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研究課題名(和文)ペーター・スローターダイクと「福島原発事故」

研究課題名(英文)Peter Sloterdijk and the Fukushima Nuclear Accident

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研究成果の概要(和文)：本研究の目的は、スローターダイクの著作「You have to change your life」を分析し、福島原発事故に対するドイツでの様々な知的反応との関係性を明らかにすることで、災害に対して特に批判的なドイツの反応を解明することである。著作の二つの主要概念である「人間技術」と「免疫学」に着目し、その意味と他言説との影響関係を明らかにした。また、彼が用いた修辞学・翻訳、越境的な哲学的・宗教的思考の分析も行った。特に注目したのは彼の理論における文学の位置づけである。加えて、事故を扱った日・独それぞれの文学テキストも分析し、その論拠を比較考察した。さらなる追加調査に発展させることができた。

研究成果の概要(英文)：The aim of this research project was to analyze Sloterdijk's influential publication "You have to change your life" and to clarify its relationship to intellectual reactions to the Fukushima nuclear accident in Germany and thereby to elucidate the particularly critical German reactions to the catastrophe. In particular, this research project analyzed the two main concepts of this work, i.e. "anthropotechnics" and "immunology", clarifying their meaning and discursive influences. His use of rhetoric and translation, and his transnational philosophical and religious thinking were also analyzed. Special focus was put on the role of literature in his theoretical argument. In addition, German and Japanese literary pieces dealing with the Fukushima accident were analyzed and compared to his argument. The research results were so fruitful that they led to additional inquiries.

研究分野：ドイツ文学

キーワード：フクシマ原発事故

1. 研究開始当初の背景

The object of this research is Peter Sloterdijk's philosophical essay "Du mußt dein Leben ändern" (2009) (=DMLA). Because of the newness of the book, before the beginning of this research in 2012, there was very little research available. Jongen / Hemelsoet (2009), Schinkel et al. (2011) and Heinrichs (2011), who give insight into the latest developments of Sloterdijk's thinking, and Zöllner (2011), who discusses the Tohoku Earthquake from a Japanese Studies' point of view, could be used as starting points for intense pioneering research in this field. However, there had been ample discussion of Sloterdijk's concept of "anthropotechnics" in diverse political and scientific arenas, such as public talks, newspapers, mass media, including Sloterdijk's own further reactions to these discussions, as e.g. in "Das Raumschiff Erde hat keinen Notausgang" (2011). All of these however needed to be compiled and assessed in this research for the first time. In 2012, information on 3/11 Triple Disaster in Japan was also scarce and needed to be compiled and assessed.

2. 研究の目的

(1) This research was motivated by Peter Sloterdijk's 700 pages long philosophical essay DMLA, the concept of "anthropotechnics" developed in it, and its huge influence on discursive (literary, ethical, intellectual, and political) debates in Germany concerning the "Fukushima Crisis" (the focus point of German attention). Although the book was published before the nuclear accident, it has dominated post-accident discussions in Germany because it is dealing with the hazardous relationship of humankind and nature in general.

(2) In detail, the aim of the research project was to analyze Sloterdijk's use of literature as a preliminary and explanatory model to his philosophical inquiry. Its functions and his literary interpretations were to be examined. This was to be juxtaposed with other literary texts on the "Fukushima crisis". The two intertwined concepts of "anthropotechnics" and "immunity" were to be elucidated and their connections to philosophical and cultural concepts of "learning", "asceticism", "meditation", and "experience" were to be clarified. The relationship to other

similar contemporary philosophical approaches, not mentioned explicitly in Sloterdijk's essay, also were to be elucidated. Sloterdijk's unique style and argumentation strategies were to be scrutinized and their function within the philosophical argument was to be explained. His use and adaptation of philosophical and cultural explanatory models and conceptualizations was to be clarified. The problem of theoretical transfer was then to be taken up again from a transnational and transcultural perspective. In addition, the debate on the „Fukushima Crisis“ in Germany was to be closely scrutinized and elucidated by showing the functions of conceptualizations, rhetoric, and interpretative strategies involved.

3. 研究の方法

The main focus point of this research project is Peter Sloterdijk's concepts of "anthropotechnics" and "immunity", which was to be analyzed in view of public, political, intellectual, literary and academic developments in Germany in the wake of the "Fukushima Crisis". The research plan demanded an interdisciplinary methodological approach for the different discursive fields and aspects involved, it was based mainly on the discursive analysis of textual and mass media material. Since the planned project answered to an acute intellectual demand, both in Japan and Germany, the logical analytical progression outlined by the main research could be enriched by topical minor, secondary research as demanded by the development of facts and discourses on the "Fukushima Crisis" and the progression of insights gained into the research object.

4. 研究成果

(1) This research project gives the first systematic analysis of Sloterdijk's DMLA, which was put together over the whole length of the project period. In the later part of the project the contents of DMLA with special focus on the concepts of "anthropotechnics" and "immunity" were compared to Sloterdijk's earlier and later works in order to clarify the unique position of DMLA in his complete oeuvre. It became clear that both topics had been a latent issue already in his earliest works, such as "Kritik der zynischen Vernunft", but they only crystallized in

their genuine form in DMLA in 2009. In the first research period, especially in 2012 and 2013, research results on the overall topic of the book were given several times on international conferences to diverse audiences, not only of the humanities but also of natural sciences, and published in several international papers. At the same time German public reactions to Fukushima were collected and documented and a full analysis of the "Süddeutsche Zeitung" from March 2011 until April 2012 was carried out.

