

14:30-16:10, 4 July

[Room 102] 14:30-16:10, 4 July (continued from 11:30 panel)

Panel Title	Multicultural riddles and/in East Asia II
Language	English
Abstract	<p>While multiculturalism as official policy discourses and practices has been discussed mostly in Anglo-Western countries such as Canada and Australia, affluent East Asian countries and cities are increasingly facing the same issue as the cross-border ethno-inflow has been intensified in them. The twopanels discuss how multicultural situations have been intensifying in Korea, Hong Kong and Japan in a comparative manner. The main questions to be discussed will be: how the migration policy has been developed in a conservative and exclusionary manner and how multiculturalism is talked about in the dominant official and media discourses in the first panel; how the mass media represent migrants and ethnic minorities and how migrants/ethnic minorities are consuming various media to construct the entangled sense of belongingness to home and hostsociety in the second panel. In both panels, it will also be discussed whether and how cultural studies could be relevant to tackling the imperative question of living together in difference in East Asian contexts.</p> <p>(1) the critique of multiculturalism discourses and multicultural situations in the recent financial/economy crisis (Hyun mee and Japanese researcher, Yasuhiko Hikichi & Atsuhisa Yamamoto)</p> <p>(2) the migrant/ethnic minorities and media consumption (Lisa and Japaneseresearcher, Tanaka Touko)</p>
Panelist 1	Kim Hyun Mee (Yonsei University, Professor)
Title	Multiculturalism from Above or Below?
Abstract	<p>Multiculturalism is a discourse and political practice that is spreading in South Korea. This phenomenon holds significance as it brings rupture to the deep-rooted ethnocentrism of the Korean society and also promotes cultural respect and tolerance towards foreigners and migrants. However, the flourish of multiculturalism in Korea is a form of 'technology of governance' responding to the increasingly significant presence of marriage migrants, who are expected to fulfill the role as the reproducer of the 'Korean family', and also the social integration policy pursued by the government, accordingly. In fact, in last 10 years, the NGOs and civil society have actively introduced multicultural programs and education which promotes the cultural rights of economic and marriage migrants. This presentation critically examines the government-led multicultural discourse and practices, by contrasting the concept of 'multiculturalism from below' and thus shows how the concept of multiculturalism becomes a contested domain of the political practices in contemporary Korea.</p>
Panelist 2	Yamamoto Atsuhisa (Sophia University) & Hikichi Yasuhiko (Wako Uuniversity)
Title	Might there be immigrants in mediated public sphere, or perhaps?
Abstract	<p>This presentation is designed to analyze the Japanese immigration policy and media representation by focusing attention on Japanese-Brazilians who have been sacrificed since the economic crisis in 2008. How did the crisis influence Japanese-Brazilian communities? How did municipal governments advocating multicultural coexistence respond to the crisis? How did the mass media represent a number of Japanese-Brazilians losing their jobs? What sorts of problems did such representation reveal in Japanese society? Based on these questions, we intend to analyze multiculturalism and the mediated public sphere in the host country Japan. Specifically, we will present the possibilities and limitations of multiculturalism at a local level based on the field work and interviews concerning major media, NGOs, websites, radios and municipalities that we conducted in Hamamatsu City, Shizuoka Prefecture.</p>

Panelist 3	Lisa Leung (Lingnan University, Assistant Professor)
Title	Negotiating Identity: Ethnic minorities' Creative Consumption of mainstream media in Hong Kong
Abstract	Where is the site that multiculturalism is (con)tested? In a culturally homogenous place like Hong Kong, ethnic minorities are often deemed 'invisible' when it comes to mainstream media, not to mention their needs and interests. This paper examines how ethnic minorities formulate their identities out of the consumption of Hong Kong media, including those that tend to confirm racial stereotypes on them: how they are often caught in the tension of cultural articulation and assimilation, which also compel them to go into situational, shifting and even creative positioning to, and reading of, media texts. While racist/multi-culturalist discourses will be interrogated through textual analysis, the paper finds answers from the audience: how ethnic minority audiences construct their belonging through the reading of mainstream media images. This will also be contrasted with their consumption of newer forms of media, including the online discussion groups, which are seen as more democratic. The paper would hope to contribute to discussions around the dynamics of cultural negotiation for ethnic minorities, especially in a place that boasts of its international / multicultural outlook.
Panelist 4	Tanaka Touko (Waseda University, Lecturer)
Title	City, Media and the diversity of belongingness: the intersection of cultural consumption and political economy
Abstract	In contemporary society, the development of the Internet and websites creates a new space for immigrants to utilize media and communicate with one another. The results of the interview study in Tokyo shows that immigrants use new technology in more productive and multicultural manners than inhabitants do. To put it more simply and clearly, the former seems to use it in richer ways than the latter does. In most cases, however, media consumption by immigrants has been considered to be a practice of confirming their sense of belongingness to the single community they are from or maintaining their current identity. In this presentation, we will demonstrate that the cultural consumption of media contents provides opportunities for immigrants not to strengthen their sense of belongingness to a single community and their homogenous identity, but to create a new relationship with the community to which they immigrated and have richer media experiences than inhabitants do.
Commentator	Iwabuchi Koichi (Waseda University, Professor)

[Room 103] 14:30-16:10, 4 July

Panel Title	Rupture and Continuity: Positioning East Asia through Literature and Film
Language	English, Japanese
Abstract	This panel approaches "East Asia" through a pluralized, shifting perspective organized around the dynamics of rupture/continuity. The rupture of personal, communal, imperial, postcolonial or national "geographical violence" (Said) and separation intensely interacts with poetic and discursive possibilities for an inclusively continuous critical space. The childhood memory of traumatic separation in Hino Keizo and Marguerite Duras will be re-inscribed onto and beyond the military maps of the Korean and Indochina peninsulas. The polyvalent ideological investment in the Korean War will be brought into a sharper focus through the lens of Ba Jin exposing how layers of imperialism and postcolonialism enmesh themselves into the Cold War reconfiguration. Discussion of Oda Makoto will incorporate the disruptive memory of the atomic bomb into the problematic of perceiving East Asia as a continent of precarious historical/emotional engagement. Analyzing works of literary/filmic production will also illuminate how artistic expression interacts with social and historical commitment.

Panelist 1	Dennitza Gabrakova (City University of Hong Kong, Assistant Professor)
Title	“No Man’s Land” – Hino Keizo’s Experience of East Asia
Abstract	<p>This presentation will address the possibility of creating a dynamic model for grasping the shifting boundaries of East Asia as historically contested and emotionally invested critical/discursive space through the imaginative devices of Hino Keizo’s novels and reportages. Special focus will be placed on the image-concepts of “rupture” – separation, fragmentation, crack, crevice, no man’s land in Hino’s writings in order to see how it relates to more inclusive visions, expanding beyond East Asia. As a writer brought up on the Korean peninsula during the time of the Japanese occupation Hino demonstrates in his literature how the postwar repatriation to Japan has functioned as a traumatic rupture that imprints itself on his later perception of East Asia. The complication of this childhood experience of the splitting space of East Asia can be seen through his visits to the divided Korea during the Korean War and the divided Vietnam during the Vietnam War, both experiences of violent territorial ruptures conceptualized through the images of no man’s land or the inscrutable “other side”. By polemically linking issues of history to the realm of the personal biography an attempt will also be made at conceptualizing the idea of personal experience as positionality as a shifting viewpoint or perceptual intersection in the narrative of East Asia.</p>
Panelist 2	Kawaguchi, Keiko (The University of Tokyo, Research Fellow)
Title	The Loss of Childhood and Nostalgia in Marguerite Duras’s “le cycle asiatique”
Abstract	<p>In this presentation I will reflect on the meaning of “Durasia” —Marguerite Duras’s Asia, a writer born in the French colony of Indochina who later moved back to France at the age of eighteen. Elaborating on her literary and filmic works set in Asia (“le cycle asiatique”) and their intertextuality I will particularly focus on the film <i>India Song</i> (1975) whose production coincides with the end of the Vietnam War, and will connect it to a broader world context of colonialism and imperialism. In this work Duras wanted to “destroy” an important female character that had been her object of desire and re-writing, a white blond woman, Anne Marie Strettel. Why did she have to “destroy” her? I will discuss the matter in relationship with representation of the other important female character, no-name beggar woman, who only appears as “voice” without ever disclosing her figure in the film.</p>
Panelist 3	Michiue, Tomohiro (Keio University, Part-time Lecturer)
Title	The Image of the Korean War in East Asian Literature and Film: Chinese literature on “Anti-American War in Support of Korea”
Abstract	<p>The Korean War that broke out on July 25 1950 shortly after the end of the Pacific War was a war restricted to the region of the Korean Peninsula, however, it affected not only the North and South Korea but also the adjacent Japan and China and also the western states, the participant US and others. Thus it influenced to a great extent the mental history of various people. In the realm of literature it gave birth to a number of works such as the “Postwar literature” in South Korea, the “Fatherland Liberation literature” in North Korea, as well as to the genre of “Anti-American War in Support of Korea” in China, which resulted in the production of a considerable number of novels, poetry, reportage and etc. The difference in this propagandist naming reflects the different countries’ stance toward the Korean War and while serving as keywords for the analysis of the respective texts, provide deep insight as to the particularities of 1950s literature that had no option but be political. In the area of film, a genre that can be categorized as literature in the broader sense, there has been a variety of description of the Korean War. As characterization is reflected in a more concrete manner by visual rather than textual techniques film becomes an extremely effective tool. In America, which intervened as representative of the Security Forces and suffered enormous human and material loss a large number of Korean War films have been produced and have been the object</p>

