



### Yasuko Murao

Yasuko Murao, writer. Born in 1944 in Yamaguchi Prefecture, Japan. Resident of Gotsu City, Shimane Prefecture at present. Awarded Shimane Prefectural Culture Encouragement Prize in 1994. Awarded the 14th Japan Picture Book Grand-Prix Readers' Prize in 2009 for her picture book *Claudia's Prayer*. Main Works: *Sutoh Yahee—a Man Who Changed the River Stream*; *Facing Her Own Life: Claudia's Prayer*; and many others.

村尾靖子（むらおやすこ）作家。1944年山口県に生まれる。

1994年島根県文化奨励賞。2009年絵本「クラウディアのいのり」第14回日本絵本大賞読者賞受賞。

主な作品：「川の流れを変えた人 周藤彌兵衛」「命をみつめて」「クラウディアの祈り」、他多数。島根県江津市在住。

一歳のとき、戦争で大火傷を負い、軒下を借りた農家でもらった、一杯の水。それが、私の命を救いました。

命の源である、水にかかわって、リーダーとしての役目を果たした主人公の生き方が、私の中の水の記憶を呼び戻し「悠久の河」の作品ができました。

……災害から村と村人たちを救うために、立ち上がった庄屋の一族がいた。のどかな村を取り囲むように流れる意宇川（いうがわ）。日頃は村の民に幾多の恵みを与える川も、大きな岩山が張り出し、水の流れは曲りくねり、流れが細くなっている場所があったため、一度、大雨に見舞われると、川の流れは濁流となり、村を呑み込んだ。家屋は喪失し、多くの人命が失われ、村は壊滅寸前となった。

災害に怯える村人たちを目にして、生涯をかけて岩山と格闘する決意をした庄屋、周藤彌兵衛（すとうやへえ）。「村の民の幸せが無ければ、庄屋の幸せは無い」との思いから、身代（しんだい）をかけて、岩山に挑むこと、実に42年。

現代社会にも通じる彌兵衛の願いとは、精神とは、行動力とは……。

무라오 야스코씨의 약력 작가 무라오 야스코

1944년 야마구치현에서 출생 1994년 시마네현 문화장려상 2009년 그림소설 「크라우디아의 기도」로 제 14회 그림책대상독자상수상.

주요작품: 「강의 흐름을 바꾼사람 스도야헤이 周藤彌兵衛」 「생명을 지켜보며」 「크라우디아의 기도」, 등 다수. 시마네현 가와즈시「江津市」거주.

한 살 때 전쟁으로 인해 큰 화상을 입고, 농가의 처마 밑에서 얻은 한잔의 물.

그것이 저의 생명을 구했습니다.

생명의 원천인 물에 관하여, 리더로서의 사명을 다한 주인공의 삶이 저의 물에 대한 기억을 되살려 『悠久의 강』이라는 작품이 그려졌습니다.

……재해로 부터 마을과 마을사람을 구하기 위하여 분연히 일어난 존장 일가족이 있었다.

평화로운 마을을 감싸듯이 흐르는 이우천(意宇川).

평소에는 마을 사람들에게 많은 도움을 주는 하천도, 큰 돌산이 튀어 나와 물의 흐름이 구부러져서 물줄기가 가늘어지는 곳이 많아, 한 번이라도 홍수를 만나게 되면 강물이 흠뻑물이 되고 마을을 삼켜버리곤 했다.

집이 없어지고, 많은 사람이 목숨을 잃어 마을은 괴멸적이 되었다.

재해로 인해 사라지는 마을 사람들을 목격하고 생애를 건 돌산과의 격투를 결심하게 된 존장. 스도야헤이(周藤彌兵衛)

「마을 사람들의 행복없이 존장의 행복은 없다.」라는 생각으로 일생을 걸고 돌산에 도전한 것이다. 실로 42년에 걸친 작업 이었다.

현대 사회에도 필요한 스도야헤이옹의 염원, 정신, 행동력이란 무엇이었을까?

