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# KODANSHA ENCYCLOPEDIA OF JAPAN

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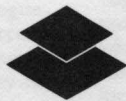
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KODANSHA

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**KODANSHA  
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JAPAN**



# N

## Nijūshikumi-doiya

(Twenty-Four Groups of Wholesalers; also pronounced Nijūyokumi-don'ya). A merchant association composed of wholesale supply (TOIYA) and shipping agents in the Ōsaka area during the Edo period (1600–1868); they supplied commercial goods to the TOKUMI-DOIYA, an association of 10 wholesale houses in Edo (now Tōkyō). These Ōsaka wholesalers shipped their goods in cargo vessels called KAISEN; monopolizing the transport of freight between the two cities, the Ōsaka and Edo wholesalers formed a kind of exclusive shipping trade and concluded an agreement to cover damage to or loss of cargo. The association was formed in 1694 with only 10 groups, but 14 others were added during the next 30 years. Each group specialized in one or several commodities, such as oil, paper, cotton, herbs, chinaware, and so forth. In 1784 the association was recognized by the Tokugawa shogunate as an official merchant guild (KABUNAKAMA). It was abolished in 1841 under the TEMPŌ REFORMS but was reorganized in 1851 and lasted until the Meiji Restoration of 1868.

## Nijūshi no hitomi

(Twenty-Four Eyes). A 1954 film written and directed by KINOSHITA KEISUKE. Considered Kinoshita's best work, *Nijūshi no hitomi* is a close adaptation of a short novel of the same title by Tsuboi Sakae.

In 1928 a young woman teacher (played by TAKAMINE HIDEKO) just out of normal school comes to a small village school on the Inland Sea island of SHŌDOSHIMA. She is assigned to a first-grade class of 12 boys and girls. An accident results in her subsequent transfer to a less isolated consolidated school where her first pupils eventually show up as fifth graders. Teacher and pupils become friends for life. In two-and-half hours, the film covers three decades as they endure the hardships of economic depression, the militarism of the 1930s, and the tragedies of World War II and the immediate postwar period. Their individual fates become a microcosm that reveals the emotional history of the nation.

Filmed entirely on location, *Nijūshi no hitomi* is as authentic in its sentimental resonance as it is in its performances and physical settings. Kinoshita, Takamine, and the film received all of the major prizes for motion picture excellence in 1954. Record-breaking box office returns paralleled the critical success of this masterpiece of pathos and psychological sensibility.

■——Tsuboi Sakae, *Nijūshi no hitomi* (1951), tr Akira Miura as *Twenty-Four Eyes* (1957). J. L. ANDERSON

## Nikaidō family

Family descended from the Southern Branch of the FUJIWARA FAMILY; founded by Fujiwara no Yukimasa. Yukimasa worked closely with MINAMOTO no YORITOMO during the establishment of the Kamakura shogunate (1192–1333) and was appointed to a position on the Administrative Board (MANDOKORO). He took his family name from the Nikaidō area of Kamakura, where he lived. The Nikaidō subsequently played an important role in the shogunal administration as officials in the Mandokoro and later in the High Court (HIKITSUKE). After the overthrow of the Kamakura shogunate, the family was influential in the short-lived KEMMU RESTORATION government (1333–36) and in the Muromachi shogunate (1338–1573); its branches spread to all parts of Japan and they remained influential provincial lords throughout the medieval age.

C. Cameron HURST III

## Nikkatsu Corporation

One of Japan's four major motion picture companies. Established in 1912 as Nippon Katsudō Shashin, it is the oldest movie company in

Japan; the period and modern films produced at Nikkatsu's studios in Tōkyō and Kyōto have set basic patterns for the industry. During World War II, as a result of the consolidation of the movie industry by the national government, the company's production department was absorbed by DAIEI CO, LTD, and became a show production enterprise. After the war, however, it resumed the production of movies, and its action films created a golden era for the company. Financial difficulty followed and the company was forced to curtail production and distribution in 1971. It also started producing a series of so-called *roman porno* (soft-core pornography) films. Sales totaled ¥6.6 billion (US \$30 million) in 1979; capitalization stood at ¥5.4 billion (US \$24.5 million) in the same year. Corporate headquarters are located in Tōkyō.

SHIRAI Yoshio

## Nikka Whisky Distilling Co, Ltd

Company engaged in the production, sales, export, and import of whiskey, brandy, gin, vodka, liqueurs, and wine. Second largest whiskey maker in Japan, after SUNTORY, LTD. Established in 1934 by Taketsuru Masataka, the company operates malt whiskey distilleries in Yoichi (Hokkaidō) and Sendai, and a grain whiskey distillery in Nishinomiya (near Ōsaka). An overseas office is located in Los Angeles. The United States is the main export market for Super Nikka and G & G Nikka Whisky. Sales for the fiscal year ending December 1981 totaled ¥85 billion (US \$388.2 million); the company was capitalized at ¥1.23 billion (US \$5.6 million). Its shares were not offered for public subscription. The company's head office is in Tōkyō.

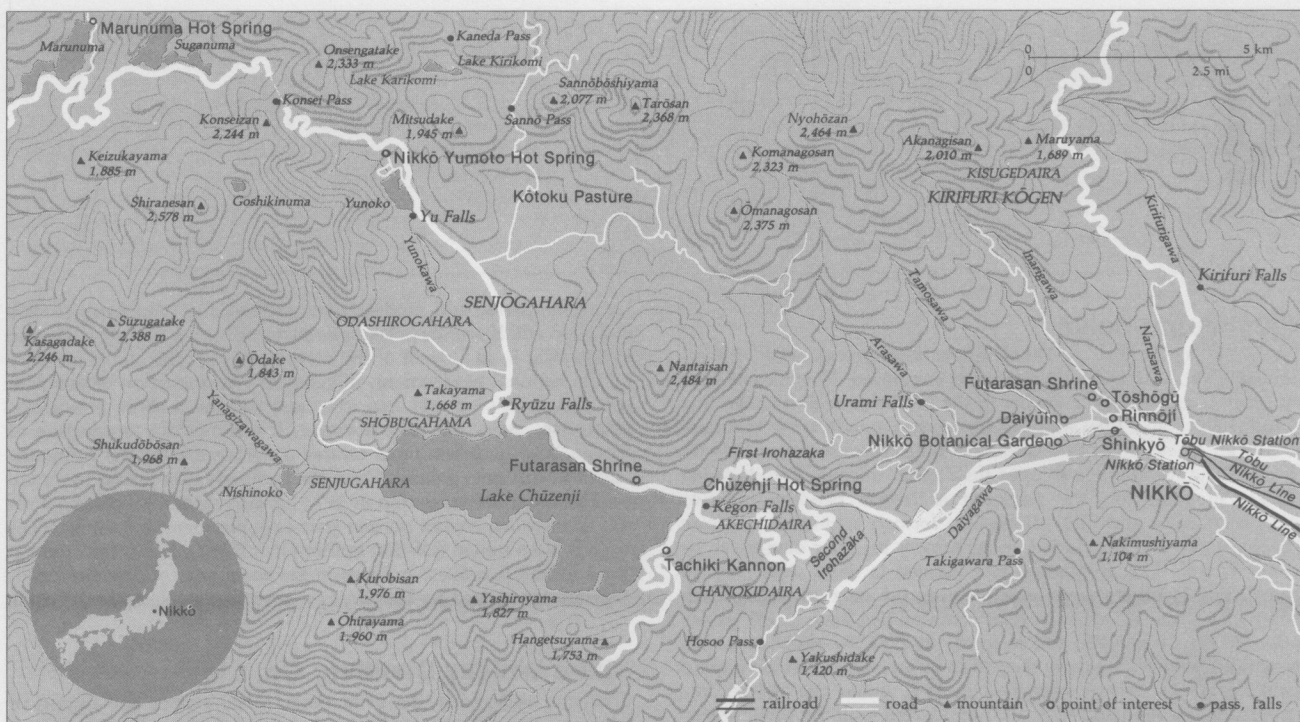
## Nikkeiren

(Japan Federation of Employers' Associations). Nationwide organization of managers of business corporations. Established in 1948, it serves as the employers' counterpart to the labor unions of the employees, and is often referred to as "the labor relations department of the business world." Aiming for the promotion of healthy labor-management relations, it determines management policy in labor disputes and collective bargaining and provides guidance to member organizations. The federation also submits proposals to the government on labor policies.

With the removal of restrictions on the labor movement by the Allied Occupation Forces after World War II, many labor unions were organized. In order to cope with this new situation, a Kantō Employers' Society was established for the Tōkyō area in 1946, followed by the organization of similar bodies in the Kyūshū, Hokkaidō, Chūbu, and Kansai regions. Currently Nikkeiren is composed of 47 such regional bodies and 51 industry-wide groups such as the Japan Iron and Steel Federation.

The period of Nikkeiren's founding coincided with the so-called TŌHŌ STRIKE by workers of the Tōhō Motion Picture Company. Nikkeiren threw its wholehearted support to Tōhō's management, resulting in what the company claimed as a victory. In 1960, at the time of the highly publicized MIKE STRIKE in the coal industry, Nikkeiren took the side of management and won the image of "fighting Nikkeiren." During the Japanese economy's period of high growth, Nikkeiren provided employers with guidelines to follow when labor unions made their wage demands in the annual spring labor offensive (SHUNTŌ). Its general policy has been to urge wage increases appropriate to Japan's economic growth rate. Nikkeiren's influence temporarily declined as a result of the increased disparities in conditions among different industries, but recently it has regained its former prestige. In recent years there has also been talk of merging Nikkeiren with KEIDANREN (Federation of Economic Organizations) as part of the reorganization of Japan's business community. See also LABOR.

HIRATA Masami



Nikkō

## nikki bungaku

(diary literature). A traditional Japanese literary genre consisting of diaries of high literary value or tales in the form of diaries. The diaries of early Japan were modeled after the diaries of Chinese government officials who recorded the sayings and actions of the emperor. With the establishment of the Chinese-style RITSURYŌ SYSTEM of government in the 7th century, these developed into official records reporting state and political incidents. They were written in Chinese. From the Heian period (794–1185), government officials began to keep private diaries recording matters concerning the organs of government and the imperial court, as well as their own actions. These were either written in Chinese or a Japanized form of Chinese (see KAMBUN).

The first diary recognized as having literary value was the *Tosa nikki* (935; tr *The Tosa Diary*, 1969) by KI NO TSURAYUKI (872?–945). Ki no Tsurayuki was a government official, and in order to be free from the constraints of his position, he wrote the diary as if he were a woman and instead of using Chinese characters, he used KANA, the Japanese syllabary used at that time mainly by women. He wrote of his various experiences and travels and did not hesitate to communicate his private emotions.

Many diaries by women appeared during the 10th and 11th centuries. Written by ladies at the court and known collectively as *ōchō nikki bungaku* (diary literature of the monarchic age), these diaries were not daily records of events as they occurred, but recollections written at a later date. Consequently, their retrospective narrative style makes them seem more like works of fiction than diaries.

The writers of these diaries are distinguished by their candid self-expression. The KAGERŌ NIKKI (ca 974; tr *The Gossamer Years*, 1964) by Fujiwara no Michitsuna no Haha (Fujiwara no Michitsuna's Mother; d 995?) records all aspects of the life of a wife; this work exerted a great influence on women writers of a later age. The *Izumi Shikibu nikki* (ca 1008; tr *The Izumi Shikibu Diary*, 1969) is said to be the work of IZUMI SHIKIBU (fl ca 1000), although some scholars attribute it to another woman. Here the principal theme is love and the transiency of passion. The *Murasaki Shikibu nikki* (ca 1010) was written by MURASAKI SHIKIBU (fl ca 1000), the author of the *Genji monogatari* (TALE OF GENJI). In her diary Murasaki Shikibu sets down her observations of life at the imperial court and spares no one—not even herself—in her critical comments. The SARASHINA NIKKI (ca 1060; tr *As I Crossed a Bridge of Dreams*, 1971) by Sugawara no Takasue no Musume (Sugawara no Takasue's Daughter; b 1008) depicts the author's girlhood when she was filled with yearn-

ing for the world depicted in tales like the *Genji monogatari*, and her later remorse over such yearnings. The SANUKI NO SUKE NO NIKKI (ca 1112; tr *Sanuki no Suke Nikki*, 1977) by Sanuki no Suke (b 1079) expresses the writer's steadfast love for the emperor whose favors she once enjoyed. These diaries represented the flowering of *nikki bungaku* in the Heian period (794–1185).

