

Introduction (はじめに)

On 11th March 2011, the Pacific coast of North-eastern Japan was hit by the Great East Japan Earthquake*¹. Rikuzentakata City*² in Iwate Prefecture is one of the cities devastated in that disaster.

This picture story shows Nagahora Genki Mura*³ (temporary housing*⁴ community) through the eyes of an old farmer's wife living in Nagahora Village*⁴ in Rikuzentakata City. The story focuses on how the affected people in Nagahora survived and thrived by helping each other just after the seismic disaster and tells how they built Nagahora Genki Mura within their community, despite stiff resistance from local authorities.



ながほら

長洞元気村復興紙芝居

一緒にがんばっぺし

NAGAHORA GENKI MURA Moving Towards Reconstruction

We are all together : The Power of Unity

‘Isshoni Gambappeshi’



制作:岩手県陸前高田市・長洞元気村協議会 協力:NPO復興まちづくり研究所 絵:トリヤマ・チヒロ

①



それは忘れもしない
平成二十三年の三月十一日、金曜日
午後二時四十六分のことでした。
畑仕事をしていた私は、
立ってられないほど大きな地震に
肝（きも）をぬかしました。
思わず畑に四つん這（ば）い。
目がぐるぐる回るようです。
長い激しい揺れが収まったとき、
「こりゃたいへんだ 家は大丈夫か……」
と、私はあわてて帰りました。

14:46 on Friday 11th March 2011:
the moment I will never forget.

At that moment, I was working on my farm in Nagahora Village*⁵.
The fields suddenly shook more than I had ever experienced, and
I felt a surge of panic.

I felt giddy!

I could hardly stay on my feet and dropped down on all fours.

As soon as the long and heavy shaking finally stopped,
I worried about our house.

“What the hell! Is my place all right?”

I hurried back home.



②



幸い、家はどこも壊れていません。
「父さん、大丈夫が！」
でも、激しい揺れのせいで、棚からものが落ちたりしています。
お父は、それをのんびり片づけたりしているのです。
「そんなことしてねえで、早く高いところに逃げっぺー！」
古くからの言い伝えのとおり、大きな地震の後は、津波が来るかもしれない。集落の人びとは、てんでに少しでも高い所に逃げて様子をみることにしました。
「津波に気を付けてください。高さ三メートルの津波が予想されます・・・」
陸前高田市の防災放送が聞こえます。
大きな地震から三十分くらい経ったでしょうか。少し高い所に登り、一息ついて海を見ると・・・

Fortunately, my house was still standing.

“Dad*6, are you okay?”

The inside of the house was a mess, with everything scattered all over the place.

To my surprise, my husband was blithely cleaning up.

“Dad, what are you doing?”

We must immediately run away to higher ground.”

According to local legend, a tsunami often follows a big earthquake.

Each of our neighbors decided to go as high as possible, and to wait and see for a while.

As we hurried to higher ground, we heard early Tsunami Warnings over the Disaster Prevention Radio of Rikuzentakata.

“There’s a risk of tsunami. It is estimated to have a height of 3 metres

We reached a rather high place in the village almost 30 minutes after the severest quake.

Breathing a sigh of relief, everyone looked out to the Pacific Ocean.



③



「ああっ！・・・津波だ！」
なんと海がじわじわと盛り上がってきた
のです。
見ている間もなく、
津波は港の防潮堤を乗り越え、近くに
あった公民館を呑み込み、
田んぼを覆（おお）いつぶしながら、
どんどん家々のほうに押し寄せてきま
す。
巨大な津波が襲ってきたのです。

Oh my Gosh!

The surface of the sea was gradually rising.
“Oh no! A giant tsunami*7 is coming.”

Within moments, tsunami waves came over the
seawall and swallowed our community center and
rice fields.

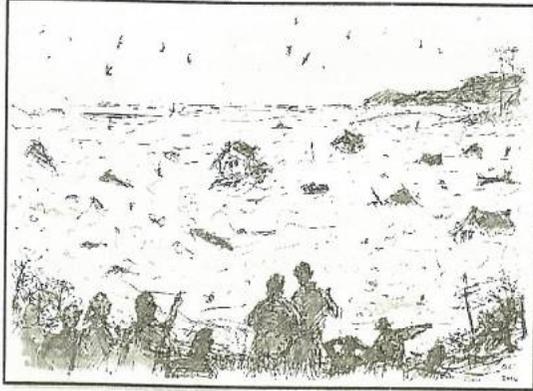
These powerful tidal waves surged towards the
houses in the village.

The mega tsunami rushed into our village.



2015

④



これは大ごとだ！逃げろっ！逃げろっ！
いろいろなところから大声で叫ぶのが聞こえます。
バキバキッ、ボキボキッ、バキバキッ、ボキボキッ、電柱が折れたり、架線がちぎれたりしているのか、ものすごい音です。
「うわーっ、オ、オレの家が流されていく！」
主人が叫びました。
「オラの家も、クルマもだ！」
海に比較的近い家々のあたりは、すべて津波に呑(の)み込まれ、家や車が回りながら引き波で海の方に流されていきます。
眼下の信じられない光景に私たちは呆然(ぼうぜん)とします。
「もっと高い所に逃げていくべ……」
「年寄も一緒に連れでいぐべ」
この日、長洞集落では、全部で約六十戸うち、二十八戸の家が流されたり、壊(こわ)されたりしたのです。

“Awful!”