村尾靖子女士略历 作家 村尾靖子 (MURAO YASUKO)。1944年 生于山口县。1994年 获岛根县文化奖励奖。

2009年 漫画书《Claudia的祈祷》，获第14次日本绘本大奖读者奖。

主要作品 《改变河流向的人 周藤弥兵卫》、《凝视生命》、《Claudia的祈祷》、以及许多其他书籍。

住址 岛根县江津市。

在我一岁的时候、因战争受到重度烧伤，寄身于一农家屋檐下得到一杯水，那杯水救了我的生命。与生命起源的水密切相关，充分发挥一村之长职能的主人公的生活方式，让我追回心灵深处的对于水的记忆，写完「悠久之河」作品。

……为了从水灾中拯救村民，有一村长挺身而出。他的家乡有一条叫意宇川（YIWUGAWA）的河流，像要环抱那田园诗般的乡村似的环流于村庄周边。

这条河曾经让村民们得到许多恩惠，但由于石山向外突起，使水流曲折，且有一处河床窄小，每逢遇到大雨，河水便泛滥成灾，淹没村庄。房子被冲走，许多人的生命被夺去，村庄到了即将毁灭的边缘。

看着被灾难所笼罩的村民，村长下决心用毕生精力跟石山搏斗、他就是周藤弥兵卫。

他抱着「大家的幸福，就是自己的幸福」的想法，倾注所有财产，向石山挑战，劈山治水42年。

现代社会需要的弥兵卫的那种心愿，精神和行动力……。

Карьера Ясуко Мурао Писатель Ясуко Мурао

Ясуко Мурао родилась в префектуре Ямагути в 1944 году. Префектура Симанэ Культура Премия в 1994 году. Читатели премии по "молитве Клаудия" иллюстрированной книги в 2009 году.

Основные произведения: "Люди Чжоу Самурай, который изменил течение реки", "глядя на жизнь", "молитву Клаудия", и многие другие. Префектура Симанэ Гоцужитель.

Предисловие господина Ясуко Мурао

Когда мне была один год, была ранен из-за огня. Тот момент вода мне жизнь спасла. И с того момента началась у меня жизнь как писатель.

Я создала сказку, которая рассказывает о неразрывной судьбе между одного великим человеком и водой. Тот мой роман так назван по имени «Вечная река».

Около триста шестидесяти лет назад, жил был старейшина рода. Для спасения сельских жителей от наводнения он смыло выступил вперёд их защищать. На его родине есть река по имени реки Югава (UGAWA).

Самая река вскармливала народа, но из-за того, что она вытекла из горы, ток ее был извилистым.

И когда шел большой дождь, река сильно разливалась из низкого русла. Многие люди погибли, и само село тоже находилось на крае гибели.

Смотрев на пострадавших, тот человек, которого зовут Судо Яхюй(Suto Yahee), решил затратить всю свою жизнь, чтобы справиться с паводком.

У него была такая мысль: если бы не было блага у сельских жителей, то не было бы расцветания своей родины. И он вложил все свое имущество, затратил сорок два года, боролся с паводком.

В современной эпохе такой дух тоже понадобится.

Translation Korean:Kim Mijeon, Chinese:Wei Yaling, Russian: Wu Daxin

General water controlling system "Yakumo Suishin (Yakumo Water god)"--known as a forerunner of the cloud computing system.

--June 1st is the Day of Radio Wave, August 1st is the Day of Water, and August 11th is the Day of Mountains.



