

a
five minute
glimpse
of
JAPAN



東京
電力

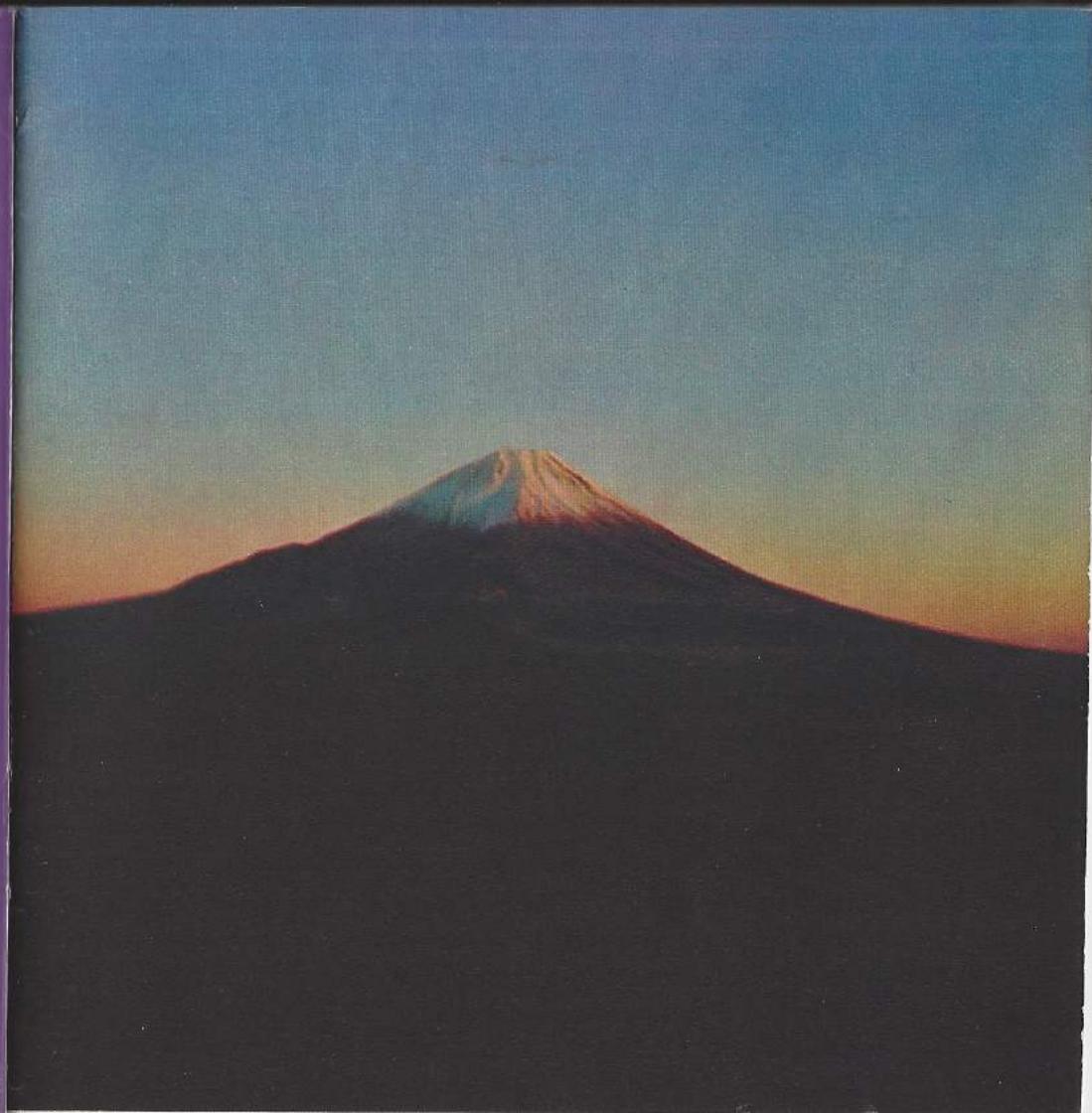


MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC CORPORATION

Have you ever been to Japan?

If not, this small guidebook will provide an attractive profile of this land of superb natural beauty, and some interesting aspects concerning the MITSUBISHI Electric Corporation. It won't take much more than five minutes for you to finish reading this small handbook, which is, however, filled with information.

← SHARAKU TOSHUSAI — The master genre-picture artist. He took the 18th century Japanese art world by surprise. He became famous with the powerful and original expressions of the figures he painted. Especially outstanding are his sketches of the popular Kabuki actors of his time. The career of SHARAKU as an artist, however, was very short, and even the date of his death is not known. The picture on the cover of this pamphlet is his sketch of Koshiro, a Kabuki actor of his time. This is by no means an idealized portrait of that famous actor, but an almost grotesque display of his strong originality caught by the ingenious insight of Artist SHARAKU.





FAMILY CRESTS Each Japanese family has its own peculiar crest handed down for generations from father to son. It is a symbol and proud insignia of their lineage. Its design is often based on a historical fact or event. During the feudal age people put their family crests on all their furniture, ceremonial Kimono and grave-posts.

As you may already know, MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC has been listed among the 100 world's largest companies by the American magazine "FORTUNE".

RANK	COMPANY
'62	'61
51	63
52	49
53	39
54	64
55	52

Mitsubishi Electric
Petrofina
Metallgesellschaft
Bergwerksgesellschaft Hibernia
Courtaulds

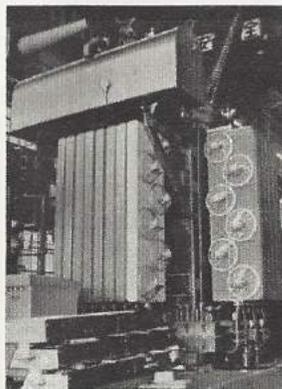
Now, what are some of the things MITSUBISHI has manufactured and exported recently?

To India, 45,000-kVA-class turbo-generators, 100,000-kVA-class power transformers and A-C electric locomotives with ignitron rectifiers.

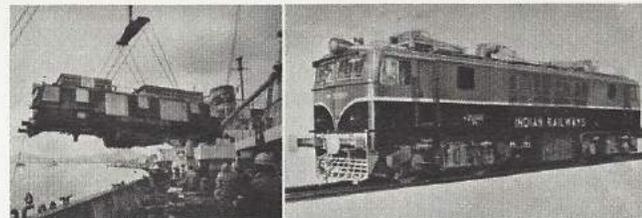
To Brazil, electrical machinery and apparatus for rolling mills in addition to turbo-generators.

To Mexico, large power transformers, arresters and oil circuit breakers.

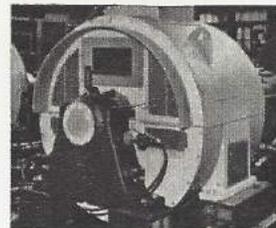
To Australia, radar equipment used for meteorological observations and 400,000-kVA high-tension power transformers.



145-MVA extra-high-voltage power transformer, the largest in Japan, for Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.



Electric locomotive to be shipped to India.



Marine automatic diesel generator for India.

To Hongkong, 400 elevators and escalators. To the U. S. A., fully-transistorized television receivers, transistor radios, etc.. Many other countries are also importing MITSUBISHI electrical machinery and apparatus for power plants and substations, communication apparatus, electronic computers, as well as all kinds of household electric appliances.



All these MITSUBISHI products bear, as you have already noticed on the front page of this pamphlet, the trade-mark of three diamonds.

Manufacturing divisions of MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC CORPORATION
can be roughly classified as follows:

