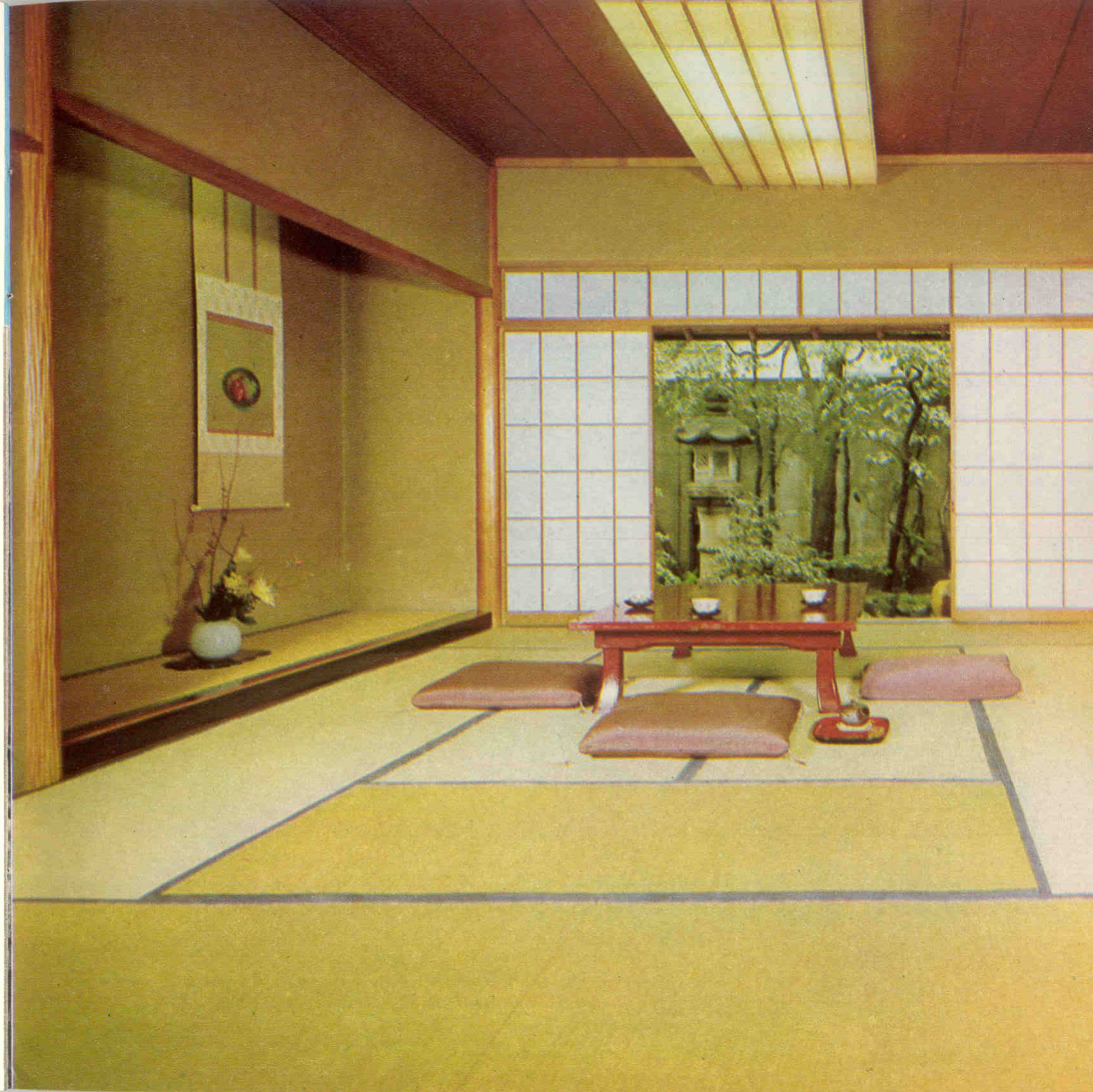
To the general surprise of Western people, most Japanese houses are built of wood and paper, not altogether for economy, but to emphasize the meaning of their life united firmly with surrounding nature. For this purpose, the wood used often retains its natural grain and luster, and the least possible partition is made between the inside and outside of the house. All possible precautions are taken to strengthen the visual and psychological contacts with the landscape outside — gardens, woods and so forth. The style of Japanese homes and the arrangement of the rooms, on the other hand, are so symmetrical as can be compared to the works of art in ancient Greece.

