

Chigasaki Breeze

Truly great friends are hard to find, difficult to leave, and impossible to forget.

No. 63

Fire-Fighting Command Center Commences Operations

しょうぼうし れい うんようかいし
消防指令センターが運用開始

The Fire-Fighting Command Center of Chigasaki City and Samukawa Town, established on the 4th floor of the newly-completed City Office building, started operating on February 15. Its main aim is to significantly shorten the time between the receipt of emergency calls and the arrival of fire-fighting and rescue services at incidents. The Center has the following features:



- ① Jointly operated by Chigasaki City and Samukawa Town, details from all emergency calls connected to an incident are unified at the Center through the “Fire-Fighting Emergency Command System”. This then enables Samukawa Town’s fire services to be mobilized to support the response to an incident in the Chigasaki area if requested to do so, and vice versa.
- ② The newly-introduced “Unified Style Place of Dispatch Indication System” enables the location to which services need to be dispatched to be identified automatically for almost all emergency calls, shortening response times even further.
- ③ The GPS-enabled “Acting Fire Engine & Ambulance Operation Control System” can determine the present positions of all fire engines and ambulances as well as their current status on a real-time basis, so that the nearest available fire-fighting and rescue services to an incident can be deployed automatically.

Construction of Yanagishima Sports Park Underway

やなぎしま こうえん けんせつはじ
柳島スポーツ公園の建設始まる

The construction of Yanagishima Sports Park (“Park”) started on February 2, 2016. This project is being carried out by the “Private Finance Initiative”, where public facilities are designed, constructed, maintained and managed by private funds, private management and private technologies.

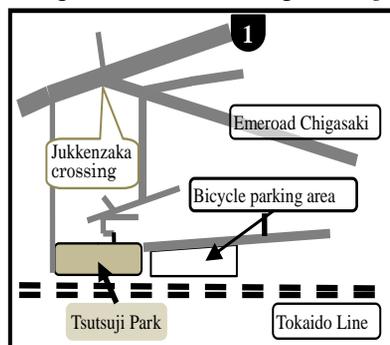


The Park was designed under the following concepts (among others): ① **Park** – where any citizen can enjoy sports easily; ② **Facilities** – which meet the needs of all visitors; ③ **Trees and Flowers** – which allow people to feel the changing of the seasons; ④ **Durability and Sustainability** – using long-lasting materials and environmentally-friendly methods of construction; and ⑤ **Plan** – which considers crime prevention, disaster prevention and universal design (i.e. inherently accessible to older people, and people with/without disabilities).

The park is scheduled to open in March 2018, and will include a main stadium (seating capacity 1,200), a club house, tennis courts, a community square, a jogging course, and so on.

Rhododendron L. つつじ

Tsutsuji, or Rhododendron L., is special to people living in Chigasaki. It is the floral emblem of the city since being chosen by citizens in 1972. From late April to early May, you can find pink or white tsutsuji in full bloom everywhere, for example, in private gardens, parks and along roadsides. In Japan, tsutsuji is differentiated from *satsuki* (*azaleas*) and other species of azalea, though all of them belong to the *genus* Rhododendron.



Satsuki, which grows naturally in rocky places along mountain streams and whose leaves are smaller, blooms later than tsutsuji and the plants are usually appreciated in flower pots. Other azaleas came from China, were improved mainly in the UK, and imported to Japan for viewing.

Tsutsuji is strong and beautiful. How about growing some yourself? Or enjoy them in Chigasaki Chuo Park or Tsutsuji Park, a small peaceful park alongside the JR rails in Jukkenzaka, loved by nearby residents for its colorful tsutsuji flowers. The park lacks play equipment other than a swing made with a tire. However, passing-by trains can be fun for young children.

Chigasaki Municipal Hospital to Specialize in Breast Oncology

ちがさきしりつびょういん にゅうせんげか かいせつ
茅ヶ崎市立病院に乳腺外科を開設

With the appointment of two full-time specialists in breast cancer and thyroid diseases effective April 1, 2016, the breast oncology section of the surgery department of Chigasaki Municipal Hospital will be upgraded to a department in its own right.