Apparatus
for
Atomic Energy

Power Generating
Equipment

Power Transmission
and
Distribution
Apparatus

Electric Equipment
for
Industrial Use

Electric Machines
for
Chemical Use

Electric Equipment
for
Mine Use

Marine
Electric
Apparatus

Measuring
Instruments

Apparatus
for Communication
and Radio
Applications

Electronic
Applied
Apparatus

Electric Tubes
and
Semi-Conductors

Electric Apparatus
for
Rolling Stock

Elevators
and
Escalators

Refrigerators
and
Air Conditioning
Equipment

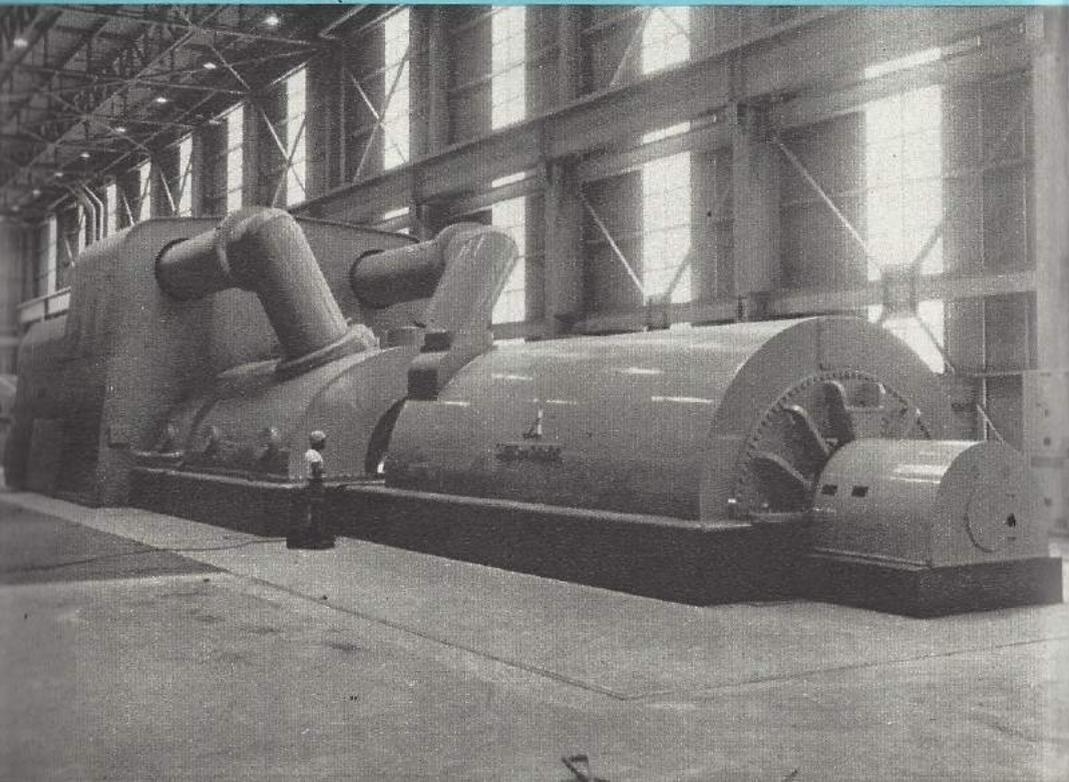
Materials

Household
Electric
Appliances

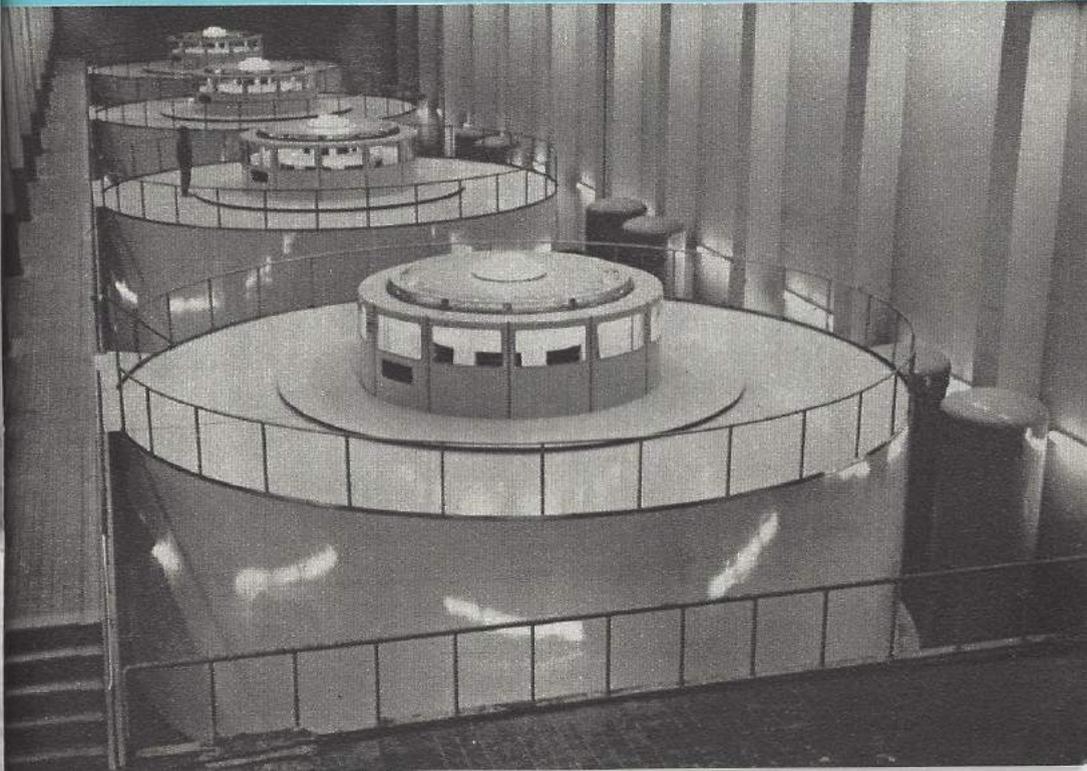
MITSUBISHI is one of the largest electric manufacturing companies in Japan, being engaged in the manufacture and sale of electrical machinery and apparatus for power plants, railways, ships and other industries as well as of household electric appliances. Since the lack of space prevents introduction of all our products, here are photographs of some of the most representative items, with brief notes:

224,000-kVA turbo-generator of inner cooling type.

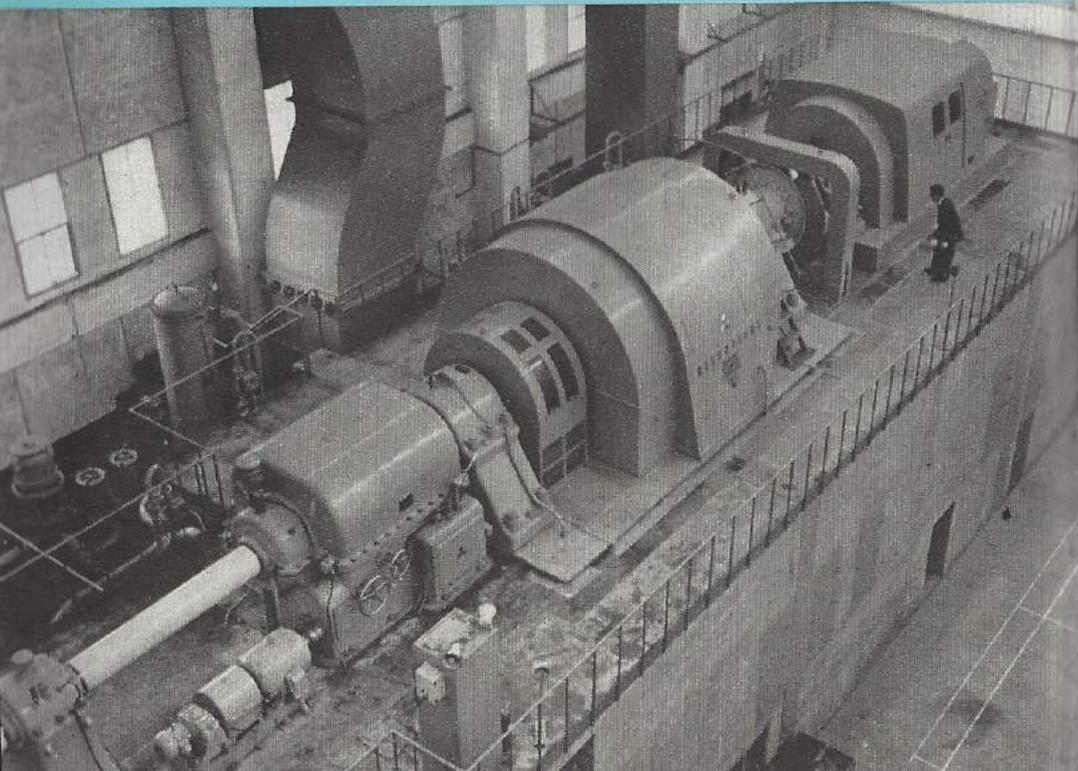
A 400,000-kVA turbo-generator of this type is now under construction and our manufacturing and testing facilities allow manufacture of 600,000-kVA turbo-generators of the same type.



An interior view of a power plant showing four 105,000-kVA water-wheel generators. These generators can be manufactured up to a capacity of 200,000-kVA.

