awa life

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

getting granny to heaven

fter scoring perfect waves on his last surf trip, Milt had decided to relocate to the island. The surf was not the only attraction. He'd grown tired of the oppressive humidity and cramped confines of his home in the city. The relatively dry heat and sense of space of the island offered a refreshing contrast.

The friendly, open manner of the island folk was a welcome change from the reserved demeanor of the city people. Milt had become good friends with a local surfer and restaurant owner, Tetsuya. Through Tetsuya he'd become acquainted with other local crew who were proud of their home and eager to show it to him. One of Tetsuya's staff, Yukio, had generously offered him accommodation until he found a place of his own.

Yukio lived in a nondescript, slightly rundown, compact twostorey home. Upon entering the house for the first time Milt was struck by the clutter. It was no surprise for a bachelor pad to be messy, but so full of possessions?



a traditional japanese butsudan

"This was my grandmother's house," Yukio told him as he welcomed him into his new home.

Job opportunities were limited, so Milt soon settled into a pattern of nightly revelry to alleviate his boredom. He would drink with Yukio and his friends into the early hours of the morning. The next day he'd usually wake late with a

"TOPPY"

July 2009 No. 228

by matthew lindsay

throbbing hangover to find the house deserted, Yukio having left for work already.

One morning Milt was halfdozing after another late night when he thought he heard the click of the front door being opened. Soon after there was a sound, like a small bell being rung. Before he had time to find out who was there, he heard the front door close again.

After dragging himself out of bed, Milt wandered downstairs to get some breakfast. The aroma of incense wafted through the air from the unused room off the kitchen. Milt slid the door open onto an immaculately kept, small room dominated by a tall, wooden cabinet. Inside the cabinet was a bowl of fruit, a pack of cigarettes and a black and white photo of a lady. In front of it sticks of incense burned beside a small metallic bowl with a wooden stick resting on it. Feeling like he was intruding, Milt quickly exited the room, closing the door behind him.

When Yukio returned from

getting granny to heaven ... con't on page 4

inside awa life this month

getting granny to heaven - 1, 4 ... wander-ful tabi - 3

- joining arasowaren 2009 5 ... english as communication, tv schedule for july 6
- martin's manga corner 7 ... daily disaster preparations, letter from suketo hoikuen 8
 - japanese lesson 9 ... memoranda 10, 11, 12



awalife

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

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from the editor

uly is one of the best times in the year. The weather is nice and warm, the beaches are open for swimming and the mountains look absolutely stunning. What's more, it's also time for Awa Odori practice, and each night on my way home I get to hear the sounds of the **taiko** and the **yoshikono** playing as I walk through the streets. With all this to enjoy, what could there possibly be to complain about?

Insects.

That's right - whether making a literal beeline for your face as you ride your bike, taking the scenic route through your apartment on a mid summer's day or just sitting there doing nothing (yet), not many people are thrilled to see their six and eight legged neighbours when they pop by for a friendly visit. So what can you do? It's impossible to keep them all out, and impossible to get rid of all those that find their way in. And while most people are hesitant to find insects inside their homes, for the most part the ones that do find their way in are harmless.

But for the more dangerous or harmful kind such as **mukade** and certain breeds of cockroaches, here is a simple trick to deal with them. All you need is a supply of hot water such as an electric kettle, and a cup at the ready. When you find one inside your home, give it a quick splash of hot water and you will have almost instantaneous relief, although you will have to be careful where the water goes.

Cheers, Andrew



the sea turtle museum caretta in hiwasa (photo by lance kita)



by lance kita

wander-ful tabi

el-"kame" to hiwasa! The buzz in southern T o k u s h i m a i s NHK's next morning serial drama Wel-kame $(\dot{p}_{\pm} \mu \hbar \phi)$ set around the area of Hiwasa in Minami Town. The title is a play on words with **kame**, or turtle. This coastal neighborhood is at its best in the summer during turtle nesting season, so here's a quick guide.

