

# はじめに

昭和8年(1933年)3月3日午前2時30分、三陸沖で地震が起き、40分後の3時10分、三陸沿岸の町や村は津波に襲われました。昭和三陸大津波と呼ばれる大きな災害が発生したのです。当時8歳の田畑ヨシさんはお母さんと家を亡くしました。この出来事にヨシさんは深く傷つき、心の奥深くに閉じ込めていました。しかし、内陸部で生まれたお孫さんが沿岸の町に転居してきた時、津波から身を守ることを子ども達に伝えなければと思い、子ども分かりやすい方法として紙芝居を創作しました。お孫さん達が大きくなると、地域の子ども達にこの紙芝居を使って津波体験を語り継ぐボランティア活動を昭和54年以来30年以上にわたって続けていました。

田畑さんの紙芝居は、2007年に絵本「紙しばい つなみ」となり、田畑さんの住む田老から離れて住む日本の人も、外国の人も、子ども達が「絵本を読んで」という時期に読んで聞かせてあげることができるようになりました。災害に遭われた方々の悲しみを思うとともに、避難のための知恵を知らず知らずのうちに日常の中で記憶に留めることができるようにと願って作りました。

それから4年。平成23年(2011年)3月11日午後2時46分。再び沖で大きな地震が起き、青森から関東まで太平洋岸の地域を大津波が襲いました。この大津波で田畑さんの住む田老でも多くの方が犠牲となり家々は破壊されました。(東日本大震災と名付けられました。)田畑さん自身も自宅を流されました。津波の後、その惨状にことばを失う田畑さんの痛々しい姿がありました。しかし、5月21日、田畑さんは紙芝居「つなみ」の上演を再開しました。「津波に負けない」という田畑さんの思いが伝わってきます。

田畑さんは、ひもじい思いをしないようにとヨッちゃん達子どもを思いやったお母さんのこと、亡くなったお母さんに代わって自分達を育ててくれたお祖母さんのこと、犠牲になった多くの人達のことを今でも忘れないでいます。そして、母となった田畑さんにとり、子ども達を育んでくれたふるさとの自然への思いも深いもの

です。田畑さんはその思いを込めて、昭和三陸大津波70周年の年に「海嘯(つなみ)の詩」という詩をつくり唄ってきました。2011年5月、この歌が「サスライ・メーカー」という若者のバンドにより楽曲となりました。86歳の田畑さんと若い世代がともに津波体験の語り継ごうとしています。

86歳の老婦人がふるさとの復興へ向けて立ち上がり、津波との戦いを再開しました。紙芝居によって子ども達に津波の脅威を伝えようとしています。このすばらしい田畑さんの行為は、私たちを鼓舞するものです。田畑さんへの敬意を込めて、東日本震災から100日目の追悼の日に、改訂版を出版します。

津波の犠牲となられたすべての方々への鎮魂の思いを込めて

2011年6月18日 監修者



お母さんが子ども達によみきかせをしているところ

# Preface

At 2:30 a.m. on March 3, 1933, an earthquake that happened off the Sanriku Coastline which resulted in a tsunami 40 minutes later (at 3:10 a.m.). The tsunami called "Showa Sanriku Great Tsunami" caused extensive damage to towns and villages along the coastline. Mrs. Tabata's mother was killed by the tsunami and her home in Taro Town was washed away. Mrs. Tabata, who was 8 years old then, was emotionally scarred by this tragic experience and kept this painful memory deep in her heart for many years. However, when her grandchildren, who were born inland, moved to a town along the coastline, she decided to create a picture story show entitled "A Tsunami" to educate them on the dangers of a tsunami and how to survive one. In 1979, she volunteered to perform this picture story show to other young people in the community. Her message of survival has been heard by thousands of children for more than 30 years.

Mrs. Tabata's tsunami picture story show was made into a picture book "A Picture Story Show Tsunami ~ A Message to Children from a Survivor" in 2007. The picture book made it possible for both Japanese who live far from Taro Town and foreigners to learn about this amazing story of survival. The editor wishes that people who read this picture book will feel empathy for the people affected by the tsunami disaster and get practical advice on how to survive a tsunami by heart in their daily lives.

At 2:46 p.m. on March 11, 2011, when four years have passed after that, massive earthquakes hit northeast Japan that caused huge tsunamis to hit the coastal areas of Aomori all the way down to the coastal areas of Kanto District. This is called "Higashinihon Daisinsai (East Japan Great Disaster)". These tsunamis washed away many people and houses in Mrs. Tabata's hometown again. Mrs. Tabata's house was also washed away. Immediately after the tsunamis, Mrs Tabata was unable to express the deep sorrow and pain she

felt when she saw the devastation caused by the tsunamis. However, on May 21, less than 3 months after the disaster, she resumed performing the tsunami picture story show. Her action speaks of her firm resolution: I'll never be beaten by a tsunami.

Mrs. Tabata still remembers her mother who cared for her children not to feel hungry during the evacuation. She also remembers her grandmother who took care of her and her siblings in place of her mother, and many people affected by the tsunamis. What is more, Mrs. Tabata, who raised children as a mother, has a deep love for the nature of her homeland where her beloved children were brought up. She made a poem entitled "Ootsunami Tsuicho (a mourning song for the dead in the great tsunami)" at the 70<sup>th</sup> memorial year after the Showa Sanriku Great Tsunami. She has sung it since then, and in May this year, *Sasurai Makers*, a group of young musicians, composed a modern melody for it. Mrs. Tabata and people from a younger generation have collaboratively started to keep telling a tsunami experience.

This amazing 86-year-old lady remains resilient in her struggle against the devastating effects of a tsunami while doing all she can to help rebuild her homeland by educating young people through her tsunami picture story show. She is indeed a great source of inspiration. With respect to her, the editor revised the book at the time of the 100<sup>th</sup> day after the Higashinihon Great Disaster.

