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COAST Bordeaux 2017

Climate and culture of Kesenuma

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Japan Miyagi Kesenuma

Main subject.

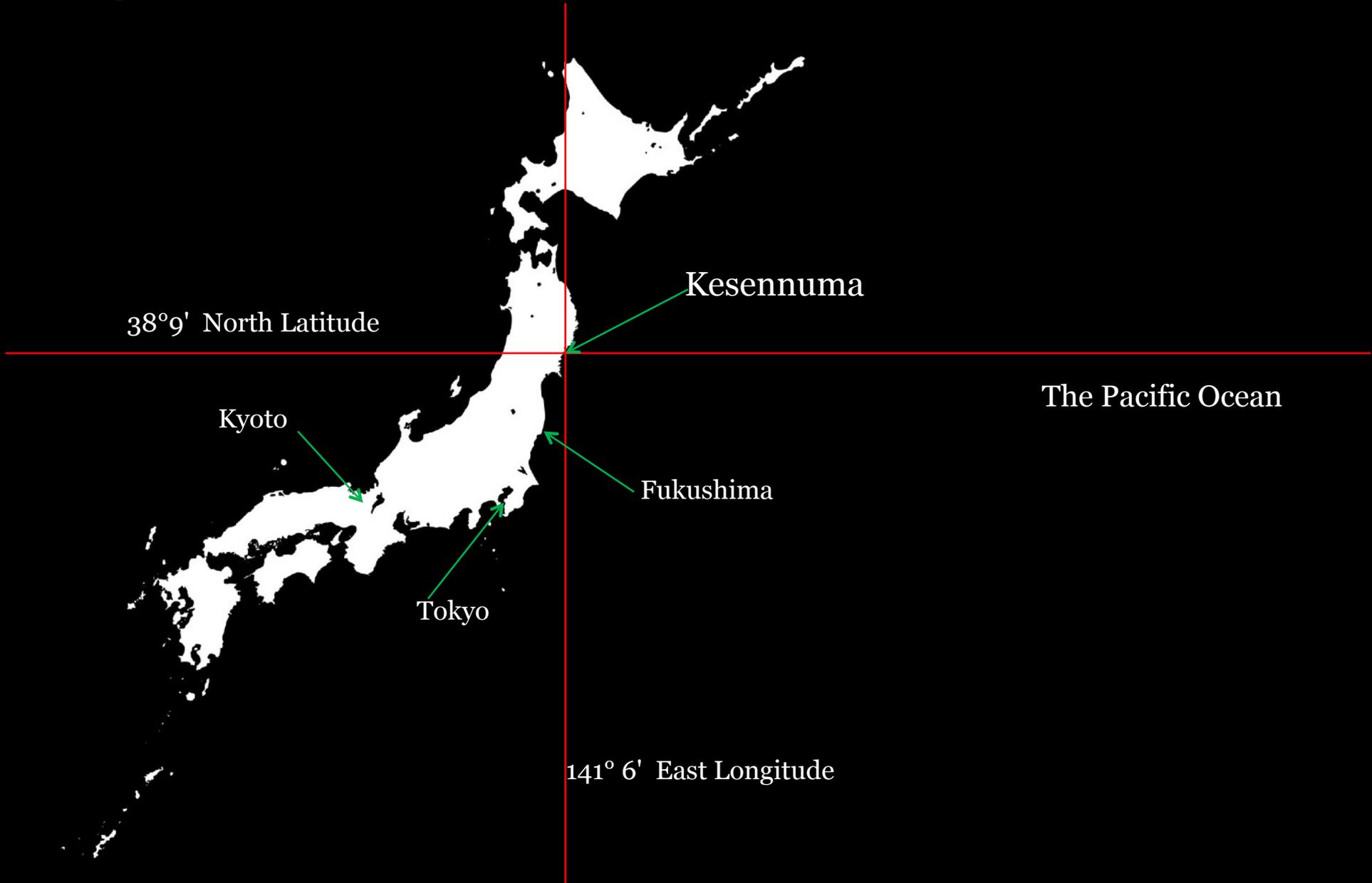


Tasks left by the tsunami.