The aesthetic sense with which the traditional Japanese house is designed is manifest also in modern Japanese buildings which are not by any means built of wood and paper. The Japanese sense of beauty successfully preserves the native atmosphere even in huge business offices, factories, public halls and other Western-style buildings, which symbolize the enormous scientific and industrial development of modern Japan.



↔ The size and shape of a Japanese room is set by the number and combination of the Tatami—thick straw mats, three feet by six feet each.

Rooms of a Japanese house are characteristically opened widely to the garden. The main room is equipped with an alcove decorated with a picture scroll which is hung against the wall and a vase of flowers. Guests are seated with the alcove at their backs. ➡







## ANNUAL EVENTS

Celebrated in Japan every year are various traditional events which have continued over the past two thousand years. The

following are some of the most representative.

Girls' Festival is held yearly on March 3rd when small but gorgeously decorated dolls are displayed on a doll-stand — a tier of five or seven shelves covered with bright red cloth — together with peach blossoms.

May 5th is Boys' Festival, which is observed by hoisting paper or cloth streamers in the shape of carp outside the house. Since the carp is a vigorous and lively fish, the parents wish to encourage their small sons to grow up to be as strong and manly as the fish.

On July 7th the Star Festival is celebrated, based on a popular belief that two lovely stars, which are set apart on either side of the Milky Way, have their joyous union on this one night of each year.

On September 15th the harvest moon is admired by people, who pay homage with offerings of vegetables of the season, and write poems.

These and numerous other events and festivals celebrated throughout Japan all the year round indicate the Japanese people's profound love of nature.



← Festivals dedicated to the patron deities are held in Japan in spring, summer and autumn. During each season a colorful lantern is hung under the eaves of the house, and people wear "happy" coats, to celebrate the occasion.

Streamers in the shape of carp fluttering vigorously in the May wind. Sometimes nearly 20 feet long, these streamers are hoisted by the parents of small boys, wishing for their health and future success. →

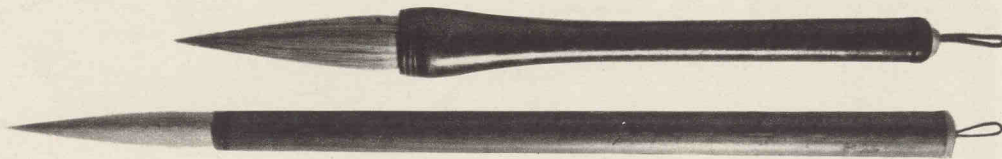






## ACCOMPLISHMENTS

If the spirit of the Japanese way of life is to appreciate it with a keen artistic sense, such must be trained and cultivated while people are young. Young Japanese girls, therefore, take lessons in flower arrangement, tea-ceremony, dancing and other traditional Japanese arts, not to mention domestic science. These accomplishments will surely make their home life richer and more colorful when they marry. Some girls today also take lessons in the piano, ballet and other types of modern Western art.



↑ Calligraphy in Japan is considered a kind of art. People practise it as an accomplishment necessary for a decent cultural life. These are typical brushes used by Japanese calligraphers.



↑ Chinese characters used in the Japanese language are a kind of pictograph. For instance, the word "Tsuki" meaning "moon" comes from the shape of the new moon, and that of "Kame" meaning "turtle" from the shape of a turtle, as seen in the picture.

During the quiet afternoon free from domestic chores, women in Japan love to arrange flowers. The art of arrangement satisfies their desire to be in an artistic mood, and at the same time helps enhance the elegant beauty of Japanese room. →







## FINE ARTS

Natural beauty and the artistic sense of the people combine in Japanese painting. To dwell with the numerous masterpieces by the geniuses of all ages is like drawing water from an ever-flowing spring.