Road Station

Upon disembarking from Hiwasa Station, you'll spot the michi no eki (道の駅), your one-stop shop for getting acquainted with the area. Rental cycles and maps are available in the local products hall, showcasing locally made sweets and goods. The farmers' market is stocked with local vegetables, sushi, a wide variety of seaweeds, and himono 干物, seafood that's air-dried for a day to concentrate the flavor and firm up the meat. Grilled lightly and served with cold beer, himono is the quintessential after-work vice.

Turtle Beach

Ohama Beach is one of a few sites in Japan where loggerhead turtles come ashore to lay eggs. From May to August, the beach is closed in the evening, but you can park near the shrine and check in with observers at the seawall and find out what's happening. In the daytime, have a picnic or soak up some rays.

Just across from the beach is the Caretta Turtle Museum うみがめ博物館カ



resident green sea turtle swimming happily at sea turtle museum caretta

レッタ, an expertly succinct yet comprehensive exhibit about the world's sea turtles. Juvenile turtles can be seen up close in tanks, and large veterans loll around in outdoor pools. An English pamphlet will give you the general overview (exhibits are not translated, but are visually understandable). Admission is 600 yen for adults, 500 yen for Jr./Sr. High school students and 300 yen for children.

Last Chance for Luck

The last of Tokushima's pilgrimage temples, Yakuo-ji 薬 王 寺 (#23), was built in 726 A.D., but it wasn't until Yakushi Nyorai Buddha was enshrined there, when Kukai was forty-two (815 A.D.), that the temple became associated with Kobo Daishi. In Japan, key years (33 for women, 42 for men, and 61 for both) are considered unlucky. Thousands of people from around the country visit this temple annually for **yakuyoke** 厄 除, the dispelling of bad luck. Choose the staircase with steps corresponding to your unlucky year, and place a coin on each step as you ascend. Yakuo-ji's trademark pagoda offers a vista of the Michi no Eki where you can relax in the foot bath after this outing, Ohama Beach, and the rest of this quaint fishing village.

Upcoming Hiwasa Events

July 18 - Umigame (Sea Turtle) Festival 15:00 – 21:00. Turtle release, mochi pounding, fireworks, and more.

July 19 - Hiwasa Umigame Triathlon 9:00 am start. Cheer on the

9:00 am start. Cheer on the top athletes!

September 28 – March 27 NHK morning serial drama "Wel-kame"

Mon. – Sat., 8:15 am (repeat @ 12:45 pm). The story of a young girl, Nami, who comes back from Tokyo to her hometown of Hiwasa to work as a magazine editor, and rediscovers the place where she grew up.



getting granny to heaven ... con't from page 1

work, Milt asked him about the mysterious visitor. "That was probably my aunt. She comes to pray at the butsudan," Yukio replied. He ushered Milt into the unused room. "This is the butsudan," Yukio said, pointing to the cabinet Milt had seen earlier. "This is my grandmother," he said pointing to the photo inside.

Yukio knelt in front of the butsudan and struck the metallic bowl. As the ring vibrated he motioned for Milt to bow his head and pray with him for his departed grandmother. After a brief silence, Yukio struck the bowl again and raised his head. "Grandmother's happy now," he remarked as they left the room.

The next day Milt was reading in the living room when he heard the front door open. Expecting the aunt to appear he was surprised when instead a tall, thin man came into view. With narrow, piercing eyes and a beak-like nose he had the countenance of a hawk as he looked into the room. "Who are you? What are you doing here?" he asked accusingly.

The sudden interrogation by the stranger was unsettling. Who was he and why was he being so intimidating? Yukio had said that he had 'rights' to the house. Was money the problem? "I'm Yukio's friend," Milt answered. "I can pay rent if you want," he offered.

"I don't need rent," the surly visitor replied. "You can't live here. You have one month to get out of here," he demanded then abruptly left.

That evening when Yukio returned home, Milt asked him about the visitor and his eviction threat. "That was my aunt's husband. Don't worry about him. He can't do anything," he assured Milt. "My aunt's a bit neurotic," Yukio sighed.

The partying continued and

a month passed in no time. Milt was reading in the living room when he heard the ominous click of the front door opening. Despite Yukio's reassurances he sensed all was not well and instinctively hid behind the curtains.

