

RADIO JAPAN NEWS

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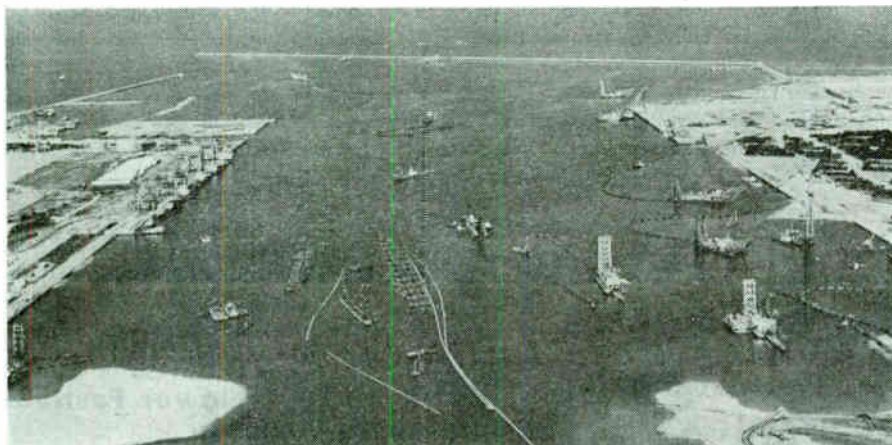
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For German & French versions
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April 1970

Barren Sand Beach Converted into World's Largest Man-made Harbor

Construction of Seaside Industrial District At Kashima Under Way



A ceremony commemorating the opening of Kashima harbor was held on October 15, last year, and was attended by Prince and Princess Mikasa, Prime Minister Sato and other dignitaries.

The port, located 80 kilometers north-east of Tokyo in the Kashima district, Ibaraki Prefecture, is the world's largest man-made harbor.

The Kashima district was once a barren and undeveloped area, forming an isolated pocket along the Pacific, but will become the central part of the Kashima seaside industrial district in the future.

Kashima harbor is located about midway along the 70-kilometer-long sandy beach that stretches from north to south along the Pacific. It is a giant-size Y-shaped harbor, 600 meters wide, 17 kilometers long and 23 meters deep. When all facilities at the harbor are completed three years from now, 200,000-ton ships will be able to berth there. The harbor will be so big that 100 ships in the 10,000-ton class will be able to berth at piers in the harbor, at one time.

The port will annually handle a total of about 100 million tons of cargo, 1.6

times the amount handled at Yokohama, currently Japan's biggest harbor. It will be twice as much as handled by Osaka and Kobe, and three times the amount handled at Tokyo port.

Kashima will be much larger in scale than Rotterdam, which is now the world's biggest man-made port. In the area surrounding the harbor, the Kashima seaside industrial district has been under construction for the past seven years. The industrial district, 3,300 hectares in area, consists of steel plants, chemical complexes and other industrial facilities, some of which are already in operation.

The Kashima district lies between the Tone River, Japan's biggest, and Lake Kasumigaura, the second largest lake in the country. Yet there is no irrigation system and because of this, farm lands are flooded during the rainy season, and become arid during long dry spells. Development of the region began when Governor Iwagami of Ibaraki Prefecture visited the area in 1959. He found a wilderness—the only activity he saw was an aged woman scrounging for seashells—and decided to develop the wasteland.

Because the area possessed ample

water resources, plenty of unused land, had a long coastline, and was close to Tokyo, he proposed to build a harbor that would serve as the eastern gateway to Tokyo.

Construction of the Kashima seaside industrial belt began four years later in 1963, with the full backing of the Government. During the 13 years it will take, to complete the development project, a total of 67,000 million yen. Of the amount, 36,000 million yen was spent by the end of last year, when about half the project was completed.

A view from the observation tower at the entrance to Kashima harbor shows that the harbor has been dredged to half its scheduled point, and that construction of the industrial zone is actively under way. The Pacific lies to the east of the observation tower and a breakwater stretches four kilometers into the sea, inside which freighters can be seen coming and going.

Along the bank of the 600-meter-wide navigational route that is now being excavated stand huge oil tanks 22 meters in diameter. A total of 30 oil tanks will be built at the oil refining plant which will process 600,000 barrels (100,000 kiloliters) of oil a day—making the refinery the largest of its kind in the world.

Next to the refinery complex is a thermal-power generation plant with 150-meter-high red and white chimneys that merge into a single funnel at the top. The "collective chimneys," which reminds one of a rocket launching pad, is the pride of the Kashima industrial belt. It not only collects waste gas and smoke from several plants belonging to different enterprises, but is also equipped with a desulfurization apparatus to remove poisonous sulfuric acid gas.

The industrial zone has taken steps to combat environmental pollution. Claiming to be a "model district" for prevention

(Continued on page 5)

Broadcasting Schedule for This Month

One in a Hundred Million

April 10: "Kindergarten Teacher"

There are 11,000 kindergartens in Japan, and more than 60,000 kindergarten teachers. Most of the teachers are young women who acquired their qualifications at colleges and universities. They are engaged in culturing refined sentiments in children by teaching them music, games, drawing, etc. Recently voices have been raised in various quarters, saying that the age for entering primary school should be lowered by one year to five years of age. This shows an indication that kindergarten education in Japan has come to a turning point and this program will introduce a kindergarten teacher who is devoting her life to the education of children who are at an extremely important stage in their spiritual and physical growth.

April 17: "Subway Train Engineer"

The role of rapid-transit subways in the mass and safe transportation of passengers is becoming more and more important as a result of increasing congestion in cities. In this program, the life of a young subway train engineer will be introduced. He works in Tokyo, where the total distance of subway lines is the third longest in the world.

April 24: "Harbor Pilot"

Harbor pilots are indispensable to ships which they guide safely in and out of ports. The number of harbor pilots in Japan currently totals 260. Each has at least three years experience as captain of a ship of over 3,000 tons. The pilots are thoroughly familiar with water depths, currents and meteorological conditions at their harbors, and enjoy the implicit trust of ships, including foreign ships, that enter and leave the harbors. This program will show a veteran harbor pilot at work, and also glimpses of his private life.



A kindergarten teacher

May 1: "Zoo Keeper"

In spring, zoos become filled with children who shout with excitement at the sight of large interesting animals from foreign lands. Most popular among the animals are lions, elephants, giraffes, monkeys, etc. An important man at the zoo is the keeper who feeds and cares for the animals. Some of the animals are quite ferocious and others have not yet become accustomed to the climate in Japan, and to their new environment at the zoo. The program introduces the various difficulties a zoo keeper encounters in the course of his work, and also the deep affection he has for the animals he looks after.

Toward Progress and Harmony

April 9: "Art of Sound and Light"

An interesting feature of Expo '70 is that pavilions are using special sounds and images to develop their individual exposition themes. Using the interior of pavilions as huge screens, stereophonic sound and images are used to lure visitors into a dynamic world of phantasy. Such devices were used at the world exposition in Montreal, but vast technological strides have been made since then to enable various multi-screen exhibits through "Astroramas" and other film projections. In the program, the spectacular exhibits produced by "art and sound" in such pavilions as the "Midori" Pavilion of the Sanwa Group, and the Fuji Group Pavilion, will be introduced.

April 16: "International Cooperation"

In the United Nations Pavilion and OECD Pavilion exhibits on international cooperation, development assistance and the future of the world are displayed in various forms under the theme of international and human cooperation in the economic, educational and cultural fields. In the program, the question explored—through exhibits shown in the above pavilions—on how man can

overcome the problems of international cooperation and form the basis for peace and prosperity in the 1970s.

April 23: "Computopia"

Computers are being extensively used at Expo '70 to provide information to exposition sites, and to direct traffic and enhance exhibits—indeed, pavilions themselves were designed with the aid of computers. Because of this, some have called the world exposition a "Festival of Computopia." In the program, the computer center, the nucleus of the

computerized system at the exposition, will be visited, as will displays at the Festival Plaza. Also electronic-computer "software" demonstrations conducted at foreign pavilions will be introduced.

April 30: "Flower Festival of the World"

The representative flowers of various nations, such as Japan's cherry blossoms and the Netherlands' tulip will be decorated at the Festival Plaza, and a show based on the theme of flowers from nations in Europe, Asia and America will be held. In this program, the "Flower Festival of the World," the highlight of Expo events in April, will be introduced.

Trade and Industries

April 6: "A Visit to Oita"

It has been 10 years since Oita Prefecture on the southernmost island of Kyushu began construction of a seaside industrial district in the Tsurusaki area in Oita City, its capital. Establishment of the industrial district was planned as part of its program to introduce modern industries, such as heavy and chemical industries, to the "farming" prefecture.

Already an oil plant complex, the first to be built in Kyushu, has been completed, and construction was begun last December of the Oita mill of Nippon Steel Corp. The Oita seaside industrial district will eventually become the

leading industrial center in Kyushu.

April 13: "Plywood"

Plywood is the most widely used processed or "improved" wood. In its standard form, plywood consists of several layers of veneer firmly glued together. There are also well-known special plywoods used extensively for siding, partitions and for making furniture including TV and stereo cabinets. The demand for plywood in the manufacture of furniture, construction, rolling stock and shipping industries, is rising at a rapid rate. In this program, the plywood industry will be introduced.

Tokyo Report

Japanese Folklore—"Issun Boshi," the Legendary Dwarf (April 25)

For Southeast Asia, South Asia, Middle and Near East, and Africa.

After praying for a child, a couple was blessed with a boy. But the boy was only one "sun" in height, smaller than a thumb. But the couple were grateful for their prayers being answered and raised the child with loving care. While small, the boy was bright and cheerful. One day he begged his parents to allow him to go to the capital to pursue his studies and train himself. Winning their approval, he armed himself with a needle, which was his sword, and rode a wooden bowl, using a chopstick as an oar to row himself down the river to the capital. After arriving in the capital, he went to work as a servant for a rich lord, and was liked by everybody because he was a hard worker and of good disposition. He was called "Issun Boshi" because he was so small.

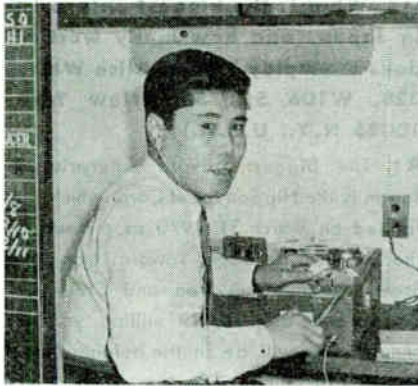
One day he accompanied the young princess—the daughter of his master—to Kiyomizu Temple, and on the way, met a frightful giant. To save the princess, he jumped into the giant's mouth and slashed away with his needle-sword. Unable to beat "Issun Boshi," the giant surrendered. He not only released the princess whom he had seized, but also gave him a mallet which, when shaken, would make any dream come true. The princess, shaking the mallet, prayed that "Issun Boshi" would grow bigger—and, right before her eyes, "Issun Boshi" grew into a handsome normal-sized youth. "Issun Boshi" and the princess eventually married and lived happily ever after.

April 20: "Construction Machinery"

Production of bulldozers, tractors, power shovels and other construction machinery has increased sharply in recent years. In fiscal 1968, output reached 270,000 million yen, of which 20,000 million yen was exported.

Of the many construction machines that are made in Japan, bulldozers form the main force. Ranging in size from small three-ton bulldozers to mammoth 40 tonners, all types are manufactured to suit different construction needs and purposes. In this program bulldozers and other construction machinery will be introduced.

Let Me Introduce Myself Yoshimasa Sakamoto



I've been working with Radio Japan, the external service of NHK, about 8 years now. When I started, I was the youngest of all the English announcers. And when a young announcer fresh from college joined the English section this April I at last escaped from being labelled as "the youngest." How old do you think I am? Well, I'm 31. I led a single life until my mid 20s and then I decided to set up my love nest thinking that my wife and I would be able to subsist on Radio Japan's pay. I think I was right in my decision and my married life has been successful... a son and a daughter welcome me home each day now.



For the past several years I've been engaged on Radio Japan *Journal* with 5 other colleagues and during these years I added a rather unique experience to my career. For 2 years, that is from 1964 to 1966, I was dispatched to Osaka, the second largest city of Japan which is regarded as a sort of capital of the other half of our country being the center of commercial and industrial activities. There I concentrated on collecting materials which would represent western Japan, and sent them back to Tokyo for broadcast. Osaka, of course, is the site of the present World Exposition. The last time I was in Osaka, I paid several visits to the Expo site and I was astonished at the levelling work of the Senri hills going on at a high pitch on a gigantic scale. I had not the slightest idea then how the whole site would turn out. Now, four years later, the whole area has been completely transformed. Gorgeous national pavilions welcome visitors from all over the world. I shall be staying in Osaka for one whole month looking for topics on the 20th century international pageant.

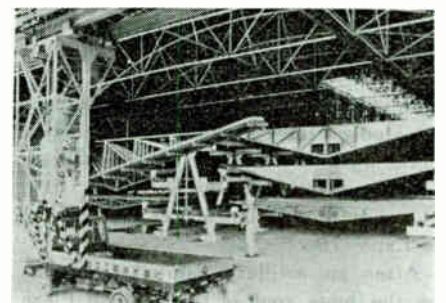
I hope you enjoy our Expo programs in which I rove the site delving into the wisdom of human beings which aims at "Progress and Harmony for Mankind."

"Issun Boshi," together with "Kaguya-Hime" and "Momotaro," is one of the most famous folklores in Japan.

We wish to inform our listeners that "Tokyo Report" which is broadcast in Asia, the Middle and Near East, and Africa every Saturday, comprises the following: "Japan's Agricultural and Fisheries Industries" is broadcast on the first Saturday, and "Japanese Folklore" on the third Saturday of every month. Various up-to-date topics of interest are broadcast on the second and fourth Saturdays.

April 27: "Prefabricated Housing," the Talk of the Industry

Prefabricated housing has become popular in Japan recently. Demand for prefabricated houses is expected to rise because they possess many advantages over ordinary houses. They can, for instance, be built in a short period, and they can be constructed at standardized costs. And since they are prefabs, they are free of the burdensome cares that accompany the building of ordinary homes. Prefabricated house makers produce both popular-type and deluxe prefabs of various sorts—wooden, light steel and concrete prefabs. In addition



A prefabricated Housing factory

to filling the domestic demand, they are expected to be exported in the future. In the program, various interesting topics related to prefabricated housing will be introduced.



Facts and Figures

Opening Ceremony

The opening ceremony of Expo '70 was held from 11 a.m. March 14 at the Festival Plaza in the presence of the Emperor and Empress, Crown Prince Akihito and Princess Michiko and other members of the Royal Family.

Also attending the ceremony were Prime Minister Sato, the president of the House of Councillors and speaker of the House of Representatives, government representatives of nations participating in the exposition, and ambassadors and ministers from foreign diplomatic agencies.

A total of 12,000 persons attended, including 6,000 specially invited guests and 6,000 guests chosen through a lottery held for advance-admission ticket holders.

The guests were seated at 10:45 a.m., and "Morning Stereophonic Music." Greetings were broadcast in many different languages.

Members of the Royal Family arrived at 11 a.m. and the orchestra played the "Etenraku," a tradition at such auspicious occasions. Everyone sang "Kimigayo," the national anthem as the national flag was raised.

The brass band then played the Expo march, and the hostesses of participating countries wearing their native costumes and holding their national flags walked in, led by four kimono-clad Japanese hostesses.

The national flags of various nations were raised by boy scouts and girl scouts, and, while a chorus and rendition of the Expo Song by the orchestra were being performed, the United Nations bell was rung.

Next the unified exposition mark adopted on the occasion of the holding of the world fair in Japan was introduced. This was followed by speeches from guests, and a declaration of the opening of Expo '70.

After an artillery salute, flashlights on the huge roof of the Festival Plaza began to flash, and there was a fireworks display.

At the same time, a huge round paper basket suspended from the ceiling of the Festival Plaza opened and dropped scented confetti and thousands of folded-paper cranes to the ground. After

Question Box

Q: What is the biggest enterprise in Japan, and how many workers does it employ? (Miss Alice White, 328, W106 St., 3FW New York, 10025 N. Y., U. S. A.)

A: The biggest private enterprise in Japan is the Nippon Steel Corp. which was formed on March 31, 1970 as a result of the merger between Yawata Iron and Steel Co. and Fuji Iron and Steel Co. Capitalized at 230,249 million yen, its annual sales will be in the neighborhood of 821,294 million yen.

The company employs a total of about 87,000 workers and is by far the biggest company in Japan.

Its annual output of blister steel is expected to be 22,240,000 tons, next only to U.S. Steel's 28,030,000 tons. Since blister steel output in Japan is growing at an annual rate of 5,000,000 tons, Nippon Steel is expected to become the world's biggest steel maker within a few years.

Yawata and Fuji were originally part of the Japan Iron and Steel Co., a semi-governmental firm which was split into the two companies in 1950 on the basis of the Excessive Economic Power Decentralization Law, intended to dissolve large

opening, the paper basket became the giant Expo mark. Outside the fair grounds, temples and churches sounded gongs and sirens went off to commemorate the first world fair to be held in Asia.

The paper cranes, used in Japan when praying for something, or in celebration of an auspicious occasion, were made by school children in primary schools in Osaka.

As water jets in the artificial lake displayed various forms and patterns, ten of thousands of balloons were released in front of pavilions.

industrial combines. Since the merger of the two steel makers was the biggest to be carried out in the postwar period, it created wide repercussions not only in Japan but also overseas.

Business circles, as well as the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, supported the merger, saying that it would prove beneficial to the steel industry as a whole. They claimed that the merger would help stabilize steel prices, eliminate overlapping waste when investing in plants and facilities and in technological development efforts, as well as enable far-reaching rationalization in the purchase of raw materials and in the transportation of steel products. But some economists and scholars claimed that the company would take advantage of its high share of the market to form controlled prices, and preclude healthy competition among enterprises. The Fair Trade Commission also opposed the merger at first. But Yawata and Fuji succeeded in carrying out the merger after reducing its market share of railroad holdings, tin for making food cans and pig iron for casting. Shigeo Nagano, president of Fuji, was named board chairman of the company, and Yoshihiro Inayama, president of Yawata, was chosen president of the steel firm.

Then the orchestra played the commemorative song again, and the electronic sign board illuminated the words, "The World is One—Progress and Harmony for Mankind."

From a huge robot in the central part of the site, a boys' band emerged, playing the Expo march, and leading a march of hostesses and children from various countries. The marchers threw folded-paper cranes and flower petals to bystanders.

As the ceremony closed, Their Majesties left, followed by other members of the Royal Family.

Corrections

January Issue

Column "Colorful Functions" on page 4 (Wrong) Edmond Helary, the Englishman (Right) Sir Edmund Hillary, the New Zealander

March Issue

Column "Radio Japan from April" on page 1 (Wrong) The Swahili program will be extended to 35 min. (Right) The Swahili program will be extended to 30 min.

To Our Listeners in Scandinavia

In April, the Scandinavian program celebrates the 10th anniversary of establishment. Some special features, referring to the matter, will be presented in the Sunday program, "Salongen över Nordpolen".

Tokyo Antenna A Youthful Singer Named Peter

A whopping 120,430,000 records—worth 43,636 million yen—are sold in Japan each year. Leading the list of discs sold are those of popular Japanese songs. These come, of course, in LPs, but also in what Japanese call “doughnut,” or EP (extended playing) records. These EPs, available for less than \$1, are predominant. They are bought by teenagers, and also by operators of bars and coffee houses for playing in their establishments.

But of the voluminous amount of phonograph records that are put on the market every month, only a few are broadcast by radio and TV, and thus become widely known. It is said that, in the case of a new singer, a record company can make a profit by selling only 3,000 records, even after subtracting publicity costs. And, as for the number of new singers they are said to equal “the number of stars in the sky.” A big record company introduces about 200–300 new singers a year, but it is lucky if one or two of them are still singing two years later.

The number of popular singers who are regarded as “stars” total only about 100. They are stars by virtue of the fact that fans buy their records—their popularity would slip, regardless of how good they are or how much real talent they possess, if their records did not sell. And in an age of all-powerful television, their popularity comes not only from their singing but also from their personality, appeal and style that must arouse a strong response from their audience.

The youthful singer, Peter—Shinnosuke Ikehata—possesses such appeal. Peter, 17, was chosen winner of the Newcomer Prize in the 11th Japan Record Grand Prix sponsored by the Japan Composers Association on December 31, last year.

Peter dyes his hair a golden-brownish tint, applies mascara to his eyelashes, uses lipstick, and manicures his fingers with silver nail polish. He wears pantaloons which gives him a look of slender, nearly feminine gracefulness. But when he sings “Between Morning and Night” (“Between morning and night, I am alone, and listen to the Angel’s song...”), his voice, far from feminine, is bold and virile—almost that of a he-man.

He exudes a strange atmosphere of being neither male nor female, which seems to appeal to his fans. Because of this he is in great demand by radio and TV, and the stage. Entertainment magazines inform fans of the brand of perfume he uses, and also provide statistics on his “bust” and “hip” measurements. “What’s wrong with wearing pantaloons,



or applying makeup?” he asks. “Isn’t it up to each individual to dress as he pleases?” His fans seem to agree with him, although conservative grownups regard him as a sort of “freak.”

It is said that all singers have two

dreams: One is to appear on NHK’s grand musical contest program on New Year’s eve, and the other is to receive, as Peter did, one of the prizes awarded by the Japan Composers Association. In a world where popularity is supposed to be everything, and singers demand nothing else, these hallmarks of authority and prestige are exceptions—the two prestigious “prizes” are goals sought by all singers. Thus when Peter, the non-conformist, received the Newcomer Prize on December 31, he broke into tears, and embraced his mother who rushed to the stage to congratulate him.

Singers these days shoot to fame overnight, but they fade away just as quickly. Peter is now in the spotlight and idolized by his fans. But there is no guarantee that he will not follow the path of other young singers who catapulted to fame, and then faded into oblivion. When seen in this light, Peter cuts a lonely figure—a figure of a youthful star who must contend with the fickle vagaries of popularity.

Notice: Textbooks for the beginner's Japanese program in Italian and Swedish, "Giapponese alla portata di tutti" and "Vill Ni tala Japanska?" will be issued in April. They will be sent free of charge to our listeners upon request. Please feel free to ask for them.

Kashima Man-made Harbor

(Continued from page 1)

of industrial pollution, the zone has made it mandatory for all 34 enterprises that will establish plants in the area to take pollution-prevention measures. It has also set up joint industrial-waste treatment plants and waste oil processing plants to prevent pollution. Industrial waste water treated at such plants is so thoroughly purified that it is said fish thrive in it.

In the central area of the industrial complex is an elongated building 40 meters high and 1,500 meters in length, which is the hot strip mill of a steel plant. Next to the mill, an 80-meter-high blast furnace is under construction. The steel plant, to be operated by electronic computer, will produce 10,000,000 tons of blister steel a year, which will make it the largest steel plant in the nation.

Power shovels and bulldozers are busy in the area, and steam hammers are pounding away with earth-shaking intensity. Sand dunes are being leveled and prepared as construction sites, and plants and factories are being built one after another. The industrial complex will be surrounded by a “green belt” 400 meters wide, beyond which a residential district will be built, as well as a business

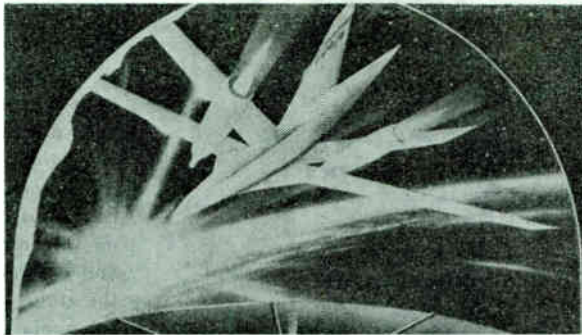
district and educational and cultural zones.

A modern apartment housing area is already under construction. The population in the industrial zone is expected to reach about 300,000 five years from now. In preparation for this, a total of 35 primary schools, 18 junior high schools and 11 high schools will be built. Farms exist outside the industrial zone but already about 1,000 farming households have moved in from the sand dune area to raise peppers, “hot-house” tomatoes and pineapples, and other vegetables through modern farming methods.

Kashima, once a barren wasteland, is now being converted into one of the world’s biggest industrial zones. The philosophy behind the development of Kashima harbor and the industrial zone is best expressed by the plaque that stands at the entrance to the harbor: “Nobody asked or demanded that Kashima Harbor be built. It was a spontaneous project undertaken to purge the area and surrounding regions of poverty. The harbor will one day grow into the largest harbor not only in Japan but also in the world, but we must not allow pride to blind us to a greater fact and significance—that the harbor and industrial district stand as a work of composite art to proclaim the victory of humanity.”

April-Programm der Sendereihe „Für Fortschritt und Verständigung“

**10. April: Künste
in Ton und Licht.**



„Astrorama im Grünen
Pavillon“

Das Grundthema der Expo '70 „Für Fortschritt und Verständigung“ wird bei der Weltausstellung in Osaka in zahlreichen Pavillons in Ton und Bild zum Ausdruck gebracht. Die gewaltige Ausstellungshalle selbst ist der Hintergrund, vor dem Ton und Bild in dreidimensionaler Aufmachung den Besucher in eine dynamische Phantasiewelt entführen. Diese Technik der Ausstellungskunst wurde bereits in Montreal angewendet, erfuhr aber bei der diesjährigen Weltausstellung in Japan eine wesentliche technische Steigerung. Durch Einsatz von verschiedenen Multiscreens wird man im Astrorama den Weltraum projizieren.

In unserer Sendung befassen wir uns mit den modernsten technischen Einrichtungen, schildern Ihnen den „grünen Pavillon“ der Sanwa-Gruppe, den Pavillon der Fuji-Gruppe usw. und erläutern die neue audio-visuellen Ausstellungstechniken.

17. April: Internationale Zusammenarbeit.

In den Pavillons der Vereinten Nationen und des OECD werden Zusammenarbeit zwischen den einzelnen Ländern und einzelnen Menschen auf den Gebieten Wirtschaft, Erziehung und Kultur im Überbegriff „Internationale Zusammenarbeit“ zusammengefasst. Weiters werden Überblicke über die Ergebnisse der Wirtschaftshilfe und Ausblicke auf die Zukunft gegeben.

Unsere Sendung behandelt die ausgestellten Themenkreise und Objekte und

schneidet die Frage an, wie die Menschheit die siebziger Jahre auf der Basis von Frieden und Wohlfahrt durch internationale Zusammenarbeit erleben wird.

24. April: „Computopia.“

Bei der diesjährigen Weltausstellung stehen Computoren auf allen Sektoren im Einsatz. Sie dienen der Orientierung innerhalb des Ausstellungsgeländes, der Verkehrsregelung, sowie der architektonischen Planung der Pavillons und der Regieführung bei den verschiedensten Veranstaltungen.

Computoren werden so weitgehend eingesetzt, dass man die Weltausstellung verschiedentlich schon als „Computer-Festspiele“ bezeichnet hat. In unserer Sendung bringen wir einen Bericht vom Computer-Zentrum, von der Regiekanzel auf dem Festplatz, die ebenfalls mit Computoren arbeitet und von interessanten Ausstellungen in ausländischen Pavillons, wie etwa der „Softwear Demonstration“.

1. Mai: Weltblumenfest.

Die Zuschauerplätze sind mit Blumen geschmückt, die jeweils einzelne Länder symbolisieren, etwa wie die holländische Tulpe oder die japanische Kirschblüte. Auf dem Festplatz läuft einstweilen eine Show mit dem Grundthema „Blumen der Welt.“ Dieses Fest der Blumen bildet im Frühlingsmonat April einen Höhepunkt der Weltausstellung.

Wir versuchen Ihnen in unserer Sendung die Atmosphäre dieses Blumenfestes nahe zu bringen.

Tokyo Report

Japanische Volksmärchen :

2. Mai: Issunboshi

Vor langer Zeit lebte ein kinderloses Ehepaar. Eines Tages erhörten die Götter ihre täglichen Gebete und schenkten ihnen einen Sohn. Dieses Kind war jedoch so winzig klein, dass es nicht einmal die Länge eines Fingers erreichte. Die Eltern freuten sich jedoch unbändig und zogen es sorgfältig auf. Mit der Zeit stellte es sich heraus, dass das Kind zwar nicht wuchs, aber klug und fröhlich war. Eines Tages sagte es zu den Eltern, dass es zur Erlernung der Kriegskünste in die Hauptstadt wollte. Die Eltern waren zwar sehr betrübt, liessen es jedoch ziehen. Es steckte sich eine Nadel als Schwert in den Gürtel und bestieg eine Reisschale, die es mit Esstäbchen ruderte. So fuhr es flussabwärts zur Hauptstadt.

In der Hauptstadt verdingte es sich als Knecht bei einem reichen Mann. Man nannte es Issunboshi (Däumling) und liebte es sehr.

Eines Tages musste Issunboshi die Tochter des Reichen auf einem Gang zum Kiyomizu Tempel begleiten. Unterwegs fielen sie bösen Dämonen in die Hände, die das Mädchen entführen wollten. Issunboshi griff sie an, drang durch ihren Mund in den Körper ein und stach mit seinem Nadelschwert so lange um sich, bis sich die Dämonen ergaben. Als Busse schenkten sie ihm einen kleinen Glückshammer. Wenn man ihn schwenkt und dazu Wünsche ausspricht, so gehen sie in Erfüllung. Das Mädchen schwenkte ihn und wünschte sich, der Däumling möge wachsen. Issunboshi wurde zusehends grösser und wuchs zu einem prächtigen Jüngling heran. Er heiratete das Mädchen und beide lebten glücklich.

Diese Geschichte gehört mit „Kaguyahime“ und „Momotaro“ zu den bekanntesten japanischen Märchen, die jeder Japaner von Kindheit an kennt.

Deutsches Programm

MEZ		Sonntag	Montag	Dienstag	Mittwoch	Donnerstag	Freitag	Sonnabend
08:00~08:10	21:00~21:10	Nachrichten						
08:10~08:15	21:10~21:15	Tokyo Scherzo	Lernen wir Japanisch	Kommentar zu Zeitfragen	Kommentar			
08:15~08:20	21:15~21:20			Klänge aus Japan	Einer unter Hundert Millionen	Japans Industrie	Für Fortschritt und verständigung Japan heute (ab. Okt.)	Tokyo Report
08:20~08:30	21:20~21:30							

Progrès et Harmonie: Avril

Le 8 avril: "Art Son et Lumière"

Une des caractéristiques de l'Exposition Universelle du Japon est que beaucoup de Pavillons disposent de l'équipement son et lumière pour la présentation du thème. Dans une grande salle entièrement aménagée en grand écran, les spectateurs seront guidés vers un monde fantastique sous l'effet d'images panoramiques et de sons stéréophoniques. Cette méthode apparue pour la première fois à l'Exposition de Montréal, est utilisée à l'Exposition du Japon dans des présentations techniquement plus élevées et plus complexes telle l'astrorama, c'est-à-dire la projection au plafond transformé en multi-écrans. Au cours de ce programme, le Pavillon Midori du Groupe Sanwa et le Pavillon du Groupe Fuji vous feront découvrir l'art son et lumière.

Le 15 avril: "La Coopération Internationale"

Pour étudier le problème de l'aide entre les pays et les hommes, les Pavillons de l'ONU et de l'OCDE exposent, du point de vue aussi bien économique, pédagogique que culturel, les résultats et les projets de coopération et de développement internationaux.

En ce début des années 1970, ce programme nous invite, à travers ces deux pavillons d'organisations internationales, à réfléchir sur la coopération internationale, élément indispensable à la paix et à la prospérité de l'humanité.

Le 22 avril: "La Computopie"

Depuis la transmission et le contrôle de diverses informations sur le site de l'Exposition, jusqu'à la réalisation de

dessins des Pavillons et la mise en scène des spectacles, c'est l'ordinateur qui tient le rôle principal. Aussi l'Exposition du Japon est appelée "La grande manifestation des ordinateurs". Le Centre d'ordinateurs qui contrôle tout le système d'ordinateur du site de l'Exposition, la mise en scène réalisée par l'ordinateur sur la Place des Fêtes, la démonstration de "Software" par un Pavillon étranger seront présentés au cours de ce programme.

Le 29 avril: "La Fête des Fleurs du Monde entier"

Les fleurs représentant les pays, comme le cerisier pour le Japon et la tulipe pour la Hollande, décorent la tribune de la Place des Fêtes et ici même se déroulent les spectacles ayant pour thème une fleur symbolisant un pays d'Europe, d'Asie ou d'Amérique. C'est la "Fête des Fleurs du Monde entier", la plus grande manifestation du mois d'avril, saison des fleurs, qui vous sera présentée au cours du programme dans une mise en scène fastueuse et animée.

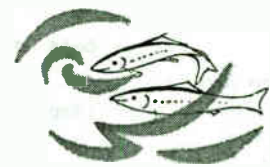
Invitation à la Littérature Japonaise

Murasaki-shikibu et Sei-shonagon

Dans la série "Courrier de Tokyo", diffusé tous les jeudis, nous donnons une fois par mois un programme littéraire appelé "Invitation à la Littérature japonaise" qui sera, en avril, consacré à "L'histoire du Prince Genji" de Murasaki-shikibu et en mai, à "Makurano-sôshi" de Sei-shônagon. La première oeuvre est un long roman d'amour en 54 volumes et la seconde, un recueil d'essais relatant la vie à la cour impériale. Ecrites au début du 11ème siècle par deux femmes au service de la Cour impériale, ces deux oeuvres sont considérées comme des trésors de la littérature japonaise.

Aussi il a été souvent question, entre les hommes de lettres, d'analyser les points communs et opposés des deux auteurs Murasaki-shikibu et Sei-shônagon. Comme points communs, on peut dire par exemple qu'elles étaient toutes les deux d'une petite noblesse, firent un mariage malheureux et furent admises à la cour impériale grâce à leur talent. Elles étaient respectivement au service de deux favorites de l'empereur Ichijo, aussi tout naturellement se produisit entre elles un sentiment de rivalité. Mais si Sei-shônagon laissait librement

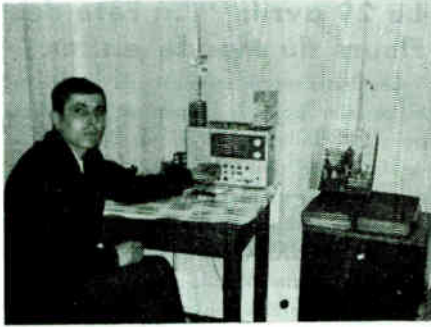
déployer sa connaissance et son talent à la grande admiration des hommes de cour, Murasaki-shikibu feignait de ne pas savoir lire les poèmes, ni écrire les caractères japonais. Après la lecture de leurs oeuvres, on reconnaît facilement que Sei-shônagon avait un caractère gai et actif alors que Murasaki-shikibu était renfermée et mélancolique. Murasaki-shikibu consacre une page de son journal à la peinture de personnalité de Sei-shônagon qu'elle qualifie de femme légère et altière. Mais cette raillerie est la preuve même que Murasaki-shikibu reconnaissait Sei-shônagon comme sa plus grande rivale dans le domaine de la littérature. De toute façon, il n'est pas exagérer de dire que c'est ce sentiment de rivalité né entre les dames de cour sur leur intelligence et leur culture qui a haussé la valeur de la littérature des nobles de l'époque.



Programmes en français

HMG/Zone d'Ecoute				Dimanche	Lundi	Mardi	Mercredi	Jeudi	Vendredi	Samédi
Europe	Asie du Sud-Est	Asie du Sud, Afrique	Moyen-Orient, Afrique du Nord							
08:30~ 08:40	12:00~ 12:10	17:00~ 17:10	18:15~ 18:25	Bulletin d'informations						
08:40~ 08:45	12:10~ 12:15	17:10~ 17:15	18:25~ 18:30	Propos et Musique	Apprenons le japonais	Commentaire de la semaine Mélodies et refrains du Japon	Commentaire Progrès et Harmonie	Courrier de Tokyo	Commentaire	
08:45~ 08:50	12:15~ 12:20	17:15~ 17:20	18:30~ 18:35						Industrie	Un Japonais parmi d'autres
08:50~ 09:00	12:20~ 12:30	17:20~ 17:30	18:35~ 18:45							

I Listen to Radio Japan



Mr. Joe Zigmon
8, Stawell St., Kew, Melbourne, Australia

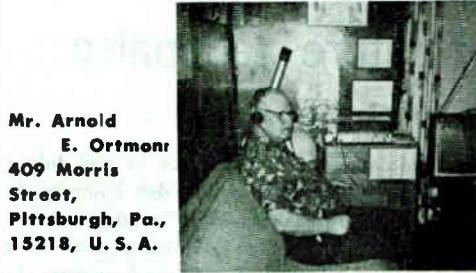


Mr. Hons Kanter
5810 Witten-Bommern,
Kostionienallee 33
West Germany

(Below)
Mr. Herbert
Holler
2 Hamburg 50,
Bahrenfelder
Chaussee 74 II,
West Germany



(Above)
Mr. August Odemott
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Bern, Switzerland



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E. Ortmon
409 Morris
Street,
Pittsburgh, Pa.,
15218, U. S. A.



(Below)
Mr. Peter Ng
E-28 Kangkar Pulai,
Jahore, Malaysia



(Below)
Mr. Robert Fisher
1348, South Bronson
Avenue, Los Angeles,
California 90019
U. S. A.



(Left)
Mr. Robert Peil
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Martigne,
Ferchnd, France



Mr. E. P. Povrzenic Av.
1° De Mayo 1071 Villa
Diego-Santa, Fe Argentina

TIME & FREQUENCY OF RADIO JAPAN (As of April, 1970)

TRANSMISSION	TIME (GMT)	FREQUENCY		LANGUAGE	TRANSMISSION	TIME (GMT)	FREQUENCY		LANGUAGE
		KCS	METER				KCS	METER	
North American Service	2345 0045	15442 17825	19.43 16.83	English	Southeast Asian Service	0945-1115	7195 9705 11940	41.70 30.91 25.13	Chinese, Fukienese, Cantonese & Vietnamese
North & Latin American and Hawaiian Service	0100 0300	15235 17725 17825 21640	19.69 16.93 16.83 13.86	Japanese, English & Spanish		1045-1215	9675 11875	31.01 25.26	English, Indonesian & Malay
European Service	0645-0845	17825 21535	16.83 13.93	Swedish, German, French, English & Italian		1200-1530	9525 11780 11940	31.50 25.47 25.13	French, Vietnamese, Burmese, Thai, Indonesian, Chinese, Fukienese & Cantonese
	1930-2100	11950 9735	25.10 30.82	Russian, German & English	1430-1730	9610 11780	31.02 25.47	Bengali, Hindi, Urdu, Swahili, English & French	
Australian & New Zealand Service	0930-1030	11875 15235	25.26 19.69	English	1745-1915	9670 11780	31.02 25.47	English, French & Arabic	
General Service						1000-1130	11815 9505 17855	25.39 31.56 16.80	English & Japanese
		0000-0030	9735 15195 17785	30.82 19.74 16.87		1200-1230			
		0100-0130				1300-1330			
		0200-0230	17880	16.78		1400-1530	11815 9505 9560	25.39 31.56 31.38	
		0300-0330	15105 15300	19.86 19.61		1600-1630			
		0400-0430				1700-1730			
		0500-0530				1800-1830			
		0600-0630	9505 17855 17880	31.56 16.80 16.78		1900-1930	11815 9560 15105	25.39 31.38 19.68	
		0700-0730	9505	31.56		2000-2030			
		0800-0830	15195 17855	19.74 16.80		2100-2130			
	0900-0930				2200-2230	15195 9735 17785	19.74 30.82 16.87		
					2300-2400				

Note: Besides the above-mentioned directions, Radio Japan's broadcasts are delivered to Asian Continent and Latin America. The above table is applicable to April but the frequencies are subject to change. Listeners are requested to pay attention to the announcement.

RADIO JAPAN NEWS

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For French & German versions
please see page 6 & 7.

June 1970

A Cheerful "Hello America" and "Hello Australasia"

— Be Sure to Tune-in on Tuesdays —

"Hello America" and "Hello Australasia" are well known among our listeners in North America, Hawaii and the Pacific region. To increase their popularity, Kenneth Marumoto and Brian McNerney will host the programs respectively for the American and Pacific areas. Beginning their programs with a cheerful "Hello," they will act as congenial hosts to their audience throughout the show. Mr. Marumoto is an American of Japanese descent who is known for his friendly disposition. Mr. McNerney is a gentle-mannered veteran announcer dispatched here by the Australian Broadcasting Commission.

The staff of the "Hello America" and "Hello Australasia" programs consist of Shinichi Yamashita, Yoshitaka Yoshioka, Teruaki Manabe and Chiaki Kaise.

Beginning in April, the programs were given the following new form and content:

In the first week, "One-day Apprentice" is broadcast, in which a foreigner will apprentice himself for a day at a specially-Japanese occupation. The program that was broadcast during the first week in April consisted of the delightful experiences of Mr. McNerney who learned about Japanese "sushi" making at a "sushi" shop in Shinjuku, Tokyo. "Sushi" is a delicacy consisting of boiled rice flavored with vinegar and covered with slices of fresh fish. "One-day Apprentice" will consist of many similar interesting topics in the future, such as visits to schools where old Japanese rituals and manners are taught, and also a visit to an automobile driving school.

In the second and third weeks, "Sounds of Tokyo" and other programs are broadcast. "Sounds of Tokyo" consists of a collection of modern and traditional music, through which an attempt is made to probe cultural and social characteristics peculiar to Japan. Among other programs are "Traditions of Japan," "Japanese Folklore" and "Spot-

light on Someone." "Traditions of Japan" shows how tradition continues to persist in Japan, while "Japanese Folklore" introduces folklores through dramas and recitation. "Spotlight on Someone" puts the spotlight on stars, especially from the entertainment world. These programs are broadcast from time to time. The first "Spotlight on Someone" broadcast in May featured Naomi Sagara, the popular songstress who is well known in Oceania and other parts of the world.

During the fourth week of every month, "Topics of the Month" is broadcast. This program consists of interviews and discussions with foreign corres-

pondents in Japan, or visitors to this country, especially specialists on brief visits.

As a rule, the first part of the 19-minute feature program will last about 12-13 minutes. The rest of the program, the sub-feature, is about various topics of the season, social events and folk songs.

"Hello America" and "Hello Australasia" are produced with overseas listeners in mind, and thus will be "close" to listeners.

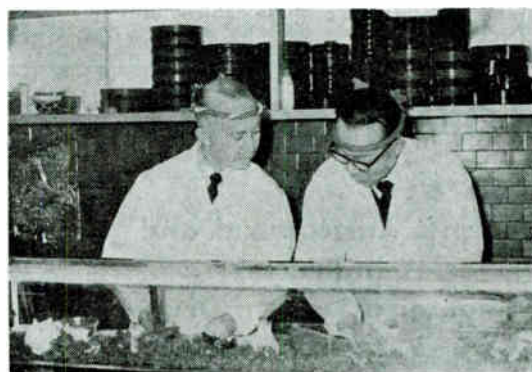
We have asked Mr. McNerney to write about his experiences as a "One-day Apprentice". His report:

My One-day Apprentice to "Sushi" shop

BRIAN MCINERNEY

Many years ago—at least twenty—I thought my days of apprenticeship had finished. It wasn't until I came back to Japan that I realise dhow wrong I'd been.

Radio Japan thought it might be a good idea if I wrote a programme based on my experiences behind the counter of a Japanese sushi shop—that unique establishment that fits into the Japanese social framework as neatly as the local pub fits into the English scene. The arrangements were made by NHK and with the kind co-operation of Mr. Seto, I was taken early one afternoon to his sushi shop in the Tokyo suburb of SHINJUKU where I was launched into what must have been the shortest apprenticeship on record.



After being introduced to all the staff, from the front door to the kitchen, the serious business of learning to be a sushi-chef began. Remember, I had to cram a minimum of five years' training into eight hours.

First of all, they dressed me up in a sparkling white, stiffly starched jacket. Then someone twisted a thin cotton towel into a rope and tied it around my head. "What's that?" I asked. "It's a hachi-maki", they said. "All sushi people wear one. It's a kind of a trademark".

After that, I was led behind the counter—the soul centre of a sushi shop. At the back of me, an array of beautifully
(Continued on page 5)

June Broadcast Schedule

Toward Progress and Harmony

June 4: Delicacies at Expo '70

Many pavilions at the exposition have: 1. fine exhibits, 2. a theater, and 3. restaurants serving exotic food. Restaurants are located not only in pavilions but also at the International Bazaar, where they strive for superiority, hoping to satisfy the palate of discriminating gourmets. The program will introduce the restaurants, and also the comments of those who have tried the various exotic dishes of foreign countries.

June 11: Structures of the Future

Expo '70 has been called an "Architect's Olympic" because of the daring futuristic designs of the pavilions and other structures. Some pavilions are air-structured (U.S. Pavilion and Fuji Group Pavilion), others are a striking framework of steel-pipe and shaped units (Toshiba IHI Pavilion and Takara Beautilion), and still others are awesome suspension-like structures (Electric Power Pavilion and British Pavilion). And the Grand Roof that rises 30 meters above the Festival Plaza sounds a new note in daring architectural concept. The program will introduce these "Structures of the Future."



An Italian restaurant at Expo site

June 18: Expo Sidelights

Expo has gotten into stride three months after it was opened. National Days are being held at the Festival Plaza, and various colorful events under way. At the Wacoal-Riccar Pavilions, many weddings have been performed—and "international" Expo Couples have been born. Many such delightful topics and sidelights will continue to be broadcast to our overseas listeners.

June 25: A Tour of the Pavilions —Part 2

Tokyo Report

June 6: Japan's Agricultural and Fisheries Industries— "Biological" Farm Drugs

An extensive variety of agricultural drugs are used these days which have contributed to raising productivity on the farms. But farm drugs have also caused health and other hazards. To cope with the problem, the Microbiological Research Division of the Forestry Experimental Institute of the Agriculture-Forestry Ministry has embarked on development of "biological" farm drugs. The program will introduce research that is being conducted by scientists and also by private drug makers, to develop "biological" farm drugs.

June 20: Japanese Folklore —The Sparrow With Cut Tongue

For Asia, Africa, Middle and Near East



Once upon a time, there lived an old woodcutter. After working in the mountain one day, he opened his lunch box and found it empty. Near the lunch box a baby sparrow, apparently satisfied with its meal, slept peacefully. Being a man of kind disposition, the woodcutter took the sparrow home to care for it. But one day when he was away, the baby sparrow ate the starch his wife had prepared. As punishment, his wife, who

Trade and Industries

June 1: Sakaide Sea-side Industrial Complex

In this program, a visit will be made to the Sakaide sea-side industrial complex that is being constructed in Kagawa Prefecture on Shikoku Island. At the industrial zone, an aluminum complex is rising on land reclaimed from the sea. Already 80 per cent of 6,000,000 square meters of land scheduled for reclamation has been created for construction of the industrial zone.

Another project under way are geological surveys in the sea off Sakaide to check the seabed prior to construction of the Seto Grand Bridge between mainland Japan and Shikoku Island. The bridge will span the Seto Inland Sea between Kojima in Okayama Prefecture, and Sakaide.

June 8: Farm Machine

The program will introduce various farm machineries in use in Asia and Africa, such as cultivators, threshers and ricehulling machines.

was a woman of mean disposition, cut out the sparrow's tongue and chased it out of the home. The woodcutter was saddened by the news when he returned home and went to look for the sparrow. When he found the sparrow at its home among a great number of other sparrows, he was given a great welcome by the birds. And when he was about to bid them farewell, the sparrows showed him two wicker baskets, one big and one small, and told him he could have whichever he liked. The woodcutter, saying that he was an old man, and weak, picked the smaller basket. After returning home, he opened it, and found it packed full with gold and silver treasures. Seeing this, his greedy wife went to the sparrows' home, where she was also welcomed by the birds and offered the choice of two presents. She, of course, picked the bigger basket. Unable to wait until she got home, she opened the basket in the mountain—and found it to be a "Pandora's box" of frightful and evil things.

The folklore, which Japanese mothers tell their children, is a well-known one. It is believed to carry many Buddhist morals.

**June 15 :
Electrification of the Home
—The Case of Mrs. A.**

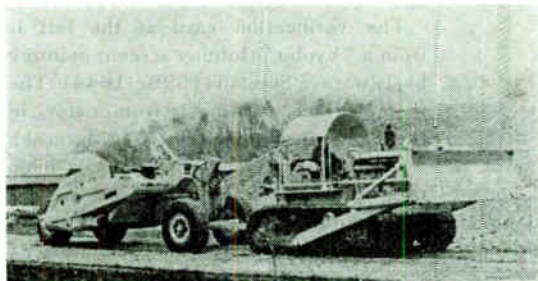
The woman in this program, identified as Mrs. A, is a housewife. She recently traded in her washing machine which she bought seven years ago for a new model. The new washing machine has an automatic dryer which will come in handy, especially during the rainy season in June. Among other appliances Mrs. A has are a toaster, vacuum cleaner,

electric cooker, flatiron—in fact, practically all the electric appliances available today. But she wants a new refrigerator, one that is equipped with an automatic defroster.

The case of Mrs. A is typical of a middle-class house wife in Japan. Because of the “electrification” of the home, the household chores of housewives have become less burdensome. The program will introduce, through Mrs. A, the typical middle-class home in Japan where electric appliances have become widely diffused.



Automatic vendors



A Japanese-made farm machine



A kitchen equipped with various electric appliances

**June 29 :
Automatic Vendors**

Automatic vendors are increasing at an explosive rate, especially with the aggravation of the manpower shortage in the nation. There are close to a million automatic vendors today, compared with only about 10,000 a decade ago. The program will introduce the bewildering variety of vending machines in use today, and the research that is going on to produce ever newer types of vendors. It will also attempt to show how coin-operated vendors have become a part of the life of people in modern Japan.

One in a Hundred Million

**June 5 : Tourist Guide—
Mr. Shozo Miura**

Mr. Shozo Miura is an 80-year-old tourist guide who lives in Kobe. After passing his tourist-guide examination in 1926, he has been acting as a guide to overseas visitors for more than 40 years. Mr. Miura is busy today serving as guide for visitors to Expo '70. The program will introduce Mr. Miura as a veteran guide who has received numerous commendations and letters of gratitude from foreign visitors to Japan—and who has acted as a one-man ambassador of goodwill for nearly half a century.

June 12 : Judoist

Judo has become an international sport ever since it was given official recognition in the Tokyo Olympic Games. Today the International Judo Federation boasts 55 member countries, and, at the Kodokan Institute in Tokyo, a great number of foreign Judoists have enrolled for practice. The program will introduce a Japanese Judoist who teaches foreign students at the Kodokan Institute.

**June 19 :
Long-Distance Truck Driver**

There are 5,400 routes in Japan that extend a distance of more than 500 kilometers, over which cargo is transported by heavy-duty trucks. On the routes, some 260,000 drivers haul loads, which total 11,000 tons a day. The amount of freight transported by trucks is increasing at an annual rate of 17 per cent, due to the rapid economic growth in the nation, and also the widespread development of expressways in all parts of the country. The program will introduce long-distance truck drivers as they haul their freight, driving by day and night.

**June 26 :
Dr. Miyazaki Befriends
Leprosy Patients.**

Dr. Miyazaki, 70, has dedicated himself to saving patients at the leprosarium in Agra, India where he works with 15 Japanese doctors and nurses. He had served for 30 years as director of the

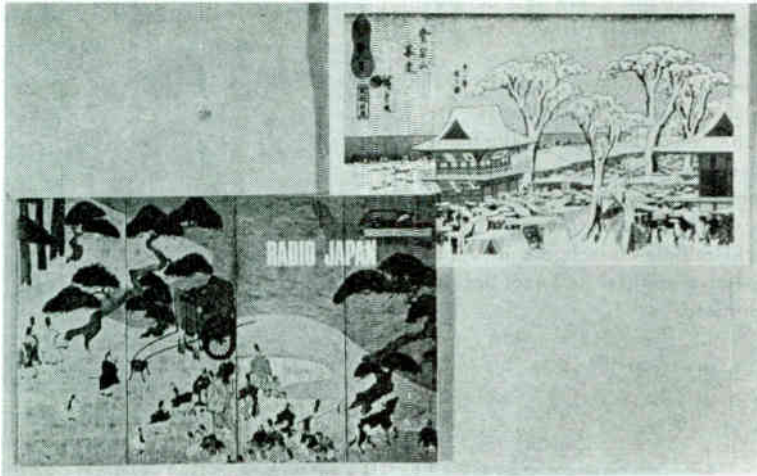


Dr. M. Miyazaki

State Leprosarium in Kyushu, but decided several years ago to cross to India to help save leprosy patients there. The program will show how Dr. Miyazaki, as a boy, decided to become a doctor to save leprosy patients when he was deeply moved at the sight of a foreign woman who had dedicated herself to befriending Japanese patients afflicted with the disease.

This month's theme is “International Cooperation,” and programs will be broadcast along this line.

Verification Cards Issued on 35th Anniversary



Radio Japan has issued two verification cards to commemorate the 35th anniversary of the inauguration of its broadcasting. Be sure to send us your

broadcast reception report if you want the verification cards. In the report, you must write not only conditions of reception, but also the date of reception,

the frequency, contents of the program you heard, and the type of receiver and antenna used by you.

The verification card at the right is "Atagoyama," one of the nine series of woodcut prints made by Ando Hiroshige (1797—1858) of Edo, the present Tokyo. Hiroshige, together with Hokusai, is a world-famous Ukiyo-e artist who excelled in landscape, and flower and bird painting.

It was from Atagoyama that NHK conducted its first domestic broadcast in 1925. The NHK Broadcast Museum today stands on the site of the old broadcasting building.

The verification card at the left is from a "byobu" (folding screen) painting by Tawaraya Sotatsu (1596—1644). The theme of the painting is from a story in the Tale of Genji by Lady Murasaki. The Tale of Genji, which has been translated into English, is one of the oldest and finest full novels written in the world, and is considered a classic.

Question Box

Q. Please tell me about the "bonus" Japanese employes receive. (Mr. Helmer Grønberg, Vesterbrogade 3, Holstebro, Denmark)

A. In Japan, June or July and December are "bonus" months, when salaried workers are paid a sum of money in addition to their wages. The payment of bonuses apparently dates back to the Edo Period when debts were settled twice a year, in the summer and at the year-end, and presents were sent as an expression of gratitude to persons to whom one was indebted. At such a time, employers gave bonuses to workers to thank them for their labors.

The bonus system, which is today a part of the wage structure, thus has an old history. But the system has a new significance today. Before the war, when labor unions were weak, bonuses were paid only if employers saw fit to pay them, but today labor unions conduct negotiations with management, and try to win as high a settlement as possible. As far as laborers are concerned, a bonus is part of their pay, which they demand as a natural right. Workers also believe that if a company increases its productivity and profits, they are entitled to a share of the profit. As for workers in enterprises of a public nature—and workers employed by the Government—they are paid bonuses according to established social custom. The amount is decided on the basis of bonuses paid to workers of private enterprises.

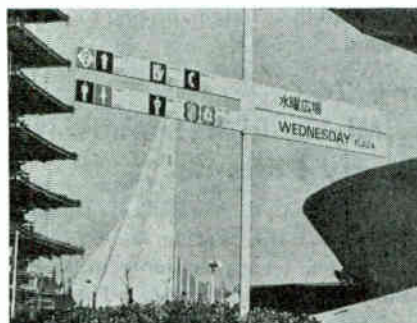
The amount that is paid by a private enterprise depends on the nature of the enterprise, and the profit it has made. Usually, an amount equivalent to two or three months pay is given. Some companies that have enjoyed high profits pay as much as five or even seven months' bonus. Because of the various amounts of sums that are paid during



the bonus season, the mass communications media report various "bonus" news, and the subject becomes the talk of the town.

Workers are naturally happy to get something in addition to their regular pay. The bonus is such a deeply rooted custom in Japan that foreign-capital enterprises have come to pay bonuses to their employes—if they did not, they would have a hard time finding people to work for them.

Generally speaking, workers spend their December bonus on winter clothing, and to prepare for the New Year. As for the summer bonus, a sizable sum is put into banks—to save for a rainy day.



Facts
and
Figures

Easy-to-Understand Picture Signs

Picture signs have been put up at Expo '70 to help visitors find their way around the vast exposition site. The picture signs are proving to be an effective guide to visitors who number 300,000—400,000 a day, including old folks and children. Foreign visitors to the fair find the signs especially helpful in finding their way around.

Guides at the exposition site consist of written signs, maps, pictures and silhouette emblems. As shown here, there are 28 picture signs, which include those to indicate emergency aid centers, rest rooms, lockers, telephones, escalators, stairways, monorail, buses, taxis, etc. There are also signs to indicate places where smoking is allowed as well as off-limit signs.



Missing child

Emergency aid center

Post office

Taxi →

Sign board

Tokyo Antenna: **The Rat Race**



It was reported recently that a great horde of field mice caused huge damage to crops in Australia. Well, mice have also been running amuck in Japan, ravaging crops and eating up grains to the tune of 4,300,000 tons a year—which corresponds to the amount of food Japan imports every year. If damages done to clothes, furniture and dwellings are included, the loss amounts to an aggregate 100,000 million yen a year. Mice also chew on electric cables, bite babies at sleep—and spread harmful diseases. It is estimated that 90 per cent of electricity leakage and short circuits is caused by mice.

My One-day Apprentice

(Continued from page 1)

lacquered dishes and bowls. In front, a work bench, well scrubbed and stocked with an assortment of wicked knives. I had a vision of bits of finger being served up with the fish.

Seto-San, the master, said the first thing I had to learn was how to mould a little cake of freshly-vinegared rice that supports a thin slice of raw fish.

So, following his actions exactly, so I thought, I dipped my fingers into cold water, took a small quantity of rice in the palm of one hand and tried to make it into a little cake about two inches long and an inch through.

Seto-San had his finished in about 12 seconds. During the three minutes I took over the job, the rice decided to stick to my fingers. It would NOT stick together. "You're holding your tongue the wrong way", somebody laughed. I began to understand what the word "apprentice" means.

Next I tried my hand at Maki-Zushi. For this, you place a thin sheet of seaweed—quarto size—on the board. This is covered to a depth of half an inch with a bed of boiled rice. A filling of "Kampyo"—that's bream, dried: and sliced—is laid with mathematical precision across the rice, Next the seaweed, rice and filling is made into a long roll and sliced into four equal parts,

Damage by the rodents is not restricted to the countryside. In Tokyo, which has been called a "heaven for rats," they infest the subways, underground passages and the sewerages. They make themselves at home in air-conditioned buildings, and they feast on leftovers which they scrounge in restaurants, bars and cabarets. The number of rats is estimated at ten million, approximately the population of Tokyo. Most of the rats are big brown rodents known as wharf (or sewer) rats. The brown rats and "Kuma-nezumi" (Kuma-rats) once ruled supreme in Tokyo, but the brown rodents have gained in ascendancy in recent years, probably because they are better equipped for survival in the city as one official put it, city life suits them better.

The brown rat attains a weight of 400 grams, compared with 300 grams for a Kuma-rat. Last year, a super-sized brown rat weighing 550 grams was caught on the Ginza, which is the shopping center in Tokyo. Rats in Ginza, Shibuya, Shinjuku and Ikebukuro are all well-fed and big because, as one specialist put it, their calorie intake is high.

so that each cross section looks like a small white target with a cherry-coloured bull's eye. That's what happens when it's done by an expert. My effort looked more like a Havana cigar with measles.

They demonstrated their precision slicing of fish and vegetables too, and the skill, accuracy and sensitivity of arranging some of the more elaborate fish dishes. They taught me how to greet and serve a customer and finally they taught me how to wash up. That's the job I did best of all.

So the hours in the sushi shop passed and gradually I came to feel the warmth and sincerity which the sushi people generate in contact with their customers. I realised what, a unique opportunity I had been given. Here I was an "outside-person" working inside one of the strongholds of the Japanese social structure observing at first hand the ancient habits of cleanliness, simplicity, beauty, precision and delicacy in the preparation of fish, the food most dear to the Japanese.

I found the experience exhausting but stimulating. It allowed me to add a few esoteric terms to my limited Japanese vocabulary, but above all, it brought me into direct contact with the social fabric of Japan.

It was an experience that many foreigners and many Japanese too, would like to have shared and I would not gladly have given up a minute of it—not even for all the delicious sushi one could hold.

Another factor contributing to their huge size is a hereditary one. An inter-breeding with rats from Europe and Asia seems to have been taking place in recent years, with the result that huge breeds have appeared, which, in addition to being big, are ferocious and intelligent. Tokyo rats are brainy and crafty, and can "smell" poisoned meat balls a mile away. As for their natural enemy, the cat, they know that the cat is well cared for in affluent homes, and thus no longer have to hunt for their meals. It is even reported that rats thrive in homes where there are cats because they can eat the cats' leftover food.

According to the Tokyo Metropolitan Sanitation Department, there are 184 companies in Tokyo that are engaged in the extermination of rats. When a company contracts to rid a building of rats, it must do a thorough job since, if it does not, it will not be paid. Thus the following warning put up on the wall of one company is understandable: "Rats are your enemy. Go after them!" But the question is, "How?" One rat-exterminating company undertook to rid a department store of rats. Launching a full-scale offensive, it used poisoned food, chemicals and even supersonic waves to exterminate—or at least chase away—rats. But just when it was about to receive payment for the job, an "extermination-proof" rat was espied in the basement floor of the store where food was sold, and the department store refused to pay. "I have a disquieting feeling", an official of the rat-exterminating company says, "that rats are going to get the better of humans, and eventually rule the earth."

At the Shinagawa Railway Station in Tokyo, a rat-extermination operation is launched once every year. But, like rats deserting a ship, they all disappear on rat-hunt day. Officials at the station, like those at the rat-exterminating company, have an uneasy feeling that rats have a "grapevine" of their own.

Rats in all parts of the world seem to possess a high I.Q. these days. This fact was pointed out at a meeting held in Hawaii in 1968 on the extermination of rats in the Asian-Pacific area, and became a focal point of serious discussion. Various nations are engaged today in a search for means to exterminate and reduce the population of rats. One research is directed towards finding a chemical that will prevent pregnancy in female rats, but no sure method has been found yet. One rat exterminator, out of desperation, has suggested that humans learn to eat rats. Meanwhile, it appears that exterminators are caught in a vicious rat race.

La Généralisation des Appareils Electro-Ménagers

Les travaux ménagers d'une japonaise

Les biens durables de consommation, tels que les appareils électro-ménagers, sont entrés dans les foyers japonais à un degré qui a quelque peu déséquilibré le niveau du revenu.

La concentration de la population dans les grandes agglomérations a pour effet de relever considérablement le prix des terrains. Aussi les salariés moyens japonais se voient-ils de plus en plus forcés d'abandonner leur rêve de construire une petite maison et ne peuvent-ils se permettre que d'assurer le confort de leur appartement.

Par ailleurs, depuis la promulgation de la Nouvelle Constitution, les femmes japonaises qui avaient obtenu l'amélioration de leur condition sociale par l'égalité des droits, ont ensuite revendiqué la rationalisation de leur mode de vie : diminuer le temps consacré à la lessive, à la cuisine et au nettoyage.

D'où le fait que les appareils électro-ménagers ont été rapidement adoptés par les foyers japonais à mesure que le niveau de vie s'élevait.

C'est autour de 1953 qu'on commença à parler, au Japon, du "boom" de l'électrification. 15 années sont passées depuis et les appareils électriques qu'on trouve aujourd'hui sont d'une grande diversité, sans parler bien entendu de leur haute qualité.

Afin de voir où en est la situation actuelle d'un foyer japonais à cet égard, nous avons rendu visite à madame X, maîtresse de maison d'une famille moyenne habitant à Tokyo, et lui avons demandé son emploi du temps au cours d'une journée.

Celle-ci commence avec de la musique : l'interrupteur de la radio, installé à son chevet, fonctionne automatiquement à heure fixe. Pendant que son mari se rase avec un rasoir électrique et se peigne avec un sèche-cheveux, madame X prépare le petit-déjeuner dans la cuisine. Elle met du pain à toaster dans le gril et prépare le café avec une cafetière électrique. Le petit-déjeuner terminé, son mari part au travail et les enfants vont à l'école. Tranquille, madame X va commencer la lessive et le nettoyage.

Depuis quelques temps, on parle beaucoup des lave-vaisselle. Mais madame X se dit : "On n'est pas une grande famille et avec un chauffe-eau à gaz et un produit pour laver la vaisselle, ce n'est qu'un travail de quelques minutes. Pour le lave-vaisselle, j'attendrai encore un peu". Madame X a récemment acheté une nouvelle machine à laver.

Un rayon de climatiseurs d'un grand magasin



L'essorage et le séchage étant automatiques, elle n'a pas à se mouiller les mains. Elle met le linge dans la machine à laver, et pendant que celle-ci travaille à sa place, madame X peut s'adonner au nettoyage des pièces avec un aspirateur.

La machine à laver est, à l'exception du fer à repasser et du ventilateur, l'appareil électrique le plus apprécié des femmes japonaises. Aujourd'hui 70% des 25 millions de foyers possèdent une machine à laver.

Si la machine à laver sert à alléger les travaux ménagers, l'aspirateur est efficace pour nettoyer à fond. Ajoutons qu'un tiers de foyers japonais possèdent un aspirateur. Madame X va maintenant repasser le linge qui vient d'être lavé. Et quand elle aura fini ce travail, il sera juste midi.

La chaleur commence à être étouffante en juin. Madame X vient s'asseoir dans le salon et appuie sur le bouton du ventilateur. Mais monsieur et madame X envisagent d'acheter un conditionneur d'air avec le bonus de cet été. Dans ce cas, ce ventilateur ne servira plus. Madame X passe ces quelques heures de l'après-midi à lire les journaux et à regarder la télévision. Il est sans doute inutile de rappeler que 83% des foyers au Japon ont un poste de télévision (16.5% possèdent la télévision en couleurs) et que son apparition a complètement transformé la vie familiale au Japon.

Une fois tous les trois jours, madame X va faire ses provisions au super-marché d'à côté et met ses achats dans le frigidaire. Celui-ci a un freezer séparé fort pratique pour garder les crèmes glacées et les produits congelés. Grâce au frigidaire, on peut conserver les aliments au frais et les maîtresses de maison n'ont plus à faire le marché tous les jours. L'été japonais étant chaud et humide,

le frigidaire est indispensable au Japon, aussi 60% des foyers en sont-ils équipés.

Maintenant madame X est dans la cuisine, en train de préparer le dîner. A part le frigidaire, on y voit un gril à toasts et une cafetière, un batteur-mixer, un mixer pour les jus de fruits, une marmite électrique pour cuire le riz, un ventilateur d'aération et aussi un interrupteur automatique. Parmi ces appareils électriques, la marmite est sans doute la plus populaire. Comme les japonais vivent de riz, 55% des foyers utilisent cet ustensile qui est fort pratique. En déclenchant l'interrupteur automatique avant de se coucher, le riz sera prêt au réveil...encore un travail de moins pour les femmes.

Parmi les appareils électro-ménagers qui ont plus de succès au Japon, nous citons en ordre décroissant d'abord le fer à repasser, suivi de la machine à laver, puis le ventilateur, le radiateur électrique pour les pieds, le poêle électrique, la couverture chauffante, le frigidaire, la marmite pour le riz, l'aspirateur. (Nous n'avons tenu compte ni des appareils radio-électroquies, ni des électro-phones).

Ce mois-ci, le programme de "l'Industrie" sera consacré aux appareils électro-ménagers et à l'outillage électrique de charpenterie.

Progrès et Harmonie

Le 4 juin :

"L'Expo '70 des gourmets"

Le 11 juin :

"L'architecture de demain"

Le 18 juin :

"A propos de l'Expo '70..."

Le 25 juin :

"La visite chez les exposants étrangers — 2ème partie"

Unser Programm in Juni Für Fortschritt und Verständigung

— Juni —

5. Juni: Schlaraffenland Expo '70

Auf der Weltausstellung sind fast alle Länder durch normale Ausstellungshallen, Auditorien und Restaurants vertreten. Ausser diesen Restaurants in den einzelnen Pavillons, enthält der Internationale Bazaar eine grosse Anzahl von Speisesälen, in denen man National Speisen aus aller Herren Länder geniessen kann.

In unserer Sendung begleiten wir Sie durch die einzelnen Restaurants, die sich jeweils grossen Zuspruchs erfreuen und teilen mit Ihnen den Genuss die Nationalgerichte der Welt zu verkosten. Ausserdem sprechen wir mit Ausstellungsbesuchern, die uns ihre Eindrücke vom Speisezettel der Welt schildern.

12. Juni: Architektur von Morgen

Die Weltausstellung Expo '70 wird manchmal als Architekturolympiade bezeichnet, bei der die Architekten der Welt ihre Zukunftsträume Gestalt werden lassen.

Unter den hier erbauten ultramodernen Gebäuden erregen die pneumatischen Baustrukturen (amerikanischer Pavillon, Pavillon der Fuji Gruppe), Bauwerke, bei denen Fertigeinheiten zusammengefügt werden (Toshiba IHI Pavillon, Takara Beautylion), oder Strukturen, die zu ebener Erde fertiggestellt und dann auf Streben aufgezogen werden (Elektron Pavillon, Britischer Pavillon) das grösste Aufsehen.

Das den gesamten Festplatz in 30 m Höhe überspannende Dach wird ebenfalls als in der Geschichte der Architektur epochemachend angesehen.

Wir beschreiben für Sie einige der

Pavillons, die als Ansporn für die Architektur von Morgen gelten.

19. Juni: Expogeplauder

Seit der Eröffnung der Expo sind 3 Monate vergangen. Auf dem Festplatz lösen die Fationaltage einander ab. Wir erzählen Ihnen in unserer Sendung ver-

schiedene Episoden, die Ihnen die Atmosphäre dieses Festes der Völker nahebringen.

26. Juni: Rundgang durch die Expo

* * *

Tokyo Report: Japanische Volksmärchen

Shitakiri Suzume

Vor alter Zeit lebte irgendwo ein altes Holzfällerehepaar. Eines Tages als der alte Mann im Wald arbeitete und sein Mittagmahl verzehren wollte, bemerkte er, dass der Behälter leer war und dass in der Nähe ein kleiner Sperling gesätigt schlief. Der alte Mann, der ein gütiges Herz hatte, war keineswegs zornig, sondern nahm den kleinen Sperling mit nach Haus. Da er kinderlos war, wollte er den Sperling an Kindesstatt aufziehen.

Eines Tages, als der alte Mann gerade nicht zu Hause war, frass der kleine Sperling der alten Frau die Wäschestärke auf. Da sie nicht so gütig wie ihr Mann war, geriet sie in grossen Zorn, schnitt dem Sperling zur Strafe die Zunge ab und warf ihn aus dem Haus. Der alte Mann bedauerte den armen Sperling sehr und machte sich auf die Suche nach ihm. Als er endlich das Haus der Sperlinge gefunden hatte, wurde er dort mit grosser Freude empfangen. Vor dem Weggehen, brachten die Sperlinge eine grosse und eine kleine Truhe und sagten: „Wir wollen Dir eine von diesen Truhen schenken, wähle also.“ Der alte Mann sprach: „Ich bin ein alter Mann

— 27. Juni —

und wähle die kleine, die ich leichter tragen kann.“ Die Sperlinge gaben ihm noch das Geleit und als er heimkehrte und die Truhe öffnete, fand er sie zu seiner Freude gefüllt mit Gold und Edelsteinen.

Die habgierige alte Frau entschloss sich darauf sofort ihrerseits die Sperlinge zu besuchen und sich die grosse Truhe nicht entgehen zu lassen. Die Sperlinge empfangen sie so freundlich wie ihren Mann und schleppten zum Schluss die beiden Truhen herbei. Selbstverständlich wählte die Alte die schwere Truhe. Als sie sie ächzend wegtrug, plagte sie die Neugierde so sehr, dass sie sie bereits unterwegs öffnete. Aber zu ihrem Entsetzen enthielt diese Truhe nichts als Unrat und Ungeheuer.

Unter den Märchen, die japanische Mütter ihren Kindern erzählen, ist dieses vielleicht das beliebteste. Selbstverständlich wird „Shitakiri-suzume“ in den einzelnen Landesteilen in verschiedenen Varianten erzählt. In dieser Geschichte spiegeln sich ethische Gebote, die vielleicht buddhistischer Herkunft sind, wie Liebe zum Tier, Vergelten von Wohltaten und seine Habsucht im Zaum halten.

Courrier de Tokyo: “L'invitation à la littérature japonaise”

“L'invitation à la littérature japonaise” du mois de juin sera consacrée au “Tsurézurégusa” du prêtre bouddhiste Kenko (1288 ?—1350) Dans ses heures d'oisiveté ou de “Tsurézuré”, Kenko prend son pinceau et commence à noter tout ce qui traverse son esprit: les impressions générales, la connaissance des usages du monde, les événements du jour, les poèmes, les règles de cérémonie etc.

Le nom de Kenko figure sur la liste des grands poètes. Cependant il ne reste que très peu de documents sur sa vie avant son entrée en religion. Quelques-uns disent qu'il appartenait à une famille

chargée d'entretenir les temples de Kyoto, alors que d'autres témoignent qu'il était d'une famille de samourai au service de l'empereur abdiqué. Profondément touché par le précepte du Bouddhisme sur la fragilité du monde, il observe et analyse les choses telles qu'elles sont.

Dans l'histoire de la littérature japonaise, son livre “Tsurézurégusa” est considéré comme l'un des deux grands chefs d'oeuvre de recueil d'essais, l'autre étant “Makuranosôshi” écrit au 11ème siècle par une femme de cour appelée Sei-shônagon.

Japan's Industrie

In der Sendereihe „Japan's Industrie“ befassen wir uns diesen Monat mit elektrischen Haushaltsgeräten und elektrisch betriebenen Werkzeugen, Neuerscheinungen, Verbreitung und Ausfuhr dieser Erzeugnisse.

Die im Rahmen dieser Sendereihe einmal im Monat gesendete „Reise durch die Industrie“ führt uns diesmal auf die Insel Shikoku, in die Präfektur Kagawa. Dort ist ein in ganz Japan mit grossem Interesse verfolgtes „Aluminium Kombinat“ im Küstenindustriegürtel von Sakade im Entstehen.

Wir weisen darauf hin, dass die Sendung „Japan's Industrie“ freitags gesendet wird.

I Listen to Radio Japan



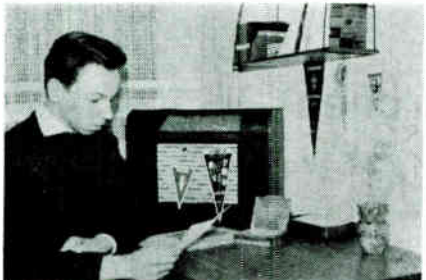
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TIME & FREQUENCY OF RADIO JAPAN (As of June, 1970)

TRANSMISSION	TIME (GMT)	FREQUENCY		LANGUAGE	TRANSMISSION	TIME (GMT)	FREQUENCY		LANGUAGE	
		KCS	METER				KCS	METER		
North American Service	2345 0045	15445 17825	19.43 16.83	English		0945 - 1115	7195 9705 11940	41.70 30.91 25.13	Chinese, Fukienese, Cantonese & Vietnamese	
North & Latin American and Hawaiian Service	0100 0300	15235 17725 17825 21640	19.69 16.93 16.83 13.86	Japanese, English & Spanish	Southeast Asian Service	1045-1215	9675 11875	31.01 25.26	English, Indonesian & Malay	
European Service	0645 0845	17825 21535	16.83 13.93	Swedish, German, French, English & Italian		1200 - 1530	9525 11780 11940	31.50 25.47 25.13	French, Vietnamese, Burmese, Thai, Indonesian, Chinese, Fukienese & Cantonese	
	1930 2100	11950 15420	25.10 19.64	Russian, German & English	South Asian & African Service	1430 - 1730	9670 11780	31.02 25.47	Bengali, Hindi, Urdu, Swahili, English & French	
Australian & New Zealand Service	0930 - 1030	11875 15235	25.26 19.69	English	Middle East & North African Service	1745-1915	9670 11780	31.02 25.47	English, French & Arabic	
General Service										
		0000 - 0030	15300 15195 17785	19.61 19.74 16.87			1000 1130	11815 9505 17855	25.39 31.56 16.80	
		0100 - 0130					1200 - 1230	15300	16.86	
		0200 - 0230	17880 17785	16.78 16.87			1300 - 1330	11815	25.39	
		0300 - 0330	17855	16.80			1400 - 1530	9505	31.56	
		0400 - 0430					1600 - 1630	11815	25.39	English & Japanese
		0500 - 0530	15105 17855 17880	19.80 16.80 16.78			1700 - 1730	15105	19.68	
		0600 - 0630					1800 - 1830	15300	19.61	
		0700 - 0730					1900 - 1930	11815	25.39	
		0800 0830	9505 15195 17855	31.56 16.74 16.80			2000 2030	15300	19.68	
		0900 0930					2100 - 2130	17785	16.87	
							2200 2230	15195 15300	19.74 16.80	
							2300 - 2400	17785	16.87	

Note: Besides the above-mentioned directions, Radio Japan's broadcasts are delivered to Asian Continent and Latin America. The above table is applicable to June but the frequencies are subject to change. Listeners are requested to pay attention to the announcement.

■ 花ひらく万国博

“人類の進歩と調和”をメインテーマに、日本万国博覧会は史上最高の77カ国の参加を得て、去る3月15日に華々しくその幕をきっておとしました。

以来、会場は1日平均28万人という国内は勿論、海外からの入場者で連日賑わいを見せています。

中でもアポロ11号が持ち帰った「月の石」を展示しているアメリカ館、鮮やかな赤と白の外壁で、建物全体が巨大な赤旗を象徴するソ連館などは特に人気が高く、入館するのに3時間も待たねばならないという有様です。

さあ、それではこれら妍を競う建物、興味深い展示物、また人々の交歓風景などの中からいくつかを選び、ラジオジャパンの聴取者の皆さんにご紹介しましょう。

■ Highlights of Expo '70

With “Progress and Harmony for Mankind” as the main theme, the Japan World Exposition 1970 held a gala opening on March 15, colorfully supported by 77 countries, which proved to be the greatest number of participants in the history of the World Exposition.

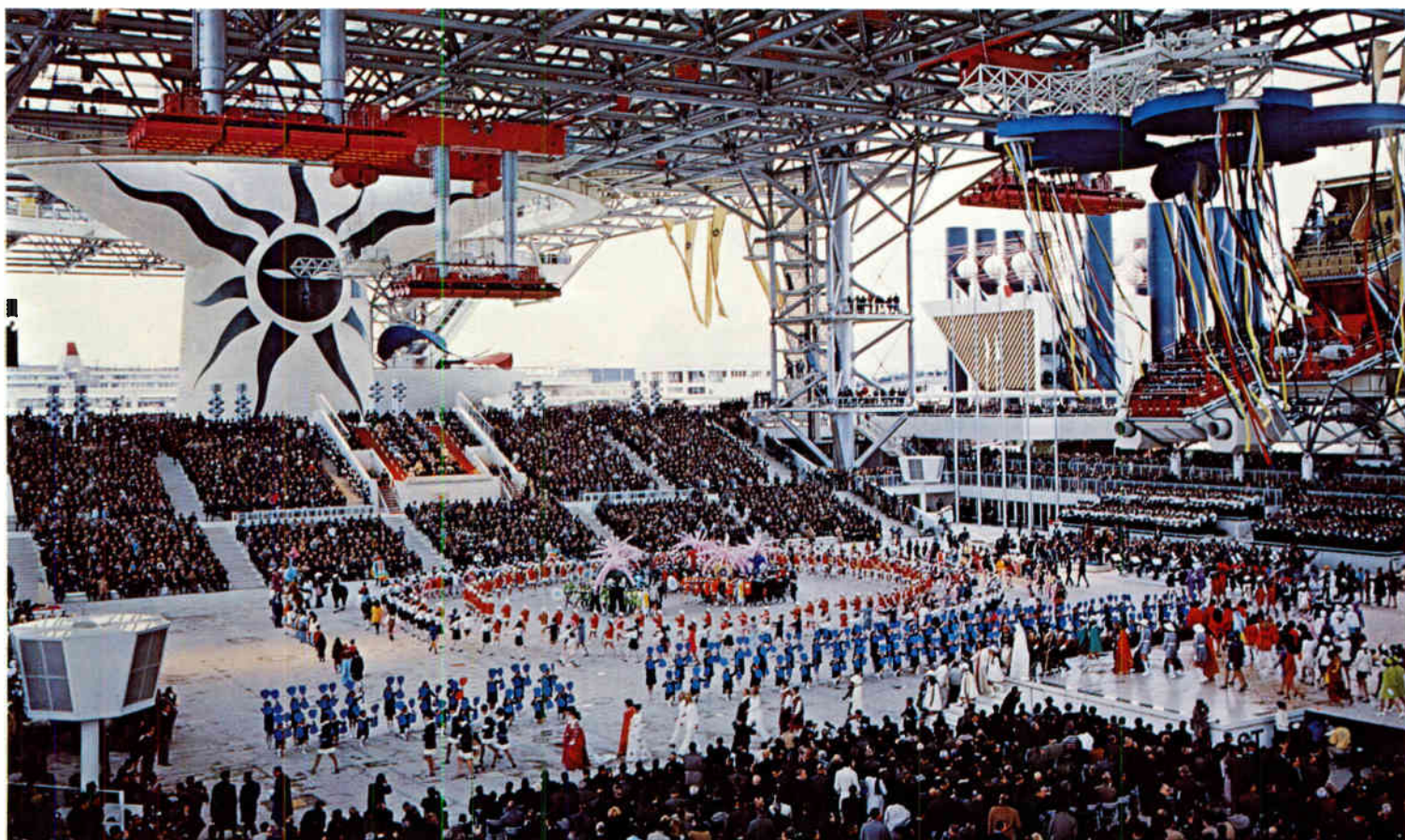
Since then the Exposition grounds has been turned into a great oasis of festive mood by a daily average of some 280,000 Japanese and overseas visitors.

Among the exhibit pavilions, the American Pavilion exhibiting the stone brought back from the moon by Apollo 11 astronauts and the Soviet Pavilion with vivid red and white outer walls and with the entire building symbolizing a gigantic red flag enjoy wide popularity. As a matter of fact, visitors are obliged to wait outside for as long as three hours before they are admitted into them.

Now, we have selected a number of photographs showing beautiful buildings, interesting exhibits and people's exchange of goodwill to present them to Radio Japan's listeners and friends.

3月14日「お祭り広場」で行われた開会式。ここは立席も含めると2万7千人収容できる。

The Opening Ceremony held at the Festival Plaza on March 14. The plaza accommodates 27,000 people if the standing room is included.



万国博のシンボルマークを形づくる日本政府館は会場一の広さを誇っている。照明をあびてさまざまに変化する夜景は特に美しい。

The Japanese Government Pavilion, shaped like the World Exposition Symbol Mark, claims the widest floor space on the grounds. The night scene, which changes in diverse ways because of changing illuminations, is particularly wonderful.



▲「1時間に1万人を運ぶ動く歩道」は各入口と会場の中心部を結んでいる。

The "Moving Roads" capable of transporting 10,000 people an hour. These link the center of the grounds with all the entrances.



全面鏡でおおわれたカナダ館は最も人気のあるパビリオンのひとつ、その中庭で廻っているパラソル。

The Canadian Pavilion, with walls lined with mirrors, is one of the most popular pavilions. Rotary parasols found in the court yard.



◀「宇宙線シャワー」とよばれる乗り物も若い人達でいつもいっぱい。The swings called the "Cosmic Ray Shower" is also popular with young people.

▲インドネシア館
The Indonesian Pavilion.



「エキスポランド」の中にあるく落書きコーナー。毎日塗りかえる白壁もたちまちこの通り。
The Expoland, a great amusement center full of thrills and adventures. This is the "Planetary Space" where mushroom-shaped tents that emit strange lights rise up at night.



▲ベルギーの伝統行事「オメガングの踊り」の出演者たち。
Performers at the "Ommegang", a traditional function of Belgium.



▶フラッシュの輝きを思わせる電球の点滅が美しくドームを浮かび上がらせる夜のフランス館。
The French Pavilion at night, where flickering of electric lights like flashing of beams brings the beautiful dome into relief.

▶通訳や入場者の案内にあたっている万国博の花、ホステス。
The "flowers of Expo '70" hostesses engaged as interpreters and guides for the visitors.



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For French & German versions
please see page 3.

July 1970

—Broadcasting Schedule for July— Toward Progress and Harmony

July 2: Steel and Life

At Expo '70 Japanese steel makers jointly operate the Iron and Steel Pavilion. The theme of this pavilion is the "Song of Steel". Its center is a great circular music hall, where a total of 1,200 loudspeakers are mounted on the ceiling, floor and walls. The dynamic force of avant-garde music is amplified by these loudspeakers and literally overwhelms the visitors.

While introducing the Iron and Steel Pavilion, this program also presents exhibits at the Korean and British pavilions which display how iron and steel are used.

July 9: The World Marts

The plaza south of the Symbol Zone, the center area of Expo '70, is called the "International Bazaar". Found here are well-known markets of various countries of the world, including the "Flea Market" of Paris as well as the garden plant market and "Daruma" market of Japan. In this program, bustling scenes of these markets will be presented.

July 16: Benefits of Water

One in a Hundred Million

July 3: Shipbuilding Engineer

The program will introduce the daily life and work of an engineer in the shipbuilding industry, which is one of the representative industries of this country. Through him, recent topics in the shipbuilding industry will be taken up. The engineer who will appear in the program is Mr. Kiyoshi Shibata, 40, chief ship designer at Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries.