“Run! Run away!”

Screams rose here and there.

Crack! Bang! Boom! Crash!

I heard fierce roaring sounds.

The tsunami surged ahead causing awesome sounds, while crushing electric poles, overhead wiring, and so on.

“Aaarrgghh! My house is washing away!”

My husband shouted.

“What the hell! The tsunami has taken both my house and car.”

Other people screamed.

The tsunami struck many houses in the coastal areas of the village.

The swirling flood swept houses and cars out to the sea.

We could hardly believe what we were seeing.

We just watched helplessly.

“Let’s get to higher ground”

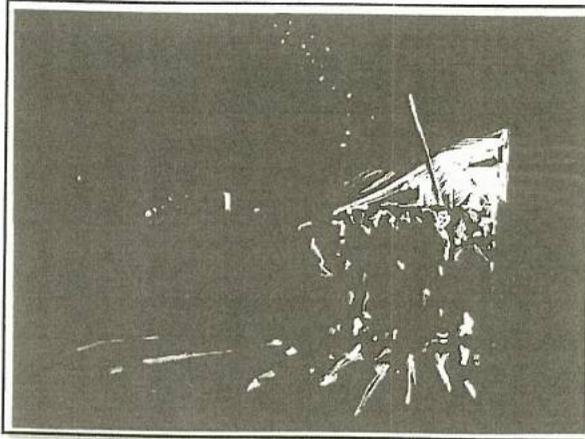
“Help the elderly!”

That day, the tsunami washed away and smashed 28 of the almost 60 houses in Nagahora Village.



OCT.
2014

⑤



夜になって人びとは、高台にある部落会長の家に集まりました。電気、電話も途絶え、あたりは真っ暗です。その晩は、雪がちらつき、とても寒くなりました。

「さあ、ストーブにあだれや」部落会長のマエカワさんが言いました。命からがら逃げるできませんでした。衣服が濡れた人もおり、食べるものは何もありません。

マエカワ会長の家と庭先の作業小屋に私たちが被災した人びとが集まり、ロウソクに火をともし、とにも、かくにも、というこゝとで、炊き出しが始まりました。

お米を炊きながらも勤めや用事でよそに出かけていた人びとが心配です。

それでも連絡することができません。携帯電話もつながりません。ラジオだけが貴重な情報源です。

That night, we evacuees gathered at Mr. Maekawa's house on the hillside of the village. He was the president of the neighborhood association of the Nagahora community.

The village was in complete darkness with no electric power. All the telephones were cut off.

As the night went by, snow began to fall, and we felt bitterly cold.

We had run for our lives with nothing but the clothes on our backs, and some people had been soaked by the tsunami.

“Please get warm by the oil stove.”

Mr. Maekawa said kindly to encourage us.

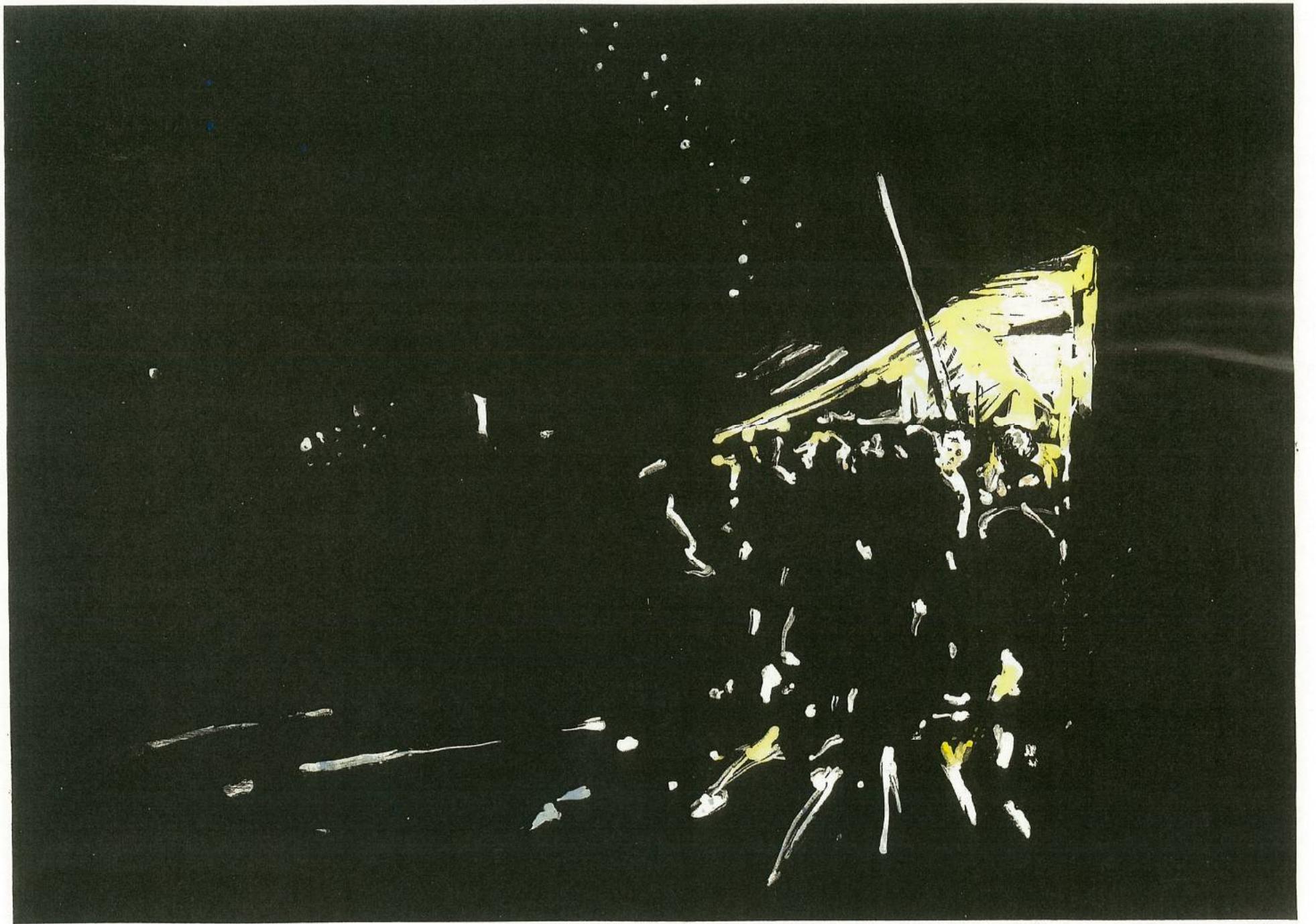
We also had no food.

