

The CB Collection – Look Back on Ten Years of History (Part 2)

Fish and bird life on the Sagami River

さがみかわ さかな とり
相模川の魚と鳥

CB31 Special Issue

The Sagami River not only supports people's lives, but those of animals as well. The river originates in Yamanashi and flows across the central part of Kanagawa into Sagami Bay. While it runs a total distance of about 100 kilometers, the natural features change as it runs down from the mountain through the plain to the ocean. Along the river, diverse ecosystems are created that attract various kinds of animals.



The followings are just examples of the hundreds of species of fish observed in the river. Yamames, Japanese charrs, pale chubs and bullheads live in the upper reaches. The middle reaches are inhabited by freshwater fish such as pale chubs, carps, crucians, daces, pike gudgeons, topmouth gudgeons, ayu, loaches, and migratory fish like eels and pond smelts that go up and down from Sagami Bay.

So many Countries, so many Customs!

CB54

Halloween ハロウィーン

Halloween these days means ghosts and witches, Jack-o'-Lanterns made from hollowed-out pumpkins, and children dressed in scary costumes going from house to house trick-or-treating. However, the origins of Halloween can be traced back to the ancient Celtic festival of *Samhain* held on the night of October 31 to mark the end of the summer growing season and the start of the cold dark winter. On this night, Celts believed that the veil between the spirit world and the mortal world was at its thinnest allowing spirits to cross over more easily.

Evil spirits could be repelled by candle-lit lanterns, made from hollowed-out turnips and carved with grotesque faces. At night, people wore costumes imitating these evil spirits to avoid being recognized by the real ones, and some went house to house reciting verses and demanding food in return for good fortune or threatening mischief if refused. This tradition of guising and pranks we know today as trick-or-treating.



Folk Museum in Chigasaki

みんぞくしりょうかん
民俗資料館

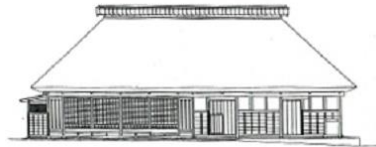
CB35

Former Mitsuhashi Family Residence 旧三橋家の住居

きゅうみつはしけ じゅうきょ

On a little hill within the site of Jokenji Temple, the final resting place of the famous Edo-period samurai and magistrate, Ōoka Echizen, is located a Folk Museum which used to be a residence of the old Mitsuhashi family. The area is 151 square meters (45.75 tsubo) and farming tools are on display inside and outside the residence.

This one-story wooden farmhouse with a thatched roof was built in Kagawa in the northern part of Chigasaki in 1828 (Bunsei 11) and lived in until 1971 (Showa 46) by six generations of the Mitsuhashi family.



Useful Japanese Expressions 役に立つ日本語

やく た に ほんご

“KEKKODESU” 結構です

けっこう

CB40

This expression “KEKKODESU” is used when another person's explanation sounds agreeable or acceptable to you. It's the same as “That's fine” or “I'll accept what you say” in English. You can also say “KEKKODESU” when you want to refuse what was offered to you. For example, you can say “KEKKODESU” when a cup of coffee is offered but you don't want to drink it. In this case, it is equivalent to “No, thank you”.

Multilingual Information Provided by Kanagawa

かながわけん たげん ごじょうほう

Prefecture 神奈川県 多言語情報

CB40

Kanagawa Prefecture provides information for foreign residents in ten languages (Cambodian, Chinese, English, Korean, Laotian, Portuguese, Spanish, Tagalog, Thai and Vietnamese).

Go to: www.pref.kanagawa.jp and choose your preferred language (see box right). This then gives you access to living information about Kanagawa prefecture, such as health insurance and medical treatment; disasters and emergencies; and working conditions and employment.



New Museum Displaying Chigasaki Talent to Open

ちがさき じんぶつかん
茅ヶ崎ゆかりの人物館

CB56

A new museum named *Chigasaki-yukari-no-jinbutsukan*, which means well-known people or works related to Chigasaki, will open on February 11 (Wed) in Higashikaigan-minami, making use of the 1.6 square kilometer area on the north side of Kaikō-Takeshi museum. On the site, there are two old houses, one was built in 1962, the other in 1924. The former is to be renovated, retaining the basement and pillars, but the latter is too dilapidated to reuse so it is being completely rebuilt, as a wooden house resembling the old house in appearance. The mission of the new museum, which will host both regular and special exhibitions, is to foster pride in and love for Chigasaki whilst cultivating and preserving knowledge of local history.

