

SUMMARY

“Reboot Memories”

Memory Inheritance Based on Communication Emerged by FLOWING Records

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We propose the activity “Reboot Memories” that increases the value of information by converting “stocked” records in the society into “FLOWING” and inherits past memories to the future based on emerging communication.

The “real aspect” of past events includes pluralistic viewpoints of people of that time. Therefore, digital archives containing pluralistic and accurate materials are important as a social infrastructure for inheriting the “real aspect”. However, such digital archives may not be fully utilized yet. Thus, we will be able to solve this problem by appealing the value of archived records to society and forming motivation for utilization.

In modern society, it is worthwhile not only “stocked” data but also emerging communication by “FLOWING” generated from the data by information design. Therefore, we will create “FLOWING” from “stocked” records in digital archives / society, and create emerging communication. This method will increase the value of information and inherit memories by creating motivation for inheritance in the society.

In this paper, we define this activity as “Reboot Memories” and explain examples of practical use of our “pluralistic digital archives”, “community of memory” and “collaboration with artificial intelligence”.

SUMMARY

Historical Records of the Nishiwaki Family

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This paper introduces the “Historical Records of the Nishiwaki Family” held by the Kyoto Museum for World Peace at Ritsumeikan University. The records were donated to the museum by Sakae Nishiwaki-Tomori, spouse of the late Yasushi Nishiwaki. Yasushi Nishiwaki was a physicist and biologist renowned for his research on nuclear physics. He is known for his work measuring the radiation exposure of the fishing boat Lucky Dragon #5 (Daigo Fukuryū Maru) and for appealing to the international community to consider the seriousness of radioactive contamination. The family records contain the diaries and pictures of Yasushi’s father, Yasukichi Nishiwaki, who was an expert in brewing technology. After studying in Germany, England, and France, Yasukichi established a brewing society in Osaka. From the Taisho Era to the wartime period, his research concentrated on the development of “synthetic sake” (gōsei seishū).

The records also include the diaries and pictures of Yasushi’s mother, Rika Nishiwaki, an educator and women’s rights activist from Osaka who distinguished herself in the women’s movement after World War I by insisting on education equality between men and women and by participating in the peace movement. During the 1930s she took part in national strategies to promote exchange with the women’s movements in colonial Taiwan and Korea. After World War II, Rika was involved in the peace movement and in efforts to support victims of the atomic bomb. She was also appointed a director of the Tokiwakai Group managing a kindergarten, primary school, high school, and university in Osaka.

In addition, the records contain pictures of Yasushi’s brother and sister. These records provide an important window into how the perspective of family history can contribute to an understanding of the complex backgrounds and relationships of people who participated in the postwar peace movement in Japan.

SUMMARY

Inheritance of Memory in “Nishijin Air Raid” :
Through the Talk of an Air Raid Survivor

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This paper aims to examine the actual situation of the Nishijin area before and after the air raid through an interview with SUZUKI, Hidetsugu who spent his boyhood in Kyoto, and to consider the meaning to convey the memory of war.

The US military bombed the Nishijin area of Kyoto on June 26, 1945. It is recorded that there were at least 43 dead. However, due to the press restrictions of the time, the damage of the air raid was not reported much. Today, it is 72 years passed since the end of the war. By the aging of society, not only the people who have experienced the war, but the people who have experienced the life of wartime are becoming fewer. So it is difficult for us to hear about air raid from war survivors.

In order to build a peaceful society, we must tell the reality of the war by the records and memories. And we need to continue to work to gather the materials and interviews related to the war. Because of this we are able to convey the facts of the war to the young generation. We would need a viewpoint on why we used to talk and what to tell for peace building.

SUMMARY

Completion and Expansion of the Song ‘Jaesio’ : A Public Offer During the Japanese Occupation of Java

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We elucidated the completion and expansion of a public offer ‘Jaesio’ by newspapers at the time in volume 18 of The Ritsumeikan Journal of Peace Studies last year. At that time, we were unable to find the musical score. Therefore, we prepared the score by listening to the song in the film “Jaesio”.

After continuing the study, we found the score in a Japanese song collection published in Yogyakarta, Java. We would like to complement the authors of the previous paper for the completion and expansion.

SUMMARY

Peace Education at Ritsumeikan Elementary School

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At Ritsumeikan Primary School we focus on incorporating peace studies for the entire school in our ethics classes which we call Ritsumei.

Though there are aspects of our ethics classes that overlap with those in public elementary schools, we have developed an original curriculum that goes beyond the basics. We aim to foster students who will have a strong commitment (motivation) to continue learning and strengthen their foundations to facilitate them in becoming individuals who will contribute to peace and happiness in the world.

Ritsumeikan Primary School is built on four pillars: high levels of academic competence, strong ethics, independent thinkers and international citizens with deep sensitivities. The subject of Ritsumei was developed to systematically provide both comprehensive and cross-disciplinary instruction that strengthens these pillars.

Furthermore, it aims to cultivate empathetic interpersonal relationships through developing a sense of morality and a spirit of self-reliance among students.

We will continue to question ourselves and to examine ourselves critically. We have taken the first steps, employing great effort to become a creative leader that contributes to the global community and world peace as well as the local region, for the sake of the future.

SUMMARY

Exhibiting Difficult History : Two Holocaust Exhibition in London

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This paper reports the research of 2 distinguished Holocaust exhibitions in London. The Holocaust Exhibition at the Imperial War Museum approaches the Holocaust through historical explanation. The exhibition embodies the perspective induced by the museum's mission which considers the conflict of 20th century, and the outcomes of the Holocaust Studies. This is achieved not only through texts and relics but the total delivery of the exhibition.

The Holocaust Gallery at The Jewish Museum London tells the story of Leon Greenman, an Auschwitz survivor, in a small intimate space. Through introducing Leon and his family's fate, this space invites audience of diverse ages, backgrounds, and knowledge to approach the difficult history of 20th century.

In both museums, their mission and purpose are embodied clearly in their Holocaust exhibition. Two different approaches to the Holocaust representation provide different exhibition models to convey the difficult history in museum settings.

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