

Chapter 1 : Home - JAPAN PHOTOS

Skintecture I, fish research center, Singu-cho, Hyogo, Transtation O, station shelter, Sahai-cho, Fukui, Roofecture T, square with facilities, Fukui, Springecture H, public toilets, Shingu-cho, Hyogo, Roofecture N, office block and deposit for building materials.

This construction, not including additional facilities on the drawing board, was expected to double existing capacity, and the demand for corn pushed its price so high that American farmers planted more land with the crop than they had in a generation. Biofuel was perceived as a beneficial alternative to petroleum and other fossil fuels as the price of petroleum rose during the year to record levels and worldwide concern increased about how greenhouse-gas emissions from petroleum-derived fuels were contributing to climate change in the form of global warming. Despite its perceived economic and environmental benefits, however, many critics were expressing concerns about the scope of the expansion of certain biofuels because of their potential to create new problems. Biofuels are fuels that are derived from biomass—that is, plant material or animal waste. Since such materials can be replenished readily, biofuels are a renewable source of energy, unlike fossil fuels, such as petroleum, coal, and natural gas. Some long-exploited biofuels, such as wood, can be used directly as a raw material that is burned to produce heat. The heat, in turn, can be used to run generators in a power plant to produce electricity. A number of existing power facilities burn grass, wood, or other kinds of biomass. Liquid biofuels are of particular interest because of the vast infrastructure already in place to use them, especially for transportation. The liquid biofuel in greatest production is ethanol an alcohol, which is made by fermenting starch or sugar. The second most common liquid biofuel is biodiesel, which is made primarily from oily plants such as the soybean or oil palm and to a lesser extent from other sources such as cooking waste from restaurants. Biodiesel, which has found greatest acceptance in Europe, is used in diesel engines, usually blended with petroleum diesel in various percentages. Other biofuels include methane gas, which can be derived from the decomposition of biomass in the absence of oxygen, and methanol, butanol, and dimethyl ether, which are in development. This cellulosic ethanol could be produced from abundant low-value material, including wood chips, grasses, crop residues, and municipal waste. The mix of commercially used biofuels will undoubtedly shift as these fuels are developed, but the range of possibilities presently known could furnish power for transportation, heating, cooling, and electricity. In evaluating the economic benefits of biofuels, the energy required for producing them has to be taken into account. For example, in growing corn to produce ethanol, fossil fuels are consumed in farming-equipment use, in fertilizer manufacturing, in corn transportation, and in ethanol distillation. In this respect ethanol made from corn represents a relatively small energy gain; the energy gain from sugarcane is greater and that from cellulosic ethanol could be even greater. Biofuels supply environmental benefits but, depending on their implementation, can also have serious drawbacks. As a renewable energy source, plant-based biofuels in principle make little net contribution to the greenhouse effect because the carbon dioxide a major greenhouse gas that enters the air during combustion will have been removed from the air earlier when the combustible material grew. Such a material is said to be carbon-neutral. In practice, however, the industrial production of agricultural biofuels can result in additional emissions of greenhouse gases that can offset the benefits of using a renewable fuel. These emissions include carbon dioxide from the burning of fossil fuels to produce the biofuel and nitrous oxide from soil that has been treated with nitrogen fertilizer. In this regard, cellulosic biomass is considered to be more beneficial. Land use is also a major factor in evaluating the benefits of biofuels. Corn and soybeans are important foods, and their use in producing fuel can therefore affect the economics of food price and availability. For example, emphasis on ethanol derived from corn is shifting grasslands and brushlands to corn monocultures, and emphasis on biodiesel is bringing down ancient tropical forests to make way for palm plantations. Loss of natural habitat can change hydrology, increase erosion, and generally reduce biodiversity and wildlife areas. The clearing of land can also result in the sudden release of a large amount of carbon

