

## Special Summer Workshop:

Searching for the Means of Coexistence: From Experiences and Ideas Across the Globe

### Special Reports

1

**Name:** Shun EHARA (Gunma Prefectural Chuo Secondary School)

**Title:** Islam education for Japanese students

**Abstract:** These days, the sense of discrimination against Islam is spreading worldwide and Japan is not an exception. But it seems likely that they actually don't know about Islam well and they began to consider them as something dangerous based on the news stories about Islamic extremists. In Japan, one reason for such ignorance is that, because there are few Muslims, most Japanese are not familiar with them. Another reason is that because education on religion is restricted, there are few opportunities to learn deeply about religion, including Islam. So, I insist that Japan should adopt religions education classes in all public schools to provide correct knowledge, and also introduce more Exchange Student Programs between Japan and Islamic nations to promote real understanding among Japanese students. I believe that this can be the first step to clear the discriminations against Islam from all over the world.

2

**Name:** Hanna BOND & Aya TORIYAMA (Kanagawa Prefectural Yokohama Senior High School of International Studies)

**Title:** Knowing and understanding

**Abstract:** Many Japanese people travel abroad for various reasons, usually intending to go sightseeing. We see many advertisements about world tours with Japanese tour guides and everything planned beforehand. Last year, we stayed with host families in Malaysia on our school trip. All families were Islamic. We lived with people eating with their right hands and saw women covering up their skin all the time. Many classmates refused to adopt these customs during their homestays, for they were afraid of the differences compared to their ordinary Japanese lifestyle. Through pre-trip studies, students learned about the ways of Islam and Malaysia and knew those ways weren't dangerous. Yet they refused to go by them for even one day! Today, knowing a country's culture can be done with a click of a mouse, but understanding it really requires people to actively join in and be a part, even for just one day.

3

**Name:** Naoyuki SOMA (Graduate school of Arts and Sciences, UTokyo)

**Title:** Both two and one am I? Encounters in Goethe's West-East Divan.

**Abstract:** Usually, our way of thinking is based on the simple dualism; friend or enemy, west or east etc. This worldview symbolizes the difficulties and importance of symbiosis. But how can we achieve? Featuring on Johann Wolfgang von Goethe's work, West-East Divan, I want to show one example of joyful harmony from the perspective of "Encounter" between two contrasting cultures. Many poems in West-East Divan was made during 1814 to 1815, when he read Divan by Hafiz. Goethe's Orient study turned into the encounter between great German

and Persian poets. In addition, Goethe also described his passionate and platonic love for Marianne von Willemer in the book of Zuleika. Citing some poems, I will illustrate that Goethe's imagination vividly described doubled love and created a bridge between our secularized earth and God's heaven in the sky.

#### 4

**Name:** Tang HAOWEN (Graduate School of medicine and Faculty of Medicine, UTokyo)

**Title:** Modern western and traditional Chinese medicine in East Asia: a medical perspective of coexistence

**Abstract:** Health maintaining is always the ultimate goal of medical care. The WHO has promoted the coexistence of traditional medicine and modern western medicine since 1978. In East Asia, modern medical system exists alongside a diverse collection of traditional systems, of which the traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) featured a vital role. The principles that underlie the practice of Western and TCM are distinctive, yet one can be seen as complementary to the other. For instance, hypertension or malignancies, often cannot be completely cured by using Western medication alone. While Western medicine suggests that treatment of a disease should focus on a specific pathological lesion. And TCM emphasizes the care for overall well-being. It aims to restore the harmonious state of the bodily functions and the balance between the physical status of the body and the nature. From this medical perspective, coexistence played indispensable roles in human health maintaining.

