

# Kagawa Journal

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## **A LESSON IN AMERICAN HISTORY**



Hello Kagawa ! My name is Nicole Lusignan, and for the next eleven months, I will have the pleasure of working as a Coordinator for International Relations in the International Affairs Division of the Prefectural Office. Through

elementary school visits, global seminars, English conversation classes, various workshops, and everyday interaction, I hope to strengthen relations between the United States and Kagawa Prefecture and to deepen prefectural residents' understanding of the USA.

Prior to entering university, I spent my entire life in a small town in upstate New York called Lake George. Lake George, a thirty-two mile long, two mile wide



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lake nestled at the foothills of the Adirondack Park Region helped to shape American history through its influential role in the French and Indian War (1754-1763), the final and most important of the Seven Years Wars between England and France.

Before the US achieved independence in 1789, British and French colonists often fought over territorial rights in North America. Lake George's strategic positioning, with Lake Champlain to the north and the Hudson River to the south, made it the vital link that connected trade routes from present day Canada to New York City and farther south on the eastern seaboard.

Through the profitable fur trading industry and good business relations, French colonists befriended the Algonquins, a Native American tribe living in present day northern New York and Quebec. The Algonquins often clashed with the neighboring Iroquois over claims to trading posts in that area. To put an end to Iroquois interference in their trade operations, the Algonquins requested the French attack the Iroquois, and the French complied.



In the early 1750s, tensions began rising quickly between the British and the French over land rights to a trading post around present day Philadelphia. British officials increasingly felt that French aggression was inevitable so in 1754, the British army led by George Washington (later to become the USA's first president) pre-emptively attacked the French sparking the start of war. The Algonquins, who were indebted to the French for having attacked the Iroquois, aided French troops in the war against the British. The British and the Iroquois also joined forces due to an interest in protecting trade relations as well as a mutual loathing for the French.

Algonquin warriors supporting the French however largely outnumbered the Iroquois supporting the British. Therefore, the war became known as the

French and Indian (versus the British) War. In 1755, the British, who controlled the Hudson River Basin (lands south of Lake George) built Fort William Henry on the southern shore of Lake George in response to the French building of Fort Carillon just north of Lake George. As the fighting developed, the lake quickly became the war's main battleground. If the French could capture Fort William Henry, Britain's hold of the Hudson River Basin would be vulnerable to further French aggression. Similarly, capturing the French fort, Fort Carillon, would enable the British to push further into the French territories to the north.



Initially, the British suffered heavy losses. British troops were accustomed to fighting as they had in Europe, in organized ranks on open battlefields. Therefore, the French army, who had learned a new fighting style of camouflaged, sneak attack warfare from their Native American allies, often succeeded in taking the British

by surprise. After British troops acclimated to this fighting style however, the French had lost their vantage point, and British forces pushed north through Lake George waters to attack Fort Carillon.

Fort Carillon successfully held off a British invasion in 1758, but fell to British rule the following year. After the fort's capture, the British renamed it Fort Ticonderoga and proceeded to invade French territories north of Lake George along Lake Champlain. The French and Indian War ended with the British defeat of the French stronghold, Quebec, in 1763. The Treaty of Paris, signed the same year, settled territorial disputes by relinquishing all French lands east of the Mississippi River to the British.

The British Parliament, left heavily indebted by the war, decided the burden of repaying war debts should be placed on the North American colonists since the war had protected the colonists' land from French seizure. However, the imposition of exorbitant taxes by the government of a distant and detached England

infuriated the North American settlers. The colonists, no longer needing British protection from the French, promptly began protesting British taxes and British rule in events leading up to the American Revolution. The acquisition of French territory east of the Mississippi River (resulting in the absence of the French territorial threat) and the imposition of heavy taxes by British Parliament were two main factors which led to the American Revolution.

As resentment over British rule grew in the colonies, the North American population split into two rivalling sides, the Patriots, colonists demanding freedom from British rule, and the Loyalists, those supporting the British crown. Fighting officially erupted between these two groups in 1775 with a "shot heard around the world" commencing the American Revolutionary War (1775-1783). While Britain and Germany aided the Loyalists, Spain, the Netherlands, and especially France backed the Patriots' army to prevent the British Empire from spreading to North America.

