A photograph of a traditional Japanese building, likely a temple or shrine, featuring a dark green tiled roof and a vibrant red wooden structure. In the foreground, a large tree with bright red autumn leaves partially obscures the view of the building. The sky is blue with some white clouds.

waggazashi

¥0

Mountain Escape

Event guide | Health care | Madame Butterfly | History

nagazashi

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May/June 2012

Editor-in-chief

Kim Durinick

Deputy Editor

Qi Yang

Assistant Editors

Audrey Akcasu

Raymond Arcega

Katleyn Schwartz

Copy Editor

Rosario Paz

Treasurer

Ashleigh Allen

Layout and Design

Douglas Bonham

Web Design

Rosalind Manning

Contributors

Hannah Conklin

Niki Ovenden

Chris Tierney

Joanna Young

Founders

Andrew Morris

Matthew Nelson

www.nagazashi.com

Cover photo: flickr.com/greentea

School is back in session and there's not a sakura petal to be found; spring has finally sprung. Japanese winter seemed to continue into early April and even during cherry blossom season, the mark of springtime, I found myself doing *ohanami* (cherry blossom viewing) whilst snuggled under a warm blanket.

Now that that's behind us, we can move onto brighter things...that is, at least until the rainy season hits. In Japan, June comes with the rain pouring nearly every day, so it might be a good idea to go shopping for an umbrella and a pair of rain boots. While you're handing over your money, if it occurs to you that you don't know who the person staring up from that 1,000 yen bill is, be sure to read the short "Who's On Your Money?" history lesson (p. 6). As for something to do in your new rain boots, how about staying indoors and experiencing a little magic? No, not that! Real magic! For a great rainy-day outing idea, you should check out Nagasaki's premier magic parlor (p. 18).

However, before June comes and traps you inside, why not get in as much time outdoors as possible? Though Nagasaki has a lot of beautiful nature and outdoor activities, they are often hidden and difficult to find. To help you get started on your research, we have included a list of horse stables throughout the prefecture (p. 10); so, no matter where in Nagasaki you may reside, you can enjoy the beautiful scenery from horseback.

Finally, what May and June mean to *the Nagazashi* is that we have made it another year! This issue marks the first one of our fourth year, so congratulations to co-founders Andrew Morris and Matthew Nelson and to everyone who has worked on the magazine these past three years. On behalf of the founders and *the Nagazashi* staff, I'd like to say thank you to all of our sponsors, contributors, distributors and readers. We wouldn't be able to do this without you. I hope you have enjoyed and will continue to enjoy the magazine for years to come. In closing, since it's much better said in Japanese, これからもよろしくお願いします (*kore kara mo yoroshiku onegaishimasu*).

Kim Durinik, Editor-in-Chief

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Event of the Month

Nagasaki Hydrangea Festival
May 26- June 17, Nagasaki City
Throughout Nagasaki City (Siebold Memorial Museum, Nakashima River Park, Dejima, Glover Garden, etc.) you can enjoy the favorite flower of Philipp Franz von Siebold. This famous Dutch doctor lived in Dejima, brought Western science to Japan, and named a strain of these hydrangeas after his Japanese wife.

Events

Huis Ten Bosch Rose Festival

April 28-June 10, Huis Ten Bosch

One million roses will replace the early-spring tulips around the Dutch theme park. The event will feature over 1,000 kinds of roses from all over the world.

Haiki Tea City

May 7-9; 17-19; 27-29; June 7-9,

Haiki

A festival with over 400 years of history, these 12 days provide a chance to buy or trade delicious teas, or to enjoy some of Haiki's seafood specialties.

Matsuura Melon Festival

May 12-13, Matsuura City

This is a great opportunity to buy the freshest fruits and vegetables available. If you can't bring one of Matsuura's specialty melons home, you can always buy some seeds or have it conveniently delivered to your door.

Anniversary of the Martyrdom of Unzen

May 20, Unzen Memorial Hall

Around 2,000 people from both inside and outside of Nagasaki prefecture gather to remember the 26 Christian martyrs that were murdered in Shimabara in 1627. To honor their memory, participants will sing hymns and make a trip to the monument of the martyrdom.