When special treatment for breast and thyroid is needed, please visit them with a referral form written by a doctor in your area.

Inquiries: 0467-52-1111

Chigasaki Station Escalator to Resume Operation

ちがさきえき うんこうさいかいよてい
茅ヶ崎駅 エスカレーター 運行再開予定

The escalator at Chigasaki Station’s northern entrance will resume operation at the end of March. It has been out of action since last August due to severe corrosion on the fittings for the drive unit. Repair work started in mid-January and is expected to continue until the end of this month. The work may impede passage up and down the adjacent stairs, so the use of elevators or other escalators set on either side of the pedestrian deck is advised.

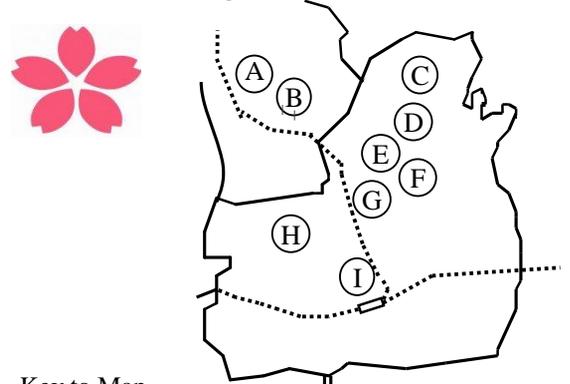
Cherry Blossom Viewing Spots

さくら たの ところ
桜が楽しめる所

The colder the winter, the more the warm spring is awaited. There are many nice places to visit to feel like ‘spring has come’.



Why not make a little detour to these cherry blossom sites in Chigasaki and Samukawa and take some smashing photos? If you are lucky, you may find cherry blossoms in full bloom. And, don’t forget about the Cherry Festival in Chuo Park, see Page 2.



Key to Map

- A: Approach to Samukawa Shrine
- B: Samukawa Chuo Park
- C: Satoyama Park,
- D: Bunkyo University Campus
- E: Jyokenji Temple
- F: Three Hundred Club (golf course vicinity)
- G: A big weeping cherry tree near Kagawa Station
- H: Kawazu-Zakura (Koide River banks, upstream from Hagisono Bridge)
- I: Chuo Park (Cherry Festival site)

Deadline for Final Tax Returns Soon! 確定申告締め切り近付く
Citizens can file their final tax return of 2015 income tax and special income tax for reconstruction at Fujisawa Tax Office or Chigasaki City Hall (4F) until March 15 (Tue). Municipal and prefectural tax returns accepted at City Hall (2F/4F) until the same deadline.

Specialties of Chigasaki

Production Machinery

せいさんようきき
生産用機器

Production machinery is by far and away the city's primary industrial product. According to the prefecture's latest official statistics, for the year 2013, the production machinery sector accounted for 45% of the city's total output of 265 billion yen, and employed the largest proportion (around 23%) of the 6,860-strong industrial workforce. Machines in this category include vacuum equipment, semiconductor-manufacturing machines and other machine tools. The second largest category was food products, consisting of milk, yogurt and other dairy products, followed by non-ferrous metal products, predominantly those made of titanium and aluminum.

Although the city's total output was exceeded by both Fujisawa (1,249 billion yen) and Hiratsuka (1,019), the average value-added ratio of the city's manufacturing products (at 33%) was larger than those of Fujisawa (26%) and Hiratsuka (23%). This may be explained by the fact that the number one product category of both Fujisawa and Hiratsuka is transport equipment: vehicles and their parts, which are typically mass-produced goods. These figures illustrate a feature of the city's industrial landscape: a limited number of companies turn out high value-added products. And this limited number of plants has much to do with the peaceful, relaxed and calm atmosphere of the city. Sources: 1) H25 Kanagawa Prefecture industrial statistics report. 2) Companies list published jointly by the Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Chigasaki, Fujisawa and Samukawa.