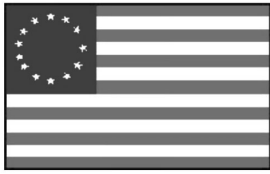


Despite major setbacks, the Patriots declared the thirteen colonies a free and independent nation via the Declaration of Independence in 1776. Two years later in 1778, the Patriots won

their first major victory against the Loyalists at the Battle of Saratoga, about thirty kilometres south of Lake George. After three more years of rigorous fighting, victory was finally secured for the Patriots at the Battle of Yorktown.

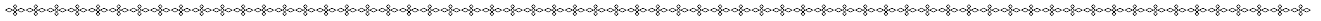
The post-war colonies operated fairly autonomously until 1789 when the Constitution of the United States replaced the Articles of Confederation, establishing the federal system. The new constitution established three branches of government, executive, judicial, and legislative, and designated the federal government authority over the states. The Constitution of the United States of America remains the basis of American law and politics to this day.

The French and Indian War not only changed the face of war forever by introducing guerrilla warfare to Europe, but it also resulted in the French expulsion from American territory and led to the American



Revolution. I hope this brief explanation of the role my hometown, Lake George, played in American history has helped to answer why I speak English and not

French and why I call myself American and not British. I hope to continue heightening awareness and knowledge of the US here in Kagawa Prefecture, and I look forward to working as a Coordinator for International Relations in the upcoming year.



## Knights and Peasants-fascination of the middle ages



We Europeans love our past.

Well, not exactly the two World Wars, but the ages before that. Be it the Roman Empire, the Vikings, the Roaring Twenties of the 20th Century or the Victorian 1890s. But among these nostalgic revivals there is one age that attracts the most attention. The so called "Dark Ages", the medieval times.

Take Germany as an example. The number of medieval markets, banquets, knightly tourneys and associations that dedicate their work to the reenactment of medieval life is increasing rapidly. So much so, that it has become an economic factor, people actually make a living as "Hans the Harlequin" !

But why has an age, that was once seen as uncivilized and "dark" (seen as an age of ignorance between the light of Roman culture and the light of the Renaissance) become so popular ?

Well, people like to look back and find their roots and they seem to yearn for time when life was seemingly so simple. The middle ages of modern imagination are more inspired by the 19th century's romantic vision (see for example Ludwig II and his Neuschwanstein) and by the recent boom of Fantasy than by actual history. Tolkien's "Lord of the Rings"

and the various multi-volume fantasy novels have definitely had an impact on the countless visitors to medieval markets ! Fantasy and fairy tales, mystic and so different from everyday life.

Beside the people who are interested in the middle ages just for fun (by doing fantasy role-playing or by visiting the markets), there are also those, who take their hobby very seriously.

This is the so called "Living History" -movement. These quasi-historians (some of them actually are professionals, that work in museums) try to make everything as authentic as possible. For example, they ban watches, modern underwear, shampoo, fridges and even glasses from their tents. (Sleeping in tents and gathering around a fireplace, singing songs with friends is definitely another reason why this age is popular. It reminds us of our childhood camps).

But this is the extreme and most people are happy just strolling over a market, drinking medieval spicy wine or mead and watching the knights on horseback or the peasants who revive old crafts.

If you should ever come to Europe, look for a medieval market, it is definitely worth your time, even if it just seems a little bit like carnival with all those people running around in strange costumes !



## Finger counting-internationally

Start counting with your fingers, now! One, two, three...

Where do you start, with the thumb or the index? Do you extend or hide your fingers? Do you only use one hand or both to count until ten?

Most Europeans (and Aussies, Americans as well) start by showing their thumb for the number 1. Yes, their thumb...

(The meaning of showing your thumb is completely different from here in Japan. Here it means "man", while in the western world it means "OK" )

How do you order one beer in Japan? You call for the waiter or waitress by shouting "sumimasen" and tell him or her that you want one more.

