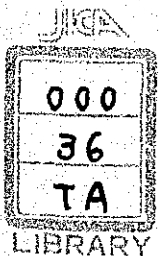


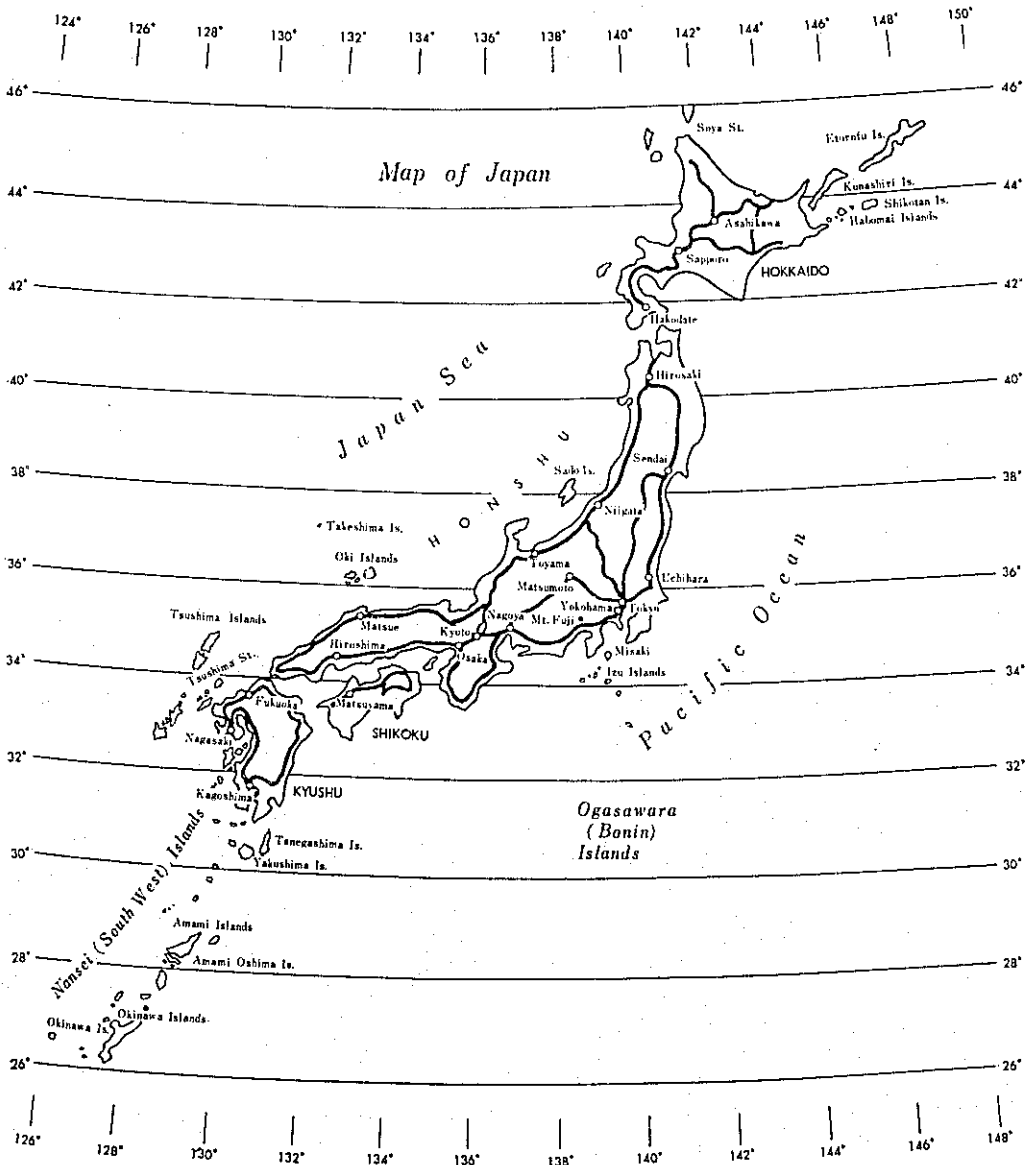
# TECHNICAL TRAINING IN JAPAN

1967



OVERSEAS TECHNICAL COOPERATION AGENCY

TOKYO, JAPAN



# TECHNICAL TRAINING IN JAPAN

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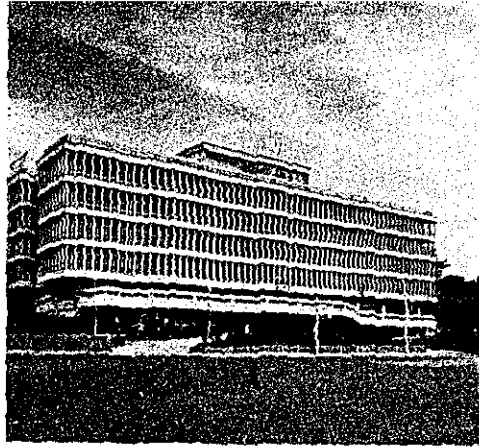
1967

OVERSEAS TECHNICAL COOPERATION AGENCY

TOKYO, JAPAN

国際協力事業団

受入 月日	'84. 5. 22	000
登録No.	06599	36
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OTCA Headquarters

## FOREWORD

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This pamphlet is designed as a simple guide for those who are coming, or interested in coming to Japan to participate in training activities organized by the Government of Japan. The prime objective of these training activities is to contribute to the improvement, in a wide variety of technical fields, of such knowledge and skill as are required for promoting the economic and social development of the countries of participants. However, these activities are also aimed at deepening the already existing friendly relationships between the countries and Japan, through the participants' first-hand personal understanding of our country.

