

Chigasaki Wave



Chigasaki Wave Club

茅ヶ崎 波 倶楽部
ウエーブ

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

Subsidies available to alleviate COVID-19 shocks are ready.

The Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) is accepting requests for a subsidy for sustaining businesses from companies and independent businesses capitalized at less than one billion yen. Up to two million yen to companies and one million yen to independent businesses is paid, if one of their monthly sales volumes dropped more than 50% from the same month last year. The request should be done online. If you need some help, [the Chigasaki Chamber of Commerce & Industry](#), in Shin-ei cho 13-29, will support you. The application is effective until January 15, 2021.

The METI also started accepting applications for a subsidy for house rents on July 14 (Tues). Companies and independent businesses have to meet all the three conditions: 1) the capital is less than one billion yen, 2) either sales for a month between May and December dropped by over 50% from the same month last year or sales for any three consecutive months between May and December dropped by over 30% from the same period last year, and 3) the buildings and/or land are rented for business purposes. Up to six million yen to companies, and three million yen to independent businesses is to be paid. January 15, 2021 is the deadline for the application.



The City of Chigasaki provides 200,000 yen as a rent subsidy for small companies that do not meet the METI's conditions. A requirement is: sales in April dropped by 15% or over, and in each of May and June dropped by 15~50% (15% is included), from the same months last year. Download the application form from the city website, fill it in and send it to the industrial promotion section of the city hall. The application will be accepted until September 30 (Wed).

For more information, go to

<https://www.city.chigasaki.kanagawa.jp.e.ox.hp.transer.com/sangyo/cusho/1039580.html>

The Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare are providing, or are planning to provide, various means of supports to people whose lives have been affected by the pandemic. See the list (written in Japanese).

<https://www.mhlw.go.jp/content/10900000/000622924.pdf>



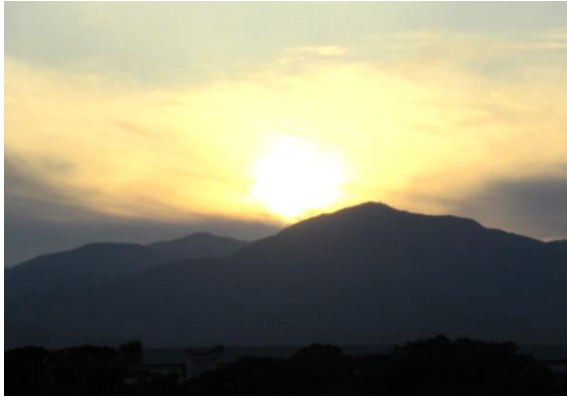
COVID-19 in Tokyo and Chigasaki

The government lifted the declaration of a state of emergency for Tokyo, Kanagawa and three other prefectures on May 25 (Mon). Two days later, Kanagawa prefecture lifted every restriction on May 27 (Mon). However, the number of new cases of coronavirus have been increasing again in the Tokyo metropolitan area since mid-June.

The Chigasaki health center, covering Chigasaki and Samukawa, has so far confirmed 42 cases (40 in Chigasaki and 2 in Samukawa): 3 in March, **21 in April**, 4 in May, 0 in June, and **14 up to July 22**. The trend in the number of monthly cases is similar to that of Tokyo in that infections reappeared in April and are on the up again in July. This suggests the second peak, or the second wave, may arrive in Chigasaki before long.

Most public facilities, fully or partially, opened on July 1 (Wed), except Takeshi Kaiko's House and Yukari-no-Jinbutukan. Citizens' everyday life is gradually returning to normal. But we should continue to avoid the "Three Cs" (Closed spaces, Crowded places and Close contact), and to wash hands often.

Mild and Comfortable Climates



Most residents in Chigasaki say the climate of the city is the mildest in Japan. A proverb says, “Home is home though it never be so homely.” As a matter of fact, the city is warmer in winter and cooler in summer than many other places in the central area of Japan. This is because two mountain ranges, Tanzawa (the photo on the left) and Chichibu, both of which are located to the northwest of the city, interrupt cold northwest winds in winter. Meanwhile, a warm ocean current named the Black Tide moving northward off Sagami Bay brings warm air to Chigasaki (the photo below: the Chigasaki beach).

