

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.

Kakizawa Dairy Farm in Amanuma

In the cowsheds of Kakizawa Dairy Farm, or Yahho's Farm, near Koide prefectural road in Amanuma, about 35 Holsteins were taking a rest on a hot afternoon in early August. Fans ventilated the cowsheds. When inside temperatures exceed 24 degrees, the fans are turned on. These milk cows produce about 400 litres of milk a day, which is sold to a milk company in Ayase. Feeding them, one of the first daily tasks, starts early in the morning.

The grandfather of current owner Hiroshi Kakizawa started dairy farming in the 1950s, while doing his regular work, carpentry and farming, as he thought milk was a high value-added product in those days. He started with one cow, adding more one by one, and gradually expanded dairy farming into the family's major business.

In order to produce milk, cows have to give birth every year. If three to six cows among 35 baby calves are born every year, the firm can maintain the number of cows at 35, says Kakizawa. When bulls are born, they are sold at around fifty days old. As a farm in a residential area, he buys hay consisting of such grasses as Sudan, Oats, Timothy and Alfalfa grown in the US, Canada and Australia. Cows' excreta is automatically conveyed to a fertilizer tank. As cows are so delicate, they can suffer a host of health problems, and there are many things he has to be careful about. For example, before entering the cowsheds, workers have to disinfect their shoes on a disinfection mat.

Kakizawa says he raises cows keeping in mind the character of each one individually, and feels them to be almost like members of his family. Many readers may have peaceful and tranquil images about dairy farming. Actually, however, planning and genetic knowledge play an important role in the industry.

(A cow's life) A 14-month-old cow is artificially inseminated, and after ten months of pregnancy, the cow gives birth and starts producing milk. The milking period lasts about ten months. About two months after the calving, the cow is inseminated again. During the second pregnancy period, she continues to produce milk, and then gives birth to the second calf. After repeating three or four lactation cycles of 12 months, the period from one calving to the next, she retires from the production of milk and is sold for meat.



Panel exhibition named "Sadako's paper crane and let's learn about those days."

The panel exhibition was held on the concourse near the north entrance of Chigasaki Station on August 6 and 7, and on the first floor of City Hall from August 10 to 15. The event was held by the Association of Chigasaki Citizens Who Think about Peace, which has been active since the group was established in 1988.

In City Hall, nearly 30 panels were exhibited. They were about: atomic bombs, casualties, devastated Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Picture-story shows and a band concert were held on August 13. On the 15th, the animation film, "In This Corner of the World" was screened after an award ceremony for peace posters and compositions by children.



STOP PRESS: A cyclist from

the city of Fumiuyuki Beppu has won a silver medal in the men's road race at the Jakarta Asian Games now underway.



<http://chigasakiwave.sakura.ne.jp>

Renovation of the Civic Hall will soon be finished.

The renovation work for the Civic Hall, north of City Hall, is almost coming to an end. During the 18-month renovation work, seismic retrofitting was done, barrier-free customer flow lines and multi-purpose restrooms were introduced, and LED lamps were adopted. The hall will be opened on October 1. Various events are scheduled for the first week of the month. See the event article on the last page.

Construction of the administration building in

平成31年3月完成(予定)

工事期間中も現在の公園管理棟(公衆トイレ含む)はこれまでどおり使用できます。現在の公園管理棟は、平成31年度に解体予定です。



Chuo Koen

In Chuo Koen, on the other side of R45 from the Civic Hall, as many citizens know, the construction of the new building has started.

The flat, 380-square-meter building is to have an office, ordinary and multipurpose restrooms for a wide range of people, including wheelchair users, ostomates, people with infants and toddlers, a rest area, and two warehouses: one is for emergency supplies and the other for maintenance tools and parts. The new building is on the east of the current semi-basement warehouse. The construction will be completed by the end of March 2019. Other improvements, for example, realization of a barrier-free park, is scheduled to be completed by 2022.



Volunteer groups in and around Chigasaki



Koide River Environmental Protection Group (2)

Thick trees on the right bank of the Koide River near Shin Tsurumine Bridge almost screen the elevated expressway, Shin Shonan Bypass, from the other side of the river. (See the previous issue.)

