

# CONTENTS

GENERAL TOPICS	page
1. OVERVIEW OF JAPAN .....	1
A. The Japanese Archipelago .....	1
B. Climate .....	4
C. Population and Vital Statistics .....	6
D. The People .....	9
2. THE HISTORY OF JAPAN .....	10
A. Prehistoric Japan.....	10
B. The Founding of the Country .....	12
C. The Tairas and the Minamotos .....	14
D. The Shogun and Shogunate Government.....	15
E. Tokugawa Ieyasu and the Edo Period .....	17
F. The Meiji Restoration .....	19
3. DRESS, FOOD, AND DWELLINGS .....	20
A. Dress .....	20
B. Food .....	22
C. Dwellings .....	24
4. GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS .....	25
A. Overview .....	25
B. Imperial Family .....	30
5. EDUCATION .....	32
6. SPORTS .....	37
A. Sumo .....	37
B. Judo .....	39
C. Aikido and Karate .....	40
7. ENTERTAINMENT .....	42
A. Noh (Noh and Kyogen) .....	43
B. Kabuki .....	46
C. Puppet Theater (Bunraku and Ningyo Joruri) .....	48

D. Geisha .....	50
8. AESTHETIC TRADITION .....	51
A. The Japanese Garden .....	51
B. Flower Arrangement .....	53
C. The Tea Ceremony .....	55
D. Haiku .....	59
9. RELIGION .....	61
A. Overview .....	61
B. Shinto.....	66
C. Buddhism .....	69
D. The Buddhist Divinities .....	75
10. THE ECONOMY AND INDUSTRY .....	86
Gross Domestic Product and National Income per Capita .....	86
A. Overview .....	86
B. The Manufacturing Industry .....	92
C. Foreign Trade .....	96
D. Labor .....	101
E. Standard of Living .....	103
11. AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHERIES .....	105
A. Overview .....	105
B. Rice .....	108
C. Livestock Farming .....	111
E. Forestry .....	112
F. Fishery .....	113

**< KANTO >**

<b>TOKYO .....</b>	<b>115-139</b>
<b>OVERVIEW OF TOKYO .....</b>	<b>116</b>
<b>LANDMARKS OF TOKYO .....</b>	<b>116-139</b>
The Imperial Palace (116), The New Imperial Palace (117), The New Imperial Residence (117), Higashi Gyoen (117), Imperial Palace Plaza	

(118), Fujimi Yagura (118), Imperial Household Agency (118), Marunouchi and Otemachi (118), Tokyo Central Railway Station (118), Hibiya Park (119), Kasumigaseki (119), The National Diet Building (119), Ozaki Memorial Hall (119), The Old Prime Minister's Official Residence (120), The New Prime Minister's Office Building (120), The Supreme Court Building (120), The National Theater (121), American Embassy (121), Aoyama Cemetery (122), Meiji Shrine Outer Garden (122), National Stadium of Kasumigaoka (122), Meiji Memorial Picture Gallery (122), Meiji Shrine (123), Emperor Meiji (123), Yoyogi National Gymnasium (123), Togu Palace (124), State Guest House, Akasaka Palace (124), Hanzomon Gate (124), Yasukuni Shrine (124), Koishikawa Korakuen Garden (125), Korakuen Sport Center (125), Tokyo Dome (the "Big Egg") (125), Kodokan (125), Yushima Seido (125), The University of Tokyo (126), Rikugien Garden (126), Akihabara (126), Ueno Park (127), The Statue of Saigo Takamori (127), Tokyo Bunka Kaikan (127), The National Museum of Western Art (128), The National Museum of Nature and Science (128), Tokyo National Museum (128), Tokyo Metropolitan Art Museum (128), Toshogu Shrine (129), Asakusa District (129), Sensoji Temple (129), Kaminari-mon (129), Nakamise Street (130), Hozo-mon (130), Incense Burner (130), The Main Hall (130), Asakusa Shrine (131), Niten-mon (131), TOKYO SKYTREE (131), Edo-Tokyo Museum (132), Nihombashi Bridge and its vicinity (133), Mitsukoshi Department Store (133), Bank of Japan (133), Ginza (134), Kabukiza (134), Tsukiji Honganji Temple (134), Tokyo Central Wholesale Market (134), Tokyo Tower (135), New Tokyo International Airport at Narita (NRT) (136), Tokyo International Airport at Haneda (HND)(137), Tokyo Rinkai-Fukutoshin Area (138), Rainbow Bridge (138), Ogasawara Islands (138)

