



## Japan and ASEAN Celebrate 40th Anniversary of Friendship and Cooperation!

Forty years ago in 1973, Japan and ASEAN (Association of South-East Asian Nations) started long standing cooperative relationship when the two parties established ASEAN-Japan Forum on Synthetic Rubber. For four decades since then, Japan and ASEAN have jointly pursued peace, stability, development and prosperity in South East Asia. During this period,

we have witnessed the progress of the region as the economic gap has shrunken between two parties, while the trade between Japan and ASEAN countries has grown 16 times larger and much diversified in comparison to the original state of exporting raw materials from ASEAN and importing manufactured goods from Japan.



ASEAN was formed in 1967 by original members of Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore

and Thailand in the context of confrontation between Eastern and Western blocks, later joined by Brunei and after the Cold War Era, by Vietnam, Laos, Myanmar and Cambodia making ASEAN a truly regional integration mechanism. Now the ten ASEAN member countries together have nearly 600 million inhabitants (as of 2011), a population larger than that of European Union (496 million) or NAFTA countries (Canada, United States and Mexico; 461 million).



Since its beginning, the intention of the Japan-ASEAN cooperation was to promote economic growth and stability, that later came to include such new themes as peace and nation building

when Japan supported the peace building in Cambodia, as well as legal and market system assistance, crime and terrorism prevention, maritime safety, intellectual property rights, environment



Photo Courtesy of Kenshiro Imamura/JICA



and biodiversity, climate change prevention, disaster management and regional integration etc.. Through these cooperation activities, ASEAN has long been and continues to be the largest recipient of Japan's Official

Development Assistance. In the year 2011, ASEAN countries received 665.88 million US Dollars as Grants (Grant Aid and Technical Cooperation combined), accounting for 8 percent of the total amount of Bilateral Grants by the Japanese Government. Although this amount received is smaller than that towards Middle East and Africa, the Yen Loan Disbursement to ASEAN countries was 2,822.68 million Dollars, still larger than amount of Yen Loans disbursed to other regions.



At JICA Tokyo, more participants of Training and Dialogue Programs come from ASEAN countries than any other region. In the year 2012, out of 4,073 participants



Photo Courtesy of Kenshiro Imamura/JICA

JICA Tokyo received, participants of ASEAN countries accounted for 1,634 or 40 percent of total number. To these participants, JICA Tokyo offers not only general group training, but several region-focused and country-focused training courses specially designed for the region, such as "Knowledge-based Management for ASEAN" and "ASEAN Conformity Assessment of Electrical and Electronic Equipment" courses.

This year, to celebrate Fortieth Anniversary, Japan and ASEAN Member States are carrying out exchange projects in a wide range of fields, including political dialogue, economy, culture, youth, and tourism. During and after these celebration activities, ASEAN participants and ex-participants are expected to be the core human resources to promote the celebration and deepen ASEAN-Japan relationship. Let us hope to see the friendship bears much larger fruits in the near future!







# To Make the World Healthier

Some of you might have heard of the famous Japanese TV drama series titled “Oshin”. It was broadcasted in Japan fifteen minutes every morning for a year from April 1983, and won an unprecedented popularity not only in Japan, but also in 66 countries in which it went on air, including Afghanistan, Egypt, China, Indonesia, Iran, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, and Vietnam. The drama depicted how the common people in rural Japan lived and suffered from poverty in the twentieth century. The leading character girl “Oshin” was born in 1901, in the poor village of the northern area of Japan. At the age of 7, because her family could not feed her anymore, she was sent to a wealthier family as a house maid. The village was so remote that there was no access to the main road, so she had to go down a river on a raft in snowy cold winter. Having such background, several characters surrounding Oshin, such as her elder sister, lose their lives to diseases due to the poor hygiene and medical services. However, as the drama progresses, the viewers might have been amazed to see how the conditions improved that made Oshin live to her eighties in good health.



Participants and Instructors after the Opening Ceremony

Also, you may have seen posters of the recently released movie “Kaze Tachinu / The Wind Rises” during your stay in Japan. It is Japanese historic fantasy animated film written and directed by Hayao MIYAZAKI, the film director and animator well-known in the world. In this film, the heroine Naoko was infected with Tuberculosis. Her family was wealthy enough to let her be hospitalized in an alpine sanatorium and cured in fresh air, but she died just like her mother despite the effort. Some of you may say that the Tuberculosis is curable, but it was in 1930s, and the wonder drug “Streptomycin” was found in 1943. It was not available at that time, and tuberculosis was called Japan’s “National Disease” taking more than a hundred thousand lives (126,703 in 1933) each year in that era.

