The role of engineering and its impact on society

Junichi Sato
CHAIR, WEEC2015 ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

The fifth World Engineering Conference and Convention (WEEC2015) is now being held at the Kyoto Interna-
tional Conference Center from Nov. 28th through Dec. 2nd. About 2,000 people are attending this conference which is held once every ten years to discuss issues relating to society.

How does engineering compare to science and technology? Engineering is the act of using science and technol-
ogy to meet the needs of society and humanity through ingenuity, with consideration for the requirements and boundaries presented by society. Accordingly, scientific discovery and technological advancement are in new innovation in engineering and enable engineering to propose to society how engineering must consider numerous con-

The world is faced with numerous problems. These include problems of population, poverty, energy and the environment. Global warming is closely related to these problems and steadily having more effect on the planet. The emission of greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide is accelerating global warming. Climate change affects projects such as drought, heavy rains, as well as extreme conditions such as those encountered throughout the world. This affects the survival of plants and animals that have a major effect on the Earth. Global warming must intensely apply its pos-

The Conference Plenary Lecture series consists of seven lectures. These include a lecture on engineering and society by professor Shahban Khan of UNESCO, a lecture on the global water problem by U.N. Secretary-

To further promote these discus-
sions, about 200 leading experts who may be called to contribute to the conference will provide the opportunity to discuss and resolve many engineering issues from different fields of engineering. Approximately 200 leading experts in the fields of engineering will play an important role in the sus-

tained development of society will be vital. Consideration was given to future, coming innovations in engi-

A key factor for progress in engi-
n ing is the culture that fosters it. In WECC2015 in Kyoto, we are planning to discuss and resolve many engineering issues from different fields of engineering. Approximately 200 leading experts in the fields of engineering will play an important role in the sus-

tained development of society will be vital. Consideration was given to future, coming innovations in engi-
ning is the culture that fosters it. In WECC2015 in Kyoto, we are planning to discuss and resolve many engineering issues from different fields of engineering. Approximately 200 leading experts in the fields of engineering will play an important role in the sus-

tained development of society will be vital. Consideration was given to future, coming innovations in engi-

Clockwise from top: engineering is creating something contributing to society using science and technology. The Lake Biwa Canal, which enabled water to be transported from Lake Biwa to the city, was built in the Meiji era when Japanese engineering was very advanced. Turning high technology into something to enrich human life is the role of engineering. Former Slovenia President Danilo Turk, front row, second from right behind a conference at the World Engineering Forum 2013, held in Ljubljana, Slovenia, in September 2012. (TOYOSHI TADA, KYODO)
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

from Japan and the rest of the world on conference with great flair and is being

Keiji Yamada

role in predicting disasters, reducing risk. Nobody will do it unless Japan does. " he

come up with solutions to reduce disaster
ters than other developed countries, " he

mura, president emeritus of Tokyo City

vention of disaster risks, said Hideo Naka-

supply water from Lake Biwa to Kyoto.

Demia. In 1968, the World Federation of

gress, which was held in Tokyo in 1929

Germany in 2000, and this year marks

The WECC is being held in Japan for the first time, and it is a great honor and privilege for Kyoto to host this con-

We believe this conference will help demonstrate that Japan is committed to fostering sustainability and will achieve sustainable development in the 21st century. We also hope the conference will serve as a valuable venue for Japan to showcase its

toward sustainable development through learning from these experi-

continued from page 1

We have been utilizing for national recons
tion in the aftermath of a great number of natural crises and are carrying us toward sustainable development

"Innovation and Society. " I hope the par-

Kyoto's industries and culture, will

Kyoto's industries and culture, will

also be promoted by the promotion of MICE (Meeting, Incentive

In conclusion, I would like to off er my

To say that Kyoto is a city that has been

I am convinced that the conference in

Kyoto is a city that has been

This image shows a page from a document discussing the World Engineering Congress (WECC) and its significance for Japan. The text highlights the role of Japan in disaster risk reduction and its commitment to sustainable development. The WECC is being held in Japan for the first time, and it is seen as a valuable venue for Japan to showcase its efforts in fostering sustainable development. The text also mentions the importance of innovation and science in the context of disaster risk reduction and sustainable development.
Rocket Software launches office in Japan to boost business

Rocket Software Inc. is a global software development firm that builds mission-critical software products for enterprises across four segments: business intelligence and analytics, storage, networks, and security. The company is known for its excellence in software development, integration, and modernization, and it provides database solutions and tools.

