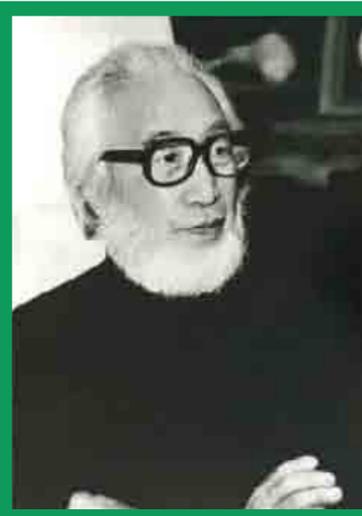


A community information paper created and edited by Azabu residents

Fascinated by Artistic Azabu ⑦ Symbol of Peace and Restoration Statue of “Kanaderu Otome” (A Girl Playing Guitar)



Shin Hongo (1905 – 1980)

He was a leading sculptor of representational sculptures in Japan after the war, and a pioneer of monumental statues and field sculptures. He was born and grew up in Sapporo. After graduating from the Craftworks and Sculpture Division, the Craft and Design Department of Koto Kogei Gakkou (tertiary institution for crafts, presently the Department of Technology in Chiba University) in 1928, he studied under the great sculptor Kotaro Takamura. His representative works include a sculpture of a group of students who died in the war called “Kike Wadatsumi no Koe” (1950), the sculpture “Arashi no naka no Boshizo” (Mother and Child in a Storm) (1953), and more.

(Pictures provided by Hongo Shin Memorial Museum of Sculpture, Sapporo)



Bronze Statue “Kanaderu Otome” by Shin Hongo

The coffee shop “Almond”, a famous meeting spot on a corner of the Roppongi Crossing, opened in 1964. Since 1954, 10 years before Almond was established, a statue of a girl playing guitar has stood at the side of the crossing. Immediately after the war, this statue, called “Kanaderu Otome,” was sculpted by Shin Hongo as a symbol of peace and restoration.



Roppongi Crossing
 The area around the Roppongi Crossing, immediately after the completion of the Land Readjustment Project. Originally, the statue of “Kanaderu Otome” had been set up on the green belt in the center of the road. (Picture provided from the First Volume of “Minato-Ku Shi” (Minato City History))

Monument to the Completion of Restoration Works that Reflects the Will of Azabu Residents

In 1945, immediately after the War, volunteer residents formed the “Azabu First Restoration Land Readjustment Union,” with the aim of realizing an urban plan for restoration and recovery from the damages of war. At that time, it was necessary to move some existing buildings to secure public spaces for broad streets and green spaces. It was necessary to negotiate for compensation, and to develop basic infrastructure for daily life including gas lines and city water. It is easy for us to imagine that they were very difficult projects. The “Kanaderu Otome” statue was set up as a monument to the completion of the town rebuilding project in April 1954, which had taken as long as nine years.

Tragedy at a Temporary Housing Project, and Rebuilding

In 1962, the “Kanaderu Otome” statue moved to Mikawadai Park close to its original location due to the construction of the subway Hibiya line, and disappeared from the prominent “Roppongi Crossing” position. Moreover, a tragedy occurred. The arm of the girl and guitar section of the statue were broken unexpectedly. However, in 1975, this statue was rebuilt as a robust bronze sculpture (originally made of cement), through the passion and cooperation of concerned

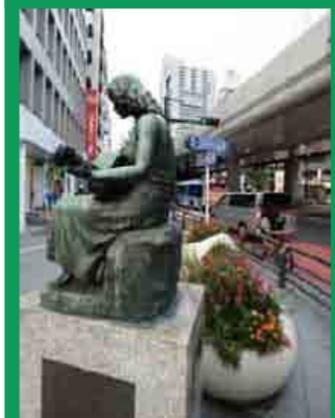
individuals. This was then formally set up again close to the Roppongi Crossing. Time passed, and in the latter half of the 1990’s, it was moved again and put into storage due to the construction of the Metropolitan Subway Oedo Line. It was on December 12, 2000 when the statue finally returned to the present place. The first half of her life had been repeatedly disturbed by development projects in the Roppongi District. Last year, she celebrated her 60th birthday in peace.

“Frozen Music”—What is She Playing?

The creator, Shin Hongo, had left behind an essay book on sculpture titled “Chokoku no Bi” (Beauty in Sculptures). The following abstract is taken from one of the paragraphs in the book.

“I have heard of the saying that “architecture is frozen music,” but I believe that sculpture is also frozen music (...) In architecture and sculpture, rhythms are frozen and never disappear. They melted into the warm hearts of viewers and move beautifully together with them.” (p50 in “Chokoku no Bi” (Beauty in Sculpture)).

How about taking time out someday to meet this girl, and take a flight of fancy on the music that she plays for peace in this busy place where people hurriedly come and go?



(Top Photo) The engraving on the plate at the base of the statue says,

“In commemoration of the 1st Roppongi Festival, this statue was replaced with a new bronze statue, created again by Mr. Shin Hongo because the original statue made of concrete was seriously damaged.”

May 9, 1975
 Jiro Aono, Chairman, Roppongi Shop Association
 (Bottom Photo) The statue was set up with her back to the road.



The area around the Roppongi Crossing had changed drastically compared to the time when the statue had been erected. The Metropolitan Expressway No. 3 Shibuya Route, which passes over the head of the statue, was completed in 1964. Roppongi Hills is visible behind the Expressway, which opened in 2003.



Mr. Gen Hongo, as an infant, being held by his grandfather (the late Mr. Shin Hongo)

Comment by Mr. Gen Hongo, an actor (a member of “Mumei Juku” theatrical company) and grandson of the sculptor

“The statue close to Roppongi Crossing was originally planned with a setup where the front side was oriented towards the road. However, it was set up with her back to the road. I have heard that the reason is because, “If a driver is distracted by the statue, it might cause a traffic accident in the busy crossing. Such a situation must be avoided.” This arrangement was surely a better choice because people meeting or coming and going on foot can now see the front of the statue. I feel that her pose with the guitar exudes a sense of longing for a peaceful world where we can enjoy culture, and offers up a silent and gentle prayer. I have not asked my grandfather about any possible connections with this work, but my name “Gen” (meaning “string”) was given to me by my grandfather.”

Mr. Gen Hongo presently serves as the Director of the Sapporo Cultural Arts Foundation., where he plays an active role in popularizing and promoting art and culture.



