

Open Lecture

History of Black People in the Caribbean Islands

Lecturer : Judith Exavier (Acting Ambassador of Haiti to Japan)

Date : February 19, 2014 (Wed.), 14:00-15:00

Place : Room 203/204, Kiyoshi Togasaki Memorial Dialogue House

During the month of February every year people all over the world gather to celebrate the history of the African descent. In this lecture, Judith Exavier, acting ambassador of Haiti to Japan, introduced the history of Haiti through colonial and post-colonial periods. The presentation invited audience to the complexity of historical and socio-cultural dynamics of the Caribbean islands. It stimulated a number of feedbacks and questions.

(Reported by Yoshihiro Nakano and convened by Christian Collet)

Political Violence, Human Security and the Civilizing Process

Date: February 22, 2014 (Sat.), 13:00-16:00

Place: International Conference Room, Kiyoshi Togasaki Memorial Dialogue House

Standards of Self-Restraint in World Politics

Lecturer: Andrew Linklater (Woodrow Wilson Professor of International Politics, The University of Aberystwyth)

This paper is part of a longer work that discusses the relationship between violence and civilization in the Western states-systems. The longer work addresses a tension within the writings of Martin Wight and Norbert Elias, specifically whether ‘civilised’ restraints on violence are stronger in the most recent phase of the modern states-system than in earlier epochs or whether the modern states-system is not substantially different from its predecessors. The paper discusses some respects in which the relationship between violence and civilization is unique in the contemporary period. It offers a preliminary explanation of its uniqueness by drawing on the particular strengths of process sociology and the English School study of international society.

(Reported by Andrew Linklater and convened by Giorgio Shani)

Civilizing Process or Civilizing Mission? Toward a Post-Western Understanding of Human Security

Lecturer: Giorgio Shani (Senior Associate Professor, International Christian University;
Director of Social Science Research Institute)

This paper seeks to critically interrogate the view that Human Security can be seen as a manifestation of what Norbert Elias aptly termed the civilizing process. Despite its recent adoption by the United Nations General Assembly in September 2012 and its institutionalization through the United Nations system, Human Security may be viewed—not only in its ‘narrow’ but also its ‘broad’ guises—as the latest instantiation of the ‘civilizing mission’ facilitating the continued intervention of the western-dominated ‘international community’ in previously colonized areas of the world. Critically reworked, however, Human Security has the potential to constitute a powerful ‘global ethic’ by distancing itself from its western ‘secular’ origins and recognizing the multiple religio-cultural contexts in which human dignity is embedded.

(Reported and convened by Giorgio Shani)

Open Lecture

Interventions and Civilization: Norbert Elias and International Relations

Lecturer : Andrew Linklater (Woodrow Wilson Professor of International Politics, The
University of Aberystwyth)

Date : February 24, 2014 (Mon.), 13:15-15:00

Place : H-364

This lecture provided an overview of Elias's perspective of world politics. It highlighted its core features by comparing it with the standpoint in International Relations with which it has much in common—political realism. The discussion considered the respects in which Elias's writings contribute to understanding international relations. It also explains what it can learn from the English school analysis of 'international society'.

(Reported by Andrew Linklater and convened by Giorgio Shani)

Open Lecture

History of Black People in South Africa

Lecturer : Mohau Pheko (Ambassador of South Africa to Japan)

Date: February 24, 2014 (Mon.), 16:00 -18:00

Place: Room 203/204, Kiyoshi Togasaki Memorial Dialogue House

During the month of February every year people all over the world gather to celebrate the history of the African descent. In this lecture, Dr. Mohau Pheko, ambassador of South Africa to Japan, introduced the history of anti-Apartheid struggle, with a particular emphasis on the founding father of democratic South Africa, Nelson Mandela. She also explained the nation-wide effort to democratization and social development in the post-Apartheid period. The lecture stimulated various feedbacks and questions from audience.

