



An information Magazine for the International Community in Kochi

在住外国人のための生活情報冊子「Tosa Wave」71号(2018年9月発行) 発行:(公財)高知県国際交流協会

“Hachikin”, a term for Kochi women, is the theme of this issue. There are many theories on the origin of the term “hachikin” but all define the term as the strength, proactive-ness, and hardiness of Kochi women. It is often compared to the term “igossou” which describes the stubborn character of Kochi men.

Below, we have taken a closer look at historical figures and present-day people, in order to come up with a clearer image of the concept.

“Hachikin” 「はちきん」

高知の女性の代名詞「はちきん」が今回のテーマです。「はちきん」の由来は諸説ありますが、高知の女性の強さ、行動力、たくましさ等、その意味するものは共通しており、しばしば高知の男性の頑固な性格を表す「いごっそう」と対比されます。

以下では、「はちきん」と呼ぶにふさわしい歴史上の人物と現在活躍する人物を取り上げ、その具体像を明らかにしてみたいと思います。

Kusunose Kita - the “minken baasan” - pioneer of the women’s suffrage movement -

Kusunose Kita was born in September 1836 in modern-day Kochi City. She married at the age of 21, however her husband died of an illness when she was 38 years old, and she remained single thereon after. They didn’t have or adopt any children, and so she looked after her home as the registered head of the household.

When the new Meiji era began, heads of households who had paid taxes were given the right to vote for district assembly members, however this right was not extended to women. Not satisfied at being refused a vote, Kita decided to stop paying taxes. After three months of not paying she received a letter from the prefectural government demanding her payment. She replied “it is strange that despite paying taxes, I do not have the right to vote because I am a woman. Rights and responsibilities should work together, and so if I don’t have the right to vote then I won’t pay my taxes”. She submitted the letter to the prefectural government and requested a response.

However, the prefectural government didn’t accept her demands, and so she decided to submit her opinion to today’s Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications. This was the first means of force used by the women’s suffrage movement, and was announced in the national papers.

In 1880, two years after Kita began her activities, focus became centered around Sakamoto Namio, the nephew of Sakamoto Ryoma, and other peoples’ rights activists who were engaged in the movement. After three months of back and forth between them and the prefectural government, the very first women’s suffrage in Japan was recognised in modern-day Kamimachi and Kodakasa District. At the time the only other place in the world to recognise women’s suffrage was the state of Wyoming, United States in 1869, and the first country to recognise women’s right to vote was New Zealand in 1893. Therefore it is easy to see how groundbreaking the realisation of women’s suffrage that took place in Kochi Prefecture was.

Despite Kochi being the birthplace of women’s suffrage, in



Kusunose Kita (1836-1920)

楠瀬喜多 (1836~1920)

民権ばあさん「楠瀬喜多」 —女性参政権運動の先駆者—

楠瀬喜多は1836年9月、現在の高知市で生まれた。21歳の時結婚したが、喜多が38歳の時夫が病没し、以後独身を通した。2人の間には養子も含め子がいなかったため、喜多が戸主として家を守るようになった。

時代は明治へと移り、税金を納める戸主に對しては区町村議員の選挙権が与えられていたが、女性には与えられていなかった。投票を拒まれたことに納得のいかない喜多は税金を納めるのをやめてしまった。3ヶ月ほど滞納したところで県から督促を受けたので「納税しているのに女だから選挙権がないというのはおかしい。本来、権利と義務とは両立するものなのだから、選挙権がないなら納税しない」と県に文書を提出し、回答を要求した。

しかし、県はこの要求を受け入れなかったため、喜多は現在の総務省にまで意見書を提出した。これは女性参政権運動の初めての実力行使となり、全国紙でも報道された。

喜多の運動開始から2年後の1880年、坂本龍馬の甥、坂本南海男などの民権家たちが中心となって奔走し、県と3ヶ月にわたるやり取りの末、現在の上町地区と小高坂地区で日本で最初の女性参政権が認められた。当時、世界でも女性参政権を認めていたのはアメリカのワイオミング州(1869年)のみ、国単位としては1893年にニュージーランドが最初だったので、高知での女性参政権の実現がいかに画期的だったことが分かる。

高知は女性参政権発祥の地となったが、1884年になると政府がこの権利を廃止してしまった。わずか4年の命だった女性参政

1884 the government revoked this right. After a brief life of only four years women's suffrage would not be realised again until 1946.