The sound of footsteps stopped suddenly. Milt felt certain the hawk-like eyes of Yukio's uncle were penetrating the curtains. He stepped out to face his adversary who was standing in the doorway. "You're still here," the uncle growled menacingly. "A month is up. You should have left by now."

"Why are you doing this to me?" Milt questioned pleadingly. "Is it money? I can pay you rent if you want."

"I told you it's not money," the uncle replied. "This is my wife's mother's house," he began to explain. Milt nodded. "She can't go to heaven as long as you are living here."

Milt was too astonished to reply. He reached for his phone. "Yukio, your uncle is here. He wants to kick me out. Can you come and talk to him please?"

Yukio appeared soon after looking irritated. "What are you doing?" he asked his uncle aggressively.

"Your friend can't stay here," the uncle responded bluntly.

A heated argument ensued. The uncle maintained his stance. Exasperated by his uncle's stubbornness, Yukio called his father for further support. An uneasy silence ensued as they waited for him to arrive.

Upon entering the house Yukio's father immediately introduced himself to Milt. "Hi, I'm Kazuhide, nice to meet you." He shook Milt's hand warmly.

Kazuhide's tone changed abruptly as he turned and spoke brusquely to his brother-in-law. The uncle continued to insist Milt had to go. Kazuhide realized it was futile to argue. "You can come and live with me, Milt," he kindly suggested.

"Thank you," Milt responded, slightly flushed. He was relieved but a little embarrassed by the offer. He'd never even met Yukio's father before today.

"I'll move back too," Yukio said, sensing Milt's unease.

The uncle's features seemed to relax a little. His wife would be pleased. Now she would be able to pray for her mother without worrying about being interrupted.

"The butsudan comes to my house too," Kazuhide stated curtly.

"Eh?" the hawk exclaimed in total disbelief.

"As the oldest son in the family, I have rights to the butsudan," Kazuhide declared. "Your wife will have to come to my place. Tell her to call before she comes," he added with a hint of smugness in his expression. Without any further words the uncle turned and left, his head hung in defeat.

Within a week Naga-chan and Milt had moved into Kazuhide's house. The butsudan accompanied them, prominently placed in the living room. The ring of the bowl being struck could be heard occasionally from the living room as Kazuhide prayed for his mother's passage into the next life.

Milt wondered about Yukio's aunt. After learning from Yukio that she was the one who had taken care of his grandmother in her last months, he could sympathise with her and understand her disappointment at the loss of the butsudan to her brother. It became apparent though that this sibling conflict had a long history. The aunt would not visit Kazuhide's house and in fact refused to speak to him ever again.



joining arasowaren 2009

he chance to join the international dancing group Arasowaren and secure your place in Awa Odori 2009 is here! Make sure you sign up soon, however, as places go quickly! You can also sign up to play an instrument! No experience is necessary, and there will be practice sessions before the event.

WHEN:

Friday, August 14 LOCATION:

• Meet at the Awa Kankou Hotel

TIME:

- Assemble from 3:00pm to 4:00pm
- Opening Ceremony and pre-dance party from 4:20pm
- Dancing from approximately 5:40pm -9:30pm **PARTICIPATION FEE:**
- 3000 yen for Japanese,
- 2000 yen for non-Japanese participants

APPLICATIONS:

- Apply in person at TOPIA or
- Apply with a reply-paid postcard (see below)

• On receiving your application, TOPIA will mail you a post-office deposit form (furikomiyoushi - 振込用紙) that you can use to pay the participation fee. Or pay at TOPIA.

PLEASE NOTE:

We cannot accept applications by fax or telephone. *You cannot apply on the day of the event.* Sorry, but we cannot refund the participation fee for any reason. In the event of rain, the party and dance will take place inside the Awa Kankou Hotel. Participants will be limited to the first 80 applicants.

