

SUMMARY

Agenda of Peace Research

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Peace research is defined as value-loaded studies *for* peace, not mere empirical analyses *of* peace. It is founded on a sense of awe to human dignity, rather than 'human security'. The paper emphasizes the inseparability of 'direct and structural violence' and deals with the following five issue areas. ①International proliferation of limited hegemony, represented by BRICs engaged in the arms race which substitutes for war. Even war has increasingly become unmanned warfare executed by robots; ②Contradictions between globalized competitive productivity and globalized ethical values, and the globalized disparities between the transnational rich and poor. ③Information as the source of manipulative power, which gives rise to its overload and the personal alienation of 'the lonely crowd', on the one hand, and the transnational popular resistance to the discrimination based on gender, religion, race, etc., on the other. ④Earth-damaging modernity that aggravates the danger of resource depletion, air pollution and global warming. While contemporary imperialism takes the form of internationally agreed-upon expansion of territorial waters to 12 nautical miles off the coast and the EEZ to 200, the increased foreseeable shortage of clean water on earth, which unlike oil has no substitute, will compel humankind to reconsider the sustainability of modern ways of life. Further, bio-diversity calls for questioning whether dignity of life applies only to human being. ⑤The demographic change that will not only increase the world total population but also bring about the significant difference in the rate of increase, generating deep-seated anxiety, for instance, of the Jews vs. Palestinians in Israel, Christians vs. Moslems in the West. Further, the expanding aging society world-wide challenges the fundamental human dignity in life and death. Finally, while the argument so far has been focused on the human dignity of 'others', we must not overlook the paradox of human dignity, exemplified by the self-denial or self-sacrifice of a number of non-governmental people devoted to the self-criticism of the war for which they bear responsibility, or to the risky non-violent intervention in a war-torn society for peace building.

SUMMARY

On the structuring of a model for multiplying exhibition experience through utilizing digital technologies

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This paper discusses a research report for structuring a model for multiplying exhibition experience through utilizing digital technologies such as VR system and game design creation based on two field research projects.

One of the projects is about preparatory stages of a project of which the main purpose is to structure a game-inspired Virtual Reality system in which one could experience a digital simulation of Nagasaki's *Dejima* in the Edo Period in Japan through multi-sensory interactivity. The other is about achievements and findings of exhibition practice conducted in spring 2012 at the Kyoto Museum for World Peace, Ritsumeikan University.

SUMMARY

On a study - tour in the Marshall Islands

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This paper is to report on a Study-tour of Asia Volunteer Center, from September 2 to 12 in 2011. During the tour, we visited the waste treatment center, the museum, schools, the church, some of the cooperative NGOs, and exchanged our opinions with the people concerned or college students. Through these experiences, we have thought about lots of serious problems in the Marshall Islands, including the environmental problem and the damage from hydrogen bomb testing.

After I came back to Japan, I have noticed that Japanese people don't have interests in the Marshall Islands so much. But I think that we should reconsider a closer relationship between Japan and the Marshall Islands.

SUMMARY

Social Integration of Resettled Refugees in Japan:
The Case of Karen from Thai Refugee Camp

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Japan became the first Asian country to implement the third country resettlement programme encouraged by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNCHR). Currently, there have been over 140,000 Myanmar refugees living in 9 refugee camps in Thailand for more than two decades. Under the pilot resettlement programme began in 2010, Japan would accept 90 Myanmar refugees (30 refugees per year) from Mae La refugee camp in Thailand over 3 years. Actually, Japan accepted 27 refugees belonging to 5 families in 2010, and 18 refugees of 4 families arrived in 2011 as second group. After 6-months training on Japanese language and culture by Refugee Assistance Headquarters (RHQ), they are required to live self-reliance.

However, the programme has faced various challenges due to several factors, and its system has to be reconsidered. The Japanese government has been criticised that Japan only gives monetary contribution on refugee issues. Thus, Japan would like to show its contribution by implementation of the programme. Strong political view affects the construction of the programme, which may ignore the “refugee’s perspective”. Within anthropological perspective, the research is focusing on the lives of refugees. The report is written based on field research in Japan and Thailand headed by the research group from Center for Documentation of Refugees and Migrants (CDR). Using the case study of Myanmar refugee families recently arrived in Japan, the paper would attempt to explore how refugees and migrants could survive in Japan with having interaction with Japanese people.