In addition to this, Kita held discussions about education and fundraising shows for schools for the sight and hearing impaired. Furthermore, she had deep friendships with many of the peoples' rights activists including Kono Hironaka (member of the House of Representatives from Fukushima Prefecture) and Kataoka Kenkichi (member of the House of Representatives from Kochi Prefecture), who would call her "minken baasan" (peoples' rights granny). She died in 1920 at the age of 84.

In April 1990 a commemorative plaque titled "the birthplace of women's suffrage" was erected outside Kochi City Daishi Elementary School, in Kami-machi 2 Chome, by local women's organisations to celebrate the achievements of Kita and other pioneers. Furthermore, the "Kochi Liberty and Peoples' Rights Museum", which was opened in the same month of that year, displays many materials about Kita. Please go and take a look!

○Kochi Liberty and Peoples' Rights Museum

Location: 4-14-3 Sanbashi-dori, Kochi City

Opening times: 9:30 - 17:00

Closed: Mondays, days after national holidays, and Tuesdays if national holidays fall on a Monday (however it is open over weekends and national holidays), Dec 27- Jan 4.

Admissions: 320 JPY for those 18 and over (excluding high school students) and 250 JPY per person for groups of 20 or more.

Website: <http://www.i-minken.jp/index.html> (Japanese language only)



Commemorative plaque for "the birthplace of women's suffrage"

「婦人参政権発祥之地」の記念碑



A statue of Kita inside the museum

館内にある喜多の人物像

権は、この後、1946年まで実現していない。

喜多はこの他にも教育懇談会や盲啞学校の寄付興行を主催し、また河野広中（福島県出身の衆議院議員）、片岡健吉（高知県出身の衆議院議員）ら多くの民権家たちとも親交が深く、「民権はあさん」と呼ばれていた。1920年死去。享年84。

喜多ら先人の偉業をたたえるため、1990年4月に高知市上町2丁目の第四小学校正門横に「婦人参政権発祥之地」の記念碑が地元の女性団体の有志の手によって設立された。また、同年同月に開館した「高知市立自由民権記念館」には、喜多に関する資料や展示があるので、是非、足を運んで欲しい。

○高知市立自由民権記念館

所在地：高知市棧橋通4-14-3

観覧時間：9時半～17時

休館日：月曜日、祝日の翌日、祝日が月曜日と重なる場合はその翌日（但し、土・日・祝日の時は開館）、12月27日～1月4日

観覧料：320円／高校生を除く18歳以上、250円／20人以上の団体1人

H P : <http://www.i-minken.jp/index.html> (日本語のみ)

Let's hear from the head proprietress at Hamachou, one of Kochi's traditional restaurants! What exactly is a "hachikin"?

After I began working as a proprietress, I started hearing "what is a hachikin?" from customers coming from outside of the prefecture. When I searched through write-ups, I found the word being described as a woman who only thinks about 80% of her actions before acting, and is able to handle four men at a time. This is where the "hachi" (meaning eight) of "hachikin" (literally meaning eight testicles) comes from. Kochi women will say what they feel whenever they want, without listening until the end. A hachikin acts fast, is strong, works hard, and is very clear on their likes and dislikes. This is also a reason for Kochi's high divorce rate, says Head Proprietress Kayo. The women of Kochi will do their best for their men, but if they feel that it is not going to work out, they are also quick to take action - which means getting a divorce. However, they do not request for settlement money, and even if they do, it is a small, insignificant amount. It seems as if it works out to something like, "I will work and raise my children, so you too live a good life". Although these characteristics of being forward-looking, strong, independent, and full of confidence are connected to divorce, it is said that just like how Japanese ladies are seen as well-mannered, this confidence that Kochi women have is naturally picked up from a young age.



Head Proprietress Kayo of Hamachou

濱長の女将、賀世さん

濱長、大女将に聞く！
「はちきん」とは？

女将として働くようになり、県外のお客さんから「はちきんとは何？」と聞かれることが多くなった。文献で調べてみると、思慮八分目で突き進む女の人、と記されている。4人くらいの男性は使いこなせる。という意味でははちきんであることを知る。高知の女性は、話を最後まで聞かず、自分がこれだ！と思えば突き進む。行動が早い。強い女性。よく働く女性。嫌なこと、良いことの判断がはっきりしているなど。離婚率の高さもそこにある、と大女将の賀世さんはいう。でも、そこまでの過程で、高知女性は、一生懸命男性に尽くすが、もう駄目だと思えば、行動も早い。そこで離婚に至ることになる。だが、慰謝料など請求しない。請求しても微々たるもの。私は働いて子供を育てる、だからあなたは元気で暮らしてください。ということになるらしい。高知女性の前向きで強い、生活力がある、自信がある等は離婚率につながるが、高知女性の自信に満ちているという側面は、いわゆる日本女性のイメージにあるおしとやかさがあるように、高知では、小さいころから自然と身につけてきたものではないかと話す。

