

In this presentation, Michiko Shibata will be taken up as an example of 'Kikigaki' in the Discriminated Buraku Communities

During the Buraku Liberation Movement from the late 1960s to the 1970s, when Michiko Shibata was conducting her interviews, the literacy movement among Buraku women was actively promoted. By learning to write, Buraku women were not only able to read and write in their daily lives, but also to express themselves through poetry and records.

Under these circumstances, Shibata paid more attention to what had been handed down than to what had been written down. Many of the works produced by the literacy movement expressed the pain and sorrow of being born and raised in the Buraku. Naturally, it is important that such works are produced, but Shibata was concerned that many positive aspects of the life history of the Buraku people were also buried together with them. Shibata was trying to construct a life history of the people of the Buraku by 'Kikigaki' about them, bringing together the negative and positive aspects of their lives. This is where the uniqueness of Shibata's interviews, including the tense relationship with the people of the Buraku.

The purpose of this presentation, is to clarify the possibility of Shibata's attempt.