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Our New Way Forward—Supported by People around the World



In the afternoon of March 11, coastal areas of Japan's Tohoku region were struck by a magnitude 9.0 earthquake and the resulting giant tsunami, causing nearly thirty thousand casualties, including more than fifteen thousand confirmed deaths and many thousands of missing people. I would like to express my sincerest condolences to all those who lost their lives, and to also extend my deepest sympathies to all those otherwise affected in its aftermath.

In the immediate aftermath of the earthquake, the initial priorities for the many involved in the strenuous disaster recovery efforts were saving lives and dealing with the nuclear accident at the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant. The latter continues even now alongside other activities, such as the clearing of urban and agricultural areas from the wreckage under which they were buried. At present, over eighty thousand refugees are still forced to live in trying conditions in shelters through the region. I have the greatest respect for the efforts, hardships, and limitless endurance of these people and it is my fervent wish that they are able to safely return to their lives and homes without fear as quickly as possible.

To aid this country as we are confronted by the aftermath of this great earthquake, the worst recorded in our memories, we have been given a diverse variety of support from the peoples of 157 countries around the world, including the sending of rescue teams, and the provision of donations and emergency supplies. For JICA personnel, whose constant mission is international co-operation with people in developing countries and whose mission is to help nation-building through human resources development, nothing is more motivating than receiving warm words of encouragement and

strong support from so many people from such countries.

We at JICA Tokyo, also have received numerous condolences and messages of support from former participants of JICA's Training and Dialogue Programs and other related parties from around the world. Although we ought in due course to thank individually every such person for their kindness, let me take this opportunity to express our gratitude and to strengthen the bonds between our supporters and us, and to renew our continuing commitment to strive for the creation of a peaceful and affluent world through further development support.

It will take vast amount of funds and a long period of time until the post-earthquake reconstruction is over, and what is most essential is that we look to the future with a deep sense of hope and faith, and that we have solidarity and perseverance. Even when compared with the reconstruction after the 1923 Great Kanto earthquake, in which about one hundred and fifty thousand people lost their lives, or after World War II, rebuilding after the Great East Japan Earthquake will be no simple matter, but I believe that it will be a deeply meaningful opportunity to create a better society with more affluent lives for its people.



I dearly wish that the many people involved in our Training and Dialogue Programs, especially new participants in our programs, will share the above hopes of ours.

A stylized, handwritten signature in black ink.

Yuji OTAKE,
Director General, JICA Tokyo International Center

Please Cooperate with Us in Saving Electricity!



Due to the damage on power plants caused by the earthquake, the power supply to Japan's capital city has become limited, and so the workplaces of major organizations, including JICA Tokyo, are seeking to make major reductions in electricity use. As such, this notice is to provide you with information on how JICA Tokyo will be saving electricity this summer.



Fans, instead of airconditioners help rid the heat from Seminar Rooms.

If you arrive at JICA Tokyo during the daytime, you may feel that the lobbies, corridors, and other areas are somewhat dark. This is because that, during the daytime, we are minimizing our use of electric lighting in order to save electricity.

During Japan's humid summers, the biggest user of electricity is air conditioning. Given this, the air conditioning temperature of our seminar rooms has been set to a strict 28°C. Depending on how much electricity is being used throughout the building as a whole, the air conditioning may be switched off at temperatures higher than 28°C. We ask for your understanding and cooperation in such cases. In our seminar rooms, we have fitted tinted films to the windows and have installed electric fans, so that our participants may feel as comfortable as possible.

Until now, in many rooms in our accommodations, the lighting, air-conditioning, and televisions have occasionally been found left switched on when no one was in the room during the daytime. During 9:00–17:00 on weekdays, when participants in our courses will be at seminars or on inspection tours, all the electricity in the rooms will be switched off by the control center. If you wish to do some work during the day, please make use of the study room in the administration building.

If you wish to engage in sports, as the auditorium's air-conditioning uses large amounts of electricity, please instead open the windows. Please also note that, in order to save electricity consumed by lighting, that the auditori-



Use of elevators is also limited.

um may not be used during weekday nights.

you have impaired mobility or are carrying something heavy.