With cordial sympathy to all the people affected by tsunamis,

June 18, 2011

The editor



〈子ども達に語り継ぐ津波体験〉

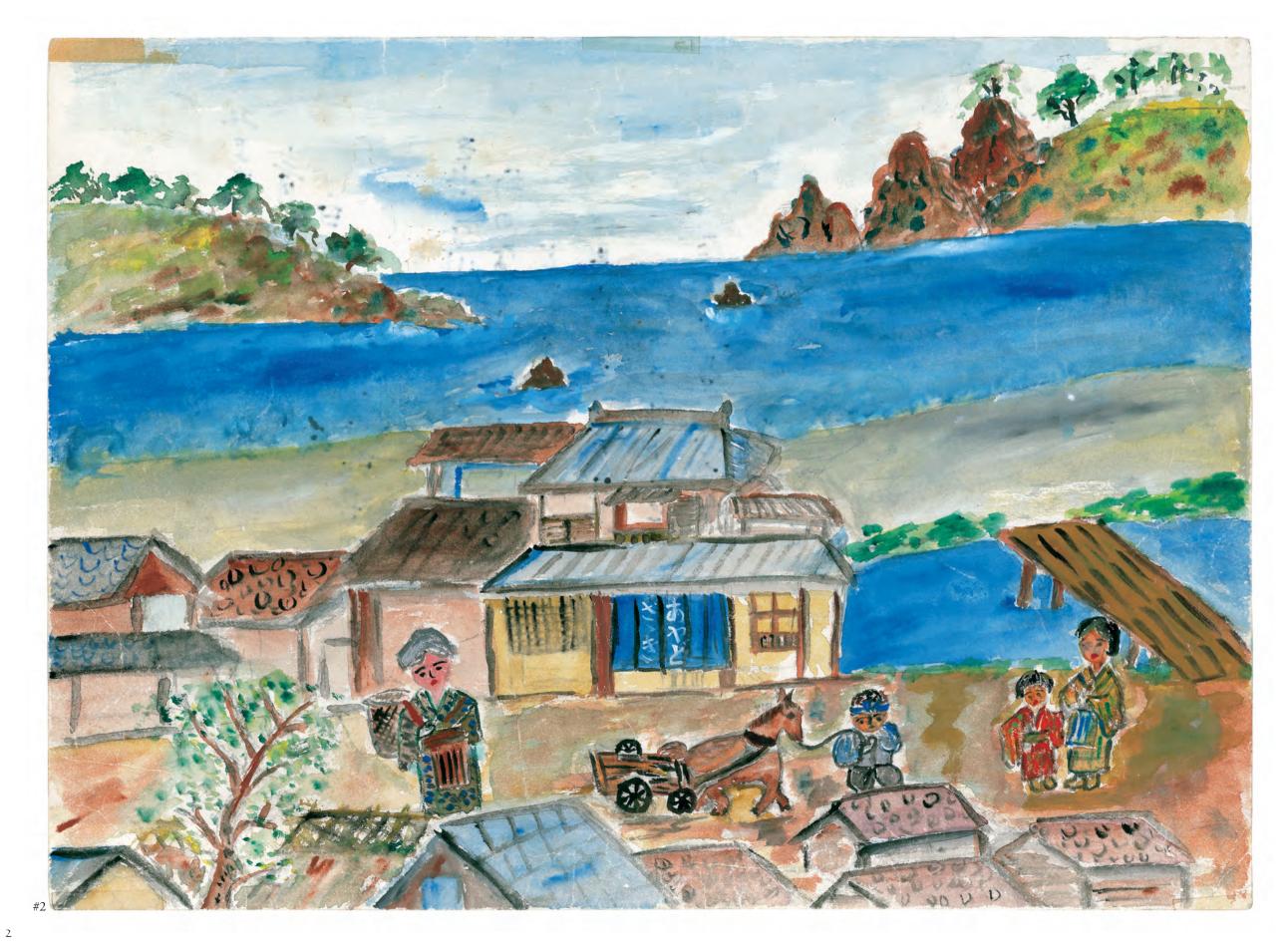
昭和八年三月三日午前二時 大津波体験のまま 昭和54年12月書 田畑

# 紙しばいっなみ[改訂版]

Mrs. Tabata's Tsunami Picture Story Show

作:田畑 ヨシ 監修・英訳:山崎 友子

英文校正: Yvette Tan

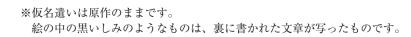


きれいながれ がながれ またのなかはしづかで ときどき でありますがカタコト である しづかな しづかな しづかな しづかな しがでした Yochan was an 8-year old girl who lived in Taro, a quiet village along the northern coastline of Japan.

She loved to play along the white sandy beach and look out into the big blue sea.

There was a beautiful river running through the village. It was a very quiet village except for the occasional cart that would rattle by.

Yochan lived happily with her parents, grandparents, sister and brother.





よっちゃんのお家には白くて長いおひげを はやしたおぢいさんがありました おぢいさんはいつもよつ5やんに津波の お話しをしてくれました 明治二十九年の津波に流されて、たつた一人ぼつちで 助かつたおぢいさんでした。いつかきつと津波が くるのだからな大きな地震がゆったなら一人でも 裏の赤沼山ににげるんだよ大きな山のような ッス。 波がきてさらわれるんだよ。おぢいさんは、津波の時 にげなかつたので家の下になつて流され気がついた 時はざんがいやらごみのなかにうもつていて、ようやく ざんがいのなかからはいだしてみたら、 みわたすかぎり家はなく中田部落の きっかっ 吉川さんのお家までたどりついてお世話に なつて助かつたものだといろりの前で たばこ す 煙草を吸いながら話してくれました。

Yochan's grandfather had a long white beard.

He smoked a pipe in front of the fireplace and talked about "the Tsunami" to Yochan. Grandfather was the sole survivor of the 1896 tsunami in his family. He believed that another tsunami can strike their village at any time. He told Yochan that whenever an earthquake happens, she should run quickly to Mt. Akanuma in the back of their house. Otherwise, she would be washed away by huge mountain-like waves. He also told her stories of how he was washed away, buried under piles of rubbish, and how he got out. According to him, all he could see was a plain field with no houses. He then struggled along to Mr. Kikkawa's at Nakata village. He survived because of the kind help of the family.



よつちゃんは津波のきた ゆめをみました お家にあるあの大きなかまどの うえにあがってが動かったゆめでした アーそうだ津波がきたら ではにげなくてもあのかまどの うえにあがったならたすかるだろう なあーといつも思っていました。

One night, Yochan had a dream of a tsunami striking their village. In her dream, she climbed up a large cooking stove instead of climbing Mt. Akanuma to escape the tsunami.

When Yochan woke up from this funny dream, she thought that since the stove is quite high, maybe she doesn't need to go all the way up the mountain to escape the tsunami.

But tsunami waves can be several meters high and a cooking stove no matter how big will not be enough to escape from the tsunami.





A big earthquake struck Yochan's village in the evening of Japanese Girl's Festival on March 3, 1938.

She was sleeping beside her grandmother when she felt the ground shake and heard things rattling loudly. Yochan jumped out of the bed and ran barefoot to the foot of Mt. Akanuma.

As she was shivering there, she heard her mother, with her sister on her back, calling her and her grandmother. Mother said to them, "The lights are on again, so come back to the house."

When she returned home, there was fire in the fireplace and her uncle was talking about the 1896 tsunami.





よっちゃんがこわくてぶるぶるふるえて いるとお婆さんが寒いならこの袖無し でも着てといつて長い毛皮の袖無しを 着せてくれた おぢいさんは津波がくるかもしれないから にげる、じゅんびをするようにと言ってお父さんは たい松をたばねておき、わらぞうりを、みんなの ぶん、げんかんに、そろえて大切なものをカバンに 入れて持つてにげるばかりにじゅんびをしておりました しんせきのおぢいさんは井戸の水も川の水もひけない から津波はこないだろうといつてのんきに話していました すると、まもなくまた地震がゆりお父さんが津波だ にげろうと大きな声でさけびました 海の方からドーンと大きな音がしました よっちゃんは、むちゆうになってげんかんのぞうりを つかんではだしのまま走ったが長い袖無しが <sup>変し</sup>にからまつて、なんかいも<del>/</del>もころびながら <sup>あかぬまやま</sup> 赤沼山ににげました

Yochan was still a bit shaken and was shivering. Her grandmother gave her a fur Sodenashi (vest) to wear which was quite long for her. Yochan's grandfather told everyone to get ready in case a tsunami strikes.

Her father tied up a bundle of torches. The valuables were packed in bags. Everything was ready for them to evacuate. Straw sandals were laid out in the front hall.

Uncle said optimistically,

"As there is still water both in a well and in the river, a tsunami will not come."

Soon after that, another earthquake struck the village.

Father shouted, "A tsunami! Run away!"

The villagers heard a loud bang far out in the sea. Yochan immediately grabbed a pair of straw sandals and started running with her bare feet toward Mt. Akanuma. She stripped and stumbled a number of times because of the long vest she was wearing.