In October 1995, a group of more than a hundred people, consisting of members of the *Koidegawa ni Shitasimu kai* and Tsurumine community residents, planted 602 saplings on the river bank, from Shin Tsurumine Bridge to a point 70 meters upstream, as they thought rivers would have great power in restoring a rich natural environment if they have lush greenery. That is, green spaces attract birds, insects and small animals, and these creatures help to create an area with rich biodiversity.

They divided the stretch into four smaller stretches, each of length 12 to 20 meters, and named them “Acorn Hill”, “Nuts Grove”, “Chigasaki Forest” and “Spring Hill”.

In Acorn Hill they planted 131 trees, most of which were deciduous trees: Sawtooth Oak, *Quercus serrata*, Chinese hackberry, Kobushi magnolia, Giant dogwood, Japanese snowbell and so on. They hoped children could play with the various nuts in autumn. In Nuts Grove, they planted 178 trees, including Round leaf holly, *Muchilus thunbergii*, *Castanopsis Sieboldii* and *Cinamonum Tenuifolium*. Most of them were fruit trees, aiming to attract birds. In Chigasaki Forest, 153 trees were planted. Most of them were evergreen trees like *Eurya Japonica*, holly *Osmanthus*, *Quercus myrsinaefolia* Blum, *Muchilus thunbergii*, *Neolitsea sericea* koidz, *Ilex integra* and *Cinamonum tenuifolium*. For Spring Hill, they selected 140 flower trees, including mountain cherry blossom, *viburnum dilatatum*, Japanese beautyberry, *Euonymus alatus* and Japanese winterberry. They thought these trees would herald the arrival of spring.

In 2014 and 2015, they checked how many trees had grown taller than one meter, and found 206 trees were over one meter. The largest trunk circumference was 95 centimeters. They noted that a five-meter wide space originally inserted to separate Acorn hill from Nuts grove had disappeared and the two blocks had become one. They also discovered ten glossy privets they had never planted. Nuts found there were brown-eared bulbuls' favorite food so the plants seemed to be seedlings which had grown from the bird droppings. *Osmanthus heterophyllus*, *falsia*, Japanese winterberry and some other trees had perished.

But thanks to their ardent effort, people can now enjoy strolling the shadowy pathway.



Interested in Japanese Proverbs?

(1) 背に腹はかえられぬ

(SE NI HARA WA KAERARENU)

SE means the back, **Hara** the belly, and **KAERARENU** not to replace.

The belly contains many organs, while in the back there are only bones and the skin. As the belly is more important than the back, you cannot sacrifice your belly to protect your back, that is, a small sacrifice is sometimes inevitable to achieve a great success.

Such a situation is common in real life. However, a small sacrifice for some people is not always small for others. When you are in such a situation, will you try to find optimum or quasi optimum solutions before giving up? The proverb came from *Buaku*, a story of kyogen.

Its English equivalents are:

- Necessity has no law.
- Better the purse starve than the body.
- He who has but one coat cannot lend it.

(2) 知恵は万代の宝

(CHIE WA BANDAI NO TAKARA)

CHIE means wisdom, **BANDAI** many generations and **TAKARA** treasure.

Wisdom is the ability that people acquire through their experiences, thus it belongs only to the individual. However, wisdom is also a treasure for many generations. For example, great discoveries and inventions made by individuals greatly contribute to making people happier. Art – music, paintings, novels and the like – give us enjoyment for generations. This proverb was in *Myotokatagi*, a novel of unknown authorship, depicting ordinary people's lives published in the mid-Edo Period.

Its English equivalents are:

- Wisdom is better than riches.
- Wit and wisdom are good warison.
- No divinity is absent if prudence is present.