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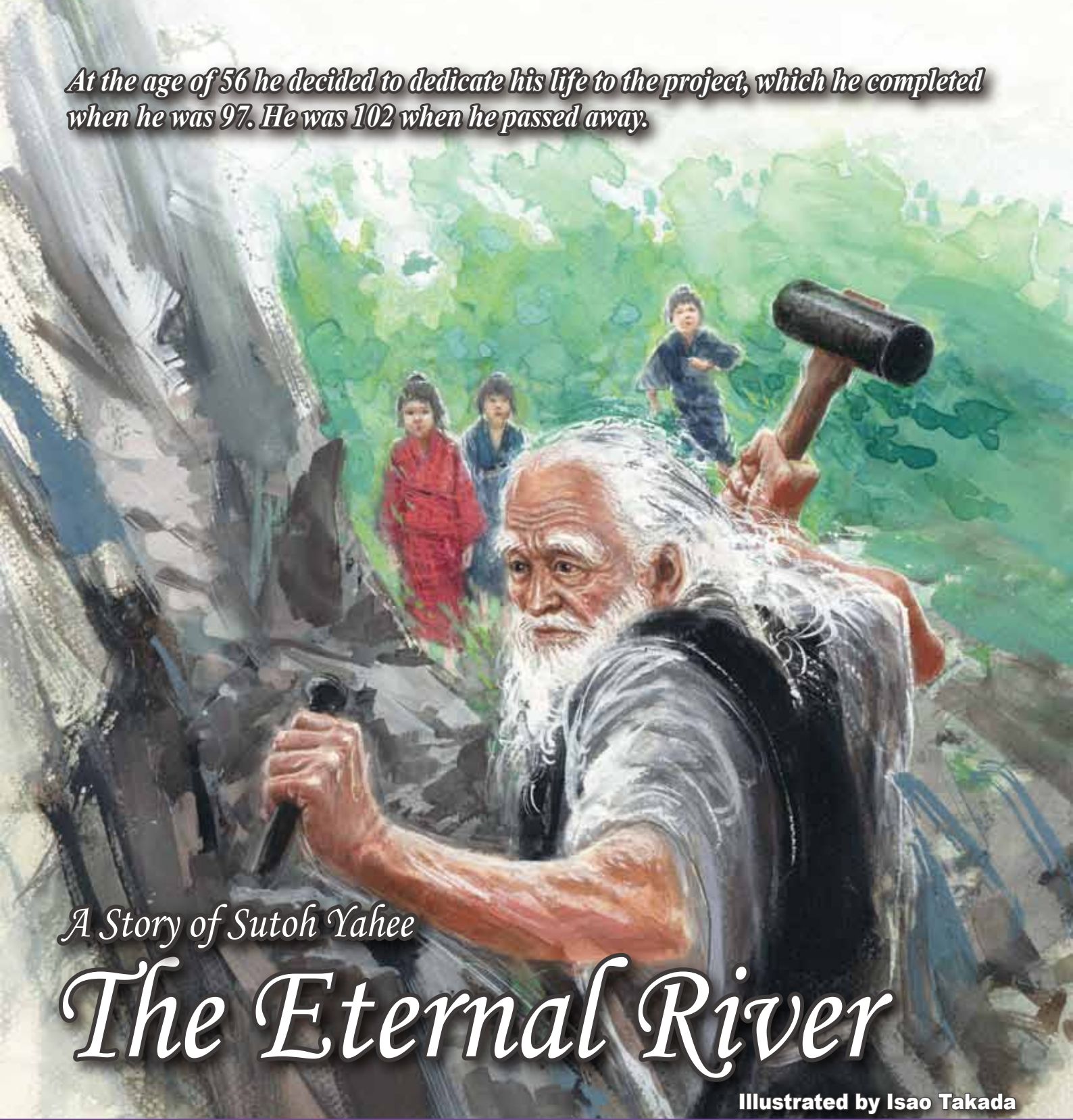
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*At the age of 56 he decided to dedicate his life to the project, which he completed when he was 97. He was 102 when he passed away.*

*A Story of Sutoh Yahee*

# The Eternal River

Illustrated by Isao Takada

## To create “culture of *Wa* (peace/harmony)”

Studying characteristics and the history of man, we, The Human, Nature and Science Institute Foundation (HNS) have, as positive Peace advocates, devoted our efforts since twenty years ago to creating a framework of human empathy through our own unofficial diplomacy, visiting war and peace museums world over.

HNS is located in Shimane Prefecture which is on the other side of the Korean Peninsula under the approaching threat of nuclear weapons and enacted “Takeshima’s Day” which triggered conflicts in East Asia.

Facing such reality, let us propose the plans of “the Peoples’ United Nations” and “the International Peace Center” from Vienna, Austria this June: A century has passed since the beginning of World War I, the death of Bertha von Suttner and the Annexation of Korea by Japan.

Also, we would like to propose to the world to make the Korean Peninsula and Japan a nuclear-free zone where three big nuclear powers (the U.S.A., Russia and China) meet, and to start a simultaneous nuclear disarmament of all the countries.



English, Korean, Chinese and Russian brochures are also available



A Yakumo lacquerware tray with a design of Sutoh Yahee and four seasons of the Cut

Translated by Shinichiro Nakamura



# A starting point to open the future

300 years ago, Sutoh Yahee (1651-1752 Hiyoshi Village, Izumo Province: now Yakumo Town, Matsue City, Shimane Prefecture) heated the hard andesite rocks of Mt. Tsurugi and cut through the mountain with chisels and hammers to change the route of the Iukawa River in order to save the villagers who were repeated victims of the flooding river. He worked from 56 to 97 years old for the period of 42 years before he completed the project of Mt. Tsurugi Cut. He died in peace at the age of 102.

