



TOPPY

246

JANUARY

## 阿波ライフ

## AWA LIFE

*Wander-ful Tabi: Wander Like a Nihonjin*

Lance Kita



*Chisan-chiso. River fish, local Hida beef, and locally-produced vegetables and tofu reflect the mountain cuisine in Gifu's Takayama*

## Happy 2011!

What kind of traveling will you do this year? How about walking in the shoes of a local? Japanese people are becoming ever more diverse travelers, and niche travel is becoming the rage. Here are my Top 5 tour-trendy keywords to enhance your wander-ful journeys.

パワースポット **Power Spot**

Whether it's a sacred tree, mountaintop shrine, or the temple where Kukai had a revelation, "power spots" are becoming magnets for young women seeking spirituality and healing. This term even became a candidate for Word of the Year 流行語大賞. There's been a sharp increase in *shukubo* 宿坊 (temple stays) among younger women, as well as a

rising number of young people doing the Shikoku 88 Temple Pilgrimage. See the May 2010 Awa Life article "Pedaling Pilgrims" for one foreigner's experience with a Tokushima power spot, and set out on a weekend journey of your own.

地産地消 **Chisan-chiso**

"Grown locally, consumed locally." When making my annual trip up to Iya Valley, I make sure to stop for salt-grilled river fish and homemade tofu slathered in rustic miso. It makes little sense to order a shrimp tempura and sashimi set or a hamburger value meal in the middle of a rural mountain village. Eating local ingredients is not only fresher and tastier, but also supports local farmers and small businesses who are more likely to feature regional food. Look for *asa-ichi* 朝市 (morning markets) or *michi-no-eki* 道の駅 (roadstop eateries) to find out what's growing in that area.



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# AWA LIFE

## This month in Awa Life

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Dearest Awa Life reader,

The new year has arrived and will hopefully bring some positive changes in your life. Under the

motto of "new" and "changes" we did some slight changes on the Awa Life design. We hope you will like it. From now on the main editor of each issue will greet you on this page with his/her smile.

The first issue of 2011 is again loaded with interesting articles. For example we have Lance Kita's Wander-ful tabi as well as contributions from our German CIR Anja on the St. Martin's procession and from wine expert Hiroshi about - surprise - wine. And don't miss out on the latest Manga Review by Martin O'Brien. Please enjoy the first issue of Awa Life this year and have a great start in the new year.

Best regards,  
Kim

## awa life

is a monthly publication of the Tokushima Prefectural International Exchange Association (TOPIA).

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An electronic version of Awa Life is also available for download from the TOPIA homepage.

## ロケツアー *Roke Tour*

Short for "location tour", Japanese are going gaga over finding the exact storefront, house, or beach where their favorite TV show or movie was filmed. Tokushima got a taste of that when the NHK morning drama, "Welcome" 「ウェルかめ」 took over the Hiwasa 日和佐 district in Minami Town 美波町 earlier this year. Today, you can see the set facades in the old Hiwasa High School gym. Kochi Prefecture is booming from its hometown hero, Ryoma Sakamoto, whose short-lived yet epic life was the subject of the 2010 NHK historical drama. 2011's location of choice? Try Onomichi, Hiroshima 広島県尾道市, the setting for the present morning drama, a coastal town with steep roads leading to views of the Seto Inland Sea and delicious okonomiyaki and ramen.

## B級グルメ *B-kyu Gurume*

B-grade gourmet. Blame it on the faltering economy, but the latest food mania is not high-class and refined. Think street food, mom-and-pop diners, and pub grub. This also translates as "cheap



Kobe's Chinatown is B-kyu gurume paradise!



*Roke Tour: The Minami-Uchimachi stage was featured in the final scene of Sada Masashi's novel-turned-movie "Bizan"*

and filling," which is perfect for budget travelers. How crazy is this boom? 400,000 people attended the B-1 Grand Prix food fair in September! B-grade Tokushima gourmet includes soft and satisfying Naruto udon 鳴門うどん noodles, curry-tinged Fish katsu フィッシュカツ from Komatsushima, and Tokushima-don 徳島丼, a rice bowl topped with the trimmings from Tokushima ramen.