History of Chigasaki

Yagumo Shrine

It is not clear when the shrine was established. According to folklore, it has been worshiped as the guardian deity of the birthplace for local people since a settlement appeared. In the 1640s the Tokugawa Shogunate designated Chaya-machi as one of the post stations along the Tokaido. Many of the travelers who had planned to lodge there visited the shrine to pray for a safe journey. Especially, it was common for pilgrims travelling to Mt. Oyama in today's Tanzawa Oyama Quasi-national Park to offer their prayers to the distant Afuri Shrine from the precinct. Those people believed that a god dwelled in the rocks on the summit of Mt. Oyama. Thus, before long, the precinct as well as Mt. Oyama was called a Sekison-zan by visitors. A Sekison-zan means a mountain where a god dwells in the rocks on it. (There were many Sekison-zan in Kanto.)

After the village and its vicinity was designated as bakufu lands in 1762, senior shogunate officials made it a practice to drop in at the shrine whenever they passed through the region or came to the shooting ground nearby.

The then head of Chaya-machi, the owner of the *Shigeta* family, took care of the reconstruction of the buildings in 1831, and they were renovated in 1881. However, ten years later, all the buildings burned down. The renewed main building was completed in 1892 and the worshippers' hall in 1901, respectively. Most buildings except the main building collapsed again in the Great Kanto Earthquake on September 1, 1923, but were completely restored again by 1933 after 3 years of construction work.

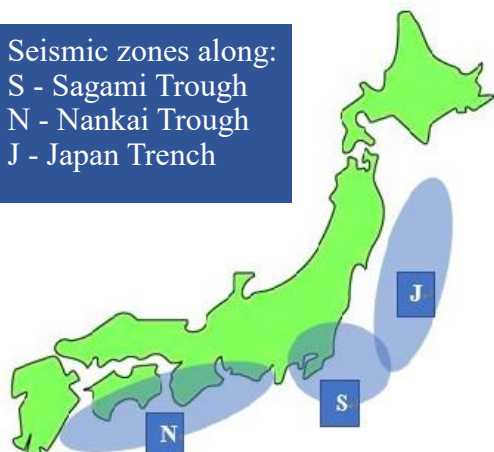


Seismic zones along:

S - Sagami Trough

N - Nankai Trough

J - Japan Trench



Earthquake may occur within 30 years in Chigasaki

The government's Headquarters for Earthquake Research Promotion has announced that it will divide the probability of the earthquakes occurring along plate boundaries off the Japanese archipelago into four levels. It will soon release details on its website.

The new system will classify the probability into III, II, I and X. III indicates the probability of the earthquake occurring within 30 years is higher than 26%, II is 3~26%, I is less than 3% and X is unknown.

The website has already rated the probabilities of earthquakes along the Sagami and Nankai Troughs, and that along the slightly apart Japan Trench at over 26%. It would be worth remembering that we live near active plate boundaries. For more information, go to:

https://www.jishin.go.jp/main/chousa/18_yosokuchizu/yosokuchizu2018_gaiyo2.pdf

Nature in Chigasaki

Eboshi-iwa – Oldest Geologic Strata in Chigasaki

The oldest geologic strata in Chigasaki form Ubajima, which is a symbol of the seaside city, and is also known as Eboshi-iwa. Ubajima belongs to Hayama Group, the marine deposits crossing the central part of Miura Peninsula from west-northwest to east-southeast. The sedimentary rock layers, consisting of volcanic ash, sandstones, mudstones and tuff, are thought to have been created about 5 to 10 million years ago. The layers also contain nodules and accretionary lapillis. The latter indicates there were active volcanoes within 20 kilometers from the rock. Faults, folds and reverse faults are observed in exposed layers. There is a ridge connecting Enoshima in Fujisawa, via Eboshi-iwa and Hirashima in Chigasaki to Terugasaki in Oiso. It is assumed that every big earthquake lifted a stretch of the ridge off Chigasaki, and consequently Eboshi-iwa and Hirashima made their appearances.

