The following citations and abstracts introduce recent publications and dissertations, written in English by the 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**


This paper analyses and evaluates the Clinton administration’s foreign policy decision making style through the “Personality-effect model” and “triangular model.” The analysis reveals that the Clinton administration has lacked a clear focus in foreign policy making, thereby creating an image that American foreign policy has been filled with inconsistencies and reversals. However, the lack of consistency in foreign policy cannot be solely ascribed to the administration’s decision making style, because not only the administration but also the entire general public has fallen into the attitude of “selective interventionism.”


This paper shows how “social dialect” in Bakhtin’s terminology affects Temple Drake in Faulkner’s *Sanctuary*. Temple cannot recover from hysteria as long as she is entombed in the Father’s language which she mimics like a parrot. In *Requiem for a Nun*, she finds, in her talks with Nancy, the Sister’s Language which can fight and challenge patriarchal structures.

This paper examines, among the various factors which have contributed to the change of the status of Japanese Canadians in Canadian society, one that the Japanese Canadian themselves have not been able to control, namely the relations between Canada and Japan. It tries to see how international relations have differently affected Japanese Canadians and Japanese Americans.


Political equality defined as “one person, one vote” may not mean equal representation for traditionally discriminated groups like African Americans. This paper analyses the Voting Rights Act Amendment of 1982 which aimed at rectifying intentional under-representation of minority groups through Majority-Minority districts, which in turn caused “affirmative discrimination.” Balancing group representation and individual preferences remains as an unsolved question today.


There has been some scholarly disagreement about the date of Thomas Wolfe’s entrance into school, as reflected in my “When Did Wolfe Begin School, 1905 or 1906?” (*The Thomas Wolfe Review*, 13:2 and 15:2). I have since discovered in a “City School Report” in *The Asheville Gazette-News* (June 8, 1912) that “Tom Wolfe” entered the first grade in September 1906.


This paper examines the textual bonding of the two works, Alice Walker’s *The Color Purple* and Zora Neale Hurston’s *Their Eyes Were Watching God*, and explores the two authors’ attitudes toward and staunch belief in heterosexuality as a source of womanhood.

This article examines the path leading to the enactment of the 1920 California Alien Land Law within the context of U.S.-Japan relations and the anti-Japanese movement in California. Focus is primarily placed on the various factors that led to the passage of the Land Law, as well on the action taken by both governments in its aftermath in the form of the Morris-Shidehara Negotiations. Unpublished State Department records have been utilized to shed more light on how the executive branch of the government reacted to this one particular episode in the U.S.-Japan immigration dispute.


There are three worlds in Walden: material, natural, and spiritual. The material, everyday world is included in the natural world; and the natural is in the spiritual, eternal world. If only we become aware of this, eternity will flow into our daily life. In this sense the keynote which resounds through the book is “awakening.”


This is a revised version of the main part of a paper read at the opening session of the fourth international symposium on the economy and culture of Japan: “Japon y Occidente. Encuentro de Culturas, Pasado y Presente” held at the Facultad de Geografia e Historia, Universidad Complutense de Madrid on 2 November 1995. The article introduces the Spanish-American teacher-scholar’s life and work from the perspective of the history of Spanish-Japanese relations.


This essay examines the background of American officials’ judgments on the Philippine affairs during the prewar Commonwealth period (1935–42), and tries to examine an aspect of Asian-American relations in which the U.S. decision was often made by those who were not familiar with, even not interested in, the countries involved.


This paper is the first of three chapters which will analyze how emancipated African Americans tried to give meaning to their newly-gained freedom, focusing on their efforts to own lands in lowcountry South Carolina during the early Reconstruction period (1861–1866). The paper deals with the Federal occupation of the Sea Islands and the tentative reorganization of plantation farming under the Port Royal Experiment.

This article presents the health situation of the Amish in Wisconsin in terms of childbirth and immunization. Amish who have formed isolated communities like the one in Wisconsin suffer health problems due to their lack of knowledge of preventive health care.


Proposition 187, which was adopted in the mid-term California elections of fall 1994, barred illegal immigrants, mainly Latinos, from receiving education, welfare, or health care service. The paper analyzes the process whereby the Prop. was approved, as well as the reaction of Latinos to it.


This article is a transcultural historical reinterpretation of the postwar literary genealogy of the Japanese Apache, whose metallocentric imagination inspired Shinya Tsukamoto to complete his cyberpunkish film *Tetsuo* Diptych (1989–1992). In order to fully understand this masterpiece, it is necessary for us to have in mind not simply American Apache movies but also Japanese Apache fictions including Ken Kaiko’s *Nippon Sanmon Opera* (1959), Sakyo Komatsu’s *Nippon Apacchi-Zoku* (1964), and Yang Sok II’s *Yoru o Kakete* (1994).