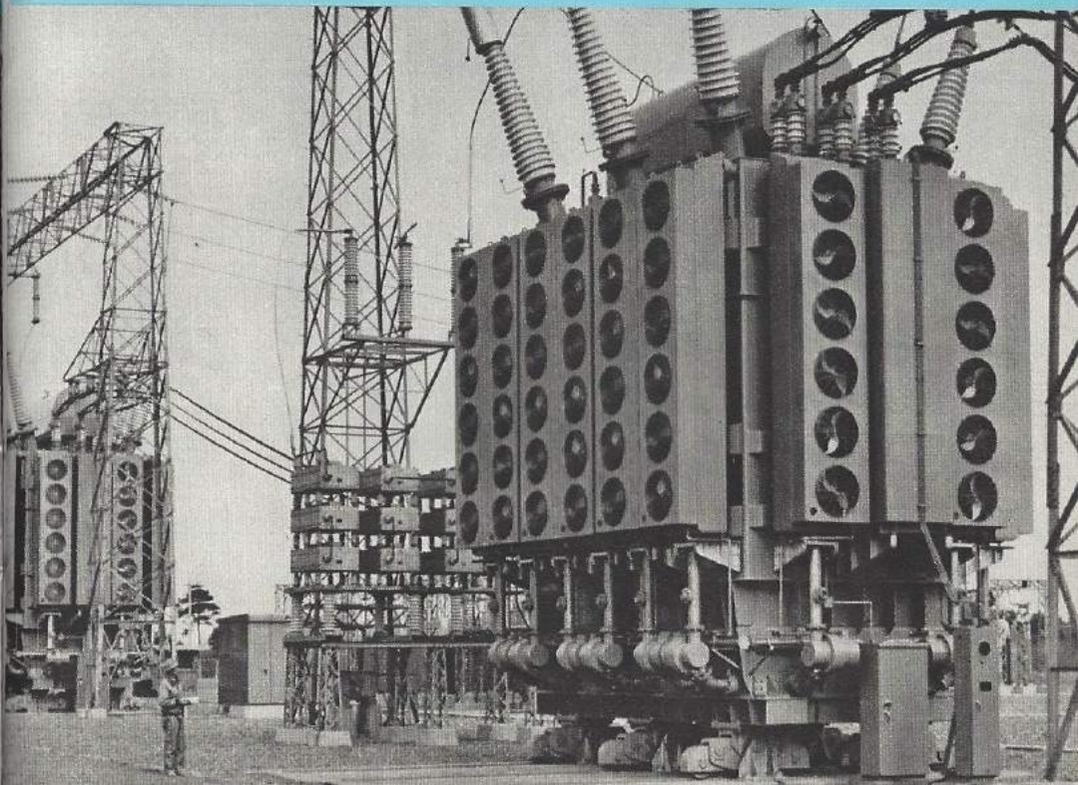


18,000-kW induction motor for transonic wind tunnel use and 4,500-kW D-C motor, both supplied to one of the Japanese aviation technique research institutes.

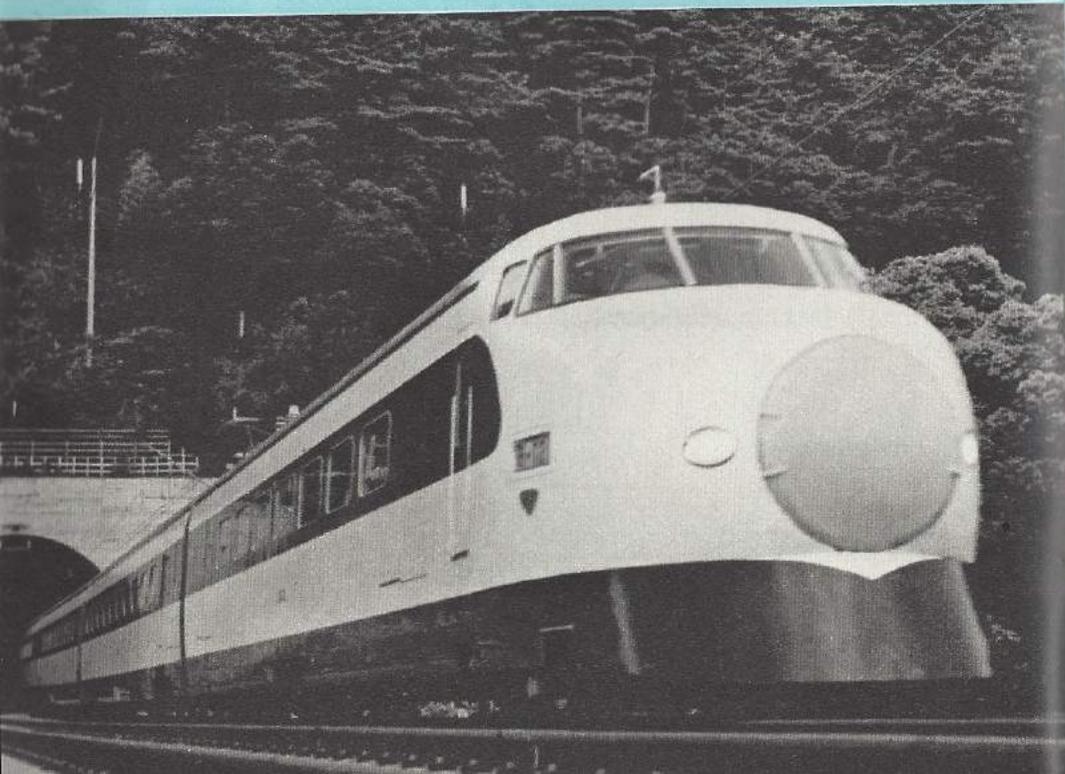


312,000-kVA extra-high-voltage power transformer.

Compare it with the person beside it. A 370,000-kVA power transformer of this type is now under construction. These transformers can be manufactured up to a capacity of 500,000-kVA.



Extra-high-speed electric train which connects Tokyo and Osaka, a distance of 310 miles or 500 kilometers, in three hours. Its automatic train-controlling devices and other electric equipment are of MITSUBISHI make. The program train controlling apparatus and automatic train operating apparatus are also being manufactured at our factory.



MITSUBISHI elevator installed at the Hilton Hotel in Tokyo. MITSUBISHI has had long experience in the development of elevators and escalators.



MITSUBISHI was the first to introduce transparent escalator handrails.



In July 1963, the rocket-tracking radar manufactured by MITSUBISHI for a certain Japanese space communication experimental laboratory succeeded in catching the radio waves transmitted from the U.S. communication satellite, TELSTAR. This success, together with the completion of the new large-size antenna has greatly contributed toward the realization of the dream of relaying on-the-spot telecasts during the Olympic Games to be held in Tokyo in 1964.



Our molecular electronic apparatus can be said to be an ultra-small electronic apparatus, the development of which has reduced the size of the conventional electric circuits to less than 1/100th. Well-suited to the space age, this newest electronic apparatus is the tiniest and yet most significant article ever turned out by our company.

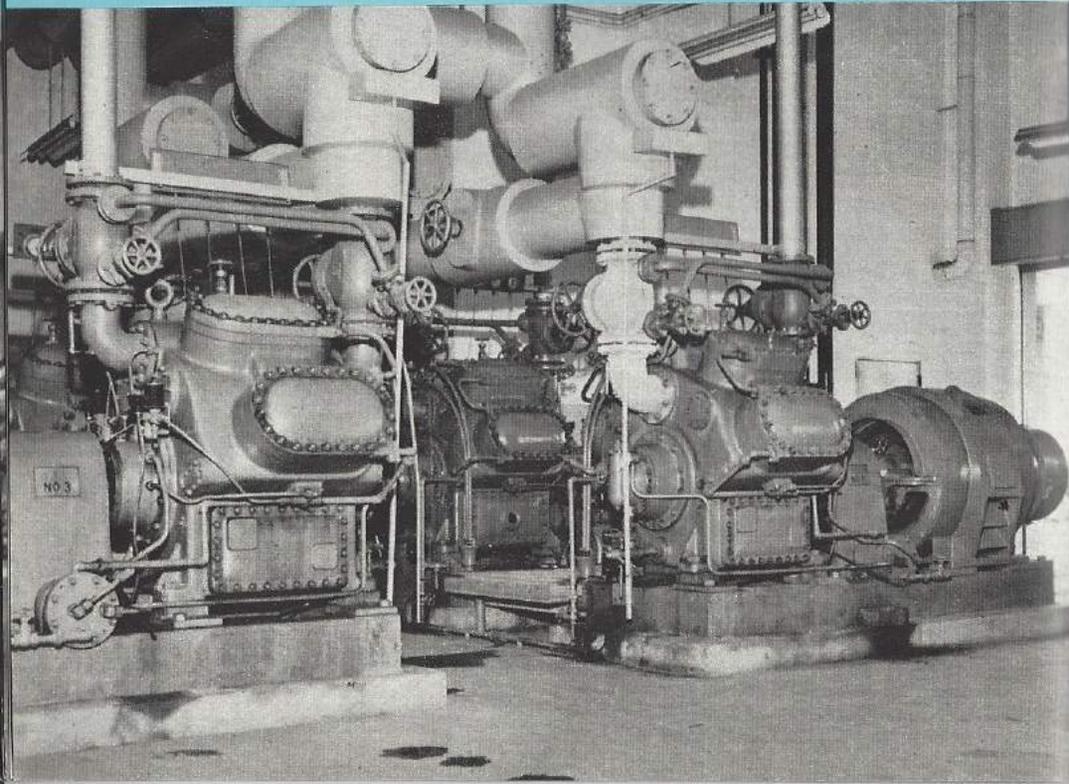


Computing time is considerably shortened by the use of this Model MELCOM-1101, a fully transistorized electronic computer.