The Kubota Pavilion located on the east side of the Festival Plaza is operated by Kubota Iron and Machinery Works, which is a well-known manufacturer of agricultural machinery. The theme of this pavilion is the "benefits of water and rice cultivation", which is befitting the purpose of this pavilion. Water has brought countless benefits to human life since ancient times. This program, therefore, presents the Kubota Pavilion and foreign pavilions which exhibit the benefits of water.

July 23: Rounds of Pavilions—3

July 30: Expo '70 at Night

Expo '70 grounds are open till 10 p.m. Contrary to the bustle of the day, the grounds become serene and romantic in the evening. The Swiss Pavilion turns on a gigantic tree chandelier of 30,000 electric light; the rotating Canadian Pavilion beams multi-colored lights from a parasol-shaped ball, and various other pavilions become brightly illuminated.

Night dancing at the Festival Plaza is popular. This program introduces Expo at night and scenes of goodwill exchange among the visitors.

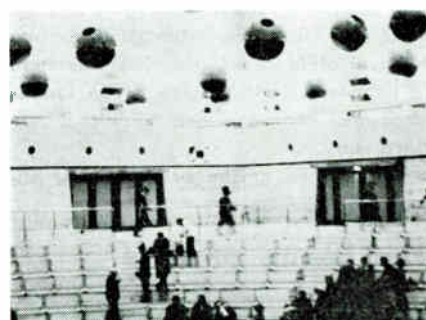
July 10: Stewardess

There are close to 2,000 stewardesses in Japan, including those under training. The program will introduce a veteran stewardess who has flown to all parts of the world in her long career as a stewardess aboard international flights.

July 17: Lobster Breeder

In the program, the life of a young worker at a lobster breeding center in Seto Inland Sea will be introduced.

(Continued on page 2)



Circular music hall
of Iron and Steel Pavilion

To Our Listeners:

We deeply appreciate the reception reports and letters which we receive daily from our listeners. Their valuable opinions and reports on our programs and conditions of reception are utilized in various ways for the benefit of our service.

Many questions and requests for articles are contained in the letters and we wish now to clarify these matters with our listeners as follows:

1. Questions will be answered through broadcasts and Radio Japan News as far as possible. We may not be able to provide answers to questions that have not been taken up on broadcasts and Radio Japan News.

2. We ask that requests be limited for various publications; for instance Radio Japan News, textbooks for Let's Learn Japanese, pamphlets, leaflets, program schedules, frequency charts, picture postcards and QSL cards issued by Radio Japan.

3. For pen friends please make inquiries at:

Union of Pen Friend Clubs of Japan
c/o The Ministry of Postal Services
6-chome, Iikura, Minato-ku,
Tokyo, Japan

or
World Pen Friend League
Nagoya Central P.O. Box 156
Nagoya-shi, Japan

4. Radio Japan provides no direct answers to requests for missing persons.

QSL cards for reception reports will be sent out as soon as possible.

What NHK Is Doing

"The Looms of Time" by NHK Won Prize in TV Festival of Monte Carlo

NHK conducts program exchanges and takes part in overseas program competition in the hope of presenting the true Japan to foreign countries.

At the 10th International Television Festival of Monte Carlo that was held in February, NHK's entry "The Looms of Time" won the Prix Cidalc Rexne Barthelmy.

The outline of the prize-winning entry is as follows:

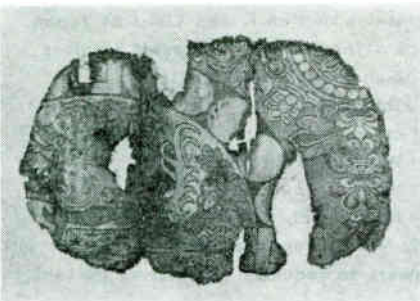
The Looms of Time

This is the story of a piece of silk. An ancient, tattered fragment of figured brocade that has supplied a long-missing link in the history of cultural exchanges between East and West...

At the beginning of this century, a Japanese expedition set out to trace the fabled Silk Road that once crossed Central Asia, linking China with the Middle East and, beyond that, with Europe. On its return to Japan, the expedition took with it a mummy it had found in a subterranean tomb at Turfan. The brocade in question covered the mummy's face like a mask.

The cloth was faded and rotting, yet for one man who lived in Japan's ancient capital of Kyoto it was to come as a revelation. That some brocade, he realized, concealed the long-sought-after key to the origin of another, celebrated piece of brocade that since ancient times had been in the possession of Japan's Horyuji temple.

On the basis of that fragile fragment, he set about restoring the original silk in all its brilliance—and, as he did so, there gradually emerged on his loom a piece of the long-lost fabric of history, a piece of history with threads extending from Japan to China and on to the mysterious depth of Central Asia.



The ancient brocade covered mummy's face

Tokyo Report — For Asia, Africa, Near and Middle East Japanese Folklore — July 18

Yamata-no-Orochi (The Eight-Headed Serpent)

Susanowo, the son of Izanagi and Izanami who created Japan, was an impetuous god who was banished from Heaven for his outrageous behavior. He descended into the land of Izumo, the present Shimane Prefecture where, at the headwaters of the Hinokawa (River Hi), he saw a pair of chopsticks floating downstream. Taking this as evidence that people lived upstream, he made his way up the river and found an old couple and their daughter, who were weeping bitterly at their sad plight. According to Kushinada-hime, the beautiful daughter of the old couple, an eight-headed, eight-tailed serpent lived in the hills which had terrorized the people by causing floods during rice harvest time, and by devouring the daughters of the old couple. It had already devoured eight daughters of the old couple and Kushinada-hime was the only one remaining. The serpent, according to the daughter, was so big that its length extended over eight hills. Susanowo, angered at the tyrannical ways of the serpent, vowed to kill it. He gathered the village people together and had them make eight huge jars, which were filled with Sake (rice wine). He also had the people make eight temple gates.

Smelling the Sake, the monster came down the mountains with a great rumbling noise, and, sticking its heads into the eight jars and entwining its tails round the eight temple gates, began to



drink the rice wine. When it became drunk, Susanowo attacked the serpent and beheaded it, cutting off all its eight heads. Then, when slashing and cutting the serpent to pieces, he found a golden sword which he presented to his sister goddess in Heaven. He subsequently married Kushinada-hime and ruled Izumo.

The story of Susanowo and the eight-headed serpent appears in Kojiki (Records of Ancient Matters) and Nihonshoki (Chronicles of Japan) written in the 8th century. It is one of the representative stories in Japanese mythology.

Also, "Japan's Agricultural and Fishery Industries" to be broadcast on July 4 will introduce the "Kamuro Club," an organization of young men who will follow in their fathers' footsteps to take up farming. The "Kamuro Club" in the northern part of Sendai City in northeastern Japan will be introduced under the title, "Farm Village Development in Future."

Announcement:

As a special Expo '70 color issue is appended to this edition, the number of regular pages has been reduced to

four. The normal eight-page news will be renewed from next issue.

(Continued from page 1)

July 24: Flute Maker

The program will introduce Mr. Yasuhiko Fukuda, 44, who is an expert maker of flutes. The Yoko-bue (horizontal flute) is a typical musical instrument used in Noh and Gagaku (court) music, as well as in performing sacred Shinto music. The making of a flute involves a painstaking process—several hundred hours must be spent just to tune the flute. Because of this, flute craftsmen are becoming few in number. One of the few craftsmen left is Mr. Fukuda, whose devotion to production of fine Japanese flutes will be introduced in the program.

July 31: Prof. Chie Nakane, Cultural Anthropologist

The program will introduce Miss Chie Nakane, the cultural anthropologist who is famed for her book, "Human Relations in a Perpendicular Society." Professor Nakane became a full professor at the University of Tokyo last April, the first woman to be appointed full professor at the university. Professor Nakane is a world famous anthropologist whose works have been published overseas.



“Progrès et Harmonie”

— Programmes prévus pour juillet —

Le 1er juillet : “L’acier dans la vie”

Le Japon est un des plus grands producteurs du monde d’acier, ce métal qu’est aujourd’hui, indispensable à la vie humaine. A l’Exposition, l’industrie sidérurgique japonaise possède son propre Pavillon qui a pour thème “Le chant du fer”. Le centre de l’édifice est un grand hall de musique ayant une forme circulaire et dont le plafond, le plancher et les murs sont équipés de plus de 1200 haut-parleurs d’où sont diffusées, dans une ambiance fantastique, les oeuvres des compositeurs d’avant-garde aussi bien japonais qu’étrangers. Le rôle que tient le fer dans notre vie sera présenté dans les Pavillons de la Sidérurgie, de la Corée du Sud et de la Grande-Bretagne.

Le 8 juillet : “Les marchés du monde”

Le bazar international se trouve au sud de la Zone du Symbole. C’est ici même que seront organisés les marchés

du monde entier, comme le Marché aux Puces de Paris, le Marché aux Plantes, aux Daruma du Japon etc. dont vous découvrirez l’ambiance à travers ce programme.

Le 15 juillet : “Les bienfaits de l’eau”

Juste à l’est de la Place des Fêtes, un constructeur de machines agricoles, la Compagnie Kubota Tekko, présente son Pavillon qui a pour thème “Les bienfaits de l’eau et la culture du riz”. Depuis les temps anciens, l’eau a joué un rôle essentiel pour l’expansion de la société humaine. Aussi, le Pavillon Kubota et quelques exposants étrangers traitent-ils de sujets se rapportant à l’eau.

Le 22 juillet : “Une visite chez les exposants” (3ème série)

Le 29 juillet : “L’Exposition, la nuit”



Le bazar international

L’Exposition est ouverte tous les jours jusqu’à 10 heures du soir. La nuit crée ici une autre atmosphère, qui est celle d’un site plongé dans un océan d’étoiles. Aussi, le Pavillon de la Suisse, avec ses 3000 ampoules électriques, est comme un immense lustre et la grande boule du Pavillon du Canada se reflète dans le ciel. Cette illumination de tous les Pavillons éclaire, à giorno, l’ensemble du site. Les visiteurs peuvent participer librement aux manifestations chorégraphiques de la Place des Fêtes. Toutes les distractions de l’Exposition pendant la nuit, vous seront présentées au cours de ce programme.

Die Sendereihe “Für Fortschritt und Verständigung” im Juli

3. Juli: Die Rolle des Eisens in unserem Leben

Wie bekannt gehört Japan zu den größten Eisen- und Stahlproduzenten der Welt. Eisen findet im täglichen Leben Japans in den verschiedensten Eigenschaften Anwendung. Auf der Weltausstellung haben sich die verschiedenen Eisenhersteller unseres Landes zusammengetan und den „Eisenpavillon“ errichtet. Dieser Pavillon steht unter dem Motto „Das Lied vom Eisen.“

Der Mittelpunkt dieses Pavillons ist eine runde Konzerthalle. In den Wänden, der Decke und dem Fußboden dieser Halle sind 1200 Lautsprecher eingebaut. Die aus diesen Lautsprechern strömende Musik modernster aus- und inländischer Komponisten überwältigt den Besucher.

In unserer Sendung berichten wir zunächst über den Eisenpavillon und untersuchen danach die Rolle des Eisens in unserem täglichen Leben. Im Anschluss daran schildern wir noch Ausstellungen im südkoreanischen und im britischen Pavillon.

10. Juli : Die Märkte der Welt

Die Symbolzone befindet sich im Mittelpunkt des Weltausstellungsgeländes.

Südlich davon finden Sie den sogenannten „Internationalen Bazar“. Dort können Sie neben dem berühmten Flohmarkt von Paris und anderen bekannten Märkten aus aller Herren Länder auch den japanischen Gartenmarkt und den Daruma (Dharma) Markt besuchen. Wir schildern in einem Hörbericht den Geschäftsgang dieser Märkte.

17. Juli : Der Segen des Wassers

Der bekannte Erzeuger von landwirtschaftlichen Geräten Kubota Eisenwerke hat einen eigenen Pavillon. Seinem Geschäftscharakter entsprechend steht er unter dem Motto „Der Segen des Wassers und Reisbau“. Das Wasser hat seit alter Zeit unermesslichen Einfluß auf das Leben der Menschheit ausgeübt. In dieser Sendung berichten wir Ihnen also über den Segen des Wassers zunächst im Kubota Pavillon und dann in anderen Pavillons, die dieses Thema ebenfalls aufgegriffen haben.

24. Juli : Rundgang durch die Expo (3. Teil)

31. Juli : Das Ausstellungsgelände bei Nacht.

Das Weltausstellungsgelände ist täglich

bis 22 Uhr geöffnet. Das untermittags so lebhaftes Bild der Weltausstellung wandelt sich nach Einbruch der Dunkelheit in eine phantastische, romantische Welt. Da ist der durch 30.000 Glühbirnen erleuchtete Schweizer Pavillon, ein riesiger Kronleuchter. Dort die sich drehende und in allen Regenbogenfarben schillernde Kuppel des Kanadischen Pavillons und dazwischen die in den verschiedensten Arten und Absichten an- und ausgestrahlten übrigen Pavillons. Auf dem Festplatz erfreut sich der „Tanz für Alle“ lebhafter Beteiligung. Es ist dies ein Tanz bei dem jeder mitmachen darf und mitmachen soll. Wir versuchen Ihnen den Reiz des nächtlichen Ausstellungsgeländes zu schildern und die hier angebotenen internationalen Freundschaften.

Wechsel in der Leitung des Radio Japan Clubs

Ab 1. April 1970 ging die Leitung des Radio Japan Clubs Westfalen in neue Hände über. Der neue Leiter ist Herr Fritz Fischer, 3050 Wunstorf, Barnstr. 74, West-Deutschland. Der frühere Leiter, Herr Werner Lappe, bleibt weiterhin Mitglied des Radio Japan Clubs.

Let Me Introduce Myself Hikaru Misawa

I have been with Radio Japan as an English announcer for eight and a half years after three and a half years of work at a commercial broadcasting station. My work at Radio Japan includes, in addition to announcing news and "Trade and Industries," participation in planning and production of information programs such as the "Trade and Industries" mentioned above, "One in a Hundred Million," "Toward Progress and Harmony" and "Tokyo Report." Of these, I am most familiar with the "Trade and Industries" program since I have been engaged in its announcing, planning and production for the past years.

Once I accompanied a pilot on a test flight of a small Japanese-made plane, MU-2. The test pilot happened to be a veteran Komikoze flyer and, believe me, the flight was thrilling.

Another time, a sudden gust of wind nearly blew me off the 50-meter high deck of mammoth 200,000 ton tanker where I was covering a story. Then, at the construction site of the "Seikan Tunnel," which when completed, will be the world's longest undersea tunnel, linking Japan Proper with Hokkaido, I had to record the sound of rock drills in



hellish 40°C temperatures, with 99% humidity and salt-water dripping constantly from the rocky ceiling. As you can see I have, because of my connection with this program, been given opportunities of going through experiences not ordinarily available.

I have travelled to principal industrial areas in these seven years to introduce various Japanese industries to our overseas listeners. In these travels what impressed me the most was the great diligence of the industrial workers, their high skill, and the fact that it is these workers who really maintain the high levels of various Japanese industries.

I had dreamed of becoming a diplomat during my student days, but now all I want is to be a private diplomat by introducing true profiles of Japanese life to our listeners through broadcasting.

People often ask me, "You must have many chances to travel abroad since you are engaged in overseas broadcasting," but the contrary is the fact. It is our job to cover Japan in order to report conditions to our overseas listeners.

However, I have long hoped to be able to meet some of our listeners in person and hear their opinions and criticisms of Radio Japan's programs and exchange ideas with them.

"Trade and Industries" for this month

- June 29: Tour to Industrial Areas—Kanmon Area
- July 6: Bicycles
- July 13: Stereophonic Sets
- July 20: Electronic Organs
- July 27: Industrial Circles Tackling Pollution Problems

TIME & FREQUENCY OF RADIO JAPAN (As of July, 1970)

TRANSMISSION	TIME (GMT)	FREQUENCY		LANGUAGE	TRANSMISSION	TIME (GMT)	FREQUENCY		LANGUAGE
		KCS	METER				KCS	METER	
North American Service	2345—0045	15445 17825	19.43 16.83	English	Southeast Asian Service	0945—1115	7195 9705 11940	41.70 30.91 25.13	Chinese, Fukienese, Cantonese & Vietnamese
North & Latin American and Hawaiian Service	0100—0300	15235 17725 17825 21640	19.69 16.93 16.83 13.86	Japanese, English & Spanish		1045—1215	9675 11875	31.01 25.26	English, Indonesian & Malay
European Service	0645—0845	17825 21535	16.83 13.93	Swedish, German, French, English & Italian		1200—1530	9525 11780 11940	31.50 25.47 25.13	French, Vietnamese, Burmese, Thai, Indonesian, Chinese, Fukienese & Cantonese
	1930—2100	11950 15420	25.10 19.64	Russian, German & English	South Asian & African Service	1430—1730	9670 11780	31.02 25.47	Bengali, Hindi, Urdu, Swahili, English & French
Australian & New Zealand Service	0930—1030	11875 15235	25.26 19.69	English	Middle East & North African Service	1745—1915	9670 11780	31.02 25.47	English, French & Arabic
General Service	0000—0030	15300 15195 17785	19.61 19.74 16.87	English & Japanese	1000—1130	11815 9505 17855	25.39 31.56 16.80		
	0100—0130	17880	16.78		1200—1230	15300	16.86		
	0200—0230				1300—1330	11815	25.39		
	0300—0330				17785	16.87	1400—1530	9505	31.56
	0400—0430				17855	16.80	1600—1630	11815	25.39
	0500—0530	15105	19.80		1700—1730	15105	19.68		
	0600—0630				17855	16.80	1800—1830	15300	19.61
	0700—0730				17880	16.78	1900—1930	11815	25.39
	0800—0830	9505	31.56		2000—2030	15300	19.68		
	0900—0930				15195	16.74	2100—2130	17785	16.87
					17855	16.80	2200—2230	15195	19.74
						15300	16.80		
						17785	16.87		

Note: Besides the above-mentioned directions, Radio Japan's broadcasts are delivered to Asian Continent and Latin America. The above table is applicable to July but the frequencies are subject to change. Listeners are requested to pay attention to the announcement.

各国のレストラン、市などが
く国際バザール。片コトの日
で客を案内する中国料理店の
デスたち。
International Bazaar where
aurants and marts from all
s of the world are located.
esses of a Chinese restau-
: guiding customers to their
s in broken Japanese.



アマチュアカメラマンにとっては
絶好のモデル、カナダの騎馬警官。
A splendid model for ama-
teur cameramen—the Canadian
Mounted Police.



巨大なジェットコースター「ダイ
ダラザウルス」は「エキスポランド
の呼びもののひとつ。

The gigantic coaster "Daidara-
saurus" is one of the attractions
of the Expoland.



会場内のタクシー、〈電気自動車〉。
運転するミニの若い女性、ユーモ
ラスなクラクションなどで人気の
まど。

Battery-powered taxis are used
on the grounds. These are popu-
lar for young mini-skirted drivers
and humorous horns.

アメリカ館のアポロ11号。
Apollo 11 exhibited at the Ameri-
can Pavilion.



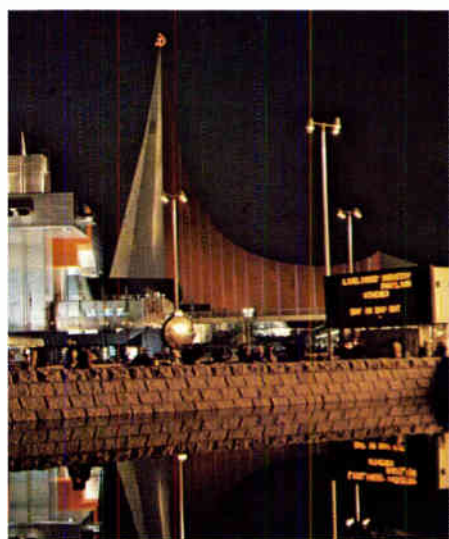
フルな外壁がユニークなアルゼンチン館。
Argentine Pavilion with colorful outer walls.

万国博会場、中央はソ連館、左側はオランダ館、
World Exposition grounds at night. The
iet Pavilion at center and the Netherlands
ilion at the left.



前衛建築の林立する中で、伝統建
築が異彩をはなっている。そのひ
とつタイ国館。

Traditional style building is
colorfully conspicuous amid
avant-garde architecture. One of
such buildings is the Thai Pavil-
ion.



楽しい夢が溢れる住友童話館。右は
自動車工業会館。

The Sumitomo Pavilion full of
pleasant fantasies. At the right
is the Automobile Pavilion.



エキスポマーク入りの帽子売り。
Hats with Expo mark being sold.



優雅な〈茶の湯〉の実演は外国人
観光客の人気を集めている。

Demonstrations of elegant "tea
ceremony" are attracting fore-
ign visitors.



虹色の美しいドーム、みどり館の
呼びものはシネラマの12倍という
大画面の〈アストロラマ〉。

The attraction at the Midori Pa-
vilion comprising a rainbow-
colored dome is the great
"Astrorama" said to be 12 times
as wide as the cinerama.

電気通信館ではワイヤステレホンなど近い将来、生活の中にとり入れ可能な電気通信機器ばかりが展示されている。

At the Telecommunication Pavilion only equipments likely to be adopted in near future, such as wireless telephones, are exhibited.



ドイツ館の前庭で回る光の輪。

Loops of light rotate in the courtyard of the German Pavilion.



外国婦人と日本の女子中学生の交歓風景。

A scene where a foreign woman and Japanese junior high school students are exchanging goodwill.



◀ 〈国際バザール〉では世界の珍しいものを買うことができる。インドの美しい売り子の娘さん。

Rare articles of various parts of the world are available at the International Bazaar. Pretty salesgirls at an Indian shop.

夜の万国博会場は昼の陽気な色の世界からきらめく光の世界へと一変する。東大寺七重塔を復元した古河パビリオンと電力館。

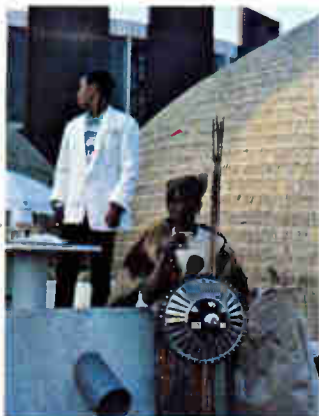
The World Exposition grounds at night transforms itself from the world of gay colors during the day to a world of lights.

The Furukawa Pavilion, a reproduction of the 7-storied pagoda of Todaiji Temple and the Electric Power Pavilion.



▲ 人目を断然ひいているのはスイス館のツリー。アルプス山中の樹氷をデザインしたもので高さが22mある。

Attracting people's eyes is the tree at the Swiss Pavilion. Designed after iced trees of the Alps, it rises 22 meters tall.



エチオピア館のうりものは伝統的な民族衣裳のモデルと香り高いコーヒー。

Attractions at the Ethiopian Pavilion are models of traditional folk costume and fragrant coffee.



「シンボルゾーン」の大屋根をつき抜けてそびえ立つ、高さ70mの〈太陽の塔〉

The "Tower of the Sun" rising 70 meters above the ground through the great roof of the Symbol Zone



▲ 松下館の〈タイムカプセル〉。この中には日本の文化遺産を5千年後の人々に伝える品物の数々が収められている。

"The Time Capsule" exhibited at the Matsushita Pavilion. A number of cultural heritages intended for the people 5,000 years hence are contained in it.

RADIO JAPAN NEWS

Published Monthly by NIPPON HOSO KYOKAI (Japan Broadcasting Corporation)

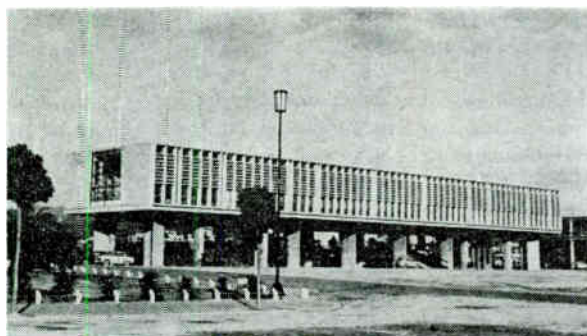
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For French & German versions
please see page 6 & 7.

August 1970

Hiroshima and Nagasaki Today



(Above) Hiroshima Atomic Bomb Museum
(Left) Mother and Child, A-bomb victims,
Nagasaki, August 9, 1945

Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The name of no other city in the world has left so tragic an impression on mankind. On Atomic Bomb Day, which falls on August 6, many people gather in Hiroshima not only from all parts of Japan but also from all parts of the world to offer prayers for the victims of the atomic bomb. People then renew their determination to continue the movement for prohibiting atomic bombs. A similar function takes place in Nagasaki on August 9.

When these two cities were destroyed by atomic bombs 25 years ago, it was generally believed that not a blade of grass would grow on the ground for 75 years because of residual radioactive rays. These two cities, however, have completely rehabilitated themselves and are now even more prosperous than in prewar days.

Hiroshima, which has continued to grow since the early 17th century when it was a castle town, was the largest city in the southwestern part of Japan proper, with a population of 400,000; it was the transportation, educational, cultural and military center of the region. At 8:15 a.m. on August 6, 1945 the world's first atomic bomb exploded over the city. A single atomic bomb at that time resulted in unprecedented casualties, including 78,000 killed instantly, 14,000 missing and approximately 347,000 falling victim to the effects of the bomb. Most of the downtown area was buried

under debris and dead bodies. Many of the people who had escaped the impact of the bomb were exposed to the "black rain", the radioactive fallout that followed the explosion. They were affected by the atomic disease. Many of these people died painfully a few days later. Such victims have reportedly totaled more than 260,000 in the 25 years since the tragedy. The population of Hiroshima had been reduced to about 130,000 until around 1948. However, the reconstruction of Hiroshima as a memorial city of peace was proclaimed in 1949, and work began to build a city of eternal peace. Today a quarter of a century after "that day", Hiroshima has a network of beautifully paved boulevards with the 100-meter Peace Boulevard as the hub. Imposing modern buildings rise skyward amid green foliage.

The center of the area where the bomb fell is now beautiful Peace Park, in which are a number of memorial monuments for the victims and the Atomic Bomb Museum. Near this area still stands the scorched remnant of a building called the Atomic Dome. This is the remnant of the old Industrial Promotion Hall with a domed roof. It had begun to crumble after more than 20 years, but by a movement by Hiroshima citizens to conserve it so that the "horror of atomic bombs may never be forgotten", resulted in it being designated as a permanent conservation. Reinforcement work has recently been completed, using funds

donated by people in all parts of Japan.

Excepting this corner of the city, there is nothing in Hiroshima now that remains of the tragic shadows of the atomic bomb. It has been so completely rehabilitated that someone has said that such a prosperous and modernized Hiroshima conversely gives one a feeling of peculiar uneasiness.

Hiroshima now has a population of 540,000, which is even larger than the prewar peak, but it is said that less than one-third of the total population were living there since before 1945.

Rehabilitation of Hiroshima has truly been astonishing. Its position as the economic, transportation and cultural center of the region has not changed, and it is expected to grow further with shipbuilding, petro-chemical and motor-car industries as economic foundation. Nevertheless, behind such prosperous appearance there still remain cases reminding us of the old tragedy, since several hundred people are hospitalized annually for atomic disease and dozens of victims succumb to the disease each year. It is also known that cases of deformed babies are considerably more numerous in this city than in others.

Because Nagasaki, unlike Hiroshima, has an uneven topography, damage caused by the atomic bomb was not as terrible as in Hiroshima. Even then, 35,000 people were killed or injured and 40 per cent of the city was demolished. The Urugami Catholic Church, which was the focal point of the bomb, was the largest of its kind in Japan. The horrible remnants of this church have been shown to the world through photographs. Several years ago, the church was fully reconstructed.

Nagasaki is a port city in the western tip of Kyushu. It has been known to overseas people since the 16th century as the main port of trade with Europe and Southeast Asia. It is the setting of the opera "Madame Butterfly" and a city where Christianity has taken a deep root. Its role as an important trade port

(Continued on page 8)

August Broadcast Schedule

Toward Progress and Harmony

August 6 : Children's Dream

Now that schools are out for summer vacation, the World Exposition grounds are full of primary and junior high school children. In particular, the Fuji Pan Robot Pavilion, Czecho Magic Pavilion and the Sumitomo Fairy Tale Pavilion are most popular.

Children enjoy their day at the World Exposition, playing a Japanese game of "janken" with the robots or listening to orchestra performances by the robots, which are controlled with an electronic computer. They also have fun shaking hands with stuffed animals playing the roles of fairy tale characters. In this program, ideas incorporated in these pavilions to stimulate children's imagination, the facilities and various functions will be presented.

August 13 : Traditional Architecture

The current World Exposition has been



Orchestra performance by robots

called the Olympics of Architecture, and the pavilions of most exhibitors, indeed, indicate the importance placed on the architecture, some of which may have required more ideas than the exhibits themselves. Some pavilions are of pneumatic construction, others are designed in unit combination form and there are some which suggest future architecture. In such a galaxy of brilliant architecture, a number of pavilions built under the traditional architectural techniques are attracting special attention of the visitors. For example, there is the Furukawa Pavilion, which is a replica of the 7-story pagoda, 86 meters high which was

once located in the compound of the Todaiji Temple in Nara; there is the Sanyo Pavilion which features the architecture of an ancient private house and there is the Matsushita Pavilion using 10,000 pieces of bamboo stalks to reproduce an eighth century temple. Among foreign pavilions, traditional architecture is typified by the Burmese Pavilion, which is built like a pagoda, and the Belgian Pavilion, a replica of an old residence house. In this program, some of these structures will be presented.

August 20 : Japanese Festivals

"Japanese Festivals" will be presented at the Festival Plaza in July and August. During this period, Japanese festivals held in all parts of Japan are to be presented daily under the great roof of the Plaza. Some musical pieces, which have rhythms and melodies more likely to be understood by overseas people, will be selected and introduced, together with the origin and history of the related festivals and interesting episodes connected with them.

August 27 : Around the Pavilions IV

Japanese swimming teams are generally overwhelmed by the American and Australian teams at most meets in recent years. It is Furuhashi's claim that, in order to regain Japan's former strength in the swimming world, thorough training since early years is necessary, instead of depending on a few college swimming clubs. In the circumstances, he generally shows up at training sessions for junior groups and is trying to trigger a nation-wide-swimming campaign.

August 28 : "In Defense of Vital Light"

The head physician of the Cerebral Surgery Department, Dr. Hiroshi Nawata, at the Municipal Ebara Hospital which is one of the specified emergency hospitals, is overwhelmingly busy every day. This arises from numerous traffic accidents and possibility of head injuries in most accidents.

No less than ten victims of traffic accident are carried into this hospital on ambulances every month. Dr. Nawata speedily grasps the condition of patients wandering between life and death and gives bold treatments. In the program, Dr. Nawata's busy day will be introduced, while at the same time touching upon the existing state of cerebral surgery, which has made a remarkable progress, especially in the field of diagnostic and treatment equipment.

One in a Hundred Million

August 7 : Akihiro Takahashi, an Atomic Bomb Victim

Fallen victim in Hiroshima at the age of 13, Akihiro Takahashi remained unconscious for three months and was subsequently confined to bed for a year and three months. He was pronounced hopeless for a time, but miraculously lived through the crisis. Today, besides working for the Hiroshima city Office, he is busily occupied as a Director of the Hiroshima Atomic Bomb Victims' Council, giving advices on medical care and guidance in daily life. Mr. Takahashi's little finger on the left hand is crooked and the nail of the right index finger remains black permanently. This nail, however, drops off after a certain period. The black fingernail has been selected as one of the relics of the present age, which is contained in Matsushita Pavilion's time capsule to be preserved for 5,000 years.

In this program, high own experience, facts about the damage inflicted by the atomic bomb, its horrors and his own prayers for peace are to be presented.

August 14 : Teruo Matsuura Who Succeeded in Reaching the

Summit of Mt. Everest

Teruo Matsuura, a member of the first expedition of Japan Mountaineering Association, which raised the Japanese flag as the first Japanese team to succeed in reaching the summit, is introduced in this program. He is depicted as a common place salaried worker who loves his children, in addition to the topic revolving around the successful mountain climbing.

August 21 : Hironoshin Furuhashi, Director of Japan Federation of Swimming Associations

Hironoshin Furuhashi (42), who was nicknamed the "Flyingfish of Fujiyama" early in the postwar years while he broke middle and long distance free style swimming records one after another, and was is now as important official of the swimming world, occupying the directorship of the Japan Federation of Swimming Associations and the International Federation of Swimming Associations. In addition, he serves his alma mater, Nihon University, as an assistant professor and swimming coach to provide guidance for younger prospects.

Tokyo Report

Japanese Folklore —

August 22 :

“Uriko Hime” (Lady Uriko)

Once upon a time there lived an old couple. One day the old woman went down to the river to do washing. While washing, she saw a large melon floating down the stream. She picked it up and brought it home. As she was about to cut, it cracked open by itself revealing a lovely girl baby. Since the old couple had no children, they decided to raise the baby, naming her Uriko Hime.

Uriko Hime proves to be skilled in weaving clothes, and she happily works at her loom every day. The old couple are very proud of her. They tell everyone how pretty Uriko Hime is and what hard worker she is. Their words are noted by a wealthy man, who asks her hand in marriage. The old couple are very happy. When they start for the village to do shopping they tell Uriko Hime to keep the doors locked because there is a mischievous goblin called Amanojaku in the forest at the back of

For Asia, Africa, Middle and Near East

the house. While Uriko Hime is working on her loom in the house as she had been told, Amanojaku appears, and artfully deceiving the girl, takes her peach picking on a hill nearby. But the goblin takes her clothing and, after binding her to a peach tree, assumes the guise of the girl.

Not aware of the deceit, the old couple send the goblin girl with wedding apparel to the wealthy man. However, a sparrow who befriended Uriko Hime reveals the fraud and Amanojaku is exposed. Uriko Hime, of course, safely weds the wealthy man, and lives happily forever after.

Incidentally, the title of the program in the “Japan’s Agricultural and Fisheries Industries” series for August 8 is “Combatting the Rats”. The program is scheduled to introduce endeavors of scientists and those connected with agriculture, who are studying means of protecting farm products from rats. In addition, various rat extermination measures practised in Japan are to be introduced.

What NHK Is Doing

NHK is successful in use of IC's in FM translator equipment

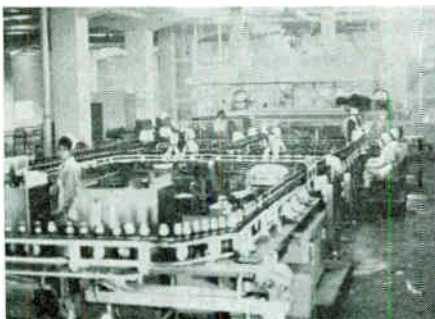
Soon after last year's successful use of integrated circuits in the TV translator equipment, NHK has succeeded in the use of IC's in the FM translator, and the new equipment has been introduced in three new stations which started business toward the end of March.

The “translator” receives the electric waves sent from the neighboring key station and retransmits them after changing their frequency. It is divided into a receiving unit and a transmitting unit. Both units of the equipment are 17 cm high and 18 cm deep. The length of the equipment is 3.5 cm in the receiving unit and 7 cm in the transmitting unit. At present the output of this equipment is 1 W, but it can be stepped up to 10 W if a power amplifier of the same capacity as the transmitting unit is attached to it.

The conventional standard equipment requires 48 transistors, 27 diodes, 245 resistors and 252 condensers, whereas the new type requires only 25 IC's, 16 diodes, 64 resistors and 131 condensers, and its MTBF (mean time between failures) is expected to be extended to five years. Though this has nothing to do directly with the performance, the use of red luminous diodes in the pilot lamp has removed the possibility of the lamp disconnecting.

While in Japan, the frequencies of 76-90 MHz are allocated for FM broadcasting, this equipment has expanded the areas which have nothing to do with the allocated frequencies and has facilitated the central control of spare unit and reduction of costs. Both in the receiving and transmitting units, this equipment as a wide-band device covering 76-90 MHz frequencies incorporates a system in which only the local oscillator is switched over. While it is expected that 50 FM broadcasting stations will be set up during fiscal 1970, it is scheduled at the moment that this FM translator equipment using IC's will be adopted for 21 stations.

Trade and Industries



A beer factory in Sapporo



Sporting goods shop

August 3 : Industrial Tour—Sapporo

A visit will be made to Sapporo, the capital of Japan's northern-most island of Hokkaido where the Winter Olympics will be held in 1972. In the program, the main industries of Sapporo will be introduced, including the beer, confectionery and dairy industries.

August 10 : Sewing Machine

New models of Japan's famous sewing machines will be introduced. The diffusion of sewing machines in Japanese homes will also be touched on.

August 17 : Lace

Japanese lace is exported in great number to overseas countries where it is used in anything from evening dresses to interior decoration pieces. In the program, a visit will be made to a lace factory in Kyoto introduce how Japanese lace is actually produced.

August 24 : Industrial Topics—Sporting Goods

Demand for sporting articles is rising at an explosive rate, reflecting the increase in the number of people taking to sports. To introduce the popularity of sports, the boom in such sports as baseball, soccer and volleyball will be introduced.



Expected Marriage Problems for Japanese Women

Our topic today is the Health and Welfare Ministry's prediction of problems to be faced by Japanese women in two more years: a shortage of men.

The Vital Statistics Section of the Health and Welfare Ministry recently issued its long-term forecast.

This report pointed out the marriage boom of the current fiscal year. It predicted a baby boom next year. But for 1972, the report said that Japanese women of marriageable age would find it difficult to find husbands.

The basis for this forecast is that the women born in the postwar "baby boom" years of 1947 and 1948 will be about 25 years of age in 1972.

The vital statistics report noted that since last October, marriages have been on an increase throughout Japan. In 1967 and 1968, about 950-thousand couples were married during each of these two years. Last year, 983-thousand Japanese couples, or 33 thousand more than in either of the two previous years, were married. In other words, nearly 2 million young men and women were joined in marriage last year.

This year, marriages are expected to exceed one million couples. The basis for this calculation is that 23 years is the peak age of Japanese women getting married. Girls born in the "baby boom" years of 1947 and 1948 are about that age now.

On the other hand, Japanese men get



Wedding ceremony

married at the average age of 26. This means that for the prospective bride of 23 years, her husband must be 26, born in the war years of 1944 or 1945. But these years in the closing stage of the Pacific War saw a very low number of births.

On the basis of the statistics of the men who are 26 and the women who are 23, the ratio is roughly seven men to 10 women of marriageable age. Next year the number of men of marriageable age will decrease even further, thus adding to the problems of the marriage-minded Japanese women.

The question arises: "Won't the young men born in the 'baby boom' years of 1947 and 1948 also face marriage problems in 1973 and 1974 when they reach their marriageable age of 26?"

The answer is: "No." When these men reach the age of marriage, they can select their brides from women in the younger age brackets.

At least, this is the prediction of the Vital Statistics Section of the Health and Welfare Ministry.

The greatest number of births in Japan were recorded in the immediate postwar years of 1947 through 1949. An average annual total of 2 million 600 thousand babies were born during these peak years. But the birth rate dropped sharply until it levelled off at an average rate of about 1 million 600 or 700 thousand per year from 1953. Since that year, the rate of births in Japan has remained generally stable at that level.

Since 1967, there has been a very small increase in the number of births, but it does not represent a sizable rise.

But with the increase of marriages, it is only natural to expect an increase of births. According to a survey of the Health and Welfare Ministry, 80 per cent of the young couples have their first child within two years of their marriage. Thus, this past year's marriage boom can be used as the basis for predicting a baby boom next year. For the first time in 18 years, Japan is expected to have more than 2 million births within a single year.

But, even then, it will represent only a "minor baby boom", since the total births will still be far less than the peak of 2 million 600 thousand of the 1947's and 1948's.

Let Me Introduce Myself Yukimasa Hosokawa

I think you've heard about the word "Edokko or Tokyoite" in some programmes of Radio Japan. As you may know, Edo is the former name of present Tokyo. Accordingly Edokko means the person born and brought up in Tokyo. But a pure Edokko is supposed to be the third generation. In that sense, there are only a few Edokko in Tokyo who really deserve the name. If we say "He is an Edokko," we, more or less, mean that he is straightforward, though a bit short-tempered, honest, easy to tears, quick to jump to conclusions—perhaps too quick—has a tendency to help the weak and fight against injustice in his life and to put his heart and soul into everything he does. You may wonder why I am writing so much about Edokko. The reason is that I am an Edokko born and brought up in downtown Tokyo and I think that I have a bit of all the above mentioned characteristics. So you can figure out to some extent what kind of chap I am. The last quality, if I may call it

that, has made me what I am today. In other words, I applied myself to the study of English and joined Radio Japan soon after graduating from university. I have been working for Radio Japan for more than 6 years and have been engaged in various programmes. Until last April I was responsible for "Tourist's Guide." I learnt from this programme how little we Japanese people know about our own country, and how difficult it is to express things Japanese in English so that overseas listeners can easily understand. However hard we may study English, it is almost impossible for us to understand to the fullest degree the fine shades and subtleties of the English language. But we have compensating advantages, I think. Because of the difference of culture, habits and customs and many other things, we are able to be quite objective and perhaps be aware of the points the native people unconsciously overlook.

Since May I have been in charge of



"Tokyo Jockey" with one of my colleagues. In this programme I have often played Japanese music, both traditional and modern and I hope that the music I play in some way helps to promote friendship and understanding between your country and Japan.

If you'd like to hear some Japanese music, please let me know the name, I'll lose no time in playing the disc in "Tokyo Jockey."



Facts and Figures

The Tower of the Sun

Rising out of the great roof of the Festival Plaza is Tower of the Sun with its golden head reflecting the sun's rays. To the west of this great tower rises the Tower of Mother and the Tower of Youth. The area surrounding these three towers is known as the Theme Hall where the fundamental theme of the Japan World Exposition 1970, "Progress and Harmony for Mankind", is expressed in various concrete forms.

The Tower of the Sun, while occupying the pivotal position among the three, is the symbol of the Exposition, expressing the dignity of mankind and infinite development. On this great tower, 70 meters in height, 22 meters in diameter at the base and with two arms extending respectively for 25 meters in opposite directions, are mounted three faces of the sun.

The face on the front panel of the tower is 12 meters in diameter and the one facing the Festival Plaza is the black sun and is 8 meters in diameter. It beams green light and is the protective deity of the Festival Plaza. The face mounted on the tip of the tower is 11 meters in diameter; it symbolizes the golden sun. These three faces represent man's past, present and future.

Exhibits are displayed in floors below the tower, inside the tower and in part of the space under the roof of the Festival Plaza to which passageways run through the two outstretched arms.

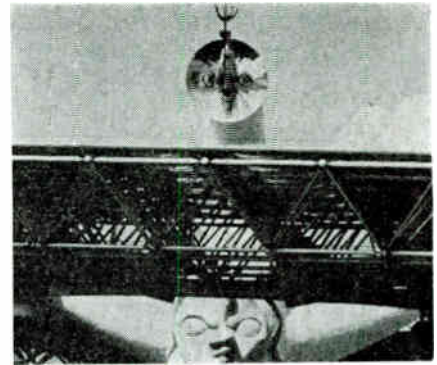
The underground or basement exhibition hall was designed to make visitors feel the mystery of life and to resurrect in them the soul of primitive man. Most popular here is the Prayer Plaza.

Japanese anthropologists and ethnologists visited 89 countries of the world and collected some 2,000 items, including statues and carvings of gods, Buddhas, masks and implements ancient peoples used. These are exhibited in the hall. Among the relics is a mask of the "deathless prince of darkness" used for mythological plays in northern India, a large statue of god from the Maya civilization in Mexico and colorful totem poles of Canadian Indians.

From the basement exhibits visitors are guided into the Tower of the Sun. Inside the tower rises the Tree of Life,

which is the work of sculptor Taro Okamoto. Here is heard the "Hymn to Life" written by Toshiro Mayuzumi, a representative composer of Japan. An estimated 2,000 million years have passed since the rise of life on earth and this Tree of Life is an attempt to trace the evolution of man since the protozoan state to emphasize the value of human life. On the thick red, blue and yellow branches extending in diverse directions from the dark green trunk are mounted exquisitely carved models of 292 animals.

Once through the arm portion of the Tower of the Sun, visitors come to the floating exhibit hall directly under the great roof of the Festival Plaza. Here mankind is depicted as it is today, at the same time posing a question as



to how the future should be developed towards progress and harmony. For instance, exhibited here is a life-size communication satellite useful to deepening international understanding and a future city and houses designed by nine progressive architects.

Question Box

Q. What procedures are required to study in a Japanese university? (Mr. Lien Song Bing, Surabaya, Indonesia)

A. Foreign students studying in Japanese schools are roughly classified into those invited by the Japanese government at the government expenses and those who have come to study at their own expenses.

The system of inviting foreign students using State funds was inaugurated in 1954. Under this system, priority is accorded students in Southeast Asia, the Near and Middle East and Africa.

Japanese government scholarship students include the following:

1. Those who have completed 12 years of schooling in their own countries and are studying in Japanese colleges as undergraduate students. These are called "undergraduate scholarship students", and they study for five years, including a year-long preparatory course.
2. Those who have graduated from medical college in a Japanese university and are undergoing a year of internship in a Japanese hospital.
3. Those who have completed college in their own countries and are undergoing two years of specialized training in Japanese universities or attached research institutions. These are known as "research scholars".

These government scholarship students receive two-way travelling fares, living expenses, tuition and some travelling expenses for study trips within Japan. Students who do not live in dormitories also receive monetary aid for lodging expenses. In case of sickness, half of the students' medical expenses are paid by Japan.

Recruitment of scholarship students is undertaken each year through Japanese diplomatic organs in various countries between October and December. Those who have applied for

scholarships are given selective examinations, and the Education Ministry of Japan makes the final decision on the students to be invited.

In 1954, when the government scholarship system was established, only 23 students were invited, but today as many as 200 are recruited. The number of students to be invited from each country is determined by allocation.

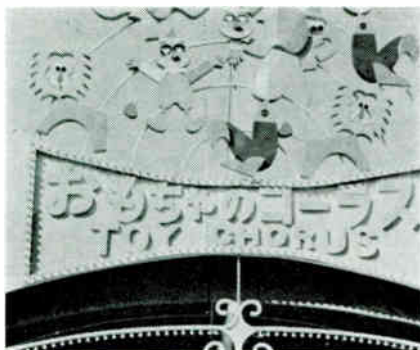
There are two procedures for obtaining admission to Japanese colleges and universities as self-supporting students. One consists of submitting application and other required papers to the President of the University where the applicant wishes to enroll. When admission is granted, he applies for visa at the Japanese Consulate in his own country. At the same time, he applies with the Minister of Justice of the Japanese government for an entry permit through the Japanese Consulate and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This is the procedure for anyone planning to enroll in a private Japanese university.

The other procedure is as follows: A permit for admission to a Japanese language school is first obtained from the International Student Society or from a responsible person at the Special Course for Asian Scholarship Students. Then the procedure described above is followed. This procedure is undertaken by those who desire to study in State universities or by those who are not fluent in the Japanese language. A student who enrolls in a Japanese language school receives preliminary training centered on the Japanese language. After one year, he applies to the Minister of Education for a recommendation for admission to a desired college or university.

As Japanese is the language used in all Japanese colleges and universities, it is an absolute necessity to master the language before attempting to begin studies.

At present, there are 605 government scholarship students and privately supported students total 3,175. Of these, about two-thirds are from Southeast Asia, led in number by Chinese from Taiwan and Hong Kong and followed by those from Indonesia, Vietnam and Thailand. Lately, the number of students from America and Europe have been increasing.

“Für Fortschritt und Verständigung“



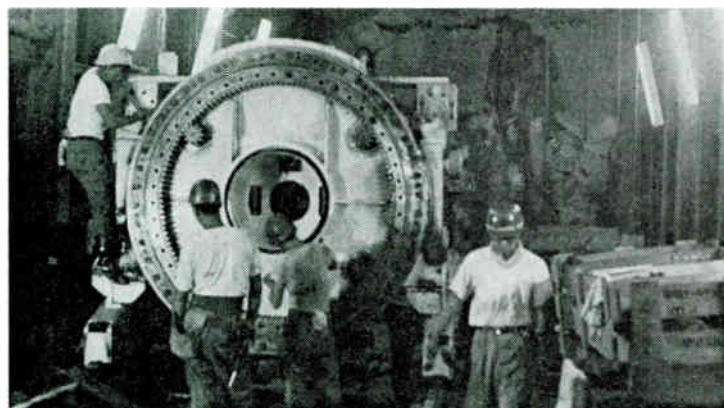
Chor der Puppen im Kinderparadies EXPO-Land

7. August : Kindertraume

Das Ausstellungsgelände der Expo'70 ist seit Beginn der grossen Sommerferien täglich das Ziel unzähliger Volks- und Mittelschüler. Die grösste Attraktion für diese kleinen Ausstellungsbesucher sind zweifellos der Fujipan Robot Pavillon, der tschechische Zauberpavillon und der Sumitomo Märchenpavillon. In unserer Sendung bringen wir Ihnen ein Hörbild aus diesen Pavillons und berichten über neuartige Ideen, Ausstellungen und technische Einrichtungen.

14. August : Traditionelle Architektur

Auf dem Expogelände steht eine Vielzahl mit neuesten technologischen Mitteln erbauter Gebäude, die architektonisch in die Zukunft weisen. In diesem stark futuristisch gefärbten Gesamtbild fallen jedoch einige Vertreter der traditionellen Architektur auf. Wir nennen unter anderem den Furukawa Pavillon, der einer 5-stöckigen Pagode nachgebildet ist, den ebenfalls pagodenförmigen birmanischen Pavillon, oder den in alter belgischer Bauweise errichteten belgischen Pavillon. Wir machen die baulichen Eigentümlichkeiten dieser traditionellen Strukturen zum Gegenstand unserer Sendung.



Beim Bus des Seikan-Tunnels

21. August : Japanische Dorffeste

Während der Monate Juli und August sind japanische Dorf- und Schreinfeste die Hauptanziehungspunkte auf dem Festplatz des Ausstellungsgeländes. Fast jeden Tag führt eine andere japanische Landschaft ihre traditionellen Feste unter dem hochgespannten Dach des Festplatzes vor. In unserer Sendung

bemühen wir uns Ihnen durch Festmusik und Trommelklänge die Atmosphäre dieser traditionellen Feste nahezubringen.

28. August : Gang durch die Ausstellung, (4. Teil).

Der Bau des Seikan Tunnels

Der Bau des Seikan Tunnels, des längsten der Welt, macht gute Fortschritte. Dieser Tunnel wird nach seiner Fertigstellung die Nordspitze der japanischen Hauptinsel Honshu unterseeisch mit der nördlichsten Insel Hokkaido verbinden.

Dieser Tunnel, der unter der Tsugaru Strasse verläuft, wird mit 60 km der längste Tunnel und dreimal so lang wie der Simplon Tunnel sein.

Die äusserst schwierige geologische Situation stellt hohe technische Anforderungen. Unter den Schwierigkeiten sind vor allem Grundwassereintrüche und Wasserdruck zu nennen. Man rechnet unter gewöhnlichen Umständen bei einem Tunnel mit einem Wasserdruck von maximal 10 kg pro Quadratzentimeter. Im Falle des Seikan Tunnels, das in einer Tiefe von 240 m unter dem Meeresboden gebohrt wird, beträgt der 25 kg pro 1 cm². Geologische Bruchzonen und interne Verwerfungen innerhalb des Baugebietes bieten grosse Schwierigkeiten. Wie die Geologen erklären, gehen diese Brüche auf kataklysmische Veränderungen der Erdoberfläche in alter Zeit zurück. Auch die Meerenge von Tsugaru verdankt ihre Entstehung.

Diese geologischen Gegebenheiten

zwingen die Tunnelbauer zum Einsatz aller vorhandenen Mittel.

Die Eisenbahngesellschaft der japanischen Staatsbahn ist der Bauherr, der gegenwärtig Versuchsbohrungen als Vorstufe zu den endgültigen Bohrungen ausführen lässt.

Die Vorbohrungen werden gleichzeitig von Aomori, der Nordspitze von Honshu und der Südspitze von Hokkaido aus vorgetrieben. Sie begannen bereits vor 5 Jahren. Diese Versuchsbohrungen haben nicht nur lange Zeit in Anspruch genommen, sondern sich auch als gefährlich erwiesen.

Zu Beginn des vergangenen Jahres ereignete sich auf der Hokkaido Seite ein Erdbeben von Schlamm und Schlick. Dem folgte ein Wassereintruch. Es gelang den Technikern sowohl den Erdbeben einzudämmen, als auch den Wassereintruch abzustoppen. Dieser Erfolg bestätigte die Ausführbarkeit des Bauprojektes.

Die Hauptbauphase soll noch während des Jahres 1970 beginnen. Mit der Vollendung des Projekts rechnet man vor 1975.

Die Fertigstellung dieses Tunnels wird nicht nur für Hokkaido, sondern für das ganze Land von grösstem Vorteil sein.

Der Tunnel wird auch Eisenbahnschienen führen, wobei man gegenwärtig erwägt, eine Superexpresshauptlinie zu bauen. Wenn dieses Projekt sich als durchführbar erweist, so profitieren Personen- und Frachtverkehr.

Gegenwärtig dauert die Reise von Tokyo nach Sapporo, der Hauptstadt von Hokkaido, 17 Stunden. Man rechnet damit, diese Reisedauer auf 5 Stunden 50 Minuten reduzieren zu können.

Wenn der 60 km lange Seikan Tunnel mit seiner Expresslinie fertig ist, wird er vermutlich nicht nur der längste, sondern auch der meistbefahrenste Tunnel der Welt sein.

“ Progrès et Harmonie ” — Programmes prévus en août

Le 5 août :

“ Les rêves des enfants ”

Depuis que les écoles sont entrées en vacances, l'Exposition reçoit tous les jours de nombreux enfants, écoliers et jeunes lycéens. Le Pavillon Fujipan Robot, le Pavillon Magique de la Tchécoslovaquie et le Pavillon des Contes de Fées de Sumitomo sont les plus populaires, car ils peuvent y trouver tantôt le robot qui fonctionne à l'aide d'un système d'ordinateur, tantôt écouter le concert des robots, tantôt encore serrer la main des animaux et des héros de contes de fées en peluche etc. A la longueur de journée, on y entend les cris de joie et d'admiration des enfants. Notre programme présentera les idées, les installations et les présentations de ces Pavillons qui emmènent les enfants dans un monde de rêves.

Le 12 août :

“ L'architecture traditionnelle ”

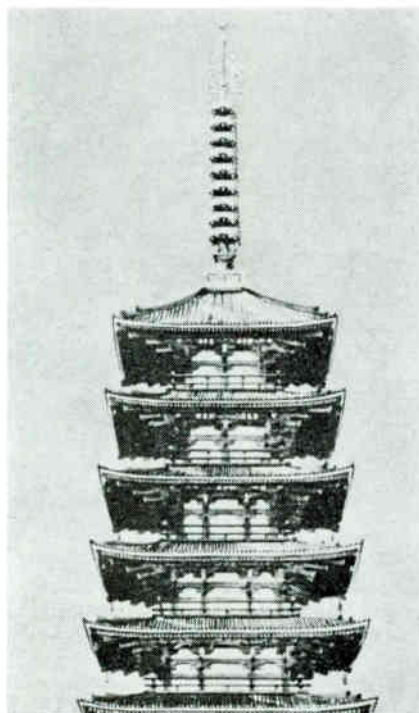
Comme cette Exposition est surnommée les Jeux Olympiques de l'Architecture, chaque pavillon s'est efforcé de réaliser un décor extérieur aussi fastueux que ses installations intérieures. Sur le site, plusieurs compositions d'avant-garde ont été érigées, dont quelques-unes indiquent déjà l'architecture de demain, telle celle utilisant le pneumatique, les combinaisons d'unités etc. Contrastant avec ces réalisations modernes, quelques pavillons attirent particulièrement l'attention des visiteurs par leur architecture traditionnelle, comme le Pavillon Furukawa qui est une reproduction de la pagode japonaise à 7 étages, de 86 mètres de haut, qui fut autrefois construite sur l'emplacement du temple Todaiji à Nara, le Pavillon Sanyo réalisé selon le style ancien des maisons rustiques nippones, le Pavillon Matsushita construit dans le style Tempyo et entouré de 10 mille bambous, ainsi que le Pavillon de Birmanie en forme de pagode, le Pavillon de Belgique en style rustique etc. Ce programme traitera et présentera quelques-uns de ces pavillons qui sont caractéristiques par leur présentation traditionnelle.

Le 19 août :

“ Les fêtes au Japon ”

Les manifestations prévues au mois de juillet et d'août sur la “ Place des Fêtes du Japon ”. Chaque jour, une fête régionale caractéristique sera présentée

sous le grand toit de la Place. Quelques musiques folkloriques qui accompagnent ces manifestations seront présentées au cours du programme, avec des indications sur l'origine de ces fêtes et les légendes qui s'y rattachent.



Le Pavillon Furukawa ↑

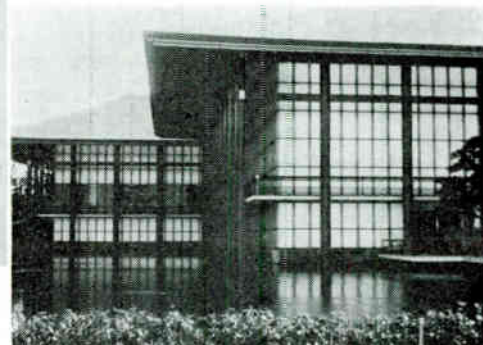
Le Pavillon Matsushita →

Le 26 août :

“ Une visite aux exposants ” (4^{ème} partie)



Danse Folklorique d'Awa



Invitation à la Littérature Japonaise (Courrier de Tokyo)

“ Histoire de la Famille des Heike ”

Le programme sur l'“ Invitation à la Littérature Japonaise ” du mois d'août sera consacré à l'“ Histoire de la Famille des Heike ”.

Cette histoire de style courant, qui était jadis racontée sur accompagnement de biwa (lyre japonaise), est considérée comme un chef-d'oeuvre qui relie la littérature antique à la littérature féodale.

Les opinions divergent quant à son auteur et à sa date de publication, mais il semble que les grandes lignes ont été établies au début du 13^{ème} siècle, et depuis, elle fut propagée dans tout le pays par des religieux joueurs de biwa.

L'“ Histoire de la Famille des Heike ” décrit la gloire, le despotisme et enfin la chute, en 1185, de cette famille des nobles qui s'empara du pouvoir au milieu du 12^{ème} siècle. C'est en quelque sorte un poème épique qui décrit les vicis-

situdes d'une période troublée: “ Trop de prospérité ne dure pas... ”, précise une phrase qui se trouve au début de l'oeuvre. Une nouvelle famille de samouraï, les Genji, ainsi que des nobles et des religieux seront bientôt les ennemis acharnés des Heike.

La scène de bataille entre les Heike et les Genji révèle, pour la première fois, un style vivace qui était jusqu'alors inconnu, quelquefois même au détriment du sentiment des vaincus et des vainqueurs, alors que, pour la description des malheurs des femmes des Heike, l'auteur a adopté le style littéraire ancien.

Cette oeuvre n'a pas été seulement appréciée de son temps pour sa haute qualité littéraire, mais a encore profondément marqué de son sceau toute la littérature qui devait suivre.

I Listen to Radio Japan



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Hiroshima and Nagasaki (Continued from page 1)

had been delegated to new ports like Kobe and Yokohama, and the economic foundation of the city has shifted to the shipbuilding industry. In postwar years, this tendency was further accelerated, and today, the city has become one of the greatest shipbuilding centers in Japan. In 1947, its population totaled only 190,000, but by 1969, it had increased to 430,000. Now, large numbers of tourists come to enjoy the beautiful natural sights or to see the remains of the age of closed-door policy or the historical sites connected with Meiji Restoration. However, as in the case of Hiroshima, a number of people die annually of the atomic disease.

TIME & FREQUENCY OF RADIO JAPAN (As of August, 1970)

TRANSMISSION	TIME (GMT)	FREQUENCY		LANGUAGE	TRANSMISSION	TIME (GMT)	FREQUENCY		LANGUAGE
		KCS	METER				KCS	METER	
North American Service	2345 0045	15445	19.43	English		0945-1115	7195	41.70	Chinese, Fukiense, Cantonese & Vietnamese
		17825	16.83				9705	30.91	
North & Latin American and Hawaiian Service	0100-0300	15235	19.69	Japanese, English & Spanish	Southeast Asian Service	1045-1215	9675	31.01	English, Indonesian & Malay
		17725	16.93				11875	25.26	
		17825	16.83						
		21640	13.86						
European Service	0645-0845	17825	16.83	Swedish, German, French, English & Italian		1200 1530	9525	31.50	French, Vietnamese, Burmese, Thai, Indonesian, Chinese, Fukiense & Cantonese
		21535	13.93				11780	25.47	
	1930-2100	11950	25.10	Russian, German & English	South Asian & African Service	1430 1730	9670	31.02	Bengali, Hindi, Urdu, Swahili, English & French
		15420	19.64				11705	25.63	
Australian & New Zealand Service	0930-1030	11875	25.26	English	Middle East & North African Service	1745-1915	9670	31.02	English, French & Arabic
		15235	19.69				11780	25.47	
General Service									
		GMT	KCS	METER		GMT	KCS	METER	
		0000 0030	15300	19.61		1000 1130	11815	25.39	
			15195	19.74			9505	31.56	
			17785	16.87			17855	16.80	
		0100 0130				1200-1230	15300	16.86	
		0200 0230	17880	16.78		1300-1330	11815	25.39	
		0300 0330	17785	16.87		1400-1530	9505	31.56	
		0400 0430	17855	16.80		1600-1630	11815	25.39	English &
		0500 0530				1700-1730	15105	19.68	
		0600 0630	15105	19.80		1800-1830	15300	19.61	Japanese
		0700 0730	17855	16.80		1900-1930	11815	25.39	
		0800 0830	17880	16.78		2000-2030	15300	19.68	
		0900 0930				2100-2130	17785	16.87	
		9505	31.56		2200-2230	15195	19.74		
		15195	16.74			15300	16.80		
		17855	16.80		2300-2400	17785	16.87		

Note: Besides the above-mentioned directions, Radio Japan's broadcasts are delivered to Asian Continent and Latin America. The above table is applicable to August but the frequencies are subject to change. Listeners are requested to pay attention to the announcement.

RADIO JAPAN NEWS

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please see page 6 & 7.

September 1970



Chubu Sangaku National Park

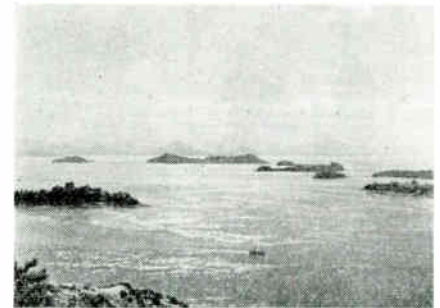
Japanese National Parks

There are 23 national parks in Japan. The parks are noted for their grandeur, picturesque scenery, and the unique beauty that is created by the changing seasons. The parks are set aside and run by the state for the benefit and enjoyment of the public. The flora and fauna of the national parks are protected by the state, and there are roads, rest houses and accommodations to enable nature lovers to escape the hustle and bustle of city life for a leisurely visit to the parks and historical sites in the area. The 23 designated national parks occupy a total area of some 1,750,000 hectares, or 4.5 per cent of the entire area of Japan. The parks are located in various parts of the country, and each of them possesses its own unique beauty and distinguishing characteristic.

Since Japan is surrounded by seas, many national parks are noted for their

beautiful seascapes. The Saikai National Park, for instance, consists of 400 islands both big and small that dot the ocean off the western coast of Kyushu. The Seto Naikai (Inland Sea) National Park is also studded with many islands, and boasts breathtaking scenery of delicate beauty. By contrast, Rikuchu Kaigan National Park is famed for its 200-300 meter tall cliffs along the Rikuchu coast, and the fantastic rock formations caused by erosion.

Many national parks are characterized by rugged mountains and high plateaus, formed by the series of mountain ranges that run north-south through the middle of the Japanese archipelago. Representative of these are the Daisetsuzan National Park in Hokkaido, the Chubu Sangaku National Park in the central part of the country which features the Northern Alps, and the Aso and Kirishi-



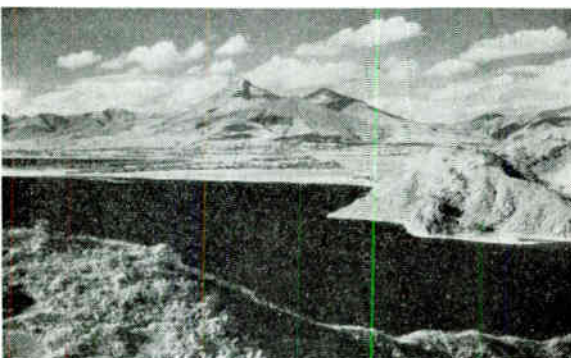
Seto Naikai National Park

ma National Park in Kyushu.

The Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park boasts Mt. Fuji, the symbol of Japan, and many lakes, forests and seacoasts, as well as a great number of hot spring resorts. Since it can be conveniently reached by train and other means of transportation from both Tokyo and Osaka, tourists visit the national park the year round.

The Joshinetsu National Park in the central part of the country is noted for its beautiful high plateaus, and includes many popular hiking and skiing resorts. The Shikotsu-Toya National Park in Hokkaido, and Towada-Hachimantai National Park and Bandai-Asahi National Park in northern Japan are also noted for their breathtaking scenery and beautiful lakes.

National parks are established to protect nature and cultural monuments, as well as to provide vacation and recreational outlets to the people. They are highly popular, as seen from the fact that about 250 million people visited national parks last year, including many visitors from overseas.



(Above) Lake Toya (Shikotsu-Toya National Park)

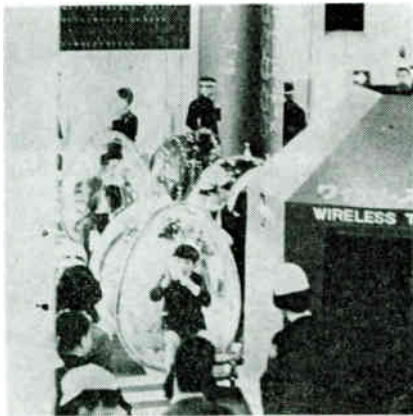


(Right) Mt. Aso (Aso and Kirishima National Park)

Programs for September Toward Progress and Harmony

September 3: Linking the World

Just as many communication technologies were introduced in past expositions, Expo '70 shows great advances scored in communications, and also projects the future of electronic communication. The program will introduce the wireless telephone and other new communication apparatuses shown at the Telecommunication Pavilion, and new communication technologies exhibited at the West German and British Pavilions.

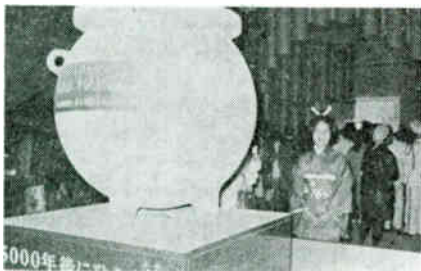


Wireless Telephone at Telecommunication Pavilion

September 10: Japan Tomorrow

The theme for Pavilions No. 4 and No. 5 of the Japanese Government is "Tomorrow". In the Pavilion No. 5, in particular, imagined conditions in Japan and living patterns of the Japanese people in the 21st century are exhibited. In this program, exhibits symbolic of "Tomorrow" are introduced.

September 17: Message to the Future



Time Capsule at Matsushita Pavilion

Events under the title "Goodbye Expo" will begin from September 7 at Expo '70 which will come to a close on September 13. In the program, main attractions of the exposition, such as the

Time Capsule which will preserve records of 1970 for 5,000 years as a "message to the future," will be introduced. Also to be introduced are themes at the U.S. and Soviet Pavilions based on hopes for the future.

September 24: Expo '70, A Retrospective Review

One in a Hundred Million

September 4: Mr. Ukichi Ito, the Deer Keeper

Deer at Nara Park are important tourist attractions of Nara, Japan's ancient capital. Several thousand tame deer roam about Nara Park and the precincts of shrines and temples, presenting a picturesque sight. In the program, Mr. Ukichi Ito, 60, who has looked after the deer for more than 20 years will be introduced.

The deer are awakened every morning by Mr. Ito's blowing of the horn, and eat and roam freely through the wooded park. At evening they are again called together by the horn. Mr. Ito will tell us about his life with the deer, and the affection he has felt for the meek animal which are so popular with tourists.

September 11: Protecting the Farmers' Health

Farm drugs have helped eradicate plant diseases and pests, as well as weeds, from rice paddies and fields. But they have proven harmful to farmers, and to people in general who eat farm produce. The program will introduce Mr. Shunichi Wakatsuki, director of the Japan Farm Medical Research Institute who has been studying farm-drug pollution for more than 10 years, and whose achievements have attracted worldwide attention.

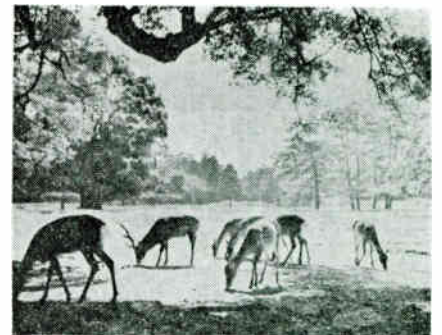
September 18: Miss Hisako Nagashima, Beauty Consultant

Japanese cosmetics are being exported in increasing volume to overseas countries, where they have proved popular. Miss Hisako Nagashima, 32, has helped popularize Japanese cosmetics by acting as beauty consultant in

This will be the final program of "Toward Progress and Harmony" which was broadcast over the past 18 months. The program will review various events and episodes of the past half year as Expo '70, which was participated in by a record number of countries, and drew record crowds, comes to a close.

* * *

A new program, "Japan Today" will begin from October 1 to replace "Toward Progress and Harmony." The program will introduce various aspects of Japan, covering a wide area of activity.



Deer of Nara Park

various countries she visits in her capacity as a member of Shiseido Co. Using local models she demonstrates the use of cosmetics and acts as beauty consultant in many other ways.

Miss Nagashima has been at this job for 12 years now. This year she plans to visit various countries in Southeast Asia, the United States, Australia and New Zealand. The program will introduce Miss Nagashima in her role as "global salesman" of Japanese cosmetics.

September 25: Education of Seismologists

The International Earthquake Research Institute of UNESCO, established 8 years ago, has trained about 200 earthquake specialists from Southeast Asia, the Middle and Near East, South America and other parts of the world. This training institute is located in Shinjuku, Tokyo which is headed by Dr. Shunichiro Omote, formerly professor at the Earthquake Research Institute of Tokyo University. In the program, Dr. Omote will be introduced as he heads a staff of seismologists to conduct researches into the causes of earthquakes. The program will also introduce Dr. Omote as he and his staff train earthquake specialists at the institute.

Trade and Industries



YS-11

September 7 : Industrial Tour—Fukushima

More than 10 kinds of fruits are produced in Fukushima Prefecture in northeastern Japan, which leads the nation in its output of peaches and persimmon. In the program, a visit will be made to the "treasure house" of fruits, and a tour will be conducted of modern fruit-selection and processing plants in the prefecture.

September 14: Airplanes

The program will introduce Japan's famous YS-11 passenger plane which is popular in overseas countries, as well

as small-size MU2 planes and other light aircraft.

September 21: Aluminum Industry

Aluminum, the material for which is imported from overseas markets, is finding wide use these days. In the program, Japan's aluminum industry and the production of aluminum which is growing by leaps and bounds, will be introduced.

September 28 : Industrial Topics—"The Age of Long-Distance Car Ferries"

Tokyo Report: For Asia, Africa and Middle and Near East

September 5 : Japan's Agricultural and Fisheries Industries—Large-scale Poultry Farm

A large-scale poultry farm has been established in Hachinohe City in Aomori Prefecture. The poultry farm has 16 zones, each zone consisting of laying flocks totaling 50,000 hens. The giant poultry farm was jointly set up by the farm cooperative in the prefecture and a company in Hachinohe to run it under the collective participation of farming households in the area. The poultry farm was set up because, although the Government is encouraging rice growers to convert to vegetable and orchard farming as a measure to combat the surplus of rice, the climate in the area is too cold for such farming. The poultry farm hopes in future to produce 720 tons of eggs a year, which will bring in an annual revenue amounting to some ¥130 million.

September 19 : Japanese Folklore—The Old Man with the Lump

Once upon a time, there lived an old man who had a big lump on his right cheek. When cutting wood in the forest one day, it began to rain, and he was forced to take shelter in the hollow of a tree. He fell fast asleep, and when he awoke, it was already dark. Peering out from the hollow of the tree, he saw that "Oni" (demons) were holding a gay rice-wine party and dancing merrily. Unable to resist dancing, the old man jumped out and joined the merrymaking. The Oni liked his dancing and made him promise to dance with them again. To make sure that the old man returned, they removed the lump on his cheek and kept it as a "pledge."



When the old man told his neighbor about how he got rid of his lump, the neighbor decided to go and dance at the party since he too had a swollen lump on his left cheek. But when he danced with the demons at the banquet that night, they became angry with him because he was a bad dancer. As punishment they put the lump they had taken from the old man the previous night on the right cheek of the unfortunate man. Thus, because he trafficked with the Oni, he had to live with two lumps instead of one the rest of his life.

Let Me Introduce Myself

Chiaki Kaise



One day when I was still working for Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, I happened to see an advertisement in one of the English language dailies published here saying "Help wanted. Japanese nationals . . ." Although I do not remember the exact wording, it was an advertisement for recruiting announcer/producers for Radio Japan. I immediately applied for the position, and fortunate enough, I qualified in the test. That was almost seven years ago.

Since high school days, I had been attracted to foreign languages; I do not know why, but perhaps because through studying them, I could gain knowledge about the world I had never seen. So at university, I attended as many language classes as possible; I studied, for example, French, German, Spanish, Russian, Latin and Greek, in addition to my speciality of the area study of Great Britain which included the study of the English language. I do not say I have

mastered all these languages, but with a dictionary in hand, I can spend time reading one of those foreign tongues.

Upon graduating from the university, I wanted to find a job which required some knowledge of English, but circumstances led me to work for a giant machinery company and in a section which had no connection with international business.

Therefore, I was happy when I was enrolled into the Europe-America Division of NHK and started a new career as an announcer/producer of English programmes. Since then, I have been engaged in newscasting as well as producing programmes, especially "Hullo America" and "Hullo Australasia." For these programmes, I had the pleasure of working with such talented comperes as Jack Revoyr, Kenneth Marumoto, Graham Webster, Kevin Chapman, Horace Miller and Brian McInerney.

Since "Hullo" programmes are sort of hodgepodge ones including light topics, interviews, discussions, reportages, travelogues, plus music, I was able to learn a great deal, through planning and preparing these segments, about my own country Japan, while brushing up my practical knowledge of English. This can be said to be one of the greatest benefits or rewards from working for Radio Japan.

Tokyo Antenna Company "Marriage Bureau"

Business enterprises are trying hard to become matchmakers—they are setting up marriage counseling centers to bring young people together, and create a "happy family" atmosphere in their companies while enterprises are no doubt concerned to some extent about young men and women, there is an obvious ulterior motive to this cupid playing: to cope with the labor shortage by attracting young workers to their plants and factories.

A severe labor shortage exists in the nation. According to the Prime Minister's Office, the labor population (those aged 15 and over, and capable of working) totaled 50,580,000 in 1969, of whom no less than 49,940,000 held positions. And while the number of workers is increasing annually, the demand for them is rising at an even faster pace. The demand for junior high school graduates and senior high school graduates is especially high. A survey by the Labor Ministry showed that the ratio of demand and supply of junior high school graduates in March, 1968 was 4.9, which shot up to a record 6.1 times last year. The respective figures for senior high school graduates were also a high 2.8 and 3.8 times. To secure young workers—known as "golden eggs"—enterprises are willing to try anything. While big businesses manage to secure workers, medium and small-size firms are finding it increasingly difficult to fill shortages and some, as a result, are being forced into bankruptcy.

Even when companies succeed in getting workers, they have a hard time holding on to them. An employee who thinks his pay is low, doesn't like his employment environment, or who is otherwise dissatisfied with working con-

ditions simply quits and walks out. It is because of this low "settlement" rate that companies are thinking up ways to attract and hold on to their "golden eggs."

One ruse is the marriage-counseling service. This was started by an auto parts maker in Nagoya which employs 13,000 workers, about 4,000 of whom are girls of marriageable age. The firm says the marriage-counseling service was set up to "create a happy family atmosphere" but such a center would not have been established, of course, if a severe labor shortage did not exist.

The marriage-counseling service has attracted the attention of other companies which have begun to study plans to open similar centers. The counseling service not only acts as matchmaker between young men and women, but also provides advices on various problems of marriage. This way, the company is assured of the services of both husband and wife—and maybe their children, too, when they grow up. The "marriage bureau" is headed by the manager of the welfare department of the company, and is staffed by women counsellors. It opens on Mondays and Wednesdays to accept "applications"



Letter of Thanks Sent to Five Listeners



Ms. Holberg Mr. Thedy Mr. Gruber

NHK has sent letters of thanks and souvenirs to five listeners of Radio Japan to express appreciation for their reception reports and other cooperation, which has contributed to the improvement of programs. The citation and gifts were sent on June 1, the 35th anniversary of the inauguration of Radio Japan, the overseas broadcasting service of NHK. They were sent to the following listeners:

Song Che Hung, 32, Korea, Engineer

Jean Gruber, 43, France, Engineer

Aldo Thedy, 28, Italy, Engineer

Vagn Holberg, 28, Denmark, Teacher

Trevor Clegg, 22, U.S. A., Student

In addition, letters of thanks and souvenirs were sent to the 32-member São Paulo Radio Japan Club in Brazil.

and photos from persons interested in marriage, and to show them data and photographs previously submitted by their applicants seeking marriage. If a mutual screening of such data and photographs interests both parties, they are brought together by the marriage-counseling service to meet and decide whether they would like to associate with marriage in mind.

The marriage-counseling service was opened only recently, and has not produced any happily married couples yet.

What NHK Is Doing

TV Programs Exchanged with 39 Countries, Radio Programs with 68

NHK conducts TV and radio program exchanges, as well as exchange of program materials, with overseas broadcasting stations to promote cultural interchange and also foster international goodwill and friendship. Such exchanges are increasing yearly. Last year an especially high rise was seen in the number of radio programs sent overseas by NHK.

In fiscal 1969, TV programs were either exchanged or offered to 43 broad-

casting stations in 39 countries. The figures for radio programs were, respectively, 155 and 68. In the case of TV programs, the figures represented an increase of one broadcasting station and one country and, in the case of radio programs, an increase of 25 broadcasting stations and five countries.

TV programs sent overseas consisted of: 673 items of news films, 265 short films, and 68 general programs, for a total of 184,928 feet (about 85 hours). TV programs received consisted of: 945 news films, 126 short films, and 28 general programs, for a total of 129,433 feet (about 60 hours).

In the field of radio programs, exchanges were conducted with 155 broadcasting stations. Exchanged were programs, tape material, records, music

sheets, etc. A total of 2,078 hours of programs and other materials were sent, an increase of about 800 hours over the previous year, and 776 hours of programs and materials were received, an increase of 50 hours.

Radio programs that are sent overseas by NHK consist of those that are sent regularly on the basis of an annual contract, and those that are sent as occasion calls. Regular programs, except Japanese-language programs, consist of Radio Japan's news commentary and information programs. Especially popular were the "Toward Progress and Harmony" programs that were sent to 15 broadcasting stations.

The program exchange is an important function of Radio Japan, just as its direct broadcasts that introduce Japan are.



Facts and Figures

Expo Museum of Fine Arts

The Expo Museum of Fine Arts, located north of the Symbol Zone and between the Expo Hall and Japan Folk Crafts Museum, is proving a great hit with visitors to the world fair.

Displayed in the museum are about 300 works from more than 40 countries, plus about 400 art objects from Japan, all national treasures. Exhibits come not only from countries in Europe famed for their artistic traditions, but also from such countries as Algeria, Nigeria, Iran, Cambodia and Afghanistan. The exhibits are all masterpieces representing the finest traditional arts of the countries.

Under the following five themes, the exhibits are displayed in such a manner as to follow the historical streams of Western and Eastern arts, showing the harmony, contrast and integration of arts by times and regions.

1. Soul of Primitive Ages: Dawn of Creation

Exhibits are roughly divided into two categories with examples from ancient Egypt, Greece and Mesopotamia, birthplaces of civilization. Included are the "Sumerian Statue" of Iraq, the "Standing Statue of Tutankhamen" from Egypt and remnants of the Mayan and Incan civilizations, as well as works by natives of Africa and Australia.

2. East-West Exchange: Silk Road and European Cultures

This theme studies how East and West began to exchange cultures and ideas as, in ancient times, the Silk Road of traders served as a bridge between the two. Exhibits include the crystalware unearthed in the tomb of the Emperor Ankan of the 6th century, which is almost identical to the cut glass of the Islamic period discovered north of Iran recently, showing the great influences and breadth of exchange of cultures and ideas in ancient times.

3. Sacred Arts: Path of Faith

Displayed here are works related to Christianity, such as "St. Peter the Martyr" by Fra Angelico, and "Pieta" by Van Dyck. From Asia are wooden images of Buddha, "Miroku Bosatsu"

from Koryuji Temple, and other important treasures.

4. Progress Toward Freedom: Man, Nature and the World

This is a collection of works post-dating the Renaissance, all depicting people yearning for freedom. Works from such master artists as Cezanne, Renoir, Gauguin, Rubens, Van Gogh, and Delacroix are on display. The Japanese works in this section include such national treasures as "Scrolls of Frolicking Birds and Animals" from the Kozanji Temple in Kyoto.

5. Dynamics of the Present

Introduced here are contemporary works expressing the dynamic spirit of today's world, such as masterpieces by Picasso, Dali and Klee.

The Expo Museum of Fine Arts is run by a 20-member staff headed by Director Soichi Tominaga, in cooperation with 14 members of the Expo '70 Fine Arts Exhibition Committee, and some 30 specialists, as well as such institutions as the Cultural Agency, and the National Museum of Fine Arts. The exhibits are housed in the latest of facilities, which



have attracted wide attention. Natural light filters into the museum from the glass ceiling, and room temperature and humidity are adjusted to changes on the outside. The museum is also fire-proof and "theft"-proof.

The museum, designed by Assistant Professor Kiyoshi Kawasaki of Kyoto University, covers a total area of 10,400 square meters, and has an exhibition space of 4,650 square meters. The total space of lobby, storeroom and other rooms is 5,750 square meters. In addition, there is an outdoor exhibition area that covers 3,850 square meters. The museum will be preserved after the Expo ends, and be used as an architectural example of the 1970s.

Question Box

Q. Please tell me about the judicial system in Japan. (Mr. Jose Nuno Valadas, Funchal-Madeira Island, Portugal)

A. Japan has an independent judiciary headed by the Supreme Court, under which are four inferior courts consisting of the High Courts, District Courts, Family Courts and Summary Courts.

The Supreme Court, in which the highest judiciary power is vested, is located in Tokyo. High Courts are located in eight places in various parts of the country, and District Courts in 57 places. The areas of jurisdiction of the High and District Courts are defined; and branches of the courts have been established within the respective areas of their jurisdiction when circumstances have made this necessary.

The Family Court has power over such matters as judgment and conciliation of cases relating to family affairs, and judgment with regard to matters of protection of juveniles as provided for by the Juvenile Law. Family Courts are established within most of the District Courts across the nation, but in such major cities as Tokyo and Osaka, they have been set up independently. A distinguishing characteristic of a Family Court is that it not only renders judgments on cases, but also, depending upon circumstances, acts as conciliator between the parties concerned.

The Summary Court has jurisdiction over simple cases, such as over claims where the value of the subject-matter of the action does not exceed ¥100,000. There are 570 Summary Courts across the nation.

When an incident occurs, and the party concerned wants to bring the case to court, he generally files suit with the District Court which adjudicates the matter. This applies both to criminal and civil cases. A District Court consists of a proper number of judges and assistant judges. As a general rule, cases are handled under a single-judge system. A "Koso" appeal may be lodged with a High Court against a judgment rendered in first instance by a District Court. A High Court consists of a President and a proper number of judges. The court handles cases through a collegiate court of judges, the number of whom is either three or five.

A Jokoku appeal may be lodged with the Supreme Court against a judgment rendered by the High Court. But such an appeal may be made only on the grounds that there was a violation of the Constitution or a serious error in construction or interpretation of a fact.

The Supreme Court is the court of last resort, and located at the apex of the judicial system in this country. It is comprised of the Chief Justice and 14 Justices.

The competence of the Justices has a direct bearing on the lives of the people that a system has been established to review by direct vote the suitability of Supreme Court Justices.

Japan does not have a jury system. The total number of judges, including all those from Summary Courts up to the Supreme Court, is 2,605. The total number of prosecutors is 1,983, and the total number of lawyers, 8,570. (All figures are as of April, 1970.)

“ Progrès et Harmonie ”

Le 2 septembre : “ Les communications mondiales ”

Les dernières découvertes techniques dans le domaine des télécommunications ont souvent été présentées dans les Expositions Universelles. Cette fois encore, à Osaka, plusieurs pavillons décrivent l'aspect futur des télécommunications. En écoutant ce programme, vous pourrez visiter le Pavillon des Télécommunications japonais, japonais, ainsi que les Pavillons de l'Allemagne et de l'Angleterre, qui tous présentent les ultimes réalisations qui ont été accomplies dans ce domaine qui est celui de l'avenir comme le téléphone sans fil.

