

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 <i>Karatedo</i>	40
7. ENTERTAINMENT	42
A. Nohgaku (Noh and Kyogen)	43
B. Kabuki	46

C. Puppet Theater (Bunraku and <i>Ningyo Joruri</i>)	48
D. Geisha	50
8. AESTHETIC TRADITION	51
A. The Japanese Garden	51
B. Flower Arrangement	53
C. The Tea Ceremony (<i>Cha-no-yu</i>)	55
D. Haiku	59
9. RELIGION	61
A. Overview	61
B. Shinto	67
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 >

TOKYO	115
OVERVIEW OF TOKYO	116
LANDMARKS OF TOKYO	116
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), Kaminarimon (129), Nakamise Street (130), Hozomon (130), Incense Burner (130), The Main Hall (130), Asakusa Shrine (131), Nitenmon (131), TOKYO SKYTREE (131), Edo-Tokyo Museum (132), Nihombashi Bridge and its vicinity (132), Mitsukoshi Department Store (133), Bank of Japan (133), Ginza (134), Kabukiza (134), Tsukiji Honganji Temple (134), Tokyo Central Wholesale Market (134), Tokyo Tower (135), Narita International Airport (NRT) (136), Tokyo International Airport (HND) (137), Tokyo Rinkai-Fukutoshin Area (137), Rainbow Bridge (138), Ogasawara Islands (138)

TOKYO TO HAKONE140

1. YOKOHAMA140

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
KAMAKURA	146
OVERVIEW OF KAMAKURA	146
LANDMARKS OF KAMAKURA	149
1. DAIBUTSU	149
2. TSURUGAOKA HACHIMAN SHRINE.....	151
3. HASE KANNON TEMPLE	154
FUJI-HAKONE-IZU NATIONAL PARK	156
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
NIKKO	166
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
12. FUTARASAN SHRINE: CHUGUSHI	193
13. TAMOZAWA IMPERIAL VILLA MEMORIAL PARK.....	194
14. STATUE OF ITAGAKI TAISUKE	195
15. NIKKO KANAYA HOTEL	195
TOMIOKA SILK MILL	196
SERICULTURE.....	198

<TOHOKU>

SENDAI	199
OVERVIEW OF SENDAI	199
SHIRAKAMI SANCHI WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTY	202
HIRAIZUMI	202
THE GREAT EAST JAPAN EARTHQUAKE	203

<HOKKAIDO>

SAPPORO AND ITS VICINITY	204
OVERVIEW OF SAPPORO	204
LANDMARKS OF SAPPORO	205
Hokkaido University (205), Botanical Garden (206), Maruyama Park (206), Nakajima Park (206), Odori 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)	
LAKE TOYA AND NOBORIBETSU	209
OVERVIEW OF SHIKOTSU-TOYA NATIONAL PARK	209
1. LAKE TOYA AND ITS VICINITY	210

2. NOBORIBETSU	211
3. SHIRAOI POROTO KOTAN	212
SHIRETOKO NATIONAL PARK.....	213
THE SEIKAN TUNNEL	213
HISTORICAL FACTS REGARDING THE NORTHERN TERRITORY ISSUE	214

<CHUBU>

NAGOYA	215
OVERVIEW OF NAGOYA	215
LANDMARKS OF NAGOYA	218
Nagoya Castle (218), Tokugawa Art Museum (219), Toyota Com- memorative Museum of Industry and Technology (219), Meiji Mura (Meiji Village) (219), SCMAGLEV & Railway Park (220)	
ISE-SHIMA.....	220
OVERVIEW OF ISE-SHIMA NATIONAL PARK	220
LANDMARKS OF ISE-SHIMA NATIONAL PARK	221
1. ISE CITY	221
2. THE ISE JINGU	222
3. FUTAMI TOWN	227
4. TOBA CITY	228
5. MIKIMOTO PEARL ISLAND	228
6. WOMEN DIVERS.....	231
IGA CITY, MIE	232
KUMANO KODO.....	233
KOYASAN.....	233
KANAZAWA	234
OVERVIEW OF KANAZAWA	235
LANDMARKS OF KANAZAWA	235

