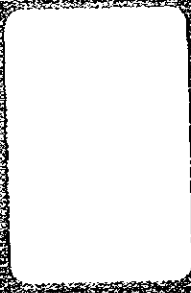


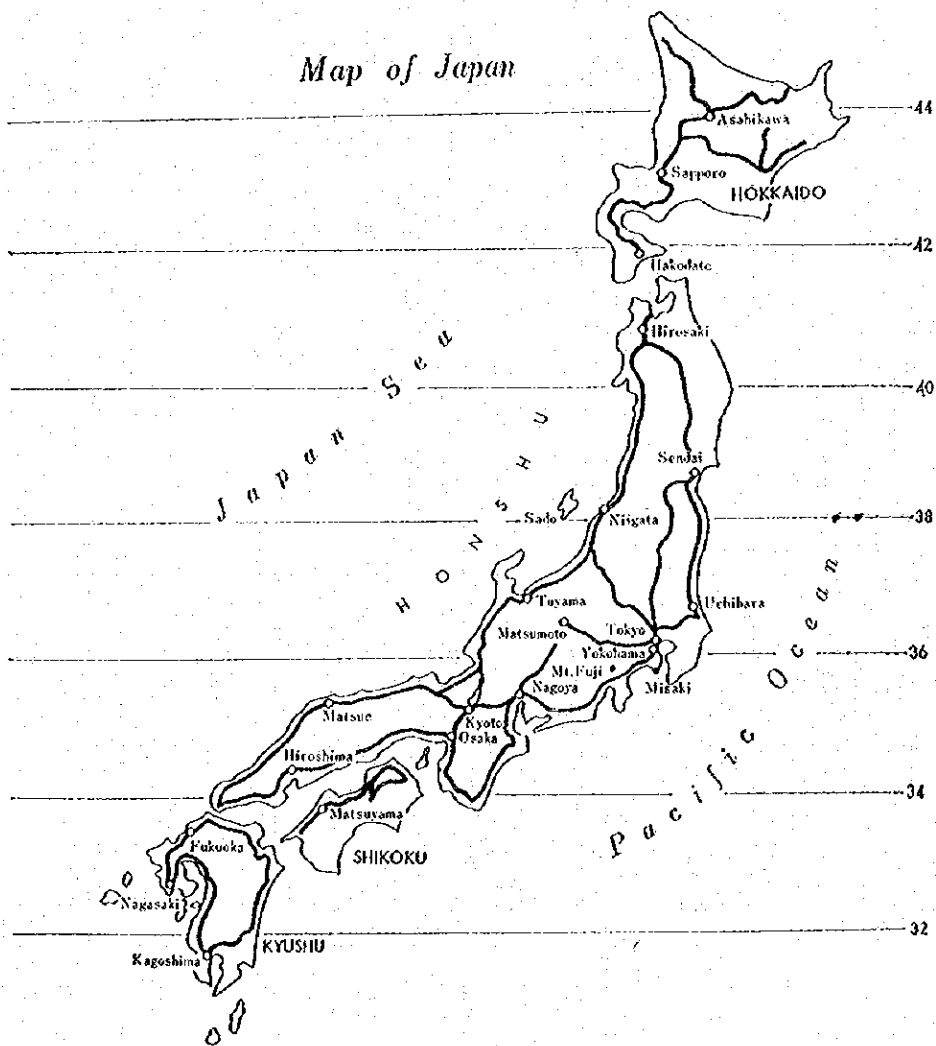
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Map of Japan



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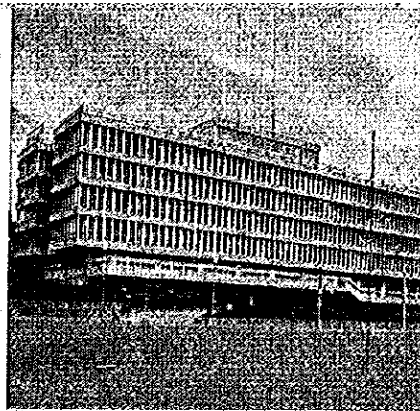
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FOREWORD

OTCA Headquarters



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.

