

Chapter 1 : The Japan Entry Advantage | Japan Entry

Dec 20, Â· THE JAPANESE ADVANTAGE. If you want to understand why America is losing the economic war with Japan, pay a visit to a Japanese bookstore. One of the hot new books this season is a "manga.

But the Japanese economy does have a dynamic under belly But the Japanese economy does have a dynamic under belly. These are world market leaders who are known by only a handful of experts. Many of them have global market shares of over 50 percent; some hold as much as 70 or 90 percent. On average they are more than twice the size of their strongest competitors. They are the vanguard of globalization. In fact, in Japan where bureaucrats have their fingers in almost every pie, many of these hidden champions are genuinely hiding. Can you blame them? They often start with an engineer or scientist with a great idea, and who sees a niche in a market. Once he has conquered the local market, he expands overseas. Rather than broadening his product line in the local market, he specializes more deeply and exploits economies of scale through globalizing his operations. Japan does however have its differences. While Western Hidden Champions can be found in almost all industries, almost all of their Japanese peers are industrial manufacturers. The Japanese Hidden Champions are on average approximately twice as large as their Western peers. The Japanese Hidden Champions are generally less profitable. Finally, even as they grow, they usually remain a closed shop such as by refusing to cooperate or merge with other companies, and hanging onto staff through lifetime employment. The Economist magazine has documented a number of fascinating examples. According to our textbooks, countries graduate from agriculture to manufacturing and then through to services, with the US and UK seeing their biggest trade growth in the area of services. By contrast, Japan seems to be stuck in manufacturing. Is it a problem? Its own domestic service sector is not competitive as it is smothered in domestic regulations. Such regulations mean for example that Japan is not an attractive and competitive international tourist destination. But Japan does seem to have a capacity to dominate global high technology niches. This puts a premium on building long term relationships, and maintaining staff long term. Even when basic products are outsourced, the high-end stuff is kept at home in Japan. But for how long can Japan maintain its competitive edge in high tech manufacturing? Korean Samsung and Taiwanese firms Foxconn , which have followed the same model of copying American technology and then bettering it, are now biting at their heels. Non-stop innovation is of course part of the answer, always staying ahead of the pack.

Chapter 2 : Advantages and Disadvantages of Japanese Decision-Making Style

While Japanese management has proved highly skilled in exploiting product and process technology, the authors argue that the situation with information technology is different. They demonstrate how Japanese organizations apply, view, invest in and implement IT, and suggest what organizations, both.

To this day, the dropping of atomic bombs on those two Japanese cities remains that only use of nuclear weapons in war. Done towards the end of the Second World War, the bombings resulted in the death of , people. Nazi Germany has already signed its instrument of surrender on May 8, resulting in the conclusion of the war in Europe. However, the Japanese refused to accept the demands of the Allies for unconditional surrender. As a result, the Pacific War continued to wage on. The Japanese continued to ignore the unconditional surrender of their forces even when the United States, United Kingdom and China called for it in the Potsdam Declaration on July 26, Most of the deaths that occurred in each cities happened on the first day. The following months saw a number of people die because of the effect of burns, radiation sickness and other injuries. Although there was a sizable garrison in Hiroshima, most of the victims were civilians. Japan then surrendered on August 15, days after Nagasaki was bombed and Soviet Union declared war. September 2 marked the day Japan signed the instrument of surrender thus ending the Second World War. To this day, the role of the bombings as well as their ethical justification are still being debated. List of Advantages of Dropping the Atomic Bomb 1. It ended the war. The short answer is that yes, bombing the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki did bring the Second World War to an end. Americans go into moral reflection particularly during the anniversaries of the nuclear strikes on whether or not it was right of President Truman to drop those bombs. It is now more than seventy years after the events and views on the matter have changed significantly. Asked in , most Americans were in support of dropping the bomb. In fact, most of those who are still in support of the bombing tend to be older people. It was preferable compared to invasion. I cannot associate myself with such ideas. It saved the lives of civilians. Those who support the bombings have argued that waiting for the Japanese to give up would have cost lives. When the war ended, millions of workers who labored under harsh conditions under forced mobilization were liberated. Genghis Khan and his hordes could not have been more merciless. I have no doubts about whether the two atom bombs dropped in Hiroshima and Nagasaki were necessary. Without them, hundreds of thousands of civilians in Malaya and Singapore, and millions in Japan itself, would have perished. It resulted in the loss of life. People died, whether it was during the bombing or after it. And most of those who perished were civilians. Yes, people were dying each day because of the continued war in the Pacific but those against the bombing believed there could have been another way. Ralph Bard, the assistant secretary of the Navy, believed that standard bombardment and naval blockade were enough to convince Japan to surrender. Bard was also convinced that the Japanese were already looking to for a way to get out of the war. His idea was to threaten with the bombs, inform about the plan of the Soviet Union to join the war and assure fair treatment will be given at the coming Big Three Conference. It was considered a war crime. A number of organizations have criticized the bombings as war crimes, crimes against humanity and state terrorism. Albert Einstein was even one of the critics of the bombings and Dr James Franck who worked on the bomb was against its use. It was an immoral act. After all, Japan was already war weary and their economy had collapsed, their army lacked food as well as industrial materials and there was even threat of an internal revolution. Surely, they would have eventually surrendered. But according to supporters of the bombings, it ended the war much quicker.