Germans have an easier way. You get the attention of the workers (for example, by putting your hand up) and show them your index finger and your empty beer glass. That means "one more of that, please!". If you want more than one beer, it's your index and middle finger.

That's strange, isn't it? The index and not the thumb for "One beer". But if you have run out of beer, you

wouldn't want to tell the workers that everything is "OK" (=thumb).

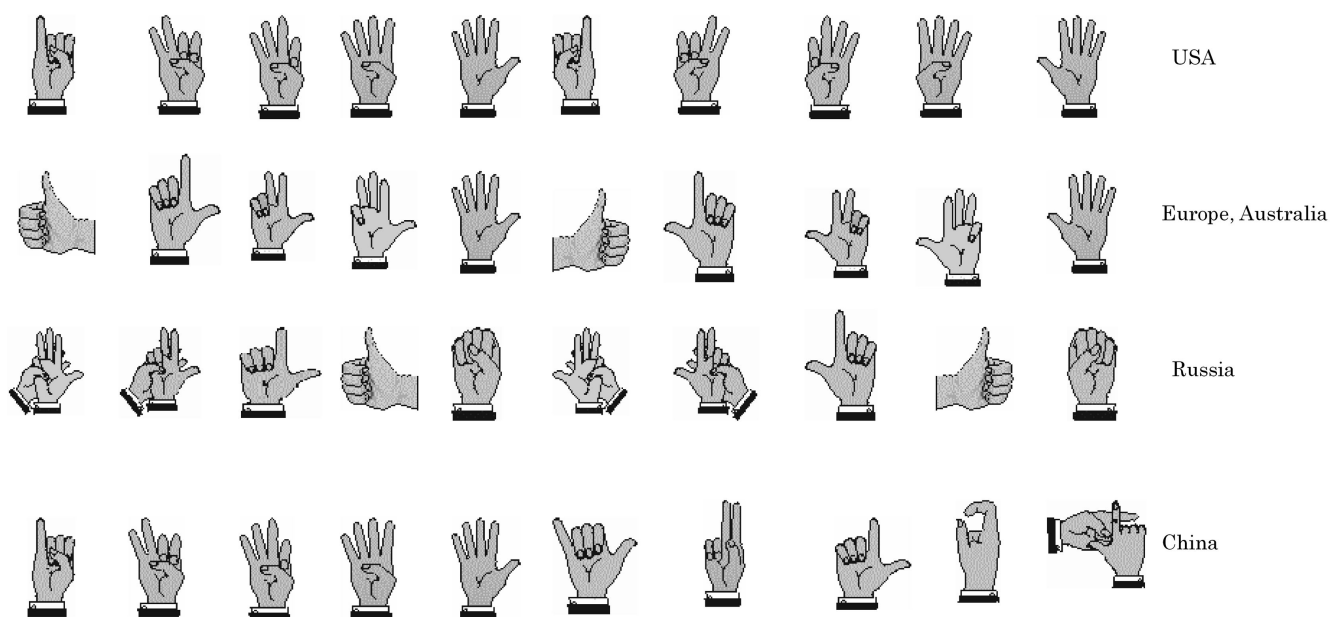
Finger counting has a long tradition. People used their fingers to count even before they would write numbers with simple strokes. One of the most elaborate systems was used by the old Romans: With just 40 different finger positions, they were able to represent, to add and to subtract the numbers up to 200,000.

Even now the word "digital" meaning "computing with numbers" reminds us of the origin of all counting.

"Digitus" is the Latin word for "finger".

From the prehistoric beginnings, every culture has developed an original system. The Chinese start with the pinky, just like some Americans do and in Russia you have to use both hands at once. One hand pushes the counting fingers down (bending your pinky only while extending the other fingers can be quite hard, just try it).

Have fun counting internationally! Here is an image to help you.



Hi !



My name is Petra, and I am the new German CIR at I-Pal. I was born in small village called Durlangen, where I spent an untroubled childhood. Durlangen is located in the southern part of Germany near the Swabian

Mountains and is surrounded by beautiful nature. The people there speak a strong German dialect called schwäbisch, and so do I. It was not until I entered the university that I started to speak standard German. The next big city is the provincial capital Stuttgart, where famous carmakers like Mercedes Benz and Porsche are producing their cars. But the sea is quite far away, so I was 14 years old, when I saw the sea for the first time in France.