Aikogawa Firefly Homecoming Festival

June 1- 25, Shinkamigoto

The upper part of Aiko River has become known for its large number of fireflies blinking in the early summer. People come from all over Nagasaki to view these glowing insects. The town will celebrate the 10th anniversary of the festival with food stalls and games.

Omura Iris Festival

June 4-5, Omura Park

The cherry blossoms will be long gone, but the Omura Iris Festival gives us another chance to enjoy flower viewing. Try local foods and sweets from Isahaya and Omura, including eel and omurazushi. On the first day, there will also be performances showcasing local dances.

Iki Cycling Festival

June 10, Iki Island

Enjoy the beautiful Iki scenery with a bicycle race circumnavigating the island via coastal roads. Options include a 50km professional race, a 30km race and an 8km junior challenge.

Love Story of 2012: Exhibition

June 10-July 22,

Nagasaki Art Museum

Known as both a pioneer of modernism and Jewish art, Marc Chagall is one of the most influential artists of the 20th century. This love-themed exhibit will celebrate the 125th anniversary of his birth. 

Who's on your money?

What ¥1000 will get you: a history lesson

photo: Doug Bonham

*Ever wondered about the faces that grace Japanese bills? In her first installment of a new serial, **Katelyn Schwartz** takes us behind the face on the iconic one thousand-yen note.*

For foreigners, the faces on Japanese money are often a mystery, a passing sight as we make our purchases. However, these individuals are actually quite interesting, hence why they end up printed on money. For example, the man on the most prolific note, 1,000 yen, was quite a mover and shaker in the science world of the early 20th century.

The man is Hideyo Noguchi. Not only did Noguchi possess a brilliant career, he also overcame many personal obstacles. As a boy growing up in Fukushima prefecture in the late 1800s, his left arm was severely

burned in a fire, resulting in the fingers on his hand being fused together. After surgery, he was able to regain about 70% of the usage of the injured arm. The many hours spent with doctors after the accident weighed heavily on Noguchi and he decided to become a doctor himself. At the tender age of 20, Noguchi passed the medical exams and officially became a doctor.

However, Noguchi experienced a great deal of discrimination in Japan due to his deformed hand. Consequently, after only three years, Noguchi decided to travel to America to work with University of Pennsylvania researcher Dr. Simon Flexner. Under Flexner's tutelage, Noguchi began researching the effects of snake venom and the origins of syphilis, a leading cause of death at the time, which also carried a terrible social stigma that marred its victims. Through Noguchi's tireless work, he discovered that the bacteria that caused syphilis, *Treponema pallidum*, also caused paralysis in late



stage patients. Additionally, he was able to identify and grow a pure culture of its characteristic spiral shaped spirochete, which had eluded so many researchers before him. This new information was revolutionary in the diagnosis and treatment of the disease.

After his instrumental role in the research for syphilis, Noguchi moved on to try to find a vaccine to combat Yellow Fever. He traveled to Ecuador and various other Latin American countries with the Rockefeller Foundation to study the disease. In 1919, Noguchi came to the conclusion that Yellow Fever was caused by another spirochete, Leptospira. With this information, Noguchi traveled to Ghana, in West Africa, to confirm his findings and continue his search for a vaccine. Unfortunately, this would ultimately lead to his death.

In 1927, his theory that Leptospira was the bacteria that caused Yellow Fever was discredited. After 6 months of research,

on the eve of his planned return to the United States, Noguchi fell ill to the disease that he had committed so much time to eradicate. In Accra, Ghana on May 21st, 1928, after only nine days of illness, Hideyo Noguchi passed away.

Through his diligent work and refusal to accept defeat, Hideyo Noguchi became one of the most respected bacteriologists. His dedication and research helped end the plague of syphilis. Eventually he gave his life in the pursuit of a solution to Yellow Fever. Although he was not ultimately successful in finding a vaccine for Yellow Fever, his dedication and unyielding determination will not be forgotten. Now when I look at that thousand-yen note in my wallet, I won't just see the *onigiri* (rice ball) I want to buy, but also all the history that is behind the man staring back at me.

