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# awa life



"TOPPY"

A monthly newsletter for international residents of Tokushima, produced by TOPIA, the Tokushima Prefectural International Exchange Association.

February 2007 No. 200

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## happy anniversary awa life!

by gregory ewald  
founder of awa life

I am delighted to congratulate everyone who has worked on producing Awa Life over the last 19 years for the publication of its 200th edition! I had the privilege of serving as the Coordinator of International Relations in Tokushima Prefecture from August 1988 until August 1991. I remember arriving in Tokushima Prefecture excited and nervous about my new job, and wondering what could I do to facilitate international understanding. I also wanted to try to make it just a little bit easier for the international residents of Tokushima Prefecture to live away from their home countries. It was with these goals that Awa Life was born.

At that time, I was the only Coordinator of International Relations in Tokushima Prefecture and was posted in the International Affairs Division of the Tokushima



*andrew and claire, current awa life editors, celebrate the 200th issue with some cake*

Prefectural Government. The people I worked with were very dedicated to their jobs and open to new ideas. I conducted seminars on cross-cultural issues, assisted with cultural exchange programs, and worked on a variety of other projects. I thought that creating a regular newsletter would be another way to facilitate international

communication among the international residents and the Japanese residents of Tokushima.

When we first started Awa Life, most of the international residents in Tokushima were from other parts of Asia. There were a few international residents from South America, North America, Europe and Australia. Although I was the

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## awa life

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Download a PDF file of **awa life** or view the online version by going to TOPIA's website!  
[http://www.topia.ne.jp/e\\_index/e\\_index.htm](http://www.topia.ne.jp/e_index/e_index.htm)

## from the editors

I must take this opportunity to express my delight at having the luck to be sitting in the Awa Life editors' seat as we observe the 200th issue of Tokushima's longest-running English-language newsletter. We were very fortunate to be able to track down Awa Life's founder, Greg Ewald, and have him write a retrospective cover story about this newsletter's humble beginnings. Also, by coincidence, another former JET Programme participant contacted us this month to share her memories of life in Yuki-cho ten years ago. I hope that Awa Life can continue to be a communication point for past and present English-speaking residents of Tokushima prefecture in the years to come.

Love, Claire



and so February arrives, and the air is filled with love now that Valentine's Day is on the way. Or is that the smell of chocolate? Do you have any special plans for the day? Going somewhere special? In an astounding series of developments, last year I managed not to get a single piece of chocolate or pink covered wrapping paper. Not even **giri-choko!** I'm not sure what I got wrong, although I can only imagine it was something unimaginably catastrophic, but this year I've decided I'll have to pull out a few stops. I must admit, I'm not used to being on the (apparently) receiving end on February 14th, but White Day in March isn't far so off and along with it the chance to get some sweet chocolately goodness for the girls at work.

Cheers, Andrew



*a sign on mt. bizan saying 'keep our mountains beautiful!' (photo by james disley)*

## happy anniversary awa life! ... con't from page 1

Coordinator of International Relations, I would rarely see another international resident during the week because there were so few of us in Tokushima at that time. Awa Life was a way to inform the international residents of what was happening in Tokushima.

In looking at Awa Life today, it is clear that some things never change and some things change a lot. As for the name "Awa Life", there was never any doubt. I think it was the only name I could come up with and it seemed so appropriate I do not think any other names were even considered or discussed. The publication and dissemination methods, however, have

changed a lot. I recall when we first started producing Awa Life, we literally cut and pasted it together. We used countless quantities of glue sticks and photocopy paper. I also remember sitting around a large table with colleagues pasting the mailing labels on the envelopes and preparing the newsletters for mailing. In that respect, a lot has changed since Awa Life was born.

I now live near Washington, DC and am a lawyer. I still work on international projects. I will always remember fondly the years I spent working in Tokushima. I enjoyed the work and collegial working environment with

my colleagues. I enjoyed meeting the residents of Tokushima--both the Japanese and international residents. And, of course, I enjoyed Awa Odori, where I met an international resident of Tokushima from Indonesia who a couple years later became my wife. We have now been married for almost 15 years and have a 3 year old son who we would like to take to Tokushima in the near future!

I would again like to wish Awa Life a happy anniversary on the occasion of its 200th edition and to thank all of the people who have continued to work hard on publishing Awa Life over the last 19 years! 

