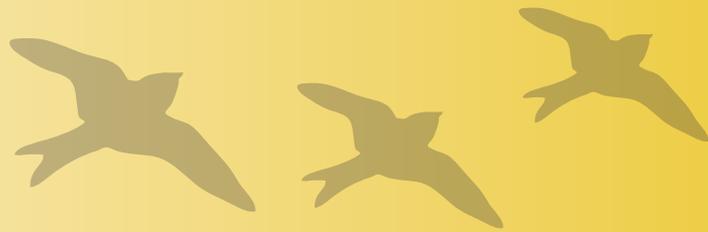


東北アジア 研究談話会

vol. **123**



東北アジア研究センターでは、スタッフ同士の研究交流と相互理解を深めるため、毎月研究報告会(東北アジア研究談話会)を開催しています。今月は下記の日程・内容で行います。センター外の方でも、興味があるようでしたら是非ご参加ください。

日時 2025年 **12月23日** 火

12:00～13:00

【会場】東北アジア研究センター4階大会議室

(川内合同研究棟436号室)

※会場のみでの開催です。オンライン同時配信は行いません。

報告 ①

● 使用言語：英語

How to become a refugee in 3 days: an autoethnography of a war zone with an overview on informality as a methodological approach

報告者

アベル・ポレセ

Visiting Fellow Abel Polese

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ダブリンシティ大学
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The focus of this presentation is two-fold. Empirically, I will present the narrative of our escape from the war in Ukraine the day of Moscow's attacks, the 24th of February, 2022. Driving 3 days through the country to pass the southern border, destinies intermingled, alliances were formed, and (many) lives were changed. I will document with pictures and a map of the main escape routes. This will also be a chance to reflect on the relationship between the scientist and the field, positionality, and the boundary between the person and the researcher. Theoretically, the empirical material will also be a way to introduce my informality framework. Informality, that I define as "the art of bypassing the state" (Polese 2023), has long been the "dumping ground" of the social sciences. Whenever something is unusual, difficult to match one's understanding or simply does not fit any pre-determined category, there's a widespread attitude of uttering: "and there's informality out there." My presentation is intended to challenge this belief and propose

informality as a methodological approach, a way to do "anthropology out of the corner of the eye" (Craciun 2008) and avoid taking things for granted in the hope to create, or reshuffle, epistemological categories thus leading to new production of knowledge and novel understanding of the world.

報告 ②

● 使用言語：日本語

民族の科学化とそのポリティクス:ゲノム研究における

「日本人」カテゴリーの生成とゆらぎ The Scientification and Politics of Ethnicity: The Construction and Fluidity of the "Japanese" Category in Genome Research

This presentation examines the creation and fluctuation of the "Japanese (日本人)" category in genomic science. Human genome research has contributed to understanding race as a social construct. Nevertheless, it has produced an ambivalent effect, simultaneously dismantling and reinforcing racial concepts. Japanese policy and healthcare systems presuppose a nation-state model where a genetically homogeneous group, alongside cultural and customary homogeneity, is assumed to be "Japanese." For example, clinical trial requirements explicitly include "targeting Japanese individuals" with no definition. In the case of the Tohoku Medical Megabank Organization at Tohoku University, where the presenter examined expressions in interviews and past outcome reports, the "Japanese" group was conveniently defined through principal component analysis clustering, emphasizing differences from other populations and the representativeness of the sample. However, this procedure was abolished in response to the visualization of gradients through increased analysis numbers and the international trend of avoiding labeling. This case illustrates how representations of "Japanese people" are fluidly constructed at the intersection of national policy, scientific conventions, international trends, and researchers' perceptions.

報告者

石井 花織

Specially Appointed Senior Assistant Professor
(Management) ISHII Kaori

(情報拠点分野 URA室)



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問い合わせ先

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