

English-Language Works by JAAS Members 2004

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

Aoki, Andrew L. and Takeda Okiyoshi. "Small Spaces for Different Faces: Political Science Scholarship on Asian Pacific Americans," *PS: Political Science and Politics* 37:3 (July 2004): 497-500.

In an attempt to assess the status of political science research on Asian Pacific Americans (APAs), this paper searches 25 top journals of the discipline and annual meeting programs of the American Political Science Association from 1990 through 2003. Although articles and papers on APAs have increased in number in this period, they are still marginal in the discipline. Interdisciplinary journals publish more articles on APAs than political science ones. It argues that institutional and environmental factors within the discipline underlie these trends.

Fujimoto, Shigeo. "Conceptions of Time in the History of Childhood: A Study of Intergenerational Perceptions of Life on the Early New York Frontier," *The Japanese Journal of American Studies* 15 (2004): 37-55.

This paper analyzes the perceptions of nature and society held by settlers of the early New York frontier and how those perceptions were passed on to the succeeding generation. After examining the settler generation's ideas, it concludes that since they were closely connected with the frontier experience and thus transitory, the intergenerational perceptions were an inherently vanishing historical phenomenon.

Hashikawa, Kenryu. "Rural Enterprise and the Northern Economy in the Early Republic: The New Jersey Charcoal Venture as a Test Case," *The Japanese Journal of American Studies* 15 (2004): 97-113.

Through the case study of a New Jersey charcoal venture in the 1820s, this article argues that during the early republic the countryside had commercial ventures serving the urban market, thickening market relations. These ventures were not necessarily a departure from the rural economy, but were built on it.

Hones, Sheila and Julia Leyda. "Towards a Critical Geography of American Studies," *Comparative American Studies* 2:2 (June 2004): 183-204.

In this paper we argue that taken-for-granted geographical knowledge is central to the discipline of American studies not only in the framing of subject matter but also in the spatialization of disciplinary practices. We call for wider recognition of the contingent nature of the geographies of international American studies.

Hones, Sheila. "Sharing Academic Space," *Geoforum* 35:5 (September 2004): 549-552.

This paper developed out of my participation in a plenary panel on "The Spaces of Critical Geography" at the 2002 International Conference of Critical Geography. The paper argues against the tendency in the geography of knowledge production to oversimplify scholarly positionality by conflating location with nationality, language, and academic practice.

Hori, Masaharu. "Japanese Public Bureaucracy in the Era of Globalization," *Ritsumeikan Law Review*, International Edition, 21 (March 2004): 1-18.

Since the late 1990s, Japanese public bureaucracy (JPB) has dramatically adapted to New Public Management. I attempt to explore the impact of globalization on JPB and to reconsider Japanese administrative thinking in light of the Japanese way of adapting to foreign thinking since the opening of Japan to the world.

Iwabuchi, Sachiko. "The Pursuit of Excellence: Abraham Flexner and His Views on Learning," *The Japanese Journal of American Studies* 15 (2004): 139-61.

Abraham Flexner, who saw perfection in the German *gymnasium*, deplored American higher education in the early twentieth century. Yet he recognized that even a democratic country like the United States could nurture the gifted few. He helped to found the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton to realize his ideal for higher education.

Izumikawa, Yasuhiro. "Strategic Innovation or Strategic Nonsense?: Assessing the Bush Administration's National Security Strategy," *The Japanese Journal of American Studies* 15 (2004): 257-72.

This article analyzes the National Security Strategy of the United States published by the Bush Administration in September 2002. While arguing that there is sound logic behind the preemptive doctrine, the article reveals contradictions in the administration's strategic thinking.

Leyda, Julia. "Playing Scales: The Polycentric Multicultural Geographies of 'American History.'" *The Northern Review* 32 (Hokkaido University, April 2004): 7–18.

This essay argues that the geographical concept of scale can be productively introduced into discussions of multiculturalism in literature, using the short story "American History" by Judith Ortiz Cofer as an example.

