

Chigasaki Wave



Chigasaki Wave Club

ウエーブ
茅ヶ崎 波 倶楽部

Sea breezes are like precious friends, easing your mind, and whispering encouragement to you.

Have you ever eaten Enoshima tako senbei?

A tea shop opened in 1961 is the forerunner of the present Shonan Chigasakiya Satsukinou. The tea shop grew steadily, and in the first half of the 1990s, it started selling its products at supermarkets in the city.

One of the company's products, *Enoshima tako senbei*, rice crackers containing octopus with a taste people would never get tired of, was invented in 1997 as a cake served with tea. It has since been selling well and a new company, Shonan Chigasakiya Judai, was established in 2002 to promote the cracker. Since 2012, the cracker has also been sold in Honolulu, two years before Chigasaki established the sister-city relationship with the Hawaiian city and county.

In addition to the *tako senbei*, Shonan Chigasakiya Judai has been developing other Japanese confectionary one after another. They include *Chigasaki shirasu senbei* (rice crackers containing young sardine), *Koshigoe wakame senbei* (rice crackers containing seaweed), *Eboshiiwa yokan* (adzuki-bean jelly with an Eboshi-Rock-shaped protrusion), *Eboshi marshmallow*, and *Southern Curry series*. These products are sold at Lusca Chigasaki and Hiratsuka, AEON Style and other supermarkets in the city as well as at the company's Hamamidaira and Enoshima shops.

Judai Takahashi, one of three vice chairmen of Chigasaki City Tourism Association as well as the heir of the Chigasakiya group, actively participates in events in the city. In April, his shop's stalls were seen at both the Shonan Festival and Industry Fair. He puts on a play of his own with citizens at the Civic Center on the Saturday during Oka Echizen Festival almost every year. URL: <https://www.chigasakiya.co.jp/>



Nearly 2.9 million people visited Chigasaki last year

According to City Hall, Chigasaki had 2.86 million visitors last year. The two most popular places were beach districts at 1.7 million and Satoyama Park at 0.6 million. As major events, including Oka Echizen Festival, were carried out in bad weather last year, the figure had slightly dropped from the year earlier. However, the number of visitors has been on an upward trend over the last several years.

Preservation and utilization of historic sites



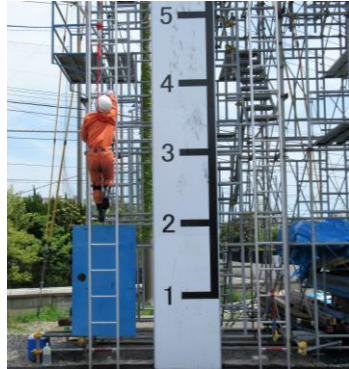
A preservation and utilization plan for Shimoterao kanga remains has been drawn up. The City will continue to excavate the site and finally open the remains to the public as a historical park.

The houses of the Wada and Mitsuhashi families were designated as the city's scenic buildings. The scenery of the neighborhoods will also be preserved.

Daily training counts in rescue operations

Some readers may have seen rescue crews of Chigasaki Fire Station training on the site of the former waste material treatment facility on the north of AEON Central Chigasaki Mall. They are also preparing for the prefectural rescue competition, which will take place at the training school for firefighters in Atsugi in June. If they achieve good results, they will advance to the Kanto regional competition in Yamanashi in July, and then finally the national competition in Sendai in August.

Competitions have two categories: in water and on land. There are eight events in the land rescue competition, including rope climbing, ladder climbing and rope crossing, and seven events in the water rescue competition.



At the 45th National Competition held at Matsuyama, Ehime in August last year, three members of Chigasaki Fire Station, who took part as a group in one of the water rescue events, to rescue a drowning man, were quite skillful and received an award.