Mr. Gen Hongo



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The Plurinational State of Bolivia

Area: 1,100,000 km²
 (about three times the area of Japan)
 Population: 10,059,000
 (as of July 2014: Office for National Statistics)
 Capital City: La Paz (Constitutional Capital: Sucre)
 Head of State: President Juan Evo Morales Aima
 Legislature: Bicameral System (Upper House (36 seats)
 and Lower House (130 seats))

From the website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs:
<http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/area/bolivia>

The Plurinational State of Bolivia



His Excellency Ambassador Erick SAAVEDRA, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Plurinational State of Bolivia
 Interview support: Embassy of the Plurinational State of Bolivia

Visiting Embassies 32
From the "World" of Azabu



Bolivia

Desire to Convey the Passion of this Old Yet New and Dynamic Country

Bolivia is located in the center of the South American Continent. The people of Bolivia describe it as a young country, when in fact it has some thousands of years of history. The average age of the population of approximately 10,000,000 is surprisingly low at 33 years old! Appropriately, as the representative for such a young country, the age of His Excellency Ambassador Erick SAAVEDRA (hereinafter called And appropriately "Ambassador"), appointed in September 2014, is himself only 38. We talked to this youthful Ambassador, who comes from the world of commerce, about the new Bolivia.

A Country that Feels an Affinity with Japan

Bolivia is rather unfamiliar to the Japanese people. However, the Ambassador said, "We, the Bolivians, feel a strong affinity with Japan".

Immigrants from Okinawa settled in Bolivia after the Pacific War and built a town named "OKINAWA." They celebrated the 60th anniversary of the city's foundation last year (2014). There is also another reason why the people of Bolivia feel an affinity with Japan. They learnt how to cultivate soybeans from the Japanese people. Today, soybeans have become the fourth most important export from Bolivia. They follow the Japanese traditions not only in the cultivation method, but also in how they eat the beans. Boiled beans and tofu are common ingredients in Bolivian home cooking. In addition, 80% of the vehicles in the country are made in Japan. People have wristwatches, TV sets and personal computers of Japanese brands. Manga and animation programs are very popular, and are familiar to the Bolivian people since their childhood days.

Harnessing the Experience of More than 40 visits to Japan

He has since moved and now lives elsewhere, but company as an intern after graduating from university, recommended by his father who operated a Japanese car dealership. Since then, he has visited Japan more than 40 times. Soon after, he arrived to take up the new position as Ambassador. He started living in Azabujuban and became fascinated by the charms of this town.

"The charm of Azabujuban is that there are countless restaurants with delicious food, and everything can be obtained easily. This town is very



convenient and I love it." He has since moved, and is now living in another place, but often dines with his three children in Azabujuban, and enjoys taking a walk all the way to Hiroo or Meguro after that.

When we asked him what kinds of Japanese food he likes, he answered with a big smile. "I cannot answer this question, because there are too many. If I must choose a few, they would be natto, tebasaki and unagi...." Judging from his answer, we can say with certainty that he is not only a big fan of Japanese foods, but also a food connoisseur.

Within 10 months after he was appointed as the Ambassador, he enthusiastically visited many local places in Japan. He told us that he had been attracted by the places where he could gain an in-depth experience of the Japanese culture. In particular, Kyoto, Mie and Ishikawa left an impression on him.

Bolivia's History and Future

Bolivia's prehistoric civilization had been a very prosperous one. They had gone through the Inca Civilization and became independent after the Spanish colonial period. Their land is broad and diverse, with the Andean highlands, valleys, as well as marshlands upstream of the Amazon River.

There has been a growing momentum toward respecting diverse cultures and lifestyles, and the existence of various races, since President Morales came into power 10 years ago. The country's name was changed from "Bolivia" to "The Plurinational State of Bolivia," marking one of many significant changes.

Bolivia is not a socialist state. However, it aims to eradicate poverty and provide support to the vulnerable. He explained, "We put extra effort into investing in and developing human resources so that everyone can contribute to the society and economy. We aim to build a nation where many young people can make their Bolivian Dreams come true". The country's mineral resources, including lithium, can contribute to bringing this about. Lithium is used in the ceramic industry for glass and ceramic manufacturing. It is also used in mobile electronics such as mobile phones. The area around the lower part of the Uyuni Salt Flat boasts the largest estimated amount of lithium deposits in the world. This is promising, as the mining of lithium could last for around 400 years. "In the near future, the top export item of our country will be lithium," he assured us strongly. This is the reason why Bolivia is both an old and young country.

"Uyuni": Not only a Salt Flat, but also the "The Mirror of the Sky"

The most famous sightseeing spot in Bolivia is



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the "Uyuni Salt Flat." The Ambassador advised us that the best season to visit would be during summer time in the southern hemisphere, which lasts from November to January. "The surface of the salt flat reflects the sun and shines like a mirror. At night, the border between the sky and lake disappears and countless stars are reflected at our feet. We feel as if we are walking in space."

The other sightseeing spot recommended by the Ambassador is TARIJA. Famous for grapes, it is located close to the border between the southern part of Argentina and Bolivia. The starlit sky is gorgeous in this location, as might be expected as an astronomical observatory had been built here with support from JICA. Of course, visitors must also try some Argentinean wine and beef. The more adventurous should take a trip to ROBORE, located in the Amazon area. Hot springs in the Amazon River are highly recommended. Although there are many wild animals living in this area, including anacondas and alligators, it is considered safe because they don't like going near the hot water.

The Ambassador revealed to us a secret trick for Japanese visitors to Bolivia. If the route through the US is taken, it would take 30 hours or more because immigration checks and custom clearances take time. Therefore, it is best to travel by the route that transits at Frankfurt and goes through San Paulo, which takes only 24 hours.

I had thought that Bolivia was located far away on the other side of the earth. However, I now understand that "Japan" is deeply rooted in the diverse culture of Bolivia. I was fascinated by the passion of the Ambassador who spoke energetically in his desire to convey to us the excitement of the new Bolivia. I for one certainly intend to go take a look.



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- 1 Uyuni Salt Flat: It is also a dreamy and surreal vision in winter.
- 2 Rock salt and an animal made of rock salt
- 3 Silverware
- 4 Uyuni Salt Flat, with an area as large as that of Gifu Prefecture, is located 3,700m above sea level. In the rainy season when it is covered with water, it looks like a great mirror, and attracts many visitors.
- 5 Purenabake (marshlands) spread across the east side of the Andes.
- 6 The townscape of the old capital Sucre, a World Heritage Site. Sucre is the constitutional capital of this multi-racial country.
- 7 Tiwanak: A historic site of the Inca Civilization
- 8 A square patchwork flag called "Wiphara" is the second national flag representing the nation. This flag is based on the flag of indigenous peoples in the Andes area. Inside Bolivia in particular, this flag is raised as a symbol of the union of 36 races. Red represents the earth, orange represents the cultures, yellow represents energy, white represents time, green represents agriculture, blue represents cosmic space, and purple represents Bolivia's political philosophy. Each color has a significant meaning for the Bolivian people.