To provide a soup kitchen, women gathered at Maekawa's house and lit candles.

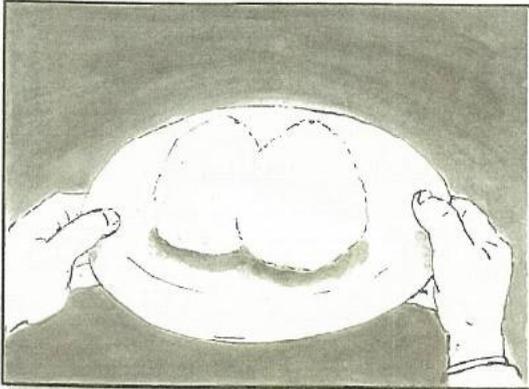
While cooking rice^{*8}, all of us were worried about those people who had gone out of the village for their work or on an errand.

But we had no means to contact them; even cellphones were down.

The radio was the only way to get information.



⑥



ようやくおにぎりができました。
ありがたい！助かった・・・
でも、高田のまちは津波に呑み込まれ
たにちがいない・・・
みんなそう思いました。
津波の高さは十メートルをはるかに超
えていました。
恐ろしいことです。

最初の夜は、マエカワ会長の家と
作業小屋にみんなで泊まらせてもらい
ました。
津波のショックに加え、
余震が何度も何度もあり、
私は、ゆっくり休むことができません
でした。

“Oh, Onigiri*⁹, thank Heaven!”

Finally, Onigiri (rice balls) were served to the evacuees.

Everyone thought that the city of Rikuzentakata might have been swallowed up by the tsunami, which was far higher than 10 metres.

Really horrible!

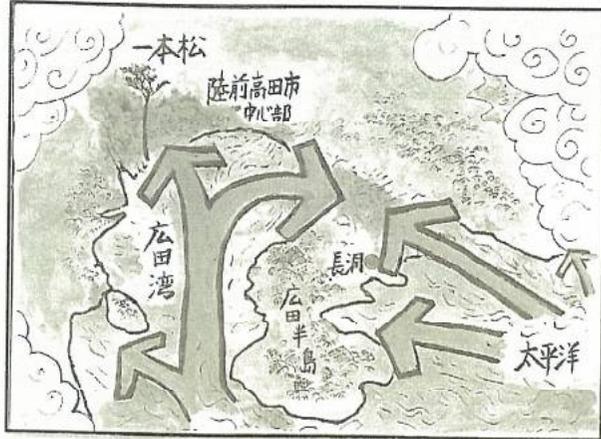
On the first night after the tsunami, almost 30 evacuees stayed in Mr. Maekawa's house.

In shock and grief, I could not sleep well at that night.

A series of aftershocks kept us on edge.



⑦



この日、陸前高田市の中心部は、壊滅的（かじめつてき）な被害を受けました。スーパーも、銀行も、郵便局も、道路もなくなりました。千年に一度といわれる大津波によって、まちが無くなってしまったのです。広田半島は、その付け根の部分が低地だったため、津波が襲いました。これで半島全体が孤立してしまっただけです。長洞もしばらくは自力で、なんとか生き延びていくしかありません。

The tsunami of March 11 brought catastrophic damage to the central area of Rikuzentakata City.

All town facilities such as supermarkets, shops, banks, post offices, and roads were washed away.

The main area of Rikuzentakata had been erased by the “thousand-year” tsunami!

The base area of the Hirota Peninsula*¹⁰ is barely above sea-level, so the tsunami cut off eight villages including Nagahora from the rest of Rikuzentakata City.

So, the Nagahora villagers had to survive on their own for the time being.

