

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.

The fourth wave of coronavirus and preparation for vaccination

The government has declared a state of emergency for Tokyo and three prefectures in western Japan for the third time. The emergency declaration imposes strict regulations on department stores, restaurants and bars, amusement facilities, and many more for 17 days, from April 25 (Sun) to May 11 (Tue). Prime Minister Yoshihide Suga said, as usual, the government will by all means suppress the spread of coronavirus infections in a short period by taking strict measures. Medical specialists, however, said two weeks might be too short.

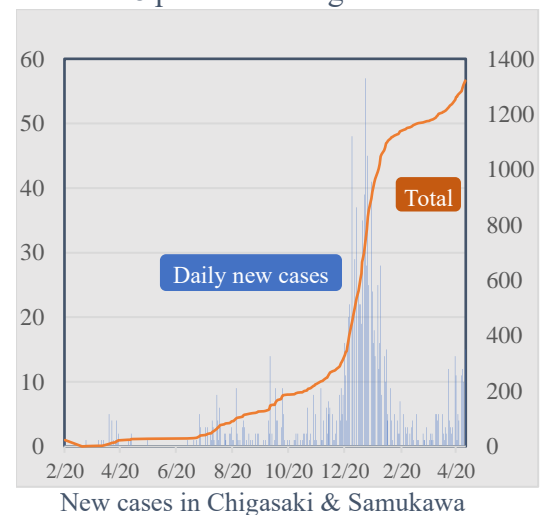
In addition to Yokohama, Kawasaki and Sagami, governor Yuji Kuroiwa announced the pre-emergency measures in Kamakura, Atsugi, Ebina and three other cities, on April 24 (Sat). Shops in the six medium-sized cities as well as those in the three big cities will be prohibited from doing business after 8 pm and selling alcoholic drinks all day from April 28 (Wed) to May 11 (Tue). The governor also called on residents of other prefectures, for the second year in a row, not to come to the Shonan area during Golden Week. The fourth wave in Tokyo and Yokohama brought a surge of new cases in Chigasaki (and Samukawa) in mid-April.

The municipal office has sent letters notifying residents ages 65 and older of the vaccination schedule, and it will accept reservations from May 20 (Thu). Vaccination at about 70 homes for the aged started on April 26 (Mon), and vaccination for elderly people will start at 90 hospitals as soon as they are ready, and from June 2 (Wed) at four facilities. As for the schedules at the four facilities, go to:

https://www.city.chigasaki.kanagawa.jp/res/projects/default_project/page/001/042/968/syuudan.nittei.pdf

“Notice on COVID-19 vaccination” by the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare is on <https://www.mhlw.go.jp/content/000759275.pdf>.

The National Institute of Infectious Disease says the percentage of people infected with the variant N501Y, more contagious than the original strain, out of all cases is estimated at 30% in Tokyo, and 80% in Osaka and Hyogo.



Notice on COVID-19 vaccination

Vaccination free of charge

Vaccination process

- 1 Confirm when you can be vaccinated**
The COVID-19 vaccine will be administered sequentially to healthcare workers, the elderly, and those with underlying medical conditions. Please confirm the order of your vaccination and wait until your turn comes.
*Please wait for the announcement from the government. You can also check the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare website or the consultation center for your municipality.
*Please refer to the reserve site for the scope of the elderly and people with underlying medical conditions. Although it is possible that there will be a short waiting period, we will make sure that of those who wish to receive the vaccine will be able to receive it in due course, so please be patient.
- 2 Find a medical institution or vaccination site**
Look for a medical institution or vaccination site where you can receive the vaccine through PH from your city or town, or on the Internet.
*For more information, please refer to the COVID-19 Vaccine News general information website on the right.
COVID-19 Vaccine News website address: <https://ryk.wlmlife.go.jp>
*You can contact your local municipality if you are unable to find a medical institution or vaccination site.
*The vaccine should be administered in the city, town, or village where your residency is registered (other of residence), except if you are hospitalized or admitted to a facility.
Please see the reserve site for information about vaccine outside of your registered address.
*It is not possible to make a reservation directly through the COVID-19 Vaccine News website.
- 3 Make a reservation and get the vaccine**
Please contact the medical institution or municipality where you want to receive the vaccine.
*Reserve in your area: Make an appointment directly with a medical institution (by phone, Internet, etc.)
*Reserve in municipalities: Call center:
*Coupon (enclosed in this notice)
-Identification documents (driver's license, health insurance card, etc.)
*Please measure your body temperature at home before the vaccine, and refrain from getting the vaccine and contact the municipal office or medical institution where you made the appointment if you have an absolute fever or do not feel well.
*Please wear a mask and hand hygiene to reduce your infection.
*In order to get the full effect of the vaccine, it is necessary to receive two doses of the same type of vaccine at a set interval. When you receive the first dose, please check when you should receive the next vaccination.
*The enclosed coupons are for two inoculation certificates or vaccination certificates. Bring this form with you each time, and please do not lose them.