A local private clinician who speaks to individual patients attentively and in detail



Minoyama Clinic
Director
Dr. Akiharu Minoyama

As a physician and gastroenterologist specializing in general liver diseases, Dr. Minoyama opened his clinic in Azabujuban in 2000. The clinic aims to provide early diagnosis and early treatment using ultrasonic waves, gastroscopy, and other means.

Minoyama Clinic
4F, Sakai Bldg., 1-7-9, Azabujuban,
Minato City
<http://www.mino-cl.com/>



To give children power for life

Reading material for parents and children

KIDS! Hello Work



He said that when he examines children, he uses a toy-like red stethoscope to relieve their anxiety.

A scene of the interview: Concentrating to catch his every word.

This time, we visited the “Minoyama Clinic” located in Azabujuban. Three of us, 2nd grade junior high school students of Azabu Gakuen, interviewed Dr. Minoyama, Director of the Minoyama Clinic.

What inspired you to become a medical doctor?

My father was also a medical doctor. There was a doctor of medicine whom my father respected, who recognized that “All lives are equal.” My father advised me that I should provide medical services as that doctor of medicine did, and that became my future path. I wanted to be like him, so I entered medical school and became a physician just like my father.

Why did you open this clinic?

Before I opened this clinic, I was working in a hospital. At that time, most of my patients were cancer patients. As a result, I witnessed the death of some thousands of patients. I felt the limitations of modern medical science. This is the reason why I decided to focus on the early detection of disease before serious cancer develops. Also, I felt that it would be better to enhance the quality of patients’ lives as they cope with various diseases and troubles.

Why did you open it in the heart of town?

As everyone knows, one must wait for a long time in a large hospital. When you meet the doctor at last, it is often the case that the doctor is busy inputting data into a computer, making it difficult to speak with the doctor adequately. Such a style of medical practice does not suit me. Therefore, I decided to open a small clinic in town so that I can speak at length with individual patients, and avoid making them wait a long time.

Why didn't you open the clinic from the beginning?

I thought that I should first accumulate



The junior journalists, and the director of the clinic who recreates a scene of a medical examination, where he attentively meets each patient face-to-face

experience in the University Hospital, so as to acquire skills and know-how required for medical treatment. In a hospital, we can cooperate and work together with one another. However, a private clinician has to do everything, so a certain degree of knowledge and skills are required.

Please tell us your understanding of what it means to serve as a physician.

Although it is a matter of course, I feel that all lives are equal and precious, both for those who are healthy and those who are not. Moreover, I think that the lives of all creatures, not just humans, are also equal. For example, when an insect comes into my house, I cannot just kill it even it is harmful insect, because I am a doctor who saves lives. I would like you all to understand that all lives are equal and should be respected, and that your life is significant, now and in the future.



(Interview and text by: Kazuki Adachi, Hiromasa Saito and Masaya Harano, Interview support: Kumiko Omura)

地域社会のゆくえ

"The Local Community"

18

Participating in the “Minna to Orange Café” (Everyone’s Orange Café) project that warmly supports dementia patients and their families

Do you know about the “Minna to Orange Café” project? Dementia patients, their families, experts and residents of the community gather together to exchange information and relax in this space. The event is held in a part of the café in the “Arisu no mori kinoko minami azabu” building, located at Minami-azabu 4-chome. I was very interested in this project and participated in it in July.

A Characteristic of the “Café” Project in Minato City—Cooperation with Medical Institutions

The ratio of dementia patients in the total population of age 65 years or more is one out of seven. It is said that in 2025 when the baby boomers enter the later stage of their elderly life, the number of dementia patients will reach 7 million, or one out of five. Dementia is no longer “somebody else’s problem.” The Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare drew up the “Orange Plan” as a countermeasure against dementia in 2013. In January 2015, the Ministry announced the “New Orange Plan” as a national strategy and promoted the expansion of the “Dementia Café” project as one of the systems to offer support through an entire community. This café project was launched in Minato City in May 2014. At present, the “Café” opens once a month in five districts. It focuses on the early detection of dementia, treatment and prevention. In Minato City, we have gained the cooperation of medical institutes, and Minato City’s project is characterized by the participation of doctors.

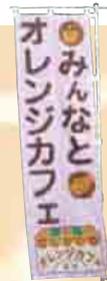
An Informal Place that Offers Comfort, Advice and Information

In Azabu, the “Minna to Orange Café” opens from 10:00am to 16:00pm on the second Wednesday of every month. Reservations are not required. After paying an admission fee of 200

yen, you can stay as long as you wish to until the closing time. Four staff members of the NPO organization “EVERY” are present. During their stay, participants can experience “Sawori” weaving, Japanese paper origami (paper craft) and aromatherapy, as well as listen to a short lecture by an expert. According to Ms. Megumi Kunimatsu, the representative of “EVERY,” “The average number of participants is about 15 a day. Some people who come in say that they themselves suffer from dementia. The atmosphere here is very open, so they tell us that they can really relax here.” Mr. Ouga Sasaki, a medical doctor, explained to us about the role of the Café. “I would like them to speak informally to me about their anxieties in their daily life, for example, their concerns that certain symptoms may indicate dementia. We hope that we can achieve early detection and early treatment through this initiative, and that we will be able to help them lead better lives.”

Looking Forward to the Day when the “Café” is Transformed into a Typical Community

I also asked for comments from the visitors. A woman in her 80’s with light dementia, who is living alone, said that she is a regular. “This place is enjoyable because I can have a chat here. I feel that my brain is more active when I have to consider which clothes are best for me to come here, for example.



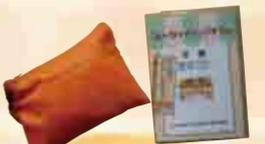
The “Café” is held inside the New Tomorrow Café shop, and faces the outside on the first floor. A banner is put out on the days that the Café is open.

Communities like this are becoming very important in this era when the number of elderly people who live alone is on the rise.” There was a woman in her 50’s whose husband has early-onset Alzheimer’s disease, and she has been taking care of him for 10 years or more. She said, “I feel strongly about the importance of support not only for the persons who receive nursing care, but also for the caregivers, based on my experience of caregiver depression.”