According to the statistics by the Meteorological Agency, the city’s average annual temperature is 16.0°C, 0.2°C higher than that of Yokohama. The average of daily maximum temperatures in August is 30.1°C, 0.5°C lower than that of Yokohama. In addition, the city receives 1974.7 hours of sunlight annually, ten hours longer than Yokohama, and the average temperature from December to February is 1°C higher than that of Yokohama.

The weather in Kanagawa prefecture is known as the Pacific coast weather, which is characterized by a lot of precipitation and high humidity in summer, and dry weather with low precipitation in winter. The average annual precipitation in Chigasaki is 1564.9 mm, lower than Yokohama with 1688.6 mm. The precipitation is mainly due to two seasonal rain fronts. One is the Baiu front from June to July, and the other is the autumn rain front, which often causes more precipitation than in early summer because the rain front is often activated by the typhoons which move northward along the Pacific coast of the Japanese archipelago. Hakone has the most annual precipitation in Kanagawa with 3538.5 mm and next to Hakone is Odawara, at the foot of the Hakone Mountains, with 2020.0 mm. Ebina, east of the Tanzawa Mountains, also has more than Chigasaki with 1729.9 mm. The mild climate, as well as beautiful scenery, is one of the city’s attractive features. As the city’s central and southern area is flat, citizens usually go around the city by bicycle, feeling winds of the season.



We would like to express our sincere sympathy for the people who suffered serious damage from the torrential rains at the beginning of July, and pray for the early recovery of affected areas.

Invitation to Kamakura (18) Torii – Japanese Shrine Architecture (A bimonthly serial)

We can find torii at the entrance of a Shinto shrine. It symbolically marks the transition from the secular world to the sacred one. It originated from literally a perch for birds (*tori/鳥居*) in a Shinto legend in the Yayoi period (300 BC – 300 AD).

There are two main torii styles: Shinmei torii and Myojin torii. First of all, in the structure of the simplest Shinmei torii, a rope called *shimenawa* was tied from one post to the other. Later the rope was replaced by a lintel. The gateway was structurally weak, so it was reinforced with a tie-beam (*nuki/貫*). The Shinmei torii consists of just four unpainted logs: two vertical pillars (*hashira/柱*) and a horizontal lintel (*kasagi/笠木*) and a tie-beam.

Gradually, the style developed into a more colorful and decorative one – the Myojin structure. Some torii were painted vermilion with a black upper lintel. The *Kasagi* was reinforced underneath by the second horizontal lintel called *shimaki* (島木). *Kasagi* and *shimaki* have a slightly curved shape called *sorimashi* (反り増し).

There are three torii gates for Tsurugaoka Hachiman Shrine in Kamakura. The first gate is near Yuigahama beach. It was built of wood in 1180, but broke down every time earthquakes and fires happened, so Shogun Ietsuna Tokugawa rebuilt it and built two other new torii with granite in 1668. But in 1923, the Great Kanto Earthquake knocked them down. The first one (the upper photo) was rebuilt with granite but others were rebuilt with concrete (No. 3, the lower photo). These three torii have Myojin structures. Please come to Kamakura and take a careful look at them.



Interested in Japanese proverbs?

1) 三つ子の魂百まで

(MITSUGO NO TAMASHII HYAKU MADE)

MITSUGO means a three-year-old child, **NO** of, **TAMASHII** a soul, **HYAKU** one hundred years old, and **MADE** until.

The personality formed in a childhood will never change throughout one's life. A three-year-old child will know the difference between right and wrong. Parents should raise their children with love during this period so that they go on to become considerate.

There was a widely-accepted education program in the Edo era: teach children sincerity by three years old, manners by six, wording by nine, composition by 12 and wisdom by 15. The education-minded society seemed to surprise foreigners who visited Japan in that period. **Its English equivalents are:**

- The child is father of the man.
- The fox may grow grey but never good.
- What is learned in the cradle is carried to the grave.

2) 愚者の一徳

(GUSHA NO ITTOKU)

GUSHA means a foolish person, **NO** of, and **ITTOKU** one good idea.