“HAMAMINA” to Open in April

CB57

たもくてきふくごうしせつ がつ
多目的複合施設「ハマミーナ」が4月にオープン

The multipurpose facility “HAMAMINA” will open on April 1 (Wed) in Hamami-daira. The new facility is being constructed on the site of the Hamami-daira Housing Complex, and it is expected to be the nerve center of everyday life and disaster prevention for the people living in and around this area. The name “HAMAMINA” was selected from among the many suggestions received from citizens, and is a compound word of “Hamami-daira” and “MINA”, the name of one of Chigasaki City's official characters.

Fireworks Display at Southern Beach

CB47

はなびたいかい
サザンビーチちがさき 花火大会

A spectacular display of 3,000 fireworks will brighten the night sky on August 3 (Sat) at Southern Beach, Chigasaki from 19:30 to 20:20. Tens of thousands of people from neighboring cities are expected to join local residents in enjoying what is a typical scene during summer which adds a poetic charm to the season. Watching the display, you will see many people wearing colorful *yukata*, casual summer kimono, which complement the visual splendor of the fireworks.



Ancient Chigasaki and Excavated Remains

こだい ちがさき
よみがえる古代の茅ヶ崎

CB50 Special Issue

The coastal region of Chigasaki consists of one of the most important sand dunes in Japan and is called Shonan sandhill. This area used to be covered by the sea, but over the millennia gradually changed its form to become land. In addition to the sea and sands, the geography of Chigasaki also includes rivers and hilly terrain, making it an interesting landform from a topographical standpoint. Historically, from one era to the next, each successive group of inhabitants of Chigasaki has developed its own specific methods of cultivating the land. On the plateau in the northern part of Chigasaki, it is believed that the history of human beings started about 30,000 years ago.

Major Remains found in Chigasaki

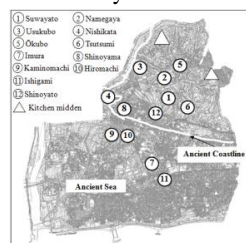
ちがさき ほんけん おも いせき
茅ヶ崎で発見された主な遺跡

CB50 Special Issue

A total of 215 historic sites dating from the Japanese Paleolithic period (about 17,000 years ago) to the end of the Edo era (AD 1868) have been found in the city.

1. The Suwayato Remains

Small stone tools believed to have been used as knives and spearheads were excavated from the Upper Paleolithic layer at the Suwayato remains located on a northern height of the city. Charred gravel and obsidian fragments indicated that the inhabitants made fires and produced those stone tools. The absence of evidence of a settlement suggests that they were nomadic, roaming around the site and its vicinity in search of food.



20th Chigasaki Space Class ちがさき宇宙教室

うちゅうきょうしつ

The City held Space Class for the twentieth time on August 9 (Fri) from 13:00 to 17:30 at Chigasaki Civic Hall's large hall which was filled to capacity with about 1,400 lucky people including many children. The class is aimed at fostering citizens' dreams of science and deepening interests in space. The event this year included many amazing demonstrations and thoughtful speeches, including the following highlights:

- A group of Communicators of Science & Technology (CAST) from Tokyo University demonstrated several experiments, including one that created bubbles from dry yeast by adding oxygenated water to it.

CB48

Tōma Family Residence Designated as City

とうまけやしきあと ししせき
Historic Site 藤間家屋敷跡が市の史跡に

CB47

The Board of Education of Chigasaki City recently designated the residence of the Tōma Family in Yanagishima as a historic site of the City, and the Fukabachi-type pottery from the latter half of the Jōmon era found within the Tsutsumi “*kaizuka*” (a shell mound or prehistoric refuse heap consisting chiefly of the shells of edible mollusks intermingled with evidence of human occupancy) as a cultural asset of the City.

According to a death register of the Tōma Family, the residence in Yanagishima has been passed down from one generation to the next since the Bunshō era (1466-1467).