Interested in learning more? Check back next issue for the second installment of “Who’s On Your Money?” **M**

Mountain Escape Koyasan

Looking for a peaceful getaway or a cultural lesson? Niki Ovenden explores the mountaintop treasure of Koyasan.

If you are stuck for ideas for your next travel destination in Japan, or perhaps seeking a slower pace and maybe a chance to find your inner Zen, then try Koyasan in Wakayama-ken. Situated on a small plain at the top of Mount Koya (高野山), Koyasan is the center of Shingon Buddhism. Introduced in 805 AD, Shingon Buddhism has become an important sect of Buddhism. Its Japanese founder, Kobo Daishi (also known as Kukai), is one of Japan's most signifi-

cant religious figures. Due to its significant role in Buddhist history in Japan, Koyasan is also the start and end point of the Shikoku 88 Temple Pilgrimage.

Koyasan is one of the best places in Japan to experience a night at a temple, with more than 50 temples in town serving as shukubou (temple lodging). You can get a taste of a monk's simple lifestyle, eat vegetarian monks' cuisine and guests are encouraged to attend the morning prayers. The typical cost for a stay is between 9,500 and 17,500 yen per person/night, including dinner and breakfast.

With over one hundred temples having sprung up along the streets of Koyasan, there is plenty to see. The most



Shoujin ryouri (精進料理), which literally translates to "devotion cuisine," is vegetarian cuisine that originated in Kyoto. Koyasan local specialties include goma-dofu (sesame tofu), yuba (tofu skin) and koya-dofu (freeze dried tofu).





significant among sites are Kongobuji, the head temple of Shingon Buddhism, and Okuno-in, the site of Kobo Daishi's mausoleum.

Kongobuji temple has the largest rock garden in Japan known as Banryu-tei, while Okuno-in (the "Inner Sanctuary") is the largest cemetery in Japan. There are over 200,000 tombstones lining the almost two-kilometer long approach to Kobo Daishi's mausoleum. Wishing to be close to Kobo Daishi in death, in order to receive salvation, many people, including prominent monks and feudal lords, have had their tombstones erected here over the centuries.

While traditionally the Shikoku 88 Temple pilgrimage is completed on foot, most henro (遍路), or Japanese pilgrims, arrive in Koyasan by train or bus. Henro are easily identified by their all-white dress and sedge hats. Part of making the pilgrimage is not just visiting temples and stamping one's pilgrimage

passport, but also undertaking shakyou (写経), hand copying sutra. Similar to the practice of chanting, copying a sutra is a form of meditation and believed to bring the practitioner peace of mind.

For those seeking some insight into Buddhism in Japan, the opportunity to experience a working monastery firsthand in Koyasan shouldn't be missed. Hidden within a cedar-rich forest, nestled atop the mountains of Wakayama-ken, Koyasan will leave you rested and enriched, if not just perhaps a little "templed out."

Koyasan is most conveniently accessed by Nankai Railways from Osaka's Namba or Shin-Imamiya Stations. Take the Nankai Koya Line from either station to the Gokurakubashi terminal station. At Gokurakubashi, transfer to the cable car that takes you up the mountain to Koyasan. A bus will meet you to take you into the town center. To save money, consider using a Koyasan World Heritage Ticket or Kansai Thru Pass. ▶

Photo: flickr.com/rafax1977



A guide to horseback riding

Giddy up!

Looking for a new way to enjoy the outdoors?

Chris Tierney takes a look at Nagasaki's equine options.

Summer will soon be upon us and what better way to enjoy it than horseback riding? Last year, I was lucky enough to stumble upon a local horse ranch in Nagasaki. This was my introduction to Dr. Matsuo and the Yuu Yuu Bokujou.