	<p>of relatively comprehensive research. However, with regard to North and South Korea or China there are only fragmented references to the film production dealing with the Korean War and there has been hardly any attempt to contextualize it systematically into the film and mental history.</p> <p>In this presentation I will focus on the representation of the Korean War in film and analyze the historical meaning of these films produced in different regions from the position of their respective mental histories. By contrasting them with the works of “Literature on the Korean War” a lot of the films were based on and with Hollywood production dealing with material from the Korean War, I will approach this topic from a synchronic point of view in terms of how the incident of the Korean War was perceived in various regions of East Asia and from a diachronic point of view in terms of how such an image has been transformed during the Cold War and Post- Cold War periods. I will specifically discuss the Chinese writer Ba Jin, who has participated in the Korean front on two occasions as part of the Chinese Volunteer Army and who has wrote a great number of reportages, essays and novels and will analyze through film adaptation of his story <i>Happy Ending, Heroic Sons and Daughters</i> (1964) the various representations of the Korean War (Korean soldiers, the people, Chinese soldiers, American soldiers and others). Using this as a starting point I will expand my problematic to the historical development of the Chinese “Films on the Korean War” and works on the same thematic from other regions. Along with this I will explore the personal point of view engulfed in violent propaganda. Thus we will find some hints on how to problematize the influence of the Korean war, a regional war with a significant impact not only on the involved North and South Korea but also on the international and domestic society, in the intellectuals from East Asia.</p>
Panelist 4	Ko, Youngran (The University of Tokyo, UTCP fellow)
Title	Images of Solidarity and the Memory of Violence in “East Asia”
Abstract	<p>“Nuclear weapons” became a word charged with the possibility for a “preemptive war” in order to “take action against a crisis” in the future after September 11. At present the six-party talks gather their attention on “North Korea”, which also means that Japan at last appeared as an involved party in the problems of the Korean peninsula. Because of such a situation we need to consider Oda Makoto’s work <i>Hiroshima</i> (1981). This work is considered as deconstructing the narrative of the atomic bomb reduced to national history mediated by the “victimized Japan” through staging as victims of the atomic bomb people with various identities such as Koreans, Americans, Chinese. Here I would like to link <i>Hiroshima</i> to the dispute between the members of “Literati against Nuclear Weapons” (Nakano Koji, Oe Kenzaburo, Oda Makoto) and Yoshimoto Takaaki and Nakagami Kenji (“Crow”, <i>Gunzo</i> 1982.3). Such an operation is necessary because <i>Hiroshima</i> was introduced into the <i>Japanese Atomic Bomb Literature</i> edited by a subscriber to the “Proclamation of the Literati against the Crisis of Nuclear War”. Moreover, this dispute also extends over the memory of the solidarity with the democratization movement of South Korea and the Vietnam Antiwar movement. In this presentation I will explore the problem of “solidarity” and the “memory of violence” in East Asia of the period through <i>Hiroshima</i>.</p>
Discussant	Marukawa Tetsushi (Meiji University, Associate Professor)

[Room 104] 14:30-16:10, 4 July

Panel Title	Cultural Politics of Media in the Context of Post/Modern Formations in South Korea
Language	English
Abstract	Autonomous modernization and establishment of the modern state in South Korea took place under a post-colonial and particularly intense cold war situation, signified by the Korean War. The media played a central role throughout the nation building process, influencing and shaping the areas of culture, politics,

	and economics, and sometimes challenging the legitimacy of political regimes. Political ideologies and economic interests clashed over crucial media-related issues such as information distribution and economic advances in media industries. Technological developments, shifts in market paradigms and changes in government policies also contributed considerably to the shaping of media and media industries. Examining media politics in South Korea within a historical context can provide an advanced understanding of the cultural, social, and economic dimensions of the modern state. This panel examines the characteristics of the cultural politics of media in the context of post/modern formations in South Korea, focusing on South Korea's historical background and present situation and by exploring how the state has intervened in the content and business of media through political and discursive means.
Panelist 1	Kim, Hojung (Seoul National University) pumpkinlady@hanmail.net
Title	Korean Television Broadcasting Policy and TV-set-Manufacturing Industry in 1964 to 1973
Abstract	This research focuses on the relation between TV-set industry and Korean television broadcasting policy from 1964 to 1973. It has been maintained that the early stage of Korean broadcasting was formed on the basis of political purpose. That is, television was regarded as a means of distributing the ideology of the dictatorial government. But this study attempts to show that economical and industrial purposes, aiming to flourish the television receiver industry, were more importantly reflected on the broadcasting policy. First, restriction of TV programs was hardly visible in the 60s, possibly meaning that television was not considered seriously as an ideological method during that period. Second, the television industry was suitable for a local industry which was undergoing government-led economic changes, attempting to shift the import-based industry to an export-led industry. Moreover, TV set assembling did not require high technology but elaborate hand work; a few of South Korea's labor resources. With interviews and literature research, it was proved that the motivation to boom up the TV receiver industry played an important role in establishing private broadcasting stations such as TBC and MBC
Panelist 2	Lee, Sungmin (Seoul National University) sky153@gmail.com Baek, Misook (Seoul National University, Research Professor) mbaek03@snu.ac.kr
Title	From Weapon to Education: Changes in Anti-Communism propaganda broadcasting in South Korea during early Détente period in East Asia, 1969-1974
Abstract	This study historically examined changes in the discourse and practice of anti-communist broadcasting in South Korea during 1969-1974, after the Nixon Doctrine (July 25, 1969). As one of the most important regions of ideological contention within the Cold War context, both North and South Korea have developed high power transmitters and powerful propaganda organs for conducting the Radio Wave War. After the Nixon Doctrine and Communal Declaration of North and South Korea (July 4, 1972), however, overt propaganda broadcasting was officially suspended, and the Radio Wave War was concealed. Government explanations justifying large scale investments on anti-communist broadcasting system also changed drastically during this period. From several historical data such as news articles, broadcasting magazine, and oral interview of Choi, the director of Korea Broadcasting System (KBS) during this period, I discovered that anti-communist propaganda was supplied with new vitality even during the Détente situation, through emphasizing radio's educational role for securing social stability. From this change, I argue that the role of anti-communist propaganda was reformulated through negotiating with the global situation and local political interest, and its justification discourse could interact with other social consensus.
Panelist 3	Kim, Sujeong (Chungnam National University) sutalk@empal.com
Title	Interpreting Transnational Cultural Practices: Newspaper Discourses on a Korean Drama in Japan, Hong Kong, and China