Le 9 septembre : “ Le Japon et son avenir ”

Les Halls no. 4 et no. 5 du Pavillon du Japon ont pour thème général “ L'avenir ”. Mais c'est le Hall no. 5 qui est le plus spectaculaire, car il présente le Japon et la vie des japonais tels qu'ils seront au XXIème siècle. Ce programme lui sera particulièrement consacré.

Le 16 septembre : “ Le message pour la postérité ”

La clôture de l'Expo 70 est prévue pour le 13 de ce mois. A partir du 7, diverses manifestations se déroulent sous

le thème d'“ Au revoir à l'Expo 70 ”. Le programme de cette semaine décrira la capsule destinée à être enterrée pour 5.000 ans et qui contiendra les objets les plus représentatifs de notre vie quotidienne actuelle, ainsi que les vœux des hommes pour l'avenir, qui seront évoqués dans les Pavillons américain et soviétique.

Le 23 septembre : “ Retour sur l'Expo 70 ”

Ce sera le dernier programme de la série “ Progrès et Harmonie ”, qui aura été diffusée pendant un an et demi. On y évoquera les principaux événements survenus pendant les six mois d'existence de l'Expo 70, dont le nombre de pays participants et de visiteurs a dépassé tous les records précédents.

Nous vous signalons qu'un nouveau programme succèdera immédiatement à ce dernier, et qu'à compter du 30 septembre commencera une nouvelle série intitulée: “ Le Japon d'aujourd'hui ” qui vous permettra de découvrir les nombreuses faces du Japon actuel.

Les circuits touristiques en autocar

Au Japon, l'automne est, avec le printemps, la plus belle saison pour faire du tourisme. C'est en effet l'époque où les chrysanthèmes sont en fleurs et où les montagnes sont de véritables palettes aux couleurs passant du jaune clair à l'or le plus pur et au roux somptueux. Tous les lieux célèbres du pays sont alors littéralement envahis par des foules de touristes japonais qui voyagent dans d'innombrables autocars multicolores.

Ici comme ailleurs, les circuits en autocar sont les plus appréciés, tant à cause de leur prix relativement bas que de leurs programmes intéressants. Grâce à ce moyen de locomotion, on peut dorénavant visiter sans perdre de temps toutes les curiosités du pays, même dans les régions les plus éloignées. Mais c'est surtout dans la partie historique du Japon que le réseau d'autocar est le plus serré et le plus élaboré: à Kyoto comme à Nara, de nombreuses Agences de transport offrent aux touristes pressés le moyen confortable de découvrir, en un minimum de temps, tous les chefs-d'oeuvre des arts japonais: temples bouddhiques, sanctuaires shinto, jardins de mousses ou de pierres, toutes merveilles souvent fort éloignées les unes des autres.

Un autre avantage fort appréciable est que les prix qui sont pratiqués pour une personne seule sont sensiblement les mêmes que pour les groupes, sans compter que les uns ou les autres ont en plus droit à un guide. Il y a, actuellement, des services réguliers d'autocars dans 99 localités et leurs services couvrent le Japon d'un réseau qui s'étend ce

la ville de Wakkanai, au nord de l'île septentrionale du Hokkaido, aux îles Amami, à l'extrême sud du pays; un total de 400 circuits différents sont à la disposition des touristes japonais.

Ces circuits peuvent être divisés en deux catégories principales: les “ circuits des villes ” et les “ circuits des lieux célèbres ”. Ces derniers, qui mènent aux montagnes, aux vallées et aux stations thermales, sont des plus appréciés pour leur grande diversité. Cependant, l'augmentation constante des voitures privées ne manque pas de créer de véritables problèmes aux Agences de tourisme qui, pendant les jours ouvrables et en morte saison, ne savent comment combler leur déficit. Le même problème se pose pour les “ circuits en ville ” et il est rare que les touristes soient en nombre suffisant. C'est pourquoi, les Agences sont contraintes de trouver d'autres sujets d'intérêt pour attirer la clientèle. C'est ainsi qu'il existe maintenant à Tokyo, des circuits qui comportent des visites à de petits théâtres où sont présentés des “ Rakugo ”, ou conteurs populaires, à des instituts de beauté, ou même à des établissements de bains de style finlandais, appelé “ sauna ”. En outre, il y a des sortes de circuits professionnels, comme ceux réservés aux hommes d'affaires qui désirent connaître la place qu'occupent les ordinateurs dans les industries japonaises. Un fait nouveau a d'ailleurs fait son apparition et avec lequel on doit désormais obligatoirement compter: les touristes ne se contentent plus d'être guidés d'un monument à un autre, sans but précis; ils désirent avoir

des circuits qui répondent à leurs goûts, à leur tendance d'esprit et à leur profession.

Les touristes étrangers trouvent, eux aussi, de nombreux programmes qui ont été organisés à leur intention. A Tokyo même, ils pourront choisir entre 10 circuits différents, dont “ La vie au village et les travaux artisanaux ”, qui leur montrera le mode de vie des paysans japonais, l'art de la teinture et celui de la confection des poupées; “ Tokyo la nuit ” pour les amateurs de la cuisine japonaise, ce qui leur permet de découvrir les délices du “ sukiyaki ” et du “ saké ” et d'admirer par la même occasion une pièce de Kabuki et le spectacle présenté dans les cabarets les plus renommés de la capitale.

Un avantage appréciable est qu'il n'est pas besoin d'aller chercher l'autocar bien loin: les touristes qui se sont inscrits pour un tour n'ont qu'à attendre patiemment à l'hôtel que la voiture vienne les chercher.

Pour les amateurs de la nature ou des voyages lointains, il y a des circuits qui leur feront aussi bien visiter le Mont Fuji, Hakoné ou Nikko, que ceux qui les emmèneront jusqu'à Kyoto et Nara, ces deux hauts-lieux de la pensée, de l'art et de l'histoire japonais. Toutes les grandes villes du Japon, telles que Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Nara, Hiroshima, Nagasaki, Beppu, Takamatsu et bien d'autres, possèdent toutes des centres de tourisme et des Agences d'autocars destinés aux étrangers.

Septemberprogramm der Sendungsreihe „Für Fortschritt und Verständigung.“

4. September: „Ein Band um die Welt.“

Die Bedeutung des Nachrichtenwesens und seiner Einrichtungen, die bereits von anderen Weltausstellungen aufgegriffen wurde, steht besonders im Hinblick auf zukünftige Entwicklungen, im Mittelpunkt verschiedener Ausstellungen bei der japanischen Weltausstellung Expo '70. Im japanischen Elektrokommunikationspavillon werden verschiedene neue technologische Fortschritte wie z.B. das drahtlose Telefon in den Mittelpunkt gestellt. In unserer Sendung berichten wir darüber und über ähnliche Ausstellungen im westdeutschen und britischen Pavillon.

11. September: „Japan von Morgen.“

„Morgen“ ist das Zentralthema der 4. und 5. Halle des japanischen Regierungspavillons. Besonders die 5. Halle nimmt das Leben in Japan im 21. Jahrhundert in einer phantasievollen Schau vorweg.

18. September: „Botschaft an die Nachwelt“

Die Weltausstellung Expo '70 endet am 13. September. Die Schlussfeierlichkeiten beginnen am 7. September. In unserer Sendung berichten wir über

die Zeitkapsel, die der Menschheit in 5000 Jahren unser Leben in den 1970er Jahren vermitteln soll und über die besonders in den Pavillons der USA und Sowjetunion ausgedrückten Zukunftshoffnungen.

25. September: „Rückblick auf die Expo '70.“

Unsere Sendereihe „Für Fortschritt und Verständigung“, die Sie eineinhalb Jahre lang gehört haben, geht damit zu Ende. Wir erzählen Ihnen charakteristische Episoden von der japanischen Weltausstellung, die in Bezug auf Teilnehmerländer und Besucherzahlen rekordbrechend war.

Mitbringsel und Andenkenartikel aus Japan



(Linke)
Ausländische
Touristen, die
zollfreie
Reiseandenken
kaufen

(Rechte)
Perlenhalskette

Ab 2. Oktober bringen wir als neue Sendereihe „Japan Heute“ und beschreiben für Sie die verschiedensten Aspekte des modernen Lebens in Japan.

In den letzten Jahren hat die Zahl der ausländischen Reisenden, die Japan als Touristen, oder aber in Geschäften aufsuchen, jährlich eine Anwachsrate von 15% zu verzeichnen. In diesem Jahr, dem Jahr der Weltausstellung Expo '70, rechnet man mit einer Gesamtbesucherzahl von 720 000.

Die Frage der Mitbringsel und Andenken aus Japan für Verwandte und Freunde in der Heimat ist für diese ausländischen Gäste höchst aktuell. Einer im vergangenen Oktober von der Nationalen Touristenorganisation Japans unternommenen Umfrage zufolge, entfällt ungefähr die Hälfte der durchschnittlichen Tagesausgaben eines ausländischen Gastes, also 30 Dollars, auf den Ankauf von Mitbringseln und Andenken. Die durchschnittliche Aufenthaltsdauer eines ausländischen Gastes in Japan wird mit 13 Tagen berechnet, so dass die Andenkenindustrie jährlich 280 Millionen Dollars einbringt, eine Zahl, die das Ausmaß des sogenannten Touristenmarktes hervorhebt.

Welcher Art sind nun die von ausländischen Gästen in Japan eingekauften

Mitbringsel und Andenken? Als allgemeine Tendenz kann man feststellen, dass sich in den letzten Jahren der Schwerpunkt von traditionellen Erzeugnissen wie Textilien, Volkskunst, Kunstgewerbe oder Puppen auf die vorwiegend exportierten Industrieprodukte Photoapparate, Transistorradio, Fernseher, Uhren etc. verschoben hat.

Auch daraus geht hervor, dass sich Japan seit dem Ende des 2. Weltkrieges zu einer industriellen Macht entwickelt hat, die auf einzelnen Industriegebieten wie Radio- und Fernsehindustrie, sowohl in Bezug auf Herstellungsvolumen, als auch Ausfuhr, mit Amerika um den ersten Platz konkurriert. Die japanischen Industrieprodukte sind heute bereits auf der ganzen Welt bekannt und wegen ihrer Güte beliebt. Aus diesem Grund wählen ausländische Besucher gern gerade diese Produkte, die sie hier steuerfrei erwerben können, als Andenken und Mitbringsel aus Japan. Am populärsten sind darunter zweifellos Transistorradios, Farbfernsehen und Kasettentonbandgeräte. An 2. Stelle stehen Photoapparate mit einer enormen jährlichen Anwach-

rate von 90%. Photoapparate in Preislagen zwischen 140 und 200 Dollars verkaufen sich am besten. Auch 8 mm Filmkameras sind ein beliebter Geschenkartikel. Dasselbe gilt für Uhren. Die Uhrenfirma Hattori, deren Produkte unter dem Handelsnamen „Seiko“ bekannt sind, hat einen besonderen Verkaufsstand bei der Weltausstellung, der von früh bis spät von ausländischen Besuchern umlagert ist, die sich um Herren und Damenarmbanduhren um 20 Dollars reissen. Der Verkauf von Perlen, die früher zu den beliebtesten Geschenkartikeln gehörten, ist etwas abgefallen, hat sich jedoch dank der Weltausstellung wieder erholt. Das Zweiggeschäft der berühmten Perlenfirma Mikimoto in Osaka, Senri erfreut sich eines äusserst guten Geschäftsganges, wobei steuerfreie Perlenketten an erster Stelle stehen.

Nach wie vor sehr beliebt, obwohl an 2. Stelle hinter den genannten Industrieprodukten, kommen die in langer Tradition entwickelten spezifisch japanischen Erzeugnisse wie Töpferei und Porzellanwaren, Lackwaren und Bambuserzeugnisse. Auch sie konnten zusammen mit anderen Warengattungen ihrer Art ihre Beliebtheit als traditionellen Mitbringsel aus Japan erhalten.

Radio Japan hat für diesen Monat das Dachthema „Landschaften und Tourismus“ gewählt. Wir bringen Ihnen im Zusammenhang damit eine Reihe von verschiedenen Programmen.

I Listen to Radio Japan



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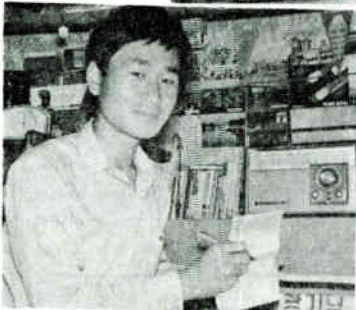
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TIME & FREQUENCY OF RADIO JAPAN (As of Sept. 1970)

TRANSMISSION	TIME (GMT)	FREQUENCY		LANGUAGE	TRANSMISSION	TIME (GMT)	FREQUENCY		LANGUAGE
		KCS	METER				KCS	METER	
North American Service	2345-0045	15445 17825	19.43 16.83	English	Southeast Asian Service	0945-1115	7195 9705 11940	41.70 30.91 25.13	Chinese, Fukiense, Cantonese & Vietnamese
North & Latin American and Hawaiian Service	0100-0300	15235 17725 17825 21640	19.69 16.93 16.83 13.86	Japanese, English & Spanish		1045-1215	9675 11875	31.01 25.26	English, Indonesian & Malay
European Service	0645-0845	17825 21535	16.83 13.93	Swedish, German, French, English & Italian		1200-1530	9525 11780 11940	31.50 25.47 25.13	French, Vietnamese, Burmese, Thai, Indonesian, Chinese, Fukiense & Cantonese
	1930-2100	11950 15420	25.10 19.64	Russian, German & English		South Asian & African Service	1430-1730	9670 11705	31.02 25.63
Australian & New Zealand Service	0930-1030	11875 15235	25.26 19.69	English	Middle East & North African Service	1745-1915	9670 11780	31.02 25.47	English, French & Arabic
General Service	0000-0030	15300 15195 17785	19.61 19.74 16.87	English & Japanese	1000-1130	11815 9505 17855	25.39 31.56 16.80		
	0100-0130	17880	16.78		1200-1230	15300	16.86		
	0200-0230				1300-1330	11815	25.39		
	0300-0330				1400-1530	9505	31.56		
	0400-0430	15105	19.80		1600-1630	11815	25.39		
	0500-0530				1700-1730	15105	19.68		
	0600-0630				17880	16.78	1800-1830	15300	19.61
	0700-0730	9505	31.56		1900-1930	11815	25.39		
	0800-0830				2000-2030	15300	19.68		
	0900-0930				2100-2130	17785	16.87		
			15195		19.74	2200-2230	15195	19.74	
			17855		16.80		15300	16.80	
			16.80	2300-2400	17785	16.87			

Note: Besides the above-mentioned directions, Radio Japan's broadcasts are delivered to Asian Continent and Latin America. The above table is applicable to September but the frequencies are subject to change. Listeners are requested to pay attention to the announcement.

RADIO JAPAN NEWS

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please see page 6 & 7.

October 1970

“Japan Today”, New Program of Radio Japan to Start in October

Part of Radio Japan's program will be revised in October. “Japan Today” will replace “Toward Progress and Harmony” which has been presented by Radio Japan for the past one and a half years to give first-hand information of Expo '70 in Osaka, western Japan. It ends September 13th.

“Japan Today” is intended for presentation of various aspects of Japan, now at the outset of the 1970's. Japanese society underwent big changes during the 1960's, including technological innovations, urbanization, computeri-

zation and modernization of life. These changes are amazing even to the Japanese people themselves. The most outstanding of these changes is the fact that the Japanese people are seeking not only material affluence but also spiritual affluence to live a decent life.

Are only the Japanese people seeking such spiritual affluence to live a decent life in this fast changing world? This is not so. How to live a decent life should be the problem common to all peoples of the world.

“Japan Today” is a program designed

to analyze present-day Japan from various angles and as concretely as possible. It is designed to give you first-hand information how the Japanese people are striving for the realization of a truly affluent society. The program will not end in a mere superficial observation of Japan. But it will discuss various topics in relation to Japanese life, tradition and customs so that the actual situation of present-day Japan can be grasped fundamentally.

Your suggestions and advice to this program are always welcome.

This Month's Broadcasting Schedule

October 1: The Age of Small-size Families—Family Structure in Japan

In pre-war Japan, patriarchy and primogeniture prevailed, and families of several generations lived under the same roof in most cases. However, the Civil Code, which was enforced after World War II, provides that husband and wife should be the center of a family. Thus, the traditional family system collapsed. At present, so-called nuclear families, consisting of a couple and unmarried children, account for more than 70 per cent of the entire Japanese households. As a result of changes in industrial structure, the number of people engaged in agriculture and fisheries, which require the cooperation of family members, has decreased considerably. On the other hand, the number of salaried workers in urban areas has sharply increased. Moreover, there is an acute shortage of housing in urban areas. In these circumstances, the size of Japanese families has become increasingly small. The program takes up sample family and discusses changes in family structure, as well as changes in mutual relationships among family members, which have taken place since the end of the war.

October 8: The Japanese and Sports

The Japanese people are very fond of sports, and they enjoy a variety of sporting events. Sports are particularly popular with university students. Every university has about 30 to 40 sport clubs, including field and track events, swimming, baseball, volleyball and soccer, as well as such traditional Japanese sports as sumo (Japanese wrestling), Japanese archery and Japanese fencing. But, many people stop enjoying sports once they graduate from school. This is because there are few sports facilities for adults. The program deals with how the Japanese people enjoy sports and discusses problems relative to sports for adults which have drawn wide public attention in recent years.

October 15: For Clean Air—Air Pollution in Tokyo

Air pollution by such poisonous gases as sulfuric acid gas, carbon monoxide

and nitrogen oxide, released from automobiles and industrial plants, poses a serious social problem. Recently, many people in Tokyo suffered from photochemical smog, a new type of air pollution for Tokyo citizens, although it appeared in Los Angeles some time ago. News of photochemical smog was received with a considerable shock by the people in Tokyo. The program takes up the problem of air pollution and discusses countermeasures which the central and local governments are taking, as well as anti-pollution campaigns by scholars and residents.

October 22: Booming Sightseeing Trips

A sightseeing boom still continues in Japan. The number of sightseers increases by about 10 per cent annually. In 1968, it exceeded the 1,000,000,000
(Continued on Page 2)



Exercise of JUDO



Measuring the degree of air pollution

Programs for October

One in a Hundred Million

October 2: "Towards the Sapporo Winter Olympics —Kei-ichi Suzuki"



Kei-ichi Suzuki, who holds the world record for 500-meter speed skating, is Japan's biggest hope for the 1972 Winter Olympic Games to be held in Sapporo, Japan. While working with a land development company in Karuizawa, Nagano Prefecture, Suzuki is now undergoing hard training day after day. An interview with Suzuki will give an account of his daily life and his aspiration for the Sapporo Olympics.

October 9: "I am a Gymnastic Coach"

Japanese gymnasts have made excellent performances in Olympic Games and other international athletic meetings. It is probably for this reason that gymnastics has become very popular in middle and high schools. Interviewed in this program is a gymnastic coach who is striving to develop excellent gymnasts.

October 16: Tackling the Population Problem —Dr. Minoru Tachi

Dr. Minoru Tachi, 63, director of the Health and Welfare Ministry's Population Problem Research Institute, has devoted most of his life to the population problem. He is a Japanese representative to the United Nation's population Com-



mittee. The book "Knowledge of the Population Program," which Dr. Tachi published last year, deals with the historical changes of population in Japan and estimates of population in the future. The book also suggests what Japan can and should do to solve the population problem in Asia. In this program, Dr. Tachi will speak on 40 years of his work, as well as his opinion about the population problem for the present and future.

October 23: "Breeding Racing Horses —Tadashi Kamata"

Excellent racing horses are bred in large numbers in the area around Cape Erimo where Hokkaido's Hidaka Mountains hit the Pacific Ocean. The Kamata Ranch which Mr. Kamata operates is the largest in scale in this area. It is now breeding 68 racing horses. In this program, Mr. Kamata will speak of his affection for horses and problems encountered in horse breeding.



Racing horses of Kamata Ranch

October 30: "The Traffic Policeman"

At present, there are about 22,000 traffic policemen throughout the country. They are working day and night for controlling illegal parking, speeding and

Japan Today

(Continued from page 1)

level. Last year, 710,000 people went abroad on a sightseeing trip. This is an increase of 31 per cent over the previous year. The program deals with how the Japanese people enjoy sightseeing trips, and gives Japanese views on how to spend leisure time.

October 29: Dream for "My Home" — Housing Problem in Japan

French journalist Robert Guillain, who is an expert on Japanese affairs, says in his book that Japan has developed into

Trade and Industries

September 28—Industrial Tour, Yokohama



Port Yokohama

drunken driving, protection of pedestrians and school children from traffic accidents and traffic regulation at intersections.

In Tokyo and other large cities, traffic congestion has become increasingly severe in recent years, and the responsibility of traffic policemen has become increasingly heavy as the result. The program picks one of these traffic policemen working under such unfavorable condition to give an account of his daily life.



a third giant in the world, but the housing problem is the biggest task Japan has to tackle in the future. At present, 3,600,000 households suffer from a housing shortage in varying degrees. Particularly in the Tokyo Metropolitan area, 42 per cent of the entire households suffer from a housing shortage. Eighty-one per cent of these people desire to own an independent house. But, it has become practically impossible for ordinary wage-earners to build a house in the Metropolitan area because of soaring land prices. The program analyzes the background of this housing problem facing Japan.

The program will introduce Yokohama, Japan's biggest port where the annual trade amount of goods exported and imported by ships that daily enter and leave the port totals more than \$5,000 million. The report will be centered on the hustle and bustle of the port area, and also the Tsurumi district.

October 5—Trucks and Buses

Trucks and buses form an important part of the vehicle industry in this country. Export of trucks totals 220,000 units a year, and export of buses, 5,000 units. In this program, new truck and bus models will be introduced.

October 12—Fishing vessels

The program will take up the question of Japan's production of small type ships, centered on fishing craft.

October 19—Auto Parts

A visit will be made to an auto parts manufacturing plant for a first hand report on auto parts production. Also a general report will be made on the Japanese auto parts industry which enjoys a high reputation overseas.

October 26—Industrial Topics: Development of Battery Cars Make Headway



Assembly Line of Trucks

Tokyo Report: For Asia, Africa and Middle and Near East

Japan's Agricultural and Fisheries Industries

Broadcast Date : October 3 Visiting the Aichi Prefectural Agricultural Center

The Aichi Prefectural Agricultural Center, which has been under construction since 1964 at a cost of ¥3,000,000,000, will be completed within the current fiscal year. Test farms for pomiculture, sericulture, poultry and livestock, which were scattered in various parts of Aichi Prefecture, have now been concentrated in this agricultural center. The center has a total area of more than 152 hectares. It has modern laboratories for refrigerating, packing, transporting and various other tests. Also in the center is a college of agricultural technology and a poultry research institute, both aimed at developing new farming experts. Almost every day, the center has Japanese and foreign visitors concerned with agricultural organizations.

Japanese Folklore

Broadcast Date : October 17

Today we will introduce two folklores in which the main role is played by a hare.

“The Hare and the Tortoise”

In this story, a hare taunts the tortoise, saying that it is slow and laggard. Incensed, the tortoise challenges the hare to a race. The hare, knowing that it can win easily, agrees to race to the foot of the mountain seen in the distance. It races ahead of the tortoise and, having put a great distance between itself and the tortoise, decides to take a nap. Meanwhile, the tortoise plods along, slowly but steadily, and makes it to the foot of the mountain before the hare wakes up. By winning the race over “Usagi-san” (Mr. Hare), the tortoise deflates the ego and self-conceit of the hare.

“The White Hare of Inaba”

This is a story that appears in “Kojiki” (Ancient Chronicle) written in the early part of the 8th century.

According to the story, a white hare once lived on Okinoshima Island in the Japan Sea. Wanting to cross over to Inaba on the Japanese mainland, it thinks up a clever trick. The trick is to fool “Wanizame” (shark) in the sea to serve as a stepping stone to the mainland. Accosting a shark, it says, “There seems to be a great number of you, but I bet there are more hares than sharks.” And he suggests that all the sharks line up

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Mr. Jukka Vaarnanen, Puistokatu 18 c 15 Turku and Mr. Teddy Santahuhta, Kankaanpää, Venesjärvi, Finland

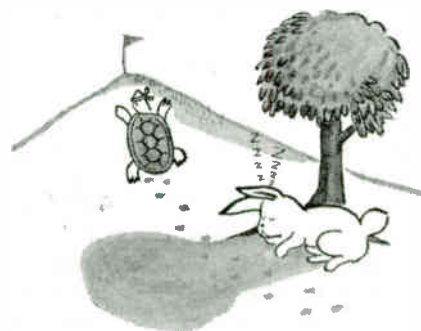


Mr. Christian De Bruyn av Van Goolen 19, B 1200 Bruxelles, Belgium

(Right)
Mr. P.V. Chandra-Sekar 7A, T. Ramaswamy St., Gudiattam, N.A. Madras, India



so he can count them. When the sharks line up, he hops from one to the other, and makes his way to the Japanese mainland. But smart aleck that he is, he cannot refrain from telling the sharks as he is about to step ashore that he fooled them into lining up between the island and the mainland to serve as a stepping stone for him. Angered, the sharks seize him and “skin him alive.” Prince Okuninushi sees it crying with pain on the shore, and shows it how the wound can be healed. The hare does as it is taught, washing itself in water, and covering its body with a soft, cotton-like plant. The wound heals, and the hare eventually gets its coat of pure white fur back.



Five Essay Contest Winners Enjoy Expo

Five winners of the essay contest held by the Japan Association for the 1970 World Exposition and supported by NHK and the Japan Air Lines gathered on July 12 at the Imperial Hotel in Tokyo.

The five were: Mr. Muchlis Danoe-wikarso of Indonesia, Mr. Siegfried Lörcher of West Germany, Mrs. Sandra J. Bennett of the U.S., Mr. Chiharu Toniwaki of Paraguay, and Mr. Liao Chung-kuei of Taiwan. (Miss Zeenat Bānu of Pakistan, also a prize-winner, was unable to attend.)

On July 13 the five went to Osaka on the high-speed new Tokaido line to attend the prize-awarding ceremony held at Expo. The contest winners were awarded prizes and many souvenirs by Shun-ichi Suzuki, Secretary General of the Japan Association for the 1970 World Exposition.

On July 14 and 15, the prize winners visited their Government pavilions, and the pavilions of other countries, as well as various attractions within the Expo grounds. On the night of July 14 they appeared in NHK's TV program, "Expo Hour" where they spoke about their impressions on Japan.

On July 16 they proceeded to Kyoto, Japan's ancient capital.

The five returned to Tokyo on July 17 and visited the NHK Headquarters where they appeared in the English, Indonesian, German, Chinese and Japanese language programs of Radio Japan. They then visited the NHK Broadcasting Center in Shibuya.

The official period of their invitation ended on July 18, but, except for Mrs. Bennett, they extended their visit to Japan as private visitors.

Let Me Introduce Myself Harumi Mochizuki



I'm quite at a loss for words. But one thing I can say is that I love trees, flowering plants and grass. The flowers which attract me most are those with quiet subdued colours that arouse a sense of solitude or loneliness. On my off-days I usually take a walk in the park near my house for a breath of fresh air. I take great delight in walking on cool summer mornings. In the park or on the roadside leading to the park, I see a lot of blue spiderworts, convolvulus, hydrangea, smartweed and many other plants in bloom. They are all lovely in their own way, but I find much beauty in spiderworts and convolvulus. Right in front of my house there's a vacant lot overgrown with weeds. Every morning when I open my living-room window, I can see my favourite spiderworts and wild morning glories in gay profusion on the lot opposite. Nothing is more refreshing nor exquisite than to see a single wild morning glory amidst the tall grass. The flower and its leaves are moist with dew. At moments just like this I'm very happy and I feel that it is good to be alive. My tiny garden faces south, and in it two rather big stones are placed hard by a Japanese plum tree and a pine tree. Behind one of the stones is a very small bamboo grove. I love the vision of the supple trees swaying and rustling with the gentle wind. There is also a camellia called wabisuke, a sasanqua, a bush clover, an azalea and a few more. The white gardenia is now in blossom. I enjoy its sweet scent on the night air. As for the colours of flowers, I like white best. I never tire of watching white water-lilies floating in a pond. In the whiteness of the water-lily I can perceive something mysterious that induces in me a meditative mood. Well, let me stop here. Introspection can sometimes be boring. (July, the 16th)
(He is now in charge of the program, "Listeners' Corner.")



① At U.S.A. Pavilion ② NHK's TV program, "Expo Hour" ③ Tour of Expo grounds by electric car ④⑤ Mrs. S. Bennett and Mr. S. Lörcher at the prize-awarding ceremony.

Question Box

Q. What is the difference between Hiragana and Katakana syllabaries? (Mr. Wilhelm Ginbel, D3857 Borken, Krausgasse 40, West Germany)

A. Three types of characters are used to write Japanese. They are Kanji, Hiragana and Katakana characters. Kanji, which was introduced to Japan from China in the 5th or 6th century, expresses a meaning, and also possesses the function of a phonetic symbol. Kanji used in Japan today differs both in pronunciation and meaning from Kanji used in China. It is ordinarily used to express an abstract concept, a proper noun or a word of Chinese origin.

Hiragana is a syllabary. In other words, it is a character used to spell a syllable. It was created from Kanji in the 8th or 9th century. Katakana is also a syllabary created in the 8-9th century. A single Hiragana or Katakana has no meaning in itself. There are 46 Hiragana and 46 Katakana syllabaries.

Hiragana and Katakana are used as auxiliary verbs, conjunctions, prefixes and suffixes, etc. and also to write common and easy-

to-understand words, and vocabularies peculiar to Japan. Of the two, Hiragana is predominantly used. Until World War II, Hiragana was not used in legal or official documents. And in elementary children were first taught Katakana. But today, Hiragana is first taught—in fact, Katakana is not taught today on any systematic pattern. And Hiragana has come to be used in official documents.

When is Katakana used? First, it is used to write loan words and foreign proper nouns, such as the names of overseas cities. Second, it is used to distinguish words for emphasis, or to express something in a humorous vein. In this respect, its use is similar to the use of italics in English. Third, it is used onomatopoeically—to form words in imitation of natural sounds, and to express the pronunciation of children and foreigners.

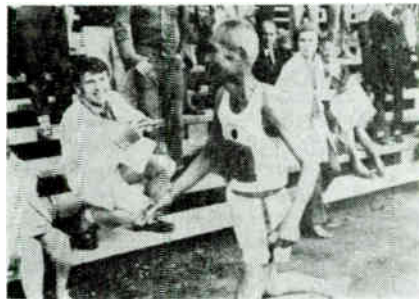
What are the shapes of Hiragana and Katakana? Hiragana, adopted from the cursive style of Kanji writing, is curvy and flowing. By contrast, Katakana, originally a part of Kanji, is angular and straight. Women seem to prefer Hiragana for its smooth flow and sweep.

Mr. Shinozaki Wins Veterans' Marathon Race

Mr. Katsuji Shinozaki was victorious in the 3rd World Veteran's Marathon Championship held on May 17 in Skövde, Sweden. He won the championship in the race for 70-year-old and over runners. The race was participated in by only three runners—Mr. Shinozaki and veteran runners from West Germany and Sweden. But a world champion is a world champion, regardless of how many competitors.

Mr. Shinozaki ran 21 kilometers in 1 hour 50 minutes and 7 seconds, six minutes faster than the German runner who placed second. The 21 kilometers was half the distance of the full 42 kilometer course set for young marathon runners. But Mr. Shinozaki did not know he had to run only 21 kilometers, and kept running after reaching his goal. On his extended trip, he was rewarded with kisses and flowers by young Swedish girls—and completed the full 42 kilometer course.

Mr. Shinozaki, who operates a hog farm in Fukushima Prefecture, started practicing marathon running eight years ago. It was in 1962 that, while riding a bicycle, he was hit by a car and he decided that "the only safe thing I can rely on are my own two legs."



To train his legs, he began to do "road work." Getting up at 5:30 every morning, he first walked long distances. He then began to practice running, and also compete in local races. He took part in local races every year, and became famous as the "perpetual tail-ender but spirited old runner." In a race in 1967, he came in sixth, and placed fourth the following year. He was cheered by local fans, and gained confidence.

Last summer, he visited his daughter living in Tokyo. Waking up as usual at 5:30 in the morning, he began his road work. While running, he saw a young man ahead of him and tried to catch up. But the young runner stepped up his pace, and a hot race ensued. Before

long, however, the two were running side by side, encouraging each other as they ran through streets of early morning Tokyo. Before they knew it, they had run some 20 kilometers in a fast time of 1 hour and 30 minutes. After the race, the two parted, congratulating each other for a "fine race."

Mr. Shinozaki gained confidence as a result of his early morning "marathon" in Tokyo, and decided to take part in the international marathon in Sweden. Travel and other costs would cost him about ¥1,000,000 but he decided to indulge himself in "my one and only fling in a lifetime."

When he left on his "fling," Mrs. Shinozaki, who had to postpone her golden anniversary celebrations, was a little peeved. But when she heard that her husband had won the championship, she was overjoyed, saying, "This is the best golden anniversary present my husband could give me." She had not expected her husband to win. In fact, she said she was worried that he would be an inconvenience to race officials.

Mr. Shinozaki, who has 15 grandchildren and one great grandchild, is as hale and hearty as ever—and highly confident as a marathon runner. "I intend to take part in all marathon races from now on," he says.



After the hot summer months pass, a high atmospheric pressure front usually moves over Japan, bringing with it clear autumnal weather. September is a month of typhoons and rain, but October is favored with blue skies and mild weather. It is a period, as the Japanese say, when the sky is clear and blue, and "horses grow stout." In other words, it is a month when appetites are strong.

High up in the mountains, it gets cold, as shown by the light mantling of snow that begins to appear. And the foothills of mountains become covered with flaming scarlet as the leaves take on an autumnal tint.

Tourist sites become crowded with nature lovers, and hot spring resorts with health seekers. Also visitors to ancient historical sites find respite in their autumnal surroundings.

October 1.

—This is the date that the high-speed New Tokaido line went into operation.

—The Zuiki Festival is held at the Tenmōgu Shrine in Kyoto, Japan's ancient capital. A special attraction is the portable shrine made of vegetables and fruits.

October 7.

—Nogasaki Okunchi at the Suwa Shrine in Nagasaki. This is a special festival with an exotic Chinese atmosphere, featuring the Snake Dance.

October 10.

—Athlete's Day, a national holiday.

—The day the 18th Olympic Games was held in Tokyo six years ago.

October 12.

—The day Matsuo Bashō (1644-94), Japan's famed Haiku poet died. Haiku is Japan's unique 17-syllable poetic verse form.

October 14.

—The day Tokyo Tower, the world's tallest (331.36 meters) steel structure, was completed in 1958.

October 18.

—The day Daisetsu (D.T.) Suzuki (1870-1969) was born. The Buddhist scholar is noted for his many books on Zen Buddhism.

October 21.

—The day Dr. Shinichirō Tamonaga received the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1965, the second Japanese scientist to be awarded the prize, after Dr. Hideki Yukawa.

October 22.

—The Fire Festival of Kuromo at Yuki Shrine atop Kurama-yama in Kyoto. The mountain is converted into a "sea of flames" as young persons climb the mountain bearing flaming torches.

—Jidai Festival at Kyoto Heian Shrine. This is famed for the parade in which participants are attired in costumes of all periods, beginning with the Heian Period.

October 25.

—Anniversary of the Shimabara Rebellion in which Christian believers in Amakuso, Kysuhu, rose in arms to protest against heavy taxes and persecution of Christians (1637).

October 27.

—The date the first international broadcasting exchange was conducted in 1930 among Japan, Britain and the United States to commemorate ratification of the London Naval Treaty.

„Japan Heute“, eine neue Programmserie

Ab kommenden Oktober wird Radio Japan ein neues Programm unter dem Titel, „Japan heute“, ausstrahlen.

Das neue Programm wird die für anderthalb Jahre gelaufene Sendefolge, „Für Fortschritt und Verständigung“, in der die Expo aus allen Perspektiven beleuchtet wurde, ersetzen, da das Expo-Programm mit dem Ablauf der Weltausstellung im September auch zu Ende geht. In dem neuen Programm, „Japan heute, versuchen wir Ihnen das Japan an der Schwelle der 70er Jahre vorzustellen.

Bekanntlich hat Japan sich während der letzten Jahrzehnte einschneidenden Änderung unterzogen. Sei es die tech-

nologische Revolution, die allgemeine Modernisierung der Städte, die intensiv erweiterte Informationstechnik, oder die neue Lebenseinstellung der Japaner überhaupt. Im Wandel dieser modernen Gesellschaftsstruktur sind insbesondere die veränderten Lebensansprüche der Japaner augenfällig. Denn er beansprucht ein menschenwürdiges Dasein, nicht nur im materiellen Sinne, sondern auch im geistigen. Dieser Wunsch jedoch dürfte sicherlich nicht nur der eines Japaners sein, sondern im Strom des Wandels gleichfalls für die meisten Völker der Welt gelten.

In unserer neuen Sendung, „Japan heute“, möchten wir das nach einer

Verwirklichung einer harmonischen, wohlhabenden Gesellschaft strebende moderne Japan unter die Lupe nehmen.

Mit den jeweiligen Themen werden Aspekte der traditionellen, kulturellen und geografischen Sphäre der Japaner gründlich durchleuchtet.

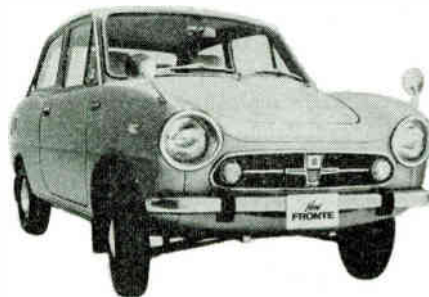
Wir hoffen bei diesem Programm auch weiterhin mit Ihrer Unterstützung und Ihrer Zustimmung rechnen zu dürfen. „Japan heute“ wird voraussichtlich im ersten Monat, Oktober, die folgenden Themen behandeln: „Die Klein-Familie“, die bereits 70% aller japanischen Haushalte ausmacht. „Der Japaner und Sport“, „Die Besichtigungsreiselust“ und „Wohnungsmangel“.

Kleinstwagen erfreuen sich in Japan wachsender Beliebtheit

„New Fronte“



„Subaru R-2“



„Honda N-111“

Nach den Vereinigten Staaten ist Japan gegenwärtig der zweitgrößte Automobilproduzent der Welt.

Die Straßen der größeren Städte des Landes sind dem Ansturm der Kraftfahrzeuge bei weitem nicht mehr gewachsen.

Daran kann man ermesen, welche Bedeutung das Auto heutzutage nicht nur in der japanischen Industrie hat, sondern auch im Privatleben.

Schon seit längerer Zeit spielen LKWs und Busse als zuverlässige Transport- und Verkehrsmittel eine entscheidende Rolle. Die neueste Entwicklung ist dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß ein immer größerer Strom von PKWs auf die Straßen drängt.

Einen starken Auftrieb des Trends zum eigenen Wagen bedeutet der rasche Ausbau von Expreß- und Fernstraßen überall im Lande; doch der entscheidende Anstoß zu dieser Entwicklung erfolgte aufgrund des beträchtlich gestiegenen Lebensstandards.

Einer kürzlich veröffentlichten Voraussage des japanischen Wirtschaftsuntersuchungszentrums zufolge, wird der derzeitige Stand von 68 Autobesitzern auf 1000 Einwohner im Jahre 1975 auf 173 zu 1000 hochschnellen; mit anderen Worten: in fünf Jahren wird Japan einen ebensohohen Prozentsatz an privaten Autobesitzern aufweisen

wie heutzutage die am weitesten entwickelten Länder Westeuropas.

Besonderer Beliebtheit erfreuen sich die Kleinstwagen, d. h.: Autos mit höchstens 360 ccm-Motoren.

Diese PkWs finden geradezu reißenden Absatz, nachdem die Mitsubishi—Werke ihren „Minica“ und die Fuji—Werke ihren „Subaru“ ganz neu konzipiert haben.

Die Kleinstwagenverkaufszahlen für die ersten drei Monate dieses Jahres liegen um 43,6 Prozent höher als die in der gleichen Zeit des vorigen Jahres.

Demgegenüber haben die größeren Modelle vergleichsweise einen Verkaufsanstieg von nur 20,4 Prozent zu verzeichnen.

Es gibt eine Reihe von Gründen, auf die die steigende Popularität der Kleinstwagen zurückzuführen ist. Zunächst einmal spielt der Anschaffungspreis eine entscheidende Rolle. Die gängigen Kleinstwagen kosten etwas über 3.000 Mark (860 Dollars)—sie sind rund 1.000 Mark (300 Dollars) billiger als PKWs mit einem 1000 ccm-Motor.

Ein zweiter gewichtiger Punkt ist, daß die Kleinstwagen den derzeitigen Verkehrs- und Straßenbedingungen in Japan bestens entsprechen. Bei den vielen engen Straßen hier, liegt der Vorteil, den Kleinstwagen gegenüber

größeren Modellen haben, auf der Hand; man kann sie auch dort benutzen, wo ihre geräumigeren Artgenossen einfach steckenbleiben.

Weiter sprechen für den Kleinstwagen die verhältnismäßig geringen Versicherungskosten. Die geringste, obligatorische Versicherungsprämie kostet etwa 80 Mark (22 Dollars) pro Jahr, das ist halb soviel wie die Versicherung für kleinere Mittelklassewagen. Kleinstwagenbesitzer bezahlen natürlich auch weniger Autosteuer.

Zuletzt erwähnt, doch mitentscheidend ist die Wirtschaftlichkeit der kleinen PKWs, d. h. ihre niedrigen Betriebskosten.

Am 31. Dezember 1969 waren von insgesamt 6 Millionen 900 Tausend registrierten PkWs eine Million 600 Tausend Kleinstwagen.

Durch die hohen Verkaufszahlen des „Minica“ und des „Subaru“ überzeugt, denken nun auch andere Autohersteller wie Honda, Suzuki und Daihatsu Kogyo daran, für die von ihnen produzierten Kleinstwagen, eine ganz neue Konzeption zu entwerfen oder haben sie bereits verwirklicht.

Ein jeder will eben auf den profitversprechenden Kleinstwagenmarkt und versucht, die Kunden mit luxuriösen Ausführungen und großem Modellangebot für sich zu gewinnen.

Un nouveau programme à compter d'octobre prochain :

"Le Japon d'aujourd'hui"

En raison de la fin de l'Expo'70 d'Osaka, une partie des programmes de Radio Japon sera modifiée et au lieu du "Progress et Harmonie" que nous vous avons transmis pendant un an et demi, vous pourrez en entendre un nouveau qui sera intitulé "Le Japon d'aujourd'hui". Cette nouvelle série a pour but de présenter aux auditeurs étrangers de Radio Japon en ce début de nouvelle décennie, les divers aspects du Japon moderne.

C'est qu'au cours des dix années qui viennent de s'écouler, de profondes mutations se sont produites sur tous les plans dont la réforme des techniques, l'extension des grandes agglomérations, le développement des moyens d'information, les changements de concepts de vie, etc. ne sont pas les moindres.

Ce qui ressort le plus clairement dans la nouvelle société qui est en train de se former, est le fait que les Japonais ne recherchent plus uniquement une existence large et sans soucis matériels, mais qu'ils recommencent à s'intéresser aux problèmes d'ordres moraux et culturels.

D'ailleurs, cette volonté de recherche de l'humain n'est pas un phénomène exclusif au Japon, car il se manifeste dans tous les pays du monde. Pour ce qui est de notre nouvelle chronique, "Le Japon d'aujourd'hui", elle vous présentera les divers aspects du Japon moderne dans tous les domaines. Nous ne nous contenterons pas de descriptions superficielles, mais vous donnerons chaque semaine des études fouillées de la vie, des traditions et des moeurs de notre peuple.

Comme nous vous l'avons déjà souvent dit, nous comptons sur votre concours pour nous faire connaître vos réactions et vos critiques, ce qui nous permettra d'améliorer et d'ajuster nos programmes.

Les principaux sujets qui seront traités dans le courant du mois d'octobre auront trait à "La fission du noyau familial" (actuellement 70% des foyers japonais sont uniquement composés du père, de la mère et des enfants célibataires), "Le sport et les Japonais", "La pollution atmosphérique à Tokyo", "Le développement des circuits touristiques", et "La crise des logements", etc.

* * *

Le Succès grandissant des sports encourage l'industrie du bien-être social

Les Jeux Olympiques de 1964 ont eu pour effet de provoquer, de la part des japonais, un intérêt de plus en plus grand pour les sports, et cette tendance est devenue d'autant plus forte que l'amélioration de leurs conditions d'existence leur a apporté plus de loisirs et de disponibilités financières.

Pour faire face à cette nouvelle situation, les grands fabricants d'acier, d'outillage et d'appareils électriques se sont lancés dans l'exploitation de "l'industrie du bien-être social", ce qui signifie qu'ils se sont mis à vendre aux piscines, aux grandes patinoires, aux gymnases, etc., tout l'équipement dont ils avaient besoin.

Le Centre des Recherches économiques du Japon prévoit que les dépenses pour les sports augmenteront de 24% par an jusqu'en 1975 et qu'à cette date, le marché des sports se montera à 1.400 milliards de Yen.

L'intérêt que présente ce nouveau champ commercial, si plein de promesse et que l'on a appelé "l'industrie du bien-être social", n'a pas échappé aux grands industriels. D'où les nouvelles constructions de piscines et de patinoires qui avancent très rapidement.

Signalons par ailleurs qu'un nouveau Club sportif, le premier de ce genre, a été inauguré cet été. Construit par une entreprise privée, il se compose d'un immeuble de cinq étages et d'un sous-sol, qui possèdent toutes les installations imaginables, depuis une piscine jusqu'à des bains finnois, en passant par une piste de courses, un terrain de basket-ball, divers rings de lutte et des salles pour les haltères, la gymnastique, etc. Cette entreprise projette la construction de plusieurs petits clubs de ce genre

dans tout le Japon.

Contrairement à ce qui se passe dans les pays occidentaux, il n'y a, au Japon, que très peu d'établissements sportifs publics—et la plupart de ceux qui existent appartiennent aux grandes entreprises où ils se trouvent et par lesquelles ils ont été construits. Leur clientèle, donc, est limitée aux seuls ouvriers et employés de la firme en question.

Quant aux compagnies d'assurance sur la vie, elles louent des centres sportifs à l'intention de leurs contractants afin que ceux-ci se conservent en bonne santé le plus longtemps possible.

En ce qui concerne les écoles Japonaises, elles encouragent certes les sports, mais il est difficile, sinon impossible d'en poursuivre la pratique une fois les études terminées. Le Gouvernement n'a pas manqué de remarquer cette carence et étudie sérieusement les problèmes de santé et d'entraînement physique de la population.

Une des solutions qui vient d'être apportée est la création du "Jour des Sports", qui a été fixé au 10 octobre en souvenir de l'ouverture des Jeux Olympiques de Tokyo. Ce jour-là, de nombreuses manifestations sportives se dérouleront dans tout le Japon pour permettre à tous les Japonais de rivaliser d'adresse, de souplesse et de santé.

Le Conseil national pour l'entraînement physique est un organisme mi-public mi-privé, qui a été créé en 1965 pour familiariser le public avec les sports et les excursions.

Ce mois-ci, le thème principal de Radio Japon sera consacré au sport et vous pourrez entendre plusieurs programmes sur ce sujet.



Patinoire au gymnase national



Réunion sportive à une école primaire

I Listen to Radio Japan



Mr. T.C. Clegg, 5147 E. Waverly, Fresno, Calif., U.S.A. (Last June, Radio Japan sent him a letter of thanks to express appreciation for his reception reports and other cooperation.)



Mr. John Barrow, 73 Carlisle St., Ethelton, 5015, South Australia



Mr. Henry C.H. Lee, 45-47 Elgin Street, 8/FL., Flat "C", Central District, Hong Kong



Mr. Gerhard Moosbauer, Linz 4020 Pragerstr. No. 2, Austria



Mr. Rolf Berger, 5109 Imgenbroich, Auf der Rahm, Germany

Mr. Czesław Ziąja, Cnomów II, ul. J. Włeczorka 39, Poland



Mr. Lutz Schinke, D-638 Bad Hamburg v.d.h. Am Pfingstbrunnen 3, Germany



Mr. Mantanari Maurizio, Via Pietrasana 55, 27029, Vigevano, Italy



TIME & FREQUENCY OF RADIO JAPAN (As of October 1970)

TRANSMISSION	TIME (GMT)	FREQUENCY		LANGUAGE	TRANSMISSION	TIME (GMT)	FREQUENCY		LANGUAGE
		KCS	METER				KCS	METER	
North American Service	2345—0045	15445 17825	19.43 16.83	English	Southeast Asian Service	0945—1115	7195 9705 11940	41.70 30.91 25.13	Chinese, Fukienese, Cantonese & Vietnamese
North & Latin American and Hawaiian Service	0100—0300	15235 17725 17825 21640	19.69 16.93 16.83 13.86	Japanese, English & Spanish		1045—1215	9675 11875	31.01 25.26	English, Indonesian & Malay
European Service	0645—0845	17825 21535	16.83 13.93	Swedish, German, French, English & Italian		1200—1530	9525 11780 11940	31.50 25.47 25.13	French, Vietnamese, Burmese, Thai, Indonesian, Chinese, Fukienese & Cantonese
	1930—2100	11950 9735	25.10 30.82	Russian, German & English		1430—1730	9670 11705	31.02 25.63	Bengali, Hindi, Urdu, Swahili, English & French
Australian & New Zealand Service	0930—1030	11875 15235	25.26 19.69	English	Middle East & North African Service	1745—1915	9670 11780	31.02 25.47	English, French & Arabic
General Service									
		0000—0030	9735 15195 17785	30.82 19.74 16.87		1000—1130	11815 9505 17855	25.39 31.56 16.80	
		0100—0130				1200—1230			
		0200—0230				1300—1330			
		0300—0330	17880 15105 15300	16.78 19.86 19.61		1400—1530	9560 11815 9505	31.38 25.39 31.56	English &
		0400—0430				1600—1630			
		0500—0530				1700—1730			
		0600—0630	9505 17855 17880	31.56 16.80 16.78		1800—1830			
		0700—0730	9505	31.56		1900—1930	11815	25.39	
		0800—0830	15195 17855	16.74 16.80		2000—2030	15105	19.80	
		0900—0930				2100—2130	9560	31.38	
						2200—2230	15195 9735	19.74 30.82	
						2300—2400	17785	16.87	Japanese

Note: Besides the above-mentioned directions, Radio Japan's broadcasts are delivered to Asian Continent and Latin America. The above table is applicable to October but the frequencies are subject to change. Listeners are requested to pay attention to the announcement.

RADIO JAPAN NEWS

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For German & French versions
please see page 6 & 7.

November 1970

Talented Japanese Musicians Active on the International Stage

Among a variety of artistic fields, the Japanese artists have lately shown unusual talents in the field of Western music. Although music was first introduced in the school curriculum in Japan in 1872 with the promulgation of the educational system, a comprehensive music program, including music appreciation and expression, did not become part of the school system until after World War II.

It was natural, therefore, to expect that it would be some time before Japanese musicians would be able to attain standards comparable to those in the West. Contrary to expectations, however, many promising Japanese performers and composers began to appear early in their careers on the international stage. In this article, we shall introduce only a handful of the outstanding Japanese musicians.

● Vocal Music

The first Japanese vocalist to gain fame abroad was Tamaki Miura in her role as Madame Butterfly. She sang in many of the leading opera houses in both Europe and America. Another individual whose name is closely connected with the development of modern opera in Japan is Yoshie Fujiwara.

Among present-day Japanese vocalists, 39-year-old bass baritone Kunikazu Ohashi is known for his powerful voice and imposing figure. After graduating from the Wien State Opera Institute, he sang in various opera houses in Europe. At present, he is a regular vocalist with the Köln Opera House. Having gone beyond the Austrian stage, Ohashi is quickly gaining recognition as an international performer.

Another vocalist, Yoshinobu Kuribayashi, 37, made his debut in 1956 by gaining first prize in the Mainichi-NHK Musical Concours. Two years later, on winning the gold prize at the 9th Viotti International Concours in

Italy, he stayed on in that country to continue his musical career as a baritone. In 1968, at the invitation of the Soviet Ministry of Culture baritone Kuribayashi gave a series of performances in the Soviet Union, which were widely acclaimed.

Mention should also be made of another Japanese baritone, Takao Okamura, who, after receiving the gold prize at the Viotti Concours, is currently giving a number of overseas performances, mainly in Europe.

Veteran vocalists include soprano Michiko Sunahara, 57, and tenor Kiyoshi Igarashi, 42, whose names are widely known among concert-goers.

● Piano

Naturally endowed with nimble fingers, the Japanese are said to have the potential qualities of developing into excellent pianists, as evidenced by the growing number of Japanese soloists appearing on the international stage.

Among the world's leading pianists is Takahiro Sonoda, 42, acknowledged for his brilliant performances rather than

as an unusual artist from Japan. He is now a very popular and familiar figure in the concert halls of Germany where he gives most of his performances. The first Japanese female artist to have appeared as a celebrated pianist in the international limelight is Kiyoko Tanaka, 38.

In 1959, Toyooki Matsuura became the first Japanese entrant to win the top prize at the Long Thibaud Concours. Several years later, in 1963, he gave a number of performances in Central and South America as the first musical envoy to be despatched by the Japanese Government. At present, he is appearing in many opera houses in Europe. It is interesting to note that the music signal of Radio Japan is based on his celesta solo.

● Stringed Instruments

In the field of stringed instruments, as in the case of the piano, Japanese artists, particularly Toshiya Eto, 43, have made major contributions.

Another famed artist, Koji Toyoda, 37, was only ten when he was awarded the third prize in the Mainichi-NHK Musical Concours. Since then he has won a number of prizes at various international concours in Europe. He is now first concert master with Radio Berlin Symphony Orchestra.

(Continued on page 2)

(From left)

Kunikazu Ohashi
Takahiro Sonoda
Toshiya Eto
Masuko Ushiodo



(From left)

Hiroyuki Iwaki
Seiji Ozawa
Yuzo Toyama
Toru Takemitsu

Programs for November One in a Hundred Million

November 6: "Meiji Village" Museum Director—Yoshiro Taniguchi



"Meiji Village"

The Meiji Village Museum, located in Inuyama City, Aichi Prefecture, was established five years ago to permanently preserve the annually diminishing buildings and objects of cultural value of the Meiji period now stand on the spacious grounds of the museum, totaling 500,000 square meters.

The program introduces Yoshiro Taniguchi, the director of the Meiji Village Museum, whose cultural activities, while unspectacular, are nonetheless deeply significant.

November 13: "Television Director"

Although being a television director is considered to be a glamorous occupation, his daily life is very strenuous. His daily work is extremely demanding, calling for a race against "seconds," continuous tension, keen sense and tireless and tireless energy. These reflected in

the life of a television director, working in the forefront of the mass communication media.

November 20: Shiro Fukurai, "Educator of the Blind"

Mr. Fukurai has been a teacher of craftsmanship at the Kobe City School of the Blind for 20 years. He has taught his blind students how to mold figures out of clay, giving them the satisfaction of creating something. As a result, he succeeded in opening up new fields of occupation for the blind, training them to become fullfledged typists or telephone operators instead of masseurs, an occupation to which they were mostly restricted in the past. The life of this devoted educator of the blind, Mr. Fukurai, is depicted in this program.

November 27: "Preserving Traditional Art of Koto Music"



Koto

Along with "samisen," "koto" is one of the representative string musical instruments of Japan. Sounds of "koto" produced from its 13 strings fully represent the sweetness of Japanese music.

Among the dominant ways of "koto" performance are the Yamada school and the Ikuta school. Introduced in this program will be Miss Shin Sanada (87 years old), who was designated last year by the Japanese Government as one of the human cultural assets. She is the only person who inherits the 300-year-old Yatsushashi school of "koto" music.

Trade and Industries

November 2: Industrial Tour—Seto City



Ceramic Ware Factory in Seto City

A visit will be made to Seto City, Aichi Prefecture, known as the city of ceramic ware. This city produces china and porcelain amounting to some 30,000 million yen yearly. This is about one-third of the total ceramic ware production in Japan.

November 9: Tableware

Japanese metal tableware, such as knives and forks, are rich in variety—their designs actually come in some 6,000 kinds—and are very popular abroad. A reporter of Radio Japan will visit Tsubame City, Niigata Prefecture, which produces about 95 percent of Japanese tableware, to inform the listeners how they are manufactured.

November 16: Toys

This program will introduce Japanese toys—toys made of plastics and metals in particular—which are being exported in increasing quantities.

November 23: Industrial Tour—"The 17th Tokyo Motor Show"—

Japanese Musicians

(Continued from page 1)

A female violinist Masuko Ushioda, 28, was 15 when she won the special first prize in the Mainichi-NHK Musical Concours. In 1966 she became the first Japanese to win second prize at the Tchaikowsky Concours. She is now busily engaged in fulfilling her musical commitments in many countries throughout the world. Universally recognized for her delicate and emotionally rich performance, she is in very great demand by music-lovers everywhere.

Others who are performing abroad include former concert master of the NHK Symphony Orchestra, Yoshio Unno, 34, Chikashi Tanaka, 31, former concert master of the Nippon Philharmonic

Orchestra, and cellist Tsuyoshi Tsutsumi, 28.

• Conductors

Quite a number of Japanese conductors are actively appearing in front of the international opera audiences. The impressive list includes Yoichiro Omachi, 39, a regular conductor with the Dortmund Opera House, who resembles the great maestro Karajan so much that he is known as Herbert von Omachi.

A dynamic conductor is the internationally famous Hiroyuki Iwaki, 38, who has made more than 30 appearances in leading European cities.

Alongside Iwaki, another conductor who has won world fame for his magnificent performances is Seiji Ozawa, 35, a regular conductor with the symphony orchestras of Toronto and San Francisco.

Among others who are also known for their compositions are Yuzo Toyama, 39, and Yoshimi Takeda, 37.

Not only are foreign audiences able to enjoy performances by Japanese artists in their own opera houses, but opportunities for Japanese composers to present their works abroad have also increased.

Topping the list of celebrated Japanese composers are Toru Takemitsu, Toshiro Mayuzumi, Akira Miyoshi and Makoto Mori, all youthful and energetic, either in their late thirties or early forties.

Needless to say, the foregoing list of highly talented Japanese musicians is far from complete. There are many artists of equivalent ability whose names have not been mentioned. The country is also turning out each year many musicians who hold out promising prospects for the future.

Today's Japan

November 5 : "Ancient Capitals"

Even Nara and Kyoto, commonly referred to as the ancient capitals of Japan, cannot remain immune to the many current problems facing the country. In the programs we shall introduce the lives of the people living in the ancient capitals, the generation gap, and the efforts to preserve their cultural heritages, as well as the significance of the existence of these capitals in our world of today and their future development.

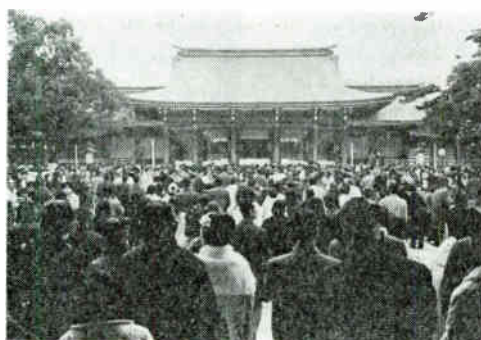
November 12 : "Water Pollution"

With the development of industries and new industrial zones, the water in the rivers, lakes, irrigation canals, harbors and coastal areas has become markedly polluted.

Citing some examples of water pollution, such as the case of the Sumida River in Tokyo, the program introduces the causes, the extent of the contamination and the counter-measures being taken in Japan to deal with the problem of water pollution.

November 19 : "Religion and the Japanese"

Compared to the Americans and Europeans, the conception of religion among the Japanese is strikingly vague. It is not uncommon for a Japanese to be a member of a local shrine and at the same time a follower of a Buddhist temple. Although he participates in the religious ceremonies performed during observance of weddings and funerals, he is not bound by any religious precepts. While this may be difficult for foreigners to understand, the program cites various concrete examples to explain the relationship between the Japanese and religion.



November 26 : "Tokyo— the Face of a Great City"

Tokyo, the world's greatest city with a population of over 11 million. The center of administrative, industrial, economic and cultural activities, the metropolis is truly the heart of Japan.

Behind these vigorous activities, however, Tokyo has a growing number of serious problems such as traffic congestion, atmospheric pollution, housing shortage, lack of greenery, and a rising crime rate. The program, including interviews with foreign residents, presents a varied picture of this unique megalopolis.



(Above) Aerial view of central Tokyo
(Left) New Year worshippers at a Shinto shrine

Tokyo Report : For Asia, Africa and Middle and Near East

Japan's Agricultural and Fisheries Industries

November 7 Japan's Tangerine Cultivation

In the main tangerine producing prefectures of Ehime, Shizuoka and Wakayama, cultivation techniques have been rapidly modernized. In Wakayama Prefecture, for example, vinyl pipes have been installed in tangerine orchards of approximately 20,000 hectares, or nearly 50,000 acres. Equipped with automatic sprinklers, the new installation enables the growers to spray insecticides over the entire area in only five minutes, whereas in the past it required two and a half hours. In the summer, the system is also used to spray water during the dry season.

The prefecture also has 160 classification centers where the tangerine crops are classified automatically. In addition, there is a modern juice processing plant which is capable of producing 10,000 tons a month.

The program introduces the modernization which has taken place in tangerine cultivation in Japan, resulting in higher returns to the orchardists.

Japanese Folklore November 21 Portrait of a Wife



There was once a farmer named Gombei, who suffered from a bit of mental dullness but had a heart of gold. Unable to find a maiden willing to be his wife, he lived all alone in a shack. One night a beautiful maiden called on him and asked that he took her as his bride. Gombei was so overjoyed that the two were quickly joined in wedlock.

But the farmer, entranced by the beauty of his wife, could not bear to leave her for even a moment to tend to his fields. To solve this dilemma, the young bride presented Gombei with

a portrait which he could always have by his side as he tilled the fields.

While he worked, Gombei kept his eyes fixed on the portrait which he had hung on a branch of a tree. Suddenly a gust of wind sent the portrait flying into the sky. It landed in the garden of a lord's mansion. As soon as he laid his eyes on the fascinating portrait, the lord became so infatuated that he ordered his men to search the entire village for the beautiful maiden. As she was being reluctantly led away, Gombei heard his wife exclaim: "come to the lord's mansion at the year's end to sell New Year pine tree decorations."

When the time finally came, Gombei hurriedly went to the lord's mansion to try to sell the pine tree decorations. Hearing his voice, his wife laughed for the first time since being forcibly brought to the mansion. The happy lord immediately ordered Gombei to be ushered in. Seeing the maiden in smiles, the lord even donned the garments worn by Gombei. As soon as the jesting lord stepped outside the gate, she ordered the gate to be permanently closed.

Once again united with Gombei, the charming bride and her husband lived happily ever after in their palatial home.

There are several variations to this ancient tale. In one variation, the maiden aids the farmer in replying to the lord's difficult questions, designed to rob him of his wife.



Events in November

With the coming of the cold weather, the sight of the autumn tinted leaves and bare trees has shifted from the mountains to the plains. Regionally, too, the scene is moving across the northernmost main island of Hokkaido to Northeast Honshu, down through the Kanto and Kansai areas to the southern islands.

Most of the leaves change colors in the morning when the temperature is down to 8 or 9 degrees, while the trees start to shed their leaves when the thermometer drops to 5 or 6 degrees.

In the latter half of November, the high pressure belt hovering over Japan slowly disintegrates, signaling the end of the season of clear autumn skies. A blast of cold wind sweeps over the country, accompanied at times by day-long drizzles.

It is also the season when each year the newspaper columns turn their attention to the crowded conditions of public transport, made even worse by commuters putting on an added layer of clothing.

When there is an announcement that "the temperature was down this morning to its lowest point this autumn," it never failed to create what is called a "rush caused by swelling clothes."

Since heating in the cities has improved considerably over the past years, it is no longer necessary to wear extra heavy clothing. However, unlike summer apparel, wearing an overcoat adds greatly to the overall size of the individual. When everyone wears an overcoat, it naturally takes up a huge amount of space. Because of the bitter cold weather, people are also apt to wait until the last minute before they rush out of their homes to catch the trains and buses. All these factors contribute to what is called the frustrated morning rush hour.

November 1:

—Lighthouse Day. The first western-style lighthouse in Japan was constructed on this day at Kannonzaki, Kanagawa Prefecture.

—"Torinoichi" Fair. A festival of Asakusa in Tokyo. A decorative good luck omen

popularly purchased at the fair is the so-called "bear claw" to rake in a fortune. Although the days each year are not fixed, the fair this year will be held on the 1st, 13th and 25th.

November 3:

—A national holiday, "Culture Day."

—Promulgation of the new constitution in 1946. It went into effect the following year on May 3, 1947.

November 8:

—Beginning of winter, according to the calendar season.

—City Planning Day inaugurated in 1969.

November 9:

—Day commemorating adoption of the solar calendar. On this day in 1872, the Meiji Government switched from the use of the lunar calendar to the solar calendar.

—Bacteriologist Hideo Noguchi (1876-1928) born.

—A giant explosion in 1963 at the Mitsui Miike coal mine in Fukuoka Prefecture, Kyushu, claimed the lives of 458 miners. On the same day, the derailment of a train on the Tokaido Line at Tsurumi, Kanagawa Prefecture, caused the deaths of 161 passengers.

November 15:

—Shichi-go-san, meaning 7-5-3. Boys of 3 and 5, and girls of 3 and 7, accompanied by their parents, pray at shrines for continuing good health. On this festive occasion the children are gayly dressed.

November 22:

—Agricultural Land Adjustment Law came into force on this day in 1946. The land reform act brought an end to the old system of absentee landlordism.

November 23:

—Labor Thanksgiving Day, a national holiday. A day set aside to respect labor, felicitate production and to show appreciation to the laboring masses. The day was formerly known as harvest festival or Niinamesai, when people expressed gratitude for the new rice crops.

—A television relay between Japan and the United States via the communication satellite was successfully inaugurated in 1963. The first news relayed on this day was the shocking report of the assassination of President Kennedy.

What NHK Is Doing

Increasing Foreigners Visit the NHK Broadcasting Center

While an unusually large number of foreign visitors came to Japan to see EXPO '70, the NHK Broadcasting Center in Shibuya, Tokyo, was daily attracting many visitors from abroad, including heads of state and other dignitaries, press representatives and people from all walks of life. In July and August alone, more than 4,000 passed through the Broadcasting Center, making it one of the most popular international tourist attractions in Japan.

Among the latest distinguished visitors to the center were Crown Prince Gustav of Sweden, United Nations Secretary General U Thant, Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia, Prime Minister Zhivkov of Bulgaria, and Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman of Malaysia.

Without an exception, the visitors showed keen interest in the latest broadcasting facilities and equipment and in the way the entertainment and educational programs were produced at the center.

Although there has been no letup in the daily stream of general visitors to the center, July 21st was a red-letter day. A large group of Canadian high school students, numbering 320, on a tour of the Far East, whose itinerary included Expo '70, dropped in at the Broadcasting Center. Other group visitors during the summer included the West German Youth Delegation of 170 members and a group of 50 Japanese-Americans residing in Los Angeles, as well as a group of 30 professors from the University of Hawaii. There were also quite a number of visitors in groups of 20 from neighboring countries, such as the Republics of Korea and China.

Besides the group visitors, the center welcomed many old couples on a sight-seeing tour of Tokyo and young boys and girls shouldering rucksacks.

The most popular place among the foreign visitors is the radio Japan corner, highlighting the 35th anniversary of the beginning of overseas broadcasting in Japan. Here, visitors are able to get a bird's eyeview of the broad activities of Radio Japan, classified into various regions and languages. On display are letters from overseas listeners as well as a number of colorful Radio Japan verification cards.

Another interesting corner demonstrates the screen process, used in dramas, to reproduce trains and other realistic settings.

Tokyo Antenna Children Lost in Department Stores



Stray child or not?

At present, there are 300 department stores in Japan, 22 of which are located inside the Tokyo metropolitan area. This figure is expected to rise rapidly in the near future. The department stores are also registering a substantial growth rate of 20 percent in annual sales.

For these stores, next month, or December, will be the period of peak sales. Shoppers who have just received their yearend bonuses will jam the department stores. While sales will escalate, so will the number of lost children. All day long the loudspeakers will be blaring the description of children who have strayed from their parents, such as "a boy wearing a white sweater and a blue and grey checkered trousers is lost. Will his mother or father please contact the nearest sales counter?"

Lost children usually range in age between 2 and 7 years, with the majority being between 3 and 4.

According to the department stores, lost children in the past presented quite a problem, for they usually started to cry as soon as they went astray. Lately, however, children seldom cry. In response to questions about their identity, even children of two or three clearly their name, address and telephone number.

On the other hand, because of the kidnapping scare, there are children who, perhaps as a result of parental advice that they should not talk to strangers, stubbornly refuse to say anything. Most of the lost children appear to show no signs of worrying as they play and wait for their parents to come to pick them up.

Because most of the children do not cry or create a commotion, this often delays their discovery. When an unaccompanied child is playing near the toy counter, it is difficult to judge whether he is lost or his mother is shopping at a nearby counter.

At the same time, more and more lost children are taking matters into their own hands. They simply walk out of the department stores, take the electric

train or walk home if they live in the neighborhood, leaving their mothers behind. Some of the children are known to have taken taxis, promising to pay the fare as soon as they reach their homes. Others have gone to the police box to borrow money for their tram fare. Perhaps, they reflect the characteristics of the present generation of children.

Most of the children are lost on Sundays.

These department stores report a daily average of ten lost children during the weekdays, and 20 or a twofold increase on Sundays. Some stores have taken care of 40 to 50 lost children during a single day. A large department store in Ikebukuro in Tokyo reports an aver-

age of 70 to 100 during the weekdays, and 200 on Sundays when the shopper turnout is extremely heavy. The girls making the announcement say they become dizzy on such days.

The majority of the children lose their mothers at congested counters displaying bargain goods, women and children's clothings, toys and foodstuffs. The lost children are usually discovered on the rooftops equipped with playground facilities, toy counters, stairways, elevators and escalators—places which attract the children.

In an effort to reduce the number of stray children, whenever the crowds are heavy the department stores have been advising parents to hold on to their children's hands. However, this advice appears to have had little effect.

Question Box

Q: What kinds of medals are there in Japan? (Mr. Montanari Gollo, Rome, Italy)

A: There are three main decorations in Japan: the Order of the Rising Sun, the Order of the Sacred Treasure, and the Order of the Sacred Crown. The highest decoration is the Grand Cordon of Chrysanthemum. There is also a special decoration known as the Cultural Medal.

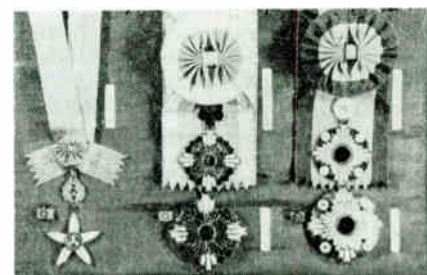
The three Orders of the Rising Sun, the Sacred Treasure and the Sacred Crown are each divided into eight classes. The First Class Order of the Rising Sun has two categories, the Grand Cordon and the Grand Cordon of the Paulownia, the latter being the highest. The Order of the Rising Sun ranks higher than the Order of the Sacred Treasure.

The design of the Order of the Rising Sun medal shows a brilliantly shining sun with a dark red circular jewel placed in the center. Like the sun flag, the design symbolizes Japan. On the other hand, the Order of the Sacred Treasure appears somewhat similar to the Legion d'Honneur of France, with seven red jewels set in a blue cloisonne.

In the past, it was the custom to award the Order of the Rising Sun to honor special meritorious deeds, while the Order of the Sacred Treasure was given to honor a person's long years of public service. Thus, most of the Orders of the Rising Sun went to members of the armed forces and the Orders of the Sacred Treasure to cultural personalities. Women were also eligible for these awards.

Since Japan no longer has professional military men as hitherto, these two orders are usually awarded to elderly people according to the merits of their contributions. The Order of the Sacred Crown, on the other hand, is awarded only to women. Designed in the form of a crown worn by the Empress in ancient Japan, the beautiful medal is studded with pearls.

The supreme order, the Grand Cordon of Chrysanthemum, has a gold chrysanthemum



(From left) The Cultural Medal, the Order of the Rising Sun and the Grand Cordon of Chrysanthemum

set against a green enamel leaf. One of the grand cordons is worn over the shoulder while the other is worn like a collar around the neck. The latter is the highest decoration that can be conferred in Japan. At present, the only living person to possess this Collar of the Chrysanthemum is the Emperor of Japan.

The Cultural Medal is awarded to men and women who have made distinctive contributions in the cultural field. This medal, without any class distinction, is in the form of a mandarin orange flower.

Each year on November 3rd on the occasion of Culture Day the Cultural Medal is awarded to four or five distinguished scholars or artists.

The cultural Medal, established in 1937, has been conferred on about 130 persons.

With the exception of the Cultural Medals, the awarding of all decorations, temporarily suspended after World War II, were resumed in 1964. During this period, foreign dignitaries, however, continued to receive the decorations in accordance with international practice.

Since the restoration of the decorations, about 500 persons annually receive the various orders in the spring and autumn. Moreover, medals were awarded to all men and women, numbering two million, who died in World War II.

The Japanese medals are known for their attractive designs and skilled craftsmanship. They are highly evaluated abroad as gems of art and beauty.

Kabuki — eine einzigartige altjapanische Bühnenkunst

Das Kabuki hat eine Geschichte von vierhundert Jahren hinter sich und stellt eine der typisch japanischen theatralischen Kunstgattungen dar. Es besitzt auch heute eine so hohe Popularität, aber die daß Aufführungen des Kabuki-Theaters immer noch ein großes Publikum mobilisieren.

Im klassischen Kabuki-Theater mit seinem einzigartigen Stil findet man viele Eigenschaften, die das Kabuki vom Theater anderer Länder unterscheiden.

Ist es deshalb für einen Ausländer ausgeschlossen, das Kabuki zu verstehen. Das Kabuki hat gleichzeitig auch viele Gemeinsamkeiten mit westlichen Theaterformen. Ein Ausländer kann sich daher, ganz im Gegenteil, reichlich unterhalten, wenn er sich im voraus nur mit einigen Eigenarten dieser Bühnenkunst vertraut macht.

Zunächst einiges über die Gemeinsamkeiten zwischen dem Kabuki und dem westlichen Theater.

Um ein Kabuki-Drama aufzuführen, braucht man, genau so wie im abendländischen Theater, ein Bühnenstück, das heißt also etwas ähnliches wie das Drehbuch im Falle eines Films, und Schauspieler, die im Drama vorkommenden Rollen spielen. Dabei ist allerdings anzumerken, daß im Kabuki alle Rollen einschließlich Frauenrollen von Männern dargestellt werden. Ferner hat es mit dem westlichen Theater gemeinsam, daß es im allgemeinen in mehrere Akte geteilt ist. Freilich gibt es auch im Kabuki zuweilen Einakter.

Das Kabuki ist jedoch keine Dramakunst, die einfach aus dem Dialog besteht. Zum Beispiel, wenn zwei Personen auf der Bühne einen Dialog geführt haben und wenn eine von beiden abtritt, dann beginnt die zurückbleibende Person, in Begleitung von zugleich anklingender Musik allein zu agieren. Diese Musik aus Instrumenten und Gesang ist meistens dazu bestimmt, die Szene zu beschreiben oder den Verlauf der Handlung zu erklären, oder auch das Gefühl der betreffenden Person auszudrücken.

Im Kabuki gibt es auch eine Reihe von Tanzstücken. Dabei handelt es

sich jeweils um ein Schauspiel, dessen Handlung sich im Wechsel von Tanz und Dialog abspielt. Wie gesagt, ist es für das Kabuki charakteristisch, daß es aus dem Dialog, der Musik und dem Tanz besteht. Es ist ferner für das Kabuki bezeichnend, daß es die darstellerische Kunst eines berühmten Schauspielers in den Vordergrund stellt. Diese Tendenz war bereits im Anfangsstadium des Kabuki vorhanden. Damalige Theatergänger fanden ihr größtes Vergnügen darin, die meisterhafte Darstellungskunst dieses oder jenes Schauspielers zu sehen. Sie riefen als Anerkennung für die virtuose Darstellung ihres Lieblingsschauspielers seinen Namen, wenn dieser auf die Bühne trat. Dies kann man heute noch bei einer Kabuki-Aufführung beobachten, und es entspricht dem Charakter des Kabuki, daß der Zuschauer an dem Geschehen auf der Bühne lebhaft Anteil nimmt.

Man kann also mit Recht so sagen: Das Kabuki ist dazu da, nicht so sehr um eine Handlung als solche darzustellen, sondern vielmehr um die darstellerische Kunst eines Schauspielers vorzuführen. Auf diese Art soll nicht nur das schauspielerische Können zur höchsten Entfaltung gelangen, sondern vielmehr zu einer vollendeten Form erhöhter Darstellungsart geführt werden. Wenn die Zuschauer ins Theater kommen, um die Virtuosität eines Schauspielers zu sehen, so will der Schauspieler seinerseits seine Kunst in ihrer besten Form zeigen. Um diese persönliche Kunst besonders hervorzuheben, gibt es eine Reihe von dem Kabuki eigentümlichen Ausdruckstechniken, darunter zum Beispiel „Mi-e“. „Mi-e“, besagt, daß der betreffende Schauspieler mitten in der Darstellung, auf dem Höhepunkt seines Gestikulierens, in seinen Bewegungen plötzlich innehält.

Zu einem Zeitpunkt, wo seine schauspielerischen Bewegungen den wirksamsten Ausdruck erreicht haben, werden die Augen, der Mund, die Hände und Füße starr und unbeweglich wie die einer Plastik. „Mi-e“ wird gespielt in der Absicht, die künstlerische Fähigkeit und den Charakter des Schauspielers



Das Bild zeigt einen die Hauptrolle spielenden Kabuki-Darsteller, der im „Mi-e“, der Stillstandpose, verharrt.

für das Publikum besonders sichtbar zum Ausdruck zu bringen.

Als eine eigentümliche Eigenschaft muß die besondere Bühnenkonstruktion des Kabuki genannt werden. Die Drehbühne stellt eine dieser Besonderheiten dar. Bei der Aufführung im westlichen Theater wird der Szenenwechsel innerhalb eines Aktes unter ausgeschalteter Beleuchtung durchgeführt. Im Kabuki wird dagegen die nächste Szene bereits im voraus auf der anderen Hälfte der Drehbühne vorbereitet. Beim Szenenwechsel wird diese Szene durch Drehung der Bühne auf die Zuschauerseite gebracht, ohne Beleuchtung auszuschalten und damit auch ohne die Stimmung der Zuschauer zu beeinträchtigen. Ferner gibt es eine Konstruktion namens „Hana-michi“, einen Laufsteg durch der Zuschauerraum bis zur Bühne. Auf diesem Laufsteg wandeln wichtige Personen der Dramas mit auffälliger Gestik auf und ab.

Außer den oben erwähnten Eigentümlichkeiten hat das Kabuki noch andere Besonderheiten. Doch man braucht sie nicht alle zu erkennen, um sich trotzdem an dieser Theaterkunst zu erfreuen.

Das Kabuki wurde während der Edo-Zeit geschaffen und weiter entwickelt. Es drückt auf sitimmungsvolle Weise verschiedene Aspekte des menschlichen Charakters aus und bleibt trotz des ihm eigentümlichen Stils eine Theaterkunst, die über die Grenzen des Landes und Volkes von Japan und auch über zeitliche Grenzen hinaus, unter Menschen jeder Nationalität auf Interesse trifft.

Vorschau auf die Sendereihe „Japan heute“ für November

6. November:

„Bestseller“

Anhand von Bestsellern auf dem japanischen Büchermarkt werden verschiedene Tendenzen in der japanischen Leserschaft untersucht.

13. November:

„Die Wasserverunreinigung“

Es wird dabei über den Zustand der Wasserverunreinigung von Flüssen und Häfen in verschiedenen Teilen Japans berichtet sowie Ursache und umfang der Verunreinigung untersucht.

20. November:

„Die Religion und die Japaner“

Die Religionsauffassung der Japaner ist, wie oft gesagt wird, in den Augen der Ausländer schwer verständlich. Es wird versucht, sie auf eine anschauliche Weise zu klären.

27. November: „Tokio — das Gesicht einer Großstadt“

Zahlreiche Besonderheiten, die die größte Stadt der Welt mit einer Bevölkerung von 11 Millionen Menschen kennzeichnen, werden von verschiedenen Seiten beleuchtet.

Radio Japans Hauptthema für November lautet „Kunst und Kultur“. Auf dem Programm für November stehen viele dieses Thema betreffende Sendungen.

Un Musée du Papier unique au monde

Le Musée du Papier, qui a été fondé il y a 20 ans à Oji, dans la banlieue de Tokyo, est unique au monde.

Plus de 6000 objets de tous ordres et documents relatifs au papier y sont exposés. Son nom est connu tant au Japon qu'à l'étranger, et grâce à l'Exposition Universelle qui vient de se dérouler à Osaka, plus d'une centaine de touristes étrangers sont venus le visiter tous les jours.

Ce musée, qui se compose d'un bâtiment à deux étages en béton, est situé à Oji, non loin de l'endroit où se trouve l'importante fabrique de papier Oji Seishi, et doit son existence à l'initiative de son actuel directeur, M. Kiyohide Narita, qui est âgé de 86 ans.

M. Narita entra dans la Société Oji Seishi en 1918, et en 1935, on le chargea de rédiger l'histoire de l'industrie du papier au Japon. C'est ainsi qu'en procédant à des recherches dans les archives de la compagnie commerciale et en voyageant dans diverses régions productrices de papier, il s'aperçut que tous les précieux documents ayant trait à cette matière étaient en train de disparaître. Il proposa donc à son directeur de construire un Musée du Papier qui, en même temps, conserverait les documents anciens et ferait connaître l'histoire du papier au Japon. Mais cette initiative n'obtint aucun succès, étant donné l'atmosphère qui régnait à l'épo-

que: on était à la veille de la guerre et personne n'était enclin à s'occuper d'une question aussi culturelle.

Il fallut attendre la fin de la guerre pour que cette firme se rendit enfin compte de l'importance de ce projet. M. Narita, qui fut alors chargé de le mener à bien, sollicita le concours des fabricants de papier et celui des vieux papetiers pour qu'ils lui confient d'anciens documents. Les voyages qu'il effectua à cette occasion à travers le Japon, encore mal remis des conséquences de la guerre, lui permirent de réunir plus de 5000 documents et objets de tous ordres qui retracent, depuis le début, toute l'histoire de la fabrication du papier. Ses efforts aboutirent ainsi en 1950 et donnèrent naissance à un établissement modeste qui conservait et exposait de son mieux l'essentiel de ce fonds très riche. Mais l'entrée étant gratuite, M. Narita se trouva deux ans après devant de telles difficultés financières qu'il ne fut plus en mesure de régler les salaires de ses trois employés. Devant cette perspective de faillite, qui représentait la ruine de tous ses efforts depuis tant d'années, M. Narita n'hésita pas à s'engager totalement: sourd aux protestations de sa famille et de ses amis, il décida de vendre sa propre maison, ce qui lui permit de transformer sa modeste conservation en une véritable "Fondation", à laquelle il donna le nom de Musée

du Papier.

Dès lors, tout commença à marcher normalement et, en 1955, M. Narita put y faire ajouter une bibliothèque et une salle d'exposition supplémentaire, qui furent suivies, en 1960, d'une salle d'archives et de documentation. Enfin, en 1946, on y adjoignit un bureau pour l'administration et une salle spécialement réservée aux documents relatifs à l'histoire du papier en Occident.

Actuellement, le Musée possède des outils servant à la fabrication du papier, de nombreux spécimens, des jouets et des objets de papier dont le total s'élève à plus de 6000. Parmi eux se trouvent quatre "sûtra" du Bouddha qui sont conservés dans une petite pagode de bois: ils datent tous d'il y a 1200 ans, puisqu'ils ont été faits sous le règne de l'Empératrice Koken (749-758) et sont considérés comme étant les plus anciens imprimés du monde. Ainsi qu'on le voit, le papier était déjà utilisé à ce moment—là au Japon, alors qu'à la même époque, les Européens en ignoraient même l'existence. Les visiteurs peuvent également voir un rouleau de papier journal, large de 8.4 m., qui a été spécialement fabriqué pour le Musée par les Sociétés Oji Seishi et Daishowa Seishi. On peut aussi y admirer des objets usuels qui furent utilisés au cours de la période d'Edo (1598-1868), tels que des vêtements, des chapeaux, des assiettes et des étuis de flèches faits de papier, ainsi que maints autres objets.

Ajoutons que le papier fait à la main est très particulier au Japon. Aussi la présentation de cette technique, qui est parfois présentée au Musée, attire-t-elle toujours un grand nombre de visiteurs tant japonais qu'étrangers.

* * *



Façade du Musée du Papier ↑

Intérieur de la salle d'exposition →

↓ Maquette (1/2 grandeur) de la première machine du monde inventée par le Français Louis Robert* en 1798.



“Japon, aujourd'hui” — novembre —

Le 4 novembre :

“Les anciennes capitales”

Nous présenterons les villes de Nara et Kyoto, jadis capitales du Japon, par les problèmes actuels qu'elles doivent faire face.

Le 11 novembre :

“Best sellers”

Par la présentation des publications qui se vendent le mieux, nous voudrions découvrir les tendances actuelles des Japonaises pour la lecture.

Le 18 novembre :

“La pollution de l'eau”

Nous présenterons la situation actuelle de la pollution des rivières, des ports, en cherchant à déterminer la cause, l'envergure et les mesures pour lutter contre cette pollution.