dioxide as the plant matter it contained decays. Some of the disadvantages apply mainly to low-diversity biofuel sources—corn, soybeans, sugarcane, oil palms—which are traditional agricultural crops. Converting degraded agricultural land presently out of production to such high-diversity biofuels could increase wildlife area, reduce erosion, cleanse waterborne pollutants, store carbon dioxide from the air as carbon compounds in the soil, and ultimately restore fertility to degraded lands. Such biofuels could be burned directly to generate electricity or converted to liquid fuels as technologies develop. The proper way to grow biofuels to serve all needs simultaneously will continue to be a matter of much experimentation and debate, but the fast growth in biofuel production will likely continue. In the European Union, for example, 5. In December US Pres. Bush signed into law the Energy Independence and Security Act, which mandated the use of billion liters 36 billion gallons of biofuels annually by , more than a sixfold increase over production levels. The legislation required, with certain stipulations, that 79 billion REVIEW liters 21 billion gallons of the amount be biofuels other than corn-derived ethanol. In addition the law continued government subsidies and tax incentives for biofuel production. Some observers hoped that the law would encourage the commercialization of technology for producing cellulosic ethanol, for which there were a number of pilot plants in the United States. The distinctive promise of biofuels not shared by other forms of renewable energy, such as solar power, is that in combination with an emerging technology called carbon capture and storage, biofuels are capable of perpetually removing carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. Under this vision biofuels would remove carbon dioxide from the air as they grew, energy facilities would capture that carbon dioxide when the biofuels were later burned for power, and then the captured carbon dioxide would be sequestered stored in long-term repositories such as geologic formations beneath the land, in sediments of the deep ocean, or conceivably as solids such as carbonates. With proper planning, therefore, biofuels have the potential to help create the conditions necessary for a sustainable world. Clark O ne version of chaos theory opines that a butterfly flapping its wings in Beijing could produce a change in atmospheric pressure that in turn could cause a tornado in Kansas. So it was in when losses in the subprime-mortgage sector in the US led to downturns in many housing markets around the world, followed by a widespread tightening of credit and turmoil in international financial markets. Early in the year, there was growing concern about the rise in mortgage defaults in the US housing market and fears of a US recession, which resulted in a global sell-off in equities in February. Over the past decade, strong economic growth, moderate inflation, and low interest rates had encouraged home ownership in the US and other developed countries, while the strong rise in house values made property an attractive investment to more people, including those with poor credit records and low incomes, who could not qualify for prime-rate loans from mainstream lenders. This led to an increase in the competitiveness and proliferation of subprime-mortgage lenders and brokers. Credit standards were lowered, and many loans were made to high-risk borrowers, including those in low-income minority areas, who might otherwise have been excluded from the market. Combined with an absence of new buyers deterred by the higher interest rates , this led to a slump in the housing market. As the year progressed, it became increasingly clear that the US problem had global implications and could not be contained. The apparently lessrisky bonds were then sold to other investors on the wholesale money market as collateralized debt obligations CDOs. The market for CDOs was extremely buoyant, and banks, pension funds, hedge funds, and other investors all over the world bought them. Crucially, the complex structure of the market made it difficult to know who was holding the debt and where it was in the world financial system. By midyear , housing markets in many countries were beginning to falter and house prices to fall. In the UK the number of mortgages approved for home buyers fell for the third straight month, and at just over 44, in October , it reached a record low. The increased cost of mortgages—combined with the rejection of one in three mortgage applicants— contributed to a decline in the number of buyers for 11 straight months. The rate of repossessions in the UK was accelerating, with nearly 30, repossession orders in the third quarter of The bank had pioneered the securitization of mortgages in the UK, and though other lenders were more restrained, by the beginning of about half of all outstanding mortgages had been sold off in this way. In June the US investment bank Bear