Diaries written in the middle ages include the *Kenshun Mon'in no Chūnagon nikki* (ca 1219) by Kenshun Mon'in no Chūnagon (b 1157), the *Ben no Naishi nikki* (1246–52) by Go-Fukakusa In Ben no Naishi (13th century), and the *Izayoi nikki* (1280; tr *The Izayoi Nikki*, 1951) by ABUTSU NI (d 1283). The number of travel diaries, such as KAIDŌKI (ca 1223) and TŌKAN KIKŌ (ca 1242), increased dramatically at this time. In contrast to earlier diaries, many of the diaries written during this period are set in the provinces. A diary of particular note is the TOWAZUGATARI (ca 1307; tr *The Confessions of Lady Nijō*, 1973) in which Go-Fukakusa In no Nijō (b 1258) frankly depicts her life of physical desire and her subsequent austerities as a nun. *Oku no hosomichi* (1694; tr *The Narrow Road to the Deep North*, 1966), the account of a seven-month trip by the poet BASHŌ (1644–94), and *Chichi no shūen nikki* (1801) by the poet ISSA (1763–1827) can also be classified as diaries. Many diaries noting daily events and hearsay were also written during this period.

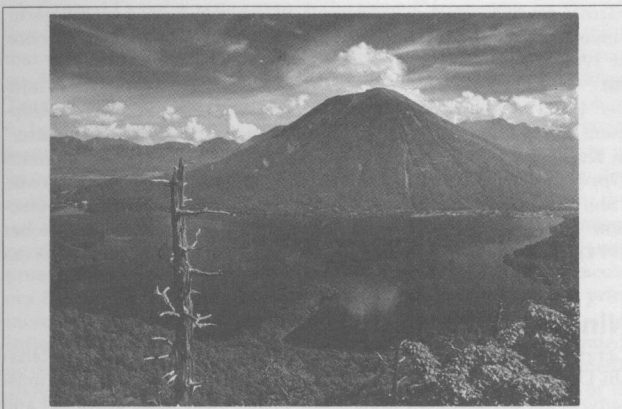
With the awakening of a consciousness of the self in the modern age, confessional diaries appeared. Diaries of this type include *Ichiyō nikki* (1912) by HIGUCHI ICHYŌ (1872–96), *Azamukazaru no ki* (1893–97) by KUNIKIDA DOPPO (1871–1908), the diaries of NATSUME SOSEKI (1867–1916)—a section of his *Shūzenji monogatari*—and *Danchôtei nichijō* (1946–47) by NAGAI KAFŪ (1879–1959). The diaries of Ichiyō and Doppo are especially noted for their delicate sensibility and strong passion.

KIMURA Masanori

## Nikkō

City in northwestern Tochigi Prefecture, central Honshū, 120 km (75 mi) north of Tōkyō. It has flourished as a religious center since 782, when the priest Shōdō (735–817) founded a temple there. In the Edo period (1600–1868) it became the site of TŌSHŌGŪ, a shrine containing the mausoleum of TOKUGAWA IYASU, the founder of the Tokugawa shogunate, and the city thereafter flourished as a shrine town. Nikkō has a metal industry and a more traditional woodworking industry. It is the center of NIKKŌ NATIONAL PARK, which offers such scenic spots as Lake Chūzenji and KEGON FALLS, as well as numerous temples and shrines. Of the annual events, the most pic-





Nikkō National Park

Lake Chūzenji with Nantai-san in the background.

turesque is the *samurai* procession held in May and October at Tōshōgū. Nikkō has about 7 million visitors annually. Pop: 23,885.

### Nikkō National Park

(Nikkō Kokuritsu Kōen). Situated 140 km (87 mi) northwest of Tōkyō and straddling Fukushima, Tochigi, Gumma, and Niigata prefectures. This popular park and important pilgrimage center is set in rugged mountain terrain with volcanoes, waterfalls, numerous lakes, and temples and shrines. Northwest of NIKKŌ, a large city in the southern part of the park, the terrain rises steeply to Lake CHŪZENJI, set 1,269 m (4,162 ft) above sea level and dominated by the extinct volcano NANTAISAN (2,484 m; 8,148 ft), a holy mountain that attracts thousands of pilgrims each August. On the lake's eastern shore are the KEGON FALLS, with a sheer drop of 97 m (318 ft); to the northwest lies SHIRANESAN, a mountain in the Oku Nikkō region, which rises over 2,000 m (6,560 ft); and further west is the desolate marshland of OZE. Two famous resorts are Shiobara Hot Spring, on the plateau northeast of Nikkō, and Nasu Hot Spring, on the slopes of the volcano NASUDAKE (1,917 m; 6,288 ft) to the east, which is famed for azaleas in the spring. Nikkō, an important religious center throughout Japanese history, is celebrated for its numerous Buddhist temples and Shintō shrines, among them TŌSHŌGŪ, a shrine dedicated to the shōgun Tokugawa Ieyasu, and Rinnōji, a temple of the Tendai sect. Among the park's chief attractions are the maples, firs, and gigantic cryptomerias (*sugi*) that line the many ancient mountain roads around Nikkō. Area: 1,407 sq km (543 sq mi).

### Nikkō Securities Co, Ltd

(Nikkō Shōken). Second largest securities firm in Japan, after NOMURA SECURITIES CO, LTD. Established in 1944 through the merger of Kawashimaya Securities Co and the old Nikkō Securities Co, formerly the securities division of the INDUSTRIAL BANK OF JAPAN, LTD, and subsequently independent. Traditionally strong in the handling of bonds, Nikkō Securities was the first in Japan to establish an investment trust for public and corporate bonds in 1961, paving the way for the acceleration of individual purchase of bonds and debentures. It was registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission of the United States in 1962 and established the Japan Fund, an investment trust composed mainly of Japanese shares, to advance into the international securities and financing business. In 1965 Nikkō Securities International, Inc, was established in New York. There are other overseas offices and subsidiaries in London, Paris, Frankfurt, Zürich, Hong Kong, Sydney, and other cities. Sales for the fiscal year ending September 1981 totaled ¥159.2 billion (US \$692.1 million), with capitalization at ¥51 billion (US \$221.7 million). The company operates Nikkō Research Center as a subsidiary. Company headquarters are in Tōkyō.

### Nikkyōso

(abbreviation of Nihon Kyōshokuin Kumiai; Japan Teachers' Union). National organization of teachers' unions. Consisting mainly of prefectural unions of primary and junior high school teachers, Nik-

kyōso was formed in 1947 and is affiliated with sōhyō (General Council of Trade Unions of Japan). In 1950 high school teachers seceded to form an independent organization, but about half returned to the union in the 1970s. Although a demand for higher wages had been the main struggle until about 1950, the union became politically active in antiwar movements at the time of the Korean War's outbreak. Since then, the union has often confronted the government about educational policies. Its campaigns against the teacher performance rating system in 1957 and government-administered ACHIEVEMENT TESTS in 1961 were well known. Although teachers are prohibited against striking and deprived of the right to engage in collective bargaining by the Local Civil Service Law (Chihō Kōmuin Hō), Nikkyōso has adopted various legal and illegal tactics. In 1978 Nikkyōso had 659,000 members.

KURITA Ken

### Nikō Jiken → Nikolaevsk Incident

### Nikolaevsk Incident

(Nikō Jiken). A controversial series of events from February to May 1920, during the Russian Civil War, in which several hundred Japanese soldiers, sailors, and civilians were annihilated by Russian partisans at a town called Nikolaevsk. Located near the mouth of the Amur River some 640 kilometers (400 mi) from Khabarovsk, Nikolaevsk at the beginning of 1920 had a Japanese community of about 450 civilians (merchants, fishermen, diplomatic officials, and their dependents) and a garrison of 350 that had entered the town as part of the Siberian expeditionary force dispatched by Tōkyō in 1918 (see SIBERIAN INTERVENTION). In January 1920 Nikolaevsk was encircled by partisans under Yakov Triapitsyn, a willfull man of anarchist proclivities who was loosely cooperating with the Bolsheviks. Without any immediate prospects of reinforcement, the Japanese garrison commander agreed to a truce that allowed Triapitsyn to enter Nikolaevsk and to intern White Russian troops who had sought refuge there. When Triapitsyn began shooting White Russian prisoners and demanded that the Japanese be disarmed, the garrison commander on 12 March launched a surprise attack that miscarried and resulted in the slaughter of all but 122 Japanese. As a Japanese relief expedition approached during the period from 24 to 27 May, Triapitsyn liquidated all surviving prisoners. The Bolsheviks disclaimed responsibility and executed Triapitsyn, but Tōkyō reacted by occupying northern (Russian) SAKHALIN and demanding compensation. Eliciting popular as well as official outrage, the Nikolaevsk affair prolonged the Siberian intervention and delayed Japan's recognition of the Soviet regime until 1925.

—H. H. Fisher, ed, *The Testimony of Kolchak and Other Siberian Materials* (1935).  
John J. STEPHAN

### Nikolai (1836–1912)

Archbishop of the Russian Orthodox Church in Japan; known before his ordination as Ioann Dmitrievich Kasatkin. A graduate of the theological academy in St. Petersburg, Nikolai went to Japan in 1861 as a monk to serve the Russian consular church in Hakodate, Hokkaidō. He spent the first seven years of his stay in intensive study of the language, literature, thought, and customs of Japan.

A Russian Orthodox Mission was established in Japan in 1870 with posts in Tōkyō, Kyōto, Nagasaki, and Hakodate, although the centuries-old prohibitions against Christianity were not actually lifted until 1873. Nikolai was named head of the mission, which fell under the jurisdiction of the bishop of Kamchatka. In 1872 Nikolai moved to Tōkyō and in the name of the Russian legation leased a piece of ground in the center of the city, where he built a seminary, a school for catechists, a theological school for women, and the Byzantine Cathedral of the Resurrection, popularly known in his honor as Nikorai-dō.

Elevated to the bishopric of Japan in 1880, Nikolai remained in Tōkyō until his death in 1912. During his service, which spanned the entire Meiji period (1868–1912), Nikolai stressed the national character of the Orthodox Church of Japan. He recruited a native clergy, whose wives often came from the theological school for women, and insisted at the time of the RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR (1904–05) that the political loyalty of his flock must be to the Japanese emperor, not to the tsar, who held a dominant position in the Russian Orthodox Church.

■ — Josef Glazik, *Die russisch-orthodoxe Heidenmission seit Peter dem Grossen* (1954). George Alexander Lensen, *Report from Hokkaido: The Remains of Russian Culture in Northern Japan* (1954). George Alexander Lensen, *The Russian Push Toward Japan: Russo-Japanese Relations, 1697–1875* (1959). Nihon Kirisuto Seikyōkai Sōmukyoku, comp, *Daishukyō Nikorai shi jiseki* (1937). A. Platonova, *Apostol Iaponii Arkhiepiskop Nikolai* (1916).

George Alexander LENSEN

## nimbetsu aratame

Population censuses conducted during the Edo period (1600–1868); the figures were compiled in registers known as *nimbetsuchō*. During the 16th century the *daimyō* had, as part of their strategy of governance, counted the people in their domains, and during the Edo period censuses became common. Many *daimyō* conducted their own, and in 1644 the shogunate conducted a census of its own domains (*tenryō*). The censuses were usually prepared by village and town officials upon instruction from district and town administrators (DAIKAN; GUNDAI; and MACHI BUGYŌ). After 1671 they were carried out in conjunction with religious registration (SHŪMON ARATAME). Except for semiannual surveys of changes in the population of Edo (now Tōkyō), they were not made regularly until after 1726, when national surveys were scheduled every six years. The censuses did not count *samurai* or court nobles, and they sometimes omitted children and marginal social groups. At best, therefore, they are imperfect records, and only a portion of them survive today. Nevertheless they are an invaluable source of information on demographic, economic, and social patterns of early modern Japan.

Conrad TOTMAN

## Ninagawa Torazō (1898–1981)

Scholar and former governor of Kyōto Prefecture. Elected seven times as governor of Kyōto during his 28-year incumbency (1950–78), he introduced a number of innovative policies and programs that were later adopted by many local officials. His controversial administration, which was increasingly dependent upon and influenced by the Japan Communist Party (JCP), can be considered a forerunner and one model of leftist local government in postwar Japan.

Born in Tōkyō, Ninagawa studied at Kyōto University, published an influential book in the field of economic statistics, and became a teacher and then (1939) a full professor at the university. Appointed chairman of the economics faculty in 1945, he resigned his chairmanship and his teaching post at the end of World War II. Ninagawa was chosen in 1948 to head the newly established Small and Medium Enterprise Agency of the national government. He was forced to leave this position in February 1950 because of a dispute with the conservative YOSHIDA SHIGERU cabinet. He returned to Kyōto and the next month, backed by a leftist united-front coalition, ran successfully for the governorship of Kyōto Prefecture.

