

# Central

*Tradition & Innovation  
in Manufacturing and  
Advance to High Technology*

# Japan



# Welcome to Central Japan

Central Japan is located in the center of the Japanese Archipelago, composed of the five prefectures of Aichi, Gifu, Mie, Shizuoka and Nagano.

Among them, Aichi, Mie and Shizuoka face the Pacific Ocean, featuring the fertile Nobi Plain created by the three major rivers Kiso, Nagara and Ibi, rich fishing grounds such as the Ise and Suruga Bays and grand Mt. Fuji, as well as nice warm weather. Gifu and Nagano, on the other hand, are inland prefectures with many hot springs and ski areas located in superb nature close to the Japan Alps with 3,000-meter-high mountains. The natural environment in the five prefectures is diverse and beautiful.

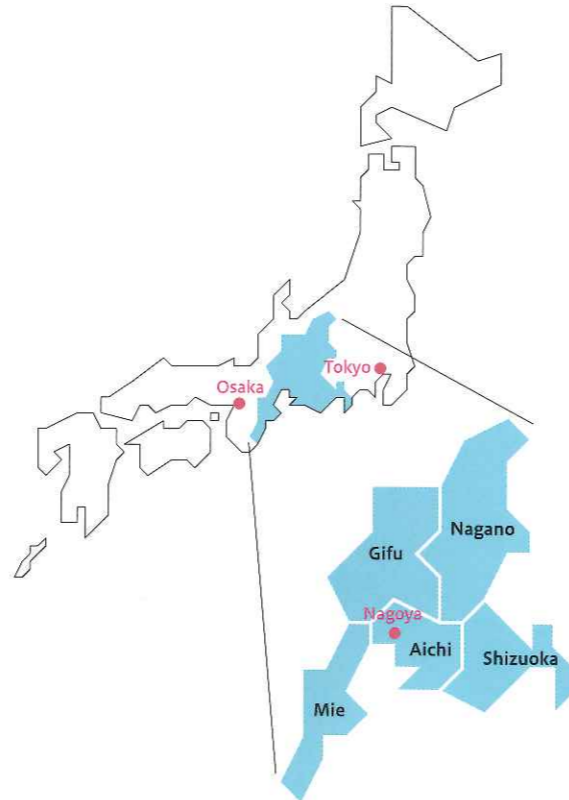
In such a blessed climate, since the beginning of recorded history, Central Japan has developed prosperous life, culture and history. It has also been a vital area for transportation that connects the eastern and western parts of Japan. Notably, the "three heroes" Oda Nobunaga, Toyotomi Hideyoshi and Tokugawa Ieyasu, who made great achievements during the Sengoku period (period of warring states) in the 16th century at the beginning of the modern era, along with other feudal warlords and daimyo, were based in Central Japan and promoted the development of local communities and industries to allow local people to have a prosperous life. This resulted in the growth of traditional indigenous industries such as pottery, textiles, cutlery, Japanese paper, lacquerware, woodworking and furniture production, as well as traditional performing arts, including Ukai (cormorant fishing), Bunraku (traditional puppet theater) and farmers kabuki, and local cultures including dashi (festival floats) and festivals, which have been handed down to the modern era.

Based on such traditions, a large number of companies located in Central Japan are successfully developing global business activities. This world-class industrial cluster that was established by them in the region accounts for approximately 15% of Japan's GDP. Good old Japan and high-tech Japan thus coexist in Central Japan.

## Principal city of Central Japan: Nagoya

With a population of 2.29 million, Nagoya is the fourth largest city in Japan behind Tokyo (23 Wards), Yokohama and Osaka.

The city is the economic, industrial and administrative core of Central Japan.



**Area: approx. 42,908km<sup>2</sup>**  
(as of October 2014)

**Population: approx. 17 million people**  
(as of October 2014)

Located in an area extending from 136 to 139 degrees of east longitude and from 34 to 37 degrees of north latitude

## Economic Power of Central Japan

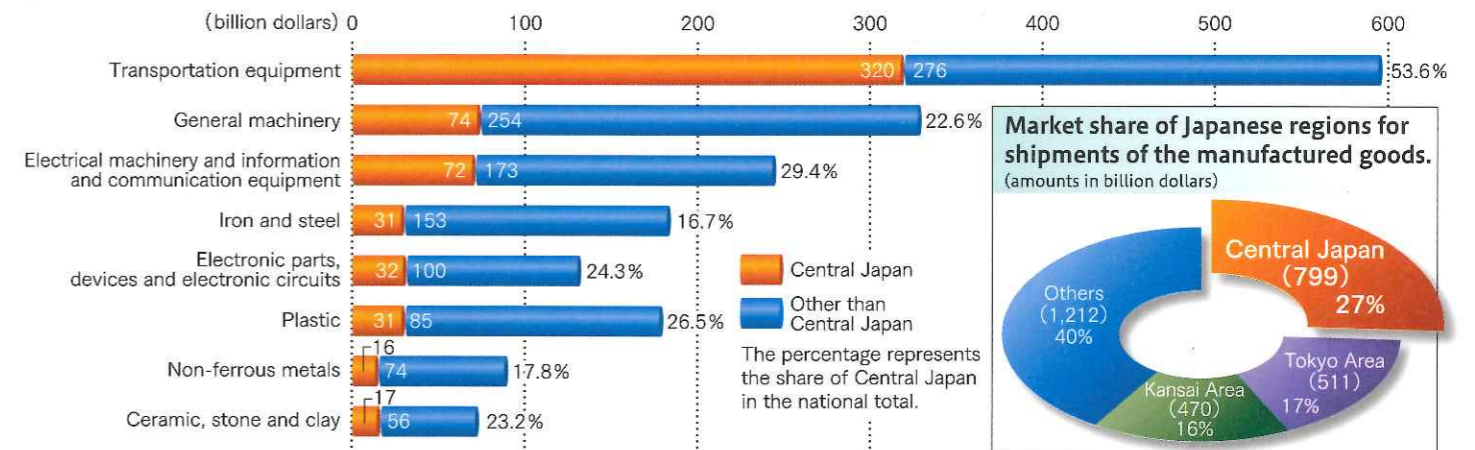
The manufacturing industry is a prominent feature of Central Japan, composed of diverse sectors such as automobiles, electronic devices, machine tools, precision machinery and fine ceramics. The products are also internationally competitive, and the value of manufacturing products shipped from the region is approximately 78 trillion yen, which accounts for 25% of the total value in Japan.