In 1910, Kunio Yanagita, the father of Japanese nativist ethnology, published *Tono-Monogatari*, a collection of superstitious tales culled from the town of Tono in the deep north of Japan. The paper argues that without his precursor Lafcadio Hearn’s Voodoo experience in New Orleans, a representative Creole city in the deep south of America filled with zombies, Yanagita could not have so vividly characterized imaginary creatures indigenous to Tono, which in turn deeply affected other talented writers and artists like Ryunosuke Akutagawa, Jugi Hisama, Tetsutaro Murano, and Tatsuya Ishii.


In 1897, over one thousand emigrants from Japan were denied entry to Honolulu harbor. This paper aims to illuminate the background of this incident as well as the entire course of events and the ensuing negotiations between the Hawaiian and the Japanese governments by examining their diplomatic correspondence.

This paper attempts to illuminate a contrastive structure in William Faulkner’s Sanctuary (1931). Major places in the novel stand in contrast: Memphis, for instance, is presented as a degraded city while Jefferson is presented as an exclusive community. Main characters, like Gavin Stevens and Temple Drake, are also contrasted. Despite their differences the places and characters have many things in common, claiming the theme that there is no sanctuary on earth.


This article is based on a presentation at a session held at the 1996 annual meeting of the American Historical Association. In an attempt to illuminate the relationship between African Americans and Japanese corporations in Georgia, the article shows how Japanese companies have established economic, social and cultural ties with African Americans in Georgia.


This paper is a study of the relation between William Faulkner and Nagano City. It chiefly examines the significance of the relationship in Faulkner’s literature by mentioning his visit to Nagano in 1955 and Mr. Fumio Sasaki, Faulkner’s interpreter, as well as Prof. James Meriwether, a famous Faulkner scholar.

ARTICLES IN BOOKS


Over the last decade East Asian economies have been integrated as a result of growing intra-regional trade and direct investment. However, East Asian economic integration cannot be characterized as an emerging trade bloc, mainly because strong trade and investment links have been established between East Asia and other regions, particularly the United States.

The unique development of Japanese postmodern literature as affected by European and American influences is historically traced in this essay. The book is an attempt to redefine postmodernism from an international perspective with contributors from about 40 universities throughout the world, mostly members of the International Comparative Literature Association.


The book deals with such topics as the sediments of wartime anti-Semitism, Auschwitz resonant with Nanjing and Hiroshima, arguments for and against the Eichmann trial, debates on the Pope’s silence during the Holocaust, and responses to the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Uno phenomenon.


This article is a revised version of the paper read at the international session of the Hearn Society’s centennial conference held to commemorate Hearn’s arrival in Japan on 31 August, 1890. It attempts to reconstruct the hermit author’s friendship with Ernest and Mary Fenollosa in fin-de-siècle Tokyo through their correspondence and Mrs. Fenollosa’s unpublished journals.


This article is based on a presentation at a panel discussion on strengthening U.S.-Japan relationship, held at Howard University in 1995. It maintains that lack of knowledge about each other among Japanese and African Americans prevents mutual understanding and argues that educating the next generation without bias or prejudice is crucial to strengthen U.S.-Japan relationship.

This essay shows that while Henry James was able to present a vivid and convincing picture of early American capitalist society in his memoir, he was unable to negotiate successfully with the newly expanding literary marketplace in practice. In this respect, James stands in marked contrast with Oscar Wilde, who was able to take thoroughly advantage of the taste of reading and theatre-going public.

BOOKS


The book mainly tries to illuminate the importance of Hawthorne’s experience in England in understanding several of his last works. The last chapter deals with Hawthorne’s introduction to Japan by tracing and analyzing various materials on Hawthorne.

DISSERTAIONS


This study reads the work of Nathaniel Hawthorne in the context of popular religious practices from seventeenth to nineteenth-century America. Through sustained analysis of the religious themes of three major works—*The Scarlet Letter*, *The House of the Seven Gables*, and *The Blithedale Romance*—the study shows how traditional supernatural belief as well as contemporary pseudoscientific practices helped to shape Hawthorne’s fictional imagination. The populist impulse was especially strong in antebellum culture, and had a crucial influence on Hawthorne. It argues that Hawthorne’s texts owe their textual richness to the language of wonders provided by popular religion in America.


Focusing on academic discussions in America, Japan, and Europe, this study traces the development of contrasting views of international law during the interwar period. By illustrating the connection between policy makers and these discussions, the different attitudes toward international law are examined to show how they served as theoretical foundation for diplomatic confrontation among countries.

This dissertation examines interactions between Mexico’s reformist politics such as land reform, oil nationalization of 1938, and industrialization, and U.S. economic policies such as silver purchases and governmental loans for Mexico’s industrial development. The two nations failed to find a way to formulate policies to make Mexico a more equal society, which led to the peso devaluation of 1948.