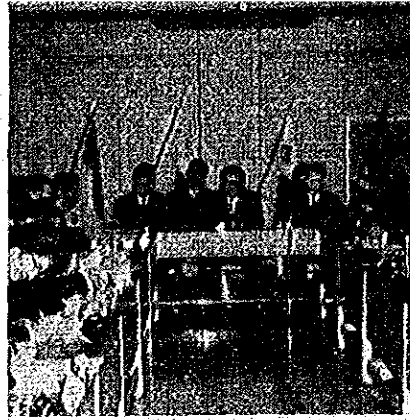
The organization of these training activities is quite apart from the scholarship system which is available to foreign students who want to study in Japanese universities and colleges. (For those who are interested in the Japanese scholarship system, there is other printed material entitled "Guide to 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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Technical Cooperation Seminar

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I. TECHNICAL TRAINING IN JAPAN

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 1965 the Government budget allocated to various technical cooperation activities has reached 2,100 million yen, showing an increase of more than 100 times in the last ten years.

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 affiliated agencies in their technical assistance activities, including among others training activities for their fellows. Further, the

Government 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 1965 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 programme 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. The participant should have been fully aware of the content of the course before coming to Japan. No alteration in the programme of 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 fellowships 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 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 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.

5. Extension of Training

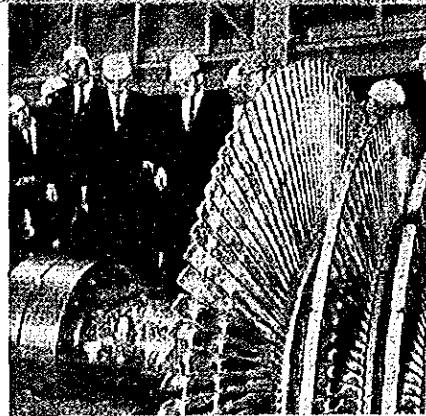
In principle the training period suggested by the Japanese Government at the time of acceptance of a participant cannot be extended. Under particular circumstances, however, an extension of the period for an individual training may be felt necessary by the Japanese authorities concerned. If such is the case, the extension can be granted only with the official consent of the participant's own government.

Because of its nature, no extension of the training period for group training is possible. If a participant in a group training course wishes to continue studying in Japan after it is over, his wish may be considered only at his government's written request. If his wish can be granted, any extension of training will be on an individual basis.

6. Termination of 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 establish-



Electric Generation Course

- ments 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:

- (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

7. 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 en route, will be at your expense. As an economy class passenger you will be entitled to 20 kilogrammes of baggage to carry; no payment will be made by OTCA for any excess baggage whether it is accompanied or unaccompanied.

8. 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

9. Living Allowance

During your authorized stay in Japan as an OTCA participant the Agency will pay a certain amount of Living Allowance—averaging



Vocational Training Course

2,200 yen—per day. The Living Allowance should cover your daily expenses for board and lodging, local transportation, books, postage and other such personal needs.

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 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 sightedness or tooth decay.

12. Orientation

Before your technical training as such 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. 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.

14. Evaluation of Study

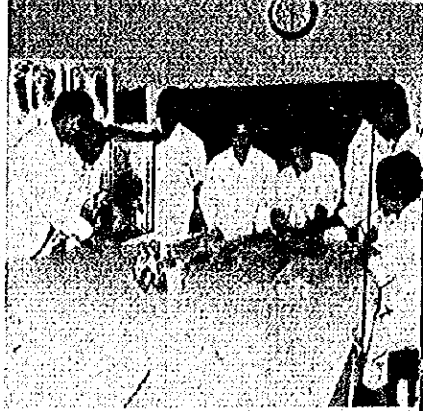
Evaluation of your study in Japan will be undertaken upon its completion based both on your reports and an evaluation meeting that will be held between you and the personnel of OTCA and the training institution(s) involved. OTCA will in turn prepare a report on your course, which may be made available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

15. Certificate of Training

Upon completion of your successful study the Government of Japan will issue a Certificate verifying it.

16. 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 four international training centres of its own in different parts of the country, including Tokyo. Each centre is designed for and used as a training place as well as a hostel for those who study in its locality. If your programme of study requires you to stay away from an international training centre, OTCA will arrange for you a comparable facility of accommodations.



