

Nagasaki, Japan

Presentation by Paul Pacter
for the Collier County Library

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Japan Population:
126 million (2018 est.)

- Over 98% are ethnic Japanese.
- Immigration is tightly controlled.

Japan Area: 146,000 sq mi (slightly smaller than California).
6,852 individual islands.
Of which four are very large and cover 97% of Japan's land area:

- Honshu (includes Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Nagoya, Hiroshima).
- Hokkaido (Sapporo).
- Kyushu (Fukuoka, Nagasaki, Kagoshima).
- Shikoku (Takamatsu).

Japan Life Expectancy at Birth (2018):

- Total population: 85.5 years.
- Male: 82.2 years.
- Female: 89 years.

Second longest in the world (Monaco is first).
USA Total: 80.1 years.

Japan Median Age (2018):

- Total: 47.7 years.
- Male: 46.4 years.
- Female: 49.2 years.

Second oldest in the world (Monaco is first).
USA Median (total): 38.2 years.
UK: 40.5 years.
China: 37.7 years.

Japan's Ageing Population:
21% of population is over 65 – highest in the world.

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

The oldest living person in the world today is Kane Tanaka, 117-year old Japanese woman.

Topography and Resources

- Terrain rugged and mountainous. Two-thirds not usable for living or farming.
- Highest point: Mt. Fuji - 12,388 feet.
- Natural resources: Fish.
- But negligible mineral resources. With virtually no natural energy resources, Japan is the world's largest importer of coal and liquefied natural gas, as well as the second largest importer of oil.

Volcanoes and Earthquakes:
Japan is on the "Pacific Ring of Fire". Many volcanoes. About 1,500 tremors and a few earthquakes each year.

- 1923: Great Kantō earthquake killed 142,000 people in Tokyo, Yokohama.
- 1995: Kobe earthquake killed over 6,000.
- 2011: Tōhoku earthquake and tsunami, followed by Fukushima nuclear disaster. Over 19,000 killed. US\$360 billion damage. 340,000 displaced people.

Japan has 13 cities with more than a million people. 2019 population est:

Tokyo	8,336,599	Fukuoka	1,392,289
Yokohama	3,574,443	Kawasaki	1,306,785
Osaka	2,592,413	Saitama	1,193,350
Nagoya	2,191,279	Hiroshima	1,143,841
Sapporo	1,883,027	Yono	1,077,730
Kobe	1,528,478	Sendai	1,063,103
Kyoto	1,459,640		

worldpopulationreview.com/countries/japan-population/2019/

Japan's Government
Parliamentary constitutional monarchy.
Constitution was adopted 1946.
Head of State: Emperor NARUHITO (since 1 May 2019).

- Hereditary.
- Succeeded his father who abdicated on April 30, 2019.
- Powers are ceremonial. No power in government. All state matters must be approved by Parliament.



Head of government:
Prime Minister Shinzo ABE (since December 26, 2012).

- The leader of the majority party or majority coalition in the House of Representatives usually becomes prime minister.
- Cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the prime minister.



Bicameral Parliament (Diet):

House of Councillors:

- 242 seats.
- 6-year terms, half renewed every 3 years.

House of Representatives:

- 465 seats.
- 4-year terms.



Name of Japan
In Japanese: "Nihon" or "Nippon", which means "sun origin". Why? It was once believed that Japan was the first country to see the sun rise in the East.

Flag: White with a large red disk representing the sun in the center.



Japanese Money

The YEN

Symbol is: ¥

About Yen = 1 US\$



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



Japanese Money

The YEN

Symbol is: ¥

About 110 Yen = 1 US\$



So this 10,000 yen note is worth about US\$91



Economy

GDP (nominal) 2018: (World Bank, in Trillion US Dollars)

1 USA	\$20.494
2 China	13.608
3 Japan	4.970 (PPP \$5.443 trillion)
4 Germany	3.997
5 United Kingdom	2.825

Economy:

Public debt (total government borrowings 2017):

Japan: 237.6% of GDP. Highest in the world.

181.8%: Greece. Second highest in the world.

USA: 78.8%.

China: 47.0%.

Hong Kong: 0.1%.



History in a Nutshell:

- 660 BC: Became unified country.
- Until 1850s: Local warlords (shoguns) ran the country. Emperor limited powers. Isolation.
- Starting 1850s: Japan opened to foreign trade.
- 1890s: Wars with China, Korea, Russia. Korea and Taiwan annexed into Japan.
- 1931: Japan invaded and took over China and most of SE Asia. Brutally.
- 1945: Liberation by Allies.
- 1950s-1980s: Strong economic growth.
- Since 1990s: Economic slowdown.

History 1

660 BC: Emperor Jimmu began rule of whole of Japan. Founder of the imperial dynasty. Considered the start of Japanese history.

For next 2,000 years: Internal battles, regional shogunates, reunifications. For most of the period there was an Emperor of Japan with limited powers.

Late 1500s: Europeans arrived. External trade began. Civil warfare continued.

History 2

1592: Japan invaded Korea. Heavy losses but Korea prevailed.

1603: Tokugawa Shogunate (military dynasty) began rule of all of Japan. Political, economic, and cultural stability. Near-total isolation from foreign influence. Called Edo Period.

1854: US Admiral Perry invaded Japan to open its ports to foreign trade. Unequal Treaty of Kanagawa.