History of Chigasaki

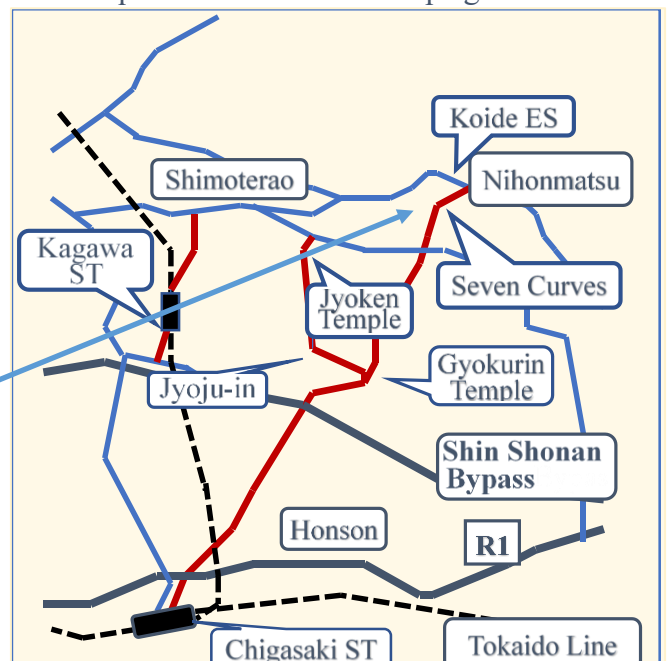
Pathway to Koide (1)

The northern hilly area of the city is called the Koide District, which was a municipality called Koide Village until 1955. Koide Village was formed in 1889 when Serizawa, Tsutsumi, Shimoterao, Namegaya and Endo Villages consolidated.

Koide Elementary School is located in Nihonmatsu, or two pine trees in English. The office of Koide Village was built there first, and then the elementary school, the police substation and the post office were built, making Nihonmatsu the center of the village. At first residents went shopping in Fujisawa, but after Chigasaki Station started its business in 1898, more people began to go to Chigasaki, because the village was nearer to Chigasaki than to Fujisawa.

There were three pathways from Koide Village to Chigasaki: one started at Nihonmatsu and went down the slope near Gyokurin Temple in Amanuma; another started near Jyoken Temple in Tsutsumi and passed by Jyoju-in in Amanuma, merging then with the pathway coming from Nihonmatsu near Gyokurin Temple, and the third started at Shimoterao and went through Kagawa.

At the end of the Taisho Period, according to Umekichi Ishii, the schoolmaster of Koide ES, who lived in Honson, it was really hard to go to his school, ascending the slope near Gyokurin Temple by bicycle. There was a description in the chronological record of old Zenji Hirose: residents were wet with perspiration following the winding uphill path from Nihonmatsu. After passing a flat area, they walked down the slope near Gyokurin Temple via Nagayato. Then they followed a path through a paddy field to Chigasaki Station. Sometimes, a section of the muddy path was waterlogged and was as slippery as an eel. As it was quite inconvenient to ship agricultural produce, the widening of the path became the earnest desire among villager



Honobono-beach Chigasaki has been continuing beach cleanup activities since 1989, striving to maintain Chigasaki's beach as a safe place for everyone from children and the handicapped to healthy adults, so that people can enjoy the beach with peace of mind. About 60 members pick up waste in the area between the cycling road and the headland on the first Sunday morning of every month using plastic bags and gloves. Recently, dozens of workers and their family members from TOYOTA MOTOR SALES and TOTO have joined in the activity to contribute to the fulfillment of their companies' Corporate Social Responsibility initiatives. The volunteer group's spokesman, Kenji Kondo, says he highly appreciates their participation. Gathered rubbish, most of which are discarded plastic food packaging and plastic particles deposited on the shore by the sea, is carried away by municipal dump truck.

He also says the group has tackled the conservation of Chigasaki's beach, which has been rapidly dwindling since two artificial multipurpose lakes, *Sagami* and *Tsukui Lakes*, were constructed in the upper reaches of the *Sagami River*.

In addition, it was found that the headland disrupted the course of the sea current which carried sand to the shore, though the artificial land had actually been constructed to stop the outflow of sand. Now the prefecture removes sand sediment from the bottoms of the lakes and spreads it on the Nakakaigan beach every March.

Kondo also says he will seek to cooperate with voluntary groups of other cities to preserve the environment of the beach. And he hopes more people will participate in their activities.

They hold the Honobono-beach festival near the headland every summer and invite a popular singer.

