

【 特 別 企 画 】

コミュニケーションと国際交流  
第 11 回 CAJ 九州支部大会パネルディスカッションより

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【 Special Session 】

Communication and International Exchange:  
Panel Discussion at The 11<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of CAJ Kyushu Chapter

Panelists

ITABA Yoshihisa (Dokkyo University)

FUJIMAKI Mitsuhiro (Bunkyo University)

KAKITA Hideki (Dokkyo University)

Editor

YOSHITAKE Masaki (Fukuoka University of Education)

**Abstract.** This special session originates in the panel discussion held in the 11<sup>th</sup> annual conference of Communication Association of Japan, Kyushu Chapter, in 2004. Three panelists, members of Japan Society for Rhetorical Studies, courageously tackled the conference theme “Intercultural Exchange and Communication” in the panel. At his discretion, the journal editor asked each panelist to rewrite his presentation especially for this journal, and added introductory remarks and closing discussions as an editor of this session.

Itaba, considering the importance of critically engaging in the theoretical space of contemporary intercultural communication, advances the argument that the discourse of the so-called international and intercultural exchange is theoretically inadequate and ethically naive and, therefore, needs to be revised.

Fujimaki argues that a metropolis, Washington D.C., crucially functions in (re)locating international relations by analyzing the controversy on a definition of “holocaust” in a preparatory stage of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum in the late 70s through the early 90s. His attempt is to secure a possibility (*topoi*) for critics to witness a role that a metropolis has to play through transforming it into a necropolis where the public is compelled to listen to the voices of victims in producing a genocidal memory in America without having its memory absorbed by America.

Kakita offers a close textual analysis of Isocrates' *Panegyricus*, a speech given at a cultural festivity to celebrate the cultural unification of entire Greek poleis for the purpose of political constitution of pan-Hellenic discourse. This textual analysis of the counter-hegemonic discourse against Sparta delineates a rhetorical process in which Athenian political identity emerges as Hellenes, the pan-Hellenic subject that is differentiated from other political subjects and that subsumes Athens' rival, Sparta. The analysis maintains that Isocrates ideologically attempts to change the positions of Athens and Sparta in the process of constituting the pan-Hellenic subject, and this subject inevitably involves ambivalence and hybridity.

Finally, Yoshitake elicits from these papers three points that help the study of intercultural communication advance: (1) deconstruction of fixed concepts of subject and culture, (2) communication space as media, and (3) overcoming relativism.