

Setting the Record Straight...

In the July/August 1983 issue of the *JOURNAL*, Toshio Takai, executive vice president of the Electronic Industries Association of Japan, wrote an article that responded to the U.S. Semiconductor Industry Association's recent study "The Effect of Government Targeting on World Semiconductor Competition." EIAJ's response is titled "Setting the Record Straight on Semiconductors," but in reality falls quite short of addressing SIA's well documented evidence.

Throughout its response, EIAJ ignores, misstates, or contradicts the facts and statements made by Japanese spokesmen and quoted by SIA. Sixteen Japanese firms in an advocacy piece in *Scientific American*, October 1980, said the following: "Protection has been provided to those industries that are in need of protection because of their newness and their fragility as emerging industries. Thus protection is negotiated for the semiconductor and computer industries, and telecommunications...." The EIAJ response never explains this admission.

Another example is EIAJ's citation of the 2.5-fold increase in IC imports to Japan between 1974 and 1982 as proof that "there are no barriers to either foreign companies or foreign products." However, EIAJ neglects to mention the huge increase in IC demand in Japan during those years, and fails to discuss SIA's argument that the more relevant figure of market share remained constant throughout the period of "liberalization."

EIAJ's article is not an objective response to the SIA study because the final conclusions are unsupported and contradicted by the more than 100 Japanese statements quoted in the SIA Paper.

SIA has prepared an analysis that juxtaposes EIAJ's claims with the evidence cited in the Targeting Paper, which SIA would be happy to make available to any of your readers who request it. Copies can be obtained by writing to: SIA, 4320 Stevens Creek Blvd., Suite 275, San Jose, California 95129.

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Keeping Up Employment Levels

The editorial note "The Road to Sustain Recovery" by Mr. Isao Matsumiya, in the September/October 1983 issue of the *JOURNAL* quite correctly notes that, "the large armies of unemployed in the United States and Europe have led to an increasing politicization of economic and trade issues—politicization which threatens the very foundations of the free trade system."

It is obvious that without the large and still-growing unemployment problems in the West, trade discussions between Japan and USA/Europe would be different and protectionist tendencies would be considerably weaker in the various Western countries.

Japan is economically vulnerable due to lack of natural resources. It was hit by oil crises and economic world recessions. It has frequently had to modify its assortment of industrial activities, e.g. in the case of textile production. It ranks among the leading countries in the world in developing and implementing advanced labor-saving technologies. Nevertheless, Japan has managed to maintain a situation of practically full employment in the past decades.

For this reason it would be a good thing if the Western countries would learn more about how Japan deals with employment problems, and it would certainly support their efforts to solve these problems within their own territories.

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Correction:

• It was incorrectly stated in "Current Topics" in our September/October 1983 issue (page 7) that Jardine, Matheson & Co. (Japan) is a Japanese subsidiary of the British whiskey maker. The trading company Jardine, Matheson & Co. (Japan) is the Japanese subsidiary of Hong Kong-based Jardine, Matheson & Co. We apologize for this error and regret any inconvenience it might have caused.

• It was also incorrectly stated in a photo caption in "Energy Alternatives: Present State and Future Problems" in the November/December 1983 issue (page 27) that Japan buys a large amount of natural gas from the Soviet Union. Japan does not, in fact, import any natural gas from the Soviet Union at the present time.

Letters to the editor, with the writer's name and address, should be sent to: the Editor, Japan Economic Foundation, 11th Floor, Fukoku Seimei Bldg., 2-2 Uchisaiwai-cho 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, 100 Japan. Letters may be edited for reasons of space and clarity.

CURRENT TOPICS

Japan Plays Active Diplomatic Role

November 1983 was an extremely active month for Japanese international diplomacy. Friendly relations with important allies were strengthened through the visits to Tokyo of the leaders of West Germany, the United States and China. In talks with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, as well as in negotiations between lower-level officials that accompanied the main summit meetings, a wide degree of unity emerged on the important international issues of the day.