During his first two terms in office (1950–58), Ninagawa was preoccupied with bureaucratic and fiscal problems, and his administration differed little from those of his conservative counterparts in other local areas. Beginning with his third term, however, Ninagawa embarked on a course of opposition to the conservative national government. In contrast to most local officials of the time, throughout the 1960s Ninagawa consistently opposed government policies favoring large industry and centrally directed rapid economic growth and instead emphasized local policies that protected and developed small and medium and rural enterprises.

To implement these policies, Ninagawa introduced a number of innovative programs. Kyōto, for example, was the first local administration to begin a program of large-scale loans without collateral to small and medium enterprise. His government was also noted for its support of medical health insurance claims, of educational equality, and of educators' salaries.

After 1966 Ninagawa moved closer to the JCP and away from the Japan Socialist Party. Although Ninagawa's personal appeal continued to gain him the votes of many nonleftists, the JCP and its front organizations gradually became the mainstays of his reelection campaigns, established close ties to the prefectural bureaucracy, and used their relationship with the governor to make Kyōto into the communists' strongest power base in Japan. In 1974 alienated right-faction socialists broke with the leftist coalition that usually supported Ninagawa and with their party's national office to run their own candidate for governor; Ninagawa won reelection, but by a very

narrow margin. Rather than seek an unprecedented eighth term, Ninagawa retired from office before the Kyōto gubernatorial election of 1978.

■ — Katayama Kyōsuke, *Kamogawa: Ninagawa fusei no nijūnen* (1972). Ellis S. Krauss, "Opposition in Power: The Development and Maintenance of Leftist Government in Kyōto Prefecture," in Kurt Steiner, Ellis S. Krauss, and Scott C. Flanagan, ed, *Political Opposition and Local Politics in Japan* (1980). J. A. A. Stockwin, "Shifting Alignments in Japanese Party Politics: The April 1974 Election for Governor of Kyōto Prefecture," *Asian Survey* (October 1974).

Ellis S. KRAUSS

## Nin'ami Dōhachi (1783–1855)

Ceramist. Real name Takahashi Mitsutoki. Also known as Takahashi Dōhachi. A disciple of OKUDA EISEN, Dōhachi is perhaps most famous for his excellent imitations. Along with AOKI MOKUBEI and EIRAKU HOZEN, he was considered one of the three master potters of KYŌTO CERAMICS in the latter part of the Edo period (1600–1868). Son of a potter, Dōhachi founded kilns in several places in Kyōto (at the temple Nishi Honganji and in the Saga district) as well as in Takamatsu, Shikoku. In contrast to fellow student Mokubei, who emphasized Chinese elements, Dōhachi stressed Japanese coloration, specializing in TEA CEREMONY wares, including incense boxes in the form of figures. His imitations of the work of NONOMURA NINSEI and Ogata KENZAN as well as of Korean styles and RAKU WARE were accurate and lively. Among his finest works are his enameled wares with cherry-blossom and maple-leaf designs. Much of his best work was done after his retirement to Fushimi in southeastern Kyōto Prefecture.

David HALE

## nindō → honeysuckle, Japanese

## Nine-Power Treaty

(Kyūkaku Jōyaku). A treaty concerning China concluded among the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium, Portugal, China, and Japan at the WASHINGTON CONFERENCE on 6 February 1922. Consisting of nine articles, the treaty prescribed respect for the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of China and maintenance of the "open door," ensuring equal opportunity in commerce and industry for foreign nations there. Because of its conclusion, the LANSING-ISHII AGREEMENT approving the special interests of Japan in China was abrogated in April 1923, and the treaty came into full effect in August 1925. Through this Nine-Power Treaty, the United States hoped to stop Japan's advance into China. Japan's invasion of China, beginning with the MANCHURIAN INCIDENT of 1931, was seen as a violation of the treaty, and a nine-power conference was opened in Brussels in November 1937 to deal with the matter. But Japan did not attend, and the conference was unable to stop further acts of aggression. Citing the treaty, the United States again protested Japan's actions in China in 1938, but Japan continued to ignore the treaty, which was in effect nullified with the outbreak of the Pacific War in 1941.

## Nine Principles for Economic Stabilization

(Keizai Antei Kyū Gensoku). A package of economic measures imposed on the Yoshida cabinet by the United States government on 18 December 1948. The measures were intended to control the inflation which had plagued Japan during the early years of the Allied Occupation following the end of World War II. They were one manifestation of the general shift in Occupation policies away from punishment and reform toward recovery and rehabilitation. The United States viewed the control of inflation as a prerequisite to reconstructing Japan as the "workshop of Asia," reintegrating Japan into world trade, and reducing the burden of United States economic assistance. See ECONOMIC HISTORY: Occupation-period economy. **Provisions** — The program required the Japanese government (1) to balance its consolidated budget, (2) to strengthen the program of tax collection, (3) to limit credit extension to projects contributing to economic recovery, (4) to establish a program for wage stability, (5) to strengthen the price control programs, (6) to improve the operation of foreign trade controls, (7) to improve the rationing system, (8) to increase production of raw materials and manufactures, and (9) to improve the food collection program.



General Douglas MACARTHUR, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers (SCAP), supplemented the measures with a stern warning that they would require increased austerity and the temporary surrender of some of the privileges of a free society. Even President Truman expected the measures to cause serious internal difficulties in Japan. Neither labor nor management was to be allowed to interfere with production nor was political opposition to the program to be tolerated. Further appropriations of United States aid were also made contingent on Japan's success in controlling inflation.

The nine principles represented an indictment of the Japanese government's management of the economy. The government's approach to price stabilization had been to emphasize industrial recovery first and rely on the increased production to moderate the price increases gradually.

**Inflation and Prior Stabilization Attempts** — As the war ended, government controls over the economy virtually collapsed. Immediately following the surrender, the government disbursed most of its cash on hand in an attempt to preclude its confiscation by the invading armies. The resulting increase in the amount of money in circulation, coupled with an erosion of wartime price controls, caused an explosion in prices. Consumer prices rose by 1,188 percent between 1944 and 1946 (with most of the increases occurring in 1946), despite MacArthur's directive to the Japanese government to reestablish firm controls over prices.

In 1947, the demands of reconstruction and the poor financial condition of Japan's industries forced the government to extend massive subsidies and loans, many of which were channeled through the government-owned Reconstruction Finance Bank (Fukūkō Kin'yū Kinko). Private banks also granted sizable loans to ailing industries. This infusion of purchasing power into an economy already suffering from shortages caused consumer prices to rise by another 153 percent in 1947 in spite of an attempt by the Occupation army to impose a 15-point stabilization program, with the threat of termination of all economic assistance for noncompliance.

More attempts to control the virulent inflation followed in 1948. In July, MacArthur had the Ashida cabinet announce ten principles for economic stabilization encompassing essentially the same policies as the nine principles. They were never enforced, however, partly because of the resignation of the cabinet in connection with the SHŌWA DENKŌ SCANDAL, and partly because of the lack of official backing from Washington. In November, the Occupation announced the three wage principles which were the first serious attempt to break the wage-price spiral.

Consumer prices rose by another 68 percent in 1948. Though low compared to previous years, this inflation rate was still too high for the American authorities. The stage was set for the announcement of the nine principles in December.

**Implementation** — The government ensured the implementation of the nine principles by dispatching a special economic mission headed by Joseph Dodge, who was also designated as MacArthur's financial adviser (see DODGE LINE). The stabilization program took its final form by March 1949 and continued in force for about two-and-one-half years, with its strength decreasing after the outbreak of the Korean War in June 1950.

While all nine principles were pursued by the Dodge mission, the program centered on (1) balancing the consolidated budget, (2) terminating the lending activities of the Reconstruction Finance Bank and establishing the US Aid Counterpart Fund, (3) establishing a foreign exchange rate at 360 yen per dollar and returning foreign trade to the private sector, and (4) decreasing the scope of government intervention in the private economy.

Under the nine principles, consumer prices rose for two months but then fell continuously for more than a year. By June 1950, prices were 13 percent below their May 1949 level. With the Korean War, however, prices again began to rise as war procurement boomed and rising world prices were imported into Japan via the fixed exchange rate. By February 1951, consumer prices had regained their previous peak and by the end of the Occupation in 1952, had risen by another 16 percent.

**Evaluation** — The price stabilization program based on the nine principles is generally considered to have been successful in lowering the rate of inflation. It also established the tradition of the balanced budget and, in combination with the Shoup tax reforms (see SHOUP MISSION), placed the government's finances on a firm foundation. Critics of the program, however, claim that it was too severe and that it came at a time when inflation had already moderated to a tolerable level, so that such drastic action was not necessary. The critics also feel that the decline in the rate of inflation was not worth

the increased unemployment, the slowdown in the rate of economic recovery, and the sharpened social tensions which resulted from the program.

■ — Takeo Suzuki, *Gendai Nihon zaiseishi*, vols 1 and 2 (1956).

Dick K. NANTO

## Ningyō Pass

(Ningyō Tōge). Located on the border of the town of Misasa in Tottori Prefecture and the village of Kami Saibara in Okayama Prefecture, western Honshū. Became famous with the discovery of uranium ores, with deposits estimated at 3 million metric tons (3.3 million short tons). The ores mined there are made into crude ores and transported to the village of Tōkai in Ibaraki Prefecture, where an atomic-power plant is located. National Route No. 179 runs through the pass, and the highland Takashimizu Kōgen has a hiking course and good skiing grounds. Altitude: 739 m (2,424 ft).

## Ninigi no Mikoto

An important figure in Japanese mythology, Ninigi no Mikoto was the grandson of the god of creation, Takamimusubi no Kami, and the son of Ame no Oshihomimi no Mikoto (who was the son of the sun goddess AMATERASU ŌMIKAMI). His mother was Takuhata Chijihime, the daughter of Takamimusubi. He was sent by Amaterasu and Takamimusubi to pacify the islands of Japan and rule over them. He was given emblems of his power and functions. These became the three IMPERIAL REGALIA: the mirror (he was told that looking at it would be like looking at Amaterasu), the sword, and the curved jewels (*magatama*). Leaving the High Celestial Plain (TAKAMAGAHARA) with an impressive escort composed of the ancestors of the five major clans, Ninigi no Mikoto "descended" to the earth and "landed" on TAKACHIHONOMINE, traditionally identified as the mountain with the same name in the southern part of Kyūshū. He then set out to conquer the land. He married Konohana no Sakuyahime (symbolizing a blooming flower) instead of Iwanagahime (symbolizing the eternity of rocks) against the wishes of the father of both goddesses, Ōyamatsumi no Kami, with the ultimate result of shortening the lives of future emperors; his great-grandson was to become the person Japanese mythology considers the first emperor, JIMMU.

Ninigi no Mikoto is today worshiped at the Kirishima Shrine in Kagoshima Prefecture among other places, and his divine spouse, Konohana no Sakuyahime, regarded as the divinity of Mt. Fuji (FUJISAN) is worshiped at the SENGEN SHRINE in Shizuoka Prefecture and elsewhere.