Chapter 3 : The Japanese Advantage? by David Targett

You can enjoy Japan, without being held to the standards that many Japanese people (especially the younger generation) feel restricted by. I just picked 5 main ones from each. In my personal opinion, the advantages outweigh the disadvantages.

Related Articles An intelligent agricultural robot analyzes grapes for growth before harvesting. A decade has passed since the global financial crisis, and it was 20 years ago that massive nonperforming loans led to a banking crisis in Japan. The current imperial era—Heisei—has entered its third decade, and Japan will usher in a new era next year following the abdication of Emperor Akihito. China launched its reform and opening-up policy four decades ago, and the global protest movement came to a head 50 years ago in Japan. Japan has come a long way over the past century and a half. Today, it has reached a million. If the trend continues, the number of people in Japan will plummet to 50 million—the same level as during the Taisho era—by The peaking of the population has been accompanied by economic stagnation. Will population decline inevitably drag the economy down with it and cause the country to disappear? My conclusion, as I will explain below, is far from pessimistic. In fact, a smaller, older populace—rather than inviting demise—can actually become a source of new economic vigor.

Components of Growth In thinking about how population decline affects economic activity, it is useful to examine each of the three factors that contribute to GDP growth, namely, the growth rates for population, labor participation the labor force as a percentage of the total population, and productivity output divided by labor force. The economic growth rate is the sum of these three components. The table below gives the figures for these components from to Clearly, there has been a significant dampening of economic growth over the past six decades. The remaining 7 points or so came from gains in productivity. The growth rate dwindled substantially between and, but increases in the labor force and total population remained largely unchanged during those two decades. Demographic factors began contributing negatively to GDP growth from the late s, although by less than 0. These demographic trends will hamper economic growth, to be sure, but the challenges they present will by no means be insurmountable. After all, productivity growth played a far bigger role in determining economic growth—both during the high-growth years and the subsequent slump—than demographic factors. Population growth is not necessary for robust economic growth, and neither will a shrinking populace doom the nation to stagnancy. Since then, Japan experienced a period of high economic growth, enabling the country to not only sustain a population of that size but to allow over million people to lead affluent lives. It was not population growth that triggered an economic boom but vice versa; a prosperous economy created the conditions enabling a larger population. In this regard, it should be clear that the prosperity we enjoy today in Japan can reasonably be sustained even with moderate improvements in productivity. Of far greater significance in expanding the economy is a boost in productivity, which will require the unleashing of private-sector dynamism through deregulation and other economic reforms. What will such reforms look like? The demographic challenges facing Japan should not be seen as a drag on the economy; in fact, they may even become an impetus for growth, unleashing innovations that bolster productivity. It would not be surprising, therefore, for an economy with a plummeting working population to turn most aggressively to investments that boost productivity. With artificial intelligence expected to displace human workers in the near future, a declining population can actually be considered good news, as it facilitates the bold introduction of technologies with the potential to induce fresh growth. Courtesy of Nikkei Inc. Read the original article in Japanese:

Chapter 4 : Jewel Voice Broadcast - Wikipedia

The Japanese writing system is based around kanji, and while it may seem convoluted and complex, kanji has one powerful advantage. In fact, it's so advantageous that you and I use a version of it every day; in fact the whole world does.

Many elements of the Imperial Japanese Army were extremely opposed to the idea that Hirohito was going to end the war, as they believed that this was dishonourable. Consequently, as many as one thousand officers and soldiers raided the Imperial palace on the evening of August 14 to destroy the recording. The rebels were confused by the layout of the Imperial palace and were unable to find the recording, which had been hidden in a pile of documents. The original record was later recovered but is generally believed to have never again been played. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. He then stated, "moreover, the enemy has begun to employ a new and most cruel bomb, the power of which to do damage is, indeed, incalculable, taking the toll of many innocent lives", referring to the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki that occurred days before. He, however, did not mention the Soviet invasion of Manchuria and other Japanese-held territories that had also begun a few days before. He also said, "it is according to the dictates of time and fate that we have resolved to pave the way for a grand peace for all the generations to come by enduring the unendurable and suffering what is insufferable. After pondering deeply the general trends of the world and the actual conditions obtaining in our empire today, we have decided to effect a settlement of the present situation by resorting to an extraordinary measure. We have ordered our government to communicate to the governments of the United States, Great Britain, China and the Soviet Union that our empire accepts the provisions of their joint declaration. But now the war has lasted for nearly four years. Moreover, the enemy has begun to employ a new and most cruel bomb, the power of which to do damage is, indeed, incalculable, taking the toll of many innocent lives. Should we continue to fight, not only would it result in an ultimate collapse and obliteration of the Japanese nation, but also it would lead to the total extinction of human civilization. Such being the case, how are we to save the millions of our subjects, or to atone ourselves before the hallowed spirits of our imperial ancestors? This is the reason why we have ordered the acceptance of the provisions of the joint declaration of the powers. We cannot but express the deepest sense of regret to our allied nations of East Asia, who have consistently cooperated with the Empire towards the emancipation of East Asia. The thought of those officers and men as well as others who have fallen in the fields of battle, those who died at their posts of duty, or those who met with untimely death and all their bereaved families, pains our heart night and day. The welfare of the wounded and the war-sufferers, and of those who have lost their homes and livelihood, are the objects of our profound solicitude. The hardships and sufferings to which our nation is to be subjected hereafter will be certainly great. We are keenly aware of the inmost feelings of all of you, our subjects. However, it is according to the dictates of time and fate that We have resolved to pave the way for a grand peace for all the generations to come by enduring the unendurable and suffering what is unsufferable. Having been able to safeguard and maintain the Kokutai , We are always with you, our good and loyal subjects, relying upon your sincerity and integrity. Beware most strictly of any outbursts of emotion which may engender needless complications, or any fraternal contention and strife which may create confusion, lead you astray and cause you to lose the confidence of the world. Let the entire nation continue as one family from generation to generation, ever firm in its faith in the imperishability of its sacred land, and mindful of its heavy burden of responsibility, and of the long road before it. Unite your total strength, to be devoted to construction for the future. Book includes a CD. Kawakami, Kazuhisa 30 June

Why is it that Japanese manufacturers can produce such a great variety of goods with breathtaking speed and quality while outsourcing so extensively? Strategic Industrial Sourcing provides the first comprehensive look at the evolution of a powerful system of supplier relations in Japan.