Rocket Software's Japanese office is located in Tokyo, Japan. The company has a strong presence in the Japanese market and is committed to providing high-quality software solutions to its customers.

For more details, see our web site:

Nifco’s group companies span industrial and national boundaries

Nifco has successfully incorporated different fields, products and technologies into its business. Continually expanding by “connecting, bundling and joining” different technologies, Nifco has grown beyond its beginnings as a fastening company and is now a global player in many areas. Nifco’s principle of “Value Fastening” focuses on combining an array of existing values to create new value. With an increasing number of international customers, Nifco continues to overcome challenges and seek out new fields of business.

For more details, see our web site:

More seeking disaster-risk reduction tech

The exhibition will include cutting-edge technologies.

Keko Keihin Engineering (KKE) has invested in disaster-reduction technology and is now looking for new projects. Mochizuki said that most structures that were built before the amendment of Building Standard Law in 1981 do not meet current standards and could be more vulnerable in a major earthquake. KKE has invested in disaster-reduction technology and is now looking for new projects.

KKE has invested in disaster-reduction technology and is now looking for new projects. Mochizuki said that most structures that were built before the amendment of Building Standard Law in 1981 do not meet current standards and could be more vulnerable in a major earthquake. KKE has invested in disaster-reduction technology and is now looking for new projects.

KKE has invested in disaster-reduction technology and is now looking for new projects. Mochizuki said that most structures that were built before the amendment of Building Standard Law in 1981 do not meet current standards and could be more vulnerable in a major earthquake. KKE has invested in disaster-reduction technology and is now looking for new projects.

KKE has invested in disaster-reduction technology and is now looking for new projects. Mochizuki said that most structures that were built before the amendment of Building Standard Law in 1981 do not meet current standards and could be more vulnerable in a major earthquake. KKE has invested in disaster-reduction technology and is now looking for new projects.

KKE has invested in disaster-reduction technology and is now looking for new projects. Mochizuki said that most structures that were built before the amendment of Building Standard Law in 1981 do not meet current standards and could be more vulnerable in a major earthquake. KKE has invested in disaster-reduction technology and is now looking for new projects.

KKE has invested in disaster-reduction technology and is now looking for new projects. Mochizuki said that most structures that were built before the amendment of Building Standard Law in 1981 do not meet current standards and could be more vulnerable in a major earthquake. KKE has invested in disaster-reduction technology and is now looking for new projects.

KKE has invested in disaster-reduction technology and is now looking for new projects. Mochizuki said that most structures that were built before the amendment of Building Standard Law in 1981 do not meet current standards and could be more vulnerable in a major earthquake. KKE has invested in disaster-reduction technology and is now looking for new projects.

KKE has invested in disaster-reduction technology and is now looking for new projects. Mochizuki said that most structures that were built before the amendment of Building Standard Law in 1981 do not meet current standards and could be more vulnerable in a major earthquake. KKE has invested in disaster-reduction technology and is now looking for new projects.

KKE has invested in disaster-reduction technology and is now looking for new projects. Mochizuki said that most structures that were built before the amendment of Building Standard Law in 1981 do not meet current standards and could be more vulnerable in a major earthquake. KKE has invested in disaster-reduction technology and is now looking for new projects.

KKE has invested in disaster-reduction technology and is now looking for new projects. Mochizuki said that most structures that were built before the amendment of Building Standard Law in 1981 do not meet current standards and could be more vulnerable in a major earthquake. KKE has invested in disaster-reduction technology and is now looking for new projects.

KKE has invested in disaster-reduction technology and is now looking for new projects. Mochizuki said that most structures that were built before the amendment of Building Standard Law in 1981 do not meet current standards and could be more vulnerable in a major earthquake. KKE has invested in disaster-reduction technology and is now looking for new projects.

KKE has invested in disaster-reduction technology and is now looking for new projects. Mochizuki said that most structures that were built before the amendment of Building Standard Law in 1981 do not meet current standards and could be more vulnerable in a major earthquake. KKE has invested in disaster-reduction technology and is now looking for new projects.

KKE has invested in disaster-reduction technology and is now looking for new projects. Mochizuki said that most structures that were built before the amendment of Building Standard Law in 1981 do not meet current standards and could be more vulnerable in a major earthquake. KKE has invested in disaster-reduction technology and is now looking for new projects.