**TOKYO TO HAKONE ..... 140-165**

**1. YOKOHAMA ..... 140-165**

**OVERVIEW OF YOKOHAMA ..... 141**

**LANDMARKS OF YOKOHAMA ..... 141**

MM-21 (141), Landmark Tower (142), Sankeien Garden(142), Yokohama Bay Bridge (142), Chinatown (143)

2. ENOSHIMA ISLAND .....	143
3. TOKAIDO HIGHWAY .....	144
<b>KAMAKURA .....</b>	<b>146-155</b>
OVERVIEW OF KAMAKURA .....	146
LANDMARKS OF KAMAKURA .....	149
1. DAIBUTSU .....	149
2. TSURUGAOKA HACHIMAN SHRINE .....	151
3. HASE KANNON TEMPLE .....	154
<b>FUJI-HAKONE-IZU NATIONAL PARK .....</b>	<b>156-165</b>
OVERVIEW OF FUJI-HAKONE-IZU NATIONAL PARK .....	156
LANDMARKS OF FUJI-HAKONE-IZU NATIONAL PARK .....	159
1. MIYANOSHITA .....	159
2. OWAKUDANI .....	159
3. LAKE HAKONE AND VICINITY .....	160
4. TEN-PROVINCE PASS .....	160
5. MT. FUJI .....	161
6. ATAMI .....	164
<b>NIKKO .....</b>	<b>166-195</b>
OVERVIEW OF NIKKO .....	167
LANDMARKS OF NIKKO .....	169
1. CRYPTOMERIA (CEDAR) AVENUE .....	169
2. SHINKYO (THE SACRED BRIDGE) .....	169
3. RINNOJI TEMPLE .....	171
4. TOSHOGU SHRINE .....	173
5. FUTARASAN SHRINE .....	187
6. TAIYUIN MAUSOLEUM .....	188
7. IROHAZAKA .....	190
8. KEGON WATERFALL .....	191
9. MT. NANTAI .....	191
10. LAKE CHUZENJI .....	192
11. TACHIKI KANNON TEMPLE .....	193

<b>12. FUTAARASAN SHRINE CHUGUSHI .....</b>	<b>193</b>
<b>13. TAMOZAWA IMPERIAL VILLA MEMORIAL PAR.....</b>	<b>194</b>
<b>14. STATUE of ITAGAKI TAISUKE.....</b>	<b>194</b>
<b>15. NIKKO KANAYA HOTEL .....</b>	<b>195</b>
<b>TOMIOKA SILK MILL .....</b>	<b>196</b>
<b>SERICULTURE.....</b>	<b>198</b>

**<TOHOKU>**

<b>SENDAI .....</b>	<b>199-203</b>
<b>OVERVIEW OF SENDAI .....</b>	<b>199</b>
<b>SHIRAKAMI SANCHI WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTY .....</b>	<b>202</b>
<b>HIRAIZUMI .....</b>	<b>202</b>
<b>THE GREAT EAST JAPAN EARTHQUAKE.....</b>	<b>203</b>

**< HOKKAIDO>**

<b>SAPPORO AND ITS VICINITY .....</b>	<b>204-214</b>
<b>OVERVIEW OF SAPPORO .....</b>	<b>204</b>
<b>LANDMARKS OF SAPPORO .....</b>	<b>205-209</b>
Hokkaido University (205), Botanical Garden (206), Maruyama Park (206), Nakajima Park (206), O-dori Park (207), Clock Tower (207), Hokkaido Agricultural Experiment Station, Livestock Division (207), The 1972 11th Winter Olympic Facilities (207), Sapporo Snow Festival (208) , Niseko (208)	
<b>LAKE TOYA AND NOBORIBETSU .....</b>	<b>209-213</b>
<b>OVERVIEW OF SHIKOTSU-TOYA NATIONAL PARK .....</b>	<b>209</b>
<b>1. LAKE TOY A AND ITS VICINITY .....</b>	<b>210</b>
<b>2. NOBORIBETSU .....</b>	<b>211</b>
<b>3. SHIRAOI POROTO KOTAN .....</b>	<b>213</b>
<b>SHIRETOKO NATIONAL PARK.....</b>	<b>213</b>
<b>THE SEIKAN TUNNEL .....</b>	<b>213</b>
<b>HISTORICAL FACTS REGARDING THE NORTHERN</b>	