一本松

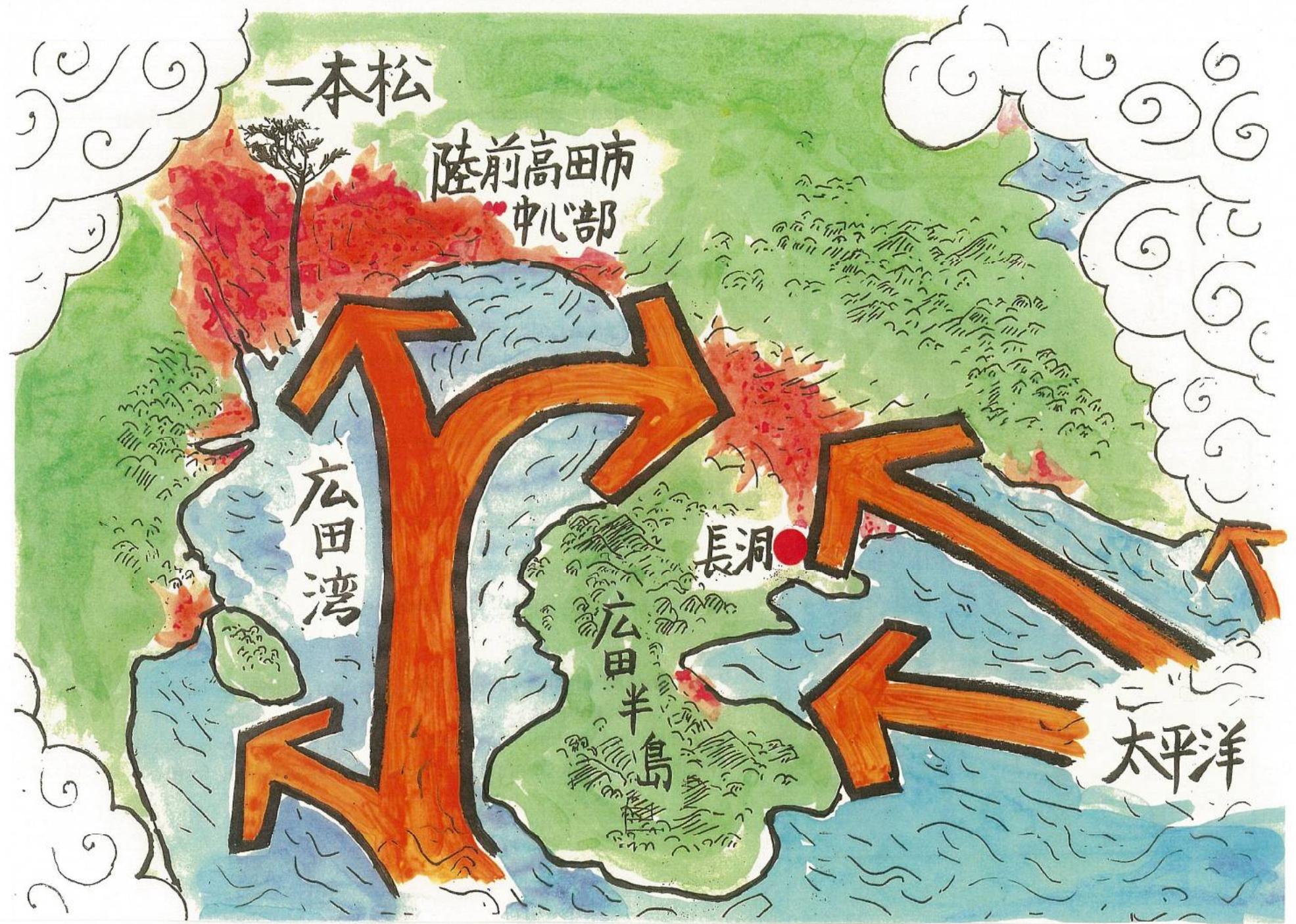
陸前高田市
中心部

広田湾

長洞●

広田
半島

太平洋



⑧



夜が明け、部落会長の庭では、集落の人びとが参加する朝の集まりが始まりました。「何もかもなくしてしまった。どうかオレたちを助けてください」私の近くに住んでいたミツグさんが被災しなかった住民に呼びかけました。ミツグさんは、部落会の役員なのです。すぐ「こんなときに助け合うのは、当たり前だべや！」という力強い声がありました。みんながシーンとなりました。「心配すんな！」「一緒に頑張っべし！」と、別な声が続きます。こうした言葉に、みな、深く心を揺り動かされ、私も主人も思わず涙ぐんでしまいました。そうか、何も言わずに、当たり前だといって助けてくれるのか・・・「ありがたい・・・」津波の被災者もそうでない人もすべて顔見知りです。これまでも、集落のお祭りや共同作業をつうじ、人びとの強いきざずができています。

Soon after dawn, residents in the community crowded in the front yard of Mr. Maekawa's house to hold a morning meeting.

A facilitator of the neighborhood association, Mitsugu*¹¹, called on those who had not been affected by the disaster to help the evacuees.

"We have lost everything. Please help us."

We heard a powerful voice:

"Of course! We should support each other in such a hard time."

Another voice continued:

"Don't worry. We are all in this together!"

The people gathered there were relieved to hear such warm words. Both my husband and I were nearly in tears.

"We are so grateful!"

Everyone in Nagahora offered a helping hand as a matter of course.