After the World War II, the health status of the people in Japan showed remarkable progress as you can see in “Oshin”. It was not achieved only because of the economic growth, establishment of the infrastructure, or invention of the drugs but because of the improved health system that enabled the country to utilize the limited resources and create the maximum benefit. To learn from such experience of improvement of health system by Japan in the



Governor KADA talking with participants

past century, the health administrators from Afghanistan, China, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Jordan, Kenya, Kosovo, Myanmar, Sudan, Uganda and Zimbabwe joined the course “**Health Systems Management**” held at JICA Tokyo from June 20 to July 13.

Many participants are already key persons of JICA’s technical cooperation projects going on in the respective countries, but still the course was an eye opener to see the actual situation in Japan and hear the experience from the people they met on the ground. In Shiga prefecture, whose population is just 1/100 of Japan and regarded the miniature of Japan, they met the active governor Dr. Yukiko KADA and discussed with eight officers of the local government responsible for health systems improvement.



A Courtesy Call to Governor of Shiga Prefecture



A Project Cycle Management workshop

Did they learn only from Japan’s experience? Of course not. They shared their obstacles and discussed the solution based on the lectures and site visits in Japan. Ms. Omamo from Kenya and Mr. Oundo from Uganda found that they are working very closely across the border, tackling the similar challenges. “We are planning mutual site visit after the course!” they said.

In the end of the course, Ms. Omamo said “Till 2015, we have to gather the resources for achieving Millenium Development Goals such as reducing Maternal Mortality Rate and Under 5 Mortality Rate. After 2015, the global health attention will be shifted to achieve “Universal Health Care”. We have to think what we can do.” To meet the needs for the high-quality, geographically and financially accessible health care, the world should share the experience and each country should seek the best combination of the health care systems, such as introducing health insurance scheme.



Participants preparing their Action Plan

The demand for the health administrators never ends. Although the training period was just three weeks, we hope the course was encouraging and stimulating that motivates the participants take the leading roles in public health administration in their countries, their regions, and in the world.

**Megumi KATO**, Human Development Division, JICA Tokyo



Participants in Shinkansen (Bullet Train) on the Study Trip

# Exploring Japan's City Planning Methods



Course participants observing city development model at Urban Renaissance Agency's Office at Harumi

Indonesia, I was very excited to learn the approaches and methods that Japan has implemented in planning its cities.

Initially, we studied the history and general aspects of Japanese city planning through lectures by experts from related fields and professors of universities from all over Japan. We also gave a presentation of our Inception Report regarding the urban development issues that we face in our respective cities. Furthermore, these issues are our objectives of participation in the program and at the end of the program, we would propose our solutions to these issues in our Interim Report.

Besides in-class sessions, our course also visited many institutions and redevelopment projects in Tokyo and nearby cities. It was very insightful for me personally to visit redevelopment projects such as Akihabara, Shiodome and Roppongi Hills because my Interim Report topic discusses the redevelopment of Dukuh Atas area in Jakarta into a Transit Oriented Development (TOD) area. By the end of the program, I proposed the implementation of the property rights conversion method as the land acquisition method for the Dukuh Atas Area Project. The property rights conversion method is a land acquisition method where all the property rights including house rent are simultaneously converted from the old buildings to the new buildings. By implementing this method, no land acquisition cost is needed and social issues regarding land owners relocation can be alleviated. Japan has had extensive experience regarding the implementation of this method and I gained valuable inputs that will be beneficial for Jakarta development planning. Dukuh Atas area will be an important transport hub that integrates several modes of transportation, i.e. MRT, commuter line, airport link and BRT (Bus Rapid Transit).



After about a month in Tokyo, we travelled to several cities in Japan observing and learning about various city planning projects. These cities were Kobe, Kurashiki and Kitakyushu. On our first day in Kobe, we visited the Disaster Reduction and Human Renovation Institution which is dedicated to pass down the experience and lessons learned from the 1995 Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake that killed 6,434 lives. The realistic earthquake simulators and short movies gave a lasting impression to all the participants who have never experienced earthquake before in their home countries.