After finishing school I did not want to start studying immediately, so I decided to work for one year as a volunteer in a home for mentally and physically handicapped persons. After this I started my studies at the University of Heidelberg, majored in Japanese Studies and Anthropology and wrote my thesis on

Japanese crime novels. During my studies I stayed for one year as an exchange student at Nara University of Education in Japan, this was a time full of new experiences. I lived in a dormitory near the famous park of Nara, where well-known temples like Todaiji temple or Kasuga Taisha shrine are located. So now is my second time here in Japan and I am really looking forward to it. In Takamatsu I enjoy living near the sea and the mountains, which reminds me of my home.

About my hobbies : I have been doing Judo as a hobby since I was seven years old, and I still enjoy doing it. It is for me the best way to get rid of stress and anger (poor Judo partner ☺) and relaxing. Also I read a lot, mostly before I sleep, at the moment Murakami Haruki's "Norwegian Wood". I love Pink Floyd and Japanese sweets, which is dangerous for my figure.

I have been working for about a month at the second floor of Kagawa I-Pal, and the time flies. If you are in Takamatsu or at I-Pal, do not hesitate and drop in.

See you

Petra

## Kabocha!

Kabocha, or Japanese Pumpkin, is sweeter, drier and less fibrous than other pumpkins. Its skin is very hard, and of a dull, dark green colour with lighter coloured vertical stripes ; its flesh is dark orange. Having a dense texture and rich flavour, kabocha is great whether fried as tempura, added in curry, as a salad, baked, grilled or simply boiled in soup stock and soy sauce. You don't even have to remove the skin ! What's more, it's available all year round.

So, rather than carving pumpkin for Halloween this year, why not try making some healthy, vitamin-packed kabocha dishes !

Here's a simple recipe to get you started :



### Tips for choosing kabocha :

- weighty feel ensures juiciness
- the darker the skin the fresher it is
- large seeds, densely packed
- dark orange flesh

### Japanese Pumpkin-traditional style

Ingredients (serves 4) :

- 550 g kabocha
- 2 cups dashi (or other) soup stock
- 2 Tbsp sugar
- 1 Tbsp mirin
- 2 Tbsp sake
- 1 Tbsp light soy sauce



Method :

1. Remove the seeds and pulp from the kabocha and cut into roughly 4 cm pieces, randomly shaving off kabocha skin here and there.
2. Combine the liquid ingredients and sugar in a saucepan, add kabocha and bring to boil. Reduce to medium heat and cover with lid. Simmer for about 20 minutes or until kabocha is tender. Remove from heat.
3. Allow to stand for 20 to 30 minutes.
4. Serve at room temperature or reheat before serving.

Serving suggestions : Also good eaten cold, or sprinkle with sesame seeds, and enjoy with a bowl of steaming hot rice !

**● Coming Autumn & Winter events in Ritsurin Park**

Ritsurin Park entrance fee : ¥400 for adults, ¥170 for children

The Ritsurin Koen Passport at ¥2500 allows one person unlimited entry for one year. The Ritsurin Koen Omotenashi Passport also allows unlimited entry for one year, but is valid for use by 3 people and costs ¥5000.

Access : 3 min on foot from the northern exit of JR Ritsurin Koen Station

10 min on foot from Kotoden Ritsurin Koen Station

15 min by bus from JR Takamatsu station

For further enquiries please call 087-832-3359.

**Ritsurin Park Autumn Light-up**

Friday, November 18<sup>th</sup> ~ Sunday, November 27<sup>th</sup>

Opening time is until 20 : 30 (also open in the event of rain)

Depending on the color of the leaves, the schedule might be changed.

For example, the following routes are illuminated : Kikugestu-tei Pavillion, Fugan, Hiraiho, Fujoho.

During the opening time, on Saturdays and Sundays concerts will be held and booths selling Sanuki Udon or Jako-don are arranged.