Regardless of whether someone is a victim, residents in Nagahora know each other well.

Nagahora's close-knit community has been tied firmly by bonds of friendship through community activities such as village festivals.



9



屋頃になってようやく集落の外にいた人びとが途中の瓦礫(がれき)を何とか越えて、少しずつ帰ってきました。部落会の副会長・セイジさんもその一人です。「おうっ！生きていてよかった、よかった」みんなは抱き合って喜び合いました。行方の分からない家族や親族がいたら、みな半狂乱になって探し回っているのです。ところで、ある住民の息子さんの消息がどうしてもわかりません。息子さんは市役所の職員です。市役所のあたりは津波にすべてが呑み込まれました。悲しいことに何日か後、長洞集落から犠牲者が一人出たことがわかったのです。

Around noon, people who had been outside the village returned one after another. They passed through piles of debris on their way.

Seiji*¹² was one such survivor; he served as vice-president of the neighborhood association.

“Oh, you are alive! That’s glad news.”

Every time another survivor came back, people embraced each other and celebrated being alive.

Conversely, if there was a missing family member or a relative, everyone was frantically looking for any information.

We waited and waited for news about one villager’s son who worked at the city office of Rikuzentakata.

We heard only that the city office was hit by the tsunami.

It was not until a few days later that we heard the sad news at last.

The son was the only fatality of the tsunami in Nagahora Village.



⑩



「いつ支援の手が届くかわからない。
まず、食い物が必要だべ」
部落会の役員が中心になり、
集落の家々をまわり、どれだけお米が残っ
ているか、また、それを提供してもらえ
かどうか調べました。
すると、集落全員がなんとか一か月食べて
いける量を提供してもらえることがわか
りました。
水は山からの水道が使えます。

“We don’t know when relief aid will reach us.
First, we need to secure food.”

The neighborhood association took the initiative in checking how much rice each household had, and whether it could be offered to others.

Going from house to house, they found that there was enough rice to support all the residents of the village for one month.

We were also able to use water directly from the mountains.



Handwritten ledger with columns for item name, quantity, and price. The text is in Chinese.

序号	名称	数量	单价	合计
1	办公用品	10	2.0	20.0
2	办公用品	5	3.0	15.0
3	办公用品	15	1.0	15.0
4	办公用品	20	1.0	20.0
5	办公用品	10	2.0	20.0
6	办公用品	10	2.0	20.0
7	办公用品	10	2.0	20.0
8	办公用品	10	2.0	20.0
9	办公用品	10	2.0	20.0
10	办公用品	10	2.0	20.0
11	办公用品	10	2.0	20.0
12	办公用品	10	2.0	20.0

11



「食べものの心配はありません！
みなさん安心してください！」
朝の全体会での報告に、
私も主人もたいへん心強くなりました。
そして、「オレが燃料を確保する」
「それならオレは病院に行つて年寄りに薬
をもつてくる」
「オレは集落をパトロールする」・・・と、
声が上がります。
悲しいこと、つらいことを乗り越え、
みんなで助け合い、生き延びていくしかあ
りません。
被災した人びとは、集落の親戚や知り合い
の家に当分、泊めてもらうことになりました。

“There are no concerns about food. Please don't worry.”

The announcement in the morning meeting reassured everyone.

“I'll find fuel.”

“I'll go to hospitals to pick up prescriptions for the elderly.”

“I'll patrol around the village.”

People spoke up one after another.

The only way to survive in this harsh environment was to help each other while getting over our grief and hardship.

It was determined that evacuees would stay at their relatives' or acquaintances' houses in the village for the time being.



12



Getting fuel meant draining gasoline and diesel oil from abandoned cars and fishing boats.

Of course, this action is not allowed under normal circumstances. However, we had no choice but to do everything for the sake of survival in the isolated village.

A week passed after the disaster.

“Let’s open a school for children.”

We couldn’t be sure when official schools would reopen, so this suggestion was floated.

燃料の確保とはいっても、何のことはない、打ち捨てられたクルマや船からガソリンや軽油を抜き取るのです。
ふだんなら絶対にやってはならないことですが、孤立した集落の中で、生きるためには仕方のないことです。
そうこうしているうち、
あっという間に、
津波から一週間ほどが経ちました。
学校がいつ再開されるかわからない状態で、「子どもたちのために学校を開こう！」
という声が上がりました。



13



Fortunately, the former principal of a local elementary school provided his private home as classrooms.

The temporary school opened on 23rd March 2011. This school was named **Nagahora Genki School**.

More than 30 students from Nagahora and other villages attended classes.

We elderly people felt calmer as we heard the children's lively voices.

“Nagahora Genki School” operated for a month as a precious educational environment until official schools restarted in the middle of April.

さいわい、小学校の元校長さんの家をお借りすることができ、三月二十三日、自主的な学校運営がはじまりました。
名付けて「長洞元気学校」です。

この「元気学校」には、他地区の子どもも含め、三十人以上の子どもたちが集まりました。集落に子どもたちの元気な声がひびくのを見聞きして、私たち年寄もホッとしました。

「長洞元気学校」は、四月半ばに学校が再開されるまでひと月近く子どもたちの貴重な学舎(まなびや)となったのです。



FROM ORIGINAL PHOTO BY A CERTAIN JOURNALIST IN IWATE PREF.