For example, for any person who is anxious about having dementia themselves or in their family, and has no one to talk to about it or needs to go for a check-up, this Café can be very helpful in helping to solve such problems. Also, if the Café is rooted in the community, it can help to ease anxiety about dementia and reduce the gap between patients and healthy people. Ms. Kunimatsu said, “I believe that a natural society is one where we can say to each other, ‘I frequently forget things. Please understand,’ and where we can approach somebody who is standing nearby at any time without feeling uneasy.” I resonated strongly with the words of Ms. Kunimatsu, from the bottom of my heart.



We can chat in a relaxing atmosphere because it is in a shop that the general public uses.



Notebooks and eco-bags are distributed to each participant

From programs in July

Talking Freely while Looking at a Picture

The ACP (Interactive Arts Appreciation Program) by Arts Alive

Dementia patients and their families look at a picture, and imagine the situation and discuss their thoughts with each other. This stimulates the brain, and is believed to enhance communication ability. This method is widely used at the sites of welfare treatment in Europe and America.

(Arts Alive Web Site: www.artsalivejp.org/)



Discussions with a Medical Doctor

After listening to the short lecture “Basic Knowledge on Dementia,” delivered by a psychiatrist from the Psychiatric Department of the Kitasato Institute, attendees sit around the doctor. They discuss their questions, and raise any points they feel uneasy about, as well as the best way of providing nursing care in the future.



Interviewees:

- Ms. Mayumi Nomura, Public Health Nurse, Public Health and Welfare Support Department, Support Services for Senior Citizens Section, Long-Term Care Preventive Subsection, Minato City
- Ms. Megumi Kunimatsu, NPO EVERY
- Mr. Ouga Sasaki, Psychiatrist (Dementia Consultation), Neurology, Internal Medicine Department, Espoir Tokyo Clinic, Medical Corporation “Kinoko Kai”
- Ms. Yoko Hayashi, Representative Director, General Incorporated Association “Arts Alive”
- Ms. Megumi Takahashi, Associate Professor, General Manager of Psychiatry, Kitasato Institute Hospital, Kitasato University

(Interview and text by: Aki Tanaka)

Special Feature

The Creation of ザ・AZABU

Editorial Meeting

Starts at 18:30 in the Azabu Regional City Office



Collecting Information

Embassy or New Facility, etc. Pursuing the theme! (From a scene of collecting information for Vol. 32)



Proofreading

Reviewing the collected data, all the staff members check the pages one by one.

The editorial meeting for "The Azabu" (issued four times a year) is held twice for each volume, to carry out planning and proofreading work. Members of the editorial staff, staff members of the Azabu Regional City Office and an editor from Kosaido (the publisher) to which the design and printing work have been entrusted, gather together in a meeting room in the Azabu Regional City Office. The ages of the editorial staff vary from the 30's to the 70's. If there were only one person on the team, no ideas would be produced. However, when all the staff members engage in discussion together, new ideas flow one after another. Often, talks go well in the relaxed and friendly atmosphere, and we frequently find ourselves past the planned ending time of 20:00pm.

Local Community: Disaster Preparedness Measures in the Region

We interviewed the staff members of the Disaster Prevention Section and the Collaboration Project Section in detail about the disaster measures in the region, at the meeting corner of the Azabu Regional City Office, while they showed us the materials. We recognized again the importance of putting in place prevention measures against disaster (upper right). After that, we went to Mikawadai Park, unlocked the cover of the emergency well and scooped out the potable water. Our professional photographer shot photos of the scene (lower right).



This meeting is held to proofread each finished page. The person in charge talks about the episodes and impressions gained during the interviews. We verify with one another what we should convey to the readers through the articles. We also put great effort into not overlooking any typographical errors. We then ask the interviewees to check the articles, and the proofreading process is completed after the final check has been performed by the staff of the Azabu Regional City Office.

Visiting Embassies; From the "World" of Azabu The Republic of Haiti

We interviewed Ms. Judith Exavier, Charge D'Affaires AD Interim in the Embassy of the Republic of Haiti. We felt at ease with the language because a staff member interpreter accompanied us. It was a great opportunity for us to gain information about the country that we would not have been able to find in any guidebook, and also to hear about the Ambassador's private life.



Front Page; The Ginkgo Tree in the Azabu-san Zempukuji Temple

When we see this "Sakasa-Icho" (upside-down ginkgo tree) in the Zempukuji Temple, we remember its long and carefully-recorded history. The view from the front of the tree is very familiar to the residents of Azabu, and its strong power of life impresses and inspires us deeply.



Azabu Regional City Office



Our Field Trip

Adults and Children Looking and Learning Together!

1

Report on the Visit to the Printing Plant

Learning about the Printing Process for "The Azabu"

The planning and preparation processes for "The Azabu" that the members of the editorial staff engage in, from planning, data collection, text preparation to proofreading, were described above. Then, the process leaves the hands of editorial staff and moves into the "Printing Process" in the later half of the process. On this occasion, we visited the Kosaido Saitama Plant in Saitama City, Saitama Prefecture to see the printing process for "The Azabu" Japanese Version Vol. 32.



Differences in Plant Scale and Printers Used

There are three buildings at the Saitama Plant. The printing of "The Azabu" Japanese version is performed in the largest No. 1 building. As the number of print runs is as large as 34,300, a productive web offset press that uses rolled paper is used for printing.

The English version is printed in the No. 2 building. The sheet-fed printing press that uses sheets of paper is used for printing. This printing method is appropriate for small numbers of high quality printed matter. It was a very fruitful visit for us and helped us to learn about the differences in the printing method for "The Azabu" Japanese and the English version.

First Step in the Printing Process is to Digitize the Data

In the printing process, the prepared page is digitized for printing through the plate making and plate pressing processes. We were able to observe the "climactic" scene of the actual printing that comes after these processes.

From the Start of Operation of a Large Web Offset Press

We had the opportunity to watch up-close the process where the printed 8-page tabloid paper, and is moved along the line using a web offset press as follows.



1 The rolled paper, resembling a large toilet roll, is set into place. Two recycled paper rolls with a width of 813mm and a weight of 700kg per volume are used.



2 Four-color paste inks in Black (K), Cyan (C), Magenta (M) and Yellow (Y) are applied in turn to the print. Simultaneous printing of the front and reverse sides is performed.



6 Folding Process and Cut-out It is just like a giant weaving machine! Paper is simultaneously drawn into the machine and folded.



7 Completed copies are carried one after another on the conveyor belt. I wished that all the members of the editorial staff members could see this. They would all have been very impressed.

Revealing every step of the process leading to the completion of "The Azabu"!

