

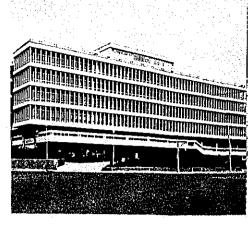
TECHNICAL TRAINING IN JAPAN



1968

OVERSEAS TECHNICAL COOPERATION AGENCY TOKYO, JAPAN

国際協力事	業団
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FOREWORD

OTCA Headquarters

This pamphlet is designed as a brief but comprehensive booklet for those who are coming, or interested in coming to Japan to join the training programmes which will be organized by the Government of Japan. The prime objective of these training programmes is to contribute to the improvement, in diverse subjects, of such knowledge and skills as are required for upgrading the economic and social affairs of developing countries. Also, these activities aim at enhancing the friendly relationships between the countries and Japan, through the participants' first-hand information and personal understanding of our country.

The system of these training activities is of a different nature from the scholarship training awarded to foreign students who want to study at Japanese universities and colleges. For those who want to know the Japanese scholarship system, there is another brochure 'Life and Study in Japan' copies of which are also available at Japanese diplomatic missions.

If you have already been nominated as a participant, this booklet will help you to prepare yourself for coming to Japan. If you are seeking a place of training in Japan, you will find this material useful as a guide for a Japanese award.

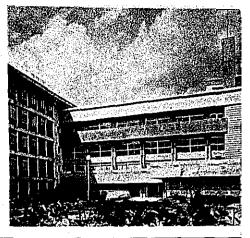
Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency Tokyo, Japan

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Tokyo International Centre

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1. TECHNICAL TRAINING IN JAPAN

1. Japan's Technical Cooperation

In 1954 Japan became a member of the Colombo Plan, the Technical Cooperation Scheme in South-and South-East Asia as a nation outside the region to provide aid to the countries in Asia. Under this Plan the Government of Japan in 1955 granted a few training awards and sent some Japanese technical experts to the countries in the South-East Asian region. Ever since, however, the expansion of Japan's technical cooperation has been remarkable, cumulatively and extensively in view of participants and experts.

In the meantime, the Japanese Government initiated its own technical cooperation schemes for the countries in the Near and Middle East, Africa, Latin America and North-East Asia. Japan's technical cooperation on the government basis has thus been greatly expanded. In 1968 the budget of the Government appropriated to various technical cooperation activities reached some 5,900 million yen.

2. Japan's Technical Cooperation and OTCA

Technical Coopertion of the Japanese Government is planned by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in collaboration with other ministries, and the activities are executed by the Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency (OTCA) in cooperation with offices and agencies of the government which are related to technical matters of the government as well as with competent private corporations and institutions. OTCA was incorporated in June 1962 under a legislation specially enacted to ensure more effective execution of the overall technical cooperation programmes by the government.

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Operation Practice at Ibaraki Centre

3. Technical Training in Japan

As one of the various means of technical cooperation, the Government of Japan offers every year a considerable number of fellowships to the governments of developing nations in Asia, Africa and Latin America. These fellowships are granted to enable the governments to send to Japan their personnel, who are serving for their government or in private enterprise, in order to undertake training in such technical subjects as are needed for the development of the countries. Japanese fellowships are offered under the following technical cooperation schemes:

- 1) The Technical Cooperation Scheme in South and South-East Asia (The Colombo Plan): participation in 1954;
- The Technical Cooperation Scheme for the Near & Middle East and Africa (The Near & Middle East and Africa Plan); initiation in 1958:
- 3) The Technical Cooperation Scheme for Latin America (The Latin America Plan); initiation in 1958;
- 4) The Technical Cooperation Scheme for North-East Asia (The North-East Asia Plan); initiation in 1960; and
- 5) The Technical Cooperation Scheme for the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy : initiation in 1959.

The scope of the subjects for which fellowships are granted is quite diverse, as may be seen in Appendix 1.

In addittion to its own technical cooperation activities the Government of Japan cooperates with the United Nations and its specialized agencies for their technical assistance programmes. Further, the Government of Japan also trains in Japan technical participants recruited by the developing countries, of which the governments concerned pay part of the necessary expenses.

Regarding the technical training programmes organized in Japan and sponsored by OTCA, there are two types: (a) Group Training, and (b) Individual Training.