History 3

1867: Civil war. Edo period ended. Meiji Restoration (of Emperor's powers).

1860s-1890s: Japan determined to avoid becoming colonized by West. Emperor decided on course of rapid modernization and industrialization to make Japan self-sufficient.

1890s: Wars with China, Russia, Korea.

History 4

1894-95: First Sino-Japanese War. Japan won. Obtained Taiwan and Korea, which had been a vassal state of China.

1904-05: Russo-Japanese War. Cause: Rival imperial ambitions in Manchuria and Korea. Japan won. Russia acknowledged Japan's control of Korea and got some Russian territory.

1910: Korea was completely annexed into Japan.

History 5

1931-32: Japan invaded Manchuria (N.E. China) and won. Began second Sino-Japanese War.

1937: Japan launched full scale invasion of China. Captured many areas of eastern China. Estimated Chinese war dead (military and civilian) 20 to 30 million.

1940: Japan invaded French Indo-China (Viet Nam, Cambodia, Laos).

1941: Japan invaded USA - Pearl Harbor. US entered WWII.

History 6

1945: Surrender of Japan. WWII ends.

1950s-1980s: Strong economic growth.

1990s and 2000s: Major economic slowdown began. Just beginning to recover now.

- Dec 1989: Nikkei Index reached its peak of 38,957.

- March 2009: Low 7,055. 82% below its 1989 peak.

Nagasaki

- On northwest coast of Kyushu Island.

- Population 430,000.

- Large natural harbor.

- Buildings on the terraces of surrounding hills.

- Suffered Allied nuclear attack on Aug 9, 1945 after Japan refused to halt its devastation of Asian countries.



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From 1571-1854 Nagasaki was Japan's ONLY trade link with the West.

- Other ports closed.

- Nagasaki open only to China and Dutch.

- 1854 US Admiral Perry used "gunboat diplomacy" to open Nagasaki to trade with U.S.

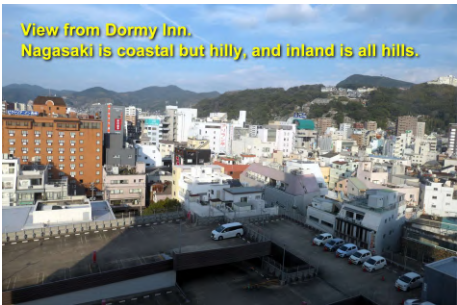
- Today Nagasaki architecture reflects foreign influence.

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Hotel and Onsen



- Rules for Bathing in an Onsen (Separate M / F)**
1. Do not enter wearing towel or clothing. They provide locker with key.
 2. No tattoos or drunks allowed in.
 3. Rinse body before entering. Shower compartments have body wash, shampoo, conditioner, razors, etc.
 4. Bind long hair up.
 5. No cameras or mobile phones.
 6. Silence.
 7. No sleeping.
 8. No food or drinks.
 9. Dry yourself with a towel.
 10. They provide hair dryer, brush, comb, lotions.



Trams (Streetcars)



- Nagasaki Trams (Streetcars)**
- 4 routes (#1, 3, 4, 5. #2 is only for special events.)
 - Run every 5-8 minutes 6am-11pm.
 - Good signs in English.
 - Enter through rear door. Exit front door. Pay on exit. Exact change. Change machine can change ¥1000 note or ¥100 coin.
 - Flat ¥120 per ride regardless of distance.
 - 1-day pass, unlimited use, ¥500 yen.

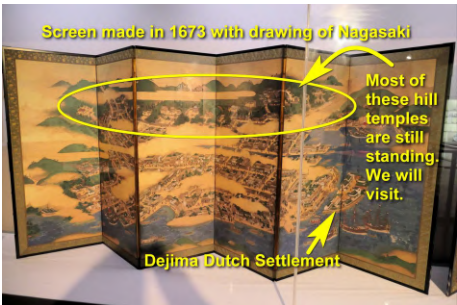


Museum of History and Culture



Nagasaki Museum of History and Culture
Permanent Exhibitions:

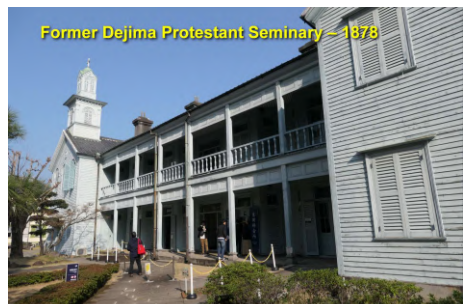
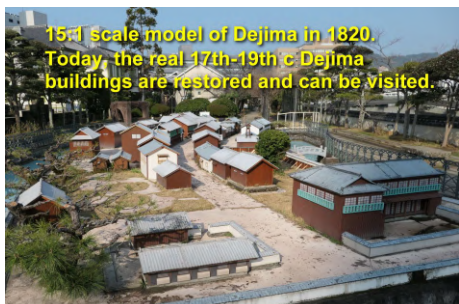
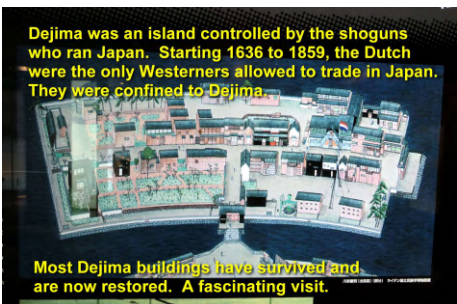
- Nagasaki trading ships and goods.
- European Trade and Christianity.
- Exchanges with Korea.
- Exchanges with China.
- Exchanges with the Netherlands.
- Life in Nagasaki in 16th-17th c Edo Period.
- Arts and Crafts of Nagasaki.
- Western knowledge & technology in Nagasaki.
- Reconstructed 17th c magistrate's office.