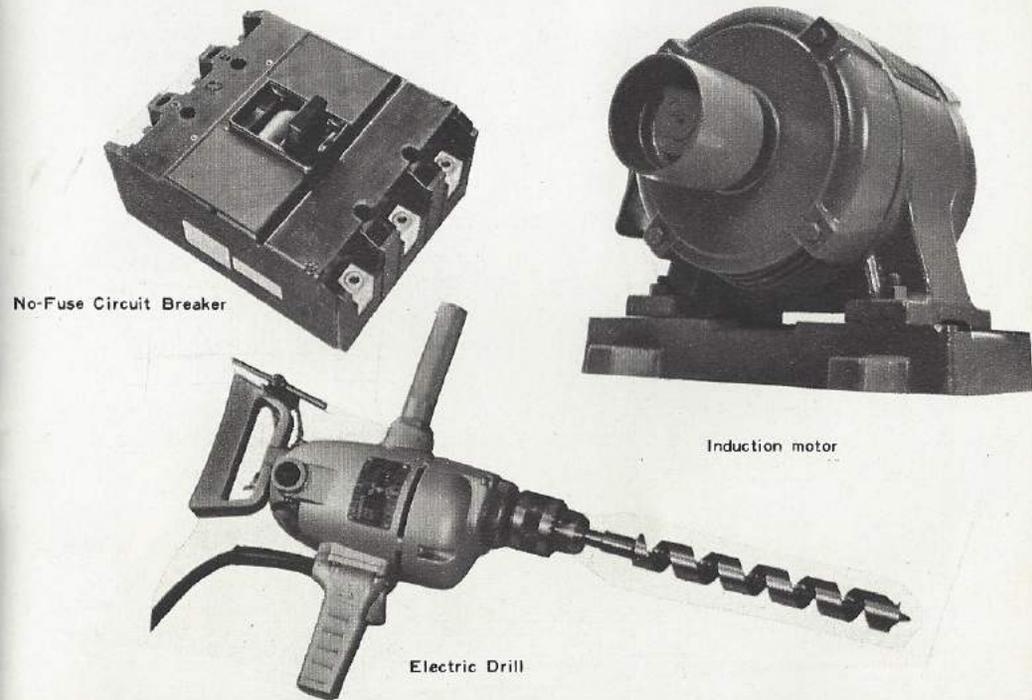
This unit, for instance, is basic to our systems of simulating traffic and controlling yard operations in use by the Japan National Railways.



MITSUBISHI manufactures reciprocating refrigerators, turbo-compressors, room coolers, refrigerated show cases, water coolers and many other applications in the field of air-conditioning and refrigeration.



MITSUBISHI also manufactures and sells all types and sizes of electric motors and controllers, such as hoists, drills, grinders and other special motors, arc welders, watt-hour meters, etc..

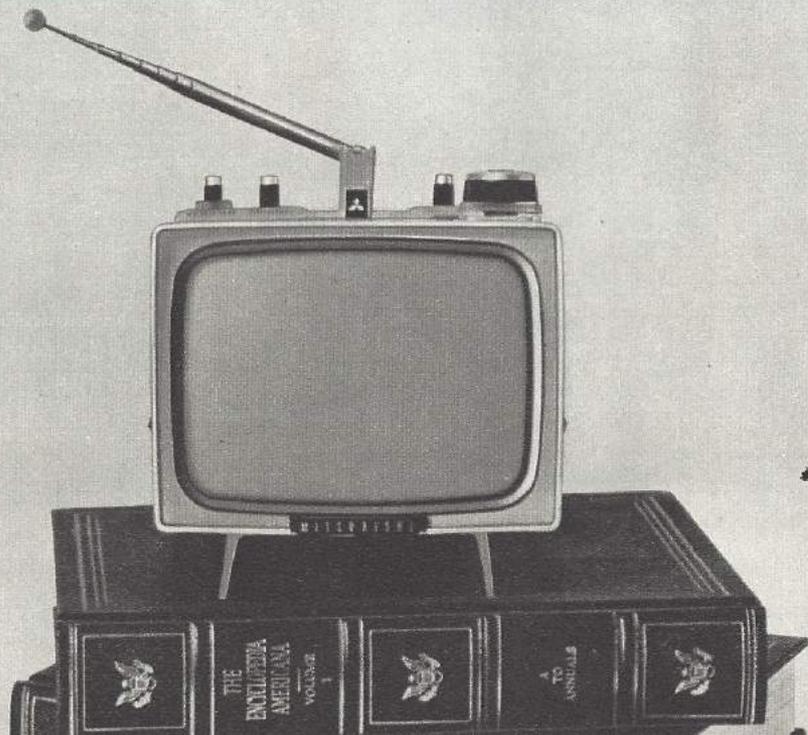


No-Fuse Circuit Breaker

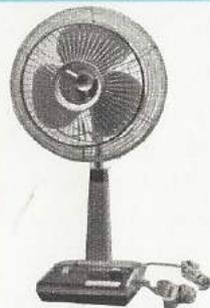
Induction motor

Electric Drill

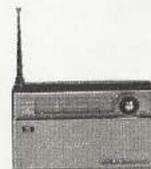
World's smallest MITSUBISHI Micro-TV measures 15 cm (W), 11 cm (H), 17 cm (D), weighing only 5.7 lbs or 2.6 kgs. Equipped with a 6-inch, 90-degree deflection picture tube.



All types of household electric appliances, such as refrigerators, washing machines, sewing machines, sewing machines and juicers etc. are also manufactured and sold by MITSUBISHI.



Electric Fan



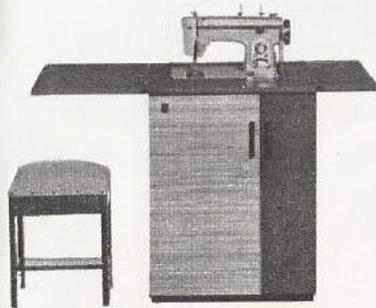
Transistor Radio



Electric Shaver with rechargeable battery



Automatic Electric Juicer



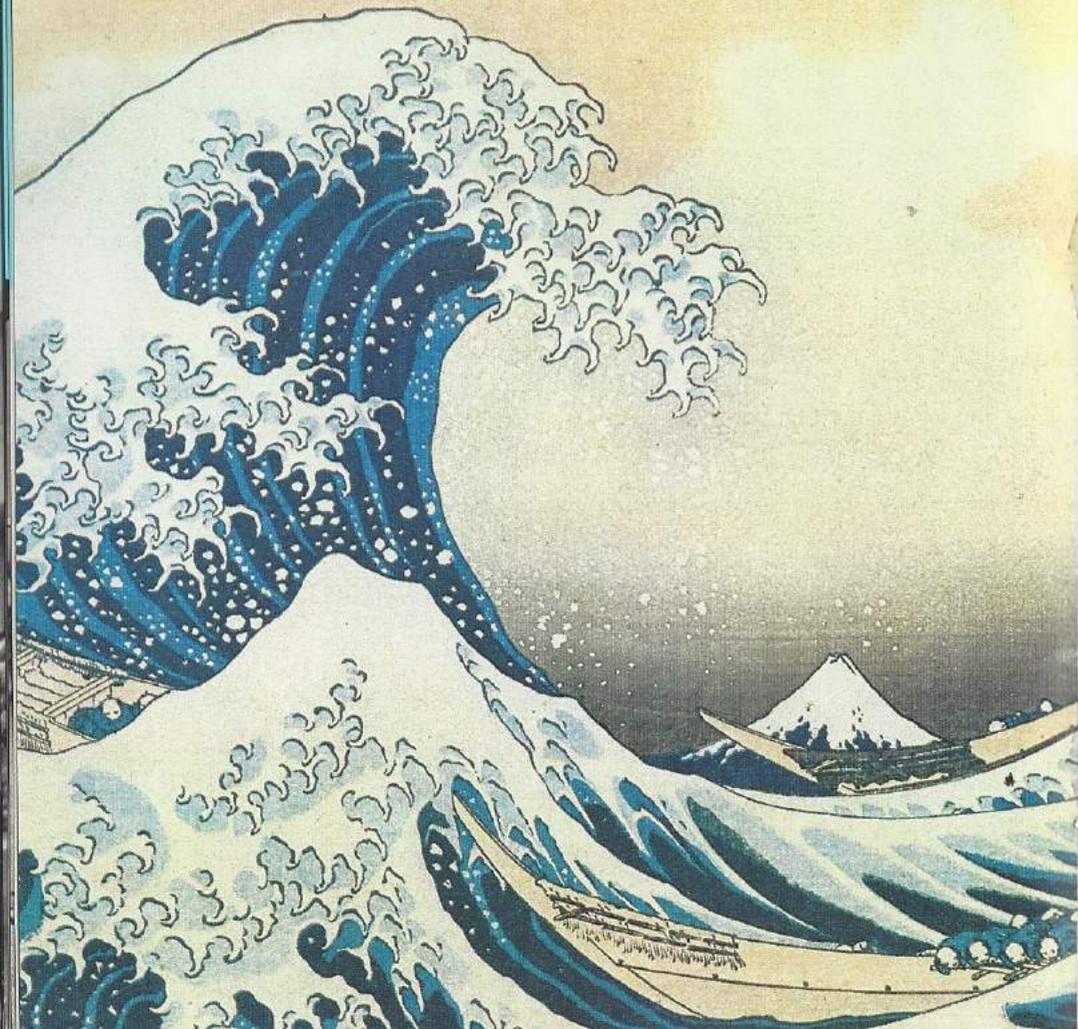
Sewing Machine



Electric Refrigerator



Electric Washing Machine



WHAT DID COLUMBUS WANT TO SEE?

In 1492 Christopher Columbus discovered America, but why did he undertake his long and dangerous journey across the Atlantic into the veritable unknown? Not everyone knows Columbus hoped to reach Japan, not only the Indies. In those days Japan was introduced to the people of the West by Marco Polo as a mysterious land rich in gold—a country where pure gold was lavishly used even for the construction of roofs and pillars.