Please avoid using the elevators and instead take the stairs whenever possible. In particular, please use the stairs when going downstairs. Of course, the above does not apply if

We have also begun somewhat enjoyable projects to help save more electricity. For example, the office staff members are working together to grow "green curtains" for the windows of the lobby, lounge, connecting corridors, and elsewhere. Plants that grow rapidly in the summer sun act as a screen from heat and create cool areas of shade. Morning glory, a flower tended by many Japanese households during the summer, is the main plant being grown, together with others including bitter melon and cucumber. If this project to grow green curtains is successful, we plan to utilize the harvest for serving at the Center's cafeteria as well.

In addition, we are using highly-efficient LED lighting for the corridors of our accommodations in order to save more electricity. In order that they can feel more comfortable with the higher room temperatures, JICA Tokyo staff members will dress as advocated by the Japanese government's Cool Biz campaign, namely, by wearing short-sleeved shirts without jackets or neck-ties.

Measures to reduce the amount of lighting used and curtail the use of air conditioning are also being taken by facilities you will be touring, public transportation, and elsewhere. You will experience through your visit, the city of Tokyo a little different from what it used to be. We hope that you understand why these measures are taken, and that your cooperation is essential.



Cucumber plants forming the "green curtains"



JICA Tokyo staff planting seedlings of bitter melon that will be used as "green curtains"

Sanae YOSHIDA, Economic Infrastructure Development and Environment Division, JICA Tokyo

Long Term Training Participant's Experience of Great East Japan Earthquake

Ms. Meltem SENOL BALABAN from the city of Izmir, Turkey is in her third year of the PhD program in Urban Engineering at Tokyo University. She lives in Yokohama, a city in Kanagawa Prefecture about 35 kilometers from Tokyo. When the catastrophe began to unfold in the afternoon on March 11, Meltem was in her lab which is at 9th floor of a research building at Hongo Campus of Tokyo University, as one of only 2 students at that time doing their researches.



Meltem with a signpost inclined due to the soil liquefaction

Meltem says, "I first thought it was a small quake, until I realized that it was getting stronger and lasting longer." While her classmate wanted to rush out and go down, but she knew that they should wait and protect themselves from bookshelves under their desks until it slowed down and faded out. "I directed her and we did what I have planned to do before. Personally since I am interested in earthquakes and emergency evacuations, I have been learning from various sources such as some related courses at university, evacuation drills, workshops, life safety learning centers, conferences across Japan," says Meltem.



Books and papers fallen from shelves in Meltem's lab

"Immediately after the quake, we evacuated to the park in front of our building with other people as we did several times through evacuation drills before," Meltem says. "Then I tried to call my husband who was working in Yokohama. However it was not possible to use cell phones. Then we tried to follow the directions given by some announcements done by each department's emergency responsible. There we felt some other big aftershocks and observed the behavior of surrounding buildings which were terrible to imagine being on higher floors."

After a while we could manage to use internet via iphone to get accurate information from the website of Japan Meteorological Agency while waiting at a park we evacuated in

front of our building. It was surprising to see electricity and internet were still working after such a big earthquake.

Although the University was in semester break, one and a half hour after the quake, "we came across a group of people listening to one of the lecturer of Tokyo University under the large Ginkgo tree, just in front of the Civil Engineering building". "They said that during the quake there was a final lecture by a professor who was to retire that day. So he was continuing his speech just outside and the group of listeners left the park just after giving a big applause for their Professor".

After spending about two hours outside the building, Meltem decided to spend a night in a meeting room in the closest 3-storey-building in Hongo campus, as the trains were all stopped. By this time, she managed to contact her husband and confirmed each other that they were safe. Meltem also came to know the magnitude of the earthquake and that there was some damage to the buildings in the campus.



a manhole was lifted as a consequence of liquefaction

For a few weeks following the quake Meltem and her husband had very stressful days since there were serious problems related to nuclear plants in Fukushima, so they stayed mainly at home watching TV News, trying to find accurate news. "Aftershocks were not the main concern for us. We live on 3rd floor of a quite new apartment house which is located in relatively safe grounds in Yokohama. We believe that our apartment is strong enough and when any warning comes we know what to do such as closing gas if you're using, protecting yourself", recalls Meltem.

"If that kind of earthquake happened in Turkey or another country, we couldn't survive. I believe that Japan is a safe country considering earthquakes. After this big quake we all observed that there is always a 'risk' even the most prepared country, like Japan, may not be 100% sure to provide safety regarding nuclear plants. Therefore, we should take some lessons from this event as a whole world".