TOPIA:

Tel: 088-656-3303 Fax: 088-652-0616

阿波踊り「あらそわ連」参加者募集

・スケジュール:8月14日(金)
午後3時~午後4時(受付・着替え)
午後4時20分~ (開会式)

午後 5 時 40 分~ (踊り開始)

- 午後9時30分 (終了)
- ・集合場所:阿波観光ホテル

・参加費(中学生以上):日本人 3,000 円・外国 人 2,000 円

*雨天(台風など)の場合は、室内での阿波踊 りと立食パーティーに切り替えます。

申込み方法:往復はがきにて、①名前②性別③ 住所④電話番号⑤国籍⑥年齢(20歳以下の方の み)を御記入の上TOPIAまでお申し込み下さい。 なお、女踊り(先着30名)ご希望の方はその 旨をはがきに御記入下さい。(それ以外の方は 男踊りとなります。)また、応募者には返信用 はがきにより参加の可否をお知らせ致します。 参加可能な方には郵便局の振込口座番号をお知 らせしますので、返信はがき到着後1週間以内 に参加費をお支払い下さい。なお、一度払い込 まれた参加費は、いかなる場合でも払い戻しで きませんのでご注意下さい。

★ 電話・FAX での受付はご遠慮ください。 ★ 当日参加は不可能です。

★ 募集定員 80 名になり次第締め切ります。★ 当日受付は午後4時で終了いたします。 詳しくはトピアまでご連絡ください: Tel: 088-656-3303 Fax: 088-652-0616

How to apply via return-paid postcard:

Front		Back		
⑦⑦0・0831 往信 Tokushima Prefectural International Exchange Association (TOPIA) Clement Plaza 6F 1-61 Terashima Honcho- nishi, Tokushima City	leave this space blank		□□□·□□□ 返信 write your name and address here	Write the following information here: 1. name 2. gender 3. address 4. telephone number 5. nationality 6. age (if under 20) also state if you want a women's style dancing costume (subject to availability)

Fold the postcard so the address of the intended recipient is facing out and post it like a regular postcard. Return-paid postcards (**ofuku hagaki** - 往復ハガキ) can be purchased at the post office and TOPIA for 100 yen.

submitted awalife@gmail.com

TOUSHIMA PREFECTURAL INTERNATIONAL EXCHANCE ASSOCIATION

n an afterlife somewhere there's a classroom where motivated students use English to complete tasks through communication. Junior High School students, fresh and alert from regular sleep and a stimulating lifestyle come to class and use useful natural English so that they can engage in interesting, task-based activities. The fact they are learning English is almost secondary to the fun they are having.

In Tokushima we have it a little different.

Communicative English is an approach to teaching that we hear bandied around by teaching experts from up high. How often do they face a classroom of 40+ surly teens? Teens who know they have to learn at least a smattering of English if they want any hope of passing the entrance tests. How often do they have a class of exhausted, weak, bullied, emotional **juku** students who really don't want to study until ten every night, because they know they have an extra two hours of homework later, and they have to be at school for seven-thirty?

Students here have it tough, teachers too, but that's no reason for English class to be printout based; English can still be taught using engaging task based activities.

The Detective Game

A simple communication based activity using the past progressive form, "what were you doing at 7 o'clock yesterday". This activity can be used in a class from 10-40 students and is aimed at second grade level.

Explain to the class that there has been a bank robbery, and the criminal is now seated among them. Explain that we know the robbers actions immediately after the crime. At 7:00 they were in the restaurant enjoying dinner, at 9:00 they were in the movie theatre watching a movie, and at 11:00 they were in the bathroom having a shower. Next, hand out activity cards to each student - these you have prepared with an array of activities for each time slot. For example; 7:00 in a restaurant working part time, 9:00 in my room reading a book. You must make sure that for every ten students there is one which has the robber's activities, this person is the robber. So a little teaching later, such as where were you at 7:00 yesterday and what were you doing? And you'll have a class of Tokushima's finest ready to interrogate and oust their fellow team mates.