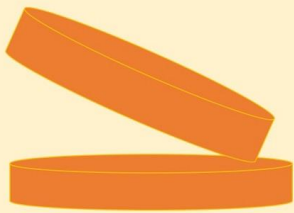
The sea level periodically went up and down several times as global climate changed repeatedly between 2.6 million and seven thousand years ago. The sea level may have been sometimes 100 meters lower than the current level, and at other times several meters higher than today. So, Eboshi-iwa and the beach were connected by land during the low sea level periods, and the rock might have become smaller when the sea level was high. The island was originally larger than today, but waves corroded its lower part over the years, which triggered the collapse of its upper part. Since seven thousand years ago, the sea level has changed very little, and the island's shape has remained close to what we see today. By the way, the name, Eboshi-iwa, stems from its shape being like headdresses court nobles wore as formal dress from the Nara to Edo Periods.



(Source: Mystery of Eboshi-iwa by Hamakei)

Orange Day – Support for Demented People

According to the assumption by the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare, one in five senior people, 65 or older, will suffer from dementia by 2025. It is hard for family members to take care of a patient with advanced dementia, and they need support from the local community.



City Hall will hold the 1st Chigasaki Orange Day, on which participants will have an opportunity to learn about dementia for free.

On the 5F and 6F of City Hall annex on September 2 (Sun) from 10:00 to 15:00, visitors will be able to talk with a doctor or a specialist, people suffering from dementia will talk about themselves, and visitors will enjoy Japanese drum and harmonica performances and plays. A panel discussion and exercise are also planned.

Invitation to Kamakura (7)—Engakuji Temple

(A bimonthly serial)

The eight regent Tokimune Hojo is known for successfully leading Japan against the Mongol invasions. In 1274, for the first time ever in Japanese history, Japan was attacked by an external enemy, the Mongol Empire, which stretched from Hungary in the west to the Pacific coast of Siberia in the east.

In 1274, an unprecedentedly large number of ships and boats headed toward Hakata Bay in Kyushu. Samurai warriors set out to fight according to the code of bushido. Of course, the Mongols ignored the code and killed them brutally. At first, Tokimune was overcome with fear, but could stand up against them after sitting in meditation. Fortunately, a typhoon engulfed the Mongol ships and boats. This assured Tokimune of the power of Zen.

However, the Mongol Empire didn't give up. Kublai Khan was determined to crush the recalcitrant Japan once for all. Tokimune designed strategies for the second invasion. He organized the samurai of Kyushu, and ordered the construction of forts and large stone walls. In 1281, Mongolian soldiers came over again but couldn't breach the walls. Samurai rowed their small boats to set fire to Mongol ships in darkness. A typhoon roared ashore again. Nearly all the enemies drowned in the storm. People believed the typhoons were divine wind, or kamikaze, and the story became legendary.

Tokimune built Engakuji Temple mainly to honor the war dead from the battle and spread Zen widely.

*[Engakuji Temple](#) is right in front of Kitakamakura Station.

About the Mongolian Invasions, for example:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mongol_invasions_of_Japan



Events in August

The 44th Southern Beach Fireworks Display

The 44th Southern Beach Fireworks Display took place off the Southern beach on August 4 (Sat) from 19:30 to 20:20. About 3,000 fireworks were launched in 50 minutes. Spectators enjoyed Starmine (various fireworks are consecutively launched) and Underwater Peacocks (fireworks look as if peacocks spread their wings on the water surface). The temperature slightly cooled down and the sea breeze was comfortable on that evening. Many spectators near the Southern beach might have felt a sense of transience about the moments of sparkling. The fireworks display and Nandemo Yoichi the next day mark the beginning of the latter half of the summer.



The 31st Nandemo Yoichi



The largest flea market in the city appeared in Chuo Koen on August 5 (Sun). The evening festival started at 16:00. The sun was still high and the heat of the daytime remained.

Crickets were given to kids. Outdoor filming, bon-odori, Japanese drum performances livened up the event. Lanterns by Yanagishima Ryuto-kai (See CW17) filled a corner with a fantastic mood.



Painting exhibition at Chigasaki City Museum of Art

The exhibition of paintings entitled "Play" was held from Aug 11 (Sat) to Sept 2 (Sun). These paintings with a lot of playful spirit were produced by 12 artists, and are possessed by the museum. There were many school children and their mothers. A short movie, which changed weekly, was also screened. It was relaxing and educational to spend some quiet time in front of big paintings in an artistic atmosphere.