Le 25 novembre :

“Tokyo — le visage d'une grande capitale —”

Nous présenterons les différents aspects typiques de la plus grande capitale du monde, avec 11 millions d'habitants.

Let Me Introduce Myself Takehito Kobayashi

"Hello? Is this the Information Desk?" "Eh, yes, sir, but this is not..." "Oh, I've got something to ask the Australian guest who appeared on your T.V. program this morning." "Oh, I'm sorry, but this is not the Information Desk of NHK. This is the Information PROGRAM Desk of Radio Japan, its overseas service. So would you please hold the line as I'll put you directly on to those who are in charge of the program you mentioned?"

Such conversations are often exchanged at our Desk whose main job is to make such information programs as "One In A Hundred Million", "Today's Japan", "Trade and Industries" and "Tokyo Report". Like my fellow announcers I am a "biworker", that is an announcer and a producer, and I have a particular interest in making programs. I consider it a great privilege, therefore, to be able to make such interesting programs with other six members of the Information Program Desk. Some of my programs of which I have unforgettable memories are among others "A Blind Violinist", "Dr. Matsuki Miyazaki, Japan's Dr. Albert Schweitzer" (One In A Hundred Million), "A World of Light and Sound" and "Exposition at Night" (Toward Pro-



at Expo ground

gress and Harmony).

The greatest privilege I enjoy in the production of programs is that through meeting many people from all walks of life I can obtain invaluable information and knowledge from them. For example, I once talked with a young man who had given swimming instruction to youngsters in several developing countries of Asia. He said that what is important in training is for the instructor to set a good example rather than to persuade others to follow.

His story has had a great influence upon my life. In making programs I try to put in enough information, to make the story interesting and the description vivid. But my trouble is that I sometimes feel like standing on a sheer precipice especially when the deadline for my

program is just under my nose. In such cases I sit up all night and write scripts till the very moment of air time. I feel, therefore, most happy when I come to the end of each script. You probably can never know how happy I am when I finally type the words "This is Radio Japan in Tokyo."

The dearest wish that I have been cherishing since my high school days is to visit English speaking countries and see how the people there live by frank exchanges of views. But I have no idea when my dream will come true, for I have to save up money to build my own house before I reach the age of 50 at the latest. My age? Well, just guess. I've got 18 years more to wait until my dream will take shape.

I Listen to Radio Japan



Mr. James S. Hurst
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Vienna, Md., 21869,
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Miss Jong Yang Suk
38-7, Tedong 1-ka,
Chung-ku, Seoul,
Korea



TIME & FREQUENCY OF RADIO JAPAN (As of November 1970)

TRANSMISSION	TIME (GMT)	FREQUENCY		LANGUAGE	TRANSMISSION	TIME (GMT)	FREQUENCY		LANGUAGE	
		KCS	METER				KCS	METER		
North American Service	2345-0045	15445 17825	19.43 16.83	English		0945-1115	7195 9705 11940	41.70 30.91 25.13	Chinese, Fukiense, Cantonese & Vietnamese	
North & Latin American and Hawaiian Service	0100 0300	15235 17725 17825 21645	19.69 16.93 16.83 13.86	Japanese, English & Spanish	Southeast Asian Service	1045-1215	9675 11875	31.01 25.26	English, Indonesian & Malay	
European Service	0645-0845	17825 21535	16.83 13.93	Swedish, German, French, English & Italian		1200-1530	9525 11780 11940	31.50 25.47 25.13	French, Vietnamese, Burmese, Thai, Indonesian, Chinese, Fukiense & Cantonese	
	1930 2100	11950 9735	25.10 30.82	Russian, German & English	South Asian & African Service	1430-1730	9670 11705	31.02 25.63	Bengali, Hindi, Urdu, Swahili, English & French	
Australian & New Zealand Service	0930 1030	11875 15235	25.26 19.69	English	Middle East & North African Service	1745-1915	9670 7195	31.02 41.70	English, French & Arabic	
General Service		GMT	KCS	METER		GMT	KCS	METER		
		0000 0030	9735 15105 17785	30.82 19.74 16.87		1000-1130				
		0100-0130	17880	16.78		1200-1230				
		0200-0230	15105	19.86		1300-1330	9560	31.38		
		0300-0330	15300	19.61		1400-1530	11815 9505	25.39 31.56		
		0400-0430	17880 9505 15300	16.78 31.56 19.61		1600-1630				English &
		0500-0530	9505 17855 17880	31.56 16.80 16.78		1700-1730				Japanese
		0600-0630	17880	16.78		1800-1830				
		0700-0730	9500	31.56		1900-1930	11815	25.39		
		0800-0830	15195	16.74		2000-2030	15105 9560	19.80 31.38		
		0900-0930	17855	16.80		2100-2130				
						2200-2230	15195 9735	19.74 30.82		
					2300-2400	17785	16.87			

Note: Besides the above-mentioned directions, Radio Japan's broadcasts are delivered to Asian Continent and Latin America.

The above table is applicable to November but the frequencies are subject to change. Listeners are requested to pay attention to the announcement.

RADIO JAPAN NEWS

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please see page 6 & 7.

December 1970

Radio Japan Wishes You A Merry Christmas!

—Special Programs—

(In English)

Australian & New Zealand Service

North American Service

North & Latin American and Hawaiian Service

European Service (I) (II)

Southeast Asian Service (II)

"Sisters Devotedly Working for the Happiness of the Physically Handicapped Children"

—December 24—

The welfare facilities and an attached hospital of the Canadian-operated Aitoku Dotei-Kai, located in the suburbs of Wakayama City, are very popular. The society has a long list of applicants wishing to enter the establishments. One of the main reasons for their popularity is said to be the devoted services of 30 young sisters. Although the word "sister" is usually associated with strictness and an air of aloofness, the sisters here are quite the opposite. They are light-hearted and cheerful, and in a sense even disposed to be tomboys.

The cheerfulness of the sisters has made the romping children forget their physical handicaps. The program depicts the daily lives of the sisters and the heartwarming ties existing between them and the children.

"How Young Christians Live"

—December 25—

With the coming of the space age, there has been a radical change in the people regarding religion. In this program, an interview takes place with a divinity student who is studying to become a lifelong catholic priest, a young nun who placed herself in the service of God, and a foreign catholic priest who has come afar to work in Japan as a missionary. They have been asked why they have chosen to devote their lives to religious pursuits, and what they thought about the present growing indifference towards religion.

Besides the above program, there will be on the 24th and 25th a broadcast of Christmas carols by soloists, choral groups, organ, wind and string instruments.

"Christmas Music and Topics"

—December 25—

A program presenting Christmas carols by Japan's leading singer of folk songs, Miss Ryoko Moriyama, and Christmas topics from various parts of Japan.

(In Italian)—European Service (I)
"Propagation of Catholicism in Japan" —December 25—

A talk by Bishop Fumio Hamao of Tokyo Cathedral, located at Sekiguchidaimachi, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo.

(In Swedish)—European Service (I)
"Sweden 1945"

—December 24—

During the closing days of World War II, with the surrender of Italy and Germany, Japanese nationals residing in these countries sought refuge in neutral Sweden. Several Japanese who spent a number of months in Sweden until the end of the Pacific War relate their experiences.

9TH JAPAN INDUSTRY FLOATING FAIR

Visiting 12 Ports in Oceania and Southeast Asia

The 9th Japan Industry Floating Fair, *Sakura Maru* (photo), which left the port of Tokyo on October 6th on a 100-day tour, is currently on a visit in Oceania and Southeast Asia.

Since the floating fair inaugurated its service in 1956, which has been the focus of world attention, has not only effectively promoted Japan's overseas trade but has also played an invaluable role in fostering friendship and understanding between Japan and the peoples of the countries which it has visited.

The *Sakura Maru* (12,628.55 tons), constructed in 1962 as a floating fair, represents the latest advances in Japan's shipbuilding technology—and is itself one of the most impressive displays on exhibit. The 20,000 items in the exhibition hall range from such large-sized products as agricultural machinery and automobiles, to toys, general merchandise and wearing apparel.

To create a Japanese atmosphere, the vessel presents a program of Japanese music and dances, flower arrangement and tea ceremony, as well as films introducing Japan.

The vessel usually spends from five to seven days in each port, during which



it always sponsors a "public day," a day specially set aside for general visitors.

In order to report on the activities of the floating fair, Radio Japan has dispatched producer Hitoshi Fukuda to the Southeast Asian region.

Special reports on the floating fair are expected to be broadcast in the following programs:

To Southeast Asia in "Tokyo Report," and to Australia and New Zealand in "Hello, Australasia." The program will run for 19 minutes.

1. "West Australia Welcomes Sakura Maru"

December 19 (Sat.)

Southeast Asian Service (II)

South Asian & African Service

Middle East and North African Service

December 22 (Tue.)

Australian and New Zealand Service

(Continued on page 2)

Programs for December

Trade and Industries — Petrochemical Industry

Japan established its petrochemical industry 12 years ago in 1958, over ten years behind the industrialized countries of Europe and America.

While the petrochemical raw material in America is natural gas, Japan, which produces almost no natural gas at all, relies on naphtha, a liquid produced during the process of refining oil.

Although ethylene is obtained by cracking naphtha at high temperature, the ethylene gas forms an important raw material for synthesizing various other ingredients.

The scale of production of the petrochemical industry is expressed in terms of the volume of ethylene production, which in the year the industry was introduced into Japan was only 12,000 tons. A decade later, in 1968, the output had grown over 100 times to 1,440,000 tons. As a result of this remarkable growth, Japan overtook the

industrialized countries of Western Europe in ethylene production, becoming second only to the United States.

Moreover, the petrochemicals, which originally had a share of only 1.8 percent, now account for over 30 percent of the entire chemical industry in Japan.

Until five or six years ago, Japan's ethylene producing facilities, in other words ethylene plants having an annual production of from 50,000 to 200,000 tons, were able to meet domestic demands. Recently, however, due to the sharp increase in the demands for petrochemical products, existing facilities were found to be inadequate to cope with spiraling orders.

Consequently, the Japanese petrochemical industry adopted three years ago a policy for the construction of ethylene plants in the future with an annual capacity of over 300,000 tons. This step would enable the industry to lower

the cost of its products. The current cost of producing a kilogram of ethylene by a 50,000-ton plant is slightly over 10 cents, but it is estimated that a 300,000-ton plant will be able to produce the same quantity for about 8.8 cents. Within the next two to three years, nine such mammoth plants are expected to be constructed in this country.

The ever-expanding petrochemical industry in Japan is not without its problems.

The first of these is the problem of securing a stable source of oil, the industry's raw material. Since 99 percent of its oil needs must be imported, the country is directly affected by any shift in the international oil market. If the present rate of demand for naphtha continues, concern has been voiced that the supply will not be able to keep up with the demand.

Then, of course, with the construction of large petrochemical plants in various regions in Japan, the problems of environmental pollution must be anticipated.

Nevertheless, with Japan's technology in the field of petrochemicals being highly evaluated throughout the world, many nations, particularly those in the developing stage, have approached Japan for technical cooperation in executing their plans for establishing petrochemical industries.

Tokyo Report: For Asia, Africa and Middle and Near East

Japanese Folklore

Tale of Hikoichi

December 19

Once upon a time there was a very quick-witted boy named Hikoichi who lived in the province of Higo (now known as Kumamoto Prefecture) on the island of Kyushu. The lad's irrepressible ambition was to obtain the magic cloak of invisibility in the possession of Tengu, a long-nosed goblin inhabiting the mountains.

Cutting a bamboo in the shape of a telescope, Hikoichi went into the mountains within earshot of the goblin and exclaimed excitedly: "Oh, I can see the town!" The Tengu wanted the telescope so much that he offered to exchange it for his invisible cloak.

Donning the invisible cloak, Hikoichi has an exciting time in town. Returning home, he hid the cloak inside the barn, but his mother, not knowing what it was, threw it into the fire. Discovering, however, that the ashes of the cloak still retained its invisible power, Hikoichi powdered his body with the ashes and visited the town again.

While he was playing one of his tricks, the ashes suddenly fell off and the enraged citizens chased him out of town.

There are many stories similar to the Tale of Hikoichi in the region of Kumamoto—all very witty and humorous, evoking a wave of laughter among the listeners.



Japan Industry Floating Fair

(Continued from page 1)

2. "Japan-Australia Economic Exchange and Future Problems"

December 26 (Sat.):

Southeast Asian Service (II)

South Asian and African Service

Middle East and North African Service

December 29 (Tues.):

Australian and New Zealand Service

3. "Fair in Indonesia"

January 2 (Sat.):

Southeast Asian Service (II)

South Asian and African Service

Middle East and North African Service

4. "Japan's Economic and Technical Cooperation as Seen in Malaysia"

January 9 (Sat.):

Southeast Asian Service (II)

South Asian and African Service

Middle East and North African Service

This Month's Schedule	
Nov. 30th:	"An industrial Tour to the furniture-manufacturing town of Okawa"
Dec. 7th:	"Fasteners"
Dec. 14th:	"Petro-chemical products used in daily life"
Dec. 21st:	An industrial topic "How to dispose of plastic wastes"
Dec. 28th:	An industrial topic "The growing advertising industry"

5. "Singapore Welcomes Sakura Maru"

January 16 (Sat.):

Southeast Asian Service (II)

South Asian and North African Service

Middle East and North African Service

6. "Japan-Thai Economic Exchange and Future Problems"

January 23 (Sat.):

Southeast Asian Service (II)

South Asian and African Service

Middle East & North African Service

7. "Return of the 9th Japan Industry Floating Fair"

January 30 (Sat.):

Southeast Asian Service

South Asian Service

Middle East and North African Service

February 2 (Tue.):

Australian and New Zealand Service

Today's Japan

December 3 :

Japan's Labor Unions

The number of labor unions in Japan as of 1969 was about 59,000 with a membership of approximately 11 million. One third of Japan's labor force are members of labor unions. Although the ratio of organized labor in Japan closely approximates those in other industrially advanced countries, the unions belonging to major enterprises far outstrip those in industries with less than 50 workers who for the most part are not unionized.

Another characteristic of the labor unions in Japan is that most of them are organized on a company basis rather than according to industries as is the case in other countries. The programs will broadly describe the organizations and activities of the Japanese labor unions.

December 10 :

Shortage of Young Workers

According to a survey conducted by the Statistics Bureau of the Prime Minister's Office, there was a sharp drop of 580,000 in the number of young workers in the 15 to 17 age group last year compared to the preceding year. A further drop is expected in the current year.

As a result, with seven vacancies for every available young worker, the companies in Japan are going all-out to compete for this diminishing labor force.

One company offers a bounty of ¥50,000 or \$138.89 (¥100,000 or \$277.78 in case the individual has a driver's license) to any scout who signs up a junior high or senior high school graduate. Another offers a free trip to Europe to any young worker who stays on the job for three years, while another promises an annual raise of ¥10,000 or \$27.78. For these companies which must engage in this fierce struggle to attract young workers, the future holds no relief. The situation is aggravated not only by a decline in the birth rate but also by the fact that more students are advancing to higher institutions of learning. The program will review the current labor situation, future prospects, and the various measures to deal with this critical problem.

December 17 :

Society of the Japanese Salary Earners

In Japan in the past the term "salaryman" denoted a person employed in a company offering lifelong employment



Salary earners going to work
—Tokyo Central Station

and a systematic pay rise according to seniority. However, with growing internationalization of the economy, advances in technology and computerized management, the old society of the salaryman is under increasingly heavy pressure to change its basic conceptions.

Within the various enterprises, the salaried workers must now learn new techniques and absorb the latest information.

At the same time, the feeling of loyalty towards his own company on the part of the salaryman is rapidly diminishing among the younger workers. Many of them are changing jobs. These and other facets of Japan's salaryman society are described with concrete examples.

One in a Hundred Million

December 4 :

Caring for Handicapped Children—Korekatsu Seki

Featured is the 65-year-old Korekatsu Seki, director of the Shōfū-so, an institution in Numazu City, Shizuoka Prefecture. Since the establishment of the first facilities for handicapped children in Tokyo in 1938, he has continued to be associated with the welfare of the physically handicapped.

He has laid emphasis on teaching the children to write and preparing them for life outside the institution. Many of his patients, having overcome their physical handicaps, are now working in various fields.

December 11 : Lawyer

The life of a lawyer, coping with the growing problems of our modern society—traffic accidents and environmental pollution—is vividly portrayed.

December 18 :

Food Sanitation Inspector

Food sanitation inspectors, assigned to various autonomous administrations, number 450 in Tokyo and 4,000 throughout the nation. To safeguard the health of the people, they keep a

December 24 :

Welfare for the Aged

The population of the aged has been increasing yearly in Japan. Today those over the age of 65 comprise 7 percent of the total population. This percentage is expected to rise to 10 percent in 15 years and to 13 percent at the end of another decade. With the increase in the number of elderly persons, the question of welfare for the aged has become a serious social problem. The program describes the nation's welfare system for the aged, and the role this plays in society. (Heard only in the General Service)

December 31 :

Modernization of Cargo Transportation

December is the month when transportation facilities in Japan are strained to the limit, carrying a massive volume of agricultural produce and other commodities for the year-end and new year season. Rationalization of this huge transportation network has lately been greatly assisted by the introduction of computers. (Heard only in the General Service)

close watch on the methods on food preservation, packaging, and the use of additives. The program features the tasks of a food sanitation officer engaged in inspecting foods to be sold during the busy year-end season.

December 25 :

Overcoming an Incurable Illness—Jotaro Tachikawa

Because of congenital muscular dystrophy, Mr. Jotaro Tachikawa, who is 38 and lives in Tokyo, has lost the use of his hands and legs. Being able to use his lips, he has mastered the harmonica and calligraphy. He teaches these subjects at his home. The program reflects the confident and happy life of Mr. Tachikawa. (Heard only in the General Service).

January 1 :

President of the Japan Wild Bird Society—Godo Nakanishi

The program traces the daily life of Godo Nakanishi who founded the Japan Wild Bird Society in 1934. As a great lover of nature, he has dedicated his time and fortune towards the preservation of wild birds and animals.

Question Box

Q: I would like to know something about Japan's tax system. (Mr. Richard Davis of Los Angeles, California, U.S.A.)

A: Although there are many categories of taxes, the principal ones are the national and local taxes, both direct and indirect.

The main national direct taxes include income and corporation taxes as well as inheritance, gift and toll taxes. Among the leading indirect taxes are liquor, sugar, commodity, gasoline, and stamp taxes as well as duties.

Direct taxes under the local tax system include those for residence and enterprise, while indirect taxes include levies on tobacco consumption, electricity and gas.

The amount of taxes to be collected is determined in two ways, either by filing a return or by assessment. In other words, all annual incomes earned during the past year are added up and exemptions for necessary expenses are deducted. The balance forms the basis for the assessment.

Local taxes are mainly based on assessment by local government offices. Since the residence tax is a direct tax, the individual knows how much he has to pay, but it is impossible for him to know the exact amount of indirect taxes. Of one thing he may be certain, however, and that is he is daily paying countless indirect taxes.

Under the Japanese tax system, in the case of national taxes, the proportion of direct and indirect taxes is roughly the same. When local taxes are included, the ratio of indirect taxes becomes smaller. It appears that this ratio varies according to countries.

In the United States and Britain particular stress is placed on direct taxation, while in Italy, France and West Germany the emphasis is on indirect taxation. However, there is reportedly no theoretical standard that establishes a rational ratio between the two systems of taxation.

The national revenues for fiscal 1969 have been estimated at ¥6,149,700,000,000 or roughly \$17,000,000,000, about 63 percent of which come from direct taxation, with income taxes making up approximately 31 percent and corporation taxes about 30 percent.

In fiscal 1967, 67 percent of the taxes were in the form of national taxes, and 33 percent in local taxes. The proportion, when grants to local governments from the national treasury are taken into consideration, is actually 30 percent national and 70 percent local autonomous bodies. In 1968, the amount of taxation imposed on national income was about 20 percent.

While a number of factors should be taken into account in answering the question whether or not the tax burden in Japan is heavy, there seems to be a strong feeling among the salary-earners in Japan that they are shouldering a disproportionately heavy burden.



Needle ceremony at a Kimono sewing school

Each year from December 1 to 25, NHK carries out a nationwide year-end charity drive under the slogan of "let's all have a bright and happy new year." Sponsored jointly by NHK, Japan Central Community Chest Association, and the NHK Welfare and Cultural Foundation, the drive has been an annual event for the past 19 years since 1961. It is now a familiar event to people in all parts of Japan.

During the period of the drive, NHK features many special programs, appealing to the public for donations to aid the needy. It is customary at the beginning of the drive for the President of NHK, Yoshinori Maeda, to deliver a personal appeal for public cooperation, and to close the campaign with a report on the results of the charity drive.

Contributions accepted at all NHK broadcasting stations and post offices throughout Japan are transmitted to the Central Community Chest Association, which allocates the grants to various welfare organizations in Japan as well as Okinawa.

For the past five years, the funds have been mainly distributed to welfare organizations caring for physically handicapped and mentally retarded people.

Donations have been increasing annually. Last year contributors numbering 62,347, including those overseas, donated a total of ¥ 457,495,014, approximately \$ 1,270,000.

December 1:

—Motion Picture Day. Marking the day in 1896 when the original model of the kinematograph invented by Edison was introduced into Japan for the first time.

December 4-10:

—Human Rights Week. Commemorating the anniversary of the Declaration of Human Rights by the United Nations on December

10, 1948.

December 8:

—Japan declared war against the United States and Britain in 1942.

—Needle ceremony. To express gratitude to the sewing needles, women refrain from using them during the day of rest for the needles. Prayers are also offered for broken needles.

December 9:

—Death anniversary of the famous writer and scholar of English literature, Natsume Soseki, whose literary works covered the Meiji-Taisho eras.

December 10:

—Beginning of the Toshi-no-ichi, or year-end markets. These markets are held throughout the country to sell commodities for the new year festivities. Together with the usual year-end sales by shops and stores, they greatly enhance the gaiety of the year-end atmosphere.

December 23:

—Birthday of the Crown Prince (1933).

December 25:

—Christmas. Although christianity is not the predominant religion in Japan, the people, mainly in the cities, generally celebrate the occasion with Christmas trees, presents, decorated cakes, etc.

December 28:

—Making rice cakes. An ancient family custom of pounding rice cakes to be eaten on new year's day. It is also the season to put up new year decorations, such as pine trees in front of the gates and sacred ropes with tufts of paper.

December 31:

—New Year's eve. A busy day preparing for the new year, cleaning inside and outside the house, and cooking delicious. At midnight, temple bells throughout the nation toll 108 times to pacify evil passions and drive away misfortunes.

Despite government assurances that Japanese taxes are not particularly high compared to other countries, the feeling still remains among the people that taxes are heavy.

One of the reasons for this view may be the low level of minimum untaxable income

for a family of five, a couple with three children, set at ¥935,093 or \$2,597. Another contributing factor is the high indirect taxes imposed on sugar, alcoholic beverages, tobacco and other products.

Shinjuku, a favorite gathering place for foreign hippies

Ginza, one of the old gay spots of Tokyo, has an air of smugness and sophistication. Shinjuku, on the other hand, appears to belong to the youthful masses, a place permeating with humaneness. It's a 24-hour town where night seems to coalesce with day and joy is not counted in terms of money.

There is no permanency. What was new yesterday is old today, whether it be fashion, entertainment or even the image of a dashing girl. There is neither tranquility nor harmony. But the youngsters love this unique atmosphere, a hodgepodge of conflicting colors and noises. The youthful search for this "something" that appeals to them seems to end in Shinjuku.

But Shinjuku lures not only the Japanese youngsters. During the past few years, there has been a notable increase in the number of foreigners. Perhaps they appreciate the fact that prices are generally cheaper, the atmosphere is more relaxed, and entertainment is relatively inexpensive. Most of them are ordinary tourists, but not a few of them can be described as "hippies."

A teashop known as "F", just behind a large department store, is known to be their favorite meeting place. The interior of the open two-storied shop is dimly lit, the air hanging heavily up to the ceiling with a thick pall of tobacco smoke. Scarcely visible are the avant-garde paintings and sculptures in the cramped rooms.

The shop is usually crowded with foreigners making up half of the customers. It's a motely crowd, relaxing in a variety of poses, wearing anything that catches their fancies, and speaking in many languages. But here they strike up friendship very quickly. A bearded American may be endlessly discussing "Zen" with a German girl wearing rubber sandals.

When rumors became rampant that they were smuggling hemp and LSD, which are strictly prohibited in Japan, the Metropolitan Police Board this past summer began conducting its first survey of such foreigners.

The survey is based on interviews with 65 hippie-style foreigners, including 7 girls, found in the district between Shinjuku Station and the "F" teashop.

On the basis of nationality, America led the list with 27, followed by Britain and France with 8 each, and Canada with 6. Most of those interviewed were in their 20s. After entering Japan on a tourist or student visa, they extended their stay a number of times. In fact,



Evening in Shinjuku

one of them had been living in Japan for five years.

The survey also revealed that 32 gave their occupation as students, 13 as teachers, 3 as company employees, while others said they were artists, newspapermen, engineers, military personnel and so forth. Half of them were living in cheap inns in and around Shinjuku. These cheap inns, known also as bed houses, were originally built for out-of-town workers and day laborers. They offered only sleeping quarters without meals.

Most of the hippies were staying at a cheap inn known as "S". Half of the lodgers at this inn were found to be foreign hippies. The fee for the night was only 300 yen, or 83 cents. Each room of four and a half mats, about 7.4 square meters, or 8.8 square yards, accommodated two or three persons. The hippies were like Bohemians. They were here one day and gone the next.

They had all their belongings, such as towels and tooth brushes, tucked away in their knapsacks, and most of them carried no more than two to three thousand yen, that is roughly five to ten dollars.

Among the hippies in America, both the teashop "F" and the flophouse "S" are said to be widely known. An American youth told the interviewer: "In America, I was told that if I went there I would be able somehow to make a living in Japan."

According to a police officer, "Whenever they ran out of money they washed dishes at the teashop or at a restaurant, or taught English conversation to the Japanese. They would then drift off aimlessly. Since most Japanese are kind to foreigners, they seem to have an easy time. And Shinjuku appears to be to their liking. As long as they are not engaged in any criminal activities, we have no intention of interfering with their way of life."

What NHK Is Doing

Color Television in Japan Commemorates Tenth Anniversary

Color television broadcasting in Japan marked its tenth year on September 10th. During its infancy in 1960, there were 12 stations operated by NHK and private broadcasting organizations. NHK inaugurated its services from the key broadcasting stations in Tokyo and Osaka, as well as through its relay stations in Maizuru, Fukuchiyama, Otsu and Kainan.

Although initially color broadcasting was received only in the Tokyo and Osaka regions, the development of a high standard microwave system made it possible three years later for 31 stations, including Kanazawa and Nagoya, to join the color network. By 1964, just before the Tokyo Olympics, colorization had spread to 74 stations with the inclusion of Sapporo, Hiroshima, Kumamoto and Matsuyama districts. As a result, viewers in 75 percent of the regions in Japan covered by the color network were able to witness the Olympic Games in color.

Two years later in March, 1966, the microwave network was extended to almost every nook and corner of Japan, except for the Naze district of the Amami island group, enabling color to be received in all areas where monochrome reception was possible.

At the same time, there was a remarkable growth in the broadcasting hours. At the time of its inauguration, total daily broadcasting in color amounted to only 37 minutes for general programs, all of which emanated from Tokyo. Osaka had only a 30 minute program.

The volume rose to 1 hour and 30 minutes in 1962, 2 hours in 1964, 3 hours and 16 minutes in 1966, 8 hours and 11 minutes in 1968, 11 hours and 2 minutes in 1969, and finally to the present total of 13 hours and 53 minutes. Two years from now, in 1972, color broadcasting is expected to reach 18 hours daily.

Behind the rapid growth of color television is an untold story of outstanding technological developments. For example, NHK was the first information media in the world to successfully transmit a telephoto in color.

Other contributions made by NHK technology include the color relay truck, color VTR, helicopter mounted camera, etc.

The number of color television sets in Japan is estimated at 10,000,000 representing an approximately 41 percent diffusion.

Das Ausfüllen von SINPO Empfangsmeldungen

Zur Bearbeitung von Empfangsmeldungen ist dem sogenannten SINPO-Code der Vorrang einzuräumen. Dieses Schema wurde auf Grund der Empfehlung des Beratungsausschusses für Internationalen Kurzwellenempfang (CCIR) von den Rundfunkanstalten aller Länder des DX'er angenommen.

Das Standardbeurteilungsschema enthält 5 Stufen, wovon 5 die höchste, 1 die niedrigste Beurteilungsstufe darstellt. Genaueres bitten wir aus dem Anhang zu entnehmen. Nachstehend einige Erläuterungen zu den einzelnen Aufstellungen:

S — Signalstärke

Diese Rubrik betrifft die Stärke der Sendesignale und des Kurzwellenempfangs. Es handelt sich also um Messung der Stärke, mit der die vom Sender ausgestrahlten Kurzwellen Ihr Empfangsgerät erreichen. Wenn die Lautstärke der vom Sender ausgestrahlten und der von Ihnen empfangenen Signale genau übereingestimmt ist, steht die eingestellte Lautstärke im richtigen Verhältnis zur Signalstärke des Senders.

I — Interferenz

bezeichnet durch andere Sender verursachte Störungen, Störsendergeräusche und im allgemeinen einen hohen Pfeifton. Um derartige Störungen tunlichst auszuschalten, empfiehlt sich die Verwendung eines Empfangsgeräts mit möglichst präziser Einstellungsmöglichkeit. Auf den Empfangsmeldungen bitten wir ausser der Stärke der Interferenz auch ihre Art, den Namen des fremden Senders und die Wellenlänge anzugeben.

N — atmosphärische Störungen

Die Bezeichnung „N“ wird für stören-

de Nebengeräusche angewendet. Darunter versteht man.

- (1) Störungen verursacht durch ein veraltetes Empfangsgerät.
- (2) Störungen durch schadhafte Elektrogeräte.
- (3) Störungen im Bereich des Senders.
- (4) Gewitterstörungen, Luftentladungen usw.

Es ist sehr schwierig die Störungursachen einwandfrei zu erkennen, doch bitten wir um Einstufung nach den 5 Wertmassstäben.

P — Ausbreitungsstörungen

Die Lautstärke des Kurzwellenempfangs schwankt durch Änderungen des Ausbreitungsweges. Zu dieser Art Störung gehört der Schwund (fading), durch schwankende Lautstärke gekennzeichnet. Weiters fallen darunter das Echo und das Dellinger Phänomen, vorübergehende vollständige Unhörbarkeit der Sendung.

O — Gesamtbewertung

Diese Beurteilungsgruppe bietet eine Zusammenfassung der übrigen Gruppen S, I, N, P und wird in den folgenden Bewertungsstufen ausgedrückt:

- 5 = sehr gut, Empfang von Ortssenderqualität.
 4 = gut, gut hörbar. Inhalt der Sendung leicht zu folgen.
 3 = ziemlich gut.
 2 = schlecht. Inhalt der Sendung schwer zu folgen.
 1 = unbrauchbar.

Die Beurteilungsgruppe O ist die wichtigste Beurteilungsgruppe des SINPO-Code und bewertet den gesamten Empfang. Bei unbrauchbarem Empfang bitten wir nach internationaler Gepflogenheit ein „x“ in die entsprechende Rubrik einzusetzen.

SINPO Empfangsmeldungs-Code

Beurteilung Maßstab	S Lautstärke	J Interferenz	N Einwirkung von		P Schwung	O Gesamtbeurteilung
			Atmosph. Störg.	Schwach		
5	Sehr gut	Keine	Keine	Kein	Sehr gut	
4	Gut	Schwach	Schwach	Schwach	Gut	
3	Ziemlich gut	Mittel	Mittel	Mittel	Ziemlich gut	
2	Schwach	Stark	Stark	Stark	Schlecht	
1	Kaum hörbar	Sehr stark	Sehr stark	Sehr stark	Unbrauchbar	

Frohe Weihnacht von Radio Japan

Sondersendungen zu Weihnachten und Neujahr

24. 12. „Herbst des Lebens“.

Hochwürden Hermann Heuwers, S. J. ist seit 40 Jahren in Japan und Professor an der Sophia Universität in Tokyo. Vor kurzem veröffentlichte er ein Buch namens „Herbst des Lebens“, in dem er Erinnerungen und Beobachtungen über die japanische Kultur und Menschen aller Schichten und Landesteile festhält. In unserer Sendung werden einige dieser Themen zur Sprache kommen, die menschliche Bindung Pater Heuwers' an Japan beleuchten.

25. 12. „Unterhaltung und Musik zur Weihnachtszeit“.

In dieser Sendung hören Sie die beliebte Nachwuchssängerin Moriyama Ryoko mit Weihnachtsliedern, sowie Berichte über Weihnachten in verschiedenen Landesteilen Japans.



Ryoko Moriyama

31. 12. Tonbandreportage „Erinnerungen an 1970“.

In dieser Sendung bringen wir Ihnen Tonbandausschnitte über wichtige Ereignisse des ausgehenden Jahres wie den Japanbesuch Aussenminister Scheels, oder die Konzerttournee Herbert von Karajans.

1. 1. Das japanische Neujahr im Spiegel der Lieder.

Wir dürfen darauf aufmerksam machen, dass die regelmässigen Sendungen „Kommentar“, „Japans Industrie“ und „Japan heute“ an diesen Tagen ausfallen.



Comment remplir le code SINPO

Parmi tous les codes qui sont généralement utilisés pour étudier la qualité de réception des ondes, le système SINPO est le plus perfectionné et de nombreux organismes d'émission et de radio-amateurs de divers pays l'ont adopté depuis qu'il a été recommandé par le Comité International Consultatif de la Radio (CCIR).

Comme vous pouvez le voir sur le tableau ci-après, chaque élément du SINPO est divisé en 5 degrés, le chiffre 5 indiquant la qualité la meilleure et le chiffre 1, la plus mauvaise. Voyons maintenant chaque élément de plus près :

"S" — Force de signal

La lettre "S" indique la puissance des ondes et des signaux, c'est-à-dire qu'elle permet de connaître à quelle puissance votre poste reçoit les ondes émises par la station. S'il y a une syntonisation parfaite entre les postes émetteur et récepteur, l'intensité du son émis par le haut-parleur et la puissance d'entrée des ondes sont en proportion directe.

"I" — Interférence

La lettre "I" indique les brouillages des ondes et des signaux ainsi que ceux des transmissions provenant de stations autre que celles qui sont écoutées. Afin d'éviter ces inconvénients, il convient de choisir un poste récepteur à haute sélection d'ondes. Nous vous recommandons de noter, sur la fiche SINPO, à la fois le degré de brouillage, la nature, la station émettrice et la longueur d'ondes qui causent les interférences.

"N" — Bruit

Les parasites désagréables qui se trouvent mêlés à une transmission sont désignés par la lettre "N".

Ils peuvent être causés par 1) la vétusté du poste récepteur, 2) la canali-

sation de la lampe fluorescente ou des appareils électriques, 3) le défaut du poste émetteur, 4) les parasites atmosphériques qui troublent la transmission des signaux, etc. Bien qu'il soit difficile de discerner les causes des parasites, nous vous demandons cependant de noter leur degré d'intensité.

"P" — Evanouissements

Les interférences qui perturbent les ondes avant que celles-ci atteignent le récepteur, sont le fading (chute d'intensité du son), l'écho (superposition d'un autre son au premier comme dans un écho), et le phénomène Dillinger (perturbation totale de la transmission). Le magnétisme terrestre, sous l'influence du soleil, provoque des perturbations magnétiques. Dans ce cas, on entend des parasites particulières.

"O" — Appréciation d'ensemble

Cet élément sert à déterminer, par des chiffres, la qualité de la réception dans son ensemble.

5: Très audible. Les signaux peuvent être reçus comme si l'on était près de la station émettrice.

4: Audible. On peut saisir facilement ce qui est dit.

3: Assez audible.

2: Presque inaudible. Il faut faire très attention pour saisir ce qui est dit.

1: Inaudible. On reçoit des signaux mais il est impossible de saisir la nature.

Parmi les éléments composant le code SINPO, le "O" est le plus important, le reste servant à le compléter.

En général, on inscrit une croix lorsqu'aucun signal sonore ne peut être reçu.

Tels sont les principes du code SINPO.

* * *

SINPO (abréviation des termes pour le Rapport en code SINPO)

Classification	S	I	N	P	O
	Force de Signal	Dégradation des effets			Appréciation d'ensemble
		Interférence	Bruit	Evanouissements	
5	excellente	nulle	nulle	nuls	excellente
4	bonne	légère	légère	légers	bonne
3	satisfaisante	modérée	modérée	modérés	satisfaisante
2	médiocre	sévère	sévère	sévères	médiocre
1	à peine audible	très grave	très grave	très grave	inutilisable

Radio Japon vous souhaite un Joyeux Noël!

Programmes spéciaux des fêtes de Noël et de Nouvel An



Le 24 décembre : Colloque "Mission religieuse au Japon"

Un colloque entre trois missionnaires catholiques qui se sont longtemps consacrés à la propagation de la foi au Japon. Les difficultés de cette mission et le point de vue des Japonais sur la religion formeront les sujets de cet entretien. (L'émission hebdomadaire de "Courrier de Tokyo" n'aura pas lieu.)

Le 25 décembre : "Chants et coutumes de Noël au Japon"

Tout en écoutant Ryoko Moriyama, une jeune chanteuse d'airs populaires, interpréter des chants de Noël, vous entendrez des causeries sur la fête de Noël dans diverses régions du Japon. (L'émission hebdomadaire consacrée aux "Industries Japonaises" n'aura pas lieu.)

Le 31 décembre : Colloque "Retour sur l'année 1970"

L'Exposition Universelle du Japon qui reçut plus de 60 millions de visiteurs, plusieurs piratages d'avions.....

1970 fut une année très mouvementée. Des journalistes français résidant au Japon, MM. Robert Guillain et Alfred Smouler, feront un bilan rétrospectif de l'année 1970, avec M. Iyoda de Radio Japon. (L'émission de "Courrier de Tokyo" n'aura pas lieu.)

Le 1^{er} janvier : "Chants et coutumes de Nouvel An au Japon"

De même qu'il y a en Europe des chants de Noël, il existe au Japon, de nombreuses chansons de Nouvel An qui, depuis toujours, est ici le plus grand événement de l'année. Les coutumes propres à ce pays seront présentés au cours de cette émission qui sera accompagnée de musique. (Les émissions consacrées aux "Commentaires" et aux "Industries Japonaises" n'auront pas lieu.)

Let Me Introduce Myself

Eiichi Izumi

Radio Japan's listeners might have heard of the Super Express that runs with bullet-like speed on the New Tokaido Railway Line between Tokyo and Osaka, where the 1970 World EXPO was held. Fast as the Super Express is, time goes even faster, it appears to me. Almost one year has passed since I first stepped into the office of Radio Japan as a newly-appointed English announcer fresh from college.

I had spent seven years at college including two years in the graduate class and majored in history. As you might know, Japan is surrounded by seas on all sides. The first messengers bringing information from the West had to undergo many hardships before reaching Japan from their far-away lands. The Catholic priests who introduced the West to us in the 16th century were no exception. When they falteringly stepped from their storm-tossed ships on the shores of this strange Oriental land, they must have been miserably exhausted from their hard voyage. But their burning missionary zeal gave them strength. Moreover, our ancestors did not give them a cordial welcome or approve of their activities, not only because they felt suspicious of their true missionary aims, but also because of Japan's politi-



cal and social conditions at that time. However, the priests never gave up their missions, despite occasional cruel and bloody persecutions, in which many died martyrs for their faith. Finally, their never-ending efforts and strong will enabled the Japanese to know the words of Jesus for the first time in their history.

I have been greatly interested in the Catholic priests' activities, in their relationships with Japan's feudal lords who resolutely opposed them, and in the Japanese people's reactions towards evangelism.

It was probably this kind of my interest in the historical contacts between Japan and the West that brought me to Radio Japan.

As the Catholic priests experienced, we too in Radio Japan know hard it is to explain to people about foreign things

that they have never seen or heard. Today, fortunately, we have got rid of many of the old barriers that blocked the free exchange of ideas and information between nations. This has only been possible thanks to the invisible but unshakable "bridge" which people have built to link them by free communication.

It is exciting to be able to cross this bridge almost every day. I feel I am blessed with a great opportunity. To me, the bridge is the short waves of Radio Japan in Tokyo.

I Listen to Radio Japan



(Left)
Mr. Loren K. Davis
24661
Amador
Street, Apt 9A
Haywood,
Calif., 94554
U.S.A.

(Below)
Mr. Akbar Qayyum
Galshameed, Prince
Road, Meradaabd,
India



(Above)
Mr. Miquel Rañola
12 Regidor St.,
Daraga, Albay,
Philippines

TIME & FREQUENCY OF RADIO JAPAN (As of December 1970)

TRANSMISSION	TIME (GMT)	FREQUENCY		LANGUAGE	TRANSMISSION	TIME (GMT)	FREQUENCY		LANGUAGE
		KCS	METER				KCS	METER	
North American Service	2345—0045	15445 17825	19.43 16.83	English	Southeast Asian Service	0945—1115	7195 9705 11940	41.70 30.91 25.13	Chinese, Fukiense, Cantonese & Vietnamese
North & Latin American and Hawaiian Service	0100—0300	15235 17725 17825 21640	19.69 16.93 16.83 13.86	Japanese, English & Spanish		1045—1215	9675 11875	31.01 25.26	English, Indonesian & Malay
European Service	0645—0845	17825 21535	16.83 13.93	Swedish, German, French, English & Italian		1200—1530	9525 11780 11840	31.50 25.47 5.34	French, Vietnamese, Burmese, Thai, Indonesian, Chinese, Fukiense & Cantonese
	1930—2100	11950 9735	25.10 30.82	Russian, German & English		South Asian & African Service	1430—1730	9670 11705	31.02 25.63
Australian & New Zealand Service	0930—1030	11875 15235	25.26 19.69	English	Middle East & North African Service	1745—1915	9670 7195	31.02 41.70	English, French & Arabic
General Service									
		0000—0030	9735 15195 17785	30.82 19.74 16.87		1000—1130			
		0100—0130	17880	16.78		1200—1230			
		0200—0230	15105	19.86		1300—1330			
		0300—0330	15300	19.61		1400—1530	9560 11815 9505	31.38 25.39 31.56	
		0400—0430	17880 9505	16.78 31.56		1600—1630			
		0500—0530	17855	16.80		1700—1730			
		0600—0630	9505 17855 17880	31.56 16.80 16.78		1800—1830			
		0700—0730	9505	31.56		1900—1930	11815	25.39	
		0800—0830	15195	16.74		2000—2030	15105	19.80	
		0900—0930	17855	16.80		2100—2130	9560	31.38	
						2200—2230	15195 9735	19.74 30.82	
						2300—2400	17785	16.87	English & Japanese

Note: Besides the above-mentioned directions, Radio Japan's broadcasts are delivered to Asian Continent and Latin America. The above table is applicable to December but the frequencies are subject to change. Listeners are requested to pay attention to the announcement.

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please see page 6 & 7.

October 1971

Overseas Travel Booming —Inexpensive Packaged Tours Popular—

Once it was said that Americans could be seen all over the world, but lately travel abroad by Japanese are increasing at a rate even surpassing that of Americans. Particularly, in nearby Hong Kong, Taiwan, Hawaii and Guam, which can be reached in a few hours, Japanese is commonly heard at the hotels, and Japanese travellers do not feel that they are in a foreign country.

Overseas tours were completely liberalized of restrictions seven years ago, in 1964. Since then people going abroad on pleasure trips have been increasing at an annual rate of more than 30%. In the past year or two, in particular, large jet planes have been utilized for packaged tours for large groups, since discounts are offered for such travels. These have further escalated the travel boom. Such a boom is attributable to greater interest in overseas countries aroused by Expo '70, to a longer vacation system being adopted by business firms and organizations as a measure for preventing separation of working forces in these days of labor shortage, and to widespread utilization of bank loans publicized under the slogan of "Play Now and Pay Later".

Last year, the number of Japanese travelled abroad totaled 936,205, of whom 319,000 were tourists.

An influential newspaper, The Sankei Newspaper, recently undertook a survey of people on overseas travels. Figures resulting from this survey are given below.

People who have had opportunities of travelling abroad accounted for only 7.4%, but those who wanted to travel abroad without fail some time in the near future accounted for 43.1%, and those who said they will go if they had a chance accounted for 39.4%. These figures indicate that more than 80% of the Japanese people are hoping to travel



London

abroad. Among those who said they wanted to go abroad without fail, younger people looking out for adventure and acquisition of knowledge were predominant, with male teenagers accounting for nearly 70%. Europe appears to be the coveted land as 35.9% indicated a desire to travel there. Other popular places included Hawaii (23%), North America (9.9%) Scandinavia (5.2%), Southeast Asia (5%), and China (2%). To the question asking the purpose of overseas travel, 42.9% replied they desired to know more about foreign countries. This is far ahead of the 15.7% who just wanted to travel abroad for aimlessly. The figure probably is a reflection of the serious nature or desire for knowledge of the Japanese people.



(Above) Departure (Below) Bangkok

Photo-JAL



Tours to scenic centers in large groups on jumbo jets and under set schedules are "table d'hote", so to say. Such travel is rather more to the taste of aged people and those who are not accustomed to travelling. In these days of easy travel overseas, it is natural for experienced travellers to eschew such packaged tours. As a result, travels of unique nature, such as a "precious stone collecting trip to Australia", "Europe railway observation trip" for inspecting steam locomotives or riding on them in Europe, "exploring the Amazon on a specially rigged up boat-hotel", round-the-world travel for playing on all the famous golf courses, and travel in small groups, are beginning to attract attention.

(Continued on page 5)

Programs for October

Today's Japan

October 7: "Sapporo, the Olympic City"

The City of Sapporo, where the Winter Olympics is scheduled for next February, is the largest city in Hokkaido. Until only a hundred years ago, the site was nothing but wilderness. The new Meiji government, however, established a city here modelled after a modern Western city. Since the city was officially chosen as the site of the Winter Olympics five years ago, it spent ¥ 2,400 million (more than \$ 6,6 million) to build the Olympic facilities and roads and to improve the city streets and related public facilities. These have renovated the face of the city.

In this program recent state of the city and expectations of the people in the face of the approaching Winter Olympics will be presented.

October 14: "Japanese and Play"

Japanese people are generally considered a hard-working people, but lately they have taken to playing with all their heart. Popular games include bowling, "pachinko" (a sort of pin ball game in which small steel balls are flipped up one after another, and when any of them drops into a hole, more balls come out. Prizes are exchanged for the balls at the end) and mahjong.

In this program, the microphone enters various game houses and reports on the way Japanese people play and spend their free hours, while recording their views. It will offer an idea of how masses of Japanese people spend their leisure time.



Playing pachinko



Makomanai speed skating rink
(foreground)
and indoor skating rink (background)

October 21: "For New Style of Agriculture"

In Japan, where a policy of giving priority to economy is being implemented, agriculture continues in the state of doldrums, and young farmers are separating themselves from farming villages in droves. Despite such a situation, a group of young people intent on returning to agriculture and establishing a farming village of new style has appeared in Toyama Prefecture. This group has given itself the title of Agricultural Development Engineers' Association. It is led by Harami Adachi (40) but the rest of the members are all young people in their early twenties. Composed of 20 members, the group aims at establishing new style agriculture. The four targets of the group consist of direct marketing of produce, undertaking of production activities by receiving farm management in trust, dispatch of agricultural experts and consultant services. While introducing the

unique activities of this group, the program presents the outlook for agriculture in Japan.

October 28: "Wedding Season"

Autumn is the wedding season in Japan. Happy new couples come into being one after another. In the postwar years, ideas of the Japanese people on the wedding ceremony have undergone drastic changes. At one time, family-to-family ties were an important part of marriage, but now, marriage is an affair of two individuals. Wedding ceremonies have also become highly diversified, and highly individualistic ceremonies are frequently witnessed. The commercial tourist capital has also shrewdly taken advantage of this trend. Agencies now take care of everything, from the wedding ceremony to arrangements for honeymoon trip. Even the National Railway Air Service is swamped by newly weds for seat reservations.

Weaving various episodes connected with wedding, this program presents the wedding styles and views on marriage on the part of postwar Japanese.



A wedding ceremony

Radio Japan Presents Letter of Thanks to Five Listeners

In commemoration of the 36th anniversary of overseas broadcasting, Radio Japan presented letters of thanks and souvenirs to five overseas listeners who

were selected for meritorious contributions towards improvement of programs and reception. These five listeners are:



Shuji Hato



Alois Kniebeiss



Erich Diener



Yuriko Ohta



Hla Aung

One in a Hundred Million

October 6 :

" Sports Class Instructor " **—Noriko Yasuda (21)**

Miss Yasuda is an instructor at the Women's Division of the National Stadium Training Center. She provides appropriate guidance for housewives and office girls who gather here, in accordance with their purposes and physical strength. She lives with her parents and younger brother. Having grown up in a family of sports lovers, who greatly enjoy swimming, skiing, skating, etc., she advanced to Nippon Physical Education College. It is her intention to be active in the physical education field after graduation.

October 13 :

" For Preservation of Yukar " **—Kazumi Otsuka (41)**

Completely captivated by "Yukar", an orally transmitted epic poem which is a valuable Ainu heritage and national cultural treasure of Japan, Kazumi Otsuka of Asahikawa, Hokkaido, is now engaged in the translation of this work. The program also touches upon the existing state of Ainus, the original inhabitants of Japan, whose number is gradually diminishing.

October 20 :

" Twenty-four Years as Conductor of a Long-distance Train " **—Yutaka Kumagaya—**

Mr. Shuji Hato

He is a Brazilian of Japanese extraction who is engaged in farming at Cuiaba Paulista, São Paulo. He has undertaken program and technical monitoring over many years. His accurate and suggestive reports on the results of monitoring are highly appraised.

Mr. Alois Kniebeiss

A 47-year old railway engineer residing in Stirling Nth-Rlwy in Southern Australia who has been acting as a program and technical monitor for Radio Japan. He has never visited Japan but has a deep interest in and knowledge of Japanese history, culture, customs and manners.

Mr. Erich Diener

He is a bank employee aged 63 who

Japan is one of the world's noted railway countries. Here development of long-distance trains has been remarkable. Mr. Kumagaya is a veteran passenger train conductor. As he is a member of a historical society, his announcements explaining the history and natural features of various places along the railway line are indicative of broad knowledge he has acquired from his studies. These announcements are highly popular with the passengers.

October 27 :

" A Peddler "—Ko Ubahara (65)

Farm housewives, who stuff large baskets with vegetables and fruit grown on their family farms and peddle them among city households, are called "vegetable women". Mrs. Ubahara is one of them and she has been at this work for forty years. Her ware is far better than that sold at vegetable stands and supermarkets. And with the addition of her familiar and warm-hearted disposition, she has a large number of regular customers.



" Vegetable women " on train

lives in Vienna, Austria. He has been listening to Radio Japan for the past 36 years. A recent letter of his to Radio Japan mentioned finding of program schedules and letters of Radio Japan dating back to 1937-8.

Mrs. Yuriko Ohta

A Japanese housewife who lives in Los Altos, California, she has been contributing program monitor reports of keen insight, which have served as excellent reference materials for the programmers.

Mr. Hla Aung

He is an enthusiastic listener residing in Bussein, Burma. He is 37 years old and is engaged in business. As a leader of the old Radio Japan Club, he has made valuable contributions to the improvement of reception as well as provided guidance for new listeners.

Let Me Introduce Myself

Katsumi Komeiji



—at Radio Japan's studio—

Hello, everybody! Perhaps I'm new to all of you, because I have just graduated from college and joined Radio Japan as a staff member in June this year.

Katsumi Komeiji is my name, but my seniors call me just "Kome", because "Komeiji" is too long and very rare as a Japanese family name. I'm from Yamashiro-pref., west of Tokyo, where we have Mt. Fuji. I spent 18 years at the foot of beautiful Mt. Fuji until I finished high school.

During high school, I was chosen as an American Field Service exchange student and stayed for a year at Grayslake, Illinois.

Experiences in America were just wonderful and I learned a great many things about life, human relations and also my speaking ability of English had been much improved during this one year period of life in the United States.

I still miss the people who helped me and the girl I dated with. I cannot forget the tastes of hotdogs & hamburgers, which always come to my mind together with those memories of enthusiastic yells at the football games.

During the period of 1965-66 in America, there were 3,000 exchange students from all over the world and we had a lot of opportunities to exchange views on various problems of the world. I realized, through meeting with the foreign students, that we youngsters MUST first understand each other fully for the future of the world.

From that point of view, I'm more than grateful for being given this wonderful job where I can be of some help in making the people of the world understand Japan and its people.

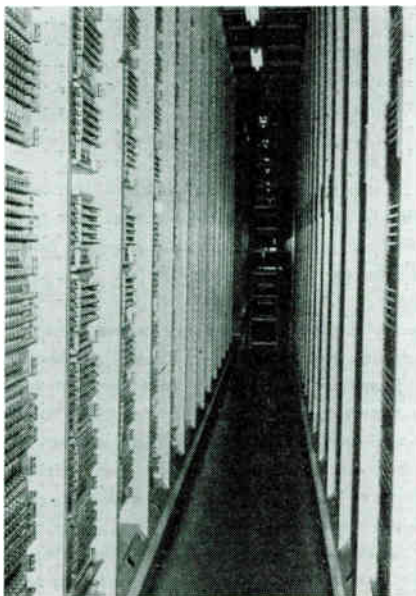
2,635 Entries to the Essay Contest

The Radio Japan-sponsored essay contest on the Sapporo Winter Olympics, scheduled for February 1972, closed on July 31. The contest attracted 2,635 essays from 58 countries. The jurors appointed by Radio Japan and the Olympic Organizing Committee and the Japan Airlines, which are supporting Radio Japan's effort, are now carefully examining the entries. The prize-winners are to be announced in November over Radio Japan's broadcasts; direct notice is also to be sent to each prize winner.

By languages used, English proved predominant, with 954 entries, followed by Indonesian with 312 entries, and Japanese with 262. Other languages used included Korean, German and Chinese in the order mentioned. The essays submitted were overwhelmingly from the younger generation ranging from high teens to those in their twenties. Most were males.

Among themes treated are: "Impressions of Japan (or the Japanese)", which accounted for about 86 per cent.

Events in October



October 23 is "Telegraph and Telephone Day". The day commemorates the completion of the telegraph line between Tokyo and Yokohama in 1869. It was just 32 years after the American, Samuel S. Morse, invented the telegraph equipment and the Morse code. The Tokyo-Yokohama telegraph facility, of course, was of the land line system. A similar line was built between Osaka and Kobe the following year.

It appears that people in those days could not visualize why communication could be carried on over a wire. They feared the overhead telegraph lines, saying that they would be killed if they passed under them. Some people, on the other hand, tied letters on the telegraph lines, hoping for speedier delivery than by postmen. Things that people of today would never imagine appear to have happened in those days.

In a few years, telegraph lines were built throughout the country, and the Central Telegraph Office was established in Tokyo. At the ceremony commemorating the opening of the office for service,

Japan's first electric light (arc light) was lit, and people were amazed at the brightness of the light. At the same time, they were deeply impressed by modern conveniences.

The telephone also was introduced into Japan from America, and the first telephone service commenced in 1877. Local service began in Tokyo and Yokohama in 1890, but the subscribers totaled only 197 in Tokyo and 49 in Yokohama. In those days, the caller had to turn a handle to call the operator and tell her the other party's number and have her put the call through. This was the magnet system telephone, but today most telephone sets are of the automatic dialing system. Dial telephone calls are now possible not only throughout Japan but also to many parts of the world.

October 1:

The "red feather" charity fund-raising campaign begins on this day and continues for a month. A red feather is pinned on the lapel of anyone who has made a contribution. This campaign started in 1947 for the purpose of collecting funds for distribution to social works facilities.

Tokyoites' Day:

This day is set aside in commemoration of the inauguration of the public election of mayors on October 1, 1898.

October 3: Full Moon Night

This day falls on August 15 on the lunar calendar. When evening comes, people offer flowers and fruit while holding a moon-viewing party.

October 10: Physical Education Day

This is a national holiday established in 1966 in commemoration of the Olympic Games held in Tokyo in 1964.

October 14: Railway Day

On this day in 1872, a ceremony was held in observance of the commencement of a railway service between Tokyo's Shinbashi station and Yokohama.

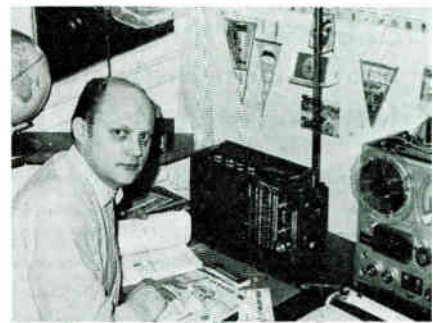
October 20: Newspaper Week begins

October 23: Telegraph and Telephone Day

October 27: Book Reading Week (till Nov. 9).

(Photo-Automatic Telephone Switchboard)

I Listen to Radio Japan



Mr. Pentti Kempainen, Dalagatan 5, S-29500, Bromölla, Sweden



(Left) Mr. Winfried Scheidges, 62 Wiesbaden, Klopstockstraße 5, Deutschland



Mr. Inho Choo, 648-2 Daebong-Dong, Taegu, Korea

Mr. Ludwig Hannemüller, 53 Bonn-Beuel 1, Mehlemstr. 4, West Germany



Mr. B. Riddiford, 11 Ashley Ave., Ridgehaven, South Australia 5097

Tokyo Antenna "Sengu" at Ise Shrine

The Ise Shrine in the City of Ise in Mie Prefecture ranks foremost in Japan as the ancestral shrine of the Imperial Household. It has a history of 2,000 years. The shrine compound contains more than 70 buildings, large and small, as well as sacred bridges, treasures and costumes. All these, totaling 850 kinds, are customarily renewed every 20 years. The function is called "sengu" and is executed on the basis of the regulations, called "Engi Shiki", established a thousand years ago. The regulations call for replacement by new buildings and other relics exactly identical to the ancient ones. And not only the shrine buildings but also sacred treasures and even costumes are to be rebuilt and renovated using techniques and materials unique to Japan. This has resulted in the transmission of Heian (10—12 century) architecture and arts exactly as they were practised in those days.

The next renewal is due in the autumn of 1973. However, it has become doubtful whether this historical tradition can be maintained much longer. The reason: architectural problems can somehow be solved satisfactorily, but the making of relics and other ancient objects presents almost insurmountable difficulties. Artisans who have mastered the required skills and materials needed have become almost unavailable.

For instance, 60 Japanese swords are needed, but sword smiths who are versed in the technique of footbellows steel forging are almost impossible to find. The technique was still available in pre-war days, but a gaping gap was made in the transmission of this technique by the Occupation Forces' prohibition of sword production after the conclusion of the war. Under the auspices of the Japan Iron and Steel Manufacturers' Association, however, 300 sword smiths are now being trained in the traditional technique. There is also the problem of making a type of sash called "hirao" for hanging the sword. This requires a technique called "togumi". "Hirao" is 12.1 cm wide and 3.7 m long, but since it is handknitted using silk threads dyed in various colors, it takes about a year to complete a single one. Moreover, there is only one man, an 86-year-old artisan named Jusuke Fukami who lives in Kyoto and has been designated a "human national treasure", who is versed in the technique of making the sash. Several years ago a man and two women were sent from the Ise Shrine to Mr. Fukami domicile for the purpose of learning the "hirao" making technique. These people have recently mas-

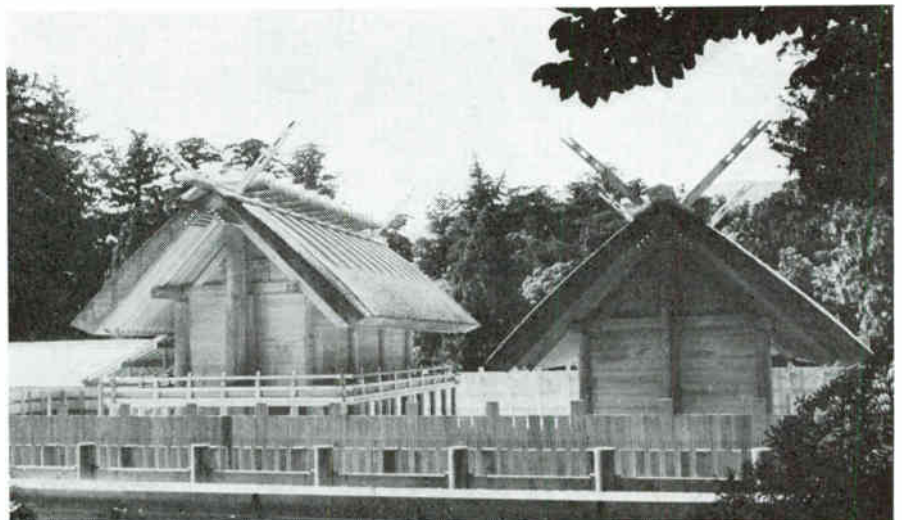
tered to "togumi" technique, but they must still learn the art of dyeing. This is extremely difficult since color delicately varies under the influence of humidity and temperature.

Also needed are 2,040 arrows. For such arrows, feathers of Japanese eagles are used, but since these are no longer available, imported swan feathers are to be used instead. The special species of bamboo used for making arrows has also become scarce because of land development. Also considered hopeless is the availability of the feathers of Japanese crested ibis, two pieces of which are to be attached to each sword handle. Only nine crested ibises are known to be extant in Japan, and it would not be permissible to pluck feathers off these birds that are on the verge of extinction. Old feathers that have been preserved are reportedly to be used for the purpose.

The total budgetary appropriation for the whole affair is a mere ¥350 million (about \$972,000). It is by no means an adequate sum. The makers tend to decline the orders, saying it does not pay to work under such strict regulations. In the old days, to be able to do work for the Ise Shrine was a great national honor, and the makers accepted orders without giving much thought to profit. The Ise Shrine officials are full of lamentations about the too business-like attitude of the present age.

The Ise Shrine represents, so to speak, an historical heritage of ancient Japan rather different from the cultural heritage preserved in Nara and Kyoto. Ise, however, is now faced with a critical moment, but no effective help from today's advanced science and technology is in sight.

Ise Shrine in Mie Prefecture



Overseas Travel

(Continued from page 1)

Younger people, who are physically strong and full of the spirit of adventure but are short in cash, prefer to travel individually free from restrictions. They utilize ships, railways, buses and rented cars to travel to any part of the world. Many students also go abroad during their summer vacation to attend language seminars held in various universities and to visit foreign countries.

There is no chance missed on the part of the overseas travel agencies to cater to such enthusiasm for going abroad. The United States, for instance, sent a caravan composed of a high official of the Department of Commerce and executives of hotels, restaurants and rental car companies to Japan this spring hoisting a "Visit America" banner. The caravan conducted tourist recruiting campaigns in various parts of Japan. It is now a common practice for overseas airlines to employ Japanese air hostesses. Some airlines, as a matter of fact, serve pure Japanese style meals on their planes. The Hilton Hotel chain also employs Japanese-speaking personnel at each hotel to provide good service for the Japanese tourists who are weak in foreign languages. Thus, all sorts of means are used to solicit Japanese travellers.

Airline offices and travel agencies on street corners have window displays and posters saying "A Wedding in Hawaii Just for You Two", "Come to Charming Micronesia", "Cool India", "Let's Ski in Australia This Summer", and the like, all intended to tickle the people's yearning for overseas trips.

Incidentally, it is estimated that the number of Japanese people going abroad this year reach 1.3 million and the foreign currency to be spent by them is likely to total \$500 million.

This month's priority theme at Radio Japan is "Sports and Recreation."

Sportanlagen in Tokyo

Vielleicht interessiert Sie ein kurzer Überblick über Sportanlagen in Tokyo, die anlässlich der Olympischen Spiele von Tokyo 1964 erbaut, oder aber weitgehend umgebaut wurden.

Eine dieser grosszügigen Anlagen ist die Nihon Budōkan (Fecht-und-Schieß-Halle) die im Zentrum von Tokyo, im Park, der den Kaiserpalast umgibt, erstand. Diese imposante oktagonale Struktur erinnert in ihrem klassischen Stil an einen alten Tempel. Das Innere der Halle mit 3 Stockwerken über der Erde und 2 Stockwerken unter der Erde ist jedoch modern-funktionalistisch. Während der Olympiade wurden hier die Judo Wettkämpfe ausgetragen. Gegenwärtig findet dort ausser Judo, Kendo (japanisches Schwertfechten), Kyudo (Bogenschiessen) und Sumo (japanisches Ringen) statt. Der Hauptschauplatz der Olympischen Spiele war jedoch zweifellos das Nationalstadion im Park des Meiji Schreins, nahe dem Stadtzentrum von Tokyo. In seiner Nachbarschaft finden Sie auch das Jingu Baseball Stadion, das Prinz Chichibu Fussball Stadion, ein Kegelbahnzentrum, Tennisplätze, Turnhallen, mit einem Wort, Anlagen für alle Sportarten auf einem Platz vereint. Der weite Schreinbezirk ist daher stets ein Tummelplatz für Massen von braungebrannten, von Gesundheit strotzenden Sportenthusiasten.

Das Nationalstadion wurde vor 13 Jahren aus Anlass der 3. Asiatischen Spiele mit Baukosten von damals 14 Milliarden 5 Millionen Yen erbaut. Für die Olympiade wurden die Zuschauertribünen erweitert und das Stadion ausgebaut. Die Anlage hat 8 Leichtathletikbahnen zu 440 m je Runde. Das Stadion fasst etwa 72.000 Zuschauer und ist zu einer Anlage geworden, die aus der japanischen Sportwelt nicht mehr wegzudenken ist.

Ungefähr 2 km südlich des Nationalstadions befinden sich in einem dicht bebauten Gebiet die überraschend weiträumigen Anlagen der nationalen Schwimm-Sporthalle und der nationalen Sporthalle. Beide Anlagen wurden von dem weltbekannten japanischen Architekten Kenzo Tange entworfen. Die nationale Schwimm-Sporthalle gilt als architektonisches Meisterstück, weil sie im Inneren durch keinerlei Streben gestützt wird. Das 4.000 Tonnen schwere Eisendach wird von 2 gigantischen Betonstreben getragen, zwischen denen ein 30 cm dickes Drahtseil gespannt ist. Zusammen mit der benachbarten Sporthalle, die in der Form an eine Spindelmuschel erinnert, ist diese Anlage eines der bedeutendsten architektonischen Merkmale von Tokyo. Die nationale Schwimm-Sporthalle wird im Winter jedoch als Eislaufbahn verwendet und an manchen Tagen von 5000

„NHK Abend“ des Hamburger Norddeutschen Rundfunks (NDR)

Der Norddeutsche Rundfunk Hamburg sendet am 30. Oktober ab 20⁰⁰ Uhr im 3. Programm einen „NHK Abend“. In dieser Sendung wird ein komplettes Abendprogramm des japanischen Rundfunks (Allgemeiner Fernsehdienst, Kanal 1) übernommen und mit deutscher Übersetzung geboten. Das Programm, das aus NHK Nachrichten, Dokumentarfilm, einem Seriedrama „Tenkagomen“, das sich mit einem Erfinder im 18. Jahrhundert befasst und dem Fortsetzungsspiel „He, Wolke“ besteht, ist das Abendprogramm des NHK Vom 15. Oktober.

Besuchern benützt.

Wenn man auf einem 40 m breiten Boulevard, der sogenannten „Olympischen Strasse“ von der nationalen Sportschwimmhallen nach Westen fährt, kommt man zum Komazawa Olympia-Park. Seine Anlagen erstrecken sich über 41.000. Satt leuchtende Grünflächen, malerische Baumgruppen und stille Spazierwege lassen einen vergessen, dass man im Zentrum der geschäftig lärmenden 10 Millionen Stadt ist. Hier findet man eine Volleyball Halle, einen Leichtathletik und Fussballplatz, Hockeyplatz, und Turnhallen. Auch diese Sportanlagen wurden aus Anlass der Olympiade gebaut. Jetzt sind sie so populär, dass man sich, wenn man sie benützen will, 1 Jahr im voraus anmelden muss.

In Japan gilt der Herbst als Hauptsportsaison. Wenn es Herbst wird, haben alle diese repräsentativen Sportanlagen und die vielen anderen, die wir nicht erwähnen, konnten, Hochsaison.



Linkes Bild:
Die Nationale Sporthalle (unten)
Die Nationale Schwimm-Sporthalle (oben)



Oben: Der Komozowa Olympio-Park
Links: Die Nihon Budokan (Fecht-und-Schieß-Halle)

5 Auditeurs récompensés par Radio Japon

A l'occasion de son 36ème anniversaire, Radio Japon a adressé, comme chaque année, une lettre de remerciements et un cadeau à cinq auditeurs qui ont particulièrement contribué à l'amélioration de nos programmes et de leurs conditions d'écoute.

Voici leurs noms :

M. Shuji Hato

Un japonais de 28 ans, agriculteur à Cuiaba Paulista dans l'Etat de Sao Paulo, au Brésil. Il est, depuis plusieurs années, notre moniteur de programmes et de conditions d'écoute et les informations suggestives qu'il nous fournit sont toujours très appréciées.

Mme Yuriko Ohta

Mère de famille japonaise résidant à Los Altos dans l'Etat de Californie, aux Etats-Unis. Elle est monitrice de nos programmes. Ses sévères critiques sur nos programmes sont très utiles aux réalisateurs.

M. Alois Kniebeiss

Ingénieur des chemins de fer, âgé de 47 ans, et résidant à Stirling-North-Railway, dans le Sud de l'Australie. Il est moniteur de programmes et de techniques. Il n'a pas encore visité le Japon, mais il s'intéresse beaucoup à la civilisation, à l'histoire et aux mœurs de notre pays.

M. Erich Diener

Agé de 63 ans, est employé dans une banque de Vienne en Autriche. C'est un auditeur assidu de Radio Japon, car il écoute nos programmes depuis 36 ans. Il nous a écrit tout récemment qu'il avait été très ému en découvrant une vieille liste de programme de Radio Japon des années 1937-38 et une lettre datée de l'époque.

M. Hla Aung

Cet auditeur réside à Bussein, en Birmanie. Il a 37 ans et travaille dans la commerce. Il a joué un rôle important en tant que le dirigeant de l'ancien Club de Radio Japon et a contribué à l'amélioration des conditions d'écoute et à la formation de nos auditeurs.

Concours de rédaction à l'occasion des Jeux Olympiques d'Hiver de Sapporo

2635 textes adressés à Radio Japon avant la date limite

Le 31 juillet était la dernière limite pour l'inscription au Concours de rédaction organisé par Radio Japon à l'occasion des Jeux Olympiques d'Hiver de Sapporo, qui auront lieu en février prochain.

2635 textes sont parvenus du monde entier. Radio Japon procède actuellement à la sélection des lauréats avec la collaboration de la Commission de l'Organisation des Jeux Olympiques de Sapporo et de la Japan Air Lines, tous deux co-organisateurs du présent Concours.

Les noms des gagnants seront communiqués en novembre prochain, au cours

d'une émission de Radio Japon. Par la même occasion, nous adresserons directement des lettres aux personnes qui auront été sélectionnées.

En ce qui concerne la langue employée dans les textes, l'anglais est à la tête avec 954 textes, suivis de l'indonésien 312 textes, du japonais 262 textes, du coréen, de l'allemand, du chinois, etc.

Une grande partie des participants était des hommes d'une vingtaine d'années. Quant au choix des sujets, "Mon impression sur le Japon (ou sur les Japonais)" a pris 86% de l'ensemble.

Aufsatzwettbewerb aus Anlass der Winterspiele von Sapporo.

Zu dem aus Anlass der olympischen Winterspiele von Sapporo, Februar 1972, von Radio Japan ausgeschriebenem Aufsatzwettbewerb sind bis Einsendeschluss am 31. Juli bei Radio Japan 2635 Aufsätze aus 58 Ländern eingelaufen.

Gegenwärtig wird die Auswahl der Gewinner dieses Wettbewerbs von den damit betrauten Stellen von Radio Japan, dem Olympischen Komitee und der Japan Airlines gemeinsam vorgenommen. Die Bekanntgabe der Gewinner erfolgt durch Radio Japan im Laufe der Gewinner erfolgt durch Radio Japan im Laufe des November. Die Gewinner werden ausserdem persönlich von uns verständigt. Andere Teilnehmer werden nicht gesondert verständigt.

Aufsätze in englischer Sprache stehen mit 954 an erster Stelle. An 2. Stelle steht indonesisch mit 312 Aufsätzen, dann japanisch, Koreanisch, deutsch und chinesisch.

Unter den Teilnehmern am Aufsatzwettbewerb sind junge Männer der Altersgruppen Teens und Tweens am zahlreichsten vertreten.

Das Aufsatzthema „Wie denke ich über Japan und die Japaner“ wurde von 86% aller Einsender gewählt.

Dankschreiben von Radio Japan an 5 Hörer

Aus Anlass des 36 jährigen Bestehens von Radio Japan haben wir uns erlaubt 5 unserer aktivsten Hörer, die durch ihre Mitarbeit unsere Arbeit besonders gefördert haben, durch Dankschreiben und Übersendung kleiner Andenken auszuzeichnen. Diese 5 Hörer sind :

Herr Shuji Sato,

ein 28-jähriger Brasilianer japanischer Abstammung, der im Staate Sao Paulo, Cuiaba Paulista, Landwirtschaft betreibt. Er half uns viele Jahre lang als Programm-Monitor und technischer Monitor. Seine Meldungen zeichnen sich durch äusserste Genauigkeit aus und seine Vorschläge waren für uns stets sehr wertvoll.

Frau Yumiko Ohta,

eine japanische Hausfrau aus Los Altos, im Staate California. Sie betätigte sich als Programm-Monitor. Ihre scharfsinnige Kritik war unseren Program-

mgestalten stets eine besondere Hilfe.

Herr Alois Kniebeiss,

ein 49-jähriger Eisenbahningenieur aus Süd Australien, Stirling Nth Rlwy. Er betätigte sich ebenfalls als Programm- und technischer Monitor. Obwohl Herr Kniebeiss noch nie in Japan war, vertrat seine Kommentare tiefe Kenntniss der japanischen Geschichte, Kultur und Gebräuche.

Herr Erich Diener,

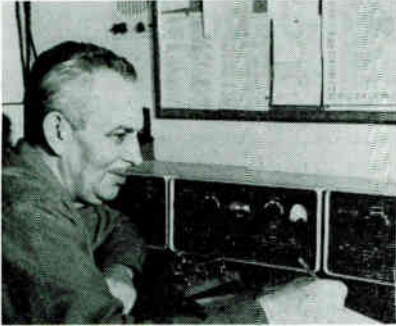
ein 63-jähriger Bankbeamter aus Wien, Österreich. Herr Diener ist seit 36 Jahren ein treuer Hörer von Radio Japan. Wie er uns schrieb, fand er kürzlich ein Programmheft von Radio Japan aus den Jahren 1937-38 und einen Brief von uns, der ihm tief zu denken gab.

Herr Hla Aung,

einer unserer treuen Hörer aus Bussein,

Burma. Herr Hla Aung ist ein 37-jähriger Geschäftsmann, der als Vorstand des früheren „Radio Japan Clubs“ und als führende Persönlichkeit der Hörerschaft in Burma aktiv an der Verbesserung der Empfangsmöglichkeiten arbeitet.

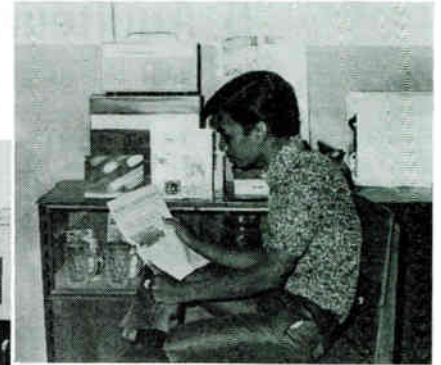
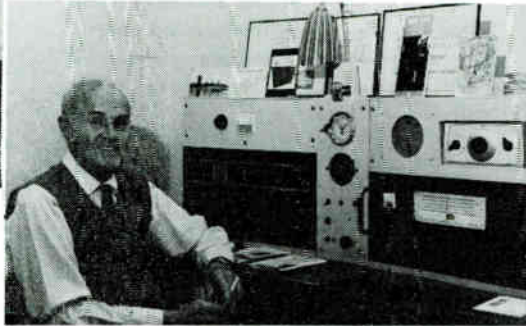
I Listen to Radio Japan



Mr. Otakar Ondra, 4645, Arlington Ave., Bronx, N.Y. 10471, U.S.A.

Mr. Michael T. Fishenden, 20 Seabrook Road., Hythe, Kent, The United Kingdom

Mr. Cyril Brawden, 26 Beaumont Road, Newton Abbot, Devon Shire, England



Mr. A. Kadir MS., Djl. Dr. Wahidin No. 11A Djambi-Sumatra, Indonesia

Mr. Mohd Naim Khan, Prince Road, Guain Bagh, Moradabad-6 (U.P.) India



Mr. Ong Sioe Djin, Djl. Langensuko 7, Salatiga, Indonesia



Mr. Fritz O. Scherzer, 1968 Champagne Ave., Salt Lake City, Utah, 84118, U.S.A.



TIME & FREQUENCY OF RADIO JAPAN (As of October, 1971)

TRANSMISSION	TIME (GMT)	FREQUENCY		LANGUAGE	TRANSMISSION	TIME (GMT)	FREQUENCY		LANGUAGE
		KCS	METER				KCS	METER	
<i>North American Service</i>	2345—0045	15445	19.43	English	<i>Southeast Asian Service</i>	0945—1115	7195	41.70	Chinese, Fukienese, Cantonese & Vietnamese
		17825	16.83					9705	
<i>North & Latin American and Hawaiian Service</i>	0100—0300	15235	19.69	Japanese, English & Spanish		1045—1215	9675	31.01	English, Indonesian & Malay
		17725	16.93					11875	
		17825	16.83				9525	31.50	French, Vietnamese, Burmese, Thai, Indonesian, Chinese, Fukienese & Cantonese
		21640	13.86			11780	25.47		
<i>European Service</i>	0645—0845	17825	16.83	Swedish, German, French, English & Italian	1200—1530	11840	25.34	Bengali, Hindi, Urdu, Swahili, English & French	
			21535		13.93				9670
	1930—2100	11950	25.10	Russian, German & English	<i>South Asian & African Service</i>	1430—1730	11705	25.63	
		9735	30.82				9670	31.02	
<i>Australian & New Zealand Service</i>	0930—1030	11875	25.26	English	<i>Middle East & North African Service</i>	1745—1915	9670	31.02	
		15235	19.69				11965	25.07	
<i>General Service</i>	0000—0030	9735	30.82	English & Japanese	1000—1130	11815	25.39		
		15195	19.74				9505	31.56	
		17785	16.87				17855	16.80	
	0100—0130					1200—1230			
	0200—0230	17880	16.78			1300—1330	9560	31.38	
	0300—0330	15105	19.86			1400—1530	11815	25.39	
	0400—0430	15300	19.61			1600—1630	9505	31.56	
	0500—0530					1700—1730			
	0600—0630	17880	16.78			1800—1830			
		9505	31.56			1900—1930	11815	25.39	
		17855	16.80			2000—2030	15105	19.80	
						2100—2130	9560	31.38	
0700—0730	9505	31.56		2200—2230	15195	19.74			
0800—0830	15195	16.74			9735	30.82			
0900—0930	17855	16.80		2300—2400	17785	16.87			

Note: Besides the above-mentioned directions, Radio Japan's broadcasts are delivered to Asian Continent and Latin America. The above table is applicable to October but the frequencies are subject to change. Listeners are requested to pay attention to the announcement.

RADIO JAPAN NEWS

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For German & French versions
please see page 6 & 7.

September 1971

Hokkaido—Its Nature and Tourist Centers

The 11th Winter Olympics is to be held in Sapporo from February 2 to 13, 1972. The Winter Olympics, the first to be held in Asia like the Tokyo Olympics, is to be held with participation of about 3,200 athletes from 42 countries, which make it the largest-scale winter games in history. The Pre-Olympics was successfully held in February this year and those concerned are expediting preparations towards making the Olympics a greater success on the basis of the experience derived in February. The venues and other facilities are all ready for the Games.

In this issue, Hokkaido, the name of which is becoming familiar to overseas people, will be introduced principally from the aspect of tourism.

Hokkaido is situated at the northernmost part of the Japanese Archipelago. It is a grand tourist resort marked with the primitive beauty of a northern region, vast plains, mountains covered with primeval forests, mystical lakes and abundant hot springs.

Spring comes to Hokkaido in May and June, when the land is freed from the wintry cold that has gripped it for nearly six months. Then cherry blossoms and all sorts of flowers blossom out all at once. Hokkaido has no rainy season such as comes to Japan Proper every

year. Summer is, therefore, dry and refreshing, and icecream and beer, which are special products of Hokkaido, are particularly delicious. Autumn comes early. Autumnal signs begin to appear towards the end of August. It is autumn when marine products like salmon and crabs and farm products like sweet corn come to the markets in great abundance. Red leaves resplendent against the clear blue sky are also wonderful. The winter is very severe since Hokkaido is covered with snow and ice, and stoves burn red hot in all homes to keep people warm. Winter sports like skiing and skating are widely popular, and the snow festivals of Sapporo and Obihiro, during which streets are decorated with snow sculptures, are functions that are seen only in a northern country like Hokkaido.

Full-scale development of Hokkaido began about 100 years ago. Before that time, the place was a wilderness, and Ainu, the natives of Hokkaido, made their living by primitive hunting, while a small number of Japanese lived in areas close to Japan Proper. Tourist centers in Hokkaido, therefore, are found not in old structures and remains, but in the grandeur of the natural scenery free from human artifices. In addition to the four national parks, Akan, Mt. Taisetsu, Shikotsu Toya and Shiretoko, there are



Central part of Sapporo City

four quasi-national parks and 11 natural parks designated by the local government of Hokkaido. These total 70 hectares in area.

Hokkaido is also known for the large number of fine hot springs. While there are some 110 hot spring resorts, all of them have abundant volume of hot water and the quality of the spring water which is rich in the variety of mineral content. In particular, hot springs in Jozankei, Noboribetsu, Toya and Yunokawa are large in scale and are known for their adequate facilities.

The City of Sapporo, where the Olympics is to be held, is the political, economic, industrial, educational and cultural center of Hokkaido. It is a large city with a population of a million. Lining the streets are acacia, elm and lilac trees, and along the wide boulevards are rows of buildings housing branch offices of large business houses and financial institutions. Sapporo is located at a distance of 70 minutes from Tokyo by jet plane. It is said that the Tokyo wind jumps over the northeastern district and blows directly into Sapporo. This appears to be true as apparels of the people and the atmosphere of the city are highly refined. In the suburbs of Sapporo is Hokkaido University, which has greatly contributed towards the development of the region since its Sapporo Agricultural School days. On the spacious campus which has a total area of 2 million square meters and is surrounded by trees, there are also experiment farms and pastures. The campus is a nice breathing place not only for the students but also for the people of Sapporo in general.



Children playing on pack-ice—Abashiri



Snowy scene of Lake Mashu

Programs for September

Today's Japan

September 2: "Japanese National Parks"

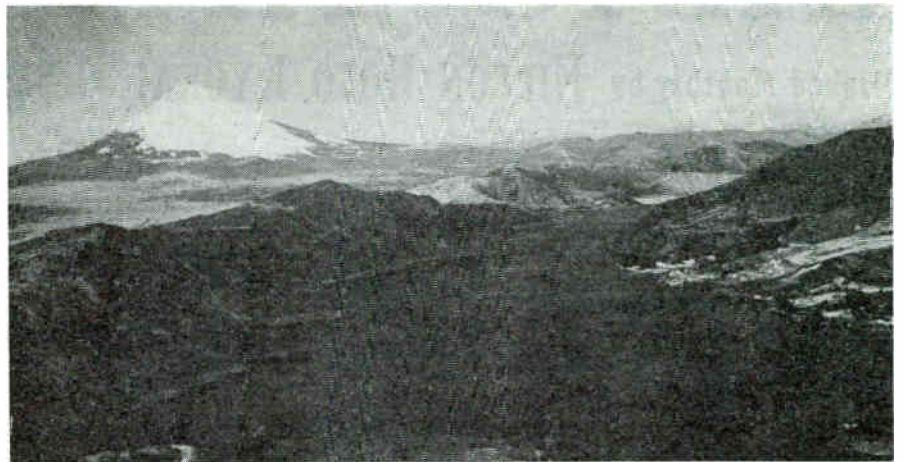
National Parks were first designated in Japan in 1934. The first to be so designated were the area around the Seto Inland Sea, Unzen and Kirishima. Practically no other national parks were created during World War II, but in post-war years, public opinion was aroused for utilizing natural sights of the land as tourist attractions, and the Government successively designated notably beautiful areas as national parks. Today, there are 23 national parks in Japan. The program deals with the Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park, which is rich in the variety of tourist attractions such as mountains, lakes, forests, seashores and hot springs. Together with profiles of tourists who visit the area and voices of hotel operators, the program presents the existing conditions and future outlook for national parks in Japan.

September 9: "The Retirement Age"

Many Japanese enterprises enforce the retirement age system in one form or another. The age customarily is 55. This limit is younger by 10 to 15 years when compared with similar systems in the Western world. Today, when the average life-span of the Japanese people has become much longer, ending of occupational life at such an age poses a serious problem as most of these people are still fully capable to work. In this sense, too, extension of the retirement age is being discussed in various circles. In Japan, where the life-time employment and seniority order in salaries are customarily followed, it is by no means easy to solve this question, since any extension of the retirement age links up with increased personnel expenses and stagnation in personnel affairs. In this program, the question of the retirement age system in Japan will be probed, together with consideration given to problems related to aged people that lie behind the retirement age system.

