

Serial Academic Webinars

Cultural Transmission against Collective Amnesia: Bodies and Things in Heritage Practices

Fourth Session: Transmission through Academic Activities

Date: 6 / 7 March 2021 (Sat / Sun)

1:00 – 1:20 UTC (10:00 – 10:20 JST) on 7 March / 20:00 –20:20 US EST on 6 March

Introduction

1:20 – 1:50 UTC (10:20 – 10:50 JST) on 7 March / 20:20 –20:50 US EST on 6 March

Generativity, Heritage Practices, and the Well-being of Older Adults:

How a University-based Folklore Program Helps Elders

Jon Kay (Indiana University, USA)

Gerontologists theorize that generativity, the care and guiding of future generations, is a universal need for older adults and is an important part of the human life-cycle. However, in the wake of modernity, many elders struggle to find opportunities to share their knowledge and offer guidance to others, which has contributed to the chronic feelings of loneliness, boredom, and helplessness among many older adults in the United States. In this presentation, I report on the work of Traditional Arts Indiana (TAI), a university based program, and how its research and programs help older adults find satisfaction in later life through sharing their cultural knowledge and traditional practices with the next generation.

Dr. Jon Kay is an associate professor of Folklore at Indiana University, where he directs Traditional Arts Indiana. His current research centers around folk arts and aging, and the traditional arts and practices of Indiana. He is the author of *Folk Art and Aging: Life Story Objects and Their Makers*.

1:50 – 2:20 UTC (10:50 – 11:20 JST) on 7 March / 20:50 –21:20 US EST on 6 March

The Recent History of Ancient Burial Mounds in Japan

Akira Matsuda (University of Tokyo, Japan)

There are approximately 160,000 identified kofun, or ancient burial mounds built from the 3rd to the first half of the 7th century CE (Kofun period), in Japan. The archaeology of kofun is often considered a key to understanding the state formation in Japan and attracts large numbers of Japanese archaeologists specialising in them. While it may seem natural that archaeologists studying kofun are interested in how they were built and functioned originally, far less attention has been given to their recent history. This talk takes a biographical approach to several examples of kofun and examines how they were perceived, understood and used over the last 100 years or so, revealing the ephemeral local memory of

the community in which each kofun is located.

Dr Akira MATSUDA is a researcher in heritage studies. His research interests are the meaning, representation and use of the past in the contemporary world. His publications include *Reconsidering Cultural Heritage in East Asia* (co-edited with Luisa Mengoni, Ubiquity Press, 2016) and *New Perspectives in Global Public Archaeology* (co-edited with Katsuyuki Okamura, Springer, 2011).

2:20 – 2:50 UTC (11:20 – 11:50 JST) on 7 March / 21:20 –21:50 US EST on 6 March

A Bridge between the Past and the Present:

Cultural Heritage as a Mean to Build Social Memory in Peru

Daniel D. Saucedo Segami (Ritsumeikan University, Japan)

Yuji Seki (National Museum of Ethnology, Japan)

In recent years, cultural heritage is enabling modern people to build connections with their past and environment by building social memory. The presentation introduces two examples of this process in Peru. The first is the experience of the Pacopampa Archaeological Project in a rural town in Cajamarca region (Northern Highlands), where archaeologists realized the necessity of working with the local people to recover memories and customs under threat of being lost due to the migration of younger generations to large cities. This example demonstrates how people in rural areas rediscover themselves and their recent past by identifying their cultural expressions as cultural heritage. The second denotes the experience of the Huacas de La Molina Archaeological Project in Lima city. This project has been collaborating with local actors to help them discover the hidden history of archaeological remains that lay among their houses. This example provides an introduction into the manner in which how archaeological remains, when used as cultural heritage, can promote and develop a sense of identity among the local people, which connects the present and the past of the places where they live.

Dr. Daniel D. Saucedo Segami is an archaeologist and cultural anthropologist at Ritsumeikan University in Japan. His recent interests are public archaeology and immigration studies. His publications include “Towards an Archaeology of the Japanese Diaspora in Peru” (co-authored with P. Chirinos Ogata, *International Journal of Historical Archaeology*, 2020), and “Relacionando el patrimonio cultural material e inmaterial para su uso y protección en la sierra norte del Perú” (co-authored with Y. Seki, *Acta Hispanica*, 2020).

Professor Yuji Seki is a researcher in Andean archaeology and cultural anthropology. His recent interests are formation of power and memory in Andean civilization, and the relationship between cultural heritage and local stakeholders in modern times. His publications include *Perspectives on Early Andean Civilization in Peru: Interaction,*

Authority, and Socioeconomic Organization during the First and Second Millennia BC (co-edited with R. Burger and L. Salazar, Yale University Press, 2020), “Participation of the Local Community in Archaeological Heritage Management in the North Highlands of Peru” (In A. P. Underhill and L. C. Salazar (eds.) *Finding Solutions for Protecting and Sharing Archaeological Heritage Resources*, Springer, 2015) and “Cooperación internacional de Japón al patrimonio cultural en América Latina” (in S. Odaira (ed.) *El proyecto Impulso en la recuperación de los museos afectados por el Terremoto de Ecuador de 2016*, University of Tokai, 2018). .

2:50 – 3:20 UTC (11:50 – 12:20 JST) on 7 March / 21:50 –22:20 US EST on 6 March

General Discussion

3:20 – 3:25 UTC (12:20 – 12:25 JST) on 7 March / 22:20 –22:25 US EST on 6 March

Closure