About the way to live together with the ocean.



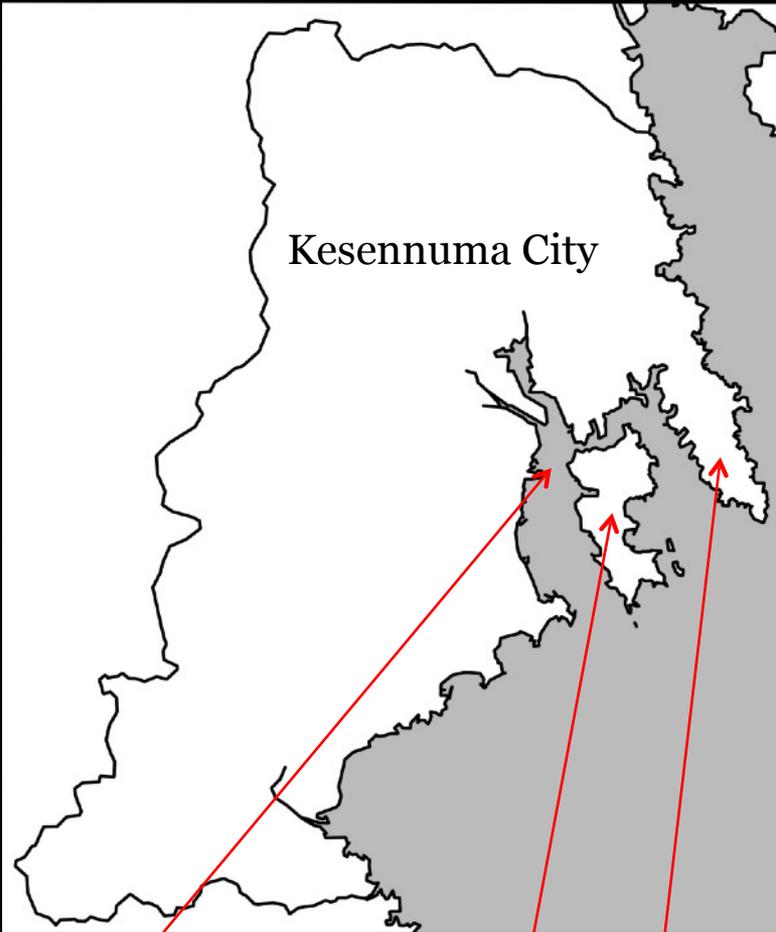
①. Outline of Kesennuma.



The characteristic of Kesenuma Bay is the large-scale rias coast.



Kesennuma Bay is very calm because it is protected doubly from the Pacific Ocean by the peninsula and the island .