The organization of these training activities is quite apart from the scholarship system which is available to foreign students who want to study in Japanese universities and colleges. (For those who are interested in the Japanese scholarship system, there is other printed material entitled "Life and Study in Japan" copies of which may also be found at Japanese embassies.)

If you have already been selected as a participant in a certain training course, this material will help you prepare yourself for coming to Japan. If you are seeking an opportunity of training in Japan in your technical field, we hope you will find this pamphlet useful as a guide for applying for a Japanese award.

Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency  
Tokyo, Japan.

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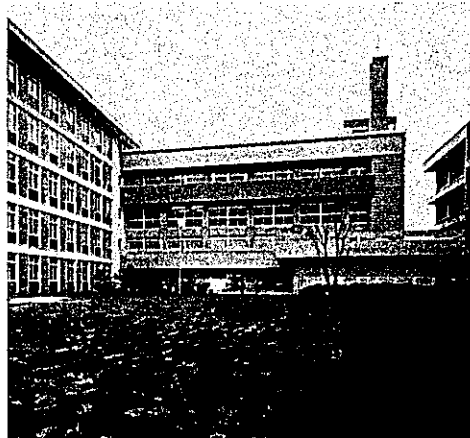
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Tokyo International Centre

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# **I. TECHNICAL TRAINING IN JAPAN**

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## **1. Japan's Technical Cooperation**

In the year 1954 Japan became an aid-providing member of the Technical Cooperation Scheme in South and South-East Asia, widely known as "The Colombo Plan". Under this Scheme the Government of Japan in 1955 accepted some technical trainees from the region and sent some Japanese technical experts to certain countries, both in a rather moderate scale. Ever since, however, the expansion of Japan's technical cooperation with countries under the Colombo Plan has been remarkable, not only in terms of scale but also in scope.

In the meantime, the Japanese Government has created her own technical cooperation schemes directed to the Near and Middle East, Africa, Latin America and North-East Asia. As a result Japan's technical cooperation on the government level has been greatly expanded. In the year 1967 the Government budget allocated to various technical cooperation activities has reached 5,000 million yen.

## **2. Japan's Technical Cooperation and OTCA**

Japan's government level technical cooperation is planned by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in collaboration with other competent ministries, and its activities are executed by the Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency (OTCA) in cooperation with relevant technical departments and agencies of the government as well as with appropriate private corporations and institutions. OTCA was created in June 1962 by a special law to ensure more integrated and effective execution of the governmental technical cooperation programmes.





Rice Cultivating Course

### 3. Technical Training in Japan

As one of 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 designed to enable the governments to send to Japan officials and private citizens who are already serving their countries in order to train in such technical fields as are needed for the further 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 since 1954 ;
- 2) 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 technical fields in which fellowships are provided is quite wide, as may be seen in Appendix 1.

In addition to its own technical cooperation activities the Government of Japan actively cooperates with the United Nations and its specialized agencies in their technical assistance programmes including among others training activities for their fellows. Further, the Govern-

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ment also accepts technical trainees from countries whose governments pay part of the expenses incurred.

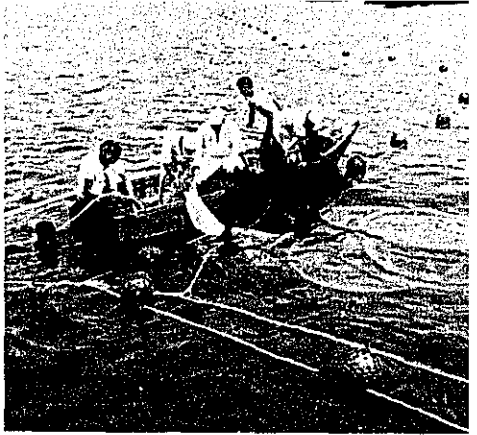
#### **4. Two Types of Training**

As far as the technical training organized in Japan by OTCA is concerned, 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 certain number of group training courses and seminars in wide variety of technical field in which many developing countries may be interested. Those training courses and seminars which are to be held in the fiscal year 1967 are found in Appendix 2. For each of these training courses and seminars a document entitled "General Information" is sent to the governments of those countries who might wish to benefit from it. This document contains the objectives, period and program of the courses as well as the expected qualifications of the participants. If a government wishes to have someone participate in the course, it should inform the Japanese Government, through its diplomatic mission in the country, by forwarding a Nomination Form. The nomination is studied carefully by the Japanese Government which decides whether the nominated candidate is acceptable. The decision then is informed to the applying government, and when the candidate is accepted the fellowship is offered.

As will be seen from the above procedure, the programme of study for each group course, as specified in the General Information, must be drawn up well in advance by OTCA and the relevant



Coastal Fisheries Course

department or agency of the Government, and the application from each interested government is made in accordance with the document. Both the applying Government and the nominated participant should have been fully aware of the content of the course before coming to Japan. No alteration in the programme study is therefore possible at the individual request of a participant.

