<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Registration No.</th>
<th>Number 00034</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Registration Date</td>
<td>October 6, 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registration Category</td>
<td>Category 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Name (Model, etc.)</strong></td>
<td>NEAC 2203 (Nippon Electric's Automatic Computer 2203)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Hiratsuka City, Kanagawa Pref</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owner (Custodian)</td>
<td>Information Technology Center of Tokai University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturer (Company)</td>
<td>Nippon Electric Company, Limited</td>
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<tr>
<td>Year Manufactured</td>
<td>1961</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Reason For Selection</strong></td>
<td>This was Japan's first all transistor commercial computer. All vacuum tubes in the previous NEAC-2201 model were replaced by transistors, and emphasis focused on achieving a large-scale data processing environment by connecting magnetic tape units, card readers, card punchers, line printers, external memory devices, and other peripheral equipment. The NEAC 2203 was capable of executing three programs at the same time through time-sharing, and became a best seller for science and technology computation, business processing, and other applications. The NEAC 2203 is valuable for demonstrating key aspects and a particular stage of Japan's computer technology development.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registration Standard</td>
<td>1 - A</td>
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<td>Open/Closed to Public</td>
<td>Open to Public</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Photo</strong></td>
<td><img src="image_url" alt="Image of NEAC 2203" /></td>
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<td><strong>Other useful information</strong></td>
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