This activity goes by many names and is an ALT's bread and butter. English can be fun and educational. Communication is the key.

submitted

tv schedule for july

Date	Time	Channel	Nation	Title
Fri. 03	01:29	6 - ABC	USA - 1991	Out for Justice
Sat. 04	21:00	8 - Kansai	USA - 1994	Speed
Sun. 05	21:00	6 - ABC	USA - France - 2004	Taxi NY
Fri. 10	19:55	4 - Mainichi	USA - 2001	Harry Potter and the Philosopher's
				Stone
Sun. 12	21:00	6 - ABC	USA - 2004	Harry Potter and the Prisoner of
				Azkaban
Fri. 17	02:10	4 - Mainichi	USA - 1940	Waterloo Bridge
Fri. 17	21:00	1 - Shikoku	USA - 2007	Harry Potter and the Order of the
				Phoenix
Fri. 24	02:25	4 - Mainichi	USA - 2000	Dungeons & Dragons
Fri. 24	21:00	1 - Shikoku	USA - 2000	X-Men
Sun. 26	21:00	6 - ABC	USA - 2006	The Guardian

by chris pickles



martin's manga corner

Title: Manga-ka: Publisher: First published: No of volumes: History of Japan (日本の歴史) Various authors Shueisha 1982 18

omic book culture in Western countries has always been confined to a more trivial and less culturally relevant place than in Japan. In the west, stories told through the medium of a comic strip narrative are often seen to have no connection to the world of books and literature. Publishers regard them as having no place on the bookshelf or indeed in the library or classroom.

The predominant belief is that regardless of content, comics are trivial and recreational. Blocks of text are the rigid cultural norm. As a result of this, writers and illustrators are often reluctant to express themselves through the medium of a comic strip narrative.

In Japan, the division between books and comics is far less rigid, yet there is often much debate as to whether the actual difference should be observed to a larger degree. In any event, there is definitely a more flexible approach to story telling in Japan, allowing educators to deal with nonfiction topics in a manner that is more engaging than traditional non-fiction formats. The various volumes of History manga comic books are a testament to this. One such edition that I have enjoyed is Shueisha's History of Japan (Nihon no Rekishi). There are 18 volumes in the series, from

No. 1: The Dawn of Japan to No. 18: The Path of a New Japan. The series covers all major historical periods from the primitive to the modern era. Factual information is often given in short bursts and interspersed with a fictional narrative of ordinary individuals that lived in the period. At other times there is a documentary type narrative and we are brought close to the lives of real historical figures. This manga format is undoubtedly very fresh and exciting, a mission miles from the stereotypical boring history book that you would ordinarily find in the classroom.

The manga approach gives the reader a more detailed account of what life was like in the various periods. In No. 1 there is a strip detailing the first hunting trip of a young boy, Chiyage, who sets off into the wilderness in search of a herd of the small Naumann Elephants that used to live in Japan. Young readers are entertained by the adventures of someone their own age while simultaneously learning detailed historical facts about for example the aforementioned Naumann Elephant and its distribution throughout the Japanese Archipelago in the form of factual snippets that go along with the story. After Chiyage's hunt comes to a successful climax, we are again relayed

by martin o'brien

with facts concerning how the tools and weapons of this stone age were used. In the next section another fictional narrative of the daily lives of warring tribes in the Jomon period can be observed, and you can learn in detail about their style of housing and pottery making techniques as well as their burial customs. After this there is a similar section on the first farmers in Japan who began the process of rice cultivation. After that the most interesting section begins - that of the mythical figures of early Japan, where we are introduced to the creation myths of Japanese culture and society. At the end there are two short sections that appear like a normal nonfiction book in the sense that they are mostly text. The first gives supplementary factual information concerning the period, and the other is a Q and A section.

The other books all follow a similar format, and some other highlights of the series would be battle scenes of the battle of Sekigahara, portrayed in No. 10: Edo Bakufu no Seiritsu (The Formation of the Edo Shogunate) and in No. 18: The Path of a New Japan (Atarashi Nihon no Ayumi) with its excellent depiction of the huge strides that Japan achieved in terms of economic and social development in the latter half of the 20th century. The series is excellent for students of Japanese as it allows one to read elementary school Japanese while learning about the history of Japan at the same time.

TRUSHIMA PREFECTUAL INFERNATIONAL EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION daily disaster preparations

t is an unfortunate fact that some people believe their homes don't need to be checked to see how they can withstand an earthquakes. But in just the same way that a regular health check is important for your body, so too is a check for your home.

In an earthquake readiness test, the position of furniture, supports on the building and its foundations are all checked to see how well it can withstand a large-scale earthquake. In particular, buildings constructed before 1981 are said to have a low level of resistance to earthquakes.

