

ARTS & HUMANITIES

บทความที่น่าสนใจประจำเดือนธันวาคม 2556

Title	Gender Bending and Exoticism in Japanese Girls' Comics.
Author	Rebecca Suter
Source	Asian Studies Review , Volume 37, Issue 4, pp.546-558, Dec 2013
Abstract	Gender bending has been a staple of the medium of shōjo manga, Japanese girls' comics, as best exemplified by cross-dressing "girl knight" characters and "Boys Love" stories, whose plots focus on romance between effeminate beautiful young men. The imaginary space created through the representation of these figures shares many traits in common with another typical feature of shōjo comics, namely their exoticisation of Europe. Both have been used as simultaneously escapist and subversive strategies, as a refuge from contemporary social norms and a platform for critical reflection. In this article, I aim to problematise our understanding of the connection between gender bending and exoticism in shōjo manga through an analysis of the representation of one specific aspect of European culture – namely, the Christian religion – in the genre of Boys Love manga. [ABSTRACT FROM PUBLISHER]
Database	Academic Search Complete

Title	Surrealism, Mannerism and Disegno Interno.
Author	Dalibor Vesely
Source	Umeni / Art , Volume 61, Issue 4, pp.310-324, 2013
Abstract	Modern movements, including Surrealism, are treated very often as homogenous and isolated, ignoring their historical transformation. This is particularly problematic in the case of movements such as Surrealism that went through many changes in its history and yet is still frequently interpreted in narrow terms of mental automatism or objective chance. As a good example, Czech Surrealism, represented by Karel Teige, was seen by him as a result of automatism described as 'inner model'. This understanding has its origin in the manneristic disegno interno, the product of modern individualism, supported by Renaissance perspective, which contributed to the cultivation of individualism and the creation of abstract constructions, such as L. B. Alberti's lineamenti. Lineamenti made it possible to create art geometrically, without reference to matter. Such possibility was characteristic of the nature of disegno interno, which contained the divine idea in human mind. The relation between Surrealism and Mannerism can be followed on the level of dreams, Hermetism and poetic analogies. On the level of dreams, Surrealism substituted the nature of the world with dreams. In Mannerism, dream was a journey of human soul to the Neo-Platonic unity of the world. Hermetism was for the Surrealists an important source of poetic inspiration, mainly in the sphere of literature and imagination. In Mannerism the hermetic disciplines were a key to the understanding

of reality in its wholeness. The principles of analogy were for the Surrealists identical with the principles of metaphor, which for them had poetic meaning, while in Mannerism, metaphor was a key to the understanding of the structural nature of the world. In Mannerism metaphor was seen as a source of experience and talent (*ingegno*), creative activity (*argutezza*) and the sense of wholeness in the form of schemes and figures (*concetti*). In later years Surrealism distanced itself from the earlier fascination with dreams and automatism and moved closer to the anonymity of creation. This was articulated clearly by Breton in the third manifesto: 'Man is probably not the centre, the central point of universe,' and in other place he raises a question: 'What we create, is it ours?' In sum, it is possible to see the development of Surrealism as a movement from the psychic automatism to the anonymity of creation, in which it discovered the world.

Database Art Full Text

Title ["People Who Look Like Things".](#)

Author Moritz Fink

Source **Journal of Literary & Cultural Disability Studies**, Volume 7, Issue 3, pp.255-270, 2013

Abstract The article discusses the television series *The Simpsons* in the context of disability studies. Referring to David Mitchell and Sharon Snyder's theory of narrative prosthesis, the argument is that their notion of disability as a metaphorical device falls short of the specific function of disability in satire as both a source of humor and social commentary. As the reading of *The Simpsons* suggests, the show uses images of the grotesque as a form of graphic humor; furthermore, these images provide potentials of distancing and critical thinking concerning the objectification of disability in the dominant discourse and the visualization of it in the media.