#### (b) Individual Training

Apart from group training as explained above, a substantial number of Japanese fellowship is reserved for enabling the governments of developing countries to send people to train in Japan on an individual basis. Because of its nature, the technical field for each individual should be decided by the interested government, and the Application and Nomination Forms should be prepared in respect of the nominated candidate as precisely as possible, stating the country's need for such training as well as the qualification of the candidate recommended. Upon receipt of the two Forms the Japanese Government studies the possibilities of providing suitable training to the candidate, in consultation with the technical department concerned and OTCA. When the application is accepted, the applying government is informed of the proposed period and facilities for the training.

A detailed programme of study of individual training will be drawn up after the participant's arrival in Japan, and for this purpose a "programme meeting" is usually held between the participant and the responsible personnel of the Japanese authorities involved. In the meeting the participant can express his wishes for the programme, which may be met by the Japanese authorities as

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long as they do not deviate from the purpose of the training that is specified in the Application and Nomination Forms received, and provided that it is acceptable to the training institutions involved. Once the detailed programme is finalized, however, it should be strictly followed by the participant.

In principle, whether it is a group training or individual training the training period suggested by the Japanese Government at the time of acceptance of a participant cannot be extended.

## **5. 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 host Government in respect of his course of training ;
- (b) follow the course of study or training, and abide by the rules of the University or other institution or establishments with 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 :

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 the 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.

If it is decided that an award should be terminated, this decision will be informed both to the participant and to his government, and arrangements will be made for the participant's return to his country. No participant whose award has been terminated may remain in Japan without the permission of the Government of Japan as well as that of his country.

## II. FELLOWSHIP REGULATIONS AND FACILITIES

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### 6. Travel to and from Japan

Your travel to and from Japan as an OTCA participant will be paid for by the Agency. As a general rule, your travel will be by economy class by air by the shortest available 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 in your country 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. When it is found necessary, however, OTCA may bear, upon your request, the fare for an unaccompanied baggage up to 10 kilogrammes. According to the regulations of all air carriers, only such items as your personal effects and books may be sent by this means.

In case you intend to send things by other means, the actual carriage incurred may be borne by OTCA provided that the amount is less than the fare for 10 kilogramme of unaccompanied baggage.

### 7. Outfit Allowance

Upon arrival in Japan you will be paid by OTCA an Outfit Allowance which is meant to enable you to procure minimum clothing and other materials needed for staying in Japan. The amount of this allowance differs according to the length of your recognized stay, as follows:

<u>Duration:</u>	<u>Amount in Yen:</u>
Less than one month	10,000
One month or more but less than three months	20,000
Three months or more	30,000



Vocational Training Course

## 8. Living Allowance

During your authorized stay in Japan as an OTCA participant the Agency will pay a certain amount of Living Allowance—2,100 yen or more—per day. The Living Allowance should cover your daily expenses for board and lodging, local transportation, books, postage and other such personal needs.

## 9. Accommodations

As an OTCA participant you will have to stay in the accommodations arranged by the Agency. To make your stay as comfortable and convenient as possible, OTCA maintains five international training centres of its own in different parts of the country, including Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya, Uchihara and Misaki. Each centre is designed for and used as a training place as well as hostel for those participants who study in its locality. The lodging charge for OTCA participants at these Centres are as follows:

Tokyo International Centre	850 Yen per day
Osaka International Training Centre	850 Yen per day
Other centres (Nagoya, Uchihara and Misaki)	650 Yen per day

In cases your programme of study requires you to stay away from an international training centre, OTCA will arrange for you a comparable facility of accommodations.

## 10. Travel Expenses in Japan

Transportation expenses incurred on study trips in Japan will also be paid by OTCA as long as they are a recognized part of your programme of study, provided that the distance covered is not

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less than 30 kilometres one way. (If less than that the trip will be considered local.) During the study trip you may also be paid a per diem for a limited number of days, according to the duration of your training in Japan.

### **11. Medical Treatment**

In case you fall ill while studying in Japan, necessary medical examination and treatment will be provided free of charge, except in 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 existing before your coming to Japan, such as near sightness or tooth decay.

### **12. Orientation**

Before your technical training itself begins, there will be an orientation period of a few days. The period is set aside to brief you on your programme of study in detail as well as those regulations of OTCA and Japan which are of concern to you, and to introduce you to the people of OTCA and your training institution. During this period an "Introduction to Japan" programme will also be provided by OTCA.

### **13. Japanese Language Programme**

If you are coming to Japan for an individual training course for which knowledge of Japanese language is regarded as essential, an intensive Japanese programme up to three months will be provided, as will be suggested when your nomination is accepted in such a case.





#### **14. Reports**

As an OTCA training participant you will be requested to prepare every month a progress report and submit it to the Agency. Towards the completion of your study you will also write your final report summarizing your study.

#### **15. Evaluation of Study**

Evaluation of your study in Japan will be undertaken upon its completion based both on your reports and an evaluation meeting that will be held between you and the personnel of OTCA and the training institution's involved. OTCA will in turn prepare a report on your course, which may be made available to your national authorities concerned, if they so desire.

#### **16. Certificate of Training**

Upon completion of your successful study a Certificate verifying it will be issued by the Government of Japan.

#### **17. Bringing of Your Wife**

The amount of Living Allowance you will receive from OTCA is just enough for your own support. As an OTCA participant, therefore, it is most inadvisable to bring your wife to Japan. If you should bring your wife, it would be at your responsibility.