In a test that was held by the prefectural government, it was predicted that as many as 2,500 people could be killed



due to collapsing buildings if the Nankai Earthquake were to occur right now. These are lives that could be saved if the proper precautions are taken to ensure buildings can withstand a large-scale quake. This is why you should undertake

tokushima prefectural disaster center

a check. You can apply for a test at your nearby municipal office. Those buildings deemed unsafe need to be worked on until they are clear.

The first step is having your house checked out:

- 1: Apply for a check at your local town or city office.
- 2: A specialist will come and inspect your home. The cost for is 3,000 yen, and the houses targeted by these checks are those that are made before May 31, 1981.

Translated with permission from the Tokushima Prefectural Disaster Center Homepage: anshin.pref.tokushima.jp/ disasterCenter/index.html

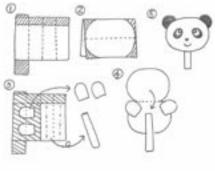
letter from suketo hoikuen

ecently, the summers in Japan frequently reach temperatures close to 40 degrees, meaning that there is an increased danger of being affected by a heat stroke.

Heat stroke can occur when the level of fluids and salt in the body become very low, meaning that if you are active in an area with high temperature and humidity and don't get enough fluids, you may be more easily affected. In light cases you can recover by staying in the shade and increasing fluid intake, but very severe cases may even result in death if you are unable to increase your intake of fluids/call for help or have a fever that won't relent. In this case you should call for

an ambulance at 119 and seek help. While waiting for the ambulance, keep your body cool with a wet towel and drink water mixed with a little salt.

To prevent heat stroke, make sure you wear a hat when going outside, avoid the outdoors during the hottest times in the day, and make sure you get plenty of rest and fluids, especially those with a high ion content. In particular, extra care should be taken to



by kazue inoue suketo hoikuen staff

prevent heat stroke in children, as they are more susceptible than adults.

This Month's Toy

- 1: Get two empty milk cartons, cutting one into the shape shown in the diagram.
- 2: Fold the white side in half on the front and cut the edges so it looks like a panda's face.
- 3: Use the other carton to cut out ears and an area to fold around into a squareshaped tube to use as a handle.
- 4: Unfold the head made in step two and use it to cover the ears and handle, sticking them together as you go.
- 5: Draw on eyes and a nose and you're done!



by junko nagamachi

japanese lesson

ave you ever gotten lost and had to ask a Japanese person for directions? If so, did you have any difficulty in understanding what they said? Or perhaps someone has asked you for directions. Were you able to convey what you wanted to say? In this month's lesson we're going to take a look at the expressions 「ところで」「ところに」 and 「と」 all of which can be used in situations like this.

もん	だい
問	題

	ゆうびんきょく い みち おし
1	^{ゅうびんきょく い みち おし} 「すみません、郵便局へ行く道を教えていただけませんか。」
	Which of the following is the correct answer to the above question?
1)	100メートルぐらい行ったところで、着へ蕾がってください。
2)	100メートルぐらい行くと、着へ壷がってください。

- Which of the following is correct? 2
- 1)
- そこの角を左へ曲がって、少し行くと、交差点があります。 そこの角を左へ曲がって、少し行くと、交差点があります。 そこの角を左へ曲がって、少し行ったところで、交差点があります。 2)

The phrase 「ところで」 is used to show the next action or change that occurs where (or when) a prior action or change has been completed, while 「と」 can be used to show the next change or event (not the action) that occurs where (or when) a prior action or change has been completed. While you can use an expression for a particular action or change after 「ところで」 this is not the case with $\lceil L \rceil$ and the expression following this should not be an action.

- ③ Use either the particle $\lceil c \rceil$ or $\lceil c \rceil$ to fill in the gap in the brackets below.
- 1) バスを降りたところ()待っています。 2) 信号を渡ったところ()銀行があります。
- 3) 話の区切りがついたところ()終わりにしましょう。 4) 困っていたところ()お巡りさんが束てくれた。
- 4) 困っていたところ(
- ④ Now, try to think of at least two different verbs that can be used to fill in the brackets below and complete the sentences.