Abstract	This paper explores the ways in which East Asian countries approach and understand the transnational flows of Korean cultural products. Specifically, it examines newspaper discourses from Korea, Japan, Hong Kong, and China concerning the high popularity of a transnationalized Korean drama, Dae Jang-geum, across those societies. By adopting a quantitative and qualitative discourse analysis, the paper investigates both report types and news coverage topics, as well as how each society's newspapers appraise the drama's popularity and that of the Korean wave in relation to their own society. As a result, the research illuminates the differences and similarities between both the forms and contents of the various newspaper discourses. Simultaneously, it reveals how the discursive practices of newspapers differently situate and localize this Korean drama in their own social contexts. The research ultimately intends to expand our understandings of the relations between transcultural practices and the local societies in which they take place.
Panelist 4	Kang, Myungkoo (Seoul National University, Professor) kangmk@snu.ac.kr Kim, Ahreum (Seoul National University, M.A. Student) armful21@naver.com
Title	Representing Social Injustices in Korean and Japanese Television Dramas
Abstract	The purpose of this study is to compare the ways in which how Korean and Japanese television dramas portray social injustice such as political corruptions and scandals. The study will analyze how Korean and Japanese dramas use different angles in approaching social corruptions. Korean dramas tend to disclose them through an angle of a family matter. For example, the main character usually debunks corruptions or fights against the social evil because his or her family members (ex., mother or brothers) are victimized. Korean television dramas look at social corruptions, not as part of a social structure but as a misconduct of an evil character. The study attempts to compare and contrast the representations of social injustice in Korean and Japanese television dramas.
Panelist 5	Kim, Mynjung (Seoul National University, M.A. Student) myn_jung@hotmail.com Kim, Eunbin (Seoul National University, M.A. Student) deareunbin@gmail.com
Title	Attractions of American Television Drama
Abstract	In South Korea, American television dramas ("Mid") seem to become popular more and more. According to the result of the recent survey by one radio broadcasting (SBS radio) of South Korea, about 40.1 % of adult viewers answered they are watching American TV dramas. This research started from wondering why so many South Korean people like watching the American TV series. The findings of previous studies showed that the narrative structure of American TV dramas is one of the main audience motivations watching American series not Korean one. However, there are lacks of profound and detail researches about what kind of narrative structure is actually gratifying the audience and making them continuously watch American TV dramas. The purpose of this study is to identify the ways in which features of the narrative structure of American television dramas work as a critical factor attracting the audience. For comparing the narrative structure more efficiently, we choose two dramas of each country from the same genre, the medical drama. (Korean TV drama: Bong, Dal-Hee, the surgery, American TV drama: Grey's Anatomy) The analysis on the viewing motivation is based on the in-depth interviews of both aficionados and the general viewers of each drama.

[Room 105] 14:30-16:10, 4 July

Panel Title	広告・商品・ジェンダー Advertisement, Commodity, Gender
Chairperson	Steffi Richter シュテフィ・リヒター
Language	Japanese
Panelist A	Michael Prieler (Hallym University) prieler@hallym.ac.kr; Florian Kohlbacher (German Institute for

	Japanese Studies); Shigeru Hagiwara (Keio University); Akie Arima (Tokyo Woman's Christian University) - English
Title	Gender Portrayals of Older People in Japanese Advertising
Abstract	Based on a content analysis of 2,972 television commercials from 1997 and 2007, this paper shows a clear underrepresentation of older females. Although there has been a 56% increase of older people in commercials in over the decade studied, this only applied for males, whereas the ratio of females over the age of 65 decreased. While females clearly dominate within younger age groups, in the 50+ age group, males outnumber females by more than 2:1, though females dominate within the older age group in the demographic reality in Japan. The gender representations of older people are still highly stereotypical with no female experts, females being increasingly shown in indoor settings and generally shown in a rather traditional role, connected with the house and family. Last, but not least, older females were shown having more positive emotions, such as smiling, while males tended to employ more negative emotions.
Panelist B	Yoko Uemura 上村陽子 (Hitotsubashi University, PhD Student) yokoe-99@bg7.so-net.ne.jp (Japanese)
Title	Representation of media and gender in modern China. : The housewife image in the advertisement of home electric appliances 現代中国におけるメディアとジェンダー表象 : 家電広告での専業主婦像をめぐる
Abstract	<p>In China , a global market traced the course of economy after the Chinese economic reform in 1978 and the 1990's when shifted to socialism market economy. New consumption culture is formed because advertising media revive and develop simultaneously, and not only goods but the information and image which accompanied there come to be circulated and consumed in large quantities. Particularly the influence of Japan which occupied the higher rank of Chinese newspaper advertisement in the 1980's was large. By the main advertisement of home electric appliances , it is commercializing and symbolizing a Japanese family and housewife image ,and the goods itself were told as a symbol of "a new life," " a wonderful life," "modernization." In this presentation, I aim at development of Chinese advertisement in 1980's and the process out of which an image of Chinese modernization is formed by that. I also analyze the media representation there, especially the housewife image in the advertisement of Japanese home electric appliances. How a Japanese gender ideology in the background of such an advertisement representation encoded and cross the border. I inspect the fluctuation of the gender model in the media.</p> <p>中国では、1978年の改革開放政策及び「社会主義市場経済」へと移行した1990年代以降、グローバルな市場経済化の一途を辿ってきた。同時に広告メディアが復活・発展することで新たな消費文化が形成され、商品だけでなく（あるいはそれ以上に）そこに付随した情報やイメージもまた大量に流通・消費されていくようになる。特に1980年代新聞広告の上位を占めていた日本の影響は大きく、その主たる家電広告では日本の家族像や主婦像を商品化し記号化することで、商品自体が「新生活」、「美好生活（すばらしい生活）」、「近代化」の象徴として語られていた。</p> <p>本発表では、主に80年代の中国広告メディアの展開と、それによって中国の近代化のイメージが形成される過程に着眼し、そこでのメディア表象、特に日本の家電広告における専業主婦像を検証していく。さらに、そうした広告表象の背景にある日本のジェンダー・イデオロギーがいかに商品化され記号化されて越境し流通していくのか、などメディア内でのジェンダー規範の揺らぎを考察していきたい。</p>
Panelist C	Sasa Naoya (Tohoku University, PhD Student) n-sasa@zephyr.dti.ne.jp (Japanese)
Title	Jeans in Japan
Abstract	Brought from America, jeans are now prevailing in Japan. Not alone jeans. Many other artifacts currently popular in Japan are also originated in the United States. This paper deals with the influence of American

	<p>culture upon our country by focusing on jeans in postwar Japan. I shed light on the ways in which jeans are represented in magazines, movies, TV shows, pop music, and literature. In particular, I examine those magazines including Heibon Punch, Myojyo, and Men's Club, which were popular among the youth of the 1960s, trying to find out what kinds of people wore jeans with what kinds of messages meant to convey. Then I make an analysis on what sorts of roles jeans played in postwar Japan. Some say that jeans are an icon of anti-establishment, while others claim that jeans are just so comfortable as to spread all over the world. This paper seeks a new explanation from a multilateral point of view. Further, I also suggest, by using jeans as a case in point, how culture, originally local, acquires a global appeal.</p> <p>アメリカで生まれたジーンズは、現代の日本社会に深く浸透している。さらに、ジーンズ以外にも、様々なアメリカの文化が日本の中に広まっている。今発表では、戦後日本におけるアメリカ文化の影響を、ジーンズを通して考察した。考察の対象を、ジーンズが登場する雑誌や映画、テレビ、ポップミュージックあるいは文学などとした。今回は、平凡パンチ、明星、メンズクラブなどの、1960年代に日本の若者に人気のあった雑誌を調査し、どのような人々が、どのような意図を持ってジーンズを穿いていたかを詳らかにした。そして、戦後の日本において、ジーンズがどのような役割を果たしていたのかを考察した。ある人は、ジーンズを反体制の象徴であるといい、またある人は、ジーンズは単に快適な服であるから世界中で穿かれるようになったといっていたが、今発表では様々な視点から、これらの事象に対して新しい見解を示したい。さらに、研究を進めながら、文化が影響するという現象について、ジーンズを事例として考察していきたい。</p>
Panelist 4	Reznik Ksenia (University of Tsukuba, PhD Student) xeniareznik@yahoo.com (English)
Title	What Does a Snake-Woman Want? - Desire and Reality in Kawakami Hiromi's "Tread on a Snake"
Abstract	<p>The paper is dedicated to the analysis of the narrative techniques, that Kawakami Hiromi employs in her story "Tread on a Snake" to deconstruct the old tradition of misogynist snake-woman tales, of which the best known are the variations of the Musume Dōjōji story. Despite the critical acclaim, the real significance of the formal innovations, introduced in the literary work, is yet to be given its due. One can say, that in "Tread on a Snake" Kawakami reinvents the fantastic genre in its classical <i>odorovian</i> sense, that of literature, problematizing the concepts of "real" and "unreal". Such approach allows her to purify the Snake-Woman archetype of its discriminating content by disclosing its deeper truth, that regarding the nature of human desire in general. Possibly, the Real of Desire can only be adequately addressed through the medium of a genre, questioning the "reality". Otherwise, there is always a snake or a woman to blame...</p>