Spring has come, but festive moods are nowhere to be felt.



It rained all day on April 29 (Thu), the first day of Golden Week. The number of people on the concourse near the northern entrance of Chigasaki Station was slightly smaller than a usual holiday afternoon. The area in the photo is crowded with a large audience at performances of high school brass bands at this time of year. Despite the arrival of spring, festive moods are nowhere to be felt.

All major spring and summer events: Oka-Echizen, Shonan, Agricultural, and Industrial Festivals as well as Hamaori Festival in July have been cancelled for two years in a row. How about the Olympic Torch relay planned to go through the city on June

28 (Mon), and the Tokyo Olympics on July 23 (Fri)?

Flowering Dogwood

There are dogwoods in full bloom here and there in Chigasaki at this time of year. A lone dogwood covered with white blossoms in a garden is attractive, but a line of dogwoods which decorate the street with white, pale pink and pale red blossoms are also beautiful. These blossoms go well with clear blue skies.

The dogwood was introduced to Japan in 1915 from America in return for thousands of cherry trees Tokyo had presented to Washington in 1912. Sixty dogwoods were given to Japan, but only one tree remains at a horticultural high school in Setagaya ward in Tokyo.

As the white, pink and red blossoms which look like petals are actually bract leaves, flowering dogwoods are strong against rain and wind. Thus, the dogwood blooms for a longer period than the cherry tree. The slow-growing dogwood is resistant to cold weather, and easy to maintain, which is why dogwoods have been widely planted in gardens and at roadsides. Actually, the number of dogwoods planted alongside streets is the second largest after ginkgo trees in Japan.

In addition to the flowering season, the dogwood delights the eye in autumn and winter as well. In autumn, the trees produce red berries, which is in contrast to green leaves, and in early winter, the leaves turn red.



History of Chigasaki

Hagisono Village (2)

Near the bell tower of Mishima Shrine stands a stone monument with the inscription; *Beto Manpukuji Temple*. The inscription means that Manpukuji Temple is attached to Mishima Shrine, and this indicates the temple takes care of the shrine. The monument is considered to be material evidence indicating what the Shinto-Buddhism syncretism in the Edo era was like.

The road running from south to north on the east of the shrine was called Hachioji michi, or Hachioji road, which, connecting Hachioji to the Tokaido, was quite important in those days. Honryuzan Jyokenji Temple (the Nichiren sect) and Taikoza Manpukuji Temple (the Shingo sect) are located on the road. In the precinct of Jyokenji Temple, there is Nenogongensha, which was widely believed in as the protecting god of sericulture. The principal icon of the temple, a seated figure of Nichiren, with a description indicating that the figure was made in 1527, is designated as one of the city's cultural assets.

As for Jyokenji Temple, see CW 29 pdf, and CW 31 pdf for Manpukuji Temple.