Japan was not, of course, such an earthly paradise as envisioned by Columbus and his crew, but if he could have succeeded in reaching this country, he might not have been totally disappointed. On the contrary, he would have been delighted to find superb natural beauty, and a highly advanced culture. Then he would also have understood the true meaning of “The Land of Gold” by which Japan had been known in the Western world.

◆ **HOKUSAI KATSUSHIKA** — The world-famous genre picture artist of the 19th century. While giving full play to his fine sketching ability and stark realism, HOKUSAI cultivated, despite himself, a great talent in abstract expression. The Eight Views of Mt. Fuji by HOKUSAI have been particularly well-known since they were exhibited at the World Fair held in Paris, where they were greatly admired by European artists.



SEASONS

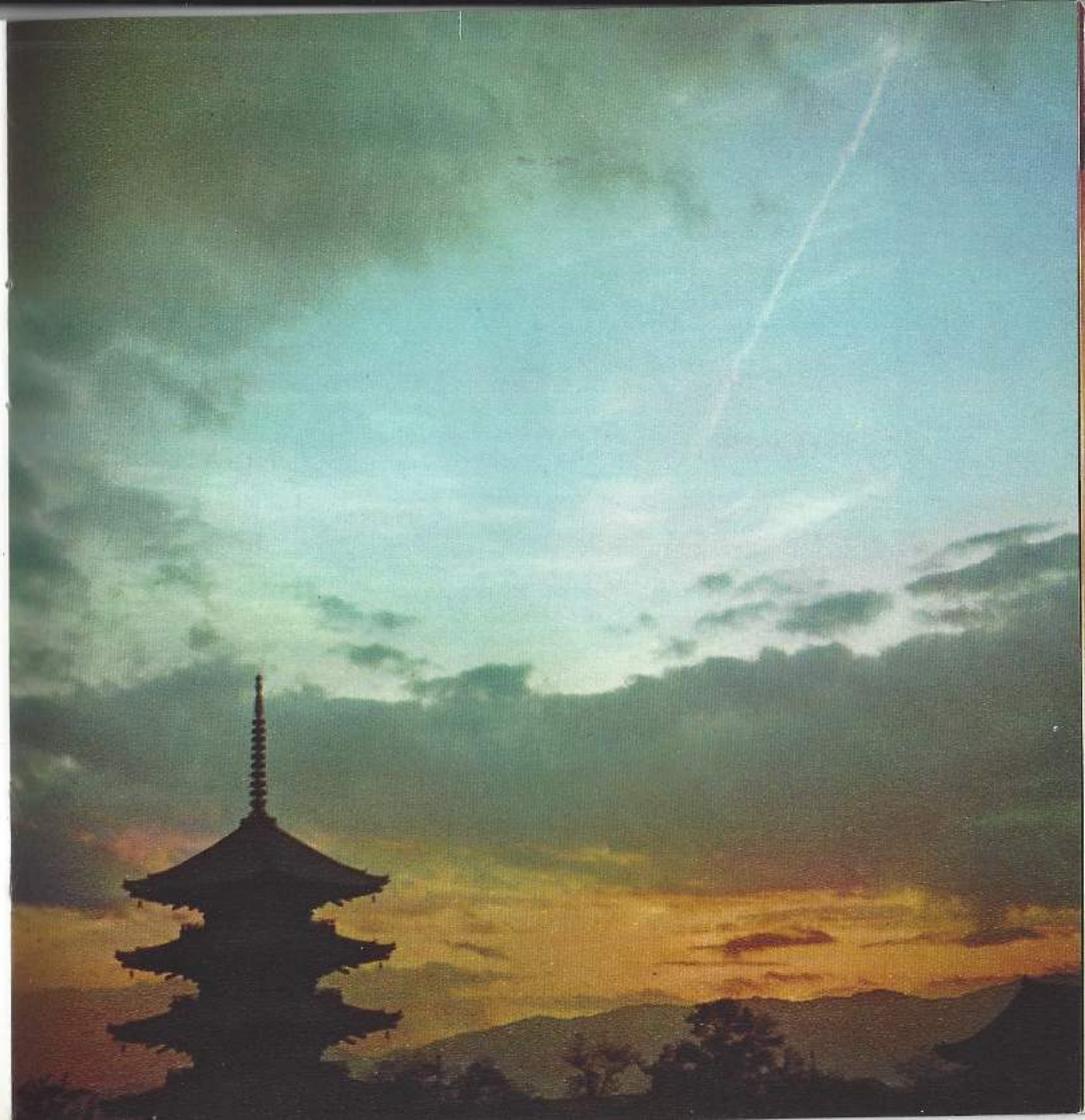
Japan is an archipelago comprising four large islands and thousands of small scattered islets around its waters. Located in the North-west Pacific in the area known as the Far East, this land is blessed with a typical oceanic climate. In other words, there are four distinct seasons of spring, summer, autumn and winter, and people can enjoy nature which varies with the changing seasons. Clear mountain streams flow from the tops of steep mountains, and such an intricate patterned coastline is seen in the main islands as found in few other parts of the world. Indeed the entire archipelago may be compared to a natural park.

It is natural, therefore, that the Japanese love nature, and have established their civilization based on their intimate daily contacts with nature, which has its place in all phases of Japanese life, not only in the materialistic sense, but also in the spiritual and philosophical meaning.



◆ A typical Japanese painting depicting bamboos in india ink. Delicate lights and shades present the vivid image of the trees, together with the creative mind of the artist.

◆ Twilight falls on the ancient city—Kyoto. Temples are silhouetted against the sky just as they were 1200 years ago. The gentle sound of the temple bell melts into the surrounding nature. ◆



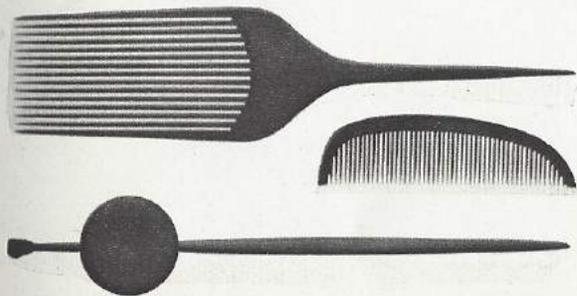


KIMONO

The beauty of Japanese women is certainly highlighted when they appear in Kimono. Since ancient times Japan has produced silk,

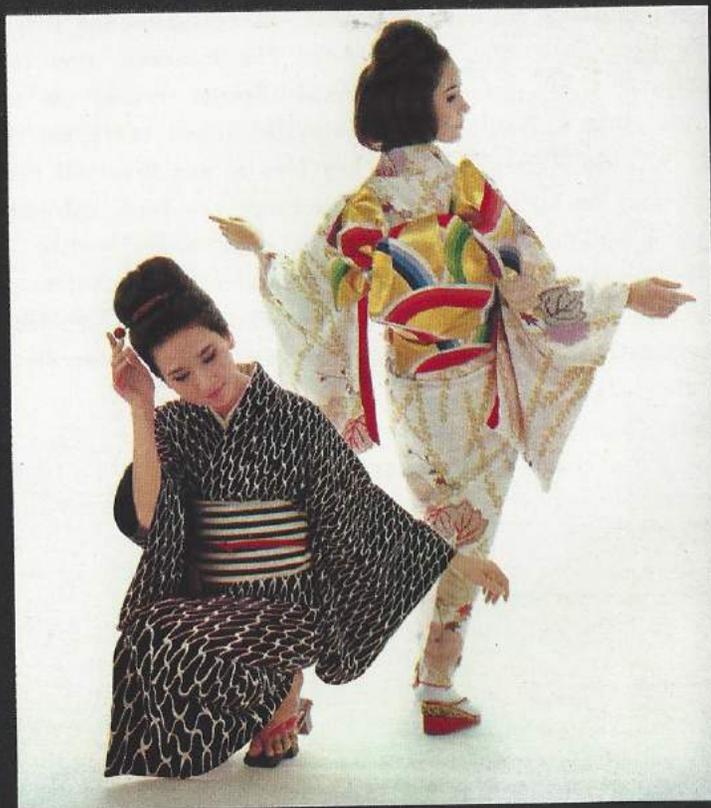
whose beautiful gloss and excellent texture promoted the development of the Kimono. The technique of dyeing and embroidering silk Kimonos has likewise been promoted by specialists through the ages. It is significant to note that in recent years the fashion designers in the West have become increasingly more interested in the simplicity and elegance of the Kimono than in its mere exotic beauty.

Modern Japanese women wear both the Kimono and Western clothes, and they know how to wear them correctly for different occasions. They enjoy wearing them, and at the same time they add color to the society in which they live. With their keen sense of taste, modern Japanese women are also quick to absorb the latest modes of the world of fashion.



◆ A comb used for long black Japanese hair, and an ornamental hair-pin known as "KANZASHI." Both are exquisitely designed of beautiful materials. ◆

The style of the Kimono is the same for people of all ages, but Japanese women know how to wear it most befittingly to different ages, individual tastes and occasions. They also know that the key to accentuate the beauty of their attire is the elegant manners of its wearers. →





FOOD

With the same delicacy with which they love and appreciate nature, the Japanese enjoy their food — vegetables and fish mainly — which changes constantly with the seasons. The Japanese seem to find the keenest pleasure in appreciating the seasonal changes through the variety of food for each season. Not only do they enjoy the actual taste, but they know how to serve their food attractively. They love to use beautiful ceramic and lacquer plates and bowls, on which they arrange the food, and employ their artistic sense in setting the table. The chief-cook in any leading restaurant specializing in Japanese dishes must know how to judge values of tableware. A certain prominent French poet once commented on the Japanese food served in the traditional manner as the creation of a poetic imagination.