<b>TERRITORY ISSUE .....</b>	<b>214</b>
<b>&lt;CHUBU&gt;</b>	
<b>NAGOYA .....</b>	<b>215-220</b>
<b>OVERVIEW OF NAGOYA .....</b>	<b>215</b>
<b>LANDMARKS OF NAGOYA .....</b>	<b>218-233</b>
Nagoya Castle (218), Tokugawa Art Museum (219), Toyota Commemorative Museum of Industry and Technology (219), Meiji Mura (Meiji Village) (219), SCMAGLEV & Railway Park (220)	
<b>OVERVIEW OF ISE-SHIMA NATIONAL PARK .....</b>	<b>220</b>
<b>LANDMARKS OF ISE-SHIMA NATIONAL PARK .....</b>	<b>221-231</b>
<b>1. ISE CITY .....</b>	<b>221</b>
<b>2. THE ISE JINGU .....</b>	<b>222</b>
<b>3. FUTAMI TOWN .....</b>	<b>227</b>
<b>4. TOBA CITY .....</b>	<b>228</b>
<b>5. MIKIMOTO PEARL ISLAND .....</b>	<b>228</b>
<b>6. WOMEN DIVERS .....</b>	<b>231</b>
<b>IGA CITY, MIE.....</b>	<b>232</b>
<b>KUMANO KODO .....</b>	<b>233</b>
<b>KANAZAWA .....</b>	<b>234-239</b>
<b>OVERVIEW OF KANAZAWA .....</b>	<b>235</b>
<b>LANDMARKS OF KANAZAWA .....</b>	<b>235-239</b>
Kenrokuen Garden (235), Kanazawa Castle Park (236), Seison-kaku villa (237), Ishikawa Prefectural Museum of Traditional Arts and Crafts (237), Ishikawa Prefectural Noh Theater (237), Kanazawa Noh Museum (237), Nagamachi Samurai Residence District (237), Nomura-ke Garden (238), Hi- gashi Chaya District (238), Shima Geisha House (238), Omicho Market (238), Tatsumi Canal System (238), Gold Leaf Workshops (239), 21 <sup>st</sup> Century Mu- seum of Contemporary Art (239), D.T.Suzuki Museum (239)	
<b>TAKAYAMA .....</b>	<b>240-244</b>
<b>OVERVIEW OF TAKAYAMA .....</b>	<b>240</b>

SHIRAKAWA-GO & GOKAYAMA.....	243
------------------------------	-----

<KANSAI>

KYOTO .....	245-273
OVERVIEW OF KYOTO .....	246
LANDMARKS OF KYOTO .....	248-273
1. NISHI HONGANJI TEMPLE .....	248
2. HIGASHI-HONGANJI TEMPLE .....	250
3. SANJUSANGENDO TEMPLE .....	251
4. NIJO CASTLE .....	254
5. KYOTO IMPERIAL PALACE .....	257
6. HEIAN JINGU SHRINE .....	259
7. KINKAKUJI TEMPLE .....	261
8. RYOANJI TEMPLE .....	263
9. KIYOMIZU-DERA TEMPLE .....	266
10. KATSURA IMPERIAL VILLA .....	267
11. SHUGAKUIN IMPERIAL VILLA .....	270
12. BYODOIN TEMPLE .....	271
13. FUSHIMI INARI TAISHA SHRINE.....	272
NARA .....	274-298
OVERVIEW OF NARA .....	275
LANDMARKS OF NARA .....	276-298
1. NARA PARK .....	276
2. KASUGA TAISHA SHRINE .....	277
3. WAKAKUSA-YAMA HILL .....	278
4. TODAIJI TEMPLE .....	279
5. KOHFUKUJI TEMPLE .....	287
6. YAKUSHIJI TEMPLE .....	289
7. TOSHODAIJI TEMPLE .....	291
8. HORYUJI TEMPLE .....	293
OSAKA .....	299-308