よっちゃんは赤沼山にむちゆうになってにげたが <sup>^^,</sup> 畠にかきねがあって飛びこえることもできないし <sup>した</sup> 下からかきねのあいだをくぐろうと、いつしよう けんめいに、もがいていると大人の人たちは よつちやんの上をとびこえてゆきました。 ここで波にさらわれるのかなあと<sup>タキセ</sup>っていつも お婆さんが地震の時となえているマンザラク~~と となえて、ようやく、かきねをくぐつて畠にでました にげた人達はみんなかぞくの名前をよんでいました お母さんお父さんなどとさけんでいます よっちゃんもこころぼそくなり大きな声で お婆さんと、さけんだらすぐそばにお婆さんと 兄さんと姉さんがきて安心しましたが おぢいさんがとしよりだからと心配になり おぢいさんをよんでもみえないので、そのまま うしろ山のてっぺんまでのぼつて朝になるのを まっていると湯屋のおじさんがきてお母さんが ਫ਼ਰ 足を両方けがをしているとおしえてくれました 兄さんはおじさんについてゆきました

As Yochan ran towards the mountain, there was a big fence that she had to pass. It was too high for her to climb and so she had to crawl under it. None of the adults noticed her as they quickly jumped over the fence. Yochan was very scared and started chanting religious words that her grandmother taught her "Manzaraku, Manzaraku." This calmed her down and she was able to crawl safely out from under the fence.

The people there were also calling out the names of their family her members. Yochan felt helpless and called loudly for her grandmother. Her grandmother and her brother and sister heard her and came to her side. She felt a bit safer but was very worried about her grandfather who was very old. They called out to him but he didn't come to them. They finally reached the top of the mountain and waited for daybreak.

Then, a man of a public bathhouse came to them and said that Yochan's mother was hurt in both of her legs. Her brother went with him.



# C

はでくっているうちにだんからぞろへおいなが明るないのではからでろくなりてみるとのおりてみるとみなが高くなけが高くなけんで、ざんがいと、いやなにおいがしていまれた。なんにんもけがをした人がきには、なんにんもけがをした人が多道にこごえて死んでいる人があき流れた人がは出者しいたださらのないだけにゆきたいと思いました

Yochan waited for a long time for the sun to come up. When the sun finally came up, they walked down the mountain and saw the village in ruins.

All the houses were gone and the smell of garbage was in the air.

In front of the temple, many wounded people were groaning in pain.

People who were washed away by the sea were frozen to death here and there.

It was a horrible sight.

Yochan did not like Taro any more. She wanted to move to a place far from the sea.



よっちゃんのしんぱいした
おぢいさんはいつのまにかお寺の
本堂の前にすわりげたのはなをの
ない物をたくさんつんで、わらを
きでいっしようけんめい、なつていました
おぢいさんはなにをするのかなあと
みていると、げたにわらでなった
おをたててはだしのままにげた
おをたててはだしのままにげた
おがにあげておりました。
おぢいさんはえらいなあーと思いました

Yochan then saw her grandfather in front of the temple with a pile of *geta\** beside him. He was knitting straws into a string and then attaching them to a pair of *geta*. He gave a pair of *geta* to every person who had no shoes.

Yochan was very touched by her grandfather's gesture and felt very proud of him.

\*geta: Japanese wooden clogs



お寺のくりのなかに入っていったら お母さんは足を両方白いきれでまいて こたつによこたわっていました よし子母さんは、こんなになったよといって みせてくれました。

よつちゃんはたまらなくかなしくなりました お父さんもお母さんを助けようとして腰を いためあるけなくなつたとお婆さんが話して くれました

はこんでゆきました お母さんはお婆さんに子供達をたのみますと

お母さんはお姿さんに子供達をたのみますと 言って涙をながしていました よつちゃんはお寺のかいだんのうえからお母さんの ゆくのをじつとみながらなきたいのをがまんして みおくりましたがなみだをこらえたら とてものどがいたくなりました

海のバカヤローとなんかいもなんかいも

さけびました

Yochan went into the temple and found her mother lying in a *kotatsu*\* with her legs in bandages. Her mother showed her injured legs to Yochan. She felt unbearably sorry for her mother. Yochan's grandmother told her that her father also got injured in his back when he tried to help her mother. So, when some relatives living far from Taro reached there, her mother was carried away on a wooden door so that she could be treated in a hospital in the neighboring town of Miyako.

Before leaving, her mother asked her grandmother to take care of her children. Yochan felt great sadness as she saw her mother weeping. But she tried to be brave not to cry so that she made herself hoarse.

Yochan said to herself a number of times, "Hey, sea! You are a stupid idiot!"

\*kotatsu: a heater where people put their legs in to warm themselves in Japan

# かいせつ

昭和八年 (1933年) の三陸大津波の体験者である田畑ヨシさんが創作した紙しばい「つなみ」は、市井の人が体験を語り継ぎ、次の世代の命を守ろうとする尊い気持ちを私たちに伝えるものです。また同時に、津波とその防災対策についてのさまざまなヒントを含んでおり、歴史的資料として価値の高いものでもあります。田老町教育委員会編集の『田老町史津波編』 (2005年) に所収されている田畑ヨシさん (よっちゃん) の証言内容からも補足し、一つ一つの絵を詳しく見てみましょう。

#### ● よっちゃんの家族構成 ●

祖父(留之助、76歳)、祖母(マツ、63歳)、父(由松、38歳)、母(イセ、42歳)、兄(佐惣、18歳)、姉(マン、13歳)、よっちゃん(ヨシ、8歳)、妹(キヌ、3歳)

#### ● 絵#1 (表紙) ●

家も船も人もすべてが大波にさらわれてます。群青色の波は、人よりも、家よりも大きく、白い波頭をあげ、猛々しい力を感じさせます。長い髪の女性は裸です。乳房が描かれ、 母性を感じさせます。流される家は赤い屋根で木造です。船には人は見当たりません。大きなエンジンのようなものが見えます。

(この昭和の大津波の波高は10メートルでした。流失した漁船は990隻、亡くなった方・行方不明の方は911名、全員が亡くなった世帯は66世帯でした。1896年の明治の大津波の波高は15メートル、流失した漁船は540隻、なくなった方・行方不明の方は1859名、全員が亡くなった世帯は130世帯、生存者わずか36名でした。津波はこのような大きな被害をもたらします。)

#### ● 絵#2 (P.2) ●

のどかな村の風景が描かれています。U字型の港は美しい景色を作り出し、正面の家は「おやど」を経営しています。家々の屋根は杉皮で葺かれ、多くは石を載せて強風に対する対策が見られます。「おやど」の前を馬車が通っています。当時は、馬が代表的な輸送手段でした。左手にはかごを背負い何かを運んでいる女性がいます。右手にはよっちゃんがお母さんと手をつないでいます。女性はみな着物を着ています。よっちゃんの着物は赤です。

(港の入り口が狭いと波高が高くなります。また、水深が浅くなると波高は高くなります。

ここに描かれた海に近い地域の家々はすべて津波により流され、生存者はほとんどありませんでした。外国の津波災害後の写真の中に、家々が倒壊した中でビルだけが残っている 写真があります。海の近くの建物の場合、強固で高い建物とすることが安全上必要なこと がわかります。)

#### ● 絵#3 (P.4) ●

よっちゃんの家です。赤い屋根の一階屋です。おじいさん、おばあさんとよっちゃんは、畳の敷かれた部屋の真ん中にある囲炉裏を囲んでいます。囲炉裏の上には電球があります。外には月が出ていますが、ちらほら雪も舞っています。白いひげを生やしたおじいさんは、煙管を吹かしながら明治の大津波の話をしています。よっちゃんのおじいさんは明治の津波の体験者です。約2000名の村民の中で村にいて助かったわずか36名の中の一人です。そのおじいさんの話を聞いて、よっちゃんは「自分で自分を助けなければならない」こと、「赤沼山に逃げる」ことが心に焼きついたそうです。

(明治の大津波の生存者は村でわずか36名だったために津波の体験を語り継ぐことが困難でした。さらに、体験者でも、家庭で常日頃津波の話をする人としない人がいました。津波の話しをしなかった家庭では、生存者は家族の半分以下でした。田畑さん家族のように「体験を語り継ぐ」ことは防災対策として極めて重要なことです。)

