Chuichi Fukaya — Opening Words: New Educational System

Through the rapid advances in information communication technology (ICT) in today's society, new methods of teaching are being developed and a pedagogical style called "flip teaching," which brings together online studying and regular classroom instruction, is being introduced in a number of Japan's pioneering universities and high schools. In conventional methods of teaching, an instructor would convey knowledge to students who attend class, and students would then develop and digest this information at their homes. This was the method, but flip teaching would reverse it. That is, students would first gain knowledge through online lectures and videos at home, and then, discuss, do exercises, and experiment with this knowledge in the classrooms.

Among teenagers, 70.5% use free apps on their smartphones while 80.3% of those in their twenties do so (2014 survey by Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications). Faced with this reality, we need to seriously think about ways for Japanese higher education to "provide opportunities to engage in repeated learning experiences at low cost, with no restrictions on place and time."

This issue also applies to education and training within our church organization. We need to seriously think about ways to globalize and open the training system so that it enables an environment where anyone, from anywhere in the world, at anytime, can learn effectively through the Internet.

Mikio Yasui — Short History of Tenrikyo Theology (81) Kin'ai Manuscripts [2]

When reading "Kanrodai no yuware" (Anecdotes of the Kanrodai) and "Higan no wake" (Explanations of the afterlife), one gets an impression that its explanations of Tenrikyo doctrines were designed with Buddhists teachings in mind. There is a reasonable cause for this. Given that the teachings were unknown until then, in order to have others understand it, it was often conveyed by using comparison to known custom, philosophy, and, most often, Buddhism. These manuscripts were written in April of 1890. At the time, Tenrikyo was spreading with an amazing momentum. The phrase, "as if a fire raging through the fields," is often used to describe this surge. This led, on the other side, to a weakening of Buddhist influence, and when a Buddhist parishioner sought to convert to Tenrikyo, it would cause financial issues for Buddhist temples. Thus, conflict would arise with Buddhist followers.

Ichiro Soda — Histories of the Tenrikyo Mission (30) Mission to Manchuria, Chinese Mainland, Southeast Asian, and the Southern

Manchuria is an extension of the Korean mission. The faith from Keijo spread throughout Korea and the faithful from Keijo then engaged in missionary work in various areas throughout Manchuria.

During the 1910s, the faith spread to Dalian and then to Liaoyang and then following the route of the Manchurian railroad it spread north to Harbin. Eventually, there were followers who engaged in missionary work in Siberia and Primorsky Krai. We can learn much from the inner strength of women missionaries who engaged in salvation work despite the prevalence of bandits in Manchuria.

We need to applaud the missionary endeavors of Gunki Sato and his wife, who brought salvation work to the people of Beijing, as well as Tadao Mukaidokoro, who advanced as far as Inner Mongolia. This was during the 1930s. Many Japanese people immigrated to Southeast Asia and the Southern Pacific. And missionaries went to do salvation work there as well. Taka Itakura, who engaged in missionary work in Singapore was the earliest of such, and she founded a church there in 1922. Churches were also established in Philippines, Java, Parao, and Saipan.

Meanwhile, all churches in China, including Manchuria, Southeast Asia, and Southern Pacific evacuated back to Japan in the postwar.

Akio Inoue — A Preliminary Study of Tenri Linguistic Theology: The Future Image of "Koto" Worldview (2) Ofudesaki Rendered as Garden "Thing" and "Stone"

The branch spirit in Oyamato Shrine, located in the "country center" of the "world" (Hisao Nakai Chiryo bunka ron: Seishin igakuteki saikochiku no kokoromi Cultural theory of medical treatment: An attempt at psychiatric reconstruction) is enshrined taking the name of the battleship Yamato, which met its tragic demise in