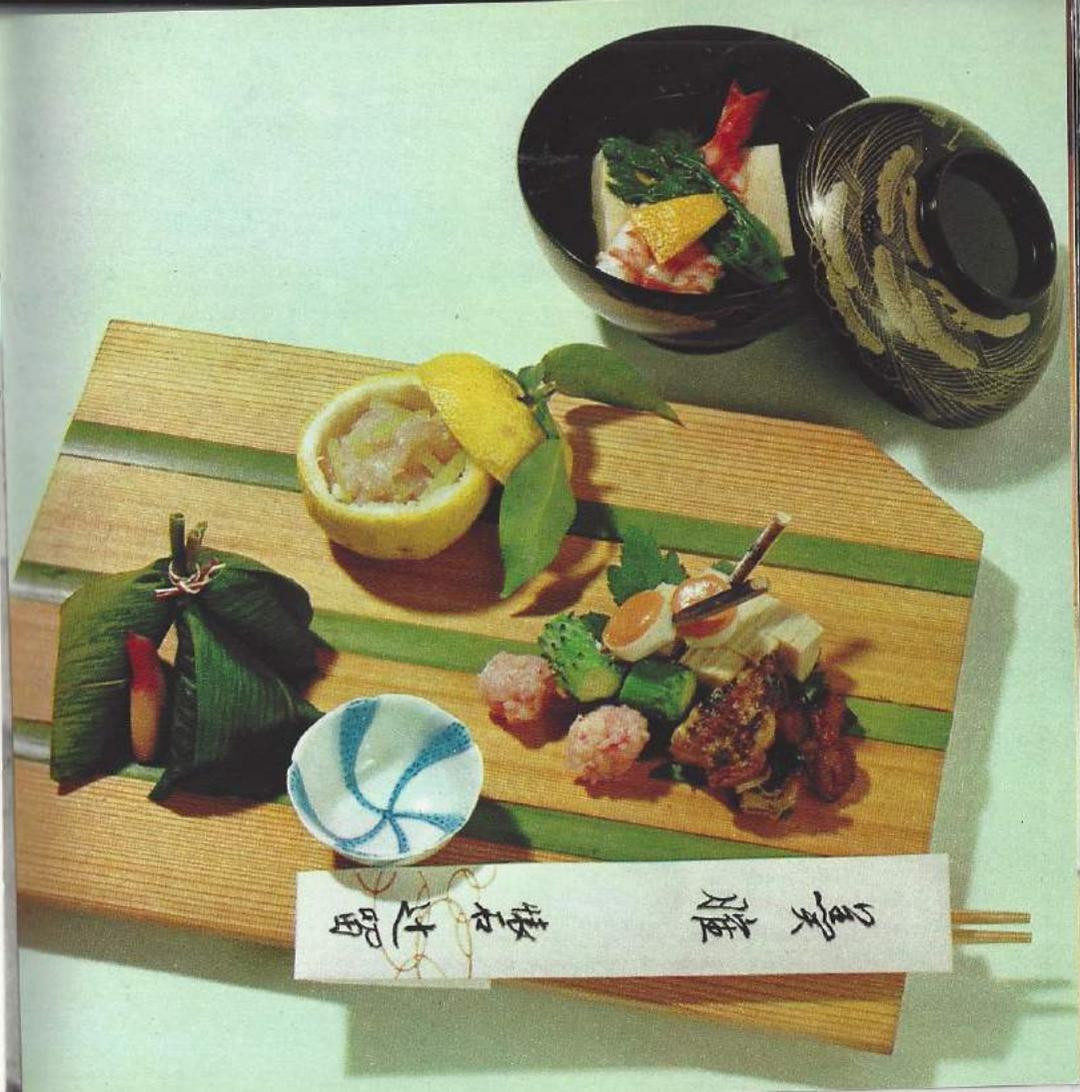


◆ This is the typical Sake container known as "TOKKURI", together with Sake Cups -- both ceramic.

KAISEKI is the name of a light, formal dinner to entertain a large group of guests in a limited time. This type of dinner is served so that guests can enjoy typical Japanese hospitality and atmosphere, as well as the good flavor of the food itself.

Efforts are made to arrange food beautifully on different plates, of course, but the main emphasis is placed on accentuating the effect of space left unused on each plate, and how to keep the exquisite harmony between the food and its containers.

Dinner a la Kaiseki prepared by Restaurant Tsujitome.

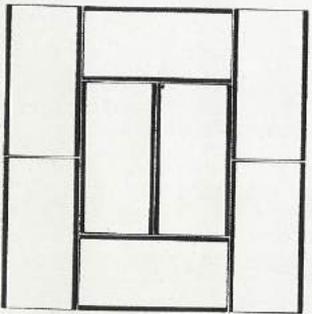




HOUSE

To the general surprise of Western people, most Japanese houses are built of wood and paper, not altogether for economy, but to emphasize the meaning of their life united firmly with surrounding nature. For this purpose, the wood used often retains its natural grain and luster, and the least possible partition is made between the inside and outside of the house. All possible precautions are taken to strengthen the visual and psychological contacts with the landscape outside — gardens, woods and so forth. The style of Japanese homes and the arrangement of the rooms, on the other hand, are so symmetrical as to be compared with the works of art in ancient Greece.

The aesthetic sense with which the traditional Japanese house is designed is manifest also in modern Japanese buildings which are not by any means built of wood and paper. The Japanese sense of beauty successfully preserves the native atmosphere even in huge business offices, factories, public halls and other Western-style buildings, which symbolize the enormous scientific and industrial development of modern Japan.



← The size and shape of a Japanese room is set by the number and combination of the Tatami—thick straw mats, three feet by six feet each.

Rooms of a Japanese house are characteristically opened widely to the garden. The main room is equipped with an alcove decorated with a vase of flowers and a picture scroll which is hung against the wall. Guests are seated with the alcove at their backs. →





ANNUAL EVENTS

Celebrated in Japan every year are various traditional events which have continued over the past two thousand years. The following are some of the most representative.

Girls' Festival is held yearly on March 3rd when small but gorgeously decorated dolls are displayed on a doll-stand — a tier of five or seven shelves covered with bright red cloth — together with peach blossoms.

May 5th is Boys' Festival, which is observed by hoisting paper or cloth streamers in the shape of carp outside the house. Since the carp is a vigorous and lively fish, the parents wish to encourage their small sons to grow up to be as strong and manly as the fish.

On July 7th the Star Festival is celebrated, based on a popular belief that two lovely stars, which are set apart on either side of the Milky Way, have their joyous union on this one night of each year.

On September 15th the harvest moon is admired by people, who pay homage with offerings of vegetables of the season, and write poems.

These and numerous other events and festivals celebrated throughout Japan all the year round indicate the Japanese people's profound love of nature.



◆ Festivals dedicated to the patron deities are held in Japan in spring, summer and autumn. During each season a colorful lantern is hung under the eaves of the house, and people wear "happy" coats, to celebrate the occasion.

Streamers in the shape of carp fluttering vigorously in the May wind. Sometimes nearly 20 feet long, these streamers are hoisted by the parents of small boys, wishing for their health and future success.◆





ACCOMPLISHMENTS

If the spirit of the Japanese way of life is to appreciate it with a keen artistic sense, such must be trained and cultivated while people are young. Young Japanese girls, therefore, take lessons in flower arrangement, tea-ceremony, dancing and other traditional Japanese arts, not to mention domestic science. These accomplishments will surely make their home life richer and more colorful when they marry. Some girls today also take lessons in the piano, ballet and other types of modern Western art.



↑ Calligraphy in Japan is considered a kind of art. People practise it as an accomplishment necessary for a more refined life. These are typical brushes used by Japanese calligraphers.



↑ Chinese characters used in the Japanese language are a kind of pictograph. For instance, the word "Tsuki" meaning "moon" comes from the shape of the new moon, and that of "Kame" meaning "turtle" from the shape of a turtle, as seen in the picture.

During a quiet afternoon free from domestic chores, women in Japan love to arrange flowers. The art of arrangement satisfies their desire to be in an artistic mood, and at the same time helps enhance the simple beauty of Japanese rooms.





