English-Language Works by JAAS Members
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The following citations and abstracts introduce recent publications and dissertations written in English by members of the Japanese Association for American Studies on topics related to American Studies. The works are listed in the order of articles in journals, articles in books, books, and dissertations.

ARTICLES IN JOURNALS


On the basis of public opinion polls, mass media, school textbooks, and various other sources, this paper analyzes and compares the perceptions of the two peoples. It deals, in part, with gaps in mutual perceptions and their root causes, historiographical issues, and reactions to the "Atomic diplomacy" thesis and racist interpretations.


The article explores the theme of love and the political in Arendt's thought by examining her attitude toward such kinds of love as *eros, philia, agape, cupiditas, caritas, compassio*, and *fraternitas*. I argue that Arendt's concern for love is dictated by her search for a new, public, and artificial bond and that the public bond, what she calls *amor mundi*, is basically grounded in the notion of political friendship.

This article deals with the dual aspect of Arendt’s notion of politics: the politics of world-constructing and the politics of resistance. While pointing to the dilemma involved in her notion of politics as *sui generis*, I explore the theoretical and practical potentials of Arendt’s notion of politics in the light of global democracy and a worldwide federal system.


Although the quantity of information conveyed by the media has increased remarkably in the past two decades, many observers still point to a perception gap between Japan and the United States. The main reason is that while bilateral relations have altered drastically since the end of the war, the attitudes of the people covering the news have not kept up with the changes.


The question of Japan’s permanent seat on the U.N. Security Council should be considered in a larger perspective as a part of U.N. reform. What Japan should do now is to define the role it wishes to play and the aims it wishes to pursue in the U.N. Only after it has done so will we know whether Japan should seek a permanent seat.


This article discusses the radicalism of Thomas Paine’s economic and social thought by examining the development of his thought on English and American societies. A close look at Paine’s writings reveals that his understanding of republicanism was more dynamic and modern than the classical republicanism which dominated the minds of the Founding Fathers.

Katagiri, Yasuhiro. “A Dissenting Gavel: Judge Julius Waties Waring and His Significance in the Pre-Brown Civil Rights Movement.” *Journal of Kyoritsu Area Studies* (Faculty of International Studies, Kyoritsu Women’s University) 7 (Spring 1995): 103–32.

This article is a condensed biography of Federal District Judge J. Waties Waring, a native of Charleston, South Carolina. Judge Waring was the first modern southern white judge who, with his “dissenting gavel,” defended the constitutional rights of black southerners in the 1940s and the early 1950s, in spite of his own southern heritage.

This article is based on a paper presented to the Eleventh Economic History Congress at Milan in 1994. It emphasizes the importance of the entrepreneurial function in the development of new technology.


This paper discusses Jacobs's use of the language of abolitionism and her rewriting of several literary genres, and concludes that her work is an example of an autobiographical act as a creation of the new self.


Heated discussions on both positive and negative sides of the free trade agreements (the Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement and the NAFTA) have taken place in Canada. The overall impact of the NAFTA on the business of the Japanese *sogo shosha*, or mega trading firms, is small. However, there are a few cases in which the NAFTA has affected their economic activities and organization.


This paper examines internal emigration policies by comparing emigration to the United States from Qing China and Meiji Japan. This comparison enables us to understand that the different responses of the two governments were expressions of their differing sensitivity to overseas realities and their ability to respond vigorously and coherently to those realities in the process of their modernization.


This paper focuses on the socio-cultural context in which American philanthropy played an important role in postwar Japan. Exploring such issues as democratization, internationalization, cultural identity, and cold-war rivalry, I emphasize the ambivalence felt by both givers and recipients amid the knotty problem of cultural politics.


This paper clarifies the existential structure of the psychology of the protagonist of *The Outsider*, a structure which means that the subject always has to identify other people, and everything outside his or her own self, with the Other. In this way, all of the subject's relationships depend upon the existence of an entity identified as the Other.