September 16: "Mergers of Enterprises"

Mergers of enterprises are actively being undertaken at present as a means of raising productivity. However, according to a follow-up survey conducted by the Labor Ministry, more than half the merged enterprises have been found to



Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park

remain unchanged as far as their productivity is concerned. Also, 30% of such enterprises are over-staffed and are having difficulties in solving their problems.

The program takes up a number of such enterprises and considers the merits and demerits of mergers.

September 23: "A Farmers' Cooperative- Sponsored Travel"

While consumer spending in households is annually increasing throughout Japan, the increase, especially in leisure spending, in rural areas is particularly notable. Travel is most popular in rural areas as a means of spending leisure time, but mostly this consists of group excursions sponsored by the farmers' cooperatives, which may be considered regional organizations. But travel abroad is by no means rare. Statistics reveal that last year, a total of 20 million people went on group trips of two nights' stay in hotels at an average rate of 1.8 times. In this program, a group trip sponsored by a certain farmers' cooperative will be traced from its planning, departure of the group and through the whole course to introduce how Japanese rural people are enjoying such excursions.

September 30: "Physically Handicapped Aiming at Social Rehabilitation"

Physically handicapped persons above the age of 18 total more than a million in Japan. This means that one in every one hundred is handicapped, but of this total, no more than 40% are job holders.

However, measures for providing jobs for such unfortunate people are undertaken multi-laterally, and the vocational training centers for the physically handicapped found in 10 localities in the country constitute part of such measures. Training is offered at these centers in sewing, both Western and Japanese styles, carpentry, seal carving, watch repair, drafting and so forth. A total of about 1,500 handicapped people leave these centers with skills acquired there. This program introduces details of the training center in Kodaira, Tokyo.



Training of watch repairing

One in a Hundred Million

- September 1: "Tourist Guide at the Mt. Aso"
- September 8: "I Am a Hotel Man"
- September 15: "The Aircraft Mania in the Sky"
- September 22: "Training Specialists in UN Regional Development"
- September 29: "A Pharmacist"

Trade and Industries —Every Monday—

August 30: "Developing New Underwear"

In this program the activities of Japan's underwear makers, who are engaged in developing new types through such efforts as analyzing physical proportions by means of cameras or computers for manufacturing the most functional underwear, are introduced.

September 6: Silk Today

In this program the demand for silk in Japan is analyzed and the existing state of the industry is presented.

September 13: "The Story of Non-woven Textile"

Non-woven textile consists of interwined synthetic fibers bound with synthetic resin into the form of fabric. In this program, the new fiber product, the non-woven textile, which is very low as to cost of production, is introduced.

September 20: "Instant Food"

The program introduces various kinds of instant foods made in Japan, together with how these are utilized in Japanese homes.

September 26: "Recent Hotel Business" is introduced as a topic of industrial circles.

What NHK Is Doing

Lirica Italiana Coming for the Sixth Visit

In order to meet the strong desire of music-lovers in all parts of Japan, NHK has invited the Lirica Italiana for the sixth visit. The opera troupe is to give 18 performances between September 1 and 23 at the Tokyo Metropolitan Festival Hall in Tokyo. All the performances are to be broadcast throughout Japan on television and radio, including the FM service. The works in the repertory include representative 19th-century Italian operas, such as Bellini's "Norma", Verdi's "Rigoletto", Donizetti's "La Favorita", Puccini's last work "Turandot". Of these, "Norma", "Turandot" and "La Favorita" are to be performed for the first time in Japan.

The performers include sopranos Elena

Souliotis, who is considered the greatest contemporary opera singer, Marion Lippert and Florenza Cossotto known for her dramatic singing, tenors Flaviano Labò, Luciano Pavarotti, Alfredo Kraus, baritone Sesto Bruscantini, basses Ivo Vinco, and Ruggero Raimondi, all of whom are internationally known artists. The conductors are Lovro von Matacic and Oliviero de Fabritiis.

The topic of greatest interest in the coming performances is the competitive performance by Souliotis and Cossotto in the opening opera "Norma". It is said that co-starring of these two great prima donnas is something rare even at great opera houses of the world. Great expectations are therefore placed on the vocal competition.

As in the case of the previous visit four years ago, the company is bringing stage sets and the costumes for all the works, not only stage costumes for the leading singers but also for the chorus, ballet troupe and extras.



① Florenza Cossotto
② Marion Lippert
③ Elena Souliotis
④ Flaviano Labò
⑤ Ivo Vinco

Question Box

Q: Many Japanese ships enter our Manzanillo Port, and all the ships have the word "maru" at the end of their name. What is the reason for using this word? (Mr. Carlos Valero Zimbron, Mexico)

A: It has been a custom of long standing to use the term "maru" at the end of the name of every ship, excepting for ships belonging to the government or other public agencies. The Japanese Shipping Law prescribes the use of "maru" at the end of the ship's name as far as possible, though this is not compulsory.

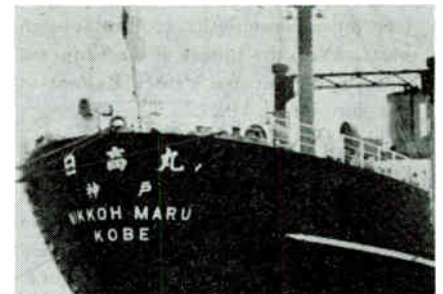
The term "maru" means a circle implying that a thing is round without any dents or protrusions. In other words, it is an expression of perfection. In the old days, term "maru" was used at the end of a boy's name or of a sword or armor. It was used even for the name of some famous musical instrument.

Although it is not clear just when the term "maru" began to be used for a ship's name it

is recorded that most carried this term as early as the Edo Period (17th to 19th century).

There are many explanations as to why this term began to be used for ships. The following are some of the more feasible explanations.

1. When Toyotomi Hideyoshi (a great military leader who ruled Japan during the latter part of the 16th century) had a large ship built, he named it "Nippon Maru", and this started the use of "maru" for ships.
2. A Chinese legend mentions a man named "Hakudo Maru" who descended on earth from Heaven and taught people how to build ships. The term "maru" was taken from this man's name.
3. Buildings constituting a Japanese castle are called "maru", such as "ichino maru" and "nino maru", meaning the first or outer building and the second or inner building. The term was taken from this custom of naming castle buildings.
4. In the old Japanese language, the term "maro" was used to indicate self. This term "maro", changed to "maru", was applied to people's names and then to ships.



By far the largest numbers of ships use geographical places for their names, such, for instance, as "Okinoshima Maru" and "Argentina Maru". There are also many ships using the names of the companies they belong to or the names of the owners of the ship. As stated before, many of the ships belonging to the government and other public agencies, particularly those belonging to the Self-defense Agency, do not use the term "maru". For instance, the ice breaker used in the Antarctic is called "Fuji", while the deep sea exploration ship is called "Shinkai", both without the term "maru".

Emperor and Empress on European Tour

—for 18 days beginning on September 27—



Their Majesties, Emperor and Empress

The Emperor and Empress are scheduled to go on a goodwill tour of European nations for 18 days beginning on September 27, 1971. For the Emperor, this will be his first tour of Europe in 50 years, since his earlier visit to the

same region in his younger days. For the Empress this will be her very first tour abroad. Officially, Their Majesties are scheduled to visit the United Kingdom, West Germany and Belgium, but they will privately visit Denmark and the Netherlands also. They will also stop over in France and Switzerland for rest.

The Emperor has previously had the experience of visiting the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, and Netherlands and Italy for six months from March 1921 while he was Crown Prince, but he has not been out of Japan since he ascended the throne.

A foreign tour by the Emperor had been considered impossible from the legislative viewpoint based on the "Act of the State" as provided for in the Constitution. However, in the Diet, too,

there have been voices advocating some show of appreciation for Their Majesties' years of ordeals by such means as a foreign tour. As a result, a new law related to the temporary proxy for the Act of State was enacted so that the Crown Prince may act in place of the Emperor while His Majesty is absent. It was thus that the Emperor's foreign tour was made possible.

With regard to the three countries Their Majesties will officially visit, the visits to Belgium and West Germany will be reciprocations of courtesy for the visit to Japan by the King of Belgium and the President of West Germany. With regard to the United Kingdom, their visit will be a sort of pre-dated reciprocation of courtesy for the expected visit of Queen Elizabeth and her Consort in the near future.

In the face of the approaching tour, the Emperor often talks of his tour 50 years ago to the Empress and the escorts. He is also often engaged in brushing up on his foreign languages and in arranging gifts. Thus he is spending some pleasant hours amid his busy daily schedule.

The Emperor is now 70 years of age, while the Empress is 68 years of age. Their Majesties, however, are in good health and good physical condition.

The officials at the Imperial Household Agency are even thinking of having Their Majesties visit America and Asian countries after the European tour, provided their health will permit such visits.

Their Majesties, the Emperor and Empress

The Emperor was born in 1901 at the Aoyama Palace in Tokyo as the eldest son of the Emperor Taisho. His name is Hirohito.

Upon completion of his primary courses at the Gakushuin School in 1914, he was placed in the Togu Academy where, for seven subsequent years, he studied all sorts of subjects necessary for a future Emperor.

In 1921 his engagement to Princess Kuninomiya Nagako was officially announced. Immediately afterwards, he left for a six-months tour of foreign parts. With the illness of the Emperor Taisho, he became Prince Regent in the autumn of 1921.

The Imperial wedding took place on January 26, 1924. The Emperor was aged 23 and the Empress 21. At the demise of the Emperor Taisho on December 25, 1926, the Prince Regent ascended the Imperial Throne, and the era was named Showa. In less than a few years thereafter, Japan began to see the ascendancy of militarism, and after going through the Manchurian Incident and other incursions on the mainland, the country was plunged into the Pacific War. During all these years, the Emperor reportedly was opposed to the expansion of the war.

Under a strong assertion of the Emperor, Japan accepted unconditional surrender at the hands of the Allied Forces on August 15, 1945.

In prewar days, the Emperor was exalted as a living deity, for which reason he led an existence far removed from the people in general. Under the new Constitution, however, the Emperor was made the symbol of the nation, and he is now an object of respect and love as a free man.

The Emperor is internationally known as a biologist. He has himself discovered up to 249 species of plants and marine organisms. Specimens he collected total some 40,000 items. He has also written 13 books.

It is the greatest pleasure for the Emperor to peep into the microscope in an old wooden laboratory set up within the Imperial Palace, whenever he finds a little time amidst this busy official life.

The Empress, who is now aged 68, is interested in Japanese style painting and calligraphy. She has had two volumes of collection of her works published to date. It is said that she herself sometimes designs the patterns on her kimono and obi (sash). She often accompanies the Emperor on his trips to seashores and hills to collect specimens. She is reportedly a fine assistant to the Emperor on such occasions.

The Emperor and Empress have five children, including the Crown Prince, Prince Hitachi and three princesses who are now all married. They also have nine grandchildren.

The itinerary is as given below

- Leave Tokyo (Haneda Airport) on the evening of September 27 for Europe via Anchorage.
- Arrival in Copenhagen, Denmark, on the morning of the 29th.
- Visit to Brussels, Belgium, on the 29th to stay for a while.
- Arrival in Paris on the morning of October 2nd for a rest.
- Visit to London on the morning of 5th, to remain there for a while.
- Stop over in Amsterdam on the morning of the 8th.
- Arrival in Geneva in the morning of the 10th for a rest.
- Visit to Bonn on the morning of the 11th to remain there for a while.
- Leave Bonn in the afternoon of the 13th to return to Japan, via Anchorage.
- Arrival in Tokyo in the evening of the 14th.

On "Let's Learn Japanese" by Chiaki Kaise

Several months have passed since I took in charge of "Let's Learn Japanese," succeeding my senior announcer at Radio Japan, Mr. Tadahiro Takakura.

Last April, in compliance with repeated requests from enthusiastic students of Japanese overseas, we started a new advanced course of Japanese entitled "Let's Practise Japanese," in addition to our long-continuing elementary course. However, the first one-year course was on a sort of experimental basis and no textbooks were issued. Starting this April, the advanced course was brought to full-fledged level with Mr. Takakura devoting himself entirely to the lesson and the textbooks being prepared. In order to lighten his too heavy responsibility, I was asked to be an instructor for the elementary course and I accepted with pleasure.

At the University of Tokyo from which I graduated, I specialized in the area study of Great Britain, but at the same time, I devoted myself to the study of languages including my native tongue, Japanese. Since I joined NHK some eight years ago, I have been in charge of Hello America and Hallo Australasia programmes, and at the same time, I took an interest in our "Let's Lean Japanese"



programmes given in 20 languages. Last year, I had an opportunity to teach Japanese to a group of Americans who came to Japan to work for Expo '70 in Osaka. In addition, I joined the translation staff of an organization producing the textbooks for the intensive study of Japanese.

As you already know, the method of teaching has been completely changed this year. Stress has been placed on the study of sentences classified according to grammatical rules, rather than on the practice of conversational expressions. This is for the listeners' reference to what should be said in certain practical situations. Conversations, therefore, are reserved for the last ten lessons.

I think it will be especially important for you, if you are in the initial stage of the language lessons, to bear in mind the proverb: Practice makes perfect. In other words, faithful mimicry of the native speaker's speech is indispensable to mastery of the language. Therefore, for your pronunciation practice, we invite Mrs. Yūko Tanaka of NHK, the home of Radio Japan, to our studios every week. Mrs. Tanaka is an ideal person for you to listen to and to imitate, since she has a perfect pronunciation of Japanese. After graduating from the Tokyo Women's Christian College, she joined NHK in 1962. Mrs. Tanaka was once an assistant for the Portuguese version of "Let's Learn Japanese," but she is now responsible for the domestic radio magazine programme "The Afternoon Rotary." She is the mother of two children.

I enjoy my job immensely, but one thing that I regret is that the radio programme lacks direct communication with you. So whenever you have some suggestions, questions or comments please let us know. We will be happy to incorporate your opinions in the programme to make it more interesting and informative one for you. Thank you.



The 210th day from the first day of spring (February 3) is called "nihyaku toka" or the 210th day in Japan. This falls on around September 1. Around this day, typhoons usually land on Japan, and since it is the flowering period of rice plants, farmers have usually feared the 210th day as an evil day. The same applies to fishermen who are out on the sea, since typhoons endanger their lives. Actually, however, big typhoons that cause damages seem to come towards the latter part of September. September 26,

the day Japan was attacked by super A-class typhoons like the Kanogawa and Isewan typhoons, is known as typhoon day among weather forecasters.

A typhoon rises over the tropical Pacific as a tropical depression. It moves northwest from the South Pacific, and when it is exposed to the westerly wind near Japan, it changes its course to northeast and lands on Japan.

When any typhoon is detected, the Meteorological Agency immediately begins to trace its movements, using the great weather radar on top of Mt. Fuji, a weather satellite and even airplanes, and reports the findings throughout Japan through newspapers and broadcasts. The people respond to such reports with preparations for the emergency.

A typhoon is usually accompanied by heavy rainfall, in addition to strong winds. As a result, damages by flood, such as broken river banks and inundations, are very serious. The custom of offering prayers for protection against typhoons is therefore observed in various parts of Japan.

September 1: The Earthquake Day

On September 1, 1923, the great Kanto Earthquake took an immense toll in damages both to lives and properties. The damages included 128,266 totally demolished houses, 447,123 houses destroyed by fire, 142,807

persons missing or dead, 103,733 injured and a total of 1,604,000 people suffering losses in one way or another.

September 5: International Youth Day September 15: Aged People's Day, a national holiday

The day was first set aside as a holiday in 1966 in order to express appreciation for the years of service to society by aged people and to wish for a peaceful and composed life in their old age.

September 20: Aviation Day

In 1910 Captains Tokugawa and Hino made Japan's first flight on an airplane. This day was so designated in 1940, on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the first flight.

September 21: Higan (Autumn equinox)

The equinox comes twice a year, in the spring and the autumn. A week around this day is observed with Buddhist functions, such as visits to the graves and memorial services for the dead.

September 24: The day of the autumn equinox, a national holiday

It is the day for respectfully recalling our forefathers who are no longer with us. As in the case of the spring equinox, the day and night are of the same length.

September 26: On this day in 1959 the Isewan Typhoon, a large-scale typhoon of great destructive power, attacked the Chubu District around Nagoya. The typhoon took the toll of 5,098 persons dead or missing.

Europareise des japanischen Kaiserpaares

Staatsbesuch in Grossbritannien, der Bundesrepublik Deutschland und Belgien,
27. September—14. Oktober

Ihre Majestäten, der japanische Kaiser und die Kaiserin, begeben sich am 27. September auf eine 18 tägige Reise durch verschiedene europäische Länder. Für den Kaiser, seit dessem ersten Europabesuch als Kroprinz bereits 50 Jahre vergangen sind, ist dies die zweite Überseereise. Die Kaiserin begibt sich zum ersten Mal ins Ausland.

Der Staatsbesuch führt das Kaiserpaar nach Grossbritannien, die Bundesrepublik Deutschland und Belgien. Dänemark und Holland werden inoffiziell besucht, während kurze Erholungsaufenthalte in Frankreich und der Schweiz vorgesehen sind.

Mit dem Staatsbesuch in Belgien und der Bundesrepublik werden die Besuche des belgischen Königs und des deutschen Bundespräsidenten in Japan erwidert.

Der Staatsbesuch in Grossbritannien steht in Zusammenhang mit der in Kürze zu erwartenden Japanreise der britischen Königin und des Herzogs von Edinburgh. Anlässlich seiner ersten Europareise, die vom März 1921 an etwa ein halbes Jahr währte, besuchte der japanische Kaiser damals als Kronprinz Grossbritannien, Frankreich, Belgien, Holland und Italien. Nach seiner Krönung zum Kaiser hat Seine Majestät Japan nicht mehr verlassen. Bisher waren nämlich Auslandsreisen des Herrschers wegen seiner in der Verfassung festgelegten Regierungspflichten gesetzlich praktisch undurchführbar. Vor einigen Jahren wurde jedoch die Vertretung des Kaisers gesetzlich geregelt, so dass der langjährige Wunsch Seiner Majestät noch einmal ins Ausland zu fahren, endlich

Der Reiseplan der beiden Majestäten ist wie folgt:

27 Sept.	nachts	Abreise Tokyo
28 "	morgens	Ankunft Kopenhagen
29 "	vormitt.	Ankunft Brüssel, Aufenthalt
2 Okt.	morgens	Ankunft Paris, Aufenthalt
5 "	vormittags	Ankunft London, Aufenthalt
8 "	"	Ankunft Amsterdam
10 "	"	" Genf
11 "	"	" Bonn, Aufenthalt
13 "	nachmittags	Abreise Bonn
14 "	abends	Ankunft Tokyo

in Erfüllung gehen hann.

Seine Majestät ist 70, die Kaiserin 68 Jahre alt. Beide Majestäten erfreuen sich bester Gesundheit, so dass für die vorgesehene Reise ärztlich keinerlei Bedenken bestehen.

Das Kaiserliche Haushaltsamt hofft, dass beide Majestäten nach dieser Europareise, soweit es ihr Gesundheitszustand erlaubt, auch Amerika and verschiedene asiatische Länder besuchen können.

Die Mitglieder der Deutschen Redaktion



Friedrich Greil
geb. 1902 in Halberstadt, Preussen, lebt seit 1928 in Japan; lehrt deutsche Literatur an einer Universität in Tokio, ist ausserdem seit 1937 bei NHK, Radio Japan, tätig. Besuchte Deutschland inzwischen zweimal: 1938 und 1955. Besitzt die Staatsangehörigkeit der Bundesrepublik Deutschland. Seit 1945 mit einer japanischen Ärztin verheiratet. Programmbeiträge: Nachrichten „Einer unter 100 Millionen“, Einzelbeiträge in „Tokyo Scherzo“

Hideichiro Yamakawa
geb. 1907 in Tokio. 1933 Absolvierung der deutschen Abteilung der Kaiserlichen Hochschule für Fremdsprachen in Tokio. Seit 1937 für deutsche Sendungen bei NHK, Radio Japan, tätig.

Yoko Asai—Lapisch
Nach Absolvierung einer Tokioter Kunsthochschule (Fach: Volkskunst) seit 1965

bei NHK, Radio Japan, als Sprecherin und Übersetzerin tätig.

Programmbeiträge: „Tokyo Scherzo“, „Tokyo Report“, „Einer unter 100 Millionen“

Miyama Hafuri
geb. 1941 in Kanagawa, Mitteljapan. Nach Studium (Wirtschaftswissenschaft) an der Kokugakuin Universität, Tokio, seit 1965 bei NHK, Finanzabteilung. 1970 Eintritt in die deutsche Redaktion als Aufnahmeleiter.

Programmbeiträge: „Japan Heute“, „Japan Industrie“, „Lernen wir Japanisch“

Katsuya Tokano
geb. 1938 in Tokio. Nach Studium (Europäische Geschichte) an der Tokyo Universität bis 1961 tätig für NHK als Programm-Regisseur des Fernsehens. Seit August 1968 für deutsche Sendungen bei Radio Japan als Redakteur.

Programmbeiträge: „Tokyo Report“, „Tokyo Scherzo“, „Klänge aus Japan“, Nachrichten.

Erika Kaneko (Dr.)
geb. in Pöckau, Kärnten, Österreich. Studium an der Universität Wien (Archäologie und Völkerkunde Südostasiens). Nach Verheiratung mit dem japanischen Dirigenten Nobori Kaneko seit 1956 in Japan. Zahlreiche Forschungsarbeiten auf den Ryūkyū Inseln und Südkorea. Besuchte Österreich seither zweimal. Seit 1958 bei NHK tätig.

Programmbeiträge: Kommentar, „Japan Heute“

Wulf Küster
geb. 1944 in Lehsen/Mecklenburg. Nach Studium (Germanistik, Anglistik, Theaterwissenschaft) in Kiel und Köln bis Ende 1970 Redakteur bei der Deutschen Welle. Seit Januar 1971 tätig für NHK, Radio Japan, als Redakteur und Reporter. Programmbeiträge: „Tokyo Scherzo“, „Tokyo Report“, Nachrichten.

Shunya Nakajima
geb. 1928 in Tokushima, Westjapan. Nach Studium (Rechtswissenschaft) an der Tokyo Universität angestellt bei NHK als Hörspiel-Regisseur und Nachrichtenredakteur. Seit zehn Jahren Leitender Redakteur in der deutschen Redaktion.

Kenzo Sato
geb. 1922 in Tokio. Nach Studium (Germanistik) an der Tokyo Hochschule für Fremdsprachen, Eintritt 1955 in die deutsche Redaktion von Radio Japan. Seit 1966 Redaktionsleiter.

Voyage en Europe de LL.MM. l'Empereur et l'Impératrice du Japon

Départ le 27 Septembre, 18 jours en Europe avec visites officielles en Grande-Bretagne, en Allemagne Fédérale et en Belgique

Leurs Majestés l'Empereur Hirohito et l'Impératrice quitteront le Japon le 27 Septembre pour un voyage d'amitié de 18 jours en Europe.

Ce sera le deuxième voyage à l'étranger de l'Empereur, le premier ayant été effectué il y a 50 ans, alors qu'il était encore Prince Héritier. Quant à l'Impératrice, ce sera la première fois qu'elle franchira les frontières du Japon.

La Grande-Bretagne, l'Allemagne Fédérale et la Belgique accueilleront le Souverain japonais en qualité d'invité officiel. Le Couple Impérial profitera de ce voyage pour se rendre également, à titre privé, au Danemark et aux Pays-Bas, et fera des séjours de repos en France et en Suisse.

La visite de l'Empereur en Belgique et en Allemagne Fédérale a pour but de répondre aux précédentes visites officielles au Japon du Roi Baudouin et

du Président Lübke. En ce qui concerne la Grande-Bretagne, la Japon souhaite recevoir prochainement la Reine Elisabeth et le Duc d'Edinbourg.

En Février 1921, l'Empereur a effectué un voyage de 6 mois en Grande-Bretagne, en France, en Belgique, aux Pays-Bas et en Italie. Mais il n'a pu entreprendre aucun voyage à l'étranger depuis son accession au Trône, car la "Participation de l'Empereur aux événements nationaux," qui est précisée dans la Constitution, le lui a interdit. Il y a quelques années cependant, une Loi instituant une procuration en son absence a été adoptée, ce qui a enfin permis de mettre au point son vif désir de voyager à l'étranger.

L'Empereur qui a 70 ans et l'Impératrice 68. jouissent tous deux d'une excellente santé, ce qui autorise le médecin de la Cour d'affirmer qu'aucun

accident n'est à craindre. En conséquence, d'autres voyages en Amérique ou en Asie pourront être organisés tant que se maintiendra le bon état de santé du Souverain.

Itinéraire du voyage impérial		
27 Septembre (soir)		départ de Tokyo
28 " (matin)		arrivée à Copenhague
29 " (")		arrivée à Bruxelles, séjour
2 Octobre (")		arrivée à Paris, repos
5 " (")		arrivée à Londres, séjour
8 " (")		arrivée à Amsterdam
10 " (")		arrivée à Genève, repos
11 " (")		arrivée à Bonn, séjour
13 " (après-midi)		départ de Bonn
14 " (soir)		arrivée à Tokyo

Un livre intitulé "Les Japonais et les Juifs"

Un livre intitulé "Les Japonais et les Juifs" figure dans la liste des best-seller et a été très discuté même parmi ceux qui n'ont que très peu de connaissances au sujet du livre lui-même. C'est parce que l'auteur du livre est entouré de mystère.

Mais quel que soit l'auteur, ce livre a un grand mérite littéraire, et donne une vive perspicacité des Japonais, de leur manière de penser, et leurs attitudes dans la vie.

Ce livre est composé de 15 chapitres, y compris les chapitres sur les coutumes alimentaires, l'amour de la vie, le logement, la religion et d'autres aspects des Japonais. Comme l'indique le titre du livre "Les Japonais et les Juifs" donne une étude historique et comparative des deux groupes ethniques.

Le lecteur est frappé par la phrase du premier chapitre de ce livre où l'on peut lire: "Les Japonais semblent penser que de telles choses comme la sécurité et l'eau potable sont des choses qui peuvent être obtenues sans difficulté, et gratuitement."

Il va sans dire que le peuple juif, tout au long de son histoire, a souffert des guerres, de la persécution et de maladies. Les Juifs ont éprouvé en particulier de grandes difficultés, dit-on dans le livre,

à assurer leur sécurité personnelle et de l'eau potable."

Au Japon, toujours d'après le livre, la sécurité et l'eau potable se trouvaient sans difficulté, du moins dans le passé. Pour cette raison, le peuple japonais a eu une vie favorisée, et n'a pas été soumis à des persécutions ou de dures souffrances qui étaient le lot commun des Juifs.

Dans le livre, il est fait référence à l'aptitude mathématique des Japonais, en particulier leurs doigts magique pour manipuler le "soroban" ou abaque. Il mentionne avec respect comme les Japonais emploient le "soroban" pour faire des calculs à une vitesse fantastique, et même des calculs mentaux par l'emploi d'une abaque "imaginaire" manipulée dans leur cerveau.

Mais le livre s'en prend aussi aux Japonais pour manquer de logique dans leurs pensées et attitudes sur les problèmes.

Il accuse les Japonais d'un manque d'imagination dans leurs conversations et le choix de leurs mots, et aussi d'être illogiques et incohérents d'une manière générale.

Il reproche aux Japonais de déformer les cultures étrangères qu'ils importent et de les assimiler avec un appétit vorace.

Que ce soit le christianisme ou le marxisme qui est importé, dit ce livre, le peuple japonais le domestique par un procédé de "japonisation" et en fait une partie d'un credo dogmatique.

Le livre est remarquable par l'observation très vive et une approche analytique unique à disséquer l'âme japonaise. Pour son très grand mérite, il a été décerné le Prix Soichi Oya à ce livre, Prix qui a été établi en mémoire de l'auteur-journaliste décédé.

La question de l'identité du véritable auteur du livre ne sera peut être jamais révélée, et reste un mystère intrigant.

"Les Japonais et les Juifs" a été ostensiblement écrit par une personne du nom de Isaiah BenDasan. Il est supposé être né à Kobé en 1918, et résiderait actuellement aux Etats Unis.

Mais pour certains, on considère qu'il est trop familier avec la manière de penser des Japonais et trop érudit également sur les classiques japonais pour être un étranger.

Le plus grand mystère de tout est que personne au Japon ne l'a vu, excepté son éditeur très secret. Mais quelle que soit son identité, il a écrit une œuvre remarquable ce dont on ne peut pas dire de certains auteurs célèbres à l'identité bien connue.

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TIME & FREQUENCY OF RADIO JAPAN (As of September, 1971)

TRANSMISSION	TIME (GMT)	FREQUENCY		LANGUAGE	TRANSMISSION	TIME (GMT)	FREQUENCY		LANGUAGE
		KCS	METER				KCS	METER	
North American Service	2345—0045	15445 17825	19.43 16.83	English	Southeast Asian Service	0945—1115	7195 9705 11940	41.70 30.91 25.13	Chinese, Fukienese, Cantonese & Vietnamese
North & Latin American and Hawaiian Service	0100—0300	15235 17725 17825 21640	19.69 16.93 16.83 13.86	Japanese, English & Spanish		1045—1215	9675 11875	31.01 25.26	English, Indonesian & Malay
European Service	0645—0845	17825 21535	16.83 13.93	Swedish, German, French, English & Italian		1200—1530	9525 11780 11840	31.50 25.47 25.34	French, Vietnamese, Burmese, Thai, Indonesian, Chinese, Fukienese & Cantonese
	1930—2100	11950 9735	25.10 30.82	Russian, German & English		South Asian & African Service	1430—1730	9670 11705	31.02 25.63
Australian & New Zealand Service	0930—1030	11875 15235	25.26 19.69	English	Middle East & North African Service	1745—1915	9670 11965	31.02 25.07	English, French & Arabic
General Service	0000—0030	9735 15195 17785	30.82 19.74 16.87		1000—1130	11815 9505 17855	25.39 31.56 16.80		
	0100—0130				1200—1230				
	0200—0230	17880	16.78		1300—1330	9560	31.38		
	0300—0330	15105	19.86		1400—1530	11815	25.39		English &
	0400—0430	15300	19.61		1600—1630	9505	31.56		Japanese
	0500—0530				1700—1730				
	0600—0630	17880 9505 17855	16.78 31.56 16.80		1800—1830				
	0700—0730	9505	31.56		1900—1930	11815	25.39		
	0800—0830	15195	16.74		2000—2030	15105	19.80		
	0900—0930	17855	16.80		2100—2130	9560	31.38		
					2200—2230	15195 9735	19.74 30.82		
					2300—2400	17785	16.87		

Note: Besides the above-mentioned directions, Radio Japan's broadcasts are delivered to Asian Continent and Latin America. The above table is applicable to September but the frequencies are subject to change. Listeners are requested to pay attention to the announcement.

RADIO JAPAN NEWS

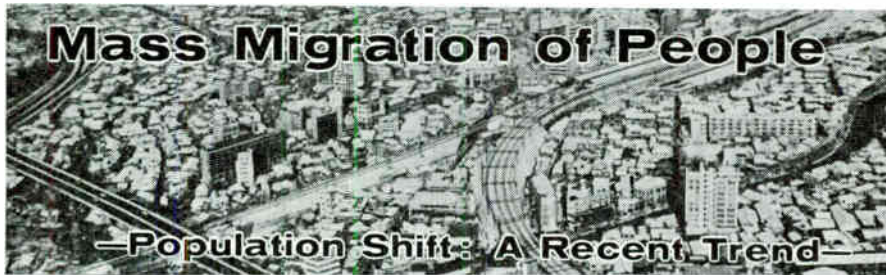
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For German & French versions
please see page 6 & 7.

August 1971



Japan's fast-paced economic growth and development that began in 1955 caused an explosive increase in the population of major cities, and today no less than 48 per cent of the nation's total population is concentrated in city areas which occupy only 1.2 per cent of the total land area of the country.

As of December 1969 the population of Tokyo was 11,450,000. Of the number, 9,030,000, or 79 per cent, lived in the 23 wards of the city.

In 1945, when the war ended, Tokyo's population was only 3,940,000, meaning that the population increased by about 7,500,000 in the 25 years since the end of the war.

In the years immediately following the end of the war, the population increased as a result of soldiers and repatriates returning home from overseas, and evacuees coming back to Tokyo from various parts of the country. Another cause was the postwar "baby boom." But the population explosion seen in city areas in recent years was due to the migration of people from farm areas to urban districts, especially to such major cities as Tokyo, Nagoya and Osaka along the Pacific industrial belt. According to a survey conducted by the Statistical Bureau of the Prime Minister's Office, the total population of the following areas as of October 1969 was some 47 million, or 45.8 per cent of the Japanese population: Tokyo capital region (Saitama, Chiba, Tokyo and Kanagawa), Nagaya region (Gifu, Aichi and Mie), Osaka region (Kyoto, Osaka, Hyogo and Nara).

The reason why an exodus to city areas occurred was that the rapid growth and development of the economy drew workers to industrial areas in the three

major urban regions listed above. Rapid economic development caused an expansion of industrial and enterprise activity which attracted workers from rural districts—resulting in over-population in city areas and under-population in farming districts.

The age-wise composition of the population of Tokyo shows that the 19-39 age group—the group engaged in productive work—is extremely high compared with the national average. By comparison, the 0-14 age group, and the group composed of those aged 60 years old and over are less than the national average. All this shows that young workers migrate to city areas in search of employment, causing a rapid swell in the population.

But the population in Tokyo has not increased at a uniform rate. Not only that, there has been a recent tendency for the rate of population increase to decline. The reason is that, while there is an influx of people into Tokyo, there is also a reverse phenomenon—an outflow of people from the city. One big reason why the population continues to rise despite the steady outflow is that there is a natural increase in the population due to a birthrate that exceeds the mortality rate.

Where do the people that leave Tokyo go?

Well, a survey shows that the population in the 23 wards of Tokyo began to drop about 10 years ago, and that the population in the western region in the outskirts of Tokyo began to rise at a rapid rate. The population in the three prefectures adjoining Tokyo (Kanagawa, Chiba and Saitama) has also been rising. In fact, the recent rate of population increase in Saitama Prefecture is the

highest in Japan.

This shows that a population shift is occurring on the pattern of a "doughnut"-type sprawl, with the people in Tokyo moving outward, leaving a void in the middle.

The "doughnut"-shaped expansion has been caused by the serious housing shortage in the central part of the city.

The outward flow of people to Tokyo's adjoining prefectures in search of homes has given rise to another phenomenon—the increase in the number of commuters and students that come to Tokyo every day. A survey carried out in 1965 showed that 1,100,000 persons flowed into Tokyo from adjoining prefectures every day, and that 210,000 persons moved out, with the result that Tokyo had a day-time population of 11,750,000. The figure was 1,550,000 more than the population of Tokyo in 1960.

In addition to the huge number of people flowing into the 23 wards of Tokyo from adjoining prefectures (1,050,000 or 1,100,000 people coming in every morning), another 1,390,000 persons come from the western suburbs of Tokyo. As this shows, a gigantic population shift occurred every day—on the scale of a mass migration of the people.

Needless to say, the phenomenon has caused, or is related to, such big-city problem as pollution, rising prices and traffic wars.

The corollary of a high population concentration in the cities and surrounding areas is, of course, a population drain in many prefectures. Between October 1968-September 1969, a total of 17 prefectures suffered population declines,



An old man living alone in a discarded mountain village

(Continued on page 8)

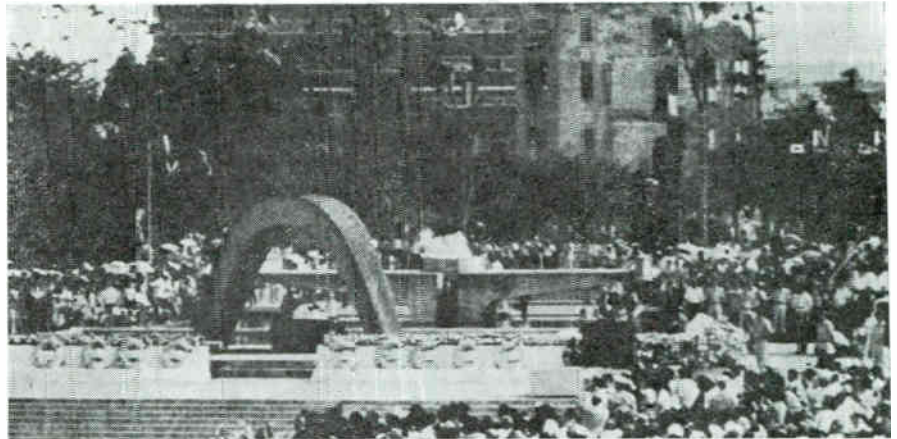
Today's Japan

August 5: Hopes for Peace— On the Atomic Bomb Day

On August 6, 1945 Hiroshima became the first city in the world to experience the horrors of an atomic bomb. On the streets of today's Hiroshima, which is prospering as the key city in western Japan Proper, there is nothing to remind us of the tragedy that was like a nightmare. However, people who die of so-called "atomic disease" never come to an end. Even today, considerable numbers of people live in seclusion for fear of exposing their keloid-marked faces to sight. Even 26 years later scars left by the atomic bomb remain wide and deep. In view of the approaching "atomic bomb day" the hopes of the Japanese people for prohibition of atomic bomb and nuclear weapons are reported from the site of tragedy, Hiroshima.

August 12: Over Population and Sparse Population

The rapid growth of the Japanese economy in recent years has given rise, on the one hand, to concentration of population in large cities and, on the other, drastic depletion of population in rural areas. In the past five years, 32% of the towns and villages in Japan have experienced gradual depletion of population by more than 10 per cent. In these sparsely populated towns and villages, those who remain are suffering from closing down of schools, absence of medical facilities and a shortage of youth labor. The authorities, therefore, are desperately trying to prevent a population exodus by inducing building of factories, offering real estate for villas and developing sights and scenic surroundings for at-



The ceremony of Atomic Bomb Day
in Hiroshima (1970)

tracting tourists.

Although the phenomenon of urban people returning to their rural homes in order to escape from public pollutions and high living expenses is beginning to become evident, and views, both optimistic, are being expressed by people on this matter.

In this program, the question will be viewed chiefly from the aspect of sparsely populated areas, and the existing state, along with a presentation of measures attempted and future outlook.

August 19: Noise, a Factor in Environmental Disruption

People who live in large cities are exposed to all sorts of nuisances, such as pollution of the atmosphere, bad smells, traffic jams, and so forth. Among such nuisances, the largest number of complaints are made about noise.

In this program, the existing state of environmental disruption in Japan, measures being implemented against such nuisance and the attitudes of individual citizens and representatives of local and national governments will be reported through activities of the mem-

bers of the "Association of Noise Victims", who have initiated a movement against noise produced by the factories in Shinagawa, Tokyo, and the activities of the people living near airports who are fighting against noise made by jet planes.

August 26: "My Car Tribes"

With the rapid increase in the number of people driving their own automobiles for commuting to offices and for going on outings, traffic congestion in large cities like Tokyo and Osaka has become intolerable.

The "my car tribes" who use their cars for commuting to offices are making painstaking efforts in order to secure free parking spaces. Even in the suburbs, squares in front of railway stations and even in nearby alleys have been turned into parking areas.

On Sundays and holidays, hordes of "my car tribes" converge on tourist centers. The program introduces an aspect of city life in Japan, while describing the behaviors of such "my car tribes", with pro and con arguments interspersed.

Trade and Industries —Every Monday—

This month's Trade and Industries will take up the following subjects.

1. Gold Fish

Report made from Yamato Koriyama, Nara Prefecture, which reportedly ships out 100 million gold fish a year.

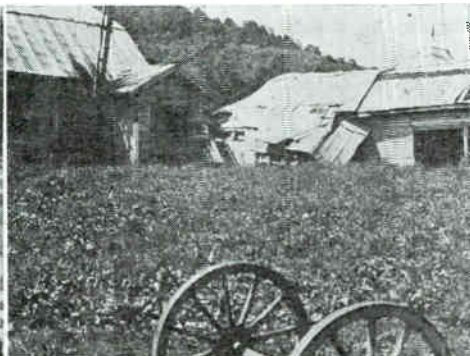
2. Special Boats in Action

Dredgers, crane boats and sea-bottom oil prospectboats are described.

3. Development of Pollution-free Automobiles

4. Monorail

5. Topics in Industrial Circles— art of Japanese gardens exported



(Left) Long queue for drawing lots of public houses—Tokyo
(Above) Abandoned houses of a reclaimed village—Hokkaido

One in a Hundred Million

August 4 : In Defence of Perishing Nature

Disruption of nature in the hilly districts of Japan is taking place at a rapid pace on account of the development of roads and tourist centers. Even at Mt. Daisetsu in Hokkaido, noted for its beautiful primeval forests and spots still untrodden by man, a rope way has been constructed, as a result of which some 200,000 tourists are now visiting the place. Tourists mean damage to valuable alpine plants. In this program, the life of a forest ranger, who has many years been administering the forestland of Mt. Daisetsu and protecting more than 240 species of plants and rare animals, is described.

August 11 : For the Happiness of these Children—Hopes of an Atomic Bomb-baptised Doctor

Dr. Bunjiro Hisano (49), who has served as an assistant professor at the Medical College of Nagasaki University, gave up his chair the year before last and accepted the position as physician for the Misakae-no Sono, a facility for the physically handicapped. While serving as an intern 26 years ago, Dr. Hisano himself suffered atomic bombing as he was treating a patient. Three fingers of his left

hand were blown off and his back was burned, but his life was miraculously saved. At that time, 885 doctors, nurses, students and patients at the Medical College in Nagasaki lost their lives in an instant. Fighting against the handicap and the "atomic disease", Dr. Hisano acquired his medical degree and stayed on at the college. It was considered a matter of course for him to win a full professorship some time in the future.

Witnessing the horrible conditions of the victims of the atomic bomb who came to the hospital for treatment, however, he decided to become the physician of the facility so as to devote his life to the work.

August 18 : I Am an Aspirant for a Talent



Young talents in a TV musical show

The stars brilliantly active in television, motion pictures and music records are the object of aspirations. Young men and women who knock at the door of a talent training schools never cease. Their hope is, of course, to join the ranks of the "stars". Some undergo training in singing and dancing while commuting to high schools, and sometimes are given minor parts as group performers in some television programs. The young hearts inflate under the studio lights, but the gate to stardom is very narrow. In this program, one such talent aspirant will be introduced along with his (her) life and aspirations.

August 25 : A Private Hostel Proprietor

Private hostels, which set aside part of a private residence to accommodate travellers at low rates, are increasing in all parts of Japan. There are reportedly as many as 1,100 such hostels in Shizuoka Prefecture, which contains such noted tourist centers as Mt. Fuji, Hakone and the Izu coast. In the City of Shimoda alone, there are 156 hostels. Mr. Rin Tsuchiya of Shimoda was a fisherman. Ten years ago, he confronted poor fishing, so he gave it up and began operating a private hostel. Mr. Tsuchiya's house accommodates 18 guests. Well-acquainted students and families come to this hostel every year and spend the pleasant summer season at the seaside, enjoying domestic services and fresh fish.

Question Box

Q : I have read about the Ainu people living in Japan. Please tell me something about them. (Mr. Ludvik Jirovec, Chodsk, Czechoslovakia).

A : The Ainu originated from one of the ancient races which once inhabited the north-eastern part of Japan Proper, Hokkaido, Saghalien, Kuriles, and even southern Kamchatka Peninsula. By race, the Ainu are definitely different from present-day Japanese. His skin is light, he is hairy and the hair is wavy. In physical characteristics, he is rather akin to the Caucasian.

Today the Ainu in southern Kamchatka, Kuriles and the northeastern part of Japan Proper have either become extinct or been absorbed into other racial groups. Also, since most of the Ainu in Saghalien moved to Hokkaido during World War II, Hokkaido is now practically the only place inhabited by the Ainu. The Ainu population used to be 15,000 in Hokkaido and 1500 in Saghalien, but exact figures are not available. Moreover, the Ainu are rapidly becoming mixed with the Japanese. For this reason, the Ainu as an independent racial and cultural group has become smaller and smaller.

The Ainu have not developed letters, but

the race as a whole has a rich stock of epic poems and tales handed down through generations by word of mouth. "Yukar", a long epic poem, which describes the feats of a hero, is widely known. Even short epics containing 2,000 to 3,000 verses, while longer ones containing as many as 50,000 verses are extant. These constitute valuable sources for reconstructing the life and manners of the ancient Ainu.

The Ainu men and women in their native costumes





Events in August

This year again, the All-Japan High School Baseball Champion Tournament is scheduled from August 7 at the Koshien Ground in Nishinomiya, Hyogo Prefecture. Taking part in the tournament are 30 teams, which have come successfully through terrific regional eliminations (among more than 2,500 teams) to win the right to represent their respective regions. About the time the tournament begins, Japan enters the hottest season of the year. The high school students engage in the contests for 10 days, in dripping perspiration under the scorching sun. Immature in techniques, no brilliant plays cannot be expected, but the players are good mannered, befitting student baseball, and the games, played with full enthusiasm and ability, are highly refreshing to the spectators. On the part of the spectators, it has now become a tradition to root for teams from far-off regions which have no local rooters, or teams considered underdogs. Teams defeated after striving their very best are accorded no less ovation when they bow out to the winning teams. Heartwarming words such as "come again next year" are shouted at such teams by the people on the stands. The unique atmosphere created by the unity developing between the spectators and the players is well-loved not only by sports fans but also by the general public as well. It is not unusual to see passionate enthusiasts leaving their work and commuting the grounds daily. It may not be an exaggeration to say that for people living in Kobe and Osaka the summer season is inconceivable without this high school baseball tournament.

The tournament was instituted in 1915, and this year's is the 53rd. Though it was suspended between 1941 and 1945 on account of the war, it was resumed

in 1946, the year immediately following the end of hostilities. In those days, the players brought with them rice and vegetables, because of the shortage of food, and they used home-made gloves. Also, since no spike shoes were available, the boys played barefoot. The spectators also were suffering from the shortage of food, but they were immensely happy to have an opportunity of enjoying baseball in peace.

In the long history of this tournament, a number of heroes appeared and left behind various episodes. The 25-inning semi-finals between Akashi High School of Hyogo Prefecture and Chukyo High School of Aichi Prefecture, which took place during the 19th in 1933 tourna-

ment, is remembered by many fans even today.

August 2-10: The 13th World Boy Scout Jamboree is to be held at Asagiri at the foot of Mt. Fuji. Some 12,000 scouts from 110 countries to take part.

August 5-7: Akita Lantern Festival

This is a well-known festival held in Akita City in the northeastern part of Japan Proper. Long bamboo poles are erected and several cross pieces are tied to two vertical pieces. On the cross pieces are hung 46 to 48 lanterns. These lantern poles are carried by strong young men parading through the streets.

August 6: Memorial Day for the Hiroshima Victims of the Atom Bomb

August 6-8. Sendai Tanabata Festival

The deluxe Tanabata decorations of Sendai are considered to be the best in the country.

August 15: War-end Day

On August 15, 1945, the Emperor broadcast acceptance of the terms of the Potsdam Declaration, thus bringing the Pacific War to a conclusion.

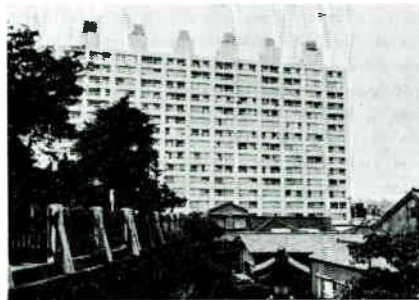
August 15-18: Awa Odori Festival

In Tokushima City in Shikoku, the entire population turns out for this dancing festival and dance through the streets for three days, chanting "dancing fools and watching fools, but if all are fools, it is better to be dancing fools."

August 16: Daimonji Fire in Kyoto

This is a Buddhist function in which a big bonfire is made in the form of the character "dai" (or big) on the slope of Mt. Nyoigadake in Kyoto.

Tokyo Antenna We Want Sunshine Back!



Private houses in the shade of a tall apartment building

As Aesop's fable about the "North Wind and the Sun" relates, man seems to have known from experience since ancient days that the sun is indispensable to all life.

Fortunately in Japan, which is located in the northern part of the Northern Hemisphere and has natural environment that can be enjoyed from season to season, plenty of sunshine is available even during short winter days. Such being the case, it is difficult for the Japanese people to feel with their own skin the meaning of the endeavors of the Scandinavian people to expose them-

selves to sunshine as much as possible, though it is, of course, understood ideologically.

However, the situation in Japan, particularly in major cities like Tokyo and Osaka, has lately changed. Since the population is concentrated into these cities with limited area available, the buildings must naturally be constructed taller and taller. Furthermore, because the downtown business section and the residential section are not as distinctly separated in Japanese cities like Tokyo as in Western countries, residential houses are found among office buildings while huge buildings and apartment houses rise skyward among residential houses in the uptown sections.

The situation, of course, gives rise to distressing circumstances of people living in one-storey or, at most, two-storey houses, who are deprived of the much-needed sunshine by the surrounding tall buildings.

When such buildings rise up, people living in the neighborhood, who had been enjoying plenty of sunshine, are immediately plunged into a sunless life similar

May I Introduce Myself

By Tony Lightley (BBC)



By the time this edition of Radio Japan News goes into print I shall have been in Japan almost two years and my stay with Radio Japan will be coming to an end. Strange though it may seem, I still cannot believe I am many thousands of miles from the place I call home, namely London, England. Incidentally, when people find out that I am from London they invariably ask me if it still has its famous (or infamous) fogs and I have great difficulty in convincing them that London fog now only exists in song-writers' minds and Sherlock Holmes films.

I suppose it is only natural that I have come to regard Tokyo as my home since I am working and living here in close daily contact with the Japanese people and events. In some ways I shall be very reluctant to return to England where I shall miss the bright, sunny winter days, the delicious raw fish and various admirable Japanese institutions such as the hot spring bath.

Working in Japan I not only appreciate the value of the close personal

relationship I have with the people but I also consider myself to be fortunate to be in this country during a particularly exciting period in its history. Expo '70 last year marked the beginning of what many people regard as "Japan's Decade". And as a broadcaster, I am directly involved in interpreting and presenting to the world this fascinating country and its people.

Just as I hope to explode the myth of London fog, so I hope I can correct some of the misconceptions people may have about Japan and to add to their knowledge of this country through my work for Radio Japan.

Before I came to Japan I was working for the Overseas Service of the British Broadcasting Corporation doing very much the same sort of job that I'm doing now. Both NHK, through Radio Japan, and the BBC have the same aim in their overseas broadcasts, that is, to present accurate and up to the minute News and to reflect the nation's way of life through a variety of feature programmes.

to that of jail inmates. People who have been placed under such circumstances have for several years been fighting in court the parties that have erected such buildings to regain their right to enjoy the sunshine.

However, though Article 25 of the Constitution guarantees every Japanese "the right to lead a healthy and cultural life of minimum degree", the outcome of these court trials seem to be unfavorable to the plaintiffs under the existing laws. In as much as the only solution to the problem is complete removal of the buildings in question, the tide of this struggle has been plainly unfavorable to the plaintiffs from the very beginning, regardless of the outcome of the trials. Even when a court decision is favorable to the plaintiff, all that he usually receives is some solatium and that seems to be the outcome of most cases of similar nature. The term "right of sunshine" began to be used in Japan as a result of such phenomena and the resultant court trials.

An artificial sunshine apparatus has been developed by a Japanese optical equipment maker engaged in the manufacture of telescopes and planetariums

so that sunshine may be artificially supplied to houses that have lost it through the foregoing reasons.

The device consists of three mirrors about 2 meters square disposed in a configuration utilizing the principle of the periscope. The first mirror is mounted on the roof of the building that has deprived some near-by house of the sunshine in such a way as to track down the sun throughout the day. The light reflected by the first mirror is received by the second mirror mounted on an arm protruding from the roof of the same building. The light reflected by the second mirror is again reflected into the house by the third mirror positioned near the house. For this reason, the device is a simple affair, excepting the first mirror provided with some photo-sensitive material and sun tracking motor.

A certain householder designated here as Mr. Y had this device installed on his house this spring. He says, "The sunshines into the house far longer than when we were depending on natural sunshine. The feel of the sunshine is not a bit different from the natural rays, and since the mirror in front of the

I never was much of a specialist and it certainly helps if you are versatile in this line of work. Part of my time is spent in the Newsroom as a rewriter scanning stories to check English grammar and usage and at other times I present the News at the microphone. I sometimes feel it a little daunting that I am expected to be an infallible authority on all aspects of English grammar and pronunciation. Frequently I have difficulty in explaining the inconsistencies of my own native language.

Perhaps the most enjoyable aspect of my work is that which allows me to leave the studios and visit the Japanese people and countryside. Through such programmes as "Tourists Guide" and "Radio Japan Journal" I have been able to discover in depth the character of the Japanese as individuals. So often only the spectacular or scandalous news hits the world headlines much to the dismay of many countries, and not only Japan, who feel they are misrepresented or receiving only superficial coverage.

During my all too brief stay in Japan I have learned a lot about its history, culture and traditions as well as contemporary life and the people's problems. I have also been able to view my own country and indeed, the rest of the world, from a completely new perspective. The experience has been an enriching one and I hope that you, the listeners, have been able to share it with me.

house hides the imposing figure of the building, we have been freed from the sense of threat that has been there at all times. On a clear night, too, we can look at the stars from our living room." The device thus seems to be very favorably received. The only drawback is the price. Since it was the first of its kind, it cost Mr. Y \$9,000 to have it installed, which is a sum far out of the reach of most people.

Nevertheless, large numbers of inquiries are reportedly flooding the maker from apartment house owners and victims throughout Japan. This fact is an indication of the increased number of people involved in this question of sunlight. The price is likely to come down when quantity production becomes possible, and when the degree of fondness which the Japanese people feel for sunshine is considered, it may be possible to see this device, which is unique to Japan and developed from ideas peculiar to Japanese, installed here and there in large cities.

In any case, the overcrowded condition in major cities like Tokyo has given rise to a situation where people are obliged to buy even sunshine.

Die häufigsten Todesursache in Japan



**Gruppenunter-
suchung zur
Früherkennung
von Magenkrebs**

Erwachsene leiden am häufigsten an Krankheiten wie Apoplexie oder Gehirnschlag, Krebs und Herzkrankheiten.

Wie die neuesten Statistiken für das Jahr 1968 zeigen, waren Schlaganfälle für 26% aller Todesfälle in Japan verantwortlich. An zweiter Stelle stand Krebs mit 17% und an dritter Herzkrankheiten mit 12%. Zusammengefasst sind also mehr als die Hälfte aller Todesfälle in Japan auf diese drei Krankheiten zurückzuführen. Dieser prozentuelle Anteil steigt ausserdem von Jahr zu Jahr.

Bis vor etwa 70 Jahren sah man Tuberkulose als unheilbar an. Sie stand hinter Lungenentzündung als zweithäufigste Todesursache. Damals stand der Gehirnschlag an dritter Stelle. Krebs und Herzkrankheiten waren dagegen nicht einmal unter den ersten fünf Stellen zu finden.

Vor etwa 40 Jahren rückte Tuberkulose an die erste Stelle auf, verlor sie jedoch

vor etwa 20 Jahren an Gehirnschlag. Krebs stand damals an zweiter Stelle, während Herzkrankheiten erst vor 12 Jahren an dritte Stelle kamen. Seit dieser Zeit hat sich die Reihenfolge der häufigsten Todesursachen nicht verändert. Die Tatsache, dass diese Krankheiten die häufigsten Todesursachen sind, reiht Japan in die Kategorie der Industrieländer des Westens ein. Es besteht jedoch ein entscheidender Unterschied.

In den westlichen Ländern stehen Herzkrankheiten mit weitem Vorsprung an erster Stelle, während der Gehirnschlag in Japan an dieser Stelle steht und Herzkrankheiten, obwohl an dritter Stelle, zahlenmässig geringere Todesopfer fordern. Japan steht also in Bezug auf Apoplexie an erster Stelle in der Welt. An zweiter Stelle steht die BR Deutschland, doch sind die Todesfälle durch Gehirnschlag in Japan doppelt so hoch bei Männern und 1,6 mal höher

bei Frauen.

Die medizinische Fachwelt führt diese grosse Häufigkeit der Apoplexie in Japan auf den hohen Salzgehalt der japanischen Nahrung zurück. Wie aus Untersuchungen hervorgeht, nehmen Japaner zweimal so viel Salz zu sich wie Europäer.

In Bezug auf Krebs als Todesursache wurde ermittelt, dass fast die Hälfte aller Krebstode durch Magenkrebs hervorgerufen werden. Verglichen mit den europäischen Ländern ist Lungenkrebs, Darmkrebs, oder Brustkrebs in Japan nicht so häufig. Dagegen steht Japan in Bezug auf Magenkrebs an erster Weltstelle, eine Tatsache, die die Aufmerksamkeit der in- und ausländischen Medizin erregt hat.

Herzkrankheiten scheinen am häufigsten in Europa und Amerika aufzutreten, in Ländern also, deren Speisezettel grössere Mengen von tierischen Fetten enthalten. Gegenwärtig sind Herzkrankheiten in Japan noch nicht so verbreitet. Es besteht jedoch begründete Sorge, dass Angina pectoris und Gefässverengungen als Todesursachen in Zukunft häufiger auftreten werden.

Man steht dieser Situation selbstverständlich nicht untätig gegenüber. So zum Beispiel ruft man die Erwachsenen dazu auf, besser auf ihre Gesundheit zu achten und Speisen zu meiden, die zu den genannten Krankheiten führen können. Auch die Regierung trifft Vorkehrungsmassnahmen und dotiert Forschung auf dem Felde der Krankheitsverhütung und Heilung. Sie stellt auch die medizinischen Institutionen und das nötige Personal zur Verfügung. Sie unterstützt ferner Gruppen- und Werkstattprogramme, die der Verbesserung Volksgesundheit dienen.

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La Mode des Cheveux Longs Porte un Coup aux Coiffeurs et Salons de Beauté

Au Japon également, la mode des cheveux longs porte un coup aux coiffeurs et salons de beauté. La popularité continue des cheveux longs chez les jeunes gens nuit pratiquement partout aux affaires des coiffeurs. Par ailleurs, la popularité des perruques chez les femmes a réduit le volume des affaires des salons de beauté. De nombreuses femmes coupent assez court leurs propres cheveux et se parent de perruques de différents styles. Certaines femmes ont été même jusqu'à couper leurs cheveux en brosse.

Les mauvaises affaires des coiffeurs et salons de beauté se répercutent sur le commerce des fournisseurs de produits et d'équipement pour coiffeurs et salons de beauté.

Un coiffeur d'âge moyen se réfère avec nostalgie au "bon vieux temps", c'est-à-dire il y a environ 15 ans alors qu'il était de bon ton au Japon pour les jeunes gens d'avoir les cheveux coupés en brosse. A cette époque, ces hommes allaient souvent chez le coiffeur afin d'avoir toujours une coupe nette et propre. Ils devaient donc s'y rendre au moins deux ou trois fois par mois. Même parmi ceux qui avaient une coupe de cheveux conventionnelle, une visite régulière chez le coiffeur était nécessaire pour garder une apparence nette, un aspect propre, en particulier sur la nuque. Pour les salariés, employés de bureau, une moyenne de 3 visites en deux mois chez le coiffeur était normale.

Le style des cheveux longs n'est plus

limité seulement aux hippies et jeunes gens. Bien d'autres suivent cette mode et laissent leurs cheveux pousser dans un genre négligé. L'association de Tokyo des coiffeurs a effectué en Août dernier une enquête sur le nombre de visites faites chez un coiffeur. L'enquête démontrait que 40% y allaient toutes les trois semaines, et 22% deux fois par semaine.

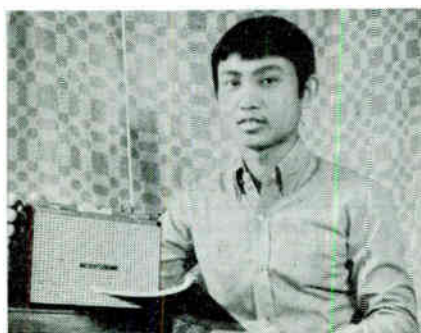
Les perruques sont devenues très populaires chez les jeunes femmes. Il fut un temps où elles étaient très coûteuses car elles étaient faites de cheveux humains. Maintenant les perruques faites de cheveux artificiels se vendent de 3.000 yens ou environ 8 U.S. dollars à 7.000 yens, environ 19 dollars. Ces perruques à bas prix représentent actuellement plus de 60% des perruques au Japon. Ces perruques sont facilement lavées et séchées. Si elles ont une mise en plis, elles resteront ainsi même après avoir été lavées 10 fois. Bien des femmes peuvent faire elles-mêmes leurs mises en plis pour gagner du temps et de l'argent en s'épargnant d'aller ainsi chez la coiffeuse pour faire cette mise en plis.

Parmi les femmes de Tokyo qui travaillent dans les bureaux et magasins, il est maintenant courant pour chacune d'elle d'avoir au moins deux perruques, de longueur et de couleur de cheveux différents. Les salons de beauté se plaignent que les femmes qui autrefois leur rendaient visite deux fois par mois ne viennent maintenant qu'une fois par mois.

Alors que les salons de beauté ne sont pas aussi durement touchés financièrement que les coiffeurs, ils doivent aussi affronter des problèmes commerciaux. Mais ils prennent des mesures pour fournir de nouveaux services. Ceux-ci comprennent la mise en plis de perruques ou les shampooings de ces perruques. Certaines boutiques offrent même différentes perruques en location. Ils offrent aussi le service d'entretien ou d'entreposage des perruques. Ils deviendront les services essentiels offerts par les salons de beauté pour répondre à l'évolution de la situation.

Cependant, les perspectives ne sont pas tout à fait sombres pour ces salons de beauté. Certains estiment que la popularité des perruques est un signe d'une nouvelle conscience de la chevelure chez les femmes. Ils s'attendent donc à des visites accrues par ces femmes anxieuses de donner à leurs propres cheveux le meilleur traitement. Elles vont également rechercher les conseils d'expert sur les styles de perruques. En outre, les femmes considèrent le temps passé dans les salons de beauté comme des moments de détente auxquels elles ne renonceront pas si facilement.

Tel est le point de vue d'un certain nombre de salons de beauté qui s'attendent à voir leurs affaires prospérer, et non périr, à la suite de la marotte des perruques.



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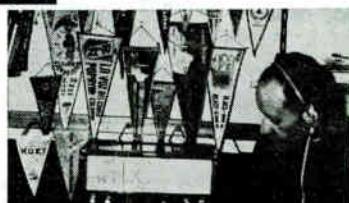
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Mass Migration of People

(Continued from page 1)

including Kagoshima prefecture where the population dropped by 1.5 per cent during the one-year period.

Of the 17 prefectures, the rate of population decline in 11 prefectures was higher than the previous year's rate. Included in the 11 prefectures were all prefectures in Kyushu, excluding Fukuoka, famed for its "Tanko-bushi" (Coal Mine Song), was once a center of coal supply but, with the so-called energy revolution, coal mines closed down one after another, causing a rapid dwindling of the population in the area. The population decline was not only rapid but sharp, as seen in the case of Kyuragi in Saga Prefecture where the population dropped by more than 50 per cent.

What trend will the population shift follow in the future?

According to an analysis made recently by the Population Problem Research Institute of the Health and Welfare Ministry, population rises up to now were restricted to big cities and their environs but in future the phenomenon will spread to prefectural capitals and other cities, thus resulting in a reorgani-

zation of the population structure of the nation. Up to now there was a direct population shift from rural districts to big city areas, but the trend is toward a gradual flow to local cities. This is because development of transportation and information transmission systems has reduced the gap between big and small cities, especially the gap in living conditions, and also because the establishment of new enterprises has created new job opportunities for workers. The research institute foresees a "U-turn" phenomenon in the future, in which workers who used to migrate to big cities will "swerve" toward local cities, shunning big cities that are overcrowded and suffer from such problems as environmental pollution and a deterioration in living conditions.

If this should happen, the "doughnut" phenomenon seen in big cities may occur on a "miniature" scale across the nation. Because of this, all possible measures must be taken to prevent a repetition of the "doughnut" phenomenon—and the city ills that accompany the phenomenon.

In the unified local elections held in April, the Tokyo gubernatorial election drew widespread interest because such vital issues as pollution, rising prices, traffic congestion and other big-city pro-

blems were aired and heatedly discussed. Mr. Ryokichi Minobe, the incumbent governor, campaigned on a slogan of "Blue Skies for Tokyo", and "Stop the Sato"—referring to the Administration headed by Prime Minister Eisaku Sato—while Mr. Akira Hatano, his opponent, came out with a plan called the "4,000,000-million yen Vision" to redevelop Tokyo. Governor Minobe won a landslide victory, garnering an unprecedented 1,700,000 more votes than Mr. Hatano. The voter turn-out was a record 72.4 per cent, which showed the grave concern the people had in the ills that afflict the city.

In 1968, Governor Minobe announced a medium-range development plan for Tokyo, in which he listed "civil minimums" for: 1. protecting the people's life and health, 2. stabilizing the people's livelihood, and 3. giving hope to youths. The "civil minimum" referred to the basic minimum conditions a modern city should possess to enable the people to lead a secure, healthy, and comfortable life.

It may be said the population problem that is at the root of all city problem is a serious one that all big cities in the world suffer from—and are busy trying to cope with.

TIME & FREQUENCY OF RADIO JAPAN (As of August, 1971)

TRANSMISSION	TIME (GMT)	FREQUENCY		LANGUAGE	TRANSMISSION	TIME (GMT)	FREQUENCY		LANGUAGE
		KCS	METER				KCS	METER	
<i>North American Service</i>	2345—0045	15445 17825	19.43 16.83	English	<i>Southeast Asian Service</i>	0945—1115	7195 9705 11940	41.70 30.91 25.13	Chinese, Fukiense, Cantonese & Vietnamese
<i>North & Latin American and Hawaiian Service</i>	0100—0300	15235 17725 17825 17745	19.69 16.93 16.83 16.91	Japanese, English & Spanish		1045—1215	9675 11875	31.01 25.26	English, Indonesian & Malay
<i>European Service</i>	0645—0845	17825 21535	16.83 13.93	Swedish, German, French, English & Italian		1200—1530	9525 11780 11840	31.50 25.47 25.34	French, Vietnamese, Burmese, Thai, Indonesian, Chinese, Fukiense & Cantonese
	1930—2100	15420 11950	19.46 25.10	Russian, German & English		<i>South Asian & African Service</i>	1430—1730	9670 11705	31.02 25.63
<i>Australian & New Zealand Service</i>	0930—1030	11875 15235	25.26 19.69	English	<i>Middle East & North African Service</i>	1745—1915	9670 11965	31.02 25.07	English, French & Arabic
<i>General Service</i>		GMT	KCS	METER	GMT	KCS	METER		
		0000—0030	15300 15195 17785	19.61 19.74 16.87	1000—1130	11815 9505 17855	25.39 31.56 16.80		
		0100—0130	17880	16.78	1200—1230	15300	19.16		English & Japanese
		0200—0230	17785	16.87	1300—1330	11815	25.39		
		0300—0330	17855	16.80	1400—1530	9505	31.56		
		0400—0430	17880	16.78	1600—1630	11815	25.39		
		0500—0530	15105	19.86	1700—1730	15105	19.80		
		0600—0630	17855	16.80	1800—1830	15300	19.61		
		0700—0730	9505	31.56	1900—1930	11815	25.39		
		0800—0830	15195	16.74	2000—2030	17785	16.87		
		0900—0930	17855	16.80	2100—2130	15300	19.61		
					2200—2230	15195	19.74		
						15300	19.61		
				2300—2400	17785	16.87			

Note: Besides the above-mentioned directions, Radio Japan's broadcasts are delivered to Asian Continent and Latin America. The above table is applicable to August but the frequencies are subject to change. Listeners are requested to pay attention to the announcement.

RADIO JAPAN NEWS

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please see page 6, 7 & 8.

July 1971

Lives of Japanese children during summer vacation



Children in any country must be happy when school classes are over and a vacation begins. Japanese children, who are placed under comparatively strict schooling since their early primary school days, appear especially glad when summer vacation comes.

Japanese schools follow a three-term system. The first term begins in April and ends in July. The second term occupies between September and December, and the third term, between January and March. School begins in April and ends in March the following year. During the school year, children have a spring vacation before school begins, summer vacation between the first and the second terms and winter vacation for Christmas and New Year season. The spring and winter vacations last for about two weeks respectively, but summer vacation lasts for about six weeks, except in *Hokkaido* and some parts of *Honshu* facing the Sea of Japan, where snowfall is very heavy.

In Japan, humid and uncomfortably hot days continue between July and September. Thinking that no efficient learning can be accomplished during such physically uncomfortable days, summer vacation has been made long. The vacation is also intended to allow children to get rid of physical and mental tiredness accumulated through tension arising from first graders' initial experience in schooling and others' first term is the advanced grades. The idea, in short, is to free children from the stress of learning difficult arithmetic and Chinese characters and allow them to enjoy life in their own respective ways.

The children, however, are first given guidance in outdoor life where they can absorb plenty of ultra-violet rays and train themselves physically. Until four to five years ago, also, children were given much home work in order to prevent decline in their scholarship ability. In recent two to three years, however, no definite home

work is assigned but the children are told to go over what they have learned during the preceding term on their own.

As soon as schools go into summer vacation, seaside classes and hillside camp classes are held for children by many schools. These are generally held by individual schools for three to seven days so that children may enjoy group life with their classmates and undergo training in observing rules and regulations necessary for smooth conduct of such life. At these classes, children study early in the morning while it is cool. After the study hours, they undergo training in swimming or mountain climbing or in the collection of sea shells or rocks. Thus seaside or hillside classes hold attractions for children that are not found in ordinary classroom studies.

Children who are unable to attend such outdoor classes on account of geographical or other conditions come together at their school one afternoon and prepare their evening meal, clean up the place and prepare beddings. After the evening meal, they make camp fire and enjoy the evening dancing folk dances and singing songs. They sleep in the usual classrooms of gymnasium, but a function of this sort marks a new page in the children's lives, as it frequently proves for some the first night's sleep away from their parents and an opportunity for some to discover fresh and new attractions in their teachers or friends. Sometimes, a city school and a rural school establish sister school relations and exchange the pupils to provide each group with experiences they have not had in their respective localities, or to offer opportunities for striking up friendship among children

(Continued on page 3)

From Radio Japan

Radio Japan is now conducting its annual audience survey so that better programs may be broadcast. You are requested to fill in the enclosed survey form and return it to Radio Japan, Tokyo.

Programs for July

One in a Hundred Million

July 7 : Air Traffic Controllers

There are about 600 air traffic controllers in Japan, who adjust the course of airplanes, as well as the space between them and thereby guide their taking-off and landing. Their duties are therefore quite serious, because a minor misjudgment on their part may result in a terrible accident. They are required to make accurate judgment, memorize figures, and acquire English conversation and other abilities. Such being the case, it takes about five years to become a full-fledged air traffic controller. In this program, the work and life of one such controller will be described.

July 14 : I'm a Bus Driver

The number of bus users in Japan is increasing yearly since buses are replacing streetcars as a means of transportation. In the number of passengers they carried, buses ranked first in fiscal year 1969.

The number of passengers of the buses operated by the Traffic Bureau of Tokyo Metropolitan Government is apt to decrease due to the congestion of traffic, but still they are carrying about 500,000,000 passengers a year, and are playing an important role as a widely used means of transportation. The drivers of metropolitan buses now number 4,200 in Tokyo. Since the conductors will be eliminated from all buses by next year, the drivers will have to perform the conductor's duty as well. In this program, the work and life of a Tokyo metropolitan bus driver, who goes out in all kinds of weather, shine or rain, reflecting the joys and sorrows of the lives of the common people, will be described.



July 21 : Full of Hope—Miss Machiko Nakahara (15)

Miss Machiko Nakahara, who finished a junior high school this spring, went to Osaka from her home in Takejima, Kagoshima Prefecture, to work at a spinning mill. The mill has 570 vinylon-yarn spinners. It was for the first time for her to leave Kyushu island, so that she was confronted with many unfamiliar things in Osaka. She says she will carry on her duty by all means, though the work is not easy. After finishing her day's work, she takes part enthusiastically in a study circle where she can learn many new things.

In this program, the work and life of Miss Machiko Nakahara, who came up to Osaka for work by train together with other boys and girls, will be described.

July 28 : Making of Coins —Mr. Keiji Tanda (56)

Mr. Tanda has been employed for 36 years in making coins at the mint in Osaka. Both his father and grandfather were also coin makers. This means that the three generations of the Tanda family were engaged in making Japanese coins

for a hundred years. Although mechanization and automation have recently been adopted, Tanda's eyes and fingers trained for many years are indispensable at his moulding section. He adjusts the machine thoroughly so that the metal is rolled into a coin which allows only an error of 2/1000 mm. Also, he watches over the process of giving thickness to the coin rim with regard to its accuracy. Mr. Tanda will be introduced on this program together with a discussion of coin making in Japan.

Trade and Industries

In July the programs with the following themes will be broadcast.

Taperecorders

Industrial Vehicles

Office Appliances—From the 42nd Business Show—

Topics in industrial Circles

Bicycles Coming Again to the Fore
Boom in the Hired-Boat Business

Japanese Folklore

July 20 : A Monkey Jizo

A kindhearted elderly man let monkeys eat his lunch as they like, and he was mistaken for "Jizo", the guardian deity of children. He was presented with various offerings. Learning this story, an evil old man living next door tried to follow the example of that kindhearted old man. While he was being carried over a river as a "Jizo", he began laughing out loud, and the frightened monkeys overthrew him into the water. Thus, his imitation cost him dearly. This is a piece of folklore from the northeastern part of Japan.

Today's Japan

July 8 : The Japanese Islands Shrinking in Distance

Here in Japan, rail and highway networks across Japan are now being constructed steadily. When fully completed 14 years from now, they will provide access to all parts of the country within one day, and will considerably narrow the difference between large cities and provinces.

In this program, a visit will be made to one of the places where the construction work is now under way.

Also how the time required for travel will be shortened and what a new travel

map of Japan will look like in the future will be presented.

July 15 : Privately Owned Railroads

The aggregate mileage covered by private railway lines in Japan is about a third of that of the National Railways.

But in the past ten years the annual passenger traffic on the private lines has exceeded that of the National Railways. This is greatly attributed to the fact that the networks of private railways provide a connecting link between cities and residential quarters in the suburbs, and also to their energetic activities in developing areas along the lines and in turning the land into residential districts. In this program, how Japan's private railways, a mammoth enterprise, are exerting their

influence unconsciously on lives of the people will be described.



Residence lots developed by a private railroad company

July 22 : Air Transport of Japan

Japan's air transport, which was resumed after the close of the Second World War, is now carrying 1,500,000 passengers to and from foreign countries a year,

Summer Vacation

(Continued from page 1)

living in different environments. Such schools are increasing in number.

Various functions are also held during summer vacation. For instance, radio exercise meets are held daily on the school playground or in a park. Children with attendance cards come together and undergo a set of exercises in tune to music broadcast over radio.

At private fencing and judo schools, too, early morning training sessions are held for young children. It is not infrequent to hear lively shouts coming out of such training schools as early as six in the morning. Where there is no private training schools, the policeman often plays the part of trainer and instructor. It is not easy for children to take part in such sessions rubbing their sleepy eyes, but delicious breakfast taken after sweating in exercise and training in the fresh morning air is something that cannot be tasted after one becomes an adult.

Summer festivals at which children tote palanquins through the streets or strike huge drums, on top of getting more than usual spending money, and the Bon dance function are other attractions that make children look forward to summer vacation. It makes them feel good to think that they need not rise early to rush off to school the next morning.

Summer vacation is also a time during which some children wishing to undertake studies, inventions or reading, that require a long time to complete, look for, since such studies, etc. cannot be undertaken during busy normal school days. This is the best time for children to find the interest contained in the masterpieces of adventure literature even in this age of science.

Study of the ecology of insects, collection and classification of sea shells and

seaweeds, inventive efforts towards materializing some things they have had in mind—challenging such themes as they like—is another of children's profitable activities during summer vacation. And after summer vacation, contests involving the results of such studies or inventions are held in an individual school and even in a nationwide scale. In the nationwide contest, several studies or inventions that surprise even scholars and specialists are usually discovered.

Nevertheless, summer vacation is a period of life in paradise not for all the children. For instance, most parents have no experience in spending summer vacations without home work. They think a vacation without home work is waste of time and even immoral. They, therefore, ask school teachers to give their children plenty of home work, to which some teachers comply, even though many of the schools have adopted the policy of giving no home work. Also, in more than half the schools, home work, such as review of the studies undertaken during the preceding term, which will not tax the children too much, is given. Fantastic scenes of parents hustling to dispose of their children's home work towards the end of summer vacation, after spending the greater part in play, are also a product of this period of the year. And Japanese department stores, known the world over for leaving no stone unturned in their service to the customers, open "home work classes" for such children and their parents. Scenes like these certainly make the situation more fantastic. These probably are scenes seen only in Japan.

While the way children spend their summer vacation thus differs, depending on the family conditions and wealth, majority of children come back to school in September, tanned in healthy color and with pleasant memories of the vacation that apparently has gone in no time.

and the number of such passengers is increasing 30% yearly. In this program, the activities of Japan's airlines will be outlined centering around Tokyo International Airport. It will not only convey the bustle around the airport but also



Tokyo International Airport

will present various other aspects, such as the movements of airplanes with total 470 of them, on an average, taking off or landing in a day.

July 29 : Undersea Parks Opened

The undersea parks which opened in July last year are all attracting enthusiastic crowds for their shoal of fish and corals. Twelve more undersea parks will be added during this year, a submarine park will appear in the Bay of Tokyo.

In this program, the existing parks in Japan will be described by featuring the Ashizuri Undersea Park in Shikoku Island, where an undersea promenade is now being built.

Question Box

Q: What is herb medicine I hear is being used widely in Japan? (Mrs. Bengt Anderson, Malmö, Sweden)

A: It is said what may be considered medical treatment in Japan began around the 12th century. It was given under the medical art imported from China. Medicines used in the Chinese medical art are called herb medicines.

Popularity of herb medicines reached the peak in Japan during the 17th, 18th and the first half of the 19th century. After the latter part of the 19th century, Chinese medicine lost its popularity to Western or modern medicine. As a matter of fact, Chinese medicines or herb medicines were rather rejected as being unscientific.

As the Meiji Government enacted a law to the effect that a medical doctor must pass examination in Western medical science, the Chinese style medical doctors disappeared, and herb medicines remained merely as patent medicines sold at the apothecaries.

In recent years, however, people began to recognize herb medicines as having various special properties not found in Western medicines. Among doctors, too, those who appraise their effect high are increasing.

There are about 100 kinds of herb medicine normally used, but in actual use, a number of different kinds—6 to 10 as a rule—are mixed and boiled down till the initial volume of water added is reduced to about a half. Such mixing of herb roots and tree barks is considered one of the characteristics of Chinese medicine.

For instance, there is a well-known prescription called "Kakkon Decoction". This is made by mixing seven kinds of medicinal herbs, such as arrowroot, loquorice and ginger.

This Kakkon Decoction is generally known for curing cold, but this does not seem to be the correct understanding of this medicine. It seems the correct expression is that it is good for cold also. This arises from the fact the most herb medicines have wide application depending on how they are used.

The arrowroot contained in the Kakkon Decoction has the effect of easing muscular tension. For this reason, this preparation is used when one has fever, headache or stiff shoulder muscles. The other herbs and barks contained in it play the part of enhancing such an effect of arrowroot. That a single preparation is good for various kinds of illness is the feature of herb medicines.

As disease names we know today were given under the Western system of medicine, it is rather difficult to tie up the present-day names of diseases with the Chinese medicine which has not at all been systematized. Consequently, what kind of herb medicine a patient should take is a thing that is to be decided by some medical doctor with ample knowledge of Chinese medicine.

Events in July



July 10 is the "46,000-Day" at the Asakusa Kannon Temple. The tradition says that if you worship at the Kannon Temple on this day, you become a recipient of divine favors equal to those you gain by visiting the temple daily for 46,000 days. On the day before this occasion, some 500 outdoor stalls selling all sorts of potted ground cherries, red and green, are set up. And the wind bells hanging on the reed roofs of the stalls give out tingling sound that make you feel cool. Ground cherries have been taken as a medicinal plant good for adults' hysterics and little children's

night-time crying. Today, however, they are purchased mostly for admiring the beauty. The ground cherry mart may be considered as one of the remnants of the old traditions of the Edo people, which are now gradually disappearing.

On this day, the Kannon Temple sells triangular charms held between split bamboo sticks as protection against lightning strike. In the old days, whenever there was any terrible thunder and lightning, people in the Katsushika District used to hand reddened corn ears under the eaves, believing that the corn ears will serve as protection. It is said that the charm was conceived from this custom.

July 1: Opening of Season for Summer Mountain Climbing and Seaside Resort

This day is considered the beginning of the summer season. On this day, seaside hostels and mountain lodges open for business all at once. In some localities, Shinto priests are called in to offer prayers for the accident-free season.

July 7: Tanabata Festival

It is also called the "Star Festival". Legend says that on this day the stars Altair and Weaver, the lovers, cross the Milky Way to have their annual rendezvous. It originated in China and was brought into Japan during the Heian Period (8th—12th century). Paper strips of all colors are tied to bamboo branches as a token of prayers for advance in learning and in the handicraft skills.

July 13: "Obon"

More correctly, this occasion is called "Ura-bon". It is a Buddhist function held in the belief that on this day, the souls of departed ancestors return to their old abodes.

On the evening of the 13th, welcome fire is made in order to light the way for the returning souls, and on the household shrine shelves are offered eggplants and cucumbers made into shapes of horses and cows so that the souls may come riding on them. On the 16th, send-off fire is burned to light the way for the departing souls. In some rural areas, the Bon function is observed by the lunar calendar. In this case, it comes some time in August.

July 16: "The Servant's Day"

Together with January 16, this day used to be one of the two off-days a year for household servants. There are still some shops which observe this day in the form of special holiday for the employees, though the system of one-day-off a week has become widespread.

July 17: Gion Festival of Yasaka Shrine in Kyoto

In scale, grandeur and traditions, this is considered the finest festival in all Japan. The festival is supposed to be observed from July 1 to 29, but the climax comes on this day, when a long train of brilliant floats parade through the streets.

July 20: The Marine Day

This was established in 1941 for the purpose of creating a special occasion for spreading knowledge of the sea, ships and trade.

*The Beginning of the Hottest Period of Summer.

On calendar, the 18 days from this day are supposed to be the hottest period of summer.

July 27: Doyo-ushi

In order to prevent further physical decline arising from hot summer days, people follow the custom of eating eels, which are supposed to be highly nourishing.

Announcement of Radio Japan's Essay Contest

Radio Japan is prepared to invite three persons to Japan in February 1972. This contest is cosponsored with the Organizing Committee for the Sapporo Winter Olympics and backed up by Japan Airlines. All overseas listeners of Radio Japan are eligible to submit an essay, and the authors of three winning essays are to be invited here for 8 days in February to see Japan, including the Winter Olympics, Sapporo. The round-trip to and from Japan will be on Japan Airlines plane, entirely free of charge.

The terms of contest are as follows.

- A. "This is what I think of Japan (or Japanese)".
- B. "My anticipations for the 11th Olympic Winter Games, Sapporo 1972".

One title is to be selected for your essay from the above two. It is also permissible for one person to enter two essays under both titles.

The language used should be one of the 23 now used in Radio Japan's broadcasting.

The length of the manuscript should be as indicated in the attached table.

Essays to be sent to:

NHK Overseas Broadcasting Service, Tokyo, Japan. Deadline: July 31, 1971.

Announcement of winning essays:

The announcement will be broadcast during November 1971. At the same time, the winners will be informed of the fact directly. Announcement will also be

made in the Radio Japan News.

Other conditions:

The manuscripts should contain your name, address, occupation, age and sex and the source of your information on the contest:

For further information, the travelling expenses from the home of the winner to the airport where a Japan Airlines plane is available will be borne by the winner himself (herself).

Every listener is cordially invited to take part in this essay contest.

Language	Length of Essay	Language	Length of Essay	Language	Length of Essay
English	500 words	Indonesian	600 words	Burmese	800 words
German	500 words	Korean	1,500 letters	Hindi	500 words
French	600 words	Chinese	1,000 letters	Urdu	500 words
Italian	500 words	Japanese	1,300 letters	Bengali	500 words
Swedish	500 words	Vietnamese	700 words	Swahili	800 words
Spanish	600 words	Malay	600 words	Arabic	500 words
Portuguese	600 words	Thai	800 words	Russian	500 words

Animals Suffering from Nervous Breakdown at the Zoo

Among animals kept at the Ueno Zoo, which have been familiar to Tokyoites, especially to children, for a long time, those needing hospitalization for nervous breakdown are increasing markedly these days.

For instance, a species of monkey from Africa bites off its fingers and toes, probably from boredom or loneliness. It has been hospitalized and treated a number of times, but the behavior returns soon after it is discharged from the hospital. The diagnosis: this symptom must have resulted from nervous breakdown caused by the unnatural life the monkey is forced to lead in a small cage and all alone. Green trees that have been protecting the animals' privacy at the Zoo have died off one by one, and the cages are now exposed to public sight. As a result, there have been many cases of hysterics among the animals. Just the other day, a terrific quarrel developed between a gibbon couple and an antelope couple.

