



Japan Brief History (1 of 2)

600 BC: Japan united (loosely) as single country. Regional warfare.

1500 AD: Europeans arrived. International trade began.

1603-1867: Edo period. Isolation from rest of world. Tokugawa Shoguns rather than Emperor.

1867: Civil War. Shogunate ended. Emperor restored (Meiji Restoration).

Head of government: Prime Minister Fumio Kishida Since October 4, 2021

- The leader of the majority party or majority coalition in the House of Representatives usually becomes prime minister.
- Cabinet: Prime Minister appoints.



Some Facts	JAPAN	UNITED STATES
Capital	Tokyo	Washington, DC
Area	145,000 sq miles	Whole USA: 3,718,000 sq mi Florida: 66,000 sq mi
Population	123,000,000	330,000,000 Florida: 22,000,000
States	47 Prefectures	50 States
Language	Japanese	English
President / Prime Min.	Fumio Kishida (Since 2021)	Joe Biden (Since 2021)

Japan Brief History (2 of 2)

1867-1890s: Modernization. Industry.
1890s-1945: Wars with neighbors –
China, Russia, Korea, Vietnam, even
USA (Pearl Harbor). Defeated in WW2.
1950s-1980s: Strong economic growth.

1900s-2000s: Economic slowdown.

Since 2010: Slow recovery. Ageing

population.

Japan also has an Emperor. Emperor Naruhito.

- Hereditary.
- Succeeded his father who abdicated on April 30, 2019.
- Powers are ceremonial.
- No power in running the government.
- Defined in Japan's Constitution as "the symbol of the state and the unity of the people".



Former Emperor Akihito



Reigned 1989 to 2019 Now retired.

Reigned since May 1, 2019

Representatives: – 465 seats.

4-vear terms.

every 3 years.

242 seats.

House of

Bicameral Parliament (Diet):

House of Councillors:



Japanese Money

The YEN Symbol is: ¥

About Yen = 1 US\$



So this 10,000 yen note is worth about US\$



Religion in Japan

"Religion does not play a big role in the everyday life of most Japanese people today." www.japan-guide.com

Wikipedia: "Less than 40% of the population of Japan identifies with an organized religion". Of that 40%:

- 35% Buddhism (imported from China).
- 3% to 4% Shinto (developed in Japan).
- 1% to 2% Christianity.

Japan Median Age: population.un.org/wpp/

Historical: 1955 22.8 2030 51.5 1960 24.8 2040 53.0

1970 28.2 2050 53.6 1980 31.6

1990 36.9 2000 40.7

2010 44.2 2020 48.0

2023 49.1

Projection: Implications (Examples):

- **Economy general: Labor** and skills shortages.
- Declining productivity. Lower tax collections
- (fewer workers). Increased health-care and pension costs
- (34% of Japan's 2023 national budget). Increased dependency
- on carers.
- Migration. - #2 in world after Monaco
- -USA = 38.1

Japan's Ageing Population

- 29% of people over age 65 (2022).
- 2nd highest in world (after Monaco).
- USA 17%.

Due to ageing population, Japan actually sells more adult diapers than kids' diapers.

9 of the 20 oldest people in the world are Japanese.

Economy

GDP: \$5.1 Trillion (#4 after US, China, India).

Public Debt: 216% of GDP (#2 after Greece) (USA 126%, #11).

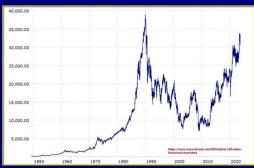
Energy: Nearly 100% dependent on foreign energy (oil, gas, etc). **Industrial Production Growth:**

2020 was -4.2%.

Nikkei 225 Index

Major economic slowdown 1990-2013. Still has not recovered.

High Dec 89: 38.957 Low Mar 09: 7.005 Nov 2023: 32,568









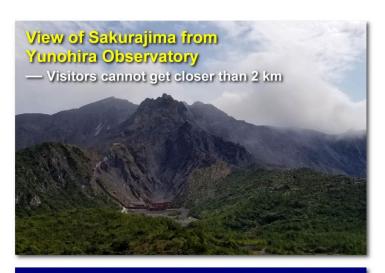






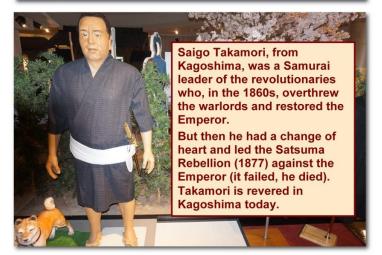


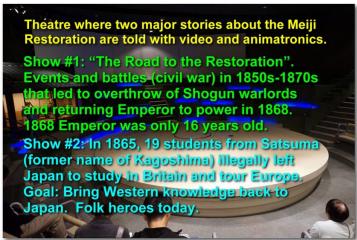




Five Best Museums in Kagoshima

- 1. Museum of the Meiji Restoration.
- 2. Sengan-en, Shimazu clan gardens and museum of industrial revolution.
- 3. Reimeikan, Kagoshima Prefectural Center for Historical Material [sounds dull but isn't!].
- 4. Kagoshima City Museum of Art.
- 5. Kagoshima City Aquarium [museum?].