Chinatown

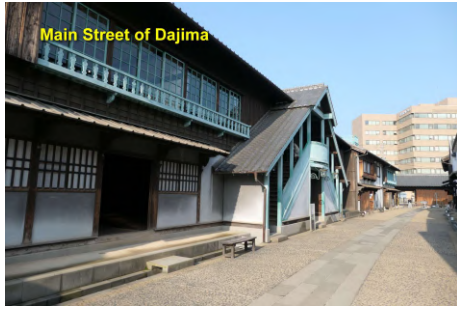


Dejima (Dutch Quarter)

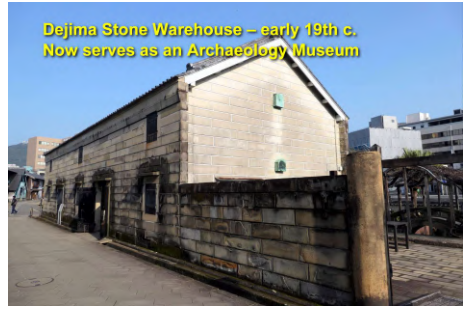




Dejima Methodist Church – 1878



Main Street of Dejima



Dejima Stone Warehouse – early 19th c.
Now serves as an Archaeology Museum



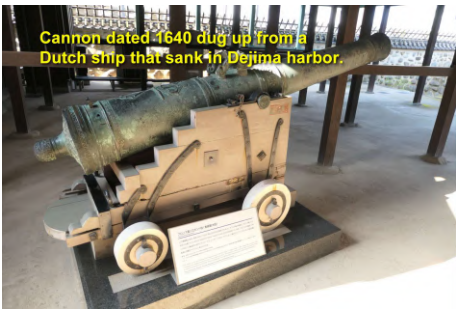
Dejima Archaeology Museum



Dejima Archaeology Museum
Dutch import porcelain



Deputy Factor's Quarters.
Factor was Dutch person in charge of trading at Dejima.



Cannon dated 1640 dug up from a Dutch ship that sank in Dejima harbor.



Home and office of Japanese elders assigned by Shoguns to monitor Dejima.



Chief Factor's Residence at Dejima.
Chief Factor was Dutch person in charge of operations at Dejima.



Chief Factor's Residence – Dejima



Christmas banquet at Chief Factor's residence



Reception room at Chief Factor's residence where business negotiations were conducted



Dutch employee residences and warehouses – Dejima Island



Kofukuji Temple



San-mon Gateway to Kofukuji Temple
17th c



Kofukuji Temple – Zen Buddhist
Daio Hoden Main Hall
 Built 1632
 Rebuilt 1689



Main Hall (Daio Hoden) – Interior
Kofukuji Temple
 Chinese style



Shokoro – Bell Tower
 Rebuilt 1691
 (after a fire)
 Kofukuji Temple



Maso-do – Mazu (Tin Hau) Hall
 Mazu (Tin Hau) is goddess of the sea



Interior of Mazu Hall (Maso-do)
Kofukuji Temple



Sofukuji Temple



Sofukuji Temple
 Two-story red entrance gate
 (name Gate of the Dragon Palace)
 Gate built 1673



Sofukuji Temple – 1629
 Chinese style
 Built by and for Chinese residents of Nagasaki
 Zen Buddhist



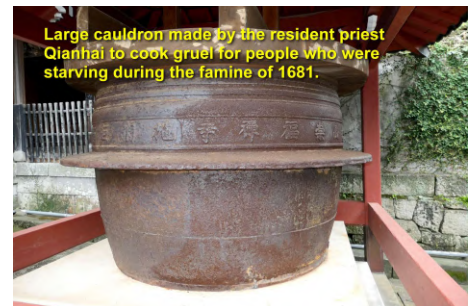
Sofukuji Temple
 Mazu (Tin Hau) Hall
 Built 1794



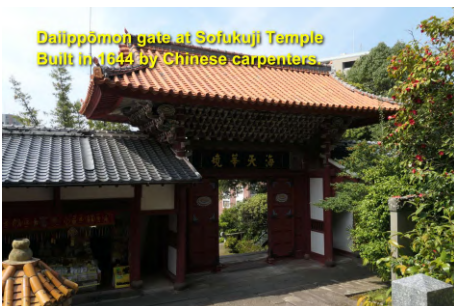
Interior of Mazu Hall at Sofukuji Temple.
 Mazu (Japanese Maso) is Goddess of the Sea, worshipped by Chinese seafarers.



Sofukuji Main Hall – Interior
 1646



Large cauldron made by the resident priest Qianhai to cook gruel for people who were starving during the famine of 1681.



Daippōmei gate at Sofukuji Temple
 Built in 1644 by Chinese carpenters.