This paper outlines some of the ideas about America that the Japanese held before emigration and examines how these ideas were adjusted and reformulated as the *Issei*, or the first-generation immigrants, began to live within and struggle against the different ethnic, social and economic groupings in late nineteenth and early twentieth century America.


David Mura, a third-generation Japanese American poet, came to Japan in 1984 and wrote the book, *Turning Japanese*. The author shares some of his problems of mixed identity and his realization that identity is not just a personal, but a political and economic matter.


This paper explores two dimensions of Henry Adams, his young ambition to follow his forefathers and his reticence in his later years. Adams gropes for the laws of history and struggles to bring order out of chaos, but his medieval training makes him unable to understand the multiplicities of the twentieth century. The paper emphasizes the shadow that came over his mind as it darkened toward the end of his life.


This paper analyzes the school controversy between Amish and school authorities in America from 1914 to 1972. The Yoder Case (1974), in which ruling was in favor of the Amish, is discussed as a landmark in the issues surrounding the conflict between church and state.


This article takes up the case of American intervention in Somalia (1992–94) and points out that domestic debate and consensus, especially in Congress, was insufficient. Given the lack of existing consensus on their legitimacy of such policies, domestic deliberation is especially important in cases such as that of U.N.-centered multilateralism aimed at assisting democratic nation-building.


This paper shows how patterns of trade conflict have changed between Japan and the United States in the context of the relative economic decline of the United States and the relaxation of East-West tensions that culminated in the end of the Cold War, and suggests new ways of managing bilateral trade conflicts.


Thomas Jefferson thought that human beings were endowed with reason and moral sense and that the majority of members of society made fair judgments according to that moral sense. In marked contrast to his absolute trust in the majority, he regarded the minority as a heretical group. We thus cannot anticipate a preventive measure against “the tyranny of the majority” in his political theory.


A discussion of *America is in the Heart* (1946), an autobiographical novel by Carlos Bulosan, a Filipino American writer who immigrated to the U.S. in 1930. The article focuses on Bulosan’s search for home and himself in relation to his growth as an artist.


A New Historicist reading of the first detective story in the world. Here Dupin is redefined as the aristocratic consumer of cultural literacy in the ante-bellum South, the ourang-outang as a representation of the Southern black in general. This perspective reveals the way the text structures Poe’s repulsion towards the anti-aristocratic discourse of “agrarianism,” which produced in the Southern conservatives the fear that someday they might be deprived of their own own property unreasonably, and that everything might come to nothing.

A comparative literary analysis of Rieko Matsuura’s third best-selling novel (written between 1991 and 1993), which features a girl whose big toe on her right foot has turned into a penis. My point is that while starting out as a story of metamorphosis, Big Toe P gradually questions the discourses of sexuality by focusing on anti-fag-hag heroes as well as lesbian feminist heroines. Here Matsuura can be compared with American fabulists such as Connie Willis, Eurudice, and Katherine Dunn.


The paper argues that the central motivation of multiculturalism has been to revise the negative “self” invented by others and that it has been a moral protest against subordination. If we understand that the notion of “self” and “others” are intertwined, then we should not regard multiculturalism as a divisive racial or ethnic phenomenon, but rather use it to exemplify the perspective of mutual recognition, placing the notion of mutual recognition at the beginning of the argument of our understanding of the term ‘multiculturalism’.


Agricultural cooperativism, developed in rural Japan, was transferred to the Japanese communities in California and Sao Paulo prior to World War II. It was, however, modified as an adaptive strategy to fit the local conditions of the host society, thus suggesting the importance of understanding immigrant agriculture and ethnic cooperativism contextually.


James Bryce said of the two major parties in the Gilded Age that they were like two similar bottles—and both of them empty. Why? What Bryce pointed out reminds us of the words engraved on the facade of the National Archives in Washington, D.C.: “What is past is prologue. Study the past.”