### **III. BEFORE DEPARTURE FROM YOUR COUNTRY**

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#### **18. Japanese Visa**

To enter Japan as a foreigner you have to have on your national passport a Japanese entry visa which will be obtained at the Japanese Diplomatic Mission (Embassy or Consulate) in your country. In case there is no such Mission in your country, the visa will be obtained from the closest Japanese mission which usually covers your country. A list of Japanese Diplomatic Missions is attached as Appendix 3.

#### **19. Vaccination Certificate**

You will need a certificate stating that you have been vaccinated against smallpox within three years before your entry to Japan. In addition to this, you may be required to have inoculation 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.

#### **20. Photographs**

Apart from the photographs which you are to submit together with your Nomination Form, it is advisable for you to bring a few copies of the photograph with you, which will be needed immediately after your arrival in Japan. If you are to stay for less than 60 days in the country you will need at least two copies. If your stay in Japan is for 60 days or more, an additional three copies may be brought, since they are required for the purpose of Alien Registration to which you are subject.



Training in Television

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## 21. Knowledge of English

As a general rule, the language of instruction during your stay will be English. If you are coming from a country where English is not used popularly, it may be advisable for you to improve your knowledge of English as much as possible before coming.

## 22. Japanese Language

Though by no means compulsory, some knowledge of Japanese will certainly help you to feel easy in Japan. You are therefore encouraged to learn the language with a series of Japanese language textbooks which will be available from the Japanese Embassy (or Consulate) in your country. These textbooks have been compiled by OTCA for self study.

If you intend to study in Japan at some later date these textbooks will be even more useful, especially if you can practise what you are learning with Japanese people in your country. (In the capital of such a country as is sending every year a large number of participants to Japan, it is possible that a teacher of Japanese is provided by OTCA and attached to the Embassy, whose assistance you might seek.)

## 23. Air Ticket and Itinerary

When your Nomination as OTCA participant has been approved 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 Embassy or Consulate in your country, an air ticket on which your itinerary is suggested by a flight or flights already booked by OTCA. If you

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follow the itinerary as it is, the Japanese Embassy will confirm to OTCA by cable, so that you will be met by someone representing OTCA when you arrive at the Tokyo International Airport. In case you happen to have to change the itinerary suggested, the change should be arranged in consultation with the Japanese Embassy which is responsible for letting OTCA know in advance the exact date of your arrival and the flight number. Failure on your part to consult the Embassy will cause OTCA's inability to arrange for meeting you at the Airport.

#### **24. Customs Regulations**

As a participant in the training activities organized by the Japanese Government, you may bring only such personal effects as are considered necessary for your study and limited period of stay 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 alcoholic beverage (up to three bottles) and of cigarettes (up to 200) or cigars (up to 50). You are advised not to bring excess amounts of gifts, or such articles as may be suspected by the Customs officer as being the property of a third person or persons. Any fresh fruits or vegetable or plants are subject to strict examination by the Japanese Plant Quarantine Law.



Japanese lesson

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## 25. Contact with Previous OTCA Participants

It is natural for any one who is to visit another country to train 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 Japanese training activities, preferably in the same technical field as yours and have already returned to your country. This will also be in OTCA's interest, since OTCA is always very keen to know what former participants are doing in their countries.

## IV. UPON ARRIVAL IN JAPAN

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### 26. At the Airport

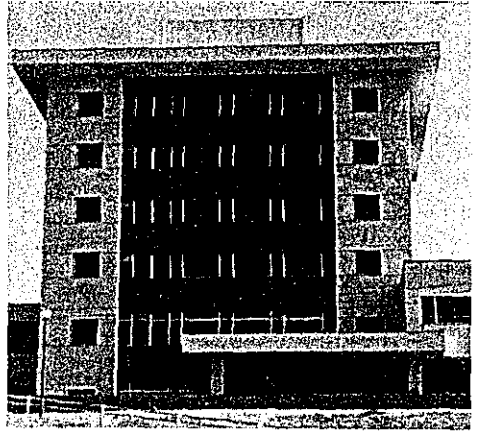
From the moment you have finished customs procedures and entry formalities at the Tokyo Airport you will be under OTCA's care. Unless the itinerary has been changed by you without informing the Japanese Embassy in your country before departure, you will be met at the Airport by an OTCA representative, who will take you to the Tokyo International Centre (TIC) where you will be staying at least during the orientation period.

If for any reason 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." stationed in the arriving lobby of the Airport. The company will send you to TIC on OTCA's account.

### 27. 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 the following morning. If you have no Japanese money as yet, you can eat at TIC by signing your name. On the following morning an OTCA officer will meet you at TIC and accompany you to OTCA headquarters. Then your official activities will start.

Your Outfit Allowance as well as the Living Allowance in respect of the month of your arrival will be paid in cash at the Office of TIC in the afternoon.



Osaka International Training Centre

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## 28. KENSU-IN HANDBOOK

Since this pamphlet is designed for you in your contry, detailed information for use after your coming to Japan is not dealt with here. It is given in another booklet entitled "KENSU-IN HANDBOOK" which you will receive upon arrival in Japan.