Tuberculosis Control Course

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

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

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

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 vegetables or plants are subject to strict examination by the Japanese Plant Quarantine Law.



Japanese lesson

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

26. At the Airport

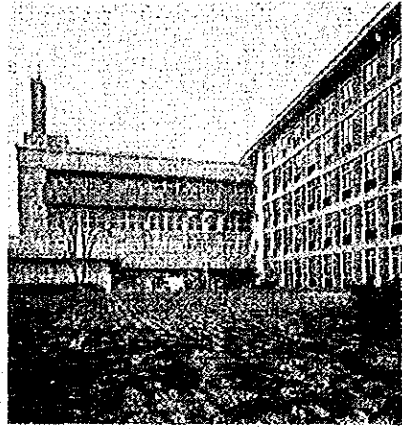
From the moment you have finished customs procedures and entry formalities at the Tokyo Airport you will be under OTCA's care. Unless the itinerary has been changed by you without informing the Japanese Embassy in your country before departure, you will be met at the Airport by an OTCA representative, 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.



Tokyo International Centre

28. KENSHU-IN HANDBOOK

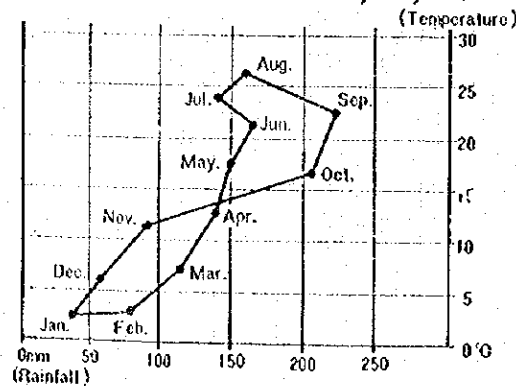
Since this pamphlet is designed for you in your country, detailed information for use after your coming to Japan is not dealt with here. It is given in another booklet entitled "KENSHU-IN HANDBOOK" which you will receive upon arrival in Japan.

V. SOEM INFORMATION ON JAPAN

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





Sight-seeing bus tour

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.

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



Participants visiting a farmer's house

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. 1964

a) By Fields

Field	Number	Field	Number
Agriculture	1,488	Postal Services	62
Forestry	113	Telecommunication	201
Animal Husbandry	229	Radio & Television	117
Fisheries	396	Medicine	75
Civil Engineering	160	Health & Sanitation	156
Architecture	121	Social Welfare	24
Earthquake Engineering	90	Atomic Energy	129
Steel Industry	49	Management	141
Machine Industry	153	Education	444
Mining	52	Economic Planning	102
Light Industry	539	Vocational Training	119
Chemical Industry	148	General Administration	253
Electric Power Generation	78	Banking	89
Gas & Water Supply	24	Statistics	27
Land Transportation	139	Public Relations	59
Maritime Transportation	42	Others	123
Ports & Harbours	111		
Tourism	45	Total :	6,108

b) By Country

REGION	Country	Number	AREA	Country	Number	
ASIA	Afghanistan	9	NEAR & MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA (Cont.)	Sierra Leone	4	
	Burma	128		Sudan	11	
	Borneo	1		Syria	7	
	Cambodia	227		Tanzania	4	
	Ceylon	192		Turkey	47	
	China (Taiwan)	952		United Arab Rep.	80	
	India	579		CENTRAL & SOUTH AMERICAS	Argentina	30
	Indonesia	809			Bolivia	9
	Korea	316			Brazil	44
	Laos	37			Colombia	17
	Malaysia*	238	Chile		32	
	Nepal	67	Costa Rica		4	
	Pakistan	297	Cuba		2	
	Philippines	462	Dominican Rep.	1		
	Thailand	858	Ecuador	9		
	Viet-Nam	195	El Salvador	11		
	Others	25	Guatemala	5		
NEAR & MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA	Ethiopia	23	Haiti	2		
	Ghana	31	Honduras	4		
	Iran	132	Mexico	22		
	Iraq	8	Nicaragua	1		
	Israel	7	Panama	5		
	Kenya	10	Paraguay	10		
	Lebanon	8	Peru	22		
	Libya	3	Venezuela	10		
	Mali	2	OTHER AREAS	51		
	Morocco	2				
	Nigeria	35				
Saudi Arabia	11	Total :	6,108			