Central Japan also has Japan's largest concentrations of companies in the automobile and aircraft industries. The region produces approximately 45% of the automobiles produced in Japan. The aerospace industry in the region produces about 50% of the aerospace-related parts and, in particular, 70% of the aircraft body-related parts produced in the country.

Central Japan is the top region in Japan in terms of the value of shipments of the manufactured goods.

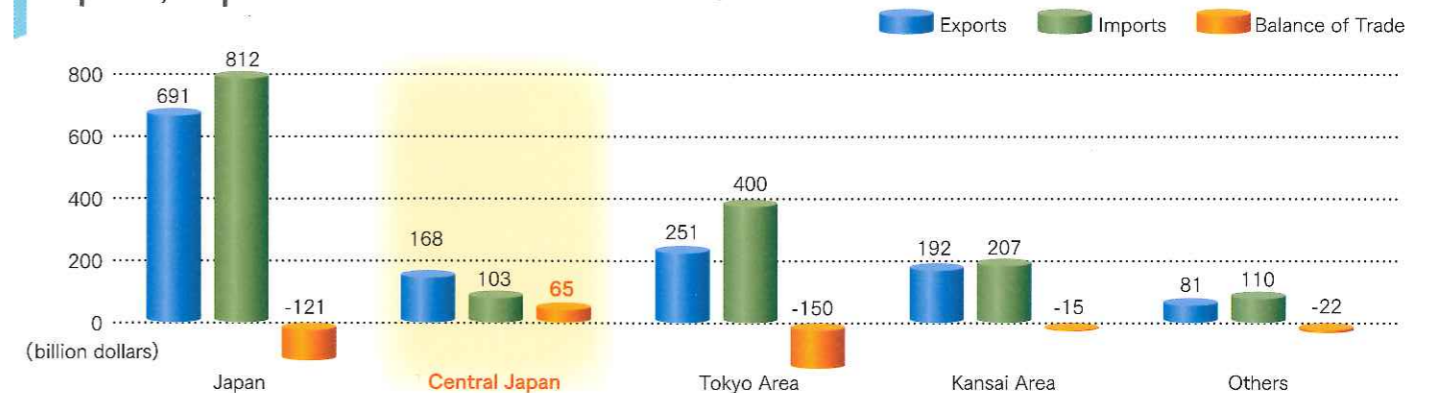
### The region holds a large share in the national production of transportation equipment and various other products

Central Japan's share of the market for shipments of the manufactured goods, breakdown in sectors.



[Source] Value of manufactured goods shipments: data from "Census of Manufactures (Revised Report) 2013" by Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry of Japan, converted into dollars at the average exchange rate during 2013 (97.6 yen/USD)  
Tokyo Area: Saitama, Chiba, Tokyo and Kanagawa Kansai Area: Shiga, Kyoto, Osaka, Hyogo, Nara and Wakayama

## Exports, Imports and Balance of Trade in 2014



[Source] Export and import values: data from "Trade Statistics" by Ministry of Finance Japan and Nagoya Customs, converted into dollars at the average exchange rate during 2014 (105.83 yen/USD)

# Traffic Network in Central Japan

Central Japan has airports and seaports connected to the world, as well as railway and expressway networks stretching all over Japan. With such a well-developed infrastructure, the region plays a major role in the extensive exchange of people and goods as a hub of land, marine and air traffic. This is demonstrated by the fact that logistics centers of many companies are located in the region, which serves as a core of the logistics network in Japan and also an ideal relay base for the transportation of goods from overseas. In addition, many people from other parts of Japan and other countries visit Central Japan for business, sightseeing and various other purposes.

## Sea and Airport Connection to the World

The largest airport in Central Japan is Chubu Centrair International Airport, Nagoya. It takes about 30 minutes from the airport to Nagoya, the major city in Central Japan, by railway, or 40 minutes by car via an expressway. From Nagoya, people can conveniently travel to other places of Central Japan as well as Japan through a well-developed traffic network including the Tokaido Shinkansen (bullet train) and Tomei, Meishin and Chuo Expressways.

The Port of Nagoya is one of the five largest ports in Japan and the top in Japan in terms of both the total trade value and the total cargo handling volume, having trade relationships with about 150 countries and regions across the world. Handling various types of cargo including automobiles, aerospace-related products and steel, the port has been Japan's largest cargo handler for 13 consecutive years and leads the Japanese economy. In addition, Central Japan has the Port of Mikawa in Aichi, a port for the automobile industry in which TOYOTA MOTOR CORPORATION, SUZUKI MOTOR CORPORATION and MITSUBISHI MOTORS CORPORATION have their bases, the Port of Yokkaichi in Mie, which serves as an energy supply base for Yokkaichi petrochemical complex and the Port of Shimizu in Shizuoka, which complements marine transportation between Tokyo, Nagoya and Osaka with its 24-hour operation. These facilities support the manufacturing industry in Central Japan.