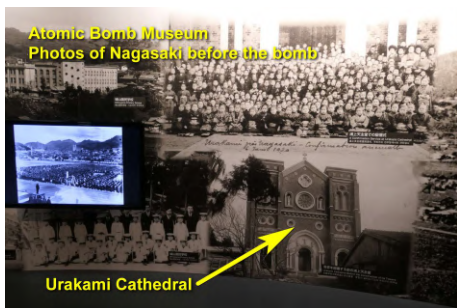
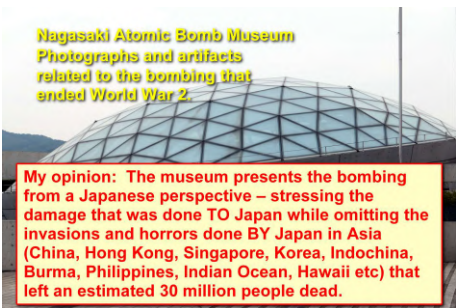
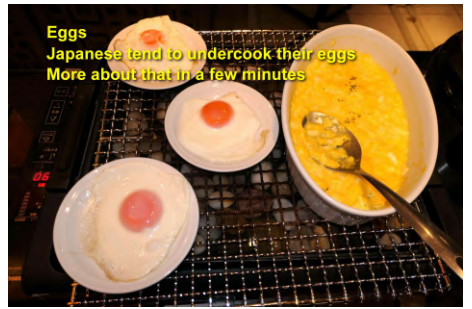
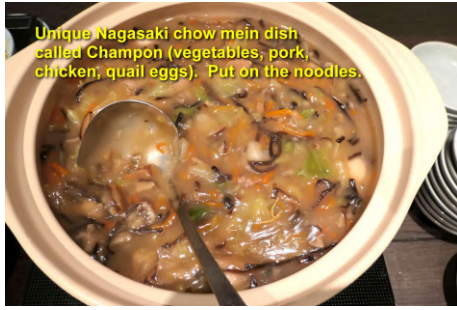


Dormy Inn Breakfast



Dormy Inn Buffet Breakfast
 Mainly Japanese items. These are various salads and veggies.

Individual small dish for each item.





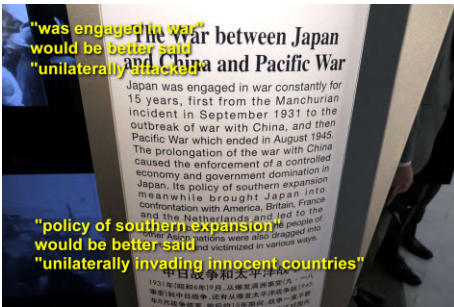
Atomic Bomb Museum
Photos of destruction



Atomic Bomb Museum



Atomic Bomb Museum



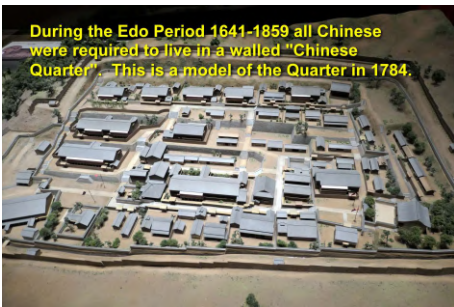
"was engaged in war
would be better said
"unilaterally invading
innocent countries"
The War between Japan
and China and Pacific War
Japan was engaged in war constantly for
15 years, first from the Manchurian
incident in September 1931 to the
outbreak of war with China, and then
Pacific War which ended in August 1945.
The prolongation of the war with China
caused the enforcement of a controlled
economy and government domination in
Japan. Its policy of southern expansion
meanwhile brought Japan into
confrontation with America, Britain, France
and the Netherlands and led to the
outbreak of the Pacific War. The people of
other Asia nations were also dragged into
the war and victimized in various ways.



Urakami Cathedral rebuilt after the war



Chinese Quarter



During the Edo Period 1641-1859 all Chinese
were required to live in a walled "Chinese
Quarter". This is a model of the Quarter in 1784.



Entrance Gate to Tanko-do Shrine
Chinese Settlement (Quarter)



Tenko-do Shrine
Nagasaki Chinese Settlement



Kannon-do Shrine
Chinese Settlement (Quarter)
Kannon is the Japanese name
for Guanyin, Goddess of Mercy



Fukken Kaian Hall
Chinese Settlement
Glan house for people
from Fukien Province
(now renamed Fujian Province)



Confucius Temple



Confucius Temple - Built 1893
aka Confucian Shrine



Confucius Temple
Statues of the 72 Sages:
Confucius's disciples.

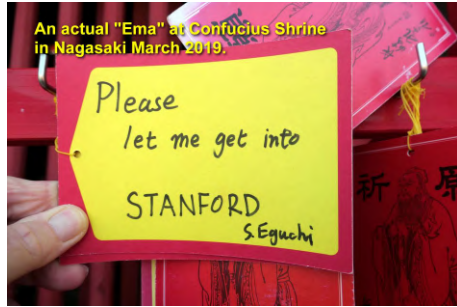


The 72 Sages were experts in the Six Arts:
Statues were hand-sculpted in Beijing.
Each weighs 1.8 tons.

*Rituals, Music, Archery, Chariot-riding,
Calligraphy, Mathematics.



Japanese prayer boards known as "Ema". Often small wooden plaques. These are cards. You write your wish on a card and hang it.