## V. SOME INFORMATION ON JAPAN

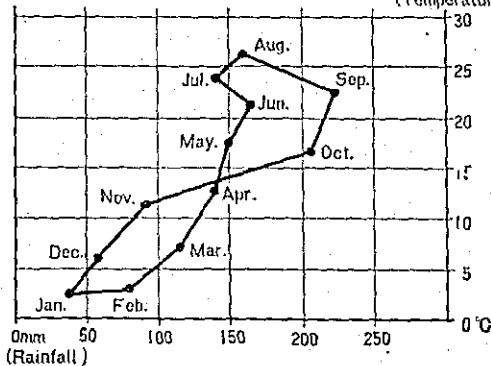
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### 29. Climate and Weather

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 although weather may be subject to quick changes. As far as the Pacific coast is concerned, where most of the technical 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.)

Temperature & Rainfall in Tokyo by Months  
(Temperature)







Sight-seeing bus tour

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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 winter season.

### **30. Health and Sanitation**

The Japanese are very much fond of cleanliness. Health and sanitary conditions are of a high standard even in remotest villages in Japan. Running (tap) water in cities is absolutely safe to drink, and all restaurants are under strict supervision by public sanitation laws. The country has been free from serious epidemics for many years. Medical facilities—hospitals, clinics and pharmacies—are readily available through the country.

### **31. People and Language**

The Japanese are a homogeneous people both ethnically and culturally. They speak one common language. As school education in Japan has long been "self-sufficient" and Japanese has been the sole language of instruction up through the university level, 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 any foreigner, regardless where he comes from, and they are ready to help a foreigner whenever required.

### **32. Japanese Names**

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

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### **33. Transportation and Traffic**

Public transportation is highly developed in Japan. The network of the National Railways serves as 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 railroads. 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".

### **34. Currency and Foreign Exchange**

The unit of Japanese currency is YEN. According to the current rate of exchange 360 yen is equivalent to one U.S. dollar or 1,008 yen to one pound sterling. A foreigner can bring into the country any amount of money, in cash, travellers cheque or bank draft, but he has to declare it at the customs when he arrives. When he leaves he can re-convert his un-spent yen up to 36,000 yen (\$100).

### **35. Food**

The staple of Japanese diet is rice, although bread is becoming increasingly popular. The country is famous for a very wide variety of dishes, both national and from other parts of the world. Fish and meat are especially delicious, 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 types of dishes at reasonable prices. The Japanese do not use spices as much as some other people, and if



*Flower Arrangement*

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you have been accustomed to a particular spice or spices you may wish to bring a supply with you.

### **36. Sight-seeing and Indigenous Culture**

*Japan is a beautiful land. There are many places of great scenic beauty in different parts of the country offering a wide variety of views. Although the country has been rapidly modernized, the Japanese are also very concerned with preserving their indigenous traditional culture, including temples, shrines and other ancient forms of architecture as well as the living arts of painting, music, dance, drama and handicrafts. You will find these when you come to Japan.*

## Appendix 1

PARTICIPANTS RECEIVED UP TO DEC. 1966

### a) By Fields

Field	Number	Field	Number
Agriculture	1,764	Postal Services	71
Forestry	151	Telecommunication	382
Animal Husbandry	298	Radio & Television	165
Fisheries	525	Medicine	112
Civil Engineering	235	Health & Sanitation	202
Architecture	155	Social Welfare	37
Earthquake Engineering	146	Atomic Energy	162
Steel Industry	73	Management	198
Machine Industry	174	Education	501
Mining	84	Economic Planning	134
Light Industry	671	Vocational Training	207
Chemical Industry	160	General Administration	441
Electric Power Generation	135	Banking	109
Gas & Water Supply	37	Statistics	43
Land Transportation	250	Public Relations	61
Maritime Transportation	58	Others	165
Tourism	55		
Ports & Harbours	193	Total :	8,154

b) By Country

REGION	Country	Number	REGION	Country	Number	
ASIA	Afghanistan	23		Morocco	4	
	Bhutan	1		Nigeria	61	
	Burnei	1		Saudi Arabia	16	
	Burma	152		Sierra Leone	4	
	Cambodia	236		Somalia	2	
	Ceylon	260		Sudan	30	
	China	1,172		Syria	17	
	India	711		Tanzania	5	
	Indonesia	1,052		Turkey	83	
	Korea	543		Uganda	3	
	Laos	56		CENTRAL & SOUTH AME- RICAS	Argentina	51
	Malaysia	258			Bolivia	21
	Maldives	2			Brazil	88
	Nepal	80			Chile	41
	Pakistan	370			Colombia	29
	Philippines	619			Costa Rica	6
	Singapore	117			Cuba	2
	Thailand	1,106	Dominica		2	
	Viet-Nam	233	Ecuador		20	
	Others	25	El Salvador		19	
NEAR & MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA	Arab	114	Guatemala		5	
	Camerun	1	Haiti		3	
	Ethiopia	28	Honduras		6	
	Ghana	50	Mexico	44		
	Iran	169	Nicaragua	2		
	Iraq	19	Panama	10		
	Israel	10	Paraguay	16		
	Jordan	4	Peru	41		
	Kenya	19	Uruguay	3		
	Kuwait	3	Venezuela	12		
	Lebanon	8				
	Libya	3	OTHER AREAS	65		
	Madagascar	1				
Mali	2	TOTAL	8,154			