This year marks the 9th year since the inaugural issue of "The Azabu." We feature those who are very active in the areas of culture, history and community of Azabu, and provide a wide range of information in this paper. In every volume, we collect and compile detailed information that is not included in any guidebook. Members of the editing staff are all volunteers, comprising mainly persons who are living or working in the Azabu area. We would like to introduce our activities as follows.

Printing



After proofreading has been completed, all we have to do is wait for the publication of the issue.

About two months after the first planning meeting, the printing process starts. During this period, we begin to hold meetings to plan for the next volume.

Completion



Delivery to Each Household

Staff members from the employment service center for the elderly deliver the paper to each household in the Azabu area in sequence. (For some condominium buildings, dropping the copy in mailboxes of residents is not allowed due to rules imposed by the building association board. In such cases, if you wish to request for a copy of the magazine, please contact the Azabu Regional City Office.)



Also available for viewing on your personal computer

Back issues can be viewed in the form of PDF from Vol. 3 through the website of the Azabu Regional City Office. (<https://www.city.minato.tokyo.jp/azabu/index.html>)



Available at City Facilities

You can obtain a copy from Minato City Hall, Azabu Regional Office, Tokyo Metro Stations in the Azabu Area, stands on board Chii Buses, the Minato Library, the Azabu Library and at all Iki-iki Plazas.



English Version Available

As there are many foreigners living in Azabu compared to other areas, an English version of "The Azabu" is also available. About three months after the Japanese version is issued, 1,000 copies of the English version are circulated. You can obtain the English version at the same City facilities as those for the Japanese version, and at educational facilities including campuses of Temple University Japan, as well as embassies. Meetings of editorial staff with the translation staff are also held at the Azabu Regional City Office.

History of "The Azabu"

● Inaugural Issue

In 2006, alongside with the opening of the Azabu Regional Office, the "Regional Information Paper, Inaugural Preparatory Issue" and "The Azabu, Inaugural Issue" were published. At the same time, the "Azabu wo Kataru Kai" (meeting where people engage in discussions about Azabu), which city residents can participate in, was established. On January 20, 2007, "The Azabu Vol. 2" was published as one of the activities under the "Azabu wo Kataru Kai."

● Naming

In the Inaugural Preparatory Issue, we asked the general public for help in choosing a title. From the 14 ideas collected, "The Azabu" was selected. There were some unique ones such as "Azabian", "Mina 10 - 9 Azabu" or "Azabutic na Machi to Watashi" (Azabutic Town and Me).

● Objectives

"The Azabu" is created as a means to revitalize the community across generations by sharing regional information, and to make the Azabu area a more "Attractive Town." Our aim is for "The Azabu" to inspire readers to learn much more about Azabu, and to enjoy their time in Azabu.

● Circulation

34,300 copies, published four times a year (scheduled for March, June, September and December)

We visited a printing plant!

With our inquisitive spirit and impulse toward exploration, we visited a printing plant to see the printing process for "The Azabu" and report on it. Read the following article, "Our Field Trip," to find out more.

We are looking for staff members!
Join us to work for "The Azabu"! If you are interested in our activities, refer to page 8 for details.

(Layout and text by: Aki Tanaka)

Process to Paper Packing

Printed data after the plate pressing process is finished as a "The Azabu," with a total length of more than 30m. The main printing process is



3 The ink is dried with air at a high temperature of 180°C. The section is sealed off so that the high-temperature air does not escape.



4 Cooled down to 20°C. Softener is also used so that no wrinkles form.



5 Small stains and dirt are detected using a high performance camera. A visual check is also conducted. An operator checks the color tone and dirt by looking at the colored proof, and modifies and adjusts the color.



8 Packing in sets of 500 copies is performed in an instant.



9 Stacking: "The Azabu" is stacked by crane. After that, it's delivered to the Minato City Office by truck.

After the Plant Tour

The recycled printing paper is drawn quickly into the web offset press, which starts rotating with a roaring sound. The paper passes through the machine at high speed in front of us until the process is completed. It was truly a magnificent sight. The printing of 34,300 copies was completed at the incredible speed of one hour. I gave an unconscious shout of joy when the finished copies flew out of the belt conveyor. It was lovely to see the machine gently pile the copies together neatly, aligning them top, bottom, right and left. When I picked one of them up, it was still warm and damp. I was very impressed.

We have to take our hats off to the manpower for which a high performance machine is no match.

We asked about the printer again. In Japan 30 years ago, 80% of the printers were made in Germany. Today, however, the number of printers made in Japan exceeds those made in Germany. The printer currently used by Kosaido is the product of a top manufacturer in Japan. They have to be replaced by new ones every 10 to 15 years. The used printers are exported to countries in Asia and other parts of the world. Japanese technology is valuable in such countries. I was glad to know that "The Azabu" is connected to such global movements.

According to the printer manufacturer, the accuracy required for a large printer ranks just second after that required for a rocket. Nevertheless, it was very interesting for us to hear that a visual check is essential in the last part of the process. The web offset press has to be operated by two people. When the printing press starts up, the operator checks the shade of the printed color carefully and adjusts it, for example, by adding 5% Magenta on the operation panel. The operator adjusts the color as close as possible to the shade requested by the client, which provides a good opportunity to demonstrate the operator's skill. It takes two to three years to get the hang

of it. While checking each pack of 500 copies, the staff has to flip through the pages quickly. In this case, the afterimage function of the eyes functions, and the staff can detect any differences. For example, if there are any wrinkles or twisted pages, these can be detected easily. In such a way, non-conforming copies are removed while the good-quality copies are delivered. Somehow, we were relieved to know that there are still some things that only humans can do.



We really appreciated that state-of-the-art Japanese technology is used, and that staff members in the plant put their best efforts into the process that comes between the editorial meeting and the delivery of the paper to the readers. We left for home with the resolve to also create a better paper in the future.

We would like to express our heartfelt thanks to all the staff members of Kosaido who are involved in the creation of "The Azabu".



I was very happy to be present in the moment when "The Azabu" was born.

(Interview and text by: Aki Tanaka, Yoshie Osawa, Yukiko Takayanagi and Ryoza Yamashita)



Koyata Iwasaki Mansion North-South Elevation View
Source: Materials owned by Mitsubishi Estate Company Limited

The Azabu Future Photo Studio

- Some Ideas Remain Unchanged Amidst Numerous Transformations -

Torii-zaka Slope (3)

Ideas Inherited Through Four Generations

The idea that “it is important to turn our gaze towards other countries” is also one of the ideas fostered on the very soils of Torii-zaka Slope. The current International House of Japan has inherited this idea. However, numerous transformations have taken place in the background.