## 町ぶら *Machi-bura*

*Burabura* ぶらぶら means "to meander, roam here and there," and paired with "town," it refers to exploration without destination, the kind of impromptu street stroll you see in TV variety programs where celebrities get off and walk around a random neighborhood. How else can you learn about watermelon huts from an old lady in Nara, stumble upon a secret Disney store in Kyoto, or enjoy a free concert in Takamatsu? This is one of my favorite ways to get off the guidebook and

experience a region's unique people and culture. Check out past articles like "Streets of Sadamitsu" (September 2010) and "Roaming the Rails" (March 2010) for some sample adventures closer to home.

May your new year be full of new adventures and discoveries. Take a new approach and explore Tokushima, and be on the lookout for more Wander-ful Tabi columns. Thanks for reading and 来年もよろしくお祈りします!



*Machi-bura in Tokyo's Fukagawa neighborhood*



# *A Late St. Martin's Procession*

Anja Hankel

**D**o you know St. Martin? Every year around November 11, when in Germany it is already cold and very unpleasant weather outside, you can see children with red noses holding lanterns they made themselves walking through the streets singing St. Martin songs. In many areas of Germany it is customary to take part in the so called St. Martin's processions on this day. Why is that?

A famous legend says that on this day, the Roman soldier Martin cut his cloak in half to share with a beggar during a snowstorm, to save the beggar from freezing to death. As he was such a generous person, the people of his hometown wanted him to be the next bishop. But Martin did not want to become a bishop and therefore hid out in a geese stable. The people started looking for him with lanterns and the noisy geese told them where Martin was hiding, so finally he was ordained to be the next bishop. In Berlin, where I come from, on November 11th it is customary to eat a roasted "Martin Goose" or "Martinsgans", which is usually served along with red cabbage and dumplings.

Here in Japan very few people know about St. Martin, so I thought it might be interesting for the kids of our kindergarten to make

themselves lanterns, take part in such a procession and learn about the history of St. Martin. In late summer I talked to the teachers about my idea and everyone was interested. But due to busy schedules in November we had to postpone the event until December 11th.

Many people might agree when I say that the Japanese are well known for their ability not only to adopt foreign customs, but at the same time perfect or adapt them to the Japanese way of living. This is exactly what happened when the teachers planned the St. Martin's event in our kindergarten: they did not only organize a walk through the neighborhood, they planned a whole scavenger hunt!

They wanted the kids to learn something when doing the St. Martin procession, so a route was planned with a "Martin" hiding at each of four stations, or "geese stables", waiting for the children who were looking for St. Martin with the lanterns they had lovingly made themselves at the kindergarten a few days ago.

At each station the kids were given a sticker which they put on a specially made card, but not until they had promised to "St. Martin", who was said to be a morally caring and kind-hearted person, that they would always behave well, be polite to others, and take care

of their things and tidy up their rooms.

On December 11th around four o'clock in the afternoon, about 50 kids and their parents and the teachers all met at a playground near the kindergarten. There we all started the St. Martin's procession after I said a few words about the historical background and the customs having to do with St. Martin.

Everything was quite like in Germany: children and their parents were walking around the neighborhood carrying cute lanterns, and instead of singing the German lantern song which we had practiced for this event, the kids were calling Martin's name all the way ("マーティンさん!"). Everybody wanted to find St. Martin! You can easily guess how excited everyone got when one of the four St. Martins was found, and when the kids discovered which father or kindergarten teacher was hiding under the big, funny, self-made hat, pretending to be St. Martin.

The later it got the more beautifully the lanterns shone, as did some very nice-looking houses which were lit up for Christmas. At the end when the walk was finished, the kids were all proud of their cards with the cute stickers on them and went home, tired and full of new impressions. All in all it was a very nice first St. Martin's procession. 