14



さて、私たち被災者は、集落の親戚や知り合
いを頼って避難生活を送っているのですが、
いつまでもやっかいになっているわけにも
いきません。
「セイジ、お前に仮設住宅のことを任せる。
なんとか、うまく行くように頑張ってくれな
いか」
部落会長のマエカワさんが言いました。
陸前高田市に掛け合って、
どうしても集落の中に仮設住宅をつくって
もらわねば・・・
被災者の中には、お年寄りもいるし、
ここから離れてバラバラになったら
大変なことになってしまふ。
セイジさんは強く決意した様子です。
じつは、セイジさんの家も津波で
こわされてしまったのです。

We evacuees were staying at our relatives' or acquaintances' houses in the village after the disaster, but we couldn't keep relying on them forever.

“Regarding temporary housing, Seiji, I'd like to leave it to you. Can you please sort it out?” Mr. Maekawa asked Seiji.

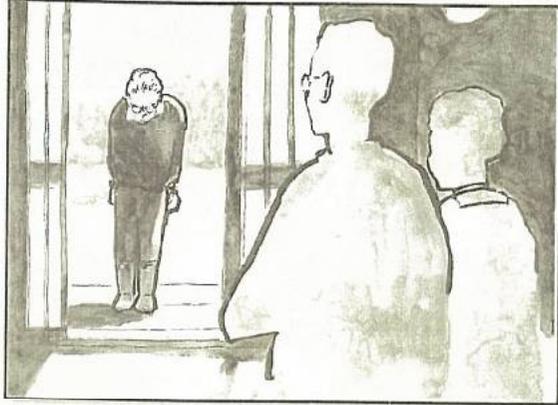
Constructing temporary housing in the Nagahora area for its evacuees would require negotiation with Rikuzentakata City.

“The evacuees include many elderly people, who will be at a loss because they cannot rebuild communities in their new places. This may cause serious trouble in the future.”

Thinking this way, Seiji undertook the mission. As a matter of fact, his home had been swept away by the tsunami, so he needed temporary housing too.



15



必要とされた二十六戸分の仮設住宅をつくるためには、ある程度まとまった用地が必要です。「とにかく頑張ってみるべし」セイジさんは、さっそく何人かの地主に土地を貸してもらえないか、お願いに行きました。

セイジさんが訪ねていきますと、「よくきてくれた。オラの土地で役に立つなら、ぜひ使ってけろ」

とてもありがたいことに、仮設住宅をつくることに四人の地主が気持ちよく同意してくれました。

First, to build temporary housing for 26 households, we needed to find a large area of land.

“Anyway, I will try.”

Seiji immediately started negotiation with landowners to use their land.

“Thank you for coming. It’s my pleasure to lend my land if it is useful.”

As Seiji went from door to door, every landowner welcomed him.

Thanks to Seiji’s hard work, four landowners agreed to offer their private land as construction sites for temporary housing.



16



こうして用地のメドは立ったのですが、次の難問は市役所です。「仮設住宅は公有地にしかつくりたくない」「長洞の被災者は、まとまって住みたいというが、入居は抽選だ」と取り合ってくれないようです。あまりに杓子定規な対応ではありませんか。「なんとか集落の中に被災住民がまとまって住み続け、助け合って暮らせるようなことができないだろうか」セイジさんを中心に、何度も何度も市の担当者と折衝しましたが埒（らち）があきません。そんな窮状を知った復興まちづくりの専門家グループが長洞集落の住民を支援するために東京からやってきました。彼ら専門家も交え、セイジさんはさらに市と話し合いを行いました。

We secured a building site.

The next hurdle was to persuade the municipal office of Rikuzentakata City to give us planning permission.

The municipal officials flatly refused permission, because of their policies:

“Temporary housing must be built on publicly owned land.”

“Even if evacuees in Nagahora Village wish to live together, residents of temporary housing must be selected by lottery.”

What a heartless reaction!

“Is there any way that evacuees could continue to live together in Nagahora Village, helping each other as they did before the disaster?”

A negotiation team, led by Seiji, had many discussions with municipal officials, but without any progress.

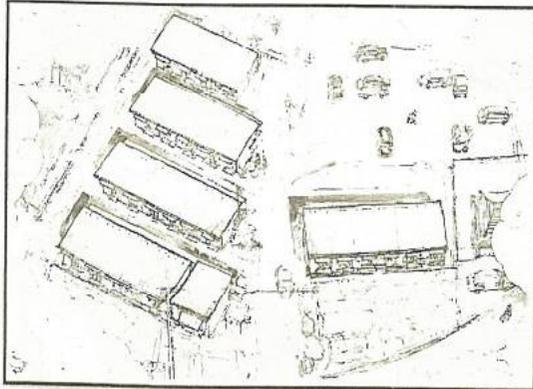
In the meantime, our struggle and plight were reported on the NHK*¹³ news.

Then a professional group*¹⁴ of reconstruction town planning came to Nagahora from Tokyo to extend a helping hand to us.

Backed by these experts, Seiji and his team persuaded municipal officials to accept our plan.



