

(For JSPS Fellow)

Form B-5

Date (日付)

15/11/2011 (Date/Month/Year: 日/月/年)

Activity Report -Science Dialogue Program-

(サイエンス・ダイアログ事業 実施報告書)

- Fellow's name (講師氏名): MARK JOHN WINCHESTER (ID No. P11013)

- Participating school (学校名): SHIZUOKA KITA HIGH SCHOOL

- Date (実施日時): 11/11/2011 (Date/Month/Year: 日/月/年)

- Lecture title (講演題目): (in English) To See the World in a Grain of Sand:
Standing at the Crossroads of the Social Sciences and the Humanities

(in Japanese) 一粒の砂に世界をみる:
社会科学と人文科学の交差点に立って

- Lecture summary (講演概要): Please summary your lecture 200-500 words.

What does it mean when we say that something is universal? What does it mean to say that something is universally the same for everything, everywhere and everybody? Also, what does it mean to say that something is particular? What does it mean to say that something is unique and only relates to a single thing, place or people? Questions like these go straight to the heart of my research. I would like to use this lecture to talk about my approach to my research and why I find it so interesting. As someone who has been trained in the social sciences since I was an undergraduate at university in the United Kingdom, and as someone who has always been interested in languages and literature, questions concerning cultural difference have always fascinated me. As a researcher, one of the things I have had a problem with, however, is the way in which both the social sciences and the humanities have approached questions of cultural difference in the past. For example, many sociologists, anthropologists and political scientists have tried to study these differences from a transcendental point of view. They have tried to say big universal things about the world as a whole, and then tried to find examples of those things in different countries, different places and among different peoples around the world. My own research, which is mainly about contemporary social issues concerning the Ainu people in Japan – a small scale issue when it is compared to global problems around the world – has taught me to view this problem a little bit differently. Instead of trying to say big things that are universal, and then try to find particular examples

of them, I have learned that often the most universal insights into social issues come from the most specific of circumstances. Sometimes we can see the world in a grain of sand.

- Language used (使用言語): ENGLISH

- Lecture format (講演形式): LECTURE AND KEYNOTE PRESENTATION

◆Lecture time (講演時間) 80 min (分), Q&A time (質疑応答時間) 30 min (分)

◆Lecture style (ex.: used projector, conducted experiments)

(講演方法 (例: プロジェクター使用による講演、実験・実習の有無など))

LECTURE AND KEYNOTE PRESENTATION

◆Interpretation (ex.: assistance by accompanied person, provided Japanese explanation by yourself) (通訳 (例: 同行者によるサポート、講師本人による日本語説明))

AT DIFFICULT POINTS IN THE LECTURE I EXPLAINED IN JAPANESE AFTER THE ENGLISH EXPLANATION

◆Name and title of accompanied person (同行者 職・氏名)

◆Other note worthy information (その他特筆すべき事項):

- Impressions and opinions from accompanied person (同行者の方から、本事業に対する意見・感想等がありましたら、お願いいたします。):