#### ● 絵#4 (P.6) ●

左側は赤沼山に走って登るよっちゃんです。畑は垣根で囲まれ、よっちゃんは赤い着物に履物を履いています。右側は家の中にある大きなかまどの上に避難したよっちゃんです。やはり赤い着物を着てちょこんと座っています。当時八歳だったよっちゃんにとって「大きなかまどの上」は十分に高いところでした。

(「高い・低い」という相対的な表現は、子どもと大人ではその認識内容に差があります。 よっちゃんはかまどの上で十分ではないかと思っていましたが、津波の波高は10メート ルでした。学校の屋上にのぼり、ひもをたらして、その長さを測ってみるなど、10メートルという高さを具体的に体験してみてはどうでしょうか。)

#### ● 絵#5 (P.8) ●

三月三日午前二時過ぎ。一回目の地震で避難しました。空には満月が出ています。よっ

ちゃんはおばあさんに手を引かれています。よっちゃんは赤い着物、おばあさんは着物に 羽織を羽織っています。お母さんは赤ん坊を背負って、「お婆さん、よしこー」と二人の 名前を呼び、よっちゃんは手を振って応えています。お母さんは、長い髪を襟元に丸めて います。三人とも履物を履いています。避難路には雪が積もり、足元だけ少し地肌が見え ています。

(よっちゃんの家では、「赤沼山に逃げること」を家族全員が知っていました。避難訓練は 昼間行われることがほとんどですが、実際の災害はいつも昼間におこるわけではありませ ん。昼間と夜の避難場所と経路を家族が確認し合っておく事が大切です。また、履物を履 いて避難することは命を守る上で重要です。)

#### ● 絵#6 (P.10) ●

よっちゃんの家族は家に一旦戻りましたが、津波を警戒し逃げる準備をしています。玄 関にはわらぞうりがすぐに履けるように揃えておいてあります。たんすの上には、お父さ んが避難の際の照明にと束ねた松明が三束置いてあり、囲炉裏には火が入れてあります。 よっちゃんはいつもの赤い着物の上に「そでなし」という毛皮でできた大人用のベストの ようなものを着ています。よっちゃんには引きずる長さです。足には、足袋かソックスを 履いています。おばあさんは最初の避難のときのままの羽織をはおった格好で、ひざかけ をかけて座布団に座っています。よっちゃんの両側には、大切なものを入れたバッグがあ ります。猫が二匹います。囲炉裏端には、お茶道具が出してあります。

(田畑さんは「知人の長蔵さんが来て、のん気に構えていたけれど、おばあさんは短靴を履き、土足で家の中を歩きながら大切なものをバッグに入れ、誰が何を持つのか指図し、草履を揃えた」と言っています。村の中には、大丈夫と思って寝てしまった人もいました。 津波を警戒し、避難の体制をとることが生死を分けることとなりました。避難の際、何を持って逃げるのか決まっていますか。どのような格好で逃げるのかも重要です。)

#### ● 絵#7 (P.12) ●

左下には逃げる途中のよっちゃんが描かれています。畑の境界にある垣根をくぐろうとしています。畑は雪に覆われています。長い「そでなし」を着たよっちゃんは、ぞうりは履かずに手に持っています。右半分では、赤沼山に登って名前を呼び合っている人たちの中によっちゃんがいます。「そでなし」は着ていません。よっちゃんの左側にいるお兄さ

んは靴をはいていません。左奥には、群青色の津波と茶色の流出物が描かれています。津 波に襲われた海岸の右手の赤い色は、その時発生した火災を示しており、煙が立ち昇って います。

(よっちゃんはぞうりを手につかみ、お兄さんは裸足であることから、準備していたぞうりを履く時間すらないほど切迫した状況だったことがわかります。田老東部にある荒谷地区で火災が発生し、火災のために亡くなった方も大勢いました。田畑さんは「助けて一助けて一」というかすかな声を聞いています。田畑さんの家では、お父さんが囲炉裏の火に水をかけました。田畑さんは灰かぐらが舞い上がるのを見て外に飛び出したそうです。津波は「水」による災害ですが、次に「火事」が発生しその被害も大きなものとなることがあります。避難時の火の始末は忘れてはならないことです。)

#### ● 絵#8 (P.14) ●

夜が明け、よっちゃんが目にした田老の様子は悲惨なものでした。家は崩壊し、流木の間に人や動物の遺体が横たわっています。流れる血やふとんがかけられた遺体も描かれています。流失した家の中には、屋根を乗せたまま流され浜に漂着したものもあります。海には流木が見えます。波打ち際には、波の動きが描かれています。

(田畑さんは、「翌朝、赤沼山から見下ろすと、陸よりも海の方が高かった」と述べています。陸地の建造物・樹木がことごとく倒されていたためでしょうか。山を下りると怪我で亡くなった人、凍死した人、焼け死んだ人などの多くの遺体を目にしたそうです。)

#### ● 絵#9 (P.16) ●

高台にあるお寺「常運寺」です。本堂前のたたきに、白いおひげのよっちゃんのおじいさんが座って、下駄に鼻緒を立てています。鼻緒は縄で代用しています。避難は混乱を極めていました。おじいさんは裸足で逃げた人のために下駄をプレゼントしようとしているのです。

(混乱と物資が不足する中で、被災者が他の被災者を助ける姿が見られます。これを「共助」 と言います。他からの救援をすぐに得ることが難しい災害では、多くの人命が共助によっ て救われています。また、苦しいときに助け合う人の根源的な姿でもあります。

当時の関口松太郎村長は、家族を宮古に残し、高台のこの寺に下宿していたため、難を 逃れ、津波の直後から救援を指揮しました。その功績を称え、旧田老町役場前には氏の胸 像が立てられています。役場横の墓地の一角には津波殉難者の碑があります。このように碑を建立することは、災害の記憶を継承していく一つの工夫です。田畑さん達は毎年三月三日には、この碑の前で歌を歌ったそうです。「津波追弔御和讃」(大津波七十周年を迎え田畑さんが犠牲者の霊を弔って作ったもの)「御霊に捧げる歌」「大津波の歌」で、犠牲者を悼み涙するとともに、これから苦難の道歩む生存者達も励まされる気がしたそうです。)



写真①昭和津波慰霊碑 Photo 1:The Cenotaph, built in memory of the Showa Tsunami Victims



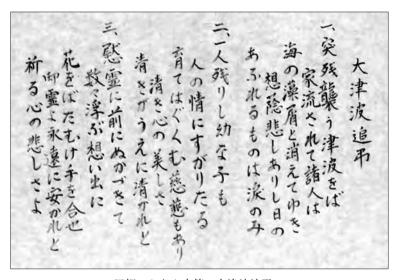
写真②明治津波慰霊碑 Photo 2:The Cenotaph, built in memory of the Meiji Tsunami Victims

#### ● 絵#10 (P.18) ●

足に負った傷が重く、治療のために病院に運ばれるよっちゃんのお母さんとそれを見送るよっちゃんが描かれています。お母さんを運んでいるのは、タンカではなく戸板です。担ぐのは四人の親戚の男性です。病院は宮古にしかなく、残骸の中山道を歩いて運ばれました。おばあさんも見送っています。いつもはお母さんがおんぶしていたよっちゃんの妹をおんぶしています。よっちゃんは常運寺の石段の上に立っています。高台にあるお寺には井戸もあります。ここは被災者の避難所となりました。また、左側には高台にあった二階建ての小学校も描かれています。石垣で校地を確保して建てられています。この二つの建物より一段低いところには、流木や倒壊した家々が重なり合っています。

(家々が倒壊した中、役場・小学校・寺の三箇所は残りました。宮古の病院は三陸沿岸から運ばれた夥しい負傷者でごったがえしていたそうです。よっちゃんのお母さんは傷が深く、三日後に亡くなってしまいました。八歳のよっちゃんは、タンカで運ばれるお母さんを見送るとき、そばには行かず、階段の上から見送りました。どんな思いだったのでしょ

うか。お母さんが怪我をしたのは、波に追いつかれたからではなく、津波の際に発生した「あおり風」によって吹き飛ばされたトタン屋根が足にあたったためでした。また、お母さんは避難すると食べる物がなくて家族がひもじい思いをするだろうと思って、家に餅を取りに帰ったのでした。その気持ちを思うと田畑さんは「やりきれない悲しさでいっぱいだ」と述べています。)



田畑ヨシさん自筆の大津波追弔 (一番二行目に 永久忘れんあの怖さ が脱落しています)

"Ootsunami Tsuicho" (a mourning song for the dead in the great tsunami) written by Mrs. Tabata ("I will never forget that fear for ever "was omitted to insert at the second line of the first part.)