## a walk down memory lane

by clara der  
 kayechung@hotmail.com



*Clara Der (pictured here with her two daughters, Emma and Myka) was the Yuki-cho ALT from 1995-97. She currently resides in Saskatchewan, Canada, and will be returning to visit Tokushima this spring.*

**natsukashii desu ne.** Unforeseen because I left Japan thinking, "What a relief!" Little did I realize, how much those two years in a fishing town would affect me.

In 1995, I was the second AET to work at Yuki. I was quiet, non-athletic and a poor drinker. I had a terrifying

experience with a peeping Tom outside my bedroom the first month, called the police only to be heard by his wife who no doubt was probably preparing supper. So that conversation ended with a good laugh.

Being a vegan, I had a lot of explaining to do. "Diet?" No. Being Asian, I wasn't much to look at, and being pimply, my cure was heavily discussed among the women and after an intent search in the dictionaries, they asked if I was, "con-su-pected?" No.

I sure enjoyed that little town. So much so that I'm

returning for a second visit, to see **obachan** who would bring me food and check on me after a tidal wave scare. To see the **yakitori** man who had me sign his little vehicle. To see the Hama-samas, barbers who would try to convince me the goodness of marbled beef while watching sumo wrestling.

By the second year, my house had become a home. A place for kids to hang out, students dropping by, a place of rest for surfers travelling south, a meeting point for a weekly swim followed by a hearty potluck. I sure miss camping at the beach on weekends, Taiko in Hiwasa and Nakagawa's pottery studio. Kindness and friendship is what matters when we come together. **Domo arigato gozaimashita.**



# those critical moments

by **andrew dahms**  
 until\_eternity@hotmail.com

According to the old philosophical teachings in ancient Japan known as **onmyōdo**, there are several occasions during a person's life in which they are more pre-disposed to disastrous occurrences and calamities than at any other time. These times, thought to last an entire year, are known as **yakudoshi**.

## **Yakudoshi**

The term **yakudoshi** in Japanese is comprised of the characters for bad luck (厄) and year (年). It is quite an old word, and the system of belief in **yakudoshi** dates back as far as the Heian Era (794-1185). However, at that time **yakudoshi** were not necessarily tied with unlucky occurrences so much as they were considered simply to be critical times in a person's life. Indeed, the original meaning of the character for **yaku**

was not bad luck, but rather purpose or role, particularly in a spiritual sense. Over the years, however, this original meaning became lost and the system evolved into its current state.

## **The Magic Numbers**

So, which years exactly are designated as these unlucky times? Actually, the ages designated as **yakudoshi** differ for men and women, and can also vary depending on where you are in Japan. However while there are many trains of thought on the subject, for men it is commonly thought to be at the ages of 25, 42 and 61, and 19, 33 and 37 for women. Of these, the age of 42 (which can also be read as **shini** or 'death') for men and 33 (or **sanzan**, meaning 'disastrous') for women are considered the most potentially hazardous.

However, these years are

not selected by superstitious belief alone. Indeed, each has a more common root behind them as well. For example, around the age of 42 is a time where it is commonly thought a man's level of responsibility at work and in society is said to increase, and the age of 33 for women was commonly a period during the midst of childrearing. Thus, these ages were seen as times when a person is under more stress than usual.

If only to confuse matters more, the years directly preceding and succeeding a **yakudoshi** are considered important as well. The year before is known as 前厄 (**maeyaku**) and the year after as 後厄 (**atoyaku**). These years are not specifically said to bring bad luck, although it is often said that one can see the . As luck (or lack thereof) would have it, this year I will be turning 24, falling into

