

# Japan Calling

September 2010

☐ A quarterly newsletter from the Embassy of Japan, India 🇮🇳



*Mr. Katsuya Okada, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan (left), at a Joint Press Conference with Mr. S.M. Krishna, Minister of External Affairs of India, on August 21, 2010, in New Delhi.*

*Photo Courtesy: Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan*

## CONTENTS

• Prime Minister Naoto Kan Reshuffles His Cabinet	P. 2
• Visit to India by Mr. Katsuya Okada, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan	P. 3
• Diplomatic Bluebook 2010 Summary	P. 5
• Important Embassy events held in the recent past	P. 6
• Lectures by Prof. Toshihiko Kinoshita, Special Researcher, Industrial Mgmt. Institute, Waseda University	P. 7
• The SAARC High School Student Exchange Program (June 23 – July 2, 2010)	P. 8
• Earth Return of the Hayabusa	P. 10
• Painting competition: Quest for Peace	P. 11
• Learn Japanese online	P. 11
• Anime Fest	P. 12

# PRIME MINISTER NAOTO KAN RESHUFFLES HIS CABINET

Following his re-election as leader of the governing Democratic Party of Japan (DPJ), Japanese Prime Minister, Mr. Naoto Kan, announced a new Cabinet on 17 September 2010. In the reshuffled Cabinet, Mr. Seiji Maehara has taken over as the new Foreign Minister of Japan. Mr Maehara, former Transport Minister, replaced Mr. Katsuya Okada, who has been appointed as the Secretary General of the Democratic Party of Japan (DPJ).



*Foreign Minister, Mr. Seiji Maehara  
Photo courtesy: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan*

## Prime Minister of Japan and his Cabinet LIST OF MINISTERS

September 17, 2010

Prime Minister	Naoto KAN
Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications Minister of State for Promotion of Local Sovereignty Minister of State for Regional Revitalization	Yoshihiro KATAYAMA
Minister of Justice Minister of State for the Abduction Issue	Minoru YANAGIDA
Minister for Foreign Affairs	Seiji MAEHARA
Minister of Finance	Yoshihiko NODA
Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology	Yoshiaki TAKAKI
Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare	Ritsuo HOSOKAWA
Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Michihiko KANO
Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry	Akihiro OHATA
Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism Minister of State for Okinawa and Northern Territories Affairs Minister of State for Ocean Policy	Sumio MABUCHI
Minister of Environment Minister of State for Disaster Management	Ryu MATSUMOTO
Minister of Defense	Toshimi KITAZAWA
Chief Cabinet Secretary	Yoshito SENGOKU
Chairman of the National Commission on Public Safety Minister of State for Consumer Affairs and Food Safety Minister of State for Social Affairs, and Gender Equality	Tomiko OKAZAKI
Minister of State for Postal Reform Minister of State for Financial Services	Shozaburo JIMI
Minister of State for Economic and Fiscal Policy Minister of State for Science and Technology Policy Minister of State for Space Policy	Banri KAIEDA
Minister of State for National Policy Minister of State for the New Public Commons	Koichiro GEMBA
Minister of State for Government Revitalization Minister of State for Civil Service Reform	RENHO

Source: [http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/kan/meibo/daijin/index\\_e.html](http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/kan/meibo/daijin/index_e.html)

# VISIT TO INDIA BY MR. KATSUYA OKADA, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF JAPAN

Mr. Katsuya Okada, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan, visited India on August 21 (Sat) and August 22 (Sun) 2010 to hold the 4th Japan-India Foreign Ministers' Strategic Dialogue with Mr. S. M. Krishna, Minister of External Affairs of India. Minister Okada also met with Dr. Manmohan Singh, Prime Minister of India, and other Ministers. An overview of the visit is provided below.

## 1. Fourth Japan-India Foreign Ministers' Strategic Dialogue with Minister Krishna

Minister Okada and Minister Krishna held the 4th Japan-India Foreign Ministers' Strategic Dialogue on August 21 (Sat) and exchanged a broad range of views on Japan-India bilateral relations as well as regional and global issues. The major items discussed are as follows.