Stearns announced that two of its hedge funds, which invested in subprime-related debt, had registered large losses. In March the company was acquired by JPMorgan Chase for a fraction of its value in recent years. Other funds, located as far away as Australia, also announced losses and froze redemptions. Securities backed by subprime mortgages were also being used as collateral for more borrowing and were putting additional pressure on financial markets. In July there were increasing worries about the exposure of several state-owned German banks to subprime debt, and in early August the French bank BNP Paribas announced that it was suspending funds invested in US subprime-related mortgages because of the difficulty of valuing the underlying assets. Markets were stunned on 9 August when the European Central Bank intervened with an unprecedented offer of unlimited short-term loans to the banking system. Toward the end of the year, sharp declines in the value of the dollar against all major currencies raised concerns of inflation in the US, where the rate of consumer price increases was already accelerating. In December the Fed detailed plans that, if implemented, would give it more control over the US mortgage market and prevent another subprime crisis. In the UK politicians and financial regulators were planning banking-system reforms to reduce liquidity risk in the future. Clark is an editor, independent analyst, and writer on economic and financial topics. Numerous factors and forces drove the boom: The Texas-based oil-services firm Halliburton triggered widespread criticism when it announced in March that it was moving its international headquarters to Dubai. Accompanying these trends was an increase in the profusion of world-class banking institutions, together with a great concentration of Arab investment capital and liquidity. On 26 Sep , trading began on the Dubai International Financial Exchange, the first international stock exchange in the Middle East. Infrastructure projects were being financed on a scale not hitherto experienced. Many of these endeavors were associated with islands formed by land reclaimed from the sea. Saadiyat Island, just off the coast of Abu Dhabi, was at the center of a reclaiming megaproject that would expand a natural island half the size of Bermuda into a much larger complex of hotels, golf courses, and other tourist amenities, three marinas, and private residences, as well as a ha ac cultural district. Bahrain, Oman, and Qatar had similar islands under construction or in the planning stages. An additional consequence, of special importance to Bahrain, Oman, and Saudi Arabia, was the proliferation of more diverse employment opportunities. One of the most remarkable projects was Dubailand, a massive complex of entertainment and tourist amenities that included the Mall of Emirates the largest indoor shopping mall outside North America and a 2. Vast numbers of foreign laborers were employed in the infrastructure projects. As a result all the Gulf countries were hard-pressed to accommodate the demand for increased housing and office space. Despite the frenzied pace of development throughout much of the region, the implications of the boom for the interests and policies of individual Gulf countries and their foreign economic partners remained largely unnoticed by much of the outside world. What was long viewed as a subregion of vital significance to global economic growth mainly because of its energy sources had emerged as a center of abundant investment capital and almost unimaginably vast construction projects. July 1 Jul Officials in Afghanistan say that NATO air strikes in a battle two days earlier in Helmand province killed 62 insurgents and 45 civilians. Bush commutes the 30month prison sentence meted out to I. Vladimir Putin announces that his country will suspend its participation in the Conventional Forces in Europe Treaty; the move is in response to US plans to deploy missile-defense bases in Poland and the Czech Republic. But the court today was very brave. Nicolas Sarkozy, the five Bulgarian nurses and one Palestinian doctor who have been in a Libyan prison for the past eight years on charges of having injected hundreds of children with HIV are freed and flown to Bulgaria. August 1 Aug The American toy maker Mattel recalls , Chinese-manufactured toys that contain lead-based paint. Paul in Minnesota collapses during the evening rush hour, dropping dozens of vehicles into the river and leaving 13 people dead. Andrews Old Course in Scotland. Mahmoud Abbas in the West Bank city of Jericho; it is the first time since that an Israeli prime minister has been in Palestinian territory. Bush, announces his resignation as deputy chief of staff. Pervez Musharraf deposed as prime minister in , has the legal right to return to the country and run for office. September 1 Sep Sen. Vladimir Putin surprises observers by naming little-known Viktor A. October 1 Oct Syria closes its

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borders to refugees from Iraq and imposes stringent new visa rules on Iraqis already in Syria. Abd al-Aziz al-Hakim forge a peace agreement. Myerson, and Eric S. Maskin for their development of and work using mechanism design theory, which explains interactions between individuals, markets, and institutions.

Chapter 2 : Time: Almanac - PDF Free Download

This text presents the work of the compelling, international architect Shuhei Endo. Based in Osaka, Japan. Endo founded his own studio in and has built nearly 20 small-scale projects in Japan whose unmistakable forms resemble strands of ribbon spiralling over and under the ground.