意外！血鉢料理とはちきん

高知では、男性が遠洋漁業に出たり、出稼ぎなどで、家にいないことが多く、女性が家を守るということが多かった。そこで、ご近所の方々が得意料理を大きなお皿にのせ、お箸とお皿とお酒

Unexpected! Sawachi cuisine (many foods served together on a large plate) and hachikin

In Kochi, the men would go fishing in the seas for months, work away from home and the like. Therefore, it was usually the case that they were not at home and the woman had to look after

the house. Due to this situation, the people in the neighborhood would present their home-cooked specialties on a large dish, grab a pair of chopsticks, a plate and alcohol, and go out to eat together with everyone in the area. This was somewhat like our modern day buffet, and was especially common during ceremonial occasions where the women would be busy. Children would have all their food, from the appetiser to their dessert, on a huge plate placed in front of them. This meant that during rituals at home, when the women would entertain their guests, their children could also be present. Thus, in a household where the husbands are usually not at home, the wives would bring their cooking to a potluck gathering when they would entertain guests. It was from this that hachikins were formed, explained Proprietress Kayo. There is indeed an unexpected connection between the sawachi cuisine and hachikins.

Catching a glimpse of hachikin from the history of Hamachou

Hamachou started from a small oden shop before the war in 1936. Proprietress Kayo's father, Hachirou, increased the scale of his shop by taking in "geikos" (another term for geisha) who returned home from war. Then in 1985, their Japanese inn was made into the present Hamachou, a traditional Japanese restaurant with geikos. In 2001, when government officials entertaining other government officials with the use of public funds was banned, they closed their business for a period of time. Then in 2007, they started a luxurious traditional Japanese restaurant in earnest, which featured maikos (apprentice geisha) in their elaborate costumes. Currently Hamachou has only three male staff; the chef, a cleaner, and a waiter. All the other staff are female, and there are at least 20 of them. **Managing all the female staff requires a lot of effort as they are all hachikin ladies of Kochi,** says Proprietress Kayo, who has 37 years of experience. When asked how she does it, she replied that the key is to draw out each of their personalities and talk to them until you understand them. "In order to allow for the full potential of each individual to shine, you should not give everyone a common goal. Instead, you need to change the way you interact with each person and talk to them until you understand them. If you do not understand their point of view, they won't budge a single inch" says Kayo.



The entrance made with Yanase cedar, the forest of which is deemed one of the three most beautiful in Japan

にほんさんだいびりん やなせすずつか 日本三大美林の1つ、魚梁瀬杉を使ったエン トランス

Recent happenings with the head proprietress' daughter

When we asked if the head proprietress' daughter Misako had any "hachikin episodes", she laughed and said "It happens every day. She is someone who takes action without caring about profit. She overwhelms our staff, but thanks to her we made it this far with this. She is someone who really goes through with what she has decided. I really feel that she is living out the 'only thinking about 80%' written about a hachikin." The same can be said for head proprietress' mother. "My father asked my mother to choose between her life and money. He said that aiming for both is impossible and that if she wanted her life, doing this business is not going to work. My mother however still pushed on." Kayo remarked, saying that it is this highly decisive attitude which supports Hamachou today.

Welcoming visitors of many nationalities and being an Ambassador for Kochi Prefecture

Hamachou is popular amongst cruise visitors and tourists from overseas. Foreigners are extremely surprised by the women of Kochi with their hachikin personalities as they are rather different from the typical Japanese female image. Proprietress Misako is also one of the ladies that helped liven up Kochi. The Yosakoi team "Hamachou Hanakagura" led by her and started in 2010 has won several awards since. Furthermore, thanks to this, the image of a spirited Tosa women is now spreading abroad.