#### 5

**Name:** Vivek DESHMUKH, Akihiko KAMOSHITA, Nelson AMEZQUITA (ANESC, UTokyo)

**Title:** Peace deal in Colombia and a new rise for agriculture!

**Abstract:** Half century long civil war in Colombia was agreed to be ended in 2016 by the government and Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC). With the efforts of President Juan Manuel Santos, the historic peace deal could help to reduce the violence and environmental damage. Old FARC soldiers and internally displaced people (estimated more than 3 million) can be involved in agricultural and related works which will help to increase agricultural production and help to improve country's economic growth. In Colombian agriculture, rice is one of the major crop and is becoming important food crop with increasing per capita consumption (e.g., 42 kg, FAO, 2013). However, the Colombian rice sector faces with the challenge of reducing production cost to compete with international rice market. High nitrogen (N) fertilizer dose (ca. 200 kgN ha<sup>-1</sup>) and inefficient irrigation water management (i.e., plot-to-plot, without puddling) are thought to have caused high production cost. As an international program on Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development (SATREPS), new rice production system with reduced input with higher utilization efficiency is under research in Colombia (2014-18). We conducted numbers of field experiments with different input levels of fertilizer N and irrigation water among different Colombian rice genotypes in 2015 and 2016. We showed possible savings of 22% N fertilizer and irrigation water supply without affecting rice yield, and identified FEDEARROZ174 and FEDEZRROZ473 as higher yielding genotypes to be used as background parent in the breeding program. The next experiments are being planned to evaluate breeding lines introgressed with genes of special root traits (e.g., deeper root growth angle and deeper root length) for improving rice production with higher water and fertilizer use efficiency.

6

**Name:** Pichayanun SUWANMONTRI (ANESC, UTokyo)

**Title:** Bridging scientific innovation and scientists to local farmers: approach for harmonizing future agricultural development

**Abstract:** While scientific research and technology has made contribution to agricultural development of our world, I think a weak two-way communication between scientists and farmers including large gap of knowledge between them are one important problems to be studied. This problem has become more conspicuous for several decades after modernization of world agriculture, and I think environmental problems deriving from inappropriate use of technological tools such as agricultural chemicals are related with the gap problem. The problem of poor adoption of new technologies would be at least partly derived from the gap between scientists and farmers. It has been known that farmers have their own informal knowledges and perceptions towards natural environments including agricultural ecosystems. Farmers have developed technologies for agriculture in their suitable socio-economic background based on their experiences through doing real farming. I think farmer participatory research which potentially enables strong positive interactions between scientists and farmers is a promising approach to help more comprehensive development of agriculture which has diverse stakeholders. My study would show the important points related to farmer participatory approach for improvement of rainfed rice production in Northeast region of Thailand.

7

**Name:** Phoura Y, Akihiko KAMOSHITA, Vivek DESHMUKH (ANESC, UTokyo)

**Title:** Study of “thick root” of rice for improving production under rainfed drought-prone ecosystems – a case study of evaluation of *Stal1*, a QTL for stele transversal area, in greenhouse and field experiments at Nishitokyo

**Abstract:** High yielding crop production technologies became available for farmers in irrigated favorable agricultural ecosystems from 1960's known as Green Revolution, while 77% of world arable land (~1,086Mha in 2014, FAOSTAT) is estimated without irrigation and prone to water shortage or drought (a disaster from a shortage of rainfall and available water on agriculture and other human lives). Greater differences in productivity between favorable and marginal agricultural ecosystems may increase economic gaps in society and disturb co-existence of farmers in different regions of the world. Crop scientists had put their efforts to increase yield stability and resistance to the stress under rainfed marginal environments since 1970's by adopting various approaches including molecular biology. Deep and thick roots are considered as important for rice adaptation to drought, but root thickness was less studied than deep rooting, partly due to difficulty in field phenotyping. Thicker roots with wider stele transversal areas and larger xylem diameters and numbers may improve hydraulic conductivity leading to superior growth under drought. Recently, a genomic region to increase “thickness of stele and root” called Stele Transversal Area 1 (Sta1) was found in rice under greenhouse experiment, but its yield advantage has not been reported. This study evaluated the effects of Sta1 on root thickness traits and grain yield both greenhouse and field experiments in Nishitokyo. Root thickness-related traits are to be quantified by carefully identifying individual roots (i.e., surface or deeper roots, distance from base, growth stages). This study would identify more suitable phenotyping methods for root thickness traits and clearer effects of Sta1 on grain yield.