As soon as the policy of national isolation was abandoned by the government towards the latter part of the 19th century and foreign trade was reopened, the names of such prominent artists of the past as SESSHU TOYO, HOKU-SAI KATSUSHIKA, KORIN OGATA, and UTAMARO KAWAKITA suddenly came into the limelight in world art circles, which has been influenced considerably by the style and techniques of such works.

Following closely on the heels of these great artists are many contemporary painters such as Tsuguji Fujita of Ecole de Paris, Kenzo Okada of Yugenism, and Shiko Munakata, a master wood-block printer who have established international reputations. Young Japanese artists have also been active in recent years in exhibitions held throughout the world, and several are finding their place among the leading artists of our time.



← MIROKU-BOSATSU—the famous image of Buddha preserved in the Koryuji Temple in Kyoto—is an idealized image of woman, faintly smiling and deeply sunk in meditation.

A painting by KORIN OGATA (1658-1716) on a folding screen. Boldly designed and painted with gold leaves and in gorgeous colors, the beauty of this picture maintains fresh appeal to the people of today. →







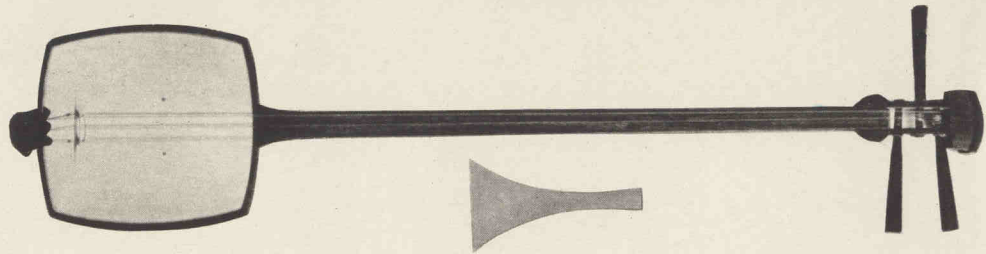
## ENTERTAINMENTS

The Noh-drama and Kabuki are probably the two most outstanding forms of traditional Japanese entertainment — the former perfected about 700, and the latter 350 years ago.

The Noh-drama developed mainly as an aristocratic art under the patronage of the nobility based on a number of old romances and legends. It aims at expressing highly spiritual elements by appealing directly to our senses, and is said to have been influenced profoundly by Zen Buddhism.

The Kabuki, on the other hand, is a drama developed and patronized mainly by ordinary people. In the drama presented on the gorgeous Kabuki stage, audiences are always awakened to the truth of human nature. Even today Kabuki possesses a large following.

It is well-known that these two representative entertainments have often inspired prominent Western artists — poets, musicians, novelists and dancers.



↑ Shamisen—a typical Japanese musical instrument—and Bachi—a plectrum to go with it. Nearly all the native Japanese entertainments enjoyed by ordinary people are played on this instrument.

Noh drama is a classical Japanese mask play. Delicate changes in the angles, lights and shades of the mask worn by each actor, express intricate variations in human emotions. The highly symbolic gestures on the stage are solemnity itself. ➔

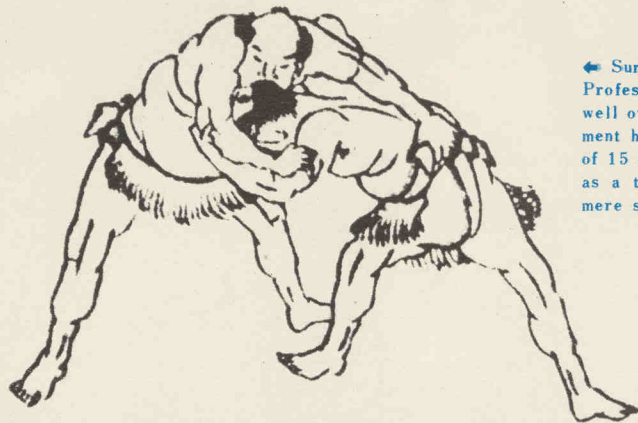




The Japanese love sports, and most either go in for or enjoy watching various games. Practically all types of sports are played in Japan.

Baseball is especially popular. All Japanese boys have had the experience of playing baseball, and professional baseball is flourishing.