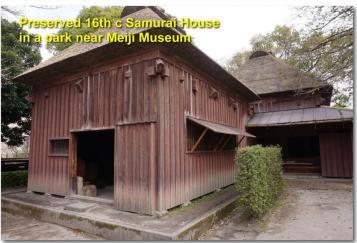












































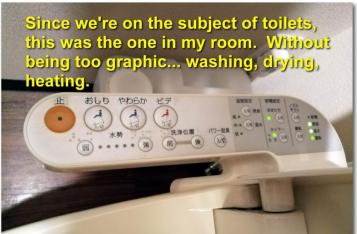


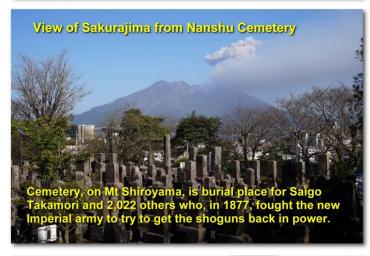














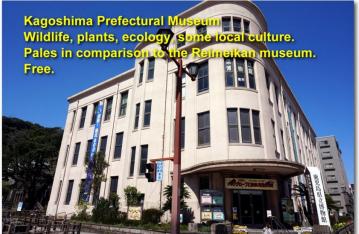




















- The display is changed each season.

 Surprising collection for a small Japanese city

 About Our Collection
 - Works by Artists from Kagoshima KURODA Seiki, FUJISHIMA Takeji, WADA Eisaku, HASHIGUCHI Goyo, ANDO Teru. NIIRO Chunosuke, etc.
 - Limpressionism to Contemporary Western Art Claude MONET, Pablo PICASSO, Salvador DALI, Wassily KANDINSKY, August RODIN, etc.
 - Paintings of Mt. Sakurajima
 Satsuma ware and Satsuma Kiriko cut glass

In addition to these, collection also includes works by Cezanne, Renoir, Matisse, Utrillo, Ernst, Sisley, and Warhol.







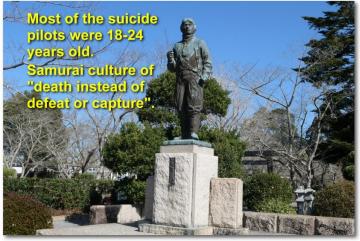
















The Museum is controversial.

It tries to tell the personal stories of the suicide pilots – their comments and their families.

But some say the museum glorifies and endorses suicide as a tactic of war. And honors aggression rather than condemning it.









- Because of its strategic importance, bombed and 80% destroyed in WW2.
- Today several bridges from Shikoku Island to Honshu.
- Home of Udon (fat noodles).
- #1 sightseeing attraction is Ritsurin Koen – landscaped feudal garden from 1600s.







Local transportation:

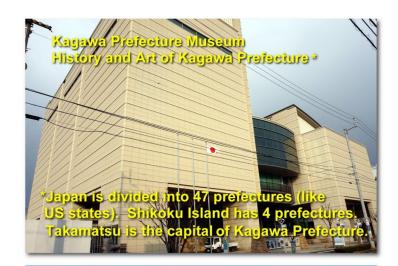
- Two train companies have lines with a number of stops within Takamatsu.
- Local bus system.
- Intercity trains.
- Ferries to nearby islands and to Honshu.
- Taxis (expensive).















































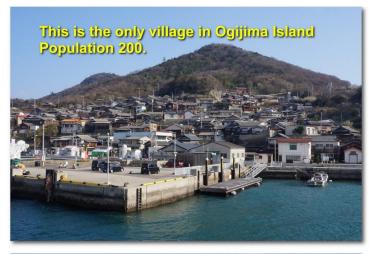














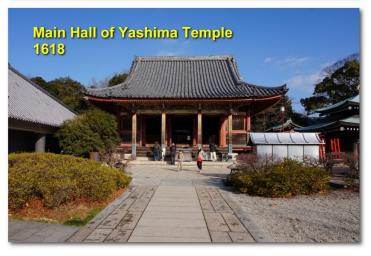


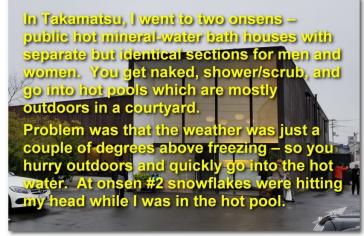




































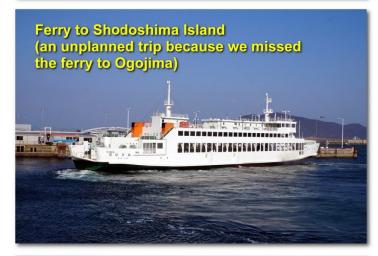






































HIROSHIMA











Deaths from Japan's invasions in East Asia 1931-1945

	Total deaths military and civilian	
	Directly due to war	Due to war plus war-related famine
China	10,000,000 to 12,000,000	15,000,000 to 20,000,000
Dutch East Indies	300,000	2,400,000 to 4,000,000
French Indo-china		1,000,000 to 2,000,000
Japan	2,500,000 to 3,100,000	2,500,000 to 3,100,000
Korea	500,000	500,000
Malaya and Singapore	100,000	100,000
Philippines	160,000	300,000





Atomic bombings killed: 90,000–146,000 in Hiroshima and 39,000–80,000 in Nagasaki

In contrast, deaths from Japan's invasion of China, French Indo-China, Dutch East Indies, Korea, Indonesia, Philippines, Malaya:

- Direct war deaths: 5,000,000.
- War-related famine and disease:20,000,000 to 30,000,000.

MIYAJIMA ISLAND