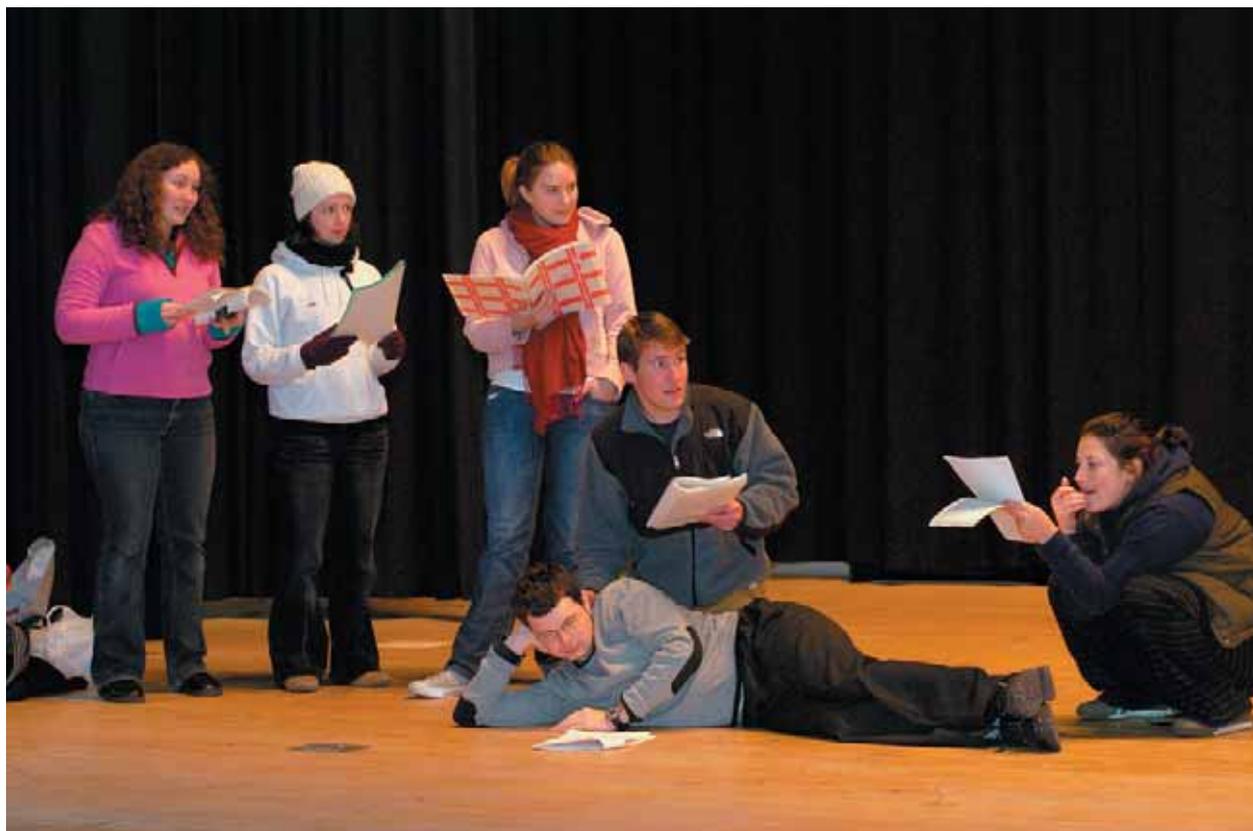
**those critical moments ... con't on page 6**



*a young girl praying before incense sitsks at yakuō temple in hiwasa*

# ajet musical - pinocchio

submitted



*scene from an early rehearsal of this years musical, held at the kamojima kominkan on saturday, january 20 (photo by andrew dahms)*

Once again, the participants of the JET Programme here in Tokushima band together to bring you a prefecture-wide touring musical, and the theme of this year's play is a creative take on Pinocchio!

Last year Tokushima AJET won an award of recognition at the JET Programme 20th Anniversary celebrations for their community involvement. A big reason for why they got this award was the annual musical, now in its 13th year running! Each year, this theatrical performance blends easy-to-understand English with a familiar story, plenty of sight gags, and tons of singing and dancing to result in a performance that is fun for everyone, be they native

English speakers or little Japanese kiddies with next to no English exposure.

This year, the musical will perform in Tokushima City for the first time in four years at Tokushima Hall. See page 12 for a full list of show dates and locations!

For the occasion, we were able to receive a few words from this year's director, Joey Stadelmann, about the upcoming performances:

*For the thirteenth annual Tokushima AJET musical we'll be putting on Pinocchio. We aspire to maintain the high standard that's been set for the musicals in years past, the same that was recognized at the JET anniversary celebrations held last year.*

*Pinocchio is the story of a wooden puppet brought to*

*life through the magic of the wishing star, and his journey as he aspires to become a real boy. Funny and touching at the same time, we hope to bring this excellent script to life. We've got an excellent cast, and we're working hard to take advantage of all the ALTs with dance training for the musical numbers.*

*While in English, the musical is intended to entertain any English level, from native speaker to novice, expert to those who have never taken an English class. So please, grab your friends, neighbours, students, their parents, anyone, and come and check out the musical. Admission is free, and donations are appreciated so that in the future we can keep bringing you more musicals.*



## those critical moments ... con't from page 4

the **maeyaku** category and by all rights headed straight for disaster. I'll let you know how it goes (and when I said I wanted to get closer to Japanese culture, this wasn't exactly what I had in mind).