Course Participants in Tokyo's Metro

On a warm late summer morning, I arrived in Japan as one of the 12 participants for the Training and Dialogue Program, "Comprehensive City Planning" which was held from September 5 to October 27, 2012 at JICA Tokyo. As an urban planner in the Jakarta Capital City Government of

We had another memorable visit in Kitakyushu,

which is famous for being environmentally friendly with a significant level of public participation. Self-service bike rentals are available throughout the city, and the once heavily polluted coastal area is now clean. It also has Kitakyushu Eco-Town, a recycling-oriented industrial park built on a manmade island. There we observed a Car Recycling Center where used cars are dismantled; every possible car parts will be recycled and reused, while the remaining body parts are pressed into dice-shaped masses and processed as scrap iron. The whole dismantling process of a car is relatively fast – less than 1 hour – and is very interesting to watch. Besides visiting the Eco-Town and other eco-friendly projects, we



Karina in the Driver Compartment of Kitakyushu Monorail

were also allowed to enter the monorail driver compartment of the Kitakyushu Monorail and see how the monorail is being operated. Since Jakarta is currently developing its first MRT and monorail line, I made an effort to try various trains in Japan – including shinkansen (bullet train) and tourism trains. It gave me an outline of the train network development and operation. Japan's train network is very extensive and accessible and I found it very easy to get anywhere in short period of time.

Coming back to Tokyo after the trip, I was welcomed again by the familiar faces of JICA Tokyo staff. For some of the participants, living away from their family was quite difficult. But for me, JICA Tokyo was my home away from home. Living there allowed me to learn the Japanese culture and meet people from all over the world. Besides interacting with local Japanese, I also met new friends from other training programs. I would joke around with my classmates sitting in the dining hall during lunch hour, feeling like being in a United Nations cafeteria. JICA Tokyo is a melting pot of people and cultures from all over the world.



Participants in Tama New Town development site

The Comprehensive City Planning Training and Dialogue Program has increased my knowledge in city planning and provided me with new ideas in overcoming current issues and challenges that I face in Jakarta. Coming home from Japan, I felt energized with a lot of new knowledge to share and apply. I hope JICA continues this fruitful program that enables developing countries to improve the urban development planning and strengthen the capacity of local governments.

**Karina MIATANTRI**, Ex-participant from Indonesia



A Kimono Experience in Kurashiki Historic District



The Comprehensive City Planning Training and Dialogue Program has increased my knowledge in city planning and provided me with new ideas in overcoming current issues and challenges that I face in Jakarta.

Coming home from Japan, I





# JICA Tokyo's Training and Dialogue

## Training and Dialogue Program on Tourism Promotion and Marketing (A)

“We want Japanese travelers to visit our country more!” Having such a wish in their mind, overseas executive officials who engage in the promotion of tourism arrived in Japan to study the Japanese tourism market and characteristics of Japanese travelers.

This is the “Tourism Promotion and Marketing (A)” (Targeting the Japanese Market) training which is held for 6 weeks from the middle of September.



Participants visiting Hiraizumi, a World Heritage Site

This year, 13 Participants from 12 countries came to Japan to learn the strategy for Japanese market such as situation in the Japanese tourism industry and characteristics of tourists' activities through the visits and lectures of the tourism industry. The training began in the middle of September so that the Participants can participate in the Tourism Forum & Showcase held annually in September by the Japan Association of Travel Agents (JATA). The Tourism Forum is one of the largest tourism expositions in Asia in which there are exhibition booths from more than 150 countries, and 120,000 people participate. This exposition becomes the best opportunity for sightseeing promotions and is utilized as the place for advertisement and business discussions by people from tourist offices, airlines, hotels and travel companies in various countries. Visiting such activities would lead to the acquisition of necessary knowledge to understand the Japanese tourism industry and help increase Japanese visitors in the participants' countries.



Participants promoting their products and tourism at JATA Travel Showcase

Although increasing the number of travelers from Japan is an important goal, having the “hospitality” viewpoint to entertain the Japanese travelers becomes another important factor to continuously increase the number of Japanese travelers from the mid- and long-term point of view. Therefore, as a part of the programs, the Participants can visit travel companies and accommodation facilities to learn and experience what kind of hospitality Japanese people prefer. Also, the program includes a field trip to Tohoku area so that they can learn the promotion of tourism from the viewpoint of reconstruction from the earthquake disaster.