Beginning in July of this year, *The Eternal River*, a serialized biographical novel of Sutoh Yahee will appear on *Nihon Suido Shinbun* (*The Journal of Japanese Water Service*) before it is published in a book form in five languages; Japanese, English, Chinese, Korean and Russian. Besides, a large bronze statue of him will also be built in Shandong Province, China and placed in Yakumo Town, Japan in commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the normalization of diplomatic ties between Japan and China.

The Iukawa vally where the story takes place is rich in historic and old cultural remains such as ancient tumuli which are under direct control of the Imperial Household Agency, Kummano Shrine dedicated to the origin of fire, a national treasure Kamosu Shrine, Yaegaki Shrine famous for matchmaking, etc.

During the 1960s of rapid Japanese economic growth, they dynamited Mt. Yogai which was strung out of Mt. Tsurugi in order to make macadam for the groundwork of the Shimane nuclear power plant.

By interpreting that this area through which “the Eternal River” runs should be the birth place of “the culture of Wa (peace/harmony),” and making the best use of ICT to interconnect the world, we believe that the dawn of the new age of world peace is near.

## The bronze statue of Sutoh Yahee

In 1994 we founded HNS and started the “One village, one aspiration campaign” and threw the light on the great men who controlled water by publishing their biographical novels, children’s books, cartoons, holding symposiums, composing theme music, sponsoring chorus contests, etc.

In 2002 we produced four bronze statues of Confucius, Mencius, Sutoh Yahee, etc. in Taierzhang, Zaozhuang City, China in order to commemorate the 30th anniversary of the normalization of diplomatic relations between Japan and China. Taierzhang, Zaozhuang City is known as a place where the collaboration between the U.S. supported Kuomintang and the Communists took place. It is also known as the place where the Matsue 63rd Infantry Regiment (Shimane and Tottori) of the Japanese Imperial Army was defeated badly by Chinese forces.

At this place in June, we made another bronze statue of Suto Yahee which is much bigger than before. We will install it in Yakumo Town, Matsue City, Shimane Prefecture on August 1st, the first Water Day after the enactment of the Water Cycle Organic Act.

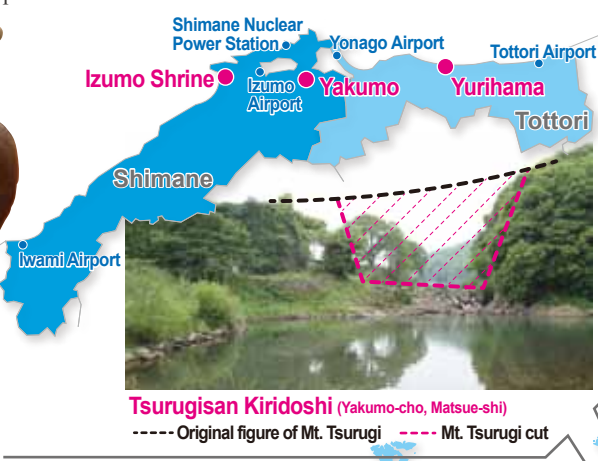
At the same time, we are planning to start a new business using both old and new materials in traditional pottery, handicraft lacquer wares (Yakumo-nuri), fabrics, etc., in collaboration with children with developmental disorders.

Several years ago in Yakumo Town, a reading group called “*Medaka* (Killifish) Association for Spreading *The Analects*” started. By now there are more than twenty of such groups in Shimane and Tottori Prefectures. These groups and “The Committee for Celebrating Sutoh Yahee” have been working together to install the huge bronze statue and for related projects.



2013 President Komatsu and Ms. Ingrid Rollema in The Hague, the Netherlands

Akio Komatsu, President of Komatsu Electric Industry Co., Ltd.,  
Chairman of the board of directors of The Human, Nature & Science  
Institute General Incorporated Foundation



2014 An Jung-geun Memorial Hall in Harbin, China

## The sculpture of Bertha von Suttner

Bertha von Suttner (1843-1914) published her best seller novel *Lay Down Your Arms* in 1889 just before World War I. Assisted by Alfred Nobel, she founded an Austrian pacifist organization in 1891. She worked actively for peace and international causes, and in 1905 as the first woman in history she won Nobel Peace Prize.