(Reported by Yoshihiro Nakano and convened by Christian Collet)

**Philosophy as a Midwife of Science?
The Role of Philosophical Analysis in Causal Investigations
in the Study of World Politics**

Lecturer : Hidemi Suganami (Professor of International Relations, The University of
Aberystwyth)

Date : March 3, 2014 (Mon.), 17:50-19:00

Place : ERB-247

An understanding of ‘causation’, facilitated by philosophical analysis, may assist the birth and growth of a particular way of investigating causal relations, which is central to scientific activities in a broad sense, by providing it with a secure conceptual foundation. In the light of the analysis of ‘causation’ undertaken by Hume and Bhaskar, this lecture examined how this may or may not be the case with respect to the study of world politics in particular. Hume’s view of causation has had a huge impact on the development of social science, including International Relations, even though his own intended contribution was towards what we would now regard as empirical psychology concerning the origins of our idea of causality. Bhaskar, a trenchant critics of the ‘Humean’ regularity view of causation, by contrast, wrote to provide a properly philosophical foundation for social science, yet the approach to the study of world politics stemming from Bhaskar’s line of thinking, if eminently sensible, turns out to be surprisingly conventional. However, a switch from Hume to Bhaskar will encourage shifting our focus away from the view of a cause as an observable event that prompts another event towards the view of the world in which various causal tendencies interact. This shift will have a significant impact on the way we design our causal investigations. Moreover, Bhaskar’s view of the world as an open system leads us to appreciate the inescapable element of judgment in causal diagnoses regarding world politics, which in turn

draws attention to the need to combine philosophical analysis with historical and sociological enquiries into the origins and functions of our various judgments facilitating our causal understandings.

(Reported by Hidemi Suganami and convened by Girogio Shani)

Open Lecture

History of ‘History Problems’ in Northeast Asia

Lecturer : Jae-Jung Suh (Fellow, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars)

Date : April 17, 2014 (Thu.), 16:30-17:40

Place : H-316

Growing economic interdependence and cultural interpenetration, notwithstanding, the political relationships between the nations in Northeast Asia remain weighted by disagreements about history. However, the history of historical disagreements in the region shows a great variation in the ways in which the disagreements are handled. This talk explains the variation in terms of two factors: the degree to which actors in the region acknowledge each other as legitimate participants in their domestic deliberations; and the degree to which they discuss their disagreements within overlapping frameworks of meaning. Depending on the combination of these factors, the nations in the region have done parallel plays, engaged each other in dialogues, or exchanged verbal attacks.

(Reported by Jae-Jung Suh and convened by Giorgio Shani)

公開講演会

オバマ v. プーチン

講演者：高尾 潤（NHK 報道局副部長）

日 時：2014年5月12日（月）、10:00-11:20

場 所：H-262

2014年3月、ウクライナとEU・ロシアの関係を大きく変える出来事が起こった。3月17日に、クリミア最高会議とセヴァストポリ市評議会がウクライナからの独立とロシア編入を求める決議を採択し、ロシアがクリミア独立を承認した。

ウクライナはこの20年あまり、自立した国として成り立つことに失敗してきた国であるソビエト連邦崩壊の引き金を引いたウクライナの独立後の歩みを振り返ると、EUとロシアの間で、両方に従属してきたことが分かる。ロシアとの関係では、ガスを破格の安い値段で輸入し続けている。EUはEUで、EUに加盟させるつもりがないが、友好関係を保っている。しかし、このような両方への従属関係が、明確なウクライナ憲法違反でもあるロシアのクリミア併合によって、どちらかの選択を迫られる事態となった。

今回の歴史的局面の顕れには、ロシアの「騙された史観」が関係している。NATOの東方拡大はドイツ以東に拡がらないという予定が拡がった。プーチンは欧米の、コソボの独立は認め、クリミアのロシア人の独立を認めないダブルスタンダードを批判する。このような事態を受け、現在プーチン・オバマ関係は冷戦後最悪の関係とまで言われている。一時は、オバマ外交の唯一で最大の成果が米ロ関係の改善とまで言われていたのに。

冷戦史観が復活している。冷戦後20年余り議論されてきたレジームが変化しつつある。もはや、クリミア併合に踏み切ったロシアの決定を覆すことは不可能である。超大国がアメリカ一国という冷戦後のグローバルパワーが、地域大国としてのロシア、中国の拡張主義とともに、存在をなくしつつある、新しい世界に入っている。

（報告・招聘：寺田麻佑）