17

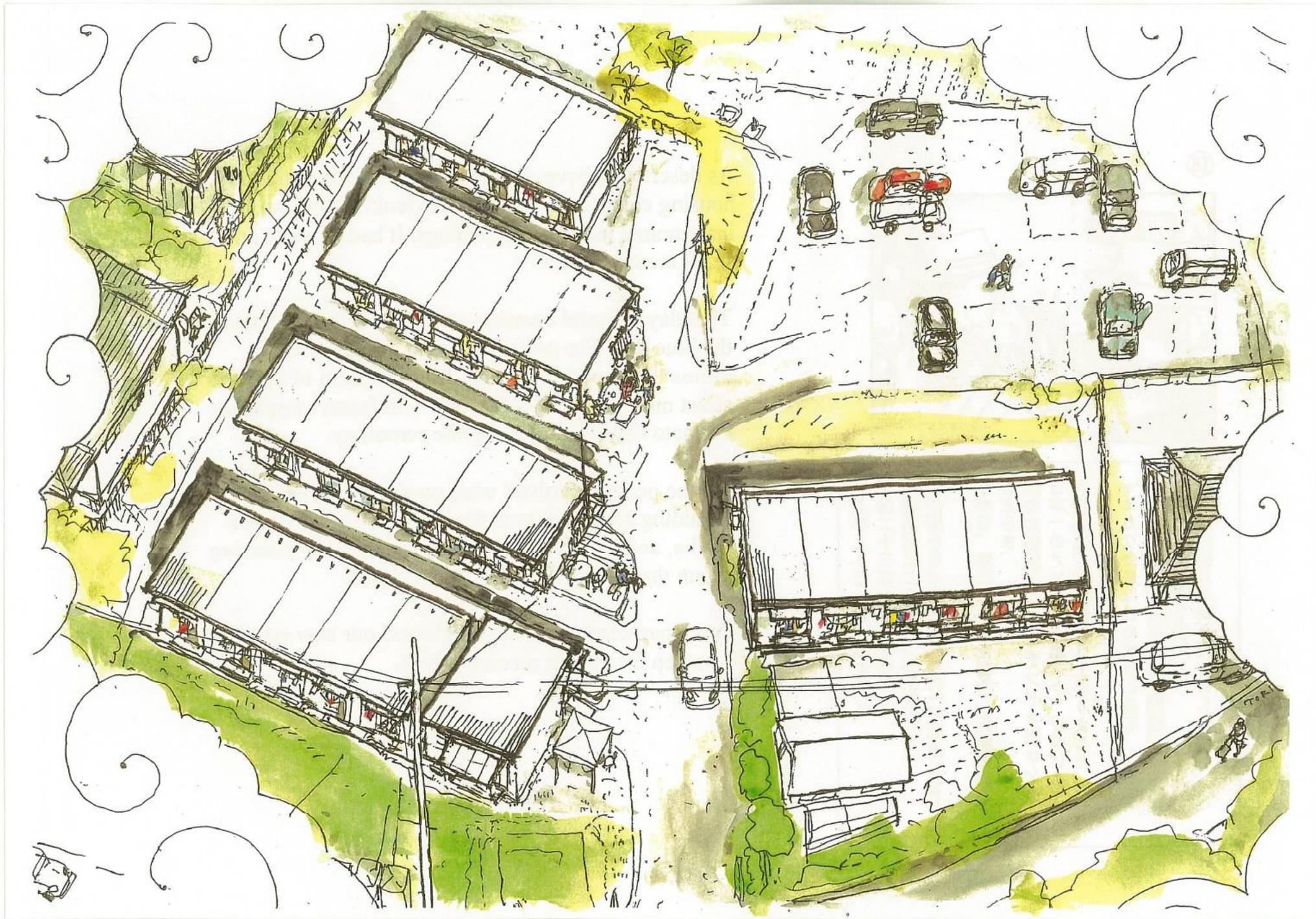


そんな粘り強い働きかけの結果、
とうとう長洞集落のなかに
仮設住宅をつくることが決定しました。
平成二十三年四月末のことでした。
これでみんなが復興に向け、
助け合いながら暮らせるのです。
阪神・淡路大震災では、
遠くの仮設住宅に抽選でバラバラに入居
したお年寄りが
たくさん孤独死したということも知りま
した。

Finally, the efforts of Seiji's team had come to fruition. At the end of April 2011, the municipal authorities approved our plan to construct temporary housing within Nagahora Village.

“This meant we would be able to live together and help each other as before – and rebuild after the disaster.”

It is an unfortunate fact that many elderly people died alone after the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake Disaster*¹⁵, because their original community was broken apart by the “lottery requirement” that they move into temporary housing in distant places.



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以上のようないきさつを経て、平成二十三年七月十七日、長洞集落に二十六戸の仮設住宅と集会所をもつ「長洞元気村」が誕生しました。その日、晴れわたった青空に長洞太鼓がとどろき、隣の大船渡市からはチンドン屋コンクール日本一のメンバーが駆（か）けつけるなど、祝賀会は、大いに盛り上がりました。マエカワ会長はじめ集落の長老、私たちが応援してくれた専門家、マスコミ関係者も参加し、新たな門出を心から祝いました。

As described above, on 17th July 2011, the temporary housing complex of “Nagahora Genki Mura” was inaugurated in Nagahora Village. It had 26 units and a small meeting space.