In 2013, commemorating the centennial anniversary of the Peace Palace built with the donation of Andrew Carnegie of America, they installed in The Hague a bust of Suttner made by Ms. Ingrid Rollema, a modern sculptor. Ms. Rollema has made a second bust of her, which will be displayed in the Peace Museum Vienna--she died here--for six months from June of 2014, commemorating the centennial anniversary of her death before it is shipped for Japan.

We sincerely hope that many more of the sculpture of Suttner will be erected all over the world to revive her wishes and that new flows of funds will start running into the river of unshakable peace

# “The International Peace Center” plan

Okinawa was once a “peaceful island (country)” as their saying goes, “If you meet somebody, he/she will be your brother /sister.” And yet, it became an “island of victims” when it was invaded by Satsuma (now Kogoshima) 400 years ago, and when its Kingdom was disposed by the Meiji government of Japan. Some 200,000 people were killed toward the end of the Pacific War. However, since the end of World War II till today Okinawa has been forced to play in a way the role of a “victimizer” as U.S. military forces used their bases in Okinawa from which they left for conflicting areas such as the Korean Peninsula, Vietnam, Iraq and Afghanistan.

Our plan is to build “The International Peace Center” as a token facility of our vow to make Okinawa “a birthplace of eternal world peace.”

“The International Peace Center” consists of the following three main institutions.

### (1) The World War and Peace Picture & Video Center

By using ICT, war and peace museums of the world are connected on the network to the Center. The visitors will be able to learn from one museum after another as much as they like on the network. This center will play a role of a guide to all the war and peace museums of the world.

### (2) The Memorial Tower

This will be erected in order to record permanently all the information of the victims in modern wars in the form of electronic data, to which visitors have free access from any place in the world.

### (3) The Palace of Wa (Peace/Harmony)

We will build the Palace of *Wa* in order to give birth to the culture of *Wa*, making the best use of the forefront of science, technology and ICT. Here, we will hold peace conferences, throw light on people who have contributed to peace, hold “the Wisdom Olympics,” etc.

- Korea
- ① 1997 Korean Independence Memorial Hall
  - ② 2005 An Jung-geun Memorial Hall
  - ③ 2005 Seodaemun Prison
- China
- ④ 2001 Anti-Japanese War Memorial Museum
  - ⑤ 2014 Anti-Japanese War Memorial Museum
  - ⑥ 2005 Nanjing Massacre Memorial Museum



2009 Russia  
⑦ Memorial to Victims of World War II, Khabarovsk  
⑧ Peace and Memorial Cemetery, Khabarovsk  
⑨ Meeting with the people who experienced wars, Vladivostok



2005 Hawaii, the U.S.A.  
⑩⑪ USS Arizona Memorial  
⑫ On USS Missouri

## An Idea of Peoples’ United Nations

In December of 2008, HNS announced in Beijing our private plan of “Peoples’ United Nations” when we published *The Chinese Classic Quotations* in the language of four different countries side by side; Chinese, Japanese, Korean and English.

Now the United Nations consists of 193 members who represent their own governments and is run under the strong influences of big powers including the standing members of the UN Security Council. The members of “Peoples’ United Nations” on the other hand “represent their own people” and through discussions with stout historic bases and logical backgrounds think up and present their ideal plots to the people world over of how to live better lives.

In other words, “People’s United Nations” is a kind of stage on which “culture of *Wa* (peace/harmony)” is to be born when Chinese “*Hexie* (peace and harmony),” Korean “*Bulgyo* (absolute harmony),” Oughtpia, America’s Smart power and DPRK’s “*Juche sasang* (Juche idea)” get all combined through the functions of culture, art and humor.

### Notes:

- *Hexie* : In 2004 Chinese government announced a slogan that they will aim at making “a harmonious society among classes.”
- *Wajo* : A kind of power which stems from a certain context from the unification of the three soft powers (human wisdom with feelings, mission and the ability of verbal communication) and the two hard powers (the ability to organize groups and ability to realize justice.) The term was first invented by Izumo Taisha Shrine’s Superintendent Priest Tatsuhiko Senke who combined the two concepts of the great men: Shotoku Taishi said, “*Wa*(harmony) is the ultimate virtue,” and Ninomiya Sontoku believed in the value of “*Suijo* (after-you-ism).” Inspired by the term “Smart power,” I added the new definition to the term after getting Mr. Senke’s consent.
- Smart power : U.S. President Obama and his administration use the term. It means the power to unite in the total context three soft powers (intelligence with feelings, visions and conversational ability) and two hard powers (organizing power and scheming ability.)