(a) Group Training

On behalf of the Government of Japan OTCA organizes every year a number of group training courses and seminars covering a wide range of technical subjects in which many developing countries may be interested. Those training courses and seminars which are to be held in the fiscal year 1968 are found in Appendix 2. The programme of study will be drawn up in advance by OTCA and the relevant department or agency of the Japanese Government. And for each of these training courses and seminars the Government of Japan circulates 'Information' among the governments who wish to benefit from it. This information contains terms of reference, duration and programme of training as well as the qualifications required of the candidates. Those governments who wish to make their candidates participate in the courses are requested to inform the Japanese Government, through its diplomatic mission in the country, by forwarding a Nomination Form (A3 Form). The Japanese Government studies the nomination carefully and decides whether the nominee is acceptable or not. The decision is then informed to the recipient government and when the candidate is accepted the fellowship will be granted.

The nomination should be so made as to comply with the require-

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Coastal Fisheries Course

ments of the above-mentioned Information. Both the recipient government and nominee himself should read the programme of training before the nominee comes to Japan.

In principle, alteration and diversification of the programme of training is not possible at the individual request of a participant.

(b) Individual Training

Beside group training courses as explained above, a substantial number of fellowships are made available for the governments of developing countries to send their personnel to undergo training in Japan on an individual basis. The subject of training for each applicant should be decided by the applying government, and the Application Form (A2 Form) and Nomination Form (A3 Form) should provide information on the candidate as precisely as possible, stating the country's need for such training as well as the qualifications of the candidate recommended. Upon receipt of these two forms the Japanese Government studies the possibilities of providing a place of training for the candidate, in consultation with OTCA and other authorities concerned. When the application is accepted, the applying government is informed of the proposed period and facilities for the training.

The details of training will be set up upon the participant's arrival in Japan. For this purpose a 'programme meeting' is usually held by OTCA which the responsible personnel of the authorities and the participant will attend. At the meeting the participant can make his requests concerning the programme of training, which will be considered by the training authorities in favour of the participant's require-

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ment. However, the purpose of training cannot deviate from what is stated in the application and nomination forms. When the programme is set up, it should be strictly followed by the participant.

In principle, both in the case of group training and individual training, the original training period offered by the Japanese Government can not be extended.

4. Terms of Training Award

Every participant coming to Japan undertakes, in the statement which he signs in his nomination form, to

- (a) carry out such instructions and abide by such conditions as may be stipulated by both the nominating government and the Japanese Government in respect of his course of training;
- (b) follow the course of study or training, and abide by the rules of the instructions in which he undertakes to study or train;
- (c) refrain from engaging in political activities, or any form of employment for profit or gain;
- (d) submit any progress reports which may be prescribed; and
- (e) return to his country at the end of his course of study or training.

Failure to honour these undertakings may lead to his award being terminated.

The Japanese Government will also consider termination of an award in the following cases :

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Automobile Service Engineering Course

- (1) repeated failure in studies;
- (2) illness or incapacity that cannot be remedied in due time;
- (3) serious misconduct;
- (4) the request of participant's government;
- (5) grave illness or death of near relations; and

(6) inability to comprehend the language of instruction (English or Japanese) which is beyond any remedy.

II. FELLOWSHIP REGULATIONS AND FACILITIES

5. Travel to Japan

The fare for your travel to and from Japan as a participant under the fellowship of the Japanese Government will be paid by OTCA. As a general rule, your travel will normally be by economy class air and by the shortest direct route, between the normal point of departure in your country—which is most likely the capital and Tokyo. Travel from your home to the point of departure will be the responsibility of your government or yourself. Any deviation from the route, or breaking your journey on route, will be at your expense. As an economy class passenger you are entitled to 20 kilogrammes of baggage to carry with you free of charge.

6. Outfit Allowance

To cover the higher costs involved in the beginning of your stay in Japan, OTCA will pay you an outfit allowance on your arrival in Japan. The amount of the allowance varies according to the recognized length of your stay;

Duration :Amount in Yen :Less than one month10,000One month or more but
less than three months20,000Three months or more30,000

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Vocational Training Course

7. Living Allowance

During the recognized period of your stay in Japan as a participant, OTCA will pay the living allowance-2, 100 yen or more-per day. The amount may vary according to the rules and regulations of OTCA. The living allowance is to cover your daily expenses for accommodation, local transportation, books, postage and other personal needs.

8. Accommodation

As a participant you will have to stay at the accommodation arranged by OTCA. To make your stay as comfortable and convenient as possible, OTCA runs five international centres of its own at various places in Japan, viz. Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya, Uchihara (Ibaraki Pref.) and Misaki (Kanagawa Pref.). Each centre is used as a training place as well as hostel for those participants who study in its locality. The centres are available for the participants at the following daily rate:

Tokyo International Centre950 yen per dayOsaka International Training Centre950 yen per dayOther centres (Nagoya, Uchihara and Misaki)750 yen per day

When your programme of study requires you to stay away from an international training centre, OTCA will arrange other accomodation for you.