### (Note)

*The Japan-India Foreign Ministers' Strategic Dialogue has been held in Japan and India alternately each year since 2007. Last year, the dialogue was held in Tokyo in July.*

### (1) Bilateral relations

- With regard to Japan-India economic relations, Minister Krishna expressed appreciation for Japan's continuous support through Official Development Assistance (ODA). The Ministers concurred that they would steadily implement the Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC) Project and the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) Project. Minister Okada made a proposal to initiate a minister-level economic dialogue, to which Minister Krishna responded positively. The Ministers confirmed their goal of concluding



*Japanese Foreign Minister, Mr. Katsuya Okada, paid a courtesy call on Dr. Manmohan Singh, Prime Minister of India*

*Photo Courtesy: Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan*

negotiations on the Japan-India Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) by the time of Prime Minister Singh's visit to Japan, which is due to take place this year, while exchanging views on outstanding issues.

- As for civil nuclear energy, Minister Krishna expressed appreciation for Japan's decision to start negotiations on a Japan-India Agreement for Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy. Minister Okada noted that it was one of the most difficult decisions he had made as Minister for Foreign Affairs. He made it clear that Japan would stop nuclear cooperation if India conducts nuclear tests. In this context, he requested that India make further concrete steps toward nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation. Minister Okada also stressed the importance of India's efforts toward an early signing and ratification of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty and a moratorium on the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons. Minister



*The 4th Japan-India Foreign Ministers' Strategic Dialogue held in New Delhi on August 21, 2010*

*Photo Courtesy: Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan*

Krishna reiterated India's "commitments and actions," including its commitment to a moratorium on nuclear testing. He noted that while there was no timeline for the negotiations, India intended to work with Japan to reach a good agreement.

## **(2) Regional and international issues**

- The Ministers welcomed the participation of the United States and Russia in the East Asia Summit (EAS), and exchanged views on regional architecture. Minister Okada stressed his view that the United Nations Security Council reform should be considered in the context of global governance. The Ministers agreed to strengthen consultations among the G4 members and hold a G4 Foreign Ministerial Meeting on the occasion of the General Assembly of the United Nations in September. They also concurred that Japan and India would strengthen dialogue on Africa.
- The Ministers further exchanged views on situations in the region, including those in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and North Korea.

## **2. Meetings with senior government officials of India and other events**

- (1) Minister Okada paid a courtesy call on Prime Minister

Singh on August 21 (Sat). They agreed that both Japan and India would make efforts to conclude negotiations on the Japan-India Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) by the time of Prime Minister Singh's visit to Japan later this year. In the context of cooperation in the uses of civil nuclear energy, Minister Okada requested India's further efforts on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, in view of Japan's decision to start negotiations on a Japan-India Agreement for Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear

Energy. Prime Minister Singh explained India's positions, including the continuation of a moratorium on nuclear testing. They also agreed that Japan and India would cooperate in an effort to reform the United Nations Security Council.

- (2) Minister Okada also met with Mr. Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, and exchanged views mainly on climate change, including ways to bring about a low-carbon society.
- (3) During a meeting with Mr. Jairam Ramesh, Minister of State of the Ministry of Environment and Forests, on August 22 (Sun), the Ministers reaffirmed that they would continue to coordinate closely toward the 10th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP10) in Nagoya in October, and exchanged views on climate change, in particular, regarding the international negotiations toward COP16 as well as on Japan-India cooperation to realize a low-carbon society.
- (4) Minister Okada also met with Japanese nationals in India on the evening of August 21 (Sat), and on August 22 (Sun) he took a ride on the Delhi Metro, which was developed through Japan's ODA.

# Diplomatic Bluebook 2010 Summary

The 2010 edition of the Diplomatic Bluebook 2010 Summary, published by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, was released recently, and can be accessed online at <http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/other/bluebook/2010/index.html>

The contents comprise of ‘Message from the Minister for Foreign Affairs’, ‘Overview of the International Situation and Japanese Diplomacy in 2010’, ‘Regional Diplomacy’, ‘Japan’s Foreign Policy in Major Global Issues’, and ‘Japanese Diplomacy Open to the Public’.