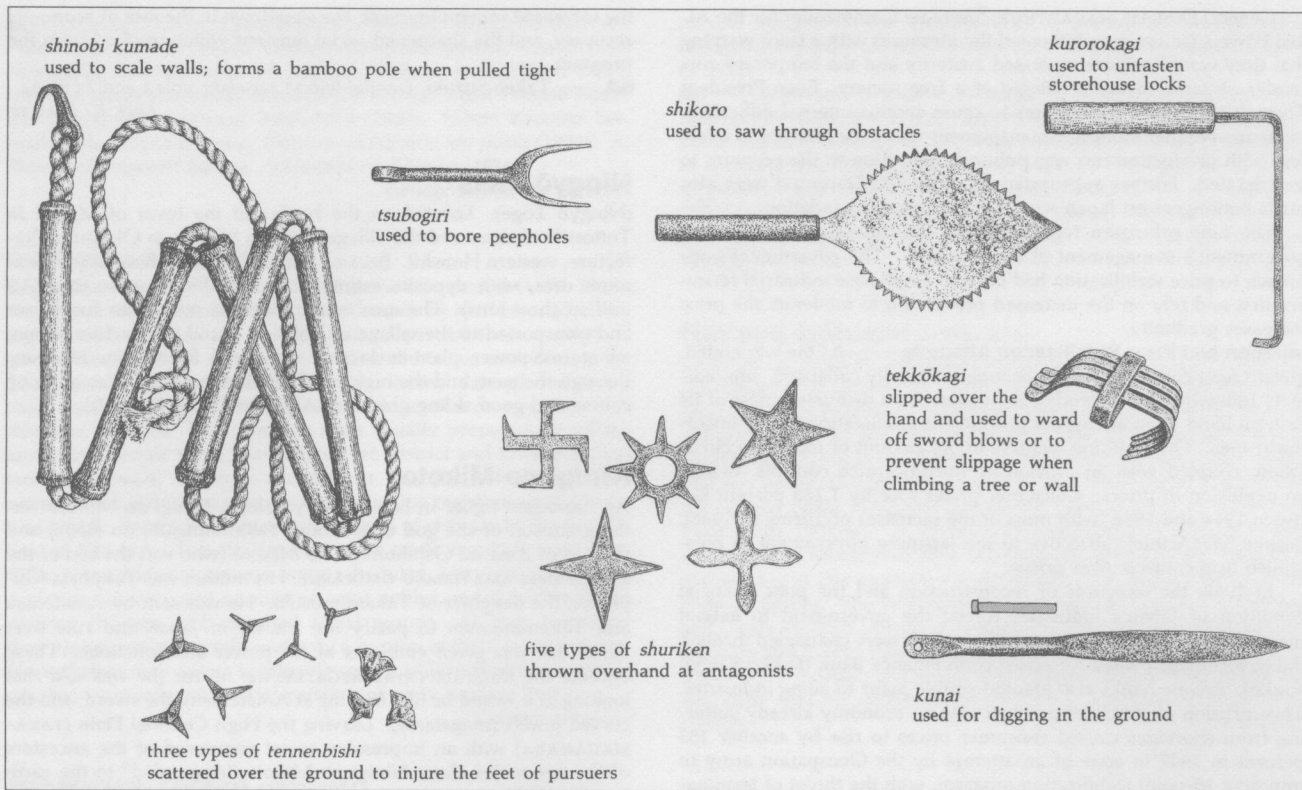
Allan G. GRAPARD

## Niniroku Jiken → February 26th Incident

## ninja → ninjutsu

## ninjōbon

(literally, "books about human feelings"). A genre of late-Edo-period fiction that derives historically from the SHAREBON of the late 18th century. In form, both rely heavily, almost exclusively, on dialogue interrupted only occasionally by descriptive passages or authorial asides; both kinds of fiction deal with contemporary life in the pleasure quarters of Edo (now Tōkyō), depicted with considerable verisimilitude, but the focus of their concerns differs greatly. The *sharebon* in its earliest phase was preoccupied with illustrating the ideal norms of behavior expected of the *tōrimono* or *tsū*, the accomplished connoisseur of the ways of the licensed quarter. SANTŌ KYŌDEN (1761–1816), however, in works like *Keiseikai shijū-hatte* (1790) and *Nishiki no ura* (1791) began to shift the attention of the *sharebon* away from the externals of fashion and wit (*share*) and toward the human relationships that underlay the ritualized formalities of life in the quarter. The official suppression of the *sharebon* in the early 1790s helped in the formation of a new kind of *sharebon* that dealt to a much greater extent with the emotional and psychological side of the relationships between courtesan and customer; these works came to be called *nakihon*, "weeping books," because of their often melodramatic treatment of unhappy love affairs and impossible alliances. The name most frequently associated with the *nakihon*, perhaps, is Umebori Kokuga (1750–1821).



Ninjutsu — Implements used by ninja

The *ninjōbon* can be seen as a direct descendant of the *nakihon* of the late 1790s and early 1800s, with the admixture, perhaps, of themes and plot devices borrowed from the domestic tragedies of the JŌRURI puppet theater. The new genre was created almost single-handedly by its greatest practitioner, TAMENAGA SHUNSUI (b 1789), whose early training as a stage storyteller no doubt helps to account for the high quality of dialogue that contributed to the popularity of his works. Shunsui's *Shunshoku umegoyomi* (1832–33, Spring Love: A Plum-blossom Almanac) became in any case the classic prototype of the later *ninjōbon*, although scholars accord other writers like the somewhat earlier Hanasanjin (1790–1858) and Shunsui's contemporary, Kyokusanjin (d 1836; see ŌTA NAMPO), a certain prominence in the development of the genre.

Aside from formal differences of page size and style of illustration, what most sets the mature *ninjōbon* apart from the *sharebon* and other kinds of writing about the pleasure quarters, both licensed (principally the YOSHIWARA in Edo) and unlicensed (the so-called *okabasho*), is its obviously sympathetic treatment of its characters. The characters in a *sharebon* tend to be sketchily drawn cartoon figures, ideal types—e.g., the aspiring but eternally unsuccessful seeker after the secrets of the *tōrimono*, the insincere courtesan, the abjectly flattering jester—that exist in large part only as objects of satire; by contrast, the principals in a *ninjōbon*, though often stereotyped, are portrayed positively as characters with sincere and realistic, if often conflicting, human emotions and virtues worthy of praise. *Shunshoku umegoyomi* established the triangular love relationship—usually involving a handsome but weak-willed wastrel and two (or more) alternately motherly and passionate women, often GEISHA rather than courtesans—as a staple of the *ninjōbon* plot. The male hero may be indecisive and incapable of earning a living, but he is a lover of consummate skill, and is always sensitive to the emotional needs of his women, even at the cost of innocently misleading them as to his true intentions; the women, while given to petulance and a certain manipulateness, are loyal to their lover and to their own strong emotions—virtues inconceivable in a *sharebon* courtesan. The *ninjōbon* as shaped by Shunsui, with its careful attention to emotional states, human interaction, setting, and atmosphere, achieved a novelistic quality that both foreshadowed and to some extent influenced the work of modern novelists. It helped also to create a large and enthusiastic audience—in this case, probably largely female—for realistic fiction in contemporary settings.

In addition to *Shunshoku umegoyomi*, Shunsui produced several other *ninjōbon* of note, including *Shunshoku tatsumi no sono*

(1833–35), which was a sequel to *Umegoyomi*, and *Harutsugedori* (1837), which was the first work to be formally styled *ninjōbon* in its subtitle. Among later *ninjōbon* writers, Shunsui's pupil Shōtei Kinsui (1795–1862) achieved considerable prominence, although his reputation failed to survive the Meiji Restoration. See also GESAKU.

Robert W. LEUTNER

## ninjutsu

The ancient Japanese art of subterfuge; a supposedly magical art for making oneself "invisible" by artifice or stratagem in order to evade detection, used especially by those engaged in espionage. Also known as *shinobi*. Practitioners of *ninjutsu* were a kind of spy known as *ninja* (secret agents). *Ninja* entered enemy territory unseen or on false pretenses to obtain information about enemy operations for their masters. They also carried out acts of theft of secret documents, arson, and assassination. Through the use of disguise and trickery, the *ninja* operated boldly but ingeniously in catching people off guard. There were two types of *ninjutsu* strategy: *yōjutsu* (overt practices) and *injutsu* (covert practices). *Yōjutsu* was the technique of infiltrating enemy ranks by the use of disguise or an assumed identity; *injutsu* was the technique of secret entry by various methods of concealment of one's person.

*Ninjutsu* is said to have originated with Ōtomo no Hosoto, a distinguished warrior from Ōmi Province (now Shiga Prefecture) in the service of Prince SHŌTOKU. There are other theories such as the Kōga school theory, which traces its origin to the legend of SUSANOO NO MIKOTO, impetuous brother of the sun goddess AMATERASU ŌMIKAMI, who is said to have transformed his bride Kushinada Hime into a comb which he stuck in his hair; or the Iga school theory of the god Takami Musubi no Kami, who scouted enemy positions by ordering a pheasant to spy for him; or the Hattori school theory that it was introduced by Xufu (Hsü-fu; J: Jofuku) who came to Japan from Qin (Ch'in) China (221 BC–206 BC). All these theories, however, are nothing more than legend.

The practice of *ninjutsu* flourished during the Sengoku period (1467–1568), when rival warlords employed organized groups of *ninja* to obtain information about the plans and operations of their enemies. Wandering bands of *samurai* from Iga Province (now Mie Prefecture) near Kyōto, and the Kōga region of Ōmi are said to have first perfected the art of *ninjutsu* in more recent times. The different techniques of espionage gathering and subterfuge they taught became known as the Kōga and Iga schools respectively and are re-



garded as the progenitors of later schools of *ninjutsu*. In the *Ōmi yochi shi ryaku* it states that at one time there were some 49 Kōga and Iga family houses specializing in *ninjutsu*.

Since practitioners of *ninjutsu* were essentially spies, they led undercover lives. There are few written records of *ninjutsu* traditions as in the case of the other MARTIAL ARTS since everything was transmitted orally. One combined account of traditions of the Kōga and Iga schools that does exist is the *Mansen shūkai* (1676), compiled by Fujibayashi Samuji. It is a voluminous, handwritten work with four books devoted to *injutsu* and five to *yōjutsu*. Its central focus is on the production and practical use of secret devices. Though the written terms for *ninjutsu* practices sound strange, in substance they are not particularly mysterious.

Since *ninjutsu* involved the act of secret entry into enemy zones at the risk of personal danger, those who practiced it were well versed in astronomy, topography, and history. They employed various means to create confusion or diversion, and excelled in the art of disguise. They could distinguish between animal cries and sneak past guards. Masters at eluding capture, they were also skilled in various other martial arts. Their body movements had to be swift and agile, comparable to those of present-day runners, swimmers, and gymnasts. Long years of rigorous physical training were required to achieved proficiency as a *ninja* and one had to have a strong mental constitution.

*Ninjutsu* included numerous techniques. Among the strategies for concealing oneself, for example, there was a method known as *tanuki-gakure* (raccoon-dog camouflage), which takes its name from the tree-climbing ability of the *tanuki* or raccoon dog, that is, being able to quickly scale and hide in the top of a tree. There was also the *ōgi-gakure* (fan trick), a play for deceiving sentries and night watchmen whereby a fan was purposely left in a place where it was bound to arouse suspicion and thus divert attention while the *ninja* would sneak in to spy or steal. The *ninja* used a variety of hooked ropes, rope ladders, gunpowder charges, and other special gadgets.

TOMIKI Kenji

## Ninnaji

Head temple of the Omuro branch of the SHINGON SECT of Buddhism, located in Ukyō Ward, Kyōto. The construction of Ninnaji, which was conceived of as a temple that would afford protection to the empire, was begun in 886 (Ninna 2) at the initiative of Emperor Kōkō (r 884–887) and completed two years later by his son, Emperor UDA. After his retirement from the throne, Uda took the tonsure and eventually retired to Ninnaji, where he was buried after his death. It became the custom at Ninnaji from the time of Uda until the advent of the Meiji period (1868–1912) to choose its abbot from tonsured members of the imperial family; hence the temple is also known as Omuro Goshō, or the Omuro Palace. (Temples of this type, with their chief abbots from the imperial family or other very high aristocratic families, were called *monzeki*.) The temple, which rapidly grew in size, comprised more than 60 subtemples, halls, and chapels when it was burned to the ground during the Ōnin War (1467–77). Aside from preserving the succession of the abbacy, Ninnaji was virtually defunct until the third Tokugawa shōgun, IEMITSU (r 1604–51), sponsored its restoration in 1634. When the imperial residence was rebuilt three years later, the government presented Ninnaji with two of the old palace buildings, which were subsequently dismantled and rebuilt into the main hall (*kondō*) and the founder's hall (*goeidō*) of the temple. Also dating from the 17th century are the five-story pagoda and the Niō gate. In 1900 Ninnaji declared its independence from the main body of the Shingon sect controlled by KONGŌBUJI on Mt. Kōya (KŌYASAN).

Stanley WEINSTEIN

## Ninohe

City in northern Iwate Prefecture, northern Honshū; on the river Mabechigawa. Principal activities are dairy farming and the cultivation of apples, tobacco, and hops. There are also foodstuff- and meat-processing plants. Pop: 30,338.

## Ninomiya Sontoku (1787–1856)

Farm technologist and the leading agricultural philosopher of the latter part of the Edo period (1600–1868). His practical and moral teachings, which urged cultivators to raise output and pay their taxes, helped strengthen the economic basis of Tokugawa rule. Because of these accomplishments, he was later praised as a paragon of

virtue in the national ethics textbooks of the 1930s and a statue of the young Ninomiya was a familiar sight in every elementary school. The *hōtoku* (“repaying virtue”) movement founded by his followers became the basis for both popular and official agrarianism after the Meiji Restoration of 1868.

Born in Sagami Province (now Kanagawa Prefecture) and orphaned at age 16, Ninomiya lived briefly with an irritable uncle and then returned home to scrape out a living for himself and his younger brothers. In time his thrift and perseverance revived his family's fortunes, leading to employment as an agricultural technologist in the Odawara domain.