9. Travel Expenses in Japan

Cost of transportation incurred on study trips in Japan will be paid by OTCA as long as they are recognized as part of your programme of study, provided that the distance coverd is not less than 30 kilometres one way. Payment of the cost of transportation is made according to the rules and regulations.

10. Medical Benefits

In case you fall ill while studying in Japan, the necessary medical examination and treatment will be made available free of charge, except in the case of hospitalization when part of the expenses will be borne by you within the amount of your living allowance. No payment will be made for treatment of physical defects which existed when you arrived in Japan, such as near sightedness or tooth decay.

11. Orientation

Before the course of your training begins, OTCA will give you an orientation for about a week. During this period, OTCA endeavours to help you become briefly intimate with your programme of study as well as rules and regulations of OTCA and other relevant authorities which are of concern to you. During this period a series of lectures to introduce general aspects of Japan will also be arranged.

12. Japanese Language Course

If you are coming to Japan on a training course for which knowledge of the Japanese language is essential, an intensive Japanese language course will be organized. In such a case, participants are requested to take the Japanese lessons as part of their training.

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13. Reports

As a participant you will be requested to submit to OTCA a progress report every month and a final report at the end of your programme of study.

14 Evaluation

Evaluation of your study in Japan will be done upon its completion referring to your reports and to the matters discussed at the evaluation meeting which you and personnel of OTCA and the training institutions will attend. OTCA will eventually prepare a report on your training which will be made available to your national authorities concerned, if they so require.

15. Certificate of Training

Upon completion of your study in Japan, a certificate verifying your training will be issued by the Government of Japan.

16. Inconvenience of Bringing Your Family to Japan

Since you have to devote yourself to training or study during your stay in Japan, it is most inconvenient for you to bring your family to Japan. Moreover, the allowances you will receive from OTCA are based upon the living expenses of one person. They will not be sufficient to allow you to support your family. You should also consider that, in the course of your training, you may be required to travel in Japan under circumstances that would make it very difficult or almost impossible for your family to accompany you.

III. BEFORE DEPARTURE FROM YOUR COUNTRY

17. Visa

To enter Japan as a foreigner you must have on your passport an entry visa which will be issued by the Japanese diplomatic mission in your country. In case there is no such mission in your country, the visa will be issued from the nearest Japanese mission which usually covers your country. A list of Japanese diplomatic missions is attached as Appendix 3.

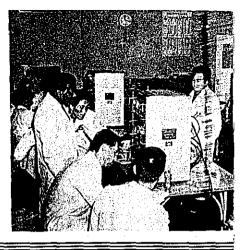
18. International Health Certificate

You will need a certificate stating that you have been vaccinated against small pox within three years before your entry to Japan. In addition to this, you may be required to have enoculations against cholera and yellow fever, depending on where you are coming from or stopping over on your way to Japan. Your Health Department or the airline with which you are travelling will advise you on this matter.

19. Photographs

To cover various purposes, extra copies of your photograph are needed immediately after your arrival in Japan. Therefore, it is advisable for you to bring several copies of the photograph with you. If you are to stay for less than 60 days in Japan you will need at least two copies. If your stay in this country is 60 days or more, additional three copies will be necessary, since they are required for the Alien Registration to which you are subject.

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Practical Training at the Isotope School

20. Knowledge of English

Generally speaking, English is used in your training in Japan. If you are coming from a country where English is not used, it may be advisable for you to improve your knowledge of English as much as possible before coming.

21. Japanese Language

Since most Japanese are awkward in English or other foreign conversation, some knowledge of spoken Japanese will certainly help you to feel easy in Japan. You are therefore encouraged to learn a little of the Japanese language before coming to Japan.

In certain countries Japanese language instructors are available. You can contact your government or Japanese diplomatic mission for such information.

22. Air Ticket and Itinerary

When your fellowship is granted by the Government of Japan, you will be informed, through your government, of the date on which you should arrive in Japan. In the meantime, you will be receiving, through the Japanese diplomatic mission in your country, an air ticket in which you will find your flight schedule and travel route already booked by OTCA. If you follow the flight schedule as it is, the Japanese diplomatic mission will confirm it to OTCA by cable. Upon your arrival in Japan, a travel agent will meet and receive you at the Tokyo International Airport for OTCA. In case you have to change the flight schedule, for any reason, the change should be arranged in consultation with the Japanese diplomatic

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mission which will inform OTCA in advance of the exact date of your arrival and the flight number. Failure on your part to consult our diplomatic mission in your country will cause inconvenience for OTCA and yourself.