We Need to Save Power This Summer

CB35

ことし なつ せつでん ひつよう
今年の夏は節電が必要

To cope with the expected power shortage this summer, the Japanese government has outlined a series of measures aimed at reducing by 15% the peak demand for electricity between 09:00 and 20:00 compared with last year's maximum of 60 million kilowatts. The measure is targeting peak electricity usage rather than total daily consumption because even a temporary excess of demand over supply may lead to a major power failure.

According to the Agency of Natural Resources and Energy, electricity demand peaks at around 14:00 on a summer weekday, and in an average household the demand at this time reaches 1,200 kilowatts, broken down as follows: air conditioners 53%, refrigerator 23%, TV 5%, lighting fixtures 5%, standby consumption 4%, others 10%.

Radiation dosage levels in Chigasaki normalize

CB36

しなひ ほうしゃせんりょう へいじょうち
市内の放射線量はほぼ平常値

The atmospheric radiation levels in the city have returned to those before the March nuclear plant accident. The monitoring post at the prefectural facility in Shimomachiya has detected daily averages of around 0.05 microsieverts (μSv) since the end of June, compared with 0.182μSv four days after the accident, and 0.034 to 0.087μSv throughout last year. Authorities say that recent dosage levels do not necessitate the need for special measures in our everyday lives.

How to Dispose of the Waste the City does not Collect

CB52

し しゅうしゅう はいきぶつ しょぶん
市が収集しない廃棄物の処分は？

If you are troubled with waste the City does not collect, you can ask licensed waste collectors to dispose of it for you, for a fee. Such items include building waste materials (roofing tiles, concrete blocks, floor/wall tiles, insulation materials, asbestos, rubble, and so on), tires, car batteries, fire extinguishers, waste oils (excluding cooking oils), paints and thinners, as well as singular items like those shown in these images.



As well as these assorted items, the City does not collect electrical appliances such as TVs, air conditioners, refrigerators, washing/drying machines, and PCs, as these products have to be disposed of as stipulated in various Recycling Acts. Instead, you should first ask the shop you bought them from or the manufacturer.

What We Expect from the Sister-City Relationship

ちがさきし しぐん しまいとじていけい きたい
茅ヶ崎市とホノルル市・郡との姉妹都市提携に期待すること

"Facilitate Citizen-Driven Activities"
たぶんや しみん こうりゅうかつどう しえん
多分野における市民の交流活動を支援する

CB57 Special Issue

The City will play a leading role in facilitating various citizen-driven activities by maintaining a close relationship with the Honolulu municipality. It will support cultural, educational, sports and many other kinds of exchanges. The sister-city relationship is also expected to provide opportunities for the business people of the two cities to develop partnerships. In addition, the City believes the relationship will help children foster international perspectives.



Keepsake presented by Honolulu

Rise in Public Facility Fees 公共施設使用料の引き上げ

CB54

With the increase in the consumption tax rate of 3% last April, fees for some public facilities will be raised on October 1, 2014, to properly reflect the increased tax rate. If you finish the formal application procedure to use a facility before that date, the fees effective at that time will apply.

Bank Transfer Notification System to Change

CB45

こうざふりこみつうちしょ へんこう
「口座振込通知書」の変更

The current system, whereby a Notification of Bank Transfer is issued when the City office makes a payment by bank transfer, will be discontinued from April, 2013. To confirm receipt of monies sent, please update your bankbook to show recent transactions; a reference to "©◎-ka of Chigasaki-shi" will indicate which City section transferred money to you (and who to contact if you have any queries).

Inquiries: Accounting Section of City office

Why do Bells ring 108 Times on New Year's Eve?

CB44

じや かね なせ かい
除夜の鐘は何故108回？

On the night of New Year's Eve (除夜, or Joya), you will hear the bells of distant temples ringing. This custom originated in China around the 11th Century. Do you know how many times the bells are rung? The answer is 108. Buddhism tells that men have 108 evil passions, including desire, rage, obsession and suspicion, and these passions make them feel angry and irritated. The solemn sound of temple bells going through the quiet night removes them from men. People ring out the old and ring in the new, so the bells are rung 107 times as the old year finishes and once more as the new year begins.