Cost : ¥400 for adults, ¥170 for children

**Concert in the Garden**

Every second Sunday, music performances like jazz concerts, classical performances as well as popular music take place in Ritsurin Park in the morning. For example :

Sunday, October 9<sup>th</sup>

10 : 00 ~ 10 : 30 : Morimoto Manabu accordion performance

Sunday, March the 12<sup>th</sup>

11 : 00 ~ 11 : 30 : "Taiko Taik" percussion performance

Place : in front of the Center for the Encouragement of Commerce and Industry (in case of rainy weather the performances are held in the northern hall of this building).

Costs : ¥400 for adults, ¥170 for children

**Monthly Tea Ceremony**

Sunday, October 9<sup>th</sup> : 9 : 00 ~ 16 : 00

Sunday, November 13<sup>th</sup> : 9 : 00 ~ 16 : 00

Sunday, March 12<sup>th</sup> : 9 : 00 ~ 16 : 00

Place : Kikugetsu-tei pavilion

Take part and experience the atmosphere in the tea room of the Kikugetsu-tei pavilion, in which tea ceremony masters were called to serve their feudal lords. Please come around 15 : 30.

Cost : beside the entrance fee of ¥400 for adults and ¥170 for children an additional fee for seats is required. Combined tickets are available.

**New Year's Bonsai Exhibition and Sale**

Saturday, December 17<sup>th</sup> ~ Wednesday, January 11<sup>th</sup>

Place : Center for the Encouragement of Commerce and Industry in Ritsurin Park

The members of the Bonsai Ichibon Club, Kinashi District, show about 500 of their bonsai.

Costs : ¥400 for adults, ¥170 for children

**Workshop for New Year Decorations**

Friday, December 23<sup>rd</sup>

Place : Center for the Encouragement of Commerce and Industry in the Ritsurin Park

Let's make several decorations for New Year under the guidance of specialists !

For enquiries please call 087-833-7411.

Costs : ¥400 for adults, ¥170 for children

Listed below are a few festivals and events in Kagawa and its surroundings.

**● 20<sup>th</sup> Manno Karin Festival : Taiko Comparison**

Saturday, October 8<sup>th</sup>

Place : car park at the Manno City Hall

Start : 18 : 00

Access : 10 min by car from Kotoden Konpira Station or JR Konpira Station

Enquiries : call Manno Commerce and Industry Assembly (Manno shoko kai) 0877-73-3711 or have a look at [http : //www.shokokai-kagawa.or.jp](http://www.shokokai-kagawa.or.jp)

**● 12<sup>th</sup> Takamatsu Autumn Festival : Busshozan Daimyo Procession**

Saturday, October 15<sup>th</sup> ~ Sunday, October 16<sup>th</sup>

Place : in the Busshozan Park area in Takamatsu City (about 20 min from Kotoden Busshozan station on foot)

See the Busshozan daimyo procession, which resembles something from period picture scrolls. Enjoy also the fireworks and the flea market as well as typical for

autumn foods, the chrysanthemum exhibition and other events.

Enquiries : call the Committee for the promotion of the daimyo procession during the Takamatsu Autumn Festival at Takamatsu Tourist Information 087-839-2416.

### ● Grand meeting for Fishing

Are you a beginner ? No problem, take part !

Sunday, October 16<sup>th</sup>

Place : Around the Nio Harbor and Tsutashima

For enquiries please call 0875-82-5105

### ● 39<sup>th</sup> Exhibition of Chrysanthemums

Wednesday, October 19<sup>th</sup>~Friday, November 11<sup>th</sup>

Place : North side of Sohonzan Zentsuui Mikagedo

Access : from Zentsuji JR station about 20 min on foot, from Takamatsu City about 10 min by car.