URL: <http://honobono.i-shimin.net/>



Nature in Chigasaki *Imperata cylindrica* (Chigaya, or 茅 in Japanese)

Imperata cylindrica (*Chigaya* in Japanese) appeared as 'Chi' in Japan's oldest history book (*Kojiki*, completed in A.D. 712) and the oldest anthology of waka poems (*Manyoshu*, edited in A.D. 8). According to a local history book, *Chigasaki-machi Tsurumine Kyodo Shi*, it is highly probable that 'Chi' of the city's name, Chigasaki, stems from Chigaya.

Chigaya used to be commonplace in sunny river banks, grass fields and sandy areas in Japan until the middle of the Showa Era when massive development started nationwide. In addition, people gradually stopped periodical mowing about that time, and Chigaya was displaced little by little by taller grasses such as Japanese silver grasses and bamboo grasses as well as an exotic species of Canadian goldenrod, as these grasses prevent sunlight from reaching Chigaya. The grass has strong rhizomes and was called the world's strongest weed, but the areas in which Chigaya flourishes have been dwindling because of the above reasons, among others.



Chigaya remains on the cycling road in Yanagishima Kaigan. (See the picture on the left.) In spring, the peaks of the grass's thick line-shaped leaves turn red, and long and thin cylindrical spikes covered with white puff are formed in early summer. Young spikes taste sweet. Chigaya once was a foodstuff, a spice and medicine. Its dried stems were also used to make roofs.

This new series will introduce you to grasses, trees and insects which can be found in the city.

In Quest of a fulfilling Senior Life (2)

Matsui taught students about Japanese culture, customs, high-tech industries and many other things. As he thought it important to arouse students' interest, he showed origami, wrote words and pictures in ink, and cooked Japanese food like *tempura* and *norimaki*. He also taught students to greet in Japanese when his lessons began and finished, as he wanted them to understand that everything begins and ends with bowing, and greetings as well as 'thank you' are very important. Students knew almost nothing about Japan at first, but his lessons attracted them and they gradually became interested in Japan.

At a high school, he said Japanese people were noted for their longevity, which had much to do with good posture, and said if students wanted to live longer, they should straighten their backs. The lesson caused a sensation among the students and one of them contributed her favorable impression of him to a local newspaper, which made many citizens learn about him. (See the letter on the right and the picture below.)

In another lesson he said Toyota, Honda, Nikon and Canon are excellent Japanese manufacturers. Their techniques are based on Japanese customs: *beginning is the most important*, and *exactly from corner to corner*. He also explained quality control and marketing at junior high, and high-rise buildings, bullet trains and the Seikan Undersea Tunnel at elementary school.

He has established the scholarship of Matsui, and invited one



student and recently one teacher,

to his home every year. For his dedication, the mayor of Vanderhoof presented Mr. and Mrs. Matsui the Citizen's Honor Award in 2015. **This story may remind readers of Samuel Ullmann's poem *Youth*, which starts with the sentence, 'Youth is not a time of life: it is a state of mind, it is a temper of the will, a quality of imagination, - - -.'**

By Keith Robertson
For the Express

I find it very shocking how very little we know of eastern culture. Valhalla High was given the privilege of welcoming a man named Kazuhiro Matsui. Since his arrival in B.C. from Kanagawa, Japan he has visited numerous schools in the Vanderhoof district.

I would like to speak of the opportunity we had to learn from this distinguished man. Mr. Matsui arrived at our school on Feb. 21, the impression he left was that of a modest and amiable gentleman, making him an easy person to learn from and talk to. He began by discussing his life as an esteemed employee for Mitsubishi but the real interest was sparked in the room when he began to show us examples of traditional Japanese

clothing and examples of the four alphabets the Japanese have to learn. For an elementary school education in Japan, a student is expected to learn 2,000 characters from Kanji, 46 Katakana symbols, 46 from Hiragana and yet another 26 from Roman text.

Then he gave us instruction and marvellous examples in the art of calligraphy. I personally was brought to a sombre state, as I was enthralled with the knowledge he revealed of his incredible culture.