Though her nervous breakdown was cured by the loving care of the keeper, the elephant, Indira, suffered from the sickness for three years and a half. She was an example of a serious case of nervous breakdown. She once had a quarrel with Jumbo, another female elephant, and was pushed into a ditch. Since then she could not lie down to rest from the pain in her loin and nervous fear. She used to sleep standing up, and she would totter as she fell deeper into asleep, but this would shake her up awake again. Night after

night she continued to hold herself in the standing position. It must have been terribly hard for an animal weighing four tons to keep standing day after day. No wonder she became emaciated.

In order to make her take enough nourishment somehow, her keeper went as far as Chiba Prefecture to gather up fresh green grass. They also made a special bed for her with logs and old tires. They also put her into a pool and tried to train her to lie down by utilizing the buoyancy of water. As a result, she began to sit or lie on the ground, and finally she became accustomed to lying down to sleep at night.

The Ueno Zoo now has 370 species and about 1,500 heads of animals, which make it a good-sized zoo. However, the green belt accounts for only 22% of the entire area occupied by the zoo. Moreover, what now remain of plants are fast diminishing because of air pollution. It is said that even mosses are now difficult to grow.

The old Ueno Zoo site was thickly covered with green trees and undergrowths, and the animals were kept in wooden cages built with plenty of spacing in between. Now however, the cages are of concrete build with iron bars and are crowded together like any city houses. Some animals are kept in airconditioned cages with sanitary conditions that leave no room for complaints. It may well be called a cultural living, but the "play" factor necessary for the animals has been reduced to the minimum.

The animals at the Ueno Zoo, moreover,



A lion, the king of animals. But is his mental state entirely healthy?

have attacks of "Sunday sicknesses". They get too much food from the visitors that crowd into the zoo on Sundays. It is probably because of nervous tension they experience that they are frequently subject to "nervous diarrhea".

Feed for the herbivorous animals also used to be green grass gathered from around Tokyo, but now that the effect of agricultural chemicals has become a serious concern, hay raised in far-off Hokkaido is brought down to feed them. In addition, artificial feed with the balance of nourishment taken into consideration is also supplied.

Nourishment is good and there is no enemies to fear. The animals, therefore, live longer than the average life-cycle of their wild cousins, but they are beginning to suffer from a disease of "civilization" called nervous prostration. The fate of animals at the Ueno Zoo is by no means unconnected with the life of human beings who live under similar environment.

Fragmentary Memories Of Australia

by Masao Migita



Australia and Japan are becoming closer in political, economic and cultural relations. This applies also to matters connected with broadcasting. For instance, ABC and NHK have been exchanging announcers since 1963. One of the NHK announcers, Masao Migita, who has served with ABC for the past two years and returned to NHK in February, contributed the following short article to Radio Japan News.

The woman lived in Horsham, a little country town in western Victoria some four hours ride on a car through a fertile pastureland where flocks of sheep graze.

She was a war bride. She had married an Australian serviceman who was stationed in Hiroshima shortly after the end of the war. Twenty-six years of

life since then have brought silvery gray into her black hair. When I asked for an interview over the phone, she told me in fluent English that she had forgotten Japanese, but then she sounded as if she were glad to meet her countryman when she said "Dozo" (okay).

As I entered the gate, her husband, who has now become a company employee, welcomed me with a song called "Battleship March". Saying that she had not met one Japanese since she left, she answered my questions in English. And as her final words to me, she said in faltering Japanese, "Since I came to this country, I have never done anything that would bring discredit on Japan".

After my return to Japan from two years of service with ABC, what I am most frequently asked is about the

Australian "feelings" towards Japan. It is true that while I was in Australia, I heard of a number of cases of ill-treated war brides, and I could see their nostalgia for their home country when I heard that some put salt into water and colored it like Japanese soy sauce to use it as a seasoning. However, through constant endeavors of these patient war brides and the development of closer trade relations between the two countries, I believe it is not an overstatement to say that today Australians entertain friendly feelings towards Japan. What we must do in the future is not to allow this feeling of friendship to remain merely as such but to foster it to the stage of mutual understanding between the two peoples. There are a number of Australians who have come to understand Japan through their connections with the Olympic Games and the Japan World Exposition. And I, too, believe that I have been able to do my share, however slight it may have been, in the promotion of mutual understanding with the Australians, who now consider themselves a member of Asian nations.

Werden Sie Mitglied im „Radio Japan Club“!

Der „Radio Japan Club“ wird im Juni 1971 neu ins Leben gerufen. Seine künftige Organisation soll persönliche Beziehungen zu jedem einzelnen Hörer von RADIO JAPAN gewährleisten.

Dank der engen Zusammenarbeit unserer Hörer untereinander ist der „Radio Japan Club“, der 1960 gegründet wurde, zu einer großen Organisation angewachsen mit insgesamt fünfhundert Mitgliedern in dreißig über die ganze Welt verteilten örtlichen Vereinigungen. Bis heute jedoch hatten die Clubs eine Mindestmitgliederzahl von fünf. In dem System gab es keine Möglichkeit, daß die Hörer direkt als Einzelmitglieder mit Radio Japan zusammenarbeiten konnten. Obgleich eine große Anzahl von Aufnahmeanträgen in den „Radio Japan Club“ gestellt wurde, gab es so viele Beschränkungen, daß viele der Anträge abgelehnt werden mußten.

Unter diesen Umständen wurde der Beschluß gefaßt, den Aufbau und die Regeln des „Radio Japan Clubs“ zu ändern. Nach den neuen Regeln, die im Juni in Kraft treten werden, wird die

bisherige Gruppentätigkeit in eine individuelle Tätigkeit der Mitglieder umgewandelt.

Diejenigen, die bisher Mitglieder eines örtlichen Clubs waren, sowie diejenigen, die dem Club neu beitreten möchten, werden hiermit aufgefordert, ihren Aufnahmeantrag auf beiliegendem Formular zu stellen. Vorausgesetzt jedoch, sie sind willens, die folgenden Bedingungen anzuerkennen:

1. Der „Radio Japan Club“ ist eine Organisation, die eine direkte Verbindung zwischen Radio Japan und jedem einzelnen Radio-Japan-Hörer herstellt.
2. Jeder, der die Sendungen von Radio Japan hört, kann ohne weiteres Mitglied im „Radio Japan Club“ werden. Wer Mitglied werden möchte, vermerke dieses bitte an den entsprechenden Stellen auf dem beiliegenden Formular. Es besteht keine zeitliche Begrenzung, um Aufnahmeanträge zu stellen. Jedoch: wer zuerst kommt, mahlt zuerst.
3. Jedes Mitglied des „Radio Japan

Clubs“ erhält eine Urkunde über seine Mitgliedschaft sowie zunächst auf zwei Jahre kostenlos die „Radio Japan News“.

Den Mitgliedern werden außerdem nicht nur verschiedene Drucksachen über Japan zugesandt; sondern jeder, der gute Empfangsberichte einsendet, kann darüber hinaus mit speziellen Leistungen von Radio Japan rechnen.

4. Die Mitglieder haben keinen besonderen Verpflichtungen nachzukommen. Es ist jedoch wünschenswert, daß sie ungefähr einmal monatlich einen Empfangsbericht sowie Stellungnahmen zum Programm an Radio Japan senden.
5. Die Gruppenarbeit der örtlichen „Radio Japan Clubs“ kann ohne weiteres wie bisher fortgeführt werden, um die freundschaftlichen Beziehungen der Mitglieder untereinander zu festigen.

Wir hoffen, daß diejenigen, die die Sendungen von Radio Japan hören, sich dazu entschließen, Mitglied im „Radio Japan Club“ zu werden.

• • • • • Bekanntmachung von Radio Japan • • • • •

Aus Anlass der 11. Olympischen Winterspiele in Sapporo, Japan, 1972, lädt Radio Japan wieder zu einem Aufsatzwettbewerb ein, der diesmal in Zusammenarbeit mit dem Olympischen Vorbereitungskomitee und der Fluglinie Japan Air Lines abgehalten wird.

Sie haben für diesen Aufsatzwettbewerb zwei Themen zur Auswahl:

1. Wie ich über Japan (oder die Japaner) denke.
2. Was ich von den olympischen Winterspielen von Sapporo erwarte.

Sie können Ihren Aufsatz in einer der 23 gegenwärtig von Radio Japan verwendeten Sendesprachen abfassen.

Die drei Gewinner dieses Wettbewerbs

werden im Februar nächsten Jahres für 8 Tage nach Japan eingeladen. Es wird Ihnen Gelegenheit geboten die Winterspiele in Sapporo zu sehen und verschiedene berühmte japanische Sehenswürdigkeiten zu besuchen. Hin- und Rückflug der Gewinner erfolgt auf der offiziellen Fluglinie der Winterspiele, JAL.

Es steht Ihnen frei Einsendungen zu beiden Themen zu machen. Wenn Sie japanisch schreiben, bitten wir die Länge des Aufsatzes auf 1300 Schriftzeichen zu beschränken, wenn deutsch auf 500 Wörter. (Für andere Sprachen bitte Seite 1 einzusehen). Einsendungen sind zu richten an: Radio Japan, Über-

seedienst des NHK, Tokyo, Japan. Einsendeschluss ist Ende Juli 1971.

Vergessen Sie bitte nicht den Einsendungen folgende Angaben beizufügen: Adresse, Name, Alter, Geschlecht, Beruf und wodurch Sie von diesem Wettbewerb Kenntnis erhielten. Schreiben Sie bitte mit roter Tinte auf den Umschlag: Einsendungen zum Wettbewerb. Wir bitten zur Kenntnis zu nehmen, dass An- und Abreise des Gewinners von seinem Wohnort zum nächsten Anflughafen von JAL vom Gewinner selbst getragen werden muss.

Und nun bitten wir um zahlreiche Beteiligung.



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Le français dans la langue japonaise

Sans doute serez-vous surpris d'apprendre que la préposition française "avec" est devenue un mot japonais (non sans s'être modifié cependant : "avec" au lieu de "avec", le son "v" n'existant pas en japonais). "Shabon". (savon), "shappo" (chapeau), "mételo" (métro) sont d'autres exemples de transformation à la japonaise des mots français, utilisés depuis plus de 50 ans. L'importance du français est telle que l'expression "Shappo o nugu" ou "tirer son chapeau à quelqu'un", n'aurait plus de sens si l'on disait "Bôshi o nugu", "bôshi" étant le nom japonais qui désigne un chapeau. Il se trouve que ces mots, qu'on avait adoptés provisoirement en attendant d'inventer leurs correspondants japonais, furent finalement introduits dans notre langue et y sont demeurés. Et le nombre des mots français ainsi entrés dans le japonais est beaucoup plus élevé que l'on ne l'imagine.

La politique d'isolationnisme du gouvernement des Tokugawa laissa, pendant plusieurs siècles, le Japon à l'écart du monde extérieur. L'arrivée du Commodore américain Perry mit fin à ce long isolement, et en même temps, les Japonais se rendirent compte combien leur civilisation s'était laissée distancer par celle de l'Occident. C'est pour rattraper ce retard que les gouvernements des Tokugawa et de Meiji firent venir au Japon des ingénieurs et des savants des pays avancés ou envoyèrent aux Etats-Unis, en Grande-Bretagne, en Allemagne, en France, etc., des étudiants et des stagiaires japonais. C'est à eux que l'on est largement redevable de la modernisation du Japon, car ils rapportèrent de nouvelles connaissances parmi lesquelles les langues de ces pays. C'est ainsi que le japonais commença à subir des influences étrangères : principalement de l'anglais, non seulement parce que c'est la première langue étrangère que les Japonais apprennent à l'école (Actuellement l'enseignement obligatoire comporte trois années d'anglais) mais aussi à cause de la capitulation qui plaça le Japon pendant plusieurs années sous l'occupation américaine. Ce qui ne veut cependant pas dire que l'influence du français soit dérisoire. Elle est certainement moins importante que celle de l'anglais ou de l'allemand, mais son rôle dans notre langue ne peut être négligé. Voyons maintenant quelques exemples de mots français qui ont été introduits dans le vocabulaire japonais :

La France est connue pour ses arts. Aussi, est-ce dans les domaines de la musique, du théâtre, et des arts que sa langue a exercé la plus grande influence. Par exemple, les spectateurs japonais, satisfaits de la présentation d'une pièce de théâtre ou d'un concert, crieront "Encore"... "Sérénade", "chanson", "guignol", "pantomime", "matinée", "tableau", "atelier", "motif", "croquis", "dessin", "déformé", "surréalisme"... sont courants. De même, "début",

dans le sens de faire ses débuts au théâtre...; le mot "concours" est plus souvent utilisé que son correspondant anglais "contest"; le film "Rashomon" a permis non seulement de présenter au monde l'art cinématographique japonais, mais aussi de familiariser les japonais avec une nouvelle expression française : "Grand Prix".

La mode parisienne a introduit de nouveaux styles et le dernier cri dans le vocabulaire professionnel : "jupe" a donné "zubon" par corruption; "pantalon" est actuellement très à la mode dans le vocabulaire féminin; "appliqué", "béret", "négligé", "chemise", "lingerie", "suède", "tafetás", "velours", "piqué", "gobelin", "corsage", "silhouette" ou encore "prêt-à-porter" ou "haute-couture"... La cuisine française est, avec la cuisine chinoise, considérée comme la meilleure au monde. Les Japonais y ont pris goût en commençant par le dessert : les gâteaux français sont arrivés au Japon, il y a une cinquantaine d'années, mais c'est seulement depuis la dernière guerre que les Japonais se sont familiarisés avec les plats français. Ceux-ci sont si appréciés que de grands restaurants parisiens ont installé leur succursale à Tokyo. Les mots "éclair" et "bonbon" sont connus ici depuis très longtemps. Mais "choux à la crème" est devenu "choux cream" (en anglais, "shoe cream"... ce qui pourrait laisser entendre que les Japonais sont des mangeurs de crème à chaussures). "Buffet", "restaurant", "pâtissier", "menu", "à la carte", "hors-d'oeuvre", "apéritif", "filet", "gratin", "potage", "consommé", "omelette", "meunière", "sauté", "bouillabaisse", "baguette", "croissant", sont des mots qu'on peut trouver dans des menus de restaurants japonais. Même ceux qui ne connaissent pas le mot anglais "manners" vous diront ce que c'est que l' "étiquette".

Dans le vocabulaire politique, on trouve "visa" "agrément" "attaché", "communiqué", "coup-d'Etat"... (il est difficile de trouver une traduction japonaise de mots aussi clairs et précis "Rendez-vous", "naïve", "nuance", "chic" "raison-d'être" "chandelle", "cabaret", "fiancé", "ami", "reportage" (plus usité que le mot anglais "report", celui-ci désignant au Japon le mémoire présenté par les étudiants), "avant-garde", "bon voyage", "vacances"... nous n'en finirions pas de citer. Selon le rapport d'un linguiste, il existe dans la langue japonaise plus de 8.000 mots d'origine étrangère. Ce chiffre est considérable si l'on peut arriver à s'exprimer assez aisément en n'importe quelle langue en ne connaissant que 6.000 mots. Cela explique le goût des Japonais pour les langues étrangères et leur indulgence concernant ce problème. Il est évident que cette tendance est désastreuse pour la conservation d'une langue qui veut demeurer pure, mais l'on ne peut l'empêcher, l'introduction de mots étrangers ne cessant d'augmenter parallèlement (Suite à la page 8)

La date limite pour le concours est fixée au 31 juillet. Postez vos textes à temps.

En rapport avec les 11èmes Jeux Olympiques d'Hiver qui se tiendront à Sapporo, Japon, en 1972, Radio Japon organisera un concours avec le patronage du Comité Organisateur des Olympiques d'Hiver de Sapporo et le soutien de la Japan Air Lines.

Pour ce concours, nos auditeurs de l'étranger sont invités à soumettre leurs exposés sous le titre de "Mon Point de Vue sur le Japon (ou les Japonais)" ou "Ce que J'Attends des 11èmes Jeux Olympiques d'Hiver de Sapporo". Les exposés pourront être écrits dans une des 23 langues employées dans les émissions de Radio Japon.

Les trois premiers auteurs qui auront été sélectionnés parmi les meilleurs exposés seront invités à venir au Japon pour 8 jours en Février, l'an prochain. Ils auront ainsi la possibilité de suivre les Jeux de Sapporo et également découvrir les magnifiques sites du Japon. La Japan Air Lines, désignée officiellement pour ces Jeux, sera employée pour le voyage vers et du Japon.

Les candidats peuvent, s'ils le désirent, participer simultanément aux deux sujets précités. Veuillez noter toutefois que la longueur maximum de l'exposé devrait être de 1300 caractères pour le texte écrit en japonais, et moins de 600 mots en français. (pour les autres 21 langues, se référer à la page 1) Les textes devront être adressés à : Service des Emissions pour l'Etranger et Service des Relations Extérieures de la NHK, Tokyo, Japon. La date limite de réception a été fixée à fin Juillet 1971.

Tous les candidats sont priés d'indiquer leur nom, adresse, âge, sexe et profession, et de spécifier où et comment ils ont pris connaissance de ce concours. Inscrire les mots "Contest Entry" à l'encre rouge sur l'enveloppe.

Nous vous signalons également que les frais de transport du domicile des lauréats jusqu'à l'aéroport desservi par Japan Air Lines seront à la charge des gagnants.

Nous vous remercions par avance de votre participation.

Pourquoi ne pas, vous aussi, devenir member du "Radio Japon Club"?

Afin de servir de lien entre Radio Japon et ses auditeurs, le "Club de Radio Japon" procédera, à partir du mois de Juin, à certaines modifications de structure.

Fondé en 1960, ce Club est devenu, grâce à votre appui, une grande organisation composée de 30 groupes, qui comporte près de 500 membres appartenant à tous les pays.

Cependant, le règlement du Club ayant imposé à ses membres l'obligation de se former en groupes d'au moins 5 personnes, il était pratiquement impossible à un membre isolé de prêter son concours à titre personnel, et cela avait en outre souvent pour effet d'empêcher l'inscription de nouvelles candidatures.

Les nouveaux statuts du Club, qui prendront effet pour compter du 1er Juin, resoudront ces importants problèmes et permettront une activité accrue non plus des groupes, mais de chaque membre qui voudra bien participer à l'activité du Club.

Les anciens membres des groupes régionaux et les personnes qui désirent s'inscrire au "Club de l'Amicale de

Radio Japon" sont priés de nous retourner la formule d'inscription ci-jointe, après suivants qui modifient notre Règlement.

- 1) Le "Club de l'Amicale de Radio Japon" est un organisme de liaison entre Radio Japon et chacun des membres du Club.
- 2) Chaque auditeur de Radio Japon doit demander son inscription au Club sans la moindre réserve ni condition. Tous ceux qui désirent s'inscrire sont priés de remplir la formule et de la renvoyer à Radio Japon. (Aucune date limite n'est fixée, mais dans l'intérêt même du Club, il conviendrait que ces envois nous parviennent dans les meilleurs délais).
- 3) Chaque inscription donnera droit à une carte mentionnant la qualité de membre du Club et bénéficiera d'un abonnement de 2 ans à "Radio Japan News", ainsi qu'à de toutes les publications ayant trait aux activités de Radio Japon. Nous envisageons en outre de récompenser tous les membres qui nous auront

envoyé les meilleurs rapports.

- 4) Aucune obligation n'est imposée aux membres.

Il nous serait cependant agréable que chacun d'entre eux nous fasse parvenir, une fois par mois, un rapport sur ce qu'ils pensent de nos émissions, ainsi que sur les conditions d'écoute de nos programmes dans leurs pays respectifs. Les groupes du Club déjà existants poursuivront leurs activités, mais dans le cadre du Service des relations entre les membres.

Nous conseillons vivement à tous les auditeurs de Radio Japon de s'inscrire nombreux au "Club de l'Amicale de Radio Japon".

le français dans la langue japonaise

(Suite de la page 7)

à l'accroissement des échanges internationaux. Ce qui importe donc, c'est de savoir distinguer entre les termes qui peuvent enrichir la langue et ceux qui ne font que l'alourdir. Une telle attitude est essentielle non seulement pour la langue elle-même mais aussi pour le peuple à qui les nouveaux mots appartiennent.

Pour revenir au début de cet exposé, "avec" en japonais désigne aussi un couple. N'est-ce pas là un emploi charmant de cette préposition ?

TIME & FREQUENCY OF RADIO JAPAN (As of July, 1971)

TRANSMISSION	TIME (GMT)	FREQUENCY		LANGUAGE	TRANSMISSION	TIME (GMT)	FREQUENCY		LANGUAGE
		KCS	METER				KCS	METER	
North American Service	2345—0045	15445 17825	19.43 16.83	English	Southeast Asian Service	0945—1115	7195 9705 11940	41.70 30.91 25.13	Chinese, Fukienese, Cantonese & Vietnamese
North & Latin American and Hawaiian Service	0100—0300	15235 17725 17825 17745	19.69 16.93 16.83 16.91	Japanese, English & Spanish		1045—1215	9675 11875	31.01 25.26	English, Indonesian & Malay
European Service	0645—0845	17825 21535	16.83 13.93	Swedish, German, French, English & Italian		1200—1530	9525 11780 11840	31.50 25.47 25.34	French, Vietnamese, Burmese, Thai, Indonesian, Chinese, Fukienese & Cantonese
	1930—2100	15420 11930	19.46 25.10	Russian, German & English		South Asian & African Service	1430—1730	9670 11705	31.02 25.63
Australian & New Zealand Service	0930—1030	11875 15235	25.26 19.69	English	Middle East & North African Service	1745—1915	9670 11965	31.02 25.07	English, French & Arabic
General Service									
		0000—0030	15300 15195 17785	19.61 19.74 16.87		1000—1130	11815 9505 17855	25.39 31.56 16.80	
		0100—0130				1200—1230	15300	19.16	
		0200—0230				1300—1330	11815	25.39	
		0300—0330	17880 17785	16.78 16.87		1400—1530	9505	31.56	
		0400—0430	17855	16.80		1600—1630	11815	25.39	English & Japanese
		0500—0530	17880	16.78		1700—1730	15105	19.80	
		0600—0630	15105	19.86		1800—1830	15300	19.61	
		0700—0730	17855	16.80		1900—1930	11815	25.39	
		0800—0830	9505 15195	31.56 16.74		2000—2030	17785	16.87	
		0900—0930	17855	16.80		2100—2130	15300	19.61	
						2200—2230	15195 15300	19.74 19.61	
					2300—2400	17785	16.87		

Note: Besides the above-mentioned directions, Radio Japan's broadcasts are delivered to Asian Continent and Latin America. The above table is applicable to July but the frequencies are subject to change. Listeners are requested to pay attention to the announcement.

RADIO JAPAN NEWS

Published Monthly by NIPPON HOSO KYOKAI (Japan Broadcasting Corporation)

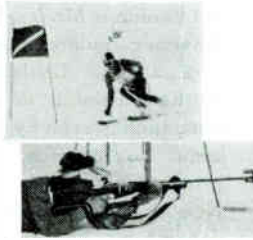
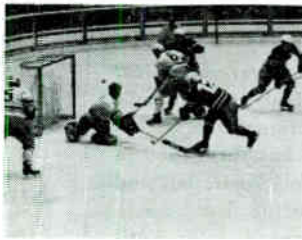
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Printed in Japan

For French & German versions
please see page 6, 7 & 8.

June 1971

11th Winter Olympics Scheduled for Sapporo



The sacred fire that symbolized the Tokyo Olympics seven years ago will be relit in Japan—this time amid ice and snow field. The 11th Winter Olympics is to be held for 11 days beginning on February 3, 1972 in Sapporo, Hokkaido, the northernmost island of Japan. The Winter Olympics, the great sports festival using snow and icecovered fields as its stages of action, were held for the first time in 1924 as preliminaries to the Amsterdam Olympics. Since then it has been held every four years, the forthcoming one being the 11th.

The City of Sapporo has a population of one million and is the largest city in Hokkaido. Surrounded by a vast but as

yet not fully developed area, Sapporo resembles some cities in northern Europe and is similarly suitable as a place to hold the Winter Olympics. With the rising Olympic mood, Sapporo is further spurring preparations for the February 1972 event. The competition fields built around Sapporo, totalling fourteen, were completed towards the end of last year. Most of these are newly constructed stadiums. The Makomanai Indoor Skating Stadium, built at an enormous cost, seats 11,000 spectators. The opening ceremony of the Games is to be held here. The Okura-yama Jump Ground for the 90-meter class jump event, the most popular event

of the Games, and the Eniwa-dake Down-hill Course, which looks down upon a lake, are principal ski courses. The Okura-yama Jump Course, in particular, is considered to be one of the finest in the world, a match for the Hollenkolen in Norway.

In February this year, the Sapporo International Winter Sports Meet (or Pre-Olympics) was held at these grounds in the same manner as the real Olympics, in order to test them. This meet also served as a rehearsal for the coming Winter Olympics. Since it was the first of similar nature held in a region other

(Continued to page 3)

Announcement of Radio Japan's Essay Contest

Radio Japan is prepared to invite three persons to Japan in February 1972. This contest is cosponsored with the Organizing Committee for the Sapporo Winter Olympics and backed up by Japan Airlines. All overseas listeners of Radio Japan are eligible to submit an essay, and the authors of three winning essays are to be invited here for 8 days in February to see Japan, including the Winter Olympics, Sapporo. The round-trip to and from Japan will be on Japan Airlines plane, entirely free of charge.

The terms of contest are as follows.

- A. "This is what I think of Japan (or Japanese)".
- B. "My anticipations for the 11th Olympic Winter Games, Sapporo 1972".

One title is to be selected for your essay from the above two. It is also permissible for one person to enter two essays under both titles.

The language used should be one of the 23 now used in Radio Japan's broadcasting.

The length of the manuscript should be as indicated in the attached table.

Essays to be sent to:

NHK Overseas Broadcasting Service, Tokyo, Japan. Deadline: July 31, 1971.

Announcement of winning essays:

The announcement will be broadcast during November 1971. At the same time, the winners will be informed of the fact directly. Announcement will also be

made in the Radio Japan News.

Other conditions:

The manuscripts should contain your name, address, occupation, age and sex and the source of your information on the contest:

For further information, the travelling expenses from the home of the winner to the airport where a Japan Airlines plane is available will be borne by the winner himself (herself).

Every listener is cordially invited to take part in this essay contest.

Language	Length of Essay	Language	Length of Essay	Language	Length of Essay
English	500 words	Indension	600 words	Burmese	800 words
German	500 words	Korean	1,500 letters	Hindi	500 words
French	600 words	Chinese	1,000 letters	Urdu	500 words
Italian	500 words	Japanese	1,300 letters	Bengali	500 words
Swedish	500 words	Vietnamese	700 words	Swahili	800 words
Spanish	600 words	Malay	600 words	Arabic	500 words
Portuguese	600 words	Thai	800 words	Russian	500 words

One in a Hundred Million

June 2 :

Twenty Years of Broadcasting English Conversation Lessons —Toru Matsumoto (58)

Prof. Matsumoto, who was born in Hokkaido in 1913, went to the United States after graduating from Meiji Gakuin High School and received further education at the Union Theological Institute and Columbia University. During World War II, he was interned in a concentration camp where he personally realized the difficulties involved and importance of establishing mutual understanding between peoples. In 1951, he accepted the work of broadcasting NHK's English conversation lessons. Since then, he has been presenting English lessons for 21 years, with "thinking in English" as his motto. This year, he was awarded the Broadcasting Culture Prize.

June 9 :

Protecting Children's Teeth —Takeshi Takaichi (24)

Children and decayed teeth reportedly go hand in hand, and, as a matter of fact, cases of decayed teeth among children have been increasing lately. However, as treatment requires time, dentists in general are not too enthusiastic about caring for children's teeth.

As a result, hospitals with dental departments devoted exclusively to children are overcrowded. At the Family Dental Center introduced in this program, 14 dentists daily take care of 60 to 100 children. Among the patients little children of foreign residents are also found. The program also presents the profile of a young dentist and his struggles hard to prevent children from having decayed teeth.

June 16 :

A Farm Housewife

This program introduces an average farm housewife, who plays the leading role in rice and vegetable cultivation and chicken farming, who helps organize cooking and cultural courses for a women's club, and who leads a women's group in recreation during her off season. It is now the rice-planting season, and this housewife is portrayed as a typical farm woman full of vitality in carrying on her variegated energy-consuming and back-breaking activities.

June 23 :

40 Years with a Botanical Garden —Kan-ichiro Yashiroda

The botanical garden on Shodo Island belonging to Kagawa Prefecture in Shikoku is one of the outstanding features of the island along with its olive groves. And the man who developed this botanical garden is Mr. Yashiroda, the director. Having completed the course in horticulture at the British Royal Botanical Garden, his skill in plant cultivation is outstanding even by international standards. For instance, he has succeeded in growing South African, Australian and New Zealand plants for the first time in Japan. He has also successfully cultivated plants in Japan that can be found only at this garden. This program presents the work and life of Mr. Yashiroda, the director of the botanical garden called "Shokubutsu Kunka-en".

June 30 :

Member of Japan's Overseas Cooperation Corps

The so-called Japan-organized "Peace Corps" came into being in 1969. Since then, the Corps has sent out 882 young people to eleven Asian, African and Latin American countries.

These young people live with local people and provide basic technical guidances in various fields. Their endeavors have brought considerable results in the developing countries, and their presence and work are building up cooperative relations with the local people.

Since May this year, 80 members have been undergoing training. One of these young trainees is introduced in this program.



Prof.
T. Matsumoto



Farm housewives
in the rice-planting
season in To-
hoku District ↓

Today's Japan

June 3 :

Twenty-four Hours at Radio Japan

Backstage at Radio Japan, which has been on the air for the past 36 years and which now transmits programs to all parts of the world for a total of 37 hours a day, is introduced.

This program includes busy scenes of program production, newscasting, studio recording and broadcasting scenes together with midnight newscasting in various languages.

June 10 :

Election Campaigns in Japan

As the Upper House election is to take place in June, candidates are all enthusiastically conducting their campaigns. Street-corner speeches, personal campaign speech meetings and group speech meetings at which the candidates of various parties present their respective political views are now daily events. Broadcasting of political views through television, which has been allowed since 1969, is enlivening election campaigns still more, and such broadcasts are registering ratings as high as most entertainment programs. The broadcasting stations, with carefully planned election campaign broadcasts, are thus contributing their share to stimulate the campaign.

In this program, outstanding features of the election campaign in Japan will be presented, together with voters' interest in politics.

June 17 :

Preparedness Against Earthquake Disasters

The horrifying earthquake that shook Los Angeles some time ago triggered lively discussions about preparedness against such disasters in Japan. The lesson learned from the Los Angeles earthquake must be aptly incorporated into the disaster preventive measures for mammoth cities like Tokyo.

In Tokyo, data obtained from the Los Angeles disaster were immediately incorporated into its preventive measures. The government, local autonomies and individual citizens are also beginning to think seriously of what should be done

in a similar emergency. This program presents the measures which Japan, ranked as the leading nation in seismological studies, is now implementing.

June 24 : Recent Emigration of Japanese People

Seventy-thousand people emigrated from this country postwar years. In the early stages, farm workers were the leading emigrants, but lately mostly technical personnel have been emigrating. The predominant number are now young people in their twenties, with high schooling level. The principal destinations are Latin American countries, but Canada is also considered a promising destination, since more than 500 Japanese are emigrating annually to that country.

While outlining the existing state of emigration, this program presents training at the Overseas Emigration Promotion Corporation and the hopes and dreams of some of the trainees.

July 1 : Visit to the National Cancer Center

The cancer death toll in Japan is about 115,000 a year. Cancer of stomach accounts for 43%. While cancer is reportedly decreasing in Western countries, it is increasing annually in Japan by 500 to 1,000 cases. Japanese surgeons are considered to be the most advanced in operation techniques, but because Japan is behind in the examination, registration and tracking systems, the country continues to show a backward record of the world's highest death rate by stomach cancer.

This program presents the existing state of cancer cases, measures to treat it, and questions of international cooperation in the fight against cancer, through a visit to the National Cancer Center.

JAPANESE FOLKLORE

June 15 : of Tokyo Report Gonbei, the Duck Catcher

A greedy duck hunter, Gonbei, tries to catch 100 ducks all at once, but he is whisked off into the sky and changed into a duck. He is subsequently caught in a trap and realizes the cruelty he had been inflicting on ducks. As a result of his repentance, he is restored to human form.

(Continued from page 1)

than Europe and America, 370 athletes and officials from 23 countries took part, even though it was no more than a preliminary to the real Olympics. Some 800 Japanese athletes participated at this meet, and the unfolding of the close contests not only aroused considerable interest among the spectators but also forecast expectations from next year's event. As expected, athletes of the three Scandinavian countries, the Soviet Union and other Western countries finished in the upper brackets, but some Japanese athletes also made a good showing. For instance, Yukio Kasaya, Japan's hope, won the 70-meter class jump while in the 90-meter class jump Akitsugu Konno won second place. In the combined race, Yuuji Katsuro came in second, while the Japanese relay team followed the Norwegian team as a second place winner in the biathlon relay. These showings aroused hope for winning medals in the related events next year. Although Keiichi Suzuki, Japan's top-ranking speed skater in the men's 500-meter class, who no races at this year's meet because of poor physical condition, he, together with 70-meter class jumper Kasaya is considered as a promising candidate for an Olympic medal.

It is anticipated that the 11th Winter Olympics in 1972 may become the largest in history, since 2,300 athletes and officials from 42 countries, as well as an additional number of 2,950 reporters and correspondents and some 1,600 guests are expected to converge on Sapporo. During the 11-day period, 35 contests in 6 events are to be run off. These include the following.

The cross country races for men include 15 km, 30 km and 50 km individual and 40 km relay contests. The races for women comprise 5 km, 10 km individual and 15 km relay contests. Of these, the men's 40 km and 50 km events are considered endurance races, while the men's 15 km and the women's 10 km and relay events are considered speed races. In both the men's and women's races, the Soviet Union and the three Scandinavian countries are likely to be overwhelmingly strong.

The 90-meter and 70-meter class jumps, the most brilliant contests of the entire Games, are events in which Japan hopes to place high. However, the wall erected by the tradition-laden three Scandinavian countries, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia is rather massive. It is interesting, however, to see how far Japanese jumpers like Akitsugu Konno, Takashi Fujisawa and Yukio Kasaya can take advantage of the home ground to put up strong competition against the athletes of the above-named countries.

The combined race is a contest decided by overall scores for the jump (70-meter class) and the 15 km cross country. In this event, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia with long traditions in cross country and jump events are considered predominantly strong. Expectations are placed on the efforts of Katsuro of Japan, who placed second in last year's world championship meet.

The three Alpen events—the slalom, giant slalom and down-hill—has been dominated by French athletes since the Grenoble Winter Olympics. Austria and Switzerland are also strong; these countries are now in close competition for the top place. Of the Alpen events, the down hill is considered the most difficult. Although it differs according to the course, the slope is nearly 40 degrees in incline, over which the skiers dash down at a speed of 80 to 100 kilometers an hour for as long as 3,000 meters. It is interesting to see if traditionally strong Austrian skiers can gain their revenge from the French skiers. Speed skating contests include the men's 500, 1,000, 5,000 and 10,000 meters and the women's 500, 1,000, 1,500 and 3,000 meters.

The three Scandinavian countries, the Soviet Union and the Netherlands occupy upper echelons because of large numbers of good skaters at their disposal, but Suzuki of Japan is one of the few skaters capable of contending for higher ranks against those of other countries.

The United States and Canada are overwhelmingly strong at figure skating. Six countries, including Sweden, Czechoslovakia, Finland, the Soviet Union, the United States and Canada are strong in ice hockey and will be contenders for the championship.

The bobsleigh is an event featuring descent of the course built along the mountain side for a distance of 1,500 to 1,700 meters. It comprises two-man and four-man sleigh races. Italian, Swiss and Roumanian teams are probably contenders for the championship.

Luge is a time race using wooden sleighs with steel rails mounted on the sliding surface to slide over the ice. The event includes one-man (woman) and two-man races. Australia and Poland claim overwhelming strength in this event.

Biathlon is a combination of rifle shooting and cross country ski race. It comprises a 20 km individual race and a 30 km relay race. The Soviet Union and Sweden rank high in this event, but the Japanese relay team, which came in second at the Pre-Olympics, may have a chance of contending for upper ranking.



Let Me Introduce Myself

Kenneth K. Marumoto

"HELLO...HELLO AMERICA THIS IS KEN MARUMOTO FROM THE TOKYO STUDIOS OF RADIO JAPAN..." or "HELLO LISTENERS, THIS IS KEN MARUMOTO WITH YOUR MAIL BAG AGAIN." It looks perfectly clear when I write the script, but after pronouncing my last name with an American accent for over thirty years, I just can't bring myself to give it the correct Japanese pronunciation now. This has resulted many listeners hearing my name as it were pronounced MARAMOTO, MURIMOTO, MORIMOTO, etc., which really



isn't that bad, because they used to call me MERRYMOTOR in Denver, Colorado, where I grew up.

June 1 is the anniversary of the Radio Japan Service. Thirty-six years ago this month, NHK commenced this service in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of radio broadcasting in Japan and the attainment of 2 million licenced subscribers.

From June 1934 to 1945, NHK broadcast its domestic programs to Korea, Taiwan and Manchuria, then Japan's outlying territories, utilizing telephone channels of the International Telephone Company. There shortwave broadcasts were incidentally received in various parts other than the areas directed, and reception reports began to come to NHK from Japanese residing abroad and from large numbers of overseas people. In those days, Japanese living in various parts of the world totalled nearly two million. These people raised their voices requesting the establishment of an overseas broadcasting service. In Japan, too, commencement of an overseas broadcasting service was also strongly desired, since this country had been isolated after her withdrawal from the League of Nations and was in need of reinforcing its public relations abroad. At first the service was known as Radio Tokyo (Radio Japan was first used in 1952) and operated under the following scale.

Programs were presented for one hour daily, using Japanese and English. The transmitter output was 20 kW and the frequency was 14600 kc. The call sign was JVH. The service was operated by a staff of seven.

The daily program schedule was roughly as follows:

Opening announcement, program announcement	3 min.
News in English	10 min.
Talk, music, entertainment, spot relay (English and Japanese)	30 min.
News in Japanese	10 min.
Announcement of programs for the following day, closing announcement	4 min.

National Anthem

3 min.

In consideration of radio wave propagation, time differences and languages, the programs were directed towards countries along the Pacific Ocean, especially the west coast of the United States and Canada, and Hawaii, where large number of Japanese people lived.

June 1:

Seasonal Change of Clothing: In former days, people changed into summer clothing on this day. Now, however, this has become optional, depending upon the weather conditions. But on this day uniforms worn by students, police officers, bus drivers and tram motormen are changed to summer wear.

Meteorological Day: The Tokyo Meteorological Observatory was built on June 1, 1875.

Radio Wave Day: The Broadcast Law and the Radio Law were promulgated on this day in 1950.

Photography Day: On this day in 1841, a man in Nagasaki, named Toshinojo Ueno, took a photograph of Load Nariakira Shimazu. This is reportedly the very first photograph taken in Japan.

June 10:

Time Memorial Day: This is the day we are reminded of the need for using time efficiently and for keeping appointments. On April 25, 671 (June 10 by the solar calendar) the first water-clock was used in Japan.

June 11:

Beginning of the rainy season, by the calendar. The rainy season lasts for a period of about a month.

June 21:

Anniversary of Japan's accession to UNESCO membership.

June 22:

The longest day of the year. On this day, the sun moves farthest north, making the day longest and the night shortest.

June 25:

Leprosy Relief Day.

When I was in the U. S. Marine Corps, where they tend to use last names rather than first names, I had the nickname, S'KOSH, because many of the men had served in Japan and knew that SUKOSHI meant a small quantity, or a little bit. I suppose at five feet five inches I wasn't an awful lot of marine.

Coming to Japan, about seven years ago, for a short visit, I thought that my troubles were over. They were just starting. I would find myself listed under the K's for Kennenth, because many Japanese assumed that was my surname, since they list their surnames first. Some times it can be very nice, friendly even, to be called Kenneth-san at some impersonal place, like a bank. So there is no longer an identity crisis.

As for my listeners, just call me Ken, don't sprain your tongue trying to say my last name.

This year, I will be with the Hello America program again, where I have been for the past several years... I seem to have found a home there. I started out at the rewrite desk, six and a half years ago, worked for the news section, wrote features for a variety of programs and finally seem to have settled in the English announcers sections.

Time really seems to fly here in Japan... especially in Tokyo. First it was, "Gosh! I've been here for nearly a year!" Then it was, "I'll have to take my wife home to meet my mother." Now it's, "I'll have to take the KIDS and wife home to meet Grandma." But, if you like what you are doing, and are busy on top of that, you don't notice the time.

I hope that you'll like what we are doing too, for the next year, and that you'll feel that the thirty minutes we have for Hello America just aren't enough... that the time seemed to fly for you too... then we'll feel as if we had done a good job.

Werden Sie Mitglied im „Radio Japan Club“!

Der „Radio Japan Club“ wird im Juni 1971 neu ins Leben gerufen. Seine künftige Organisation soll persönliche Beziehungen zu jedem einzelnen Hörer von RADIO JAPAN gewährleisten.

Dank der engen Zusammenarbeit unserer Hörer untereinander ist der „Radio Japan Club“, der 1960 gegründet wurde, zu einer großen Organisation angewachsen mit insgesamt fünfhundert Mitgliedern in dreißig über die ganze Welt verteilten örtlichen Vereinigungen. Bis heute jedoch hatten die Clubs eine Mindestmitgliederzahl von fünf. In dem System gab es keine Möglichkeit, daß die Hörer direkt als Einzelmitglieder mit Radio Japan zusammenarbeiten konnten. Obgleich eine große Anzahl von Aufnahmeanträgen in den „Radio Japan Club“ gestellt wurde, gab es so viele Beschränkungen, daß viele der Anträge abgelehnt werden mußten.

Unter diesen Umständen wurde der Beschluß gefaßt, den Aufbau und die Regeln des „Radio Japan Clubs“ zu ändern. Nach den neuen Regeln, die im Juni in Kraft treten werden, wird die

bisherige Gruppentätigkeit in eine individuelle Tätigkeit der Mitglieder umgewandelt.

Diejenigen, die bisher Mitglieder eines örtlichen Clubs waren, sowie diejenigen, die dem Club neu beitreten möchten, werden hiermit aufgefordert, ihren Aufnahmeantrag auf beiliegendem Formular zu stellen. Vorausgesetzt jedoch, sie sind willens, die folgenden Bedingungen anzuerkennen:

1. Der „Radio Japan Club“ ist eine Organisation, die eine direkte Verbindung zwischen Radio Japan und jedem einzelnen Radio-Japan-Hörer herstellt.
2. Jeder, der die Sendungen von Radio Japan hört, kann ohne weiteres Mitglied im „Radio Japan Club“ werden. Wer Mitglied werden möchte, vermerke dieses bitte an den entsprechenden Stellen auf dem beiliegenden Formular. Es besteht keine zeitliche Begrenzung, um Aufnahmeanträge zu stellen. Jedoch: wer zuerst kommt, mahlt zuerst.
3. Jedes Mitglied des „Radio Japan

Clubs“ erhält eine Urkunde über seine Mitgliedschaft sowie zunächst auf zwei Jahre kostenlos die „Radio Japan News“.

Den Mitgliedern werden außerdem nicht nur verschiedene Drucksachen über Japan zugesandt; sondern jeder, der gute Empfangsberichte einsendet, kann darüber hinaus mit speziellen Leistungen von Radio Japan rechnen.

4. Die Mitglieder haben keinen besonderen Verpflichtungen nachzukommen. Es ist jedoch wünschenswert, daß sie ungefähr einmal monatlich einen Empfangsbericht sowie Stellungnahmen zum Programm an Radio Japan senden.
 5. Die Gruppenarbeit der örtlichen „Radio Japan Clubs“ kann ohne weiteres wie bisher fortgeführt werden, um die freundschaftlichen Beziehungen der Mitglieder untereinander zu festigen.
- Wir hoffen, daß diejenigen, die die Sendungen von Radio Japan hören, sich dazu entschließen, Mitglied im „Radio Japan Club“ zu werden.

TIME & FREQUENCY OF RADIO JAPAN (As of June, 1971)

TRANSMISSION	TIME (GMT)	FREQUENCY		LANGUAGE	TRANSMISSION	TIME (GMT)	FREQUENCY		LANGUAGE
		KCS	METER				KCS	METER	
<i>North American Service</i>	2345—0045	15445 17825	19.43 16.83	English	<i>Southeast Asian Service</i>	0945—1115	7195 9705 11940	41.70 30.91 25.13	Chinese, Fukiense, Cantonese & Vietnamese
<i>North & Latin American and Hawaiian Service</i>	0100—0300	15235 17725 17825 17745	19.69 16.93 16.83 16.91	Japanese, English & Spanish		1045—1215	9675 11875	31.01 25.26	English, Indonesian & Malay
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	1930—2100	11950 9735	25.10 30.82	Russian, German & English		<i>South Asian & African Service</i>	1430—1730	9670 11705	31.02 25.63
<i>Australian & New Zealand Service</i>	0930—1030	11875 15235	25.26 19.69	English	<i>Middle East & North African Service</i>	1745—1915	6670 11965	31.02 25.07	English, French & Arabic
<i>General Service</i>	0000—0030	9735 15195 17785	30.82 19.74 16.87		1000—1130	11815 9505 17855	25.39 31.56 16.80		
	0100—0130	17880	16.78		1200—1230				
	0200—0230	15105	19.86		1400—1530				
	0300—0330	15300	19.61		1600—1630	9560 11815	31.38 25.39	English & Japanese	
	0400—0430	17880 15105 17855	16.78 19.86 16.80		1700—1730	9505	31.56		
	0500—0530				1800—1830				
	0600—0630	9505 17855 17880	31.56 16.80 16.78		1900—1930	11815	25.39		
	0700—0730				2000—2030	15105	19.80		
	0800—0830	9505 15195 17855	31.56 16.74 16.80		2100—2130	9560	31.38		
	0900—0930				2200—2230	15195 9735	19.74 30.82		
					2300—2400	17785	16.87		

Note: Besides the above-mentioned directions, Radio Japan's broadcasts are delivered to Asian Continent and Latin America. The above table is applicable to June but the frequencies are subject to change. Listeners are requested to pay attention to the announcement.

“Gebt diesen Kinder die Sprache!”

NHK Fernsehschulfunk für Taube.

Der Schulfunk des NHK Fernsehdienstes begann im Jahre 1964. In den 12 Jahren seines Bestehens hat der Schulfunk stets seiner Bestimmung gemäss im Dienste der Öffentlichkeit gestanden und war bemüht die Möglichkeiten des neuen Mediums Fernsehen weiter zu entwickeln.

Unter den Fernsehprogrammen des Schulfunks gibt es allerdings eines, für das man am liebsten eine Hörerbeteiligung von 0% hätte, oder mit anderen Worten ausgedrückt, eines dessen Unvermeidlichkeit sehr bedauerlich ist. Es handelt sich dabei um eine Sendereihe, die auf Bitten der Mütter tauber Kinder [aus dem ganzen Land] begonnen wurde, der Schulfunk für taube Kinder. Geplanter Fernsehunterricht für taube, oder geistig zurückgebliebene Kinder ist an sich epochemachend und in besonderem Masse vom Standpunkt des Fernsehschulfunkes aus gesehen.

Als diese Sendereihe aufgenommen wurde, trafen sich im ganzen Land die Eltern tauber Kinder und gründeten eine “Gesellschaft der Mütter.” Diese Organisation setzt sich tatkräftig für die Erziehung tauber Kinder ein.

“Unser Kind kann nicht hören!” Wer kann sich wohl vorstellen welche Gefühle Eltern bewegen, die diese Entdeckung machen müssen? Schliesslich aber müssen sie die Tatsache als gegeben hinnehmen und sich als ersten Schritt aus der Verzweiflung auf ihre Pflicht diesem Kind aus ganzer Kraft zu helfen, besinnen. Das gilt selbstverständlich auch für die Eltern von Contergan Kindern.

Ein zweijähriges Kind ist ungeheuer wissensdurstig. Es zeigt Gefühle wie Freude und Schmerz. Es lernt seine Bedürfnisse und Ansprüche an die Umgebung klar und unmissverständlich zu äussern. Da jedoch taube Kinder nicht sprechen können, sind ihre Kontakte mit der Umwelt äusserst begrenzt. Wissen und Gefühlswelt, sowie die natürliche Eigenentwicklung bleiben zurück. Aus diesem Grund muss die Erziehung tauber Kinder so früh wie möglich einsetzen, etwa mit ein, oder zwei Jahren. Die tägliche häusliche Erziehung ist dabei von grösster Bedeutung, wie überhaupt die Mutter, so weit dies möglich ist, der beste Trainer sein wird. Gerade weil das Kind nicht hören kann, muss man mit ihm zweimal, oder

dreimal so viel sprechen wie mit einem normalen Altersgenossen. Aus dieser Erkenntnis wurde der Schulfunk für Taube geboren.

Dieser Schulfunk besteht aus zwei Stufen. Im ersten Jahr wendet sich die erste Stufe hauptsächlich an Kinder zwischen zwei und drei Jahren. Im zweiten Jahr rückt das Kind dann in die 2. Stufe, hauptsächlich für Vier- und Fünfjährige, auf.

Bald nach Aufnahme dieser Sendereihe bildeten sich im ganzen Land Hörervereinigungen. Rundfunk und Hörer stehen in enger Verbindung und das Fernsehen hat Gelegenheit seine öffentlichen Pflichten in geradezu idealer Weise zu erfüllen. Die Leiter der Taubenerziehung, nämlich die Lehrer der zur Erziehungsuniversität von Tokyo gehörigen Taubenschule und alle anderen Beteiligten ringen hier direkt mit den Problemen der Taubheit und führen einen unablässigen, wenn auch unauffälligen Feldzug gegen dieses Leiden.

Dies ist ein Auszug aus dem Schreiben einer Mutter:

Bekanntmachung von Radio Japan

Aus Anlass der 11. Olympischen Winterspiele in Sapporo, Japan, 1972, lädt Radio Japan wieder zu einem Aufsatzwettbewerb ein, der diesmal in Zusammenarbeit mit dem Olympischen Vorbereitungskomitee und der Fluglinie Japan Air Lines abgehalten wird.

Sie haben für diesen Aufsatzwettbewerb zwei Themen zur Auswahl:

1. Wie ich über Japan (oder die Japaner) denke.
2. Was ich von den olympischen Winterspielen von Sapporo erwarte.

Sie können Ihren Aufsatz in einer der 23 gegenwärtig von Radio Japan verwendeten Sendesprachen abfassen.

Die drei Gewinner dieses Wettbewerbs werden im Februar nächsten Jahres für 8 Tage nach Japan eingeladen. Es wird Ihnen Gelegenheit geboten die Winterspiele in Sapporo zu sehen und verschiedene berühmte japanische Sehenswürdigkeiten zu besuchen. Hin- und Rückflug der Gewinner erfolgt auf der offiziellen Fluglinie der Winterspiele, JAL.

“Ich habe Ihren Fernsehfunk für Taube gesehen. Die Diagnose verschiedener Kapazitäten für meine dritte Tochter lautet auf vollständige Taubheit. Meine ganze Familie verfiel einer un-säglichen Verzweiflung. Ich konnte nicht aufhören mich wieder und wieder zu fragen, warum gerade mein liebes und gehorsames Kind so vom Schicksal geschlagen sein sollte. Bei uns gab es nur mehr Tränen.

Dann sah ich Ihr Programm und erfuhr, dass viele Eltern mutig über dem selben Leid und über der selben Verzweiflung stehen und kann gar nicht sagen, wie sehr mich diese Erkenntnis aufgerichtet hat. Auch ich habe die Pflicht mein Kind vor dem Unglückchsein zu bewahren.

Es gibt nur einen Weg. Ein Weg, der kein Einhalten erlaubt, doch sind wir nun auf diesem Weg und haben die Freude das Leid zu besiegen auskosten gelernt. Auch ich selbst habe eine neue Welt kennengelernt und die Freude des Erlernens erfahren. Für Menschen, die in Verzweiflung versinken, sind blosse Trostworte nutzlos. Man kann sie nur dadurch aufrichten, dass man ihnen einen Weg zeigt. Für uns haben dies die Lehrer des Fernsehschulfunks getan und die Eltern, die uns auf diesem mühsamen Weg voraus gegangen sind.”

Photoerklärung: Spiel mit Bilderkarten.

Durch Lippenlesen wird der Name jedes Dinges und seine Aussprache gelehrt.

Annnonce de Radio Japon

En rapport avec les 11èmes Jeux Olympiques d'Hiver qui se tiendront à Sapporo, Japon, en 1972, Radio Japon organisera un concours avec le patronage du Comité Organisateur des Olympiques d'Hiver de Sapporo et le soutien de la Japan Air Lines.

Pour ce concours, nos auditeurs de l'étranger sont invités à soumettre leurs exposés sous le titre de "Mon Point de Vue sur le Japon (ou les Japonais)" ou "Ce que J'Attends des 11èmes Jeux Olympiques d'Hiver de Sapporo". Les exposés pourront être écrits dans une des 23 langues employées dans les émissions de Radio Japon.

Les trois premiers auteurs qui auront été sélectionnés parmi les meilleurs exposés seront invités à venir au Japon pour 8 jours en Février, l'an prochain. Ils auront ainsi la possibilité de suivre les Jeux de Sapporo et également découvrir les magnifiques sites du Japon. La Japan Air Lines, désignée officiellement pour ces Jeux, sera employée pour le voyage vers et du Japon.

Les candidats peuvent, s'ils le désirent, participer simultanément aux deux sujets précités. Veuillez noter toutefois que la longueur maximum de l'exposé devrait être de 1300 caractères pour le texte écrit en japonais, et moins de 600 mots en français. (pour les autres 21 langues, se référer à la page 1) Les textes devront être adressés à: Service des Emissions pour l'Etranger et Service des Relations Extérieures de la NHK, Tokyo, Japon. La date limite de réception a été fixée à fin Juillet 1971.

Tous les candidats sont priés d'indiquer leur nom, adresse, âge, sexe et profession, et de spécifier où et comment ils ont pris connaissance de ce concours. Inscrire les mots "Contest Entry" à l'encre rouge sur l'enveloppe.

Nous vous signalons également que les frais de transport du domicile des lauréats jusqu'à l'aéroport desservi par Japan Air Lines seront à la charge des gagnants.

Nous vous remercions par avance de votre participation.

Pourquoi ne pas, vous aussi, devenir membre du "Radio Japan Club"?

—Les anciens membres du Club sont priés de renouveler leur inscription—

Afin de servir de lien entre Radio Japon et ses auditeurs, le "Radio Japan Club" procédera, à partir du mois de Juin, à certaines modifications de structure.

Fondé en 1960, ce Club est devenu, grâce à votre appui, une grande organisation composée de 30 groupes, qui comporte près de 500 membres appartenant à tous les pays.

Cependant, le règlement du Club ayant imposé à ses membres l'obligation de se former en groupes d'au moins 5 personnes, il était pratiquement impossible à un membre isolé de prêter son concours à titre personnel, et cela avait en outre souvent pour effet d'empêcher l'inscription de nouvelles candidatures.

Les nouveaux statuts du Club, qui prendront effet à compter du 1er Juin, resoudront ces importants problèmes et permettront une activité accrue non plus des groupes, mais de chaque membre qui voudra bien participer à l'activité du Club.

Les anciens membres des groupes régionaux et les personnes qui désirent s'inscrire au "Radio Japan Club" sont priés de nous retourner la formule d'inscription ci-jointe, après avoir approuvé les 4 articles suivants qui modifient notre Règlement:

1) Le "Club de l'Amicale de Radio Japon" est un organisme de liaison entre Radio Japon et chacun des membres du Club.

2) Chaque auditeur de Radio Japon peut demander son inscription au Club sans la moindre réserve ni condition. Tous ceux qui désirent s'inscrire sont priés de remplir la formule et de la renvoyer à Radio Japon. (Aucune date limite n'est fixée, mais dans l'intérêt même du Club, il conviendrait que ces envois nous parviennent dans les meilleurs délais).

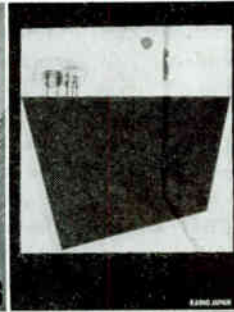
3) Chaque inscription donnera droit à une carte mentionnant la qualité de membre du Club et bénéficiera d'un abonnement de 2 ans à "Radio Japan News", ainsi qu'à de toutes les publications ayant trait aux activités de Radio Japon. Nous envisageons en outre de récompenser tous les membres qui nous auront envoyé les meilleurs rapports.

4) Aucune obligation n'est imposée aux membres. Il nous serait cependant agréable que chacun d'entre eux nous fasse parvenir, une fois par mois, un rapport sur ce qu'ils pensent de nos émissions, ainsi que sur les conditions d'écoute de nos programmes dans leurs pays respectifs. Les groupes du Club déjà existants poursuivront leurs activités, mais dans le cadre du Service des relations entre les membres.

Nous conseillons vivement à tous les auditeurs de Radio Japon de s'inscrire nombreux au "Radio Japan Club".



Six kinds of
Radio
Japan's new
Verification
Card are
available.



Please, join the "Radio Japan Club"?

Those who are already members are also requested to submit new applications.

The Radio Japan Club is to make a new start in June 1971 under an organization designed to establish personal relations with each and every listener of Radio Japan.

Thanks to the close corporation of our listeners, the Radio Japan Club, since it was formed in 1960, has grown to a large organization with a total membership of 500 and chapters in 30 localities of the world. To date, however, the Club has been localized and limited to group activities by five or more members. Under this system, there was no means whereby listeners could directly cooperate with Radio Japan as individual members. Though request for becoming members of the Radio Japan Club have been made in large numbers, there were various restrictions to prevent many of them from becoming members.

In the circumstances, it has been decided to change the character and rules of the Radio Japan Club. Under the new rules, which will be put into force in June, former group activity will be changed to individual activity of the members.

Those who have been members of local groups and those who desire to join the club newly are kindly requested to send in their applications using the enclosed form, provided they are willing to accept the following conditions:

1. The Radio Japan Club is an organization directly linking Radio Japan and each individual Radio Japan listener.
2. Any person listening to Radio Japan may freely become a member of the Radio Japan Club. Anyone desiring to become a member may indicate

required items on the enclosed form and send it to Radio Japan. There is no deadline, but the sooner the better.

3. While presenting such member of the Radio Japan Club with a membership card, "Radio Japan News" will be supplied for two years. The members will also be provided not only with various printed matters for public relations purposes but also with some special services for sending in good reports on Radio Japan.
4. No special obligations are imposed on the members, but opinions on programs and reception reports about once a month are desired.
5. Group activities by the local Radio Japan Club may freely continue as previously for the promotion of friendly relations among the members.

Tokyo Antenna

The rate of increase of commodity prices is higher than the bank interest rate, but investment in stocks is accompanied with risk. Though everyone knows land is the most profitable and stable asset, prices are too high for the pocketbooks of ordinary citizens.

Would that reason for the masses of people to bet their get-rich-quick dreams on the treasure lottery tickets that can be bought for one hundred yen each. The popularity of treasure lottery has been rising steadily in the past several years. Not one ticket reportedly remains unsold at every issue—either the central government or local government issue.

Treasure lottery began in Japan on October 29, 1945, the year the last war ended. This first government treasure lottery ticket was sold for 10 yen, and the first prize was 100,000 yen. The top prize money was raised to a million yen in 1947, to five million yen in 1960, and to 10 million yen in 1968. In the 25 years since the start, 3,000 lottery drawings were held, and the number of tickets sold brought in some 130,000 million yen, though those sold for one drawing from minimum 500,000 to maximum 3 million. Meanwhile, a number of lottery millionaires came into being and comedies and tragedies took place.

A 48-year-old salaried worker in Tokyo won 100,000 yen in 1947, a million yen in 1957 and 5 million yen in 1967. There is no other instance of

Treasure Lottery

a person winning prizes three times at ten-year intervals.

A certain factory worker in Kure City won 3 million yen in 1964 and 11 months later, his wife won 5 million yen. This is the highest record for couples.

A 26-year man, who won 6 million yen towards the end of the year before last dashed into the Hypothec Bank of Japan, which is entrusted with the business side of the treasure lottery. He asked for a certification proving that he had won the money in treasure lottery because he was liable to be mistaken for the bandit who had stolen 300 million yen. This is known as the "300 million yen robbery case". The robber disguised as a patrol police officer stole the money from a transport car. Incidentally, this young man lived in Fuchu, where the robbery had taken place.

In the early stages of the commencement of treasure lottery, various side prizes other than the prize money were given. These were interesting as reflecting the social conditions of the times. For instance, calico fabric was given out in 1945, soap and saccharin in 1946, rubber-soled sneakers (footwear for work having the big toe separated from the rest of the toes), hair clippers and a horse in 1947. Indeed, the shortage of daily necessities in those days was beyond imagination. Two years later, in 1949, a house together with 20,000 yen for the site was given out. Electric

washing machines appeared among the prizes in 1951. In 1959, an automobile was given away, but this proved to be the last side prize. The reason: "Money now can buy anything", according to a spokesman of the Hypothec Bank of Japan.

Lottery tickets are sold at 7,223 places throughout Japan. Lottery fans call the ticket stall which has sold large numbers of tickets winning more than a million yen the "lucky zone". In Tokyo, stalls located on Yurakucho and vicinity, which sold 22 lucky tickets last year, are in the "lucky zone". In Osaka Station, which also sold 21 lucky tickets, is the "lucky zone". However, the fact is that the stalls in business sections where vast numbers of people congregate merely sell more tickets than other places. The sponsors of the treasure lottery deny the existence of any "lucky zones".

Suejiro Tsugawa (65) sold the first issue of lottery tickets from a stall in a war-devastated site in Tokyo's Ikebukuro. He has continued to sell the lottery tickets in Ikebukuro throughout these 25 years. There are six other ticket-sellers like him in Tokyo alone.

Thirty "clients" of Mr. Tsugawa have not missed an issue since he started in this business. Tickets sold at Mr. Tsugawa's stall included lucky purchasers who won 1 million yen, 5 million yen, and 6 million yen last year. Known as a "Lucky stall", people reportedly come all the way from Nagoya, Sendai, and other cities to buy tickets from him.

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please see page 6 & 7.

May 1971

Japanese People Shifting from Early-to-Bed and Early-to-Rise to Late-to-Bed and Late-to-Rise Habits



NHK Public Opinion Research Institute

Japanese people's living habits are changing year by year. They are staying up till later evening hours and staying in bed till later morning hours. They are also viewing television programs for an average of 3 hours and 5 minutes a day. These were part of results obtained by people's time budgeting survey undertaken in 1970 by the NHK Public Opinion Research Institute.

The principal purpose of this survey is to obtain basic data on daily time

budgeting of various strata of Japanese people so that they may be utilized in NHK's own programming. The first survey was undertaken in 1960, and since [then a similar survey has been conducted every five years. The 1970 survey was the third one.

Time budgeting on weekdays was surveyed on October 14 and 20, while that on weekend was surveyed on October 3 to 4 and on 24 to 25. Samples comprised about 33,200 people above 10 years of age for the weekday survey and 4,800 for the weekend survey. Of the total of some 38,000 samples, 700 were selected for the first time in Okinawa under the random sampling method.

In this survey, people's activities from midnight to midnight were recorded in 15-minute sections. For purposes of classification, sex, age and occupation of the samples were also included in the survey.

The survey form was delivered to the sample on the day before the specified day of survey, together with explanations on the method of entry. The form was recovered on the day after the specified survey date. If any omissions or errors were found in the entry, corrections or additions were made at the time of collection, thus making the survey highly accurate. The results of survey are useful not only as NHK's reference data but also as highly valuable data for various other circles. Principal results of the survey follow.

The general trend among Japanese people is to stay up till later hours.

Rise time has become later at each survey. For instance, 90% of Japanese people were up by 7:00 a.m. in 1960, but now it takes till 7:30 a.m. before
(Continued on page 2)

Announcement of Radio Japan's Essay Contest

Radio Japan is prepared to invite three persons to Japan in February 1972. This contest is cosponsored with the Organizing Committee for the Sapporo Winter Olympics and backed up by Japan Airlines. All overseas listeners of Radio Japan are eligible to submit an essay, and the authors of three winning essays are to be invited here for 8 days in February to see Japan, including the Winter Olympics, Sapporo. The round-trip to and from Japan will be on Japan Airlines plane, entirely free of charge.

The terms of contest are as follows.

- A. "This is what I think of Japan (or Japanese)".
- B. "My anticipations for the 11th Olympic Winter Games, Sapporo 1972".

One title is to be selected for your essay from the above two. It is also permissible for one person to enter two essays under both titles.

The language used should be one of the 23 now used in Radio Japan's broadcasting.

The length of the manuscript should be as indicated in the attached table. Essays to be sent to:

NHK Overseas Broadcasting Service, Tokyo, Japan. Deadline: July 31, 1971. Announcement of winning essays:

The announcement will be broadcast during November 1971. At the same time, the winners will be informed of the fact directly. Announcement will also be

made in the Radio Japan News.

Other conditions:

The manuscripts should contain your name, address, occupation, age and sex and the source of your information on the contest:

For further information, the travelling expenses from the home of the winner to the airport where a Japan Airlines plane is available will be borne by the winner himself (her/herself).

Every listener is cordially invited to take part in this essay contest.

Language	Length of Essay	Language	Length of Essay	Language	Length of Essay
English	500 words	Indnesian	600 words	Burmese	800 words
German	500 words	Korean	1,500 letters	Hindi	500 words
French	600 words	Chinese	1,000 letters	Urdu	500 words
Italian	500 words	Japanese	1,300 letters	Bengali	500 words
Swedish	500 words	Vietnamese	700 words	Swahili	800 words
Spanish	600 words	Malay	600 words	Arabic	500 words
Portuguese	600 words	Thai	800 words	Russian	500 words

(Continued from page 1)

90% or more are out of bed. In other words, Japanese people have become later risers by 30 minutes in the past ten years.

Bed time has also become later by 45 minutes when compared with ten years ago. This means more Japanese are staying up till later hours.

Farmers still early-to-bed and early-to-rise class.

Despite the general trend mentioned above, people in farming areas still retain the habit of going to bed early and rising early. Of these people, No. 1 early-hour keepers are found in Aomori Prefecture, the northern-most part of Japan Proper. These people are followed by those of Akita Prefecture and Iwate Prefecture, who rank second and third respectively. It is interesting to note that people living in three northeastern prefectures monopolize the top three places as early risers.

On the other hand, late-to-bed and late-to-rise type is found in largest numbers in major urban areas like Tokyo and Osaka. There is nearly an hour's difference in bed time and rise time between the aforementioned early risers and urban people.

Leisure and free time.

Free time, excluding time required for such basic needs as sleeping and eating and such binding time as working or studying, averages 3 hours and 36 minutes on weekdays, 4 hours and 7 minutes on Saturdays and 5 hours and 48 minutes on Sundays.

"Socials" becoming more widely popular.

People who like to meet those other than their family members are increasing regardless of the days of week. Of special note is a marked increase in the number of people indulging in "socials" on weekdays. This is presumably a result of the behavior pattern of Japanese males who like to accommodate their friends in "sake" drinking or mah-jong games after working hours.

Weekend recreation prevalent among Japanese people includes short trips and strolls (including hiking), lessons in handicrafts and hobbies and sightseeing and appreciation of arts, etc.

Televiewing.

The average televiewing time is 3 hours and 5 minutes, but among those in their low-teens, the time has decreased from 2 hours and 20 minutes five years ago to 2 hours and 6 minutes.

On the other hand, women in their forties are viewing television longer, as the time has increased from 3 hours and 9 minutes in 1965 to 3 hours and 40

minutes. In particular, housewives are viewing television for an astonishing duration of 6 hours or more, if the time they watch television while doing something else is included.



A Japanese family enjoying televiewing after dinner

Viewed in terms of time zones, viewers between 6:30 p.m. and 8:30 p.m. have decreased in comparison with those of 1965, but viewers around 9:00 to 10:00 p.m. have notably increased. The "golden hour" for televiewing appears to be shifting to a later time.

In addition to differences in the percentages of viewers between morning and evening hours, more than two-thirds of morning viewers are so doing while being engaged in some other chores. In the evening, however, people seem to settle down for full-time televiewing. Incidentally, viewing while doing something else takes place mostly during meals and housework.

Radio and printed matter.

Under the influence of television, radio listeners and listening hours showed a decrease between 1960 and 1965. Little difference was found between 1965 and 1970, but increased high-teen listeners after 11:00 p.m. is notable. It was also found that people's reading time—newspaper and other printed matter—has not been affected by televiewing.

Increased high-teen midnight tribes.

The survey has revealed that one in every four high teenagers is still up at midnight. Although majority of such teenagers (60%) are staying up for the purpose of study, showing the intensity of competition in advancing to higher schools, the number of those staying up till after midnight for no such serious purpose has also increased. The situation provides a peep at the progressing "westernization" of Japanese life.

While an outline of the result of the 1970 time budget survey has been given in the foregoing, it is interesting to anticipate possible changes that may have taken place by the next survey since concepts and patterns of living are changing at a fast pace.

Programs for May Today's Japan

May 6: Japanese Children

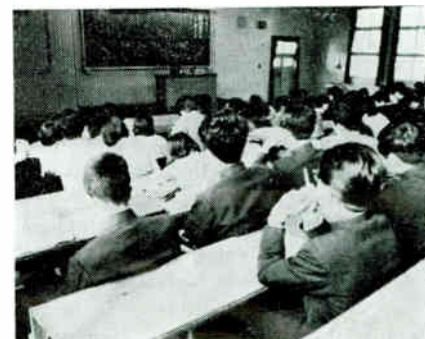
Unlike in the days a decade or so ago, children in this age of information have acquired remarkable ability for social adaptation. On the other hand, their ideas and thinking have become standardized regardless of the localities they live in. The profile of contemporary Japanese children will be depicted in this program through school activities, home life and the games they play.



I wonder why such an easy arithmetic problem cannot be solved

May 13: Japanese College Students

The life of Japanese college students has become greatly diversified compared with what it was in former days. For instance, there are students devoting themselves to sports and other club activities, there are students immersed in study and research, there are students absorbed in playing mah-jong, and there are others who volunteer for student movements. What does college mean to them? In this program, Japanese college education and college students will be considered through the life they lead, their beliefs and their sense of values.



A classroom scene at a state university

**May 20 :
Five-day-a-Week
System Spreading**

The system of taking two days off every week is gradually spreading in Japanese business companies. In some places, however, the system is causing, though temporarily, intensification of work during the rest of the week. On the other hand, the life of salaried workers, who now have more leisure hours at their disposal, is likely to undergo a marked change.

In this program, changes that have been brought about in the productivity, per-day working hours and other related problems, as a result of the 5-day week system will be presented from the standpoint of management and of the workers.



Salaried workers enjoying a game of mah-jong after working hours

**May 27 :
Keep the Wheel of
Love Turning
—Mentally and Physically
Handicapped People's
Colony in Aichi Pref.—**

A colony of mentally and physically handicapped children and others is found in Kasugai City, Aichi Prefecture. The colony is provided with homes for seriously handicapped and mentally retarded children, a vocational training centre, a hospital and other facilities for those requiring protracted care and training.

This colony, which was established in 1968, provides not only medical services but also has a research institute for probing into prenatal causes of such handicaps, as well as farms and vocational training centers for those who are destined to live there throughout their lives. The role this colony plays will be presented as a model facility for the welfare of handicapped people.

One in a Hundred Million

**May 5 :
A Designer in the Making**

There are many dress-making schools in Japan, and large numbers of people study there and thence go out into the world. Of the largest scale among such schools, is the Bunka Fukuso Gakuin, which graduates as many as 10,000 students a year. The school also has about 100 students from Southeast Asia, who study side by side with Japanese students. In this program, an aspiring dress designer about 20 years of age, who is being trained in this school, will be presented as a typical representative of the younger generation.

**May 12 :
Loving Hands to Wild Birds
—Masakichi Miyagi (46)—**

Large numbers of sick or injured birds are brought to Masakichi Miyagi, a member of the Japan Wild Bird Protection Society. Since he could not take care of all the birds brought to him, he opened a "bird hospital" with the aid of pupils at the nearby Eiwa Primary School. At present, 30 children of this school attend some 150 birds during the course of a year. Birds which have recovered are taken to the nearby hill where they are set free. This program presents Mr. Miyagi, who is bearing a part of the work in cultivating higher sentiments in children.

**May 19 :
I Am a Traffic Patrol
—Norie Momose (25)—**

Miss Momose became a member of a

traffic patrol group when a small child of a kindergarten where she was a teacher, was killed in a traffic accident. Since then, she has been guiding children across the street at one of the most dangerous corners in a city in Nagano Prefecture. This program describes Miss Momose's activities as she works for the protection of children from traffic accidents, which are daily increasing under progressing motorization. Some aspects of the life of Japanese children will also be included.

**May 26 :
The Young Power in
the Kabuki World
—Somegoro Ichikawa (28)—**

Somegoro Ichikawa, who performs in musicals as well as in Shakespearian plays, is a unique personality in Kabuki circles, which respects tradition. Last year he starred in the "Man of La Mancha" together with noted foreign actors and won great acclaim. He is also active in classic Kabuki plays and is making number of new attempts in line with the flow of times. This program presents his life and ideas as a "young power" in the tradition-ridden Kabuki world.



Somegoro Ichikawa

Trade and Industries

**May 3 :
Topics of Industrial World
"From 1971 Camera
Show"**

Enjoying high popularity for their reliability, as many as 2,700,000 Japanese cameras were exported to various countries of the world last year. This program deals with the Japanese camera industry with emphasis on new models being displayed at the 1971 Camera Show.

**May 10 :
Tackling The 'Second'**

**May 17 : Challenging
The World of 'Micro'**

Daiichi Seitoyo in Kure City is a manufacturer of whetstones for precision cutting and processing.

Domestically boasting of a 100-percent share, the product of this company is rated highly also in foreign countries for its excellent performance.

In this program, we visit the company and hear from the technical staff about episodes regarding the development of their product.

**May 24 :
Bulb Culture in the Sand
Dune**



Events in May

The cormorant fishing in River Nagara in Gifu Prefecture is a traditional summer function of richly Japanese color, which is known not only throughout Japan but also in many parts of the world. Every year, as many as 1.5 million tourists come to this district merely to see the spectacular scene.

This is a method of fishing skillfully maneuvering water fowls called cormorants. It appears to have developed very early in the history of Japan, since descriptions thereof are seen in writings going back to the 8th century.

Now, however, cormorant fishing has become no more than demonstration for the tourists and is seen only in River Nagara and two or three others. Cormorant fishing in River Nagara flourished since the 10th century under Imperial protection as well as under protection of successive ruling power. As a result, cormorant fishing in River Nagara has become far more known and higher in status, skill and festive air

than in any other river.

This type of fishing is undertaken now every evening between May 11 and November 15, except during full moon and when the river water is muddy due to flood and the like. Bonfire is kept burning on the side of the boat to attract fish—mostly sweetfish—and 12 cormorants manipulated by a fisherman dressed in ancient style catch the fish attracted by the fire. A rope is tied around the neck of each cormorant so that the bird will not swallow the fish it has caught. The cormorant, therefore, keeps the fish it has caught along its throat. The fisherman draws the birds up onto the boat from time to time and make them spit out the fish. The tourists sit on boats decorated with elegant lanterns and watch the scene. Later they have freshly caught sweetfish cooked for their palatal enjoyment. The most outstanding scene is the boats arranged across the river and floated down together even as the cormorants busily

catch the fish. Five fishing boats make a group, and each boat is manned by two men while the master cormorant fisherman and his assistant manipulate the birds at will.

May 1—May Day

This working people's festival was observed for the first time in Japan in 1920.

May 2—The 88th night

This is the 88th day from the first day of spring. It is the border line between spring and summer, and the farmers mark this day as the time for sowing summer crops.

May 3—The Constitution Day

It is a national holiday since 1947, when the new Japanese Constitution was promulgated.

May 5—Children's Day

A national holiday observed in the spirit of praying for sound growth of children. This day has been observed as the boy's day since early times.

May 6—The first day of summer

It is the demarkation line on the calendar signifying coming of early summer.

May 9—Mother's Day

Observation of Mother's Day that began in America in 1908 rapidly spread in postwar Japan.

May 10—Beginning of the Bird Week

May 15—Festival observed in connection with Kyoto's Kamigamo and Shimogamo Shrines.

It is known as one of the three great festivals of Kyoto, along with the Jidai Festival in autumn and the Gion Festival in summer.

May 12—The memorial day for the bacteriologist Hideyo Noguchi (1876—1928)

Undertook research in snake poison, hydrophobia and infantile paralysis at the Rockefeller Foundation Laboratory in U.S. Died of yellow fever contracted in Africa while studying the disease.

Let Me Introduce Myself

Hiroko Ito



I have been with Radio Japan for more than three years now, but still remember clearly the days when I first joined the staff: how I was received in a friendly atmosphere, taken around the studios and taught many things that were quite

new to me . . . from the basics of announcement to editing of tapes.

What struck me most then was the linguistic proficiency of my senior announcers. While listening to them in the studios, I became so astonished and frightened by their fluency that I lost what little confidence I had in English. This great shock of the first few days soon turned into a pure admiration for them, as I learned that they had reached the point of excellence through their constant study and fervent efforts. In saying this, I fear you might take them for that type of scholars who are hard to please. On the contrary, they are most pleasant people to get along with.

Either at work or off business I always appreciate their good sense of humor as well as their intelligence.

For the past two years, I have been bringing you several music programmes and I am very happy about this as I love music very much. Although I play not a single instrument, I have always liked to sing songs since childhood. At home I try to find as much time as possible to spend either in singing songs or listening to records. My tastes are many and varied but perhaps I could say that any kind of music gives me delight as long as the melody is beautiful and appealing.

After three years since my entry, my life seems to be influenced by Radio Japan to a greater extent these days. Thus my prime concern is how I shall come any closer to my seniors in terms of a good English announcer.

Financial Institution for the Fair Sex by the Fair Sex



Oh, I want those shoes.
Should I wait till the pay day or . . . ?

This is a money-lending firm called "Ellease" operated by women for lending money to women. It opened for service a year ago at 7-chome, Ginza, Tokyo's high-class business section. Its clients are limited to office girls in Tokyo, but a total of nearly 10,000 office girls have already utilized it, and though money is loaned out without any security, cases of bad loan are said to be nill. The firm was initially capitalized at ¥5 million, but its capital has been increased to more than ¥10 million because of the appearance of new women investors. Its business, moreover, is reportedly on smooth tracks.

It is said that the firm was named Ellease by combining French "Elle" and English "lease". The entrance of its office located on the fifth floor of a modern building facing the main street of the Ginza looks more like that of a beauty or tea salon. It is, as a matter of fact, an image far different from that of any conventional financial institution. However, the sign "Off limits to males" written on the white door is quite stern.

The seven girls, including Tatsuko Inuma the president, who work in the office, are all unmarried. They are, indeed, a group of pretty young money lenders with an average age of 24.

Clients are also predominantly young office girls (70%) ranging in age from 21 to 25. "Our clients have no household smell and are all self-assertive cheerful young girls", says the Miss Business Manager.

The clients of this firm include large numbers of girls working for department stores, nearly half the total (44%) being accounted for by them. In addition to being generally prone to flashy styles, the department girls work daily among things any young girl would love to possess. The money-lending ladies therefore are of opinion that the department

girls are unable to wait till the payday. Department girls are followed by those who work for banks and other financial institutions (23%). This appears to be a strange phenomenon. Payment of loans is made in six monthly installments together with interest amounting to about 5.5% a month. Bank girls are, of course, well-versed in matters related to money and interest and should know whether the interest they pay is high or low. However, they must have things calculated down to the hard bottom. For instance, the term of a certain girl's fixed account ends in a few days, but she will miss the bargain she has her eyes on if she waited till that day. A cancelled fixed account brings the interest rate down. So she takes advantage of the lease.

As money is loaned without security when a prospective client shows her health insurance card and her identification card issued by her employer, the amount for one time loan is limited, as a rule, to ¥30,000, but more is loaned in special cases. For instance, there is a sign on the wall which reads: "We invest in your skill. If you have any kind of license, show it at the information desk, as we will evaluate it." Special loans, classified into diamond (¥100,000), emerald, ruby and pearl, are made depending on the evaluation of the licenses.

Though the money lender's office is off-limits to men, as stated at the beginning, there were two men who pushed themselves into the office and tried to borrow money. These two courageous men were clad in purple pantaloons, one had his long hair hanging down to his shoulders and the other had a short-cut wig on. Each applied for a loan of ¥20,000.

However, they were adjudged males from their bony hands holding the pen

Question Box

Q: What is "tatami" used on the floor of Japanese house? (Mr. Martinus Schoggers, Indonesia)

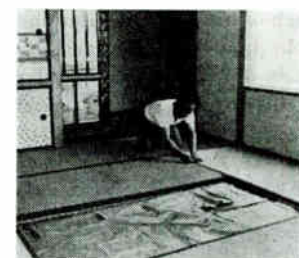
A: The most outstanding feature of a Japanese house probably is the "tatami" spread on the floor. Tatami is a kind of mat. Its base is made of dry rice straw, while its outer covering is made of reed. In short, dry straw is tightly put together and bound by hemp thread to form the base five to six centimeters thick. This is covered with a carpet-like mat made of reed. The edges of the top mat is covered with cloth to three centimeters wide to prevent wear. Its size is normally 182 cm by 90 cm and its weight is about 22 kilograms.

The size of a Japanese house is based on the number of "tatami" on the floor. The rooms, therefore, are known as a 4.5 tatami room, 6 tatami room or 8 tatami room.

The sitting room and the bed room are generally of 6 to 8 tatami size, while the drawing room called "zashiki" is usually of 8 to 10 tatami size.

Manufacture of tatami is now mechanized for purposes of mass-production. Even today, tatami shops are in business, since repairs and replacement of top cover are needed.

The Japanese people spread beddings directly on the tatami when they go to sleep at night. In the morning, the beddings are folded up and put into the closet. In this way, a Japanese bed room can be used more spaciouly than when a bed is set up. It is not infrequent to see a bed room directly transformed into a sitting room.



Workman setting "Tatami" for a new house

The straw base serves as a warmth-keeping flooring in winter, while in summer, the reed mat on top makes you feel cool because of its cool touch. Tatami may well be considered a product of practical wisdom that matches Japanese climatic conditions and living mode.

The top covering of tatami is changed once in every two to three years. The tatami with a new top mat is called "aadatami" or fresh tatami. To relax on such tatami is the greatest pleasure for the Japanese.

and from their voices. It is said that the lady money lenders chased the two disguised applicants out of the office, saying you are men, aren't you? On their way out, the two men reportedly said, "We only wanted to see if we'd pass for girls. We are sorry."

Japanischer Amateurfunker mit 10000 QSL-Karten

Der aktivste Amateurfunker in Japan ist der 41-jährige Takeo Hama aus Sapporo, der grössten Stadt auf der nördlichsten Grossinsel Japans, Hokkaido.

Herr Hama ist im Besitz einer Goldmedaille als Beweis dafür, dass er der aktivste und redefreudigste Amateurfunker Japans, wenn nicht der ganzen Welt ist.

Diese Goldmedaille erhielt er von der Zeitung Yomiuri Shimbun, einer grossen Tageszeitung, die einen Wettbewerb für Amateurfunk abhielt. Da Ziel dieses Wettbewerbes, das als fast unerreichbar angesehen wurde, war Funkkontakt mit 10.000 ausländischen Funkamateuren. Um eine Goldmedaille zu erringen musste ein Funkamateure nicht nur Kontakt mit Kollegen in allen 5 Kontinenten sondern sogar in der Antarktis haben. In den Wettbewerbsregeln war ausserdem festgesetzt, dass 70 der 90 von der internationalen Telekommunikationsunion festgelegten Zonen, und 200 der 323 Zonen der amerikanischen Radiorelais Liga Kontakt gehalten werden musste.

Herrn Hama gelang es im vergangenen November die Bedingung der 10.000 Funkpartner zu erfüllen. Er legte 10.000 Zertifikate für Kontakte bei, und erhielt den Goldpreis der Zeitung Yomiuri.

Herr Hama ist bei einer Elektrogesellschaft im verschneiten Sapporo tätig und steht jeden Morgen um 5 Uhr auf, um sich mit seinen Funkpartnern in aller Welt zu unterhalten. Sei Rufzeichen ist JA 8 AA. JA steht für Japan und 8 für Hokkaido. AA heisst dagegen Doppelerster und ist ein Zeichen dafür, dass er ein Pionier des Amateurfunks in Japan ist.

Nachdem er 1951 seine Funkamateurlizenz erhielt, bestand er noch eine

sehr strenge Staatsprüfung für die Radioamateurlizenz erster Klasse. Seitdem hat er sich mit Radioamateuren in aller Welt in Verbindung gesetzt. Genau genommen, hat er 19 Jahre gebraucht, um sich mit 10.000 Funkpartnern in Verbindung zu setzen und die nötigen Zertifikate zu sammeln.

Herr Hama hofft seinen eigenen Rekord bis zur Abhaltung der Winterolympiade von Sapporo im Jahre 1972 noch zu verbessern.

Er wurde einost von der Fernsehgesell-

schaft CBS zu einem Besuch der USA eingeladen, was er der Freundschaft mit einer Funkamateurin in Los Angeles verdankte.

Bei einer anderen Gelegenheit trat er mit Kollegen in Japan in Verbindung, um einem Funkamateure in Ecuador, dessen Mutter schwer erkrankt war, Medizin zu schicken.