Given below is the text of the Foreign Minister’s Message:

## MESSAGE FROM THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

April 2010

2009 was a year in which Japan underwent an enormous transformation brought about by a change of government. When I assumed the office of Foreign Minister, I emphasized that I considered this occasion to be a great opportunity and that I intended to pursue foreign policy based on the understanding and trust of the Japanese people. Towards this end, I have placed premium on three principles; first, understand the reality on the ground; second, in policy consideration, always return to the basics; and third, communicate to the public in plain and clear language. This newly published *Diplomatic Bluebook 2010* is intended to record accurately the international situation surrounding Japan and the path Japan’s diplomatic efforts have taken in 2009 and to account for it to the public in plain language.

The international community embarks on a new era of cooperation. Nevertheless, we face a wide range of global challenges which the international community needs to tackle collectively. These include nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, climate change, piracy, terrorism, the recovery of the global economy and aid to developing countries. Now more than ever, Japan is called on to act proactively and to present initiatives, and thereby to respond to international expectations. As the world is becoming multipolar, one of Japan’s vital responsibilities is to actively engage itself in restructuring an international mechanism for formulating agreement. Furthermore, in order to play a meaningful role in the



Katsuya Okada  
(Former) Minister for Foreign Affairs

international community, Japan needs to cooperate with regional and international agencies as well as on bilateral basis. Japan will continue to develop active foreign policy in 2010 by tackling various challenges which the international community is facing.

In this year’s *Diplomatic Bluebook*, Chapter 1, titled “International Situation and Japanese Diplomacy in 2009”, reviews the international situation and Japan’s diplomatic efforts in the year 2009. Chapter 2, “Regional Diplomacy”, and Chapter 3, “Japan’s Foreign Policy in Major Global Issues”, record diplomatic activities and the international situation in 2009. Chapter 4, “Japanese Diplomacy Open to the Public”, addresses the topic of Japanese nationals and Japanese companies active around the

world and the efforts of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to support them as well as the Ministry’s activities to enhance diplomatic capacity comprehensively, including its partnership with local authorities and the strengthening of its diplomatic implementation structures.

In this new era of international cooperation, I am determined to develop, with fully committed efforts of the Ministry, foreign policy that inspires people to have hope for the future. I hope this *Diplomatic Bluebook* would be of assistance in giving a lucid explanation about the international situation and Japan’s foreign policy, and thereby in realizing a dynamic foreign policy supported by the understanding and trust of the nation.

# IMPORTANT EMBASSY EVENTS HELD IN THE RECENT PAST

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## Kick-Off for Collaboration between Indian Institute of Technology Hyderabad (IIT-H) and Japanese Universities

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THE PRIME MINISTERS OF INDIA AND JAPAN agreed to collaborate towards the establishment of the Indian Institute of Technology – Hyderabad (IIT-H) in the southern state of Andhra Pradesh in India through various contributions from Japan, including the Japanese Official Development Assistance (ODA). The IIT-H will be part of several Indian institutes that are forging tie-ups with Japanese educational institutions.

In this connection, the five year joint research project for “Information Network for Natural Disaster Mitigation and Recovery” (the Project) was officially launched on 18th July 2010. On that day, a Joint Coordination Committee Meeting was held at the Hyderabad International Convention Centre, with the participation of around 30 researchers from Japan and India. The Chief Guest, His Excellency Shri E.S.L. Narasimhan, Governor of Andhra Pradesh, addressed this meeting.

The main objective of the Project is strengthening research collaboration between India and Japan in the field of natural disaster prevention and information communication technology, and to advance scientific knowledge and technology for resolving global issues such as natural disasters.