West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl arrived on November 1 for a five-day stay that included two rounds of talks with Prime Minister Nakasone and a well-received address to the Diet (parliament). In a joint statement, the two leaders reaffirmed that Japan and West Germany would strengthen their cooperation in both international politics and economics. To this end, they agreed to hold summit talks at least once a year to coordinate their views.

One issue of major Japanese concern was the Geneva negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union on reduction of intermediate range nuclear forces (INF) in Europe. Nakasone sought an assurance that any agreement in the INF talks would preclude the transfer of missiles from Europe to Asia, to threaten Japan and other parts of the Asian region.

Chancellor Kohl assured Nakasone that there could be no resolution to the issue at the expense of Asian security, and repeated this theme in his Diet address. The Chancellor said NATO members, including West Germany, were willing to continue negotiations with the Soviet Union even if the current Geneva talks failed. "We are willing to remove missiles already deployed if this can be justified by an appropriate agreement." But he said it was completely out of the question "that we would agree to a shifting of the threat from Western Europe to East Asia. Peace and security in today's world are indivisible. For that reason, it is unimaginable that our security can be achieved at the expense of Japan's security."

Touching on the huge trade imbalance between Japan and the European Community, the West German leader later told a press conference that protectionist measures would not lead to any solution, stressing the need for all concerned nations to preserve the free trade system. He called for further market-opening efforts by Japan as well as more initiatives from the European side.

Urging Japan to import more European



Emperor Hirohito (front right) welcomes U.S. President Ronald Reagan and the First Lady on their visit to Japan.



Chinese Communist Party General-Secretary Hu Yaobang delivers his speech in the Japanese Diet.



Visiting West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl

Photo: Asahi Shinbun

goods, Kohl said the EC's trade deficit with Japan had been growing while unemployment rates in Europe were high, creating a danger of Europe moving to restrict imports from Japan.

Chancellor Kohl was followed by U.S. President Ronald Reagan, who arrived on a four-day visit beginning November 9. It was the third such presidential visit to Japan, following Presidents Ford and Carter.

One of the high points of the visit was President Reagan's address to a joint session of both houses of the Diet. He drew repeated applause for his warm references to Japan's postwar development as well as the closeness of U.S.-Japan relations—calling U.S.-Japan ties “even greater than the ocean that divides us”—and especially when he said in Japanese that “Japanese-American friendship is forever,” or quoted various Japanese sayings, and even a *haiku* poem.

The President noted that the Japan-U.S. Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security must continue to serve as the “bedrock” of the security relations between the two countries. Japan and the United States “stand at the forefront of the free nations and the free economies in the world,” Reagan said. “We can become a powerful partnership for good not just in our own countries, not just in the Pacific region, but throughout the world.” With the combined economies of the two countries accounting for half of free world output, Japan and the United States could not escape “our global responsibilities,” Reagan declared. His comments appeared directed at urging Japan to take on a global role not only in the economic sphere but also the political sphere as well.

Regarding bilateral issues, the President urged Japan to reduce its trade surplus with the United States by further opening up its market, easing his fight at home against protectionism, which he denounced as folly. “We need your support to lower further the barriers that still make it difficult for many American products to enter your market,” Reagan told Japanese Dietmen. He also renewed an American call for a stronger yen as an international currency to help produce more balanced trade.

Meeting the press at the close of the two leaders' official talks, Nakasone pledged that Japan would step up its efforts to improve its defense capability in an effort to promote closer Japan-U.S. cooperation for peace and stability in the Far East.

Reagan said there were “serious threats to peace... over the Northwest Pacific,” without specifically naming where the threat came from. “The most important contribution Japan can make toward the peace and security in Asia is for Japan to provide for its own defense and share more of the burden of our mutual defense efforts.”

The two leaders also agreed on the need to reduce tensions on the Korean Peninsula and called on both North and South Korea to exercise restraint.

Following the talks between Nakasone and Reagan, as well as parallel discussions between Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and Secretary of State George Shultz, Japan and the United States announced a number of areas of agreement on bilateral economic matters.