Leyda, Julia. "Towards a Critical Geography of American Studies," with Sheila Hones. *Comparative American Studies* 2:2 (June 2004): 185–203.

See Hones, Sheila and Julia Leyda.

Maeshima, Kazuhiro. "Tocqueville's Democracy and Samurai: Inazo Nitobe's Attempt to Apply American Democracy to the Feudal Tradition of Japan," *Bulletin of Keiwa College* 13 (2004): 87–105.

This study examines Alexis de Tocqueville's views on religion in democratic society and its influence on philosophers in Japan, a country which has not had any "religion" in the Western sense. Especially, this work focuses on the theory of Inazo Nitobe, who believed that samurai ethics was the Japanese equivalent of religion and that Japanese democracy would bloom as long as Japanese citizens maintain traditional samurai ethics.

Matsumoto, Reiji. "From Model to Menace: French Intellectuals and American Civilization" *The Japanese Journal of American Studies* 15 (2004): 163–185.

This article deals with the French image of America since the 18th century to the present. After giving a brief summary of the historical reactions of French intellectuals to American civilization, it finds in André Siegfied's *Les Etats-Unis d'aujourd'hui* (*America Comes of Age*) and Georges Duhamel's *Scènes de la vie future* (*America, the Menace*) an intellectual origin of French anti-Americanism of the 20th century.

Nakashima, Tomoko. "The Formative Years of the Transpacific Networks Promoting Japanese Studies in America," *Pacific and American Studies* (Center for Pacific and American Studies, University of Tokyo) 4 (2004): 111–127.

This paper discusses how Japan and the Japanese academy came into existence as centers of authority in Japanese studies in America, and examines how this hierarchical structure was the product of a social and geopolitical construction that emerged from the transpacific networks promoting Japanese studies in the American academy.

Nozaki, Kyoko Norma. "Crossing National Boundaries and the Color Line: A Contrastive Study of Houston's *Tea* with Ariyoshi's *Hishoku*," *New Wave: Studies on Japanese Americans in the 21st Century* (Institute for Research in Humanities, Kyoto University, 2004): 57–64.

The central theme of this paper is Japanese 'war brides,' the experiences of these wives of U.S. servicemen, and their impact on American society. Similarities between Houston's *Tea* and Ariyoshi's *Hishoku*, despite the language divide and different geographic settings, are discussed, as well as interaction among multi-ethnic characters.

Ogushi, Hisayo. "A Legacy of Female Imagination: Lydia Maria Child and the Tradition of Indian Captivity Narrative," *The Japanese Journal of American Studies* 15 (2004): 57–74.

This article examines the Indian captivity narrative and its influence on the rise of the American romance, and specifically clarifies how the romance novels of Lydia Maria Child (1802–82) were direct descendants of the work of Puritan women writers. Child, in her first romance novel, *Hobomok* (1824), shows the racial miscegenation of an Indian man and a white woman. Child's own views on ethnicity and femininity had been developed in the tradition of racial hybridity in American history.

Ogushi, Hisayo. "Romanticizing Slavery: Dangerous Crossings in Child, Twain and Chase-Riboud," *Mark Twain Studies* 1:1 (2004): 33–56.

This article examines together three very different writers: Lydia Maria Child, Mark Twain, and Barbara Chase-Riboud, pursuing their connections and distinctions in order to reevaluate Romance as an apt forum for addressing racial problems. Indeed, reading these texts together may afford us the unique opportunity to appreciate the genre of Romance from a multiculturalist point of view.

Onishi, Naoki. "American Conceptualization of Time and Jonathan Edwards' Post-Millennialism Reconsidered," *The Japanese Journal of American Studies* 15 (2004): 19–36.

This essay explores the possibility of clarifying the specific features of the American sense of time, while reviewing the widely accepted understanding that Jonathan Edwards was the most influential figure who promoted post-millennialism. Surveying the documents of Edwardseans, it becomes clear that it was Samuel Hopkins and Joseph Bellamy who presented Jonathan Edwards as the promoter of optimism rather than Edwards himself.

