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## Japan Screen Topics

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### HIGHWAY UNDER THE SEA

60 feet 1 min. 40 sec.

1. (MAP) Japanese workmen today are boring the longest undersea tunnel in the world. It starts on Cape Tapi near the foot of stately Mt. Iwaki on the big island of Honshu. Stretching almost 54 kilometers under the chilly waters of the Tsugaru Strait, the tunnel will link Honshu with the northern island of Hokkaido sometime in 1982. Known as Seikan Tunnel, it will be used only by trains. It will help to cut almost six hours off the 17-hour train ride from Tokyo to Sapporo City, Hokkaido's capital.

Let's join foreign newsmen based in Tokyo on a recent visit to the Seikan tunnel site.

2. (BOOK) At a briefing before entering the tunnel, reporters learn that construction began in 1971. The maximum depth of the sea in the Tsugaru Strait is 140 meters. The tunnel will dip 100 meters below the sea bed...240 meters below sea level...at its lowest point.

3. (INSIDE TUNNEL) Entering Seikan tunnel by truck, the reporters move from winter weather to tropical temperatures. In the construction area, the thermometer registers 32 degrees Centigrade (90 degrees Fahrenheit).

4. (DRILL) Because of the soft rock under the Tsugaru Strait, blasting is a delicate process. Machines like this drill holes in the sections of rock to be dynamited along the tunnel route.

5. (FOREMAN) A foreman briefs the reporters and invites them back for a ride through the world's biggest tunnel a few years from now.

NEW PAGE FOR THE HANDICAPPED

51 feet 1 min. 25 sec.

1. (WHEELCHAIRS) Japan's latest aids for people with temporary and permanent handicaps go on display. This exhibit in Tokyo was sponsored by the National Social Welfare Council and the Ministry of Health and Welfare.

2. (TRACTOR WHEELCHAIR) A tractor-like wheelchair makes travel up and downstairs more convenient for those who cannot walk.

3. (PAGE TURNER) Highlight of the show is this machine that turns book pages for readers who have lost the use of their arms. The user activates it simply by touching a lever with his jaw.

The page turning machine is the brainchild of an amateur inventor. Twenty-nine year old Takao Saito loves to tinker with mechanical devices. Saito had a friend who lost the use of his arms in a sports accident. Sympathetic to his friend's frustrations, he spent two years trying to devise a way for him to read unaided.

4. (CLOSE UP) A role of cellophane tape attached to the machine's arm adheres to the page so it can be pulled up and over.

The process takes 30 seconds. But it is a stride toward liberating the armless from the burdens of boredom and dependence on other people.



## TRACTOR SCHOOL

75 feet 2 min. 05 sec.

1. (TRUCKS) People who can't drive tractors aren't likely to buy them. One of Japan's largest farm machinery makers has opened a school for its foreign and Japanese customers. Courses range from one to four weeks. They begin in the classroom with an audio visual presentation of tractor theory.
2. (SIGN: 'ELECTRIC') A simulator shows trainees how tractor lighting and ignition systems work.
3. (BLACKBOARD) After sounding out their tractor theory lectures on the blackboard, teachers show how to start a tractor and make sure it's in good running order. This part of the course covers simple repairs, maintenance and lubrication.
4. (TRACTOR IN FIELD) Next comes the actual driving. An English speaking instructor takes three of the students from the school's new division for foreigners out for their first ride.
5. (CU BEARDED FACE) India is represented in this class, along with Malaysia and Bangladesh.
6. (TRAINEE DRIVING) In a few minutes, they're taking their first spins alone.
7. (TEST COURSE) There's a lot more to driving a tractor than just following a straight line down a field. More complicated maneuvers are practiced on this test course, not unlike the ones used in car driver training.

The school is at Tsukuba City, an academic town in Ibaragi Prefecture north of Tokyo.

8. (PLOUGHING) A final test in ploughing a field...and the students are ready to take their new skills all over the world.

NAGASAKI--CULTURAL MEETING GROUND

143 feet 3 min. 58 sec.

1. (HARBOR) Nagasaki...Its picturesque harbor was first developed by Portuguese traders who came to Japan in the 16th Century.

Destiny gave this city in southern Japan a crucial role in the country's history. For more than 200 years it was Japan's only window to the cultures of China and the West. It was also the gateway for the entry of Christianity.

2. (OLD PICTURE) This old print shows the artificial island of Dejima in Nagasaki Harbor. During Japan's 200 years as a closed country ending in 1853, Dejima was inhabited by Dutch traders. It was the only place in the country where Europeans could live and do business.

3. (MINIATURE VILLAGE) Dejima itself vanished long ago. Today this scale model of the village where the Dutch colony lived is one of Nagasaki's most popular tourist attractions.

4. (HILL) Dutch cultural influence survives in the Orandazaka, or Dutch Hill district. Dutch traders moved there after Japan was opened to contact with the outside world.

5. (STATUE) Nagasaki was the setting of Puccini's imaginative opera, "Madame Butterfly."

6. (HOUSE) Reminiscent of the opera is the former residence of British merchant Thomas Blake Glover. It is nicknamed "Madame Butterfly House," and has become a museum and public garden.



7. (STATUES) Christianity landed in Japan in the Nagasaki area. These are the statues of 26 martyrs who died in a 17th Century persecution.
8. (CRUCIFIX) But the Christian religion survived. This church, built by French missionaries in 1864, is Japan's oldest wooden structure in European gothic style.
9. (TEMPLE ROOF) Besides the Dutch, only Chinese traders were allowed to live in Nagasaki during Japan's era of isolation. The Sofukuji, a Buddhist temple built by Chinese priests, has been designated a National Treasure.
10. (BRIDGE) This arched bridge, named "Spectacle Bridge," was built by the Chinese temple's monks and remains in use today.
11. (LS OF CITY) Chinese cultural influence can be seen in this dragon dance performed at the annual October festival of Nagasaki's Suwa Shinto Shrine. The festival began in the year 1638 as a celebration by Nagasaki's Chinese colony, during Japan's era as a closed country. Costumes of the musicians and the instruments they play also reflect the festival's Chinese origins.
12. (SHIPYARD) Foreign culture came to Nagasaki from across the sea in ships. When the country entered international society in the 19th Century, Nagasaki naturally became a shipbuilding center. More than 1,000 ships from small freighters to giant tankers have been built there since 1857.
13. (STREET SCENES) Modern Nagasaki is a city of 450,000 busy, friendly people. Autos now vie with streetcars for space in its downtown thoroughfares. The large section of the city leveled by an atomic bomb in World War II has been completely rebuilt.

Today's Nagasaki...like the Nagasaki of the past...is fascinating, agreeable and cosmopolitan. It has never forgotten its historic role as the meeting ground between Japan and the cultures of other countries.

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