

## 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 Nagrodskaia’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

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“coming out” or “homosexuality” is created by sexological paradigm that is based on identity. Notwithstanding that, in *Wings*, I cannot find a scene of coming out, an instance of construction of homosexual identity, or a moment of body attachment between men. Therefore, it is inappropriate to interpret *Wings* from the perspective of sexology.

The third chapter analyzes Kuzmin’s *Wings*; here, I point out that some scholars claim that *Wings* was the first homosexual novel. However, I read this text, revealing the vision of the “new human,” the role of the body, and the meaning of “wings,” which are motifs of this work. This analysis reveals that *Wings* is closely related with the Russian philosophy of Eros, especially Rozanov’s interpretation of the philosophy in *People of the Moon Light*. Kuzmin creates an aesthetical utopia in *Wings*, thereby rejecting the notion of sexology.

The fourth chapter examines the image of same-sex love in the popular novels for women from the beginning of the 20th century, focusing on Nagrodskaia’s *The Wrath of Dionysus* and *At the Bronze Door*. Nagrodskaia is one of the most famous writers of popular novels and was inspired by Kuzmin. Her novels contained the theme of the sexology of “homosexual” people. In *The Wrath of Dionysus*, the protagonist’s act of coming out and explaining himself by discourses of sexology depicts homosexuality. On the other hand, in *At the Bronze Door*, a homosexual character plays an important role in the plot. Additionally, compared to that in *Wings*, Nagrodskaia clearly points out the picture of homosexual relationships.

This article concludes *Wings* merely suggests same-sex love between men and that this type of relationship is not homosexual but rather a vague relationship experienced by men, which is a combination of fraternity and eroticism. However, other popular novels for women have explicitly represented same-sex love and portray “homosexual” people. To sum up, Kuzmin constructed the discourse of same-sex love on the basis of the Russian philosophy of Eros, and this discourse was transformed to the notion of sexology in Nagrodskaia’s works. Through this research, I rethink the primary theme in *Wings* and find connection between symbolism and other popular novels that were influenced by the notion of same-sex love. My research leads us to launch other queer studies that I use to pursue non-normative sexuality in Russian culture.

## **The Language Management Approach to Border Studies: Central European Perspectives**

KIMURA Goro Christoph

Although there have been many studies dealing with the relation between languages and borders, the topic of language is not yet fully integrated in contemporary border studies in general. Previous studies suggested that the unclear position of language in border studies may be caused by the fact that the role of languages with regard to state borders has become less prevalent. Mainly during the nineteenth and twentieth century, language often functioned as a demarcation between different ethno-politic entities and played an important role in the process of nation building. Most dominantly in Central and Eastern Europe, but also in other parts of the world, the ideology of “one nation, one language” was fostered. Currently, however, language comes less often to the forefront in state border claims. This paper takes up the insights provided by Daniel Baggioni (eco-linguistic revolutions), Emmanuel Brunet-Jailly (language, nation and states) and Jiří Neustupný (typology of language related processes) on the changing role of languages, putting forward the argument that the apparent retreat of language from the political agenda does not mean the decrease of the relevance of language for border studies. Presenting and discussing research from German-Polish, Czech-German and Luxembourgian border regions, it shows that rather than being just a marker of group boundaries, languages are functioning as part and parcel of various [re-]bordering, trans-bordering and de-bordering practices. Paying attention to language management as an integral aspect of border management would contribute to a deeper understanding of the durability, permeability and liminality of borders in Central Europe and beyond.