His success amid the ravages of economic depression in the Tempō era (1830–44) caught the attention of the shogunal reformer MIZUNO TADAKUNI and Ninomiya soon became engaged in the Imbanuma lake drainage project (see IMBANUMA) in Shimōsa Province (now part of Chiba Prefecture). His work in the Sōma domain (now in Fukushima Prefecture) included supervising road building, housing construction, bridge repairs, aqueduct mending, and bookkeeping. Within 30 years, by one estimate, 101 villages in Sōma had adopted his methods, the domain's income having risen by more than 40,000 *koku* (1 *koku* = about 180 liters or 5 US bushels) and population by 21,715. Farmers under his direction grew so much more rice that the shogunate eventually placed him in charge of land development in 89 villages under Tokugawa administration at Nikkō. He died before completing the task.

Ninomiya's method involved precise calculations of irrigation and fertilizer requirements in relation to weather and maximum land yields. Along with these technical computations, he taught farmers to improve themselves through *hōtoku*, the idea that benefits received from heaven, man, and earth should be repaid, and that doing so would create a “true society” of peacefulness and prosperity. The way to achieve *hōtoku*, he said, was by practicing sincerity, diligence, thrift, and cooperation with others. All but the last were familiar virtues in Tokugawa Confucian ethics. Ninomiya recast these pious qualities into a practical code with powerful impact.

Ninomiya advocated hard work, frugality, and economic recovery within the stable social and political matrix of feudal rule. He urged individuals to cooperate with their neighbors in improving crops, rather than expecting the state to relieve poverty. In some instances he demanded that the *daimyō* reduce taxes so that villagers could afford to upgrade their lands. But in no sense was Ninomiya a true rural leveler; instead, he accepted the hierarchy of Tokugawa society and insisted that agriculture remain the basis of the economy. His technical and moral teachings affirmed the ideological underpinning of feudal rule by increasing production and emphasizing the importance of the rural communal order. For these reasons his ideas were closer to the time-honored Confucian outlook on farming than to NŌHON SHUGI (agrarian nationalism) that flourished once Japan began to industrialize in the late 19th century.

Ninomiya's means for rural revitalization included the establishment of rural credit associations known as *hōtokusha* (“repaying virtue societies”) to help progressive landowners finance farm improvements. The first such organization was formed in Odawara in the province of Sagami (now Kanagawa Prefecture) in 1843. Several more associations were later established by Ninomiya's pupils before the end of the Edo period. Tomita Takayoshi (1814–90), Fukuzumi Masae (1824–92), and Okada Ryōichirō (1839–1915) adapted Ninomiya's ideas about self-reliance to fit social and economic conditions after the Meiji Restoration. Fukuzumi taught that the Shintō tradition was consistent with simultaneous development of agriculture and urban industry. Okada carried Ninomiya's teachings even further by justifying industrial growth for villages as well as cities. The *hōtokusha* movement spread throughout eastern Japan during the mid-1880s when Finance Minister Matsukata Masayoshi's deflation policy dealt a blow to the rural areas. The capital it offered farmers was limited, however, and its premise that agriculture was the foundation of the national economy was now threatened by the rise of heavy industry.

A half-century after Ninomiya's death, the urban economy had displaced farming as the most productive sector. In 1906 the Home Ministry revamped the floundering *hōtokusha* to carry on Ninomiya's teachings about rural self-help. The government's aim in supporting the *hōtoku* movement was partly to revitalize agriculture in an age of industrialization, assuring steady land tax revenues and national self-sufficiency in the event of war. The authorities also hoped to use Ninomiya's ethics to fortify the village social order, which slowly eroded as individuals drifted off to city factory jobs. The Home Ministry made special efforts to help the smaller proprietors who cultivated their holdings personally; the *hōtokusha* were

not instruments to perpetuate the power of large landlords alone. These associations, which persisted until World War II, show how Ninomiya's teachings were used to reinforce social harmony in a capitalist economy as well as in the feudal age in which he lived.

■ — Ninomiya Sontoku, *Ninomiya Sontoku zenshū*, 36 vols (Ninomiya Sontoku Igyō Sen'yōkai, 1931). Robert C. Armstrong, *Just before the Dawn: The Life and Work of Ninomiya Sontoku* (1912). T. R. H. Havens, "Religion and Agriculture in Nineteenth-Century Japan: Ninomiya Sontoku and the Hōtoku Movement," in *Japan Christian Quarterly* 38.2 (1972). T. R. H. Havens, *Farm and Nation in Modern Japan: Agrarian Nationalism, 1870–1940* (1974). Naramoto Tatsuya, *Ninomiya Sontoku* (1959). T. R. H. HAVENS

## Nintai → Nonomura Nintai

## ninsoku yoseba

(literally, "laborers' camp"). Premodern form of prison, originally designed to provide lodging and rehabilitational assistance for vagrants, beggars, and banished criminals. *Ninsoku yoseba* were first instituted in 1790 by the senior councillor MATSUDAIRA SADANOBU as part of what is known as the KANSEI REFORMS. Their purpose was to ease the social unrest caused by the TEMMEI FAMINE (1782–87), which had sent large numbers of destitute people flocking to the cities in search of relief. The shogunate hoped to rehabilitate and settle these transients by teaching them carpentry, handicrafts and other vocational skills, giving them work at modest wages, and in some cases providing them with a home. The first *ninsoku yoseba*, located in Ishikawajima (now Tsukudajima) in Edo (now Tōkyō), was designed to accommodate 120 to 130 people at a time. The shogunate later built other camps in Ōsaka (1843) and Hakodate (1861), and various *daimyō* established similar facilities in their domains. By the end of the Edo period (1600–1868), the rehabilitational nature of the *ninsoku yoseba* was lost, and they essentially served as prison camps. Following the MEIJI RESTORATION (1868), *ninsoku yoseba* were formally abolished and replaced by modern prisons.

## Nintoku, Emperor (first half of the 5th century)

The 16th sovereign (*tennō*) in the traditional count (which includes several nonhistorical emperors). According to the early chronicle NIHON SHOKI (720) he reigned 313–399 (modern scholars reject these dates, however). The *Nihon shoki* and the other early chronicle KOJIKI (712) state that he was the fourth son of Emperor ŌJIN and ascended the throne only after the death of a younger half-brother to whom he had yielded his position as crown prince. They also relate that, having noticed throughout his realm an absence of smoke from kitchen fires (a sign of widespread poverty), Nintoku exempted the people from forced-labor services for three years. These and other stories describing him as a benevolent ruler strongly reflect the influence of Chinese political thought. Nintoku is said to have established his capital at Naniwa (now Ōsaka), then the gateway to trade with the continent. The largest of Japan's keyhole-shaped grave mounds, in the city of Sakai, Ōsaka Prefecture, is said to be his resting place (see NINTOKU MAUSOLEUM).

It has been speculated that Nintoku was one of the FIVE KINGS OF WA mentioned in the Chinese history *Song shu* (*Sung shu*; History of the Liu-Song Dynasty [420–479]), in particular the ruler called Zan (Tsan; J: San) or the one called Mi. It is likely that Nintoku was not a wholly mythical figure but a historical ruler who controlled what is now the Ōsaka area in the early part of the 5th century, promoted agriculture and the building of ponds and dikes, and actively cultivated relations with the Korean states and South China, introducing advanced techniques from the continent.

KITAMURA Bunji

## Nintoku Mausoleum

An early-5th-century mounded tomb (KOFUN) located on a high riverine terrace in the city of Sakai, Ōsaka Prefecture. Identified by a document in the 10th-century ENGI SHIKI as the grave of Emperor NINTOKU (first half of the 5th century), this tomb is the largest in Japan. The central keyhole-shaped mound, 486 meters (1,595 ft) in length, is alternately surrounded by three moats and two greenbelts and altogether occupies 32.3 hectares (80 acres). Protected and preserved by the Imperial Household Agency, the tomb has never been

excavated. In 1872, however, part of the front mound collapsed in a small landslide, and a pit-style stone burial chamber was exposed. Some iron armor and weapons, gilt-bronze ornaments, a glass bowl from ancient Persia, and a stone coffin were recovered, but they are not thought to be part of the main burial. A mirror, a ring-pommel sword, and a horse bell, recorded as having been recovered from the Nintoku Mausoleum, are preserved in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. The tomb's surface has yielded pavement stones and a variety of HANIWA funerary sculptures. See also ŌJIN MAUSOLEUM.

Gina Lee BARNES

## Nippara Shōnyūdō

Limestone caves on the river Nipparagawa (a tributary of the Tamagawa), northwestern Tōkyō Prefecture. Designated as a natural monument by the Tōkyō prefectural government. Part of the Chichibu-Tama National Park. The largest cave has a depth of 527 m (1,729 ft).

## Nippo jisho

Japanese name for *Vocabulário da Lingoa de Iapam com a declaração em Portugues*. Seventeenth-century Japanese-Portuguese dictionary compiled by Jesuit missionaries; mistakenly attributed to João RODRIGUES. Published in 1603–04 by the Jesuit collegium in Nagasaki. Listing words from the standard spoken language, as well as dialects, with definitions, examples, and notes, the Jesuits adhered to the most rigorous standards in compiling the work. It remains an indispensable source for the study of Japanese during the Muro-machi period (1333–1568). Translated into Spanish by J. Esquivel (1630, *Vocabulario de Iapon*) and into French by the diplomat Léon PAGÈS (1868, *Dictionnaire japonais-français*). A modern edition with Japanese translations of the Portuguese explanations was published in 1980. See also JESUIT MISSION PRESS.

UWANO Zendō

## Nippon Beet Sugar Mfg Co, Ltd

(Nippon Tensai Seitō). Sugar refining company; also engaged in the import of beet and raw sugar and the manufacture of livestock feed. The company was established in 1919 in Hokkaidō, the center of beet sugar production in Japan. It prospered as a result of government protection of beet growers and became an important domestic supplier of sugar, particularly after Japan lost Taiwan as a sugar supplier in 1945. Sales for the fiscal year ending September 1981 totaled ¥76.1 billion (US \$330.8 million); capitalization stood at ¥5.7 billion (US \$24.8 million). Corporate headquarters are located in Tōkyō.

## Nippon Broadcasting System, Inc

(Nippon Hōsō). A Tōkyō-based commercial radio broadcasting station serving the greater Kantō (eastern Honshū) area. It was established in 1954 with strong backing from the greater Tōkyō financial world. In recent years it has occupied the top position among Japanese radio stations both in the number of listeners and operational successes. It has shown ambition in funding such projects as an all-glass-paneled "satellite studio" along the central thoroughfare of the Ginza in downtown Tōkyō and by sponsoring a number of 24-hour live telethons for various charities. It was the first radio station in Japan to pioneer in late-night broadcasting (see BROADCASTING, LATE NIGHT) appealing to the youth audience.

SUDŌ Haruo

## Nippon Columbia Co, Ltd

Manufacturer of phonograph records and acoustic equipment. It was established in 1910 by F. W. Horn, an American, under the name Nipponophone Co, Ltd, for the purpose of producing and selling records and gramophones, and developed into the largest company in the field in Japan. In 1927 the Columbia companies of the United States and Great Britain invested in Nipponophone, but they abandoned their ties in the 1930s. The company took its present name in 1946 and began production of tape recorders, television sets, and other electrical products in 1956. Its acoustic equipment is exported under the brand name Denon. In 1969 the company came under the control of HITACHI, LTD. Sales for the fiscal year ending March 1982 totaled ¥75.8 billion (US \$314.9 million); the export ratio was 12 percent and capitalization stood at ¥3.1 billion (US \$12.9 million) in the same year. Corporate headquarters are located in Tōkyō.



## Nippon Credit Bank, Ltd

(Nippon Saiken Shin'yō Ginkō). Long-term credit bank established in 1957 in accordance with the Long-Term Credit Bank Law. Originally called the Nippon Fudōsan Bank, Ltd, it took its current name in 1977. The bank obtains long-term funds by issuing five-year, interest-bearing bank debentures and one-year discount debentures. A pioneer in housing loans, it is also active in the financing of small enterprises. Also, with the internationalization of the Japanese economy in recent years, the bank has issued foreign currency debentures in the European market. It is active in economic development projects with major foreign enterprises as well as through the government and the BANK OF JAPAN. In addition to 16 branches in Japan, the bank has branches in New York and London and offices in Los Angeles, Paris, Frankfurt, and São Paulo. Assets for the fiscal year ending March 1982 totaled ¥7.7 billion (US \$32.3 million); capitalization stood at ¥78.5 billion (US \$326.1 million) in the same year. The bank's headquarters are located in Tōkyō. See also LONG-TERM CREDIT BANK OF JAPAN, LTD; INDUSTRIAL BANK OF JAPAN, LTD.