23. Customs Regulations

As a foreign participant coming to Japan, you may bring only such personal effects as are considered necessary for your study in Japan, which are not subject to customs restriction at all. In addition to these, a limited amount of personal gifts is free from customs duties. Also exempt from the duties is a small amount of alchoric bevarage (up to three bottoles) and of cigarettes (up to 400) or cigars (up to 100). You are advised not to bring a large amount of gifts, or such articles as may be supected by the customs officer as being the property of a third person. Any fresh fruits or vegetables or plants are subject to strict examination by the Japanese Plant Quarantine Law,

24. Contact with Past OTCA Participants

It is natural for any one who is to visit another country for training or study to be anxious to know not only the country but also the way in which his training is to be undertaken. Perhaps the best means for this would be for you to see those who have participated in training programmes in Japan, preferably on the same technical subject as yours and have already returned to your country. This will also be of OTCA's interest; OTCA is alway very keen to know what past participants are doing in their countries.

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25. At the Airport

IV.

HPON ARRIVAL IN JAPAN

From the moment you have cleared customs procedures and entry formalities at the Tokyo International Airport you will be under OTCA's care. If you come to Japan following the flight schedule which you have informed to the Japanese diplomatic mission, you will be met at the Airport by a travel agent working for OTCA. The travel agent will take you to the Tokyo International Centre (TIC).

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In case you find no one waiting for you at the Airport, you are advised to inform TIC by telephone (Telephone No. 268-7106) of your arrival, and to get in touch with "Japan Airport Limousine Co., Ltd." in the arriving lobby of the Airport. The company will send you to TIC on OTCA's account.

26. At TIC

Most likely there will be no official activities for you on the day of arrival, and it is suggested that you have a good rest until next morning. If you have no money as yet, you can eat at TIC by singning a chit. On the following morning an OTCA officer will meet you at TIC and take you to OTCA headquaters. Your living allowance for the month of your arrival and your outfit allowance will be paid in cash at the office of TIC in the afternoon.

27. KENSHU-IN HANDBOOK

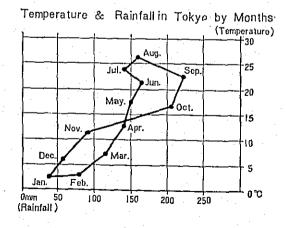
This booklet is to give you the general information on your training in Japan before you leave your country. More detailed information necessary for the participant will be given in another booklet 'KEN-SHU-IN HANDBOOK' which you will receive upon arrival in Japan.

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V. SOME INFORMATION ON JAPAN

28. Climate and Weather

Japan is an archipelago situated in the temperate zone and lying between the Sea of Japan and the Pacific Ocean. (See the map inside the cover.) The climate of the country naturally differs from one part to another. Generally speaking, spring and autumn are very pleasant but prone to quick changes. As far as the Pacific coast is concerned, where most of the training courses take place, the summer season is characterized by high temperatures with high humidity, while winter can be rather cold, sometimes with a dry north-west wind. Rainfall is relatively heavy except in the Tokyo area in mid-winter. (See the chart below.)



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Osaka International Training Centre

Raincoats and umbrellas are readily available at reasonable prices in Japan. You are advised to bring warm winter wear if you already have it, should your training period extend into the cold season.

29. Health and Sanitation

It is a proud fact among the Japanese people that the standard of hygiene is very high even in the remotest villages. Running water supply (tap) in cities is absolutely safe to drink, and all restaurants are under the strict supervision of public sanitation offices. The country has been free from serious epidemics for many years. Medical facilities, hospitals, clinics and pharmacies are available throughout the country.

30. People and Language

The Japanese are a homogeneous people both ethnically and culturally. They speak one common language. School education in Japan has long been "self-sufficient" and Japanese has been the sole language of instruction from the elementary school up to the university level, therefore many Japanese are not very good in speaking other languages, and by nature they are shy in attempting to do so. Nevertheless, they are polite and generous to foreigners, regardless of where they came from, and they are ready to help a foreigner whenever required.

31. Japanese Names

In Japan every person's full name consists of his or her family and personal names only. It is a custom in Japan to identify and call one by one's family name, except when one is still a child.

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32. Transportation and Traffic

Public transportation is highly developed in Japan. The network of the National Railways serve as the main arteries and enjoys a world wide reputation of being extremely punctual. The national railways system is supplemented by extensive bus services throughout the country. In addition to these, all large cities are served by networks of privately-owned electric railways. Fares for public transportation are reasonable compared with other countries. Taxis are available everywhere in the country. All vehicles in Japan "Keep-to the-Left".