* Including former Malaya, Singapore, Sabah and Sarawak

Appendix 2

GROUP TRAINING IN 1965*

Name of Course or Seminar:	Number of Participants:	Duration: (in months)	Place:
1. Technical Cooperation Activities (Seminar)	15	1	Tokyo
2. Prevention of Narcotic Offences and Smugglings	15	1½	Tokyo
3. Economic Planning (Seminar)	20	2	Tokyo
4. Foundry	10	8	Nagoya
5. Metal-Plating	8	6	Nagoya
6. Smaller Enterprise Development (Seminar)	10	2	Nagoya
7. Electric Power Generation Planning	7	2	Tokyo
8. Steam Power Generation	6	4	Tokyo & Nagoya
9. Hydro Power Generation	7	4	Tokyo
10. Printing	8	6	Tokyo
11. Statistics (Data Processing)	13	2	Tokyo
12. Radioisotope	9	9	Tokyo
13. Prevention and Treatment of Crime and Delinquency	10	3	Tokyo
14. Treatment of Tuberculosis	5	3	Tokyo
15. Tuberculosis Control	10	6	Tokyo
16. Diagnosis and Treatment of Cancer Cases (Gynaecological)	5	6	Tokyo
17. Population Problems (Seminar)	10	1	Tokyo
18. Poultry	8	3	Nagoya
19. Rice Cultivation Research	7	6	Kohnosu (Saitama-ken)
20. Farm Machinery Utilization Research	6	6	Kohnosu
21. Forestry Survey	7	5	Tokyo
22. Forest Products Research	5	6	Tokyo
23. Animal Health	10	6	Tokyo
24. Agricultural Cooperatives	10	3	Tokyo
25. Fisheries Research	10	6	Tokyo
26. Agricultural Extension Service	10	2	Tokyo
27. Rice Cultivation and Extension Service	15	11	Uchihara (Ibaraki-ken)
28. Farm Machinery Utilization for Rice Cultivation	12	11	Uchihara

* Fiscal year starting 1 April 1965.

29.	Costal Fisheries	25	11	Misaki (Kanagawa-ken)
30.	Ports and Harbours (Seminar)	20	2	Tokyo
31.	Ports and Harbours Engineering	15	4	Kurihama (Kanagawa-ken)
32.	Automobile Service Engineering	20	9	Tokyo & Nagoya
33.	Railway Rolling Stock	15	3	Tokyo
34.	Railway Rolling Stock (Seminar)	8	1½	Tokyo
35.	Tourism	10	1	Tokyo
36.	Television Engineering	15	5	Tokyo
37.	Educational Television Programming	14	2	Tokyo
38.	Telex Communication Engineering	9	4	Tokyo
39.	Short-wave Radio Engineering	10	4	Tokyo
40.	International Telegraph Traffic	9	3	Tokyo
41.	Carrier Telephony Engineering	9	3	Tokyo
42.	Telephone Outside Plant	8	3	Tokyo
43.	Microwave Communication Engineering	11	3	Tokyo
44.	Telecommunication (Seminar)	15	1	Tokyo
45.	Submarine Cable	6	1	Tokyo
46.	Vocational Training Instructors	30	10	Tokyo
47.	Vocational Training (Seminar)	13	2	Tokyo
48.	Supervisory Training (Seminar)	10	2	Tokyo
49.	Seismology and Earthquake Engineering	15	12	Tokyo
50.	Bridge Engineering	10	4	Tokyo
51.	Survey and Mapping	10	4	Tokyo
52.	Road Planning and Construction	10	2	Tokyo
53.	City Planning	10	4	Tokyo
54.	Local Government	12	3	Tokyo

Appendix 3

JAPANESE DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS

(As of Jan. 1, 1965)