Saito, Noboru. "Echoes from Washington Irving's Historical Romance," *The Cross-Cultural Review* (The International Society for Cross-Cultural Studies) 1 (2004): 191–204.

Having traced the evolution of the works of Washington Irving from biography to novel, this paper examines his historical writings in order to analyze how they participate in and redirect cultural history. The comparison would have been particularly apparent in the illustrated serialization of that kind of writing.

Sakata, Yasuyo. "The U.S.-ROK Alliance in Transition: The Post Cold-War Redefinition and Beyond," *Asian Cultural Studies* (The Institute of Asian Cultural Studies, International Christian University) Special Issue 13 (2004): 87-102.

This article examines the post-9.11 U.S.-ROK alliance talks, in the context of the post-Cold War redefinition process since the 1990s. It argues that the alliance redefinition attempted in the 1990s was incomplete, and that the new process is a historic opportunity for the alliance to complete its redefinition for the post-9.11 world.

Setooka, Hiroshi. "The Economic and Social Backgrounds of Neoliberalism and U. S. Unilateralism," *Komazawa Daigaku Keizaigaku Ronshu* (*The Economic Review of Komazawa University*) 36, no. 1, (August 2004): 1-19.

The neoliberal policies in each country continue for long years against many forecasts and U.S. unilateralism today seems to be considerably stronger than many expectations. This paper insists that there exist sufficient economic and social backgrounds, i.e., the usual standard of living of middle-class citizens in developed countries as well as corporate activities, that should be considered carefully. Especially American middle-class citizens with American financial businesses have enjoyed enough benefits from the globalized world economy under the free market system, and they themselves are the leading actors of globalization today.

Suga, Miya. "Little Tokyo Reconsidered: Transformation of Japanese American Community through the Early Redevelopment Projects," *The Japanese Journal of American Studies* 15 (2004): 237-255.

This paper scrutinizes the Little Tokyo Redevelopment projects in Los Angeles from the 1960s to the early 1980s. It reveals the complexities of the process of redevelopment and their impact on "ethnic resurgence." Through an examination of anti-Japanese sentiment and the diversified community response toward it, it sheds light on the non-passive, strategic involvement of community members and explores how they rearticulated the functions and significance of Little Tokyo.

Tachi, Mikiko. "Commercialism, Counterculture, and the Folk Music Revival: A Study of *Sing Out!* Magazine, 1950-1967," *The Japanese Journal of American Studies* 15 (2004): 187-211.

This paper examines the complex and contested relationship between commercialism and the U.S. folk music revival of the 1950s and the 1960s. Through an analysis of articles and advertisements in the folk music periodical *Sing Out!* Magazine, it demonstrates that the popularity of anti-commercial music was in fact interdependent with mainstream commercialism.

Tachibana, Kenichiro. "Does Trust Work in the Era of Distrust? Kenji Miyazawa and William James Give the Same Answer," *Policy Management Studies* (Policy Management Department, Tohoku Bunka Gakuen University) 4 (2004): 137-144.

This essay discusses ideas of Kenji Miyazawa that could help people of today rebuild confidence in themselves. Miyazawa knew a great deal about the latest theories of natural science and psychology of his time, and he held numerous ideas in common with great thinkers such as William James. These were key sources of spiritual energy that enable him to reexamine the relation between individual happiness and the happiness of the entire world.

Takamitsu, Yoshie. "The War in Pacific and American Foreign Policy Makers: Joseph C. Grew and Cordell Hull," *Chiba University Social Sciences and Humanities* 8 (2004): 9–16.

This paper examines the world views of Joseph C. Grew and Cordell Hull, two American foreign policy makers during the 1930s and early 1940s, and discusses how these two different world view affected the Far Eastern crisis in the 1930s.