## Appendix 2

### GROUP TRAINING IN 1967\*

Name of Course or Seminar:	Number of Participants:	Duration: (in months)	Place:
1. Rice Cultivation & Its Extension	15	11	Uchihara (Ibaragi-ken)
2. Agricultural Machinery Utilization for Rice Cultivation	12	11	Uchihara
3. Rice Cultivation Research	14	6	Kohnosu (Saitama-ken)
4. Agricultural Machinery Maintenance and Repair	10	6	Osaka
5. Agricultural Cooperatives	20	4	Tokyo
6. Agricultural Extension Service	10	2	Tokyo
7. Agricultural and Forestry Statistics	10	3	Tokyo
8. Poultry Farming	10	5	Nagoya
9. Animal Health Research	8	6	Tokyo
10. Coastal Fisheries	26	11	Misaki
11. Fresh-Water Fish Culture & Propagation Research	10	8.5	Tokyo
12. Marine Fisheries Research (Fishing Gear and Method)	10	6	Tokyo
13. Forest Research	7	6	Tokyo
14. Forest Products Research	5	6	Tokyo
15. Ground Water Resources Development	12	6	Tokyo
16. Offshore Prospecting	10	7	Tokyo
17. Steam Power Generation	10	4	Tokyo
18. Hydro Power Generation	12	4	Tokyo
19. Electronics	5	6	Osaka
20. Steel Production	10	6	Osaka
21. Foundry	10	7	Nagoya
22. Plating	8	7	Nagoya
23. Boiler Engineering	10	6	Tokyo
24. Textile Engineering	10	7	Nagoya
25. Ceramic Engineering	10	9	Nagoya
26. Wood Working	10	3	Nagoya
27. Smaller Enterprise Management	10	3	Osaka
28. Industrial Standardization	15	3	Tokyo
29. Automobile Service Engineering	16	6.5	Tokyo

\* Fiscal year starting 1 April 1967.

30.	Diesel Railway Rolling Stock Engineering	12	4	Tokyo
31.	Railway Signal and Communication	6	4	Tokyo
32.	Maintenance and Construction Engineering of Railways	10	4	Tokyo
33.	Bus and Track Transport Safety Control	5	3	Tokyo
34.	Shipbuilding and Repair	10	6	Tokyo
35.	Port and Harbour Engineering	15	4	Tokyo
36.	Telex Communication Engineering	13	4	Tokyo
37.	Short-Wave Radio Engineering	13	4	Tokyo
38.	Carrier Telephony Engineering	10	3	Tokyo
39.	Telephone Outside Plant Engineering	10	3	Tokyo
40.	Microwave Communication Engineering	10	3	Tokyo
41.	International Telegraph and Telephone Traffic	13	2.5	Tokyo
42.	Coaxial Submarine Cable	8	40 (days)	Tokyo
43.	Television Broadcasting Management	8	50 (days)	Tokyo
44.	Television Engineering	11	5	Tokyo
45.	Educational Television Programme	12	2.5	Tokyo
46.	Road Construction	10	10	Tokyo
47.	Bridge Engineering	10	4	Tokyo
48.	Surveying and Mapping	10	6	Tokyo
49.	Seismology and Earthquake Engineering	20	12	Tokyo
50.	Tuberculosis Control	10	6	Tokyo
51.	Surgical Treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis	10	5	Tokyo
52.	Cancer Control	10	6	Tokyo
53.	Vocational Training Instructor (Machinery, Electricity & Woodworking)	30	12	Tokyo
54.	High Skilled Worker (Machinist)	10	12	Tokyo
55.	National Government Administration	15	3	Tokyo

56.	Local Government	15	3	Tokyo
57.	Electronic Computer	14	1.5	Tokyo
58.	Statistics	13	2	Tokyo
59.	Prevention and Treatment of Crime and Delinquency	12	3	Tokyo
60.	Prevention and Treatment of Crime and Delinquency (senior)	10	1.5	Tokyo
61.	Radioisotopes	10	9	Tokyo
62.	Telecommunications (Seminar)	10	20 (days)	Tokyo
63.	Ports & Harbours (Seminar)	20	2	Tokyo
64.	Prevention of Narcotic Offences & Smugglings (Seminar)	15	40 (days)	Tokyo
65.	Vocational Training (Seminar)	13	2	Tokyo
66.	Supervisory Training (Seminar)	10	2	Tokyo
67.	Smaller Enterprise Development (Seminar)	10	2	Nagoya
68.	Trade Promotion (Seminar)	12	2	Tokyo
69.	Economic Planning (Seminar)	20	2	Tokyo
70.	Traffic Police (Seminar)	15	40 (days)	Tokyo
71.	Tourism	15	1	Tokyo
72.	Physical Planning	10	4	Tokyo
73.	Family Planning	10	1	Tokyo



### Appendix 3

## JAPANESE DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS

(As of Jan. 1, 1967)

