

- 1) Red flags are placed to indicate debris and buildings to be cleared from a residential area that suffered great damage from the tsunami.
- 2) Children energetically chase a ball.
- 3) Children run around a basketball hoop that is still standing on school grounds.
- 4) Shelter residents are treated to sushi and other kinds of food by the fishing coop association institution. Children are delighted for the delicious food.
- 10) Students send a message of support on a handmade Japanese flag.
- 11) Students in New York give out free hugs to encourage donations in support of disaster victims
- 12) The Emperor and Empress kneel and talk with disaster victims at the Tokyo Martial Arts Arena.
- 13) Takashi Yanase publicizes a message on the earthquake damage.
- 14) Maebashi Ikuei's students hold up paper signs with saying "Hang in there Japan" written on them.
- 15.1) The morning after the earthquake, people stranded on the Maiya Takaya department store were rescued by helicopter.
- 15.2) Yoshiharu Ninuma, the manager of refuged Maiya Takata department store, opens a temporary shop on top of a hill.

Murasaki Shikibu was born as a child of Tametoki Fujiwara. Her family was skilled in Japanese/Chinese poetry, and she herself was endowed with literal talent. When Murasaki was young she lost her mother and was brought up by her father who taught her classical Chinese. Murasaki soon returned to the capital, married and had a child, although her husband died soon after. She is said to have begun to write "The Tale of Genji" using a hiragana letter while serving Empress Akiko in the palace of Emperor Ichijo.

- 5) A jubilant Kyo Kumagai (age 4) with a warm rice ball distributed by a Shizugawa shelter in Minami Sanriku, Miyagi Prefecture. Since the earthquake, he has often had to settle for sweet rolls for lunch. "Although I can't really say it right now, I used to often tell him to heat up his food" says his mother, Tomomi (age 33) with a smile.
- 6) A refugee girl who has had to move between Namiemachi and Nihonmatsu due to the nuclear power disaster in Fukushima Prefecture. She is brought to tears after having to relocate to Dake Onsen, which is within the same city, separating her from her favorite shelter volunteer.
- 7) Flags for children's day are put up early in disaster areas. Kazuhiko Shoji (age 66) of Yamada, Iwate Prefecture found the flags in the debris brought on by the tsunami. With the hopes of making his grandchildren Shun (right, age 4) and Reia (age 2) happy, he placed the flags on his garden's telephone wire.

8) Shunpei Midoriwaka (center) and his mother, Ikuko attend a four school joint entrance ceremony. “I wasn’t sure if we would be able to attend the entrance ceremony. I’m just glad he can safely participate” says a tearful Ikuko.

9) Kenta Takahashi (center) and two classmates from Jyonan Junior High in Kesenuma, Miyagi Prefecture search for pictures and other heirlooms in the wreckage where their relatives used to live. “My grandfather is in a shelter and I just want to find something for him” says Kenta.

5. It is said Amakusa Shiroo was a child born to the Masuda family in Amakusa (present day Kumamoto Prefecture). Many Christians, called “Kirishitan”, were living in the Amakusa and Shimabara (present day Nagasaki Prefecture) area. Due to governmental policy at the time, restrictions on Christianity were firm. Furthermore, people were heavily taxed despite a chain of poor harvests. As discontent mounted over the years, Amakusa and farmers in Shimabara eventually stood up against the government and started a rebellion (called Shimabara Rebellion). Amakusa Shiroo, who led the rebellion, was called a child of god. アンドリュー

6. Katsushika Hokusai was born in Edo (present day Tokyo). Hokusai was an apprentice for an ukiyoe artist, Katsukawa Syunsho, and learned ukiyoe from him. Ukiyoe is a unique Japanese woodcut print. Hokusai learned various ways of woodcutting, polished his art skills, and revolutionized landscaping print. “Thirty-six Views of Mount Fuji” is one of his most famous works. Mount Fuji was drawn depending on the locations he viewed from, seasons, and time in which “Thirty-six Views of Mount Fuji” was painted. Ukiyoe made its way to Europe and is said to have inspired painters such as Gogh and Monet. アンドリュー