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Chapter 6 : Japan's Demographic Advantages – The Tokyo Foundation for Policy Research

Under Japanese type of decision making, the process is democratic in nature. There is the involvement of every type of employee in the decision-making process. There is a greater participation of people in the process of decision making. Various meetings, deliberations and discussions take place.

Philippines Campaign – Japan launched an attack on the Philippines on 8 December, just ten hours after their attack on Pearl Harbor. A Pesos note made by the Japanese during the occupation. Although the Japanese had promised independence for the islands after occupation, they initially organized a Council of State through which they directed civil affairs until October, when they declared the Philippines an independent republic. Vargas, who was originally appointed by Quezon as the mayor of Greater Manila before Quezon departed Manila. Philippine resistance against Japan Japanese occupation of the Philippines was opposed by active and successful underground and guerrilla activity that increased over the years and that eventually covered a large portion of the country. Opposing these guerrillas were a Japanese-formed Bureau of Constabulary later taking the name of the old Constabulary during the Second Republic, [24] [25] Kempeitai, [24] and the Makapili. Such was their effectiveness that by the end of the war, Japan controlled only twelve of the forty-eight provinces. Throughout Luzon and the southern islands, Filipinos joined various groups and vowed to fight the Japanese. The commanders of these groups made contact with one another, argued about who was in charge of what territory, and began to formulate plans to assist the return of American forces to the islands. They gathered important intelligence information and smuggled it out to the U. Army, a process that sometimes took months. General MacArthur formed a clandestine operation to support the guerrillas. He had Lieutenant Commander Charles "Chick" Parsons smuggle guns, radios and supplies to them by submarine. Armed Forces in the Far East USAFFE forces who refused to surrender to local militia initially organized to combat banditry brought about by disorder caused by the invasion. Many of the American and Filipino officers refused to surrender, since they reasoned that Wainwright, now a prisoner who could be considered under duress, had no authority to issue orders to Sharp. The names of new Filipino recruits were purposefully left off the lists of men to be surrendered. In other cases, documents were fabricated to report fewer men than were actually under Sharp. Other troops died for various reasons after getting away and others left Mindanao entirely. The Huks armed some 30,000 people and extended their control over portions of Luzon. This enabled the forwarding of intelligence regarding Japanese forces in the Philippines to SWPA command, as well as consolidating the once sporadic guerrilla activities and allowing the guerrillas to help in the war effort. By the time of the Leyte invasion, four submarines were dedicated exclusively to the delivery of supplies. Some of these units were organized or directly connected to pre-surrender units ordered to mount guerrilla actions. Colonel Wendell Fertig organized such a group on Mindanao that not only effectively resisted the Japanese, but formed a complete government that often operated in the open throughout the island. Some guerrilla units would later be assisted by American submarines which delivered supplies, [43] evacuate refugees and injured, [44] as well as inserted individuals and whole units, [45] such as the 3rd Reconnaissance Battalion, [46] and Alamo Scouts. Philippines Campaign – When General MacArthur returned to the Philippines with his army in late 1944, he was well supplied with information; it is said that by the time MacArthur returned, he knew what every Japanese lieutenant ate for breakfast and where he had his hair cut. But the return was not easy. The Japanese Imperial General Staff decided to make the Philippines their final line of defense, and to stop the American advance toward Japan. They sent every available soldier, airplane, and naval vessel to the defense of the Philippines. The Kamikaze corps was created specifically to defend the Japanese occupation of the Philippines. The campaign to re-take the Philippines was the bloodiest campaign of the Pacific War. Landings then followed on the island of Mindoro and around Lingayen Gulf on the west side of Luzon, and the push toward Manila was initiated. The Commonwealth of the Philippines was restored. Fighting was fierce, particularly in the mountains of northern Luzon, where Japanese troops had retreated, and in Manila, where they put up a last-ditch resistance. The Philippine Commonwealth troops and the recognized guerrilla fighter units rose up everywhere for the final offensive. One guerrilla unit came to substitute for a regularly constituted American