This article aims to identify and discuss some distinctive features of the style and form of a selection of ten works, or of the writers’ treatment of America, in American literature (1799–1956).

"Peter Rugg, the Missing Man" and its sequel "Further Account of Peter Rugg" are important because of their suggestive treatment of a significant theme of the everlasting tension of human existence. Peter Rugg is the articulation of the radical American dilemma: to establish an American identity does not so much mean for an American to go back to his/her mother nation, that is, the past, as it does to be separated from it.

Yoshii, Chiyo. "'It was all phantasmagoric': The Ambassadors and the Impressionistic Style of Consumption." Studies in English Literature (The English Literary Society of Japan, English Number 1995): 89–104.

This essay demonstrates the close resemblance between the mode of behavior of the central character of Henry James's The Ambassadors and an impressionistic style of consumption generated in the newly-forming urban world in the second half of the nineteenth century, and treats the work not only as a chronicle but also as a critique of its contemporary society.


A comparative study of memories of the Asia-Pacific War in Japan and the United States, focusing on the American controversy over the Enola Gay exhibit at the National Air and Space Museum and the Japanese debate over the plan for the Peace Memorial Hall to be constructed by the Ministry of Welfare.

ARTICLES IN BOOKS


This is an introductory essay for the compiled articles which all in one way or another deal with the crisis of the present age in the terrain of Christian ethics. This essay aims to articulate the ecumenical, evangelical, and missionary shape of Christian ethics in the world of the present and the future.

This article aims at establishing the thesis that both Karl Barth and Dietrich Bonhoeffer were theologians who searched for a form of theology capable of coping with the cultural crisis of the modern West. Thus, their theological ideas are understood to shed revealing light on the conditions of postmodernity which are now beginning to spread.


This essay discusses Steinbeck studies in Japan through the perspectives of (1) "town" and "gown" reception, starting with general readers to be followed by scholars, (2) internationalized studies, as demonstrated by the activities of the John Steinbeck Society of Japan, and (3) women, ethnicity, and comparative studies as areas of special interest.


A study of the ecumenical dialogue which occurred during the seventeenth century between Roman Catholic Thomism and Reformed theology and then was transmitted to New England Puritanism in the next century. It attests to the familiarity of the thought of Thomas Aquinas among early American intellectuals.


A comparative literary reexamination of Kobo Abe, Paul Auster, Masahiko Shimada, Steve Erickson, and Shozo Numa helps us understand the "S & M" paradox lurking not only within postmodern literature but also within the Japan-U.S. relationship. Exposure to hyperconsumerism has led both nations to deconstruct the difference between creation and consumption—thereby opening up the possibility of becoming creative and masochistic at the same time.
BOOKS


The book consists of twenty one articles written by theologians, ethicists, and political theorists from various parts of the world. The articles are all concerned with the pressing issues of the present age, e.g., the eclipse of authority and morality in secular society, the reformulation of Christian theology, the question of late-modernity, and social and ethical questions such as gender, racial justice, social transformation, and peace.


This book is an examination of the early American intellectual history and the philosophical theology of Jonathan Edwards (1703–1758) who defined not only what Puritanism was but also what American Christianity would be. By discussing Edwards in relation to Roman Catholic traditions, the book places New England Puritanism in a broader context of Continental European intellectual history.


This book discusses the transformation of ethnic identity among the second and the third generation Japanese Americans in Seattle, focusing on the impact of two critical incidents in Japanese American history; the wartime internment and the redress campaign. Covering the period before, during, and after World War II, the book contains personal stories of Japanese Americans the author interviewed in her fieldwork.

DISSERTATION


This dissertation explains various aspects of the political economy of national defense spending decisions within an encompassing conceptual framework. In particular, it analyzes the complex but single political process of allocating domestic resources for national security by examining the micro-level decisions of individual voters, the policy platforms of competing political parties, and the macro-level public choice of the levels of military expenditures.