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), Higashi Chaya District (238), Shima Geisha House (238), Omicho Market (238), Tatsumi Canal Water System (238), Gold Leaf Workshops (239), 21st Century Museum of Contemporary Art, Kanazawa (239), D.T. Suzuki Museum (239)

TAKAYAMA	240
OVERVIEW OF TAKAYAMA	240
SHIRAKAWA-GO & GOKAYAMA	243

<KANSAI>

KYOTO	245
OVERVIEW OF KYOTO	245
LANDMARKS OF KYOTO	248
1. NISHI HONGANJI (HONGWANJI) TEMPLE	248
2. HIGASHI HONGANJI TEMPLE	250
3. KINKAKUJI TEMPLE	251
4. RYOANJI TEMPLE	254
5. KYOTO IMPERIAL PALACE	256
6. NIJO CASTLE	259
7. HEIAN JINGU SHRINE	262
8. KIYOMIZU-DERA TEMPLE	264
9. SANJUSANGENDO TEMPLE	265
10. FUSHIMI INARI TAISHA SHRINE	268
11. BYODOIN TEMPLE	269
12. SHUGAKUIN IMPERIAL VILLA	270
13. KATSURA IMPERIAL VILLA	272
NARA	275
OVERVIEW OF NARA	276

LANDMARKS OF NARA	277
1. NARA PARK	277
2. KASUGATAISHA SHRINE	278
3. WAKAKUSA-YAMA HILL	279
4. TODAJI TEMPLE	280
5. KOHFUKUJI TEMPLE	288
6. YAKUSHIJI TEMPLE	290
7. TOSHODAJI TEMPLE	292
8. HORYUJI TEMPLE	294
OSAKA	300
OVERVIEW OF OSAKA	300
LANDMARKS OF OSAKA	303
1. OSAKA CASTLE	303
2. SHITENNOJI TEMPLE	305
3. EXPO'70 & NATIONAL MUSEUM OF ETHNOLOGY	306
4. MIDOSUJI AVENUE	306
5. KOKURITSU BUNRAKU GEKIJO	306
6. KAIYUKAN	307
7. KANSAI INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT	307
8. UMEDA SKY BUILDING	308
9. ABENO HARUKAS	308
KOBE	309
OVERVIEW OF KOBE	309
LANDMARKS OF KOBE	310
Ikuta Shrine (310), City Hall of Kobe (310), Port Tower (310), Meriken Park (310), Motomachi Street (310), Sorakuen Garden (311), Maiko Beach (311), Sumaura Park (311), Mt. Rokko (311), Port Island (312), Rokko Island (313), Port of Kobe Earthquake Memorial Park (313), The Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake (313)	
AKASHI KAIKYO BRIDGE	314

HIMEJI CASTLE	314
----------------------------	------------

<CHUGOKU>

HIROSHIMA	315
------------------------	------------

OVERVIEW OF HIROSHIMA	316
------------------------------------	------------

1. THE ATOMIC BOMB	317
---------------------------------	------------

2. THE DAY	318
-------------------------	------------

LANDMARKS OF HIROSHIMA	319
-------------------------------------	------------

Hijiyama Park (319), Radiation Effects Research Foundation Laboratory (319), Hiroshima Castle (Carp Castle) (319), Shukkeien Garden (319)

PEACE MEMORIAL PARK	320
----------------------------------	------------

A-Bomb Dome (320), Peace Clock Tower (320), Atomic Bomb Memorial Mound (320), Peace Bell (320), Children's Peace Monument (Statue with One Thousand Cranes) (320), Flame of Peace (321), Cenotaph for the Atomic Bomb Victims (321), Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum (321), Hiroshima National Peace Memorial Hall (321), Peace Boulevard (321)

HIROSHIMA OYSTERS	322
--------------------------------	------------

Oyster Rafts (322)

MIYAJIMA	323
-----------------------	------------

OVERVIEW OF MIYAJIMA	323
-----------------------------------	------------

ITSUKUSHIMA SHRINE	324
---------------------------------	------------

IWAKUNI	327
----------------------	------------

OVERVIEW OF IWAKUNI	328
----------------------------------	------------

LANDMARKS OF IWAKUNI	328
-----------------------------------	------------

Kintaikyo Bridge (Abacus Bridge) (328), Iwakuni Castle (328)