the final days of World War Two. The shrine's name 大和 is read as Oyamato, and its first citation is in 718. Previously, the characters 大 倭 was used, of which 倭 was the term used by people of the continent to refer to our country. The Chinese language inscription of 倭王, or king of 倭, also appears on the Seven-Branched Sword, a National Treasure held in Isonokami Shrine, which was sent from the king of Baekje in 369 AD. Through the title of books like Nihon Shoki, the contemporary name, from 倭 to 大和, and then to the current 日本 (Nihon) became established as a source of national pride in relating to the outside and as basis for domestic unity. In the Oyamato Shrine's Goyuishokaki (A book of origin), Nakamaya Miki, the founder of Tenrikyo, appears among the names of the ujiko (shrine parishioners) (Toshinao Yoneyama). On the north side of Oyamato Shrine, located in Nishi-sanmaiden of Yanagimoto, the birth home of Miki, born as first daughter of Kinu, is still preserved today. The Maegawa family served as head of the leaders of local villages and given the title of musokunin (samurai without stipend) and granted the right to wear a sword. The family members were also privileged to serve as miko (shrine maiden) for the Oyamato Shrine. Nakayama Miki, who was serving as medium during the time of the Original Revelation, was a folk woman who possessed the causality of the soul aligned geophysically with the cosmological principle to become who she was meant to be.

Lastly, in regard to "Thing" and "Stone," the very first words uttered by humans of the stone age has vocal similarities to the word "ishi" (stone). Sounds of the human language have a common principle with consistent meaning, and the Japanese language follows the phonological principles that are common to all languages of the world.

Koji Fukaya — A Growth of Faith through Ofudesaki (26) Part IV:30-43

Ofudesaki emphasizes the necessity to distinguish between Kara and Nihon in order to have God's regret go away and people's mind be spirited. According to Yoshinaru Ueda, the essences of Nihon are Jiba, Kanrodai, Koki, and the Service. Therefore, to distinguish between Kara and Nihon means to clarify the significance of the four essences in the world.

Furthermore, Ofudesaki encourages people, especially those within Nihon, to live completely in accord to God's divine teachings, to harmonize the minds in various ways. God often gives opportunity, in the form of physical disorder, to have people examine themselves.

Masanobu Yamada — New Religion's Missions in Brazil (14) Transformation of Christianity [11]

In Kardecism, individual errors in life are called "debt," and human beings are born into the material world to pay off their debts. One's "debt" engenders suffering in life. Therefore, suffering is regarded as something that one created for oneself. However, there is also a view that suffering is a blessing from God. Overcoming suffering and challenges enables one to achieve greatest honor. What is most important at that moment is a mind of repentance and humility. Followers emphasize the act of devoting oneself for others, given the phrase that "there is no salvation outside of charity activities." Repentance of debt can only be achieved through activities devoted to salvation of others. These activities are opportunities to earn "virtue" bestowed by God. Enduring the challenges of the material world, repenting for debts by charity activities, and thus accumulating "virtues," enable one to accelerate the "evolution of spirit" and guide one to salvation. Salvation demands individual effort to discipline oneself. Salvation in Kardecism is enabled by such teaching and practice that emphasize individual subjectivity.

Midori Horiuchi — Connecting "Life": The Phenomenon of Life and Death (30) On "Life" [1]

The term "life" does not imply merely the medical definition of "life," but a greater concept extending beyond the life that exists within the life of the individual entity. It is something greater, nature, than fate or life of the single entity.

"Life" is a word used not only for human beings, but applied to various entities in the natural world. In the Japanese cyclical view of life (reincarnation), the Buddhist sensibility of "Even a chance acquaintance is decreed by destiny" is based on the sensibility of ancestral worship, that ancestors will be eventually be reborn among its descendents.

(*To page 15*)

第 270 回研究報告会 (4 月 21 日)

「アボリジナル・オーストラリアへの旅〜中央オーストラリア・ラジャマヌへの調査旅行」

スティーヴン・ワイルド、土井幸宏

オーストラリア・アボリジニ・トレス海峡諸島民文化研究所 (AIATSIS) 元研究部長で、オーストラリア国立大学 (ANU) 音楽学部シニアフェローであるスティーヴン・ワイルド博士は、2008 年に土井幸宏と行ったラジャマヌでの調査旅行を民族音楽学的な角度から紹介した。