On the other hand, most popular of all the traditional Japanese sports is probably Judo. Included in the list of events for the Olympic Games to be held in Tokyo this year, Judo is now a regular international sport. It originally developed as a military art; but if one has thoroughly mastered the techniques of Judo, he can often defeat others possessing superior physique. Judo lessons are often given, therefore, as a necessary art of self defense.



← Sumo is the national sport of Japan. Professional Sumo wrestlers, each weighing well over 250 pounds, compete at the tournament held six times a year, each for a period of 15 days. The Sumo tournament is popular as a traditional annual event rather than a mere sport event.

In JUDO, the player seeks a twinkling moment of the unguarded moment of his opponent as a chance to defeat him. Judo players do not depend on their own physical power, but try to take full advantage of their opponent's power and shift of balance. →





## EVER-GROWING JAPAN

The remarkable economic and scientific development of Japan as a modern State based on her traditions and culture is drawing the attention of the entire world. Japanese industry is indeed the largest among all the Afro-Asian countries, and has in many aspects reached the level of some of the advanced Western nations.

West Germany and Japan were two sphinxes of modern times who have risen from ashes after crushing national defeats. The rate of their economic growth is the largest in the world, and this is expected to continue for years to come.

One reason for Japan's success is the thorough popularization of general education. 99 per cent of the entire population has either completed or is receiving nine years of compulsory education, to promote the foundation of a high intellectual level and comprehensive knowledge in each individual. This has resulted in the production of all kinds of high-quality goods with the most advanced scientific and engineering techniques.

An ever brighter future is in store for all the large Japanese manufacturers represented by the MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC CORPORATION, which continues to occupy an important place in the national economy.



# Overseas Branches of Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd.

Location	Mailing Address	Location	Mailing Address
Naha	Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd. Naha Representative P.O. Box No.211 Naha Central Post Office Okinawa	Wellington	Mr. H. Kusunoki P.O. Box No.3245 Wellington, New Zealand
Seoul	Mr. T. Kuroda c/o METRO Hotel Seoul, Korea	Rangoon	Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd. Rangoon Liaison Representative P.O. Box No. 1529 Rangoon, Burma
Taipei	Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd. Taipei Branch P.O. Box No. 741 (No.42, Heu-Chang Street) Taipei, Taiwan	Calcutta	Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd. Calcutta Branch "Faraday House" (2nd Floor) P-17, Mission Row Extension Calcutta-13, India
Hongkong	Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd. Hongkong Branch Room 1213 Central Building No. 23, Queen's Road Central Hongkong	Madras	Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd. Madras Branch P.O. Box 1774 G.P.O. Madras 1, India
Manila	Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd. Manila Liaison Representative P.O. Box 1385, Manila Philippines	New Delhi	Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd. New Delhi Branch P.O. Box No. 325 G.P.O. New Delhi, India
Saigon	Mr. N. Hamada Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd. Saigon Representative P.O. Box M-19, Saigon, Central 2nd Floor, "Building Paul Ville" No. 14, Rue Ton That Dam Saigon, Viet-Nam	Bombay	Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd. Bombay Branch Kasturi Building, Jamshedji Tata Road Churchgate Reclamation Bombay-1, India
Phnom-Penh	Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd. Phnom-Penh Representative P.O. Box 523 Phnom Penh, Cambodia	Colombo	Mr. E. Miyawaki No. 27, Pedris Road, Kollupitiya, Colombo-3 Ceylon
Singapore	Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd. Singapore Branch P.O. Box No.2365 Singapore 1, State of Singapore	Karachi	Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd. Karachi Branch P.O. Box No. 5009 Karachi-2, W. Pakistan
Kuala Lumpur	Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd. Kuala Lumpur Branch P.O. Box 2514, G.P.O. Kuala Lumpur Federation of Malaya	Lahore	Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd. Lahore Liaison Representative P.O. Box No. 611, General Post Office, Lahore, West Pakistan
Djakarta	Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd. Djakarta Liaison Representative Termol Pos 206, Djakarta (Djalan Antara No.43, Djakarta) Indonesia	Dacca	Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd. Dacca Branch 334, Segun Bagicha Dacca-2, East Pakistan
Auckland	Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd. Auckland Liaison Representative P.O. Box 5248 Auckland, New Zealand	Beyrouth	Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd. Beyrouth Representative P.O. Box No. 4272 Beyrouth, Lebanon
Baghdad	Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd. Baghdad Representative 3rd Floor, Eastern Bank Building New Bank Street Baghdad, Iraq	Kuwait	Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd. Kuwait Representative P.O. Box No. 2444 Kuwait, Arabian Gulf
Addis Abeba	Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd. Addis Abeba Liaison Representative P.O. Box No. 3257 (General Wingate St.) Addis Abeba, Ethiopia	Vancouver	Mitsubishi International Corporation Vancouver Branch 302 Toronto-Dominion Bank Building 717 West Pender Street Vancouver 1, B. C., Canada
Mombasa	Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd. Mombasa Liaison Representative P.O. Box 2352 Mombasa, Kenya British East Africa	Seattle	Mitsubishi International Corporation Seattle Branch Central Building 810 Third Ave. Seattle 4, Washington, U.S.A.
		Portland	Mitsubishi International Corporation Portland Branch Room No. 525, Board of Trade Building 310 SW 4th Ave., Portland 4 Oregon, U.S.A.