Himuro Camellia Garden in Full Bloom

ひむろつばきていえん つばき 園
氷室椿庭園 椿の見ごろ



Nearly 1,000 camellia shrubs and small trees from more than 200 varieties bloom from late February to late March in Himuro Camellia Garden.

A further 300 plants, including pine trees and rose bushes, grow in the 2,800-sq-m garden. In particular, the species 氷室雪月花 (ひむろせつげっか or Himuro-snow-moon-flowers), bears beautiful colorful blossoms.

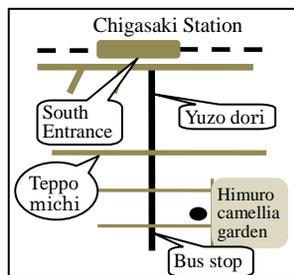
Address: (3-2-41 Higashi-kaigan-minami)

Open: 09:00~17:00, free of charge

Holidays: Mondays (if Monday is a public holiday, it will close instead on the next working weekday.)

Access from Chigasaki Station (South):

(On foot) walk down Yuzo-dori (20 mins);
(Bus No. 09/37) get off at *Higashi Kaigan Minami 3 Chome*. Walk for five minutes.



4th Gotochi-Kyara Party and Cherry Festival

だい かい とうち
第4回ご当地キャラパーティと茅ヶ崎さくら祭り

The 4th Gotochi-Kyara Party in Shonan Chigasaki will take place at Chuo Park on March 26/27 (Sat/Sun), 10:00~16:00. In all, 22 local characters, including Eboshimaro, Ayukoro-chan, Ebi-nya, Fukka-chan, Sanomaru and Takata-no-Yume-chan, will participate. On stage, all of them will get together for group pictures, and each will perform a self-advertisement. There will also be booths at which visitors can buy character-related goods. (Call Chigasaki City Tourism Association on 0467-84-0377.)



Chigasaki Cherry Festival will also be held on the same days and at the same venue. More than 30 popular city food shops will have stalls there. Live concerts, handicrafts of *paper tonbo* (dragonflies), and so on are planned. (Call Cherry Festival Executive Committee on 0467-38-8086.)

Around 30,000 visitors are expected to these events. Have fun!

Chigasaki Industrial Fair 2016

さんぎょう
ちがさき産業フェア2016

Nearly seventy local companies will display their products at the Civic Hall on April 16 (Sat) and 17 (Sun), from 10:00 to 17:00. Based on the concept 'Innovation from Chigasaki', foods, beverages, sundry goods, crafts, metal products and other local products will be exhibited.

The fair attracts more than 40,000 visitors every year. You will learn about the city's agricultural, marine and industrial specialties. For more information, contact the executive committee at the Chigasaki Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Phone: 0467-58-1111
Email: soudan@chigasaki-cci.or.jp



Spring Citizen Festival

はる しみん
春の市民まつり

The 32nd Spring Citizen Festival will be held at Chuo Park on April 17 (Sun) from 10:00 to 16:00. Nearly eighty citizen groups and sports clubs will sell food, beverages, flowers, plants, handicraft products and many other items. On the stage, twenty groups will perform dances or play musical instruments.



Chigasaki Agricultural Fair and **Chigasaki Midori Fair** will also be held on the same day. To promote *local products for local consumption* is one of the purposes of these festivals. Stalls will sell local products such as vegetables, fruits, flowers and potted plants as well as marine products and meat.