[Room 106] 14:30-16:10, 4 July

Panel Title	Religion, Culture and Politics: Women negotiating Islam
Language	English
Abstract	<p>While the war on terror defines the political positioning of Islamic societies and nations in the first decade of the 21st century, the concentration has mainly been on extremism – be it in practice (orthodoxy) or political manifestations (terrorism). What gets overlooked are the large numbers of people for whom Islam is a lived experience, the tenets of which they have to negotiate and through which they have to create meaning in life. These religious tenets are intertwined with other aspects of their lived situations, global politics being the most salient.</p> <p>The other image that dominates a global representation of Islam is that of the veiled woman. Symbol of atavism, nativism and backwardness, this woman has been the object of pity and reform. This image not only stereotypes the Islamic woman into the position of an absolute other, but also makes difficult for her to</p>

	<p>carve out speaking positions and to foreground her daily negotiations. This panel seeks to reposition this woman, and to look at how everyday life is effected, how negotiations are made, and how tenets are lived or challenged and possibly transformed.</p> <p>The panel papers will look at the Middle Eastern region, as women negotiate with the formal structures of law and politics in Egypt and Palestine. South Asia will be represented by papers from Pakistan, Bangladesh and India, looking at women in the formal structures of politics and the state, as well as how they traverse a cultural terrain that effects many aspects of their lives.</p>
Panelist 1	Mulki Al-Sharmani (American University in Cairo, Assistant Professor)
Title	The ‘Religious’ in Debates about Reforming Egyptian Personal Status Laws
Abstract	<p>In this paper, I want to argue against a common and perhaps a temptingly easy understanding that posits a direct and problematic link between the challenges of reforming Egyptian personal status laws and their seemingly inescapable religious identity. Such a reading has a homogenizing effect that: 1) collapses those who take issue with the proposed changes in the substantive laws from a religious perspective into one unitary position, 2) fails to appreciate the interconnectedness of secular (e.g. human rights) and religious discourses that frame the debates about the new legal reforms, and 3) conceals a number of underlying issues which go beyond the question of the religious boundaries of the family laws. These issues are concerned with: the notions of female subjectivity and family adopted in different discourses, the sociality and historicity of law, the limits of its role as a tool of change, and the link between the cultural and religious in tracing discriminatory interpretations of gender relations and roles.</p>
Panelist 2	Islah Jad (Birzeit University, Women’s Studies Institute, Director)
Title	Islamic movements and women in the West bank and Gaza
Abstract	<p>While there is a considerable volume of writing on contemporary Islamic movements (Hroub 1996, 2000; El-Hamad and Al-Barghothi 1997; Abul-Omrein 2000; Al-Taheri 1995; Abu ;Amr 1994; Litvak 1996; Schiff and Yaçari 1989; Hilal 1998; Munson 2003), there has only been sketchy reference to their gender ideology, and very little attention has been paid to women militants themselves. In this paper I study and provide a voice for the Islamist women of Hamas (The Islamic Resistance Movement) who are not considered by many feminists to be part of the Palestinian women’s movements. I argue that this is an important omission, particularly in view of their growing civil society activism. The aim of this paper is to contextualise and explore the changing discourse, structure and gender ideology of the Islamic movement in the West Bank and Gaza from the late seventies to the present and to examine Islamist women’s activism within Hamas. The Islamists’ changing need for women to play roles in the public sphere resounded within its women’s activism which has resulted in a transformation from near total apathy and de-mobilisation to more inclusion and mobilisation. I argue that secular feminist movements influence the direction of the debate on gender and women’s rights in the Islamic movement and many of the positions and views of the latter are formed in reaction to the secular feminist movements. I have found it difficult to categorize any form of Islamist ;feminism without scrutinising the rejoinders it offers to modern, secularist principles. Thus, the idea of a fixed ;inner logic’ of Islam, explains the position of the Islamic movements less accurately than does an examination of how Islamist women engage with their secularist counterparts whose positions actively inform Islamist discourse. I shall focus on these Islamist women, the discourses they employ to promote their vision, their daily practices and their positioning within the Islamic movement.</p>
Panelist 3	Amina Jamal (Ryerson University, Assistant Professor)
Title	Secular and Religious Women’s Discourses in Muslim South Asia

Abstract	<p>Muslim feminists in South Asia are caught between Western imperatives for secular emancipation and emergent Islamist assertions of religious citizenship. Similar to many Muslim societies and communities, South Asian Muslim women’s feminist movements rely increasingly on ideas of secularism as Islamist movements make deeper inroads into social and political lives of citizens. As a result women’s politics and cultural activism diverge towards exclusionary secular and politico-religious forms. Legal and political struggles in countries like Pakistan are overwhelmingly framed and theorized as a struggle between Islam and (secular) modernity. Given that Pakistan represents a key cultural and political site for the encounter between Western-style democracy and state-sponsored Islamization in the Muslim world, it offers the ground for complex investigations into the relationship between “the secular” and “the religious” as modes of political discourse. In this paper I engage with the notion of mutual guidance and community building that animates many contemporary projects of Islamic reform and renewal. In Pakistan the Quranic tradition of <i>amr bil maruf wa nahi anil munkir</i> has been upheld by the Jamaat-e-Islami and other “Islamist” groups mostly in support of demands for legal, social and political reforms by the state. In contrast Muslim proponents of democratization in Pakistan refer to other Islamic conceptions that have been historically salient in South Asia and which relate to Islam’s Perso-Turkish traditions. These contested ideas underpin all questions about religion, Muslim subjectivity and gendered agency and emerge as “irreconcilable differences” between feminism and Islamism both in Muslim women’s scholarship and Muslim women’s political rhetoric. In this paper I undertake a genealogical mapping of the Islamic tradition of Amr bil Maruf and illuminate the historical transformations and discursive shifts that have enabled it to emerge as a structuring feature of the gendered project referred to as “Islamization” in Pakistan.</p>
Panelist 4	Samia Huq (Brandeis University, PhD Candidate)
Title	Music of the heart: Singing, Piety and Gender Transformation in urban Bangladesh
Abstract	<p>The paper locates music and singing in the context of Quran reading groups that have emerged and proliferated all over Bangladesh in the recent past. In these classes where women meet several times a week, music and singing are discussed as phenomena that bring one closer to temptations and are, therefore, hindrances to cultivating a religious self and the attainment of piety. Thus, all kinds of engagement with music and singing are to be abandoned. In this paper, I explore how women come to terms with this dictate. How do they make sense of a world without music and singing? After a presentation of general discussions and debates on the place of music in Islam by some of the women who attend these classes, I will delve more deeply into two particular case studies of women who actively cultivated music and singing of two different genres- songs of Tagore and classical Indian, and used them to define themselves in particular ways to themselves, within their families and in society. The paper looks at these women’s own narratives of what abandoning music has meant for their self definition, and how their strife in leaving music has enabled them to reflect on the different kinds of enactment of gender norms prior to and post religious engagement. Pitted against a discussion on the discourses around the relationship between Tagore (and his work) and national politics, the personal removal of mainly Tagore’s as well as other kinds of music from the lives of these women will prompt the paper to shed critical light on how what is, at the discursive level, understood to be conservatism, reflects gender transformation arising from strife and a sense of attainment.</p>

[Room 107] 14:30-16:10, 4 July

Panel Title	Redefining and Reformulating Transcultural Memory: Knowledge Production and the Everyday in Modern East Asia
Language	English, Chinese