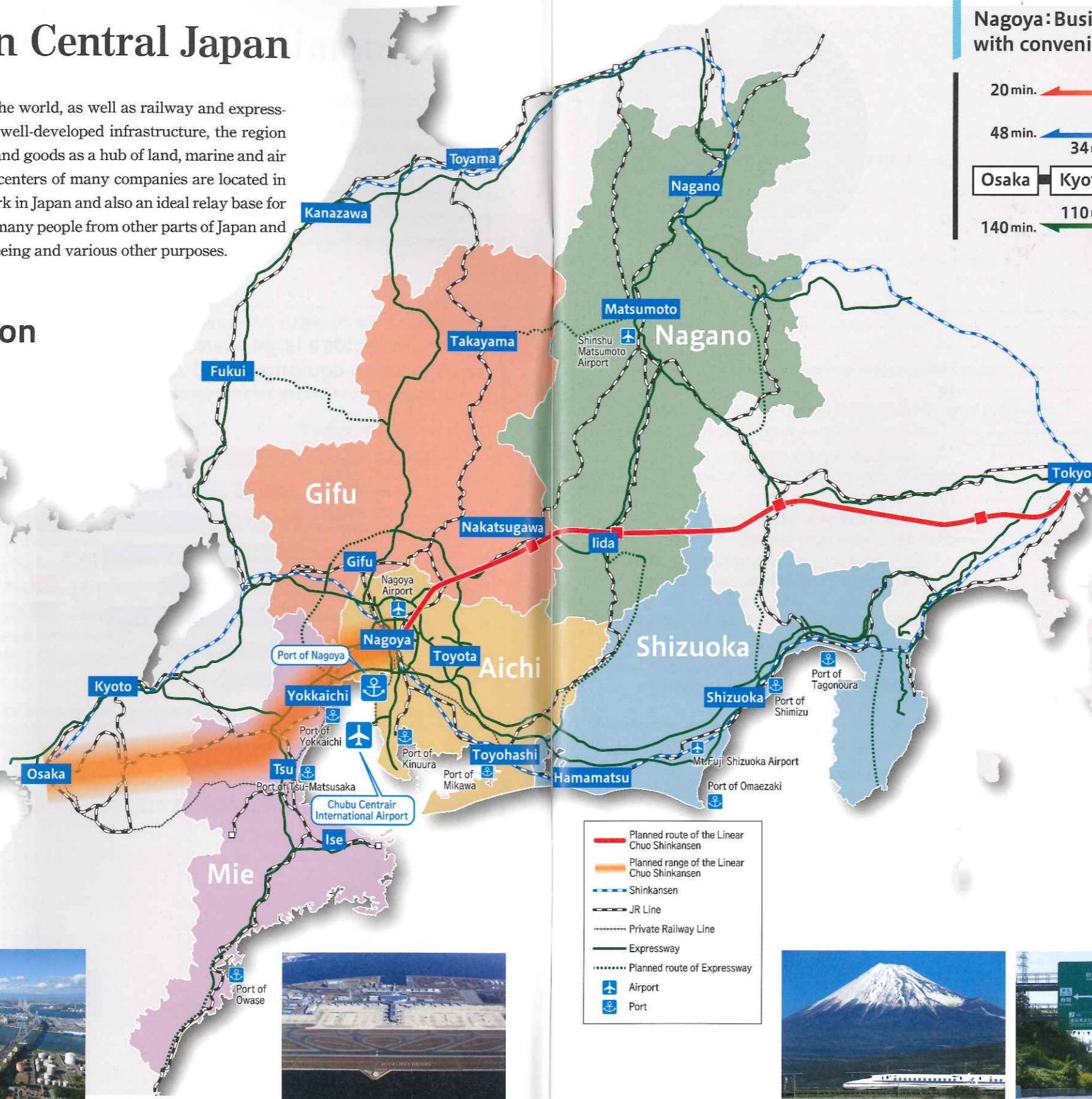
The Port of Yokkaichi



The Port of Nagoya



Chubu Centrair International Airport



- Planned route of the Linear Chuo Shinkansen
- Planned range of the Linear Chuo Shinkansen
- Shinkansen
- JR Line
- Private Railway Line
- Expressway
- Planned route of Expressway
- ✈ Airport
- ⚓ Port



The Tokaido Shinkansen

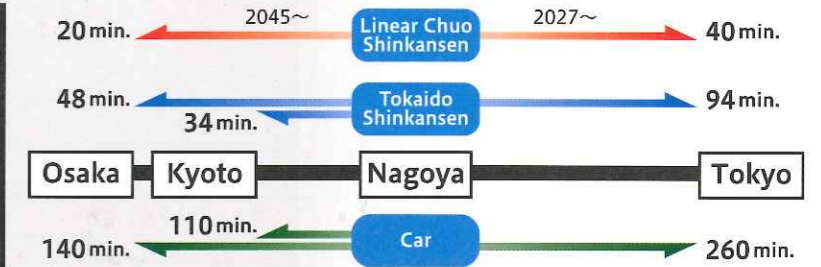


Toyotahigashi Junction



The Shin-Tomei Expressway

## Nagoya: Business and tourism hub with convenient access to major cities



## Road and railway networks linked to various parts of Japan

Nagoya station is a major station of the Tokaido Shinkansen, which is the main artery between the eastern and western parts of Japan, and travelers from Nagoya can reach Tokyo and Osaka in about 100 minutes and 50 minutes, respectively. Central Japan is covered by the lines of Central Japan Railway Company (JR Tokai), Nagoya Railroad Co., Ltd. (MEITETSU), Kintetsu Corporation and other railroad companies. The operation of Linear Chuo Shinkansen (Superconducting Maglev), which is scheduled to start in 2027, will reduce the travel time between Nagoya and Tokyo to about 40 minutes.

The expressway network in Central Japan is also extensive, including the Tomei Expressway (to Tokyo), Meishin Expressway (to Osaka, Kyoto and Kobe) and Chuo Expressway (to Tokyo), which run in the east-west direction, as well as the Tokai-Hokuriku Expressway (to the Hokuriku Region), which runs in the north-south direction. In addition, the Shin Tomei Expressway (to Tokyo) and Shin Meishin Expressway (to Osaka, Kyoto and Kobe) have been developed between Nagoya and other places in Central Japan as the hub in recent years. The new expressways also serve as an alternative traffic network to improve preparedness for emergency situations that can be caused by natural disasters, etc.

# Central Japan

Tradition & Innovation  
in Manufacturing and  
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Photo by Oikawa Ryoichi

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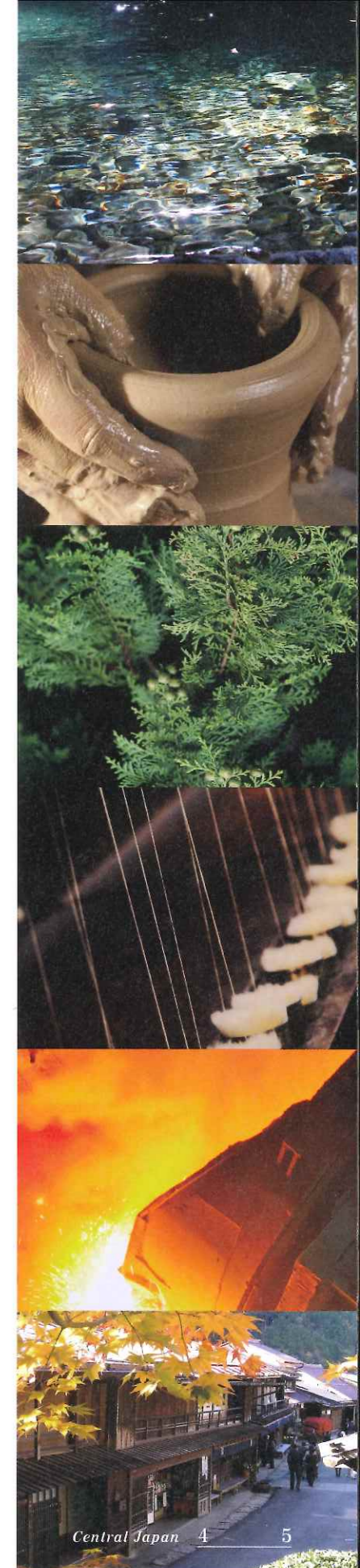
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# Open the Door for Manufacturing:

## *The Origins of Manufacturing Traced Back via 6 Routes*

Central Japan leads the manufacturing industry in Japan.  
For what reasons did the region achieve its strength in manufacturing?  
Why have a variety of sectors been born in the region?

Water, Soil, Wood, Yarn, Iron and Road.

As far back as more than 400 years ago, traditional crafts were born  
with rich natural resources, and people made creative efforts for many  
years to pave the way to manufacturing in the modern times.  
There were six routes to open the door for manufacturing. The origin  
of each route is traced back below.

木  
Wood

道  
Road

水  
Water

土  
Soil

糸  
Yarn

鉄  
Iron



Screen and wall paintings  
that decorate Nagoya Castle  
Hommaru Palace  
Bamboo Grove, Leopards and Tiger.  
Set of four sliding screens (Important  
Cultural Asset) (collection of Nagoya  
Castle Management Office)

calligraphy by Fusao Murakami

# 水 Water



Photo courtesy of Gifu Prefecture



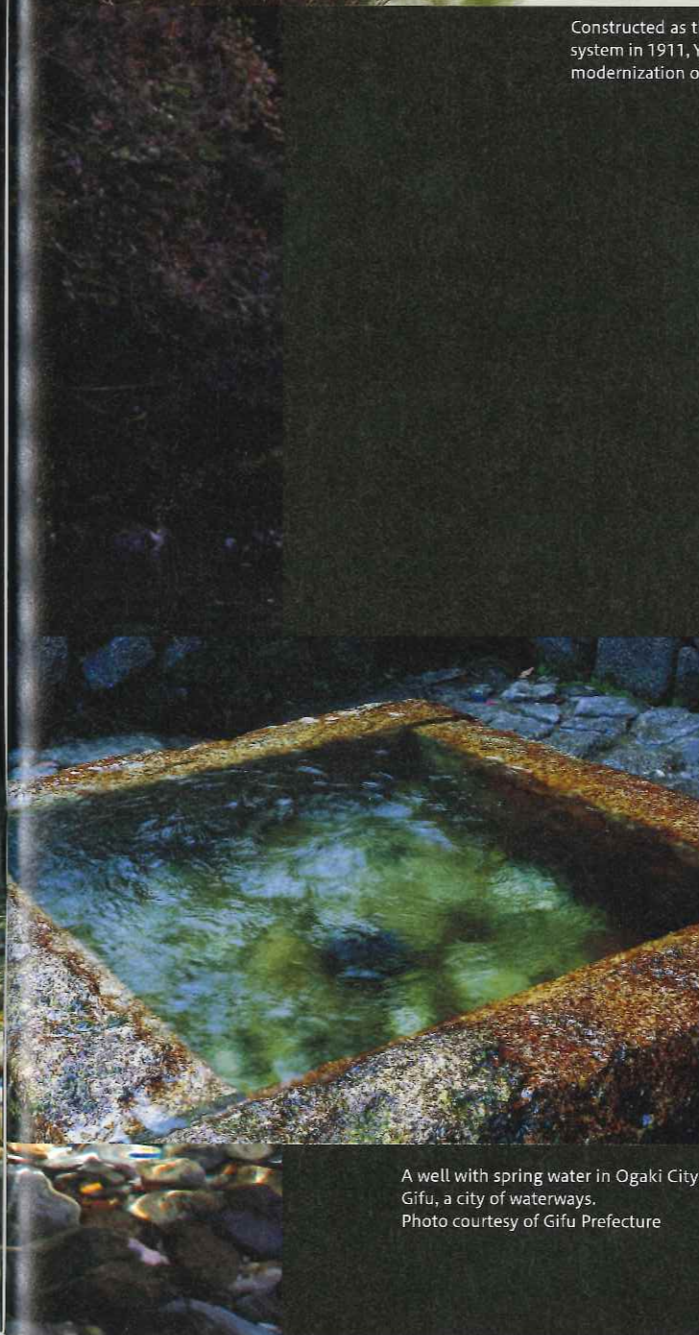
Constructed as the first full-scale power plant in the Kiso river system in 1911, Yaotsu hydroelectric power plant supported the modernization of the industry. It is now used as a museum.



The Kiso, Nagara and Ibi Rivers flow from the Kiso and Hida Mountain Ranges in the Japan Alps, which is called the rooftop of Japan. These major rivers of Japan have created the fertile Nobi Plain stretching from the southern part of Gifu to the western part of Aichi.

The large volume of water in the Kiso River caught the attention of Momosuke Fukuzawa, who was later called the king of electric power. Fukuzawa committed himself to hydropower generation in the Kiso River, and made great achievements in the development of power sources as well as the establishment of a long-distance power transmission system to deliver electricity to cities and help the industry grow. An essential item for the power transmission system was insulators, which were produced with the pottery technology that had been developed in Central Japan. Abundant electric power also brought new styles of manufacturing to the region.

Rich water resources have created a vast flatland and fertilized the soil. They have also supplied industrial water and abundant electric power, which are indispensable for business activities, in addition to water for daily life, to contribute to the development of Central Japan as a region of manufacturing.



A well with spring water in Ogaki City, Gifu, a city of waterways.  
Photo courtesy of Gifu Prefecture

# 水 Journey on Water, and Manufacturing

## Tour of sake breweries in Takayama



It is said that good sake can be found in a cold place. Blessed with abundant water and relatively low temperatures throughout the year, Takayama has produced many brands of high-quality sake that we still enjoy. Most of Takayama's famed seven brewers have a history of more than 200 years. It is recommended that you taste the distinctive sake of each brewery while travelling around the quaint old town of Takayama.