Hachioji road



Taikodo

Families, both subordinates of the Odawara Hojyo Family, divided the village. The part of the village ruled by the Imamura Family, believed to be one of the successive leaders, became the Tokugawa Family's possession in 1652. Much later in 1767, the Honda Family became a new ruler, and since then the Imamura and Honda Families were leaders until the end of the Tokugawa era. There are historic spots related to these rulers in the village. A section at the back of Jyokenji Temple was once called tonoyashiki, or the ruler's residence. A ruler of the Toyama Family built his house there when he was given a fief in the village.

Manpukuji Temple was once located northeast of the current place. The name of the former site, Taikodo, or a drum house, indicates the temple was there. In its precinct, there is a hall named Juo-do, which enshrines Enmajuou*, or ten kings of hell, who judge the dead by examining what they did while they were alive. A hell picture scroll kept in the box with an inscription "1696" is also one of the temple's treasures.

*An article about King Enma is in CW48, "Invitation to Kamakura (17)".

As for successive leaders of the village, in the Age of Civil Wars (1467 ~ 1590) the Shinotsubo and Ishikawa

Interested in Japanese proverbs?

1) 梅檀は双葉より芳し

SENDAN WA FUTABA YORI KANBASHI

SENDAN means the sandalwood, **WA** to be, **FUTABA** two young leaves, **YORI** since, and **KANBASHI** to have a pleasant, sweet smell.

Just as the sandalwood is fragrant even when its first two young leaves germinate, great men display excellent abilities when they are young. People often refer to a pretty girl in their neighborhood as a girl like a sandalwood, hoping and believing that she will go on to be beautiful.

It is said this saying has several mistakes. For example, the first two leaves of sandalwoods do not have the smell.

This saying is in *Heike Monogatari*, or *the Tale of the Heike*, written in the *Kamakura era* (1192 - 1333). The author is not known. Its English equivalents are:

- It early pricks that will be a thorn.
- Genius displays itself even in childhood.
- The childhood shows the man as morning does the day.

2) 古川に水絶えず

FURU-KAWA NI MIZU TAEZU

FURU-KAWA an old river, **NI** in, **MIZU** water, **TAEZU** not to dry.

Even when small streams become dry, a river that has been flowing for hundreds of years never dries. Likewise, a wealthy family never comes down easily, as its wealth is handed down from generation to generation.

It is said the wealth of the newly rich usually does not last beyond three generations. Accordingly, whether the newly rich are able to become wealthy families for generations is dependent on their third generation successors.

This saying is in *Seiken choja katagi*, a book of the floating world, written in the middle of the Edo era. Its English equivalents are:

- An old establishment never wants for customers.
- An old man has the almanac in his body.
- Grand luxury is always kept in an old family, even if it is impoverished.

Invitation to Kamakura (22) Kencho-ji and its *Garan*

(Bimonthly serial)

Buddhism was introduced in Japan in 538, and about 700 years later, Zen Buddhism was introduced. When we turn to the *garan* layout of Kencho-ji, we can see a significant change in Buddhism in Japan.

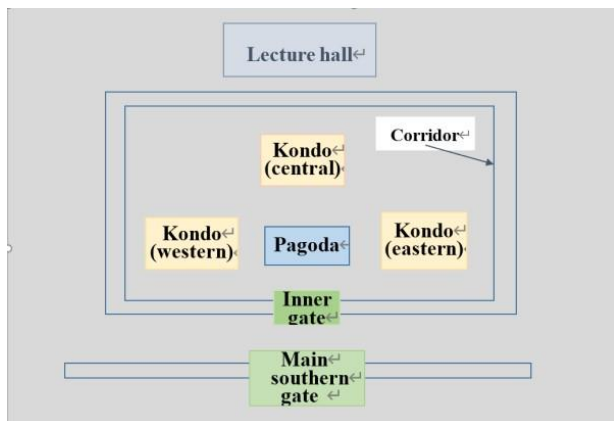
Kencho-ji was founded in 1253 by the third regent of the Kamakura Shogunate, Tokiyori Hojo. He invited Ranken Doryu, a prominent Zen monk, from the Sou Dynasty. *Garan* refers to the group of buildings that form the heart of a temple. There are usually seven main buildings as the *garan* layout in a temple.