History of Chigasaki

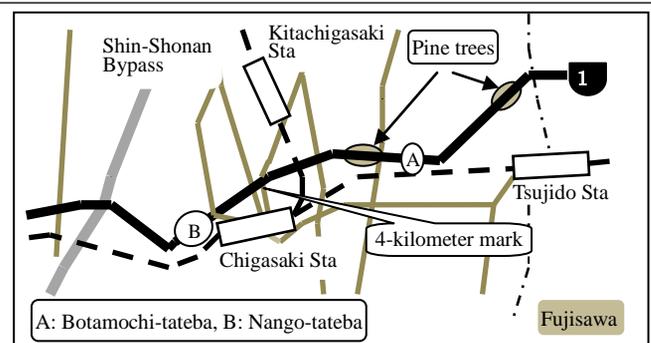
とうかいどう
Tokaido 東海道

Route One follows the ancient Tokaido highway in the city. After Ieyasu Tokugawa won the Battle of Sekigahara, he ordered fifty-three post towns to be set up along the Tokaido, between Nihonbashi in Edo (today's Tokyo) and the Sanjo-ohashi Bridge in Kyoto. They were completed in 1601 and collectively known as *Tokaido gojusan tsugi*. In 1604, the Tokugawa Shogunate embarked on maintaining the road, including planting pine trees and placing four-kilometer marks (*ichiri-zuka*) along its length.

Fujisawa and Hiratsuka were post towns (*shuku*), while Chigasaki was one of the small resting places (*ai-no-shuku*), which were set up between the post towns. On a government map made in 1806, villages such as Hishinuma, Kowada, Chigasaki, Hamanogo, Shimomachiya, Imajuku and Nakajima are shown along the road. You can also see resting sections (*tateba*) such as Botamochi-tateba and Nango-tateba, a milestone, and Ubagashima (on which Eboshi Rock is). The road was eleven meters wide in Kowada, seven meters near Nango-tateba, and six in the vicinity of Sagami River, its narrowest stretch in the city. *Tateba* had a teahouse at which travelers were allowed to take a short rest. It is said Botamochi-tateba was located near what is today the Hishinuma bus stop. These resting sections were sited on the highest place in the neighborhood, and travelers could view the sea from the teahouse. Nango-tateba was busier than any of the city's other districts along the road.

Several rows of pine tree remain on Route One in the city. Most, a hundred trees or so, can be found between the traffic signal near Shorin Junior High School and the footbridge in front of Chigasaki High School. Another pine tree row is near the border with Fujisawa. According to an 1860 document, there were 1,076 pine trees along the Chigasaki Village section alone, but the count in 2000 found merely 317 in all along the road in the city, and only 154 of them had a diameter of over 70 centimeters at a height of about 1.5 meters above the ground. Many of the other 163 pine trees were relatively thin, indicating that these were planted in later years. Records show, however, that the Tokugawa regime paid a lot of attention to the maintenance of the pine trees along the road, and frequently gave instructions to local officials. Inevitably, many disappeared as industrialization took precedence, but the few that remain serve us a reminder of the importance of cherishing and preserving our cultural history.

(Source: Chigasaki City Museum of Heritage Booklet 1)



IAC ACTIVITY

Disaster Prevention⑤ Emergency Warnings

ぼうさいじょうほう とくべつけいほう
防災情報⑤ 特別警報

This fifth and last issue on disaster prevention focuses on the Japan Meteorological Agency's (JMA's) Emergency Warning System. The JMA launched their system on August 30, 2013. Emergency warnings are issued to alert people to the significant likelihood of catastrophes in association with natural phenomena of extraordinary magnitude.

The JMA had previously issued various warnings to alert people to possible catastrophes caused by extraordinary phenomena such as heavy rain, earthquakes, tsunami and storm surges. In addition to such warnings, advisories and other bulletins, the JMA started issuing Emergency Warnings in 2013 to alert people to the significant likelihood of a catastrophe if phenomena were expected to be of a scale far exceeding warning criteria, as in: ① the major tsunami caused by the 2011 Great East Japan Earthquake in which 18,000 people were killed or remain unaccounted for; ② the 1959 storm surge in Ise Bay caused by Typhoon Vera, which claimed more than 5,000 lives; and ③ the torrential rain of 2011 caused by Typhoon Talas, responsible for another 100 fatalities or missing persons.

The issuance of Emergency Warnings in an area indicates a level of exceptional risk of a magnitude observed only once every few decades. Residents should pay attention to their surroundings and relevant information such as municipal evacuation advisories and orders, and take all steps necessary to protect life.