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, Phlaur Barang, <u>Phnom-Penh.</u>	3403
	Ceylon	Embassy of Japan, No. 10, Ward Place, <u>Colombo 7.</u>	94237
	China (Taiwan)	Embassy of Japan, No. 25, Third Section, Chung Shan Pei Road, <u>Taipei.</u>	42212/6
	India	Embassy of Japan, Plot No. 4 & 5, 56-G, Chanakyapuri, <u>New Delhi.</u>	34691
Consulate-General of Japan Kashmir House, 19, Nepean Road, Malabar Hill, <u>Bombay 6.</u>		77314	
Consulate-General of Japan, 12, Pretoria Street, <u>Calcutta 16, West Bengal</u>		44-5455/7	
Indonesia	Embassy of Japan, 30, Djalan Imam Bondjol, <u>Djakarta.</u>	AUTOMATIC C. 62135	
	Consulate of Japan, No. 449, Djalan Patrice Lumumba, <u>Medan.</u>	25360 20951	
	Consulate of Japan, Djalan Sumatra 93, <u>Surabaya.</u>	Selatan 4108	

	Laos	Ambassade du Japon, Route de That Luang, <u>Vientian.</u>	175
	Malaysia	Embassy of Japan, No. 7, Kia Peng Road, <u>Kuala Lumpur.</u>	KL 22400
		Consulate-General of Japan, "Shaw House" (5th Floor), 356 Orchard Road, <u>Singapore 9.</u>	24593
	Pakistan	Embassy of Japan, No. 43-Q, Block 6, P.E.C.H.S., <u>Karachi-29.</u>	40855
		Consulate-General of Japan, Sharlinagar, <u>Dacca 2, East Pakistan.</u>	2660
	Philippines	Embassy of Japan, 4th Floor, I. & S Building, 1414, Dewey Boulevard, <u>Manila.</u>	5-42-78
	Thailand	Embassy of Japan, 61, Wireless Road, <u>Bangkok.</u>	58020
	Viet-Nam	Ambassade du Japon, No. 13, Boulevard Nguyen-Huê, <u>Saigon.</u>	23545
THE NEAR & MIDDLE EAST	Afghanistan	Embassy of Japan, 1277, Nawau Watt, Sheer-Poor, <u>Kabul.</u> (P.O. Box No. 80, Kabul)	20379
	Iran	Embassy of Japan, Avenue Saba Shomali No. 53, <u>Tehran.</u>	42848

	Iraq	Embassy of Japan, 2/9 Waziriyah, <u>Baghdad.</u>	29003/5
	Israel	Embassy of Japan, No. 3, Rembrandt Street, <u>Tel Aviv.</u>	TELAVIV 225121
	Kuwait	Embassy of Japan, 3rd Floor, Al-Khalid Building, Fahad Al-Salem Street, <u>Kuwait.</u>	39984
	Lebanon	Ambassade du Japon, Immeuble Sahmarani, Rue Kantari, <u>Beyrouth.</u>	230555
	Saudi Arabia	Embassy of Japan, Medina Road Kito 3, <u>Jeddah.</u>	2954
	Syria	Ambassade du Japon, 62, Rue Rawda, <u>Damas.</u>	Damascus 38273
	Turkey	Ambassade du Japon, Resit Calip Caddesi, Gazi Osman pasa, <u>Ankara.</u>	123160
AFRICA	Algeria	Ambassade du Japon, 3, Rue du Docteur Lucien Raynaud, <u>Alger.</u>	
	Congo (Leopoldville)	Ambassade du Japon, B.P. 1810, Kredietbank Congo, 2ème étage, No. 17, Avenue du Port, <u>Leopldville.</u>	Leopoldville 3913

Ethiopia	Embassy of Japan, Tekle Haimanot Distric, (Adjacent to the Marine Department) <u>Addis Abeba</u> , (P.O. Box 1499)	11389
Ghana	Embassy of Japan, P642/1 Cantonments Road, Christiansborg, <u>Accra</u> .	3739
Ivory Coast (Cote d'Ivoire)	Ambassade du Japon, Immeuble Sahyoum, Avenue de la Fosses, <u>Abidjan</u> , (Boite Postal 1329)	228-63
Kenya	Embassy of Japan, Ottoman Bank Building, Harding Street, <u>Nairobi</u> .	24520
Morocco	Ambassade du Japon, 7, Rue de Midelt, <u>Rabat</u> .	301-46
Nigeria	Embassy of Japan, 6th Floor, Cooperative Bank Building, 30, Marina, <u>Lagos</u> .	23707
Senegal	Ambassade du Japon, 2ème Etage "Résidence et Bureau" de l'Immeuble B.A.O., Place de l'Independance, <u>Dakar</u> .	207/11
Sudan	Embassy of Japan, House No. 9, Block 5, II. East, <u>Khartoum</u> , (P.O. Box 1949)	27721

