

English-Language Works by JAAS Members 2005

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

Hirobe, Izumi. "Naturalization Cases of Asian Immigrants from *In re Ah Yap to United States v. Ozawa and United States v. Thind*," *Pacific and American Studies* (University of Tokyo) 6 (March 2006): 119–130.

This paper examines the history of both the successful and the unsuccessful attempts made by Asian immigrants to be naturalized around the turn of the twentieth century, emphasizing the way in which court decisions contributed to the definition of race, the connotation of which was changing greatly at the time.

Hones, Sheila, and Julia Leyda. "Geographies of American Studies," *American Quarterly*, 57, 4 (December 2005): 1019–32.

This paper engages with issues involved in the conceptualization of 'international' American studies. We argue that the geography of Americanist scholarship worldwide is not simply a matter of physical location but also has to include the ways in which academic space is produced, relatively and relationally, through routine scholarly activities.

Kohiyama, Rui. "To Clear Up a Cloud Hanging on the Pacific Ocean: The 1927 Japan-U.S. Doll Exchange," *Japanese Journal of American Studies* (Japanese Association for American Studies) 16 (2005): 55–80.

The article analyzes the Japan-U.S. doll exchange in 1927 from the perspective of the U.S. Christian women's involvement. It also attempts to elucidate the configuration of peculiar U.S. attitudes toward foreign relations and examine how Japan and the U.S. reacted to and affected each other through the exchange, which left long-lasting reverberations.

Kumei, Teruko. "Crossing the Ocean, Dreaming of America, Dreaming of Japan: Transpacific Transformation of Japanese Immigrants in *Senryu* Poems, 1929–1941," *Japanese Journal of American Studies* (Japanese Association for American Studies) 16 (2005): 81–109.

Japanese immigrant *senryu* poetry is "a record of life and a poem of sentiments" of the Japanese immigrants in the United States. These poems show how the immigrants mentally crossed the Pacific, and yet tried to embrace both Japan and the United States. They also register the tragedy in which the United States pressed the immigrants to sever their Japanese identity without admitting them as members of the US society.

Leyda, Julia, and Sheila Hones, see Hones, Sheila, and Julia Leyda.

Maeshima, Kazuhiro. "The Effects of Televised Candidate Advertisements in US Elections," *Bulletin of Keiwa College* 14 (2005): 143–161.

This study examines the effects of televised political advertisements in current US politics and assesses their advantages and disadvantages. Although political commercials are unique channels of communication, this paper argues that their positive effects are unduly exaggerated. The negative results of overflowing political advertising are costly campaigns, depressed voting participation, unsubstantiated attacks, mercenary political consultants, and a citizenry disconnected from its representatives.

Matsukawa, Yuko. "Onoto Watanna's Japanese Collaborators and Commentators," *Japanese Journal of American Studies* (Japanese Association for American Studies) 16 (2005): 31–53.

American orientalism at the turn into the twentieth century is usually considered to be what fueled Winnifred Eaton's construction of and masquerade as Onoto Watanna, a writer of Japanese descent. This article examines outward markers of Onoto Watanna's Japaneseness in order to interrogate how Japanese writers and artists in the United States also enabled and/or criticized her orientalist performance.

Mizuno, Takeya. "Federal Government Uses of the Japanese-Language Press from Pearl Harbor to Mass Incarceration," *Journalism & Mass Communication Quarterly* 82 (Spring 2005): 148–166.

This paper examines how the US government officials used the Japanese "enemy language" press to pacify Japanese Americans and facilitate their mass incarceration during WW II. The Office of Facts and Figures, and later the Office of War Information, used the press as a messenger, as a morale builder, and as a defense against Axis propaganda.

Nakano, Satoshi. "South to South across the Pacific: Ernest E. Neal and Community Development Efforts in the American South and the Philippines," *Japanese Journal of American Studies* (Japanese Association for American Studies) 16 (2005): 181–202.

Focusing on the experiences of Ernest E. Neal (1911–1972), an African American sociologist and community development expert who devoted his life to social enterprises sponsored under the name of "community development" in various agrarian communities at home (the American South) and abroad (India and the Philippines), this article explores ways to share transpacific experiences among peoples "across the Pacific."

Nakano, Satoshi. "Gabriel L. Kaplan and U.S. Involvement in Philippine Electoral Democracy: A Tale of Two Democracies," *Philippine Studies* (Ateneo de Manila University Press) 52, no.2 (2004): 149–178.

Asking why Gabriel L. Kaplan, a New York Republican politician-turned-CIA-agent could have been so successfully involved in Philippine politics during the 1950s, this article explores colonial/post-colonial encounters between electoral democracies in the U.S. and the Philippines.

Nozaki, Kyoko Norma. "Comments on the Panel, Reading Landscapes: Japanese American Women Writers' Representation of Environmental Issues," *Feminist Literary Studies: Gender, Culture, and Creativity* (3rd FSEL International Conference, Korean Society for Feminist Studies in English Literature, 2005): 36–40.

Focusing on texts by three Japanese American women writers, the paper tries to map the main topic of the discussion by the panelists, that is, how women's perspectives on environmental issues are closely related to the issues of gender and ethnicity. In conclusion, it discusses two common denominators—biblical connotations and anomalies in conventional Asian American literature.

Nozaki, Kyoko Norma. "Lind Trinh Vo: Mobilizing an Asian America Community," *AALA Journal* (2005) : 171–173.

This paper discusses ambiguities and contradictions in identity issues based on Vo's fieldwork in Asian American organizations in San Diego. It suggests that the tendency is more apparent when gender and ethnic identities overlap. Complicated racial identity issues among people of mixed Asian ancestry are also reflected in the research.