まず、調査旅行先の中央オーストラリアのアボリジニ集落ラジャマヌの紹介から始めた。この地の先住民はワルピリと呼ばれる言語を話す人々である。オーストラリア政府が1950年代初めに南タナミ砂漠に住む彼らのためにこの町を作ることで、子どもたちは学校に行き、人々は健康診断や職業訓練などのサービスを受けられるようになった。村には他にも図書館、商店、バプティスト派教会、アボリジナルアートのためのアートセンター、チャーター機のみの空港、ガソリンスタンドや車修理場、そして約700~800人が暮らす家屋がある。

ラジャマヌにおけるワイルド氏の最初のフィールドワークは 1969 年から 1972 年に始まった。当時、数多くの音声記録と 写真撮影を行い、資料をキャンベラの AIATSIS に保管していたが、約 40 年後、これらの資料を返還する事業として 2007 年にワイルド氏はラジャマヌに向かった。その時の人々の好反応から、より多くの資料を返すことにしたのが 2008 年の旅行の目的である。1970 年代のワイルド氏のラジャマヌ調査の業績を更新すべき時期に土井が ANU に入学したため、私たちは一緒に旅行することを決めた。

1970年代の儀礼的生活はとても活発であったが、2007年までには砂漠で育った人々はほとんど亡くなり、若者は儀礼と現代生活とはかけ離れたものと見るようになっていた。そうした中で、ラジャマヌ学校で集落仲介役員を務めるワルピリの男性スティーヴ・ワンタ・ジャンピジンパ氏(2011年に土井と来日、天理大学で講演)が若者と長老たちが一緒に参加できるような祭りを作ることにした。

その祭りで学校の子どもたちはヒップホップを踊り、長老たちは砂漠の古代歌舞を披露した。この現代化された祭り「ミルピリ」を通して、長老たちと若者たちとのギャップが縮まり、ワルピリの土地と古代儀礼との綿密な関係が維持された。キャンベラから飛行機と4WDの運転で3日をかけてラジャマヌに向かい、更なる古い資料が返還され、その後のミルピリ祭りの研究を続ける土井とワンタ氏が初めて出会い、調査の目的が達成した。

発表当日、ラジャマヌに向かう途中の聖地デビルズ・マーブルズ(悪魔のおはじき)や北部準州の景観を代表する巨大なシロアリ塚、野生化されたラクダが通る道や、滞在中に目撃した教会聖歌隊や少年たちのプラパ儀礼の写真のほか、2009年のミルピリの映像も一部公開した。会場からは障害を持つ人々への集落の対応やアボリジナルアート、スキンネームが意味する親族関係に関する質問が出た。

若田光一さんと雅楽部とのコラボ

去る5月3日の午前1時30分から午前2時30分の間、宇宙飛行士の若田光一さんと雅楽部がNASAを経由して、コラボが実現した。若田さんは笙を演奏、NASAにスタンバイしたケンジ・ウィリアムスさんがヴァイオリンで応じ、続けて雅楽部が『越天楽』を演奏した。まさにISS(宇宙ステーション)とNASAと天理が一つになり、響き輝いた時を共有したのである。



事の発端は、ケンジさんが、古代から日本に伝わる楽器である笙に注目し、これを宇宙から若田さんに演奏して貰いためる。ケンジさんは、ベラ・ガイアの活動

を通じて若田さんと交流があった。ベラ・ガイアとは、ケンジさんの映像作品で、NASAの宇宙衛星が観測したGデータをハイエンド3D映像により可視化したものに、世界の文化遺産などの映像を重ね、ライブ演奏をも取り込んだものである。たまたまケンジさんと天理教のニューヨーク文化協会の責任者である福井陽一さんとが親交があり、福井さんより天理大学の佐藤に、笙の提供の申し出があったのである。

佐藤は、昨年の7月12日、調律した笙と、笙の手移りや拙著『雅楽源氏物語のうたまい』などを入れた2個口の品物を、郵便局に託した。ところが、8月24日になって、どういうわけか、笙だけが帰ってきたのである。郵便局に尋ねると、7月25日には、ヒューストンのスペースセンターの若田さんのところに届いているのが確認できたが、笙の方は受取人不在で戻ってきてしまったのである。戻ってきた笙をみると「七」のリードが外れていたのである。何処ではずれたかは定かではないが、笙みずからが修理を望んで帰ってきたものと思われる。今度は念入りに蜜蝋をつけ、直ちに送った。若田さんの手に、リードの外れもなく無事届いていることを、映像をご覧頂いた方には、お分かり頂けたと思う。