### Yakuotoshi

While there is nothing to stop **yakudoshi** from coming entirely, neither are you consigned to simply sit back and take it all in good form. It is possible to help prevent this bad luck through undertaking a simple process known as **yakuotoshi** by making a trip to certain temples or shrines known for such.

The later half of the word for this process, **otoshi** is the Japanese word meaning 'to drop' and has a very literal place in the process. Those making their trip to the temple for **yakuotoshi** carry with them a handful of one yen coins and drop one on each of the temple stairs as they approach. In this way it is said that as you drop the coins from your possession so also do you drop the bad luck. Should you happen to make a visit to one of the temples known for **yakuotoshi**, you will find the stairs can become so thick with coins that temple staff need to come by and shovel them away in order for people to pass.

This aside, all that is then required to prevent the bad luck is to pray at the temple itself and to (naturally) spend the rest of the year taking care not to place yourself under undue stress or into potentially dangerous situations. Some people may even avoid starting new



*a small collection of one yen coins and even an errant ten yen coin found on the steps of yakuo temple in hiwasa*

ventures or large-scale plans during a **yakudoshi**, much in kind to the superstitious belief in **butsumetsu**, one of the six days of **rokuyo** (see Awa Life issue #196, Oct 2006 for more details).

Otherwise, there are many words of sage advice for how to go about **yakuotoshi**, from what to wear (such as for women to carry something with a scale-like pattern on it) to what to do while at the temple or shrine when you arrive. These customs, too, vary widely depending on where you are in Japan, but most common of all is to call ones close friends and family together for a party of sorts. More locally, here in Tokushima it was once a tradition for those falling under **yakudoshi** to come together and take part in a **ningyo jōruri** play.

Common times for making a trip for **yakuotoshi** are at the end of winter, on your birthday, or during **hatsumōde** (trips made to temples and shrines over the New Year holidays to pray for the coming year).

### Yakuō Temple

If you are wondering how many such temples are around, and perhaps where the nearest is, then have no fear. Hiwasa in southern Tokushima is home to Yakuō Temple, one of the few temples in Japan and the only one in Shikoku where it is possible to undergo **yakuotoshi**. The temple itself is a mere five minute walk from Hiwasa station on the JR Mugi line and can be easily seen on the hillsides as you pass by the area.

While **yakuotoshi** can be done at several times during the year, Yakuō Temple's New Year celebrations on February 12th provide a popular time for people to come and undertake it. Many come from in and outside the prefecture just to visit the temple, making it one of the busiest times of the year.

### When All is Said and Done

The belief and background behind **yakudoshi** may be based in superstition, but these times do correlate with periods in which men and women commonly undergo large amounts of stress or take steps in their lives that involve a certain amount of risk, such as starting work for the first time.

This belief in critical moments in a person's life, however, is not unique to Japan or Buddhist traditions. Several other countries and faiths around the world also share similar beliefs, such as Christianity in Spain and England, and the Islamic faith in Egypt.



# martin's manga corner

by martin o'brien  
martinobrien2004@gmail.com

**Title:** Heureka (ヘウレーカ)  
**Author / Illustrator:**  
Hitoshi Iwaaki  
**Publisher:** JETS COMICS  
**First Published:**  
Japan (2002)  
**No. of volumes:** 1

In most public and school libraries in Japan you will find a comic book series of the history of Japan. These comics familiarise many kids with the details of their nation's history long before they learn it in the classroom. Historical manga abounds, in both factual and fictional form. Understandably enough, most historical fiction mangas are mostly set in Medieval Japan and China, one of the most popular comics being the omnipresent Sengoku Jieitai (Warring States Self-Defense Force). Its popularity is such that it has been adapted into several films over the years.

Unconventionally, Hitoshi Iwaaki's Heureka is a manga set in antiquity, during the Second Punic War between the small city state of Syracuse and the Roman Empire. The comic is based around the life and times of the famous mathematician Archimedes. Archimedes was not only a gifted mathematician but also an engineer of repute. During the conflict with the Romans, Archimedes was supposedly responsible for creating a number of war machines that devastated the Roman legions before they eventually got the upper hand. The exact nature and use of these devices is controversial, and exists more in the realm of legend than actual historical fact. Heureka

focuses on these legends, and provides a wonderful evocation of how exactly the Syracusians might have defended their city against the Romans.