## Nippon Cultural Broadcasting, Inc

(Bunka Hōsō). A Tōkyō-based commercial radio station serving the greater Kantō (eastern Honshū) area. It began operation in 1952 as Nippon Cultural Broadcasting Corporation (Nippon Bunka Hōsō Kyōkai) under the aegis of a foundation whose financial backing came from the Society of St. Paul, a Catholic order. Programs were educational in nature, promoting Catholic teachings and aiming at wholesome, family entertainment. Funding problems soon arose, however, and in 1956 the firm became a share-holding company under the present name. The religious orientation has since disappeared, and the station broadcasts mostly music and news.

*SUDŌ Haruo*

## Nippondensō Co, Ltd

Manufacturer of a wide range of automotive components, including starters, radiators, air conditioners, fuel injection systems, and emission control systems. It was the first firm in Japan to introduce emission control equipment, and is currently playing a leading role in automotive electronics. Originally the electrical and radiator departments of the TOYOTA MOTOR CORPORATION, it became independent in 1949 but remains a member of the Toyota group. It has established 12 companies overseas, 8 for production and 4 for distribution. It also has 13 offices throughout the world for regular inspection, maintenance and service checks, and instruction. Chrysler, Ford, General Motors, and most of the European motor manufacturers are among its clients. It has a technical tie-up agreement with Robert Bosch GmbH of West Germany. Sales for the fiscal year ending December 1981 totaled ¥579.2 billion (US \$2.6 billion), of which car heaters and air conditioners accounted for 39 percent, electrical automotive equipment 29 percent, meters and gauges 7 percent, radiators 7 percent, safety items and emission controls 8 percent, and other products 10 percent. The company was capitalized at ¥19 billion (US \$86.8 million) in the same year. Corporate headquarters are located in the city of Kariya, Aichi Prefecture.

## Nippon Electric Co, Ltd

(NEC; Nippon Denki). Leading manufacturer of telecommunications systems and computers. Incorporated in Tōkyō on 17 July 1899 as a joint venture with Western Electric Company of the United States. A principal member of the Sumitomo group, NEC is among the world's 10 largest telecommunications equipment manufacturers and one of its leading makers of semiconductor devices. It is engaged in the research, development, and manufacture, as well as the marketing and servicing, of more than 15,000 items in the areas of communications systems and equipment, computers and industrial electronic systems, electronic devices, and home electronics products. Late in the 1960s NEC began to export telecommunications equipment, followed in later years by other types of products, and, most recently, by computer systems. In 1962 NEC signed a technology export arrangement covering microwave communications equipment with an American company, and in 1963 Nippon Electric New York, Inc, now NEC America, Inc, was established in the United States.

NEC now does business in more than 130 countries and has 39 major plants and more than 90 sales offices in Japan. Its overseas

manufacturing affiliates operate 18 plants in 10 nations. The company has 17 marketing and service companies in 12 countries and 81 overseas offices in major cities of the world. Future plans call for, among other things, the development of integrated computer and communications, or C&C, systems. Of the company's total sales of ¥1 trillion (US \$4.2 billion) for the fiscal year ending March 1982, telecommunications equipment accounted for 39 percent, computers and industrial electronic systems 27 percent, electron devices 25 percent, and home electronics products 9 percent. Capitalization stood at ¥47.8 billion (US \$198.6 million) in the same year. Corporate headquarters are located in Tōkyō.

## Nippon Express Co, Ltd

(Nippon Tsūn; also known as Nittsū). Company engaged in forwarding, trucking, sea and port transport, air transport, warehousing, and heavy haulage. The largest nationwide transport company in Japan, it was established in 1937 as a semipublic corporation. During World War II, Nippon Express absorbed the greater part of the nation's transport companies in line with government policy, and by 1945 practically all areas of the country were serviced by the company. However, after the war, Nippon Express became a completely private company and was forced to start anew. It concluded agency contracts with Northwest Airlines and BOAC in 1949. In 1953 it concluded contracts with the International Air Transportation Association (IATA) and with the German firm of Schenker & Co GmbH, and rapidly expanded overseas. In 1962 Nippon Express USA, Inc, was established. Since then six other overseas subsidiaries have been established. In the fiscal year ending in March 1982 revenue totaled ¥727.2 billion (US \$3.02 billion), of which trucking accounted for 41 percent, express service 14 percent, sea transport 11 percent, air transport 8 percent, warehousing 6 percent, and other categories 23 percent. That same year the company was capitalized at ¥48.9 billion (US \$203.1 million). The head office is in Tōkyō.

## Nippon Flour Mills Co, Ltd

(Nippon Seifun). Manufacturer of flour and flour products; second largest flour-milling company in Japan. Established in 1896, the company is Japan's oldest Western-style flour mill. In its early days Nippon Flour utilized mergers to expand its markets on a nationwide scale; in the period before World War II it operated in China and Korea as well. Beginning in 1927 the company consigned the sale of its products to MITSUI & CO, LTD, and since then has been a member of the Mitsui group. Since the end of World War II the company has continued to grow, helped by changes in the dietary habits of the Japanese and the increased demand for flour. For the fiscal year ending March 1981 sales totaled ¥134.5 billion (US \$558.7 million) and the company was capitalized at ¥7.1 billion (US \$29.5 million). Corporate headquarters are in Tōkyō.

## Nippon Formula Feed Mfg Co, Ltd

(Nippon Haigō Shiriyō). Company producing poultry, hog, and cattle feed. Established in 1929 under the leadership of MITSUI & CO, LTD, it is the pioneer of the feed industry in Japan. With the increase in demand for meat after World War II, it expanded production and opened a total of 8 plants throughout the country. It has a joint venture production company in Indonesia. Sales for the fiscal year ending March 1982 totaled ¥100 billion (US \$415.4 million); capitalization stood at ¥3 billion (US \$12.5 million) in the same year. Corporate headquarters are located in Tōkyō.

## Nippon Gakki Co, Ltd

Musical instrument manufacturer whose products are marketed under the brand name Yamaha. It is the world's largest musical instrument maker in sales volume. Among its products are pianos, organs, electronic organs, guitars, audio equipment, wooden furniture, and home fixtures (including bathtubs, basins, mirrors, and cabinet units), plywood, motorcycle parts, and special metal alloys. It also engages in the operation of leisure and recreational facilities.

It was established in 1897 by Yamaha Torakusu, who was the first in Japan to manufacture reed organs. In 1900 the company initiated production of upright pianos and in 1932 produced Japan's first pipe organ. In 1959 it manufactured the country's first electronic organ. It grew rapidly after World War II as a result of the wide dissemination of music education in Japan. In 1915 Nippon Gakki began exporting its Butterfly-brand harmonicas to the United

States and Europe, and in 1958 it established its first overseas subsidiary in Mexico City. By 1982 it had over 20 overseas subsidiaries in Europe, Asia, and the Americas, including 7 in the United States. Recent business emphasis has been on its leisure department—the production and sale of leisure goods and the operation of hotels and recreational facilities. Through the extensive utilization of original technology—wood treatment processes such as drying, adhesion, and painting, and techniques involving electronics, special alloys, and fiberglass-reinforced plastics (FRP)—the company has concentrated on the development, manufacture, and sale of high-quality products. The firm has also carried out a wide range of demand-creating activities centered on various music popularization programs. Sales for the fiscal year ending April 1982 totaled ¥329.8 billion (US \$1.4 billion), of which musical instruments constituted 70 percent; audio equipment 9 percent; and home fixtures, sporting goods, metal products, and others 21 percent. It was capitalized at ¥6.6 billion (US \$27 million) in the same year. The head office is in Hamamatsu, Shizuoka Prefecture.

### Nippon Hodō Co, Ltd

Pioneer in the road-paving business in Japan and the largest company in this field. The company was established in 1907 as the road section of the NIPPON OIL CO, LTD, and became independent in 1934. It is currently operating in the Middle and Near East as well as the Far East. New business operations include the paving of running tracks, bike paths, and other sports facilities. Sales for the fiscal year ending March 1982 totaled ¥182.1 billion (US \$756.5 million); capitalization stood at ¥4.3 billion (US \$17.9 million). The head office is in Tōkyō.

### Nippon Kayaku Co, Ltd

Leading manufacturer of chemical products. Founded in 1916 as the Nippon Explosives Manufacturing Co, it was the first private manufacturer of explosives in Japan and remains a leader in explosives technology and marketing. It has a joint venture in Indonesia and has imported technological know-how from England, Switzerland, the United States, and West Germany. Sales for the fiscal year ending May 1982 totaled ¥104.4 billion (US \$441 million), of which dyestuffs accounted for 29 percent, pharmaceuticals 35 percent, agrochemicals 17 percent, explosives 12 percent, and plastics 7 percent. In the same year the export ratio was 17 percent and the company was capitalized at ¥5.8 billion (US \$24.5 million). The head office is in Tōkyō.

### Nippon Kōgaku

Manufacturer of Nikon cameras and other optical equipment, including eyeglass lenses, microscopes, measuring instruments, telescopes, and surveying instruments. One of the largest producers of single-lens reflex cameras in Japan. A member of the MITSUBISHI group, it was established in 1917 through the merger of the optical division of Tōkyō Keiki Seisakujo and the reflex mirror division of Iwaki Garasu Seizōjo, with IWASAKI KOYATA of the Mitsubishi Company providing the necessary funds. Before World War II Nippon Kōgaku concentrated on the manufacture of optical products for the military, but after the war it turned to products for the civilian population. In 1948 it brought out its Nikon-I camera; in the 1950s it began to win a reputation among photographers overseas, leading to a rapid growth in sales volume. In 1953 a subsidiary, Nippon Kōgaku, Inc, was established in New York, followed by subsidiaries in Switzerland (1961), the Netherlands (1968), West Germany (1971), Canada (1979), and the United Kingdom (1979). The Nikon F camera, which the company introduced in 1959, was popular among professionals as well as amateurs, and it played a major role in promoting the image of the company. Nippon Kōgaku started selling eyeglass frames in 1975, and eyeglasses have now become the company's second largest-selling product. Sales for the fiscal year ending March 1982 totaled ¥124.8 billion (US \$593.2 million), of which cameras accounted for 65 percent, eyeglasses 13 percent, microscopes 8 percent, surveying instruments 8 percent, and other products 6 percent. In the same year the export ratio was 51 percent and the company was capitalized at ¥7.4 billion (US \$30.7 million). Corporate headquarters are located in Tōkyō.

### Nippon Kōkan

An integrated steelmaker, second only to the NIPPON STEEL CORPORATION in the production of crude steel; also a major shipbuilder.

Established in 1912 by Shiraishi Motojirō, the company at first specialized in the manufacture of seamless steel tubes. With the onset of World War I, it grew into an integrated steel manufacturer, producing shaped steel, steel plates, and alloys. In 1934 the government established the Japan Iron & Steel Co in a sweeping program to consolidate the country's iron and steel industry, but Nippon Kōkan remained independent and in the following year started construction of its first blast furnace. In 1938, using equipment imported from Germany, the company established an integrated processing system. With its merger with Tsurumi Seitetsu Zōsen in 1940, it entered the shipbuilding field. Its facilities were heavily damaged during World War II, but in 1948 the blast furnaces resumed operation. Subsequently the firm regained its position as a major steelmaker and shipbuilder. In 1961 it started construction of an ultramodern steel mill in Fukuyama in Hiroshima Prefecture; with the completion of its fifth blast furnace in 1973, it became the largest steel mill in the world, with a production capacity of 16 million metric tons (17.6 million short tons) of crude steel a year. The company has also converted its Ōgishima (Kanagawa Prefecture) plant into an integrated plant with the most advanced computer controls and an annual capacity of 6 million metric tons (6.6 million short tons) of crude steel. The company has played a major role in advancing Japan's steel technology through the use of the basic oxygen (Linz-Donawitz) process and the continuous casting process, as well as the development of large-diameter pipes and the construction of a continuous rolling mill for the production of thin plates. It has joint venture manufacturing subsidiaries in Indonesia, Nigeria, and Saudi Arabia. Sales for the fiscal year ending March 1982 totaled ¥1.6 trillion (US \$6.6 billion), of which steel products constituted 80 percent, and engineering/construction and shipbuilding 20 percent. In the same year the export ratio was 41 percent and the company was capitalized at ¥155 billion (US \$643.9 million). Corporate headquarters are located in Tōkyō.

### Nippon Life Insurance Co

(Nihon Seimei Hoken). Firm engaged in sale of life insurance and reinsurance; Japan's largest life insurance company in terms of the value of new insurance policies issued annually, the total value of policies in force, revenue from premiums, and total assets. It is also the world's largest life insurance company in terms of the total value of policies in force. Established in 1889, it became a joint stock company in 1891 and a mutual insurance company in 1947. Nippon Life was the first insurer to use a mortality table based strictly on the causes of death found among the Japanese people and also the first in Japan to issue dividends to policy holders. In 1972 it concluded a group insurance tie-up with the Travelers Corporation of the United States. It has similar tie-ups with seven overseas companies. Nippon Life also owns a number of hospitals and real estate agencies. Total assets for the fiscal year ending March 1982 were ¥7.1 trillion (US \$29.5 billion), of which loans accounted for 57 percent, securities 34 percent, real estate 6 percent, and other assets 3 percent. In 1981 revenue from premiums totaled ¥1.9 trillion (US \$7.9 billion). Corporate headquarters are located in Ōsaka.