They decided to establish new bodies to discuss the yen-dollar issue and promotion of two-way direct investment, while Japan pledged further efforts to promote the import of foreign manufactured products, while urging American firms to make more efforts to export to Japan. They also agreed to take the initiative in promoting new multilateral trade talks to set new international rules for investment services, agricultural trade and other trade-related matters. Japan also promised greater efforts to liberalize its foreign exchange and capital markets, while both governments also agreed to jointly intervene in money markets to help narrow the widening gap between the yen and the dollar.

Summing up President Reagan's visit, Japanese government officials expressed general satisfaction, saying the most significant aspect was that it made clear the strategic importance the U.S. Administration now attaches to the Asian-Pacific region. They said the presidential visit had not solved all of the problems existing between the two countries, especially in the trade area, but had at least laid the groundwork for lower-level official contacts that could lead to lasting solutions.

The busy month was rounded off by the arrival on November 23 of Hu Yaobang, General-Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party, for an eight-day visit. After spending four days in Tokyo for official engagements, including talks with Prime Minister Nakasone, Hu visited other parts of the country to gain a better understanding of Japan's industrial and social development.

A major subject of the Nakasone-Hu talks involved the neighboring Korean Peninsula. In response to Nakasone's call for Japan and China to cooperate in maintaining peace and stability in the area, the Chinese party leader was quoted by Japanese officials as saying an increase of tension on the Korean Peninsula served no-one's interests and should be avoided at all costs. Observers later said this was highly significant in forging a broad framework for bringing about stability on the Korean Peninsula, despite differences in the two countries' positions—Japan having close ties with South Korea and China with North Korea.

On bilateral issues, the two leaders agreed on the need for friendly Sino-Japanese relations that would last through the 21st century, recognizing that such ties are vital for world peace.

In a press statement issued after the talks, Nakasone said Japan and China would try to solve any bilateral problems “peacefully through dialogue and never resort to military force in the future.” The prime minister said the two countries must try to overcome problems stemming from their different social systems and further promote peaceful and friendly relations “looking towards the 21st century.”

Hu became the first Chinese leader to address the Japanese Diet, and in his speech he stressed the need for long-term stable development of Sino-Japanese relations which would contribute to peace in the Asian-Pacific area and the world. Looking over relations between the two countries, re-established in 1972, Hu expressed satisfaction with the increasing partnership and exchanges both at the government and private level. On Japan-China economic cooperation, he called for a long-range perspective, acknowledging China's slow progress in economic modernization, which would require

"more than 10 five-year development plans" before the nation could be expected to catch up with the rest of the advanced industrial world.

Another highlight of Hu's stay was a meeting in Tokyo with 3,000 Japanese young people. He appealed to them to make greater contributions to help establish lasting good relations between China and Japan. Stressing the importance of youth exchanges to consolidate bilateral friendship, Hu announced that the Beijing government plans to invite about 3,000 Japanese young people to visit China next autumn when the country celebrates the 35th anniversary of its national founding. Hu made these points in a nationally televised speech, and later answered questions from his large audience about government policy and life in China today.

Preparations for Tsukuba Expo '85 in High Gear

The 1985 Tsukuba International Exposition—better known as Tsukuba Expo '85—will open in Tsukuba Science City in Japan's Ibaraki Prefecture on March 17, 1985. The exposition will commemorate the near completion of the city, a center of scientific and technological research about 50 kilometers northwest of Tokyo. Its main theme is "Dwellings and Surroundings—Science and Technology for Man at Home."