To this effect, the Project is designed to establish infrastructure for continuous data collection on earthquake and weather with global information network by applying it to India and Japan as example cases, and to develop technical bases for rescue and support for restoration and for disaster recovery support through dispatch of Japanese researchers, provision of machinery and equipments and exchange of Indian personnel in Japan. The researchers are divided into 4 groups according to research subjects which are: i) Earthquake Disaster Risk Mitigation, ii) Weather Monitoring Platform, iii) Sustainable Communication Infrastructure and iv) ICT Platform and Resource Development for Emergency and Disaster Mitigation.

This interdisciplinary project will bring together researchers from various research institutes and universities in India and Japan, with IIT-H and Keio University as nodal institutes. Two premier institutes in Earth Science, namely, National Geophysical Research Institute of India and Earthquake Research Institute of the University of Tokyo will be essential parts of the project.

The project is supported by the joint research program titled

Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development (SATREPS)\*.

\*SATREPS is a program for promoting international joint research between Japan and developing countries targeting global issues and run by unique collaboration between Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST) and the Government of Japan.

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## Government of Japan extends Engineering Services Loan for Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC) - (Phase 2)

*Exchange of Notes for Rs.88.5 crore loan concluded on 26 July 2010*

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THE GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN has agreed to extend to the Government of India a soft loan assistance of 1,616 million yen (approximately equivalent to Rs.88.5 crore) for the **Dedicated Freight Corridor Project (Phase 2)**. The Exchange of Notes to formalize the arrangement to this effect was concluded on 26 July 2010 at a ceremony held in the Ministry of Finance in New Delhi. The Notes were signed and exchanged between H.E. Mr. Hideaki Domichi, Ambassador of Japan to India, and Mr. Prabodh Saxena, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Government of India, on behalf of their respective Governments.

The DFC project envisages a western corridor from Delhi to Mumbai, stretching over 1,400kms., to cater for the increasing container transport requirements. Phase1 engineering services loan and main loan were already extended in October 2009 and March 2010 respectively. On 26 July 2010, Phase2 engineering services loan was extended for the consulting services of the sections between 1) Dadri (Uttar Pradesh) and Rewari (Haryana) and 2) Vadodara (Gujarat) and Mumbai (Maharashtra). The concessional loan is being made available through the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), at the interest rate as low as 0.01% per annum, with the repayment period of 40 years including the grace period of 10 years.

By connecting Dadri and Mumbai with the section included in Phase2 DFC, the raw material production areas will be effectively linked to the consumption centers and to major ports, which will positively impact overall growth rates and efficiency in the Indian economy.

The Government of Japan hopes that the loan assistance would contribute to further strengthening of the relationship between Japan and India.

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## Government of Japan extends ¥787 million Grant Aid to India for the project for Strengthening of Electronic Media Production Center in Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU)

*Exchange of Notes for Rs.43.1crore grant concluded on 26 July 2010*

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THE GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN has agreed to extend to the Government of India a grant assistance of 787 million yen (approximately equivalent to Rs.43.1 crore) for the **project for Strengthening of Electronic Media Production Center in Indira Gandhi National Open University**. The Exchange of Notes to formalize the arrangement to this effect took place

between H.E. Mr. Hideaki Domichi, Ambassador of Japan to India, and Mr. Prabodh Saxena, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance, on 26 July 2010, at a ceremony held in the Ministry of Finance in New Delhi.

As IGNOU is facing increasing demand for audio/video program production, the Government of Japan has decided to support procurement of a range of equipment to realize the digitalization and program production of IGNOU more effectively.

The equipment to be provided under this grant aid would enable IGNOU to tap the improved quality and effectiveness of program production, and IGNOU could further contribute to the abolition of regional disparities of education by utilizing the equipment.

The Government of Japan hopes that the grant assistance would contribute to further strengthening of the relationship between Japan and India.

## LECTURES BY PROF. TOSHIHIKO KINOSHITA, SPECIAL RESEARCHER, INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE, WASEDA UNIVERSITY



*Prof. Toshihiko Kinoshita (2<sup>nd</sup> from right) and Mr. Arjun Asrani, former Ambassador of India to Japan (2<sup>nd</sup> from left) at the lecture held at FICCI*

On August 24, 2010, Prof. Toshihiko Kinoshita, Special Researcher at the Industrial Management Institute, Waseda University, also working as Lecturer at the Graduate School of Osaka University, visited New Delhi under an invitation program by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan.