**Takayama City Tourism Department**  
2-18 Hanaoka-machi,  
Takayama-shi, Gifu  
TEL:0577-32-3333

Sugitama (ball made with cedar leaves) hung under the eaves is a sign that new sake has been made.  
Photo courtesy of Takayama City Tourism Department

## Ukai: cormorant fishing on the Nagara River

In this traditional style of fishing, each cormorant fishing master on a boat controls 10 to 12 cormorants at the same time by handling the leash ropes attached to the birds to make them partially swallow sweetfish and catch the fish alive. This unique tradition on Nagara River has been passed along for almost 1,300 years. The visionary scenes illuminated by bonfires are fascinating. This event is held almost every day from May 11 to October 15 of each year.

**Gifu Convention and Visitors Bureau**

The Gifu Chamber of Commerce and Industry Bldg. 1F,  
2-2 Kanda-machi, Gifu-shi  
TEL:058-266-5588  
Photo courtesy of Gifu City



## Obara Paper

A traditional papermaking art has been inherited in Obara, which is located in a mountain area of Toyota City, Aichi. Broussonetia kazinoki, the raw material of the Japanese paper, is dyed and used as a paint to give patterns to a paper in this art craftwork. Tatsukichi Fujii, a craftsman, looked at



the good quality of the Japanese paper that had been made since early times and raised the paper to an art form while taking advantage of the raw material.

**Obara Paper Art Museum Washi no Furusato**  
216-1 Hora, Eitaro-cho,  
Toyota-shi, Aichi  
TEL:0565-65-2151



**Garyu Cherry Tree**  
Noriyuki Kasugai

## Kamikochi

Kamikochi is a beautiful mountainous spot located in Matsumoto City, Nagano at an altitude of 1,500 meters. Along with Kappa Bridge over the clear Azusa River and the spectacle of mountains, the dreamy view of Mt. Hotaka reflected on the mirror-like water surface of Taisho Pond is a representative landscape of Kamikochi. The nature charms people in a dif-

ferent way in each season, which is protected by restriction of access by private cars.

**Kamikochi Information Center**

4468 Kamikochi, Azumi,  
Matsumoto-shi, Nagano  
TEL:0263-95-2433  
Contact telephone number during winter: 0263-94-2537  
Photo courtesy of Nagano Prefecture Tourism Association



The landscape enjoys timeless popularity.

## Natural springs in Kakita River



Rainwater and melted snow seep into the deep underground of Mt. Fuji, and the water flows through lava stones to be naturally purified and springs up near Kakita River Park as extremely transparent fresh water. The daily volume of the spring water is about a million tons, which is the largest in Japan. Kakita River takes its water from the spring water, and is one of the three clear-flowing rivers in Japan along with Nagara River in Gifu and Shimanto River in Kochi.



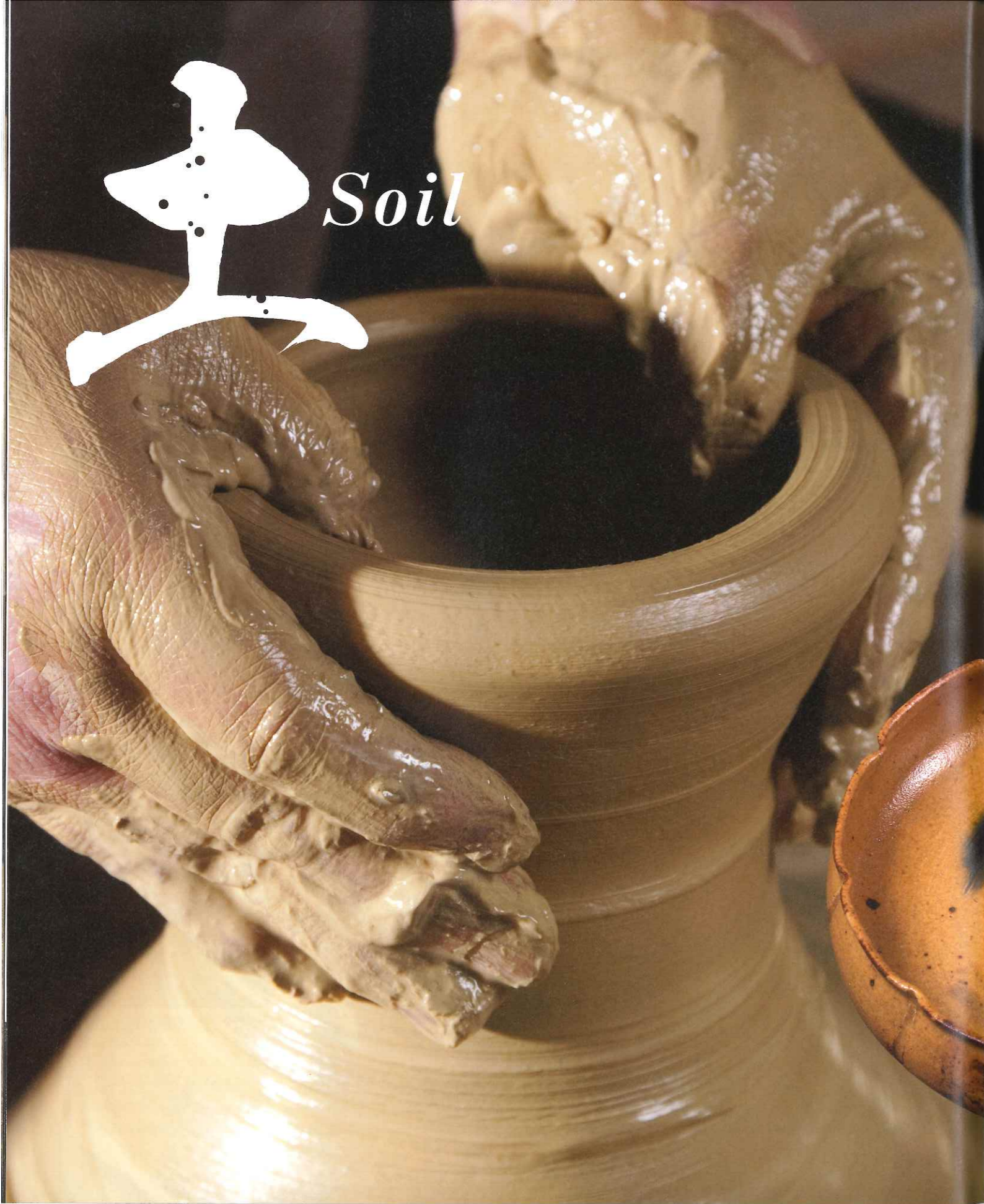
Spring water from Mt. Fuji

**Kakita River Park**

71-7 Fushimi, Shimizu-cho,  
Sunto-gun, Shizuoka  
TEL:055-981-8224  
Photo courtesy of Shimizu-cho