# The World In A Wine Glass

Hiroshi Oe

Today when I hold a glass of wine, I unconsciously swirl the contents and hold them in my mouth for a beat before swallowing. I might then say something enigmatic like "This wine comes from the Northern hemisphere." I run a wine shop in Komatsushima, so these things have become common practice for me. But there was a time when I did not drink much alcohol at all, let alone wine.

In college when I was all but forced by my upperclassmen to drink beer, bad sake, watery whiskey, and bitterly sour wine, I didn't think they tasted good in any sense of the word. So how did I get into wine when I could barely stomach most alcoholic drinks? It happened that a business associate of my father's invited me on a wine tour in France, and the timing was just right for me to take an extended vacation. During that trip, I realized that wine would allow me to cross international boundaries in more ways than one.

I still clearly remember sitting at a terraced bistro in the Bourgogne region of France and talking with a woman who sat at the table next to mine about wine. She had been going around to different wine producers and she and my father's associate talked about which ones they liked best. We were in a



*Hiroshi Oe at a French vineyard*

foreign land and talking with foreign people we had never met before, but through our mutual interest in wine we had a highly enjoyable exchange.

At the time I was working at a rigorous law firm, and it was a matter of course that I couldn't really have conversations about law with perfect strangers, so I was astonished by how much we were able to talk about and share through the wine we had at the bistro that day. The narrow world view that I held



*Full house at Vin Neuf*

before was blown apart, and a new world of possibility opened up before my eyes.

After returning from France I began drinking about two glasses a day, and became enamored with the taste of wine. I found that good wine was very, very good, and bad wine was barely drinkable. High quality wine is good throughout, right up until the metal seal. The sound when you cut the seal with a knife fills you with anticipation, and even the cork adds to the quality. A good cork is soft with a fine texture, and elasticity; all these things can transport you to another world before you've even opened the bottle. Particularly with a mature, good quality Pinot Noir, once I pour it in a glass and bring it to my nose, I can't help but give a sigh of pleasure. Relishing its pleasant aftertaste and sharing with friends is for me the best way to spend an evening.

I have a store in Komatsushima where I sell wine and many other types of alcohol, and I run a wine bar called Vin Neuf in Tokushima on the weekends, at Alliance Française. A Hawaiian friend of mine organizes a wine party once a month at the bar, so I am continuing to enjoy international exchange in this line of work. Feel free to come by anytime!



## Martin's Manga Corner

<b>Title:</b>	<b>"I am a Cat" &amp; "Botchan"</b> (「吾輩は猫である」と「坊っちゃん」)
<b>Manga-ka:</b>	<b>Chiroru Kabato, Kaori Okura</b> (original story by Natsume Soseki)
<b>Publisher:</b>	<b>Homesha</b>
<b>First Published:</b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>No. of volumes:</b>	<b>40</b>

This month's review concerns a manga adaptation of not one but two of the works of the renowned Meiji era author Natsume Soseki. These two volumes are Soseki's *Wagahai wa neko de aru* ("I am a Cat") and *Botchan*. The latter was published in 1906 and is generally regarded as the most significant work of modern Japanese literature. "I am a Cat" was originally a three volume work published in 1905. Due to his eminent status as the most famous Meiji era writer, Soseki's works have been interpreted in comic book narrative form throughout the years, allowing them to be enjoyed by a wider and often younger audience who might otherwise approach the world of what is literary with a little trepidation.

These two new manga editions are part of a selection published by Manga Bungo and are two of Soseki's works that have been adapted in this interesting new series, which also contains adaptations of famous works of Japanese literature by other well regarded authors from different historical periods. Some of the other

volumes include: *Yukiguni* ("Snow Country") by Yasunari Kawabata, *Chumon no Oi Ryoriten* ("The Restaurant of Many Orders") by Kenji Miyazawa, *Nogiku no Haka* ("The Wild Daisy") by Sachio Ito.