KKE has invested in disaster-reduction technology and is now looking for new projects. Mochizuki said that most structures that were built before the amendment of Building Standard Law in 1981 do not meet current standards and could be more vulnerable in a major earthquake. KKE has invested in disaster-reduction technology and is now looking for new projects.

KKE has invested in disaster-reduction technology and is now looking for new projects. Mochizuki said that most structures that were built before the amendment of Building Standard Law in 1981 do not meet current standards and could be more vulnerable in a major earthquake. KKE has invested in disaster-reduction technology and is now looking for new projects.

KKE has invested in disaster-reduction technology and is now looking for new projects. Mochizuki said that most structures that were built before the amendment of Building Standard Law in 1981 do not meet current standards and could be more vulnerable in a major earthquake. KKE has invested in disaster-reduction technology and is now looking for new projects.

KKE has invested in disaster-reduction technology and is now looking for new projects. Mochizuki said that most structures that were built before the amendment of Building Standard Law in 1981 do not meet current standards and could be more vulnerable in a major earthquake. KKE has invested in disaster-reduction technology and is now looking for new projects.

KKE has invested in disaster-reduction technology and is now looking for new projects. Mochizuki said that most structures that were built before the amendment of Building Standard Law in 1981 do not meet current standards and could be more vulnerable in a major earthquake. KKE has invested in disaster-reduction technology and is now looking for new projects.

KKE has invested in disaster-reduction technology and is now looking for new projects. Mochizuki said that most structures that were built before the amendment of Building Standard Law in 1981 do not meet current standards and could be more vulnerable in a major earthquake. KKE has invested in disaster-reduction technology and is now looking for new projects.

KKE has invested in disaster-reduction technology and is now looking for new projects. Mochizuki said that most structures that were built before the amendment of Building Standard Law in 1981 do not meet current standards and could be more vulnerable in a major earthquake. KKE has invested in disaster-reduction technology and is now looking for new projects.

KKE has invested in disaster-reduction technology and is now looking for new projects. Mochizuki said that most structures that were built before the amendment of Building Standard Law in 1981 do not meet current standards and could be more vulnerable in a major earthquake. KKE has invested in disaster-reduction technology and is now looking for new projects.

KKE has invested in disaster-reduction technology and is now looking for new projects. Mochizuki said that most structures that were built before the amendment of Building Standard Law in 1981 do not meet current standards and could be more vulnerable in a major earthquake. KKE has invested in disaster-reduction technology and is now looking for new projects.

KKE has invested in disaster-reduction technology and is now looking for new projects. Mochizuki said that most structures that were built before the amendment of Building Standard Law in 1981 do not meet current standards and could be more vulnerable in a major earthquake. KKE has invested in disaster-reduction technology and is now looking for new projects.

KKE has invested in disaster-reduction technology and is now looking for new projects. Mochizuki said that most structures that were built before the amendment of Building Standard Law in 1981 do not meet current standards and could be more vulnerable in a major earthquake. KKE has invested in disaster-reduction technology and is now looking for new projects.

KKE has invested in disaster-reduction technology and is now looking for new projects. Mochizuki said that most structures that were built before the amendment of Building Standard Law in 1981 do not meet current standards and could be more vulnerable in a major earthquake. KKE has invested in disaster-reduction technology and is now looking for new projects.

KKE has invested in disaster-reduction technology and is now looking for new projects. Mochizuki said that most structures that were built before the amendment of Building Standard Law in 1981 do not meet current standards and could be more vulnerable in a major earthquake. KKE has invested in disaster-reduction technology and is now looking for new projects.
Savoring Kyoto's culture

Throughout its 1,200-year history as the former capital of Japan, Kyoto has nurtured a rich tradition of culture, the heart of which lies in its history and tradition. The city is dotted with shrines and temples that house thousands of traditional Japanese buildings and modern Noh-theater performances.

There are many interesting things to see on the grounds of the many temples. Buddist statues, soaring pagodas, and more. Among them is the Japanese-style garden, which symbolizes the philosophies of Japanese culture and reinterprets seasonal beauty or religious beliefs in a limited space. These gardens are designed to be appreciated naturally.

Among the many temples and shrines in Kyoto, the following are some of the most popular destinations.