IZUMO	329
--------------------	------------

IZUMO TAISHA	329
---------------------------	------------

THE ADACHI MUSEUM OF ART	329
---------------------------------------	------------

IWAMI KAGURA	330
---------------------------	------------

<SHIKOKU>

OVERVIEW OF SHIKOKU ISLAND	331
SHIKOKU PILGRIMAGE	331
INLAND SEA NATIONAL PARK	332
OVERVIEW OF THE INLAND SEA	333
1. SETO OHASHI	335
2. MEGIJIMA ISLAND	336
3. NAOSHIMA	336
4. SETOUCHI SHIMANAMI KAIDO	337
TAKAMATSU	337

<KYUSHU>

FUKUOKA AND VICINITY	341
OVERVIEW OF FUKUOKA CITY	341
DAZAIFU.....	343
YANAGAWA	343
NAGASAKI	344
OVERVIEW OF NAGASAKI	344
LANDMARKS OF NAGASAKI	345
Urakami Cathedral (345), Oura Cathedral (346), Peace Park (346), The 26 Martyrs Shrine (346), The Former Dutch East India Company's Fac- tory on Dejima (347), Suwa Shrine (347), Glover's House (348), Con- fucian Shrine and Chinese Museum (348), Mitsubishi Shipyard (348), Megami Ohashi Bridge (349)	
UNZEN AND SHIMABARA	350
OVERVIEW OF UNZEN	350
OVERVIEW OF SHIMABARA	352
KUMAMOTO	353
OVERVIEW OF KUMAMOTO	353
LANDMARKS OF KUMAMOTO	354

Kumamoto Castle (354), The Castle Restoration Program (354),
Suizenji Park (354)

ASO	355
OVERVIEW OF ASO	355
BEPPU	357
OVERVIEW OF BEPPU	357
KAGOSHIMA	359
OVERVIEW OF KAGOSHIMA	359
LANDMARKS OF KAGOSHIMA	360
Shiroyama Lookout Point (360), Sengan-en (360), Shoko Shuseikan Museum (360), Satsuma Ware (360), Mt. Sakurajima (361), Yakushima Island (361)	

<OKINAWA>

OKINAWA	362
OVERVIEW OF OKINAWA	362
1. INTRODUCTION	362
2. HISTORY	364
LANDMARKS OF OKINAWA	366
1. CULTURAL HERITAGE SITES	366
Shuri Castle Park (366), Shuri Palace (367), Shureimon Gate (367), Okinawa Prefectural Museum (367), Pottery town, Tsuboya (367), Modern Cultural Village (367)	
2. BEAUTIES OF NATURE	368
Churaumi Aquarium (368), Kerama Islands (368)	
3. WAR MONUMENTS IN OKINAWA	368
Himeyuri Peace Memorial Museum (369)	
NAHA AND ITS VICINITY	370
OVERVIEW OF NAHA	370

6. SPORTS

In Japan, sports in the pure meaning were not developed or practiced until modern times. Some of the traditional “sports” introduced here 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 46 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

9. RELIGION

A. Overview

Source: Shukyo Nenkan 2018

A. Adherents of Religions in Japan, as of December 31, 2017 (1,000)

Shinto	86,166
Buddhism	85,333
Christianity	1,921
Others	7,743
<hr/>	
Total	181,164

B. Adherents of Religions in Japan, Based on the Reports by Comprehensive Religious Organizations under the Jurisdiction of MEXT, as of December 31, 2017

	(1,000)
Shinto	79,363
Shrine Shinto	76,000
Sectarian Shinto	3,134
Shin Kyoha	228
Buddhism	48,005
Tendai	2,970
Shingon	5,359
Jodo	22,626
Zen	4,703
Nichiren	11,598
Nara	739
Others	6
Christianity	959
Catholic	450
Protestant	509
Others	4,642
<hr/>	
Total	132,971

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.