In addition to the various lectures and visits, it is one of the characteristics of the program to provide the opportunities for the Participants to make a contact with the people from the Japanese tourism industry. Japanese people in the travel industry can establish a relationship with the tourism officials from developing countries where they usually do not have a chance to meet. For the Participants, it is also important to establish a relationship with Japanese tourism industry in order to promote tourism from Japan. We recommended that the Participants bring many business cards and exchange as many business cards as possible.



Participant from Palestine making presentation at JATA Travel Showcase

At the end of the program, each Participant will present a sightseeing marketing plan as an “Action Plan”. Analyzing their own country's current situations and incorporating information learned in Japan, the Participants will prepare a sightseeing marketing plan which will be presented in the middle of October. The presentation session will be open to the public, so we hope that many people will attend the presentation to provide various advice and comments. For those who are interested, the information of the presentation will be announced in the JICA Tokyo home page.



Course participant being interviewed by local press at Mt. Fuji



Participants on a cruise to Matsu-shima Islands, one of the Three Views of Japan



An exparticipant of the course visited JATA Travel Showcase

## Japan Transport Cooperation Association and its International Cooperation Activities

Implementing Organization of this Training and Dialogue Program is **Japan Transport Cooperation Association** or JTCA, a non-profit, general incorporated association founded originally under the authorization of the Ministry of Transport (now Ministry of Land, Infrastructure Transport and Tourism) in 1973 as Japan Transport Consultants Association. JTCA's mission is to promote international cooperation with developing countries in transport sector and tourism, by sharing Japanese technology and experience in the sector. For this purpose, JTCA is dispatching experts and study missions for formulation of ODA projects in the transport sector as well as technology transfer. It also accepts training program participants, including that of JICA Training Dialogue Programs, such as this “Tourism Promotion and Marketing” course that JICA Tokyo conducts twice a year, and “Colloquium on Urban Public Transport” course.

**Akihide TAKEO**, Industrial Development and the Finance Division, JICA Tokyo



# Programs October-December 2013

## Training in Japan-Vietnam Friendship Year



Discussion held at Japan Federation of Bar Associations

This is the 40th year since the establishment of the diplomatic relation between Vietnam and Japan and this year is specified as “Japan-Vietnam Friendship Year”. Events commemorating this anniversary are scheduled throughout the year, like a friendship football game with Japan Professional Football League members, Japanese film festival and others.

In this commemorative year, JICA Tokyo is inviting 12 lawyers qualified in Vietnam as a delegation of Vietnam Bar Federation and holds a week-long training at the end of October.

In Vietnam, the presence of attorneys is not widely recognized. Especially in the rural areas, it is not common for people to seek for legal advice from lawyers. In fact, most of civil cases are carried out without attorneys.

Besides, there are such issues to be tackled notably in rural areas as shortage of young lawyers and limited opportunity to raise the lawyers' skills.

In order to improve the situation above, JICA Tokyo conducts a training seminar on “Local Bar Association” with the cooperation of Japan Federation of Bar Associations, bar associations and several law firms in Tokyo and Ibaraki. The participants are expected to learn the role and management of local bar associations and guidance and supervision for their member lawyers.



A seminar held in Ho Chi Minh on revision of Law on Lawyers

In Vietnam, Vietnam Bar Federation and the local bar associations has played an important role in improving the lawyers' working environment, spreading the social significance of their activities, and improving their legal practical capabilities.

We hope that this training will lead to the further enhancement of bar associations in Vietnam and, thus, attorneys will become more familiar to the citizens.

**Ayako SAKASHITA**, Public Policy Division, JICA Tokyo



A Law Firm in Ninh Thuan Province, Vietnam



## Support for Development of Law: Vietnam Bar Federation: Improvement of Lawyers' Status and Autonomy of Lawyers and Bar Associations

The support for the development of law for Vietnam began in 1994 and has been continuing to the present with the cooperation of many Japanese legal scholars and practitioners. Currently, this project has four experts including a public prosecutor, a judge and a lawyer admitted in Japan working in Hanoi. At the beginning of the project, the Vietnamese counterpart was only the Ministry of Justice. In 1999, the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuracy joined as the counterparts. The activities now include the support for the enforcement of the law and the capacity building of the legal professionals in addition to support for drafting various legal documents. The Vietnam Bar Federation (VBF), which is the nationwide qualified lawyers' organization, was founded in 2009 and became the counterpart in 2010. Now we have the Vietnamese counterparts that are three major parties of the judicial community.

