

# The Kindai Times



The rooster is our paper's symbol.

Next Issue:  
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STUDENT WRITTEN AND PUBLISHED

## Iga-ryu Ninja

### Field Trip of Iga-ryu Ninja

by Y. Naka

On Saturday, July 8, a *Iga-ryu Ninja* field trip was held in Iga City, Mie Prefecture. This event was held for the international students of Kindai University.

This January, Iga City, famous for *Iga-ryu Ninja*, and Kindai University

concluded a **Comprehensive Partnership Agreement**. As part of the agreement, an event was held for the main purpose of introducing the culture of *Iga-ryu Ninja* to the international students of Kindai University and to spread the ninja attraction abroad.

Hiroshi Okamoto, the mayor of Iga City, held a lecture about history of Iga City, and Kawakami Jinichi, who is said to be the last ninja of modern times, held a lecture about ninja's **preparation**,

techniques, weapons, training and so on. Participants threw shuriken and made a braid which was used by *Iga-ryu Ninja* as a weapon in order to understand the culture of *Iga-ryu Ninja* through not only knowledge but also experience.

Ninja, who were originally farmers used farm tools such as sickle as weapons so as not to be identified as ninja. In addition, ready to raid, they had set **tools** such as "*Dondengaeshi*", which can be hid quickly, and "*Katanakakushi*" which can be quickly used in a fight and so on.

Participants visited *Iga-ryu Ninja* Museum, where these weapons and mechanicals are on exhibit. In "*Iga-ryu Ninja Residence*", which displays many kinds of tools, participants listened to explanations of each tool as they practiced using them. Moreover, participants saw the ninja show, which demonstrates how to use weapons by *Iga Ninja Special Corps "Ashura"*. This helped the participant develop an understanding of original ninja.

Heesub, fourth year student from Korea in the Faculty of Engineering, said about Japan, "I think that the good point of Japan is that the economy and industry are developing, while traditional culture coexists."

### International Students Meet Iga and Ninja

by K. Sugimoto

Many international students from all over the world, such as Asia, Europe and the United States participated in this event. Everyone enjoyed this event. For example, students were excited to see acrobatic fighting actions at the Ninja show. They were especially excited by the *Daikokuhiya* arrow and gunpowder demonstration. In addition, a **braid** making

seminar was held. Braiding is a traditional Japanese art and, it appeared in the movie "**your name.**" Although it was confusing, the students enjoyed making braid bracelets. One of the international student said about the braid making experience, "I felt it difficult. However, I think that it can't be experienced outside Japan."

Singh Jagjit, third year student, is an international student from India in the Faculty of Business Administration said, "I have been interested in Ninja since I made *shuriken origami* in India. So, I participated in this event. I like the Ninja clothing because it is made loose." Song



International students make braids.

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Comprehensive Partnership Agreement = 包括連携協定 preparation = 心構え tools = からくり

*Iga Ninja Special Corps "Ashura"* = 伊賀忍者特殊軍団「阿修羅」

*Daikokuhiya* = 大黒火矢 Braid = 組紐 (くみひも) "your name." = 映画『君の名は。』



# The 50<sup>th</sup> Kindai Vaudeville Show

by K. Orita

On Friday, August 4, the 50th Kindai vaudeville show was held in November Hall by the *rakugo* and *story* research club, which was established in 1965. Each club member performed a *rakugo* story, comic dialogue, short story, *ogiri* and so on. The Kindai vaudeville show is a traditional event.

In this event, comic dialogue and short story, *monoboke* as *otanosimi* were performed by six *rakugo*. Lastly, *upperclassmen* played *ogiri*. Every program was popular among the audience. Although *monoboke* was a new program, we could hear a lot of laugh from the seats. *Monoboke* is a comedy with funny *impromptu* using props. Each member used props placed on the stage and performed *monoboke*.

Masaharu Kono, third-year student from The Department of Literature, and planner of this event, said, “We want to recover because we couldn’t hold Kindai vaudeville show last year. We planned the event by ourselves and had difficulty cooperating with each other. However, we

made an effort to succeed. On the basis of this event, we’ll work hard for a final vaudeville show in January. *Rakugo*

tends to be unpopular, but this club is not so strict. We hope you will come casually and enjoy *rakugo*”.