I say this without an ounce of doubt, as the senior student at Valhalla, I have never known my class to be so quiet and content to listen.

In light of this, we would like to send a Valhalla-sized thank you to Mr. Matsui for the opportunity to learn from him.

Welcome to the KAIKO TAKESHI HOUSE!!

Takeshi Kaiko moved to Chigasaki in 1974 and worked here until he passed away in 1989. His study remains as it used to be and his belongings and handwritten manuscripts are displayed in the room. You can enjoy his world by tracing his life and works. He loved fishing and wrote about fishing journeys to Alaska, Canada and Brazil.

Part I— In his study—

A stuffed musky - a huge monstrous fish he caught at a canal in Ottawa - on the wall, and a Mont Blanc 149 fountain pen, a Dunhill Author pipe, books about Vietnam and a glass filled with vodka on the table. You will see some things he was strongly attached to throughout his life.

Part II —Kaiko and me—

His family members, friends, colleagues and fans wrote what they thought of him. You will discover his little-known personality and profile.

URL: http://www.city.chigasaki.kanagawa.jp/shisetsu_info/s_kyoiku/1002685.html

■Address: 〒253-0054 Higashikaigan Minami 6-6-64, Chigasaki ■Tell:0467-87-0567

■Opening dates and hours: Fridays, Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, ●April-October: 10:00 am-6:00 pm (the entrance is closed at 5:30 pm), ●November-March: 10:00 am-5:00 pm (the entrance is closed at 4:30 pm)

■Parking available for 8 cars ■Access: 2km from the south exit of Chigasaki St. 1) 5-minute ride on Kanachu Bus bound for the south exit of Tsujido St.(#02 or #13) /Get off at Higashi-Kaigan-Kita-5-chome and walk about 600m 2) 8-minute ride on the Community Bus bound for Matsugaoka/ Get off at Kaiko Takeshi House.



Interested in Japanese proverbs?

(1) 石の上にも3年

(ISHI NO UE NIMO SAN NEN)

ISHI means a rock, NO UE sitting on, and SAN NEN three years.

The proverb literally means if you patiently sit on a rock for three years, even a cold rock will warm up with your body temperature. Likewise, if you keep trying to do something and do not give up, you will finally achieve your goal. The proverb maintains the importance of perseverance, but some say if situations don't become better in three years, you should revise your plan. The sources of this proverb are a Haiku book named *Kefukigusa*, and a Ukiyozoshi called *Saikaku Oridome*, both of which were published in the Edo Period.

Its English equivalents are:

- Ⓜ A rolling stone gathers no moss.
- Ⓜ Every misfortune is to be subdued by patience.
- Ⓜ Perseverance kills the game.

(2) 犬も歩けば棒に当たる

(INU MO ARUKEBA BOU NI ATARU)

INU means a dog, ARUKEBA if walks, BOU a stick and NI ATARU to come across.

As dogs loiter around, they are sometimes beaten with sticks. However, they may sometimes come across a bone. When you begin something new, you may sometimes meet with misfortune, but your effort may invite good fortune. Today, this proverb is more often than not used for positive meanings. For example, newspaper writers who visit many places will get many pieces of information. This proverb appeared in *Iroha Karuta* of the Edo Period

Its English equivalents are:

- Ⓜ Every dog has his day.
- Ⓜ The beast that goes always never wants blows.
- Ⓜ The dog that trots about, finds a bone.

Brief history of the bicycle

The bicycle is one of the most convenient and familiar vehicles to Chigasaki citizens. 'The Century of Bicycles' now underway at Chigasaki City Museum of Art (until June 4) will tell you a brief history of the bicycle.

It was 1817 when the first practicable bicycle was invented by German Baron Karl von Drais. His mostly wooden bicycle, Draisine, did not have a handle or pedals. A rider moved the bicycle by pushing the ground with his feet. Nearly forty years later, French Pierre Michaux and his son invented the new bicycle, which had pedals and cranks attached to the front wheel hub. In 1879, Harry John Lawson invented a rear-chain-drive bicycle, "bicyclette". However, his bicycle still had a huge front wheel and a small rear wheel, which could throw the rider over the front wheel if he suddenly slowed down. In the mid-1880s, the so-called safety bicycle, which had equally-sized wheels and a chain drive to the rear wheel, appeared. And in 1888, John Boyd Dunlop in Ireland invented air-filled tires that provided a smoother ride than the previously used hard-rubber tires. He was a veterinarian and had frequently observed cow bowels filled with gas.