Globalization, as this stage of capitalism is now called, poses a challenge for many thinkers in the new millennium. It challenges us not only to understand how globalization positively or negatively affects societies but also to find imaginative rules and institutions to ensure that globalization works justly for those million people who live and work in a country other than the one they were born in. Japanese capitalism, which is known for its innovative business practices and institutions, can be expected to offer new ideas on such rules and institutions to students of comparative immigration politics. I greatly appreciate the guidance of my thesis committee: They have shown me a path to my becoming a committed scholar as well as a caring teacher and a decent human being. Loren King and Robert Pekkanen, whose academic paths crossed mine in Cambridge, have witnessed and deeply influenced the development of this project, both theoretically and empirically, from its initial stage to the final product. They tirelessly offered critical, new challenges to my idea, and I cherish our long friendship and their continued intellectual support. I also benefited greatly from scholars who have read and commented on portions of this book in earlier forms. I am also grateful to the two anonymous reviewers for helpful comments on earlier versions and appreciate the enthusiasm and professionalism of Roger Haydon of Cornell University Press. Part of this book draws from my earlier work: I owe a great debt to the foreigners, social activists, and government officials with whom I have interacted over the years. They have been generous in sharing time, stories, ideas, and documents with me. Preface xi I thank my partner, Akiko, for allowing me to indulge in my other love and for making numerous sacrifices. I also am grateful to my children, Karuna and Lui, for not following through on their threats to destroy my manuscript. Finally, I thank my parents. They brought me out of the rice fields of Thailand to a suburb in America and raised me in an environment surrounded by union activism and political volunteerism. Names and words familiar to Anglophone readers are in their Anglicized form: Unless otherwise noted, all translations are my own, and Japanese-language newspaper citations refer to morning editions. Fighting for Foreigners 1 Introduction Associative Activism The following description by a Filipina missionary of a weekly church gathering of Filipinos in Japan illustrates the undemocratic relationship among foreigners based on their legal and occupational categorization: Readers and leaders are almost always the students. Although Japan has one of the most controlled borders in the industrialized world, the number of foreigners rose from , in to 2 million in . Many of these are old immigrants from Korea and China who were born in Japan, but over half are new immigrants from Asia and Latin America, who work in small- or medium-sized manufacturing firms. In addition, approximately , foreign workers, mostly from Asia, who have overstayed their visas, have low-paying positions as construction workers, factory workers, waitresses, entertainers, and cooks. The large number of foreigners in Japan is forcing the government to reevaluate basic principles of democracy, a political system that requires agreement among members of the political community on membership rules, entitlements, and a minimum of shared values. The presence of these foreigners is challenging the Japanese government and society to accord new respect to individual and group differences in culture, beliefs, and identity, while guaranteeing equality of social and economic opportunity. I do not intend to explore salient characteristics that might be required for a system to be a democracy and then evaluate whether Japan is a democratic society. Based on its liberal constitution and existing political institutions that provide essential guarantees, I assume that Japan is already a democracy. Scholars generally agree that foreigners have a causal impact on democratic institutions, but they disagree on whether this impact is positive strengthening and transforming democracy and reducing economic inequalities or negative weakening or undermining democracy and increasing economic inequalities. I aim to clarify this relationship by examining how

foreigners have advanced or hindered democracy in 2. These guarantees include freedom to form and join organizations, freedom of expression, right to vote, right of political leaders to compete for support, alternative sources of information, free and fair elections, and institutions for making government policies depend on votes and other expressions of preference. For a discussion of these guarantees, see Robert A. Participation and Opposition New Haven: Yale University Press, , 1â€™9. Associative Activism 3 Japan. This question is addressed through a discussion of the efforts of immigrant rights activists to protect foreigners at the local level and to provide alternative sources of information on foreigners at the national level. I then explore the responses of local governments to the demands or preferences of these activists and the government efforts to provide wider and more egalitarian representation even for nonresidents. These efforts of nonstate institutions and local governments are important and inherently good for democracy because humane treatment of the worst-off populations, including foreigners, as well as wider and more egalitarian representation even for noncitizens are crucial aspects of this model of democracy. This achievement, which advances more inclusive democracy in Japan, is credited not to government efforts but to the initiatives of certain Japanese citizens and their organizations to support foreigners. This book explains how this process takes place. Foreigners and Democracy in Theoretical Perspective As modern technology facilitates the movement of capital, people, and ideas across national boundaries and socioeconomic conditions propel migration from underdeveloped to wealthy countries, the impact of foreigners on democratic institutions and ideals has generated increasing scholarly interest. Some scholars, including democratic theorists and critical legal scholars, see the participation of immigrants in the civil society and pressure on institutions to respond to their needs as driving democracy 3. Aliens, Residents, and Citizens Cambridge: Oxford University Press, , and Melissa S. Williams, Voice, Trust, and Memory: Princeton University Press, Others, such as nationalist theorists and certain labor scholars, have argued that the presence of foreigners undermines democratic ideals such as worker rights and equality and weakens citizen commitment to the common good. Strengthening or Weakening Civil Society and Democracy? Below him in front of the stage, a group of happy Bangladeshis gathered. They had helped organize this annual event with various volunteer groups from the area and operated a yatai stall selling barbeque meat all afternoon. One Kalabaw staff had also helped another volunteer group handing out food to homeless residents during the festival earlier in the week, homeless residents were given a coupon to receive free food during the festival. These foreign workers and members of the foreigners support group were immersed in this community festival and the beautiful music. Foreigners participate in the creation and maintenance of a variety of institutions, such as cultural or religious associations, immigrant ethnic associations, hometown associations, or homeland language schools. These institutions generate a vibrant civic life and political awareness among their members, while functioning as transnational agents of social capital and trust. These institutions can promote public discussion about immigrant and local issues through public meetings and the mass media. All these activities aim to improve multicultural understanding. This associational involvement by foreigners, who appear particularly zealous in their community-sustaining activities, has led some democratic theorists such as Introduction: Associative Activism 5 Michael Walzer to view new American immigrants as a major source that reinvigorates civil society and democracy. They are not required to participate in civic duties, such as jury service, or to serve in the military. Where foreigners are allowed to vote at local elections, they tend to have lower rates of voter turnout than that of citizens. Their growing number provides firmsâ€™ domestic and transnationalâ€™ with a valuable tool to suppress wages and benefits, thereby disempowering labor. During periods of economic recession when organized labor hopes to exert its leverage against business, business often responds by scapegoating and repatriating foreign workers rather than by making concessions to native workers. Scholars also disagree on whether foreigners offer opportunities for democratic transformation or encourage democratic retrenchment. Essays on the American Experience New York: Unions and Employers in Unlikely Alliance Ithaca: Cornell University Press, , 62â€™73; Santina Bertone et al. Praeger, , 2â€™5. Viewed as purveyors of antinational ideas and potential threats to national security, many Arabs and Muslims living in the United States were required to register with