The Yuu Yuu Bokujou came about after the owner, Dr. Matsuo and her son flew to the US to try out hippotherapy and her son responded well to it. What is hippotherapy? It is also known as "equine assisted therapy," while in Japan they just call it "horse therapy." The formal definition being, "A form of physical, occupational, and speech therapy that uses the movement of a horse to provide motor sensory input and establish improvement in neurological function and sensory processing."

Both children and adults can benefit from the therapeutic and physical aspects of riding. It is low impact; an hour of riding is about the same as a 30-minute jog. Of course, if you get

into serious training, it becomes more strenuous, but for the casual rider, it is a great way to have fun and get in a bit of exercise. Interaction with horses affects people on several levels. The more you ride and interact with horses, the more

“ Both children and adults can benefit from the therapeutic and physical aspects of riding,”

you see and feel the connection that allows for humans and horses to be able to communicate effectively with each other.

Yuu Yuu Bokujou has eight horses, from Gon, the pony, to Daiko, a tall Arabian bred and trained in Hokkaido for endurance races. Two of the most popular horses are Hanako and Buddy, both Hokkaido Dosanko, one of Japan's few native breeds. This breed is well known for their small, but sturdy, frame and even temper.

I encourage and challenge everyone to add horse riding to their summer goals, especially if you have never been riding before. Not only is it great exercise for the body, it is also great exercise for the brain.

in Nagasaki prefecture



Photo: Satoshi Hirai

Sea View Ranch, Hirado

Ranches around Nagasaki Prefecture:

Nagasaki Yuu Yuu Bokujou

Nagasaki City

Beginners can hop on a horse for a few spins around the corral for 1,050 yen. They also offer lessons (3,000 yen) and trail rides (4,500 yen) for more advanced riders.

Pegasus

Isahaya

Pegasus offers some very cool trail rides. It is a bit pricy, but it is a great way to spend an hour or two. A one-hour ride through the mountains will set you back 10,500 yen, and a two-hour ride is 15,750 yen. For serious riders, they have a yearly membership program that will get you a nice discount. If you plan on heading to Pegasus, the owner also runs a restaurant on the ranch.

Sea View Ranch

Hirado

See View Ranch is located way out on the edge of Hirado. Quite a hike from Nagasaki City, but great if you are in Sasebo. They have a Beach Course that takes you on a 30-minute ride along the coast (5,000 yen). There are not many places

on the planet that offer more beautiful scenery and the smell of the sea breeze while riding.

Pony Land

Nagasaki City

Pony Land is a very small ranch with seven horses. They specialize in horse therapy, but don't offer rides to the general public. They are a non-profit organization and sometimes have volunteer opportunities if you are interested.

Family Bokujou

Goto

I have not been out to Family Bokujou, but it looks beautiful. The prices run from 3,000 yen for a lesson to 12,000 yen for a trail ride along the beach.

Kantaku no Sato

Isahaya

This ranch is part of Kantaku No Sato Park in Isahaya. They also have an aquarium, a bicycle park, mini golf, fishing and pedal-powered swan boats for rent. You could easily spend a few days doing everything. 

What price for

Audrey Akcasu examines whether or not Japan's health care system is all that it's cracked up to be.

8 7.43 – That's the 2012 estimated life expectancy for Japanese women, one of the highest in the world. Men follow close behind at an expected 80.57 years. This is great news, right? Men and women are living longer. The public health care system, which celebrated 50 successful years in 2011, seems to be working. However, taking a closer look, the system is not as glorious as it seems and is riddled with problems. The most prominent issue is, ironically, the increasing number of elderly people, but other concerns include the lack of doctors and rising totals of medical expenditures.

Most people living in Japan are covered by public health insurance, whether it be Employees' Health Insurance (健康保険 Kenkō-Hoken), for those who are working or National Health Insurance (国民健康保険 Kokumin-Kenkō-Hoken), provided by local governments for students, the self- or unemployed and the elderly. People pay into insurance via premiums and co-pays, which are adjusted based on age. The average salary worker pays about 200,000 yen per year into employee insurance, while national coverage is

slightly less. For co-pays, those under 15 years old must pay 20% of the cost of treatment, while 15-64 year-olds must pay 30% (highest in the world), 65-74 year-olds pay 20% and those over 75 pay 10%. While the co-pays may be high, costs are controlled and standardized by the government and kept very low. For instance, an MRI scan in America would be more than 150,000 yen, but in Japan, it is a little over 10,000 yen. Hospitals and clinics operate on a fee-for-service scheme. So, in essence, doctors receive money for the treatments, tests and drugs they prescribe. Patients pay only 30% of these costs, with the government and insurers paying the remainder.