division, and other guerrilla forces of battalion and regimental size supplemented the efforts of the U. Moreover, the cooperative Filipino population eased the problems of supply, construction and civil administration and furthermore eased the task of Allied forces in recapturing the country. The Philippines had suffered great loss of life and tremendous physical destruction by the time the war was over. An estimated one million Filipinos between military and civilians had been killed from all causes; of these , were listed as killed in seventy-two war crime events. Filipino deaths, on the other hand, has no official count but was estimated to be more than one million, an astounding percentage of the national population at the time. The Philippine population decreased continuously for the next 5 years due to the spread of diseases and the lack of basic needs, far from the Filipino lifestyle prior to the war when the country had been the second richest in Asia, ironically, next only to Japan.

Chapter 7 : Diminished the Japanese advantage on the seas? | Yahoo Answers

Japan's comparative advantage When you hear of the travails of companies like Sharp, Sony and Panasonic, it's hard not to descend into a state of "Japo-pessimism".

Tumblr Health Benefits of Japanese Foods Food is an essential and inevitable part of our lives, not only to live; but also to satiate the appetizing food cravings. Nutritious food is the vital source of a long healthy life; however, most of us binge on scrumptious, but unhealthy foods. Japanese food is based upon the principle of health and longevity. Japanese foods are not solely eaten for taste; in fact, they focus on extracting the health benefits from their foods. They think over what could be beneficial for them to eat rather than what they feel to eat. Japanese people are known to live the longest lives and this leads one to contemplate what the secrets of Japanese food are. In this article you will learn to implement the benefits of certain Japanese foods in your kitchen to stay healthy and live longer. The Japanese believe in consuming proteins in greater quantities because of the health benefits associated. They eat a lot of fish instead of red meat because it lowers the dangers of heart attacks. Fish is their staple food because it is a common source to intake proteins. Red meat is comparatively expensive and considered unhealthy. Japanese believe, the healthier the fish; the better it is. Japanese serve fish in raw, poached, grilled, fried and baked forms. Japanese people also believe that fish is the major source to maintain the natural beauty of their skin. Soy is another popular food item in the Japanese menu. It is known to reduce the risk heart disease and blood pressure. Soy is also a great source of proteins. Just as the fish, soy and Tofu are also staple food products in their diet. Japanese believe that food sourced from soy plant is a great alternate to red meat which is high in saturated fats. Natto, Tofu, Soy sauce etc. These foods reduce the danger of developing numerous chronic diseases. The addition of Buckwheat flour immensely helps in the digestion process. It includes minimum amount of starch and contains no traces of white flour. Japanese also consume noodles made from buckwheat flour or wheat flour because they are low in fat and much higher in carbs. This also makes one feel fuller with small portions. It impedes the fat development process in the body and digests quicker than the white flour. It also helps to improve the growth of new blood cells. Japanese food is always served in smaller portions to discourage overeating. Traditional Japanese food servings are almost half of the servings in the West. The Japanese, however, make it a point that even the healthiest foods are also served in small portions. Japanese always include green tea with their meals because it fights off the unhealthy elements in the body. It gives similar benefits whether served hot or cold. They prefer green tea over coffee because it contains half the amount of caffeine comparatively. Green tea breaks the oil present in the digestive system. It is mostly served with fried and breaded foods. Andrew is passionate about Japanese food. HamsterBooks Boiled rice and the boiled vegetables. I ate a thing like Japanese pot-auâ€¦ http: I love Japanese food so much! NaU0y Tuesday, November 29, 3: Tuesday, November 29, 2: The view from Great Island â€” Miso Soup http: Miso is a Japanese fermented paste, usually made from rice, barley and or soybeans. The class we are doing is a Large Platter Class, which Kei and Masako normally do at the end of the year. Iron Chef Kimio Nonaga shares with us the proper way to rinse and cook Japanese rice. The results is â€¦ Share this:

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Chapter 9 : Benefits of the Japanese Sakoku Policy : AskHistorians

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