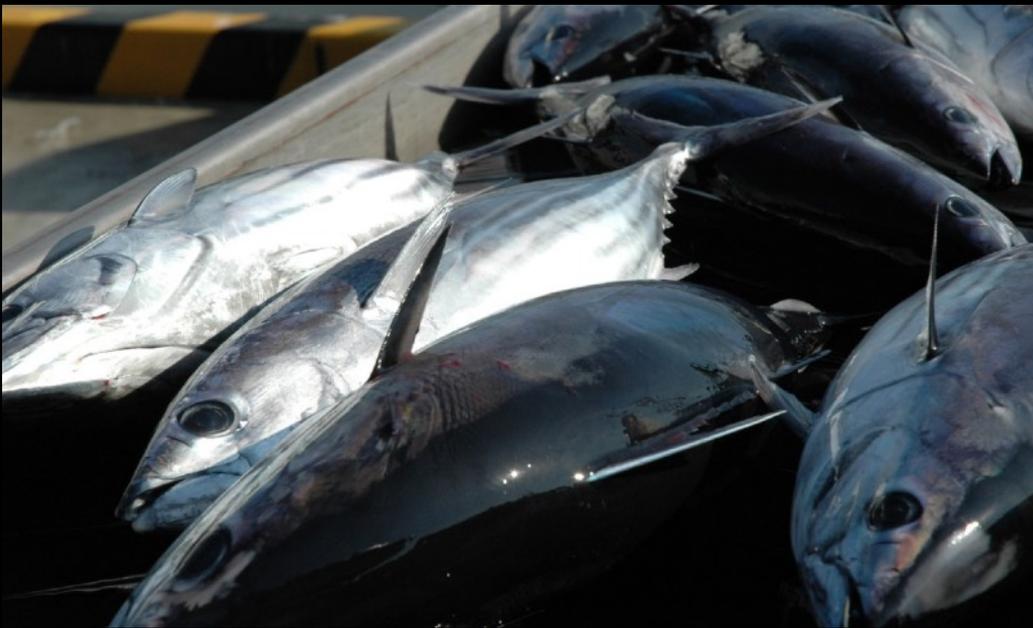


Kesennuma Bay

Karakuwa Peninsula

Island(Kesennuma Oshima)





Bonito : Symbol of Kesennuma

Aquaculture is actively conducted in kesennuma bay.