It is certain that Meltem's experience since the 11th of March, as well as the Japanese government's disaster management measures she observes will be a great help for her research and Turkey's preparation for disasters.

JICA Tokyo's Training and Dialogue

Training and Dialogue Program on Crime Prevention (the Administration of Criminal Justice)



In developing countries, although crimes have become more complicated, organized, and international, improvements to their criminal justice systems and the international cooperation required to cope with the challenge have not necessarily been realized. As a result, criminal justice systems sometimes lose the trust of their countries' citizens, causing increased social unrest. Moreover, such situations cause investment and foreign aid to decline, thereby impeding the development of the self-reliance of developing countries. Therefore, this training course has been

organized to share each country's experiences and to establish a global network for the exchange of updates to information on best practices, so that the administration of criminal justice in these countries will improve through reference to the latest international best practices.

In this training course, we choose one important issue to be addressed each year. While considering the selected issue, participants will review the relevant practices of each participant's country and discuss more effective countermeasures to address the issue. For this year, "Securing the Protection and Cooperation of Witnesses and Whistle-blowers" has been chosen as the main theme of this training course. The reason why we have chosen this theme is that witness and their testimony play a crucial role in securing convictions as serious crimes, such as corruption and organized crime, are often committed using sophisticated techniques that leave little trace or physical evidence of the crimes. However, out of fear for their safety, witnesses are often reluctant to come forward and cooperate with the criminal justice authorities. Therefore, it is necessary for us to come up with more effective countermeasures to provide sufficient protection for witnesses.

In the implementation of this training course, JICA has obtained support from the United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFEI), one of the United Nations' regional institutes. Under an arrangement with UNAFEI, this training course will provide participants with various lectures by leading experts in the topic and site visits to related organizations, such as police, prosecutors, and courts. Moreover, participants will share each of their countries' practices by presenting reports on the current situation in their countries. Based on lectures, site visits, and the presentation of reports, participants will come up with more effective countermeasures with regard to the main theme through group work, thereby building upon the knowledge and experiences acquired in this training course. At the end of this course, participants will formulate a Joint Report which summarizes the discussion, and this report will become a visible achievement of the participants to this training course.

Itaru Chiba Public Policy Division, Tokyo International Center

UNAFEI's Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Activities

The United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFEI) is an international training and research Institute in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, located in Fuchu, Tokyo.

It was established in 1962 by agreement between the United Nations and the Government of Japan. The major focus of UNAFEI's activities is to provide international training courses and seminars for criminal justice practitioners and to supply useful information to outside institutions and governments. UNAFEI endeavors to assist in the sound development of criminal justice systems in line with United Nations policies and approaches, paying particular attention to the need to facilitate the ratification and full implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) and the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC).

At present, UNAFEI conducts five multilateral training programs and seminars annually, which form the Institute's core activities.



Topics recently covered include the following: transnational organized crime; responses by criminal justice systems to corruption; codes of conduct for criminal justice officials; anti-money laundering measures; asset recovery procedures; the confiscation of proceeds of crime; witness protection programs; the rights of the crime victims; overcrowding in correctional facilities; community involvement in offender treatment; and treatment of drug-dependent offenders.

The upcoming Training and Dialogue Program, which is UNAFEI's 149th International Training Course, consists of lectures given by UNAFEI professors and experts from inside and outside Japan, discussion sessions, observation visits, and other activities. The curriculum is designed to facilitate

dialogue, during which experience and expertise will be shared, new knowledge acquired, and networks created.

With almost half a century of history, UNAFEI has a wealth and depth of experience in providing useful training programs and an ever-growing alumni body, which as of 2010 consists of more than 4,300 practitioners from 130 countries.



Fumihiko Yanaka

Professor, United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

ie Programs July-September 2011

Counterpart Training on Seismic Microzonation for Peru

After the Great East Japan Earthquake, many realized that earthquakes and tsunami disasters are major threats against the human security, and that well-prepared countries



Peruvian and Japanese members of the Project compiling microtremor survey data using a seismometer

such as Japan cannot be exempted from serious damages under the gigantic earthquake of magnitude 9.0. For reducing such risks, it is crucial to assess the disaster hazards and upgrade the social resilience. Since Japan

has ample experiences in striving with natural disasters, it is expected to take a leading role in the promotion of international disaster mitigation, as it is stated in "Hyogo Declaration" and "Hyogo Framework of Action 2005-2015" by The United Nations World Conference on Disaster Reduction.