1)	交差点を渡ったところで()
	交差点を渡ったところに()

The verbs used after the expression「ところで」and「ところに」are different. The verbs used after the particles $\lceil 2 \neg 3 \neg 7 \rceil$ and $\lceil 7 \neg 7 \rceil$ ($\lceil 2 \neg 3 \neg 3 \neg 7 \rceil$) are the same.

How did you go? Asking for directions is difficult, but asking for directions and being asked for directions is one way to bring yourself in touch with your local community. Next time you lose your way, why not try ask?

Answers:

2) あります 来ていすみ 呼んであります 並んでいう .c. , etc. オリまい会 も実いてし話 すまいてこ待 (1) (7) コ (1 ~ 2 (5 ~ 1 (2 ~ 3) で 4) に (Ť 1) 3 (L



memoranda

The 2009 Yoshino River Festival

This event has lots to offer, from dance and music displays to sports events, fireworks and more!

When:	Friday, July 31 to Sunday, August 2
	10:00-22:00
Where:	The grounds on the south side of the Yoshino
	River by the Yoshino River Bridge.

Cost: Free!

Info: Call the Yoshino River Festival Executive Committee at 090-3783-2084

Shishikui Gion Matsuri

At this festival visitors can enjoy a procession, fireworks and a bazaar.

When:	Friday, July 17
	Fireworks/bazaar Thursday, July 16
Where:	The Yasaka shrine just north of the JR Shishikui
	Station.
Cost:	Free!
Info:	Call the Kaiyo-cho Tourism Association at
	0884-76-3050

The 64th Summer Puppet Theatre Display

Come and enjoy a display of the Awa Puppet Theatre, one of Tokushima's traditional performing arts.

When:	July 11 - July 12,
	From 10:00
Where:	The Kyodo Bunka Kaikan Awagin Hall, just 10 minutes walk fom JR Tokushima Station.
Cost:	Free!
Info:	Call the Awa Puppet Theatre Promotions Association at 088-669-1752



スポーツイベントやコンサート、ダンス・花火・吉野川 の川めぐりなどが行われます!

- **目時:** 7月31日(金)~8月2日(日) 10:00~22:00
- **場所:** 徳島市 吉野川グラウンド (吉野川橋南岸河川敷広場)
- 入場料:無料!
- 問合せ: 吉野川フェスティバル実行委員会まで 電話 090-3783-2084

宍喰祇園 まつり

四台のダンジリと美しく飾られた関船が、町内の祇園通 りを練り歩く他、前日の宵宮では花火大会や夜店もあり ます。

日時:	7月17日(金)
	花火大会・夜店 7 月 16 日(木)
場所:	八坂神社(JR宍喰駅から徒歩2分)
入場料:	無料!
問合せ:	海陽町観光協会まで電話 0884-76-3050

第 64 回夏期 阿波人形浄瑠璃大会

是非この機会に徳島県の郷土芸能である阿波人形浄瑠璃 の公演をご覧ください。

日時:7月11日~12日、

開演 10:00

場所: あわぎんホール(徳島県郷土文化会館) (JR徳島駅から10分)

入**場料:**無料!

問合せ: 阿波人形浄瑠璃振興会まで 電話 088-669-1752



memoranda

Hiwasa Umigame Matsuri

Come along for mochinage, fireworks and a range of other activities at this fun event focusing on the sea turtles of Hiwasa.

When:	Saturday, July 18
	15:00-21:00
Where:	The Hachiman Shrine near Ohama Beach in
	Hiwasa, Minami-cho.
Cost:	Free!
Info:	Call the Minami-cho Industrial Promotions
	Division at 0884-77-3617

Komatsushima Harbour Festa '09

The Komatsushima Harbour Festa is one of the biggest events in the city. On Sunday, July 20, the JSDF starts the celebration with an aviation show, and after this a famous dance group will perform Awa Odori and folk dance. On the next day a fireworks display with about 2,000 shots will color the night with lights and sounds like a symphony. Furthermore, the JSDF escort vessel, the patrol vessel of the Maritime Safety Agency and the survey ship of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport will held events related to the harbour of Komatsushima.