Lastly, if you use an NTT docomo, KDDI au, or SoftBank cellular phone, you will receive JMA Emergency Warnings through their emergency e-mail services.

Japanese Speech Contest 日本語スピーチ大会

The annual Japanese speech contest for foreigners is scheduled for March 6 (Sun) from 13:30 to 16:00 at the City's Youth Hall in Jyukkenzaka (in front of Umeda Junior High School). More than a dozen foreign residents of Chigasaki and its vicinity will take part to demonstrate their Japanese proficiency. Their stories are often interesting, meaningful, humorous and impressive. All are welcome, so why not come and enjoy their speeches?

Lecture on Turkey トルコに関する講演

A lecture on Turkey will be co-hosted by the IAC and the City Office on March 12 (Sat) from 13:30 at IKORIA. The speaker is Dr. Yuichi Kitamura, an expert on dams, who works as a researcher at the electric power company, J-Power.

Mr. Kitamura's wife, Petek, is Turkish (see issue No. 42), and her home country is well known not only for having been the world's biggest empire but also for its important modern-day role of binding Europe and Asia together both geographically and politically. We are looking forward to hearing Dr. Kitamura's stories and insights about Turkey.



People in Town

Simon Cobham from Cambridge, the UK

Japanese people should pay more attention to the world.

Simon came to Japan about twenty-five years ago, and has been living in Chigasaki for more than twenty years. He works as a human resource manager for a British-American multi-national company in Tokyo. He sought a spacious place to live in the commuter belt around Tokyo, which is why he chose Chigasaki.



Now he enjoys living near the beach, and has discovered quite a few good restaurants. He has lived and worked in a number of countries, including France, Greece, the US and China. He has also visited many other countries and is still interested in experiencing life in some more.

Although Simon has become accustomed to living in Japan, he often considers things from a non-Japanese viewpoint. He feels today's Japan is more open and accommodating to the world than before. However, he has some worries about the future for Japan and its people. Young people, for instance, look as if they are becoming more introverted. To keep up with globalization they have to look at the outside world. Accordingly, to learn foreign languages is important because communication is indispensable for understanding people, and it will help them see the world in a different way. Japan will be left behind otherwise. In addition, some Asian nations are developing at substantial rates, and in the near future they will become competitors of Japan. Paying attention to the world may, therefore, be important for every Japanese person. Last but not least, as a longtime taxpayer in Chigasaki, he would like to be able to vote in local elections.

Ōoka Echizen-sai Festival 大岡越前祭

The annual festival will be held on April 16/17 (Sat/Sun) commemorating Ōoka Echizen Tadasuke, whose family were feudal landlords of this area in the Edo Era. He was widely respected for his fair judgement as a magistrate. On the morning of the 16th, a Buddhist memorial service will take place at the family temple of Jokenji, in the northern part of Chigasaki. On the 17th, we can watch a big parade, including marching bands, festival music with Japanese drums beating and whistles blowing, baton twirlers, a portable shrine and people wearing Edo Era costumes in the procession. On that day, traffic restrictions around Chigasaki Station will apply from 12:30 to 15:00. If you would like to participate in the traditional-dress parade, please contact the Chigasaki Chamber of Commerce and Industry on 0467-58-1111, who are accepting applications until March 18 (Fri).

So many Countries, so many Customs!

Patron Saints

しゅごせいじん
守護聖人

The British flag is instantly recognizable the world over, although what it symbolizes probably depends on who you are. To some, it carries the distant memory of colonialism, but to many, it is an emblem of British values and traditions, whilst to Brits, it conjures up images of both patriotism and nationalism. Hijacked in the 1970s as the angry insignia of a disillusioned youth culture (who can forget the ripped and safety-pinned anarchy flag of the Sex Pistols?), and tainted by its association with the Far Right and football hooliganism in the 1980s, the Union Flag was reclaimed and re-embraced by the British public in the 1990s, a period of optimism and renewed pride in the culture of the United Kingdom known as Cool Britannia.