<b>OVERVIEW OF OSAKA .....</b>	<b>299</b>
<b>LANDMARKS OF OSAKA .....</b>	<b>302-307</b>
<b>1. OSAKA CASTLE .....</b>	<b>302</b>
<b>2. SHITENNOJI TEMPLE .....</b>	<b>304</b>
<b>3. EXPO'70 &amp; NATIONAL MUSEUM OF ETHNOLOGY .....</b>	<b>305</b>
<b>4. MIDOSUJI AVENUE .....</b>	<b>305</b>
<b>5. KOKURITSU BUNRAKU GEKIJO .....</b>	<b>305</b>
<b>6. KAIYUKAN .....</b>	<b>306</b>
<b>7. KANSAI INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT .....</b>	<b>306</b>
<b>8. UMEDA SKY BUILDING .....</b>	<b>307</b>
<b>9. ABENO HARUKASU .....</b>	<b>307</b>
<b>KOBE .....</b>	<b>308-312</b>
<b>OVERVIEW OF KOBE .....</b>	<b>308</b>
<b>LANDMARKS OF KOBE .....</b>	<b>309-312</b>
Ikuta Shrine (309), City Hall of Kobe (309), Port Tower (309), Meriken Park (309), Motomachi Street (310), Sorakuen Garden (310), Maiko Beach (310), Sumaura Park (310), Mt. Rokko (311), Port Island (311), Rokko Island (312), Por of Kobe Earthquake Memorial Park (312), The Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake (312),	
<b>AKASHI KAIKYO BRIDGE .....</b>	<b>313</b>
<b>HIMEJI CASTLE .....</b>	<b>313</b>
<b>&lt;CHUGOKU&gt;</b>	
<b>HIROSHIMA .....</b>	<b>314-321</b>
<b>OVERVIEW OF HIROSHIMA .....</b>	<b>315</b>
<b>1. THE ATOMIC BOMB .....</b>	<b>316</b>
<b>2. THE DAY .....</b>	<b>317</b>
<b>LANDMARKS OF HIROSHIMA .....</b>	<b>318-320</b>



Hijiyama Park (318), Radiation Effects Research Foundation Laboratory (318), Hiroshima Castle (Carp Castle) (318), Shukkeien Garden (318), A-Bomb Dome (318).

**PEACE MEMORIAL PARK ..... 319-320**

Peace Clock Tower (319), Atomic Bomb Memorial Mound (319), Peace Bell (319), Children’s Peace Monument (Statue with One Thousand Cranes) (319), Flame of Peace (319), Cenotaph for the Atomic Bomb Victims (320), Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum (320), Hiroshima National Peace Memorial Hall (320), Peace Boulevard (320).

**HIROSHIMA OYSTERS ..... 320**

Oyster Rafts (321).

**MIYAJIMA ..... 322-326**

**OVERVIEW OF MIYAJIMA ..... 322**

**1. ITSUKUSHIMA SHRINE ..... 323**

**IWAKUNI ..... 326-327**

**OVERVIEW OF IWAKUNI ..... 327**

**LANDMARKS OF IWAKUNI ..... 326-327**

Kintaikyo Bridge (Abacus Bridge) (327), Iwakuni Castle (327).

**IZUMO ..... 328**

**IZUMO TAISHA ..... 328**

**THE ADACHI MUSEUM OF ART ..... 328**

**IWAMI KAGURA ..... 329**

**<SHIKOKU>**

**OVERVIEW OF SHIKOKU ISLAND ..... 330**

**SHIKOKU PILGRIMAGE ..... 330**

**INLAND SEA NATIONAL PARK ..... 331-335**

**OVERVIEW OF THE INLAND SEA ..... 332**

**1. SETO OHASHI ..... 334**

**2. MEGIJIMA ISLAND ..... 334**

<b>3. NAOSHIMA .....</b>	<b>335</b>
<b>4. SETOUCHI SHIMANAMI KAIDO .....</b>	<b>335</b>
<b>TAKAMATSU .....</b>	<b>336</b>