When:	Sunday, July 19 (4:00pm -) and Monday, July 20	
	(8:00pm -) (National Holiday)	
Where:	July 19: Komatsushima Station Park	
	July 20: Komatsushima Harbour	
Cost:	Free!	
Info:	Call the office for industry and promotion at	
	0885-32-3809	

Japanese Lessons at Suketo Hoikuen

When:Every Thursday
11:00 - 12:00Cost:Free for nursery students.Contact:Call TOPIA at 088-656-3303

日和佐うみがめ まつり

祝い餅投げや花火大会など楽しいイベント盛りだくさん で皆様のお越しをお待ちしています。

日時:	7月18日(土)
	15:00 ~ 21:00
場所:	美波町日和佐八幡神社
入場料:	無料!
問合せ:	美波町産業振興課まで
	電話 0884-77-3617

平成 21 年度 小松島港まつり

小松島港まつりは小松島市の一大イベントとして親しま れています。7月19日には、自衛隊の祝賀飛行に始まり、 市内有名連による阿波踊りや民踊が行われます。翌日に は花火大会があり約2000発の花火が夜空に音と光のシン フォニーとして彩りを添えます。また、まつり期間中には、 自衛隊護衛艦や海上保安部巡視船・国土交通省測量船の 一般航海など港にまつわる協賛行事も目白押しです。

 日時: 7月19日(日)&7月20日(月・祝)
 場所: 小松島市小松島町 19日:小松島ステーション パーク、20日:小松島港(新港地区)
 JR 牟岐線「南小松島駅」下車→徒歩10分
 入場料: 無料
 問合せ:小松島市産業振興課まで

電話 0885-32-3809

助任保育園の 日本語教室	
日時:	毎週木曜日
	11:00 ~ 12:00
金額:	託児付き(無料)
問合せ:	トピアまで電話 088-656-3303

TORUSHINA PREFECTURAL INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION

Summer School Japanese Lessons

"I want to learn kanji and Japanese words." "I want to do summer homework."

"I want to make some friends."

If this sounds like your child, why not enroll them in Summer Japanese Lessons for Children? Japanese teachers are here to help you out. Your child can do his/her summer homework in class, and there will be fun activities as well, like games and quizzes.

Things to bring: writing tools, summer homework, school texts, and things your child wants to study.

Participation is free !

Eligible participants: Children (Elementary, Junior High and High School Students), whose first language is not Japanese.

Where: Tokushima Prefecture International Exchange Association (TOPIA)

Tokushima Station Clement Building 6F

When: July 23, 24, 27, 28, 30, 31. From 10:30 to Noon Instruction: JTM Tokushima Nihongo Network

Application: Fill out the application form and submit it. Submit the form by fax, mail, e-mail, or in person by Friday, July 17th.

- * This Summer School is sponsored by Tokushima Prefectural Government in conjunction with TOPIA.
- * It may be possible to participate even if you miss the deadline, so please contact us if you want to join.

Contact: TOPIA, Attn: Ms. Murasawa

サマースクール夏休み 子ども日本語教室

漢字や言葉の勉強がしたい。 夏休みの宿題がしたい。 友達を作りたい。

そう思ったら日本語教室に来てみませんか。日本語の先生 たちがやさしく助けてくれます。夏休みの宿題をしたり、 ゲームやクイズをしたりしながら楽しく勉強しましょう。

持ってくる物:筆記用具、夏休みの宿題や教科書、ワーク (勉強したい物) 対象:日本語を母語としない 小学生、中学生、高校生 場所:徳島県国際交流プラザ会議室(クレメントプラザ6F) 目時:2009年7月23日、24日、27日、28日、30日、31 日 午前10:30~12:00 講師:JTMとくしま日本語ネットワーク 参加費:無料 申込み締切:7月17日(金曜日) 申込み方法:下の申込書を、申込み先に送ってください。 (郵送、77クシミリ、持参、申込書と同じ内容を書いて e-mail 送付も可。)

※申込みがなくても参加できる場合があるので、申込み締 切日以降でもお問い合わせください。

※このサマースクールは、徳島県の事業としてトピアの協力のもと実施されます。

申込み・問合せ先:財団法人徳島県国際流協会 村澤

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)

受け止めていますか人権の重み