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ULTIMAS NOTICIAS DEL JAPON

(VIP 93)

(DISTRIBUCION EXCLUSIVA)

**SIMULATION PREDICTS THAT THREE-DAY BLACKOUT IN TOKYO
WOULD HAVE DEVASTATING EFFECT**

The Institute of Energy Economics, an independent thinktank in Japan, has estimated that a three day power failure in the Tokyo metropolitan region would result in a loss of as much as 1.8 trillion yen. The institute's report has received much attention because it sounds the alarm over Tokyo's excessive dependence on energy and extreme concentration of people and facilities.

The institute's simulation involved a blackout affecting about 32 million, or 11.5 million households, in Tokyo and the three adjacent prefectures of Chiba, Kanagawa, and Saitama. The simulated power failure occurred at the end of August, beginning at 1 p.m. on Monday and continuing for three days until the same time on Thursday.

According to the report, the entire amount of damage extending up to one year afterward would reach 1.8 trillion yen, which would bring down the gross national product by 0.4 percent. By sector, the loss of revenue would be 246.3 billion yen for families, (or 21,400 yen per household) 80.3 billion yen for wholesale and retail businesses, 3.1 billion yen for banks, 1.4 billion yen for water suppliers, and 500 million yen for gas enterprises. In contrast, the use of buses and taxis instead of trains as public transportation would yield 800 million yen.

The report also revealed that (1) since drainage pumps would cease to operate, 3.5 million households in high-rise apartments, as well as offices and factories, would suffer a suspension of water supplies and would not be able to use hot water or toilets; (2) 15 million people would be deprived of transportation because of train, traffic light, and control system stoppages; (3) cash withdrawal, deposit, and transfer machines would be put out of service, because online computer systems at banks would be suspended; and (4) company computers would go out of action. In other words, city functions would be completely paralyzed.

Although the institute did not estimate the effect on the entire country, Japan's governmental, economic, cultural, communication, and other services are concentrated in the Tokyo metropolitan region, so the paralysis would extend to the rest of the country. It can be predicted, therefore, that the amount of damage to the nation as a whole would be more than 10 times greater.

(The material herein is based on domestic Japanese news sources and is offered for reference purposes. It does not necessarily represent the policy or views of the Japanese Government or of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.)

A MIRACULOUS STORY OF THE TWO SISTER
SPACE-TRAVELERS

In December last year, a meteorite hit directly a farming house at the town of Miho-ga-seki in Shimane Province. It was christened with the name of "Miho-ga-seki Meteorite". Incredulously, another aerolite which came to Japan, at the site of Nogata, Fukuoka Province, in the year 861 A.D., during the Heian Period of Japan, named the "Nogata Meteorite" and this new visitor to the Earth can have been projected to the Space from the very same star that exploded million of years before. The theory has recently been made public by Mrs. Masako Shima, chief investigator at the third Laboratory of the Physical Science Dpt., the National Science Museum of Japan and Professor Keisuke Nagao, head of the Geophysical Survey Center, the University of Okayama (fiscal), Japan. They have been conducting a joint analysis for many months and have reached this conclusion. This was announced on May 14, 1993 in a joint meeting of scientists held in Japan.

The theory establishes that the two big stones had been floating throughout the Space for approximately 60,000,000 years and landed in two close sites with a distance of about 300 kilometers, within a time span of 1,100 years between the two falls.

The "Nogata Meteorite" has been preserved in the Suga Shrine in Nogata City for centuries. On the lid of the wooden box that contains the stone we can read "in the third year of Jogan", and the year corresponds to 861 after the birth of Jesus Christ. Thanks to this precise description, the stone is known to be the oldest aerolite ever witnessed in the world.

How can these professors confirm the age of the stones? they measured the density of the small quantity of gases contained in the stones using several electronic, optical, magnetic and chemical techniques. These gases are the product of chemical process when the stones receive space rays while wondering through the Great Vacuum. The density corresponds to the time of exposure to space rays.

The result is that the new one stayed in the Space for about 61,000,000 years and the old one 60,000,000 years. But 1,000,000 years is within the so-called corregible difference of calculation.

The miracle goes furthermore. Normally, every aerolite has peculiar density of helium 3, neon, argon, etc., and the two stones show the same chemical characteristics. It happens that the two pieces in question have almost the same feature in this sense. It means that the two came from one meteor and that from about the same part of that star.

(Translation by Ambassador Yukihiisa Eto, from an article of the Asahi Newspaper, May 16, 1993).

SERIE JAPONESA EN MEGAVISION

Desde el lunes 9 de agosto, MEGAVISION S.A., emitirá en horario vespertino de lunes a viernes, a partir de las 18:30 horas, la serie japonesa "OSHIN", ambientada a comienzos de siglo que narra la vida de una niña japonesa que sus padres cambiaron por un saco de arroz.

La serie fue filmada por la NHK y hasta el momento ha sido exhibida con éxito en varios países de América Latina.

Su difusión en Chile ha sido posible gracias al programa de intercambio cultural de la Fundación Japón.

SINDICALISTAS CHILENOS AL JAPON

El Instituto del Trabajo del Japón, extendió una invitación a 3 dirigentes chilenos relacionados con el sector laboral de Chile, con el propósito de participar en Japón en un Curso con dirigentes del Japón, Venezuela y México, para intercambiar puntos de vistas relacionados a la actividad laboral en su respectivos países.

El curso comenzó el día 26 de julio y se prolongará hasta el 4 de agosto.

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