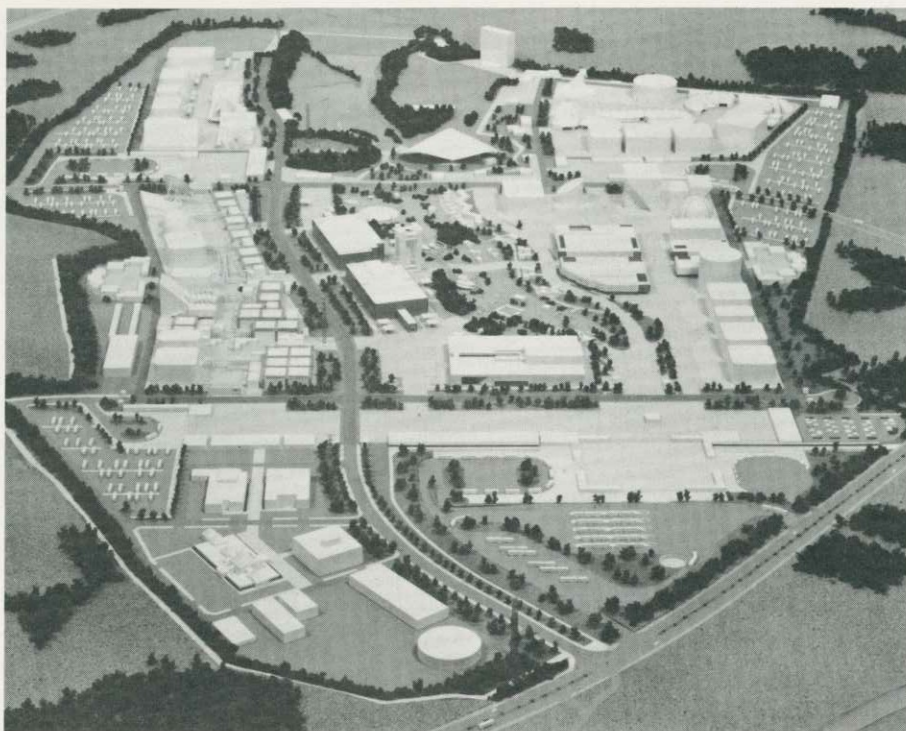
This is the third international exposition to be held in Japan, following the tradition set by the Japan World Exposition in Osaka in 1970 and the International Ocean Exposition in Okinawa in 1975. It will run for six months.

Scheduled for construction on the vast 100-hectare exposition site are the Japanese Government Pavilion and pavilions of 29 leading Japanese business corporations, as well as those of four international organizations and numerous foreign countries, including the United States, the Soviet Union and China.

Construction has already started on some of the pavilions, including the Japanese Government Pavilion. So far, the governments of 20 countries have expressed their intention to participate. The Secretariat of the Japan Association for the International Exposition, Tsukuba, 1985, estimates that ultimately about 40 countries will join in the science and technology exposition.

The U.S. became the first foreign country to conclude a contract with the association when James J. Needham, commissioner-general of the U.S. Government Pavilion, and association chairman Toshiwo Doko signed the necessary papers in mid-October.

At the 1970 Japan World Exposition,



Tsukuba Expo '85 site (model)

the U.S. exhibited a "moon rock" brought back by the Apollo astronauts. The rock created such a sensation that long queues formed in front of the U.S. Pavilion. The U.S. display at Tsukuba Expo '85 will be keyed to "Artificial intelligence—its possibility and meaning."

Public interest in artificial intelligence is mounting in Japan, where a project to develop a fifth-generation computer is already underway. At Tsukuba Expo '85 the United States hopes to exhibit a miracle computer far surpassing Japan's projected machine. Such a supercomputer could prove a bigger hit than the famous Osaka "moon rock."

The Japanese Government Pavilion is now going up in the center of the Expo site. It will be composed of a "History Pavilion," "Theme Pavilion," "Science Park" and "Information Station."

The History Pavilion will have three sections designed so as to let visitors trace the development of science and technology in Japan. Section A will show exhibits related to the Meiji Era (1868–1912) when Japan began to turn its eyes to the Western world. Section B will have exhibits related to the medieval age (13th to 16th century), including ancient foot bellows used in the making of iron and a triple water mill used in rice cultivation. Section C will feature the traditional industrial arts of the Edo Period (1603–1867) and modern Japanese lifestyles.

The Theme Pavilion will consist of north and south halls connected with a corridor. A 40-meter transparent tower will stand in the middle.

In the main auditorium in the North

Hall, capable of seating more than 1,000 people, a 70mm film will introduce Japan's rich natural greenery. Following the film, the stage will open up to reveal a giant model of a tomato plant. A 21st century vegetable factory will also be exhibited that is expected to produce some 10,000 vegetables during the exposition period. Visitors to the South Hall, meanwhile, will be welcomed by a robot built in the exact likeness of a man.