写真**3**津波が来る前の田老 Photo 3: Taro Town before March 3, 1933



写真**④**津波が来た後の田老 〔写真〕宮古市提供 Photo 4: Taro Town after a big tsunami hit it on March 3, 1933

# 紙しばい「つなみ」の三つのテーマと 新たなテーマ「生きる」

表紙の絵は私たちに三つの課題を教えてくれます。家は津波災害からの被害をいかに最小にするかという「防災」上の課題を、漁船は荒れ狂うけれども豊かな海の幸を与えてくれる海との「共生」という課題を、女性は人を支える「**愛情**」という課題を示唆しているように思えます。

#### ■防災■

台風・洪水・地すべりなど災害はどれも悲しいものです。とりわけ、津波はその被害が大きいものです。写真③は、よっちゃんの住んでいる田老(たろう)という村の1933年2月5日(津波の前)の写真です。たくさんの家が見えます。写真④は3月3日の津波直後の写真です。村の家や木など何もかもなくなり、雪だけが写っています。このように、津波は町や村全体を根こそぎ飲み込む怖さがあります。よっちゃんはその怖さを知っています。それで私たちにその怖さを伝え、「逃げる」知恵を与えてくれます。津波そのものの発生を防止することはできませんが、私たちは「逃げる」ことができるのです。

#### ■ 自然との共生 ■

船は田老の村の人たちにとって大切なものでした。近海でおいしい魚やあわびなどの海の幸がとれます。村の人たちは主に漁業で生計をたてていました。よっちゃんのおじいさんが話してくれた「明治の津波」(1906年)のときは540隻の船が失われました。よっちゃんが体験した「昭和の津波」(1933年)では、990隻の船が失われました。そのために、津波の後、人々が生活を立て直すことが大変難しく、また津波に襲われる心配もあるため、この村を出て、もっと高い所、あるいは外国(当時の満州(まんしゅう)一現在の中国東北地方一)へ移転しないかとの話しもありました。しかし、村の人たちは田老に残ることにしました。海は津波を起こす「怖いもの」ですが、同時に海の幸を生み出す「豊かなもの」でもあります。村の人たちはこの「海」という自然と共に生きていくことを選んだのです。

この選択は、地球に住む私たちみんなにとり一つのお手本となっています。自然は時 に災害をもたらします。また、私たちが自然に手を加えたために新たな災害が生じていま す。しかし、自然は私たちが生きるために必要な水や食べ物や住むための場所を与えてく れる大切なものです。このような地球を大切にしながらよりよい生活をつくりあげていく ことを「持続可能な社会の実現」とよび、地球上に住む私たちの課題となっています。田 老の人たちが津波の被害を受けた後、さまざまな工夫をしながら豊かだけれど危険でもあ る自然と共に生きてきたことは、世界中の人たちのよいお手本となっています。

#### ■愛情■

表紙の絵の中に描かれている女性は服を着ていません。津波にさらわれた人は家やタンスなどが体にあたったり、木の枝が刺さったりして、傷を負って亡くなっていきました。あるいは、地震の後発生した火事のために亡くなった人もいます。よっちゃんはこのような悲惨な光景を目にしました。その気持ちが「服をきていない姿」となって表されたのかもしれません。しかし、この女性からは何か温かいものも感じられます。この津波で亡くなったお母さんへの思いがこめられているのかもしれません。

津波から70年以上たって、よっちゃんの家の仏壇にはよっちゃんよりもはるかに若い女性の写真が飾ってあります。よっちゃんのお母さんの写真です。80歳をこえる年齢になったよっちゃんの思い出の中にあるのは、今でも若いお母さんの姿です。3月3日の津波の夜、子ども達は赤沼山へ避難しました。お母さんは、避難した子ども達がひもじい思いをしないようにと、餅を取りに戻り、避難が少し遅れてしまったのです。田畑ヨシさんの長年にわたる津波防災のためのボランティア活動は、お母さんがよっちゃんたち子どもを思うのと同じ「愛情」に支えられています。このような温かい愛情を感じることのできる地域社会を作ることが、災害に強い街づくりの基盤となります。

21世紀になり、約5000人の住民の住む田老の夏祭りに参加する人たちは3000人に ものぼるのだそうです。一人一人がつながりを感じる地域作りが出来上がっています。防 潮堤の建設・警報システムの開発などのハード面での防災対策とあわせて、このようなソ フト面での防災対策が見られる田畑さんの住む田老から、「防災」「共生」「愛情」という 課題の実現に関して私たちは多くのヒントを得ることができます。

# ■ これまでの田老における津波対策のいろいろ ■ Various measures to survive a tsunami and to mitigate its damage



写真6田老港(2006年) Photo 5: Taro Port (2006)



写真6防浪堤の上で、田老町役場の防災担当 山崎正幸氏の説明を聞く岩手大学学生 Photo 6: At the dike: Iwate Univ. students listening to Mr. Yamazaki who was in charge of the tsunami disaster prevention program in Taro Town



写真7町側から見た防浪堤 Photo 7: The dike from the inside of the town



写真8消防団員によって閉じられる防浪堤の門 Photo 8: The dike gate closed by firemen



写真●角切り(すみきり):昭和の大津波の際、人が折 写真⑩避難場所は高台の公園です。子ども達が日常使 り重なって倒れ犠牲となったことを教訓に、土地所有 用する場所で、誰にも分かりやすく、管理が行き届き 者が交差点の角の部分を提供。見通しがよくなってい ます。ゆったりとした幅で、街灯はソーラーパネルで ます。

Showa Sanriku Great Tsunami, many people fell where children go and play everyday. This way, even young run-ups during the Meiji Sanriku Great Tsunami Taro Town has its own tsunami warning system to over one another at the corner of a crossing. This sad children know where the evacuation route is. Since the route lesson encouraged landowners to donate the area to is used daily, it is well-maintained. The route is pretty wide make it easier for people to see the other side.



and is equipped with street lights that run on solar energy.



波の波高(10m)を示すマーカーが張り付けられ、津 る独自の防災システムを持っていました。 波の脅威が示されています。

(10m). Whenever people see these markers, they are of a tsunami. made aware of how high a tsunami can be.