The low cost of medical care has benefited the people greatly, but has created problems as well. Being so cheap, people can afford to go to the doctor often, even when symptoms are minor. However, although Japan may have the highest frequency of visits to the doctor in the world, at 14 per year per person, there aren't enough doctors and nurses. Japan has one-third of the number of doctors as their European counterparts, yet the Japanese visit the doctor twice as much. This imbalance causes doctors, who are already underpaid, to be overworked as well, working as much as 100 hours a week and seeing as many as 100 patients a day. Guaranteed to see the doctor on any chosen day, patients often wait a long

time for only a short consultation. The quick patient turnaround can potentially lead to misdiagnosis or even overlooking of serious conditions.

Due to low salaries and the pay-for-services schema, there has been an influx in medical expenditures, as doctors have been known to over-prescribe tests and drugs in order to receive more money. Keeping patients overnight brings in money as well, resulting in Japanese patients staying in the hospital (unnecessarily) three times as long as patients in other countries.

Furthermore, medical expenditures are increasing not only because of over-prescribing, but also due to the sheer number of elderly people and their inevitable need for medical attention. One-half to two-thirds of the average person's lifetime medical expenses are spent after the age of 60. Currently, those over 65 years old account for over half of all national medical expenditures. By 2050, 40% of the population will be 65 or older. That means the much smaller, younger generations must pay-in

to support their elders and the government has to pay more to cover the costs. But where is this money coming from? It's no surprise that the Japanese economy

is not doing well. With the addition of an increase in medical expenses to the 20-year

slump and having a significantly smaller workforce paying taxes, the government seems to be in trouble.

With the frequent changes in power at the head of the government in the past few years, successful policies to amend public health care have not been implemented. Co-pays have been increased for the young and elderly, insurance systems of the elderly have been modified and costs have been adjusted. However, it is not enough to counter the rising expenditures. The working, insurance premium-paying population is too small to support such an aging population. While the majority of people are more or less satisfied with the current system, roughly 80% are worried about its future. ▀

health care?

Madame Butter in

Nagasaki Nishi High School Language Club members **Yuka Urakawa, Nanami Takeuchi, Sayaka Nakase, Saki Murakawa, Yuta Yuge** and **Shota Tabira**, along with their teacher **Joanna Young**, tell the story of Nagasaki's famed opera.

Madame Butterfly is an opera written by Giacomo Puccini, which was based in part on a short story by John Luther Long. Although very popular, the inspiration for the original story still remains a mystery, but there are a few theories. Most scholars agree that Nagasaki is the stage for the story, taking place in the middle of the Meiji Era (1868-1912).

Madame Butterfly is a sad tale describing the love between a Japanese woman, Madame Butterfly, and Pinkerton, a U.S. naval officer. Pinkerton meets Madame Butterfly at a restaurant in Nagasaki and falls in love