The accessibility of "I am a Cat" is apparent from the beginning, as it is quite short and the comic narrative conveys a great deal of the complex meaning of the original prose form, where Soseki used a lot of polite language in a sarcastic and satirical manner which is obviously challenging for the novice or non-fluent reader. In this respect, "I am a Cat" is a story that lends itself well to such an adaptation. The humorous basis of the story is in the account of household life by a family's cat.

The cat has no name, since he was not given one by the head of the household, who is known throughout as Mr. Sneeze. The cat is generally ignored by the various members of the family, as he wanders around making his observations. There is much immediate amusement value in the narrative of the cat, in his attempt to understand his human owners. Through

by martin o'brien

the cat's various anecdotes, we gain an amusing understanding of some of the mores and behaviour of people at this time. There is little dramatic conflict and resolution in the story, instead we get a string of the cat's amusing anecdotes which are subtle criticisms of the members of the household.

In one memorable part which reveals the self-importance of Mr. Sneeze, the cat ponders how easy his life as a teacher is, remarking how Mr. Sneeze manages to convince everyone of the seriousness of his role as an academic, disappearing for hours on end, seemingly committed to important research while in fact snoozing. In this way, "I am a Cat" provides a relevant criticism of the roles of academics and intellectuals who often avoid examination and scrutiny because of their role as critics of society. It is an advantage to have a manga adaption of "I am a Cat" since the formal structure of the original novel can be a little daunting for younger readers.

The adaptation of *Botchan*, while well done, inevitably loses something of the prose original. The power and conviction of the characters is still evident, however. *Botchan* concerns a period in the life of a teacher from Tokyo who goes to work in a middle school in Matsuyama.

The story is considered to be a subtle allegory for the spiritual and cultural concerns that were a factor in the rapidly developing Western-influenced Meiji era. The essential struggle is between the traditional and the modern, and the conflict that exists when one

tries to define what is relevant and sacred, and what is not. Despite its cultural relevance, it is an enjoyable story in its own right. There is something of the comic jaunt throughout the story. Both of these works, in this first 40 volume offering by Manga Bungo represent

the intriguing possibility of allowing readers to access a large cross section of significant Japanese literature, and while some will be more relevant than others, it is nevertheless an exciting resource for both fans of manga and Japanese literature.



## *Letter from Suketo Hoikuen*

Kazue Inoue

**I**n Japan, as a year-end activity, it is popular for nursery schools and kindergardens to practice making mochi, or rice cakes. Suketo also has this sort of event in December. The children have several chances to practice with the pestle, the tool used to pound rice, but in preliminary practices they pound a kind of clay made of wheat flower instead of actual rice.

This "wheat clay" is safe, soft, and easy to manipulate and make things out of, so it is an optimum material for kids to play with and use their imagination. Especially in toddlers, this is the age when their hand and finger dexterity begins to develop, so kneading the clay and rolling it and stretching it out are good exercises for using their hands.

### **Wheat Clay Recipe**

**Ingredients:** 2 cups of wheat flour, 1 teaspoon of salt, water (add a little bit at a time while kneading), and food coloring.

### **How to make:**

1. Pour the flour and salt into a bowl and stir well. If you would like to make colorful clay, add food coloring.
2. Add water to the clay a little bit at a time and knead until it is about as soft as your earlobe. If you add a small

amount of olive oil, the clay will not stick to your hands as much.

When you're finished kneading, if you put it in an airtight plastic bag and store it in the refrigerator, it will be good for playing with for up to a week!



*"Omochitsuki" by Sarah Nelson*



Mariko Yamaki

This month let us study expressions that will help you explain reasons or situations. There are many ways to explain a reason or situation, but in Japanese conversations the expression 「～んです」 is often used.

例 1) A : 明日は、B さんも一緒にスキーに行くでしょう。

Tomorrow, you (B) will also come skiing with us, won't you?

B : いいえ。明日は仕事があるんです。

No, I have work tomorrow.

例 2) A : どうして遅刻したんですか。

Why are you late?

B : すみません。道が込んでいたんです。

I'm sorry, the road was crowded.