In the project, along with the cooperation of Japan Federation of Bar Associations, we have provided various cooperative activities such as survey of the local bar associations, enhancement of bar associations' management and training for the lawyers.



Participants observing a court for Lay Judge System

The topic of this year's training is “Organization and Management of Local Bar Association and Law Firm”. In Vietnam, the bar association in Lai Chau province in the north with the smallest population was finally established in July this year with the cooperation of VBF, and now all of 58 provinces plus 5 centrally controlled municipalities have their own local bar associations. Also on the same month, the amendment to the Law on Lawyers was enforced with significant opinions taken in from VBF, resulting in more independence and autonomy of the local bar associations and VBF. In connection with such trend, there have been active discussions upon the relationship between VBF and the local bar associations as well as the enhancement of organization and management of the local bar associations.

Against such backdrop, VBF has requested “Organization and Management of Local Bar Association and Law Firm” as the topic of this year's study tour.

Many of the participants are local bar associations' chairmen who are the leaders that actually organize and manage local bar associations and run their own law firms in Vietnam. In this training, we hope that the participants will learn significantly from efforts and experiences of the bar associations and lawyers in Tokyo and Ibaraki and understand that Japan has similar problems as Vietnam such as insufficient number of attorneys in rural areas, the shortage of leaders to organize bar associations' activities, and the shortage of jobs due to the uneven demand for legal services. We hope that Japan and Vietnam come together to think what the local bar associations can do to increase the number of lawyers who can provide legal service with high quality and are accessible by the citizen.

**Mariko KIMOTO**, JICA Long-Term Expert in Vietnam (Attorney at Law, admitted in Japan)



Participants at Chiba Prison





# Would You Like to Stand Above the Clouds?



Climbing Trail from Subashiri-guchi

Mt. Fuji, or Fuji-san is the highest mountain in Japan (3,776m) and has long been a Japanese cultural icon that has inspired artists and poets and been the object of pilgrimage for centuries. One of the first

and most well known poem about Mt. Fuji by ancient poet Yamabe no Akahito was written in early eighth century. For this reason, Mt. Fuji was added to the list of World Heritage Cultural Site on June 22nd, 2013 by United Nation's Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Even before this designation, more than 300,000 people climbed Mt. Fuji annually. The number rose to 372,465 during this summer season, which is only from middle of July to end of August due to its severe climate.

To climb Mt. Fuji, There are four trails, and the normal hiking time is 6-7 hours for up and 3-4 hours for down. Among the four trails, Yoshida-guchi route is the most popular (means most crowded) trail and there is the direct bus access from Shinjuku to the Trail Head in summer time. Other option from JICA TOKYO, Subashiri-guchi route is also easy to access. You take Odakyu line from Yoyogi-uehara station to Shin-Matsuda station and connecting the direct bus to the Trail Head. You can enjoy quiet and less people hiking (it is meaning, you can keep your pace easily) in this trail.



Scenery from the Trail, looking down

I myself, climbed up on July 13th, an extremely hot and humid summer day. After starting from Subashiri-guchi at fifth station (means intermediate point from the foot to the summit) at 9AM, I walked the trail under bushes until 6th station (6th means 60% point from the foot). But after 6th station, there is no bush and I received strong sunlight directly. The slope is so-so steep and continuing until the top.



At the Summit, there is a Shrine and a Monument

Mt. Fuji is one of the most climber-friendly mountains for foreigners, most of the trail signs and notice boards at the mountain huts are written also in English. Truly a lot of foreigners enjoy climbing up Mt. Fuji. At 8th station (3,350m elevation), Subashiri-guchi route merges with Yoshida-guchi route and above this point we must expect that there always is a crowd of hikers on the



On the ridge surrounding the crater is a weather station

trail. Also after passing this point, some people suffer from mountain sickness, since the atmospheric pressure is only 70% of the sea level, and so is oxygen availability. I paced down on climbing up to avoid mountain sickness (and traffic jam by a lot of hikers). After a 1-kilometer walk, I reached the ridge of the mountain summit (3,720m). I saw a large volcanic crater and found the peaks on the other side of the crater. I walked the circle trail around the crater, the trail itself was mostly flat and easy to walk, but weather condition was very severe, temperature is 7-8°C, and the wind was very strong. After 30 minutes walk from the ridge, finally I reached the peak where the weather station building stands. Along the circle trail, you can find a post office, from which you can send letters and postcards (international mail is available) with special stamp of Mt. Fuji Post Office. I am sure it will become very good souvenir for you.