Tanaka, Kei. "Japanese Picture Marriage and the Image of Immigrant Women in Early Twentieth-Century California," *The Japanese Journal of American Studies* 15 (2004): 115–38.

This article examines the process through which the concept of the "vain woman" became the dominant perception of immigrant Japanese women during the period of Japanese permanent settlement in California. The emergence of the "vain woman" is discussed within the context of the development of photography and its use for marriage arrangement among the populace of contemporary Japan.

Tanaka, Hisao. "Modes of 'Different' Time in American Literature: Melville, Faulkner, and Morrison," *The Japanese Journal of American Studies* 15 (2004): 75–96.

This paper is an attempt to explore the representations of different modes of time in American literature by such "rebels" as Herman Melville, William Faulkner, and Toni Morrison—the so-called heretical cosmology, a deviation from the master narrative of Protestant Christianity which is a dominant, homogeneous, religious framework in American society and which, as a general invisible socio-cultural institution, sanctions the idea of the linear progress of time buttressed by the biblical story of the beginning and the ending.

Tsuchiya, Kazuyo. "Race, Class, and Gender in America's 'War on Poverty': The Case of Opal C. Jones in Los Angeles, 1964–1968," *The Japanese Journal of American Studies* 15 (2004): 213–236.

This paper examines how Opal C. Jones, an African-American welfare activist, forcefully challenged the federal/local anti-poverty institutions and voiced alternative visions of citizenship in Los Angeles. It contends that Jones' efforts resulted in expanding the roles available to women in the Los Angeles "War on Poverty," providing a significant critique of the local welfare system that ignored racial/class differences, and restoring welfare activists to the status of historical agents.

Usui, Masami. "Hawai'i as a Motherland in Victoria Nalani Kneubuhl's Plays," *Doshisha Studies in English* (The Literary Association of Doshisha University) 77 (2004): 87–119.

By investigating Hawai'i's historical, cultural, and social background, Victoria Nalani Kneubuhl explores the sexual colonialism which Hawai'i has experienced. While the land as a metaphor of mother/woman has been developed and transformed, the ecological system has been violated by imported and transplanted species, and nature/landscape has been utilized to comfort travelers, visitors, and outsiders, all involving the sacrifice of the native people and their land and the loss of identity and self-esteem.

Usui, Masami. "Sexual Colonialism in Korea/Japan/American Spheres in Nora Okja Keller's *Comfort Woman* and *Fox Girl*," *The Japanese Journal of American Studies* 15 (2004): 254–83.

In *Comfort Woman* and *Fox Girl*, the crucially and brutally interlinked experiences of Korea, Japan, and America in World War II and the Korean War are reconstructed through Keller's awareness of and research on the ideological background, and ultimately her intriguing narrative and mythological implications which discover, recover, and reveal the long-neglected and long-lost selves of women and children in sexual, physical, and psychological abuse and imprisonment.

Usui, Masami. "Sexual Colonialism in a Post Colonial Era in Lois-Ann Yamanaka's Novels: *Wild Meat and the Bully Burger*, *Blu's Hanging*, *Name Me Nobody*, *Heads by Harry*, and *Father of the Four Passages*," *Doshisha Literature* (English Literary Society of Doshisha University) 47 (2004): 27–51.

This paper examines how Lois-Ann Yamanaka has been pursuing the theme of sexual colonialism in a postcolonial era by presenting her Pidgin-written works set primarily in local Hawai'i from the late 1960s to the late 1970s. Throughout these productions, Yamanaka's challenge to retrieve and reveal the neglected voices of sexually and psychologically violated victims has been constructing a unique space in the postcolonial era.

Yaguchi, Yujin and Mari Yoshihara. "Evolutions of 'Paradise': Japanese Tourist Discourse about Hawai'i," *American Studies* (Mid-America American Studies Association) 45:3 (Fall 2004): 81–106.

The article traces the history of popular Japanese discourse about Hawai'i. Through historical and textual analysis, it illustrates how in the process of Japan's romanticization, feminization, and consumption of the islands, Hawai'i for the Japanese has become a "familiar Other" that fulfills and mediates Japanese longing for "paradise islands."