Enquiries : call Zentsuji City, Commerce Division, Industry and Sightseeing (Zentsuji-shi, shokokanko-ka)

Tel : 0877-63-6315

### ● 48<sup>th</sup> Tadotsu Art Exhibition

Saturday, November 5<sup>th</sup>~Sunday, November 6<sup>th</sup>

Opening time : 9 : 30~16 : 00

Places : Tadotsu Sogo Fukushi Center

Tadotsu Ritsuchuo Kouminkan

Tadotsu Shogakko Taiikukan

Access : Five minutes from Tadotsu JR Station

See various Japanese art-like calligraphy or haikus as

well as European art and photography ! At the three places mentioned above, as many as 33 different art forms are exhibited.

Enquiries : Tadotsu Ritsuchuo Kominkan, Tel : 0877-33-0760

### ● 20<sup>th</sup> Family Marathon in Aji

Sunday, November 13<sup>th</sup>

Start : 10 : 00

Route : From Aji City Hall to Ajicho Kamano District

There are three different courses :

3 km (family distance) : participation fee is ¥2500

5 km : participation fee is ¥2000

10 km : participation fee is ¥2000

Please apply at the TEL.

Enquiries : Committee for the promotion of Family Marathons, Tel : 087-871-6120

### ● Here I come, 2005 ! ! !

Sunday, December 18<sup>th</sup>

Place : Sekisho no Sato Park in Murecho

Access : 15 min on foot from Kotoden Shidosen Yakuri Station

Have fun with a long water-slide in the park and other activities/ goodies, which will take you back to your childhood. Except for the bazaar and the competition for ice sculptures all are free.

Enquiries : Machiokoshi Hyakunen Kai. Tel : 087-845-2835



## IPAL Event Corner

### ・ Japanese Language Classes

Class	Day	Time	Teacher	Term	Room
Beginners 1	Wednesday	10 : 00~12 : 00	K. Maeda	Oct. 12 <sup>th</sup> - Mar. 8 <sup>th</sup>	3
Beginners 2	Wednesday	10 : 00~12 : 00	M. Miyazaki	Oct. 12 <sup>th</sup> - Mar. 8 <sup>th</sup>	4
Japanese 1	Wednesday	10 : 00~12 : 00	Y. Kojima	Oct. 12 <sup>th</sup> - Mar. 8 <sup>th</sup>	2
Beginners 1	Saturday	15 : 00~17 : 00	H. Tanaka	Oct. 15 <sup>th</sup> - Mar. 11 <sup>th</sup>	3
Beginners 2	Saturday	12 : 30~14 : 30	E. Takeshita	Oct. 15 <sup>th</sup> - Mar. 11 <sup>th</sup>	3
Japanese 1	Saturday	15 : 00~17 : 00	H. Yamashita	Oct. 15 <sup>th</sup> - Mar. 11 <sup>th</sup>	5
Japanese 2	Saturday	10 : 00~12 : 00	M. Kinoshita	Oct. 15 <sup>th</sup> - Mar. 11 <sup>th</sup>	5
Japanese 3	Saturday	12 : 30~14 : 30	M. Kikukawa	Oct. 15 <sup>th</sup> - Mar. 11 <sup>th</sup>	5

Japanese language classes are held on every Wednesday and Saturday and start on October 12th and October 15th respectively.

Registration: At the office on the 2nd floor of I-PAL Kagawa. All applicants (except beginners classes) will be required to take placement tests.

Class: 15 students maximum (If there are less than 5 applicants, the class will be canceled)

Fee: ¥3,500 (If applying more than half way through the term, the fee will be reduced to ¥1,750). Students in Beginners 1 and Beginners 2 must purchase the textbook for ¥350.

No classes: Wednesday classes-Nov. 23rd, Dec. 21st, 28th, Jan. 4th.

Saturday classes-Oct. 29th, Dec. 24th, 31st, Feb. 11th.

### **• Nihongo Salon**

The Japanese Language Salon, held by Japanese volunteers, is on every Tuesday from 10:00 to 12:00 in the Exchange Lounge (2nd floor), Thursday from 18:00 to 20:00 in the Library (basement floor) and Sunday from 13:00 to 17:00 in Meeting room 3, 4 or 6 (3rd floor) depending on the week. Registration not required, and participation free of charge. Please enquire at I-Pal for schedules and further information.