Archimedes used a number of war machines to defend the city, the most famous being his heat ray, which was a wall of mirrors that were aligned to reflect the sun to a single point where it would burn the sails of the Roman ships. Other machines were the Claw of Archimedes, which was a kind of crane with a grappling hook which grabbed the enemy ship and capsized it. The beauty of Iwaaki's Heureka is the manner in which he focuses on the legends associated with the war, and conceptualises in detail how the war machines would have looked and how they would have been used in battle.

His interpretation of the Siege of Syracuse turns what would have been just another boring ancient city state conflict into something that is fascinating from a number of perspectives. The battle scenes are the most imaginative. Iwaaki manages to come up with a few of his own war machines, the most memorable being a type of circular saw that pops up over the battlements and chops up the Roman legionnaires in a manner that is none too pleasant.

Blood, gore and violent death are in abundance in Heureka. The most brutally imaginative part is when Archimedes comes up with a type of siege tower containing two rapidly revolving steel discs, onto which stones are fed. The discs then hurl the rocks at

lightning speed at the close ranked Roman soldiers with inevitably gruesome results. While these are obviously very liberal interpretations of what probably happened in the Second Punic War, Iwaaki's drawings nevertheless give an excellent perspective of how events unfolded. His drawings of the city and its walls and surrounding terrain make the reader understand at a moment's glance the relative predicaments of both the Syracusians and the Romans. Once we are informed of how everything works, the subsequent battles unfold. This is the high point of Heureka. It goes something like this: cocky, well-armed Roman soldiers come up to the battlements at various stages fully confident that they will be victorious. Archimedes pulls a few ropes or levers and soon we are presented with up-close scenes of Rome's finest being cut to ribbons, while geeky Archimedes and his Syracusian cohorts stand around looking pleased with themselves.

Heureka is not just bodies cut in two or decapitated horses heads flying through the air. The actual life and times and achievements of Archimedes are accurately portrayed from the time he was summoned to serve Syracuse to his eventual murder at the hands of a Roman soldier. If Iwaaki's interpretation of how Archimedes dealt with the Romans is correct, I can't say I blame the guy. Iwaaki's Heureka is a rich portrayal of the Second Punic War and his vision of how the battles were fought is enthralling



# letter from suketo hoikuen

by kazue inoue  
 suketo hoikuen staff

According to the Japanese traditional calendar, it is already spring, but it's still very cold and snowing in places. A lot of children catch colds and become ill at this time of year. Do your children take their medicine properly when they get sick? It's very hard to get a small child to take medicine, isn't it. This month, I'll introduce a few tricks for getting children to take their medicine.

## 1. Taking syrup

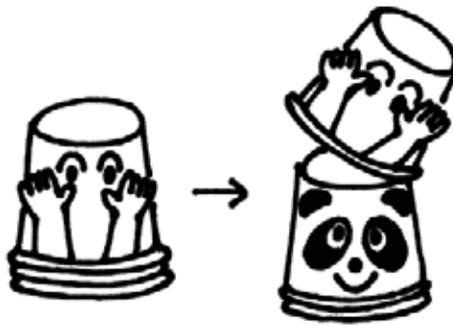
-give it a bit at a time with a dropper

-freeze the syrup and feed it to the child like sherbet (some medicines change their composition when frozen, so

consult your doctor to see if it is alright to freeze your child's medicine)

## 2. Taking powdered medicine

-mix with a bit of water to make a paste, and use your finger to put the medicine on the inside of the child's cheek where they won't be able to taste it as much, then give the child water to drink.



-mix the medicine with food  
 \*good food to mix: sweet or cold foods, something which you don't mind if your child grows to hate it (ie. pudding, ice cream, condensed milk)

\*bad food to mix: staple foods (ie. milk, rice, bread). Also, acidic foods can alter the composition of the medicine, so don't mix with orange juice, yogurt, sports drinks, etc.

Some medicines can become more bitter when mixed with certain foods. Consult with your doctor if you need more information.

**This month's toy:** Peek-a-boo paper cups. Draw faces on a few cups, then stack them. Each time you remove a cup, a new face is revealed!



# shin-mai mama nikki

by claire tanaka  
 clairish@gmail.com

We are making good use of our hot carpet again this winter. It's a little island of warmth in our cold, cold apartment.