This way, you explain situations where you cannot meet people's expectations (例 1) or when you inadvertently cause trouble (例 2) using 「～んです」 in order to soothe the person you're speaking with. But on the other hand, depending on the use of the expression, you could also hurt the person's feelings, so let's be careful! Please take a look at 例 3.

例 3) アルバイト先で。 A : 店長 (shop owner) B : わたし (留学生) (me; exchange student)

A : B さん、ちょっとお願いがあるんだけど。

B, I have a favor to ask.

B : はい、何でしょうか。

Yes, what is it?

A : 今度の日曜日なんですけど、来てもらえない？ C さんが急に都合が悪くなってしまって。

Could you come this Sunday? C cannot come because something suddenly came up.

B : 日曜日ですか。

Sunday?

A : 午後だけでもいいんですけど、無理かな。

It would even be ok if you could only do the afternoon. Is it too difficult?

B : ええ。日曜日はレポートを書くんです。月曜日が締め切りなんですから。

Yes. Actually, I am writing a report on Sunday because the deadline is Monday.

A : あ、そう・・・。じゃ、いいよ。

Oh, I see... Then it's ok.

B feels bad towards the shop owner because he cannot live up to A's expectations and explains the reason with 「日曜日はレポートを書く」 and 「月曜日が締め切りだから」. Because it is a common thing to get declined, A cannot be angry at B because of the fact that he declined. But B still made the shop keeper angry because of the expression that he used.



If he were to speak more politely, then B may have used the following:

B': すみません。日曜日<sup>にちようび</sup>はレポート<sup>か</sup>を書<sup>か</sup>なければならないんです。月曜日<sup>げつようび</sup>が締め切り<sup>しき</sup>なので。

I'm sorry. On Sunday I have to write a report, because the deadline is Monday...

Both of B's expressions use 「～んです」 to explain why he can't come in on Sunday. But where exactly is the difference? The second, more polite expression B used was 「書かなければならない」, which stresses that he cannot do anything about the situation and wished the shop keeper would understand. However the first expression B used showed the intention to write a report, and left out the absolute necessity of it. To say 「(レポートを) 書く」 is a very strong way of declining, as if to say "no matter how often you ask me, I won't work because I will be studying." The reason for the change in the shop keeper's mood lies there.

Also, in such situations you should avoid using 「～んです」 and 「～から」 together. If you do, it means that you feel that you are in the right, and you should only use those two together in situations where that is the case and you want to complain strongly.

例: Dさんは経済<sup>けいぎ</sup>については誰<sup>だれ</sup>よりも詳しい<sup>くわ</sup>はずですよ。大学院<sup>だいがくいん</sup>で経済学<sup>けいぎがく</sup>を専攻<sup>せんこう</sup>したんですから。

D should know more about economics than anyone else. He was an Economics major at university.

In cases where you only want to express facts, you should use 「～ので」 or 「～から」 like B did.

【Let's try】 Which one is correct?

(1) A: Bさん、先週<sup>せんしゅう</sup>の授業<sup>じゅぎょう</sup>は欠席<sup>けっせき</sup>でしたね。  
B, you missed class last week, didn't you?

B: はい。先週<sup>せんしゅう</sup>は〔①熱<sup>ねつ</sup>があったので ②熱<sup>ねつ</sup>があったんですから〕休み<sup>やすみ</sup>しました。

- ① Yes, last week I missed class because I had a fever.
- ② Yes, that was because I had a fever.

(2) A: これからちょっと飲<sup>の</sup>みに行きませんか。  
Do you want to go have a drink?

B: 今日はちょっと。家<sup>うち</sup>に早く〔①帰<sup>かえ</sup>るんです ②帰<sup>かえ</sup>らなければならないんです〕。

- ① Sorry, today is difficult. I'm going home early.
- ② Sorry, today is difficult. I have to return home early.