②. Nature of Kesennuma
(Geographical,
climatic) .

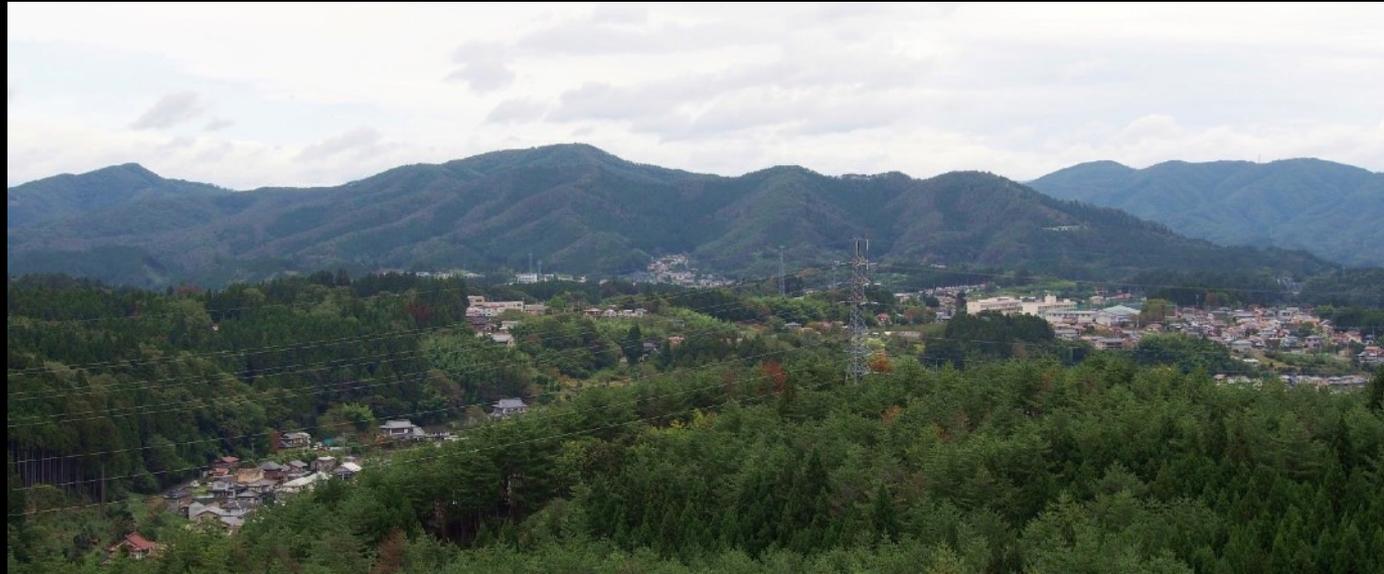
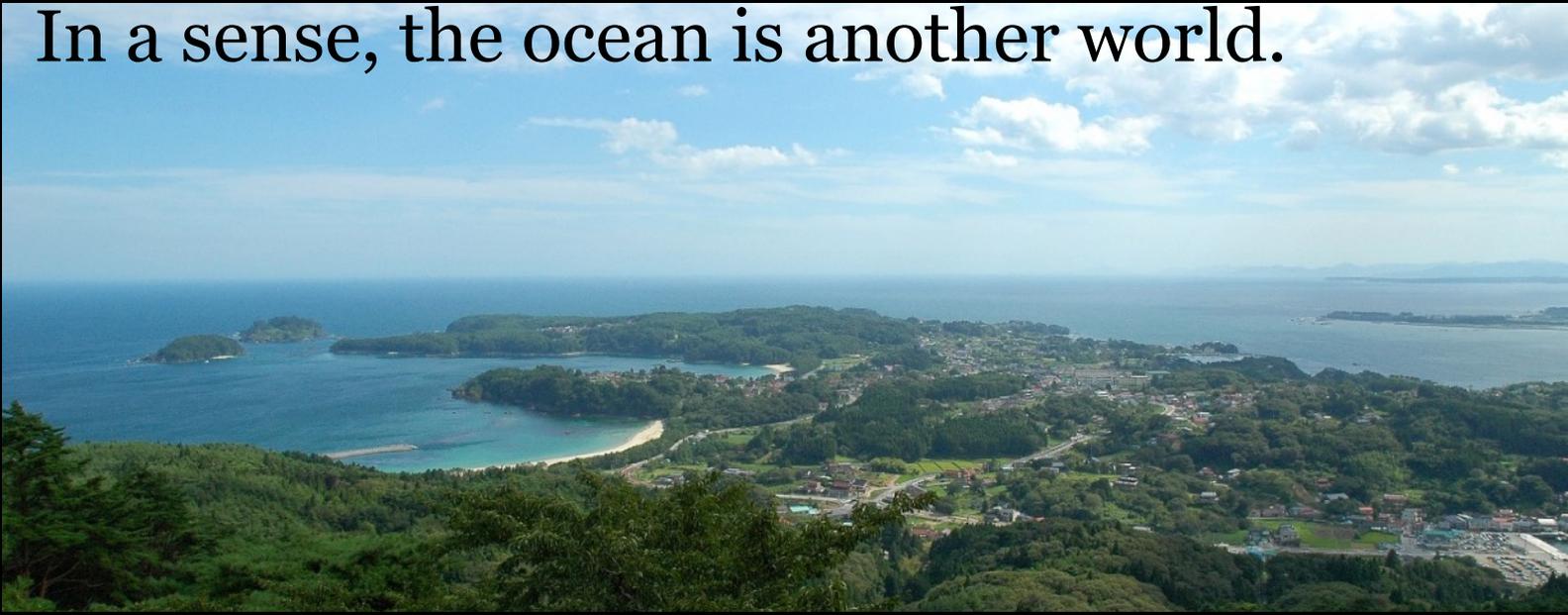
Narainokaze: Northwest wind from the mountain.