In early temples in the Nara era (710-784), we can usually find a *kon-do* (a main hall enshrining the principal image), a *tou* (a pagoda enshrining Buddha's bones), a *kodo* (a lecture hall), a *shoro* (a belfry), a *jiki-do* (a refectory), a *sobo* (monks' living quarters) and a *kyozo* (the library for scriptures). The layouts of early temples such as Asuka-dera, Shitenno-ji and Horyu-ji signify how important the *kon-do* and pagodas were to believers. At those temples, a pagoda is at the center of the *garan* surrounded by three *kon-do*, or a pagoda lies in front of a *kon-do*. However, pagodas gradually lost importance and were replaced by the *kon-do* because magic powers came to be believed to lie within the images housed in the *kon-do*, not within the bones of Buddha, and people also realized that studying his teachings were more meaningful to achieve enlightenment, influenced by Zen Buddhism.

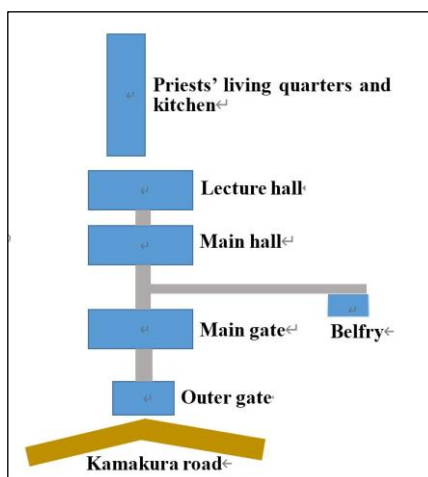


Main gate from Wikipedia

In the *garan* layout of Kencho-ji, we see seven buildings there: a *butsu-den* (a main hall enshrining the principal image), a *sanmon* (main gate), a *sobo* (a belfry), a *kuri* (living quarters and kitchen), a *hatto* (a lecture hall), a *yokushitsu* (a bathroom), and a *tosu* (men's and ladies' room). This is a typical Zen-style *garan* layout. The *sanmon*, *butsuden* and *hatto* beautifully stand in a straight line. The *sobo*, *kuri* and *tosu* are placed symmetrically along the approach. There is no pagoda as one of the main buildings anymore.



Asuka-dera



Kencho-ji major buildings

National treasure Buddhist images were unveiled on April 29

The doors of the Amida-do hall of Hoshoji Temple in Nishikubo were opened on April 29, and parishioners of the temple paid homage to three Buddhist images in a drizzle, while the chief priest was reciting a sutra. The Zenkoji*-style triad was thought to be made in the Kamakura era (1185 - 1333), and was designated as a national important cultural property in June 1959. It consists of Amida-Nyorai, or Amitabha Buddha, at the center and two attendants, Kannon-Bosatsu, or Avalokitesvara Bodhisattva, on the left and Seishi-Bosatsu, or Mahasthamaprapta Bodhisattva, on the right. The three images are made of copper, and Amida-Nyorai, 58.3 centimeters tall, is the tallest of the three. The doors are opened annually, only on April 29.

*Zenkoji Temple: a non-sectarian temple in Nagano City. The principal icon of the temple is an Amida triad, which is the model of the Hoshoji Temple's.



Popular places in the city on May 1, the beginning day of the five consecutive holidays

Two popular places in the city, Satoyama Park and the Chigasaki beach, were unusually less crowded on May 1, the first day of the five consecutive holidays. This is because some residents stayed home, and some went out of the city for sight-seeing. In addition, surfers from neighboring prefectures did not come, as the parking lot on the Southern beach was not open.

Satoyama Park

About ten families, mostly young parents and children, were barbecuing meat and vegetables at the Satoyama barbecue site (the photo at the lower left) next to the northern parking lot. A site official said a solar cooking event scheduled for May 2 was canceled. Only a few people were in the multi-purpose square. No families were seen under the carp streamers (the photo at the lower right). The park was so quiet that the sound a woodpecker was making could be heard.