Sofie is learning more words all the time. She loves dogs and whenever she sees a dog, whether on TV, in a magazine, or outside on the street, she says "wow-wow". She also says "wow-wow" when she sees cats, squirrels, and basically anything with fur. She is learning lots of words from her Japanese gramma too, such as "cha-cha" (meaning "tea") which she uses for any kind of drink, including water. I remember learning about this in a linguistics class in University – kids start out by calling broad categories of things by one name (all drinks are "cha-cha", all animals are

"wow-wow") and gradually develop a more specific vocabulary for things. I wonder if this means that when she says she wants "cheese" she really just means "food"?

Our whole family has been sick in turns during the past month. I am so glad to have my husband's parents nearby so they can come and help take care of Sofie when one of us gets sick. I can't imagine how we would ever cope without them.

There's a new campaign to encourage parents to spend more time with their preschool-age children presented by the prefectural government's children's welfare division. It's called "Go! Go! Kuttsuki-dan Oen Jigyo" (Sticky-bug Team Support Program). Presumably the image of a small child

attached to the parent's side is likened to a sticky-bug (**kuttsuki mushi**). If you attend their parent-and-child events and collect stickers for your point card, you can exchange your filled point card for a Sticky-bug Passport, which is good for discounts and special favors at various shops in the prefecture. For more information in Japanese, see the following URL: <http://www1.ourtokushima.net/kodomo/> I live pretty close to the former ASTY Tokushima (now called "Flair" the Gender Equality Centre) where a lot of these parent-and-child events are scheduled to be held, so I might try filling my point card and see what kind of deals I can get with my Sticky-bug Passport. I'll let you all know how it goes.



# Japanese lesson

In February and March, some useful noun-verb combinations often used in specific occasions will be introduced in order to help you build up your vocabulary. You may have learned a lot of nouns and verbs so far but sometimes you may find it difficult to choose a proper verb for a certain noun. Put proper verbs in the blanks and see how many of the following you can answer.

- (1) Health: diseases, injuries and treatment 健康：病気、けが、治療
- |                  |            |                         |            |
|------------------|------------|-------------------------|------------|
| become sick      | 病気に ( )    | take medicine           | 薬を ( )     |
| get injured      | けがを ( )    | put drops in one's eye  | 目薬を ( )    |
| catch cold       | 風邪を ( )    | have an injection       | 注射を ( )    |
| bleed            | 血が ( )     | apply ointment          | 軟膏を ( )    |
| burn             | やけど(を) ( ) | put a bandage           | 包帯を ( )    |
| break one's bone | 骨を ( )     | apply a compress        | 湿布を ( )    |
| chafe one's knee | 膝を ( )     | check one's temperature | 熱を ( )     |
| crack one's bone | 骨に ( )     | see a doctor            | 診察を ( )    |
| have a fever     | 熱が ( )     | take an X-ray           | レントゲンを ( ) |
- (2) Eating and cooking 食事、料理
- |                  |           |                       |          |
|------------------|-----------|-----------------------|----------|
| sprinkle salt    | 塩を ( )    | taste, degust         | 味を ( )   |
| pour soy sauce   | 醤油を ( )   | season                | 味を ( )   |
| dip in soy sauce | 醤油を ( )   | peel, pare            | 皮を ( )   |
| pour beer        | ビールを ( )  | grate Japanese radish | 大根を ( )  |
| spread butter    | バターを ( )  | coat with flour       | 小麦粉を ( ) |
| eat soup         | スープを ( )  | grease a pan          | 油を ( )   |
| slurp up udon    | うどんを ( )  | deep-fry              | 油で ( )   |
| fry a steak      | ステーキを ( ) | cook rice             | ご飯を ( )  |
| boil water       | 湯を ( )    | boil vegetables       | 野菜を ( )  |

## Answers

ゆでる	野菜を	わかす	湯を	レントゲンを撮る	ひたす	ある	熱が
たく	ご飯を	焼く	ステーキを	診察を受ける	骨にひびかはいる	折る	骨を
あける	油で	すする	うどんを	熱を計る	膝をすりむく	折る	骨を
ひく	油を	飲む	スープを	湿布をはる(する)	やけど(を)	折る	骨を
まぶす	小麦粉を	ぬる	バターを	包帯をまく(する)	やけど(を)	折る	骨を
おろす	大根を	こく	ビールを	軟膏をぬる	血が	出る	血が
むく	皮を	つける	醤油を	注射をする	風邪をひく	つける	風邪をひく
つける	味を	かける	醤油を	目薬をさす	けがを	つける	けがを
みる	味を	ふる	塩を	薬を飲む	病気に	みる	病気に
料理	料理	食事	食事	治療	病気・けが		病気・けが



## International Forum

Tshering Cigay Dorji from Bhutan will talk about his country and its GNH (Gross National Happiness) over GNP (Gross National Product) policy (in Japanese). Following the speech will be a chance to interact with people from various countries.