Location	Mailing Address	Location	Mailing Address
Johannesburg	Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd. Johannesburg Liaison Representative P.O. Box No. 8458 Johannesburg The Republic of South Africa	San Francisco	Mitsubishi International Corporation San Francisco Branch 3rd Fl., 206 Sansome Street San Francisco-4, Calif. 94104, U.S.A.
Istanbul	Mr. K. Onki P.O. Box Beyoglu 447, Istanbul, Turkey	Los Angeles	Mitsubishi International Corporation Los Angeles Branch 606 South Hill Street Los Angeles 14, Calif., U.S.A.
Milano	Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd. Milano Liaison Representative Via Fabio Filizi 27 Milano, Italy	Houston	Mitsubishi International Corporation Houston Branch 1101, First City National Bank Building 1021 Main St. Houston 2, Texas, U.S.A.
London	Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd. (Incorporated in Japan) Bow Bells House, Bread Street (Cheapside) London E.C.4, England	Mexico	Mitsubishi de Mexico S.A. Paseo de la Reforma 122 12th Piso Mexico-4, D.F.
Lima	Sr. T. Shiokawa Corresponsal en Lima de Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd. Apartado No. 5137 Lima, Peru	San Salvador	Sr. A. Tsunekawa Apartado 298 Correo Central San Salvador, El Salvador, C.A.
Cairo	Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd. Cairo Liaison Office P.O. Box No. 2301 Cairo Egypt	Bogota	Mitsubishi Colombia, Ltda. Apartado Aereo: 12356 Bogota, Colombia
Sydney	Mitsubishi (Australia) Pty., Ltd. Sydney Office Box No. 4472, G.P.O. Sydney, N.S.W., Australia	Santiago	Mitsubishi Chile Ltda. Casilla 2088 Santiago, Chile
Melbourne	Mitsubishi (Australia) Pty., Ltd. Melbourne Office Box No. 4573, G.P.O. Melbourne, Victoria, Australia	Sao Paulo	Mitsubishi Shoji do Brazil Importadora e Exportadora Ltda. Caixa Postal 8249 Sao Paulo, Brazil
Bangkok	Mitsubishi Company (Thailand), Ltd. P.O. Box No. 179 Bangkok, Thailand	Rio de Janeiro	Mitsubishi Shoji do Brazil Importadora e Exportadora Ltda. Filial de Rio de Janeiro Caixa Postal 890-2C-00 Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
Teheran	Mitsubishi International Corporation, (Iran) Ltd. Aftab Shargh Building, (7th Floor) Ave. Ferdowsi, Opposit Bank Melli, Teheran, Iran (P.O. Box 1618, Teheran)	Belo Horizonte	Sr. M. Hiraki Caixa Postal 1728 Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais Brazil
Düsseldorf	Deutsche Mitsubishi Export- & Import-G.m.b.H. 12 Gruenstrasse Duesseldorf, West Germany	Buenos Aires	Mitsubishi Argentina S.R.L. Corrientes 617 Buenos Aires, Argentina
Hamburg	Deutsche Mitsubishi Export- & Import-Gesellschaft m.b.H. Hamburg Branch Hamburg 36, Neuer Wall 54 West Germany	Vientiane	Mr. T. Ishimura c/o Lao-Japan Trading Co., Ltd. P.O. Box 173 Avenue Lane-Xang Vientiane, Laos
Paris	Mitsubishi France (S.A.) 9, Rue Scribe Paris (9e), France	Samoa	Mr. H. Eguchi P.O. Box 698 Pago Pago, Tutuila American Samoa
New York	Mitsubishi International Corporation 120 Broadway New York 5, N.Y., U.S.A.	Khartoum	Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd. Khartoum Liaison Representative P.O. Box 1799, Khartoum, Sudan
Toronto	Mitsubishi International Corporation Toronto Office Suite 418-420, 159 Bay Street Toronto, Ontario, Canada	Lagos	West Afric Representative of Mitsubishi Shoji Kaish, Ltd. c/o Hans Mehr (Nigeria) Ltd. 35/37 Martins St., P.O. Box 347 Lagos, Nigeria
Chicago	Mitsubishi International Corporation Chicago Branch Suite 3505, Prudential Building 130 East Randolph Drive Chicago 1, Illinois 60601, U.S.A.	Noumea	Mr. S. Umoto c/o Bureau Pentecost, 24 Rue de L'alma, Noumea New Caledonia