An actual "Ema" at Confucius Shrine in Nagasaki March 2019.



Taisei Hall Built 1893 Confucius Temple



Fortune Vending Machine ¥200



Seated statue of Confucius, Chinese teacher and philosopher. Lived 651 BC to 479 BC. Confucianism: knowledge, sincerity, morality, ethical behavior.



Confucius Temple Museum

Fukusai-Ji (Kannon) Temple



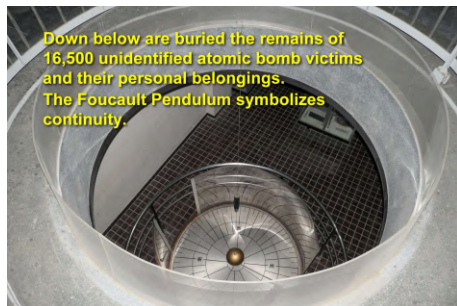
Fukusai-Ji – Guanyin (Kannon) Temple Built 1979 on site of destroyed temple.



Fukusai-ji (Guanyin Kannon) Temple is a memorial to atomic bomb victims.



Memorial Tablets for Unidentified Atomic Bomb Victims



Down below are buried the remains of 16,500 unidentified atomic bomb victims and their personal belongings. The Foucault Pendulum symbolizes continuity.

Museum of History and Folklore



This small museum is next to the Atomic Bomb Museum. Free.



City Museum of History and Folklore 16th to 19th century archaeological items

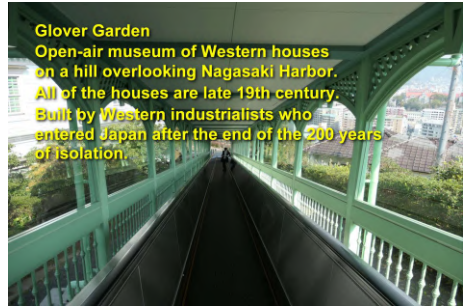


Tools used on a late 19th c rice farm

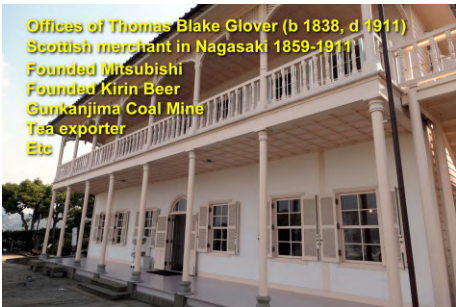


City Museum of History and Folklore
Late 19th c local cuisine

Glover Garden



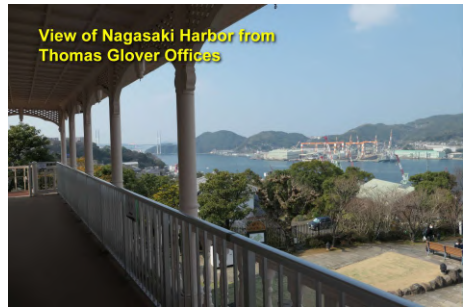
Glover Garden
Open-air museum of Western houses on a hill overlooking Nagasaki Harbor. All of the houses are late 19th century. Built by Western industrialists who entered Japan after the end of the 200 years of Isolation.



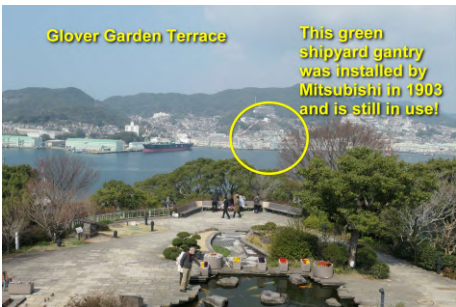
Offices of Thomas Blake Glover (b 1838, d 1911)
Scottish merchant in Nagasaki 1859-1911
Founded Mitsubishi
Founded Kirin Beer
Gunkanjima Coal Mine
Tea exporter
Etc



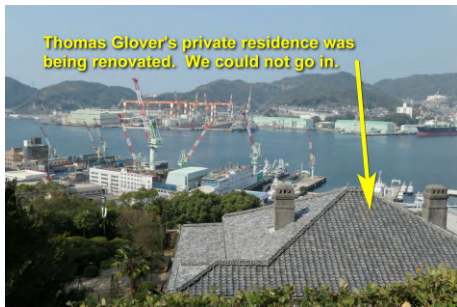
Thomas Glover
Tomisaburo
Blake Glover
Son Tomisaburo Glover
Son took over the company after Glover died



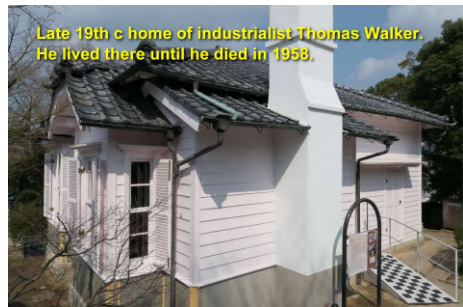
View of Nagasaki Harbor from Thomas Glover Offices



Glover Garden Terrace
This green shipyard gantry was installed by Mitsubishi in 1903 and is still in use!



Thomas Glover's private residence was being renovated. We could not go in.