The Chigasaki beach

“Please do not come to Shonan,” Governor Yuji Kuroiwa said the other day for two years in a row. It is not clear whether his appeal was effective, but the beach was quiet and relaxed, and the number of surfers from other prefectures looked small. Instead, more local surfers in a black wetsuit carrying a surfboard on a bicycle were on the cycling road.

The number of people strolling on the beach was also low. There was very little noise, no activities, and no recorded music.



Events in April

The 42nd exhibition of the Citizen Art Circle

The exhibition was held at Citizen Gallery from April 6 (Tue) to the 11th (Sun). The members ranged from teenagers to people in their 80s. The group was established in 1977. On display were 26 oil paintings, 18 watercolor paintings, six pastel drawings and one sketch.

Members have lessons at the Kowada public hall on two Sundays every month. They display their works at the citizen cultural festival in autumn and a yearly circle exhibition like this. Some members exhibit their works at museums in Ueno, Tokyo. Landscape paintings might have enticed visitors to go on a trip. The works will be displayed online. You will learn whether the exhibition has posted on YouTube by clicking the website:

https://www.city.chigasaki.kanagawa.jp/bunka_shogai/gallery/1005639.html

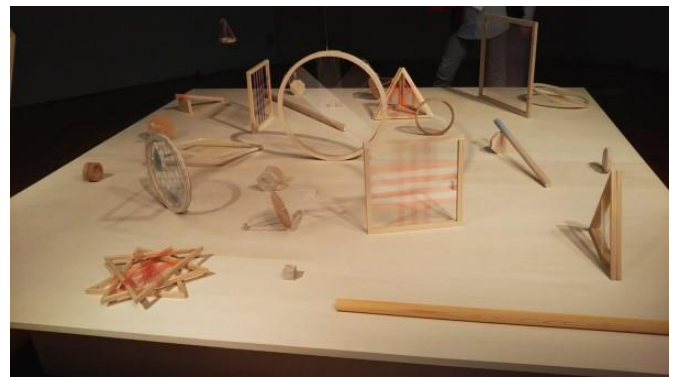


Tie on the premise of untying by Michiko Fujita



Three-dimensional art works by Michiko Fujita have been displayed at the City Museum of Art since April 3 (Sat).

These works are made of cloth, wood, tape, paper, glass, and the like. It is said ribbons suspended in a room indicate the softness of human relationships. Wooden structures are quite precise. Visitors would probably halt in front of many of the works, trying to understand them. It is not bad to think about a different atmosphere from their everyday lives.



The 2nd painting exhibition by Yasutake Ohshima

The painting exhibition was held by Yasutake Ohshima at Citizen Gallery from April 23 (Fri) to the 26th (Mon). This was his second exhibition after the one in April 2018. On display were forty-four oil paintings and thirty pastel drawings. Many of them were landscape and still-life paintings. Looking at scenery at home and abroad in light-toned colors, some visitors may have thought of the Go To Travel campaign. He draws around 5 paintings a month, and they are displayed online at Ohshima Gallery at

<http://oshimagallery.web.fc2.com/yasutake/new/new.html>



Events in June and early July

Civic Hall (☎ 0467-85-1123)

Small hall

Japanese movie “君の笑顔に会いたくて” May 27 (Thurs) 10:30 ~ , 14:00 ~ , and 19:00 ~

Admission fee (yen): (Advanced ticket at Civic Hall)

Adult 1,200, Senior or disabled person 1,000

(Day ticket) plus another 300 yen



From official site

Chigasaki City Museum of Art (☎ 0467-88-1177)

“Tie on the premise of untying” by Fujita Michiko: April 3 (Sat) to June 6 (Sun),

Admission fee (yen): adult 700, HS student and younger 500, 65 or older 350, and disabled person and their care-giver free



Regular observation event at Satoyama Park

Living creatures in Yanagiyato of Satoyama Park on May 23 (Sun) 10:00 ~ 12:00

Meeting place: the park center

Thanks for reading our stories. See you soon!