Yukimura Ikomaya performs a rakugo.

# Postwar German Poster for Films

by K. Sugimoto

The poster exhibition Postwar German Poster for Films, was held at the collection gallery, of the National Museum of Modern Art, Kyoto from on Wednesday, April 19th, to Saturday, June 11th. Posters for films were exhibited. They were painted in Germany, divided West Germany and East Germany because of the cold war. The audience took in these posters quietly. Many people of all ages and nationality visited the exhibition.

After World War II, the cold war broke out between the United States, the center of the West, and The Soviet Union, the center of East. Germany was divided into West Germany and East Germany until 1990 by the Berlin Wall. In the West, making movies were reconstructed and imported the movies from the United States or Europe. On the other hand, in the East, the movies focused on socialist themes. This difference is seen in movie posters.

The exhibition explained the art’s features of posters for films of both the West and the East for people who do not have knowledge about the history and culture of Germany. As a result, visitors were able to fully enjoy the posters. For example, the explanation of the West is written in blue, but the East is written in orange. Why don’t you visit The National Museum of Modern Art, Kyoto? It is a good way to cross borders.



Many posters were exhibited.



West Germany’s posters.

(“Postwar German Posters for Films venue landscape” 2017, The National Museum of Modern Art, Kyoto)

Vaudeville show = 寄席 story = 講談 upperclassmen = 上回生 impromptu = 即興の on the basis of... = ～を基にして strict = 厳格な  
The National Museum of Modern Art, Kyoto = 京都国立近代美術館 The Cold War = 冷戦 World War II = 第二次世界大戦 socialist = 社会主義的



# Traditional and Creative Exhibition by K. Kimoto

On Monday, July 10, the exhibition of *bokutoukai*-calligraphy was held in November Hall. The purpose of the event was to get students Kindai students interested in *shodo*. The club members decided not to wear formal suits but to wear casual clothes this year to change the image of the exhibition as being too formal.

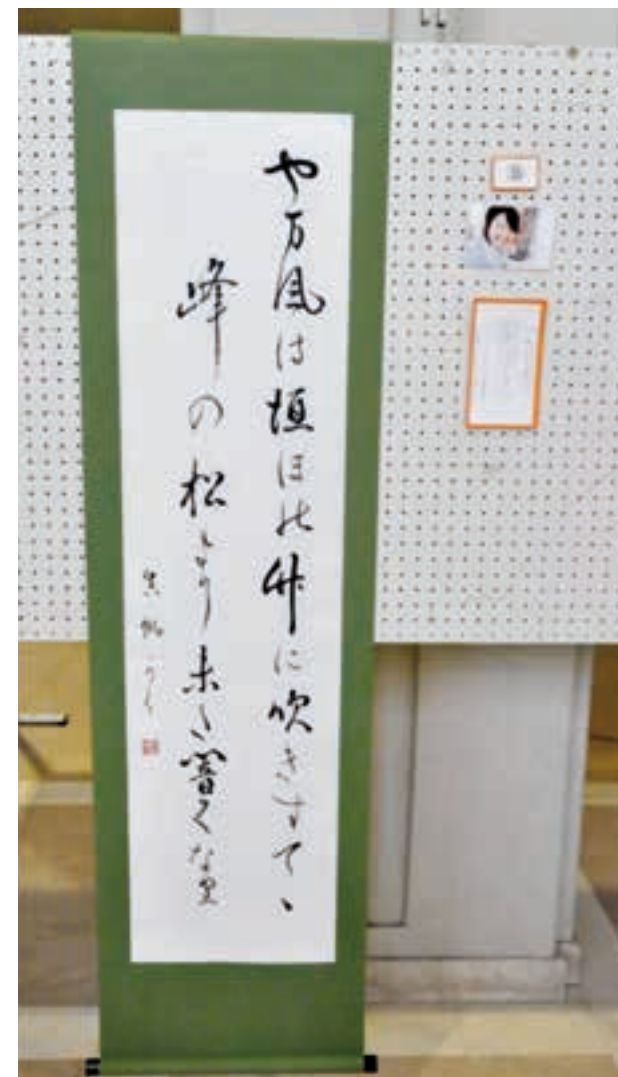
This year marks the 55th year for the exhibition and many attractive works were displayed. The exhibition was divided into two styles. In one style, a strict Chinese