② (2) ① (1) : Answer



Reference: 『日本語ジャーナル』「めざせ！会話の達人（第4回）」

For the most recent news and event information, check Living in Tokushima at [our.pref.tokushima.jp/e\\_living/](http://our.pref.tokushima.jp/e_living/). To post an event of your own, send the details via email to Awa Life at [awalife@gmail.com](mailto:awalife@gmail.com).

## International Snowball Fight Tournament Shikoku

### 国際雪合戦四国大会

From adults to children, I think everyone has experienced a snowball fight when there is snow around. This snowball fight is held as an official tournament approved by the Japanese Snowball Fight Association and follows the official rules. That is why the Shikoku qualification round for the Hokkaido Showa Shinzan International Tournament is also mixed in.

**When:** January 29 (Sat.), 30 (Sun.) 9:00 - 17:00

**Where:** Miyoshi City, Higashiya Sugou, Iyashino Onsen Ground

**Info:** Miyoshi City Tourist Division (088-372-7620)

大人から子供まで、雪があれば誰でも雪合戦をやったことがあると思います。この雪合戦は、日本雪合戦連盟公認の大会で公式ルールに則りスポーツとして開催しています。このため、北海道で開催している昭和新山国際雪合戦の四国ブロック予選も兼ねています。

**日時:** 2011年1月29(土)・30(日) 9:00 ~ 17:00

**場所:** 三好市東祖谷菅生 いやしの温泉郷グランド

**問合せ:** 三好市観光課

TEL 088-372-7620

## Japanese Lessons at Suketo Hoikuen (free)

### 助任保育園の日本語教室 (無料)

**When:** Every Thursday, 11:00 - 12:00

**Cost:** Free, and child care is also available!

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

**日時:** 毎週木曜日、11:00 ~ 12:00

**金額:** 託児付き (無料)

**問合せ:** トピアまで

TEL 088-656-3303

## Challenge! Tokushima Art Festival

### チャレンジとくしま芸術祭

People involved in various art fields will be presenting their work and spreading their wings at this event for discovering and supporting Tokushima's artists. There will be two venues, one for canvas works, photography, and other fine arts, and one for dance and music performances. A variety of artists from around Tokushima as well as special guest artists will be attending, and the ensuing contest will be worthy of a martial arts battle!

**When:** January 18 (Tues) - 23 (Sun)

**Where:** Tokushima Modern Art Museum

**Cost:** Free

**Info:** Tokushima Modern Art Museum

**TEL:** 088-668-1088

**Site:** <http://www.art.tokushima-ec.ed.jp/challenge.html>

様々な表現活動を行っている人や、あこがれを持っている人たちに、広く活動発表の場を提供し、未来へ羽ばたく徳島発のアーティストを発見・支援しようという事業です。美術、写真、工芸等の「展示部門」と、音楽、朗読、ダンス等の「パフォーマンス部門」の2部門で開催します。公募で集まった徳島県出身または存住の才能豊かでユニークな参加者による、バラエティに富んだ異種格闘技さながらのバトルが繰り上げられます。

**日時:** 2011年1月18日(火)~23日(日)

**場所:** 徳島県立近代美術館 2F 展示室 3F

**入場料:** 無料!

**問合せ:** 徳島県立近代美術館

TEL 088-668-1088

**サイト:** <http://www.art.tokushima-ec.ed.jp/challenge.html>

# Sagicho

## 左義長

Every year on the morning of January 15, New Year's decoration is burnt in order to pray for sound health, good fishing and safety of the farm and house.

毎年1月15日の早朝、正月の飾りものを燃やして無病息災や豊漁や豊作・家内安全を祈願します。

**When:** January 25 (Sat.), 5:00 a.m. - 6:00 a.m.

**日時:** 2011年1月25日(土) 5:00～6:00

**Where:** Mugicho Umibe-gun, Nishi no hama (the west beach)

**場所:** 海部郡牟岐町 西の浜

**Cost:** Free!

**入場料:** 無料!

**Info:** Mugicho Industry Construction Division  
088-472-3420

**問合せ:** 牟岐町産業建設課  
0884-72-3420

## Momote Shinji (Shinto ritual of 100 hands)

### 百手神事

It is a talisman festival which has been handed down to the O uji Shrine in ancient times. Ten bowmen dressed in samurai clothes will shoot arrows at a target in this archery event.