Abstract	<p>Over the past few decades, asymmetric flows of cultural traffic have concerned scholars of cultural studies in varied historical contexts. As quite a few of pioneering theories and practices have slid to simplistic models of multiculturalism, or been caught in the accusing gesture predetermined by postcolonial positionality, our contention is that much of this problematic awaits further reification and imaginative momentum. To approach how such flows of thought and language channel our understanding of the self and others, traditions and life-worlds, we need in-depth analyses of productions and politics lying underneath. Specific to our shared research interest in Chinese-language culture and politics, we believe we need, in particular, profounder attentiveness to historical encounter between “East” and “West” in the modern age. This would enable us to radically reflect how issues of subjectivity and nation were and have been shaped by imported and exported knowledge, and, meantime, to avert our generation from repeating some of our predecessors’ history of being subsumed by West-originated epistemological apparatus to which their revolutionary potentials were confined and conditioned. In other words, we need reflective engagement with the making of the past in order to examine the ideological currents flooding to us at present. It is with this very direction that we bring us face to face with possibilities of articulating “Asian experiences” and transcultural interactions, especially with the entangled historicities of “Asia” in the foreground.</p>
Panelist 1	Zhang Chuntian (Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, PhD Student)
Title	Obsession versus narcissism: Feng Xiaoqing’s story and knowledge production in the Republican Era
Abstract	<p>This paper explores the change of Feng Xiaoqing (冯小青) ’s story from late Ming dynasty to Republic of China. From ‘obsession’(Qingmi 情迷) to ‘narcissism’ (Yinglian 影恋), from sentimental dissemination of literati, to precise observation of sexual psychologists, the transformation of Feng Xiaoqing’s story offers an excellent entry point for better understanding what different modernities mean and how modern knowledge project are constructed here in China.</p> <p>After late Qing, the modern knowledge system, which mainly characterized by western biology and psychology, had not only figured the Chinese understanding of the self, the other and even human being itself, but also determined the way of rethinking and reevaluating their tradition. The transformation from obsession to narcissism, should rather be regarded as change of the whole cultural and cognitive system. Reconsidering the conditions of our knowledge configuration and developing a reflective perspective will contribute to the thought of ‘multiple modernities’ and ‘alternative modernities’.</p>
Panelist 2	Wang Yin (University of California, San Diego, PhD Student)
Title	Forgotten Imperial Power and Statist National Memory: Diaoyutai (Senkaku) Movement and Its Alter Lives in the Triangular Relationship between Taiwan, China and the US
Abstract	<p>This paper investigates conditions for which the 1970-72 Diaoyutai Movement - in particular those waves of demonstrations and publications organized by Taiwan graduate students living and working at varied US cities - has been generally forgotten but remains contested among local partisan politics in Taiwan, and what they may inform of politics of citation and remembrance in the triangular relationship between Taiwan, China and the US in the twentieth century. The first half of the paper compares Diaoyutai Movement with its proclaimed forerunner, May Fourth, primarily on how the intellectual participants’ pursuits of West-modeled modernity and national dignity are strategically invested and deferred, and how both generations position themselves vis-à-vis an international “order” decided by colonial and neocolonial forces through ongoing world wars. The second half analyzes how the Movement causes and reflects shifting dynamics among statist narratives of “Chinese” nationalism, how such shifts are helpful in explaining Taiwan people’s structures of feeling toward tenable national identities, and how the Movement’s lost opportunities as well as salient implications deserve reconsideration at present in mapping the</p>

	relationship between Taiwan, China and the US.
Panelist 3	Wang Yiping (East China Normal University, PhD Candidate)
Title	The Metamorphosis - the Contemporary study and historical retrospect of “Xian Dai Pai”
Abstract	In the Chinese literature context, “Xian Dai Pai (現代派)” is a widely used concept, but its connotation and denotation are still vague despite the broad spread. In most cases, “Xian Dai Pai (現代派)” seems to be a Chinese translation of modernism (現代主義) or modernists (現代主義者) from English, however, this special Chinese word which was directly translated from Japanese is not exactly equal to those two loanwords. It had diverse historical intension in different historical phase. As a big signifier, there has always been dialogues between “Xian Dai Pai” and times. At the same time, the construction of history has been formed. My paper detailedly explores how the concept of “Xian Dai Pai” has been translingually transformed and reformulated in Chinese literature.
Panelist 4	Chen Dandan (Harvard University)
Title	Forgettable and Unforgettable: Memory, Identity, and Transnationality in Post-World War II Love Stories
Abstract	This paper provides a cross-genre study of three post-World War II love stories- Hiroshima, Mon Amour (Hiroshima, My Love, French film, 1959), La Joueuse de Go (The Girl Who Played Go, French novel, 2001), and Little Auntie Taduru 小姨多鶴 (Chinese novel, 2008). Having World War II as the common background, all three texts describe a love affair occurring between a man and a woman from enemy countries. Through a comparative close reading of these three texts (one film and two novels), I discuss the following topics: memory and loss of memory, the transnationality of love and its allegoric meaning, the symbolic of the external (streets, go game, and Japanese-styled articles) and the symptoms of the internal, language (speaking/non-speaking) and the hybridity of identity.

[Room 108] 14:30-16:10, 4 July

Panel Title	Decoding Photograph: Practice of Historical Information Studies 写真の「読み方」～歴史情報論の視座からみる写真資料研究の実践
Language	Japanese
Abstract	This session discusses a new perspective of conducting a research on the historical information studies by utilizing “Photograph”, an overlooked research target. Following Ranke, the trend of historical studies has been focused on the internal and external criticism of documents. This study brings in his viewpoint and tries to expand to the new practice of how to interpret and analyze the historical documents. Moreover, the study attempts to apply the result to the historical information studies’ framework. By using the photograph, the reproducible object, as the target, we expect to get over the discrepancy between means of construing history in empiricism and post-modernism. 本パネルでは、従来の歴史学では研究対象として取り扱われてこなかった「写真」を、歴史史料としてどのように扱うことが可能であるのか、その手法を検討対象とした。
Panelist 1	Tsutomu Soeno 添野勉 (The University of Tokyo)
Title	Space/Scene of a city: Decoding from Historical Photograph 都市の空間/場面：歴史写真から読み解く
Abstract	There are several attempts to decode structures or peculiarities of space from maps and written materials that have been done by a lot of scholars. This study emphasizes on the photograph of a “noted place” in the past that still exists in a city and verifies the function of space of the city on how the specific “noted place” is seen from historical perspective. The new sight “Mansei-bashi” in Tokyo, built at the end of the Meiji

	Era, is taken up as an example in this panel session and discussed based on the photographs that demonstrate its role as an important location of modern traffic, a basic function of the communication, and a national memory. By using the taken “Scene” from the photograph, my discussion aimed at discovering the necessary procedures in order to recognize the invisible feature of the space.
Panelist 2	Norio Togiya 研谷紀夫 (The University of Tokyo)
Title	The Mourning Ways of the Family and the Nation for the State Funeral 国葬にみる葬列の変容とその表象
Abstract	Before the World War II, there were twenty national funerals in Japan. The formation of funeral procession was compounded of Japanese and Western style. While the Japanese one was based on Japanese traditional shrine style originating from the ancient age, the Western one was based on royal funeral procession in Europe. The formation of funeral procession reflects various relationships and each funeral has its own ways of funeral service. Thus, we can examine various relationships between the nation and the family, the departed and the nation, and the departed and the citizens from the formation and ways of each funeral. This research not only analyzes several materials such as documents, drawing and photograph related to the state funeral and social relations particularly the relationship between the nation and the family but also aim to figure out the hidden role and meaning of the state funeral in Japanese modern age.
Panelist 3	Motoi Kuramochi 倉持 基 (The University of Tokyo)
Title	Emperor Meiji in Photographs: Portrait Photography as "Historical Photograph" 写真の中の明治天皇 - 「歴史写真」としての肖像写真
Abstract	In Japanese history, a portrait had become the most popular in the Meiji Era which we can call the “Age of Portrait”. People who were celebrities or the wealthy such as politicians or soldiers tended to make their own portraits. Moreover, a lot of portrait monuments were built to commemorate the persons who had done the great achievement for the country. In the middle of 19 th century, after the invention of photography in France and Britain, it had been promptly introduced to Japan. Then, since the cost of making portrait photography is cheaper and easier than other kinds of portraitures like paintings or sculptures, the “Age of Portrait” had reached new heights of prosperity. Especially the portrait of Emperor Meiji is the most symbolical in the era. As Japan endeavored to transform to the new system and threw away the old system since Edo period during the Meiji Restoration, the portrait photography of the Emperor also changed. This report intends to utilize the portrait photography of the Emperor Meiji as the “Historical Photograph” in order to correlate the image of the Emperor and the ideal of Japan that Japanese society had imagined at that time.
Panelist 4	Junko Aoki 青木淳子 (The University of Tokyo)
Title	Garment in Portrait Photography: History in Taireihuku 肖像写真における衣装：大礼服から読み解く歴史
Abstract	By using two portrait photos of people wearing Taireihuku, a formal garment from the Meiji Era until the beginning of the Showa Era, as a historical document, this study examines the relation between the photograph and the garment by means of historical information studies. The garment is regarded as a very important composition in the photograph since it is frequently appointed by the law in that era. Therefore, I can presume not only the era of wearers but also the social status of them via photograph. However, for the visual material like the portrait photography, it is necessary to include other materials in order to verify its history. For example, the real garment is considered the best material. In general, there are many researches inspecting garment in Domestic Science but mostly regarding the shape or trend of the garment. In this research, I utilize the methodology from historical information studies as a new perspective for garment