**<KYUSHU>**

<b>FUKUOKA AND VICINITY .....</b>	<b>339</b>
<b>OVERVIEW OF FUKUOKA CITY .....</b>	<b>339</b>
<b>DAZAIFU .....</b>	<b>341</b>
<b>YANAGAWA.....</b>	<b>341</b>
<b>NAGASAKI .....</b>	<b>342-346</b>
<b>OVERVIEW OF NAGASAKI .....</b>	<b>342</b>
<b>LANDMARKS OF NAGASAKI .....</b>	<b>343-346</b>
Urakami Cathedral (343), Oura Cathedral (344), Peace Park (344), The 26 Martyrs Shrine (344), The Former Dutch East India Company's Factory on Dejima (345), Suwa Shrine (345), Glover's House (346), Confucian Shrine and Chinese Museum (346), Mitsubishi Shipyard (346), Megami Ohashi Bridge (346).	
<b>UNZEN AND SHIMABARA .....</b>	<b>348-350</b>
<b>OVERVIEW OF UNZEN .....</b>	<b>348</b>
<b>OVERVIEW OF SHIMABARA .....</b>	<b>350</b>
<b>KUMAMOTO .....</b>	<b>351-352</b>
<b>OVERVIEW OF KUMAMOTO .....</b>	<b>351</b>
<b>LANDMARKS OF KUMAMOTO .....</b>	<b>351-352</b>
Kumamoto Castle (352), The Castle Restoration Program (352), Suizenji Park (352).	
<b>ASO .....</b>	<b>353</b>
<b>OVERVIEW OF ASO .....</b>	<b>353</b>
<b>BEPPU .....</b>	<b>355-357</b>
<b>OVERVIEW OF BEPPU .....</b>	<b>355</b>

<b>KAGOSHIMA .....</b>	<b>357-359</b>
<b>OVERVIEW OF KAGOSHIMA .....</b>	<b>357</b>
<b>LANDMARKS OF KAGOSHIMA .....</b>	<b>357-359</b>
Shiroyama Lookout Point (358), Sengan-en (358), Shoko Shuseikan Museum (338), Satsuma Ware (358), Mt. Sakurajima (359), Yakushima Island (359)	

<OKINAWA>

<b>OKINAWA .....</b>	<b>360-369</b>
<b>OVERVIEW OF OKINAWA .....</b>	<b>360</b>
<b>1. INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>360</b>
<b>2. HISTORY .....</b>	<b>362</b>
<b>LANDMARKS OF OKINAWA .....</b>	<b>364</b>
<b>1. Cultural Heritage Sites .....</b>	<b>364</b>
Shuri Castle Park (364), Shuri Palace (365), Shurei Gate (365)Okinawa Prefectural Museum (365), Pottery town, Tsuboya (365), Modern Cultural Village (365)	
<b>2. Beauty of Nature .....</b>	<b>366</b>
Churaumi Aquarium (366), Kerama Islands (366)	
<b>3. War Monuments in Okinawa .....</b>	<b>366</b>
Himeyuri Peace Memorial Museum (367),	
<b>NAHA AND ITS VICINITY .....</b>	<b>368</b>
<b>OVERVIEW OF NAHA .....</b>	<b>368</b>

<INDEX>

## 6. SPORTS

In Japan, sports in the pure meaning were not developed or practiced until modern times. Some of the traditional “sports” introduced below were originally developed or practiced as religious rites or as martial art training. In particular, those sports whose names end in “do” (meaning “moral principles” or “the right way”) are practiced for self-discipline, and often the manner in which a participant competes is considered to be more important than victory or defeat.

### A. Sumo

**Sumo**, a type of wrestling, is native to Japan and its origins date back to ancient times. One myth tells of gods wrestling with each other. Sumo was not just a sport; it was an important event to attract the attention of Shinto deities. Later it developed into a spectator sport. Even now, traces of Shinto rituals are seen in the actions of the sumo wrestlers (called *rikishi*) and the referees (called *gyoji*).

Although sumo is practiced among young and old, men or women, as an amateur sport across the country, at present the Nihon Sumo Kyokai is the only professional sumo organization in Japan. It has about 700 members and 43 stables, or *heya*.