During the visit, he delivered lectures on topics such as, success and failure of the Japanese economy, comparisons between the economic models of Japan, India and China, the

emergence of BRICs, and others, under the title of “*Japan, India and China – in the Past, at Present, and in the Foreseeable Future.*”

The lectures were held respectively at the Centre for East Asian Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU), and at the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), with the support and cooperation of JNU, India-Japan Partnership Forum, Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry in India, and FICCI.

# THE SAARC HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT EXCHANGE PROGRAM

(JUNE 23 – JULY 2, 2010)

A REPORT BY THE DELEGATION OF GANGA INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL, NEW DELHI, INDIA



*Indian and Bhutanese delegations at the Panasonic Center, Tokyo*

The memories of Japan are like the waves in the sea which keep ever floating in our minds. Couched in the bejeweled lap of Asia, the land of the rising sun – Japan, is really worth visiting. Our delegation included: Rishita Agarwal, Shivanshu Garg, Akanksha Garg, Prateek Jain, Nagma Khan, Pratyaksh Gupta, Ashima Dalal, and Devika Tulsiani. Escorted by our dynamic and resourceful Principal, Ms. Charu Kapoor, the team boarded their flight AI 306 from New Delhi on the 22<sup>nd</sup> of June evening, and reached Narita Airport early next morning.

The landing at Narita Airport was like a dream come true. The use of integrated technology ranging from taking of fingerprints and photographs at the immigration counter to the detailed security checks completely dazzled all the students as it was a first international trip for them. We felt the heartwarming hospitality of the people the moment we landed there. We were well received at the airport by our escorts who became our lifeline for the trip. Everything was perfectly arranged by the Japanese Embassy. While travelling to the hotel we felt as if we

were in a different world altogether. We had never before experienced such a place where modernization and nature go hand in hand. It was amazing to see that the city of Tokyo, in spite of having many buildings with latest as well as traditional architecture, was still so close to nature and was amazingly green.

What impressed us the most was the way Japan has found solutions for its environmental problems. The technology that we got to see in the Central Breakwater Landfill Site, where they dump the non-useable garbage and then make a park out of it, and the Shibaura Water Reclamation Center, where they purify water and put it back into the sea and sometimes it is recycled and sent back to the homes, was really amazing. It was good to see the latest technology which can provide us solutions to the environmental problems. It was wonderful to see that even a company like Panasonic is striving to find a way to control the environmental problems, apart from the wonderful technology that it brings out every year. This was a rare chance

which has provided us the hope that we can do much more for the environment than what we have been doing.

This Forum was one rare chance for interaction with the High School students from other SAARC nations to find solutions to the environmental problems. We were divided into groups of 8 students from each country, and we discussed the issues of environment with full responsibility and dedication. What made this forum different was that we were given full freedom to handle the issues independently according to our thought process, without any interference or limitations. This program did not create panic in the name of serious environmental problems but offered solutions for them and made us understand what we can do to prevent environmental degradation. We even got the answers as to what we should do as individuals to prevent these environmental problems.

It was good to see the enthusiasm among the students of Kanagawa Prefectural Kanagawa Sogoh High School. We were amazed to see the sense of responsibility of the Japanese students as they practically ran the school all by themselves. They had made different clubs for various fields for a better and more efficient working. Kinkakuji and Kiyomizu temple along with the Golden Pavilion gave us a beautiful view of the Japanese traditions. It was interesting to see that some of the Japanese traditions resembled those of India.

The visit to the Hiroshima\* Peace Memorial and interaction with survivors of the atomic bomb literally gave us goosebumps and brought us very near to the sufferings of the victims. This day converted us all to hardcore anti-nukes.