(2) The purpose of the second research period was to clarify the use of literature as a preliminary and explanatory model for Sloterdijk's philosophical inquiry and its functions. Research results on the role of literature were presented at Japanese as well as international conferences. The first chapter of DMLA is concerned with literature. A close analysis of it as the basis for representation and understanding of "crisis" and their consequences in contemporary literature clarified the thematic and structural framework of the literary starting point of DMLA. An analysis of all major works presented by Sloterdijk in this chapter was presented at various conferences. This included most of all several well-known texts by Friedrich Nietzsche, Rainer Maria Rilke and Franz Kafka. Here, the focus point of the analysis was not only Sloterdijk's use of these texts, but also a critical reading and comparison with earlier interpretative attempts in literature and philosophy, which revealed differences but also correspondences.

(3) Furthermore, the results of this analysis were supported by literary examples published on "Fukushima" in Germany, Austria and Japan. A broad part of research time was given to the Austrian Nobel-Prize winner Elfriede Jelinek because of her immense output of texts dealing with the 3/11 Triple Disaster in Japan. My doctorate student added the analyses of these dramas dealing with "Fukushima" to her doctorate which she handed in in summer 2013. The Tokyo Theater Festival also offered many new insights into Jelinek's dramatic works on "Fukushima" presented on stage, and underscored the importance of the discussion of "Fukushima" in the German speaking public. In addition, an anthology on the experience of 3/11 by Austrian writers ("Nachbeben Japan") was

analyzed. Several Japanese literary contributions to the experience of 3/11 and discussions about the crisis in literature, e.g. by Hiromi Kawakami, Yoko Tawada, Yoko Ogawa, Ryu Murakami, Shuntaro Tanikawa, Tetsuya Akikawa, and Japanese contributions to philosophy and political sciences were also collected and analyzed. The intervention of Saeko Kimura in favor of a "post-Japanese literature" could be incorporated in my argumentation after our presentations at ICLA in Paris. I developed a new approach in international comparison to post-Fukushima literature and categorized the texts accordingly.

A symposium and several lectures on "Literature after Fukushima" at 日本独文学会 showed the relevance of Sloterdijk's approach for German Literature studies and ushered in further discussions.

(4) The inquiry into the representation of the 3/11 catastrophe in literature led to an even more detailed scrutiny of conceptualizations of "disaster", "catastrophe", and "apocalypse", analyzing philosophical approaches by Blanchot, Derrida, Dupuy among others. It became clear to what extent these diverse conceptualizations of disaster were intertwined with Sloterdijk's concepts of "anthropotechnics" and "immunity strategies", which are based on the concept of real or imminent catastrophe, an exceptional situation of existence as a starting point for the endeavor to "change one's life". The contrasting analysis of these concepts clarified underlying structures and ideologemes not only in the terms used by Sloterdijk, but also in general discourses on disaster and disaster prevention.

(5) The third period of research was devoted to the reconstruction of Sloterdijk's two central concepts of "anthropotechnics" and "immunity". It showed that the term "anthropotechnics" underwent an enormous transformation in his text, encompassing as diverse discourses, phenomena, and techniques as world-wide ancient religious practices and the human engineering of the early Soviet Union, which coined the term. The analysis here also took into account criticism of Sloterdijk's concepts published last year by Christian theologians.

(6) The competing concept of "immunity" turned out to be even more fruitful for analysis, since it reveals the underlying

cognitive and discursive constructions for any disastrous scenario trying to establish countermeasures. In order to understand what is happening in philosophical texts like Sloterdijk's DMLA (or similar philosophical authors), it was necessary to reconstruct the historical development of "immunology" up to the latest contributions of our times. Contrary to Cohen (2009) and in accordance with Napier (2003) and Luhmann (1987), it became clear how complex and contradictory conceptualizations of immunity are. An analysis of Stevenson's famous story "Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" showed to what extent 19th century literary authors were already aware of the complexity of the concept of immunity.

(7) The fourth period led to a comparison with theories of climate change, of which Sloterdijk's DMLA and the two concepts "anthropotechnics" and "immunitary strategies" are an integral part. Climate Change is the one scenario explicitly offered by Sloterdijk as the starting point for the ethical imperative "You must change your life", and the development of alternative modes of existence in form of "anthropotechnics" and "immunitary strategies". Here a contrastive analysis of concepts and discourses was put forth. With the close co-operation with American and Canadian researchers that followed the International Conference on "Climate Change in Culture" at the University of Prince Edward Island, the road was open for a very concrete and practical analysis of transnational transfer of concepts and theories, which showed how topics, focuses, and conceptualizations vary according to historical and cultural background and topographical location.

(8) This research project could always rely on a close feedback from Peter Sloterdijk himself, who readily commented and participated in new discussions and agendas. The last period of the research project was devoted to Sloterdijk's use of rhetoric, irony, criticism, imagination, and translation. The results gained here reach far beyond the analysis of this major essay DMLA, and form the basis for an adjoining research project and new teaching projects with innovative insights into didactics in universities. They will be published in an additional monograph "Styles of Sustainability. Peter Sloterdijk, Literature and the Fukushima Nuclear Accident" forthcoming.

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〔その他〕

ホームページ等

<http://herradheselhaus.weebly.com/sloterdijk-fukushima.html>

6．研究組織

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