That day, a grand opening ceremony was held under the blue sky. The powerful sound of Nagahora drums*¹⁶ echoed from the hills and a team of the best street musicians (*Chindon-ya**¹⁷) in Japan came from Ofunato City*¹⁸ to liven up the ceremony.

All the people involved were present at the ceremony, including Mr. Maekawa, the Nagahora elders, news media, and members of the professional city planning group that had provided on-site support.

Every participant heartily celebrated our new start, the first step for further reconstruction.



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よがった、よがった・・・」
仮設住宅は、とても狭いのですが、
ようやく私も父さんと落ち着いて
今後のことを話し合える感じになり
ました。
「本当に多くの人びとに助けられ、
みんな一緒に仮設住宅に入ることが
できた」・・・
二人とも感謝の気持ちでいっぱい
になりました。

“We are so happy.”

Each unit of the temporary housing complex was small, but it was like heaven for us. At last, my husband and I settled down to think about our future.

“With support from so many people, we have been able to move into temporary housing together with everyone from our village.”

Both of us were full of gratitude.



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大津波から四か月。部落会長やたくさんの人びとに支えられて、ここまで来た・・・つらい日々を乗り越えたリーダーのミツグさん、セイジさんは、ひとまず、ホッとしました様子です。

と同時に、その後の復興に向けた数々の困難に思いを巡（めぐ）らしているようです。私も主人も同じ思いです。

「俺たちは上の世代に育てられた。今は、オレたちが頑張らないでどうする」ミツグさんとセイジさんは、身の引き締まる思いで、しばらく海を眺めていました。

【おしまい】

Four months has passed after the tragic earthquake and tsunami.

It was a hard and winding road, but Nagahora's villagers have come this far with support from many people.

Mitsugu and Seiji have shown their leadership in the past.

They look relaxed for now.

However, I suppose that they are already busy thinking about further reconstruction. Of course, my husband and I both feel the same.

“We were raised by the older generation. Now is the time to reward their favors.”
Mitsugu and Seiji exchange a few words.

Bracing themselves for the next challenge, they gaze at the ocean for a while.

【The End】



<Title Page>



「表紙」
はじまり、はじまり！
長洞（ながほら）元気村復興紙芝
居のはじまり・・・
題して「一緒にがんばっぺし！」

”Nagahora Genki Mura Moving Towards Reconstruction”

“We are all together: The Power of Unity”

‘Isshoni Gambappesi’

Produced by Nagahora Genki Village Community Office,

Hirota Town, Iwate Prefecture, Japan

In collaboration with NPO Fukkou Machi-dukuri Kenkyujo

Story and Pictures by Chihiro Toriyama

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Proofchecked by Ken Allison

Created in March 2015

Let’s start a picture-story show of
”Nagahora Genki Mura”² Moving Towards Reconstruction”

titled ‘Isshoni Gambappesi’ (JAPANESE)

“We are all together: The Power of Unity.”

1. Great East Japan Earthquake Magnitude 9.0 earthquake (the largest earthquake ever recorded in Japan) occurred in March 2011, which caused the triple tragedy of the earthquake, tsunami, and nuclear meltdown. About 20,000 people lost their lives. Over 470,000 people were evacuated from their homes.
2. Rikuzentakata City City in Iwate Prefecture, Japan, which was extensively damaged by the Great East Japan Earthquake. More than 1,700 people lost their lives, out of a population of 26,000.
3. Nagahora Genki Mura Name of the temporary housing community. Genki means “vigor” and Mura means village in Japanese.
4. Temporary housing Emergency shelters where people live temporarily after the disaster. They were built in three disaster-affected prefectures: Iwate, Miyagi, and Fukushima.
5. Nagahora Village District of Hirota, Rikuzentakata City, Iwate Prefecture, Japan, located on Hirota Peninsula. Most residents are engaged in small-sized fishery and agriculture, while also working for a company. This village was isolated by the 3.11 (March 11th) Tsunami disaster.
6. Dad Not her father but her husband. It’s common in Japan that family members are called by their roles within the family unit.
7. Giant tsunami Triggered by the 3.11 earthquake. Tsunami waves reached a height of around 40.5 meters in Miyako City, Iwate Prefecture.
8. Rice Japanese staple food.
9. Onigiri Super handy dish, also known as a rice-ball, made from boiled white rice with a little seaweed or fish.
10. Hirota Peninsula Part of Rikuzentakata City that extends into the Pacific Ocean.
11. Mitsugu Male name
12. Seiji Male name
13. NHK Abbreviation of Nippon Hoso Kyokai (Japan Broadcasting Corporation). NHK is Japan’s only public broadcasting station.

14. Professional group Indicates
 “NPO Fukkou Machi-dukuri Kenkyujo.”

15. Great Hanshin-Awaji The “Kobe Earthquake” that occurred Jnuary17,
 Earthquake Disaster 1995. About 6,500 people lost their lives.

16. Nagahora drums Japanese drums played by residents in Nagahora.

17. *Chindon-ya* Strolling street musicians in Japan, who advertise
 for shops and firms. They also promote special events, such as
 bargain sales, festivals, and ceremonies.

18. Ofunato City City in Iwate Prefecture, next to Rikuzentakata. Ofunato was
 also heavily damaged in the 3.11 Tsunami disaster.