Nihon Sumo Kyokai holds a grand tournament six times a year, in Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya, and Fukuoka. The tournaments of January, May, and September are held in Tokyo, while the other three in March, July, and November are held in Osaka, Nagoya, and Fukuoka, respectively. Grand tournaments each last fifteen days.

The professional wrestlers are called *rikishi*. On the basis of their skill, they are divided into two grades: *maku-uchi*, which is the senior grade, and *maku-shita*, which is the junior grade. The highest position

## 9. RELIGION

### A. Overview

Source: Shukyo Nenkan 2014

#### A. Adherents of Religions in Japan, as of December 2013 ( ,000 )

Shinto .....	91,260
Buddhism .....	86,902
Christianity .....	2,948
Others .....	9,066
<hr/>	
Total	190,176

#### B. Adherents of Religions in Japan, Based on the Reports by Comprehensive Religious Organizations under the Jurisdiction of MEXT, as of December 2013

	( ,000 )
Shinto .....	85,665
Shrine-Shinto .....	82,173
Sectarian Shinto .....	3,530
Shin Kyoha .....	282
Buddhism .....	49,090
Tendai .....	3,024
Shingon .....	9,118
Jodo .....	18,068
Zen .....	5,216
Nichiren .....	12,946
Nara .....	711
Others .....	7
Christianity .....	966
Catholic .....	455
Protestant .....	511
Others .....	5,207
<hr/>	
Total	140,928

**Introduction** Religion in Japan today means primarily the three recognized religions: Shinto, Buddhism, and Christianity. Confucianism, although not strictly a religion but rather a way of living, has also had a great influence on the spiritual life of the Japanese. Besides these, there are some syncretic religions and new religions. Except for Christianity and certain Buddhist groups, most of the faiths are generally not exclusive. In fact, a majority of Japanese claim to be adherents of two or more religions simultaneously. As a result, the total number of the adherents of all religious bodies shown in the statistics always far exceeds the total population of Japan.

Thus, practically all Japanese are considered to be Shintoists, yet the vast majority accept in a general way the teaching of the Confucian classics. Moreover, more than half of the Japanese population claim to be members of one or other of the Buddhist sects. A Shinto altar and a Buddhist altar are found sometimes side-by-side in a Japanese home. And pious parents teach their children to worship both Shinto and Buddhist deities impartially. Of the various explanations for the religious plurality of the Japanese people, one is given here. The Japanese family professes faith as a unit. For instance, if the family head is a Buddhist and belongs to a parish of a certain sect, the entire family is registered as family-parishioners, or *danka*, and the temple of the parish claims all the members of the family as its adherents even though some members may be baptized as Christians. Shinto operates the same way, with its traditional, extensive parish system known as the *ujiko-ujigami* system.

People in Japan were once encouraged to worship the Shinto divinities as the ancestors of the Imperial Family, even if their personal faith might be Buddhism. This may be another reason for the tolerance of Shinto and Buddhist parishioners.

It is also said that the Japanese take their religious beliefs lightly

## 10. THE ECONOMY AND INDUSTRY

### Gross Domestic Product and National Income per Capita

Source: *Sekai no Tokei 2014*

#### GDP, nominal

(1,000,000 U.S.\$)

Year	Japan	U.S.A.	China	Germany	France
1990	3,082,736	5,979,600	404,494	1,714,447	1,244,124
2000	4,730,102	10,289,700	1,192,836	1,886,400	1,326,334
2010	5,510,722	14,958,300	5,949,786	3,304,439	2,565,039
2012	5,935,866	16,244,600	8,358,400	3,425,956	2,611,221

#### National Income per Capita

(U.S.\$)

Year	Japan	U.S.A.	China	Germany	France
1990	24,971	23,495	347	21,301	21,334
2000	37,295	36,156	932	22,588	21,770
2010	43,038	47,905	4,375	39,804	39,362
2012	46,537	51,163	6,070	41,376	39,617

#### Annual Growth Rate, Real GDP

(%)

Year	Japan	U.S.A.	China	Germany	France
1990	5.6	1.9	3.8	5.7	2.6
2000	2.9	3.7	8.4	3.2	3.9
2010	4.7	2.5	10.4	4.0	1.7
2012	1.4	2.8	7.7	0.7	0.0

### A. Overview

**Business Trends** Japan's rapid economic growth after World War II surprised the Japanese themselves, as well as the rest of the world. Within 25 years Japan rose from the devastation of war to become the second largest industrial nation in the Free World. In 1968 Japan's gross national product finally reached 140 billion U.S. dollars, the third largest in the world after those of the U.S.A. and U.S.S.R.