From a Daimyo’s Mansion to the Mansion of a Zaibatsu (a financial conglomerate or company syndicate)

The location of the International House of Japan has changed many times, as follows.



Mansion of Koyata Iwasaki: Architectural and garden styles that peaked before the War

The Mansion of Koyata Iwasaki was a half-Japanese, half-Western style building, designed by Shintaro Ohe. The pond was extended under the building to reach the central courtyard.

The garden was a Chisen Kaiyushiki Teien Garden, where a pond, a fountain, a small hill and a path around the pond are beautifully harmonized with a rock arrangement, designed by Jihee Ogawa (Ueji) the Seventh, a master garden creator in Kyoto. Both Jihee Ogawa (Ueji) the Seventh and Enshu Kobori were equally admired garden creators of that time. This garden was completed in 1930 and still remains today.



Koyata Iwasaki Mansion around 1933
Photo provided by: Toyo Eiwa Jogakuin

“Just to Confirm” Relationship with the Present Location

Although the street width of Toriizaka Slope has hardly changed, ring road No. 3 at the time had been narrower than the present road, while the road to the Azabujuban shopping street had been wider. It can be seen that the townscape has changed greatly as compared with the present conditions.



Harmony of Modern Architecture and a Japanese Garden at the International House of Japan

The International House of Japan is an incorporated foundation, established with the purpose of promoting international mutual understanding. The building was constructed as a joint design by three great masters of Japanese architecture, Kunio Maekawa, Junzou Sakakura and Junzou Yoshimura in 1955, after obtaining the site of a former mansion of the Iwasaki family, which had been nationally-owned land that was later disposed of by the government.

In 1976 the building was repaired based on a design by Kunio Maekawa, and the addition of a new building was completed. The Tsuridono (fishing house)-style building that overhangs the pond reflects the style represented in Heian Era picture scrolls. The whole building was constructed to harmonize with the garden.

This building, which won the AIJ Prize (Architectural Institute of Japan), was designated as a Registered Tangible Cultural Property in March 2006.



International House of Japan in 2010

The Personality of Koyata Iwasaki

He was born in the Meiji Era and became the fourth president of Mitsubishi Corp., and established the corporate philosophy of the Mitsubishi Group in the 20 turbulent years at the beginning of the Showa Era. He died in December 1945, immediately after the war, when he was 67 years old. Although he is not well known, he was a very capable and legendary president who laid the foundations of the current Mitsubishi Group. He was a great president, and an unsung hero of the Japanese business world.

He was a person who firmly kept to the corporate philosophy. The “Three Principles” that he had advocated are still applicable even today, and is a mission statement that is truly worthy of note.

- Shoki Hoko Strive to contribute to the public interest of state societies.
- Shoji Komei Refrain from trading that involves using fair means or foul to gain bigger profits.
- Ritsugyo Boeki Never forget that international trade is the basis of business.

If we rephrase these into modern words, they would be: “social contribution”, “fair play” and “globalism”.

Reference: Extracted from the “Monthly Mitsubishi” for August 1999, published by the Mitsubishi Public Relations Committee



Collection of the Mitsubishi Archives

About the Azabu Future Photo Studio?

Since 2009, the Azabu Regional City Office has been implementing Azabu Future Photo Studio activities in an endeavor to capture changes to the cityscape of Azabu, working together with local residents and businesses to collect old photographs of the Azabu region, as well as taking photographs at fixed-point locations.

Through the collection and preservation of Azabu region materials, these activities are aimed at preserving and passing down to future generations historical and cultural resources that are familiar to long-time local residents, as well as further expanding their utilization. At the same time, the project aims to make the history and culture of the town known to even more people, contributing to the deepening of their affection for the town.

The Azabu Future Photo Studio is looking for old photographs.

If you have any old photographs of the Azabu region that you feel should be preserved and passed on with a view to the future, please contact the Azabu Regional City Office. For details, please contact the Community Policy Subsection, Collaboration Project Section, Azabu Regional City Office.
Tel: 03-5114-8812

Information from the Azabu Regional City Office

The Azabu Regional City Office aims to solve various town issues from the perspective of our residents, by working together to address these matters.

Minato City Basic Plan/Azabu District Basic Plan (FY 2015-FY 2020)

Minato City has formulated the new "Minato City Basic Plan" (FY2015 to FY2020), which sets forth the purposes and road map of Minato City for six years from FY2015. This Basic Plan consists of "Project Plans" for the whole City and a "District Plan" decided on by each Regional Office.

At the Azabu Regional City Office, following up from the previous plan, the "Azabu District Plan" (FY2015 to FY2020) was formulated through the active participation of residents from the pre-planning stages. We plan to engage the participation of residents as we enter the implementation stage and verify the results.

Over three installments of this column, we will be introducing three or four of the eleven community projects reflected in the plan.

Azabu Regional Office Projects

1 The Roppongi Safety and Peace of Mind Project

◆ Project Description

With the aim of creating a safe and peaceful Roppongi district, this project has been established to keep everyone informed and to spread awareness of the unique local rules known as the "Roppongi Charter for Safety and Peace of Mind," which was developed with the cooperation and collaboration of local residents. We promote this project to tackle issues pertaining to five areas: "Crime Prevention," "Environmental Beautification," "Smoking Rules," "Usage of Streets" and "Business Operation".



◆ Programs in this fiscal year (including planned programs)

- Promotion of the Charter for Shops and Business Offices
- Campaign Patrol (Once a month)

Goals of Overall Plan (End of FY2017)	Current Situation (Forecasts for the end of FY2014)	Project Plan			
		FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	Total
Promotion of the Charter	Promotion of the Charter (Implementation of the Certification System)	Promotion of the Charter (Verification)	Promotion of the Charter (Implementing further promotion measures based on verification)	Promotion of the Charter (Verification and Analysis)	Promotion of the Charter
Operating Cost (Unit: 1,000 yen)		2,294	3,710	3,400	9,404

2 Disaster Prevention Network Project

◆ Project Description

We support and foster the construction of a network aimed at enabling smooth collaboration between businesses, residents' organizations for disaster prevention, and the administration, etc.