Database OmniFile Full Text Mega (H.W. Wilson)

Title [Exchange and the Protection of Java's Antiquities: A Transnational Approach to the Problem of Heritage in Colonial Java.](#)

Author Marieke Bloembergen and Martijn Eickhoff

Source **The Journal of Asian Studies**, Volume 72, Issue 4, pp.893-916, Nov 2013[Published Online]

Abstract Sites, here the eighth-century Buddhist shrine Borobudur and other remains of the Hindu-Buddhist past located in colonial (predominantly Islamic) Java, are in this article our analytical tool to provide insight into the local and transnational dimensions of heritage politics and processes of in- and exclusion in Asia and Europe around 1900. Because we recognize these "sites" as centers of multiple historical, political, and moral spaces that transgress state boundaries, we take this concept beyond the nation-state-centered *lieu de mémoire*. By exploring how site-related objects traveled from temple ruins in Java to places elsewhere in the world (here: Siam, the Netherlands, France, and Great Britain) and back to Java, we show the transformation of heritage engagements around 1900 at multiple locations, and we make clear why, despite professionalizing state-centered heritage politics, state

control was limited. We argue that the mechanisms of exchange and reciprocal interdependence, as theorized by Marcel Mauss, are crucial to understand the moral and economic engagements that define the problem of heritage, at local and transnational levels.

- Database Cambridge Journals
- Title [The Standardized Visual Communication and Sign Language Checklist for Signing Children](#)
- Author Laurene Simms, Sharon Baker and M. Diane Clark
- Source **Sign Language Studies**, Volume 14, Number 1, 2013
- Abstract Despite efforts by both U.S. and Canadian Deaf education practitioners, the development of an American Sign Language (ASL) curriculum and related assessments has proceeded by fits and starts over the last thirty years. Using existing spoken language assessments as models, a number of checklists and assessment measures have been created, but these assessments were never widely distributed by the developers. The standardized Visual Communication and Sign Language (VCSL) Checklist for Signing Children was developed to meet the need for a comprehensive checklist of visual language development so that learning goals can be set, gaps in learning identified, and appropriate materials developed.
- Database Project Muse
- Title [The Waning of the Little Ice Age: Climate Change in Early Modern Europe](#)
- Author Morgan Kelly and Cormac Ó Gráda
- Source **Journal of Interdisciplinary History**, Volume 44, Number 3, Winter 2014
- Abstract The supposed ramifications of the Little Ice Age, a period of cooling temperatures straddling several centuries in northwestern Europe, reach far beyond meteorology into economic, political, and cultural history. The available annual temperature series from the late Middle Ages to the end of the nineteenth century, however, contain no major breaks, cycles, or trends that could be associated with the existence of a Little Ice Age. Furthermore, the series of resonant images, ranging from frost fairs to contracting glaciers and from dwindling vine-yards to disappearing Viking colonies, often adduced as effects of a Little Ice Age, can also be explained without resort to climate change.
- Database Project Muse
- Title [A gender critique of liberal feminism and its impact on Nigerian law](#)
- Author Emeke Chegwe
- Source **International Journal of Discrimination and the Law**, 26 November 2013 [Published online] doi: 10.1177/1358229113510829
- Abstract Any critique of Nigerian law must recognise that it is derived from several principles which do not accord equal weight to questions of rights. There are the common law principles which constitute the bulk of Nigerian law. Interwoven with these are

concepts of customary or native law which incorporate Islamic principles and practices as part of the custom of the people. There are also emerging ideas of constitutionalism against which all of Nigerian law must be assessed. Feminist critiques of Nigerian law have invariably focused attention on the vestiges of customary law precepts in such areas as inheritance, women's rights and widowhood rights. In several cases, Nigerian courts have declared that particular customs cannot stand in view of the position on equality expressed in the Constitution. But feminist arguments go beyond questions of marginalisation in problems of inheritance and address the same issues that one encounters in critiques by Western feminists. The need to be part of the global feminist discourse is emphasised while remaining conscious of the specific Nigerian issues which have arisen.