However, Japan's economy entered a new phase in 1970. Business

# <KANTO>

## TOKYO

### Tokyo Metropolis:

*Source: Internet home page of Tokyo Metropolitan Government*

Population (as of Jan. 1, 2016)

Metropolis (Tokyo-to) .....	13,507,347
23 wards .....	9,256,625
peripheral cities .....	4,166,760
towns & villages .....	83,962

Area

Metropolis .....	2,188km <sup>2</sup> (845mi <sup>2</sup> )
City proper .....	622km <sup>2</sup> (240mi <sup>2</sup> )

Schools:

*Source: Tokyo-to Tokei Nenkan 2014*

138 Universities, 44 Junior Colleges,  
432 Senior High schools, 819 Junior High schools,  
1,363 Elementary schools, 1,042 Kindergartens

### History:

- 1456 Ota Dokan begins constructing a castle: the origin of Edo.
- 1590 Tokugawa Ieyasu moves into Edo.
- 1869 City renamed Tokyo as the capital of Japan.
- 1923 September 1, the Great Kanto Earthquake and fire leave Tokyo in ashes. Approximately 440,000 houses damaged.
- 1943 Tokyo reorganized into Tokyo Metropolis.
- 1991 The new Tokyo Metropolitan Government office complex completed at Shinjuku.
- 2011 Ogasawara Islands designated World Natural Heritage by UNESCO.
- 2012 TOKYO SKYTREE opened.
- 2013 Tokyo chosen to host 2020 Olympic/Paralympic Games.



## OVERVIEW OF TOKYO

**Introduction** Tokyo is the capital of Japan. Population-wise, it is one of the largest cities in the world. Tokyo forms a special administrative district called the Tokyo Metropolis, which comprises the 23 wards, the Tama Area that includes 26 suburban cities, and 9 islands. The center of administration, economic activity, industry, culture, and so on, Tokyo is the hub of Japan.

The 23 wards can be roughly divided into an upper (Yamanote) and a lower (Shitamachi) area. Tokyo developed around the Imperial Palace, which used to be the largest castle in Japan. An extensive network of urban trains, subways, and buses serves all parts of the city. The Chuo-sen, or Central Line, the Yamanote-sen, or Loop Line, of Japan Railways, as well as a number of subway lines are the basic transportation arteries in the Tokyo Metropolitan area.

**History** Its origin goes back to 1456, when a feudal lord named Ota Dokan (1432-1486) built a castle on the site where the Imperial Palace stands now. Toward the end of the 16th century, Tokugawa Ieyasu, founder of the Tokugawa Shogunate, moved in and reconstructed the castle as the headquarters of his government. Tokyo, called Edo in those days, continued to flourish as the shogun's capital. In 1868 the reign of government was returned to the emperor and it was named Tokyo. The Emperor Meiji moved from Kyoto, which is located some 500km(320mi) west of Tokyo, to the new capital.

## LANDMARKS OF TOKYO

**The Imperial Palace** The city of Tokyo grew around the present Imperial Palace, which was once called Edo Castle, the largest feudal castle in Japan. From the beginning of the 17th century to 1867, the

# 1. THE ATOMIC BOMB

## STATISTICS OF DAMAGE DUE TO THE ATOMIC BOMB

### I. Human Damage

The moment the atomic bomb exploded, a fireball was generated that emitted fierce heat rays and radiation in every direction, expanding the air around the fireball and creating a super-high-pressure blast. These three factors interacted in such a way as to inflict tremendous damage on the human body. It is estimated that approx. 50% of those exposed at 1.2km away from the hypocenter were killed on the 6th, and on the same day, 80% to 100% of those who were much closer to the hypocenter perished. The likelihood of death for those who escaped initially varied according to their proximity to the hypocenter and the severity of their injuries.

The precise number of people that perished in the bombing is unknown. Several estimates have been made public. Hiroshima City estimates that by the end of December 1945, when the acute symptoms had subsided, some 140,000 ( $\pm 10,000$ ) had died.