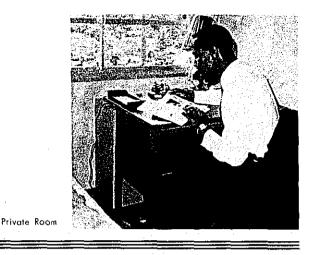
33. Currency and Foreign Exchange

The unit of Japanese currency is Yen. According to the exchange rate, 360 yen is equivalent to one U.S. Dollar, or 864 yen to one sterling pound. A foreigner can bring into the country any amount of money, in cash, travellers cheques or a bank draft, but he has to declare it at the customs when he arrives. When he leaves he can re-convert up to 36,000 yen (\$100) of his un-spent money.

34. Food

The staple food of Japanese people is rice, although bread is also popular. The country is famous for a very wide variety of dishes, both domestic and foreign. Fish and meat are especially abundant, while various fresh fruits and vegetables are available throughout the year. However, the prices of food can be higher than in your country. All OTCA international centres serve more or less western type dishes at reasonable prices. The Japanese do not

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use spicies as much as some other people do, and if you have been accustomed to a particular spice you had better bring a supply with you.

35. Sight-seeing and Indigenous Culture

Japan is a beautiful country. There are many places of scenic beauty in different parts of the country offering a wide variety of landscapes. Although the country has been rapidly modernized, the Japanese are keen to conserve their indigenous traditional culture, including temples, shrines and other ancient architecture as well as the modern arts of painting, music, dance, drama and handicrafts. You will have chances to appreciate these during your sojourn in Japan.

Appendix 1

PARTICIPANTS RECEIVED UP TO DEC. 1967

Field	Number	Field	Number
Agriculture	2,419	Postal Service	767
Fisheries	633	Health Welfare	420
Construction	624	Atomic Energy	174
Heavy Industry	308	Management	244
Mining	118	Education	537
Light Industry	744	Administration	952
Chemical Industry	170	Others	417
Public Works	201	· ·	·
Transportation	694	Total	9,422

a) By Fields

ASIA	Bhutan	2		Nigeria	79
	Burnei	1	; 1	Somalia	3
	Burma	178		Saudi Arabi	
	Cambodia	250		Sierra Leon	
	Ceylon	299		Sudan	· 41
	China	1,310		Syria	20
	India	776		Tanzania	8
	Indonesia	1,193		Turkey	108
	Korea	694		U.A.R.	139
	Laos	70		Uganda	4
	Malaysia	341	[
	Maldives	2	CENTRAL	Argentina	59
	Nepal	- 86	& SOUTH AME-	Bolivia	32
	Pakistan	409	RICAS	Brazil	124
	Philippines	695		Chile	45
	Singapore	129		Colombia	37
	Thailand	1,252		Costa Rica	9
	Viet-Nam	259		Cuba	2
-	Others	-26 -		Dominica	3
		······		Ecuador	24
NEAR &	Afghanistan	31) 	El Salvador	19
MIDDLE EAST &	Camerun	1		Guatemala	6
AFRICA	Ethiopia	40	• • •	Haiti	3
	Ghana	66	· .	Honduras	6
	Iran	192	1	Mexico	63
1. A 1. A 1.	lraq	30		Nicaragua	2
	lsrael	10		Panama	11
	Jordan	6	j	Paraguay	25
	Kenya	25		Peru	52
	Kuwait	5		Trinidad To	bago 1
	Lebanon	. 9	· · ·	Urguay	3
·	Libya	3	1	Venezuela	12
н н. А	Madagascar	1.	OTHER AI		
	Mali	2			62
	Morrocco	5	TOTAL		9,422
				· · · ·	· · ·

b) By Country

			Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency (OTCA)
1.7	No. Subjects of the Courses	Duration (M-Month)	Institutions and Facilities
	I Teratology (Seminar)	1M	Kyoto University
	2 Television Broadcasting Management	3M	Radio Regulatory Bureau, Ministry of Posts & Telecommunications
	3 Supervisory Training (Seminar)	2M	Institute of Vocational Training
	4 Electronic Computer	u	Higher Education and Science Bureau, Ministry of Education
	5 Glass Technology	6MJ	National Industrial Research Institute, Osaka, MITI
	6 Industrial Standardization	3M	Agency of Industrial Science and Technology, MITI
-	7 Dentistry	IBM	Osuka Dental College
-	3 Vocational Training Instructor (Machinery, Electric & Woodworking)	*	Institute of Vocational Training
Ξ,	9 High Skilled Worker (Machinist)	u	Kita Osaka Vocational Training Center
I	10 Economic Planning (Seminar)	2M	Economic Research Institute, Economic Planning Agency
II	l Plating	147	National Industrial Research Institute, Nagoya, MITI
១	2 Statistics	2M	Statistics Standards Bureau, Administrative Management Agency
13	Agricultural Machinery Utilization for Rice Cultivation	ININ	Ibaraki International Agricultural Training Centre, OTCA
14	I Rice Cultivation and its Extension Work	u	
H	15 Smaller Enterprise Management	- 3M	Osaka International Training Centre, OTCA
16			Nippon Telegraph and Telephone public