◆ Programs in this Fiscal Year (including planned programs)

- Disaster Prevention Network Conference (to be held three times a year)
- Disaster Preparedness Drills and Lectures

Goals of Overall Plan (End of FY2017)	Current Situation (Forecasts for the end of FY2014)	Project Plan			
		FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	Total
Businesses participating in the Azabu Area Disaster Prevention Network Meeting for Businesses 70 Firms	Businesses participating in the Azabu Area Disaster Prevention Network Meeting for Businesses 35 Firms (Drills held annually)	Businesses participating in the Azabu Area Disaster Prevention Network Meeting for Businesses 50 Firms (Drills held annually)	Businesses participating in the Azabu Area Disaster Prevention Network Meeting for Businesses 60 Firms (Drills held annually)	Businesses participating in the Azabu Area Disaster Prevention Network Meeting for Businesses 70 Firms (Drills held annually)	Businesses participating in the Azabu Area Disaster Prevention Network Meeting for Businesses 70 Firms
Operating Cost (Unit: 1,000 yen)		3,003	3,140	3,140	9,283

3 Everyone Ekotto Project

◆ Project Description

We create opportunities to "See," "Learn," and "Experience" in cooperation with businesses and regional organizations, etc. so that children in the region can develop a love for nature and wildlife.

◆ Programs in this Fiscal Year (including planned programs)

- Painting Exhibition in the Underground Passage of Iigura Katamachi
- Workshop held in Arisugawa-no-Miya Memorial Park

Goals of Overall Plan (End of FY2017)	Current Situation (Forecasts for the end of FY2014)	Project Plan			
		FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	Total
Full Project Implementation (7 times)	-	Trial Implementation of the Examination of Project Contents (Once)	Full Project Implementation (3 times)	Full Project Implementation (3 times)	Full Project Implementation (7 times)
Operating Cost (Unit: 1,000 yen)		605	820	820	2,245

Inquiries: Community Policy Subsection, Collaboration Project Section, Azabu Regional City Office
Tel: 03-5114-8812

Message from the Person in Charge of "Temporary Welfare Benefits" and "Temporary Special Benefit for Child Rearing Households"

In order to alleviate the impact of the increase in the consumption tax rate (from 5% to 8%), "Temporary Welfare Benefits" and "Temporary Special Benefits for Child Rearing Households" will be provided.

Eligible Persons and Benefit Amounts

	Temporary Welfare Benefits	Temporary Special Benefit for Child Rearing Households
Eligible Persons	Those who are registered residents of Minato City as of January 1, 2015, and not taxed with residential tax (on a per capita basis) for FY2015. Persons receiving public assistance—for example, the dependent relatives of a person taxed with residential tax—are not eligible for these benefits.	Those who are registered residents in Minato City as of May 31, 2015 and the recipients of child allowance payments for June 2015. However, persons who receive a monthly sum of 5,000 yen per child are not eligible for this benefit.
Benefit Amount	6,000 yen per eligible person	3,000 yen for each eligible child

Those who meet the eligibility requirements for both of the benefits may receive both "Temporary Welfare Benefits" and "Temporary Special Benefit for Child Rearing Households".

Application Period From September 25, 2015 (Fri) to January 15, 2016 (Fri)
The application form is sent to eligible persons on September 24, 2015 (Thu).

Application Method When you receive the application form, fill in the form and send it back with the attached documents using the return envelope.

If you come to the office, the application will be accepted at the following temporary counter.

- Shiba Regional City Office: From September 25, 2015 (Fri) to January 15, 2016 (Fri)
- Azabu, Akasaka, Takanawa and Shibaura Konan Regional City Offices and Daiba Annex: From September 25, 2015 (Fri) to November 30, 2015 (Mon)

Reception Hours From 8:30am to 17:00pm on weekdays (each Regional City Office will open until 19:00 only on Wednesday, with the exception of the Daiba Annex).

Applications by civil servants for Temporary Special Benefit for Child Rearing Households

For those who are recipients of the child-care allowance for June 2015, the application form for "Temporary Special Benefit for Child Rearing Households" is sent to their work place. Apply to Minato City within the application period.

Inquiries: Temporary Welfare Benefits Subsection, Health and Welfare Section
Temporary Special Benefit for Child Rearing Households Subsection, Child and Family Section

Tel: 03-3578-2844/2845

Please beware of bank transfer scams or unlawful acquisition of personal information by persons wishing to take advantage of the benefits.

Message from the Metropolitan Tax Office

The due date for the payment of fixed assets tax and city-planning tax for the third quarter is in December in the 23 wards.

Please pay your taxes by December 28, 2015 (Mon) at financial institutions or convenience stores, etc. as listed on the reverse side of your payment statements. Bank transfer is a secure and convenient way for tax payments. Payments are also accepted via credit card payments through personal computers or cellular phones. For more details, refer to the Tokyo Metropolitan Government Bureau of Taxation website or contact the offices below.

Inquiries: Concerning Fixed Assets in Minato City

<Taxation> Fixed Assets Tax Subsection, Minato Metropolitan Taxation Office

<Tax Payment> Tax Collection Management Subsection, Minato Metropolitan Taxation Office
Tel: 03-5549-3800 (Rep.)

<Bank Transfer> Coordinator, Automatic Deduction Payments, Tax Payment Promotion Section, Tax Collection Division, Bureau of Taxation
Tel: 03-3963-2177

Procedures for the Tokyo Metropolitan Residents' Tax, related to interest and dividends, etc. to be paid after January 1, 2016, will be revised.

For interest and dividends, etc. paid after January 1, 2016, a payment report must be submitted using the new form. The new form will be distributed at each Metropolitan Taxation Office after December 14, 2015.

With effect from January 1, 2016, for a part of the interest, the withholding taxes based on the specific rate for interest (on public bond, etc.) will be transferred to a system based on specific rate for dividend. The taxation ranges for "interest, etc." and "specific dividend, etc." have changed. Please check.

Inquiries: Metropolitan Residents' Tax Section, Chuo Metropolitan Taxation Office
Individual Enterprise Tax Section, Taxation Division, Bureau of Taxation, Tokyo Metropolitan Government Tel: 03-3553-2151 (Rep.)

Be careful of suspicious inquiries related to the "Social Security and Tax Number System" (My Number System)!

Be careful of unlawful solicitation and theft of personal confidential information in connection with the "Social Security and Tax Number System". The Bureau of Taxation will never request any Metropolitan resident to transfer cash related to this Social Security and Tax Number System.

We are recruiting volunteers in Azabu area

This will be a great opportunity for you to contribute to the development of the town as well as interact with the people of the community and learn more about the town of Azabu. An English interpreter is available during the activity.

Eligibility:

Foreign nationals aged 20 and over who are interested in volunteer work.

Activity:

To keep the environment clean and to patrol at the Roppongi area for about one hour during the nighttime. The purpose of the activity will be explained before the start.

Schedule:

Please see the Minato City website.

Meeting Place:

Mikawadai Park (Roppongi 4-2-27)

Area:

In the vicinity of Roppongi Crossing

Application:

Please call or fax your name and phone number by 3 P.M. on the day before the event.