Yanagisawa, Ikumi. "Japanese 'Picture Brides': What Was the Issue?" *The Journal of Intercultural Studies* (The Intercultural Research Institute, Kansai Gaidai University) 31 (2004): 15–27.

The main objective of this paper is to explain how the discourse on “Picture Brides” was formed and how it became an issue in the media in the United States. Subsequently, the discourse was formed and was successfully used by local politicians and by both the Japanese and the U.S. governments.

Yoshihara, Mari. “The Flight of the Japanese Butterfly: Orientalism, Nationalism, and Performances of Japanese Womanhood,” *American Quarterly* 56:4 (December 2004): 975–1001.

The article examines Western, Japanese, and overseas Japanese responses to Miura Tamaki’s performances of *Madame Butterfly*. It also analyzes the production of the opera by Yamada Kosaku and Horiuchi Keizo. It argues that the Japanese Butterfly was at once a performance of the modernity of the Japanese nation-state, of Japanese women’s newly gendered identity, and of the status of Japanese immigrants abroad.

Yoshida, Yoshinori. “The Cherokee ‘Civilization’ and Resultant Tragedy,” *Sekai no mado* (Institute for World Affairs and Cultures, Kyoto Sangyo University) 18 (2004): 3–28.

This article traces the origin of the Cherokee intra-tribal split to the visit of their seven leaders to London in 1730 and their exposure to the well-advanced European culture. Their reverence for British superiority resulted, in sequence, in their conclusion of a treaty of friendship and commerce, their intermarriage with British traders, education for their children provided by Christian mission schools, a receptive background for a slave plantation system, and the emergence of a wealthy elite class within their egalitarian nation.

Zmijewski, David. “Mark Twain’s Dual Visions of Hawai‘i: Censoring the Creative Self,” *The Hawaiian Journal of History* (Hawaiian Historical Society) 38 (2004): 99–119.

Mark Twain was known for speaking his mind. However when he traveled to Hawai‘i in 1866, the reporter was not allowed to write freely of the events that occurred there. This article analyzes how the reporter’s opinions on economic cooperation between the two nations, the monarchy, and the American Protestant missionaries were censored by the author himself.

ARTICLES IN BOOKS

Kurihara, Tamiko. "A Comparative Study of the Economic Activities by *Sogo Shosha* in the United States and Canada in the Late 1990s," in *Understanding Japan: Essays Inspired by Frank Langdon*, ed. Lawrence T. Woods (Vancouver: Centre of International Relations, University of British Columbia, 2004): 189–209.

The examination of the different trading and investment patterns of *sogo shosha* in the United States and Canada reveals that they have recognized the United States and Canada as two distinct markets. It also shows the recent economic integration through NAFTA has partly facilitated the adjustments of *sogo shosha* operations in North America.

Sakata, Yasuyo. "Building a Security Community in Northeast Asia? The Six Party Talks and Beyond," in *The United Nations and Global Crisis Management* ed. Sung-Hack Kang (Seoul: Korean Academic Council on the United Nations System, 2004): 93–119.

Using Adler and Barnett's security community-building theory, this article argues that Northeast Asia is entering the "nascent" stage of security community building. The "principles for cooperation in East Asia" in the Northeast Asia Cooperation Dialogue (Track-Two dialogue) and the Six Party Talks are important building blocks for building a Northeast Asia security community.

Zmijewski, David. "Travel Begins at Home: The Adventures of Mark Twain," *Traveling Subjects: American Journeys in Space and Time*, ed. Dominka Ferens, Justyna Kociatkiewicz, and Elzbieta Klimek-Dominiak (Krakow: Rabid, 2004): 47–56.

This article examines the importance of travel in the works of Mark Twain as well as the influence it had on the formation of his character. Twain's first trip abroad to Hawaii in 1866 definitely impacted his writing both stylistically and topically, and it is from that first journey abroad that I commence this discussion of the concept of travel and what it meant to Mark Twain.