The post office on the highest point of Japan



Trail signs are written in Several languages

The trail to climb down to the Subashiri-guchi is separated from the climb up trail. Soft sand covers the trail, making it possible to run down (like as following the gravity) most of the trail. I could run down from the peak to Subashiri-guchi in just two hours and I could catch the final bus (5PM) to Shin-Matsuda station (final bus to Gotenba station until 8PM).

After September, the mountain huts are closed and climbing Mt. Fuji will be very difficult and dangerous. You must wait until summer or satisfy yourself by just looking at it, but it still will



Mt. Fuji seen from Suruga Bay

be an unforgettable memory of Japan for you!



**Yasuhiro SUHARA**, Economic Infrastructure Development and the Environment Division, JICA Tokyo



# Recreational and Cultural Events October – December 2013

## ■One-Day Tour to Kamakura

One day tour is planned for Kamakura, Kanagawa Prefecture, on Oct 5 (Sat), Nov 10 (Sun) and Dec 1 (Sun). We depart from JICA Tokyo at 8am heading for Fujisawa Station on Odakyu Electric Railway. At Fujisawa, we will meet the volunteers of Kanagawa Systematized Goodwill Guide Club (KSGG) who conduct the tour and head to Kamakura. Kamakura was one of the most important Japanese political centers during the Kamakura era. The Kamakura Shogunate (military government) was located in Kamakura from the end of 12th century to the middle of 14th century. Even today, there are many old temples, shrines, historical relics and cultural properties. In the tour, we visit Tsurugaoka Hachimangu, Hasedera, and Kotoku-in. Also, we take a walk on the Komachi-Dori (street) where there are many stylish cafés, stores serving Japanese sweets and stores that sell ancient city related souvenirs and miscellaneous goods.



Participants in front of the Great Buddha of Kamakura

## ■Nishihara District Undo-kai (Sports Day)

On Oct 13 (Monday, holiday), Nishihara District Sports Day is held at the Nishihara Elementary School ground near JICA Tokyo.

Together with the local people, the participants can join various games such as Tamaire (throwing balls into a basket), Otama-okuri (big ball rolling) and even a big lottery at the end. Since it is a valuable opportunity to exchange friendship with people who live nearby JICA Tokyo through sports, please attend if you are interested.



Sports Day at Nishihara Elementary School

## ■Nishihara Furusato (hometown) Festival

"Nishihara Furusato Festival" for the children in the Nishihara area will be held at the Shibuya-ku Sports Center near JICA Tokyo on Sun., Oct 20. In addition to the children's dance and musical instrumental performance, martial art demonstrations (Shorinji kempo and taichi) and Japanese drums will be performed. You can also enjoy light meals such as fried noodles, festive red beans and rice, rice cakes and dumplings.



Martial Art Demonstration at the Festival



Making Rice Cake at Nishihara Furusato Festival

## ■One-Day Tour to Nihon Minka-en

On Oct 26 (Sat), one day tour guided by KSGG volunteers will be conducted for Nihon Minka-en (Japan Open-Air Folk House Museum) located in Kawasaki City, guided by KSGG volunteers again. We depart from JICA Tokyo at 9am heading for Mukogaoka Yuen Station with Odakyu Electric Railway. Nihon Minka-en is a field museum exhibiting Japanese old folk houses. There are seven Important Cultural Asset Properties designated by Japanese government and one Important Tangible Folk-cultural Property. There are exhibitions from various regions in Japan, such as a farm house in a heavy snowfall area, a merchant's house of a post-town and an old stage. There is



Preserved house at Nihon Minka-en

a stamp rally in the museum and some participants may enjoy collecting stamps.

Then, you can experience the indigo dye using a handkerchief at the traditional handcraft hall.

## ■KADO (Japanese Flower Arranging) Class

From 19:00 on Dec 6, a flower arranging (Kado) class is held at the lobby of JICA Tokyo. In Kado, which is a traditional Japanese art, flowers and other materials are combined (arranged) and appreciated.

In Kado class, you can learn the history of flower arrangement, see the performance by instructors, and actually practice flower arrangement.