**When:** February 17 (Sat) 13:00 - 16:00

**Cost:** Free

**Where:** TOPIA (Clement Plaza 6F)

**Info:** call Mr. Noguchi 088-656-3303  
or e-mail [topia@topia.ne.jp](mailto:topia@topia.ne.jp)

## 国際理解支援フォーラム

やすらぎの国ブータン。GNP（国民総生産）よりGNH（国民総幸福）前半：日本語を話せる数少ないブータン人シェリン・スィーゲイ・ドルジ氏の講演後半：いろんな国の人との交流会

日時： 2月17日（土）13:00～16:00

金額： 無料

場所： 徳島県国際交流協会（クレメントプラザ6階）

詳細： 野口まで：088-656-3303

メール：[topia@topia.ne.jp](mailto:topia@topia.ne.jp)

## Shikoku Sake Matsuri in Ikeda

Sample 33 different brands of Shikoku-produced sake and tour local sake breweries as well.

**When:** February 17, 10:00 - 16:00

**Where:** at the Awa Ikeda Shoko Kaigijo 3F Hall

**Cost:** 1200 yen in advance, 1400 yen at the door for the sake tasting. Brewery tours are free.

**Info:** call 0883-72-0143

## 池田における四国酒まつり

四国4県の地酒33銘柄の地酒を試飲できる。蔵元の見学も出来ます

日時： 2月17日 10:00～16:00

場所： 阿波池田商工会議所3Fホール

金額： 前売り：1200円 当日：1400円

蔵元の見学は無料。

詳細： tel. 0883-72-0143

## Doitsu-kan Events

### Valentines' Day Concert

A selection of jazz music and ballads will be performed on the theme of 'love'.

**When:** February 12 (Sunday), at 11:00am and 2:00pm

**Cost:** Free

### Valentines' Day Fair

A fair of German Valentines' Day goods such as chocolate will be held at the Doitsu-kan. On the second day of the event there will also be special selling of wine, cake, chocolate and juice as well.

**When:** Saturday, February 11 and Sunday, February 12

**Cost:** Free

For more details and information on the Doitsu-kan, take a look at the Doitsu-kan homepage for more seasonal event information and other details, here at: <http://www.city.naruto.tokushima.jp/germanhouse/index.html>

## ドイツ館イベント

### ヴァレンタイン・ディコンサート

「愛」をテーマにしたジャズとバラードの演奏。

日時： 2月12日（日）11:00と14:00～

金額： 無料

### ヴァレンタイン・ディフェア

チョコレートなどドイツのバレンタイングッズの販売（12日はドイツワインやジュース、ケーキやチョコレートの特別セットも販売）

日時： 2月11日（土・祝）と2月12日（日）11:00と14:00～

金額： 無料

ドイツ館のウェブサイトにも季節のイベント情報などがあります：<http://www.city.naruto.tokushima.jp/germanhouse/index.html>

# memoranda

## Nengajō Lottery Numbers

Here are this year's winning lottery numbers! For first prize, you need to have a match with all the numbers on your card, for second prize division the last four, and the last two numbers for the third prize division.

To claim your prize, simply take your **nengajō** to the post office. Prizes can be claimed up until Tuesday, July 17.

**1:** 157788, 457190  
**2:** 5161, 7093, 7485, 9614  
**3:** 64, 79

## 平成 19 年年賀状 当せん番号

1月15日に今年の年賀状当せん号が発表されました！1年賀状に書いている6個の番号がしたの(1)のどちらかと一致したら1等、したの4けたが(2)のどちらかと一致したら2等、そしてしたの2けたが(3)のどちらかと一致したら3等。

お近くの郵便局へ当せん葉書・当せん切手をお持ちください。引換期間が同年7月17日(火)まで。

**1:** 157788, 457190  
**2:** 5161, 7093, 7485, 9614  
**3:** 64, 79

## Frozen Heat: Hans Peter Kuhn

An exhibition by German sound artist, Hans Peter Kuhn.