*folio* style called *rinsyo* was shown. In the other, original creative works called *sousaku* were displayed. Among the two styles, *sousaku* that *bokutoukai* calligraphy's attracted viewers with magical power. For example, there were *relay shodo*, in which each stroke was done by a different member. There were other works, in which club members used cardboard boxes and paper instead of a brush. We should not forget that there were works written by *masters* and *disciples* of *bokutoukai* and also Soukyuu Ueda.

Ayane Taniguchi, third year student from the Faculty of Literature, Arts and Cultural Studies, said “*Shodo* is more fashionable than people might think. If you see an exhibition once, you would understand its good points.”



Original works, “relay-shodo”



“Man'yoshu” quote

## The Exhibition Filled with Individuality by T. Maruhashi

From August 2 to August 7, the extramural summer exhibition was held by *NIJYUSEIKIKAI-Art Club* at *Irorimura*, near Nakazaki station, Osaka city. We enjoyed seeing many works made by the club members on two floors at the *art gallery*, which are based on wood.

Risa Shono, a third-year *Division of Arts* student in the *Faculty of Literature*,

*Arts and Cultural Studies*, said “This exhibition’s attraction is that there are a lot of works because everybody made at least two works, with a maximum of nine works. And another attraction is that author’s individuality comes out in each work freely.”

The reason why individuality comes out in works is that this exhibition is open to themes, materials, sizes, and skills. So, the works reflect the author’s individuality, creativity and skillful style. The works use

mediums such as *acrylic, oil, or watercolor painting*. The content of each work had a lot of variety from popular ones -such as a figure painting of anima-style yukata girl, a landscape of train- to creative ones -such as the pity of the god of death being made to become a human, or an alien who is based on drawer’s imagination-. Also, in the exhibition, we enjoyed not only *pictorial arts*, but also a *plastic images* of a giant made from clay.



From this god of death, we feel sad atmosphere.



Many creative works welcome us.

exhibition of *bokutoukai*-calligraphy = 墨濤会書作展 folio = 拓本 relay shodo = リレー書道 masters = 師範 disciples = 弟子  
Faculty of Literature, Arts and Cultural Studies = 文芸学部 Irorimura = イロリムラ画廊 art gallery = 画廊 Division of Arts = 芸術学科  
acrylic, oil, or watercolor painting = アクリル画、油絵、水墨画 pictorial arts = 絵画 plastic images = 塑像



# About Halloween

by M. Sato

Currently in Japan, people go out on the town and enjoy cosplay on Halloween, but what was the original Halloween like?

**Druidism** was one of the religions of the Celts more than 2000 years ago. The **Celts** lived during the iron age of Europe. **Samhain**, a Druid festival, is said to be the origin of Halloween. It was celebrated during the autumn harvest to turn away evil spirits. For the Celts, the end of year was considered October 31. It was believed that the souls of the dead and evil spirits would come on this day, so people wore masks and made fire for protection and to turn away evil spirits. This is why the custom of dressing up evolved.

The religious aspect faded away after Halloween came from Europe to America and Halloween became a popular event. Jack-o'-lanterns, which have the meaning of protection from evil, are made from pumpkins. They are placed at the front door of homes. In English-speaking countries, children dress up and shout, "Trick or treat!" to get sweets.

The original Halloween was a religious festival to turn away evil spirits for the autumn harvest. Over time it has become a popular event. But by understanding the purpose of the original event, we may enjoy it more.



Image of Halloween.