Home Stays were arranged for us to give us an opportunity to understand the Japanese way of life, and their culture and tradition. This was a totally new experience for all of us. All the host families were extremely hospitable and generous. We had a wonderful time sharing a day in their lives. Our host families tried their best to break through the language barrier, but interacting with each other was a bit of a strain. How we wish that we had taken a short course in Japanese language, which would have helped us to communicate more effectively. We would have preferred if our host families included school-going teenagers, so we could have had much more to share. The food was 'oweshi' (*delicious*) though the options for vegetarians were limited. But, with the constant patronage of our principal, Ms. Charu Kapoor, we managed ourselves and got initiated into using chopsticks. It was our privilege to be invited to the banquet organized by Ms. Nishimura of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The courtesy of the Japanese people has endeared them to us. We formed wonderful friendships with the Japanese as well as students from other SAARC nations. We brought back a hoard of wonderful memories to India on the 2<sup>nd</sup> July 2010 with the determination to save our environment.



*Ganga International School students with their Principal at the Hiroshima Nuclear Bomb Victims Memorial*

# EARTH RETURN OF THE HAYABUSA

The asteroid explorer HAYABUSA (Falcon)\*1 returned to Earth on June 13, 2010 following a seven-year, approximately six billion kilometer round-trip journey to the asteroid Itokawa. The HAYABUSA is the first spacecraft to land on a celestial body other than the Moon and then return to Earth.

## 1. The HAYABUSA makes history

(1) With the exception of lunar probes, to date asteroid probes have only taken one-way trips and remained permanently at their destinations or floating in space. However, round-trip flight is essential for next-generation exploration.

(2) The HAYABUSA was launched in May 2003 and reached the asteroid Itokawa – approximately 300 million kilometers from Earth – in 2005. The HAYABUSA made history as the first spacecraft to land and return from a celestial body other than the Moon. It also achieved the longest spaceflight in history at 2,592 days.

(3) The HAYABUSA capsule, which may contain a sample from Itokawa, was successfully recovered from the Woomera Desert in Australia. If the capsule does contain a sample, it will be the first sample from an asteroid brought back to Earth and may provide precious clues about the origin and evolution of the Solar System.

## 2. Many Japanese space technologies supported the HAYABUSA

The HAYABUSA encountered numerous problems on its return trip from Itokawa including loss of control, loss of communications, and a breakdown of its main engines. While the planned four-year flight took seven years, superior Japanese space technologies made it possible for the HAYABUSA to overcome these difficulties and safely return to Earth.

### (1) Ion Engines – a New Technology

The HAYABUSA used ion engines developed and produced by NEC under the direction of the Japanese Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA) for its distant flight and return to Earth. The ion engines use sunlight as an energy source. Although their thrust is inferior compared with that from conventional chemical fuel engines, the ion engines provide efficient propulsion using little fuel, and are suitable for long-range space travel. The HAYABUSA operated for a total of 40,000 hours – a world record for a single space probe.

### (2) Autonomous Guidance and Navigation System

The HAYABUSA used an autonomous guidance and navigation system employing laser altimeters, close-range sensors and other devices to determine its own location, adjust its positioning and approach targets. The HAYABUSA collected the data and made its own determinations for its approach and landing on Itokawa.

### (3) Touchdown on Itokawa and Sample Collection

As Itokawa is a very low-gravity asteroid, the

HAYABUSA carried a special sample collection mechanism developed to break up the ground following touchdown on Itokawa by striking the surface with a metal bullet to kick up dust for sample collection.