Database Sage Journals

Title [OCP-PLACE in Speech Segmentation](#)

Author Natalie Boll-Avetisyan

Source **Language and Speech**, 27 November 2013 [Published Online]
doi: 10.1177/0023830913508074

Abstract OCP-PLACE, a cross-linguistically well-attested constraint against pairs of consonants with shared [place], is psychologically real. Studies have shown that the processing of words violating OCP-PLACE is inhibited. Functionalists assume that OCP arises as a consequence of low-level perception: a consonant following another with the same [place] cannot be faithfully perceived as an independent unit. If functionalist theories were correct, then lexical access would be inhibited if two homorganic consonants conjoin at word boundaries—a problem that can only be solved with lexical feedback. Here, we experimentally challenge the functional account by showing that OCP-PLACE can be used as a speech segmentation cue during pre-lexical processing without lexical feedback, and that the use relates to distributions in the input. In Experiment 1, native listeners of Dutch located word boundaries between two labials when segmenting an artificial language. This indicates a use of OCP-LABIAL as a segmentation cue, implying a full perception of both labials. Experiment 2 shows that segmentation performance cannot solely be explained by well-formedness intuitions. Experiment 3 shows that knowledge of OCP-PLACE depends on language-specific input: in Dutch, co-occurrences of labials are under-represented, but co-occurrences of coronals are not. Accordingly, Dutch listeners fail to use OCP-CORONAL for segmentation.

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Title [Philosophy versus Literature? Against the Discontinuity Thesis](#)

Author Bence Nanay

Source **The Journal of Aesthetics and Art Criticism**, Volume 71, Issue 4, pp.349-360, Nov 2013[Published Online]

Abstract According to what I call the 'Discontinuity Thesis,' literature can never count as genuine philosophizing: there is an impermeable barrier separating it from philosophy. While philosophy presents logically valid arguments in favor of or

against precisely formulated statements, literature gives neither precisely formulated theses nor arguments in favor of or against them. Hence, philosophers do not lose out on anything if they do not read literature. There are two obvious ways of questioning the Discontinuity Thesis: first, arguing that literature can indeed do what philosophy is generally taken to do, and, second, arguing that philosophy is not, in fact, the presentation of logically valid arguments in favor of or against precisely formulated statements—what it does is closer to what literature is generally taken to do. I use a combination of these two strategies to argue that philosophy is not as intellectually straightforward as it is advertised to be, and literature is not as intellectually impoverished as it is generally taken to be.

Database Wiley Online Library

Title [What Do We Know about Civil War Outcomes?](#)

Author Allison M. Shelton, Szymon M. Stojek and Patricia L. Sullivan

Source **International Studies Review**, 21 November 2013[Published online], DOI: 10.1111/misr.12071

Abstract Does political science research have something to add to the counterinsurgency strategy debate? Should the discipline even concern itself with debates over military doctrine and strategy? After conducting a thorough review of the extant empirical literature, we argue that the answer to both of these questions is yes. Evaluating the theoretical and empirical findings of the last two decades, we identify three dimensions of civil wars affecting who prevails: (i) state capacity, (ii) the effects of violence against civilians, and (iii) foreign intervention. Domestic armed conflicts are characterized not only by military struggles, but equally importantly by contests of legitimacy between incumbent and rebel visions for the state. We conclude that the analyses of COIN strategy cannot be divorced from assessments of state capacity and the role of external actors in the conflict. We thus see the academic literature as instrumental in adding to practitioners' perspectives by more clearly identifying what COIN strategies can be applied under state capacity and legitimacy constraints to facilitate peace through both population-centered (legitimacy) and insurgent-centered (battlefield effectiveness) strategies. Our analysis identifies points of consensus, but also highlights the gaps in our knowledge, which need attention from both academe and practitioners.

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