Es gibt in Japan ungefähr 200.000 Funkamateure, von denen allerdings noch keiner Herrn Hama's Rekord erreicht hat. Genau genommen ist es jedoch so, dass Herr Hama zwar 10.000 Zertifikate über Kontakte besitzt, in Wirklichkeit jedoch mehr als 25.000 Botschaften mit ausländischen Partnern ausgetauscht hat.

Bekanntmachung von Radio Japan

Aus Anlass der 11. olympischen Winterspiele in Sapporo, Japan, 1972, lädt Radio Japan wieder zu einem Aufsatzwettbewerb ein, der diesmal in Zusammenarbeit mit dem Olympischen Vorbereitungskomitee und der Fluglinie Japan Air Lines abgehalten wird.

Sie haben für diesen Aufsatzwettbewerb zwei Themen zur Auswahl:

1. Wie ich über Japan (oder die Japaner) denke.
2. Was ich von den olympischen Winterspielen von Sapporo erwarte.

Sie können Ihren Aufsatz in einer der 23 gegenwärtig von Radio Japan verwendeten Sendesprachen abfassen.

Die drei Gewinner dieses Wettbewerbes werden im Februar nächsten Jahres für 8 Tage nach Japan eingeladen. Es wird Ihnen Gelegenheit geboten die Winterspiele in Sapporo zu sehen und verschiedene berühmte japanische Sehenswürdigkeiten zu besuchen. Hin- und Rückflug der Gewinner erfolgt auf der offiziellen Fluglinie der Winterspiele, JAL.

Es steht Ihnen frei Einsendungen zu beiden Themen zu machen. Wenn Sie japanisch schreiben, bitten wir die Länge des Aufsatzes auf 1300 Schriftzeichen zu beschränken, wenn deutsch auf 500 Wörter. (Für andere Sprachen bitte Seite 1 einzusehen). Einsendungen sind zu richten an: Radio Japan, überseedienst des NHK, Tokyo, Japan. Einsendeschluss ist Ende Juli 1971.

Vergessen Sie bitte nicht den Einsendungen folgende Angaben beizufügen: Adresse, Name, Alter, Geschlecht, Beruf und wodurch Sie von diesem Wettbewerb Kenntnis erhielten. Schreiben Sie bitte mit roter Tinte auf den Umschlag: Einsendungen zum Wettbewerb. Wir bitten zur Kenntnis zu nehmen, dass An- und Abreise des Gewinners von seinem Wohnort zum nächsten Flughafen von JAL vom Gewinner selbst getragen werden muss.

Und nun bitten wir um zahlreiche Beteiligung.

Skandinaviska programmet

MET	Söndag	Måndag	Tisdag	Onsdag	Torsdag	Fredag	Lördag
0745	Nyheter						
0750	Salongen över Nordpolen	Vitalar Japanska	Dogens Händelser	Musikdags	Japon av Idag	Kommentarter	Rapporten från Tokyo

Programma Italiano

Ora Italiana	Domenica	Lunedì	Martedì	Mercoledì	Giovedì	Venerdì	Sabato
0393	Notizieario						
0935	Fantasia da Tokyo	Il Giapponese per tutti	Problemi del giorno	Musica per tutti	Il Giappone d'oggi	Commento Settimanale	Corriere di Tokyo

Influence de la Culture Chinoise au Japon

Le peuple japonais a une religion ethnique appelée Shintoïsme, et a été grandement influencé par la religion et les philosophies indienne et chinoise. Dans ce sens, les religions ne signifient pas nécessairement des religions complètes, elles peuvent comprendre des cultes primitifs et croyances de la population.

Il est de coutume pour la population japonaise, au cours des fêtes du Nouvel An d'aller rendre hommage aux temples shinto et bouddhistes.

D'après le Bureau de la Police Japonaise, environ la moitié de la population japonaise s'est rendue aux temples, ou a été faire des visites de courtoisie du Nouvel An chez leurs amis et parents, au cours des trois premiers jours de l'année. Le Temple Shintoïste Atsuta près de Nagoya, au centre du Japon, attira par exemple près de deux millions de personnes. Celui de Shinshoji à Narita à l'Est de Tokyo, eut la visite de plus d'un million 400 mille. A Kyoto, ancienne capitale du Japon, le Temple Fushimi Inari fut honoré par un million 600 mille et le Temple Meiji à Tokyo vit affluer deux millions 300 mille, au cours de la même période.

Parmi les temples Shintoïstes et Bouddhistes cités précédemment, ceux d'Ise et d'Atsuta, sont en quelque sorte les mecques du Shintoïsme. Dans ce dernier est enchâssé le sabre sacré, un des joyaux du Règne de l'Empereur.

D'autre part, le Temple Shinshoji à Narita est dédié à Fudo ou Acala, un des dieux Gardien du Bouddhisme.

Il y a des milliers de temples Inari au Japon. Par exemple, le Temple shintoïste Inari de Toyokawa, au centre du Japon, près de Nagoya, avec le temple Fushimi Inari à Kyoto, l'un des plus célèbres, sont situés dans l'enceinte d'un temple Zen. Une légende au sujet de ce temple démontre le mélange des religions au Japon. Au 7ème siècle, alors qu'un étudiant japonais revenait de Chine où il avait étudié la culture chinoise, il eut une vision de Dagini, une Déesse indienne, montée sur un renard. A son retour, il sculpta une statue en bois de Dagini. Plus tard, un prêtre bouddhiste à qui fut confiée la statue vint à Toyokawa et érigea un temple. Il construisit également un autel pour la statue de Dagini. Avec le temps, les gens finirent par croire que Dagini était le renard venu au Japon depuis l'Inde par la Chine.

Le Bouddhisme fut officiellement introduit au Japon par la Chine et la

Corée au 6ème siècle. Les sutras bouddhistes apportés au Japon étaient tous des traductions chinoises. Avant le Bouddhisme, les enseignements de Confucius, Latse et autres philosophes chinois constituaient les principales pensées religieuses. Ces enseignements étaient principalement introduits par les étudiants japonais envoyés en Chine pour y étudier la culture chinoise.

Le Confucianisme a été adopté par l'ancienne cour japonaise comme études obligatoires. Le Laoïsme et Taoïsme de Chine du Sud, avec ses éléments mystiques, ont grandement influencé une secte de Bouddhisme. Cette secte est celle du Zen qui a son tour influença également beaucoup la culture japonaise y compris l'art japonais de la peinture, la cérémonie du thé, l'arrangement de fleurs et le théâtre de Noh.

De ce fait, la culture chinoise, y compris le Bouddhisme ont été depuis longtemps assimilés à la culture japonaise. Que nous Japonais en soyons conscients ou non, nous subissons l'influence de la culture chinoise. Pour

l'écriture et l'imprimerie nous utilisons les caractères chinois et le kana inventé par un prêtre japonais qui s'est inspiré des lettres chinoises.

La politique chinoise du Japon est maintenant sur le point d'entrer dans une nouvelle voie. C'est là le plus grand problème que nous devons affronter dans notre politique étrangère.

La Chine Continentale est maintenant sous le régime du parti communiste, avec à la tête Mao-tsé Tung. Sa philosophie communiste est un peu différente du Marxisme ou Léninisme russe. Ses principes sont profondément marqués par la tradition chinoise y compris le Confucianisme. D'un certain point de vue, le Confucianisme peut être considéré comme une sorte d'enseignement éthique du communisme, dans le sens que son enseignement met plus l'accent sur la société que l'individu.

De toutes façons, nous Japonais devons beaucoup à la Chine Continentale dans le domaine culturel y compris nos coutumes traditionnelles et habitudes.

Il va sans dire que les relations actuelles entre le Japon et la Chine Continentale vont contre nature et il y a une extrême difficulté pour l'actuel Gouvernement japonais à résoudre le problème chinois qui implique la question de Taiwan.

Annnonce de Radio Japon

En rapport avec les 11èmes Jeux Olympiques d'Hiver qui se tiendront à Sapporo, Japon, en 1972, Radio Japon organisera un concours avec le patronage du Comité Organisateur des Olympiques d'Hiver de Sapporo et le soutien de la Japan Air Lines.

Pour ce concours, nos auditeurs de l'étranger sont invités à soumettre leurs exposés sous le titre de "Mon Point de Vue sur le Japon (ou les Japonais)" ou "Ce que J'Attends des 11èmes Jeux Olympiques d'Hiver de Sapporo". Les exposés pourront être écrits dans une des 23 langues employées dans les émissions de Radio Japon.

Les trois premiers auteurs qui auront été sélectionnés parmi les meilleurs exposés seront invités à venir au Japon pour 8 jours en Février, l'an prochain. Ils auront ainsi la possibilité de suivre les Jeux de Sapporo et également découvrir les magnifiques sites du Japon. La Japan Air Lines, désignée officiellement pour ces Jeux, sera employée pour le voyage vers et du Japon.

Les candidats peuvent, s'ils le désirent, participer simultanément aux deux sujets précités. Veuillez noter toutefois que la

longueur maximum de l'exposé devrait être de 1300 caractères pour le texte écrit en japonais, et moins de 600* mots en français. (pour les autres 21 langues, se référer à la page 1) Les textes devront être adressés à: Service des Emissions pour l'Etranger et Service des Relations Extérieures de la NHK, Tokyo, Japon. La date limite de réception a été fixée à fin Juillet 1971.

Tous les candidats sont priés d'indiquer leur nom, adresse, âge, sexe et profession, et de spécifier où et comment ils ont pris connaissance de ce concours. Inscrire les mots "Contest Entry" à l'encre rouge sur l'enveloppe.

Nous vous signalons également que les frais de transport du domicile des lauréats jusqu'à l'aéroport desservi par Japan Air Lines seront à la charge des gagnants.

Nous vous remercions par avance de votre participation.

*Nous avons modifié la longueur de texte français du concours de rédaction à 600 mots au lieu de 500 comme a été annoncé dans notre bulletin d'avril 1971, compte tenu de la nature de la langue française.



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TIME & FREQUENCY OF RADIO JAPAN (As of May, 1971)

TRANSMISSION	TIME (GMT)	FREQUENCY		LANGUAGE	TRANSMISSION	TIME (GMT)	FREQUENCY		LANGUAGE
		KCS	METER				KCS	METER	
North American Service	2345—0045	15445 17825	19.43 16.83	English	Southeast Asian Service	0945—1115	7195 9705 11940	41.70 30.91 25.13	Chinese, Fukienese, Cantonese & Vietnamese
North & Latin American and Hawaiian Service	0100—0300	15235 17725 17825 17745	19.69 16.93 16.83 16.91	Japanese, English & Spanish		1045—1215	9675 11875	31.01 25.26	English, Indonesian & Malay
European Service	0645—0845	17825 21535	16.83 13.93	Swedish, German, French, English & Italian		1200—1530	9525 11780 11840	31.50 25.47 25.34	French, vietnamese, Burmese, Thai, Indonesian, Chinese, Fukienese & Cantonese
	1930—2100	11950 9735	25.10 30.82	Russian, German & English		South Asian & African Service	1430—1730	9670 11705	31.02 25.63
Australian & New Zealand Service	0930—1030	11875 15235	25.26 19.69	English	Middle East & North African Service	1745—1915	9670 11780	31.02 25.47	English, French & Arabic
General Service	0000—0030	9735 15195 17785	30.82 19.74 16.87	English & Japanese	1000—1130	11815 9505 17855	25.39 31.56 16.80		
	0100—0130	17880	16.78		1200—1230	9560 11815 9505	31.38 25.39 31.56		
	0200—0230	15105	19.86		1400—1530				
	0300—0330	15300	19.61		1600—1630				
	0400—0430	17880 15105 17855	16.78 19.86 16.80		1700—1730	1800—1830	11815 15105 9560	25.39 19.80 31.38	
	0500—0530	9505 17855 17880	31.56 16.80 16.78		1900—1930	2000—2030	11815 15105 9560	25.39 19.80 31.38	
	0600—0630	9505 15195 17855	31.56 16.74 16.80		2100—2130	2200—2230	15195 9735 17785	19.74 30.82 16.87	
	0700—0730	9505	31.56		2300—2400				
	0800—0830	15195	16.74						
	0900—0930	17855	16.80						

Note: Besides the above-mentioned directions, Radio Japan's broadcasts are delivered to Asian Continent and Latin America. The above table is applicable to May but the frequencies are subject to change. Listeners are requested to pay attention to the announcement.

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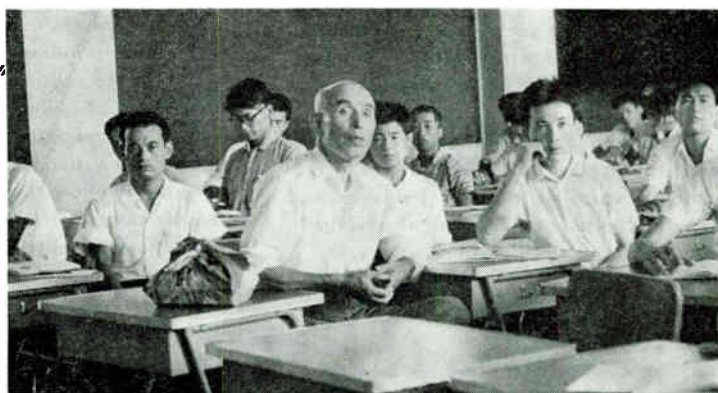
For German & French versions
please see page 6 & 7.

April 1971

NHK Gakuen Correspondence Senior High School Greet 8th Year

The ninth entrance ceremony for about 5,000 new students of the NHK Gakuen Correspondence Senior High School will be held in April at schools across Japan that cooperate with NHK's unique correspondence-system school.

Compulsory education in Japan goes back nine years, consisting of six years of elementary school courses and three years of junior high school. No less than 99.9 percent of children receive compulsory education. In March of last year, about 1,740,000 students completed their compulsory education, 80 percent of whom went on to senior high school. High schooling in Japan consists of three-year day schools, or four-year night schools. There is also a high school correspondence course, in which students



Schooling
at Main School,
Kunitachi,
Tokyo

study educational materials sent to them, and attend a certain number of schooling hours. The latter two systems were created for young people who wish to

study while they work during the day. But there are young workers who cannot attend night school every day, and even those who, because of work, geographical and other reasons, cannot attend the once-a-month schooling provided for in correspondence courses.

Announcement from Radio Japan

In connection with the 11th Winter Olympic Games to be held in Sapporo, Japan, in 1972, Radio Japan will hold an essay contest under the joint sponsorship of the Sapporo Winter Olympic Organizing Committee and with the support of Japan Air Lines.

For this contest, our listeners overseas are invited to enter their essays under the title of "My View on Japan (or the Japanese people)" or "What I Expect of the Sapporo 11th Winter Olympic Games". The essays should be written in any of the 23 languages now in use in Radio Japan's broadcasts.

Three best essays will be selected from among the entries and the three successful applicants will be invited to visit Japan for 8 days in February, next year. They will be given a chance to enjoy the Sapporo Games and also make a tour of various places of scenic beauty in Japan. The Japan Air Lines, officially designated for use in connection with the Games, will be

used for their travel to and from Japan.

The essay contestants can, if they so desire, enter essays simultaneously on both subjects mentioned above. But please note that the maximum length of the essay should be within 1,300 letters when written in Japanese, and within 500 words when English is used. Essays should be sent to Overseas Broadcasting and Foreign Relations Department of NHK, Tokyo, Japan. The entries should reach us by the end of July, 1971.

All applicants are requested to write name, address, age, sex and occupation, and to specify where or how they were informed of this contest. Write the words "Contest Entry" on envelope in red ink.

Also we would like to mention that travel expenses between the homes of the prize winners and airports where JAL planes are available will be borne by the winners themselves.

Your entries are highly welcome.

The NHK Gakuen Correspondence Senior High School was created in 1963 to provide such young people an opportunity to study. It was inaugurated with the cooperation of the entire educational world, and was aimed at establishing an effective and organic link with NHK's educational TV and radio networks in which school correspondence courses are provided.

Students all over the country study every night according to a tight schedule of carefully planned programs. By using NHK's educational broadcasts, students—consisting of men and women, both young and old—can study, similar to the students who attend regular school, a balanced fare of subjects, without unduly straining or over-taxing themselves. Thanks to a well-balanced schedule of study, there is no danger of overburdening oneself with work—a common pitfall of the unguided student. And while education-through-broadcasting is a one-way affair (students cannot raise hands to ask questions, for instance),

(Continued on page 3)

One in a Hundred Million

April 7 : Isao Uno, the Provider of Joy and Music

Isao Uno, 40, is a music teacher at the Komatsugawa High School in Tokyo. The high school is located in a part of Tokyo where the population density is high, and the sky filled with smog created by smoke rising from the chimneys of small plants and factories crowded into the district. But the air is also filled with the song of girls who attend night classes at the school. The girls are members of a chorus formed by Mr. Uno who, ever since he became music teacher at the school 10 years ago, has dedicated himself to imparting music—and joy—to his students who work by day and attend classes at night.

The program will introduce Mr. Uno and the girls chorus which has won championships at contests held among similar chorus groups, and also staged concerts from time to time.



The Komatsugawa High School

April 14 : Electronic Artificial-Limb

Professor Ichiro Kato, 45, of the engineering department of Waseda University has invented an electronically-operated limb that possesses a "human touch" at its fingertips. The invention is a dream come true—a dream of his colleague who, while he was still an assistant professor at the university, expressed the desire for an obedient robot who would pour him tea at his command. Professor Kato is now carrying out further research in cooperation with engineers at the Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. to put his invention to practical application.

Professor Kato, who originally wanted to major in philosophy, studied science during the war and, after graduation, was engaged in development of an automatic sighting device for an anti-aircraft gun. After the war, he put his skills to work to develop artificial limbs. The program will introduce the professor and his invention—the result of what may be called "peaceful" application of his scientific knowledge.

April 21 : Kanetomo Fujii— Following the Bees



A beekeeper and wooden beehives in Hokkaido

Mr. Kanetomo Fujii, 51, has been following honey-bees most of his life. He and his family follow bees across Japan, from south to north, aboard two trucks which carry, besides the Fujii family, man-made hives and other paraphernalia necessary for bee-keeping. Mr. Fujii and family follow the bees as the bees move northward in search of nectar-producing flowers, staying an average of two weeks at one spot. Mr. Fujii, in his 40-odd years of bee-following, has had his dangerous moments and hardships. He has been stung by hornets—once almost fatally—and he has seen an entire colony of bees destroyed by farm drugs.

The program will introduce Mr. Fujii and his honey-raising junket across the nation, in the course of which he meets friends and old acquaintances about the same time every year.

April 28 : Gengo Shibasaki—the Folk Handicraft Maker

Gengo Shibasaki, 21, works at the Matsumoto Folk Handicraft Museum, in northern Japan, founded by Sanshiro Ikeda, the famed pioneer of Matsumoto folk arts. A total of 15 handicraft makers study and work at the museum, where traditional handicrafts, especially furniture, are arranged in harmonious order to provide an atmosphere of graceful beauty and charm. The average age of apprentice workers at the museum is 24, and include two young women, and also men who quit white-collar jobs to study handicraft making as a profession. Mr. Shibasaki, who hails from Japan's northernmost island of Hokkaido, has been with the museum for five years.

The program will introduce the young handicraft maker, and also other young men who are engaged in production of furniture that incorporates the traditional methods of handicraft making.

Today's Japan

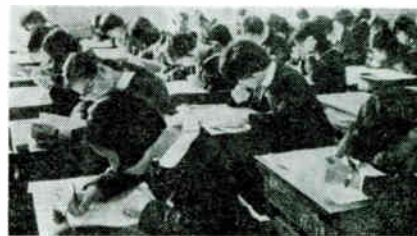
April 8 : Compulsory Education

The rate of school enrollment of children in the compulsory-education age in Japan is 99.9 per cent. It has exceeded 99 per cent ever since the 6-3 system (six years of elementary school and three years of junior high school) was adopted after the war.

But education in Japan has come to a crossroads in the sense that it faces many problems, such as:

- In under-populated districts, schools are being reduced in size, and being either abolished or merged.
- Voices have been raised calling for reducing the elementary school age from the present six years old to five years old.
- Competition to get into higher-level schools is becoming intensified, resulting in a decline in education to develop individual aptitudes and well-formed personalities.

The program will introduce the present state of education in Japan, and its future as envisaged by the Central Education Deliberation Council and other organizations.



Middle school students taking an entrance examination for highschool

April 15 : Women's Increasing Role in Society

Women's role and voice in society increased after World War II. But while this symbolized women's liberation in postwar Japan, women at first seemed to lack confidence and sophistication in their newly found role.

Recently, however, women have become sure of themselves, and show this in their actions and accomplishments. Women today are active in consumer campaigns, and they are being promoted to managerial positions in business firms. And in the area of education, an increasing number of girls are enrolling in coeducational institutions.

This program will introduce the expanding role played by women in society, and the background of their advance in society, as well various problems in-

volved. Also, the views of men on the new role of women in society will be introduced.

April 22 : Change in Living Patterns



Juvenile
frantically
go-go
dancing
at a
discotheque

In a survey conducted by NHK's Public Opinion Research Institute in October last year, many interesting results were obtained, especially on the people's living patterns and their timetable of work, play and relaxation. For instance:

-Their tendency to keep late hours

Japan's farming population in 1970 was 26,550,000, compared with 30,800,000 in 1964. The drastic drop in the farming population reflects the rapid decline in the number of household that are engaged solely in farming.

The Government provides guidance to farms under a comprehensive policy of farm development, which includes guidance on production of suitable crops on suitable land, and also expansion of farms under a system of modern management. But rice production in Japan has come to a crossroads, and both farms and farming villages are undergoing change. An increasing number of folks are quitting farming and moving out of villages, and menfolk are seeking jobs in cities as "seasonal laborers," with the result that women have to tend to farms. The number of such seasonal laborers today totals some 3,500,000.

In the program, Japan's changing farms will be introduced, showing how menfolk work in the cities between November and about April, and then return to work in paddies with their families during the

rice-planting season. The rice-planting

Question Box

Q: My hobby is stamp collecting. Please tell me about the history and present state of Japanese stamps. (from Mr. J. A. Robbins, Hamilton, New Zealand).

A: The first stamps were issued in Japan in 1871, when the postal service was established. It carried the design of a dragon with cherry blossoms in the background. It was known as the "dragon stamp". This first stamp issue in Japan came 31 years after Great Britain's "black penny", the stamp with a portrait of Queen Victoria and the world's first. In the 100 years between then and now, some 400 variety of common stamps and 800 kinds of memorial and special stamps have been issued in Japan.

There are now about 3 million stamp collectors in Japan, but full-fledged collectors are estimated to be about 1 per cent of them. Stamps intended for such hobbyists were issued for the first time in 1894.

Tokyo Antenna Japanese Youth, World's Youth

What are young people of the world thinking about—what ideas do they have?—these are questions in a unique survey using high school and college students of 63 cities in 56 countries as samples, the results of which have recently been tabulated. A rough profile of the world may be pictured as follows: What these young people want most is money. The countries they desire to visit are the United States, France, Great Britain, and then Japan, in the order mentioned. The majority of them respect the national flag and the nation, and they feel that homosexual and lesbian habits are abnormal, excepting in the opinion of people of northern Europe. The survey was conducted by a major watchmaker of Japan, the Citizen Watch Company, with the cooperation of UPI. Some 6,300 youths of both sexes between the ages of 16 and 22 were sampled during June and September last year. There are few examples of surveys attempting to find the younger generation's state of mind on an international basis. In the following, part of the results of this survey will be described.

The first problem was related to what sort of life is worth living for.

Asked if they had some objective in life, 42% of Japanese youths proved to be of the industrious type with definite objectives in life. On the other hand, the aimless and take-things-as-they-come type was found in large numbers in the United States. In particular, 52% of the samples in New York answered that they lived from hand to mouth.

What is the most important thing in life—work, home or leisure? To this question, 49% of the Japanese youths answered "work", 40% "home" and 10% "leisure", showing a serious turn of the Japanese mind. In Europe, where the traditions of individualism are more deeply-rooted, more samples favored leisure. In Stockholm, Copenhagen, Helsinki and Oslo—all northern European

alone, happiness came first, followed by money and peace. In Warsaw money came first, followed by motorcar and house. In Belgrade, motorcar occupied top place, followed by peace and house. In Japan, money came first, with 18%, followed by time and love, with 14%, respectively. It was only in Japan that youths wanted more time. It appears that life in Japan is busier than in any other country of the world.

Do you respect your national flag and national anthem? As high as 63% of the Japanese youths answered they were mere symbols, while 18% answered they were not interested, while another 18% replied they do respect them. As a world-wide trend, more youths in 50 out of 53 countries answered they respected both their national flag and national anthem. In Paris and Frankfurt, 47% replied they were not interested, showing lower respect for the flag and the anthem.

Which country do you want to visit?

Best ten included the United States (21%), France, Great Britain and Japan (8% respectively), West Germany, the Soviet Union (4% respectively), Spain and China (3%). Countries popular among Japanese youths included Switzerland at the top, followed by the United States, France, Italy, all of which are separated from Japan by great distances. Youths in Lisbon, Saigon, Ankara, Belgrade named Japan as the country where they wanted to visit the most.

Reactions of youths to the homosexual and lesbian habits now attracting worldwide attention proved interesting. Some 85% of the youths in Copenhagen approved the practices, showing that northern Europe contained more in favor thereof than other parts of the world. Also conspicuous were the 71% affirmers found in Amsterdam. In Japan, Southeast Asia and Latin America more considered the habits abnormal than those tolerating them.

Japanese college students in zig-zag demonstration. What are their most cherished hopes and what do they desire?



Covering the 9th Japan Industrial Floating Fair

by Hitoshi Fukuda
Radio Japan's
Announcer/producer

For the purpose of covering the 9th Japan Industrial Floating Fair held at 12 ports in 8 countries in the Pacific Basin and Southeast Asia, I left the Tokyo Airport early on November 28, 1970, and, after flying for about 15

and TV reporters gathered for the conference. Earnest questions were asked about the exhibits and the results hitherto achieved by the fair. These were an indication of the serious interest in the role of the Sakura-maru. After the press

volved. Also, the views of men on the new role of women in society will be introduced.

April 22 : Change in Living Patterns



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In a survey conducted by NHK's Public Opinion Research Institute in October last year, many interesting results were obtained, especially on the people's living patterns and their timetable of work, play and relaxation. For instance:

- Their tendency to keep late hours and get up late in the morning increased (they went to bed about 30 minutes later compared with 20 years ago).
- They spent more time for social activities, and for associating with friends.
- The number of people in their high-teens who kept late hours increased.

This program will introduce the time allotted by the people to work, play and leisure, and changes in their daily activities and attitudes over the past 20 years.

April 29 : Japan's Changing Farms—The Day Father Returns Home

NHK Gakuen

(Continued from page 1)

NHK's educational courses provide veteran teachers, and use every teaching material available, to provide easy-to-understand lessons. The courses provide not only an effective means of study, but also give students a sense of belonging, since they know that many other students across the nation are studying with them through the correspondence courses.

The NHK Gakuen Correspondence Senior High School exempts students from a certain number of schooling hours compared with ordinary correspondence course schools, which is a godsend to sailor-students, students living in remote districts, and those who are physically handicapped. It also provides schooling in regional blocs to enable and encourage

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In the program, Japan's changing farms will be introduced, showing how menfolk work in the cities between November and about April, and then return to work in paddies with their families during the rice-planting season. The rice-planting season is "Tochan" or "Father", returns from his seasonal job to work on his farm as a "part-time" farmer.



"Seasonal laborers" on a bus which carries them from a metropolis directly to their home

CORRECTION

In "NHK in 1971" appearing on Page 3 of last month's issue of RADIO JAPAN NEWS, "its 40th birthday" should read "its 46th birthday."

students to complete their courses.

The main school of NHK Gakuen Correspondence Senior High School is located in Kunitachi City, an education-oriented district at the outskirts of Tokyo. It is always bustling with educational activity, since students from Tokyo and other areas are constantly visiting it for schooling. While students who enroll in the school comprise all ages, about 75 percent are young people aged between 15-19. About 40 percent of them are junior high school graduates with jobs, such as shop attendants, barbers and nurses. But students come from all age brackets. Some are close to 70 years old, and there are company presidents and other students who in their earlier years had to forgo a formal education.

An average of about 7,000 students enroll in the school every year when the

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There are now about 3 million stamp collectors in Japan, but full-fledged collectors are estimated to be about 1 per cent of them. Stamps intended for such hobbyists were issued for the first time in 1894, on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of Emperor Meiji's marriage.

Since then, similar stamps have been issued at the rate of about once a year, but it was in the postwar years that the stamp collecting hobby spread among the people in general. Lately, around 30 kinds of stamps intended for collectors are issued during a year. The quantity of issue is also increasing annually, and in recent years some 25 million stamps of each variety are issued.

As a result of the widespread stamp collecting boom, a "stamp hobby week" was designated in 1948, and every time this week comes around, memorial stamps are issued. The first issue in this series was the stamp designed with Utamaro's genre picture "Mikakeri Bijin" (a beauty looking back), which is valued highly by foreign collectors as well as Japanese.



Tokyo Olympic memorial stamps

academic year starts in April. The total number of graduates since its establishment is about 8,500. The percentage of students who graduate is about 24 percent—compared with only about 10 percent for ordinary correspondence schools.

The NHK Gakuen Correspondence Senior High School has attracted the interest of educational circles not only in Japan but also overseas. An example of this may be seen from Britain's Open University which was inaugurated in January this year, patterned after the NHK Gakuen, using the facilities of BBC for its courses.

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What is the most important thing in life—work, home or leisure? To this question, 49% of the Japanese youths answered "work", 40% "home" and 10% "leisure", showing a serious turn of the Japanese mind. In Europe, where the traditions of individualism are more deeply-rooted, more samples favored leisure. In Stockholm, Copenhagen, Helsinki and Oslo—all northern European cities—the majority was accounted for by those favoring leisure. In Paris, work and leisure proved about equal. Answers placing the "home" at the top were obtained largely in Lisbon, Rome, Panama, Caracas and Manila. Youths in Southeast Asia also proved to be of the rather home-loving type.

What do you desire most now? The top place went to money, which accounted for 13% on the average for all the youths of the world. Money was followed by work (9%), happiness and love (8%), home and peace (6%), motorcars (5%), and leisure (4%). Happy life and health came last at 3%. In the United States

alone, happiness came first, followed by money and peace. In Warsaw money came first, followed by motorcar and house. In Belgrade, motorcar occupied top place, followed by peace and house. In Japan, money came first, with 18%, followed by time and love, with 14%, respectively. It was only in Japan that youths wanted more time. It appears that life in Japan is busier than in any other country of the world.

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by Hitoshi Fukuda
Radio Japan's
Announcer/producer

For the purpose of covering the 9th Japan Industrial Floating Fair held at 12 ports in 8 countries in the Pacific Basin and Southeast Asia, I left the Tokyo Airport early on November 28, 1970, and, after flying for about 15 hours, arrived in Perth, the capital of western Australia. As it was after midnight, the city was quiet, warm and the air was clear and fragrant, something that can never be seen in smog-covered Tokyo. Such was my first impression of Perth.

On the following day I reached the fair ship "Sakura-maru" anchored at the Port of Freemantle at a distance of 30 minutes by car from Perth. There I immediately began my coverage work.

The first function on the Sakura-maru at the Port of Freemantle was the press conference. About 30 local newspaper

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Japanese college students in zig-zag demonstration. What are their most cherished hopes and what do they desire?

and TV reporters gathered for the conference. Earnest questions were asked about the exhibits and the results hitherto achieved by the fair. These were an indication of the serious interest in the role of the Sakura-maru. After the press conference, I interviewed the reporters, and, since they showed a highly cooperative and even asked me if they could do something to help, my uncertainty about doing coverage work in a foreign country where I was a complete stranger melted into thin air.

The party held on the Sakura-mura in the evening of the same day was attended by the governor, the Industrial Development Minister, many other political and financial leaders, and others, totalling 500 in all. These people seemed to enjoy greatly Japanese food like "sushi" and "tempura". As for



Nara flourished in the 8th century as the capital of Japan. Temples and relics, sculptures and paintings of Buddha's image found in all parts of this city are a clear evidence of the high-level of civilization which the Japanese people attained in those days. The Todaiji Temple is a representative temple in Nara, both in its traditions and ranking. The sitting statue of Buddha, which is the chief object of worship in this temple, is known widely not only in Japan but also in other countries under the name of the "Great Buddha of Nara". It is 17 meters in height and was completed in 749 after eight castings requiring 11 years.

In those days, a small pox epidemic spread in the country. In addition, the nobles were involved in a dispute. Being greatly concerned over the disturbed state of society, the then Emperor Shomu ordered the construction of the great statue. Legend has it that the Emperor

asked the people to contribute whatever they were able, even if it were a piece of wood or a piece of charcoal. In answer to the call, copper, timber and charcoal were brought to Nara in huge quantities. In the construction of the statue, people, who had been naturalized in Japan after coming over from the Chinese Continent where civilization was far advanced, took charge of the engineering and supervision work. Large numbers of workers were assembled and they worked like ants on the statue and the temple. The scenes are described in an ancient document.

The "eye-opening" ceremony celebrating the completion of the statue was held on April 9, 752. Nearly 10,000 Buddhist priests were mobilized to conduct a solemn ceremony. Among the priests were some high-ranking ones invited from India and China. The "eye-opening" ceremony is one of the Buddhist mysteries for investing a newly-made image or statue with sacred qualities. This is done by painting the eyes of the statue with black ink using a brush. A string about 200 meters long was tied to the brush, and, as a priest from India painted the eye, about 200 persons of high rank pulled at the string, it is reported. The voices reciting the Buddhist Sutra reverberated through the great hall diffused with sweet-smelling incense, while the temple gong boomed. It is said that all those present at the ceremony were deeply moved. Since then, the temple and the statue suffered a number of fires arising from civil wars, and the original work that still remains intact is limited merely to the knee por-

tion. Even today, however, the benign and yet dignified expression of the statue reminds us of the seriousness of the people of those days in praying for stabilization of social conditions.

April 8:

Flower Festival: This day falls on the birthday of Sokyamuni Buddha, who founded Buddhism. At each Buddhist temple, a statue of the Buddha is decorated with flowers and those coming to celebrate the occasion pour sweet tea over it.

April 10:

Women's Day: On April 10, 1946, Japanese women took part in a political election for the first time. At this election, many women candidates were elected to the House of Representatives. To mark this day, numbers of functions featuring enhancement of women's social position are held.

April 11:

Metric System Promulgation Day: On this day in 1921, Japan voted to replace the existing weights and measures with the metric system.

April 18:

Invention Day: On this day in 1885, the Monopoly Ordinance was put into effect.

April 20:

Postal Day: On April 20, 1871 a postal service between Tokyo and Osaka was inaugurated. Postal stamp hobby week began from this day, and each year, stamps of various designs are issued.

April 29:

Emperor's Birthday—a national holiday: The Emperor, who was born in 1901, is now 70. Also, as the Japanese school year begins in April, an exercise marking the beginning of classes is held at all schools in the country, either on the first Sunday (4th) or the second Sunday (11th).

me, I had to be here and there all over the place with a recorder on my shoulder. As a result, I missed almost all the good things to eat.

The exhibition at the Port of Fremantle lasted for four days. As in other exhibitions, one of the four days was set aside as "public day". People who had come to look through the exhibits formed a long queue from early in the morning. We were surprised at the seriousness of Australian interest in Japanese products. While I was moving about the exhibit booths with my shoulder recorder, as has been my lot at all exhibitions, I met some who familiarly came to talk with me, seeing that I was a Radio Japan man. It may have been due to printing of Radio Japan's program about the Floating Fair in local newspapers. In any case, everyone was cooperative in many instances, people voluntarily gave me their views without my asking them. The interviews included in the "Tokyo Report" presented on December 19 and 20 and in "Hello, Australia" presented

on 22 were obtained in this manner. While apologizing to many people who could not be included among interviewees presented on radio on account of limited time, I wish here to thank all those people who cooperated in my coverage work.

The Sakura-maru later stopped over in Djakarta, Indonesia, Port Swettenham in Malaysia, Singapore and Bangkok. I, on the other hand, utilized air lines in following or going ahead of the ship to its respective destinations. During the trip, I interviewed numerous people and learned many things from them.

Now that I have returned home, the smiling, kindly faces of people I met during my travel rise up before my eyes and my heart always goes out to them in friendship. And as I go about producing Radio Japan programs, I feel that our listeners, who seemed to be far away people before, now are people with whom we are familiar and closely knit in goodwill.



Special correspondent Fukuda interviewing with a visitor on the Ship of the Japan Industry Floating Fair

Studienbeihilfen und Stipendien in Japan

In kurzer Zeit wird es möglich sein Bankdarlehen zu Studienzwecken aufzunehmen.

Studienbeihilfen und Stipendien gehen in Japan bis auf die frühe Meijizeit zurück. Ursprünglich hatten sie allerdings den zweck, Studenten aus der eigenen Heimatprovinz, den früheren Feudalherrschaften, das Studium zu ermöglichen und somit der engeren Heimat zu einer stärkeren Position zu verhelfen. Dieses Stipendensystem, ein Nachklang des Provinzialismus und Ausdruck des Lokalpatriotismus, wurde nach und nach durch ein echtes Stipendensystem ersetzt, das den Zweck hat, wertvolles Menschenmaterial, ungeachtet seiner Herkunft, zu fördern.

Nach dem Ende des 2. Weltkrieges wurde dieses Stipendensystem durch Erziehungsbeihilfen für Familien, die der Sozialfürsorge unterstehen, oder vaterlose Familien, ergänzt.

Im Jahre 1943 gab es in Japan 645 Stipendienstiftungen, im Jahre 1958 710 und gegenwärtig über 2100. Diese Stipendienstiftungen setzen sich zunächst aus einem staatlichen Stipendienfondus, den Stipendienvereinen der einzelnen Präfekturen, Stadt und Landgemeinden, Universitäten, Oberschulen, religiösen Körperschaften, Industrieunternehmen und privater Wohltäter zusammen.

Der 1943 gegründete japanische Stipendienfondus, der vorwiegend vom Staat dotiert wird, hat ein Jahresbudget von ungefähr 18,8 Milliarden Yen. Aus diesem Fundus werden Studienbeihilfen als Anleihen an 32000 Oberschüler und Hochschulstudenten im ganzen Land vergeben. Für Oberschüler und die meisten Studienfächer beträgt diese Studienbeihilfe 3000 Yen pro Monat. Studenten der medizinischen Fakultät und Lehramtskandidaten erhalten dagegen zwischen 5000 und 12000 Yen monatlich. Graduierte Studenten im B.A. Kurs bekommen 15000 und Anwärter auf den Dokortitel 20000 Yen.

Studienbeihilfen werden an insgesamt

19000 Hochschulstudenten vergeben, von denen rund 60% an staatlichen und öffentlichen Universitäten inskribiert sind.

Rund 70% aller japanischen Hochschulstudenten sind jedoch an Privatuniversitäten inskribiert, wobei sie jährlich durchschnittlich 85000 Yen an Studiengebühren bezahlen, d.h. das Siebenfache der Studiengebühren an staatlichen Universitäten. Der Anteil der Privathochschüler an der Studienbeihilfe ist also äusserst gering und beschränkt sich fast ausschliesslich auf den geringen Beitrag, der den Normalstudienfächern gewährt wird.

Das Stipendien- und Studienbeihilfensystem erregt berechtigterweise grosse Unzufriedenheit bei Privathochschülern.

Dazu kommt, dass es angesichts der ständig steigenden Verbraucherpreise, für einen Studenten, besonders für einen der vom Land stammt, sehr schwierig ist, in der Grosstadt sein Auslangen zu finden, völlig unabhängig davon, ob er nun an einer öffentlichen, oder an einer privaten Universität studiert. Unter diesen Umständen werden die gegenwärtigen Studienbeihilfen als zu niedrig kritisiert.

Angesichts dieser allgemeinen Unzufriedenheit trägt sich die Regierung mit dem Plan Bankdarlehen, wie in den USA bereits üblich, auch für Studienbeihilfen freizugeben. Wenn dieser Plan verwirklicht wird, ist es möglich ohne Sicherheit, denn der Staat ist Garant, und zu niederen Zinssätzen Bankdarlehen zu Studienzwecken aufzunehmen, was vielen Haushalten, die nicht wissen, wie sie die Studiengebühren beschaffen sollen, eine Rettung in der Not sein wird.

Andererseits gibt es aber auch viele Industriebetriebe, die aus Menschenmangel dazu übergegangen sind, Hochschulstudenten das Versprechen abzunehmen, nach vollendetem Studium in ihre Firma einzutreten und ihnen dafür monatliche Studienbeihilfen im Ausmass von 30000 bis 50000 Yen gewähren. Allerdings profitieren von diesem System hauptsächlich Studenten der technischen Studienrichtungen.

Bekanntmachung von Radio Japan

In Zusammenarbeit mit dem olympischen Komitee für die 11. Olympischen Winterspiele von Sapporo, 1972, und unter Mithilfe der japanischen Fluglinie Japan Air Lines lädt Radio Japan wieder zu einem Aufsatzwettbewerb ein.

Die 3 Gewinner dieses Wettbewerbes werden im Februar nächsten Jahres für 8 Tage zu den olympischen Winterspielen und zu einer Besuchsreise nach Japan eingeladen.

Hin- und Rückflug erfolgen auf der offiziellen Fluglinie der Winterspiele, JAL.

Sie haben für den Aufsatzwettbewerb zwei Themen zur Auswahl:

1. Wie ich über Japan, oder die Japaner denke.
2. Was ich von den olympischen Winterspielen von Sapporo erwarte.

Sie können Ihren Aufsatz in jeder der 23 gegenwärtig von Radio Japan verwendeten Sendesprachen abfassen. Wenn Sie japanisch schreiben, bitten wir die Länge des Aufsatzes auf 1300 Schriftzeichen zu beschränken, in anderen Sprachen auf 500 Wörter.

Wenn Sie wollen, können Sie auch gerne Einsendungen zu beiden Themen machen. Einsendeschluss ist Ende Juli 1971.

Richten Sie Ihre Einsendungen bitte an: Radio Japan, Überseedienst des NHK, Tokyo, Japan.

Vergessen Sie bitte nicht den Einsendungen die folgenden Angaben beizufügen: Adresse, Name, Alter, Geschlecht, Beruf und wodurch Sie von diesem Wettbewerb Kenntnis erhielten. Schreiben Sie bitte mit roter Tinte auf den Umschlag: Einsendung zum Wettbewerb.

Wir bitten zur Kenntnis zu nehmen, dass An- und Abreise des Gewinners von seinem Wohnort zum nächsten von JAL angeflogenen Flughafen vom Gewinner selbst getragen werden muss.

Und nun bitten wir um zahlreiche Beteiligung.

Deutsches Programm

MEZ		Sonntag	Montag	Dienstag	Mittwoch	Donnerstag	Freitag	Samstag
08:00~08:10	21:00~21:10	Nachrichten						
08:10~08:15	21:10~21:15	Tokyo Scherzo	Lernen wir Japanisch	Kommentar zu Zeitfragen	Kommentar			
08:15~08:20	21:15~21:20			Klänge aus Japan	Einer unter Hundert Millionen	Japans Industrie	Japan Heute	Tokyo Report
08:20~08:30	21:20~21:30							

Plus de 80% des Etudiants vont au Grand Lycée

Cette année, pour la première fois au Japon, plus de 80% des diplômés du petit lycée se sont inscrits au grand lycée. Avant discuter de ce développement, nous aimerions souligner auparavant le système éducatif au Japon.

L'école est obligatoire à partir de l'âge de 6 ans et comprend 6 années d'école primaire et 3 années du petit lycée. Si l'enfant désire poursuivre ses études, il peut entrer pour 3 ans au grand lycée. De là, il a ensuite le choix entre 4 années d'université ou deux années d'école supérieure.

Le pourcentage de ceux qui vont à l'école au-delà des 9 années d'éducation obligatoire augmente annuellement.

Le Ministère de l'Education a récemment révélé les résultats d'une enquête effectuée le 1er Mai l'an dernier. Cette enquête démontre que le nombre total d'élèves qui suivent les cours du petit lycée à travers tout le pays baisse d'année en année. Les élèves du petit lycée qui ont été diplômés cette année totalisaient 1 million 667 mille, soit 70 mille de moins que le nombre de diplômés de l'an dernier. La raison de cette diminution était, bien entendu, due à la baisse régulière du taux des naissances au Japon, à la suite du "boom des bébés" des années qui ont immédiatement suivi la fin de la guerre.

L'enquête du Ministère de l'Education révélait que bien que le nombre des étudiants du petit lycée ait baissé, le pourcentage de ces étudiants qui vont au grand lycée augmente régulièrement.

Cette année, 82,1% des diplômés du petit lycée sont entrés au grand lycée. Ce pourcentage est de 2,7% supérieur à celui de l'an dernier.

Un autre point significatif de l'enquête était que le nombre de filles allant au grand lycée augmente. L'an dernier, pour la première fois, le nombre de filles allant au grand lycée dépassait celui des garçons.

La récente enquête démontrait que la différence entre le nombre de préfectures où les diplômés du petit lycée ont continué une éducation supérieure et ceux où ces diplômés ont commencé à travailler devenait encore plus grande. Par exemple, plus de 90% des diplômés du petit lycée à Tokyo, Kanagawa et d'autres préfectures où sont situées les principales villes du Japon, se sont inscrits dans les grands lycées.

D'autre part, dans les préfectures d'Aomori et d'autres qui sont des régions agricoles, seulement environ 66% des diplômés du petit lycée ont poursuivi une éducation supérieure.

L'enquête du Ministère de l'Education révélait également que plus de 20% des diplômés du grand lycée ont continué jusqu'à l'université.

De ce fait, au Japon, l'éducation au grand lycée et à l'université devient un facteur beaucoup plus important dans la vie des jeunes.

Le fait que les diplômés du grand lycée poursuivent une éducation supérieure a conséquence une réduction de la main-d'œuvre, en particulier dans les industries primaires telles que l'agriculture et la pêche.

Pour faire face à cette pénurie de main-d'œuvre jeune, le Japon a besoin de faire un plein emploi de la main-d'œuvre disponible parmi les Japonais d'âge moyen.



Etudiants dans la bibliothèque

INFORMATION

La Radio Japon et le Comité d'Organisation pour les Jeux Olympiques d'Hiver de Sapporo effectueront, sous le patronage de Japan Air Lines, un concours de rédaction pour les auditeurs de l'étranger.

Les lauréats du concours (trois au total) gagneront un voyage gratuit de 8 jours au Japon en février 1972. Au cours de ce séjour, ils pourront assister aux manifestations des Jeux d'Hiver de Sapporo et visiter les sites touristiques du Japon.

Le voyage aller et retour sera assuré par JAL, la compagnie aérienne officielle des Jeux Olympiques d'Hiver de Sapporo.

Pour participer au concours, les candidats doivent envoyer une rédaction sur un des sujets suivants: "Ce que je pense du Japon ou des Japonais" ou "Ce que j'attends des Jeux d'Hiver de Sapporo".

Le texte ne doit pas dépasser 500 mots dans une langue étrangère (à choisir des 23 langues utilisées par Radio Japon) ou 1.300 caractères japonais. Le même candidat peut traiter les deux sujets.

Les textes doivent être envoyés, avant la fin juillet 1971, à l'adresse suivante:

NHK
Service des Emissions vers l'Etranger,
Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo,
Japon

N'oubliez pas d'indiquer sur le texte, votre nom, votre adresse, votre âge, votre sexe, votre profession et aussi, par quel truchement vous avez été informé sur l'organisation de ce concours de rédaction.

Sur l'enveloppe, écrivez en rouge "Concours de rédaction".

Les frais de déplacement jusqu'à l'aéroport le plus proche desservi par JAL seront à la charge de chaque lauréat.

Nous espérons qu'un grand nombre de nos auditeurs participera au concours.

Programmes en français

HMG/Zone d'Ecoute				Dimanche	Lundi	Mardi	Mercredi	Jeudi	Vendredi	Samedi
Europe	Asie du Sud-Est	Asie du Sud, Afrique	Moyen-Orient, Afrique du Nord							
08:30~ 08:40	12:00~ 12:10	17:00~ 17:10	18:15~ 18:25	Bulletin d'informations						
08:40~ 08:45	12:10~ 12:15	17:10~ 17:15	18:25~ 18:30	Propos et Musique	Commen-taire	Commen-taire de la semaine	Commen-taire	Courrier de Tokyo	Commentaire	
08:45~ 08:50	12:15~ 12:20	17:15~ 17:20	18:30~ 18:35		Appre- nons le japonais	Mé- lodies et refrains du Japon	Le Japon d'au- jourd'hui		Industrie	Un Japonais parmi d'autres
08:50~ 09:00	12:20~ 12:30	17:20~ 17:30	18:35~ 18:45							

I Listen to Radio Japan



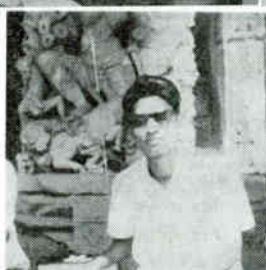
Mr. Karl Heimann
Stuttgart 50, Sparrhärmlingweg 78,
West Germany



Mr. Ernst Schillinger
7891 Rheinheim,
Krs. Waldshuf,
Ringstr. 8,
West Germany



Mr. Franz Chvatal
8500 Nürnberg, Wöickernstrasse 67a,
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(Right) Mr. Manohar
G. Tembhurkar,
62 Bhandia Mohella,
North Miloniganj,
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Mr. Ang Heng
Yee, 26A,
Lorong Haji
Taib Dua,
Kuala Lumpur,
Malaysia

(Right) Mr. E.C.
Russack, 6556
Gloria Ave.,
Van Nuys,
California
91406, U.S.A.



Mr. Franco Giuseppe
Via Massena 91, Torino, Italy

TIME & FREQUENCY OF RADIO JAPAN (As of April, 1971)

TRANSMISSION	TIME (GMT)	FREQUENCY		LANGUAGE	TRANSMISSION	TIME (GMT)	FREQUENCY		LANGUAGE	
		KCS	METER				KCS	METER		
North American Service	2345-0045	15445	19.43	English	Southeast Asian Service	0945-1115	7195	41.70	Chinese, Fukienese, Cantonese & Vietnamese	
		17825	16.83				9705	30.91		
North & Latin American and Hawaiian Service	0100-0300	15235	19.69	Japanese, English & Spanish		1045-1215	1045-1215	9675	31.01	English, Indonesian & Malay
		17725	16.93					11875	25.26	
		17825	16.83					French, vietnamese, Burmese, Thai, Indonesian, Chinese, Fukienese & Contonese		
		21640	13.86							
European Service	0645-0845	17825	16.83	Swedish, German, French, English & Italian	1200-1530	1200-1530	9525	31.50	Bengali, Hindi, Urdu, Swahili, English & French	
		21535	13.93				11780	25.47		
Australian & New Zealand Service	0930-1030	11950	25.10	Russian, German & English	1430-1730	1430-1730	9670	31.02	English, French & Arabic	
		9735	30.82				11705	25.63		
General Service	0000-0030	11875	25.26	English	Middle East & North African Service	1745-1915	1745-1915	9670	31.02	
		15235	19.69					11780	25.47	
		9735	30.82					11815	25.39	
	0100-0130	17880	16.78	19.86		1900-1930	11815	11815	25.39	English & Japanese
	0200-0230	15300	19.61	19.61		2100-2130	9560	9560	31.38	
	0300-0330	9505	31.56	16.80		2300-2400	11815	11815	25.39	
	0400-0430	17880	16.78	19.86		1200-1330	15105	15105	19.80	
	0500-0530	9505	31.56	16.80		1400-1530	9560	9560	31.38	
	0600-0630	17880	16.78	19.86		1600-1630	11815	11815	25.39	
15300					19.61					
0700-0730	9505	31.56	16.80	1700-1730	9505	9505	31.56			
								17855	16.80	
0800-0830	17880	16.78	19.86	1800-1830	11815	11815	25.39			
								15300	19.61	17785
0900-0930	9505	31.56	16.80	1900-1930	15105	15105	19.80			
								17855	16.80	17785

Note: Besides the above-mentioned directions, Radio Japon's broadcasts are delivered to Asian Continent and Latin America. The above table is applicable to April but the frequencies are subject to change. Listeners are requested to pay attention to the announcement.

RADIO JAPAN NEWS

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Printed in Japan

For German & French versions
please see page 6 & 7.

March 1971

Radio Japan's New Program Schedule from April

Radio Japan inaugurates a new program schedule every April, taking into consideration the views of listeners, as well as various conditions of reception. In inaugurating a new program schedule, various revisions are made, including changes in programs, broadcast time, language used, etc. This year, however, no changes will be made except for a partial change in programs.

The new program schedule will begin April 5 (Monday). For the Regional Service, it will begin with the European Service (I) at 0645 hours GMT. For the General Service, it will begin at 0600 hours GMT.

Program revisions include the following:

1. Commentaries Increased

Commentaries have been increased to inform listeners of important domestic and overseas news, as well as editorial roundups of Japanese newspapers. Up to now, "Commentary" was broadcast four times a week in the Middle East and North African Service, European Service (I) (II), Southeast Asian Service (II) and South Asian and African Service. This will be increased to five broadcasts a week. As for the popular "Weekly Editorial Roundup" broadcast up to now in the General Service, this will be broadcast in the North American Service, North and Latin American Service, and Australian and New Zealand Service.

In the General Service, a new 15-minute program, "From This Month's News," will be broadcast once a month. The broadcast hours will be 1014 hours, 1414 hours and 2314 hours GMT on the fourth Saturday of every month. The program will take up important news events of the month, both domestic and foreign, for discussion by reporters, and will also include recordings and other background material and information to provide reporting-in-depth of news events.

2. "DX Corner", New Program for Short-wave Broadcast Fans

The "DX Corner" has been established in response to popular demand by short-wave broadcast fans. A similar program was broadcast every other week for five minutes in the "Listeners' Corner," but this has been newly established as an independent program. The new program will be broadcast weekly in the General Service and also in the Middle East and North African Service, European Service (I) (II), North African Service, North and Latin American Service and Hawaiian Service, Australian and New Zealand Service, Southeast Asian Service (II), and South Asian and African Service.

3. Broadcast of "Hello America," "Hello Australasia," (Tokyo Report) to be Increased

The "Listeners' Corner" will be con-

solidated into a 30-minute program to strengthen Radio Japan's ties with its listeners. Regional considerations will continue to take effect. A "Tokyo Report" program will also be broadcast for 15 minutes in the European Service (I) and (II).

The above program changes are for English-language programs.

As for "Let's Learn Japanese," broadcast in 19 languages up to now, including English, French and German, a new addition has been made—a broadcast in Bengali. And the middle-course "Let's Practice Japanese" broadcast only in English up to now will be broadcast also in Korean.

For details of new broadcast hours, please refer to the 1971 Program Schedule which will be enclosed with the April edition of Radio Japan News.



Spring in Japan is gradually approaching without cherry blossoms, which begin to bloom about the end of this month in southern Japan. After they blossom in the south, cherry trees begin to burst into bloom in other parts of the country—gradually from south to north up the Japanese archipelago.

Most cherry trees in Japan are of the Somei-Yoshino variety. This variety is noted for its brief blossoming period, which lasts only about a week, or 10 days at the most. But during the brief span when they are in full bloom, cherry blossoms cover the entire tree in a magnificent panoply of pink petals, creating

a breathtaking scene of otherworldly beauty. And with the slightest stirring of the spring breeze, the petals fall to the ground in flurries of blossoms. While cherry blossoms present a picture of spectacular beauty under a soft spring sun, they are at times lashed by strong rainstorms and the flowers scatter and fall to the ground, where they form a wet carpet of petals.

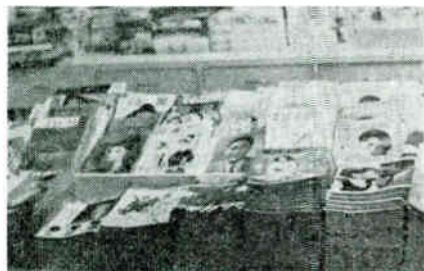
But whether they fall at the stirring of a gentle breeze or a strong storm, the blossoms have only a brief life span—this is the reason why Japanese regard cherry blossoms with sentimental and wistful attachment.

Programs for March

One in a Hundred Million

March 5: Editor of Weekly Magazine

The publication of weekly magazines in our country is increasing yearly, and last year the number of copies printed totalled 900 million comprising 75 different types of magazines. These weeklies varied from those for young women, young men, and children to those of general contents. In this program, an editor of general contents magazine will be introduced, together with details of talents required to be an editor, the constant circulation race with other weeklies, as well as miscellaneous aspects of an editor's private life.



Various weekly magazines piled of a station stall

March 12: International Telephone Operators

There are at present 300 women working as telephone operators on international lines at Japan's International Telegraph and Telephone Company (KDD). While the number of overseas calls increasing to 7 or 8 times in the past five years, the number of operators have only increased two and a half times. Consequently, these English-speaking women operators are kept very busy and at all hours of the day and night they handle in-coming and out-going calls.



March 19: Rokuro Hangai—The "Cherry-Tree Man"

The "sakura" or cherry blossoms is the national flower of Japan. First blooming on the island of Kyushu in the southern part of Japan the flower continues to blossom for the ensuing two months, up to Japan's northernmost island of Hokkaido. Mr. Hangai, who is 80 years old living in Fukushima Prefecture, is a lover of cherry blossom and from several years back he has started a one-man campaign to make Highway No. 4 a cherry-tree lined road. He has been planting samplings along both sides of the highway. Mr. Hangai is also one of directors of the "Japan Cherry Tree Society" which was organized to create a movement for planting more of these trees throughout Japan. The society contributes cherry-tree samplings to all districts in the country.

March 26: Osamu Yamada—Education in a Remote Rural Area

Mr. Yamada has been teaching for 22 years at the Gunma Prefecture Nogurizawa Primary Branch School, a small branch school located in a remote area of the prefecture surrounded on four

sides by mountains. In the course of his teaching at this remote rural area he stressed studies on poetry, composition writing and music and in this way he had tried to inbred in his pupils a sense of cheerfulness and frankness. Also he has taught the children to overcome some of the rigors and harshness of their environment in remote area.

April 3: Kazuko Sawamatsu, a Tennis Player

She made a debut four years ago as a tennis player together with her elder sister, Junko. Since then she has risen like a meteor in the tennis circles and has now become a queen of tennis with not one match lost in Japan itself. The year before last, she came out on top in women's single at the British Open Championship Tournament. As a result, her ability came to be internationally recognized.



Today's Japan

March 4: Newspapers in Japan

Compared to newspapers of other countries, Japanese newspapers have several features to themselves. For instance, the existence of national newspapers like the "Asahi", "Mainichi" or "Yomiuri" which all boast circulations of over one million. Then the fact that there is no marked difference between the prestige papers and popular papers, as well as the utilization of the home delivery system. The pages of all papers are not only filled with political, economic, social and international news but also with serials, entertainment, literature, home and women columns. More-



over, newspaper companies in Japan operate radio-television stations and publishing companies, and, consequently, their influence on Japanese society as a whole is very large. In this program the above characteristics as well as the influence exerted by the press on Japanese society will be taken up.

March 11: Housewives Holding Jobs

The number of housewives holding outside the home jobs has shown a big increase during the past several years and last year, according to statistics of working women, 50 percent of the female labor force in Japan consisted of married women. The types of jobs held by these housewives are varied, from those requiring specialized techniques like teachers, nurses, doctors, designers, editors or journalists to ordinary jobs like clerical, sales or unskilled labor. The program will deal with these married job-holding women, on how they manage to tend to their family life and the education of their children along with their jobs. Also taken up will be the scope and goals of these working women.

March 18: Business Firms

often said that these companies hold the key to the secret of our country's unparalleled expansion in world trade. The spotlight will be focused on the organization and functions of these business firms, which are being closely studied by world business and trade circles.

March 25 : NHK in 1971

NHK, of which Radio Japan is a part, will observe its 40th birthday on March 21st. Operating as a public service broadcasting organization and financed entirely with listener's fees the program will explain the duties and functions of NHK. Also introduced will be the varied programs, satellite relays, overseas reporting projects, exchange programs and other international projects carried on by NHK.

population. This ratio of forest land is second among the world nations. However in recent years, due to the excessive cutting down of trees, deforestation, neglect and building of roads this vast forest resources is faced with the danger of extinction in the future. If left in the present situation, it is feared that in 15 years the demand for water which should be twice that of today cannot be met. The program will deal with the present state of forest resources and the destruction of Japan's natural environments as well as protective projects contemplated.



The primeval forest along Nikko Highway also suffering serious damage

Because of this, they have organized affiliates among themselves to strengthen their setup as a mass communication medium, and also to cut down costs involved in the production of broadcasting programs. There are several such affiliates, with key stations located either in Tokyo or Osaka. The key stations are located in the big cities because most of the news originates in these places, and also because the talents and TV personalities—as sponsors—are located there.

Network affiliations are centered on news, but this is flexible. For example, if a sponsor wants to direct a program other than news to a certain area, he can select a station in that area for his broadcast.

Programs broadcast by the commercial stations consist mostly of entertainment and music, both in radio and TV. By comparison, NHK stresses news, educational and cultural programs. Perhaps it is inevitable that the commercial broadcasting stations should center their broadcasts on entertainment and music programs since radio listening and TV viewing rates vitally affect advertising revenue.

According to this publication, the 10 most common surnames (family names) in Japan are the following: Suzuki, Sato, Takahashi, Tanaka, Kobayashi, Watanabe, Saito, Nakamura, Ito and Kato. There are 32,049 Suzukis in the 1970 edition of the telephone directory, where 57 pages are taken up by the name. And the number of Suzukis who have telephones are increasing at a rate of more than 2,000 a year. As for 10th place "Kato," there are 12,936 telephones listed under this surname, taking up 23 pages of the telephone directory.

Other entries occupying a large space in telephone directory are those beginning with Tokyo, such as Tokyo Bread and Tokyo Machinery, and those that begin with Japan, such as "Japan Broadcasting Corporation," a literal translation of Nippon Hoso Kyokai, or NHK. Entries that begin with Tokyo total 15,261 in the telephone directory, and those that begin with Japan, 15,532.

names and given names is still headed by Suzuki. As for the most common given name accompanied by Suzuki is Kiyoshi (meaning "pure"), followed by Minoru ("to ripen" of "bear fruit"). There are 223 Suzuki Kiyoshi's in the telephone directory, and 212 Suzuki Minoru's. According to an onomancy diviner who tells fortunes on the basis of a person's name, a man named Kiyoshi is patient, and his patience will be rewarded with great success. And a man named Minoru is independent in his ways, and will fight his way to success. But the fortuneteller hedges somewhat with the statement that "A man's fate, of course, depends on the day, month and year in which he was born."

The Best Ten—the most numerous—of same family and given names, including Suzuki Kiyoshi and Suzuki Minoru, are: Tanaka Minoru (209), Suzuki Saburo (201), Saito Minoru (185), Suzuki Shigeru (188), Takahashi Kiyoshi (160),

(146), Saito Kiyoshi (141).

The Tokyo telephone directory actually consists of two directories: a directory with an alphabetical listing of names of phone owners, and a classified directory of occupations and trades. The latter shows, according to "The Story of a Telephone Directory," that the most common and numerous trade in Tokyo is carpentering and construction (31,555) followed by apartments (22,092) and bars (17,562). Other popular trades are real estate brokerage, printing, tea and coffee shops, tailoring, metal processing, truck transportation, and Japanese style restaurants.

On the other hand, the least—or fast vanishing—trades are: "Kamishibai" picture-story shows (2), and pedicabs and jinrikishas (5).

On the history of telephone directories, "The Story of a Telephone Directory" says the first directory to appear in Tokyo was published in 1890. In the first edition, there were only 180 entries—listed according to the progressing order of telephone numbers, not in alphabetical order of phone owners.

The first advertising to appear in a telephone directory was in 1931. During the way, printing of telephone directories was discontinued due to shortage of paper, but was resumed in 1946. By 1950, the telephone directory had become 105 millimeters thick, and in the following year both the ordinary telephone directory and the classified telephone directory were published for the first time. The former consisted of two volumes in 1964, and carried 1,060,000 listings. In 1970, this had grown to three volumes, and 2,010,000 entries. The three volumes totaled 3,858 pages, and measured 13.7 centimeters thick. Their total weight was 5.01 kilograms. The classified directory grew to two volumes in 1964.

The wide diffusion of telephones in Tokyo may be imagined from the fact that if all the telephone directories in the capital were put into one pile, it would soar 324,736 meters high, 86 times the height of Mt. Fuji.

* * *

NHK Celebrates its 46th Anniversary on March 21

THE PRESENT STATUS OF NHK

(As of December 1, 1970)

Radio	Station	Coverage	Air Time per day
First Network	170	99.7%	19h 00m
Second Network	141	98.6%	18h 30m
FM Network (Stereophonic)	288	89.0%	18h 00m

Television (Number of UHF stations given in parentheses)

General Network	1,144 (616)	96.5%	18h 00m
Educational Network	1,144 (617)	96.5%	18h 00m
Color Stations			
General Network	1,138 (616)	96.5%	11h 36m
Educational Network	1,138 (617)	96.5%	2h 16m

Overseas Broadcasts

18 transmissions in 23 languages, 37 hours daily

Number of Subscribers (Households)

(As of October 31, 1970)

Black and White TV	16,903,833
Color TV	5,674,597
Total	22,578,430

Tokyo Report

For Asia, Africa and Middle and Near East

Japanese Folklore

"The Crane-wife"

March 20:

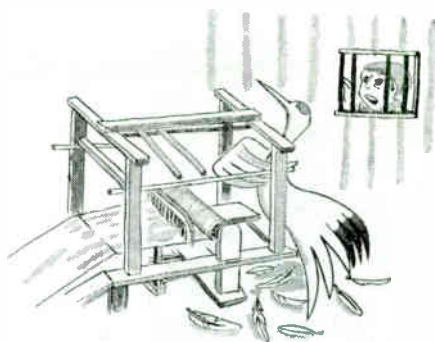
Once upon a time, there lived a man who was of gentle disposition—but slightly dull-witted. One day he found a crane that had been injured, and took it home to care for it. When the crane's wound healed, he released it, and it flew away happily. Sometime later, a beautiful woman visited the man, and asked to become his wife. The man, overwhelmed with joy, consented, and the two were married and lived in bliss.

One day, his wife wove a beautiful fabric, the like of which he had never seen before. But a greedy merchant saw the cloth and persuaded the man to have his wife weave more of the same fabric which, he said, would fetch a high price in the city. The man asked his wife to weave more beautiful fabrics for him, and his wife consented, although reluctantly. His wife gradually grew pale and thin as she worked at her weaving. The husband was secretly

In carrying out Japan's overseas trade the part played by the mammoth overall business combines, such as Mitsui, Mitsubishi or Sumitomo, cannot be overlooked. These big business firms relying on their organizational structure and energetic know-how carry the major burden of overseas business. In fact, it is often said that these companies hold the key to the secret of our country's unparalleled expansion in world trade. The spotlight will be focused on the organization and functions of these business firms, which are being closely studied by world business and trade circles.

March 25: NHK in 1971

NHK, of which Radio Japan is a part, will observe its 40th birthday on March 21st. Operating as a public service broadcasting organization and financed entirely with listener's fees the program will explain the duties and functions of NHK. Also introduced will be the varied programs, satellite relays, overseas reporting projects, exchange programs and other international projects carried on by NHK.



worried, but, overcome with greed, he let his wife continue her work.

Finally, his wife told him, "Dear, this is the last fabric I can weave for you. I have a request to make, which is not to peek through the window to watch me while I weave." She then entered her weaving room, almost tottering as she walked. Despite his promise, the man became worried and peeked through a small window to see his wife at her loom. What he saw was not his wife but an emaciated crane hard at work, pulling and gathering its own feathers to weave into downy cloth.

The wife eventually emerged from her room and, handing the beautifully-woven fabric to her husband said sadly, "Now I must bid you farewell." She then walked out of the house and, as her husband, struck with astonishment, looked on, she disguised as a crane, and flew weakly away into the evening sky.

April 1 Vanishing Green Forests

The acreage of forest land in Japan covers 68 percent of the total area of the country, which means 2.5 hectares of forests per capita of the Japanese population. This ratio of forest land is second among the world nations. However in recent years, due to the excessive cutting down of trees, deforestation, neglect and building of roads this vast forest resources is faced with the danger of extinction in the future. If left in the present situation, it is feared that in 15 years the demand for water which should be twice that of today cannot be met. The program will deal with the present state of forest resources and the destruction of Japan's natural environments as well as protective projects contemplated.



The primeval forest along Nikko Highway also suffering serious damage

Question Box

Q: Are there any commercial broadcasting stations in Japan? (Mr. T.M. Gilbert, Plymouth, England)

A: NHK, established in 1925, was for a long time the only broadcasting station in Japan. Since commercial broadcasting stations began radio broadcasts for the first time in 1951, it may be said that they had a late start—about a quarter century after NHK inaugurated its radio broadcasting. But both NHK and the commercial broadcasting stations embarked on television broadcasting at the same time in 1953.

Currently, there are 96 commercial broadcasting stations in Japan, including Okinawa. Of them, 15 are engaged solely in radio broadcasts, including FM and shortwave broadcasts while 46 are engaged in TV broadcasts (including VHF and UHF broadcasts). The remaining 35 conduct both radio and TV broadcasts.

The difference between NHK and the commercial broadcasting stations is that while NHK depends on receivers' fees for its income, the commercial stations sell broadcasting time to earn revenue for their broadcasting activities. According to statistics available for fiscal 1969, the amount of advertising funds spent by sponsors for TV totaled ¥204,200 million, and the amount spent for radio was ¥29,100 million. Most of the advertisers consisted of manufacturers in such industries as foodstuff, auto, household appliances, cosmetics and pharmaceuticals. Sometimes the Prime Minister's Office and such local entities as the Tokyo Metropolitan Government bought TV or radio time for publicity.

Commercial broadcasting stations do not possess unified nationwide networks, as NHK does, because they are independent operations. Because of this, they have organized affiliates among themselves to strengthen their setup as a mass communication medium, and also to cut down costs involved in the production of broadcasting programs. There are several such affiliates, with key stations located either in Tokyo or Osaka. The key stations are located in the big cities because most of the news originates in these places, and also because the talents and TV personalities—as sponsors—are located there.

Network affiliations are centered on news, but this is flexible. For example, if a sponsor wants to direct a program other than news to a certain area, he can select a station in that area for his broadcast.

Programs broadcast by the commercial stations consist mostly of entertainment and music, both in radio and TV. By comparison, NHK stresses news, educational and cultural programs. Perhaps it is inevitable that the commercial broadcasting stations should center their broadcasts on entertainment and music programs since radio listening and TV viewing rates vitally affect advertising revenue.

Tokyo Antenna

“The Story of a Telephone Directory”

The Tokyo Electric Communication Bureau of the Telegraph and Telephone Public Corporation recently published a booklet titled, “The Story of a Telephone Directory.” This booklet would probably make the best-seller list if sold at book-stores, but since it is distributed free of charge, it cannot be a “best seller”—although it still makes for best-reading.

According to this publication, the 10 most common surnames (family names) in Japan are the following: Suzuki, Sato, Takahashi, Tanaka, Kobayashi, Watanabe, Saito, Nakamura, Ito and Kato. There are 32,049 Suzukis in the 1970 edition of the telephone directory, where 57 pages are taken up by the name. And the number of Suzukis who have telephones are increasing at a rate of more than 2,000 a year. As for 10th place “Kato,” there are 12,936 tele-phones listed under this surname, taking up 23 pages of the telephone directory.

Other entries occupying a large space in telephone directory are those beginning with Tokyo, such as Tokyo Bread and Tokyo Machinery, and those that begin with Japan, such as “Japan Broad-casting Corporation,” a literal translation of Nippon Hoso Kyokai, or NHK. Entries that begin with Tokyo total 15,261 in the telephone directory, and those that begin with Japan, 15,532.



Telephone directory of Tokyo District

The number of persons of same sur-names and given names is still headed by Suzuki. As for the most common given name accompanied by Suzuki is Kiyoshi (meaning “pure”), followed by Minoru (“to ripen” of “bear fruit”). There are 223 Suzuki Kiyoshi’s in the telephone directory, and 212 Suzuki Minoru’s. According to an onomancy diviner who tells fortunes on the basis of a person’s name, a man named Kiyoshi is patient, and his patience will be rewarded with great success. And a man named Minoru is independent in his ways, and will fight his way to success. But the fortuneteller hedges somewhat with the statement that “A man’s fate, of course, depends on the day, month and year in which he was born.”

The Best Ten—the most numerous—of same family and given names, includ-ing Suzuki Kiyoshi and Suzuki Minoru, are: Tanaka Minoru (209), Suzuki Saburo (201), Saito Minoru (185), Suzuki Shigeru (188), Takahashi Kiyoshi (160),

Suzuki Isamu (153), Watanabe Kiyoshi (146), Sato Kiyoshi (141).

The Tokyo telephone directory actually consists of two directories: a directory with an alphabetical listing of names of phone owners, and a classified directory of occupations and trades. The latter shows, according to “The Story of a Telephone Directory,” that the most common and numerous trade in Tokyo is carpentering and construction (31,555) followed by apartments (22,092) and bars (17,562). Other popular trades are real estate brokerage, printing, tea and coffee shops, tailoring, metal processing, truck transportation, and Japanese style restaurants.

On the other hand, the least—or fast vanishing—trades are: “Kamishibai” picture-story shows (2), and pedicabs and jinrikishas (5).

On the history of telephone directories, “The Story of a Telephone Directory” says the first directory to appear in Tokyo was published in 1890. In the first edition, there were only 180 entries—listed according to the progressing order of telephone numbers, not in alphabetical order of phone owners.

The first advertising to appear in a telephone directory was in 1931. During the way, printing of telephone directories was discontinued due to shortage of paper, but was resumed in 1946. By 1950, the telephone directory had become 105 millimeters thick, and in the following year both the ordinary tele- phone directory and the classified tele- phone directory were published for the first time. The former consisted of two volumes in 1964, and carried 1,060,000 listings. In 1970, this had grown to three volumes, and 2,010,000 entries. The three volumes totaled 3,858 pages, and measured 13.7 centimeters thick. Their total weight was 5.01 kilograms. The classified directory grew to two volumes in 1964.

The wide diffusion of telephones in Tokyo may be imagined from the fact that if all the telephone directories in the capital were put into one pile, it would soar 324,736 meters high, 86 times the height of Mt. Fuji.

* * *

NHK Celebrates its 46th Anniversary on March 21

THE PRESENT STATUS OF NHK

(As of December 1, 1970)

Radio	Station	Coverage	Air Time per day
First Network	170	99.7%	19h 00m
Second Network	141	98.6%	18h 30m
FM Network (Stereophonic)	288	89.0%	18h 00m

Television (Number of UHF stations given in parentheses)

General Network	1,144 (616)	96.5%	18h 00m
Educational Network	1,144 (617)	96.5%	18h 00m
Color Stations			
General Network	1,138 (616)	96.5%	11h 36m
Educational Network	1,138 (617)	96.5%	2h 16m

Overseas Broadcasts

18 transmissions in 23 languages, 37 hours daily

Number of Subscribers (Households)

(As of October 31, 1970)

Black and White TV	16,903,833
Color TV	5,674,597
Total	22,578,430

Events in March



The Doll's Festival is observed on March 3. Also known as the Girls' Festival, it is held to pray for the healthy growth of girls, and their maturity into beautiful women. The festival has another name—Momo-no-Sekku, or Peach Blossom Festival—because peach blossoms are arranged in vases on this day. During the festival, dolls are arranged on the Hina-dan, a doll-stand consisting of a tier of shelves beautifully decorated with a crimson carpet. Displayed on the shelves are dolls dressed in ancient court costumes, and also Shiro-zake (white rice-wine), and various other offerings, including Hishi-mochi (diamond-shaped rice cakes). The Hishi-mochi come in colors of white, red, green and yellow. White expresses snow, or winter, while red expresses flowers (spring), green represents young new leaves (summer), and yellow the autumnal tints of trees in the mountains.

On Doll's Festival day, girls dressed in Japanese Kimono eat delicacies and play with their friends. For girls ce-

lebrating their first Doll's Festival, the day is a special occasion which is celebrated by parties and gift-giving.

The festival originated in the ancient days in China where it was known as Chosan (Double Three—the Third day of the Third month), and was introduced to Japan during the Heian Period (794—1192). It was celebrated at river embankments where court nobles performed ablutions to purify themselves, and then drank wine and composed poems. In Japan, court nobles performed similar rituals at shores and river embankments, and “transformed” their sins and impurities to dolls. After the rites, the dolls were set adrift to be carried away by rivers or waves of the ocean.

Gradually dolls came to be used for decorative purposes instead of for purification. During the 15th century, two sets of dolls were made, one for purification rites, and the other for decoration. In the Edo Period (1603—1867), the purification aspect of the festival disappeared—and Hina-matsuri, as the festival

is called in Japanese, came to be celebrated by all people.

March 3—Ear Protection Day

March 6—Empress' Birthday (The Empress was born in 1903)

March 8—World Women's Day. The day is observed to celebrate women's emancipation and advance respect for the rights of women everywhere.

March 10—On this day in 1945, 100,000 people in Tokyo perished as a result of air raids by B29s. And with further air raids on May 24 and 25, Tokyo was virtually laid waste.

March 18—Beginning of spring equinox, when religious devotees practice Buddhist rites. The spring equinox is one of two equinoctial weeks, the other being the autumn equinox. During the equinox, people visit the graves of their ancestors to pray for the repose of the souls of the departed.

March 21—Spring Equinox. This is a national holiday. On this day, the length of day and night becomes exactly the same.

March 21—Animal Protection Day. This day was inaugurated in 1949.

March 22—Broadcast Day. This day commemorates the inauguration of broadcasting in Japan by Tokyo Broadcasting Station, the original name of NHK.

March 24—End of spring equinox.

March 25—Electricity Day. It was on this day in 1878 that 50 batteries were used to light an arc lamp for the first time in Japan. This event took place at a party held to commemorate the opening of the Central Telegraph Office in Kyobashi, Tokyo.

March 27—This was the day when Japan withdrew from the League of Nations in 1933.

Three years with the BBC Masatoshi Kawada



At Princess' Street, Edinburgh

We're supposed to be Radio Japan's English announcers, so the management classifies us. Or perhaps, it would be more precise to say—English language announcers. Rather an out-of-the-ordinary sort of occupation, I suppose. Anyway, our main job here is to read the news and other programmes in English every-

day. So I'm sure most of you have heard us on the air.

Radio Japan's English announcers... that's all right then, but nearly all of us are Japanese, born and bred, and our mother tongue is Japanese, of course. Quite a few of us haven't even been abroad, and yet we are somehow expected to speak a sort of English, acceptable and agreeable, on the air.

No doubt, you can easily imagine what a frustrating process we're involved in, painfully struggling to make our announcing presentable.

“If I could spend a few years abroad... even a year in Britain or in America, or in any other English speaking country... surely, that will help me a great deal...” Then, all of a sudden, there was a proposition put before me one day—THREE YEARS WITH THE BBC to replace one of my seniors who was on secondment

there from Radio Japan. I believe very few of my colleagues would have refused the offer. I didn't, of course!

With great excitement and expectation, I left for London 3 years ago to take the job, but mind you, not to broadcast in English from there, but to help them with their Japanese programmes.

I'm sure you already know a lot about the BBC's overseas service that consists of well over 40 different languages, including the celebrated World Service broadcast in English. They also include the Japanese service I was seconded for.

The BBC's Japanese service has two daily transmissions; one at noon, which hits Japan at 8 p.m. lasting half an hour, and the other at 11 p.m. for the listeners who're ready to tune in to the BBC at 7 a.m. on the other side of the world. This transmission lasts only 15 minutes with the news, current topics and a short

(Continued on page 8)

Alles reisst sich um alte Volksmöbel

In Tokyoter Warenhäusern werden antike Volksmöbel und sonstige alte Volkskunst in Sonderverkäufen angeboten. Das ganze Verkaufslokal ist gesteckt voll mit antik-altersschwachen, düsteren Volksmöbeln und zwar genau den selben, die auf dem Land unbeachtet in allen Ecken herumstehen und Staub sammeln. Aber nun werden Sie staunen! Auf den in die Augen stehenden Preiszetteln, stehen durchwegs Preise, die denen erstklassiger neuer Möbel entsprechen. Da finden Sie etwa eine grosse Holzhauersäge um 13.000 Yen, eine Brauttruhe um 30.000 Yen, einen Rechen zum Maulwurfang um 3000 Yen, einen Regenhang aus Stroh um 8000 Yen, einen Kesselhaken um 20.000 Yen, eine grosse Sakeflasche um 10.000 Yen.

Seit etwa 3 oder 4 Jahren erfreuen sich antike Volksmöbel als Prunkstücke einer Inneneinrichtung einer ganz ausserordentlichen Beliebtheit. Vielleicht ist es nicht ganz abwegig darin den Ausdruck einer Sehnsucht nach etwas Menschlichem in unserer immer mehr entmenslichten Grosstadtumwelt zu sehen. Abgesehen von antiken Volksmöbeln ist es seit kurzem auch üblich an Ort und Stelle komplette Bauernhöfe, oder 100 bis 200 Jahre alte Samurai-geöfte als Villen aufzukaufen. Dieses

Vergnügen kostet einschliesslich Abbau, Transport und Wiederaufbau am gewünschten Ort die Kleinigkeit von mindestens 10 Millionen Yen.

Es war ja wohl kaum anzunehmen, dass sich die geschäftstüchtigen Warenhäuser die Gelegenheit auf diesen fulminanten Boom einzusteigen, entgehen lassen würden und nun wetteifern die Rekognoszierungsgruppen der einzelnen Kaufhäuser in den entlegensten Landesteilen um sich in einem grossangelegten Kaufkrieg gegenseitig die besten Käufe abzufragen. Was Wunder, dass die Bauern seit kurzem zu wahren Experten im Handeln geworden sind und die Preise mit Geschick höher und höher treiben. Wie die Aufkäufer betonen, konnte man diese alten Bauernmöbel bis vor verhältnismässig kurzer Zeit praktisch umsonst bekommen, weil sie ohnedies nicht in Gebrauch waren und als nutzloses Gerümpel auf den Speichern herumstanden. „Nehmt Euch nur selber was Ihr wollt!“ hiess es damals noch grosszügig. „Nehmt Euch nur selber was Ihr wollt!“ hiess es damals noch grosszügig. Seit neuestens sind aber nicht nur die Aufkäufer der Warenhäuser, sondern auch grosse und kleine Antiquitätenhändler unterwegs und treiben den Wert dieser Altwaren ständig in die Höhe. Zuerst waren die Bauern über diese plötzliche

Radio Japan ab April

Wie bekannt ist es bei Radio Japan üblich jeweils im April auf der Basis von Hörerberichten und anderen Unterlagen eine Revision der Sendeinhalte, Sendezeiten und Sendesprachen durchzuführen.

In diesem Jahr fällt jedoch diese Abänderung mit Ausnahme eines Teiles unserer Sendungen auf englisch, koreanisch und bengali fort. Einzelheiten bitten wir Sie in dem zusammen mit der April Nummer unserer Zeitschrift ausgeschickten Programmbogen einsehen zu wollen. Wir weisen jedoch innerhalb der neuen Programmeinteilung besonders auf die neben dem Allgemeinen Dienst um GMT 6 Uhr ab 5. April um GMT 6 Uhr 45 folgende Sendung des Regionaldienstes „Europäischer Dienst (I)“ hin.

Mode höchlichst erstaunt, ergriffen jedoch bald mit Geschick diese nie wiederkehrende Gelegenheit Geld zu verdienen. Dann mischten sich Händler ein, versuchten ihre Überredungskünste und forschten nach Bauern, die beabsichtigten ihre Höfe umzubauen. Nun ist es bereits üblich die „Funde“ der Aufkäufer in den Warenhäusern an prominenter Stelle zu zeigen.



Mr. Gerhard Rieck
Alte Bundesstrasse 45, 5500 Bischofshofen,
Sbg. Austria



(Above)
Mr. Enlico Oliva,
Via Scriba 31, 16155,
Genova, Italy



Mr. Heinz Götze,
579 Brillon, Alexanderstr. 25, Germany

(Lower left)
Mr. Graham Fleck,
133 Bushby St.,
Victoria, B.C., Canada

(Lower right)
Mr. Roy Butlex,
2103 Galbraith Lane,
Bellingham Washington
98225, U.S.A.



Miss Mária Kurnát,
Budapest, XIV. Tanya
utca 1, Hungary



Mr. Leiv Myhr,
"Veisletten" Valene,
7000 Trondheim, Norway

La transformation dans le système de distribution

Le développement des supermarchés



Un supermarché en Aoyama, Tokyo



Tokyo Oroshiuri Center

On estime que de très grandes modifications seront apportées dans le système de distribution des biens de consommation au Japon au cours des années 1970. Jusqu'ici, le secteur de distribution était, par rapport à celui de production, d'une faible envergure et par conséquent peu efficace. Plusieurs mesures ont été prises depuis quelques temps pour remédier cette situation déplorable, à la suite desquelles nous avons assisté à un véritable foisonnement des supermarchés. Ceux-ci étaient, au début, de petite taille. Mais ils se sont considérablement agrandis au cours de la dernière décennie. Sur le plan du chiffre d'affaires, il existe maintenant un supermarché qui dépasse tous les grands magasins: "Daié" dont le siège est à Osaka, et qui a fait récemment beaucoup de bruit en mettant en vente un poste de télévision en couleurs à 50.000 yens, soit la moitié du prix courant. A part "Daié", il existe quatre autres supermarchés à Tokyo, à Osaka et à Nagoya dont le chiffre d'affaires annuel dépasse 100 milliards de yens.