	study both in reality and inside the photograph.
Commentator	Akira Baba 馬場章 (The University of Tokyo, Professor)

[Room 212] 14:30-16:10, 4 July

Panel Title	The Beginning of Cultural Practices in Postwar Japan: Reconsideration of <i>Shiso no Kagaku</i> 戦後日本における文化研究：『思想の科学』再考
Language	Japanese
Abstract	The purpose of this session is to reconstitute the discourses of <i>Shiso no Kagaku</i> as an alternative genealogy of cultural studies. It will focus not only on ideological dimensions but also on the techno-mediated background. In the post-war period, both Japanese and British society confronted a common political regime as well as the same stage of capitalism. This condition makes it possible for us to compare <i>Shiso no Kagaku</i> with the contemporaneous British New Left. In addition, <i>Shiso no Kagaku</i> had to grapple with the emerging mass society and Tennosei, which were closely related to Ultrnationalism in Japan. Each presentation will try to investigate both the continuity and discontinuity between <i>Shiso no Kagaku</i> and cultural studies by focusing on the following topics: communication and languages, the Seikatsu-Tsuzurikata movement, popular culture, and the publication and distribution of magazines. Through these presentations, this session will enable us to rethink the significance of culture today, when economic issues have become increasingly important in the context of globalization
Panelist 1	Shibano, Kyoko (The University of Tokyo)
Title	<i>Shiso no Kagaku</i> as a Magazine in Postwar
Abstract	<i>Shiso no Kagaku</i> is a postwar magazine which started in May 1946. It was issued from Senkusha at first, but was then published by several different publishers until becoming independent as <i>Shiso no Kagaku</i> sha in 1962. This article aims to discuss <i>Shiso no Kagaku</i> as a magazine publisher in postwar Japan. Japanese magazines, which had been seriously controlled by the government during the WW2, were forced to change their industrial framework under the occupied condition after the war. The postwar-trend was accepted by publishers as a fresh approach, however, later, magazine styles were separated into merchandises for the mass and alternative media around 1960 with the popularity of weekly magazines. <i>Shiso no Kagaku's</i> publication style may be examined and analyzed through the comparison of other magazines' cases and the various forms of industrial distribution system of the period.
Panelist 2	Chung, Kawol (The University of Tokyo)
Title	The idea of 'communication' and its introduction to post-war Japan
Abstract	The concept of communication as a democratic idea was originally introduced to Japan after WW . Particular political and socio-cultural processes began transforming its earlier meanings in the early post-war years. These transformative processes can be detailed by an examination of the influential social science journal <i>Shiso no Kagaku</i> . Between 1945 and 1954 it acted as a vital forum for numerous concerned writers, who attempted to combine communication theory with the ideas of democratic practice. Particularly interesting is also the role of the journal for a reeducation of the Japanese society and the promotion of communication after years of repressed free speech. The presentation analyzes the differences between wartime and post-war discourses on communication, offers a conceptual history of communication as a vital means of post-war enlightenment and points out the value of <i>Shiso no Kagaku</i> for communication studies of post-war Japan.
Panelist 3	Shūtō, Yoshiki (The University of Tokyo)
Title	<i>Shiso no Kagaku</i> and Pragmatism: A Case Study of the Seikatsu-Tsuzurikata Movement in Prewar in

	Japan
Abstract	This report reconsiders the Pragmatism in Shiso no Kagaku Kenkyukai through Seikatsu-Tsuzurikata movement (life composition movement). Osamu Kuno and Shunsuke Tsurumi put a high value on the Seikatsu-Tsuzurikata movement in prewar Japan. They regarded it as the most successful practice of pragmatism in Japan. They considered pragmatism in Japan to be a method of “writing”, which attempted to act on the environment. First, I survey of the studies and researches on this movement and historical development. Next, I compare the difference of the condition over “Writing” of Seikatsu-Tsuzurikata movement at prewar era and simultaneous periods. Finally, I examine its meaning and limit of their estimation.
Panelist 4	Hayashi, Mitsuhiro (The University of Tokyo)
Title	The Study of Popular Culture as Science
Abstract	Popular culture was one of the important research objects for the <i>Shiso no Kagaku Kenkyukai</i> . Of course in prewar Japan, there were discussions that paid attention to popular culture, including the controversy over the popularization of art and the study of popular amusement. However, while these studies measured the value of popular culture according to a hierarchical dichotomy between high and popular culture, the <i>Shiso no Kagaku Kenkyukai</i> understood the relation between the mental structure of Japanese and their popular culture by using scientific methodologies. In this presentation, first, I will explain the desire to use these methodologies as a way to refute ultranationalistic culture and cultural criticism during wartime Japan. Secondly, I will point out how this refutation had been in danger of embodying its own and different form of cultural territoriality.
Panelist 5	Kim, Sungmin (The University of Tokyo)
Title	Understanding “Asia” in the <i>Shiso no Kagaku</i>
Abstract	The purpose of this study is to consider how an “Asian” awareness of Japanese society has been formed and modified since World War II by examining the magazine <i>Shiso no Kagaku</i> , which has been published since 1946. The relationship between Japan and other Asian countries has been a relationship of power, domination, and of varying degrees of a complex hegemony, just like the relationship between Japan and the West. We would not understand the themes that have been published in the <i>Shiso no Kagaku</i> , such as “the War,” “the Colony,” and “Asia,” or the self-awareness of Japanese society without discussing the relationship between Japan and Asia. This study serves that purpose by focusing on the relationship between Japan and Korea after the post-World War II era.

[Room 213] 14:30-16:10, 4 July

Panel Title	「共生」の政治学 - 川崎から - Politics of "Kyosei - To live close together - " in Kawasaki
Language	Japanese
Abstract	<p>Kawasaki city is largest coast industrial areas in Japan . And it is known many "non-Japanese" workers city. In recent years, some Kawasaki citizens movement question on “ What is "Multicultural KYOSEI ” ? ” After 90's, "KYOSEI" is spreading among the people's home rule. But it is bringing encroachment of public freedom by a collusive relationship with neo-liberalism. In this panel, we discuss this problem with case study of "KYOSEI" in Kawasaki and seek new-movement possibility.</p> <p>神奈川県川崎市は、日本最大級の臨海開発地であり、また外国人労働者の街としても知られている。いま、この地域に住む人々から「多文化共生 とは何か」という問いかけがはじまっている。90年代以降 共生 は、地方自治のキーワードとして広がりを見せているが、この現象はネオリ</p>