**When:** January 27 - March 11 (9:30 - 17:00)  
**Cost:** Adult: 600 yen, Student: 450 yen, Pupil: 300 yen  
**Where:** At Bunka no Mori's Museum of Modern Art  
**Info:** call 088-668-1088 or

See the museum's homepage (in Japanese) at:  
<http://www.art.tokushima-ec.ed.jp/>

Also see the artist's homepage (available in both German and English) at:  
<http://hpkuhn-art.de/hpk.html>

## 凍熱 ハンス・ペーター・クーン

ドイツ人のサウンドアーティストが来県！

日時：1月27日から3月11日(9:30～17:00)  
 金額：大人600円、大高：450円、小中：300円  
 場所：文化の森にある徳島県立近代美術館  
 詳細：電話：088-668-1088

美術館のホームページ：  
<http://www.art.tokushima-ec.ed.jp/>

ハンス・ペーター・クーンのホームページ：  
<http://hpkuhn-art.de/hpk.html>

## Kigure New Circus

The Kigure New Circus is coming to Komatsushima! They will be performing from two to three shows per day for a month, excluding Fridays. See high rope acts, clowns, and more!

**When:** Sat. March 10 - Sun. April 8 (10:00 - 15:00)  
**Cost:** Adults: 2,200 in advance, 2,500 on the day  
 Children: 1,200 in advance, 1,500 on the day  
**Where:** At the Komatsushima Port Akaishi Special Site  
**Info:** See the Kigure New Circus homepage:  
<http://www.kigure-circus.com>

## キグレ new サーカス

伝説のキグレ new サーカスが小松島に登場！まる一ヶ月金曜日を除いて毎日2つか3つの芝居を上演します。空中ブランコ、ピエロ、などなど！

日時：3月10日(土)～4月8日(日)(10:00～15:00)  
 金額：大人：前売り：2200円、当日：2500円  
 子ども：前売り：1200円、当日：1500円  
 場所：小松島港赤地区特設会場  
 詳細：キグレ new サーカスのホームページまで：  
<http://www.kigure-circus.com>

# memoranda

## 13th AJET Musical Pinocchio!

The award-winning AJET Musical enters its 13th consecutive year this year with a creative interpretation of the fairy tale classic, Pinocchio. See page 5 of this issue for more details.

This year's performance schedule is as follows:

March 3 (Saturday): Hiwasa Community Hall @ 19:00

March 4 (Sunday): Care Home Wajiki @ 14:00

March 10 (Saturday): Ishii-cho Chuo Kominkan @ 19:00

March 11 (Sunday): Tokushima Hall @ 14:00

March 17 (Saturday): Wakimachi Odeon-za @ 19:00

**Cost:** Entry is free!

**Info:** TOPIA at 088-656-3303

(ask for Claire or Andrew) for more information.

## AJET ミュージカル ピノキオ!

去年賞を頂いた AJET 徳島のミュージカルは今年で 13 年目になります。今年の芝居は誰でもよく知っているピノキオ。詳細は 5 ページをご覧ください。

日程:

3月3日(土): 日和佐コミュニティーホール @ 19:00

3月4日(日): ケアホーム鷺敷 @ 14:00

3月10日(土): 石井町中央公民館 @ 19:00

3月11日(日): 徳島ホール @ 14:00

3月17日(土): 脇町オデオン座 @ 19:00

金額: 入場無料

詳細: TOPIA まで 088-656-3303

(クレア又はアンドリューまで)

## Big Hina Matsuri

Your chance to see mountains of traditional Japanese dolls on display at this annual event.

**When:** February 18 - March 21 (9:00 - 16:00)

**Where:** Katsuura-cho Ningyo Bunka Koryukan

**Cost:** 300 yen for adults, 100 yen for primary students

**Access:** Take the Tokushima Bus on the Katsuura Line for 60 minutes and get off at "Ningyo Bunka Koryukan Mae".

## ビッグひなまつり

毎年、勝浦町にある人形のイベント

日時: 2月18日～3月21日(9:00～16:00)

場所: 勝浦町人形文化交流館

金額: 大人 300 円、小学生: 100 円

アクセス: 徳島バスの勝浦線に乗って、60 分後に「人形文化交流館前」に降りてください。

## Counselling Service at TOPIA

### トピアの相談窓口

TOPIA offers a counselling and advisory service to all foreign residents to help with issues involving accidents, working conditions, housing, visas, international marriage, and more. Counselling is available in English and Japanese. Please note that although every effort will be made, we may not be able to deal with all cases.

Monday to Friday, 10:00 - 16:30

tel. 088-656-3303 or 088-656-3320 (allows three way conversations with an interpreter)

# 人権守って輝く明日