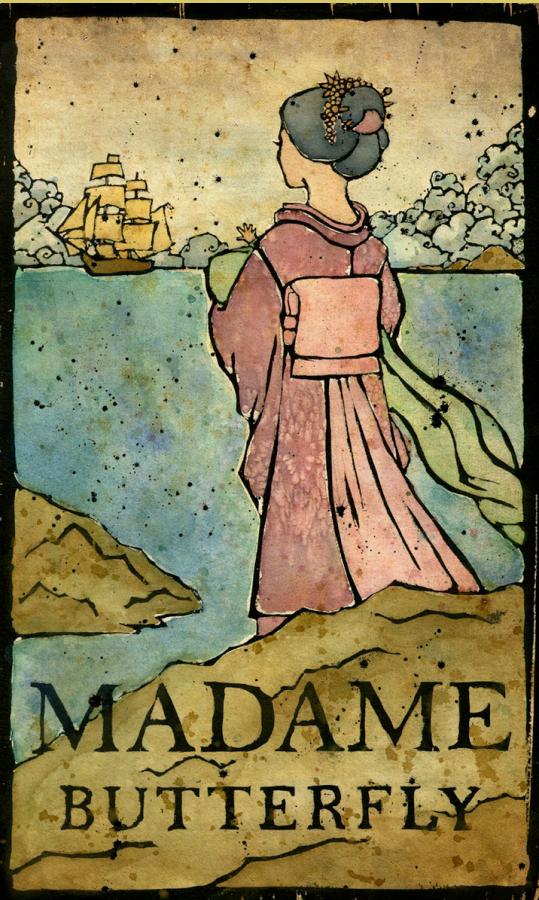
with her. Later, despite her family's objections, she accepts his proposal for marriage.

Pinkerton has to return to the U.S.A after their marriage. Three years pass and Madame Butterfly does nothing but wait for him. One day, she meets with a consul general named Sharpless who has come to give her a letter from Pinkerton, informing her of his return. She reveals that she has given birth to Pinkerton's son. Once the general leaves, she spies the warship that Pinkerton belongs to coming into Nagasaki Port.

The next day breaks. Madame Butterfly receives word from Sharpless that Pinkerton had married a woman in America and the new wife wants to raise Madame Butterfly's child. She faces the situation calmly and after a few days, agrees to hand her child over to Pinkerton. Afterwards, she takes out her father's sword and kills herself because of her sadness.

According to some, Thomas Glover, a

rfly Glover Garden



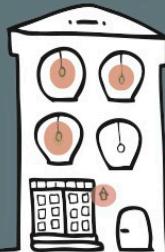
“ Most scholars agree that Nagasaki is the stage for the story, taking place in the middle of the Meiji era (1868-1912) ”

prominent Scottish businessman who lived in Nagasaki in the same era, had a wife named Tsuru who may be the inspiration for the character Madame Butterfly. One reason for this theory is that she wore a butterfly-crested haori (a kimono-like jacket worn to add formality) when she hosted guests. Another reason is that a butterfly is engraved on her gravestone. Some researchers have also noticed that the Glover's home, now known as Glover Garden, is similar to the setting for the opera.

Regardless of the details, Glover Garden is currently a place remembered to have a connection with Madame Butterfly. Glover Garden is located in south-central Nagasaki. Anyone can visit and you are sure to be fascinated by the view, which Madam Butterfly also loved. ■

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KUMON

KANJI OF THE MONTH

生

Common Readings: i (い), u (う), uma (うま), na (な),
nama (なま), sei (せい), shou (しよう)

If you can't read kanji but for some reason this month's looks kind of familiar, I hate to tell you, but you might have a drinking problem. Found on every (real) beer can and bottle in Japan, one meaning of 生 is "raw," or in the case of your favorite cold beverage (read: what you're willing to make do with during your stay in Japan), "draft beer," (生ビール, namabiiru).

Apart from this common usage of the character, 生 more or less means, "life," and you'll find it in many Japanese words and expressions: 人生 (jinsei) means "human life," while 人生観 (jins-eikan) means "life philosophy," 生活 (seikatsu) means "daily life," and 私生活 (shiseikatsu) means "private life."

There are many more uses for 生, but for now, I will leave you with the two that I find most interesting. The first is 一生懸命 (isshoukenmei), which means "doing something to the best of one's ability/ for dear life." Doing something 一生懸命 is of important value in Japanese society. You'll hear this word a lot in motivational speeches or when teachers yell at students for not giving something their all.