写真❶崖に明治の大津波の波高(15m)と昭和の大津 写真⑫田老町はいち早く津波の警報を出すことができ

Photo 9: Sumikiri (Corner Cutting): During the Photo 10: The evacuation route: The route leads to a park, Photo 11: The markers show the height of the Photo 12: Tsunami warning system of Taro Town: (15m) and that of the Showa Sanriku Great Tsunami inform citizens in a timely manner of the possibility

# ■ そして、2011年3月11日 ■

2011年3月11日午後2時46分、三陸沖で最大 M9.0 の巨大地震が発生しました。この地震が大津波を引き起こし、東日本で死者15000人超、行方不明者5000人超という大惨事となりました。田老では、人口約4430人のうち、死者136名、行方不明者56人、家屋の全壊1609(建物の80%が被災)、田老町漁協に登録されている963隻の漁船のうち915隻が被災(岩手日報2011年6日23日)という大きな被害が生じました。田畑ヨシさんは高台の妹のキヌさんの家に避難し無事でしたが、自宅は流されてしまいました。

津波は 10m の高さの防潮堤を軽々と越え、市街地の家屋や人を飲み込みました。防浪堤を越えた時に地面を大きくえぐった跡が見られる程の威力でした(写真®)。新しい方の東側の防潮堤は破壊されました(写真®)。写真®は、防潮堤が流され、門の枠だけが残った写真です。魚市場・水産加工施設のあった地区には、ほとんど何も残っていません(写真®)。崖の明治と昭和の大津波の波高を示すマーカーはめくれ、津波の高さがそれを上回っていたことを示しています(写真®)。写真®はマーカーより上の道路の脇に転覆している車です。周りには魚網や浮きが散乱しています。車よりさらに 3m ほど上の土にはあわびが貼りついていました(写真®)。今回の津波は、明治・昭和の両大津波を上回る巨大なものでした。



写真**®**防浪堤を越えた津波が地面をえぐった跡 Photo 13: These holes were made by the enormous tsunami when it flowed over the dike and hit the ground



写真**砂**破壊された東側の防潮堤 Photo 14: The east dike was destroyed.



写真**6**防潮堤の門:残ったのは防潮堤の門の枠だけ Photo 15: Only the frame of the gate was left.



写真**⑥**魚市場・水産加工施設の跡 Photo 16: The ruins of the fish market and seafood factories



写真®めくれた明治・昭和の大津波波高を示すプレート 写真®波高マーカーより上の道路脇に転覆した車 overturned.

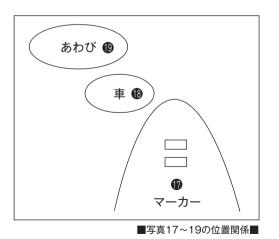


Photo 17: The markers that measured the run-ups Photo 18: An overturned car beside a road higher of Meiji and Showa Sanriku Great Tsunamis were than the maker for the run-up of he Meiji Sanriku Great Tsunami



写真19転覆した車より上の崖の土に貼りついたあわび 西館数芽氏 (岩手大学)発見 (2011.4.21)

Photo 19: Abalones stuck to the ground that is higher than the overturned car. Dr. Nishidate discouered these abalones on April 21, 2011.



紙しばいの中に登場する白いお髭のおじいさんは、明治と昭和の二つの大津波に遭いま した。田畑さんもまた、8歳のときに昭和大津波に、今86歳となって平成の大津波と人 生で二度大津波の被害に遭ってしまいました。粉々になったがれきの山を見て、震災直後 は焦粋していました。しかし、あれから約2カ月たった5月21日、紙しばいによる読み 聞かせを再開しました。おじいさん達先人が廃墟と化した町の再建に立ちあがったのと同 じように、86歳の田畑さんもまたがれきの町から立ち上がり、津波の怖さを忘れないよ うにと訴え始めました。ふるさとの人や自然を愛する気持ちが田畑さんを揺り動かしてい るようです。紙しばいの再開という行為によって、津波に負けない、生き続けようという メッセージを被災者のみなさんに贈っています。そして、被災しなかった人にとって、被 災された人たちに心を寄せ、生きることの意味を考える指針となっています。



写真❷紙しばい再開の日、宮古の被災者とともに 「ふるさと」を歌う田畑さん(右端)

Photo 20: Mrs. Tabata is singing the song "Furusato (My hometown)" with people from Miyako City who were affected by the tsunami. This picture was taken on the day she resumed performing the tsunami picture story show.



写真②木々の緑が蘇った田老(6月撮影) Photo 21: Taro Town with green trees (June, 2011)

# The Commentary

The picture story show "A Tsunami" was created by Mrs. Yoshi Tabata who is a survivor of the Showa Sanriku Great Tsunami (1933). It reflects the noble effort of a common person to save the lives of succeeding generations by sharing her own tragic experience. At the same time, it is a valuable historical resource as it includes various tips on how to survive a tsunami. Let us look carefully at each picture and the additional information that comes with it. The additional information is based on an interview with Mrs. Tabata, which was written in the "Tarocho-shi Tsunami-hen (Town History of Taro: Tsunamis)" and published in 2005 by the Board of Education of Taro Town.

# Members of Yochan's Family

Grandfather (Tomenosuke, age 76), Grandmother (Matsu, 63), Father (Yoshimatsu, 38), Mother (Ise, 42), Elder brother (Saso, 18), Elder sister (Man, 13), Yochan (Yoshi, 8), Younger sister (Kinu, 3)

# Picture 1 (Cover Page)

A house, a boat, a person and everything else are being washed away. There are deep blue waves with white edges taller than a person and a house. There is a ferocious sense of power in them. A woman with long hair is naked. Her breasts symbolize motherhood. The wooden house with a red roof is washed away. There is no person in the boat. We also see something that looks like a large engine. (The run-up of this Showa Sanriku Great Tsunami was 10 meters high. 990 boats were lost. 911 people were dead or missing. 66 households perished. The run-up of the Meiji Sanriku Great Tsunami was 15 meters high. 540 boats were lost. 1859 people were dead or missing. 130 households perished. There were only 36 survivors. A tsunami is so devastating.)

# ● Picture 2 (P.2) ●

This is a peaceful scene of a village. The U-shaped harbor completes this beautiful scene. The house in the front is an 'oyado' (an inn). The roofs of the houses are thatched with Japanese cedar skin, and stones are used to hold them down against the strong winds. A cart is passing by the 'oyado'. Horses were the typical mode of transportation at that time. On the left, you see a woman carrying something in a basket on her back. On the right, you see Yochan handin-hand with her mother. All the women are in kimonos. Yochan is wearing a red kimono.

(A run-up gets higher as the mouth of the harbor becomes narrower. The run-up also gets higher as the sea becomes shallower. All the houses in the area drawn in this picture were washed away by the tsunami and there were almost no survivors. A picture of a foreign country shows only one building left among the ruins. This shows that it is important for structures near the coastline to be strong and tall in order to be safe.)

# ● Picture 3 (P.4) ●

This is Yochan's house; a one-storey house with a red roof. Her grandfather, grandmother and Yochan are seated around the 'irori' (Japanese hearth) at the center of the room. You see a light above the irori. You see a moon outside, but it is snowing a little. Grandfather, who has a white beard, is smoking and talking about his experience with the Meiji Sanriku Great Tsunami. Yochan's grandfather survived it. He is one of the 36 survivors out of about 2000 villagers. Listening to his story made a strong and lasting impression on Yochan. She realizes that during a tsunami, she should help herself and that she should evacuate to Mt. Akanuma.

(It was very difficult to keep telling the experiences of the tsunami because there were only 36 survivors from the Meiji Sanriku Great Tsunami who lived in the village. Some survivors would talk regularly about their experience at home, while some

# Mrs. Tabata's Tsunami Picture Story Show

did not. With regards to families in which a tsunami experience was not shared, less than half of these families survived from the Showa Sanriku Great Tsunami. It is, therefore, extremely important to share one's tsunami experiences for disaster prevention like the Tabata's.)