BOOKS

Ishii, Noriko Kawamura. *American Women Missionaries at Kobe College, 1873–1909: New Dimensions in Gender* (New York and London: Routledge, 2004).

This study explores how the American Protestant missionary movement dramatically changed the lives of both American and Japanese women in a cross-cultural case study of the developments at Kobe College between 1873 and 1927. It examines how American women developed new organizational autonomy and confidence as professional women and how women of both cultures attempted to connect the concepts of religion, education, gender and civilization (modernization) in different ways over time.

Ochiai, Akiko. *Harvesting Freedom: African American Agrarianism in Civil War Era South Carolina* (Westport, Conn.: Praeger/Greenwood, 2004).

This book articulates how freed lowcountry African Americans worked to acquire land, focusing on the developmental stages of an African American agrarian movement from the 1860s to the 1870s. This analysis reveals not only the upheavals of the age, but also the resilience of the African American spirit in the face of setbacks and challenges.

DISSERTATIONS

Gonda, Kenji. “Punishable by Death: Literature, Law, and Liberalism and the Twentieth-Century American Murder Narratives.” Ph.D.diss., Tokyo Metropolitan University, 2004.

This study explores how law, legal institutions, and the criminal justice system are represented in four novels of twentieth-century American literature that deal specifically with murderers, their trials and executions. It compares the authors’ descriptions of their operation to the insights gained from arguments in the field of legal studies in order to make clear how the four murder narratives’ attack is directed ultimately at liberalism—an ideology which lies at the basis of modern legal thought.

Kitayama, Mariko Takagi. “Hawai‘i’s Japanese Community in the Postwar Democratic Movement.” Ph.D. diss., University of Hawai‘i at Manoa, 2004.

This dissertation examines the social movements that changed the politics and social structure of Hawai'i in the early 1950s from the perspective of its Japanese community. The study uses the political process model and framing theory to analyze historical materials and data from a systematic content analysis of *Hawai'i Hochi*, in order to show how the Issei took part in the social movements that led to this change.

Kurashina, Itsuki. "Binding the Germans and Talking with the Soviets: U.S. Disarmament Policy and the Junktim with German Reunification, 1955–1960." Ph.D. diss., Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, New Brunswick, 2004.

The major purpose of this thesis is to provide a clearer understanding of the foreign policy of Dwight D. Eisenhower and his Administration. This thesis examines its changes by focusing on the Junktim, a policy that demanded Soviet concessions to promote the reunification of Germany on Western terms as a precondition for an agreement on arms reduction and/or arms control between the two blocs.

Monobe, Hiromi. "Shaping an Ethnic Leadership: Takie Okumura and the 'Americanization' of the Nisei in Hawai'i 1919–1941." Ph.D. diss., University of Hawai'i at Manoa, 2004.

This study probes community-building efforts during the so-called interwar period among a group of Japanese immigrant leaders in Hawai'i represented by Takie Okumura. It focuses on their attempts to resolve the "Nisei Problem," a collective concern over various issues that the second-generation Japanese (Nisei) presumably faced growing up as minority Americans. To achieve their goal, these immigrant leaders developed international/interracial partnership with Japanese diplomats and elites in Tokyo as well as white leaders in Hawai'i.

Tsuchiya, Yuka Moriguchi. "Military Occupation as Pedagogy: The U.S. Re-education and Reorientation Policy for Occupied Japan, 1945–1952." Ph.D. diss., University of Minnesota, 2004.

The U.S. occupation forces in Japan carried out information dissemination campaigns through mass media to spread democratic ideals and eradicate militarism. Such campaigns were based on the "re-education and reorientation policy" developed during wartime. The central thesis of my dissertation is that the U.S. re-education and reorientation policy was a joint U.S.-Japan pedagogical project to recast Japan into a modern, rational, and pro-U.S. capitalist nation.