Bicycles were imported into Japan at the end of the Edo Period. The first Japanese person to produce the bicycle was Eisuke Miyata (1840-1900), a gunsmith of the domain of Kasama, in today's Ibaraki. He established Miyata Manufacturing, which produced the nation's first bicycles and started his bicycle business in 1893. The company moved to Chigasaki in 1964, which is why a bicycle race called *Chigasaki Velo Festival* is held every year. The word 'velo' comes from the *velocipede*, the name for a bicycle in the early 19th century.



Shonan Festival on April 29 (Sat) and 30 (Sun)



Events in June and early July

The Chigasaki City Library (☎ 0467-87-1001)

Ocarina Concert on the 1st floor on June 11 (Sun) from 17:00 to 17:30

Chigasaki City Museum of Art (☎ 0467-88-1177, URL: <http://www.chigasaki-museum.jp>)

- **The Century of Bicycle until June 4 (Sun):** See Brief history of the bicycle on page 5.
- **The 35th Exhibition of the Chigasaki Artist Association:** works of the association's members and those invited from the public will be exhibited from June 13 (Tue) to July 8 (Sat). **Admission free**



Citizen Gallery (☎ 0467-87-8384) at the exhibition room on the 4th floor of Nespa Chigasaki

Admission free

- The tenth Shonan Saiyukai exhibition of Watercolor Paintings (Shonan Saiyukai): May 30 (Tue) to June 4 (Sun)
- Scenery of Shinsyu (Setuko Shimoida): June 5 (Mon) to 10 (Sat)
- Kamakurabori Enchokai (Touenkai): June 13 (Tue) to 18 (Sun)
- Nichiyokai Exhibition of Watercolor Paintings (Nichiyokai): June 27 (Tue) to July 2 (Sun)

Chigasaki Cinema Festival

The 6th Chigasaki Cinema Festival will take place from June 25 (Sun) to July 9 (Sun). Ten films will be put on, some of which were produced by directors from Chigasaki. See the table below.

For more information, go to <http://chigasaki.cinema-festival.com> and <http://www.facebook.com/chigasakiiejasai/>

Title	Date, Time	Place
Special film for the festival	June 25 (Sun) 19:00 ~	AEON Cinema Chigasaki
Life Treasure	June 26 (Mon) 19:00 ~	Chigasaki Golf Club
Gayby Baby	June 28 (Wed) 14:00~ / 19:00~	City Community Hall
Beautiful People	June 29 (Thu) 17:00~ / 18:15 ~	AEON Cinema Chigasaki
Defiance	June 30 (Fri) 14:30~ / 19:00~	City Community Hall
C-side town	July 1 (Sat) 14:00 ~	Chigasaki People's Museum
Ghost of the Sun & Koji Yamamoto's short films	July 2 (Sun) 19:00 ~	QUE
Young Leader in Hawaii	July 4 (Tue) 13:30 ~	AEON Cinema Chigasaki
A Picture Book for Adults	July 7 (Fri) 19:00 ~	Chigasaki Kan
Japan and Renewable Energy	July 8 (Sat) 14:00 ~ / 18:30 ~	City Community Hall
Three short films by Chie Hayakawa	July 9 (Sun) 17:30 ~	CAFÉ POE

Morning Fish Market

The annual market for fresh fish caught in Sagami Bay will take place at the shipping area of Chigasaki Fishing Port on June 20 (Tue) from 9:00 am.

The Opening Ceremony of Southern Beach Chigasaki

The opening ceremony will take place at the Southern Beach on July 1 (Sat) from 10:00 am.

Honolulu Week

During Honolulu Week, from July 1 (Sat), when the Southern Beach will open, to August 5 (Sat), when the firework display will take place, many shops will provide various services.



Thanks for reading our stories. See you soon!