FINE ARTS

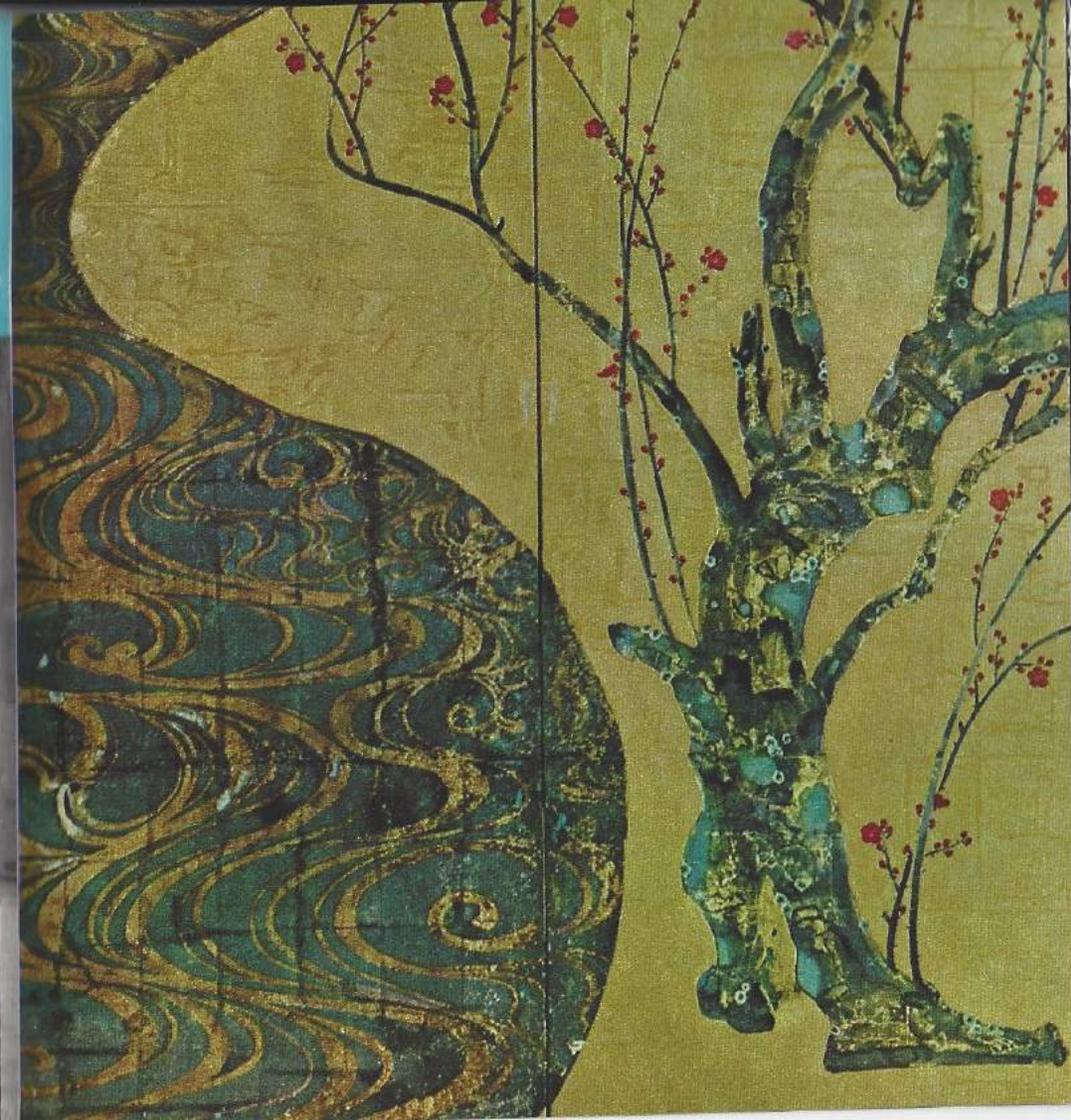
Natural beauty and the artistic sense of the people combine in Japanese painting. To dwell with the numerous masterpieces by the geniuses of all ages is like drawing water from an ever-flowing spring.

As soon as the policy of national isolation was abandoned by the government towards the latter part of the 19th century and foreign trade was reopened, the names of such prominent artists of the past as SESSHU TOYO, HOKUSAI KATSUSHIKA, KORIN OGATA, and UTAMARO KAWAKITA suddenly came into the limelight in world art circles. Their style and techniques have since been felt in many lands.

Following closely on the heels of these great artists are many contemporary painters such as Tsuguji Fujita of Ecole de Paris, Kenzo Okada of Yugenism, and Shiko Munakata, a master wood-block printer who have established international reputations. Young Japanese artists have also been active in recent years in exhibitions held throughout the world, and several are finding their place among the leading artists of our time.

★ MIROKU-BOSATSU—the famous image of Buddha preserved in the Koryuji Temple in Kyoto—is an idealized image of woman, faintly smiling and deeply sunk in meditation.

A painting by KORIN OGATA (1658-1716) on a folding screen. Boldly designed and painted with gold leaves and in gorgeous colors, the beauty of this picture maintains fresh appeal to the people of today. ➔





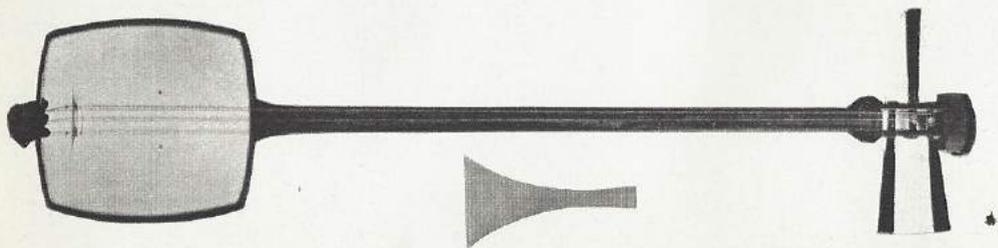
ENTERTAINMENT

The Noh-drama and Kabuki are probably the two best known forms of traditional Japanese entertainment—the former perfected about 700, and the latter 350 years ago.

The Noh-drama developed mainly as an aristocratic art under the patronage of the nobility based on a number of old romances and legends. It aims at expressing highly spiritual elements by appealing directly to our senses, and is said to have been influenced profoundly by Zen Buddhism.

The Kabuki, on the other hand, is a drama developed and patronized mainly by ordinary people. In the drama presented on the gorgeous Kabuki stage, audiences are always awakened to the truth of human nature. Even today Kabuki possesses a large following.

It is well-known that these two representative entertainments have often inspired prominent Western artists — poets, musicians, novelists and dancers.



↑ Shamisen—a typical Japanese musical instrument—and Bachi—a plectrum to go with it. Nearly all the native Japanese entertainments enjoyed by ordinary people are played on this instrument.

Noh drama is a classical Japanese mask play. Delicate changes in the angles, lights and shades of the mask worn by each actor, express intricate variations in human emotions. The highly symbolic gestures on the stage are solemnity itself. →



技

SPORTS

The Japanese love sports, and most either go in for or enjoy watching various games. Practically all types of sports are played in Japan.

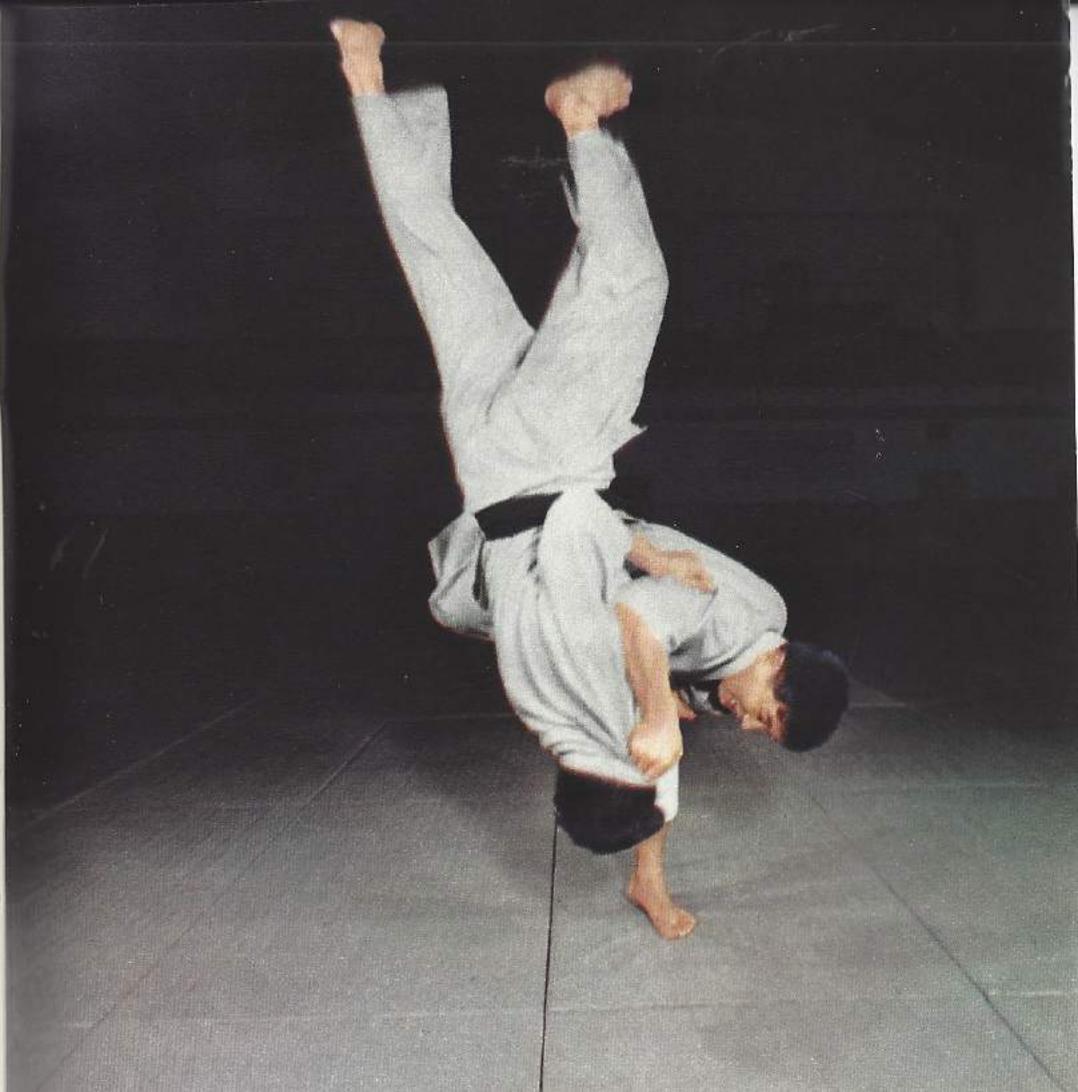
Baseball is especially popular. All Japanese boys have had the experience of playing baseball, and professional baseball is flourishing.