## 8

**Name:** Liu YANG, Akihiko KAMOSHITA, Luyen PHAN (ANESC, UTokyo)

**Title:** Normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI) measured by a hand-held optical sensor can optimize nitrogen input for production and environment

**Abstract:** Haber–Bosch process, a well-known artificial nitrogen fixation process for production of ammonia (i.e.,  $N_2 + 3 H_2 \rightarrow 2 NH_3$ ), has been used to produce synthetic nitrogen fertilizers but also explosives during World War II. While social sciences should control the appropriate utilization of the technology for co-existence and peace-making, natural environmental sciences should aim to tune appropriate utilization of the fertilizers to promote sufficient food production without polluting the surrounding environments of agricultural ecosystems. Production of nitrogen synthetic fertilizer increased nearly tenfold for the last 50 years (113 million t in 2014, FAOSTAT) with the average application rate per cropland 69 kg/ha. While Japanese agricultural sector has recently reduced the rate (e.g., 111 kg/ha in 2002 vs 89 kg/ha in 2014), some countries have extraordinary high input levels (e.g., 253 kg/ha in China in 2014), which may have been polluting the ecosystems. Development of efficient nitrogen management with minimum input would be required. We intend to utilize recent advancement of sensing technology for agricultural use. Normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI) was quickly measured by a hand-held optical sensor to diagnose nutrient status of rice crops from which timely and efficient application of nitrogen fertilizer is to be decided. The preliminary research to quantify NDVI values will be introduced.

## 9

**Name:** Akiko ITAHASHI (Graduate School of Humanities and Sociology, UTokyo)

**Title:** Why do we kill our neighbors?

**Abstract:** 1st, 2017 is the 94th anniversary of the Great Kanto Earthquake. Except for those who were killed in the earthquake itself, an enormous number of people were killed by the Japanese army, police, and ordinary citizens. Most of the victims were from the Korean Peninsula which was under Japanese rule as a colony. Why did Japanese citizens voluntarily join the massacre? In textbooks, we learn that rumors were circulated after the earthquake. Then, why did Japanese citizens believe the rumors, driven by suspicion and fear so easily?

This is not only a historical tragedy, but also a contemporary problem. We should recognize our potential to easily become a murderer, assaulter, or rapist of our minority neighbors, if we get used to considering ourselves to be people of good will and our minority neighbors to be ill, evil, terrifying, or inferior to us, the "good citizens".

## 10

**Name:** Raghad ADLY (Association for Aid and Relief, Japan)

**Title:** Real-life coexistence stories from Syria and what happened

**Abstract:** Since early history, Syria has been a very good example of Coexistence with a society consists of unusual ethnic mix that cannot be seen in many other places around the world. Syria have welcomed different types of ethnic groups, religious groups and foreign nations like Armenians, Circassians and Jewish. And that resulted in creating a society capable of mutual understanding among them all in terms of culture, language and traditions and it never caused serious ethnical problems throughout history despite the hard tries big powers seemed to give since

the beginning of the last century. After World War II France occupied Syria and tried to raise conflicts between different ethnical groups in Syria but the prime minister at that time who was Christian said his famous words (if France came to the middle east on the pretext of protecting Christians I will convert to Islam).

The strong bond between citizens in Syria has always gone through all challenges. However, what happened now in the current crisis or civil war is mainly caused by a mean that was not strong enough before, which is Media. Media is the biggest factor of internal conflicts among groups in Syria. That does not however mean that media is the only reason, because the un-imaginable killing has provoked different groups to arise against each other only because internal as well as external media has always blamed certain groups of the loss of other groups which resulted in great disorder and ignited strife among them.

## 11

**Name:** Miwako SUGIMORI (Graduate school of Education, UTokyo)

**Title:** Support system for children living with a mentally ill parent: Living together within community system

**Abstract:** Living together not only with people from abroad but also people with a variety of disabilities grows increasingly important. However, especially mental illness, such as schizophrenia has been carried a stigma and that makes it difficult for patients to live community. Because of modern medical advances and development of new drugs, patients are able to live within the community and social life and some of them are having children. On the other hand, caring children is more difficult for them than parent don't have mental illness. A child whose parent has a mental illness is at greater risk than other children of developing his or her own mental health issues. It's important that services identify and address any needs these families may have. It's also important to let the parent know that they can support their children to understand the impacts of the parent's mental illness. In Australia and Canada, there are educating method for children about their parent's mental illness and caring system for parent with a mental illness. These are growing by NPO in other Asian countries (including Japan) little by little, too.