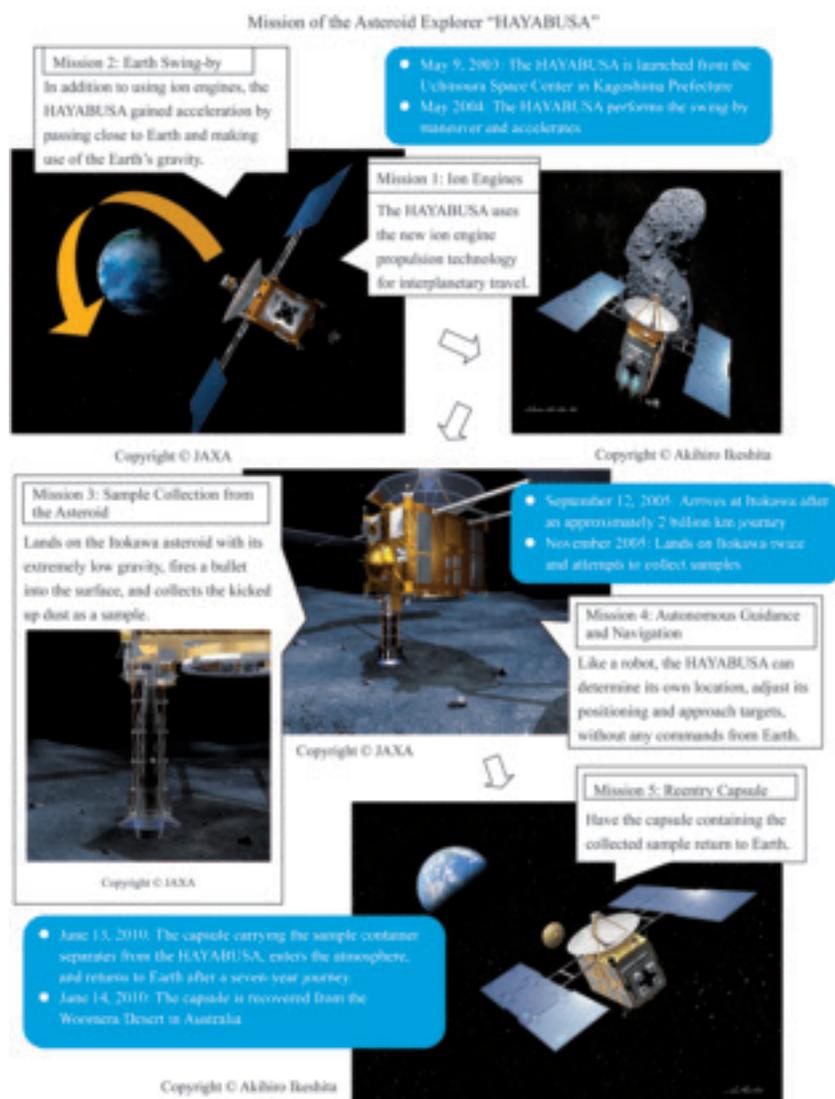
### (4) Reentry Capsule

This is a 40cm-diameter capsule carrying the sample container from Itokawa. Special materials were used for the capsule to withstand its reentry to the Earth's atmosphere at a speed of more than 12 km per second. After being slowed by the atmosphere, the capsule opened its parachute and made a soft landing on Earth.

## NOTES

\*1. The name *Hayabusa* (Falcon) was chosen because the “touch and go” sample collection method whereby the HAYABUSA was to land just briefly on Itokawa for sample collection resembles how falcons capture their prey.

\*2. See <http://hayabusa.jaxa.jp/e/index.html> for more detailed explanations concerning the HAYABUSA.



# PAINTING COMPETITION: QUEST FOR PEACE

Coinciding with the day of the atomic bombing of Nagasaki 65 years ago, a painting competition was organized for the school students of Delhi, at the Japan Foundation, New Delhi, on 9 August 2010. The competition, titled “**Quest for Peace**”, was organized by the *National Integrated Forum of Artists and Activists (NIFAA)*, in cooperation with the Embassy of Japan and the Japan Foundation. NIFAA, a leading socio-cultural organization of India, is dedicated to the cause of promoting universal brotherhood and world peace, and regularly organizes



*Two first-prize winning entries of the competition*

various activities to improve people-to-people relations between India and other countries.

Eminent artists from Sarnath, including Mr. B.S. Mitra, were the judges of the competition, and selected the best among the submitted paintings for the 1st, 2nd and 3rd prize. The paintings were on display at the Japan Information Centre, Embassy of Japan, New Delhi, from 10 to 31 August 2010.