Interviewing Head Proprietress Kayo
取材に応じる大女将 賀世さん

で近所の人たちが一緒に食事をする。現代風に言うと、バイキングのようなもの。主に、冠婚葬祭などで女性は忙しくしている横で、子供たちは、前菜からデザートまで入った大皿の前で食を楽しむ。神事の際には、お酒の相手をしながら、その場にも子供たちも一緒にいることができた。このように、高知では、男性がいない時間が多かった家庭の中で、女性たちが得意料理を持ち寄り、子供たちに食べさせながら、男性たちのお酒の相手をしたことから、はちきん女性が生まれた、と話す。意外であるが、はちきんと皿鉢料理の関係は深い。

濱長の歴史の中からはちきんを垣間見る

濱長は、戦前昭和11年に小さなおでん屋さんから始まる。戦争から引き揚げてきた芸子さんをお父様（八郎さん）が引き取り、お店が大きくなった。そして、昭和60年、旅館であった現在の濱長を芸子さんのいる料亭にする。その後、平成13年に官官接待禁止により一時閉店したものの、平成19年、裾を引いた舞妓さんのいる料亭として本格始動。現在男性3名（板前、清掃係、お運びさん）、その他女性従業員（最低でも約20名）がいる。女

性を束ねる秘訣とは、、、女将として37年の経歴を持つ賀世さん、やはりこのような高知女性＝はちきんを束ねるには、ご苦労もあるという。その秘訣を聞いてみた。「その人その人の個性を生かすよう、皆に対して一つの目標を与えるのではなく、一人一人の対応を変える。納得するまで話をする。納得しなければ、テコでも動かない。」という。個性を引き出し、納得するまで話をする大女将の細やかさを感じる。

娘女将の最近のエピソード

大女将の娘である女将の“はちきんエピソード”について聞いてみると、「毎日なんです（大笑）。採算度外視に行動に移す娘。最後まで従業員はタジタジだが、おかげさまで、ここまでこれているので成功しているのですが、こうと決めたら、ぱっと行動する。文献通りの思慮八分目を地で生きていけると、娘のことをそう思う。」それは、賀世さんのお母様にも通ずるところがあるという。「父が母に、命が欲しいか、商売（お金）どっちが欲しいか。両方は狙えんぞ。命が欲しいならこれは無理。ということをよく聞きました。母は、それでも突き進む人だった。」その精神（決断力の速さ）が、今の濱長を支えていると話す。

多国籍なお客さん、そして高知県観光特使として

高知に来航するクルーズ船やその他外国人観光客にも人気のある濱長。外国人の持つ日本人女性の印象とは違う高知女性＝はちきんぶりにたいそう驚くという。まさに高知を元気にする女性の一人として名をあげる女将実佐子さん。その女将率いる「濱長花神楽」というよさこいチームは、平成22年結成以降、さまざまな賞を受賞している。そのおかげで、土佐女性の元気なイメージもどんどん海外へ広がりを見せている。

I'm sure the July 2018 heavy rain disaster in Western Japan which killed over 200 people is still fresh in peoples' minds. Here, we would like to introduce some useful tools to protect yourself with during natural disasters such as earthquakes and floods.

Introducing some useful things during a disaster!

さいがいじ やく た べんり しょうかい
災害時に役に立つ便利なものを紹介します！

2018年7月に西日本を襲った死者200名を超す豪雨災害の記憶は新しいことと思います。ここでは、地震や水害などの自然災害から身を守るための便利なツールを紹介したいと思います。

1. Disaster information apps available in multiple languages

① Safety tips

An information app for use during disasters supervised by the Japan Tourism Agency, geared towards foreign travelers.

Languages: Japanese, English, Simplified Chinese, Traditional Chinese, Korean. It provides push notifications of Earthquake Early Warnings, Tsunami Warnings, Weather Warnings and Eruption Notices issued in Japan. In addition, there is an action flowchart showing evacuation actions to be taken in the light of surrounding circumstances and a communication card for obtaining information from the people around, along with useful links that provide information in times of disaster.

② goo Disaster Prevention App

A comprehensive disaster prevention app which provides the following free of charge: information relating to disasters and disaster prevention, the ability to search and register safety status information on the "J-anpi ~ safety status information search" service, and evacuation center search on the disaster prevention map.

Languages: Japanese, English, Simplified Chinese, Traditional Chinese, Korean

- ・Receive weather information, disaster information
- ・L Alert (disaster prevention information): receive evacuation instructions and advisories, evacuation center information, civil protection information.

③ Pocket Shelter

This is a tourism and disaster prevention app which protects you in case of emergency. It is usually an offline app full of tourism information which is linked to the warning system and automatically switches to disaster prevention mode during a disaster.

Languages: Japanese, English, Simplified Chinese, Traditional Chinese, Korean

④ Multilingual Living Information App

An app made by the Council of Local Authorities for International Relations (CLAIR). It provides the Early Earthquake Warning in 14 languages.