	ベラリズムと癒着し、「公的な自由」の空間を喪失させ、集会などがつぶされていく現実を展開させている。本パネルでは、川崎を具体的事例として取りあげ、共生をめぐる引き起こされて来た諸問題を検討し、新たな運動の可能性を探る。
Panelist 1	Park, Jongseok 朴鐘碩
Title	Working at HITACHI 日立で働きつづけて
Abstract	<p>39 years have passed since my first action; The employment discrimination suit against HITACHI, I was 19 years old. Working at HITACHI, I found that “labor-management cooperation” means “KYOSEI”. Hard job is oppressing labor’s expression. And economic gap becoming wider. The action brought paradigm shift, it sought for human dignity and open community. I reconsider my 70’s action.</p> <p>19歳で始まった日立就職差別裁判闘争から39年になる。日立で働きながら見えたのは、「労使協調」という「共生」の実態である。過酷な生産に追われる労働者はものが言えない。格差は急速に広がっている。パラダイムの転換となった「日立闘争」は、人間らしく生きること、また開かれた(地域)社会を求める闘いであった。今、日立闘争を再考する。</p>
Panelist 2	Seungkoo Choi 崔勝久
Title	The actual politics of “Multicultural KYOSEI” in Kawasaki city. 川崎の「多文化共生」政策の実態について
Abstract	<p>After The action 70’s HITACHI, win a suit against the employment discrimination, “Korean-Japanese ZAINICHI” put in a claim for discriminate between nationality, child welfare etc... Kawasaki city promotes “Multicultural KYOSEI” and is regarded the Japan’s best progressive politics. But it is a distant from hopes, really was subordinate “natural legal principles”, considered as matters of course not even requiring explicit provisions, and categorize as semi-citizens = non-Japanese. Kawasaki mayor declared “Non-Japanese who cheat the draft are semi-citizens”. From Kawasaki, we cast question of “KYOSEI”.</p> <p>日立就職差別闘争以降、「在日」は児童手当などの国籍条項撤廃を要求し、それに応え市当局は、「多文化共生」を旗印にするようになった。川崎は外国人施策では全国で最も進んでいると注目されたが、その実態は、国の「当然の法理」への追従と、外国人を二級市民としてのカテゴリーの中に埋め込むものであった。「戦争に行かない外国人は『準会員』」と市長は放言している。川崎から「共生」を問う。</p>
Panelist 3	Kenichi Banjyo 番匠健一
Title	Multiculturalism discourse and <New> Colonialism 多文化主義言説と<新>植民地主義
Abstract	<p>これまで「多文化主義」は、国民国家に対するマイノリティ側からの挑戦として理解されてきた。グローバリゼーションの進行と共に、多文化主義言説が、どのような立場の者によって使われ、どのように作用したか、<新>植民地主義という視角から考察する。</p> <p>"Multiculturalism" has been understood as a challenge from the minority side for the Nation-State. With progress of the globalization, we show the prospects of Multiculturalism discourse from <new> Colonialism theory.</p>
Panelist 4	Akemi Yamauchi 山内明美
Title	What is “natural legal principles”? “当然の法理”とは何か？
Abstract	<p>外国人を“二級市民”として位置付けてきた“当然の法理”とは何であろうか？また、近年のネット右翼によるレイシズムの論理がどのように構築され、“当然の法理”と共犯関係を結んでいるのか、背景と現状について報告する。</p> <p>What is “natural legal principles”? It has been ranked non-Japanese as semi-citizens. However did</p>

	Internet –New Right built their racism-theory and complicity in“natural legal principles”? we report it's background and the existing condition.
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[Room 214] 14:30-16:10, 4 July

Panel Title	Are Immigrants Safe under the Aegis of Multiculturalism? : Border and Migration Controls in a Globalized World 多文化主義は移民を護れるのか? : グローバル世界における入国管理と移民政策
Language	English, Japanese
Abstract	Now the tables have turned. “Opening borders” is no longer the ideological preserve of the dissident Left or human rights activists, who are now forced into a defensive position. It is not Leftists but neo-liberal minded politicians and economists who take a dominant lead in promoting the multicultural society, though everyone knows that this is just a palatable excuse to import a high-skilled but precarious foreign workforce. On the other hand, has the Left lost direction? Eager to restore the civil solidarity and secure the rights and welfare of domestic workers, some commentators attempt to reactivate persistent nationalisms by excluding from their imagined citizen-ness the immigrant workers who are still within society. It is this distorted discussion on immigration and border control in which this panel will attempt to intervene in order to find a way to develop a sense of solidarity with “immigrants,” those suffering the most in this economic crisis.
Panelist 1	Tetz Hakoda (Kobe University, PhD Candidate)
Title	Nationalism Now? : For those forgotten migrants in the apocalypse of the Japanese economy
Abstract	The current economic crisis delivers the final blow to Japan's self-described one-hundred-million middle-class society. While it is welcomed as an opportunity to seek an alternative society, it cannot be ignored that there is a growing tendency among some liberals and Leftists to "reevaluate" nationalism. Making "good" use of nationalism has been a recurring topic throughout the history of the Japanese Left, and the debate is now concerned with immigration issues, predominantly new temporary labor programs. Proponents suggest that it would lead Japanese nationals to feel more secure in their jobs and embrace other "bad" nationalistic sentiments. However, what they fail to acknowledge is that multiculturalism is an undeniable reality in Japan. This presentation will argue that not only the current revival of “good” nationalisms is unable to effectively challenge neo-liberal immigration policy reforms, but also reveals that Japan's Left hasn't settled the debate initiated in the mid-1990s about Japan's colonial past.
Panelist 2	Joel Matthews (Kobe University, PhD Candidate)
Title	The Contradictory Politics of Border Control
Abstract	In April 2003, under the guise of crime prevention and in response to political pressure about the perceived threat from the 'foreigner crime' wave, the Immigration Bureau initiated a special investigation unit to weed out the reported 250,000 undocumented foreigners in Japan. Immigration Bureau Chief Sakanaka Hidenori explains that there is an integral link between the discrimination of foreigners, foreigner crime and the future of Japan as a multiethnic nation. He explicates: 'Why is it that Japanese fear and detest foreigners? It is without a doubt because of "foreigner crime".' Yet Sakanaka's support for Japan as a multiethnic society appears to be in conflict with his incessant suspicion and accusations of criminal deviance. The stigmatization of foreigners as criminals works to counteract the neo-liberal agenda of creating harmonious coexistence between citizens and foreign workers. This presentation will analyze the discourse of 'foreign criminality' and the ways in which it affects strategies of border control in Japan.
Panelist 3	Seigo Kayanoki (Kobe University, Graduate Student) kaya@msd.biglobe.ne.jp
Title	Deportation as Constitutive of the National Order of Things

Abstract	Migration studies have long been accustomed to approaching the migration process in a dualistic fashion, articulated in conventional terminologies such as sending/receiving countries and push/pull factors. However, this simplification not only misrepresents and mischaracterizes the lives of today's migrants but also reflects and reproduces the nationalist logic of border-control. Taking deportation as a major focus, this paper will discuss how this compulsory reverse border-crossing works to materialize a world imagined according to the national metaphysics, and how the existing literature on migrants has assumed this world order as "natural". Deportation should not be simply seen, in negative terms, as an exclusion of "undesirable" non-nationals. Rather, as its synonymic term "repatriation" more directly suggests, its fundamental role is to move people who are determined to be "out of place" and physically transfer them to where they supposedly belong to in pure national and/or racial terms. What is annihilated in this reductionist procedure is the complicated course of migrant lives characterized with in-between-ness.
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[Room 223] 14:30-16:10, 4 July