## Taiwan Tea Stand Culture

by Chang Yi-Chien  
(translated by Y. Nagoshi)

It's very easy to find **vending machines** in Japan, especially vending machines for beverages. In Taiwan, however, there are only few of them on the street. The reason being that there are a variety of **tea stands** throughout Taiwan. Let's see the tea stands in Taiwan up closer.

Popular drinks of Taiwanese tea stands are black tea, green tea, **dark green tea**, **oolong** and milk tea. Sometimes people

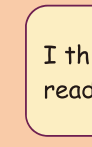
put some toppings into their tea as option, for example, **creme caramel**, tapioca bubbles, **aiyu jelly**, red beans, **nata de coco** or fruits. The most popular topping for foreigner is tapioca bubbles. The amount of sugar and ice is also fully **customizable**. In addition, these many kinds of drinks are usually available at a low price. The tea stand is everywhere in Taiwan. The best way to enjoy traveling Taiwan is to get some drink from tea stand and walk around the city with it.

By the way, very famous tea stand shop in Taiwan, **Chunshuitang**, opened a new shop in Grand Front Osaka in Umeda recently. **Chunshuitang's** bubble milk tea is highly recommended and it's almost same taste as one in Taiwan. Of course, all bubble tea is delicious other than bubble milk tea, so try them out and find your favorite bubble tea.

## Dear, Tori-chan



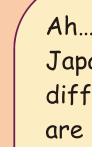
Fall has come!  
It is the best season for eating!



I think fall is the best for reading.



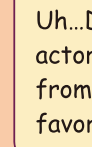
I'm not good at reading...I think the content of some books is too difficult. When my father was a high school student he was interested in books, he says "Reading is good for you." So, he lent me many books.



Ah...I see. Well, many of Japan's great writers use difficult words, and the books are printed with small letters. Today, more people don't like to read, so publishers use many kinds of devices. For example, books are printed with larger letters. I think the books your father read weren't written with such devices.



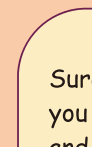
Well, what kind of books do you recommend?



Uh...Do you have a favorite actor? Do you like original novels from dramas or movies with your favorite actor?



I got it...but I heard that I won't learn much from reading easy books. What do you think?



Surely, difficult books will help you acquire more vocabulary, and train your ability of think. However, you won't continue reading if you don't enjoy what you read. If you enjoy reading, you'll become interested in books which use many difficult words.



I see. I'll enjoy reading first. Thank you Tori-chan!

Druidism = ドゥルイド教 Celts = ケルト民族 Samhain = サウイン祭 vending machines = 自動販売機 tea stands = ドリンクスタンド (飲み物の屋台)  
dark green tea = 青茶 (中国茶の一種) oolong = ウーロン茶 creme caramel = カスタードプリン  
aiyu jelly = 愛玉子 (台湾で人気のゼリー) nata de coco = ナタデココ customizable = カスタマイズできる Chunshuitang = 春水堂

## 【三重県伊賀市での留学生の社会見学】

### 伊賀流忍者

7月8日（土）に三重県伊賀市で近畿大学の留学生を対象とした、伊賀流忍者の社会見学が開催された。

今年の1月に伊賀流忍者で有名な伊賀市と近畿大学が包括連携協定を締結した。この協定にある、近畿大学の留学生に伊賀流忍者を主とした忍者の文化を学んでもらい、海外の人たちにも忍者の魅力を知ってもらうという目的の下に今回のイベントが開催された。

伊賀市長の岡本栄さんが伊賀市の歴史についての講演を、現代最後の忍者と言われている川上仁一さんが、忍者の心構えや技術、武器、修行などの歴史についての講演を開いた。その講演の後に参加者は実際に手裏剣を投げたり、かつては伊賀流忍者の武器として使われていた組紐を作ることで、知識だけでなく経験を通して伊賀流忍者の文化に触れることができたようであった。