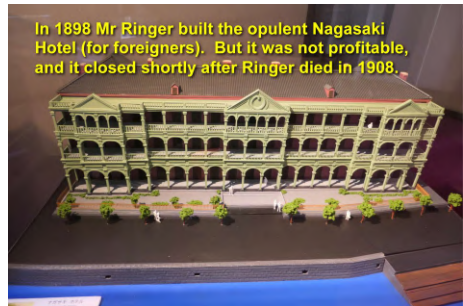
Late 19th c home of industrialist Thomas Walker. He lived there until he died in 1958.



Interior of Thomas Walker House Glover Garden



Ringer House
British merchant Frederick Ringer and his family lived in this house 1883-1963.
Mr Ringer engaged in tea exporting, flour milling, shipping, electricity production, etc.



In 1898 Mr Ringer built the opulent Nagasaki Hotel (for foreigners). But it was not profitable, and it closed shortly after Ringer died in 1908.

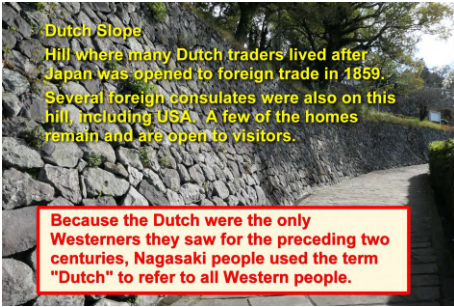


Sitting room in Frederick Ringer's home Glover Garden



Terrace of Frederick Ringer's home Glover Garden, Nagasaki

Dutch Slope



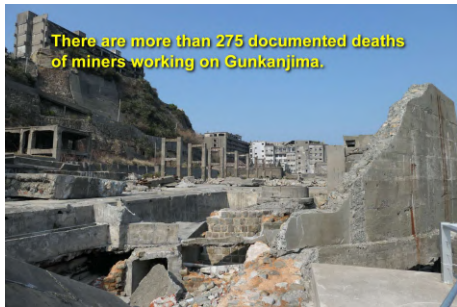
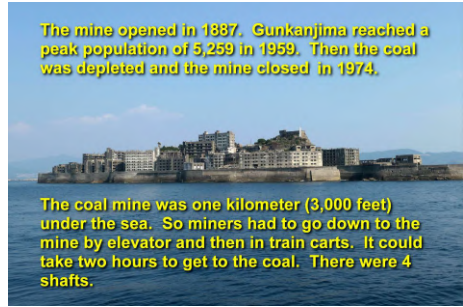
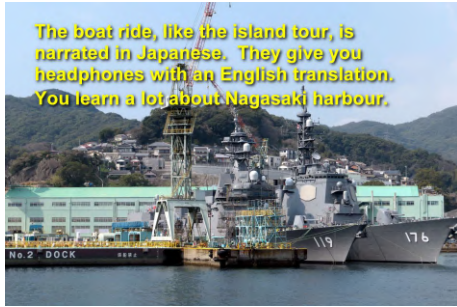
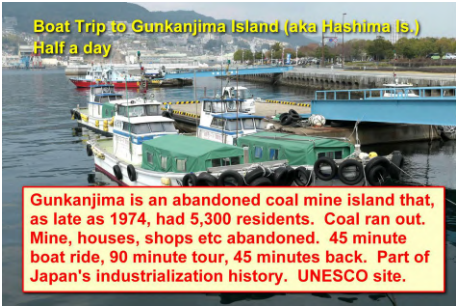
Hotel Neighborhood



Former HSBC Bank

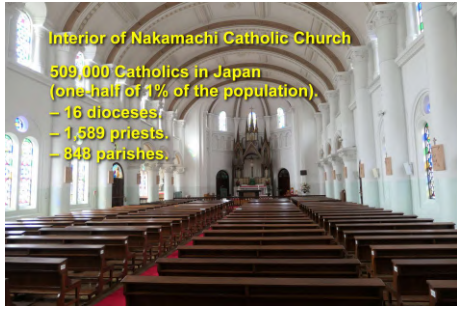


Gunkanjima Island





Nakamachi Catholic Church
Completed 1897



Interior of Nakamachi Catholic Church
509,000 Catholics in Japan
(one-half of 1% of the population).
- 16 dioceses
- 1,589 priests.
- 848 parishes.

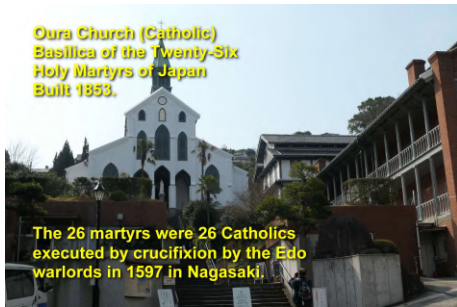


Something I've never seen in a Roman Catholic church

Racks for worshippers' shoes

聖堂内土足厳禁
신발을 벗고 들어오십시오
PLEASE TAKE OFF YOUR SHOES.

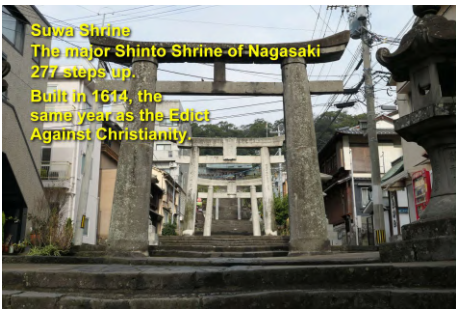
Oura Church



Oura Church (Catholic)
Basilica of the Twenty-Six Holy Martyrs of Japan
Built 1853.