Peru, as well as Japan, is located on the circum-Pacific seismic belt with frequent occurrences of earthquakes and tsunamis such as in 2001 and 2007. To alleviate the risks of earthquake related disasters, Japan-Peru Center for Earthquake Engineering and Disaster Mitigation (CISMID) was established within Peru's National University of Engineering (UNI) in 1986 with support of JICA. Through its research activities and collaboration with Japanese research institutions, CISMID became the leading center of earthquake research in South America.

In March 2010, Chiba University commenced a joint research project with CISMID titled "Enhancement of Earthquake and Tsunami Disaster Mitigation Technology in Peru" under the frameworks of Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development, set by JICA and Japan Science and Technology Agency. This project aims to conduct a comprehensive research towards earthquake and tsunami disaster prevention and mitigation in Peru. Also, the project is highly beneficial to Japan by enabling disaster mitigation through analyzing the data of inter-plate earthquakes in Peru.



Carlos and Rocio check the data of seismometer placed in Chiba University.

In this 5-years project, one of the main research topics is "Seismic Motion Prediction, and Seismic Microzonation,"

while the others include Seismic Resistant Buildings, Tsunami Prediction, and Earthquake and Tsunami Disaster Mitigation Planning. Seismic microzonation is a process of subdividing target area into small zones with respect to geological and geophysical characteristics and identify the types and levels of risks such as ground shaking, liquefaction, and landslide.

These results will be utilized in planning the disaster prevention and mitigation strategy by researchers and public administrations in Peru.



Map of epicenters of earthquakes in Peru

Currently, two Peruvian researchers, Rocio Uriarte and Carlos Gonzales joined the Seismic Motion and Geotechnical Group in Chiba University, Department of Architecture and Urban Science with the program of JICA Tokyo's Country-Focused Training course. They have started their research for this topic to improve the technical levels of CISMID after their arrival in Japan, April 25th which was shortly after the earthquake.

According to the participants, they felt comfortable to come to Japan after the quake and the nuclear accident in Fukushima, as they received sufficient information about the situation from the faculty and their colleague from CISMID, Ms. Diana Calderon, who is also studying at the same laboratory in Chiba University. Their training in Chiba University will continue until middle of November, during which they will conduct research and practice on analysis of seismic data with the use of geographic information system.



Rocio analysing zoning data

until middle of November, during which they will conduct research and practice on analysis of seismic data with the use of geographic information system.

Carlos and Rocio are resolved to do their utmost in order to improve CISMID's ability in microzonation and implement the technology not only into the project areas, but into the entire country to build the disaster resistant society in the future.

Tatsuaki Inoue,
Administration Division, JICA Tokyo

Participants' Networking for the Eradication of Polio



Did you know that polio was very common and feared infectious disease and had been called "infantile paralysis" in Japan?

Polio, caused by poliovirus, is a disease causing muscle paralysis and in some cases death, but is easily prevented by the vaccination of young children. Thanks to this, polio was successfully wiped out from Japan in 1980, and since then there has not been a single case of an individual being infected by poliovirus in the wild and then going on to develop the disease. The World Health Organization (WHO), a specialized agency of the United Nations, is promoting its plan for the eradication of polio, which has been successfully wiped out in the western Pacific region including Japan, and similarly has also been eradicated from North, Central and South America. At present, there are very few countries in which poliovirus is prevalent. However, the threat of polio has not vanished completely, as there have been repeated epidemics in areas such as those that are war-torn or very poor, and also cases of people being infected by the vaccine.

In light of the above situation, in order to support WHO-led initiatives for the eradication of polio and other diseases, as described below, JICA Tokyo provides a training course called "Laboratory Diagnostic Techniques for the Control of Vaccine Preventable diseases, including Poliomyelitis and Measles." The training's title may be long and complicated, but what it is about is improving laboratory research techniques vital for vaccine development and improvement, virus testing, and the improvement of diagnostic techniques. Through these techniques, the long-term objective is to control and eventually eradicate not only polio, but measles and other diseases preventable by vaccination.