Tuesday, Thursday sessions: Kagawa International Exchange Association 087-837-5908

Sunday session: Takamatsu International Association 087-837-6003

### **• Language Courses**

The new term for English, Spanish, Chinese, French, German, Korean, Portuguese and Italian language classes at I-PAL starts in the second week of September. The maximum is 30 students per class-first come, first served! Applications accepted after Friday, July 1st, 2005.

For more information, please contact I-PAL:

Tel: 087-837-5908

Fax: 087-837-5903

or visit our website: [www.i-pal.or.jp](http://www.i-pal.or.jp)

! Participation fee for 12 lessons is ¥12,000!



### **• Are you interested in sports?**

In Australia, cricket and AFL (Australian Rules Football) are very popular. Come and give them a go! An explanation in Japanese about the game and rules will be given by Amanda Chan, CIR from Australia, followed by actually playing a game or two in Chuo koen. Beginners are most welcome.



Please bring sportswear along with you.

In the case of rainy weather only the explanation will be given.

This event is aimed at middle school students and up.

Date: Saturday, Oct. 1st and Saturday, Oct. 15th

Time: 10:00~12:00

Place: I-PAL Kagawa and Chuo koen

Applications: I-PAL Kagawa (Max. 30 participants)

Fee: ¥1,000

### **• Folklore from Argentina**

Elena Murakami, CIR from Argentina, presents traditional music and dances of her country in Japanese.

After a short explanation some easy dances are performed together.

Date: Friday, November 4th and Friday, November 11th

Time: 18:00~19:30

Place: I-PAL Kagawa (3rd floor)

Applications: I-Pal Kagawa (Max. 30 participants)

Fee: ¥1,000

### **• Information about South Korea**

Jung Hye-kyoung, CIR from Korea, will introduce various areas in South Korea in Japanese and talk about various foods and people in Korea.

Date: Friday, Oct. 7th and Friday, Oct. 14th

Time: 18:30~20:00

Place: I-PAL Kagawa (3rd floor)

Applications: I-PAL Kagawa (Max. 30 participants)

Fee: ¥1,000

### **• About the way of life in China**

Huang BaoZhong, CIR from China, will talk about typical autumn activities in China including festivals, picnics, hiking and so on.

Date: Saturday, Oct. 8th and Saturday, Oct. 22nd

Time: 10:00~13:00

Place: Saturday, Oct. 8th at Tamamo koen and Saturday, Oct. 22nd at Ritsurin koen

Applications: I-PAL Kagawa (Max. 30 participants)



Fee : ¥2,000 (Entrance fees for Tamamo koen and Ritsurin koen are not included)

**・ Let's cook together ! Dishes from various countries**

Place : Yonden Plaza Sunport, Takamatsu Symbol Tower (1st floor)

Applications : I-PAL Kagawa (Max. 16 participants)

Fee : ¥1,000

Chinese dishes

Taught by : Huang BaoZhong

Date : Thursday, October 6th

Time : 11 : 00 ~ 13 : 00

Korean dishes

Taught by : Jung Hye-kyoung

Date : Thursday, November 9th

Time : 11 : 00 ~ 13 : 00

Argentine dishes

Taught by : Elena Murakami

Date : Thursday, November 17th

Time : 11 : 00 ~ 13 : 00

Australian dishes

Taught by : Amanda Chan

Date : Friday, November 18th

Time : 11 : 00 ~ 13 : 00



## Kagawa International Festival 2005

This year's Kagawa International Festival will be held on :

**Sunday, October 30th from 9 : 30 to 16 : 00 in Takamatsu Chuo Park and I-PAL Kagawa.**

The theme for Kagawa International Festival 2005 is “!わっしょいしよい for the earth!”. It is hoped that this festival will cultivate a sense of internationalization among Japanese and local residents, and promote increased understanding of international exchange and international cooperation. Another goal of the festival is to provide an opportunity for local Japanese residents to have contact with people from various countries around the world. In addition, the collaborative nature of the festival contributes to the strengthening of relationships between leading international exchange and international cooperation related organizations in Kagawa prefecture.

The event area will be divided into the following 7 main zones.