* You can participate in both the cleanup and patrol, or either one.

* There will be no reward.

* The activities will be cancelled on rainy days. We will contact you on the day before the event if it happens.

Inquiries:

Community Policy Subsection, Collaboration Project Section, Azabu Regional City Office
 Tel: 03-5114-8812 Fax: 03-3583-3782



Notice regarding "Roppongi Charter for Safety and Peace of Mind" activities



六本木安全安心憲章
 賑わい綺麗なまち六本木を目指して

On July 23, 2013, the Roppongi Council for the Promotion of Urban Development for Safety and Peace of Mind established the Roppongi Charter for Safety and Peace of Mind (hereinafter referred to as "the Charter"). This charter sets forth the image that Roppongi is aiming to achieve through the enactment of independent Roppongi District rules, which are the "symbols" towards ensuring safety and peace of mind for people in Roppongi, as well as the prescription of rules that all people in Roppongi should adhere to.

The contents of the Charter can be viewed in full on the Minato City Official Website, or obtained from the Collaboration Project Section, Azabu Regional City Office.

For further information on the Roppongi Charter for Safety and Peace of Mind, please see below.



Minato City Official Website
<http://www.city.minato.tokyo.jp/>

Roppongi Charter for Safety and Peace of Mind

Search

We Are Constantly Looking for Shops and Businesses that Support the Roppongi Charter for Safety and Peace of Mind!!

As part of our efforts to make the Charter as widely known as possible, the "Minato City Certification System for Recommended Businesses Supporting the Minato City Roppongi Charter for Safety and Peace of Mind" has been established, and shops and businesses that support the Charter are being recruited as follows.

Recruitment Details

Eligibility Shops and business enterprises, etc. located or active mainly in the Roppongi District (Roppongi 3-chome to 7-chome and Akasaka 9-chome 7)

How to apply **Step 1:** Verify that you understand the purport and contents of the charter by referring to the Minato City Official Website.
Step 2: Obtain a Letter of Agreement from the Collaboration Project Section, Azabu Regional City Office, or from the Minato City Official Website.
Step 3: Fill in the required information on the Letter of Agreement and either send it by post or submit it in person at the counter of the Collaboration Project Section, Azabu Regional City Office.

The names of shops/business enterprises that support the charter will be posted on the Minato City website and published in community newsletters as "Businesses that Support the Charter!"

*An application form for certification as a "Supporting/Recommended Business" will be sent to "Businesses that Support the Charter". After the shop/business submits the completed application form, the application will be screened. Shops/businesses that are granted certification are presented with a certificate and certification sticker. In addition, their name and details of their activities will be posted on the Minato City website and published in community newsletters.



Inquiries: Collaboration Project Subsection, Collaboration Project Section, Azabu Regional City Office
 Tel: 03-5114-8802

Information from the Azabu Fire Station

Use Ambulance Services Appropriately!

The number of ambulance requests to the Tokyo Fire Department has been increasing every year, and is expected to will continue increasing in the future.

When the Tokyo Fire Department receives a 119 emergency call ambulance request, it dispatches an ambulance from the nearest location. When the number of requests exceeds availability, all

nearby ambulances will be engaged. Ambulances from farther locations will then be dispatched, causing delays.

The number of ambulances is limited.
 "When you or your loved ones require emergency help, you call for an ambulance, but it takes too long to arrive!" In such a case, you might realize this for the first time. However, it may be too late.
 Do you really need emergency help? Please consider if you do.
 Ambulances are important assets to be shared by all of us. We need to

use ambulance services appropriately so that this valuable asset can be used by those in need of emergency help when the need arises. Should I go to the hospital or call an ambulance? If you cannot decide, call 7119. If you really need emergency help, do not hesitate to call for an ambulance (119).

Inquiries: Azabu Fire Station Tel: 03-3470-0119

Please send us your comments or requests regarding **The Azabu**



Please send your application with your address, name, occupation (school name), telephone number, and the reason why you are interested (in Japanese or English, format and number of letters are not limited), and deliver directly, mail, or fax to the following address:
 Collaboration Project Section, Azabu Regional City Office, 5-16-45, Roppongi, Minato City, Tokyo (106-8515).
 ● Tel: 03-5114-8802 ● Fax: 03-3583-3782

We Are Looking For **Editorial Staff**

You can also access this newsletter from the Minato City web site.



AZABU

●Locations of the Newsletter: Roppongi 1-chome, Roppongi, Hiroo and Azabu Juban subway stations, Minato City Community Bus (Chii Bus), Minato Library, Azabu Library, Minami-Azabu Iki-Iki Plaza, Nishi-Azabu, Iki-Iki Plaza, Iigura Iki-Iki Plaza, Azabu Civic Center, Azabu Regional City Office, etc.
 ●The usage of articles, illustrations, and photographs from this newsletter is prohibited.

Chief	Aki Tanaka	
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	Yoshie Osawa	Akira Mori
	Kumiko Omura	Ryozo Yamashita
	Keiko Orito	Hisayoshi Watanabe
	Yasuhiro Tanaka	
Junior Staff	Kazuki Adachi	Masaya Harano
	Hironmasa Saito	

Editor's Note

I visited and observed, for the first time, the printing process leading to the completion of "The Azabu". It was very informative. I could see the whole process, where the articles that we had worked very hard on were finally printed as an information paper, with the support of many staff members. I would like to express my gratitude to all the staff members once again. In the future, we will certainly continue to hold our friendly editorial meetings, visit Embassies and interview Ambassadors who are typically less easy to meet with. Also, we will continue to cooperate with each other to explore interesting local history. It is very enjoyable to participate in editing work. Even if you are not good at writing, you can cover interviews. We would like to invite you to join our activities, even on an informal basis. You will definitely be able to make new and interesting discoveries about Azabu and Roppongi.
 (Yukiko Takayanagi)
 The original article is written in Japanese.

"Minato Call" information service.

Minato call is a city information service about services provided by City Hall, facility guide, event information, etc., available from 7:00am to 11:00pm everyday.
 * English speakers are also available.
Minato Call :
 Tel: 03-5472-3710 Fax: 03-5777-8752
 E-mail: info@minato.call-center.jp

The article "The Kawasaki Family House with a Three-Storey Pagoda" in "The Azabu Future Photo Studio" in "The Azabu" Vol. 32 carried the following description: "He served as an executive director of the former Chiyoda Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd., and then of Chiyoda Fire and Marine Insurance Co., Ltd." This was an incorrect description. We offer our sincere apologies and have corrected it.