

(For JSPS Fellow)

Form B-5

Date (日付)

2018/1/22 (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): Jung-Yeon Ma (ID No. P 16005 )
- Participating school (学校名): Tokyo metropolitan high school of science and technology
- Date (実施日時): 20/Jan/2018 (Date/Month/Year: 日/月/年)
- Lecture title (講演題目): (in English) Science and technology in the arts
- Lecture summary (講演概要): Please summary your lecture 200-500 words.

My lecture began with a map of NHK weather forecast showing Japanese archipelago and Korean peninsular, reminding how close these two neighboring countries and therefore, closely interrelated in many other ways. After a brief introduction of my personal history and my book, *A Critical History of Media Art in Japan* (Artes Publishing, 2014), I talked about on-going international discussions on the definition of media art and media arts(メディア芸術) stipulated in Japanese law. After explaining the histories of media art are more like social phenomena largely influenced by the development of technology rather than one of minor genres in the arts, I introduced how open this field is through the stories of several scientists and engineers who collaborated with artists and are now contributed as pioneering 'artists' in the field of media art, such as Billy Kluver (with Robert Rauschenberg), Abe Shuya (with Nam June Paik), Kenneth Knowlton (with Stan VanderBeek), Haruki Tshicya of CTG(Computer Technique Group founded by students from Tama Art University and University of Tokyo) and so on. Most of works I have shown by video and photographs are produced in the 1960s and they were compared with recent works in the 2010s. Also, I showed my personal collection, a historically important portfolio (1972) by 6 international artists came from different academic disciplines such as physics, mathematics, aesthetics, computer engineering and art, including Hiroshi Kawano. With this experience to see, smell and touch (with white gloves) real works of art made half-century ago not through the screen, they might be more interested in art and visiting museums and galleries in the future. I understand that most students will be scientist and engineers not artists but sincerely hope that they can be more open-minded to other fields through the stories of pioneers. After my lecture focused on the historical context, Professor Kubota kindly introduced his own recent project ARTSAT(衛星芸術プロジェクト) by Tama Art University and University of Tokyo. We were very glad to see that students were very excited to learn about Today's media art.

- Language used (使用言語): English

- Lecture format (講演形式):

◆Lecture time (講演時間) 90 min (分), Q&A time (質疑応答時間) 10 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))

Powerpoint slides with internet. used projector and speaker

◆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))

Mainly English sometimes followed by Japanese explanation by the lecturer

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

久保田晃弘 (Akihiro Kubota), Professor, Tama Art University

◆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。):

去年に引き続いての2回目でした。馬さんは日本語も堪能なので、特にサポートは不要なのですが、(SSHという特別な学校における) 高校生のメディアアートに対する反応や関心を知りたかったので、今回も前回同様、講義に同行させていただきました。馬さんは、今から50年前に始まった、コンピュータ・アートの歴史を、貴重な実物(作品)も含めて紹介していただき、技術と芸術の深くて長い関係の片鱗を、わかりやすく伝えてくれました。後半は、最近僕らが行ったARTSAT一衛星芸術プロジェクトの紹介に繋げることができ、歴史と現在が、決して分断することなく脈々と繋がっていることを紹介できました。高校生にコンピュータ・アート、そしてメディアアートのことを知ってもらい、そして興味を持ってもらうきっかけとなる、貴重な場を設けていただけたことに対して、改めて御礼申し上げます。