On the other hand, most popular of all the traditional Japanese sports is probably Judo. Included in the list of events for the Olympic Games to be held in Tokyo this year, Judo is now a regular international sport. It originally developed as a military art; if one has thoroughly mastered the techniques of Judo, he can often defeat others possessing superior physique. Judo lessons are often given, therefore, as a necessary art of self defense.



◆ Sumo is the national sport of Japan. Professional Sumo wrestlers, each weighing well over 250 pounds, compete at the tournament held six times a year, each for a period of 15 days. The Sumo tournament is popular as a traditional not merely a sporting event.

In JUDO, the player seeks in a twinkling of an unguarded moment a chance to defeat his opponent. Judo players do not depend on their own physical power, but try to take full advantage of their opponent's power and shift of balance.



EVER-GROWING JAPAN

The remarkable economic and scientific development of Japan as a modern State based on her traditions and culture is drawing the attention of the entire world. Japanese industry is indeed the largest among all the Afro-Asian countries, and has in many aspects reached the level of some of the advanced Western nations.

West Germany and Japan were two sphinxes of modern times who have risen from ashes after crushing national defeats. The rate of their economic growth is the largest in the world, and this is expected to continue for years to come.

One reason for Japan's success is the thorough popularization of general education. 99 per cent of the entire population has either completed or is receiving nine years of compulsory education, to promote the foundation of a high intellectual level and comprehensive knowledge in each individual. This has resulted in the production of all kinds of high-quality goods with the most advanced scientific and engineering techniques.

An ever brighter future is in store for all the large Japanese manufacturers represented by the MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC CORPORATION, which continues to occupy an important place in the national economy.

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS ACTIVITIES

Information on the Mitsubishi Products are available in the following offices

Our Overseas Representatives

Location	Mailing Address	Location	Mailing Address
India	Resident Representative of Mitsubishi Electric Corp. c/o Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd. New Delhi Branch United Commercial Bank Building Ground Floor, Parliament Street New Delhi-1, India	Chicago	Resident Representative of Mitsubishi Electric Corp. c/o Mitsubishi International Corp. Chicago Branch, Room 3505, Prudential Building, 130 East Randolph Drive, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.
Hongkong	Resident Representative of Mitsubishi Electric Corp. c/o Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd. Hongkong Branch Room 1213 Central Bldg., No. 23, Queen's Road Central Hongkong	Brazil	Resident Representative of Mitsubishi Electric Corp. c/o Mitsubishi Shoji do Brazil-Importadora e Exportadora Ltda. Rua 15 de Novembro 184 6º Andar, Conjuntos 604 e 605 Sao Paulo, Brasil
Mexico	Resident Representative of Mitsubishi Electric Corporation Paseo de la Reforma 122 Desp. E, 12 piso Mexico 6, D.F., Mexico		



Continued

Overseas Branches of Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd.

Location	Mailing Address	Location	Mailing Address
Naha	Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd. Naha Representative P.O. Box No. 211 Naha Central Post Office Okinawa	Wellington	Mr. H. Kusunoki P.O. Box No. 3245 Wellington, New Zealand
Seoul	Mr. T. Kuroda c/o METRO Hotel Seoul, Korea	Rangoon	Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd. Rangoon Liaison Representative P.O. Box No. 1529 Rangoon, Burma
Taipei	Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd. Taipei Branch P.O. Box No. 741 (No. 42, Heu-Chang Street) Taipei, Taiwan	Calcutta	Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd. Calcutta Branch "Faraday House" (2nd Floor) P-17, Mission Row Extension Calcutta-13, India
Hongkong	Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd. Hongkong Branch Room 1213, Central Building No. 23, Queen's Road Central Hongkong	Madras	Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd. Madras Branch P.O. Box 1774 G.P.O. Madras 1, India
Manila	Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd. Manila Liaison Representative P.O. Box 1385, Manila Philippines	New Delhi	Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd. New Delhi Branch P.O. Box No. 325 G.P.O. New Delhi, India
Saigon	Mr. N. Hamada Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd. Saigon Representative P.O. Box M.19, Saigon, Central 2nd Floor, "Building Paul Ville" No. 14, Rue, Ton That Dam Saigon, Viet-Nam	Bombay	Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd. Bombay Branch Kasturi Building, Jamshedji Tata Road Churchgate Reclamation Bombay 1, India
Phnom-Penh	Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd. Phnom-Penh Representative P.O. Box 523 Phnom Penh, Cambodia	Colombo	Mr. E. Miyawaki No. 27, Pedris Road, Kollupitiya, Colombo 3 Ceylon
Singapore	Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd. Singapore Branch P.O. Box No. 2365 Singapore 1, State of Singapore	Karachi	Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd. Karachi Branch P.O. Box No. 5009 Karachi 2, W. Pakistan
Kuala Lumpur	Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd. Kuala Lumpur Branch P.O. Box 2514, G.P.O. Kuala Lumpur Federation of Malaya	Lahore	Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd. Lahore Liaison Representative P.O. Box No. 611, General Post Office, Lahore, West Pakistan
Djakarta	Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd. Djakarta Liaison Representative Jemol Pos 206, Djakarta (Djalan Antara No. 43, Djakarta) Indonesia	Dacca	Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd. Dacca Branch 334, Segun Bagicha Dacca-2, East Pakistan
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Baghdad	Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd. Baghdad Representative 3rd Floor, Eastern Bank Building New Bank Street Baghdad, Iraq	Kuwait	Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd. Kuwait Representative P.O. Box No. 2444 Kuwait, Arabian Gulf
Addis Abeba	Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd. Addis Abeba Liaison Representative P.O. Box No. 3257 (General Wingate St.) Addis Abeba, Ethiopia	Vancouver	Mitsubishi International Corporation Vancouver Branch 392 Toronto-Dominion Bank Building 717 West Pender Street Vancouver 1, B. C., Canada
Mombasa	Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd. Mombasa Liaison Representative P.O. Box 2352 Mombasa, Kenya British East Africa	Seattle	Mitsubishi International Corporation Seattle Branch Central Building 810 Third Ave. Seattle 4, Washington, U.S.A.
		Portland	Mitsubishi International Corporation Portland Branch Room No. 525, Board of Trade Building 310 SW 4th Ave., Portland 4 Oregon, U.S.A.

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Milano	Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd. Milano Liaison Representative Via Fabio Filzi 27 Milano, Italy	Houston	Mitsubishi International Corporation Houston Branch 1101, First City National Bank Building 1021 Main St. Houston 2, Texas, U.S.A.
London	Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd. (Incorporated in Japan) Bow Bell's House, Broad Street (Cheapside) London E.C. 4, England	Mexico	Mitsubishi de Mexico S.A., Paseo de la Reforma 122 12th Piso Mexico 4, D.F.
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Sydney	Mitsubishi (Australia) Pty. Ltd. Sydney Office Box No. 4472, G.P.O. Sydney, N.S.W., Australia	Santiago	Mitsubishi Chile Ltda. Casilla 2088 Santiago, Chile
Melbourne	Mitsubishi (Australia) Pty., Ltd. Melbourne Office Box No. 4573, G.P.O. Melbourne, Victoria, Australia	Sao Paulo	Mitsubishi Shoji do Brazil Importadora e Exportadora Ltda. Caixa Postal 8249 Sao Paulo, Brazil
Bangkok	Mitsubishi Company (Thailand) Ltd. P.O. Box No. 179 Bangkok, Thailand	Rio de Janeiro	Mitsubishi Shoji do Brazil Importadora e Exportadora Ltda. Filial de Rio de Janeiro Caixa Postal 890 ZC-00 Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
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Dusseldorf	Deutsche Mitsubishi Export-& Import G.m.b.H. 12 Gruenstrasse Dusseldorf, West Germany	Buenos Aires	Mitsubishi Argentina S.R.L. Corrientes 517 Buenos Aires, Argentina
Hamburg	Deutsche Mitsubishi Export-& Import-Gesellschaft m.b.H. Hamburg Branch Hamburg 36, Neuer Wall 54 West Germany	Vientiane	Mr. T. Ishimura c/o Lao-Japan Trading Co., Ltd. P.O. Box 173 Avenue Lane Xang Vientiane, Laos
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