The Union Flag itself, designed in 1801, combines three older *patron saint* flags: the red cross of St George (for England), the white saltire of St Andrew (for Scotland), and the red saltire of St Patrick (for Ireland). St David's flag (for Wales) is not represented as Wales was part of England at that time.

Each country regards its patron saint as their heavenly advocate in front of God, protecting the country in times of peril. St Andrew, St Patrick and St David were adopted as patron saints as they were credited with the conversion to Christianity of Celtic Scotland, Ireland and Wales, respectively. St George, however, was chosen because he stood up against the persecution of Christians by the Roman Emperor. And this is perhaps why these patron saint flags lie so close to the hearts of British people. They embody not only Christian values, such as compassion, tolerance and forgiveness, but also reflect the principles, such as honesty, courage and fair play, that most closely match that country's unique national identity.

You may not be surprised to hear, then, that there is no National Day for the UK as a whole. Instead, each home country has its own Saint's Day (see table). Some people attend church services to give thanks for the ongoing protection of their patron saint, whilst many enjoy events that celebrate their country's cherished culture. You may even see some people in national dress and some wearing their country's floral emblem pinned to their clothes.

Seeing one's national flag flying from flagpoles, hanging out of windows, and draped from balconies, should not only evoke feelings of patriotism but also act as a reminder of the values, Christian or otherwise, that many aspire to.

どころか しなご
所変われば、品変わる

St David's Day March 1 (Wales)	St Patrick's Day March 17 (Northern Ireland)	St George's Day April 23 (England)	St Andrew's Day November 30 (Scotland)
Daffodil	Shamrock	Tudor Rose	Thistle

Note: this letter was written by Adrian Wilson, an English teacher from London, England, now living in Chigasaki.

Shonan Festival 湘南祭

The Shonan Festival 2016 will take place under the theme of 'Enjoy seaside life' within the Southern Beach Chigasaki district on April 30 (Sat) and May 1 (Sun), rain or shine. On the main and southern stages, live music and Hula dancing will be performed. The final of the 20th Shonan Girls Contest will be held on May 1. In the free market area, nearly seventy stalls will sell various foods, beverages and handicrafts. A beach soccer tournament and other sports events are planned. For more information, contact the festival's committee at the Chigasaki Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Phone: 0467-58-1111 Email: shonan@chigasaki-cci.or.jp

Chigasaki Aloha Market 茅ヶ崎アロハマーケット

Chigasaki Aloha Market 2016 will take place at the former Nishihama parking lot on May 14/15 (Sat/Sun) from 09:00 to 17:00. This year's theme is 'Feel closer to our sister city, Honolulu'. The festival aims to stimulate business in the city by adopting elements of Hawaiian culture. Stalls will display various Hawaiian goods, including aloha shirts, beverages, trinkets and CDs. Workshops on Hawaiian quilt-making, ukulele lessons, hula dance lessons, and so on, will also be held. Inquiries: Please contact the festival's committee at the Chigasaki Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Phone: 0467-58-1111 Email: aloha@chigasaki-cci.or.jp

City Hall Crowd Calendar 市民課窓口混雑予想カレンダー

As Citizen Section counters will be exceptionally crowded in March/April, especially from March 18 (Fri) to April 5 (Tue), and on Mondays and Fridays, avoiding these days is recommended, see crowd calendar right.

Certificates of residence, copies or abstracts of family registers, seal registration certificates and certificates of tax payment will be issued more quickly elsewhere, such as at: Koide Branch Office; Tsujido, Hamamina and Kagawa Sub-Branch Offices; and Hagisono and Chigasaki Station Citizen Offices.

The counters of the Insurance & Pension Section and the Citizen Section will be open on the weekends of March 26/27 and April 2/3, from 08:30 to 17:00, but on March 12 (Sat) and April 9 (Sat), they will be open from 08:30 to 12:00.