Many private enterprises have also been revealing details about their exhibits. International Business Machines Corp., for example, has announced that the theme of its pavilion will be "Developing the Scientific Mind—A Legacy for the Children of the 21st Century." It says it will build a three-story spherical structure accentuated with triangles and squares. Scientific concepts ranging from the universe to sub-atomic particles will be explained in simple terms with the aid of computers on a dome-shaped screen 32 meters in diameter.

Screen projection technology will be one of the special features of Tsukuba Expo '85. Not only IBM but also the Sumitomo Pavilion, Fujitsu Pavilion and Steel Pavilion will employ innovative screen projection systems as well as audiovisual techniques. The Suntory Pavilion will boast the world's largest movie screen, measuring 26 meters across and five meters high. In the Electric Power Pavilion, Automobile Pavilion and Mitsubishi Future Pavilion, visitors will ride vehicles to tour speculative worlds projected on screens, while the Mitsui Pavilion plans to project images on giant

waterfalls measuring seven meters high and 40 meters across. Construction of the private pavilions is already underway.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone kicked off the advance sale of admission tickets September 17, when he bought 100 himself. Advance ticket prices are ¥2,700 for adults and ¥700 for children. Family and evening discounts are also available.

The theme music for Tsukuba Expo '85, a pop tune titled "Welcome to Tsukuba," has been composed and preparations are underway to mint special commemorative coins to mark the exposition opening. The Secretariat expects 20 million visitors before the gates close in September '85.

The Expo site can be reached by train from Tokyo in a little over one hour. From the Tsukuba railway station, Japan's first two-coach bus, especially built for the exposition, will take visitors to the exposition grounds in about 20 minutes.

Stepping Up Imports

—Japan's "Manufactured Imports Promotion Month" Campaign—

In order to acquaint the Japanese public better with imported products and to help boost imports, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) inaugurated a "Manufactured Imports Promotion Month" starting in 1983. Given the country's huge trade surplus, MITI believes Japan's most important task is to increase imports for the balanced expansion of international trade, on which the country's foundation rests.

Behind the "Manufactured Imports Promotion Month" campaign is the fact that Japan has a far lower ratio of manufactured product imports to total imports than do the United States and European Community (EC) nations. The inaugural 1983 campaign, held in November, featured a kaleidoscope of events across the nation.

American fairs were staged at some 40 top department stores and 750 supermarkets throughout Japan in the first half of November. On sale were food and other consumer goods, including beef and oranges which have taken center stage in Japan-U.S. bilateral farm trade disputes.

"Consumers showed considerable interest in the American products on display," one department store official said. "Visitor turnout was good."

Meanwhile, the Manufactured Imports Promotion Organization (MIPRO)—a nonprofit body—and the semi-governmental Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) cosponsored American exhibitions in Tokyo. The shows introduced medical equipment incorporating the most advanced U.S. technology and sky-sports equipment such as hang gliders

and hot-air balloons.

A unique event was an exhibition called "My Favorite American Products." On display were about 90 kitchenware and other household utensils recommended by Japanese housewives residing in the United States. The goods were exhibited at 14 places across the country.

Another important event was the dispatch of a mission to Western Europe aimed at promoting access to the Japanese market. A similar mission was sent to the United States two months earlier in September. Led by Yohei Mimura, president of Mitsubishi Corp., the European mission consisted of top officials of trading firms, department stores and other major Japanese businesses. It visited Britain, Belgium, France, West Germany and Sweden from November 13-25.

Mission members conferred with local business leaders and representatives of companies interested in exporting to Japan, briefing them on Japan's consumer needs and ways of accessing the Japanese market. The mission also advised European businessmen on problems they might face in trying to export to Japan.

In order to expand imports of manufactured products, it is necessary for consumers to have information about the imports. JETRO and MIPRO have set up corners at their offices to provide information on imported products, including prices and where they are available. The "Import Information Service Corners" also tell consumers where to get defective imports repaired.