Even a foolish person thinks of a good idea at rare intervals. Conversely, even the smartest person comes up a stupid plan once in a long while. Thus, leaders should listen to everyone's opinion equally.

When a person unusually proposed a good idea, you may think "It's Gusha no ittoku, isn't it?" But you should never speak of it. Nobody thinks themselves as a fool.

The saying is in an ancient Chinese historical records Chiji, which was written by Sima Qian around 100 BC. **Its English equivalents are:**

- A fool may give a wise man counsel.
- A fool's bolt may sometimes hit the mark.
- A fool may chance to say a wise thing.

History of Chigasaki

Hamanogo Village (2)

The venerable Chyokei restored the devastated village and dilapidated Tsurumine Hachiman Shrine. What and how he did is described in the records written in 1650. "After the Hojyo family of Odawara was destroyed in 1590, the Tokugawa era dawned. The hachiman shrine was decrepit, and the statue of Sazuka-Myojin was exposed to rain. The venerable Chyokei asked a new lord of the village, the Yamaokas, to help him with the restoration of the shrine. With the residents of the neighborhood, Chyokei finally restored the main building after tremendous efforts just like constructing a mountain by collecting dust, and making steel by collecting waste thread. The Tokugawa shogunate noted his achievement and bestowed territory on the shrine in 1649. Commemorating the auspicious event, he planted pine trees along either side of the approach over a stretch of 750 meters.



Since then the approach and the roadside pine trees have been familiar to residents, and dignified the atmosphere around the shrine for 300 years and several decades. The rows of pine trees have been designated one of the city's natural treasures.

In the Edo era, the Oka family and Yamaoka family, direct retainers of the shogun, were lords of Hamanogo Village. Shoemon Kagenaga Yamaoka became a lord of the village in 1591 and died in 1595. He was buried in Ryuzen-in, which he reconstructed on the northeast of Tsurumine Shrine. There are about 30 tombstones of Yamaoka family members in the graveyard. The bell near its entrance was made by the 5th head of the family, Kagetada Yamaoka, in 1694 for the repose of his younger brother's soul. The bell is the largest one in the city.

In the north of the graveyard, there are ten memorial columns, which consist of sphere- and cube-shaped stone blocks. The shape is a characteristic of esoteric Buddhism. It is assumed that they were built in the early 14th century by an influential warrior family.

About 150 meters east of Ryuzen-in, there once was a temple called Shodo-an. A local record says the temple was constructed in 1775 by the plea of the mother of Naotaka Oka, the other lord. The temple burned down when the allied forces made an air raid on Hiratsuka in WWII. After the war the temple was reconstructed, but the building has disappeared and the district has turned into a residential area.



People in Chigasaki (16) Hiroo Terada (A bimonthly serial)

Tokiwa-so, a wooden apartment built in 1952 in Toshima Ward in Tokyo, was reconstructed as the Tokiwa-so Manga Museum in March, 2020, waiting for avid manga fans who will visit after COVID-19 has been settled. The outlook and interior designs of the apartment was faithfully restored, and the museum will display many works and materials of animators who once lived there and develop a facility to send out information on the manga and animation culture to the world.

Osamu Tezuka moved into the apartment in 1953, and some ambitious manga animators, such as Fujio Fujiko, Shotaro Ishimori and Fujio Akatuka followed him and started living and working together in their youth. Hiroo Terada was one of them.



Terada was born in Niigata Prefecture in 1931, and moved to the apartment on December 31, 1953. He was loved and respected by the residents in the apartment, and set up a new Manga Party in 1954, working as the president. He serialized many colorful manga, including “Sportsman Kintaro” which was awarded as the first Prize of Manga Grand Champion of Kodan-sha in 1959.

He had a strong belief on manga in his mind. Manga is responsible for children to display what they are supposed to be. He thought it can please and enlighten them how to live through their lives more meaningfully and enjoyably. He hoped many children will read manga and grow up adults with sprits of purity and honesty.