元々農民であった忍者は、自身が忍者であることを悟られないように鎌などの農具を武器として使用していた。さらに敵の襲撃時に備えて、素早く身を隠すための「どんでん返し」や、臨戦態勢を整えるための「刀隠し」などのからくりを屋敷の中に仕掛けていた。参加者はその武器やからくり仕掛けの屋敷が展示されている伊賀流忍者博物館に訪れ、様々なからくりが仕掛けられた「伊賀流忍者屋敷」でからくりに触れながら解説を聞いたり、伊賀忍者特殊軍団「阿修羅」による武器の使い方を実演する忍者ショーを観戦することで、想像ができなかった当時の忍者の様子について理解が深まったようであった。

### 伊賀と忍者と留学生と。

今回の社会見学にはアジアや欧米など、出身や男女問わず多くの留学生が参加した。皆、今回のイベントをとっても楽しんでいるようだった。例えば、忍者ショーで行われた様々なアクロバティックな戦闘アクションに留学生達は熱狂していた。特に大黒火矢という火薬を使った弓矢の実演では大きな歓声があがった。他にも、日本の伝統工芸の一つであり、映画『君の名は。』にも登場した『組紐』の製作体験が行われた。留学生達は初めての作業に戸惑いつつも組紐のプレスレットを楽しんで作っていた。留学生の一人は組紐の製作体験について、「(組紐作りは) 難しかったけど日本以外じゃ出来ない体験だったと思う」と話してくれた。

今回の社会見学に参加した留学生で、インド出身の経営学部3回生Singh Jagjitさんは、「インドで折り紙の手裏剣を作ってから日本の忍者に興味を持った。だから今回の社会見学に参加しようと思った。忍者衣装はゆったりと着られるので気に入った」と語った。韓国出身で工学部4回生のSong Heesubさんは日本について、「日本は経済や産業が発達しているけれど、伝統的な文化も共存しているのが良いところだ」と話していた。

## 【第五拾回近大寄席】

8月4日(金)、11月ホールにて落語講談研究会による『第五拾回近大寄席』が開催された。落語講談研究会は1965年に発足し、落語や講談、漫才、コント、大喜利などの活動をしている団体で、近大寄席は毎年1度開催されている伝統ある催しである。

今回の近大寄席では、6題の落語と、落語の間にお楽しみとして漫才、コント、ものボケ、最後に上回生による大喜利が行われた。これらの演目はいずれも好評だった。特に、ものボケは企画として初めての試みであったが、客席からはたくさんの笑いが起こっていた。

近大寄席の企画者の河野雅治さんは「昨年の近大寄席は開催することができなかったため、挽回がしたかった。企画からすべて自分たちで行い、部員との連携をとるのに苦労したが、公演の前日まで漫才のネタを考え寄席が成功するよう努力した。今回の寄席を踏まえて1月の引退寄席に向けて頑張りたい。落語は敬遠されがちだが、そんなに堅苦しい部活ではないので気軽に来てほしい」と語った。

## 【戦後ドイツの映画ポスター展覧会】

4月19日（水）から6月11日（土）にかけて京都国立近代美術館4Fコレクション・ギャラリーにて、戦後ドイツの映画ポスターの展覧会が開催された。冷戦という時代の中、西と東に分断されたドイツにてそれぞれ製作された映画ポスターが展示されていた。来場者らは静かに数多くの映画ポスターを鑑賞している様子だった。外国人の来場者もみられ、年齢、国籍を問わず多くの人々が展示会を訪れていた。

第二次世界大戦の後、世界各国はアメリカを中心とする西側陣営とソ連を中心とする東側陣営とに分かれて争う『冷戦』に突入することとなった。ドイツにはベルリンの壁が築かれ、ドイツは1990年までドイツ連邦共和国（西ドイツ）とドイツ民主共和国（東ドイツ）という2つの国に分かれた。西ドイツでは映画製作が復興し、アメリカや西欧の映画が輸入された。対して東ドイツでは社会主義的な映画文化が育った。こうしたドイツにおける映画文化の分岐は映画ポスターにも影響を与えたのである。

今回の展覧会では東西ドイツそれぞれの映画ポスター美術的特徴について解説が記され、ドイツの歴史や文化に詳しくない人でも楽しめる内容になっていた。各作品の解説文を西ドイツは青色、東ドイツはオレンジ色にして示すといった工夫も見られた。国境を越えて様々な近代芸術を鑑賞することができる京都国立近代美術館にあなたも足を運んでみてはいかがだろうか。