Kinkaku-ji Temple (Golden Pavilion) is a Zen temple covered in gold leaf. The image of the temple reflected in the water is beautiful, enhancing the beauty of the adjusting Kiyomizu (mirror pond). It is perhaps the most widely recognized image of Kyoto and a truly breathtaking sight. The temple is surrounded by a beautiful garden that houses a golden pavilion. Kyoto is the site of one of the most famous mysterious rock gardens. The garden attracts hundreds of visitors every day and shows the stunning simplicity and harmony of the principles of Zen meditation. Enclosed by an earthen wall, this carefully crafted rocks and trees sit to bring in a sense of raked gravel. After setting and pondering the garden's beauty, you can stretch their legs by touring the extensive grounds of Byodo-in Temple, which includes large gardens with some coworking spaces, and a series of smaller gardens and while looking at raked gravel, but many other gardens are only to be appreciated visually.

The magical, seemingly unending trail of 5,200 slider white orange rock paws that wind through the hills behind Fushimi Inari Taisha makes it one of the most popular shrines in Japan. The trail walks into the upper pre- cisely is a place for hiking during the day, but it also makes for a wonderful evening stroll in the late afternoon and early evening, when the path becomes a path for the stroll, the stunning, dedicated to the god of rice and sake in the eighth century, also features a life-sized image of the goddess of rice and sake.

The magical, seemingly unending path of 5,200 slider white orange rock paws that wind through the hills behind Fushimi Inari Taisha makes it one of the most popular shrines in Japan. The trail walks into the upper precise is a place for hiking during the day, but it also makes for a wonderful evening stroll in the late afternoon and early evening, when the path becomes a path for the stroll, the stunning, dedicated to the god of rice and sake in the eighth century, also features a life-sized image of the goddess of rice and sake.

Shintoism is a primary religion in Japan, many people consider it as an all-encompassing plan. The project was designed and supervised by young female engineer Saku- re Tanaka. The canal has two routes: the 10,088-meter canal No. 1, which is mainly used for hydropower-generation, and the 8,408-meter canal No. 2, which is used for drinking water. In 1912 and began supplying water the following year, as the first plant in Japan to use the rapid sand filtration method.

An engineering marvel, the Keage Dam was completed in 1910. The main design was developed by the Shiga Prefectural Bureau, which was the first to build a dam in Japan. The dam was designed to build in the city, and it connects Kyoto with Lake Biwa. At first, in view of the then-birth canal projects in Japan, people many illuminate the leaves during the autumn season.

A major feature of Kyoto is the city's many rivers, and one of the most popular is Lake Biwa Canal. The lake is known as the eighth largest lake in Japan, and it is used for drinking water. The canal is still used for many purposes, including as a transport route from the upstream dam to its terminus, an inclined plane was built, which allowed boats to travel on land via the use of a flat car. Traveling along the canal from the Keage Boat Dock to the mouth of the Biwa Canal, one can imagine how many animals have been looking at it in the early days. Nowadays, today, partly covered by moss, it presents a very digested front.

In an era when many of Japan's important creative projects relate to foreign engineering, the Lake Biwa Canal was the first large-scale project undertaken by a foreign engineer. Despite the high costs of foreign labor, the canal is still used for many purposes, including as a transport route from the upstream dam to its terminus, an inclined plane was built, which allowed boats to travel on land via the use of a flat car. Traveling along the canal from the Keage Boat Dock to the mouth of the Biwa Canal, one can imagine how many animals have been looking at it in the early days. Nowadays, today, partly covered by moss, it presents a very digested front.

In an era when many of Japan's important creative projects relate to foreign engineering, the Lake Biwa Canal was the first large-scale project undertaken by a foreign engineer. Despite the high costs of foreign labor, the canal is still used for many purposes, including as a transport route from the upstream dam to its terminus, an inclined plane was built, which allowed boats to travel on land via the use of a flat car. Traveling along the canal from the Keage Boat Dock to the mouth of the Biwa Canal, one can imagine how many animals have been looking at it in the early days. Nowadays, today, partly covered by moss, it presents a very digested front.

In an era when many of Japan's important creative projects relate to foreign engineering, the Lake Biwa Canal was the first large-scale project undertaken by a foreign engineer. Despite the high costs of foreign labor, the canal is still used for many purposes, including as a transport route from the upstream dam to its terminus, an inclined plane was built, which allowed boats to travel on land via the use of a flat car. Traveling along the canal from the Keage Boat Dock to the mouth of the Biwa Canal, one can imagine how many animals have been looking at it in the early days. Nowadays, today, partly covered by moss, it presents a very digested front.