MITI emphasizes that "Manufactured Imports Promotion Month" does not mean Japan's efforts to expand imports will end in a single month. Japan has implemented on-going tariff cuts and other market-opening measures. It has also adopted a set of measures designed to expand domestic demand and thus step up imports. The recent recovery in domestic economic activity is also expected to result in increased imports of manufactured products.

Some observers point out that many Japanese remember the "Buy Japanese" campaigns conducted more than 20 years ago when the Japanese economy was still underdeveloped. But what was true then does not hold true today.

According to MITI, manufactured goods now account for 56.9% of total imports in the United States and 42.6% in the EC, but only a scant 24.3% in Japan.

However, this is not necessarily the result of a buy-Japanese spirit, they add. One recent survey found that more than half of Japanese consumers make no distinction between domestic and imported products. This suggests Japanese consumers will not hesitate to purchase imported goods so long as the products meet their needs.

Japan, EC Deepen Mutual Understanding

Japan and the European Community (EC) have moved a step further toward closer economic relations as a result of the third Japan-EC Symposium held in Tokyo November 17-18, 1983 on the theme "Toward Further Development of Japan-EC Economic Relations—the Role of Investment." The symposium was sponsored by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI), the EC Commission and the Japan-EC Symposium Committee.

About 250 Japanese and European businessmen participated in the two-day meeting and vigorously exchanged views under the joint chairmanship of MITI Vice Minister Kunio Komatsu and Paolo Fasella, the EC Commission's Director General for Science, Research and Development.

In messages read at the opening ceremony, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and EC Commission President Gaston Thorn stressed the importance of strengthening cooperation between Japan and the EC in order to revitalize the world economy. Nakasone called on the EC to recognize Japanese efforts to maintain and strengthen the free trade system and urged the EC to roll back protectionist moves in its member nations.

President Thorn welcomed the series of market-opening measures taken by the Japanese government, but added that "a lot still needs to be done to make the Japanese market more accessible to foreign products."

MITI Minister Sousuke Uno and EC Commission Vice President Etienne Davignon personally delivered addresses at the opening ceremony and also made special speeches at the afternoon session on the second day. In his opening remarks, Minister Uno cited the well-known saying, "Where there's a will, there's a way," and called on Japan and the EC to show greater "zeal for constructive development of Japan-EC relations." In his speech on the second day, Uno added that Japan welcomes the development of cross investments, which will help enhance both understanding and economic relations between Japan and the EC.

Vice President Davignon stressed the need for the EC to strengthen its relations with Japan not only in trade but in many other fields as well. He recalled that up to the second Japan-EC Seminar in February 1983, the EC had concentrated on expressing dissatisfaction over its mounting trade deficit with Japan, while Japan kept criticizing the EC for lack of effort. After February, he said, this monologue changed into a dialogue and greater mutual understanding.

Through two days of panel discussions as well as in speeches, the problem of cross investment between Japan and the

EC was taken up from various angles. The two sides agreed that the development of cross investment is vital for closer in economic relations.

Panel discussions on both EC investment in Japan and Japanese investment in the EC were held, with Naohiro Amaya, special advisor to the MITI Minister, and Edmund Wellenstein, the EC Commission's special counsellor, serving as coordinators.

As Wellenstein noted in his closing remarks, because all the panelists were businessmen fully familiar with the realities of business, down-to-earth discussions were conducted in an efficient manner.

In parallel with the third Japan-EC Symposium, MITI Minister Uno held a separate meeting with EC Commission Vice President Davignon on November 18. Uno revealed at this meeting that the stance Japan announced in February last year regarding restrained approach to exports to the EC of VTRs and other specific products would be continued in essence in 1984.

Prior to the Japan-EC Symposium, the first meeting of the Japan-EC Industrial Cooperation Talks was held on November 15 at MITI, in accordance with the agreement reached in February 1983 that regular consultations would be held on this subject. As in the Japan-EC Symposium, MITI Vice Minister Komatsu and the EC Commission's Director General Paolo Fasella shared the chair.