He married the young sister of Hachidai Nakamura and left Tokiwa-so in 1957. Nakamura was a popular composer in Japan in the 1960s who once lived in Chigasaki. The couple moved to a house in Chigasaki. In the 1950s, the mainstream of the manga world started to change and emphasize more violent depiction and aggressive actions. Terada felt a strong sense of aversion toward the trend, and struggled to depict series of manga. However, he finally decided to put an end to his career in 1969 at the age of 38, despite his popularity being at its highest at that time. He passed away on September 4, 1992 at the age of 61, and sleeps at the Jyoken-ji temple in Chigasaki.



History of Chigasaki (2) Yanagishima Village (1)

Yanagishima Village was located on the east of the estuary of the Sagami River, spreading over today's Yanagishima 1- and 2-chome, Hamamidaira, Yanagishima Kaigan, and Yanagishima. Local people called Yanagishima 1- and 2-chome *Honson*, and Yanagishima Kaigan *Kashi* or *Hamamae*. (the right picture: the estuary of the Sagami River, and a red bridge over the joined Senno and Koide Rivers)

In *Shinpen Sagaminokuni fudokikou (fudokikou)*, or the New Edition of Records of the Culture and Geography of Sagami Province, there is a description, saying that the Senno River ran through the village from east to south, and the Sagami River and the Old Sagami River flowed through the west of the village. The south of the village faced the sea. In the light of that, it is imagined that Yanagishima Village looked like an island.

Fudokikou also says sea water was sometimes introduced into rice fields to cover water shortages, and the village was often inundated.



Villagers constructed a bank to protect their farmland from flooding. *Fudokikou* also says the bank, about 800 meters long and three meters high, stretched along the Old Sagami River. Its vestiges still remain. A grassy bank to the north of the village's shrine runs westward (the photo on the left).

In *Fudokikou*, there is a description about Yanagishima Minato, or Yanagishima Port. Three ships with a carrying capacity of 60 tons, and four smaller ships conveyed rice and wheat cultivated in the neighboring villages from the port. Yanagishima Minato was called Suka Yanagishima ai Minato, or Suka* and Yanagishima Port, in the early Edo period (1661 – 1673). *Suka is today's Suka Port in Hiratsuka, located on the other side of the Sagami River.

Flowers of the season

Most of the city's facilities reopened on July 1. Himuro camellia garden, in Higashi-kaigan minami, is noted for its 250 varieties of camellias. This year, the garden was closed during the best time to see them, but a feature of the garden is not only camellias. In the middle of July, Aka-kanoko-yuri (the photo at the lower left), a variety of lilies with a botanical name of *Lilium speciosum*, and Beni-no-kagayaki (the photo at the lower right), a variety of lotuses, were beautiful. Surrounding these flowers, various kinds of grasses had flowers, making the corner look like an English garden.

The garden is a good place to take a rest while you are strolling the southern part of the city. No matter when you go, you will see flowers of the season. There are about 1300 plants in the garden.



Sunflowers

Between the JR Sagami line and Samukawa Higashi Junior High School, there is a section of farmland filled with sunflowers. They are smaller than other varieties, and come into flower earlier. Sunflowers and cannas were once everywhere, but they have disappeared from residential areas. Perhaps many adults still think of yellow sunflowers, blue skies, and white towering thunderclouds when it comes to the memories of summer. Winter sunflowers in the town have been televised recently.



Events

Most events will be cancelled until the end of August. The cancellation of beach-opening events, Hamaori Festival, the firework display and others has deprived this summer of the sense of the season.



June 30 purification at Samukawa Shrine

A Shinto ritual to remove worries and sins accumulated in our minds and bodies is conducted every six months. While priests performed the service on June 30 (Tues), ordinary visitors were not allowed to be on the site to avoid close contact between them. After the ceremony by the priests, visitors participated in the Chinowa Kuguri ritual from 10am. Chinowa is a big ring made of thatch grass. They passed through the ring three times. The line was longer than usual as participants kept one-meter-distance from the person before them. Participants probably prayed that God would protect them from coronavirus. Hamaori Festival was to be held in June. The Tokyo Olympics and coronavirus have drastically changed the event calendar.

Thanks for reading our stories. See you soon!