The 26 martyrs were 26 Catholics executed by crucifixion by the Edo warlords in 1597 in Nagasaki.

Suwa Shrine



Suwa Shrine
The major Shinto Shrine of Nagasaki
277 steps up.
Built in 1614, the same year as the Edict Against Christianity.

Nakashima River Stone Bridges



There are 10 stone bridges over the Nakashima River built in the 17th century

This bridge is called Momotani Bridge.



Two of the 17th century stone bridges over the Nakashima River in Nagasaki



Megane Bridge - Spectacles Bridge
1634

Cemeteries



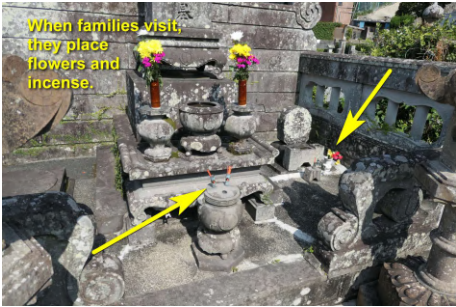
A Typical Japanese Cemetery (Nagasaki)



Over 99% of Deceased Japanese Are Cremated. The ashes are buried in family graves.



Gravesites tend to face East (rising sun). Ashes of multiple generations buried in a single family gravesite.



When families visit they place flowers and incense.

Shopping Arcades



Shopping Arcade: Former street, now pedestrianized, and covered over. Many in Nagasaki and all over Japan.



A Nagasaki Shopping Arcade

Whale



Whale meat for sale in a supermarket



Whale meat for sale in a supermarket
80 grams = slightly under 3 ounces
¥500 = about US\$4.50
So about US\$25 per pound.



Different Cuts of Whale Meat for Sale

This whale "steak" is costly: 1,580 Yen = about US\$14



Fried Whale Restaurant



Restaurant Specializing in Whale



Restaurant Specializing in Whale

Supermarkets



A Typical Large Japanese Supermarket (With a Funny English Name)



Red Cabbage Supermarket



Sake - Rice Wine
Japan's National Beverage.
Brewed like beer.
Alcohol content around 15%.
Drunk in small cups.
Can be sweet or dry.
Served warm or chilled.



Shochū – Japanese alcoholic beverage
Distilled rice, barley, sweet potatoes, buckwheat.
Typically around 25% alcohol.
Sometimes 35% or a bit more.
Not fruity taste (sake is fruity).
Drunk neat or mixed.



Sashimi
Fresh raw fish.
Sliced into thin pieces.



Sashimi is typically eaten with soy sauce and garnished with:
- Shredded white radish (daikon) and
- A green herbal leaf called shiso.
Sashimi can also be raw horse or chicken or other meat.



Sashimi



Sushi
Raw fish served on top of, or wrapped around, vinegared and seasoned sushi rice.



Sliced sushi roll wrapped with seaweed.
Served with wasabi, soy sauce, garnishes.



Sushi can be vegetarian. Avocado, cucumber, etc wrapped with vinegared rice.

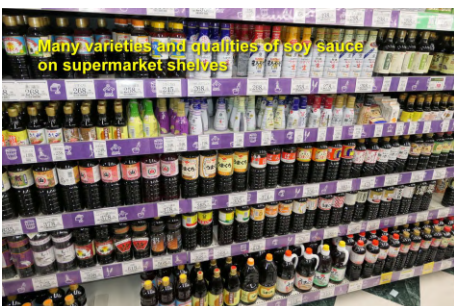


Fish and Fish Roe in Supermarket



In Japan the date is shown YY MM DD.
So, for example, 19 3 4 means March 4, 2019.

And notice the price is shown ¥407 without sales tax and ¥439 with sales tax.



Many varieties and qualities of soy sauce on supermarket shelves.



Katsu
Cutlet breaded and deep fried.
These are supermarket take-away katsu.
There are specialty katsu restaurants.



Common types of katsu:
- Torikatsu: Fried chicken cutlet.
- Tonkatsu: Fried pork cutlet.
- Gyukatsu: Fried beef cutlet.
- Ebi katsu: Breaded and fried prawn.
- Donkatsu: Pork katsu atop a bowl of rice.



Pomelo – Largest citrus fruit
Green or yellow. Round or pear-shaped.
Sections like a grapefruit. Tough skin.



Many kinds and shapes of cabbages in Japanese supermarkets. Inexpensive. Japanese eat cooked, raw (salad), or garnish.



Napa Cabbages
Sometimes called Chinese Cabbage.



Daikon – Long white radish
Served pickled, grated and fried ("turnip cake"), shredded as garnish, vegetable in stews, etc.



Eggs in Japanese supermarkets
are not refrigerated. Same all over Europe.



For less than US\$1, supermarkets sell various flavors of "heat and eat" burgers (teriyaki, BBQ, chicken, etc.)



Miso Paste – Paste made from fermented soy beans used to season soup, sauces, and other dishes. Strong flavor. Salty.



In the US, we can find one or two varieties in upmarket and health food supermarkets. In Japan there's at least half an aisle full!