Region :	Country :	Name and Address :	Telephone :
ASIA	Burma	Embassy of Japan, No. 39, Golden Valley, <u>Rangoon.</u>	30688
	Cambodia	Ambassade du Japon, No. 4, Phlavy Barang, <u>Phnon-Penh.</u>	3403
	Ceylon	Embassy of Japan, No. 10, Ward Place, <u>Colombo 7.</u>	93831
	China (Taiwan)	Embassy of Japan, No. 25, Third Section, Chung Shan Pei Road, <u>Taipei.</u>	42212/6
	India	Embassy of Japan, 50-G, Chanakyaputti, <u>New Delhi.</u>	74271
		Consulate-General of Japan Kashmir House, 19, Nepean Road, Malabal Hill, <u>Bombay 6.</u>	368654
		Consulate-General of Japan, 12, Pretoria Street, Calcutta 16, West Bengal	44-5455/7
		Consulate-General of Japan, 2/30 Pantheon Road, Egmore <u>Madras-8</u>	
	Indonesia	Embassy of Japan, 30, Djalan Iman Bondjo <u>Djakarta.</u>	AUTOMATIC G. 62135
Consulate of Japan, No. 449, Djalan Kapitan Patimura <u>Medan.</u>		25369 20951	
Consulate of Japan, Djalan Sumatra 93, <u>Surabaja.</u>		Selatan 4108	

	Korea	Embassy of Japan, c/o Bando Hotel, <u>Seoul</u>	28-6471-2
	Laos	Ambassade du Japon, Route de The Lvang, <u>Vietian.</u>	2316
	Malaysia	Embassy of Japan,  AIA Building (6th floor) Jalan Ampang, <u>Kuala Lumpur</u>  Consulate of Japan, Great Eastern Life Building, 2nd Floor, Jesselton, <u>Sabah</u>	KL 22400
	Pakistan	Embassy of Japan, No. F-719, Satellite Town, <u>Rawalpindi</u>  Consulate-General of Japan, Shatinagar, <u>Decca 2, East Pakistan</u>	40855  2660
	Philippines	Embassy of Japan, 4th Floor, L & S Building, 1414, Roxas Boulevard, <u>Manila.</u>	5-42-78
	Singapore	Embassy of Japan, "Shaw House", (5th Floor), 359 Orchard Road, <u>Singapore 9.</u>	660945
	Thailand	Embassy of Japan, 61, Wireless Road, <u>Bangkok.</u>	58020
	Viet-Nam	Ambassade du Japon, No. 13, Boulevard Nguyen-Hue, <u>Saigon.</u>	23545
THE NEAR & MIDDLE EAST	Afghanistan	Embassy of Japan, 1277, Nawau Watt, Sheer-poor, <u>Kabul.</u>	20379

	Iran	Embassy of Japan, Avenue Saba Shomadi No. 53, <u>Tehran.</u>	42848
	Iraq	Embassy of Japan, P.O. Box No. 355 (Waziriyah 2/aA) <u>Baghdad.</u>	29003
	Israel	Embassy of Japan, No. 10, Humbarmann Street, <u>Tel Aviv.</u>	TELAVIV 249416
	Kuwait	Embassy of Japan, 3rd Floor, Al-Khalid Building Fahad Al-Salem Street, <u>Kuwait.</u>	39985
	Lebanon	Ambassade du Japon, Immeuble Sahmarani, Rue Kantari, <u>Beyrouth.</u>	230555
	Saudi Arabia	Embassy of Japan, Medina Road Kilo 3, <u>Jeddah.</u>	2954
	Syria	Ambassade du Japon, 62, Rue Rawda, <u>Damas.</u>	Damascus 38273
	Turkey	Ambassade du Japon, Resit Galip Caddesi, No. 81, Gazi Osman pasa, Mah., <u>Ankara.</u>	123160
AFRICA	Algeria	Ambassade du Japon, 3, Rue du Doctour Lucien Raynaud, <u>Alger.</u>	604645, 605571

Congo (Leopoldville)	Ambassade du Japon, B.P. 1810, Kredietbank Congo, 2ème étage, No. 17, Avenue du Port : <u>Kinshasa.</u>	Leopoldville 3913
Ethiopia	Embassy of Japan, Debre zeit Road, <u>Addis Ababa.</u>	47245, 47246
Ghana	Embassy of Japan, Plot No. z/57, Airport Residential Area <u>Accra.</u>	77863
Ivory Coast (Cote d'Ivoire)	Ambassade du Japon, Immeuble (Nour-Al-Hayat) Se étage, Avenue Chardy, <u>Abidjan.</u> (Boite Postal 1329 Abidjan)	228-63
Kenya	Embassy of Japan, Bank of India Building, Kenyatta Avenue, <u>Nairobi.</u>	25924
Morocco	Ambassade du Japon, 7, Rue de Midelt, <u>Rabat.</u>	221-59, 301-46
Nigeria	Embassy of Japan, 6th Floor, Cooperative Bank Building, 30, Marina, <u>Lagos.</u>	21425

Senegal	Ambassade du Japon, 2ème Etage " Résidence et Bureau " de l'Immeuble B.A.O., Place de l'Independance, <u>Dakar.</u>	20711
Sudan	Embassy of Japan, House No. 9, Block 5, II, <u>East Khartoum.</u> (P.O. Box 1949)	71946
Tanzania	Embassy of Japan, P.O. Box Plot No. 83 Msasani Beach, Dares Salaam	67671 2577
United Arab Republic	Ambassade du Japon, 10. Sharia Ibrahim Naguib. Garden City. <u>Le Caire.</u>	27721
CENTRAL Argentine AND SOUTH AMEIRCAS	Embajada del Japón, 42-9630, 9638, 9639 Calle Libertad 836. 19 Piso. <u>Buenos Aires.</u>	41-2335
Bolivia	Embajada del Japón, Avenida 6 de Agosto No. 2296. <u>La Paz.</u> P.O. Box No. 2725	27025
Brazil	Embaixada do Japão, Rua das Laranjeiras. 192. <u>Rio de Janeiro.</u>	25-7311
	Embaixada do Japão, (Liaison Office), Avenida das Nações. Lote 39. <u>Brasília.</u>	2-7755
	Consulado Geral do Japão, Rua Santo Antônio, No. 432, Edifício " Antônio Velho ", 119 andar, Belém, <u>Estado do Pará.</u>	2719