	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
Feb/	29	1	2	3	4	5	6
Mar	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Mar/	28	29	30	31	1	2	3
Apr	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Lightly crowded
Crowded
Very crowded
Closed

Useful Japanese Expressions 役に立つ日本語

SHIME 締めとシメ

If you are working for a Japanese company and working with Japanese people, you may often hear the word "SHIME". This word is most commonly used to mean an accounting deadline or cut-off (締め切り or SHIMEKIRI), so particularly through March - the end of the fiscal year - there are a lot of people spending busy days working toward "SHIME (締め)".

However, you should be aware that there is another important meaning of "SHIME". It's "the last part of a meal". When sharing food from a pot which we call NABE in Japanese, don't you put rice or noodles in the NABE after finishing the meat and vegetables? This is also called "SHIME (シメ)". We say "Which would you like for SHIME, rice or noodles?" There is another example. After going for a drink, have you noticed that a lot of Japanese feel like eating ramen? They say "Let's have ramen as SHIME." It seems Japanese people cannot finish a drinking party without eating ramen! So if you and your team members work hard till the fiscal year SHIME, ask them out for a drink and eat ramen as SHIME.

Announcement お知らせ

This will be the final issue of Chigasaki Breeze compiled by the current editing team. As of April 1 (Fri), a new team will take over with a view to revamping both the style and content of the publication with their fresh ideas, intending to publish the new Chigasaki Breeze on a quarterly basis.

We would like to express our heartfelt appreciation to all our readers. Over the past ten years, in cooperation with the City, we have sought to provide not only day-to-day information regarded as essential to foreigners residing in the city but also a variety of stories about Chigasaki's culture, nature, economy and history which we hope have been both enjoyable and educational to all those who have picked up a copy of Chigasaki Breeze from around town or read it online.

We wish the new team every success and hope that all of you will continue to enjoy reading and supporting this newspaper. Thank you.

Paper Media or E-Media?

紙媒体それとも電子媒体?

Recently, I feel the amount of reading from paper media in Japan has decreased. As the internet has developed, paper has gradually been disappearing from our daily lives. But is this really a good change for us?



The rate of buying newspapers, and the number of book stores in Japan is decreasing every year. These paper sources of content are now being superseded by online content. The internet has become a popular way to get news, and there are applications that help share news, too. Also, electronic books have gained in popularity at the expense of physical book sales. As you can see, as online content has gained in power, so the appeal of paper content has diminished.

So, which is better, paper or online? Each type of content has its pros and cons. Being able to read carefully and wherever you want is an advantage of paper content. But as you know, paper is made from trees. Also paper content needs space to keep it, which is a disadvantage. On the other hand, online content only needs the electronic devices you use, and accessing new and lots of information quickly are both easier.

But of course, online content has a disadvantage, too. Because we have access to limitless amounts of information, articles are often skimmed through. Also, the credibility of information online is often difficult to establish, because of its anonymity. This can be a major problem.

To conclude, I think this change reflects our changing priorities. Compared to what we used to want, the thing we most want now is more time.



In my opinion, paper has a kind of warmth to it. Turning pages can only be experienced with paper content. I am also somebody who often accesses content online, but we must not forget the qualities that only paper content has.

Anna Yoshitake, IAC English Speech Contest winner

Japanese Proverbs and their English Equivalents

日本と西洋のことわざ

- 悪妻は百年の不作
AKUSAI WA HYAKUNEN NO FUSAKU
(A bad wife means the bad harvest of a hundred years.)
An ill marriage is a spring of ill fortune.
- 言わぬが花
IWANU GA HANA
(To be silent is the bloom.)
Silence is wisdom when speaking is folly.
- 大男総身に知恵が回りかね
ŌTOKO SŌMI NI CHIE GA MAWARIKANE
(With a big man it's hard for wisdom to enter his system.)
More brawn, less brain.
- 朱に交われれば赤くなる
SYU NI MAJIWAREBA AKAKU NARU
(He who mixes with vermilion will turn red.)
He who touches pitch shall be defiled therewith.
- 夫婦喧嘩は犬も食わぬ
FUFU-GENKA WA INU MO KUWANU
(Even a dog will not eat a quarrel between husband and wife.)
One should not interfere in lover's quarrels.