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【第55回書作展】

7月10日(月)、11月ホールにて書道研究墨濤(ぼくとう)会による『第55回 書作展』が開催された。書作展とは、近大生を対象により書道に親しんでもらおうと開かれているものだ。

展示されている作品のテーマは主に2つに分けられる。1つは「臨書」と呼ばれるお手本を基に書くもので、もう1つは「創作」と呼ばれる個性を前面に押し出すものだ。中でも墨濤会が強みとする「創作」には、見る者に書道を楽しげなものとして感じさせる力があるという。「創作」の例をあげると、1枚の作品を一画ずつ違う人が書く「リレー書道」や、筆の代わりにダンボールや紙を使って書いたという作品まであった。また、墨濤会師範やその弟子、上田桑鳩など、プロによる作品が展示されていたことも忘れてはならない。

【美術部二十世紀会夏期学外展示会】

8月2日から7日にかけて、大阪の中崎町駅近くのイロリムラ画廊にて美術部二十世紀会による『二十世紀会夏期学外展示会』が開催された。

庄野沙梨さんは「今回の展示会の魅力は一人最低でも2作品、最大9作品を展示しているということで多くの作品を味わえること。そして、作品には一人一人の個性が存分に作風に出ているところです」と語った。

作品に個性が出ている理由としては、今回の展示会は全体のテーマが決まっておらず、画材もサイズも技術も自由であることだ。それにより、作品は作者の趣味や得意な手法などの個性を反映したものとなっている。アクリル絵、油絵、水彩画、デジタル画など多様な方法で描かれている。

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【ハロウィーン】

日本では現在、ハロウィーンには街に繰り出し、コスプレを楽しむことが主流になっているが、本来のハロウィーンはどのようなイベントだったのだろうか。

2千年以上も昔に、ヨーロッパの先住民族であるケルト民族の宗教の一つにドルイド教というものがあった。その宗教の儀式の一つであるサウィン祭が、ハロウィーンの起源とされている。サウィン祭とは秋の収穫を祝い、悪霊を追い払う祭りのことである。古代ケルトでは一年の終わりが10月31日とされており、この日は死者の霊や悪霊が来ると信じられていた。人々は悪霊を驚かせて追い払うために仮面をかぶったり魔除けの焚き火をしたりしたといわれている。そこから、仮装をする習慣が生まれたというわけだ。

そして、ヨーロッパからアメリカへとハロウィーンが伝わってからは、宗教的な意味合いは薄まり、民間行事として定着していった。アメリカでは、魔除けや悪霊を追い払う意味を込めてかぼちゃをくり抜いて作ったジャック・オ・ランタンを家の戸口に飾るようになった。英語圏では、子どもたちは仮装をして「トリックオアトリート」と言い、お菓子を貰って楽しむのだ。

【台湾の飲み物屋】

日本では自動販売機が台湾に比べ、多くあります。その中で一番多いのは、ドリンクの自動販売機だと思います。台湾では、道にドリンクの自動販売機はあまりありません。なぜかという、台湾では様々な飲み物屋があるからです。これから、台湾の飲み物屋を紹介します。

台湾の飲み物屋での基本的なドリンクの種類としては、紅茶や緑茶、青茶（中国茶の一種）、烏龍茶、ミルクティーなどがあります。そして、その中におやつみたいなのを入れることが出来ます。例えば、プリンやタピオカ、オーギョーチ（ゼリーみたいなおやつ）、あずき、ナタデココ、色々なフルーツなどがあります。外国人にとって、一番人気なのはやはりタピオカだと思います。その上、飲み物には甘さと氷の量を調整することが出来ます。ドリンクの種類は多いし、値段は安いし、さらに台湾では何処にでもあるので、買って歩きながら飲むのが定番です。もし台湾に来ることがあれば、ぜひ飲み物屋に行ってみてください。



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