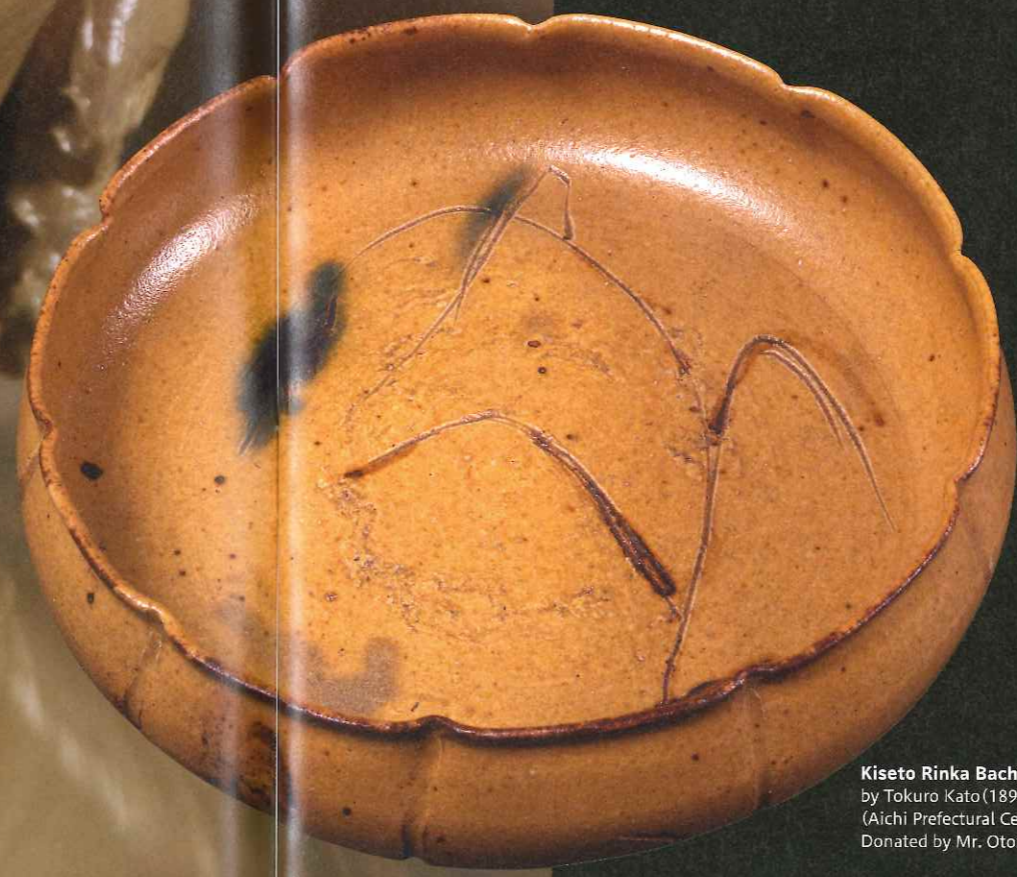


*Soil*



**Kamagaki-no-Komichi**  
(Path of Kamagaki, Seto City, Aichi)

**Seto-Hongyo Ware Tile**  
with Floral Design  
in Underglaze Blue and Iron Brown  
Japan  
Meiji Period (19-20c.)  
Photo courtesy of INAX MUSEUMS  
(PART OF LIXIL)



**Kiseto Rinka Bachi**  
by Tokuro Kato (1898-1985)  
(Aichi Prefectural Ceramic Museum)  
Donated by Mr. Otozo Kawasaki

As far back as six million years ago, Central Japan had a lake called Tokai Lake. The huge lake extended from Chita Peninsula in Aichi to the Suzuka Mountain Range in Mie. Rivers flowing into the lake transported earth and sand into it for many years to eventually fill up the lake an estimated 1.2 million years ago.

The deposition in the lake was potter's clay with good quality. Seto had clay with less iron while Tokoname in Chita Peninsula had iron-rich red clay. Thanks to the soil, it was natural that those places developed pottery and led the pottery industry of Japan. Seto and Tokoname in Aichi and Mino in Gifu still produce traditional pottery as representative cities of pottery production in the country. At the same time, a wide range of ceramic products such as luxury western tableware, insulators, building tiles and sanitary ware are manufactured in the places, which are among Japan's top ceramic producers.





# Journey on Soil, and Manufacturing

## Seto Novelty



Seto City, Aichi is one of the major pottery producers in Japan. In its long history, Seto Novelty was born. The delicate lace dress is made of pottery. After Germany,

which had been a major producer of such products, stopped the supply with the outbreak of World War I, Seto started to increase its production. The designs cultivated in the long history of pottery, as well as the painting techniques, receive a high evaluation in other countries as well, and many products are exported to the United States and European countries.

### SETO-GURA MUSEUM

1-1, Kurasho-cho, Seto-shi, Aichi  
TEL:0561-97-1190

Photo courtesy of SETO-GURA MUSEUM

## Koubeigama

This kiln is located in a 200-year-old folk house in a quiet mountainous area. It is a representative pottery producer of Mino ware, which has a history of more than 200 years. Takuo Kato (1917-2005), the sixth generation producer, a Living National Treasure, who restored the techniques of Persian pottery and created works combining tradition with originality

such as lusterware and Persian colored ceramics. There are many attractions on the premises including the Old Pottery Museum, along with the Craft Gallery, which displays works of his ancestors.