③. Local culture
characteristics of
Kesennuma.

Ocean=Place to go.

In a sense, the ocean is another world.



Mountain=Place to live.

Kesennuma is a land unsuitable for rice cultivation.



Because there are few plains.

Kesennuma port and sailing ships. (around 1900)



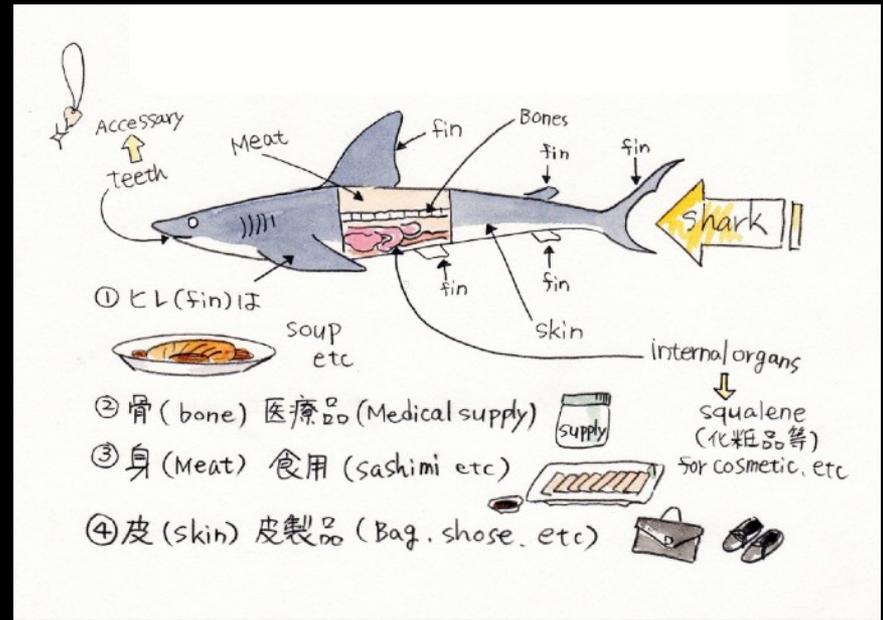
People have thought that the tiger is the god who controls the wind.