1. **Stage**-this is where the opening ceremony will take place, and is the venue for various exciting live performances of dance and music from around the world.
2. **Food and Drink Zone**-cuisine from various countries (including Japan of course ! ) will be available. Reusable cups, plates, cutlery, etc. will be used. You will be required to pay a small deposit when you purchase food and drink, but this will be refunded when you return the cups and plates.
3. **Bazaar Zone**-handicraft products from various countries will be sold.
4. **Exhibition Zone**-international exchange and

international cooperation associations will set up marquees to promote their activities/events and introduce the cultures of countries around the world. There will also be handicrafts and other products from various countries for sale. It is worthwhile just taking a look.

5. **Sports Zone**-sports from around the world will be introduced and can be experienced through participation.
6. **Art Zone**-traditional art like Naoshima Onnabunraku theater or performances of the Toramaruza ningyogeki troupe will be shown.
7. **Flea Market Zone**-caveat emptor ! Basically, anything other than food and drink, pirated goods and other products of dubious legality may be sold.

So, come along and have some fun !



## 16th Annual International Speech Contest 2005



The 16th Annual International Speech Contest in Japanese (Nihongo benron taikai), for foreign speakers of Japanese, was held at I-Pal on Saturday, September 17th. There were a total of 10 participants: one from Korea, one from Malaysia, two from Australia and six from China.

There is no particular set topic, but most participants chose to speak about their personal experiences during their time in Japan. The grand prize went to Go Eunjeong from Korea whose speech was titled “日本

人の笑顔 (The smiling faces of Japanese)”. It was a lovely that she presented her speech in traditional Korean dress.

Other prize recipients were Wang Zheng from China with speech titled “お金で買えない貴重な体験 (An important experience you can't buy with money)”, Muhammad Azhar bin Rahim from Malaysia with “転んでもいい (It's ok to fall down)” and Chu Yiwen from China with “大切なもの (Important things)”.

Congratulations to all the participants and prize getters. We look forward to listening to more fabulous speeches next year.



## NEED SOME HELP?

### ● I-PAL Legal Counseling Days

On every 3rd Friday at I-PAL. Reservation required, counseling free of charge and confidentiality kept. Please contact Ms Atsuko Yamaguchi at I-PAL on 087-837-5901. The next counseling days are 21st October, 18th November and 16th December from 13:00 till 15:00.

### I-PAL KAGAWA

KAGAWA INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE CENTER

1-11-63 Bancho Takamatsu Kagawa 〒760-0017  
Telephone 087-837-5901 Facsimile 087-837-5903  
E-mail: i-pal@i-pal.or.jp URL: http://www.i-pal.or.jp/



HOW TO GET THERE ● 20 minutes on foot from The JR Takamatsu Station / 5 minutes by bus from The JR Takamatsu Station (Get off at Gobancho or Kencho Kita Doori)

● 10 minutes on foot from The Kotoden Kawara-machi Station / 5 minutes by bus from The Kotoden Kawara-machi Station (Get off at Gobancho)

Thanks to all I-PAL staff and contributors for their invaluable help and support. Feedback and contributions would be much appreciated  
Email cir-g@i-pal.or.jp

### ● Mental Health Counseling

Do you need counseling or someone around you needs counseling with identity problems, sexual problems, HIV/ Aids related problems? Michel Habets, a Dutch/ licensed social worker and counselor can help you. Languages spoken are English, Dutch and German. For more information, please call in Shodoshima: 0879-82-4616. The counseling service is completely confidential.

### ● Helplines

Tokyo English Life Line

Daily 09:00~16:00 & 19:00~23:00 03-5774-0992

AIDS Hotline

Saturdays 11:00~15:00 (English) 0120-46-1995

Japan HIV Center

Saturdays 12:00~15:00 (English) 06-6882-0282

Intl. Medical Info. Center

Mon~Fri. 09:00~17:00 (English & Spanish)

06-6636-2333

Emergency for Interpretation Service

(For medical institutions)

Mon~Fri. 09:00~20:00 & 03-5285-8181

Sat~Sun. 09:00~22:00