	Consulado Geral do Japão, . . . . . 23283 Avenida Independência No. 1211, <u>Porto Alegre</u> , Estado do Rio Grande do Sul
	Consulado Geral do Japão, . . . . . 4-1930 Avenida Dantas Barreto 191, Edifício Santo Antônio, 3º andar <u>Recife Pernambuco</u> , (Caixa Postal 502)
	Consulado Geral do Japão, 37-7176, 37-7168, 37-7169, 34-9818, 35-3560 Avenida Brigadierio Luiz Antônio, 277, 99109119 andar, <u>São Paulo</u> .
	Consulada do Japão, . . . . . 2285 Avenida 7 de Setembro No. 752, 3º andar (Caixa Postal 307) <u>Manaus Amazonas</u>
Chile	Embajada del Japón, . . . . . 31163 Huérfanos 757, 8º Piso, <u>Santiago</u> .
	34-53-56, 34-59-42, 34-52-89
Colombia	Embajada del Japón, Oficinas 906, Noveno Piso, Edificio Bochica, Carrea 13 # 27-00, Of. 906, <u>Bogota</u>
Costa Rica	Embajada del Japón, . . . . . 22-31-62 Barrio Rohrmoser, sobre carretera a Pavass Sabana Oeste Apartado 501 Apartado 2063 <u>San José</u>
Dominica	Embajada del Japón, . . . . . 9-1411, 9-1272 Avenida Bolívar No. 202-A, <u>Santo Domingo</u> .
Ecuador,	Embajada del Japón, . . . . . 36180 Avenida Colón 1022, <u>Quito</u> .

El Salvador	Embajada del Japón, 22-7194, 21-7155, 3a. Calle Poniente No. 635, 21-7292 <u>San Salvador.</u>	
Mexico	Embajada del Japón, 25-44-81, 25-44-62, Cordoba 127, 25-44-85 <u>México 7</u>	
Nicaragua	Embajada del Japón, 2493 5a. Calle S.E., No. 404, <u>Managua.</u>	
Panama	Embajada del Japón, 3-1681, 3-4695 Calle 46 No. 10, <u>Panamá.</u>	
Paraguay	Embajada del Japón, 4431, 4432 Av. Marscal Lopez, No. 1099, <u>Asunción</u>	
	La Oficina del Consul del Japon, Calle Posadas 334, (Casilla de Correo No. 55) <u>Encarnación.</u>	287~288
Peru	Embajada del Japon, 83993 Avenida San Felipe No. 356, Pueblo Libre, <u>Lima.</u>	
Uruguay	Embajada del Japon, 93936, 93938 Calle Rincón 487, 5 Piso, <u>Montevideo.</u>	
Venezuela	Embajada del Japon, 326732 Edificio Teatro Altamira, Oficia Oeste 22, Sur Altamira, <u>Caracas.</u>	

Japanese Diplomatic Missions Represented by  
Those in Other Countries

Region :	Country :	Name :	Japanese Embassy Representing :
ASIA	Nepal	Embassy of Japan	Embassy of Japan India
NEAR & MIDDLE EAST	Cyprus	Embassy of Japan	Embassy of Japan in Lebanon
	Jordan	Embassy of Japan	" " " " "
AFRICA	Burundi	Embassy of Japan	Embassy of Japan in Congo
	Cameroun	Embassy of Japan	" " " " "
	Gabon	Embassy of Japan	" " " " "
	Guinee	Embassy of Japan	Embassy of Japan in Ghana
	Liheria	Embassy of Japan	" " " " "
	Libya	Embassy of Japan	Embassy of Japan in the United Arab Republic
	Malagasy	Embassy of Japan	Embassy of Japan in France
	Mali	Embassy of Japan	Embassy of Japan in Ghaca
	Mauritania	Embassy of Japan	Embassy of Japan in Senegal
	Niger	Embassy of Japan	" " " " "
	Ruanda	Embassy of Japan	Embassy of Japan in Congo
	Sierra Leone	Embassy of Japan	Embassy of Japan in Ghana
	Somalia	Embassy of Japan	Embassy of Japan in Sudan
	Tanzania	Embassy of Japan	Embassy of Japan in Kenya
	Tunisia	Embassy of Japan	Embassy of Japan in Italy
Upper Volta	Embassy of Japan	Embassy of Japan in Senegal	
CENRAL & SOUTH	Costa Rica	Legation of Japan	Embassy of Japan in Venezula
AMERICA	Guatemala	Embassy of Japan	Embassy of Japan in Mexico
	Haiti	Legation of Japan	Embassy of Japan in the United States of America
	Honduras	Legation of Japan	Embassy of Japan in Salvador
	Jamaica	Embassy of Japan	Embassy of Japan in the Dominican Republic
	Trinidad and Tobage	Embassy of Japan	Embassy of Japan in u Venezuela