No.	. Subjects of the Coursess	Duration (M-Month)	Institutions and Facilities
12	Constal Fisheries	MH	Misaki International Fisheries Training Centre, OTCA
18	Fresh-Water Fish Culture & Propagation Research	7M	Fresh-Water Fisheries Research Laboratory, Fishery Agency
61	Thermal-Electric Power Engineering	4M	Public Utilities Bureau, MITI
202	Hydro-Electric Power Engineering	r	. <i>H</i>
31	Port and Harbour Engineering	R .	Bureau for Ports and Harbours, Ministry of Transport
3	Rice Cultivation Research	7M	Central Agricultural Experiment Station
នា	Irrigation and Drainage for Rice	10M	Iburaki International Agricultural Training Centre, OTCA
24	Animal Health Research	6M	National Institute of Animal Health, MAF
5	Offshore Prospecting	8M	Geological Survey Institute, MITI
36	Steel Making and Rolling	5M	Japan Iron & Steel Federation
21	Surveying and Mapping	6M	Geographical Surveying Institute, Ministry of Construction
33	Tuberculosis Control		Research Institute of Tuberculosis
53	Forest Research	N .	Covernment Porest Experiment Station, Forest Agency
30	Forest Products Research	. 11	æ
31	Smaller Enterprise Development (Seminar)	2M	Nagoya International Training Centre, OTCA
32	Electronics	7M	Osaka Electro-Communication University
33	Marine Fisheries Research (1)	6M	Tokai Regional Fisheries Laboratory, Fisheries Ageney
34	Groundwater Resources Development	.	Geological Survey Institute, MITI
35	Ceramic Engineering	10M	National Industrial Research Institute, Nagoya, MITI
36	Diesel Railway Rolling Stock Engineering	4M	Japanese National Railways
37	Bridge Engincering	"	Public Works Institute, Ministry of Construction

No.	. Subjects of the Courses	Duratřon (M-Month)	Insuitutions and Facilities
38	Trade Promotion	2M	World Trade Centre
30	Postal Executives (Seminar)	IMI	Bureau of Posts, Ministry of Posts & Telecom- munications
40	Agricultural Machinery Repair and Maintenance	ce 7M	Osaka International Training Centre, OTCA
41	Automobile Service Engineering	1M	Nissan Technical Training Centre and Toyota Automobile Service Engineering School
Ĵ	Short-Wave Radio Engineering	Mł-	Kokusai Denshin Denwa Co., Ltd. (KDD)
43	Poultry Farming	5M	Nagoya Municipal Agricultural Centre
44	Railway Signal and Communication Engineering	4M	Japanese National Railways
4	Telex Communication Engineering	"	Kokusai Denshin Denwa Co., Ltd. (KDD)
46	Television Engineering		Central Training Institute, Japan Broadcasting Corporation
47	Educational Television Programme	3M	
8	Agricultural Cooperatives	4M	Institute for the Development of Agricultural Cooperation in Asia
49	Vocational Training (Seminar)	2M	Institute of Vocational Training
20	Seismology and Earthquake Engineering	12M	International Institute of Seismology and Earthquake Engineering
51	Prevention and Treatment of Crime and Delinquency	3M	Institute for the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders
52	Marine Fisheries Research (2)	6M	Tokai Regional Fisheries Laboratory, Fisheries Agency
23	Carrier Telephone Engineering	3M	Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corporation (NTT)
27	Prevention of Narcotic Offences and Smuggling (Seminar)	IM	National Police Agency
55	Shipbuilding and Repair	6M	Ship Bureau, Ministry of Transport
26	Textile Engineering	8M	Nagoya International Training Centre, OTCA