The second and far more amusing use of 生 is 生き埋め (ikiume), or "burying alive." Your challenge: try to slip this word into conversation with a Japanese person once a week until the next edition of the Nagazasshi comes out. I double-dog dare you. I'll even buy you a 生ビール if you do. ↗

-Hannah Conklin

My two yen: Reviews



Anderusen: The Magic Café

2 Sakaemachi, Kawatana

0956-82-5385

Closed: 1st and 3rd Sunday of each month

Raymond Arcega
introduces a nationally-acclaimed magic café in the heart of Nagasaki's countryside...

In the central Nagasaki town of Kawatana, there lies a small café that sets this town apart from others. How "big" can this small café be, you ask? Well, it's popular enough to make people, even celebrities, from all across the nation come and visit this countryside town of 16,000 residents. This place is called Anderusen, and has been informally labeled the magic café.

Due to its popularity, reservations are required. The place is really small, housing around 30 seats, and is known to fill up extremely fast. It is advised to make a reservation one to two weeks in advance and even earlier if you plan to go on a holiday, so if you're thinking of checking Anderusen's out, best to do it early! In addition, seating for the magic show is arranged in order of reservation so it is best to reserve early so as to get the best view of the show. There are two shows each day: morning and afternoon.

Why only two available times? Well, you should plan to be in the café for up to four or five hours, so a visit to Anderusen means working your schedule around the restaurant's.

Anderusen is next door to Kawatana Bus Center, making it very easy to find. After making your way up the stairs, you will be greeted by the lady of the establishment, who will check off your name and guide you to your seat. Once in, allow yourself to be taken aback by the interior design; dozens of paper-made handcrafts fill the room. These include recreations of portraits of famous people and famous paintings, all constructed by origami and framed on the walls for everyone to wow at. There is even a miniature zoo occupied by an entire community of origami animals. The shocking thing you might realize is that every single one was constructed by the master of the café himself, Mr. Hisamura.

The lady of the café, Mr. Hisamura's wife, waits until all the reservations are checked in before taking orders. Until then, everyone can entertain themselves by playing with the various magic toys and puzzles on each table, such as metal

rings and Rubik's cubes. It's all for setting the mood: you're in a magic café, after all.

The menu itself is quite small, with basic dishes such as spaghetti and hayashi rice. When ordering, keep in mind that you'll only have one chance to order, as the day follows a strict schedule. The orders take quite a while to come out, so chat with your friends and other visitors to find out what part of Japan

they came from. Mr. Hisamura cooks the food himself so he needs time to prepare everyone's order.

Now, don't be shocked if you find yourself thinking that the food isn't really impressive. "What? I waited one whole hour for this?" you might mutter under your breath. That is a very common reaction. However, keep in mind that you aren't investing your time and money for boring café food; you're doing it for what happens once everyone finishes and the dishes are cleared.

Mrs. Hisamura gathers everyone, one table at a time, around a small bar on the side of the room. The lucky ones who reserved their seats early are sitting in front. Chairs are set, guests are seated, and the folks in the back rows are standing on beams to get a better view. Everyone's ready for the magic show.

**“Everyone's ready
for the magic show...
prepare to be amazed
and bewildered by
Mr. Hisamura's tricks.”**

The performer: Mr. Hisamura.

Prepare to be amazed and bewildered by Mr. Hisamura's tricks. How can one not be, standing so close to the action? He will amaze you with an arsenal that includes card tricks, spoon bending, manipulation of solid objects, fortunetelling, and even mind reading. The performance lasts for up to two hours. In between tricks, while pointing to the many photos of visitors that cover his walls, he

tells stories of the many celebrities that have honored the café with their presence, ranging from politicians to sumo wrestlers to even pop stars. However, make sure to listen carefully, as he's known to speak quietly and mumble. At the end of the performance, feel free to buy a souvenir in the form of a spoon bent by the master himself.

A visit to Anderusen means revolving your entire day around it. One goes to Anderusen not for the meal, but to witness Mr. Hisamura's craft. So, despite the average food, any person who has gone to Anderusen at least once can vouch that it's a place definitely worth checking out, as Mr. Hisamura's showmanship makes you believe you are at a professional magic show. So, the next time you can spend a day in Kawatana, spend it by being amazed at Anderusen! ■

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