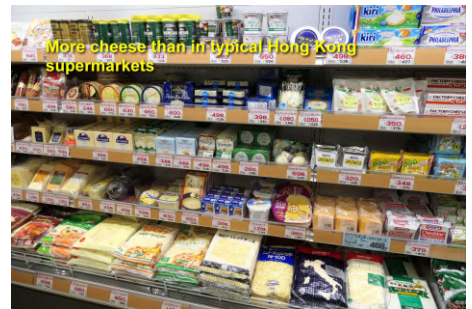
Most Japanese supermarkets have two or three aisles worth of instant noodle varieties. Same in Hong Kong.



Most supermarkets in Japan have a wide variety of Western breads. Nagasaki markets seemed to have more than average, perhaps because of the Western heritage.



Fresh-baked, but not inexpensive. ¥540 = almost US\$5.



More cheese than in typical Hong Kong supermarkets



Bento – A single portion meal in a compartmentalized box. Usually with rice or noodles, meat or fish, veggies or pickles.

Take 20% off



Beef for grilling at home. Many Japanese homes have a small table-top iron griddle or hibachi BBQ.



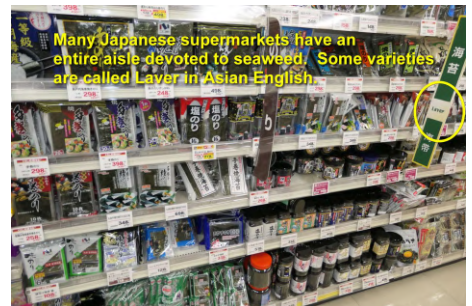
Pork for Japanese hot pot – called either Suki-yaki = lighter, sweeter broth. Shabu Shabu = darker, richer broth.



Omu Rice
Fried rice wrapped in an omelette with curry sauce and (yes) ketchup.



Glutinous Rice Cake Desserts
Red bean, green tea, molasses, other flavors.



Many Japanese supermarkets have an entire aisle devoted to seaweed. Some varieties are called Laver in Asian-English.



In most Japanese shopping malls, the supermarket is in the basement. The food-halls of department stores' also in basement.

Mall and Arcade Restaurants



In Nagasaki I ran into an old friend



Found throughout Nagasaki



Many restaurants have plastic models of their menu items in their window. These are katsu sets.



Plastic models of a Japanese restaurant's menu.

Carousel Sushi



Carousel Sushi Restaurant

On the wall (behind signs): prices for different color plates

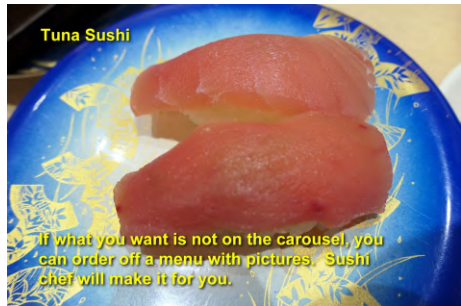
Hot water for tea

Plates, Ginger, Soy Sauce, Tea Powder

Also can order off menu



Salmon Sushi



Tuna Sushi

If what you want is not on the carousel, you can order off a menu with pictures. Sushi chef will make it for you.



A local fish called Kagoshima Winter Fish

Wasabi

Ginger



Yellowtail (Amberjack) Sushi



When you're done, staff will count your dishes and price them by color.

5 Kinds of People Restaurant



An Isakaya – Old Fashioned Japanese Pub
Name: Five Kinds of People Restaurant



Five Kinds of People Restaurant (Izakaya)
You can sit at the counter or at tables.
Most Japanese restaurants allow smoking.



Five Kinds of People Restaurant Menu
They did not have an English menu.
Man at the next table was very helpful.



Beef Salad at "5 Kinds of People"



Gyoza (Dumplings) at "5 Kinds of People"



Beef Fried Rice at "5 Kinds of People"



Age Tofu (Braised Tofu in Broth)
at "5 Kinds of People"



Pork Kimchee with Egg at "5 Kinds of People"



River Restaurant

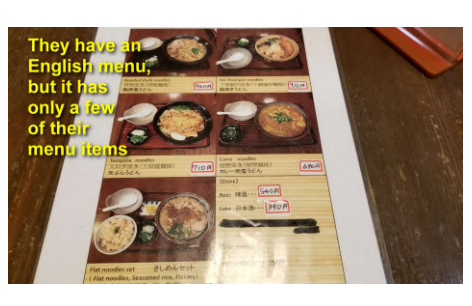


??? River Udon Restaurant

Plastic models
of their menu
items, with
prices



These two men make their own udon
(fat noodles)



They have an
English menu,
but it has
only a few
of their
menu items



Seafood Casserole Udon



Roasted Duck Udon



Chicken Egg Rice

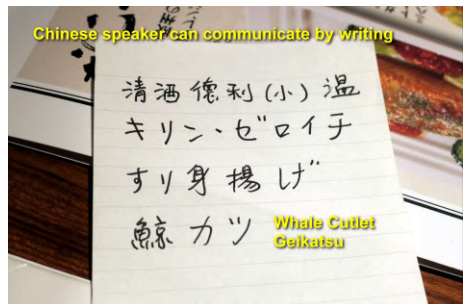
Gusto Restaurant



Daishi-Bonz Restaurant



Zakoya Fish Restaurant





A Few Other Cultural Items