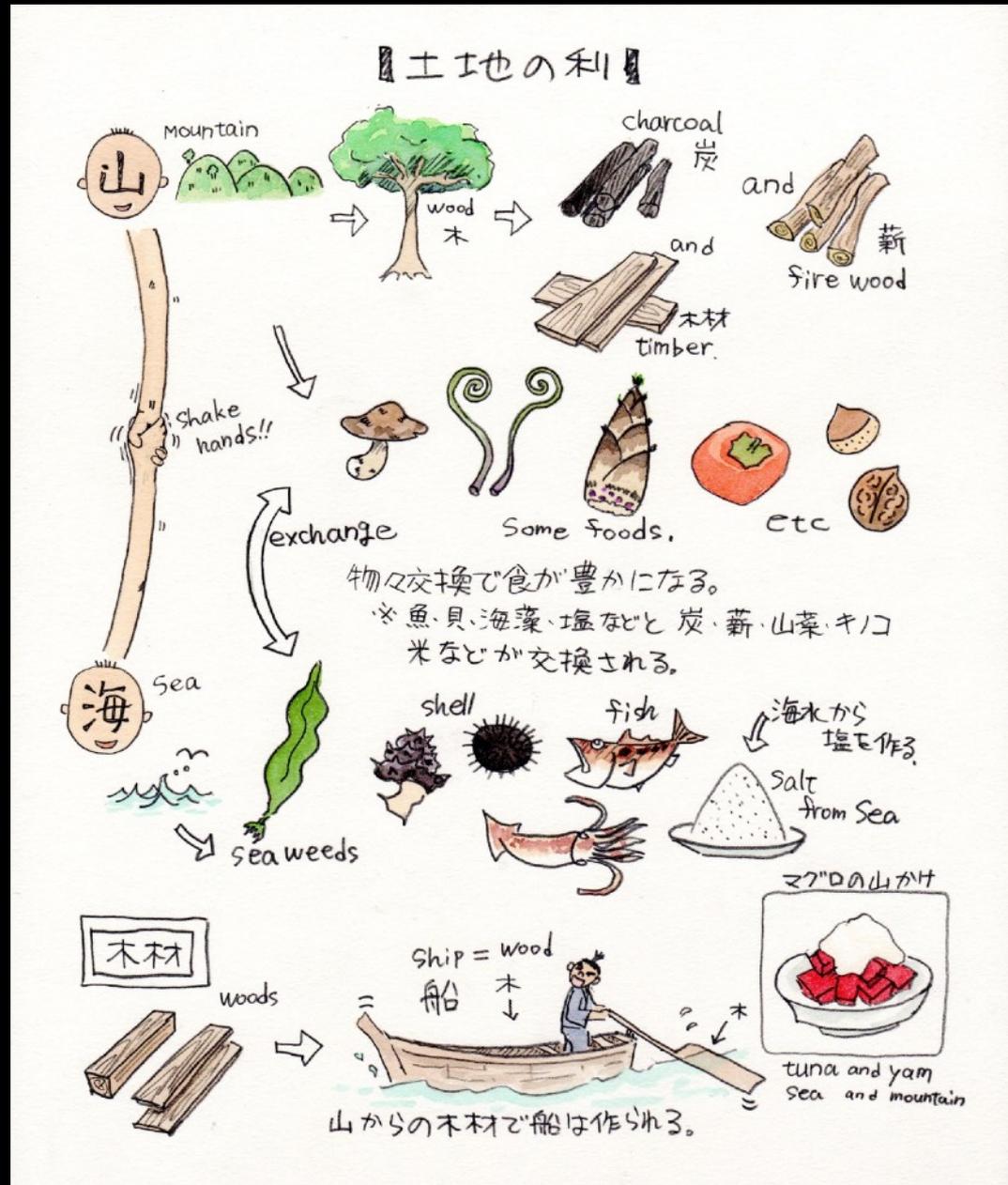
Toramai



Fukahire:dried shark fins.