Panel Title	Trans/nationality in question: Across, through, over, and beyond the national regime of culture in Asia
Language	English
Abstract	This panel attempts to make sense of the current trans/national transformations in Asia by examining various aspects of trans/national cultural practices by different agents such as the state, the capital and consumers. Trans/nationality is contemporary spatial conditions and practices which any state, city, industry and/or people cannot avoid being a part of, whether it is pursued or resisted. Among indefinite dimensions of trans/nationality, this panel focuses on the complex imbrications across, through, over and beyond the national regime of culture which, far from being obsoleted, transforms itself through multiple agents organizing, managing and cutting through the trans/national flows of culture. Panelists examine how the national regime of culture is variously managed, contested (Lee), challenged (Cho) and transcended (Mitsuoka; Jung) by multiple cultural, institutional, and technological practices across Asia.
Panelist 1	Toshiro Mitsuoka (The University of Tokyo, PhD. Student) blueprint.0929@gmail.com
Title	Missionary of Art or Cultural McDonald?: A Tentative Analysis of Guggenheim's Global Expansion Strategy
Abstract	Guggenheim Museum, one of the best noted museums of contemporary art in NY, has established its branches around the world over the last two decades. Guggenheim's global strategy has been based on a fixed package: its high brand image and breathtaking post-modern buildings designed by world-renowned architects. Therefore, it has been argued that this expansion is mainly a market-oriented approach and tends to understate the vernacular context. While this global expansion strategy of Guggenheim has been discussed as a process in which commodified forms of culture transgress the nation-states' control, the over-commodification of the Guggenheim Museum itself seems to be showing an interesting symptom of the shift in and the recurrence of the relationship between the museum and the state. Thus, in this presentation, I will attempt to delineate the shift embedded in this process, especially introducing an example of the first Asian branch 'Guggenheim Abu Dhabi.'
Panelist 2	Eun-ah Cho (SungKyunKwan University, Korea, MA Student) rabbit0421@hotmail.com
Title	Trans-national Identity: Standing/Living ON the border
Abstract	In this paper, I address the question of 'transnational-identity, which we are facing as a reality among other flows of worldwide 'trans' phenomena. Following what Rousseau said, now we clearly know the notion of human rights that only a citizen who subsumes nation as its guardian could get all rights which are valid under the law. I pursue these question in this paper: "Could the identity of human being set breaking away

	from legality, splitting with nation?", and "when does the individual emerge denying the identity attached to a nation?" I start with the analysis of 'GO' (Kanesiro Kazuki's novel, 2006; Ukisada Isao' film, 2001), which raises the question of a 'stateless person' who rejects all the trying of naming. Focusing on those who have given up their nationality voluntarily, I ask how we can understand those actions of giving up nationality and choosing a 'stateless person', and how we can define 'transnational-identities/beings' against the concept such as 'cosmopolitans', 'nomads', and 'anarchists'. I examine the way in which they appear as new type of individuals with their action against the logic of the nation.
Panelist 3	Jung-yup Lee (The University of Massachusetts Amherst, PhD Candidate) sonicscape@gmail.com
Title	Managing the transnational, governing the national: Cultural policy and the politics of "cultural archetype project" in South Korea
Abstract	This paper examines how the recent South Korean cultural policy engages in the transformation of the national economy and the mediation of the transnational cultural politics in East Asia region. The "cultural archetype project" of the KOCCA (Korea Culture and Content Agency) provides an interesting example of the way in which the nature of national culture and identity in South Korea is redefined and re-imagined by a technological and transnational association. Firstly, I examine how the "essence" of national culture and identity is redefined and mobilized by referring to the modern, the technological and the economic under the dominant policy paradigm of the "knowledge-based economy" and "creative economy." Secondly, I locate cultural policy in the context of East Asian cultural flows. The domain of culture becomes prominent as well as problematized within the state project as culture is increasingly connected to transnational trade, "national branding" and cultural diplomacy.
Panelist 4	Sun Jung (University of Melbourne, PhD) sun.jung@vu.edu.au
Title	BoA, A K-Pop Star, Lands in America: Americanization, Technoization and Neo-Orientalization
Abstract	On 17 March 2009, BoA, a K-pop superstar, released her first full-length album in America; the eponymous "BoA" contains 11 songs in English, mostly hip-hop dance music pieces. Within a week after the album's release, some South Korean journalists were heralding BoA's "success" in America as her album already ranked as 127th on the Billboard main chart, the highest Billboard rank ever achieved by an Asian artist. Nevertheless, compared to her superstar status within the region, BoA's American debut has only managed a critically and commercially disappointing result. It appears that the marketing strategies of SM Entertainment, BoA's management company, in terms of crossing the cultural boundaries demonstrate some crucial problems. In this paper, I discuss the ways in which BoA (SM) utilizes "globalization" strategies in crossing cultural boundaries by focusing on three evident marketing points: assimilation in American pop, usage of new media and attempted erasure of race and ethnicity, In particular, I identify three critical attributes, which might be termed Americanization, Technoization and Neo-Orientalization.

[Room 224] 14:30-16:10, 4 July

Panel Title	Trans-Asia Mediascape: the Emerging Voice of the Marginal in the Field of Media and Cultural Production
Language	English
Abstract	This panel discusses the problem of transnational media and cultural production within minority and sub cultural groups in Korea and East Asia. With the advent of the globalization, in Korea and East Asia, new cultural practices cutting across borders and identities emerge in various socio-cultural fields ranging from popular culture to labor market. These new practices challenge the status quo and reformulate the mode of cultural consumption and production in the context of trans-Asia. This panel attempts to describe the

	formation and effect of the transnational mediascape from the perspective of gender, generation and migration as they emerge from such localities and trans-localities as Korea, P.R.C. and Sothern/Eastern Asia country. By contextualizing this complex cultural dynamics, this panel aims to better understand the cultural transition from the peripheral to the central, from home countries to host countries, from grassroots to industries, from everyday life to institutional routines, and vice versa.
Panelist 1	Bo-Seon Shim (SungKongHoe University, Research Professor) bosobored@gmail.com
Title	Transnational Mediascape of Migrants in Korea
Abstract	This paper investigates the transtnational mediascape that is formulated and utilized by migrants in Korea. According to Appadurai, the term mediascape designates the role of media, both new and old, in the global era of which usage is far from fixed in their transnational flows. This paper is based on a survey on the media uses and needs of migrants in Korea - Korean Chinese, Mongolians, Filipinos, and Bangladeshis. The survey attempts to look at the pattern in which various forms of media both enable and constrain migrants' capability of social networking and information gathering. In doing so, this paper criticizes the overarching term "migrant" that often conceals discrepancies among different ethnic groups' way of formulating and utilizing mediascape. Thus, this paper adopts a comparative view to investigate what factors affect the different media uses and needs within migrant groups as well as before and after migrating to Korea
Panelist 2	Park, Ja-young (Hyupsung University, Assistant Professor) aliceis@naver.com
Title	Youth writing on the border in East Asia: focusing on cases of P.R.C and South Korea
Abstract	Literature in East Asia is rapidly reconstructed into the industrial sources. Accordingly, traditional concept of literature is transformed and reorganized into new type. For example, in P.R.C., it is categorized into "new concept writing", "post-1980s writer", and "youth writer". So-called "Post-1980s writer" emerges from the unique literary system and mechanism that are different from ones represented by "the Writer's Association", a traditional literary organization. The emergence of new literature is related with the opening of the commercial and individual spaces such as a national writing contest and an individual cyberspace developed by both new and old media. The similar phenomenon happens in other East Asian countries including South Korea. In South Korea, young writer also leaps forward through cyberspace and commercial publisher and produces new type of literature. In this paper, I analyze how the young writers emerge, what they produce, and what are their impacts on the literary field in general. In this emergence of new literature, the characteristic of writers, the form and the production method of writing change. I focus on the mechanism of the production of new literature and the responses by literary field in general by comparing the case of P.R.C. with that of Korea. This comparative research aims to discover the synchronic characteristic as well as the historical trait. Furthermore, this analysis can be extended to the investigation of the new type of cultural constitution and institutionalization by comparing young writing with the trend of popular culture.
Panelist 3	So, Young-Hyun (SungKongHoe University, Research Professor) yhso70@hanmail.net
Title	On fandom, fan fiction, and cultural bricolage as subcultures
Abstract	This paper investigates fandom culture, especially fan fiction and slash fiction culture in Korea by asking questions such as "what are the characteristics of Korean fandom culture(fan fiction culture) as representative subcultures in today's society?" and "what is the difference between Korean and other countries' fandom culture?" I focus on the nomadic action of media audience who are willing to explore their desire. As consumptive digital culture develops in Korea, a plenty of fan communities emerged in cyberspace and, accordingly, fan fiction culture became a common phenomenon within the milieu of

<p>fandom culture. An important point is that digital culture is usually produced by marginalized people who act as prosumers in cyberspace. The main subjects of fandom culture include women, youths, and homosexuals. They reappropriate the contents that originate from mainstream media - TV dramas and movies - by poaching and manipulating narratives, moving images, audio files on internet. Therefore, this study will make an effort to reconceptualize fandom culture in East Asian countries especially in Korea in terms of gender and alterity issues. Finally that will be a search for the possibility of an Asian fandom culture as well as alternative participation cultures.</p>