### Nippon Light Metal Co, Ltd

(Nippon Kei Kinzoku). Firm engaged in the integrated production of aluminum products from smelting, rolling, and processing to the finished product. Established in 1939 as an aluminum refiner, primarily through the aid of Tōkyō Dentō (now the TŌKYŌ ELECTRIC POWER CO, INC), and the FURUKAWA ELECTRIC CO, LTD. It concluded a capital tie-up with Aluminium, Ltd, of Canada (now Alcan Aluminium, Ltd) in 1952. In 1974 the company absorbed a processing subsidiary, Nikkei Aluminium Co, Ltd, and in 1978 it absorbed the Nikkei Aluminum Rolling Co, Ltd, to complete its integrated system. Products produced by its refining department are aluminum ingots, various types of aluminum alloys, high-grade aluminum, alumina, and cast products. The sheet and extrusion division produces sheet products and extruded shapes, while the products and construction material department produces construction materials for buildings, housing materials, refrigerators, and various types of industrial materials. It has subsidiary firms which manufacture aluminum cans and containers. The Nikkei group, as Nippon Light Metal and its affiliates are known, includes 50 companies producing every conceivable type of aluminum product. Future plans call for the reinforcement and expansion of the company's aluminum processing department in order to manufacture more sophisticated prod-



ucts, the refining of aluminum ingots in overseas countries where energy costs are relatively cheap, and the securing of a stable supply of raw material by funding the development of aluminum mines in foreign countries. Recent technological exports of the company include the construction of an aluminum reduction plant in China and an alumina plant in Brazil. Sales for the fiscal year ending March 1982 totaled ¥264.6 billion (US \$1.1 billion), of which the refining department accounted for 35.4 percent, the products and construction material department 42.1 percent, and the light rolling department 22.5 percent. In the same year the company was capitalized at ¥18.4 billion (US \$76.4 million). Corporate headquarters are located in Tōkyō.

### Nippon Meat Packers, Inc

(Nippon Hamu). One of Japan's largest meat processing companies. Established in 1949. A fully integrated meat packer, it is involved in activities ranging from livestock breeding to production and distribution of a wide spectrum of fresh and processed meat products. Products are generally sold and distributed in Japan under the Nippon Ham brand directly through its network of 190 sales offices. The company also has a tie-up with the world's biggest meat producer, Swift & Co of the United States, for production and distribution of Swift brand products in Japan. In addition, it operates restaurants specializing in pork and beef dishes, and owns the Nippon Ham Fighters, a professional baseball team. The company has 27 plants in Japan and one in the United States. Sales for the fiscal year ending July 1981 were ¥293 billion (US \$1.3 billion), of which fresh meat accounted for 60 percent, processed meat 35 percent, and other products 5 percent. The company's capitalization stood at ¥9.1 billion (US \$41.3 million) in the same year. Corporate headquarters are located in Ōsaka.

### Nippon Metal Industry Co, Ltd

(Nippon Kinzoku Kōgyō). Firm engaged in the manufacture and sale of stainless steel sheets, wire pipes, and secondary processed products; currently the top maker among manufacturers specializing in stainless steel products. In 1932 Nippon Metal became the first in Japan to succeed in the domestic production of stainless steel plates and sheets. It was also the first in Japan to introduce the argon oxygen decarburization (AOD) refining furnace, and is currently in possession of the most modern technology in the industry. The company has overseas offices in New York and Düsseldorf. Sales for the fiscal year ending March 1982 totaled ¥82.7 billion (US \$343.6 million), of which exports constituted 14 percent, and capitalization stood at ¥7.4 billion (US \$30.7 million). Corporate headquarters are located in Tōkyō.

### Nippon Mining Co, Ltd

(Nippon Kōgyō). Leading petroleum refiner as well as smelter and refiner of nonferrous metals. Its operations began originally in 1905 with the development of underground mineral resources. The company assumed its current name in 1929. The major fields of activities are nonferrous metal smelting and refining, petroleum refining, natural gas extraction, and metal fabrication, of which the last has witnessed especially rapid growth in recent years. The diversified yet closely integrated operations of the company and its affiliated companies also include the exploration, mining, smelting, refining, and fabrication of nonferrous metals; petroleum drilling and exploration; and petrochemical production. Subsidiary companies are also engaged in land and marine transport, engineering, and trading. Nippon Mining maintains a leading position in the production of copper, brass, zinc, ferronickel, gold, silver, and sulfuric acid. Although it ranks seventh among Japanese oil refining companies in crude oil output, the company is the foremost shareholder of KYŌDŌ OIL CO, LTD, which ranks third among Japanese oil marketing companies. The company has improved its financial standing by developing new technology, new processes, and new products in both its nonferrous and petroleum operations. It is now making special efforts to develop a new heavy oil refining process, new fabricated metal products and specialty products, and industrial application of microorganisms.

Sales for the fiscal year ending March 1982 were ¥1.1 trillion (US \$4.6 billion), of which petroleum accounted for 76 percent, copper 10 percent, metal fabricating products 5 percent, zinc 2 percent, and other products 7 percent. The export ratio was 4 percent and the company was capitalized at ¥35.7 billion (US \$148.3 million) in the same year. Corporate headquarters are located in Tōkyō.

### Nippon Oil & Fats Co, Ltd

(Nippon Yushi). Firm engaged in the manufacture and sale of fatty acids, surfactants, edible oils, paints, explosives, organic chemicals, and arc welding rods for stainless steel. Established in 1949, it is the largest producer of fatty acids, organic peroxides, gelatinous dynamite, rocket propellants, and welding auxiliary agents in the industry. The company has four joint venture firms overseas and exports its products to 60 countries. It is a member of the Fuyō group (the former YASUDA zaibatsu). Sales for the fiscal year ending November 1981 totaled ¥97.6 billion (US \$436.2 million) and the company was capitalized at ¥5.9 billion (US \$26.4 million). Corporate headquarters are located in Tōkyō.

### Nippon Oil Co, Ltd

(Nihon Sekiyu). Japan's largest and oldest oil company, Nippon Oil was established in 1888. While the company itself is engaged principally in the sale of oil, it has subsidiaries and affiliated firms engaged in oil exploration, transportation, refining, and storage, as well as petrochemical projects. Nippon Oil started drilling for oil in Niigata Prefecture in 1890, using imported American equipment, and it was the first company in Japan to make a find. It later expanded into the oil refining business and then to direct sales. Together with its competitor, the Takarada Oil Co, Nippon Oil came to dominate the production of crude oil in Japan. The two companies merged in 1921. Nippon Oil started refining imported oil in 1922. In 1941 it merged with another major oil company, the Kokura Oil Co, and in 1951, with the Caltex Petroleum Co putting up half the capital, it established Nippon Petroleum Refining Co, Ltd, for refining oil. Later the products of the Nippon Petroleum Refining Co and the KŌA OIL CO, LTD, another affiliate, were sold by Nippon Oil. Also in 1951 the company established Tōkyō Tanker Co, Ltd, which currently possesses three mammoth tankers in the 480,000-metric ton (about 529,000 short ton) class. In 1955 it established Nippon Petrochemicals Co, Ltd, and Nippon Petroleum Gas Co, Ltd. In 1967 the company established the Nippon Oil Terminal Co, Ltd (Nippon Sekiyu Kichi), and constructed in Kagoshima Prefecture the world's largest crude oil transshipment station, with a storage capacity of 6.6 million kiloliters (about 552 million barrels). The following year it established Nippon Oil Exploration Co, Ltd, and subsequently participated in oil exploration in the South China Sea with Texaco, Inc, and the Standard Oil Company of California. It currently owns a controlling interest in approximately 20 affiliated companies.

Sales for the fiscal year ending March 1982 totaled ¥3.6 trillion (US \$15 billion), of which gasoline and naphtha constituted approximately 30 percent, light oil about 25 percent, fuel oil about 30 percent, and other products about 15 percent. In the same year the company was capitalized at ¥41.7 billion (US \$173.2 million). Corporate headquarters are in Tōkyō.

### Nippon Paint Co, Ltd

Manufacturer of synthetic resin paints, lacquer, and oil-based paints. Established in 1881, it is the second largest paint maker in Japan after KANSAI PAINT CO, LTD. After World War II it widened its operations, concentrating on synthetic resin paint. It expanded overseas in the 1960s, and at present has manufacturing firms in Singapore, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Hong Kong, and the Philippines. It also has a joint venture firm in the United States, which manufactures photosensitive resin printing materials. Sales for the fiscal year ending April 1982 totaled ¥109.2 billion (US \$446 million) and the company was capitalized at ¥8.4 billion (US \$34.3 million). Its head office is located in Ōsaka.

### Nippon Reizō

Major producer of marine products, dairy products, and frozen foods, as well as the largest operator of refrigerated warehouses in Japan. Established in 1942, it took over the refrigeration plant and sales facilities of NIPPON SUISAN KAISHA, LTD, in accordance with a government order. After World War II, the company constructed a network of large refrigerated warehouses at principal ports and harbors as well as in major cities. Utilizing this network, it expanded into the fields of maritime food processing, dairy products processing, canned foods, and frozen foods. Its products are sold under the brand Nichirei. It has numerous dairy and fishery subsidiaries from which it obtains a steady supply of raw materials. The company also has a fishing base on the island of Samoa. Sales for the fiscal year ending January 1982 ¥233.4 billion (US \$1 billion) and the company

was capitalized at ¥11.2 billion (US \$49.9 million). Headquarters are located in Tōkyō.

## Nippon Sanso

(Japan Oxygen Co, Ltd). Firm engaged in the production and sale of industrial gas and gas-manufacturing plants. Founded in 1918. Employing its high-pressure, low-temperature, vacuum, and gas-engineering technology, Nippon Sanso is working on the development of new industrial fields. Sales for the fiscal year ending June 1981 were ¥98 billion (US \$444.4 million), of which sales of oxygen and nitrogen were 34 percent, plant leases 12 percent, plants 12 percent, welding equipment 11 percent, and other products 31 percent. In the same year capitalization stood at ¥10.1 billion (US \$45.8 million). Corporate headquarters are in Tōkyō.

## Nippon Seikō

Manufacturer of all sizes and types of ball and roller bearings, automotive steering gears, ball screws, precision grinding spindles, and car belts. Founded in 1916, the company is the largest bearing manufacturer in Japan, with six plants and 13 branches. Its products are known worldwide under the brand name NSK. It has two manufacturing plants in the United States, and one each in Great Britain and Brazil, as well as sales subsidiaries in 11 countries and representative offices in 5 countries. Sales for the fiscal year ending April 1982 totaled ¥197.3 billion (US \$805.8 million). In the same year the company was capitalized at ¥16.1 billion (US \$65.8 million). Corporate headquarters are located in Tōkyō.

## Nippon Sharyō Seizō Kaisha, Ltd

(Japan Rolling Stock Manufacturing Co, Ltd). Firm producing chiefly rolling stock but also construction machinery and bridges. Founded in 1896, it is the oldest Japanese manufacturer of rolling stock. It is known for the high level of its technology in the construction of railway cars, of which one example is the high-speed Bullet Train (see SHINKANSEN). Japan Rolling Stock's products are exported throughout the world. The current goal of the company is to develop the export of its transport systems. Sales for the fiscal year ending March 1982 were ¥86.5 billion (US \$359.3 million), of which export sales constituted 25 percent, and capitalization was ¥5.9 billion (US \$24.5 million). The corporate headquarters are located in Nagoya.

## Nippon Sheet Glass Co, Ltd

(Nippon Itagarasu). Second largest manufacturer of sheet glass in Japan. Established in 1918. It possesses outstanding technologies in the manufacture of sheet glass and optical fibers. Affiliated with the Sumitomo group, it has joint ventures in the United States, Mexico, and Malaysia. Sales for the fiscal year ending March 1982 were ¥168.4 billion (US \$699.6 million); capitalization stood at ¥13.7 billion (US \$56.9 million) in the same year. The head office is in Ōsaka.