Japan, being the first and only nation to have suffered the horrific consequences of atomic bombings, urges that nuclear weapons should never be used again, and strongly appeals for their complete elimination from the world.

## LEARN JAPANESE ONLINE

Dear Readers,

We have the pleasure to inform you about Japan Foundation’s free Japanese learning website <https://www.erin.ne.jp/en/through> which you can learn elementary Japanese. This website has been compiled based on the DVD teaching material, “**Erin’s Challenge! I Can Speak Japanese**”, for Japanese learners to study using the Internet. There are many visual images on this website. These pictures and videos help you with studying common Japanese expressions and learning about many aspects of Japanese culture. We are sure you will find it very interesting and useful.



*Consolation-prize winning entries*

# ANIME FEST



*Place Promised in Our Early Days.*

To give the audience a wider understanding of Anime, the festival had a workshop by Mr. Kshitiz Anand, Director, Deskala Design, Bangalore, on



©Makoto Shinkai/CoMix Wave Films

“Animation with focus on Japan and its relation to world animation, ideas on 3D & 2D and the basic animation market”, and special discussions by one of the emerging game designers in India, Mr. Shubham Mauria, Tiger Tail Studio, Hyderabad, on the topic of “The Relation of Anime and Its Avatars in Popular Culture in Relation to Japanese Gaming and Beyond.”

The Embassy of Japan, in collaboration with Cine Darbaar, Directorate of Film Festivals, and Japan Foundation, organized a 3-day Japanese Animation Film Festival at Siri Fort Auditorium II, New Delhi, on the 20th, 21st and 22nd August, 2010. Mr. S.M. Khan, Director General, Directorate of Film Festivals, Mr. Kojiro Uchiyama, Counsellor, Embassy of Japan, Mr. Nao Endo, Director General, Japan Foundation, and Mr. Sandeep Marwah, Chairman, Asian School of Graphics and Animation, inaugurated the festival. The opening film was Mamoru Hosoda’s *The Girl who Leapt through Time*, which won awards at



Japanese Academy, Hochi Films, Mainichi Film Concours, Sitges—Catalonian International Film Festival. Other great anime works screened during the Fest are: Makoto Shinkai’s *5cm per Second*, *Voices of Distant Star*, *The*



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There was a short-film competition, and the 10 best short films were screened during the festival. There was also an exhibition of

Manga (Japanese comics in English), Japanese masks, and a photography exhibition of Heritage Sites of Japan. The festival concluded with the screening of Isao Takahata’s *Grave of the Fireflies* (from Studio Ghibli).

The audience included animation students, anime lovers, college students, and children. They not only enjoyed the films but also had a chance to play Dragon Quest 8 and taste Japanese green tea and snacks. The event received wide publicity in both print and electronic media. The event was supported by Japanese Association, Delhi, ASGA, Noida.

## ORGANIZATIONS AFFILIATED WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN

### Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

2nd Floor, Gopal Das Bhawan  
Barakhambha Road,  
New Delhi 110 001

Tel: 2371-4362-3/7090  
Fax: 2371-5066

### Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO)

4th Floor,  
Eros Corporate Tower,  
Nehru Place,  
New Delhi 110 019

Tel: 4168-3006  
Fax: 4168-3003

### The Japan Foundation

5-A, Ring Road,  
Lajpat Nagar-IV  
(Near Vikram Hotel)  
New Delhi 110 024

Tel: 2644-2967 ~ 68  
Fax: 2644-2969

Key in “www.in.emb-japan.go.jp” to access the website of the Embassy of Japan, New Delhi.

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### FOR SUBSCRIPTION OR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

For Maharashtra, Gujarat, Goa, Daman & Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Chhattisgarh and M.P.: The Consulate General of Japan in Mumbai.

For West Bengal, Bihar, Jharkhand and Orissa: The Consulate General of Japan in Kolkata.

For Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh: The Consulate General of Japan in Chennai.

For Karnataka: The Consulate of Japan in Bangalore.

For remaining states and territories: Japan Information Centre, Embassy of Japan, New Delhi.

### FOR CHANGES

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