Ikebana Master teaches flower arrangement



Participants practicing Ikebana

Based on the requests of participants, we will continue to plan for recreational and cultural events from January of next year. Please attend the upcoming events, if they are available for you.



**Makiko SHIMOMURA**, JICA Tokyo



# Let's Enjoy JICA Tokyo's Sports Programs!



At JICA Tokyo, the auditorium is open for the course participants to use for sports activities every night from 18:00 to 22:00. On Mondays, it's basketball, while you can play volleyball on Tuesdays and Fridays, table tennis and badminton on Thursdays and Sundays. For the soccer lovers, Saturdays are the mini-soccer (futsal) days. On Wednesdays, you can learn a Japanese martial art, aikido from the members of JICA Aikido Club. All you have to do is put on your sportswear and shoes, call for your colleagues to join, and enjoy the sport of the day.

In addition, as autumn is a good season to enjoy sports in cool, fresh air, we invite you to participate in JICA Cup Soccer Games on November 23. Please ask the Information Desk at JICA Tokyo's Communication Plaza for detail.



## MUSEUMS

### Soul of Meiji Edward Sylvester Morse, his day by day with kindhearted people

〈明治のころ モースが見た庶民のくらし〉

Edward Sylvester Morse (1838-1925), is well known in Japan for discovering Omori Shell Mound, an archaeological site of Jomon Period (about 12,000 BC to 300 BC), opening studies in archaeology and anthropology in Japan. Morse stayed in Japan for three times totaling four years teaching at Tokyo Imperial University (now Tokyo University) as a zoology professor and collecting pottery and folk craft. During his stay, Morse made a great collection of pottery and folk craft that remains to present time at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston and Peabody Essex Museum in the United States.

This exhibition gives the first opportunity to see the Morse Collection of Peabody Essex Museum and Morse Collection of Japanese Pottery of Museum of Fine Arts, Boston at the same time. You can see the life of the Japanese 130 years ago, that has long been forgotten.

Edward Sylvester Morse  
PEM Collection

By visiting this exhibition, you can feel the atmosphere of 19th Century Japan, shortly after it started its long way of modernization and the remnants of feudal era coexisted with industrialization. Please visit the museum and feel the atmosphere of Meiji!

**Place:** Edo-Tokyo Museum

**1 Floor Exhibition Room**

**3 mins walk from West Exit of Ryogoku Station on JR Sobu Line, 1 min walk from A4 Exit of Ryogoku Station on Toei Oedo Subway Line**

**Date:** September 14 (Sat)-December 8 (Sun) Closed on Mondays (except Oct. 14, Nov. 4), Oct. 15 and Nov. 5

**Time:** 9:30~17:30 (until 19:30 on Saturdays)

**Admission:** ¥1,300

Photo: PEM Collection

### TURNER from the Tate: the Makings of a Master

〈ターナー展〉

Joseph Mallord William Turner (1775-1851) is perhaps the best known British artist of the Romantic generation, whose paintings and watercolours are highly coveted by museums and collectors, and widely dispersed internationally. However, only at the Tate Gallery in London can we gain a full sense of Turner's aims and achievements.

This special exhibition, "Turner from the Tate" consists of 40 oil paintings complemented by 70 works on paper, from large watercolours to intimate sketches showing the artist's insatiable pursuit of depiction of landscape, light and atmosphere. In this exhibition we can see how Turner set himself up as the heir to the European landscape tradition. Featuring remarkable paintings of Turner's late career including the exquisite Venice, the Bridge of Sighs 1840, the exhibition culminates with powerful seascapes.

As well as many of Turner's most famous paintings, Turner from the Tate highlights works never shown previously. If you are interested in Turner's paintings, you cannot miss this opportunity!

**Place:** The Tokyo Metropolitan Art Museum (東京都美術館)

**7-minutes-walk from Ueno Station on JR and Tokyo Metro Lines**

**Date:** October 8 (Tue) - December 18 (Wed) Closed on Mondays (except Oct. 14, Nov. 4 and Dec. 16)

**Time:** 9:30~17:30 (Fridays, Oct. 31, Nov. 2 and Nov. 3 until 20:00, last entry 30 minutes prior to closing)

**Admission:** ¥1,600

"Spithead: Two Captured Danish Ships Entering Portsmouth Harbour"  
exh. Turner's Gallery 1808

Oil on canvas  
1714 x 2337mm  
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