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*Japan Screen Topics*

ISSUE No. 78-4

PRIME MINISTER FUKUDA AND THE ECONOMIC CHALLENGE

143 feet 3 min. 58 sec.

1. (NEWS CONFERENCE) 1978 is a year of grave economic challenges, as Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda warns Japan in his New Year's news conference.
  
2. (DIET INTERIOR) In an address to the Diet, Mr. Fukuda stressed the importance of international cooperation and solidarity in resolving such economic problems as the North-South problem, increased trade frictions and the instability of international currencies.
  
3. (MAN STANDING UP) To revive the sluggish Japanese economy, Mr. Fukuda proposes a bold program of public works spending. Members of the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives raise questions about this serious step. The Prime Minister tells the committee the big public works budget means new orders for business and more jobs for the people.  
 Mr. Fukuda has a long career in the Finance Ministry before going into politics. He has a deep insight into economic problems.  
 The Budget Committee is convinced. Mr. Fukuda's public works program is adopted.
  
4. (FUKUDA WALKING) The problems of foreign trade and erratic currency markets are international in scope. On a day to day basis, they must be dealt with by the cabinet.

Mr. Fukuda soon will visit Washington for a summit meeting with President Carter. Their aim is to exchange frank views on matters of mutual interest. Later in the year, Mr. Fukuda will go to Europe for the summit of leaders of the economically advanced countries.

(CU OF MAN) Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda, is a key member of Mr. Fukuda's new cabinet which has to tackle economic problems both domestic and international.

(CU OF TWO MEN--MAN ON RIGHT) So are Kiichi Miyazawa, Director-General of the Economic Planning Agency...

(MAN STARTING TO STAND) ... And Nobuhiko Ushiba, State Minister for External Economic Affairs.

5. (MEN AT LONG TABLE) An important part of Mr. Fukuda's task in launching his economic program is winning the cooperation of Japan's business and labor leaders.

At a joint business-labor luncheon, he says the target for Japan's 1978 fiscal year will be an economic growth rate of approximately seven percent. This will mean a revival of business activity at home, and expansion of imports from abroad. Japan has one of the world's strongest economies, Mr. Fukuda explains, and must play its part in leading the world out of recession.

6. (BUILDING EXTERIOR) The Prime Minister's official residence... where foreign ambassadors usually confer with Mr. Fukuda. In times of economic crisis, exchange of views must be continuous.

Today, Mr. Fukuda receives American Ambassador Mike Mansfield.

(TALKING) Mr. Fukuda and the ambassador exchange small talk in English before getting down to business.

Ambassador Mansfield brings word that President Carter is ready for a summit meeting the first week in May.

7. (TWO MEN APPROACHING GREEN TABLE) In March, the Prime Minister ordered Nobuhiko Ushiba, State Minister for External Economic Affairs to negotiate with Wilhelm Hafer Kamp, vice-chairman of



the European Commission, on adjusting Japan-Europe trade problems.

Results of the talks are announced by Mr. Hafer Kamp and State Minister Ushiba at a joint news conference.

For the Prime Minister and his government, the early months of 1978 have been a busy time of launching new initiatives to meet the challenge of recession.

Mr. Fukuda has set Japan on a course of international cooperation, in which the country will play its part in speeding the economic advancement of the world.

### TRAIN OF TOMORROW

57 feet 1 min. 35 sec.

1. (DRAWING) A super train of tomorrow--designed to whisk travelers downtown from airports at speeds up to 300 kilometers an hour.

Now under development by Japan Airlines, this frictionless train runs two centimeters above its tracks. It is suspended by powerful electromagnets. A linear electric motor provides the forward thrust. Japan Airlines calls the project H-S-S-T---the initials for high speed surface transport. Today, a prototype of the train is being readied for a trial run at Kawasaki near Tokyo.

2. (ROCKETS) On the short, 1,300 meter test track, the motor doesn't have enough time to bring the H-S-S-T to its full potential speed. So, powerful rockets won't be needed when the fully developed train goes into use.

Japan Airlines engineers say the H-S-S-T can be operated at a fraction of the cost of an ordinary electric train.

3. (RED LIGHT) Flashing lights signal that the H-S-S-T is ready, and the magnets raise the train from the tracks. When operated without the rockets, H-S-S-T is virtually noiseless and causes absolutely no air pollution.

## TAKAMATSU--GATEWAY TO SHIKOKU

135 feet 3 min. 45 sec.

1. (BOATS) Ferry boats on the blue waters of Japan's Inland Sea. Their destination... the city of Takamatsu, set in the mellow green landscape of Shikoku, smallest of the four main Japanese islands.

Takamatsu residents like to call their part of Japan "a warm land with warm people." It lies just across the Inland Sea from the Yamato area, the cradle of Japanese civilization. But it has distinctive cultural features of its own.

2. (TRAIN) A Takamatsu-bound train rolls past Dannoura Bay, scene of one of the greatest battles in Japan's history, when two feudal clans fought for national supremacy. Old scroll depicting the struggle now are art classics.

3. (CASTLE) Like many Japanese cities, Takamatsu began as a castle town. Tamamo castle was built in 1588. For more than 200 years it was the fortress of the Matsudaira clan, which dominated Takamatsu and the surrounding area.

4. (PARK) Adjoining the castle is Ritsurin Park, a lovely garden laid out over a 750,000 square meter site. In old times, it was the private recreation ground of the Matsudaira family and their samurai or knights. Today it is a public park, enjoyed by all.

5. (FERRY) Ferry boats still provide the main link between Shikoku and the large island of Honshu. Takamatsu is five hours from Osaka by ferry. For Japanese and foreign tourists it is the gateway to Shikoku. It's combined ferry and rail terminal is the jumping off point for visiting the rest of the island.



6. (MOUNTAIN) Sanuki Fuji... a mountain shaped like Mt. Fuji near Tokyo... can be seen from the Kotohira Shrine. Located an hour's train ride from Takamatsu, the origin of this mountain shrine is unknown... lost to antiquity.

7. (SMALL VILLAGE) Another Takamatsu attraction is Shikoku Mura, a faithful recreation of a feudal village.

8. (BUILDING) Today's Takamatsu also has very modern buildings like this ship-shaped indoor sports arena, ... and the prefectural government building.

9. (STREET SCENE) Modern Takamatsu is a city of 300,000 population. Besides broad main thoroughfares, it has covered shopping streets from which motor vehicles are banned.

10. (CRAFTSMAN) Like most parts of the country, Takamatsu developed its own distinctive folk art. Many survive today, like these lion masks worn in festival dances.

(DOLLS) Dolls made of thick paper are colorful souvenirs for tourists, along with Takamatsu's popular paper umbrellas.

11. (BOAT) Before long a highway bridge will link Shikoku with the rest of Japan. But the leisurely charm of Takamatsu will remain, it will always be a warm land with warm people.

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