Since ancient times we have gained various resources from mountains. But now ...



④. Until 2011,
Relationship between tsunami
and local culture.



Since 1945 (after World WarII), the relationship between the people of Japan and nature has changed significantly.





Tsunami disasters have been repeated over and over so far.



History of Tsunami Disaster

1896, Meiji Sanriku Tsunami (About 22,000 people dead)

1933, Showa Sanriku Tsunami (About 3,000 people dead)

1960, Chile Tsunami (About 140 people dead)

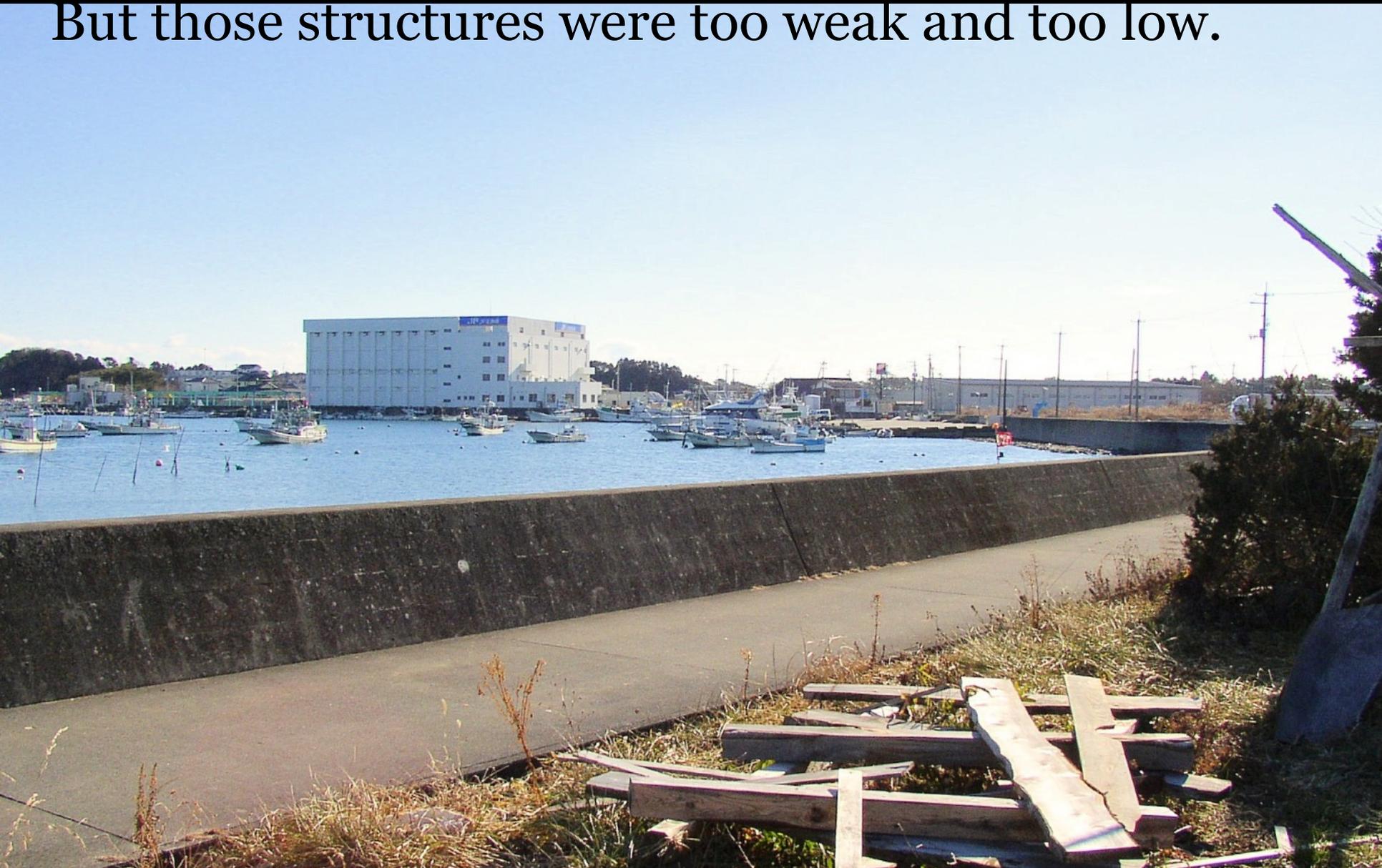


We can never live away from the ocean.



After the Chile earthquake tsunami 1960, a lot of seawalls and tide gates were built.

But those structures were too weak and too low.



The landfill has expanded, and the beach and tidelands, which is the intermediate territory of land and ocean, disappeared.

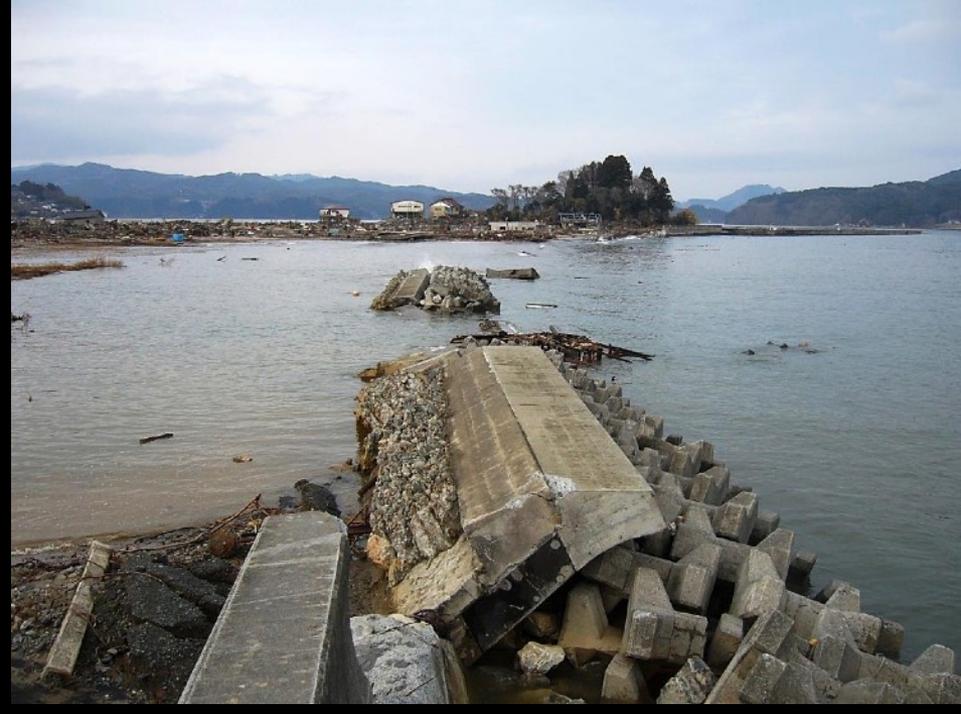


⑤. How should we build
the relationship between
tsunami and local culture.
(Present status and problem.)



March 11, 2011
Kesennuma





In Kesennuma city,
1,214 people dead, 220 people missing.





More than 6 years have passed since the tsunami disaster.
Disaster recovery projects is underway in Kesennuma. But...



The basic idea of the project is to build a higher seawalls and further raise the landfill site.

The way of thinking is the same as before the disaster.



⑥. Conclusion,

About the way of thinking
to live together with the ocean.