In an era when many of Japan's important creative projects relate to foreign engineering, the Lake Biwa Canal was the first large-scale project undertaken by a foreign engineer. Despite the high costs of foreign labor, the canal is still used for many purposes, including as a transport route from the upstream dam to its terminus, an inclined plane was built, which allowed boats to travel on land via the use of a flat car. Traveling along the canal from the Keage Boat Dock to the mouth of the Biwa Canal, one can imagine how many animals have been looking at it in the early days. Nowadays, today, partly covered by moss, it presents a very digested front.

In an era when many of Japan's important creative projects relate to foreign engineering, the Lake Biwa Canal was the first large-scale project undertaken by a foreign engineer. Despite the high costs of foreign labor, the canal is still used for many purposes, including as a transport route from the upstream dam to its terminus, an inclined plane was built, which allowed boats to travel on land via the use of a flat car. Traveling along the canal from the Keage Boat Dock to the mouth of the Biwa Canal, one can imagine how many animals have been looking at it in the early days. Nowadays, today, partly covered by moss, it presents a very digested front.

In an era when many of Japan's important creative projects relate to foreign engineering, the Lake Biwa Canal was the first large-scale project undertaken by a foreign engineer. Despite the high costs of foreign labor, the canal is still used for many purposes, including as a transport route from the upstream dam to its terminus, an inclined plane was built, which allowed boats to travel on land via the use of a flat car. Traveling along the canal from the Keage Boat Dock to the mouth of the Biwa Canal, one can imagine how many animals have been looking at it in the early days. Nowadays, today, partly covered by moss, it presents a very digested front.

In an era when many of Japan's important creative projects relate to foreign engineering, the Lake Biwa Canal was the first large-scale project undertaken by a foreign engineer. Despite the high costs of foreign labor, the canal is still used for many purposes, including as a transport route from the upstream dam to its terminus, an inclined plane was built, which allowed boats to travel on land via the use of a flat car. Traveling along the canal from the Keage Boat Dock to the mouth of the Biwa Canal, one can imagine how many animals have been looking at it in the early days. Nowadays, today, partly covered by moss, it presents a very digested front.

In an era when many of Japan's important creative projects relate to foreign engineering, the Lake Biwa Canal was the first large-scale project undertaken by a foreign engineer. Despite the high costs of foreign labor, the canal is still used for many purposes, including as a transport route from the upstream dam to its terminus, an inclined plane was built, which allowed boats to travel on land via the use of a flat car. Traveling along the canal from the Keage Boat Dock to the mouth of the Biwa Canal, one can imagine how many animals have been looking at it in the early days. Nowadays, today, partly covered by moss, it presents a very digested front.

In an era when many of Japan's important creative projects relate to foreign engineering, the Lake Biwa Canal was the first large-scale project undertaken by a foreign engineer. Despite the high costs of foreign labor, the canal is still used for many purposes, including as a transport route from the upstream dam to its terminus, an inclined plane was built, which allowed boats to travel on land via the use of a flat car. Traveling along the canal from the Keage Boat Dock to the mouth of the Biwa Canal, one can imagine how many animals have been looking at it in the early days. Nowadays, today, partly covered by moss, it presents a very digested front.

In an era when many of Japan's important creative projects relate to foreign engineering, the Lake Biwa Canal was the first large-scale project undertaken by a foreign engineer. Despite the high costs of foreign labor, the canal is still used for many purposes, including as a transport route from the upstream dam to its terminus, an inclined plane was built, which allowed boats to travel on land via the use of a flat car. Traveling along the canal from the Keage Boat Dock to the mouth of the Biwa Canal, one can imagine how many animals have been looking at it in the early days. Nowadays, today, partly covered by moss, it presents a very digested front.

In an era when many of Japan's important creative projects relate to foreign engineering, the Lake Biwa Canal was the first large-scale project undertaken by a foreign engineer. Despite the high costs of foreign labor, the canal is still used for many purposes, including as a transport route from the upstream dam to its terminus, an inclined plane was built, which allowed boats to travel on land via the use of a flat car. Traveling along the canal from the Keage Boat Dock to the mouth of the Biwa Canal, one can imagine how many animals have been looking at it in the early days. Nowadays, today, partly covered by moss, it presents a very digested front.