### II. Damage to Buildings

Total number of buildings	76,327	(100%)
Totally demolished and burned	47,969	(62.9%)
Totally demolished	3,818	(5.0%)
Half burned	253	(0.3%)
Half demolished	18,107	(23.7%)
Partially demolished	6,180	(8.1%)

The atomic bomb exploded over the city center, and 85% of the buildings in the city stood within 3 kilometers of the hypocenter. More than

90% of its buildings either burned or were demolished. Hiroshima was instantly leveled.

## 2. THE DAY

Three U.S. B-29 bombers approached the city on the morning of August 6, 1945. At 8:15 a.m. one of them dropped a single bomb and flew away at full speed. The bomb exploded 43 seconds later, about 600m(2,000ft) above Shima Hospital with a blinding flash, creating a fireball that blazed like a small sun. More than a million degrees Celsius(1.8mil°F) at its center, in one second the fireball reached a maximum diameter of 280m(900ft), and the surface temperatures in the vicinity of the hypocenter rose to between 3,000 and 4,000°C (5,432-7,232°F). Simultaneously a column of white smoke rose and formed into the so-called “atomic mushroom cloud.” The Atomic Energy Commission of the U.S. disclosed that it rose to a height of 9,000m(29,500ft), just below the stratosphere, in 8 minutes 30 seconds. And 15 minutes after the atomic cloud started surging upward with radioactive particles, rain began to fall bringing the radioactive particles back down to the ground. Simultaneously with the explosion, the heat rays kindled fires at various places all over the city. Kitchen fires and other sources of heat in flattened houses also caused fires. The fires developed into a conflagration and the entire city was enveloped in a sea of flames by 2 p.m. The whole organization of the city was paralyzed and rescue parties from neighboring communities were delayed. (Source: Peace Memorial Museum. A booklet by Mr. S. Nagaoka)

—INDEX—

(A)

ABCC .....	319
Abeno Haruka .....	308
A-bomb ....	315,317,319, 343,345
A-Bomb Dome .....	319
Adachi Museum of Art .....	329
Aerospace industry.....	216
Aikido .....	40
Ainu .....	9,10,205,206,212
Aircraft Manufacturing.....	95
Aizawa Tadahiro .....	10
Aizen Myo-o.....	84
Akasaka Palace .....	124
Akashi Kaikyo Bridge .....	314
Alexander the Great.....	75
Alluvial layer .....	308
Ama .....	231
Amakusa Shiro .....	351
Amano Hashidate .....	201,324
Amaterasu Omikami (the Sun Goddess) .....	31, 222
American Embassy .....	121
Amida Buddhism .....	72
Amida Nyorai .....	79
Andesite .....	211
Ando Tadao .....	336
Anglo-Satsuma incident.....	358
Anime .....	126
Aoyama Cemetery .....	122
Arable Land Area.....	105
Archery Contest.....	267
Archipelago .....	1
Asahina Sogen .....	74
Asa-ichi .....	241
Asakusa Kannon Temple .....	129
Asakusa Shrine .....	131

Ashikaga Shogun.....	147,252
Ashikaga Yoshimitsu .....	251
Atomic bomb .....	317
Atomic Bomb Memorial.....	320
Atomic Bomb Museum .....	345
Atsuta Shrine .....	215
Automobiles .....	94

(B)

Baku .....	186
Bakufu.....	15
Balloon-frame building .....	207
Bank of Japan .....	133
Basho Memorial Museum ....	232
Batchelor Memorial Museum206	
Bato(Horse-headed) Kannon .....	.082,172
Benten(Benzaiten).....	144
Beppu .....	356
Big Site.....	138
Binzuru .....	282
Birushana.....	79
Black Ships.....	19
Blakiston, Thomas Wright....	206
Board of Education.....	34
Bodhisattva.....	77,80
Bonten .....	286
Book of Tea .....	55
Bruno Taut.....	244
Buddha .....	76
Buddhism .....	63
Buddhist .....	62
Bugaku .....	42
Bunraku .....	42,48
Byakugo .....	77,78
Byodoin Temple.....	269

(C)

Cabinet 26	
------------	--