1. 多言語対応の災害情報アプリ

① Safety tips

観光庁が監修する外国人旅行者向け災害時情報アプリ。

対応言語：日本語、英語、中国語(繁体字・簡体字)、韓国語。

国内における緊急地震情報、津波情報、気象特別警報、噴火警報をプッシュ型で通知できる他、周囲の状況に照らした避難行動を示した避難フローチャートや周りの人から情報を取るためのコミュニケーションカード、災害時に必要な情報を収集できるリンク集等を提供している。

② goo防災アプリ

防災・災害に関する情報の提供や、「J-anpi～安全情報まとめて検索」サービスを利用した安全情報の登録・検索ができ、防災マップでは避難所の検索などが無料で利用できる総合防災アプリ。

対応言語：日本語、英語、中国語(繁体字・簡体字)、韓国語。

- ・気象情報、災害情報の受信
- ・Lアラート(防災情報)：避難指示・勧告、避難所開設情報、国民保護情報などの受信可能。

③ Pocket Shelter

通常時は観光情報満載のオフラインナビアプリであり、災害時には警報と連動して自動的に防災モードに切り替わる、いざという時に命を守る観光+防災アプリである。

対応言語：日本語、英語、中国語(繁体字・簡体字)、韓国語。

④ 多言語生活情報アプリ

一般財団法人自治体国際化協会が作成したアプリ。緊急地震速報を14言語で提供している。

2. Japanese terms often used in an event of a disaster

1.地震(jishin) : Earthquake	9.余震(yoshin) : Aftershocks	17.救援物資(kyuuenbusshi) : Emergency Provisions
2.震源(shingen) : Epicenter	10.危険(kiken) : Danger / Dangerous	18.消火(shouka) : Extinguish a Fire
3.津波(tsunami) : Tsunami	11.火事(kaji)・火災(kasai) : Fire	19.断水(dansui) : Water Supply Disruption
4.避難(hinan) : Evacuate / Escape / Take Shelter	12.逃げる(nigeru) : Escape / Run Away	20.停電(teiden) : Power Outage
5.避難勧告(hinankankoku) : Evacuation Advisory	13.高台(takadai) : Elevation / High Ground	21.警報(keihou) : Alarm Warning
6.避難指示(hinanshiji) : Evacuation Order	14.揺れ(yure) : Sway / Shake	22.注意報(chuuihou) : Advisory Warning
7.避難所(hinanjo) : Shelter	15.安全(anpi) : One's Safety	23.行方不明(yukufumei) : Missing
8.震度(shindo) : Seismic Intensity	16.救助(kyuujou) : Relief / Aid	24.死者(shisha) : Deceased

2. この際覚えてほしい災害時によく使う日本語一覧

3. Introduction of KIA publications (foldable disaster carrying card)

A card that folds into the size of a business card, providing information necessary during the two to three days after a disaster. It is made in 6 different languages (English, Chinese, Korean, Indonesian, Tagalog, Vietnamese) and distributed to any interested persons. There is also a column to write down necessary personal information in the event of a disaster.

Contents :

Emergency phone numbers (110, 119, Disaster Emergency Message Dial 171)

Six example sentences useful in the event of an emergency (ex: My family is inside the house. Please help.)

A column for writing down useful personal information in the event of an emergency (ex: where to meet your family in the event of a disaster)



Folding card with numbers for use in disasters

折りたたみ式災害用携帯カード (表面)

3. KIAの発行物(折りたたみ式災害用携帯カード)の紹介

災害が発生してから2～3日の間に必要な情報をコンパクトにまとめた名刺サイズの折りたたみ式カード。英語・中国語・韓国語・インドネシア語・タガログ語・ベトナム語の6ヶ国語で作成し希望者に配布している。災害時に必要な個人データを書き込める欄も設けてある。

掲載内容：

緊急時に必要な番号(110番、119番、災害用伝言ダイヤル171番)

緊急時に役に立つ6つの文例(例：家族が家の中にいます。助けてください。)

緊急時に役に立つ個人データを書き込める欄(例：災害時に家族が集まる場所)

Published by the Kochi International Association (KIA)
TEL : 088-875-0022 FAX : 088-875-4929 Email : info_kia@kochi-kia.or.jp
Posted by CIRs and KIA staffers
English Edited by Naomi Long, Kochi Kencho CIR
Tosa wave Blog : <http://tosawave.blogspot.com/> (See full articles and color photos here.)

発行：公益財団法人高知県国際交流協会(KIA)
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