



Title	北米国境管理ガバナンスの形成 : 「北米の安全と繁栄のためのパートナーシップ (SPP)」の成立と挫折を手がかりとして
Author(s)	川久保, 文紀
Citation	境界研究, 9, 1-16
Issue Date	2019-03-29
DOI	https://doi.org/10.14943/jbr.9.1
Doc URL	https://hdl.handle.net/2115/83563
Type	departmental bulletin paper
File Information	9_01_s.pdf, 英文要旨



Summary

Border Security Governance in North America: A Clue to the Formation and Failure of “Security and Prosperity Partnership of North America (SPP)”

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In North America, the terrorist attacks of September 11 had profound consequences on immigration and border management issues along the US-Canadian and US-Mexico borders. With the emergence of Homeland Security after September 11, the US, in conjunction with the governments of Canada and Mexico, has begun negotiations to explore the possibility of building Border Security Governance. This governance system is based upon “Transgovernmental Networks (TGNs),” which may have the potential to advance common border security strategies among the US, Canada, and Mexico. This movement leads to creating “a secure and smart border” which can filter out “potential” threats and risks while facilitating legitimate cross-border flows.

While bilateral cooperation continues along the vertical dimension through a traditional state-based approach, cooperation among the three countries is increasingly organized horizontally in a more network-like fashion across regional borders. TGNs such as Border Enforcement Security Task Force (BEST) teams, Integrated Border Enforcement Teams (IBETs) and Cross-Border Maritime Law Enforcement Operations, also known as “Shiprider,” are representative of this tendency. However, historic asymmetries in border security policies have existed among the three countries for a long time. In addition, border security practices are being reconfigured at various levels by different actors. This is most evident in issues regarding the mobility of people. This issue is becoming more and more differentiated based upon the notion of “neoliberal citizenship”: more penetrable for some, and impenetrable for others. In this regard, the Security and Prosperity Partnership of North America (SPP), signed by the three countries in 2005, does not simply guarantee a “simple and smooth regional space,” but understands mobility rights in relation to the borders being reconfigured.

As a result of these multiple dynamics, the relationship between border security and the ability of people to move has been complicated and often contested. This article examines the complexity

of North American border security governance, with particular reference to the changing post-NAFTA environments. I argue that this type of governance has clearly shifted from a state-centric to a more pluralistic model developed by the theories of new regionalism, which denies the prevailing business-elitist, non-cooperative ethos. This article also raises concerns about the prospects of North America in the face of non-business, civil society organizations which have been excluded from the process of regional integration. The references to “border stakeholder” in the SPP suggest greater involvement of civil society organizations as well as business enterprises in the process of policy implementation.

Construction and Transformation of Discourses on Same-Sex Love among Men in Russian Literature at the Beginning of the Twentieth Century: From Mikhail Kuzmin’s *Wings* to Popular Novels for Women

YASUNO Sunao

This article explores the theme of same-sex love among men in Russian literature of the Silver Age by analyzing Mikhail Kuzmin’s novel *Wings* (1906), which is a symbolist novel, and Evdokia Nagrodskaja’s popular novels for women—*The Wrath of Dionysus* (1910) and *At the Bronze Door* (1914). During the Silver Age, numerous writers and philosophers explored the issues of gender and sexuality regardless of the tides in literature. In addition to the image of the “new woman” and androgyny, same-sex love became one of the main themes of Russian literature. Consequently, these works attracted the interest of many people because they sensationally depicted sexual themes.

In the first chapter, to marshal confusing discourses and understand the context of their works, I divide the discourse of same-sex love in Russia into two paradigms—the paradigm of sexology and the paradigm of Russian philosophy of Eros. In the paradigm of sexology, same-sex love was not regarded as an action but as a specific form of identity called “homosexual.” Meanwhile, in the paradigm of Russian philosophy, same-sex love was associated with the utopian vision of “new human,” including misogyny or the notion of “people of the moonlight” that was originally used by Vasilii Rozanov. Therefore, the perception about same-sex love among people is different.

Further, the second chapter reviews prior research on *Wings*. Previously, *Wings* was read as a coming out novel of a homosexual boy. However, I challenge this view because the notion of