No.	Subjects of the Courses	Duration (M-Month)	Institutions and Facilities
57	Offset Printing	5M	Osaka Printers' Association
58	Asian Highways	IM	Road Bureau, Ministry of Construction
59	Surgical Treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis	5M	Research Institute of Tuberculosis
60	Cancer Control	6M	National Cancer Centre
61	Sattelite Communication Engineering	2M	Kokusaí Denshin Denwa Co., Ltd. (KDD)
62	Telecommunications (Seminar)	MI	Administrative Director's Office of Telecom- munications
63	Foundry	8M	National Industrial Research Institute Nagoya, MITI
64	International Telegraph and Telephone Traffic	3M	Kokusai Denshin Denwa Co., Ltd. (KDD)
65	Local Government	, n	Local Autonomy College
66	Coin, Decoration and Medal Manufacture	5M	Mint Bureau, Ministry of Finance
67	Regional Development	3M	Chuba Region Development Headquarters. Prime Minister's Office
68	National Government Administration	4M	National Personnel Authority
69	Ports and Harbours (Seminar)	2M	Burcau for Ports and Harbours, Ministry of Transport
20	Maintenance and Improvement Engineering of Permanent Ways	3M	Japanese National Railways
71	Water-Works Engineering	z	International Engineering Consultants Association
72	Prevention and Treatment of Crime and Delinquency (Senior)	IM	Institute for the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders
73	Family Planning (Seminar)		Family Planning Federation of Japan, Inc.
74	Telephone Exchange Engineering	3M	Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corporation (NTT)
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JAPANESE DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS

(As of Nov. 1, 1967)

Region	Country	Name & Address	Telephone
Asia	Burma	Embassy of Japan, No. 39, Golden Valley, Rangoon	30595
	Cambodia	Ambassade du Japon, No. 4, Phlauv Barang, Phnom-Penh	23400
	Ceylon	Embassy of Japan, No. 10, Ward Place, Colombo 7	93831
	China (Taiwan)	Embassy of Japan, No. 25, Third Section, Chung Shan Pei Road, Taipei	42212-6
	India	Embassy of Japan, 50-G, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi	74271
	н 	Consulate-General of Japan, Kashmir House, 19 Nepean Roa Malabar Hill, Bombay 6	368654 d,
	•	Consulate-General of Japan, 12, Pretoria Street, Calcutta 16 West Bengal	44~5455
		Consulate-General of Japan, 2/30 Pantheon Road, Egmore, Madras 8	88677
	Indonesia	Embassy of Japan, 24, Djalan Thamrin, Djakarta	50061
		Consulate of Japan, No. 449, Djalan Kapitan Patimura, Medan , Sumatra	25360
•		Consulate of Japan, Djalan Sumatra 93, Surabaja	Selatan 4108

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Region	Country	Name & Address	Telephone
Asia	Korea	Embassy of Japan, c/o Bando Hotel, 180-lka Ulchi-ro Chung-ku, Scoul	(28) 6471
	Laos	Ambassade du Japon, Route de That Luang, Vientiane	2316
	Malaysia	Embassy of Japan, AIA Building (6th Floor) Jalan Ampang, Kuala Lumpur	KL 22400
		Consulate of Japan, Great Eastern Life Building, 2nd Floor, Jesselton, Sabah	4695
	Nepal	Embassy of Japan, c/o Annapuroa Hotel, Khatmandu	
	Pakistan	Embassy of Japan, No. 227, F-6/2, Istamabad	63616
		Consulate-General of Japan, 43-Q, Block 6, P. E. C. H. S. Karachi-29	40855
		Consulate General of Japan, Shatinagar, Dacca 2, East Pakistan	42660
	Philippines	Embassy of Japan, 4th Floor, L & S Building 1414 Roxas Boulevard, Manila	5-24-78
	Singapore	Embassy of Japan, "Shaw House" (5th Floor) 359 Orchard Roud, Singapore 9	660945
	Thailand	Embassy of Japan, 61, Wireless Road, Bangkok	58020
· . ·	Viêt-Nam	Ambassade du Japon, No. 13, Boulevard Nguyên-Huê, Saigon	23545

Region	Country	Name & Address	Telephone
The Near & Middle	Afghanistan	Embassy of Japan, 1277-1, Nawai Watt, Sher-Poor, Kabul	20379
East	Iran	Embassy of Japan, Avenue Saba Shomali No. 53, Tehran	42848
	Iraq	Embassy of Japan, 41/7/35 Masban-Baghdad	95156
	Israel	Embassy of Japan, No. 10, Hubermann Street, Tel Aviv	249216
	Kuwait	Embassy of Japan, 3rd Floor Al-Khalid Building, Fahad Al-Salem Street, Kuwait	39984
	Lebanon	Ambassade du Japon, Immeuble Sahmarani, Rue Kantari, Bcyrouth	230555
	Saudi Arabia	Embassy of Japan, Medina Road Kilo 3, Jeddah	2954
	Syria	Ambassade du Japon, Da 62, Rue Rawda, Damas	mascus 38273
	Turkey	Ambassade du Japon, Resit Galip Caddesi, No. 81, Gazi Osman Pasa Mah., Ankara	123160
Africa	Algeria	Ambassade du Japon, 3, Rue du Docteur Lucien Rayna Alger	604645 ud,
	Congo (Kinshasa)	Ambassade du Japon, F 2ème étage, SOCOBANQUE (Agence du Port), Nº-17, Avenu Kinshasa	Xinshasa 3913 e du Port,
	Ethiopia	Embassy of Japan, Debre Zeit Road, Addis Ababa	48215
	Ghana	Embassy of Japan, Plot No. Z/57, Airport Residencial Area, Accra	77863