4-115 Ichinokura-cho, Tajimi-shi, Gifu TEL:0572-22-3821

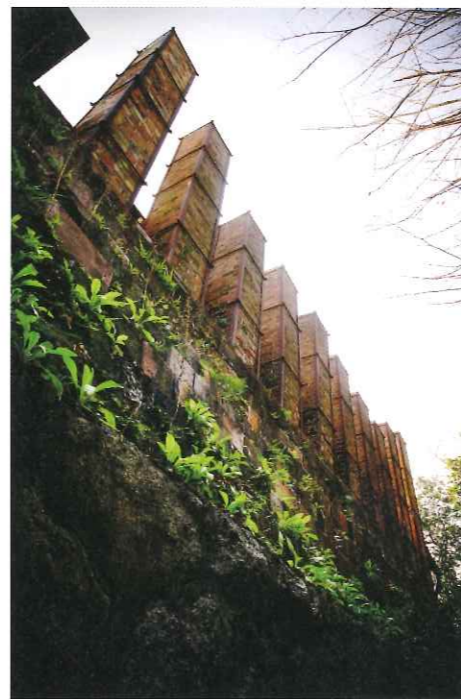


Koubeigama is placed in a relocated 200-year-old folk house.



Flower vase in Sansai (three-color) style "Soyo" Takuo Kato

## Tokoname: View of an ascending kiln



With Tokoname-yaki potteries and galleries, the adjacent area is popular as a pottery promenade.

Tokoname City, Aichi is the producer of Tokoname ware. The city has "Toeigama," Japan's largest ascending kiln with a total length of 22 meters. Since its creation in the Edo period, the kiln has been continuously used to fire jars and pots in the old days and produce clay pipes essential for urban development in modern times.



Pottery Promenade

### Tokoname Sightseeing Association

5-168-2 Koichonmachi, Tokoname-shi, Aichi  
TEL:0569-34-8888

## Earthen pots produced in Yokkaichi

Dishes cooked in pots are essential food for Japanese people in winter. An earthen pot is placed in the center of a dining table, and people put ingredients in it and share the food. Yokkaichi City, Mie is the largest producer of earthen pots in Japan. The development of

thermal-resistant earthen pots made with a mineral called petalite to prevent cracking has led to an increase in the city's share. Various types and designs of earthen pots are now offered, including earthen pot rice cookers and casserole earthen pots.



### Banko no Sato Kaikan

4-8 Toei-cho, Yokkaichi-shi, Mie  
TEL:059-330-2020

Photo courtesy of Yokkaichi City

## The Museum Meiji-mura: The former main building of the Imperial Hotel



The former main building of the Imperial Hotel was built with the design of Frank Lloyd Wright, an American architect, in 1923. Wright wanted to use bricks with a light color, instead of red bricks, for the exterior walls. Then, he selected soil in Chita Peninsula in Aichi. Bricks made of the soil were baked in Tokoname and delivered to Tokyo by ship. As many as four million bricks made in Tokoname decorated the gorgeous exterior view. The former main building of the Imperial Hotel was regrettably demolished in 1967, and the main entrance hall and lobby are now stored and exhibited in the Museum Meiji-mura.

1 Uchiyama, Inuyama-shi, Aichi  
TEL:0568-67-0314

Photo courtesy of Museum Meiji-mura



# Wood



**Yagura-dokei** (lantern clock), one of the biggest existing Japanese-style clocks.  
Photo courtesy of Kariya City Board of Education



Photo by Oikawa Ryoichi

## Tea-serving doll

Karakuri ningyo, or mechanical dolls, were invented in the Edo period (1603-1867). When a teacup is placed on the tray, the doll delivers the cup to a guest while nodding its head up and down. The doll, driven by a spring made of baleen, is comprised of about 40 wooden parts.



When Tokugawa Yoshinao, the first lord of the Owari Domain, got married in 1615, he received a mountain forest in Kiso from Tokugawa Ieyasu, who built the foundation of the Edo Shogunate, as a generous wedding gift with an area of about 200,000 hectares. The Owari Domain owned and protected the forest in a strict manner and banned unauthorized felling. The timber resources from the forest improved the domain's financial status. They also enabled the development of skills for wood-working and the production of hardware for drawers and Buddhist altar fittings in the area, which led to the creation of karakuri ningyo (automated puppets), and later, the establishment of a wide range of mechanical sectors including the watch, railroad car, automobile and aerospace industries.

While karakuri ningyo were actively produced in the Edo period, it was essential to have woods nearby because different wood species were used for the heads, bodies and gears. Karakuri ningyo were used to decorate festivals as "dashi karakuri" (a festival float with karakuri ningyo on it) in the region, mainly near the castle town of Owari. It is said that more than 200 units of dashi karakuri still exist in Japan and the number of karakuri ningyo on the floats is about 600, most of which are stored in the areas that had a connection with the Owari Domain. The forest that was owned by the Owari Domain is still one of Japan's representative beautiful forests and honored as the producer of Kiso hinoki cypress, and designated as a Jingubirin, which supplies timber necessary for Jingu Shikinen Sengu (periodical rebuilding of a shrine at the Ise-Jingu Shrine) conducted every 20 years.



# Journey on Wood, and Manufacturing

## Takayama Festival

The Takayama Festival is the collective name of the Sanno Matsuri (Sanno festival) held in spring and the Hachiman Matsuri held in autumn. The main attraction is gorgeously decorated festival floats with lively carvings, beautifully embroidered fabrics and karakuri ningyo showing exciting actions with elaborate devices. The spring and autumn festivals have a parade of 12 and 11 floats, respectively, which is accompanied by hundreds of people who march through the town. The night festival is also visionary with a parade of the floats lit up with lanterns.

### Takayama City Tourism Department

2-18 Hanaoka-machi,  
Takayama-shi, Gifu  
TEL: 0577-32-3333

Photo courtesy of Takayama City  
Tourism Department



## Matsumoto furniture

Furniture production started in Matsumoto, Nagano in the latter half of the 16th century. Traditional drawers and tea cabinets produced by craftspeople in the area around Matsumoto Castle were sold in various parts of Japan. Matsumoto grew as a furniture producer, and had the largest market share in Japan in the production of Japanese furniture until the outbreak of World War II. Matsumoto furniture produced with inherited skills takes advantage of the warmth of wood and is popular among many people.