Events in September and early October

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

Admission free!

The 13th Yuki Exhibition - paintings, photos, handicrafts and ink rubbings - by Yuki-kai:
Sept 4 (Tues) 13:00 ~ 18:00, 5 (Wed) to 8 (Sat) 10:00 ~ 18:00, 9 (Sun) 10:00 ~ 17:00

Painting exhibition entitled Scenery having diagonal lines by Mitsuaki Sugimoto:
Sept 12 (Wed) 14:00 ~ 17:00, 13 (Thurs) to 15 (Sat) 10:00 ~ 17:00

The 8th photo exhibition by Shonan Photo Club:
Sept 20 (Thurs) to 23 (Sun) 10:00 ~ 19:00, 24 (Mon) 10:00 ~ 17:00

Painting exhibition by Shogo Kawasaki:
Sept 26 (Wed) to 29 (Sat) 10:00 ~ 18:00, 30 (Sun) 10:00 ~ 15:00

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

Koson Ohara's woodcuts will be exhibited from September 9 (Sun) to October 8 (Mon, National Sports Day), and from October 11 (Wed) to November 4 (Sun). Totally, 240 woodcuts will be displayed during the two periods. Admission fee (yen): Adult 700, Univ. student 500, High school students and younger, and 65 and older citizens free.

The 22nd Chigasaki Mayor's Cup Amateur Surfing Contest

The 22nd amateur surfing contest will be held near the headland on September 2 (Sun) from 7:00. About 150 amateur surfers from in and around the city will participate. Entrants will be judged based on global standard criteria. The contest aims to foster young surfers, to improve the beach environment and to activate local communities.



Yabusame at Samukawa Shrine

To pray for a bumper crop, peace and tranquility of society, the 800-year-old horseback archery will be performed on September 19 (Wed) at 2:00 pm, the day before reisai, one of the most important annual festivals. The origin of the Shinto ritual at the shrine dates back to the Kamakura Period. Following the Takeda school, the archers sitting on a horse running at full gallop try to hit the targets built in the three places along the riding course. On the 19th and the 20th, entertainments, tea ceremony and other events will take place in the precinct.



The 11th Koide River Higanbana Festival

The annual festival will be held on September 22 (Saturday) at four places along the Koide River: Serizawa, Endou, Utimodori and Ozou. The flowers bloom for about 3 km on the bank from the end of September to early October, providing visitors with a good place for strolling. Farmers once planted Higanbana, or cluster-amaryllis along the edges of their farmland to protect crops from moles, as the plant has toxic materials in its roots.

Chigasaki Jamboree 2018

On September 23 (Sunday, Autumnal equinox day) Satoyama Park will be filled with country music, cow boys and cow girls. It is really fun to listen to country songs, watch various groups dancing to the music, or dance yourself. These dancers seem to belong to their city's clubs and practice regularly. Sitting on the grass and spending a relaxing time will do you good, mentally and physically.



Civic Hall will be opened again

Civic Hall will be opened again on October 1. To commemorate the renovation, various events will take place in the first week of October. Kanagawa Philharmonic Orchestra will give a free concert on October 1 (Mon). A back stage tour on Oct 2 (Tues), Yoshimoto comic performances on the 3rd (Wed), Tokyo popular song band's performances on the 4th (Thurs), Hitomi troupe's puppet show on the 5th (Fri), and a silent comedy and Hitomi troupe's puppet show both on the 6th (Sat) are also planned.

Chigasaki Anti-disaster Festival 2018

Chigasaki fire-fighting and anti-disaster festival will be held at Chuo Koen, 1st floor of City Hall and in front of Comprehensive Gymnasium on October 21 (Sun) from 10:00 to 15:00. Participants of all generations will be able to learn about fire prevention, first aid and disaster prevention through practice.

City Cultural Festival

After the marine season, the season of culture will arrive. The city cultural festival will be held in October and November. More than 20 associations will show their activities: music, dance, paintings, photos, bonsai and many more.

Thanks for reading our stories. See you soon!