This year, we have had 16 participants, mainly doctors and laboratory personnel from eight countries where polio is still prevalent. Over the course of a month between January 13 and



Participants listen to a lecture on use of laboratory equipment

February 11, the participants took part in various training programs that were mainly held at the National Institute of Infectious Diseases, comprising of lectures, practical exercises and experiments. The participants also went on inspection tours to facilities in Kansai. The results of the month's training were not only the laboratory techniques learned, but also the strengthening of international networks, which is something that carries great significance with regard to epidemic and pandemic prevention. Many of the participants said they will treasure not only the techniques they learned during the month-long course but also the connections they built up with their colleagues during that time.



Ethiopian participant observing microscope image



A lecturer from WHO gives presentation

In 1980, thanks to ceaseless efforts, humanity succeeded in eradicating smallpox, whose pandemics had caused many deaths worldwide. However, this is the only such disease that humanity has successfully eradicated to date. There are still globally many infectious diseases preventable through vaccination—not only polio, which the WHO has chosen as its next target, but also tuberculosis, measles and yellow fever—and innumerable people around the world lose their lives due to these diseases. Nevertheless, through the creation of global networks and the progress of many researchers working in concert, the day may well come when humanity will be freed from the threat of these diseases as well.

Observing the course participants as they keenly take in the lectures and take part in the practical exercises with serious expressions on their faces makes me feel that the day when a new disease is added to the list of those eradicated by humanity is not far away. I can envisage the network built by the participants in our course making great strides toward making that day a reality, and that image fills me with hope for the future.



Photo taken at National Institute of Infectious Diseases

Kumiko Takemori, Human Development Division, JICA Tokyo



Cool yourself down in Tokyo's Forests!!

July to September is the hottest season in Japan. In addition, as the use of air conditioners needs to be limited due to power shortages, this summer will be even hotter. If you are looking for somewhere to escape from the heat, there are places where you can enjoy cool air created by dense (albeit man-made) forests. While urban areas suffer from so-called "heat island phenomena," caused by concrete and asphalt getting hot and then radiating heat, woods are known for cooling down the air as they create shade and taking away heat through vaporization, causing the temperature to be a few degrees Celsius cooler than outside. On top of that, you will find these forests to be of great interest if you know a little about Japanese history. Also, you can easily access these two places by Tokyo's subway, without having to change trains.

● Meiji Jingu

Meiji Jingu is a shinto shrine that was founded in 1920 to enshrine the Emperor Meiji and his Consort Empress. For the Japanese, the Emperor Meiji is the symbol of modernization of their country, which evolved during his reign between 1868 and 1912 from an outdated feudal country into an industrialized nation with a constitution and a congress.

Just like many other major shinto shrines, Meiji Jingu has vast grounds covering 21 hectares with more than 170,000 trees of 245 species. These trees were donated from all over Japan during the shrine's construction. After the passage of approximately 90 years, the shrine's forest is hardly distinguishable from a natural one, and is inhabited by many endangered plants and animals.



The main shrine building

Access

1-minute's walk from Subway Chiyoda Line Meiji Jingu Mae Station (4 minutes from Yoyogiuehara Station) to the South Entrance of Meiji Jingu

Hours

The Shrine's gates are open from sunrise until sunset (5am to 6 pm in August).



Visitors to shrine wash their hands and mouths as ceremonial purification.



Torii is a gate to the sacred areas



Walking through this forest, you might not believe you are just a few hundred meters away from busy streets.

● Kokyo Higashi Gyoen (the Imperial Palace East Garden)



Kokyo, or the Imperial Palace, located in the very center of Tokyo, is the residence of the Japanese Emperor and was formerly Edo Castle until the end of the Tokugawa Shogunate (military government) in 1868. After the Meiji Restoration, which took place that year, the Emperor Meiji moved from Kyoto to Edo Castle. This 21-hectare garden was formerly the main part of Edo Castle, and is now separated from the residence of the Imperial Family (the Inner Palace) by a moat.

Places of interest in Higashi Gyoen include: Fujimi Yagura (a turret); Hyakunin Bansho, a hundred-man Guardhouse which is a building remaining from the Edo Period; and Tenshudai, a stone foundation of the main castle tower, which was destroyed by fire in 1657 and never rebuilt. The thick forest in Ninomaru area was created as a reminiscent of woodlands that had been disappearing in and around Tokyo.