Pour pouvoir mettre pleinement en valeur le procédé d'achat par grandes quantités chez les grossistes, il est nécessaire de posséder une grande chaîne de distribution qui couvre tout le pays et qui permet ainsi de grosse vente de marchandise. Aussi, assiste-t-on souvent à l'apparition de supermarchés géants nés à la suite d'une fusion ou d'une

association.

Devant cette mutation, les grands magasins qui pendant longtemps occupaient la place principale du commerce de détail, se sentent obligés à leur tour de transformer leur système de gestion. Une des formes de cette transformation est la récente coopération entre les différentes maisons: elles s'associent pour faciliter l'achat en gros ou publient des bons d'achat valables entre elles. Une seconde forme de transformation est l'expansion vers les villes satellites, c'est-à-dire, les villes qui sont à l'entour des métropoles urbaines, car on note maintenant un grand exode de population vers les banlieues.

Pour faire face à la concurrence des supermarchés, ces nouveaux grands magasins à l'extérieur des grandes villes disposent d'une surface importante de vente et se préoccupent particulièrement de l'efficacité dans la gestion de stocks et de diverses rationalisations.

Devant cette mutation, les petits détaillants ont de grosses difficultés. Quelques-uns d'entre-eux ont donc tendance à se spécialiser: vendre par exemple une seule catégorie de marchandise, ou traiter uniquement des articles de luxe avec une grande gamme de taille, etc. Ils pensent pouvoir ainsi mieux servir leur clientèle en leur fournissant des renseignements détaillés dans le cadre de leur spécialisation.

Radio Japon à partir d'avril

Radio Japon apporte chaque année au mois d'avril des modifications dans ses programmes tant sur les sujets, les horaires d'émission, que les langues en usage. Mais cette année, aucun changement notable n'est prévu, à part de petites modifications dans les programmes en anglais, en coréen et en bengali.

Pour les détails, nous vous prions de vous reporter au tableau de programmes pour l'année 1970 qui vous sera expédié avec le numéro d'avril de "Radio Japan News".

La nouvelle année radiophonique commencera le 5 avril à 6h45 GMT pour le Service Régional (1er Service Européen) et à 6h GMT le même jour le Service Général.

En outre, quelques grossistes et détaillants se sont associés pour rationaliser l'achat en gros et la vente en détail. Par exemple, le système appelé "Voluntary Chain" qui consiste à s'occuper en commun de la publicité, de la formation de personnel, de la vente, etc., commença à se développer en 1965 et actuellement, il existe environ 30 mille maisons qui appartiennent à l'une des deux cents chaînes déjà établies.

L'esprit de coopération entre les détaillants aboutit quelquefois à la construction d'un grand immeuble où chacun aura sa propre surface de vente. C'est en quelque sorte un autre style de grand magasin.

Les magasins appartenant à un même groupe distribuent des timbres à la clientèle suivant le montant de l'achat. Et lorsque la somme des timbres atteint un certain chiffre, les clients ont droit à un cadeau ou même à un voyage.

Une autre tendance apparue dans la transformation du système de distribution, est le centre de distribution en gros. Il en existe à Tokyo, à Osaka et dans quelques autres petites villes de province. "Osaka Merchandise Mart", "Tokyo Oroshiuri Center" sont des grands centres de vente en gros qui permettent aux clients de se pourvoir de toutes les marchandises qu'ils désirent dans un même emplacement. Quelques centres de ce genre répandus en province sont équipés non seulement d'entrepôts et de garage mais aussi d'appartements et de terrain de sports pour leur personnel.

Le programme "Présentation des Industries Japonaises" de ce mois-ci sera consacré au problème de la distribution des biens de consommation ainsi qu'au présent et à l'avenir du commerce intérieur au Japon.

... with the BBC

(Continued from page 5)

English lesson. The main transmission of the day begins at noon, so the staff are kept busy during the morning, translating news stories and the editorial into Japanese. But it really is a comfort to feel that the work never starts, no matter how busy, without a little ceremony of morning tea, very good quality indeed and reasonably priced. It seems indeed tea is one of the nicest things in the British life, which affects the taste of many a foreigner quite easily. On the other hand, it's not the case with English, it seems. The English language, a good English accent in particular, does take much longer to really affect the poor foreigners there who desparately endeavour to acquire the secret of that incomparable accent. Suppose we try to copy it too soon, we'd be only making a fool of ourselves sounding comically affected. So let's just forget about English for now, and back to the Japanese service of the BBC again.

Besides the news and the editorial, the Japanese service also features a variety of programmes such as "New

Ideas From Britain" to introduce Britain's latest products based on their new ideas; "King's English" a 2-minute English lesson for beginners in Japan; "Folk Songs" covering all kinds of British folk songs; "Letter Box", a BBC version of Radio Japan's "Listeners' Corner". "Letter Box" is a popular programme read in Japanese by the English staff who answer all sorts of questions from the Japanese listeners about things British. Incidentally, the Japanese section receives 400-500 letters monthly from listeners in Japan.

Besides those, 9-minute daily programmes are prepared by the Japanese staff who describe, or argue about the different aspects of British life. The Japanese staff are allowed to take any subject they like and to treat it the way they choose. On a few occasions, it can result in a criticism of Britain, but no pressure of any kind is forced on the author if the programme organizer, who is the section head, considers that the subject has fairly been dealt with and the points of arguement well balanced. The programme organizer is very proud of the well balanced selection of programme subjects that interest overseas listeners.

He knows well that each of his staff has a speciality of his own: one tackles more with political themes; another, trade and industry; a third culture in general, etc. He doesn't attempt to organize the menu of programmes by way of mere instruction but rather trusts the spontaneity of the staff to result in drawing the best out of them. It is not really my intention to generalize but it seems the English way of being organized doesn't very much depend on a hard and fast rule, but still they are well organized indeed in their own way, inexplicably organized without being organized in the normal sense. And if I have to report what I've learned most in England as a student of the English language, I would say with some hesitation: some English nuance of a few common words such as "fairly" "reasonable", above all the meaning-fulness of this simple word—"Perhaps".

To me, these 3 words seem to constitute the basis of the English thoughts, and the feeling of life.

* * *

"I Listen to Radio Japan"
See page 6.

TIME & FREQUENCY OF RADIO JAPAN (As of March 1971)

TRANSMISSION	TIME (GMT)	FREQUENCY		LANGUAGE	TRANSMISSION	TIME (GMT)	FREQUENCY		LANGUAGE
		KCS	METER				KCS	METER	
<i>North American Service</i>	2345—0045	15445 17825	19.43 16.83	English	<i>Southeast Asian Service</i>	0945—1115	7195 9705 11940	41.70 30.91 25.13	Chinese, Fukiense, Cantonese & Vietnamese
<i>North & Latin American and Hawaiian Service</i>	0100—0300	15235 17725 17825 21640	19.69 16.93 16.83 13.86	Japanese, English & Spanish		1045—1215	9675 11875	31.01 25.26	English, Indonesian & Malay
<i>European Service</i>	0645—0845	17825 21535	16.83 13.93	Swedish, German, French, English & Italian		1200—1530	9525 11780 11840	31.50 25.47 25.34	French, Vietnamese, Burmese, Thai, Indonesian, Chinese, Fukiense & Cantonese
	1930—2100	11950 9735	25.10 30.82	Russian, German & English		<i>South Asian & African Service</i>	1430—1730	9670 11705	31.02 25.63
<i>Australian & New Zealand Service</i>	0930—1030	11875 15235	25.26 19.69	English	<i>Middle East & North African Service</i>	1745—1915	9670 11780	31.02 25.47	English, French & Arabic
<i>General Service</i>									
		0000—0030	9735 15195 17785	30.82 19.74 16.87		1000—1130	11815 9505 17855	25.39 31.56 16.80	
		0100—0130	17880	16.78		1200—1230			
		0200—0230	15105	19.86		1300—1330			
		0300—0330	15300	19.61		1400—1530	9560	31.38	
		0400—0430	17880 15105	16.78 19.86		1600—1630	11815	25.39	English & Japanese
		0500—0530	17855	16.80		1700—1730	9505	31.56	
		0600—0630	9505 17855 17880	31.56 16.80 16.78		1800—1830			
		0700—0730	9505	31.56		1900—1930	11815	25.39	
		0800—0830	15195	16.74		2000—2030	15105	19.80	
		0900—0930	17855	16.80		2100—2130	9560	31.38	
						2200—2230	15195 9735	19.74 30.82	
						2300—2400	17785	16.87	

Note: Besides the above-mentioned directions, Radio Japan's broadcasts are delivered to Asian Continent and Latin America. The above table is applicable to March but the frequencies are subject to change. Listeners are requested to pay attention to the announcement.

RADIO JAPAN NEWS

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February 1971

Pollution Spoiling The City Environment

—The Example of Tokyo—

The largest city in the world, Tokyo, with its rows of modern high-rise buildings, crisscrossed by super highways, its shopping centers overflowing with goods, and people busily scurrying hither and thither.

But behind this proud face of a city with a high rate of economic growth is an expression of acute agony, brought about by a heavily polluted sky, stagnant rivers, roads choked with a whirlpool of cars, mountains of undisposable waste and garbage, jarring noises and other forms of public nuisances.

Although it was not until around 1952 that the Japanese economy, recovering from the ravages of war, was restored to its prewar level, the high rate of economic activity has again led to a concentration of population in the capital city and to the production of all types of pollutions.

The situation became aggravated, particularly around 1960, when large quantities of oil were imported into the country at relatively low prices. The oil was used for industrial purposes and as a source of electrical energy, replacing coal. At the same time, the atmosphere became rapidly polluted with sulphurous acid gas discharged by oil fuel.

Furthermore, the rise in national income encouraged motorization, bringing the total number of cars inside the Metropolis of Tokyo in 1965 to over one million. This sharp rise in vehicular traffic meant a correspondingly heavy emission into the atmosphere of carbon monoxide from automobile exhaust gas.

The situation caused growing concern and irritation among the people against the dangers of pollution. The press, magazines, radio and television launched a massive campaign against public nuisances. And the Government and each local self-governing bodies set about to devise various countermeasures on the

problem. However, the actual state of affairs was even worse than had been imagined. The discovery of new forms of pollutions alarmed the citizens of Tokyo.

Shortly after the shocking announcement in May last year that the residents at Yanagicho, Ushigome, Shinjuku Ward, were suffering from lead poisoning, attributable to automobile exhaust gases, it was reported that a new photochemical smog was hovering over the Suginami Ward area. This phenomenon is said to have been due to environmental lead pollution from lead gasoline and automobile exhaust gases being subjected to hot summer sunlight, polluting the atmosphere with poisonous gases.

Although it was possible to see Mount Fuji from Tokyo at least 70 days in a year back in 1945—when the air was clear—the mountain is now visible for only about 15 days. On a smoggy winter day, it is not possible even to see Tokyo Tower, much less Mount Fuji in the distance.

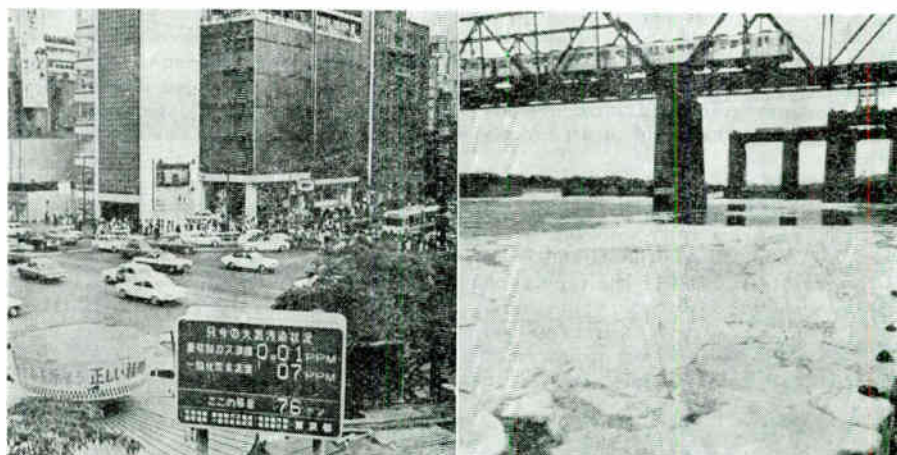
Atmospheric pollution is not the only

problem. It is now some time since the rivers of Tokyo were described as being without any form of life. One of the main reasons for this situation was due to the immense volume of sewage water produced by the heavy concentration of population, both inside the city and in the upper stream area of the rivers; Small wonder that fish can no longer survive in these rivers.

Recently, there was great consternation when residents living in the vicinity of the Tama River waterworks discovered that the water was contaminated by a high level of cadmium from waste water discharged by a zinc refining plant. Cadmium is said to be the cause of a terrifying illness known as "itai-itai," in which the bones of the victims corrode.

Another serious problem confronting Tokyo is land sinkage, mainly resulting from factories and buildings pumping up underground water. In one of the worst areas of Koto Ward, 54 percent of the land is reported to be suffering from sinkage. In ten years, from 1960 to 1970, the sinkage is estimated to have been 1.5 meters. Although this problem does not immediately threaten the health

(Continued on page 3)



(Left) Environmental pollution electronic bulletin board, showing at a glance the extent of contamination. Situated at the Sukiyebashi crossing in Tokyo.

(Right) In waste water flowing from households, the neutral detergent neither dissolves nor decomposes. The entrance of the Tama River waterworks blockades a thick layer of foam.

Today's Japan

February 4 : The Age of Television Culture

In the 18 years since NHK commenced its television service, the number of receiving sets in operation throughout Japan has broken through the 20-million line, and today television has become part and parcel of the daily life of the Japanese people, exerting corresponding influence on the nation life.

Because of its audio-visual appeal, capacity for mass-communication, the dynamic character and the quick reporting ability, television constitutes a superb means of communicating information, which exactly matches the requirements of contemporary society in this so-called age of information. In the program, the role television plays in the life of Japanese people will be presented together with numbers of instances.

February 11 : Tokaido Belt Zone

The coastal area of Japan Proper facing the Pacific Ocean, which contains major cities like Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka and Kobe, is called the Tokaido Belt Zone. Today, the urban spheres of these cities have expanded so wide that the entire zone is transforming itself into a great megalopolis.

The area was originally the most favored part of Japan, with plentiful supply of water and warm climate. As

industrialization of the area made progress under the governmental policy of fast economic growth and as the New Tokaido Railway Line and the Tokyo-Nagoya express highway were constructed and opened for service, the entire area has become a single living sphere. Today, the area contains six cities with a population of more than a million, and about 70 per cent of the entire population of Japan is being concentrated in it.

In the program, the existing state of this area, in which population concentration is taking place rapidly, and various problems arising from over-population and excessive concentration of industries will be described.

February 18 : Consumer Movement

Opposing price rise in foodstuffs and public fees and brandishing the slogan for purging harmful and defective merchandise from the market, 26 consumer organizations (30 million members), including the Federation of Consumer Associations and All-Japan Federation of Salaried Workers' Associations, recently held a national convention of consumers. At the convention questions related to high vegetable prices, raise in public charges like private railway fares and telegram charges and to the purging of harmful foodstuffs as well as the question of public nuisance were actively discussed.

The program will take up Japan's consumer movements, which are gaining momentum as dynamic and widespread movements propelled by the consumers.

February 25 : Surplus Rice

Surplus rice stock in Japan has now reached more than 8 million tons. The agricultural administration of Japan, which has been promoting output increase largely of rice, is now in serious trouble with regard to the means of disposing of annually accumulating surplus. The government buys rice from the farmers at prices 2.5 to 9 times as high as the international levels and sells it to the consumers at far lower prices. In the circumstances, the food administration account of the government annually goes into red by ¥4,000 million or about \$11 million. The administration, as a matter of fact, is on the verge of puncture. Meanwhile, the living modes of the people are rapidly being Westernized, and rice consumption is on decrease while that of meat, vegetables and milk products is on increase.



A tall pile of stale rice in the storehouse of the Government's Food Office

One in a Hundred Million

February 5 : Shiko Munakata, a Wood Block Print Artist

Shiko Munakata (67) on November 3, 1970 was awarded the Cultural Medal, the highest order of medals awarded those who have made meritorious contributions to learning and arts. This program will introduce his personality and the world of art unique to him.

Munakata's works won the first prize at the 1955 São Paulo Biennale. The following year, his entry won the International Wood Block Print Grand Prize at the Venice Biennale. His reputation was thus established throughout the world.

He is a wood block print artist well qualified to represent Japan.



A work of
S. Munakata

February 12 : Kazuko Sawamatsu, a Tennis Player

She made a debut four years ago as a tennis player together with her elder sister, Junko. Since then she has risen like a meteor in the tennis circles and has now become a queen of tennis with not one match lost in Japan itself. The year before last, she came out on top in women's singles at the British Open Championship Tournament. As a result, her ability came to be internationally recognized.

February 19 : Former Kurile Inhabitant— Yorozuya Sano

Yorozuya Sano (56) is a squid fisherman, who lives in Nemuro, Hokkaido. He had been repatriated from Kuriles, which now belong to the Soviet Union. Catches have decreased beyond comparison with those in Kurile where good fishing grounds were available. As a result, his living is by no means easy.

The program will present his life de-

voted to campaign for the reversion of former northern possessions of Japan so that fishing can be undertaken in peace as in former days. He represents 16,000 former inhabitants of the Kuriles.

February 26 : Student Waiting for College Entrance Examination

In Japan considerable numbers of high school graduates fail in entrance examinations given by their preferred colleges and spend the year in preparation for the next examination. There are enough colleges and universities, but it is regrettably true that there are wide differences among colleges and universities in tuition, equipment and curriculum. Every year, therefore, applicants converge on State universities and better known private universities, making the chances of successful enrollment more difficult.

This program will introduce a profile of a student, who is studying almost day and night in preparation for the examination that will be given by his preferred State university in March.

Tokyo Report

For Asia, Africa and Middle and Near East

Japanese Folklore

“ Omusubi-kororin ” February 20

Once upon a time there lived an old couple who had no children. Every day the old man would go to the mountains to chop firewood. As he was unwrapping his lunch, one of the rice balls rolled down the slope and fell into a deep hole on the mountainside. When the old man peered into the hole, he heard an enchanting song.

Hoping to hear more of the beautiful song, the old man began to drop one ball of rice after another into the hole. Suddenly he discovered that he had thrown away all the rice balls which his wife had made for his lunch. But so fascinated was the old man by what he had heard that he finally jumped into the hole. He fell inside a magnificent mansion. Many mice were pounding rice cakes; singing merrily: “roll down, rice balls, roll down!” The mice expressed their gratitude to the old man for the



Pollution

(Continued from page 1)

of the residents and has consequently been largely overlooked, the terrible consequences of major earthquakes and typhoons are difficult to assess.

Tokyo must also cope with the problem of how to deal with the growing volume of rubbish and garbage. In the 23 wards of Tokyo alone, the daily average volume of garbage was 10,000 tons in 1969, approximately eight times more than the amount of twenty years ago. Since the population has increased less than twofold during this period, it means that the volume of trash per capita has gone up more than fourfold. Most of the garbage collected in Tokyo is being disposed of in the reclaimed area of Tokyo Bay. It would, of course, be

Sapporo Winter Pre-Olympics to Be Held

An international winter sports meet termed the Pre-Olympics is scheduled for eight days from February 7 through 14 at the Sapporo Olympic grounds. The meet is intended to be a sort of test run in preparation for the 11th Winter Olympics to be held in 1972. The participants at the meet, however, are estimated to total 1,150 athletes and officials, including 342 from 23 overseas countries and 808 from Japan itself. The meet, moreover, is to be managed in the manner identical with that of the regular Olympics. Using 14 venues built around the City of Sapporo, including the Makomanai outdoor speed skating stadium with a seating capacity of 50,000, the Makomanai indoor skating stadium, the Okura-yama jumping ground where 90-meter class jumping contest is to be held, 35 competitions in 6 events are to be run off.

Incidentally, the 11th Winter Olympics is to be held over a period of 11 days from February 3 through 13 inclusive. The participants at the Games are estimated to total some 2,300 from 42 countries. It is expected to become the largest-scale Winter Olympics in the history.

gift of rice balls. They welcomed him warmly with a feast and entertained him with dances.

When the old man was about to leave, the mice presented him with a gift—a “mallet of luck,” which, if struck, produced anything that was desired.

Returning home, the old man related the day's events to his wife, and they considered what they wanted the most in the world. They finally decided that their fondest wish was to have a child. When they struck the mallet and made their wish, they were quickly blessed by the birth of a bouncing baby boy.

ideal to burn the garbage, but care must be exercised since some materials, such as polyethylene and plastics, produce toxic gases.

At the same time, more and more old television sets, refrigerators, washing machines and cars are now being discarded, and their disposition is also a serious problem. Although it is difficult to either burn or to bury these articles, they cannot be allowed to defile the city streets.

Other public nuisances for the citizens of Tokyo include various kinds of construction, traffic congestion, noises of aircraft in the vicinity of U.S. air bases and civil airfields, increase in the number of harmful foods containing preservatives and artificial colorings, milk and milk products contaminated by agricultural chemicals, and an almost endless list of other pollutants. This has led some

Radio Japan will relay the events of the coming Pre-Olympics under the following schedule:

Broadcast Schedule

(Time = GMT)

(1) Opening Ceremony (On the Spot)

February 7

English—2:00—3:00

21640Kc, 17825Kc, 17725Kc, 15235Kc

Japanese—2:00—2:55

17880Kc, 15105Kc, 15300Kc

(2) Opening Ceremony Highlight

February 7

English—General Service, European Service (I) (II), Australian & New Zealand Service, Southeast Asian Service (II), South Asian & African Service, Middle East & North African Service, North American Service and North & Latin American and Hawaiian Service

Japanese—General Service, Latin American Service and North & Latin American and Hawaiian Service

German—European Service (I) (II)

French—European Service (I), Southeast Asian Service (III), South Asian & African Service and Middle East & North African Service

Russian—Asian Continent Service and European Service (II)

Swedish—European Service (I)

(3) Topics of Sapporo Winter Sports Meet

February 8~15 (Everyday)

English, German, French, Russian, Swedish and Japanese (Only in General Service)

(4) Closing Ceremony (On the Spot)

February 14

English—10:30—11:00

11815Kc, 9505Kc, 9560Kc

(5) Closing Ceremony Highlight

February 14~15

English, Japanese, German, French, Russian and Swedish

people to question whether mankind will be able to survive until the 21st Century.

The first international symposium on the problems of pollution, attended by social scientists, was held in Tokyo in March, 1970. While international conferences relating to pollution were not rare occurrences in the past, the presence of social scientists at the Tokyo conference demonstrated that there was growing skepticism that the destruction of the atmosphere by pollutants could be solved by technological measures, and that the problem called for a basic overhaul in the existing ideas about economy and society.

This month's leading theme of Radio Japan is “cities,” in which many of the urgent problems facing Japan's urban centers, such as pollution, will be featured. Attention will be focused on these programs in our broadcasts.

Tokyo Antenna—Pedestrian's Paradise

Although roads were originally built for human traffic, in the major cities they have now been taken over by automobiles, forcing people to walk along the edges of narrow sidewalks. To satisfy the yearnings of the people to be freed from the traffic "hell," at least on Sundays, Tokyo's busiest districts have created what is known as the "pedestrian's paradise."

Sections of roads in the popular shopping districts are completely barred to automobiles, allowing pedestrians to have complete freedom of movement within the prescribed zone. Initiated in Tokyo about six months ago, the idea has now spread to other cities throughout Japan. When the weather is good, the streets are filled with holiday crowds. Entire families and lovers stroll happily in the middle of the wide avenues, safe from vehicular traffic. The tension experienced by people who must wade through a flood of traffic on weekdays is noticeably absent.

One shopping district has reported that on Sundays when the "Pedestrian's Paradise" is in force, sales have increased 80 percent. Shopkeepers everywhere are eager to take advantage of the crowds, attracting them with all kinds of advertising campaigns and gimmicks.

Take the example of the Ginza district of Tokyo, the first to introduce "Pedestrian's Paradise." Pedestrians of Tokyo with its high level of atmospheric pollution received a welcome relief when they were offered a free whiff of clean mountain air from Mount Fuji packed in cylinders. Sidewalk stalls also offered samples of drinks and food, such as wine and cheese.

Some visitors wryly remarked that the "Pedestrian's Paradise" has been turned into a "commercial paradise."

Recently, a "janken" competition brought smiles to visitors to the Shinjuku

district of Tokyo. Shops in the district distributed about 20,000 tickets, enabling holders to play the game of "janken". An automobile was offered to the winner of the contest.

We introduced the game of "janken" to our readers in an earlier edition of Radio Japan News. In the game, the clenched fist symbolizes a stone, an open hand represents paper, and the forefinger and the middle finger in the form of a letter V is a pair of scissors. When the words "jan-ken-pon" are shouted, each competitor produces one of the three symbols. The winner of the "janken" receives the ticket from the loser. Everyone is able to take part in this simple game. About 350 persons with 16 or more tickets participated in the elimination rounds. Emerging victorious from the finals was a 19-year-old boy, a self-styled hippie.

Asked what he would do with the car, the winner replied: "At first I thought of using it as a place to sleep, but I can't park it out in the road as this would be against traffic regulations. Since I have no driver's license I think I'll just sell it."



"Pedestrian's Paradise"—Ginza district

and others concerned with the question of environmental pollution. In July, it conducted a similar survey by polling 46 governors and 54 mayors of cities suffering from pollution. In September, 100 labor leaders were asked for their views on the problem. The results of these were incorporated in subsequent programs produced on pollution. Opinion surveys on pollution problems are scheduled to be conducted shortly among medium and small-size enterprises, as well as all members of the House of Representatives, and citizens of Tokyo.

Earlier the year of 1970 NHK conducted a worldwide broadcast on pollution problems in its "Our World '70"

(Continued on page 8)

Let Me Introduce Myself

Kaoru Kubo



Hello, dear listeners of Radio Japan, This month I was chosen in this column to have the honour of introducing myself to you.

My name is KAORU KUBO, which is comparatively easy to read, but it seems to be difficult for our listeners to receive it over the air. Among the letters I have so far received was spelled either as KAERU KUBBLE, or as KARU KUBI and most people who see those spellings laugh, because they associate them with some Japanese equivalents.

Judging from the fact, the way I pronounce our listeners' personal and place names must sometimes be funny to you, although I try hard to read as best I can by consulting the necessary dictionaries.

Here in Radio Japan, I'm very fortunately circumstanced... I mean everybody is very kind and cooperative. And I'm now happy to work for the Listeners' Corner programme with three gentlemen: Mibukawa-san, a veteran announcer-producer-writer, who handles English, French, Spanish and Italian other than Japanese; Mochizuki-san, another veteran announcer-producer, who is exceedingly fond of plants; and Marumoto-san, who was born and educated in America and is believed to be a man among men of Colorado, USA.

I have been a member of the Listeners' Corner programme from the very beginning and naturally have a great attachment to this programme. We answer the many questions that come in from our listeners and also inform them about Radio Japan's future programmes and bring them the latest DX news. Your questions are always appreciated.

From time to time I'd like to introduce to our listeners some of the most famous children's stories of Japan if I ever have the chance to do so in the near future. It is not because I'm the mother of three little boys but because I'm very much interested in narration. Furthermore, I believe that through these stories our listeners will be able to understand the old traditions and customs, the aspirations and innermost feelings of us Japanese.

What NHK Is Doing

Programs on Anti-Pollution Strengthened

NHK is tackling the problem of pollution from various aspects by stepping up its coverage work and strengthening its setup to produce and broadcast anti-pollution programs. It has made anti-pollution one of its most important themes for this year's programs, and is stepping up efforts to tackle problems of atmospheric pollution, water contamination and other hazards.

In June, it polled 100 business leaders

Events in February



"Setsubun" ceremony of Zojo-ji Temple, Shiba, Tokyo

February 3rd is "setsubun" in Japan, a day when people scatter beans to chase out the evil spirits and invite good fortune. The word "setsubun" means the end of one season and the beginning of another. In other words, the night before "risshun" or the first day of spring.

At night, a holly branch with the head of a sardine whose smell the devils greatly detest is placed in front of the gate. Then, a member of the family—usually a male—scatters beans both inside and outside the house from a small box shouting loudly "Come in good luck, out with the devils." When this act has been performed, the doors are quickly closed. It is a custom for each member of the family to eat an amount of beans

equivalent to his age.

The "setsubun" ceremony is said to have had its beginning during the Muromachi Period (15th Century), becoming popular with the masses during the Edo Period. It is a seasonal event, marking the end of cold, dark and almost devilish winter and the hopeful beginning of the bright and cheerful spring—the eve to welcome the long-awaited spring.

February 1 :

—Formal inauguration of NHK television broadcast (1953)

February 3 :

—Setsubun, or bean-throwing ceremony

February 4 :

—Death of Yukichi Fukuzawa, an enlightened thinker of the Meiji Era, and founder of Keio University (1835-1901).

February 11 :

—Commemoration of the Foundation of the Nation. A national holiday proclaimed in 1966.

—On this day in 1889, Japan promulgated its first modern constitution, "The Constitution of the Japanese Empire."

February 19 :

—Japan becomes a member of the Universal Postal Union.

February 20 :

—Shotoku Taishi dies (574-622). Renowned statesman active from the end of the 7th to the beginning of the 8th Century. A devout Buddhist, he endeavored to introduce the advanced culture of China. Known for the construction of Horyuji Temple, the oldest existing wooden structure in the world.

February 26 :

—2.26 Incident (1936). Abortive rightist coup d'etat staged by about 1,400 men of the Imperial Regiment, aimed at radical national reformation. Several government leaders were killed and injured. As the result of this incident, Japan took to the road of rapid militarization and finally became involved in the Pacific War.

February 28 :

—Death anniversary of Sen-no-rikyu, who perfected tea ceremony. Having incurred the anger of the then ruler of Japan, Hideyoshi Toyotomi, he was ordered to commit "hara-kiri." (1522-1591)

Question Box

Q : What kind of a footgear do the Japanese people wear? (Mr. Armed F.M. Hamdy, Alexandria, U.A.R.)

A : Although today most of the Japanese wear Western-style clothes and shoes, there are many elderly people who still prefer the traditional kimono as their everyday apparel. Among young people who ordinarily wear Western-style clothing, there are many who wear the formal native kimono during the new year holidays and at wedding ceremonies. When they are attired in kimono, they do not wear shoes but the traditional Japanese footgear. We shall briefly describe some of Japan's unique footwear.

First of all, the "geta." The "geta" or clog is made out of wood. The rectangular piece of wood, slightly larger in size than the sole of the foot, has three holes. A strap made of jute yarn, known as "hanao," is passed through these holes and firmly tied. The wooden clog has a set of two supports, one in the front and the other in the back. The "geta" has been in use in Japan since olden times. The higher quality clogs are made of right paulownia wood.

Many men and women still wear the "geta" today. While wearing Western-style clothes, they use the clogs around the house. It is not

uncommon for people to slip on a pair of "geta" when going out for a short walk or shopping in the neighborhood.

The height of the supports of the "geta" is usually about three centimeters, but the "ashida" used for rainy days have higher supports that are as high as six to seven centimeters. In the case of the latter type, instead of chiseling out the supports, separate pieces of wood are inserted into the boards.

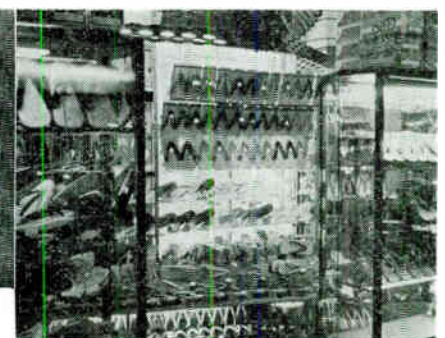
Another type of footgear worn for formal occasion, the "zori" or sandal is more expensive than either the "geta." Originally, it was made of woven straw or bamboo-sheath. Although it has no supports, it is equipped with strong straps. Today, however, instead of weaving straw and bamboo-sheath, the

"zori" is made of beautifully colored leather or vinyl. When the "geta," "ashida," or "zori" are worn formally, it is necessary to put on a pair of "tabi" or Japanese-style socks. While it resembles a sock, the top of the "tabi" is divided into two sections, one for the big toe and another for the four toes. The cloth is usually calico or velvet. White "tabi" is for formal occasions, and varied colors are used for everyday wear. The "tabi" usually has no designs.

A "tabi" with a rubber sole is known as "jikatabi." Peculiar to this country, it is worn by people engaged in agriculture and industry. Recently, sandals made of vinyl have become very popular in Japanese households. In the summer, "zori" made of soft rubber is also widely utilized.



(Above) "Geta"
(Right) Japanese footwear shop



Unaufhaltsamer Riesenwuchs der Grosstädte

— nun auch über der Erde, unter der Erde und hinaus ins Meer —

Die jährliche Bevölkerungszunahme von Grosstädten wie Tokyo, Osaka usw. erreicht enorme Ausmasse. Die japanische Wirtschaftsentwicklung verursacht darüber hinaus eine immer deutlichere Konzentration der Wirtschaft in den Grosstädten und schafft damit Bedarf für Büro- und Geschäftshäuser. Da dafür aber in den ursprünglichen Städten beim besten Willen kein Platz vorhanden ist, muss man notgedrungen immer ausgedehntere Untergrundviertel und immer höhere Hochhäuser errichten. Auf diese Art breitet sich die japanische Grossstadt mit Riesenschritten über und unter der Erde aus.

Ursprünglich war im erdbebengefährdeten Japan der Bau mehr als 30 m hoher Hochhäuser gesetzlich untersagt, doch wurde diese Beschränkung im Hinblick auf die erstaunlichen Fortschritte der modernen Architektur vor einigen Jahren aufgehoben.

Im April 1968 wurde in Tokyo als erstes das Kasumigaseki Hochhaus mit 36 oberirdischen Stockwerken und 147 m Höhe errichtet, im März des Vorjahres das Welthandels-Zentrum in Hamamatsuchō, in der Nähe des internationalen Flughafens Haneda, das bei 152 m Höhe 40 Stockwerke hat. Im März dieses Jahres wird das Keio Plaza Hotel in Shinjuku mit 47 Stockwerken und 170 m Höhe vollendet sein. Allerdings sind Hochhäuser keineswegs auf Bürogebäude oder Hotels beschränkt. Wohnbauten der öffentlichen Korporation für Wohnungsbau oder jene privater Hand, die mehr als 10 Stockwerke zählen, beginnen sich zu vermehren. Auch über Japan ist also das Zeitalter der Wolkenkratzer hereingebrochen.

Erstaunliche Verbreitung zeigt auch im ganzen Land die Zahl der unterirdisch angelegten Geschäftsviertel, Parkplätze und Kopfstationen für Verkehrsmittel. Auch das Verkehrsnetz der Untergrundbahnen ist in ständigem Ausbau begriffen und man trägt sich neuerdings sogar mit dem Gedanken die Kopfbahnhöfe von Autobuslinien unter die Erde zu verlegen.

Im 2. unterirdischen Stockwerk des Bahnhofes Umeda in Osaka gibt es eine einmalige Geschäftsstrasse, durch die ein Fluss fliesst. In einer Ecke dieses unterirdischen Geschäftsviertels hat man einen 90 m langen, 28 m breiten Wasserlauf gebaut, eine Oase der Erholung in unserer mehr und mehr entmenslichten Umgebung.

Andererseits hat aber die Stadtplanung

nun auch auf das Meer übergreifen.

Im Oktober 1969 hat die Wirtschaftskammer von Osaka in der Bucht von Osaka ein riesiges Stadtbauprojekt auf aufgeschüttetem Land im Meer in Angriff genommen. Eine künstliche Insel wurde im Bereich von Kishiwada, Osaka und Kap Wada, Kobe aufgeschüttet. Die Gesamtfläche dieser Insel beträgt 15.000 ha, also etwa drei Viertel der Flächenausdehnung der Stadt Osaka.

RJC Berlin feierte sein 10jähriges Bestehen

Ende Oktober 1970 fand ein Ereignis statt, das wohl einen weiteren Baustein für ein allgemeines internationales Verständnis darstellt und zu einer tieferen Verbundenheit zwischen den beiden Ländern, Japan und Westdeutschland, beitrug. Ende Oktober nämlich konnten die Fernsehzuschauer in Japan über den Bildschirm des nationalweiten NHK-Fernsehnetzes, im Programm „Neuigkeiten aus aller Welt“ einer feierlichen Versammlung in Westberlin beiwohnen... einem Sukiyaki-Essen in einem Restaurant dieser Stadt.

Der Anlass für dieses japanische Essen in einer europäischen Stadt war die 10jährige Gründungsfeier des Radio Japan Clubs Berlin.

Dieser Club, der nun seit einem Jahrzehnt besteht, wurde im Oktober 1960 als der erste Radio Japan Club der Welt gegründet. Viele Länder folgten diesem ersten Beispiel und heute gibt es auf der ganzen Welt 29 Radio Japan Clubs, davon in Deutschland allein 9. Der RJC Berlin hat jedoch seine Vorrangstellung beibehalten und gilt als einer der aktivsten Radio Japan Clubs der Welt. Und so war es nicht verwunderlich, dass Radio Japan Club Berlin sein 10jähriges Bestehen besonders feierlich beging.

Nach langen Vorbereitungsarbeiten, die vor allem vom Clubleiter Herrn Jürgen Linke geplant und durchgeführt wurden, wurden die Feierlichkeiten für den 16. und 17. Oktober festgelegt. Die Feier fand also in zwei Teilen statt. Am ersten Abend war einer Filmvorführung gewidmet, in der zwei japanische Kulturfilme vorgeführt wurden, die dem Club vom japanischen Generalkonsulat Berlin zur Verfügung gestellt wurden. Am darauffolgenden Tag fand dann das Sukiyaki-Essen im Tokyo-Restaurant in Westberlin statt, an dem über 20 Club-

Diese Insel soll mit Osaka durch Tunnels für Untergrundbahn, Bahn und Autoverkehr verbunden werden und einer Bevölkerung von 1.000.000 Lebensraum bieten.

Wir erlauben uns darauf aufmerksam zu machen, dass das Zentralthema für unsere Sendungen in diesem Monat „Grosstadt“ heisst. Wir referieren in unseren Sendungen hauptsächlich über dieses Thema und berichten Ihnen über Fragenkomplexe, denen sich die japanischen Städte gegenüber sehen.



◀ Clubleiter Herr Linke bei seiner Ansprache
▼ Sukiyaki-Essen im Restaurant Tokyo in Westberlin



mitglieder und Radio Japan-Freunde aus allen Teilen des Landes teilnahmen.

Das NHK-Büro in Bonn hatte von dieser geplanten Feier gehört und entsandte einen Kameramann zur Filmaufnahme nach Westberlin. Die Filme wurden sofort nach der Aufnahme nach Tokyo transportiert und genau eine Woche später im NHK-Fernsehnetz gesendet.

Der Direktor des Auslandsdienstes vom NHK, Tadamas Hashimoto, richtete anlässlich der Feier ein Telegramm an den Radio Japan Club Berlin mit folgendem Inhalt:

„Im Namen von Radio Japan möchte ich den Radio Japan Club Berlin zu seinem zehnjährigen Bestehen herzlichst beglückwünschen. Wir hoffen für eine erfolgreiche Veranstaltung der Jubiläumsfeierlichkeiten und auch künftiges Weitergedeihen des Radio Japan Clubs Berlin.“

Am 18. Oktober 1970 wurde in Radio Japan im Rahmen des Sonntagsprogrammes „Tokyo Scherzo“ eine Sonderausstrahlung anlässlich des 10jährigen Bestehens des Radio Japan Clubs Berlin ausgestrahlt, der unsere Hörerinnen und Hörer in Westberlin sicherlich mit besonderer Aufmerksamkeit gelauscht haben werden.

Les N^{os} de téléphone 110 et 119

Il va sans dire que personne n'aime recevoir de coup de poing, être blessé ou avoir son argent volé. Mais si jamais un pareil incident vous arrive, votre premier réflexe sera d'avertir la police. C'est pour répondre à ce besoin qu'il a été créé, au Japon, un "Appel téléphonique d'urgence à la police; plus connu sous l'appellation "N^o 110". En cas d'urgence, il suffit de composer ce numéro pour que la police intervienne dans les secondes qui suivent.

Cette ligne spéciale existe actuellement dans toutes les régions du Japon.

A Tokyo, elle est reliée à une table du Service de commande par radio de la Préfecture de Police. Il y a 14 tables de ce genre, chacune occupée par quatre personnes qui peuvent recevoir quatre appels simultanés. Le nombre total des employés attachés à ce Service étant d'environ 200, qui travaillent jour et nuit, les appels reçoivent une suite immédiate. A peine reçus, ceux-ci sont transmis par radio à la table de commande qui, à son tour, transmet par radio les informations à la voiture de police se trouvant le plus près du lieu où s'est produit l'incident. C'est-à-dire que parmi les 540 voitures qui patrouillent constamment la ville, il y en aura toujours une qui parviendra à l'endroit désigné en un rien de temps. Toute cette série d'opérations se déroule avec une telle rapidité qu'il arrive que la voiture alertée parvienne sur place avant même que le plaignant ait achevé de raconter son histoire.

La police a ainsi reçu, dans le courant



▲ Standard d'appel au secours à la Préfecture de Police

▼ Ambulance en service

► Appel des agents de Patrouille



de l'année dernière, 378.976 appels, ce qui fait une moyenne de 1038 appels par jour. Le n^o 110 contribue ainsi pour beaucoup à la répression des crimes et au dénouement rapide des incidents signalés.

Le n^o 119 est un autre appel téléphonique d'urgence, mais qui, pour sa part, est relié au Central du Bureau National des Pompiers s'il s'agit de Tokyo, et du Commissariat des Pompiers s'il s'agit de la province. Le message à peine reçu est immédiatement transmis au poste des pompiers le plus proche, et en l'espace de quelques secondes, les autopompes roulent déjà vers le lieu du sinistre. L'année dernière, le Bureau National des Pompiers a été ainsi informé de 8463 incendies, dont 45% ne

causèrent que des dégâts légers grâce à la rapidité des interventions. Il existe également un autre dispositif d'alerte, mais c'est le n^o téléphonique 119 qui est le plus couramment utilisé.

Ce même numéro sert aussi à appeler une ambulance. Celle-ci, dès la communication reçue, fait le nécessaire pour transporter dans les moindres délais le malade ou le blessé vers l'hôpital le plus proche. Et tandis qu'elle roule avec son précieux chargement, le chef de voiture se met en contact avec l'hôpital, pendant que les premiers soins sont donnés au malade. Pour la seule année dernière, les ambulances de Tokyo ont effectué 157.832 parcours, ce qui a permis de sauver de nombreux malades et accidentés.

Les industries japonaises

Le très grand développement pris par le gaz de ville au cours de ces dernières années a été principalement dû à son côté éminemment pratique, qui permet de l'utiliser pour de nombreux besoins. D'où le fait qu'un tiers des foyers japonais s'en servent actuellement comme source de chaleur.

D'après une enquête effectuée par le Ministère japonais du Commerce et de l'Industrie, il y avait à la fin de 1968, 229 compagnies de gaz qui produisaient un total de 35.499 milliards de kilocal, dont 80% étaient assurés par les trois plus grandes: la Compagnie du Gaz de Tokyo, la Compagnie du Gaz d'Osaka et la Compagnie du Gaz Toho (Nagoya).

Les deux principales matières premières d'où le gaz de ville est extrait sont le pétrole et le charbon. Mais toutes deux risquant de polluer l'atmosphère, les Compagnies du Gaz de Tokyo

Le gaz est actuellement utilisé par un tiers des foyers japonais

et d'Osaka envisagent de les remplacer par du gaz naturel qui (1^o) ne contient pas de soufre - ce qui évite la production de fumée et de cendres et donc élimine le problème de nuisance de la nature; (2^o) qui possède une énergie calorifique deux fois plus grande que celle émise par le gaz actuel et dont la qualité est plus stable; (3^o) qui est d'une extrême pureté et ne comporte aucune humidité.

Le problème qui se pose est que le Japon ne produit que très peu de gaz naturel, et qu'il lui faut donc importer celui-ci sous sa forme liquide. Pour cela, il faut tout d'abord construire des containers spéciaux, et ces frais supplémentaires seront encore augmentés de ceux nécessités pour regazifier le liquide. Aussi, au stade actuel, l'utilisation du gaz naturel n'est pas encore rentable, mais on espère résoudre ces problèmes dans

un avenir pas trop lointain par des transports en grande quantité.

La Compagnie du Gaz de Tokyo importe déjà du gaz naturel de l'Alaska et elle envisage d'installer, d'ici 2 ans, à Sodegaura, dans la préfecture de Chiba, la plus grande usine de gaz naturel du Japon, qui produira 12 millions de m³ par jour. La Compagnie du Gaz d'Osaka va en faire de même, d'où les négociations qui ont été engagées par ces deux Sociétés avec le Bornéo du Nord pour l'acquisition de son gaz naturel.

Le programme consacré aux "Industries japonaises" de ce mois-ci aura justement trait à l'industrie de l'énergie au Japon, ce qui vous permettra d'en connaître davantage sur les diverses sources d'énergie, comme le pétrole, le gaz, l'électricité, ainsi que sur l'exploitation de l'énergie atomique pour des buts pacifiques.

I Listen to Radio Japan



Mr. Gary Hilton
1011, 16th Ave.,
North Fort Dodge,
Iowa, U.S.A.

Mr. Tom Tierney
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Fort Dodge, Iowa,
U.S.A.



Mr. Gerhard März
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Mr. To Sin Kuli
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Members of Bassein Radio Japan Club
c/o Mr. Hla Aung (Leader)
No. 3, China Street, Bassein, Burma

Programs on Anti-Pollution

(Continued from page 4)

program which linked major cities in the world via satellite relay. In July, a total of more than 50 programs were broadcast on pollution problems, including the present condition of environmental pollution, the responsibility of enterprises, worldwide cooperation to combat pollution, etc.

Anti-pollution programs were broadcast at an even brisker pace in October. Already a program on pollution produced by ABC of the United States has been broadcast, as have been programs on pollution problems in Europe, and talks by Mr. Alexander King, chief of the science bureau of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Coverage and filming work in Japan

includes the people's protest campaign in Tagonoura in Fuji City, where pulp sludge is being dumped into Tagonoura port. It also includes measures being taken by central and local governments, as well as enterprises, to control pollution. Other coverage activities range from those on photochemical smogs to auto exhausts. A program titled "Tokyo, the Pollution-ridden City" was broadcast on November 24 which showed damages caused by smogs, and measures taken to cope with them, including the banning of vehicles from busy streets on holidays.

As the problem of pollution increases in Japan and in other parts of the world, NHK will focus the public attention on the issue through its anti-pollution programs and promote drives aimed at a constructive solution of environmental pollution.

TIME & FREQUENCY OF RADIO JAPAN (As of February 1971)

TRANSMISSION	TIME (GMT)	FREQUENCY		LANGUAGE	TRANSMISSION	TIME (GMT)	FREQUENCY		LANGUAGE	
		KCS	METER				KCS	METER		
North American Service	2345—0045	15445	19.43	English	Southeast Asian Service	0945—1115	7195	41.70	Chinese, Fukienese, Cantonese & Vietnamese	
		17825	16.83				9705	30.91		
North & Latin American and Hawaiian Service	0100—0300	15235	19.69	Japanese, English & Spanish		1045—1215	9675	31.01	English, Indonesian & Malay	
		17725	16.93					11875		25.26
		17825	16.83			9525	31.50	French, Vietnamese, Burmese, Thai, Indonesian, Chinese, Fukienese & Cantonese		
		21640	13.86				11780		25.47	
European Service	0645—0845	17825	16.83	Swedish, German, French, English & Italian		1200—1530	11840	5.34	Bengali, Hindi, Urdu, Swahili, English & French	
		21535	13.93					9670		31.02
Australian & New Zealand Service	0930—1030	11950	25.10	Russian, German & English		1430—1730	11705	25.63	English, French & Arabic	
		9735	30.82					9670		31.02
General Service	0000—0930	15235	25.26	English	Middle East & North African Service	1745—1915	7195	41.70	English & Japanese	
			19.69				1000—1130			
			30.82				1200—1230			
			19.74				1300—1330	9560		31.38
			16.87				1400—1530	11815		25.39
			16.78				1600—1630	9505		31.56
			17880				1700—1730			
			9505				1800—1830			
			31.56				1900—1930	11815		25.39
			16.80				2000—2030	15105		19.80
			9505				2100—2130	9560		31.38
			17855				2200—2230	15195		19.74
			16.80				2300—2400	9735		30.82
			31.56					17785		16.87
			16.74							
			17855							

Note: Besides the above-mentioned directions, Radio Japan's broadcasts are delivered to Asian Continent and Latin America. The above table is applicable to February but the frequencies are subject to change. Listeners are requested to pay attention to the announcement.

RADIO JAPAN NEWS

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please see page 6 & 7.

January 1971

New Year Message

Yoshinori Maeda
President of NHK



Dear overseas listeners: I wish you all a Very Happy New Year. I am glad to have this opportunity of sending you a message of greetings from faraway Japan.

The past year was particularly memorable for Radio Japan, the overseas broadcasting service of NHK.

In March, as you all know, the Japan World Exposition, the first such exposition ever held in Asia, was opened at Senri Hills, Osaka, having as its central theme "Progress and Harmony for Mankind." The exposition was a resounding success, having attracted a record number of over 64,210,000 visitors in six months. Radio Japan made an allout effort during this period to describe this grand festival of the century and the significance of the world exposition to our listeners all over the world.

In other words, in our regular program devoted to the exposition, "Toward Progress and Harmony," we carried live the description of the opening as well as closing ceremonies, the national and special days of the participating countries, reports on the displays and other interesting information programs—all of which were appreciated by our worldwide listeners.

Next, on June 1, Radio Japan celebrated the 35th anniversary of its inauguration. Radio Japan took this opportunity to broadcast special anniversary programs, aimed at acquainting our listeners with its past history and development.

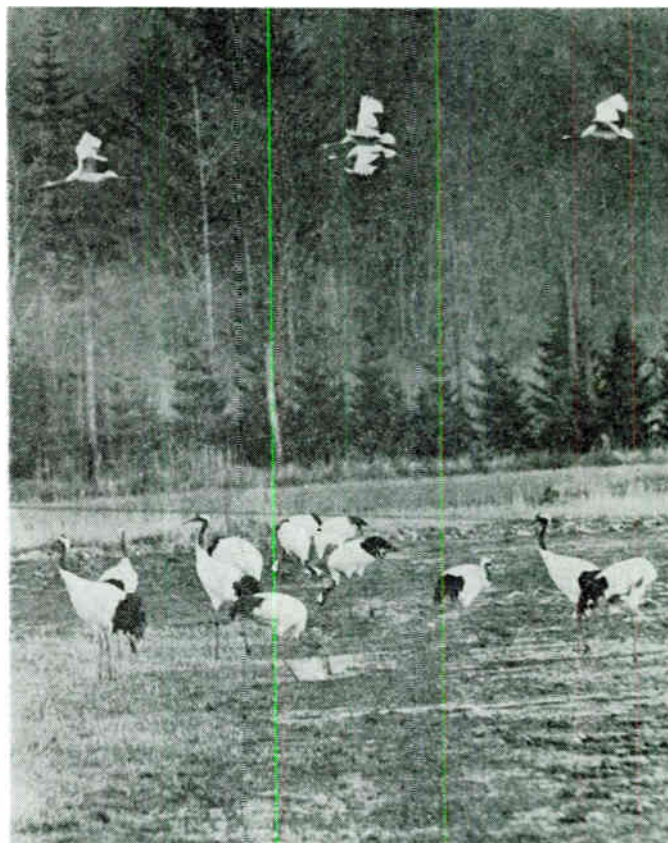
During the past year, as part of the commemorative events connected with the opening of the World Exposition and the 35th Anniversary of Radio Japan, a special essay contest was held on the "Expectations of the World Exposition." It will be recalled that five winners were invited to Japan in the middle of July to visit the exposition site and other scenic spots.

Although it was the first time that Radio Japan planned to invite listeners to Japan, we received a total of 1,724 entries from 54 countries of the world. We wish to thank you warmly for such an enthusiastic response.

Furthermore, in view of the forthcoming 11th Winter Olympics in Sapporo in February 1972, we are presently considering plans to extend a similar invitation to our listeners to visit Japan.

During the past year, we received a total of 40,000 reports on Radio Japan from our listeners. Everyone on the staff expresses heartfelt gratitude for these reports which provide extremely valuable material in formulating future programs for our overseas broadcasting service.

This year, similar to the past year, we shall be broadcasting 37 hours a day in 23 languages. Our programs will be designed to promote mutual understanding in international society. At the same time, our news broadcasts relaying the fast moving events both at home and abroad, particularly the developments



Cranes in flocks, Akan National Park, Hokkaido

in Asia, will emphasize impartiality, accuracy, and speed.

We also plan to expand the popular Japanese language program, "Let's Learn Japanese." In April of this year, we will add Bengali. Besides broadcasting "Let's Learn Japanese" in twenty languages, we intend to add an intermediate language course in our Korean language program.

With preparations on the 11th Winter Olympics in Sapporo now in full swing in Japan, Radio Japan naturally plans to give full and speedy coverage to the events connected with the Winter Games.

Besides these activities, not only will cooperation with various broadcasting organizations throughout the world, such as the Asian Broadcasting Union and European Broadcasting Union, be further strengthened in such fields as program exchanges, etc., but positive efforts will also be made to expand the work of promoting exchanges of NHK television programs through "NHK International," established in 1968, as part of the worldwide broadcasting exchange.

In concluding this new year message, I wish you all good health and prosperity from the bottom of my heart, and look forward to your continuing encouragement and goodwill towards Radio Japan.

Programs for January

Today's Japan

January 7 : Political Parties in Japan

Politics in Japan can, in brief, be called "politics of political parties". The head of the party that controls the largest number of seats in the Lower House becomes the Prime Minister and administers the Cabinet. This program will introduce aspects of the political system in Japan in regards to the different political parties, their backgrounds, the structures and their policies.

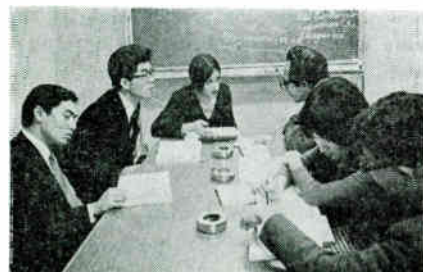


Heads of political parties holding seats in Diet :
: From upper left—
E. Sato (LDP),
T. Narita (JSP)
Y. Takeiri (Komei P.)
E. Nishimura (DSP),
S. Nosako (JCP)

January 14 : The Working Youth of Japan

A large number of young people working in the large cities of Japan come from rural areas. Compared to the past, the working conditions and wages have greatly improved and their way of life and outlook concerning labor have become more diversified. This program will introduce the life of today's working youth comparing their job, leisure and schooling with youths of the past.

January 21 : Flourishing Foreign Language Studies



English Study Group of fellow workers

It has been said that the Japanese are very poor linguists compared to other nationalities. This is because living in an island country we have only had the necessity to use one language, our native Japanese. However with the holding of the Olympic Games and the World Exposition in Japan people of all classes, office workers, students, housewives, etc. have shown an interest in learning a foreign language. The textbooks of the language courses over radio or television have become best sellers, while the many language schools, large and small are all filled with earnest pupils trying to learn English, German, French, Spanish or Chinese.

January 28 : 365 Days to Sapporo Winter Olympics

* * *

One in a Hundred Million

January 8 : Mayor Kiyoshi Matsumoto of Matsudo City

Matsudo City in Chiba Prefecture is located in the suburbs of Tokyo, and has developed rapidly as a dormitory town. The mayor, Mr. Kiyoshi Matsumoto, is known as a man of ideas.

Some time ago, he made news by establishing, within the city office, the "Do-it-right-away-Section," which was intended to take care of any grievance made by the citizen through the telephone and move to settle it without delay.

The program depicts a profile of Mayor Matsumoto at work and looks into the secret of his popularity among citizens.

January 15 : Mr. Tadashi Sekiguchi (48), a Writer of Juvenile Stories

Mr. Sekiguchi is a writer of juvenile stories who lives in Nagasaki City. What makes him different from other story writers is that he writes stories for children prints them in cards with pictures and sends them to children in remote areas or in orphanages. The number of cards which Mr. Sekiguchi has sent to these children totals approximately 16,500. Every day, thank-you letters from these children come pouring in the "Society for Creation of Tomorrow" at the Nagasaki Prefectural Youth Center which is run by Mr. Sekiguchi and his fellows.

With the 1972 Winter Olympics only 365 days away preparations are now in full swing in Hokkaido's Sapporo City and vicinity. Most of the game facilities such as the main skating rinks and the ski runs were completed last December and work is progressing at a high pitch on the underground railways and hotels.

In regard to the competitors, with the advent of the winter sports season the top athletes have shifted their training camps to Sapporo. Also the 620 interpreters specially contracted for the Olympics are undergoing special lessons since September. Likewise the wives of hotel owners in the city are taking English lessons. These aspects and other episodes related to the preparations will be taken up in this program.

January 22 : Observation of Monkeys for 22 Years—Miss Satsue Mito (55)

Monkeys on Kojima Island in Miyazaki Prefecture are known for their unique cultural behavior.

Miss Mito is special researcher at the Primates Research Institute of Kyoto University, and has been engaged in the observation of the monkeys on this island for the past 22 years. Miss Mito's study theme is "The Process of Social Development of Baby Monkeys in the Natural Group of Japanese Monkeys on Kojima Island." She has received a scholarship for her study from the Education Ministry. Great expectations are placed in her study for its uniqueness.

January 29 : The Life of a Station Porter—Mr. Takao Hadori

Mr. Hadori is a porter at Tokyo Station, referred to in Japan as "Redcap" by the color of their caps. His 40 years of service has made him the highest in seniority among his 40 colleagues. Their confidence in Mr. Hadori is quite deep. In this program, Mr. Hadori recollects the long years of his experience as a redcap who has lived with trains.



Tokyo Report

For Asia, Africa and
Middle and Near East

Japanese Folklore

“Straw Stalk Millionaire” January 23:

There once lived a poor and unlucky man. One day, in answer to his earnest prayers, Buddha advised him “never under any circumstance let go of the first thing you grasp.”

But when the luckless man fell to the ground, he found himself grasping a stalk of straw. As he continued his journey, with the piece of straw firmly clutched in his hand, a horse-fly began to buzz noisily around his face. After catching the fly, he tied it to the straw. Seeing the fly tied to the straw, a child accompanying his mother began clamoring for this seemingly worthless possession. When he gladly handed the stalk of straw to the child, the grateful mother gave the man three tangerines as a sign of gratitude.

As he continued to exchange one article after another the man ended up owning a horse. Then he met a well-dressed gentleman who was in a great hurry to reach the capital. In exchange for the horse, the gentleman told him that in case he did not return within three years the horse trader could inherit his mansion and ricefield.

Agreeing to the bargain, the man went to live in the mansion. Three years, then five years, went by, but the landowner failed to return. Having become the owner of a spacious mansion and ricefield, he was nicknamed the “straw stalk millionaire.”

The story of how a man become a millionaire from a piece of straw extols the virtues of Buddhist worship. Written in the 10th Century, it is one of the tales contained in the “Stories, Ancient and Modern.”



Seven days in Australia

Masashi Yoshinaka, English Announcer



Mr. Yoshinaka in Melbourne

Happy New Year to you, dear listeners!
As I write this letter, I feel a greater sensation of friendship and proximity to you all, than ever before because among you, dear listeners, there are some people whom I had the honour to meet a few months ago.

They are Radio Japan listeners in Melbourne and Sydney in Australia.

So today I would like to tell you about my happy and impressive meetings with these people.

I visited Australia in September at the invitation of Qantas Airways on the occasion of its inaugural flight into Tullamarine, Melbourne.

Although my visit to Australia was short, 8 days to be exact, I wanted to put my itinerary to the best use for meetings with NHK listeners.

As soon as I arrived in Melbourne, I visited Mr. Peter Homfray, director of Radio Australia, the overseas service of the Australian Broadcasting Commission.

I was most honoured to have been welcomed by Mr. Homfray and other people from Radio Australia. They very kindly gave me a chance to see what Radio Australia is doing in its overseas service.

While I was talking with Mr. Homfray at his office, I received a telephone call from Mr. Ray Schenk who is the president of the Radio Japan Listeners Club in the Melbourne area.

Mr. Schenk was kind enough to extend an invitation to me to visit his house in Springvale on the outskirts of Melbourne.

In the evening of the following day, I visited Mr. Schenk at his house surrounded by the quiet and peaceful atmosphere of Springvale.

As soon as I met Mr. and Mrs. Schenk and their lovely sons, Warren and Jeremy, I felt as if we had known each other for years.

So you can easily imagine how kind and warmhearted they were to me, a man from Radio Japan.

Since my visit to Australia was plan-

ned suddenly, Mr. Schenk had received my letter only one day before my arrival in Melbourne.

However, Mr. Schenk who so kindly and enthusiastically welcomed me let some other gentlemen, all Radio Japan listeners, know of my visit to his house.

Mr. Harry Weatherley had to go to Sydney on that day, but he specially took an earlier flight back to Melbourne in order to attend the get together.

Mr. Schenk showed me his splendid antenna which is erected in the back garden and his wonderful radio room decked with lots of QSL cards and pennants and so on.

Mrs. Schenk prepared for me a superb and delicious dinner, which I really enjoyed.

After the dinner we went to his radio room and heard the Australian and New Zealand service of Radio Japan.

Of course, it was the first time for me to hear Radio Japan outside Japan. Reception conditions were excellent.

We then convened into the lounge, and with me were Mr. and Mrs. Schenk, Mr. R. J. Roche, Mr. Harry W. E. Weatherley, Mr. L.H. Wittington and Mr. David Tovey. Everybody was very happy and at ease.

Various kinds of questions pertaining to Radio Japan came to me from the gathering and I was so happy to answer their questions.

They also gave me many suggestions and advice about our programs. I told them how our programs are produced and how our news casts are done.

I am very grateful to Mr. and Mrs. Schenk and their friends for a most enjoyable evening.

I did not expect that our meeting would be such a success. Sometimes laughter shook the lounge.

I felt this get together really strengthened the bonds between Radio Japan and our Australian listeners.

It was around 11 o'clock at night when I said good bye to them. Mr. David Tovey kindly took me back to my motel in his car though he lived in exactly the opposite direction.

I cannot forget the kindness and hospitality they showed at that enjoyable and impressive get together.

Through our conversation, I was surprised to know that they knew a great deal about Japan and were very eager to know much more.

In Sydney, I met Mr. and Mrs. K. W. Kent, enthusiastic listeners of Radio Japan. We talked much about Radio Ja-

(Continued on page 8)



One of the most spectacular events in the ancient capital of Nara during the New Year holidays is the Fires on Wakakusa Hill on January 15. It is an awesome sight when three belts of grass covering this 30-hectare hill, rising to a height of 340 meters, is set ablaze.

This event is said to have originated in ancient times when the Todaiji Temple and the Kofukuji Temple (major temples of Nara) were engaged in a bitter feud over boundaries, and one version has it that the hill was burnt since both sides were at fault.

However, a more plausible reason for the annual event seems to be that the farmers in the district used to burn the grass to ward off insects and to improve the growth of bracken and osmund, both of which are edible.

To prevent the fire from spreading to the mountains or temples, a certain day was designated during the Edo Period to

burn the grass-covered hill. An ancient manuscript found recently in the Todaiji Temple seems to lend credence to this version.

Throughout the entire day on which this event takes place, various recreational activities are held in the neighborhood of Wakakusa Hill. In the evening, in the nearby Nogami Shrine, a mountain burning ceremony is held. With the firecracker as the signal, members of the local fire brigade use pine torches to set fire to the grass from four sides.

The hill, closed from around November, is covered with a blanket of dry grass. The spectacular flame sends up a huge volume of smoke, and bright red flames light up the evening sky. This hour-long spectacle is accompanied by a barrage of noisy firecrackers.

Crowds of tourists from neighboring prefectures who witness this breathtaking display number around 800,000.

January 1:

New Year's Day, the beginning of the most important annual holiday season. No work is performed during the first three days, and people enjoy feasting and visiting amusement centers. They also visit relatives and friends to exchange New Year greetings. An occasion for festivities and rejoicing.

January 4:

Although offices normally resume work on this day, in actual practice most of the time is spent in exchanging greetings.

January 7:

Known as "Nanakusa," or seven herbs. It has long been customary to enjoy a special dish of rice gruel seasoned with seven kinds of spring herbs, such as parsley and shepherd's purse. Marking the end of the first week of the New Year, known as "matsunouchi," all festive decorations are removed.

January 15:

Adult's Day, a national holiday, celebrating the attainment of adulthood of the age of 20 by young men and women. Cities, towns and villages sponsor ceremonies and entertainment in their honor.

January 16:

"Yaburi". A special semi-annual holiday (the second being on July 16) for servants and apprentices. In the past it was an occasion for these employees to rejoin their families at home. Although the weekly holiday system is now prevalent in Japan, many shops still observe the old custom.

January 21:

"Coldest season." Setting in of the coldest period of the year.

January 27:

On this day in 1870, the "hino-maru," a red sun against a white background, was adopted as the national flag of Japan.

watch television and listen to the radio, etc.

The latest survey was unique in a number of ways. Hitherto, it was conducted on a national basis, but the latest survey contained data classified according to cities and prefectures. In addition, the questions were more specific. For example, all household chores in the past survey were listed under a single heading of "housework," but they are now classified into a number of categories, such as cooking, cleaning, child care, sewing, knitting, etc.

The results of the survey, presently being tabulated by the NHK Public Opinion Research Institute, are expected to be known around March.

The data obtained from the survey on the people's daily activities, being of inestimable value in knowing the living conditions of the Japanese people, are being eagerly awaited not only by broadcasting organizations but also by other circles.

What NHK Is Doing

"Survey of the People's Daily Activities"—poll conducted in October

The NHK Public Opinion Research Institute conducted its fourth "Survey of the People's Daily Activities" this past October.

The purpose of the survey was to acquire basic data on the people's activities—a detailed account of the daily lives of various categories of people—in order to draw up the most appropriate programming system for NHK.

The first survey of the people's daily activities was held in 1941, but was suspended during the war and immediate postwar years. It was not resumed until 1960, at which time it was decided to conduct such surveys every five years. In the preceding survey, the

third since its resumption, the coverage was extended to Okinawa.

The survey to poll the daily activities on week days took place on two occasions, on October 14 and 20, while samplings of weekend activities were conducted on October 3—4 and October 24—25.

The survey, conducted on a random basis, involved the distribution and collection of questionnaires from 37,974 individuals over the age of 10.

The questions contained in the survey were generally focused on the following points:

- (1) What the people were doing at certain hours of the day.
- (2) How many hours did they engaged in certain types of activity during the day.
- (3) What differences existed, according to individuals, in their daily activities.
- (4) How did the pattern of daily life of the people differ on a regional basis.
- (5) When and in what manner did they

Tokyo Antenna **A New Occupation for Women : Crew Members of a Tanker**

When the Tokyo Tanker Company, with headquarters located in Minato Ward, Tokyo, recently advertised for female crew members of a giant tanker due to go into service in the autumn of this year, it immediately received more than 60 responses from applicants all over Japan.

Confronted by a growing shortage of marine complement, the company, recalling that in the Soviet Union one third of the fishing vessels are manned by women, decided to recruit female crew members. The enthusiastic response has been greeted with both surprise and elation.

The Nisseki Maru of 372,000 gross tons—the first ever to have female crew members on board—is a super-mammoth tanker, equipped with a computer system. The crew will number only 30 or 40, and the girls will act as stewardesses.

Hitherto, the ships of the company were manned entirely by male crews. Recently, there has been a serious reduction in the number of persons applying as cooks and service personnel, such as waiters and stewards. In addition, they do not remain in their jobs very long.

Officials of the company hopefully feel that females can not only perform kitchen duties, similar to household work, but also add a touch of gaiety and geniality to the otherwise drab atmosphere on board the ship.

Most of the 60 applicants are in their

twenties, many presently holding jobs as office clerks, nurses, and nutritionists. The majority of them has expressed a desire to get away from the highly polluted cities, to work on the wide open seas, and to visit foreign countries.

Since this will be the first time to have women on board, the company has prepared special living quarters, bathroom, lavatory, etc. Needless to say, male members of the crew are highly excited over the prospects of having female personnel on board the ship. If the experiment proves successful, the company plans to increase the number of women in the ship's complement.

Although women have served on passenger liners as waitresses and nurses, this will be the first time for females to work on either tankers or cargo carriers. There are nearly 30 women at present on board passenger ships of the Osaka Shosen Mitsui Shipping Company operating the South American route. Remarking that there is an endless stream of female applicants, an official of the company revealed that when requests are made to the seamen's employment office for jobs at sea, as many as 800 applicants apply for a single vacancy.

There are no strict qualifications as in the case of airline stewardesses, and the successful applicant will be able to enjoy overseas travel while working in a leisurely manner. Although a single journey requires over a month, the girls put in an average of 3 to 5 years of service.

Women in Japan have recently been taking up positions in other occupations that were exclusively dominated by males in the past. According to the Women's Labor Section of the Ministry of Labor, there were 1,915 instances in which women entered 49 such types of occupations during the past year. Many women now hold jobs as welders, press operators, and in the field of land transportation, working as professional truck and taxi drivers.

One company in Hiratsuka City, in Kanagawa Prefecture, and another in Yokohama City each have 40 women drivers. Both companies operate trucks to transport new cars from automobile factories to dealers in various parts of Japan. Most of the short-distance haulage is undertaken by women drivers.

An official of the company in Hiratsuka smilingly remarked that while there was no deliberate intention to increase the number of female drivers, applicants were now mostly women. "In view of the serious shortage of male drivers," he admitted, "we shall be compelled to rely more and more on female drivers."



Discharging of crude oil from a tanker

Question Box

Q: I understand that in Japan there are many children attending kindergarten. Is it compulsory? (Mrs. Elizabeth Leong, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia)

A: Compulsory education in Japan includes nine years of schooling in primary and junior high schools. Kindergarten, however, is not part of the compulsory educational system. It

is true, as you have mentioned, that a considerable number of children do attend kindergarten classes. In 1969, 51.8 percent of all children entering primary schools attended kindergarten. The number of kindergarten children totalled 1,551,000, roughly equal to the number of university (including college) students in Japan.

Kindergartens in Japan have a history of more than 80 years, developing mainly in the major cities. Recently, they have been spreading to rural areas. Although there were only about 2,000 kindergartens in Japan before the war, they now total 10,450.

While there are public as well as private kindergartens in Japan, sixty percent of them are privately operated.

Among the private institutions, nearly half are owned by individuals, the remainder being operated by religious organizations and schools.

Since children are admitted from the age of three, the kindergartens have one year, two year and three year training courses. Lately an increasing number of parents enrol their children in two and three year courses. As a matter of fact, 70 percent of all children in

kindergarten are attending the two year course. Ten years ago the situation was quite the opposite, with children in the one year course totalling 70 percent.

This trend is due to the fact that most families in Japan now feel that it is desirable that the children be exposed to community life at an early age.

While exercising and playing, the children are given elementary training in six subjects, namely better health, sociability, interest in and love of nature, speech, musical rhythm, and drawing. Unlike primary pupils, the children in kindergartens are given every opportunity to develop in a natural environment.

Reflecting the widespread diffusion of kindergarten education in Japan, there have been positive moves lately to include kindergarten training in the compulsory educational system.

On the other hand, there are educators who advocate the lowering of the primary school entrance age in order to do away with the system of pre-primary school education. A major topic of discussion in educational circles is how to tie in the education of a five-year old kindergarten child with that of a six-year old first grader in primary school.



Class work at a kindergarten

Verehrte Hörer in Übersee!

Zum Jahreswechsel entbiete ich Ihnen aus dem fernen Japan die besten Wünsche. Prosit Neujahr!

Für Radio Japan, den Überseedienst des NHK, war das vergangene Jahr ein durchaus bemerkenswertes. Wie Sie sicher wissen, wurde zunächst im März unter dem Motto „Für Fortschritt und Harmonie der Menschheit“ auf den Senri-Hügeln von Osaka die erste je in Asien veranstaltete Weltausstellung mit Glanz eröffnet. Sie endete nach 6 Monaten mit einer alle Rekorde brechenden Besucherzahl von 64 210 000 und beachtenswertem Erfolg. Radio Japan sparte keine Mühe seinen Hörern in aller Welt dieses Fest des Jahrhunderts gebührend und in lebendiger Weise zu übermitteln. In diesem Zusammenhang verweise ich vor allem auf unsere regelmässige Sendereihe „Für Fortschritt und Verständigung“. In dieser Sendereihe brachten wir Ihnen selbstverständlich Direktübertragungen der Eröffnungs- und Schlusszeremonien, sowie Sondersendungen über die Nationaltage einzelner Teilnehmerländer, Sondersendungen über Ausstellungen und verschiedene Ausstellungsreportagen. Wir sind sehr stolz mit dieser Sendereihe Ihre Anerkennung gefunden zu haben.

Ausserdem feierte unser Überseedienst Radio Japan am 1. Juni den 35. Jahres-

tag seiner Eröffnung. Zu diesem Anlass brachten wir eine Sondersendung, die unsere Hörer über unseren Werdegang und unsere Zielsetzungen unterrichtete.

Diese beiden Anlässe gaben uns Gelegenheit einen Aufsatzwettbewerb auszuschreiben. Die 5 Gewinner dieses Wettbewerbes wurden zu einem Japanbesuch, einschliesslich Besichtigung, eingeladen, was Ihnen sicher auch schon bekannt ist. Wir danken aber auch allen anderen 1724 Einsendern aus aller Welt für Ihr freundliches Interesse.

Gegenwärtig planen wir unsere Hörer im Zusammenhang mit der 11. Winterolympiade, die im Februar nächsten Jahres in Sapporo stattfinden wird, zu einem ähnlichen Preisausschreiben aufzurufen, wobei die Gewinner wieder zu einem Japanbesuch eingeladen werden sollen.

Die von unseren Hörern eingesandten Hörerberichte überstiegen im vergangenen Jahr 40 000. Wie bekannt basiert unsere zukünftige Arbeit weitgehend auf diesen Berichten, die wir mit bestem Dank für die Mitarbeit bestätigen.

Auch in diesem Jahr beträgt unsere tägliche Seddezeit wie im vergangenen 37 Stunden. Wir senden in 23 Sprachen. Es ist unser Bestreben Sendungen zu bringen, die der internationalen Gesellschaft von Nutzen sind und die flies-

Yoshinori Maeda
NHK-Präsident

sende Weltsituation, besonders aber die Lage in Asien, genau reflektieren. Unser Ziel ist noch genauere, noch raschere und noch unparteisichere Nachrichtenübermittlung.

Die so beliebte Sendereihe „Lernen wir japanisch“ senden wir ab April dieses Jahres nun auch auf Bengali, womit sich die Zahl der Sendesprachen auf 20 erhöht. Auf koreanisch senden wir von nun an auch einen Sprachkurs für Fortgeschrittene der Mittelstufe.

Die Vorbereitungen für die 11. Winterolympiade von Sapporo schreiten planmässig fort. Es wird selbstverständlich unser Bestreben sein Ihnen dieses Ereignis auf schnellstem Wege und in allen Einzelheiten zu übermitteln.

Wir sind ferner bemüht unsere Verbindungen zu den asiatischen und europäischen Rundfunkunionen weiter auszubauen und Programme auszutauschen. Diesem Zweck dient auch die seit 1968 bestehende Abteilung „NHK International“, die in Zukunft noch aktiver NHK Fernsehprogramme anbieten wird. Auch damit wollen wir dem internationalen Austausch dienen.

Ich erlaube mir Ihnen abschliessend für das Neue Jahr alles erdenklich Gute zu wünschen und Sie zu bitten uns auch weiterhin Ihr Wohlwollen zu erhalten.

Japans Industrie – Stahl

Das Zentralthema unserer Industrie und Wirtschaft gewidmeten Sendereihe ist im Januar Stahl. Vor allem beziehen wir uns auf Probleme, denen sich die Stahlerzeugung in diesem Land gegenüber sieht.

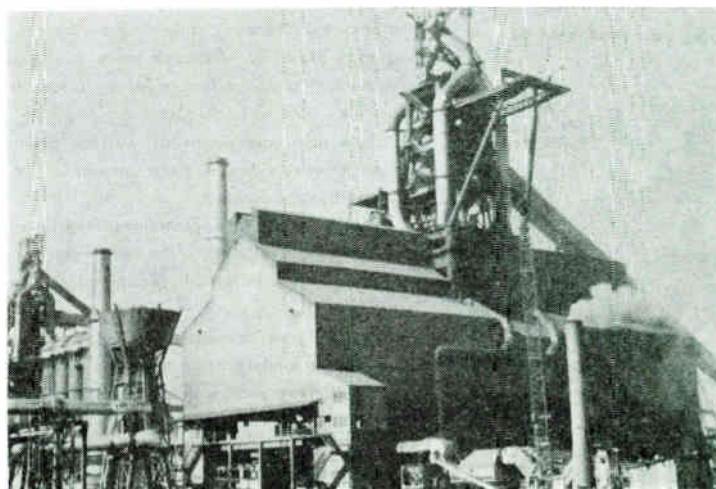
Vom Standpunkt der Rohstahlerzeugung gesehen, betrug die japanische Stahlproduktion im Jahre 1969 87 027 000 Tonnen, während man die Jahresproduktion für 1970 auf 97 000 000 Tonnen veranschlagt. Während der letzten Jahre zeigte auch der Export eine äusserst günstige Tendenz und zwar betrug die Ausfuhrziffer für 1969 ungefähr 10 000 000 Tonnen. Die hauptsächlichsten Ausfuhrländer sind die USA, Europa, der Nahe Osten, Lateinamerika, Südostasien und China. Der per capita Inlandsverbrauch für Rohstahl beläuft sich auf jährlich 711 Kilogramm. Der per capita Verbrauch der USA beträgt 681 Kilogramm, so dass Japan damit an erster Weltstelle steht.

Dagegen sind das für die Stahlproduktion unerlässliche Rohmaterial Eisen-Erz, sowie die für die Hochofenproduk-

tion notwendige Steinkohle in Japan nur sehr spärlich vertreten und müssen fast zur Gänze eingeführt werden. Aus Rationalisierungsgründen hat daher die Industrie gewaltige Werkskomplexe in Küstennähe aufgeführt, wobei das Rohmaterial in gewaltigen Schiffen von mehr als 100000 Tonnen herangebracht wird. Um die Herstellungskosten zu verringern

und der steigenden Nachfrage gerecht zu werden, ist man dazu übergegangen die grössten Hochöfen der Welt mit 3000 m³, sogar 4000 m³ Kapazität zu bauen. Damit ist allerdings eine technische Höchstgrenze erreicht.

Neuerdings hat Eisenherstellung durch Verwendung von Atomkraft weltweites Interesse erregt.



Ein Riesen-Hochöfen in Japan

Voeux de Nouvel An

Yoshinori Maeda,
Président de la NHK

Chers auditeurs de l'étranger, Bonne Année !

A l'occasion de la Nouvelle Année, nous vous adressons du Japon nos vœux sincères de bonheur et de prospérité.

L'année 1970 fut pour Radio Japon, service des émissions vers l'étranger de la NHK, une année mémorable. En effet, d'abord au mois de mars, il y eut l'ouverture de l'Exposition Universelle du Japon qui, sous le thème du "Progrès Humain dans l'Harmonie", fut la première à se dérouler en Asie. La colline de Senri, dans la banlieue d'Osaka, où fut organisée cette grandiose manifestation, reçut au cours de ses six mois d'ouverture, 64 millions 210 mille visiteurs, chiffre qui batit tous les records précédents. Afin de faire connaître au monde entier tant la signification que les aspects de ce grand événement du siècle, Radio Japon a particulièrement centré ses efforts sur la réalisation des programmes qui lui étaient consacrés. C'est ainsi que nous avons présenté des programmes hebdomadaires tels que "Progrès et Harmonie", des émissions en direct retransmettant les cérémonies d'ouverture et de clôture, des programmes particuliers sur les Jours Nationaux et les Jours Spéciaux des pays et des organismes participants, ainsi que sur divers Pavillons, sans parler des informations sur l'Exposition que nous avons également diffusées. Nous sommes heureux de vous informer que l'ensemble de nos manifestations a obtenu, de la part de tout notre auditoire, la plus large et chaude approbation.

Une autre date importante pour Radio Japon fut le 1er Juin, jour de son 35ème anniversaire. A cette occasion, les auditeurs étrangers purent écouter des émissions qui retraçaient l'histoire et les aspects actuels de Radio Japon.

Dans le cadre de l'Exposition Universelle et du 35ème anniversaire de Radio Japon, nous avons de même organisé un Concours de Rédaction, dont les cinq gagnants furent, vers la mi-juillet, invités au Japon pour y visiter, naturellement, l'Exposition, mais aussi bien d'autres sites touristiques. C'était la première fois que Radio Japon organisait un tel voyage qui récompensait les gagnants d'un Concours de Rédaction ; cette entreprise fut couronnée d'un immense succès : 1724 textes nous furent en effect adressés émanant de 54 pays. Nous avons l'intention d'organiser un Concours du même genre à l'occasion des XIèmes Jeux Olympiques d'Hiver, qui se tiendront à Sapporo en février 1972.

Par ailleurs, au cours de l'année dernière, nous avons reçu près de 4000 lettres d'auditeurs, à qui nous adressons nos plus vifs remerciements : elles nous seront d'une aide précieuse pour décider de la voie où Radio Japon devra s'engager dans l'avenir.

Cette année-ci, comme l'an dernier, 37 heures d'émission par jour seront diffusées en 23 langues. Nous espérons que nos programmes contribueront à la compréhension mutuelle internationale et ferons tout notre possible pour que les informations sur le monde en pleine mutation et particulièrement celles sur la situation en Asie, vous soient transmises avec le maximum de rapidité, d'exactitude et d'impartialité.

A partir d'avril, le cours de langue japonaise, qui est fort apprécié par nos auditeurs, sera diffusé même en bengali, ce qui fera au total 20 langues utilisées pour cette émission. En plus, nous ajouterons au cours de coréen, des leçons

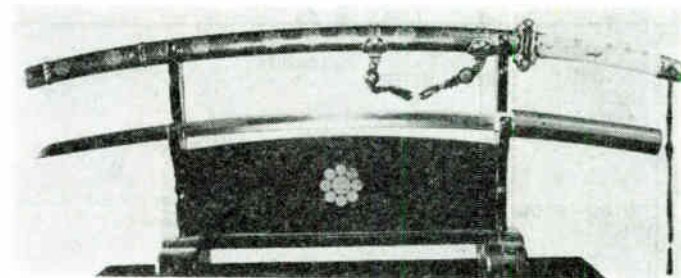
de niveau moyen.

Les préparatifs pour les XIèmes Jeux Olympiques de Sapporo avancent régulièrement et il va sans dire que Radio Japon prendra toutes les mesures nécessaires pour présenter cet événement à l'étranger.

Enfin, poursuivant le but que nous nous sommes fixés, qui est de promouvoir la coopération internationale dans le domaine de radiodiffusion par des échanges de programmes, nous continuerons plus que jamais à collaborer avec l'Union Asiatique de Radiodiffusion, l'Union Européenne de Radiodiffusion et les autres organismes d'émission, et à offrir aux pays étrangers des programmes de télévision de la NHK par l'intermédiaire de "NHK International", fondé en 1968.

En souhaitant que la Nouvelle Année soit pour vous toute de prospérité, nous vous demandons de vouloir bien, comme par le passé, continuer à apporter votre appui à Radio Japon.

Boom sur les sabres anciens japonais



Les sabres
ancienne
japonais

Un grand boom se produit actuellement sur les sabres japonais au point que lorsque un Grand Magasin de Tokyo organise une exposition de ces armes, les organisateurs ne peuvent arriver à contenir la foule qui se précipite pour les voir. Lorsqu'il s'agit d'une vente sur place, les amateurs s'arrachent des sabres coûtant de 700 à 800 mille yen. Quant aux sabres classés "héritages culturels", leur prix varie entre 30 et 50 millions de yen.

Cette frénésie est sans doute due à l'intérêt que les Japonais portent aux œuvres d'art antiques, mais il faut aussi tenir compte que de nombreux acheteurs, un tel achat constitue une spéculation. Ce boom, qui se poursuit depuis 4 ou 5 ans, a vu à certains moments les prix s'accroître de 20 à 30% en trois mois. Depuis quelques temps, ils sont stagnants, mais comme le nombre de sabres anciens est limité, on s'attend encore à quelque hausse. Les musées sont trop pauvres pour pouvoir en acheter ; aussi comptent-ils entièrement sur les dons.

Les sabres anciens conservés au Musée National d'Ueno à Tokyo, appartenaient à l'Empereur Meiji, qui était un grand amateur d'armes ; le Gouvernement japonais les confisqua, après la guerre, sous le titre d'imposition sur les biens de la Famille Impériale.

Juste après la capitulation du Japon, les Autorités américaines d'Occupation qui craignaient que les Japonais ne se révoltent, confisquèrent d'office tous sabres sans tenir compte de leur valeur artistique. Ainsi, nombre d'entre eux furent emportés à l'étranger, parmi lesquels se trouvaient quelques dizaines classés "héritages culturels". Quelques-uns ont déjà fait retour au Japon grâce aux efforts de certains amateurs d'art, mais il en est beaucoup qui n'ont pas encore été retrouvés.

L'émission "Invitation à la littérature japonaise" de ce mois-ci sera consacrée au grand écrivain moderne "Soseki Natsume" (1867-1916).