A review was conducted primarily of the present state of investment and technological exchange, and views exchanged on difficulties in promoting industrial cooperation between Japan and the EC. It was agreed to hold close and frequent consultations in the future regarding the fields where cooperation is feasible, as well as on the form and manner of industrial cooperation.

Tokyo International Film Festival Set for April 1985

The First Tokyo International Film Festival will be held for 10 days in April 1985 to help revitalize the Japanese film industry and promote international exchange through movies. The promoters hope to eventually build the event into an international film spectacular on a par with the Cannes International Film Festival or its counterpart in Berlin.

While the official sponsor is the International Film Festival of Tokyo Organizing Committee, the event has the full backing of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) and other public and private bodies, which are interested in revitalizing the film industry and promoting international exchange. The

first festival will be linked with the world science and technology exposition, Tsukuba Expo '85, due to open on March 17, 1985 for a six-month run at Tsukuba Science City in Ibaraki Prefecture. Events linking the exposition and the festival are planned.

The promoters say the Tokyo International Film Festival should prove especially significant in three respects. For one, it is expected to help revitalize Japan's film industry and film-making and movie equipment technology. At the same time, it should promote regional culture and accelerate the advent of an information-based society. And last but not least, it will promote international exchange by bringing together under one roof outstanding artistic products from around the world.

The promoters say they want the festival to be more than simply another film industry event. The goal is an "open" festival in which private enterprises, the local community and movie fans can freely participate. Plans are afoot for a competition for the best new world movie director and for an "Tokyo Film Festival Honor" award to be presented to persons who have rendered distinguished service to the advancement of cinema art. The festival will also be used to stimulate the development of film-making software and hardware and to explore new film distribution methods.

The organizers chose April for the event to fit in with international film festivals and trade fairs scheduled in Manila in January, Berlin in February, Los Angeles (March), Cannes (May), Moscow (July), Venice (September), and Milan (October). The festival will be held in Tokyo's lively Shibuya district, which has many fine facilities and is a natural draw for large audiences.

Approximately 100 films from nearly 100 nations are expected to be shown during the 10-day festival. Over 200 movie directors and famous stars will be invited from abroad to participate in six main festival events.

The first is the "Festival of Festivals," to include the awarding of the Tokyo Film Festival Honor prize. There will also be world premieres of the latest works of a half-dozen leading international film directors. Ten to 15 films which have won a grand prix or special prize in international film festivals in the previous three years and have not yet been screened in Japan will also be shown. Another program, "The Glory of Japanese Movies," will be a retrospective on the history of movies in Japan.

The Tokyo Film Festival Honor prize will be presented to about ten directors, actors and actresses who have contributed to the advancement of the cinematic art. The candidates will be recommended by

Photo: WWP



Cannes Film Festival 1983 Grand Prix award to "The Ballad of Narayama"

movie people, film critics and journalists from around the world.

The second main event will be the "New Film Makers Festival." Judges will screen entries submitted by young directors, with the winner receiving a cash prize to partially finance his or her next production.

The third event will be "Good Movies Forever!" The public will be invited to nominate their favorite film classics, both Japanese and foreign, with 15 of each to be shown during the festival.

"Women's Film Week," the fourth event, will showcase 10-15 outstanding works by women directors. Some of the directors and actresses will be invited as guests of the festival, while the event itself will tie in with the final year of the "International Women's Decade."

The fifth event, "Fantastic Film Festival," will feature SF films and animation for youngsters.

The last big attraction will be the "Best Film 30 Theater," presenting outstanding foreign movies which Japanese audiences have had little chance to see before. This program will also have the role of paving the way for a new international distribution system that will make it easier to supply foreign films to the Japanese market.

In addition to the main events, the festival will have a symposium on movie culture, a festival of film music and an exhibition of movie posters.

Plans also call for exhibits on film-making technology, audio-visual electronics, and sophisticated new media, including the cable television networks.

The Tokyo International Film Festival will become a permanent, biennial event. In off-years, it is hoped to hold movie fairs in locations other than Shibuya to help develop regional movie culture, such as multi-theater complexes and small-scale VTR movie theaters.