# ● Picture 4 (P.6) ●

You see Yochan running up to Mr. Akanuma, on the left. The fields are surrounded by hedges. Yochan is wearing a red kimono and shoes. On the right, you see another Yochan who has climbed up on top of a large cooking stove at home. She is also wearing a red kimono. For 8-year-old Yochan, a large cooking stove seems high enough to escape from a tsunami.

(The expression 'high and low' is relative. Adults and children understand it differently. Yochan thought that the top of a cooking stove is high enough. However, a run-up can be 10 meters high. Let us go to the roof of a school building and throw a string to the ground from there to see how high ten meters really is.)

# ● Picture 5 (P.8) ●

At a little past 2 a.m. on March 3<sup>rd</sup>, people evacuated during the first earthquake. You see a full moon in the sky. Yochan's grandmother takes Yochan's hand. Yochan is wearing a red kimono and her grandmother is wearing a kimono and a haori (a short coat). Her mother, who is carrying the baby on her back, calls out to them in a loud voice -- "Grandmother! Yochan!" Yochan responds to her by waving her hand. Her mother binds her long hair around her neck. All three of them were wearing footwear. There is snow along the evacuation routes. You see some ground underneath their feet.

(Everybody in Yochan's family knew that they should evacuate to Mt. Akanuma. An evacuation drill is usually practiced in the daytime, but a real disaster can happen anytime. It is important for a family to confirm where and how they plan to evacuate during daytime and nighttime. It is also important to evacuate with shoes on in order to save lives.)

## ● Picture 6 (P.10) ●

Yochan's family returned home for the time being but continued to be cautious by preparing for an evacuation in case of a tsunami. You see some straw sandals laid tidily in the hall so that they can wear them when they evacuate. You also see three bundles of wood on a chest that they can use as torches when they evacuate. There is fire in the hearth. Yochan is wearing her usual red kimono and a 'sodenasi' which is a fur vest for adults. The vest is too long for her. She is wearing a pair of Japanese socks called 'tabi' or socks. Her grandmother is still wearing the same coat she wore when she evacuated. She is seated on a 'zabuton (Japanese cushion)' with a small blanket over her lap. You see two bags beside Yochan, which contain valuables. You also see two cats and a tea set beside the hearth.

(Mrs. Tabata said that an acquaintance, Chozo-san, visited her home during that time and he looked quite carefree. However, her grandmother walked around the house wearing her short boots, putting important things into bags and ordering people who should have what. Her grandmother also carefully arranged the straw sandals. Some villagers went to sleep since they thought they would be ok. It is important to be cautious about a tsunami and to prepare for it. Have you decided what to take with you during an evacuation? It is also important to know what to wear then.)

# ● Pictuer 7 (P.12) ●

On the left is Yochan evacuating from the tsunami. She is trying her best to pass under a hedge that borders the fields. Yochan is wearing a long vest but is not wearing her shoes. She has her shoes in her hands. On the right is Yochan with the rest of the people calling the names of their loved ones at the top of Mt. Akanuma. She is not wearing a vest anymore. On the left corner of the picture, there are deep blue tsunami waves and brown outflows. The red colors in the picture show the fires that broke out after the coast was hit by a tsunami. You can see smokes rising from those fires.

(Yochan is holding the straw sandals in her hands and her brother is barefoot. This shows that the tsunami happened so quickly that they did not have time to put on straw sandals that had already been prepared. At Araya Area, on the east side of Taro, fires broke out which killed many people. Mrs. Tabata heard some people saying "Help! Help!" in a small voice. Her father watered the hearth in their house before they evacuated. She saw clouds of ashes rise and rush out of the houses. A tsunami is a disaster caused by "water" but "a fire" which follows a tsunami is even more devastating. This is why we should not forget to put off any fire before evacuating.)

## ● Picture 8 (P.14) ●

What Yochan saw at daybreak was incredibly heartbreaking. Houses were destroyed. Bodies of people and animals were laid scattered among the debris left by the tsunami. You see bodies with blood and bodies covered with a futon (bedding). Some of the houses that were washed away with their roofs drifted back to the shore again. You see timbers drifting in the sea. There are waves around the water's edge.

(Mrs. Tabata said, "When I looked down from Mr. Akanuma on the following day, the sea level was higher than that of the land. It was because all the structures and the trees on the land were destroyed." She also said that she saw many injured, frozen and burnt bodies when she went down to the town.)

# ● Picture 9 (P.16) ●

This is Joun-ji Temple, which is located on a high place. Yochan's grandfather, who has a white beard, is seated on the floor in front of the main hall. He is fixing the strap of a geta by using a straw rope. The evacuation was chaotic. So, he wanted to present a pair of geta to people who evacuated without their shoes. (Here, we see survivors helping other survivors when there are shortages of goods. This is called 'co-helping.' When a disaster strikes and a quick rescue cannot be expected, many lives can be saved by the survivors' willingness to help one another. This is a unique characteristic of human beings — the ability to help others in need.

The mayor during that time was Matsutaro Sekiguchi. He stayed at this temple located on a high place and lived apart from his family in Miyako. Thus, he was able to escape from the tsunami. He led the rescue operations immediately after the tsunami. To praise his contribution, a bust was constructed in his honor in front of the town hall of Taro. At the corner of the cemetery, located beside the town hall, there are two epitaphs in memory of the people who died from two tsunamis. These epitaphs serve as a reminder of the disaster while paying tribute to the people who perished. A group of people including Mrs. Tabata sang songs in front of these epitaphs on March 3<sup>rd</sup>. They sang "Tsunami Tsuicho Gowasan" (a song for mourning the dead from the tsunamis that was composed by Mrs. Tabata for the 70<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Showa Sanriku Great Tsunami), "Mitama-ni-sasageru Uta" (a song for the sacred spirits of the dead) and "Ootusnami-no Uta" (a song of the great tsunami). Mrs. Tabata said, "When we sang these songs we really lamented and wept for them. However, we also felt encouraged to remain positive and be resilient in the face of future hardships.")

# ● Picture 10 (P.18) ●

You see Yochan's mother being carried off to a hospital to cure her badly injured legs. Yochan sees her mother off. The mother is laid not on a stretcher but on a wooden door. Four male relatives are carrying it. There were no hospitals in the town. To get to the nearest hospital in nearby Miyako City, her mother was carried on foot through the ruins and along the mountain roads. You also see her grandmother seeing her mother off. Her grandmother gives Yochan's sister a ride on her back. Yochan's mother usually gives her a ride on her back. Yochan is standing at the top of the stairs of the Joun-ji Temple. There is a well in the temple located in a high place. This temple is used as a place of refuge. You can also see a two-storied elementary school in this picture. It is built with a stone foundation. You see broken timbers and houses piled up before these two buildings.

(Although houses were destroyed, the town hall, the elementary school and the temple

remained. It is said that the hospital in Miyako was terribly crowded with a large number of injured people carried from places along the Sanriku Coastline. Since Yochan's mother was badly injured, she passed away three days later. The 8-year-old Yochan stayed at the top of the stairs of the temple as her mother was about to be carried off to a hospital. She did not go closer to her mother. How do you think she felt? The mother's legs were not injured by the waves of the tsunami. They were injured by a tin roof that was blown off by a blast that occurred at the time of the tsunami. Her mother thought that her family would feel hungry when they evacuated and thus she went back home to get some rice cakes for her family. Mrs. Tabata says, "I feel very sorry for my mother, knowing that she was thinking of us the whole time.")

# Three Themes of the Picture Story Show "A Tsunami" and a New Theme "To Live"

The picture on the cover page stands for the three themes of the story. The house stands for the first theme which is the challenge of **disaster prevention**. The boat stands for the next theme which is the importance of **co-existing** with the sea which rages but is also rich with all kinds of wonderful treasures. And finally, the third theme is about a woman and what she does for **the love** of helping other human beings.

