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ロス・アンゼルス

Japan Screen Topics

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"FLYING" ON THE GROUND

98feet 2min 44sec

1. (747 LANDING: CREW) The complexity of modern jet aircraft requires an extremely high level of training for flight crews, to insure safe, reliable passenger service.
2. (BRIEFING) These crew members are about to undergo one of the most sophisticated forms of flight training available today -- a simulated 747 flight which will include several different emergency procedures. And yet, they will never leave the ground. The entire flight will be simulated in this latest-model Flight Simulator, which incorporates mechanical, electronic and data processing equipment capable of making the 'flight' as real as it would be in a genuine aircraft. Any maneuver, except loop flight, can be performed.
3. (COMPUTER: SIMULATOR, EMERGENCY, ETC.) The entire flight is programmed by advanced computers, capable of simulating any flight condition, weather condition or emergency. Computerized indicators show the consumption amount of gasoline and oil after each 'flight' although none is actually used. And, to lend total realism to the training, the simulator actually moves to give the crew a genuine feeling of the motion of the aircraft.
Emergency procedures training is a vital part of every simulated flight, safer and less costly than simulating emergency conditions during actual in-flight training as was necessary in the past. This crew has been suddenly faced with a "lost door" condition, in which the aircraft decompresses and oxygen masks must be used.

Another advantage of this modern flight simulator is that the flight can be interrupted for an immediate debriefing after the emergency procedure, then continued on to other conditions. The final phase of the simulated flight is a landing, and the simulator excels here at presenting to the crew the actual sight they would have of a particular airport under various weather conditions.

Flight simulator training is a vital factor in making international air transport safer for all passengers.

"INDEN" TRADITIONAL LEATHERCRAFT

111feet 3min 5sec

1. (SHOP, SAMPLES, CUSTOMER) In one small shop in the city of Kofu, not far from Tokyo, a traditional form of leathercraft dating from the 16th Century is still preserved. Known as 'Inden', it is a decorative art employing lacquer on processed deerhide.
2. The first step in the Inden process is turning rough suede into smooth leather. Here this process is still done by ancient ironing techniques, then followed by a painstaking polishing of the leather with stones. It is only smooth-finish leather that can be used for Inden.
3. (DYEING, COATING LACQUER PATTERNS) After a piece of leather has been dyed, it is then coated with lacquer over a cut-out pattern. This is a critical step in the process; the lacquer must be applied carefully and in just the right thickness in order to achieve the desired results. If the lacquer is just right, the finished product will be of surpassing beauty and reflect the skills of the craftsman.

4. (DRUM, FIRE, SMOKE) One of the secrets of the Inden process is the long, careful curing of the leather in various types of smoke. The initial curing is always done over a straw fire, to impart a light basic tone to the leather. This large drum turns slowly, bringing each piece of leather slowly and smoothly into the smoke.

Then, another type of smoke will be used, such as pine resin. This brings out a deeper, richer color in the leather -- while the areas protected by the lacquer pattern will not be affected. The craftsmen working in the shop observe each piece of leather moment by moment, to select just the right time when it will have the precise shading and tone required.

5. (INDEN SAMPLES) Inden techniques are today used for a wide range of leather goods produced at this shop and are highly popular with visitors to the Kofu district.

NEW EYES FOR THE SKY

74feet 2min 3sec

1. (TELESCOPE, INTERIORS, LASER, ETC.) This giant new radio telescope recently completed in Japan is the first in Asia to provide VLBI (Very Long Baseline Interferometry) capability; and, in combination with other similar sites around the world, now provides global VLBI coverage of the universe.

Situated near Nobeyama, a high plateau in Japan's mountainous central region, the radio telescope, which incorporates the latest Japanese developments in technology and engineering, resulting in a compact, but very advanced system, will be used to probe the heavens, seeking out new information which can be used to aid mankind's study of the universe and its origins.

For many types of astronomical work, radio telescopes are far more useful than the standard optical telescopes most people are familiar with. Radio telescopes allow scientists to 'see' the types of radiation emanating from such sources as quasars and pulsars, and have helped astronomers to learn more and more about just how our universe, and the stars, were first created.

One of the most important developments incorporated in this new telescope is laser technology for optical spectrometry --- the study of light spectrums to determine various information about the stars.

Japanese scientists hope to use the data made available by this latest VLBI radio telescope to study the ways in which stars are born, change over periods of billions of years, and eventually end up in such forms as white dwarfs or even black holes. The information determined will also be exchanged with scientists at other VLBI sites throughout the world, contributing greatly to man's overall knowledge of his universe.

YACHTMEN FOR THE FUTURE

81feet 2min 15sec

1. (INTRO) An unusual training program for young children, sponsored by the Enoshima Yacht Club, offers a ten-year course of instruction in yacht handling.
2. (KIDS, LECTURE) Every aspect of sailing, from lectures on weather to the care of yachts to actual handling is covered during the program. The young would-be yachtsmen (and yachswomen) perform every task themselves to become thoroughly familiar with sailing and the sea.

3. (SCENES OF KIDS SAILING) This Junior Yacht Club is open only to children entering the third year of elementary school. Then, until they complete high school, the children spend 50 days each year attending various courses and training programs.

One of the prime purposes of the school is to train promising youngsters for Olympic-style '470' class racing. In fact, the Enoshima Yacht Club is on the site where sailing events were held at the 1964 Tokyo Olympics.

Currently 150 boys and 35 girls are training at the Junior Yacht Club, divided into groups according to age and ability. Coaching is provided by veteran sailors, who instruct the young people in how to handle any conceivable condition, including how to right a capsized boat.

Japan's future Olympic sailing teams are certain to include many young 'graduates' of this innovative yachting course.