Two Chigasaki Citizens in the Olympics

CB41

ちがさきしみん しゅつじょう
ロンドンオリンピックに茅ヶ崎市民が出場

An official announcement in early July is expected to confirm that two athletes living in the city will take part in the London Olympics, starting on July 27 (Fri):



Fumiyuki Beppu (29) from Akabane, will compete in men's bicycle racing: road race and individual road time trial. Beppu made his debut as a professional cyclist in 2005. He became the Asian champion in 2008 and raced in the Beijing Olympics. This will be his second Olympic Games.



Kenji Takahashi (29) from Yokohama, now living in Higashi-kaigan-minami, will take part in the 49er (4.9m) class sailing event, paired with Yukio Makino. He started sailing as a third-grade elementary student and joined the national team in 2005. He has paired with Makino since 2009. The pair represented Japan in the 2010, 2011, and 2012 IASF Sailing World Championships.

The City's "Comprehensive Plan"

CB33

ちがさきし とうごうけいかく きほんこうぞう
茅ヶ崎市総合計画基本構想



Shonan・Chigasaki - where people are radiant and the town shines under the Sun in an environment of Ocean and Greenery

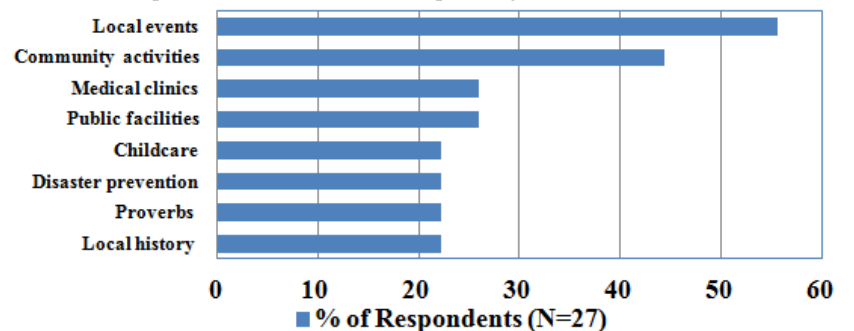
After a year of actively pursuing increased open dialogue with the residents of the city, Mayor Hattori has announced the basic outlines of the City's 'Comprehensive Plan' general policy. One background issue however is the difficulty that City has with the responsibility for maintaining stable public services falling solely on local government in a quickly changing social environment.

The intention is to create a society where citizens can flourish, even if there are problems environment-wise, and this plan is aiming at the achievement of a basic ideal and objectives by developing policies for the next 10 years with clear vision with regard to both present and future situations. The target period for this program is the ten years from April 2011 through March 2020, and the plan is to develop municipal policy by establishing the following five community development aims.

What do readers want? 読者が期待する記事は？

CB59

We recently conducted our annual survey of Chigasaki Breeze readers, and would like to thank everyone who found time to complete and return their questionnaire. The bar chart below shows that readers were most interested in seeing articles about local events, followed by community activities, medical clinics, public facilities, and so on. Editors will keep these wishes in mind when planning future issues.



New License Plate for City Motorbikes

CB53

とうち けってい
ご当地ナンバー決定

A new number plate for City motorbikes has been chosen. The design shown right, by Tomoko Minamiyae, a lady living in Mizuki, Chigasaki, won the contest. The new plate will start being used from October.



New Panels with English Names and Altitudes

CB53

へいき しんじゅうきょひょうじばん
アルファベット併記の新住居表示板

The City has been replacing area name panels, many of which are fixed on telegraph poles, with those having the city name ①, the area name ②, and the height above sea level ③ in English as well.

The replacement has started with about 500 panels in the City's coastal areas, and, over the next several years, 5,000 or so panels will be replaced across the entire City. The City thinks the new panels will help foreign tourists, the number of whom is expected to increase towards the 2020 Tokyo Olympics, understand where they are. It will also help Japanese tourists with names which are difficult to read. In addition, heights above sea level will give people useful information about the relative safety of that area when they are evacuating from a tsunami.



Monetary Donation for Disaster-affected Areas

CB39

ひさいち ぎえんきん
被災地への義援金

Following the 3.11 quake and tsunami, the City asked citizens to make donations to help relief efforts in the disaster-affected areas. As of February 15, the total amount of collected money was 66,615,185 yen. The City has now extended the deadline for accepting donations to April 2013. Donation boxes can be found at City offices.