### Matsumoto Mingei Kagu (folk-craft furniture)

3-2-12 Chuo, Matsumoto-shi,  
Nagano TEL: 0263-33-5760



## Nagoya Castle Hommaru Palace

Nagoya Castle used to have Hommaru Palace to the south of the tower. Although the palace was the first early modern castle building designated as a National Treasure and recognized as a masterpiece, it was burnt down along with the donjon in an air raid during World War II. The reconstruction of the Hommaru Palace is currently in progress with the target of completing it by 2018.

A target in the approach adopted for the reconstruction is to use traditional materials and construction methods wherever possible based on the documents prepared in the Edo period that survived the war in addition to survey maps and photos. Precious timber such as hinoki cypress is used in various parts such as pillars, floor boards and even frames of paper screens, and decorative metal fittings

and paintings on the walls and sliding doors are produced with the devotion of craftspeople and painters. The entrance and Omote-shoin (main drawing room) are now open to the public.

1-1 Hommaru, Naka-ku, Nagoya-shi, Aichi TEL: 052-231-1700

Photo courtesy of Nagoya Castle Management Office



## Plastic models in Shizuoka



### Tamiya's Mini 4WD car, AERO AVANTE

Plastic model of Tamiya, Inc., a world-class model/plastic model manufacturer based in Shizuoka City

The plastic model industry in Shizuoka leads Japan in production. Its origin was wood; the industry started with the wood processing that had been active since ancient times. Many companies that used to manufacture wooden model airplanes and ships shifted the mate-

rial from wood to celluloid and plastic. Japan's first plastic model was born in Shizuoka in 1958. Since then, the prefecture has created a series of hit products, including supercars, Gundam and Mini 4WD cars, attracting global attention.

### Shizuoka Hobby Square

SouthSpot Shizuoka, 18-1  
Minami-cho, Suruga-ku,  
Shizuoka-shi, Shizuoka  
TEL: 054-289-3033

# 糸 Yarn

From the Edo period to the Meiji period, Central Japan was a major region of cotton and silk textile production with the Mikawa area, a major cotton textile producer, as well as the Okaya area, which had an active silk industry. Under the policy of the central government to encourage new industries, the region grew to play a pioneering role in Japan's textile manufacturing while the country was developing to be a modern state.

In the field of spinning yarns, a spinning machine invented by Tacchi Gaun (1842-1900) from Nagano Prefecture in 1873 played a key part. This machine was used most positively in the areas along the Yahagi River in Aichi. As the power source to operate the machine, a rapid stream was used in the mountainous areas of Okazaki and Toyota, which were located upstream of the river, and water wheels were attached to both sides of a boat in the downstream areas where the flow was slow. With the introduction of the spinning machine, which was called "garabo" after its characteristic rattling sound during operation, yarn spinning developed to be an indigenous industry.

Textiles were produced by female farmers. One of them was the mother of Sakichi Toyoda, the founder of the Toyota Group. He grew with the sight of his mother working on the farm in the daytime and weaving at night. He was called a master inventor, and improved weaving machines in different ways. His creative efforts were the origin of the manufacturing of Toyota.

## Journey on Yarn, and Manufacturing

### Matsusaka cotton

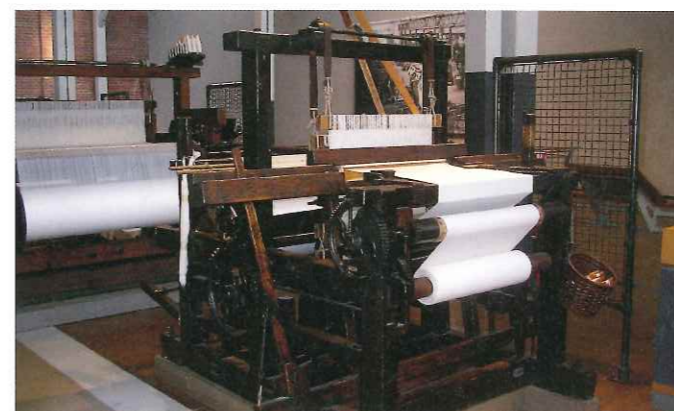
Matsusaka cotton features sophisticated stripes called "shima wari" and indigo dyeing in depth. It enjoyed a boom among people of Edo in the Edo period, and it is said that Edo had many kimono shops of Matsusaka merchants.

#### Matsusaka Momen Teori Center

Matsusaka City Industrial Promotion Center, 2176 Hon-machi, Matsusaka-shi, Mie  
TEL:0598-26-6355



### Sakichi Toyoda Memorial House



Toyoda power loom invented by Sakichi



House where Sakichi Toyoda was born

In this house, Sakichi Toyoda (1867-1930), the founder of the Toyota Group, was born and raised, and Kiichiro Toyoda (1894-1952), who established Toyota Motors, was also born. The house is located in Kosai City, Shi-

zuoka, overlooking Lake Hamana. Thanks to the achievements made by Sakichi, who devoted himself to the study of automatic looms in the 1900s, most of the imported looms in Japan were replaced by domestic products, and the production even grew to the point where they exported the looms. "Open the window. It's a big world out there!" His phrase which symbolizes the heart of manufacturing has been passed along until now.

113-2 Yamaguchi, Kosai-shi, Shizuoka TEL:053-576-0064

### Ise Katagami

Katazome (stencil dyeing) is one of Japan's traditional dyeing techniques. It was used to dye hakama (skirts) for samurais in the Edo period. As the technique was developed, Ise Katagami (pattern paper) became widespread throughout Japan under the patronage of the Kishu Domain. The skills of stencil makers are excellent, and the elaborate patterns and designs are also highly valued not just as pattern papers but also as interiors and artworks.



Suzuka-shi Dentou Sangy-ou Kaikan  
3-10-1 Jike, Suzuka-shi, Mie  
TEL: 059-386-7511

### Arimatsu tie-dyeing

Arimatsu, Nagoya is located along the old Tokaido Road, and still has the townscape of tie-dyeing wholesalers, warehouses and houses with lattice doors that have been retained since the Edo period, which can be seen in the works of Utagawa Hiroshige, an ukiyo-e painter. Arimatsu tie-dyeing was developed as an indigenous industry under the patronage of the Owari Domain, and became popular as a souvenir among travellers on the Tokaido Road. Various tie-dyeing techniques have been

handed down from mothers to daughters.

Tie-Dyeing Museum  
3008 Arimatsu, Midori-ku, Nagoya-shi, Aichi  
TEL:052-621-0111