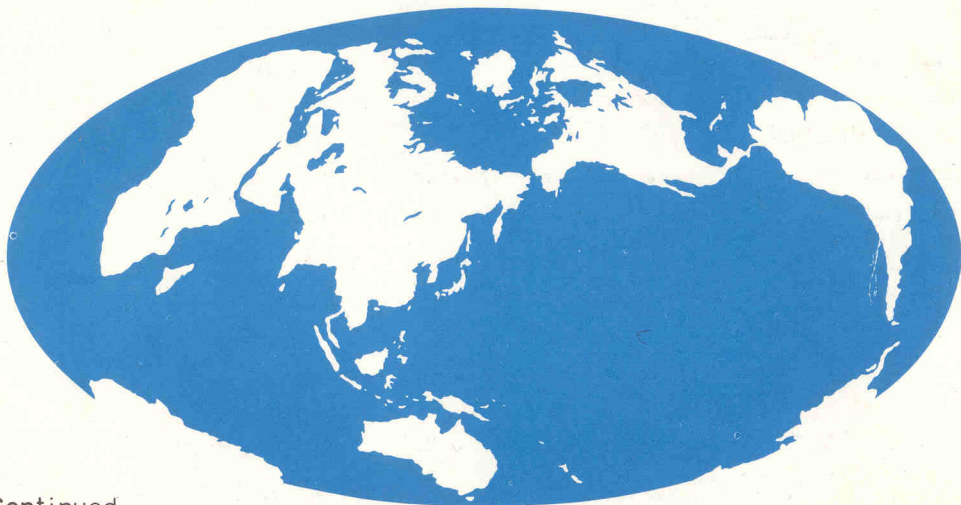


# INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS ACTIVITIES

Informations on the Mitsubishi Products are available in the following offices

## Our Overseas Representatives

Location	Mailing Address	Location	Mailing Address
India	Resident Representative of Mitsubishi Electric Corp. c/o Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd. New Delhi Branch United Commercial Bank Building Ground Floor, Parliament Street New Delhi-1, India	Chicago	Resident Representative of Mitsubishi Electric Corp. c/o Mitsubishi International Corp. Chicago Branch, Room 3505, Prudential Building, 130 East Randolph Drive, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.
Hongkong	Resident Representative of Mitsubishi Electric Corp. c/o Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd. Hongkong Branch Room 1213 Central Bldg., No. 23, Queen's Road Central Hongkong	Brazil	Resident Representative of Mitsubishi Electric Corp. c/o Mitsubishi Shoji do Brazil-Importadora e Exportadora Ltda. Rua 15 de Novembro 184 6° Andar, Conjuntos 604 e 605 Sao Paulo, Brasil
Mexico	Resident Representative of Mitsubishi Electric Corporation Paseo de la Reforma 122 Desp. E, 12 piso Mexico 6, D.F., Mexico		



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