



homepage

Kulima Juu だより

Kulima Juu Letter

Habari za Kulima Juu

12/11/2023



秋田は相変わらず不安定な天気が続いていますが、窓山周辺は紅葉が進み、町に出る道からは美しい景色を楽しむことが出来ました。ところが、12日には雪が積もりました。11月2日は近くで発見された鮮新世末期 270 万年前のヒゲクジラの化石が公開され、現場を見学しました。発掘された部分は右下顎と肋骨 2 本で、推定体長は 18m だそうです。種梅川流域は子どものころ貝の化石を採集した記憶がありますが、大型クジラの化石が隠れていたとは驚きです。Although the weather in Akita is still unstable, leaves are changing the color around Madoyama, and we could enjoy beautiful scenery from the road to the town. On 12th, however, we had an unexpected snowcover. Fossil parts of a whalebone whale found nearby were published in newspapers on 2nd Nov. The fossil is dated to 2.7 M. years ago in late Pliocene. The excavated parts include the right lower jaw and two ribs. The body is estimated to be 18 m long. KY was lucky to see the rare whale fossil, remembering the collection of shellfish fossils in the childhood. It is surprising to be found a large whale fossil hidden in Taneume River basin.



Morocco, in North Africa, has Rabat as its political capital and Casablanca as its economic center. Derived from the Berber word "Marrakech," its name means "The promise of God". With borders touching both the Mediterranean and Atlantic Seas, the country is dominated by mountains, covering over two-thirds of its land, including peaks exceeding 4,000 m. The climate varies from an average of 22-24°C in the dry season to cold, rainy winters with temperatures ranging from -2 to 14°C, occasionally plummeting to -26°C. King Mohammed VI has prioritized sustainable development, notably championing solar power initiatives since 2009. Morocco boasts well-developed traffic networks. While Islam is dominant with 99.9% adherence, smaller percentages practice Judaism, Christianity, and Behism. Internationally renowned for its rich cuisine, featuring dishes like couscous and tagine. 北アフリカに位置するモロッコは、首都がラバトでカサブランカが経済の中心です。ベルベル語の「マラケシュ」からモロッコになりました。意味は「神の約束」です。地中海と大西洋に面し、国土の 2/3 が山岳地帯で 4000m を越す峰々があります。気候は乾季の 22-24°C から寒くて雨の多い冬期の -2 to 14°C になり、希に -26°C まで下がるがあります。国王モハメド 6 世は持続可能な発展を進め、太陽光発電は 2009 年以来首位を保っています。よく発達した交通網は自慢です。国民の 99.9% はイスラムですが、わずかにユダヤ教、キリスト教、19 世紀に発展したバハイ教徒がいます。クスクスやタジンのように、豊かな料理は国際的に有名です。



4 種類の稲は一部草に覆われた部分を残して刈り取りを終え、3 週間の天日干しの後、9 日までに隣人のコンバインを借りて、すべての脱穀を無事終わりました。雪むすびは一部精米をして食べています。無農薬栽培なので、カメムシの被害で黒い斑点がある米が多く見た目は悪いですが、美味しいです。長粒米も精米推定で 30-40kg ほどの収穫がありました。米は一部を来年の種籾用に残して、後は食用です。これで主食もほぼ自給自足になりました。アフリカのピーナッツ、バンバラ豆も豊作です。窓山の土はバンバラ豆に合っているようです。根雪が来るまでに、今年の田んぼの整備と新たな拡張の準備をするつもりです。We finished harvesting the four types of rice, leaving some grassy areas. After drying them in the sun for three weeks, all the threshing has been finished by using the neighbor's combine harvester by 9th Nov. A part of Yukimusubi rice has been polished and eaten. Since the rice is grown without pesticides, there is a lot of rice with a black spot due to damage from stink bugs, which may not look good, but it is delicious. We also harvested 30-40 kg (estimated polished rice weight) of Indian rice. Some of all rice types are left for next year's seed rice, and the rest is for daily food. Now we are almost self-sufficient in staple foods. Bambara beans, so-to-speak African peanut, are also in abundance. The soil in Madoyama seems to be suitable for Bambara beans. Before coming winter snowcover, we will improve the used paddies and restore the remaining avandond ones.

秋はきのこの季節です。山仕事の方から、懐かしいナラタケ（地域名はサマダシ）が生えているところを教えてください、採集してきました。壊れやすいので、少し茹でてから綺麗にして昔ながらの味付けていただきました。少しぬめっとしてシャキシャキした歯触りです。珍しいマスタケもいただきました。色がサケの赤身のように。バターと塩で炒めると鶏の胸肉のようです。中国東北部から日本に分布するナツハゼ（コハゼ）の収穫期になりました。ブルーベリーの仲間で、ブルーベリーよりも酸味のあるジャムになります。ローソクを作るハゼノキに似ていることからコハゼと呼ばれています。Autumn is mushroom season. Forest workers told where the nostalgic Japanese oak mushrooms (local name: Samadasi) grow, and KY collected them. As it is fragile, boiled shortly and cleaned it, and then seasoned in the traditional way. It has a slightly slimy surface and crunchy texture. Rare Masutake (trout mushroom) was also gifted. The color is similar to salmon meat. When stir-fried with butter and salt, it resembles chicken breast meat. It is the harvest season for *Vaccinium oldhamii* (local name: Kohaze), a member of the blueberry family, which is distributed from northeastern China to Japan. The jam of its fruit is more sour than blueberries and good taste. It is called kohaze because it resembles dwarf goby tree (haze in Japanese) whose fruits candles are made from.



共有したいことば / words that we would like to share :

「便利は礼儀を破壊する」KY の知人が紹介してくれた、同郷のものたけじ著 詞集「たいまつ」から。1976 年から 88 年の間に書いたことばですが、その当時すでにその兆候を感じ取っていました。現在は近視的な便利さの追求が、礼儀だけでなく社会構造を冷徹に変えています。彼以上にこのことばを深刻に受け止めたものです。"Modern convenience destroys human generosity." A friend of KY introduced the book series of lesson collection "Taimatsu" by Takeji Muno, a fellow countryman. This phrase in one of the books was written between 1976 and 1988, and the writer already felt the signs of this social change back then. Currently, the myopic pursuit of convenience is changing not only human generosity but also the social structure. We should take these words more seriously than he did.

written by KY & TU