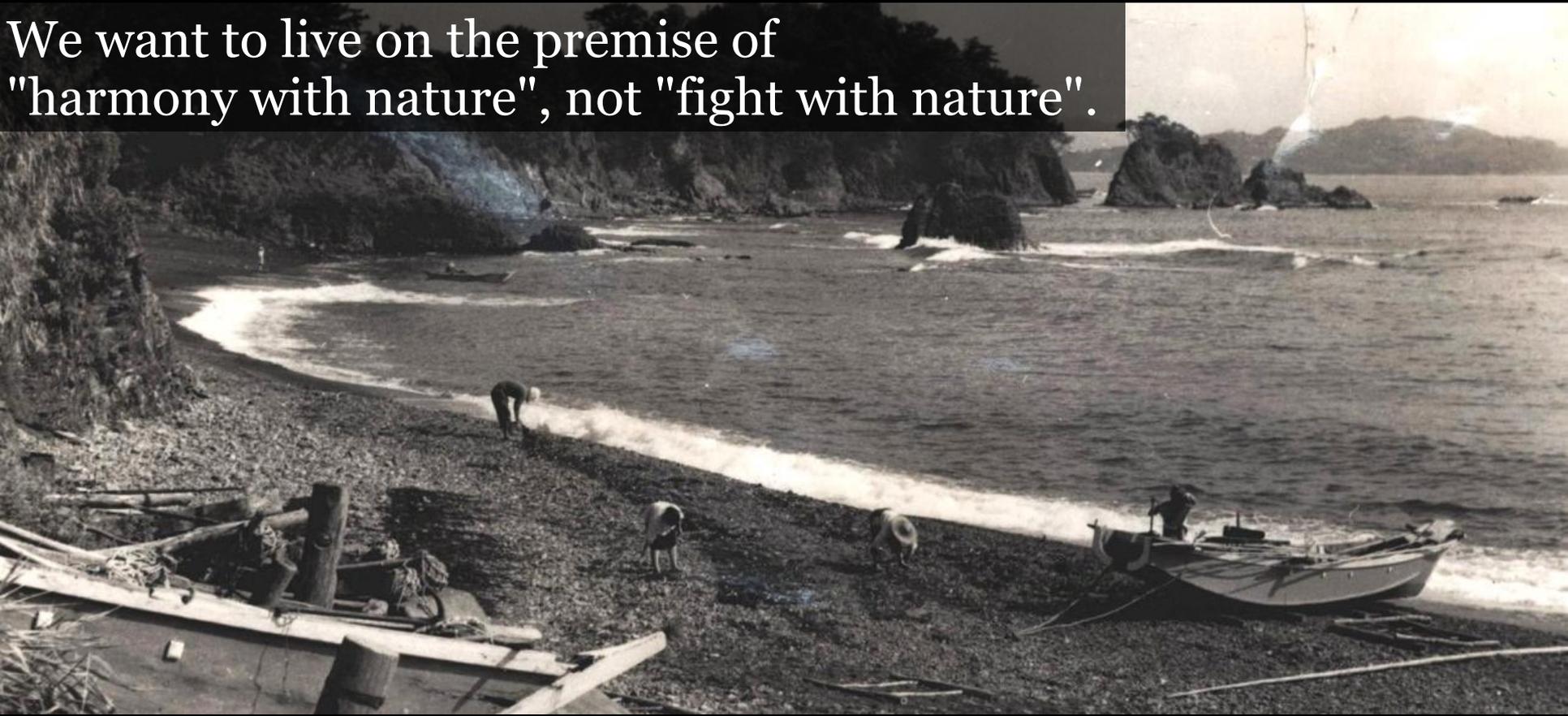
(About the value of the developmental idea of
"reduction" rather than "prevention".)



We want to restore the relationship between the ocean, the mountain, and people, put ourselves in the cycle of nature, and want to culturally reconstruct the right way of life as a creature.



We want to live on the premise of "harmony with nature", not "fight with nature".



Rias Ark Museum of Art
Permanent Exhibition

Documentary of
East Japan Earthquake
and Tsunami
and
History of
Tsunami Disaster





Why was the damage that catastrophic?
How should we grasp the meaning of the tsunami we experienced?



We, human beings can never control nature.
It is for sure that we cannot prevent occurrence of tsunami
and earthquake, but it is possible to change our ways to live.

We must save the people of the future.
Therefore, we have to change ourselves.



END

Thank you very much.

Hiroyasu Yamauchi