Region	Country	Name & Address	Telephone
Africa	lvory Coast (Cote d'Ivoire)	Ambassade du Japon, Immeuble (Nour-Al-Hayat), 8e Etage, Avenue Chardy, B.P Abidjan	228-63
· .	Kenya	Embassy of Japan, Bauk of India Building, Kenyatta Avenue, Nairobi	27988
	Madgascar	Ambassade du Japon, c/o Hotel Colbert, Tananarive	
	. Morocco	Ambassade du Japon, 7, rue de Midelt, Rabat	Rabat 221-59
	Nigeria	Embassy of Japan, Plot 24-25 Apense Street, Victoria Island, Lagos	23707
	Senegal	Ambassade du Japon, 2ème Etage "Residence et Burca de l'Immeuble B. A. O., Place de l'Indépendance, Dakar	20711 uu"
	Sudan	Embassy of Japan, c/o Gellatly House, Plot No. 2, Block 1–A, East Khartoum	72669
	Tanzania	Embassy of Japan, P. O. Box 2577, 132 Upanga, Dar es Salaam	24017
	United Arab Republic	Ambassade du Japon, 10, Sharia Ibrahim Naguib, Garden City,	27721
		Le Caire	ž – E
Central & South Americas	Argentine	Embajada del Japón, Calle Libertad 836, 1º Piso, Buenos Aires	42-9630
· · ·	Bolivia	Embajada del Japón, Avenida 6 de Agosto No. 229 La Paz	27025 6,
· · ·	Brazil	Embaixada do Japão, Rua das Laranjeiras, 192, Rio de Janeiro	25-7311
		- 31	

Region	Country	Name & Address	Telephone
Central & South Americas		Embaixada do Japão, Avenida das Nações, Lote 39, Brasilia , D.F.,	2-7755
		Consulado Geral do Japão, Rua Santo Antonio, No. 432, Edificio "Antônio Velho", 11º an Belém , Estado do Para	2719 dar,
		Consulado Geral do Japão, Avenida Independência No. 1211 Porte Alegre , Estado do Rio Grande do Sul	2-32-83
		Consulado Geral do Japão, Avenida Dantas Barreto 191, Edificio Santo Antônio 3º andar, Recife, Pernambuco	4-1930
		Consulado Geral do Japão, Avenida Brigadeiro Luiz Antôni 277, 90 100 110 andar São Paulo	37-7167 o,
		Consulado do Japão, Avenida 7 de Setembro No. 752 3º andar, Manaus, Amazonas	2285
	Chile	Embajada del Japón, Huérfanos 757, 80 Piso, Santiago	31163
	Colombia	Embajada del Japón, Oficinas 906, Noveno Piso, Edificio Bochica, Carrera 13 #27-00, Of. 906,	34-53-56
		Bogotá	
	Costa Rica	Embajada del Japón, Apartado 501, San José	22-31-62
	Dominica	Embajada del Japón, Avenida Bolivar No. 202-A Santo Domingo	9-1272
ja ,	Ecuador	Embajada del Japón, Avenida Colón 1022, Quito	36180
	El Salvador	Embajada del Japón, 3a Calle Poniente No. 635, San Salvador	21-7155
	Mexico	Embajada del Japón, Cordoba 127, México 7	25-44-62
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Region	Country	Name & Address	Telephone
Central & South Americas	Nicaragua	Embajada del Japón, 5a, Calle S. E., No. 404, Managua	2493
	Panama	Embajada del Japón, Calle 46 No. 10, Apartado: 1411, Zona 1, Panama	3-1681
	Paraguay	Embajada del Japón, Av. Mariscal Lopez, No. 1099, Asunción	20141
· · ·		La Officina del Cónsul del Japón, Calle Posadas 334, (Casilla de Correo No. 55) Encarnación	287
	Perú	Embajada del Japón, Avenida San Felipe No. 356, Pueblo Libre, Lima	83993
	Üruguay	Embajada del Japón, Calle Rincón 487, 5 Piso, Montevideo	93936
	Venezuela	Embajada del Japón, Edificio Teatro Altamira, Oficina Oeste 22, Sur Altamira, Caracas	326732

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