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the government, and many were imprisoned 9. Roberto Mangabeira Unger, *Democracy Realized: The Progressive Alternative* London: Verso, , Bonnie Honig, *Democracy and the Foreigner* Princeton: Oxford University Press, Macmillan, , 60â€” Associative Activism 7 without charges or legal representation. Similarly in Japan during the s and s, some officials worried that certain Korean residents were harboring ill-will toward Japan and its citizens. These officials spread horrifying rumors about Koreans in Japan, following the Great Kanto Earthquake on September 1, , that Koreans were setting fires, looting, and poisoning wells in a planned attempt to attack the Japanese. The Home Ministry then instructed the local authorities to take strong measures to prevent any Korean subversion in their areas. At least two thousand innocent Koreans died at the hands of these vigilantes. Increasing or Reducing Economic Inequalities? Foreigners, through the migration of labor from poor to rich countries, have been viewed as both a solution and a source of world economic inequality. Bush signed into law on October 26, , see Public Law , Stat. University of California Press, , 39n. That is to say, justice requires that the well-off take steps to improve the condition of worse-off groups in the world. For Carens, permitting extensive immigration from poor to affluent countries is one way to accomplish this end. Consequently, international migration leads to a convergence of real wage rates between the home and recipient countries while the overall world economic output increases in the long run. By contrast, critics such as labor economists Vernon Briggs and George Borjas view immigration as a force that widens economic inequality. Pennsylvania State University Press, , 25â€”47 25ff. John Harris and Michael Todaro argue that given the high and institutionally rigid wages of industrialized areas, workers from low-income underdeveloped regions would be attracted in numbers much larger than the labor market demands, based on the chance that they would luck into a job. In other words, an economic person from poor countries finds it advantageous to migrate to rich countries even if employment is not ensured. American University Press, , 3â€”73 51ff. Associative Activism 9 and high school dropouts. Immigration Policy and the American Economy Princeton: The Impact of Immigration on the U. Borjas and Richard Freeman, eds. University of Chicago Press, Abowd and Richard B. Labor Market Interdependence Stanford: Stanford University Press, , â€” Michael Walzer, *Spheres of Justice*:

Chapter 3 : Beginpagina - JAPAN PHOTOS

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Chapter 7 : Shuhei Endo (edition) | Open Library

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JAPAN PHOTOS by Philbert Ono: Aichi they return to town near the train station and parade the shrines again. Photos of Fukui Station area, Fukui Shrine, etc.