## Nippon Shinpan Co, Ltd

Firm dealing in consumer credit. Established in 1951. In its early years most of the customers were workers in large enterprises and government offices who were issued tickets which could then be used to purchase goods on an installment basis from its affiliated stores. The company later diversified its line of business by engaging in real estate loans and acting as an agent for manufacturers in the purchase of obligations. In 1966 a switch was made from tickets to credit cards. Nippon Shinpan became a member of the Interbank Card Association in 1969 and a member of the Associated Credit Bureau in 1971. In 1972 it became affiliated with the First National City Bank (now Citibank, N.A.) of the United States and started providing credit for Japanese tourists overseas. At present it is engaged chiefly in credit sales, sales financing, consumer loans, and leases. In Hong Kong it has a subsidiary engaged in credit sales and consumer financing. In the fiscal year ending March 1982 the company handled transactions totaling ¥1.2 trillion (US \$5 billion) and was capitalized at ¥9.5 billion (US \$39.5 million). Corporate headquarters are located in Tōkyō.

## Nippon Shokubai Kagaku Kōgyō Co, Ltd

(Japan Catalytic Chemical Industry Co, Ltd). Manufacturer of chemicals, synthetic resins, and catalysts. Founded in 1941. The

company's independently developed technology in catalysts and oxidation is internationally known. Its technology for the production of ethylene oxide and ethylene glycol is exported to the Soviet Union and North Korea, and its technology for the manufacture of acrylic ester to the United States, France, and Mexico. The company has established a joint venture firm in the United States, capitalized on an equal basis with American Cyanamid Co, called Japan Catalytic International. It uses the Japanese parent firm's technology to produce automobile exhaust catalysts, which it sells to major automobile manufacturers. Sales for the fiscal year ending November 1981 were ¥98.3 billion (US \$439.3 million) of which export sales were 18 percent, and capitalization stood at ¥6.5 billion (US \$29.1 million). The corporate headquarters are located in Ōsaka.

## Nippon Soda Co, Ltd

Manufacturer of industrial chemicals, fine chemicals, agricultural chemicals, and other chemical products. The company was established in 1920; in its early years it produced caustic soda through the diaphragm cell process invented by NAKANO TOMONORI. By 1940 it had absorbed various other companies to form the Nissō Kontserun (from the German *Konzern*), a large financial and industrial combine, composed of approximately 40 firms in the heavy and chemical industries. Since the end of World War II it has concentrated on producing industrial chemicals and fine chemicals. Sales for the fiscal year ending March 1982 totaled ¥74.8 billion (US \$310.7 million). In the same year the export ratio was 28 percent and the company was capitalized at ¥4.2 billion (US \$17.4 million). Corporate headquarters are located in Tōkyō.

## Nippon Stainless Steel Co, Ltd

One of Japan's largest manufacturers of stainless steel products. Established in 1934, it is affiliated with the Sumitomo group. The company is particularly well known for its special, high-grade stainless steel used in the manufacture of mechanical equipment. It is also engaged in the production of titanium. Nippon Stainless depends on SUMITOMO METAL INDUSTRIES, LTD, for its supply of raw steel. The company used to produce chromium stainless steel, but after World War II it switched to the production of nickel stainless steel. In 1979 it absorbed Kashima Nippon Stainless Steel Co, Ltd, thus completing the integration of its production system. Sales for the fiscal year ending March 1982 totaled ¥77.5 billion (US \$322 million), the export ratio was 16 percent, and the company was capitalized at ¥3.8 billion (US \$15.8 million). Corporate headquarters are located in Tōkyō.

## Nippon Steel Corporation

(Shin Nippon Seitetsu). Largest steelmaker in the world. Its forerunner was Nippon Steel Co, which was established in 1934 when the YAWATA IRON AND STEEL WORKS, a state-operated steel mill, absorbed a number of private steelmakers. Before World War II, Nippon Seitetsu had become an enormous steelmaker, nearly monopolizing the production of iron steel. At the same time it achieved domestic self-sufficiency in the field. In 1950 Nippon Seitetsu was divided into two companies, Yawata Seitetsu and Fuji Seitetsu, under a law to eliminate excess economic concentration. Yawata Seitetsu took over the Yawata steel mill (Fukuoka Prefecture), while Fuji Seitetsu came into possession of the Hirohata (Hyōgo Prefecture), Kamaishi (Iwate Prefecture), and Muroran (Hokkaidō) steel mills. With the increase in steel demand during the postwar period of recovery and rapid economic growth, new steel mills were constructed in Tobata (Fukuoka Prefecture), Sakai (Ōsaka Prefecture), Kimitsu (Chiba Prefecture), and elsewhere, making Yawata and Fuji the two largest steelmakers in Japan. The two merged in 1970 to form the present Nippon Steel Corporation.

Through the adoption of an integrated steel-manufacturing system, basic oxidant furnaces, reduced coke ratios to lower energy costs, and the computerization of all manufacturing processes, the corporation has come to employ the world's most advanced steel manufacturing technology. Nippon Steel has played a leading role in the construction and operation of the Usiminas steel mill in Brazil and the Malayawata steel mill in Malaysia. It is currently providing technical assistance to steel manufacturers in 35 countries throughout the world. In recent years, great emphasis has been placed on the export of steel plants and engineering projects. There are overseas offices in New York, Los Angeles, Houston, Düsseldorf, London, Rome, Sydney, Singapore, and Rio de Janeiro, and a total of 9 steel mills in Japan. Sales totaled ¥2.9 trillion (US \$13 billion) in



1981, of which steel products comprised 87 percent; pig iron and steel ingots 2 percent; and by-products, engineering, and others 11 percent. In the same year the export ratio was 37 percent and the company was capitalized at ¥327 billion (US \$1.4 billion). The head office is in Tōkyō.

### Nippon Suisan Kaisha, Ltd

Fishery company, first in Japan in the volume of its catch and second in annual sales. The company's forerunner was Nippon Suisan, which was formed in the 1930s through the merger of various companies engaged in Bering and Okhotsk sea fishing and whaling; trawling in the South Seas; and marine food processing. During World War II, Nippon Suisan was divided into several companies under the government's policy of economic controls, and the present company was established when the fishing division of the company became independent in 1942. After the war the company started to rebuild by whaling in the Antarctic, and it expanded and consolidated its foundation with the resumption of fishing in the Sea of Okhotsk in 1952. It then reestablished its marine food processing, freezing, and refrigeration divisions to become a comprehensive fishing company once again. With the expansion of territorial waters proclaimed by various countries of the world and the restrictions placed on fishing in recent years, it is directing its efforts toward the exploration of new fishing grounds. At the same time it has established joint venture and subsidiary companies in the South Pacific, Australia, the Indian Ocean, Canary Islands, Ireland, and the United States (Seattle) in an effort to develop marine products and increase imports. It has put much effort into frozen food and has a nationwide network for the sale of its frozen products under the brand name Nissui. It is also engaged in shipping and in the construction of large-size fishing vessels. It has a total of 33 subsidiary companies in Japan, including the Hōkoku Marine Products Co, Ltd, 17 joint ventures, and 7 branches abroad. Sales for the fiscal year ending March 1982 totaled ¥429.7 billion (US \$1.8 billion), of which fresh and frozen fish products constituted 65 percent, canned and other processed food 14 percent, frozen food 15 percent, fish and whale oil and fish meal 4 percent, and others 2 percent. In the same year the company was capitalized at ¥10 billion (US \$41.5 million). The head office is located in Tōkyō.

### Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corporation

(Nihon Denshin Denwa Kōsha; abbreviated as Denden Kōsha). A public corporation which monopolizes Japan's domestic electronic communications. (Overseas telephone and telegraph communications are monopolized by another public corporation, KOKUSAI DENSHIN DENWA CO, LTD.) Established in 1952, Denden Kōsha's business includes telephone, telegraph, and data communications. The telephone service is the major source of income, accounting for ¥3.6 trillion (about US \$15 billion), or almost 88 percent of the company's total revenue of ¥4.17 trillion (about US \$17.3 billion) in the fiscal year ending March 1981. The highest decision-making organ of the corporation is a five-person committee consisting of experts and corporate executives. At the corporation's inception, the number of telephone subscriptions totaled only about 1,500,000 units. By March 1982 the number had soared to 40,276,000 units and the corporation's goal of achieving widespread distribution of telephones had largely been reached. Demand for telephone service is expected to level off in the future, but the data communication service, which was initiated in 1968, is beginning to play a large role in the development of electronic communication technology. The corporation has monopolized the sale of communications and related technology within Japan. The issue of opening its procurement to foreign manufacturers which had been discussed since the 1979 Tōkyō Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations between the governments of Japan and the United States was settled in 1980.

HIRATA Masami

### Nippon Television Network Corporation (NTV)

(Nippon Terebi Hōsōmō). A Tōkyō-based commercial broadcasting company serving the Kantō (eastern Honshū) area. SHŌRIKI MATSUTARŌ, an early advocate of the television industry in Japan, founded the company in 1952 as the first commercial broadcasting company to operate a television station. It is closely allied with the YOMIURI SHIMBUN, one of Japan's large national daily newspapers. NTV was among the first networks to begin all-day programming and color

broadcasts. It is a key station in the Nippon News Network (NNN) which includes some 28 stations nationwide. It concentrates on mass entertainment, including professional baseball telecasts and variety shows.

NAKASA Hideo

### Nippon Univac Kaisha, Ltd

Firm engaged in the selling, leasing, and maintenance of electronic computers. Established in 1958 as a joint venture of the Sperry Rand Co of the United States and MITSUI & CO, LTD, the company specializes in large-sized computers and on-line systems. Nippon Univac is the distributor in Japan for Sperry Rand's Univac electronic computers and the OUK electronic computers manufactured by the Oki-Univac Co, a joint venture of OKI ELECTRIC INDUSTRY CO, LTD, and Sperry Rand. Future plans call for diversification and expansion in the hardware and software fields, as well as continuing increases in the company's rental business. Sales for the fiscal year ending March 1982 totaled ¥90.1 billion (US \$374.3 million) and the company was capitalized at ¥3.6 billion (US \$14.9 million). Corporate headquarters are located in Tōkyō.

### Nippon Yakin Kōgyō Co, Ltd

Integrated steel manufacturer. Established in 1936, it is the second largest producer of stainless steel in Japan after the NIPPON METAL INDUSTRY CO, LTD. Its subsidiaries produce processed stainless products such as pipes, wire, kitchen equipment, bathtubs, and storage tanks. Nippon Yakin also has a sales company in Geneva. Sales for the fiscal year ending March 1982 totaled ¥76.8 billion (US \$319 million) and the company was capitalized at ¥4.9 billion (US \$20.4 million). The head office is located in Tōkyō.

### Nippon Yūsen

The first modern ocean-going shipping company in Japan, known around the world as the NYK Line. Nippon Yūsen was originally part of the Mitsubishi Company, established in 1870 by IWASAKI YATARŌ. In 1885 the shipping division of the company merged with Kyōdō Un'yū to become Nippon Yūsen. NYK now owns 22 conventional ships and 22 advanced containerships, including the *Kasuga maru* (43,050 deadweight tons), the largest containership in the world. NYK offers container services on 14 routes and conventional services on 16 routes. It also offers tramp and tanker services through its fleet of 80 carriers, tankers, ore carriers, car carriers, and other specialized vessels. The company maintains offices in 45 strategic cities and ports throughout the world. In addition to ocean shipping, NYK offers a wide range of services through its approximately 70 affiliated companies, ranging from domestic shipping, stevedoring, warehousing, and land transport to tourist, travel, and other services. The company is in the process of developing product carriers, chemical tankers, and liquefied natural gas (LNG) carriers. Recently it entered the air cargo field by establishing a specialized transport company in cooperation with other Japanese companies. Sales for the fiscal year ending March 1982 totaled ¥628.9 billion (US \$2.6 billion), of which regular liner service comprised 42 percent, tramp service 36 percent, oil tanker service 3 percent, chartering of ships 8 percent, specialized carrier service 8 percent, and other services 4 percent. The company was capitalized at ¥43.4 billion (US \$180.3 million) in the same year. Corporate headquarters are located in Tōkyō.

### Nippon Zeon Co, Ltd

Manufacturer of synthetic rubber, polyvinyl chloride, and other synthetic resins. It was founded in 1950 as a joint venture of the Furukawa group and Goodrich Chemical of the United States, although the latter withdrew its shares in 1970. The company has developed a unique process of butadiene extraction, which it has licensed in 12 countries worldwide. Future plans include expansion into the fields of fine chemicals and highly processed goods. Sales for the fiscal year ending March 1982 totaled ¥118.9 billion (US \$493.9 million) and the company was capitalized at ¥8.9 billion (US \$37 million). The head office is in Tōkyō.

### NIRA → National Institute for Research Advancement

### Nirasaki

City in northwestern Yamanashi Prefecture, central Honshū. Situated on the river Kamanashigawa, in the Edo period (1600-1868) Nirasaki prospered as a post-station town and a terminus for trans-