	United Arab Republic	Ambassade du Japon, 10, Rue Ibrahim Pasha Naguib, Garden City, <u>Le Caire.</u>	27721
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICAS	Argentine	Embajada del Japón, Calle Libertad 836, 1º Piso, <u>Buenos Aires.</u>	42-9630
	Bolivia	Embajada del Japón, Avenida 6 de Agosto No. 2296, <u>La Paz.</u> (Apartado Postal 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> (Caixa Postal 891)	2-7755
		Consulado Geral do Japão, Rua Santo Antônio, No. 432, Edifício "Antônio Velho", 11º Andar, <u>Belém, Estado do Pará.</u>	2719
		Consulada Geral do Japão, Avenida Independencia No. 1211, <u>Porto Alegre, Estado do</u> <u>Rio Grande do Sul</u>	23283
		Consulado Geral do Japão, Rua do Sol 143, Edifício I.P.S.E.P., 3º Andar, <u>Recife Pernambuco.</u> (Caixa Postal 502)	4-1930

	<p>Consulado Geral do Japão, 37-7167 Avenida Brigaderio Luiz Antônio 277, 102 Andar, <u>São Paulo.</u></p>	
Chile	<p>Embajada del Japón, 31163 Huerfanos 757, 8º Piso, <u>Santiago,</u></p>	
Colombia	<p>Embajada del Japón, 34-53-56 Oficinas 906, Noveno Piso, Edificio Boehica, Carrera 13 # 27-00 <u>Bogotá.</u></p>	
Cuba	<p>Embajada del Japón, 32-5554 Calle 17 No. 552, Esquina D, Vedado, <u>La Habana.</u></p>	
Dominica	<p>Embajada del Japón, 9-1411 Avenida Bolívar No. 202-A, <u>Santo Domingo.</u> (Apartado Postal No. 1236)</p>	
Ecuador,	<p>Embajada del Japón, 36180 Avenida Colón 1022, <u>Quito.</u></p>	
El Salvador	<p>Embajada del Japón, 7155 7a Avenida Norte No. 418, <u>San Salvador.</u> (Apartado Postal No. 115)</p>	
Mexico	<p>Embajada del Japón, 25-44-62 Insurgentes Sur No. 418, <u>México 11, D.F.</u></p>	
Nicaragua	<p>Embajada del Japón, 2493 5a, Calle S.E., No. 404, <u>Managua.</u> (Apartado Postal No. 1789)</p>	

Panamá	Embajada del Japón, Calle 46 No. 10, <u>Panamá.</u> (Apartado Postal No. 1411)	3-4695
Paraguay	Embajada del Japón, Coronel Bogado No. 871, <u>Asunción.</u>	6086
	La Oficina del Consul del Japón, Calle Posadas Entre Iturbe y Gamarra, <u>Encarnación.</u> (Casilla de Correo No. 55)	287
Peru	Embajada del Japón, Edificio Sud America, Carabaya 933, <u>Lima.</u>	83993
Uruguay	Embajada del Japón, Calle Rincón 487, 5 Piso, <u>Montevideo.</u>	93936
Venezuela	Embajada del Japón, Edificio Teatro Altamira, Oficia Oeste 22, Sur Altamira, (Apartado Postal No. 13079) <u>Caracas.</u>	326732

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Japanese Diplomatic Missions Represented by
Those in Other Countries

Region :	Country :	Name :	Japanese Embassy Representing :
ASIA	Nepal	Embassy of Japan	Embassy of Japan in 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
	Liberia	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 Ghana
	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	
CENTRAL & SOUTH AMERICA	Costa Rica	Legation of Japan	Embassy of Japan in Venezuela
	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 Tobago	Embassy of Japan	Embassy of Japan in Venezuela

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