10. THE ECONOMY AND INDUSTRY

Gross Domestic Product and National Income per Capita

Source: *Nihon Kokusei Zue 2018/19*

GDP, nominal

(1,000,000 US\$)

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
2016	4,936,212	18,624,475	11,218,281	3,477,796	2,465,454

National Income per Capita

(US\$)

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
2016	39,881	58,876	7,963	43,174	37,412

Annual Growth Rate, Real GDP

Source: *Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry 2019*

(%)

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
2017	1.7	2.3	6.9	2.5	1.8

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

<KANTO>

TOKYO

Tokyo Metropolis:

Source: Internet home page of Tokyo Metropolitan Government

Population (as of Jan. 1, 2019):

Metropolis (Tokyo-to).....	13,857,443
23 wards.....	9,569,121
peripheral cities	4,205,936
towns & villages	82,386

Area:

Metropolis	2,193km ² (846mi ²)
City proper.....	627km ² (242mi ²)

Schools:

Source: Tokyo-to Tokei Nengan 2016

154 Universities & Colleges, 38 Junior Colleges
429 Upper secondary schools, 808 Lower secondary schools
1,339 Elementary schools, 1,004 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,

NAGASAKI

Nagasaki City:

Population (as of Jan. 1, 2019).....	415,839
Area	406km ² (157mi ²)

History:

- 1571 Nagasaki harbor opened as port for trade with Portugal.
- 1597 Martyrdom of 26 Japanese Catholics (Feb. 5).
- 1636 Dejima, small man-made island about 1.5ha (3.7ac) in area, established for foreigners.
- 1641 Dutch trading houses transferred from Hirado to Dejima.
- 1861 Shipbuilding yard established.
- 1945 A-bombed at 11:02 a.m. August 9.

Damages and Casualties by the Atomic Bomb:

Source: "Atomic Bomb and Nagasaki"

Burnt-out area	671ha(1,660ac)
Houses completely destroyed by fire	11,574
Houses completely destroyed by blast	1,326
The dead	73,884
The injured	74,909

OVERVIEW OF NAGASAKI

Nagasaki City is at the northwestern end of Kyushu and is one of the oldest ports for trade between Japan and the West. It is now the sixth-largest city in Kyushu and one of the largest shipbuilding centers in Japan. It is also one of the chief ports for commercial trade. The city nestles at the head of Nagasaki Bay, about 5km(3mi) from the open sea, and is sheltered on three sides by hills.

History Nagasaki was opened as a port for trade in the middle of

— INDEX —

(A)

ABCC 319
A-bomb (Atomic bomb) 315-317
..... 319-321,344,345,346
A-Bomb Dome 320
Adams, William..... 133
Aerospace industry..... 216
Ainu ...9,10,162,205,206,211,212
Aircraft Manufacturing 95
Aizawa Tadahiro 10
Aizen Myo-o 84
Akashi Kaikyo Bridge.... 311,314
Alexander the Great 75
Alluvial layer 308
Ama 228,231
Amakusa Shiro 352
Amanohashidate 201,324
Amaterasu..... 31,64,65,67
80,222-224,226-228
Amida Nyorai 72-73,76
77,79,149,150,152,172,251,270
Andesite 211,334
Ando Tadao 336,340
Anglo-Satsuma incident..... 359
Anime 126
Arable Land Area 105,106
Archery Contest 267
Asa-ichi..... 241
Asakusa Kannon Temple 129
Asakusa Shrine..... 131
Ashikaga Shogun
..... 16,147,154,251,252,254
Ashikaga Yoshimitsu..... 251-254

Asuka period 294-299
Atomic Bomb Memorial mound..320
Atomic Bomb Museum346
Atsuta Jingu215
Automobiles 94,95,216,247
Awajishima Island.....314,335

(B)

Baku 186
Bakufu 15-17
Bank of Japan..... 133,334
Basho59,232
Batchelor Memorial Museum...206
Bato (Horse-headed) Kannon
.....82,172
Benten(Benzaiten) .. 144,155,286
Binzuru282
Birushana79
Bishamonten265
Blakiston, Thomas Wright206
Board of Education34
Bodhisattva70
71,77,80,84,270,282,284,285
Bonten286,293
Book of Tea55
Bruno Taut.....244
Bubble economy90
Buddhism61-65,69-85,148
167,189,246, 276,281,295
Buddhist
.....62,168,175,179,233,246,253
270,281,297,301,305,332,342
Bugaku42,326
Bunraku 42,48,49,306
Byakugo77,78