Access

10-minutes' walk from Subway Chiyoda Line Otemachi Station (19 minutes from Yoyogiuehara Station)

Hours

9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.
(Apr. 15-Aug. 31),
9:00 a.m.-4:30 p.m.
(Sep. 1-Oct. 31)
Closed on Mondays and Fridays



Fujimi Yagura is the only surviving turret of Edo period in Higashi Gyoen.



Solely the foundation remains after the tower burned down in 17th Century.

For more information on where to go in Tokyo, please consult with the Information Desk. Our friendly staff will assist you so that your visit to Tokyo may be a memorable one.

Messages to Japan and JICA

After the tremendous earthquake and Tsunami hit eastern Japan, we have received many messages of condolence and support from JICA alumni and concerned personnel, mainly from counterpart organizations of technical and financial cooperation. During the first week after the earthquake, JICA Tokyo had received 204 e-mails, one phone call and 14 messages on JICA Tokyo's website for handicapped persons' courses, delivering the words of sympathy and support toward the Japanese people.

The following are some of the messages we received soon after the disaster.

I am very sorry for the earthquake and tsunami that happened in Japan. For days, and for days I am just sad and sober, especially when news mentions what happened in Miyagi and Iwate, the cities and people that I know through study trip. They were such nice people. I hope everything is turning better, especially I hope you, your family and your relatives are fine and will be better and always be patient with this disaster

Dra. MARDIAH THAMRIN, MPM, Ph.D Jakarta, Indonesia
(Participant of "Forum on Institutionalization of Evaluation System in Asia and Africa" Feb - Mar 2010)

For a long time I was trying to find the words for giving you hope. Japanese people are very strong, intellectual, organized and patriotic, so I'm sure that very soon you will rise up, and will help each other to build your homes, cities and future.

In Armenia our public and state organizations actively are trying to collect donations for helping people in disaster stricken areas of Japan. My family and I, our collective also made donations for this action. I hope these donations will help to get food for the people of disaster stricken areas.

Seyran Avagyan
(Participant of "Seminar on Government Audit System for Central Asian and Caucasus Countries" Jun - Jul 2010)

We learnt with sadness about the earthquake and Tsunami disaster that befell the loving people of Japan. Our prayers and thoughts are with you in this trying time.

The children, whose education has been heavily impacted by the support of the people of Japan, observed a moment of silence for the lives lost. Some of them have sent the attached messages of compassion from the bottom of their hearts.

David Siriri
Team Leader and Science Coordinator, Ruhira Millennium Villages Project, Mbarara - Uganda



Dr. MARDIAH THAMRIN (on the extreme right) and her colleagues

We pray and wish Japan well.



may God bless the people of Japan who are suffering from the earthquake and tsunami disaster. We pray for the safety of all the people of Japan and for the recovery of the country. We pray for the safety of all the people of Japan and for the recovery of the country. We pray for the safety of all the people of Japan and for the recovery of the country.

Messages from Ugandan primary school students

JICA Tokyo expresses the sincerest gratitude and appreciation to our friends all over the world who worry and care about us.

MUSEUMS

The Body Beautiful in Ancient Greece —大英博物館古代ギリシャ展

The ancient Greeks are famous for having valued beauty above practically everything else. Through their insatiable quest for beauty, the art of the ancient Greeks has become archetypal in Western art, and its influence has spread as far as Japan through Buddhist art. The beauty of the human body was the main theme out of the many pursued by ancient Greek artists and philosophers.

In this exhibition of a collection from the British Museum, 135 selected artworks comprising statues, reliefs and drawings—including the famous statue of Discobolos (the "Discus Thrower"), which was carved in the 5th century BC—will show you the achievements made by the ancient Greek artists in their expression of the body beautiful.

《円盤投げ(ディスコボロス)》
後2世紀(原作:前450-前440年頃) / 大理石
© The Trustees of the British Museum

Place: The National Museum of Western Art
(国立西洋美術館)
10 minutes' walk from Ueno Station
(JR and Tokyo Metro)

Date: Jul. 5 (Tue.)-Sep. 25 (Sun.)

Time: 9:30-17:30 (Entry until 17:00)

Admission: ¥1,500