古来より王子神社に伝わる魔よけの祭りです。10人の射手が袴姿で的に矢を射ます。

**When:** January 10 (Mon.), from 8:00 a.m. (all day)

**日時:** 2011年1月10日(月) 8:00～終日

**Where:** Yoshinogawa City Yamakawacho

**場所:** 吉野川市山川町

**Cost:** Free!

**入場料:** 無料!

**Info:** Yoshinogawa City Trade and Tourism Division  
088-322-2226

**問合せ:** 吉野川市商工観光課  
088-322-2226

## 多文化共生フォーラム

### 「みんなで考える多文化共生のまちづくり」

徳島県には様々な文化的背景を持つ人々が共に暮らしており、地域の国際化が進んでいます。しかし言葉の壁や母国との制度の違いにより、毎日のくらしの中で様々な支援を必要としている人がたくさんいます。

本講演では、広く県民のみなさんに多文化共生推進の必要性を知っていただき、地域において国籍や民族などの異なる人々が暮らしやすい社会について考えるきっかけとするために多文化をテーマにフォーラムを開催します。

●日時 2011年1月27日(木) 14:00～16:00 (無料)

●場所 財団法人徳島県国際交流協会 会議室

●講師 有田 典代 氏

前特定非営利活動法人 関西国際交流団体協議会 事務局長  
国際文化交流協会事務局長

●主催／問合せ 徳島県 徳島県国際交流協会 TEL: 088-656-3303

# 外国にルーツを持つ子どもたちの未来への責任

## ～他県公立学校の取り組みから学ぶ～

外国にルーツを持つ子どもたちが在籍する学校からは、受け入れ時はもとより学年が進む段階においても日本の子どもたちの指導とは違う難しさがあるという声が聞こえてきます。一方で地域の支援者には、学校での子どもたちの様子が見えにくく、「何をどこまで、どうやって」支援したらいいのか、模索しながら日本語や教科学習の支援に取り組んでいるのが現状です。セミナーでは、東京都の公立学校日本語学級で長年にわたり指導を実践している教師を招き、学校生活適応支援や日本語指導、教科指導、進学指導等に関して「何をどこまで、どうやって」取り組めばいいのかを学び、子どもたちのよりよい支援のために徳島の現状の中でできることをともに考えていきます。

●日時：2011年1月22日（土）13：30～16：30（13：00 受付）

●場所：徳島県国際交流プラザ（TOPIA） 大会議室

●内容：〔1〕報告 県内公立学校での取り組み

〔2〕講演 日本語指導と教科指導「何をどこまで、どうやって？」

講師 小川 郁子先生（東京都北区立稲付中学校教諭）

●参加費：無料 ●定員：50名

●参加対象：学校関係者、自治体関係者、日本語教育関係者、  
外国にルーツを持つ子どもたちの支援に関心がある人

●締め切り：1月20日（木）

●申込み／問い合わせ：JTM とくしま日本語ネットワーク（主催）

TEL：088-625-8387 FAX：088-625-5113

## Awa Traditional Arts Forum

### あわ民俗芸能フォーラム

● **When:** January 9, 2011 (Sun.) 1 p.m. - 5:30 p.m. (Opening 12:30)

● **Where:** Tokushima Shiritsu Bunka Center (Tokushima City, Tokushima-cho, Jounai 1 banchi)

● **Contents:** Please come and watch and experience the traditional arts of Awa and Tokushima

・ Awa Ningyou Joururi (Awa Puppet Theater) ・ Shishimai (Lion's Dance)

・ Shishitaiko (Lion's Drum)

・ Kamiodori (God's Dance) and much more

● **Cost:** free

● **Info:** Tokushima Prefecture Board of Education, Division for Education and Culture Policy

TEL：088-621-3161

## 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