無重力であると、笙を手離してもそのままの状態である。若田さんは、笙の演奏を、「宇宙遊泳のようだ」と表現していた。将来、「観月」演奏ならぬ「観地」演奏をしてみたいものだ。

(佐藤浩司記)

(From page 13)

Kensaburo Matsuda — Regarding "Delving Deep Into the Gap of the Folds" (15) "Into the Gap of the Folds . . ." [15]

When Cezanne sought to implement a natural equilibrium and nuance to his rendering of dishes and bread, the crowning radiance, the whiteness of snow, and every moment of tremor are recreated in exact manner. There lies the reason why it is called "mystery" as well as "primordial experience." However, embedded is a condition where, "inattention can ... lead to scattering into pieces." "Cezanne's suicide" or "single paradox of his artwork" tells such story. Seeking reality and yet proscribing oneself from employing any and all means to attain it as an artist: this is Cezanne's style of painting. This style, and this moment, is said to enable "thing" to "take form before our very own eyes." Here, it is not difficult to predict the transformation

of "thing" and a similitude to "unity of opposites." Eliade noted that modern man's "private myth" as found in Pulakesin can no longer rise to the heights of existential myth. On the other hand, this is what Merleau-Ponty confirmed: taking the metaphysical meaning of this illness (schizophrenia) as the axis to interpret Cezanne. The "religioushistorical" horizon before us is expansive, deep, and stygian . . .

Saburo Yagi — The Path Towards Normalization (28) Urban Design for Social Welfare[15]

Given the background of our aging society, facilities installed to meet the particular demands of the disabled are undergoing a transition from barrier free to universal design.

The intent of "fair use by anyone" as found in universal design is not to have everyone make use of disabled facilities, which often may be limited to one facility or restricted physically in some other way.

Universal design is an import from United States, which places value in "fair accessibility." In order to disseminate this thinking in our society, we need to appeal to the society about the original intent of the notion of fair use by anyone. Universal design is to have all parking spaces and restrooms be accessible to people who require wheelchairs. We need to be more vocal about the original meaning of the term "common use" and seek greater awareness of its intent and significance to a wider range of people and thus place more emphasis on improved morals regarding this issue.

(11 頁からの続き)

た。ちょうど2年前、フォコラーレ運動のジェンフェスト(若人の祭典)が、ハンガリーのブタペストで開かれ、12,000人の若人が集ったときだ。天理教もその時正式に招待され、5人が参加した。今回の大会にも天理教者として招待され、参加したが、多くの宗教者が助け合い、「一致」運動を通して世界平和の確立のために協力している姿に感銘した。教服姿で参加した小生に対して、フォコラーレのメンバー、それ以外の宗教の人が興味を抱き、食事の時には、毎回違う人たちが寄って来て、話をし、親しくなった。総じて、皆親切で、穏やかで明るい、温かな人たちであった。最終日には、天理教の説明をしてくれということで、教理の基本、歴史的流れを要約して説明したが多くの人が興味を持ってくれたようだ。

新刊案内



《伝道参考シリーズ・XXV》 天理教教理史断章 –地方に所蔵されている教理文書考—

著者 安井幹夫

本書は、2006年から2009年2月までの3年余、『グローカル天理』に連載されたものである。著者の手元にある地方に所蔵されていた、とくに明治期の教理文書を順次紹介、翻刻を試みている。そのうちの38回分をまとめてある。(頒価700円)

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おやさと研究所 「開講 20 周年記念・公開教学講座」のお知らせ

今年度(平成26年度)の公開教学講座は、9月から開講を予定しています。

詳細は本誌次号以降で改めてご案内致しますが、今回は開講 20 周年を記念して講演会と教学講座に分けて実施する予定です。

記念講演会では二人の講師がそれぞれのテーマに基づいて講演し、教学講座では毎回一つのテーマに基づいて二人の講師が「教理」と「展開」に分けて講演する予定です。とくに「展開」では、実践的で日常のおたすけ場面に寄与できる内容を想定しています。

今回も、多数のみなさまのご来場をお待ちしています。

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