### ■ The Disaster Prevention ■

Disasters such as typhoons, floods and landslides are sad events. A tsunami is not only a sad event but one that causes major damages as well. Picture 1 illustrates what Taro Town, where Yochan lived, was like on February 5<sup>th</sup>, 1933 (before the Great Tsunami). There were many houses. Picture 2 was taken on March 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1933, immediately after the tsunami. There were no more houses and trees, only snow on the ground. Just like that, a tsunami can wipe out a whole town or an entire village. It is indeed quite scary and Yochan understands this. Therefore, she warns us and gives us the wisdom to escape from it. We cannot stop the tsunami from happening but we CAN escape from it.

# ■ Co-existing with Nature ■

Boats are valuable to people living in Taro. The nearby sea provides delicious fish and abalone. Villagers earn their living mostly by fishing. During the Meiji Sanriku Great Tsunami (1906), which Yochan's grandfather kept talking about, 990 boats were lost. Because of this loss, it was tremendously difficult for fisherman to restore their livelihood after the tsunami. In addition to that, there is the constant threat of being hit by a tsunami again. Thus, it was suggested to the villagers that they should stop living there and move to a higher place or to a foreign country (specifically, Manchuria – Tohoku District in China at present). However, the villagers were determined to remain in Taro. The sea can cause fearful catastrophes like the tsunami, but at the same time it provides people with good means of living and many wonderful things. The villagers have chosen

to live together with nature, the sea.

This is a good example for us. Nature sometimes causes disaster. However, we are also responsible for some changes in nature that has resulted in new disasters. The "realization of a sustainable society," which is the ability to cherish nature and make a better living, is a challenge for all of us who live on this earth. Citizens of Taro have been making efforts to co-exist with nature which is both fertile and perilous by thinking of various ideas and plans. This is a great model for people all over the world.

#### ■ Love ■

The woman on the cover page does not have any clothes on. People washed away by a tsunami die from being hit by swept away houses and chests, broken branches, fallen trees and all kinds of debris. Some were killed by fires that took place after the earthquake. Yochan witnessed all these horrible scenes and the naked woman may embody all these memories for Yochan. This woman may also represent some warm-hearted memories for her. Mrs. Tabata may have been thinking of her own mother and the woman on the cover page may represent her mother and her love for the warm-hearted memories.

More than 70 years have passed since the Showa Sanriku Great Tsunami, and now, a picture of a much younger woman than Yochan is placed at the altar of Yochan's home. It is her mother. To Yochan, who is now more than 80 years old, she remembers her mother the way she was at that time. On the night of March 3<sup>rd</sup>, the children evacuated to Mt. Akanuma. Her mother went back home to bring some rice cakes so that her children would not feel hungry. She evacuated a little too late. Mrs. Tabata's long-term volunteer activities are done with the same love as her mother showed to her own children. To create a community in which people can enjoy this kind of warm love is a good foundation for a community that wants to minimize the effects of damages and trauma from a disaster.

Approximately 3,000 people participate in a summer festival at Taro, whose total population is about 5,000. It is a community where everyone feels a strong tie to one another. Avoiding the perils of the sea is not only about building dikes and developing an effective warning system: It is also about remembering the good examples set forth by Taro where Mrs. Tabatha lives – "disaster prevention," "co-existence with nature," and "love."

### ■ And, on March 11, 2011 ■

At 2:46 p.m., March 11, 2011, earthquakes with a maximum magnitude 9.0 took place off the Sanriku Coast. These earthquakes caused huge tsunamis, which resulted in a devastating disaster that killed more than 15,000 people. More than 5,000 are still missing. In Taro, out of the 4,430 residents, 136 died and 56 are still missing. 1,609 houses (80% of all in the center of the town) were totally destroyed. Out of 963 fishing boats which are registered with the Taro Fishing Cooperation, 915 fishing boats were destroyed (Iwate Nippo Newspaper, June 23, 2011). Mrs. Tabata evacuated to her sister's house, which is located at a higher place, but her own house was washed away.

The tsunami swept through a 10-meter-high dike and swallowed houses and people in the town. Its power was so enormous that the waves dug deep holes into the ground after they flowed over the dike and hit the ground (See Photo 13). The newer dike was destroyed (See Photo 14) and only the frame of its gate was left (See Photo 15). Nothing was left of the fishing market and seafood factories (Photo 16). The markers showing the run-ups of Showa and Meiji Great Tsunamis on the precipice were stripped off. This shows that the latest tsunami was higher than the previous ones (Photo 17). Photo 18 shows an overturned car beside a road that is higher than the marker. There are fishing nets and buoys scattered all around. Some abalones were stuck to the ground that is about 3 meters higher than the car (Photo 19). These photos indicate that this tsunami was more powerful and larger than Meiji and Showa Sanriku Great Tsunamis.

#### ■ To Live ■

Yochan's grandfather who had a long white beard experienced two great tsunamis during the Meiji and Showa era. Mrs. Tabata also experienced the Showa Great Tsunami at the age of 8 and the Heisei Great Tsunami this year, when she is 86 years old. She was so shocked and felt worn out when she saw piles of broken houses and debris soon after the disaster. However, in about 2 months, on May 21, she resumed performing her tsunami picture story show. Just like her grandfather and the townspeople who made efforts to rebuild the town at the time of the previous tsunami, ths 86-year-old lady has also risen up after the tsunami. She has taken action to help enlighten people so that they will not forget the danger of a tsunami. Her love for the people and for nature of her hometown is what encourages and drives her. Her act of resuming her performance of the tsunami picture story show presents an inspiring message to the people affected by the tsunami: "We will never be beaten by a tsunami. Let's all keep living." For those who were not directly affected by the tsunami, may her actions not only inspire us to feel empathy and compassion towards the tsunami victims but may they also help us reflect how we could all live a more meaningful life.

Tomoko Yamazaki



# 作者紹介: 田畑 ヨシ Yoshi Tabata (1928年生まれ)

1933年3月3日に発生した昭和三陸大津波を、岩手県下閉伊郡田老町(現宮古市田老)において被災。その体験を紙しばい「つなみ」にし、1979年より地域の子どもたちや修学旅行生に語り継いでいます。つなみカルタも作成し、紙しばいとカルタは田老第一小学校の図書館活動の一環として取り入れられています。その永年の功績に対し、2006年には社団法人全国海岸協会より「海岸功労者」として表彰されました。

2011年3月11日、再び大津波に田老の町は襲われ、自宅を流されました。しかし、 5月21日に紙しばいの上演を再開しました。



# Profile of the author of the picture story show "A Tsunami" Tabata, Yoshi (1928 -)

She survived the Showa Sanriku Great Tsunami that took place on March 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1933, in Taro Town, Shimohei County, Iwate Prefecture (currently Taro, Miyako City). She then created a picture story show entitled "A Tsunami" based on her tsunami experience. She has been voluntarily performing the show to children in the community and to students during their school excursions for more than thirty years. She also created a set of tsunami cards called KARUTA. Her picture story show and KARUTA were adopted as part of the library activities at Taro Daiichi Elementary School. For her valuable longterm contribution to the safety of the community, she was awarded the distinction of "Kaigan Koro Sha (Contributor to Coastline) Award" by Zenkoku Kaigan Kyokai (the National Association of Coastlines) in 2006. On March 11<sup>th</sup>, 2011, Taro Town was hit by huge tsunamis again, which washed away her house. However, she resumed performing a tsunami picture story show on May 21<sup>st</sup>, 2011.

# 〈子ども達に語り継ぐ津波体験〉

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\*紙しばいの著作権は田畑ヨシに、「かいせつ」および英訳の著作権は山崎友子にあります。

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