Ochi, Toshio. "Erasing Memories, Preserving Memories: Political Meanings of Pollution and Antipollution Movements in Cold War Japan," *Journal of Pacific Asia* (Network Pacific Asia, Rikkyo University) 12 (2005): 65–91.

I review the case of Minamata disease in Niigata and other pollution-related diseases that arose during the Cold War era in Japan, in order to show how the state has tried to shape our understanding of the past. By illustrating the interplay between victims and government actions, I argue that historical "memory" is frequently constructed by the state.

Sakata, Yasuyo. "The Origins of the U.S.-ROK Alliance as a 'Regional Alliance,' 1953-54: U.S. Policy on Asia-Pacific Collective Security and the Formation of the U.S.-ROK Alliance," *Gunsa* (Military History)(Seoul: Institute for Military History Compilation, Ministry of National Defense) 57 (December 2005): 29-87.

The U.S.-ROK alliance is often perceived as a "peninsular alliance," but there is another aspect: the alliance as a "regional alliance" to serve common security beyond the Korean peninsula. The article focuses on the origins of the alliance as a regional alliance through analysis of the Eisenhower administration's "Western Pacific" collective security concept and its relation to Korea.

Sato, Gayle K. "Reconfiguring the 'American Pacific': Narrative Reenactments of Viet Nam in Maxine Hong Kingston's *The Fifth Book of Peace*," *Japanese Journal of American Studies* (Japanese Association for American Studies) 16 (2005): 111-33.

The arc of Kingston's oeuvre is read as an evolving narrative reenactment of US wars in Asia, an intertextual narrative of pacifism. The author's use of Walt Whitman and her relocation of fictional character Wittman Ah Sing from California to Hawai'i produce a reconfiguration of "American Pacific" as a place and practice of collaborativegrassroots pacifism.

Setooka, Hiroshi. "The Economic and Social Backgrounds of the Japanese Government's Cooperation with the United States—Why Does Japan Dispatch the Self Defense Force into Iraq?—," *The Economic Review of Komazawa University* (The Economic Society of Komazawa University) 37, no.1, 1-20.

This paper argues that behind Japanese Prime Minister Koizumi's decision to dispatch the Self Defense Force to Iraq was the general concern for the everyday life of the Japanese people. In order to sustain the current standard of living which the Japanese people are enjoying as well as to maintain vital worldwide corporate activities, the Japanese Government chose to cooperate with the United States in the face of opposition at home.

Takeda, Okiyoshi. "It's Not Just Moral Values, but Voter Mobilization, Stupid: An Early Assessment of the 2004 U.S. Presidential Election," *Aoyama Journal of International Politics, Economics, and Business* (Aoyama Gakuin University) 66 (2005): 31-70.

Bush's victory in the 2004 election was widely interpreted by the media as the triumph of "moral values." Using initial polling data, this article critically examines this view and argues that "moral values" is a vague concept without concrete policy substance. The article finds an alternative explanation for Bush's victory in the centralized voter mobilization drive organized by the Republican Party.

Thorsten, Marie. "The Political Science Fiction of *Challenge to America* (PBS, 1993)," *Japanese Journal of American Studies* (Japanese Association for American Studies) 16 (2005):135–158.

This paper argues that the 1993 PBS documentary series *Challenge to America*, with its science-fiction-like ambience constructing Germany, and especially Japan, as futuristic, superior Others, represented a direction in economic nationalism that relocated the object of national power in the productive body of the ideal workers and future worker, or students.

Usui, Masami. "Women's Voice behind Men's Words in Victoria Nalani Kneubuhl's *Fanny and Bell*," *Doshisha Studies in English* (Doshisha University) 78 (2005): 27–55.

In Kneubuhl's new play, *Fanny and Bell*, neglected and lost women's stories and voices of the transitional era from the nineteenth to the twentieth century have been discovered, examined, and revived in the form of a drama in order to revise the misunderstood stories of two outstanding artists, Fanny Van de Grift Stevenson and her daughter Belle Osbourne.

ARTICLES IN BOOKS

Hashimoto, Yorimitsu. "Japanese Tea Party: Representations of Victorian Paradise and Playground in *The Geisha* (1896)," in *Histories of Tourism: Representation, Identity and Conflict*, ed. John K. Walton (Clevedon, U.K.: Channel View, 2005), 104–124.

This is a detailed analysis of the operetta *The Geisha*, which once became a synonym of Japan. I argue that one of the reasons that made this play so successful in the UK and the US is that because it was a comedy, it succeeded in mitigating the threat that the rising Japan and New Women would have given to the hierarchical order of patriarchal Western societies.

Hones, Sheila, Julia Leyda, and Khadija El Alaoui-Fritsch "Space and Place in Geography and American Studies," in *How Far Is America from Here? Proceedings of the International American Studies Association First World Congress*, ed. Paul Giles, Theo D'haen, Djelal Kadir, and Lois Parkinson Zamora (Amsterdam: Rodopi Publishers, 2005), 527–47.

This revision of three linked presentations from the 2003 IASA world congress suggests ways in which geographical theory might be folded into work in American studies. The argument is developed through case studies of Toshio Mori's *Yokohama, California*, Judith Ortiz Cofer's "American History" and Edward Zwick's 1998 movie, *The Siege*.

Hones, Sheila. "Place/Setting: Geographies of Narrative History," in *History in Words and Images*, ed. Hannu Salmi (Turku: University of Turku, Department of History, 2005), 300–307.

Grounding its argument in a case study of English-language histories of the 1853–4 Perry expedition to Japan, this paper argues that the "setting" of narrative history should be understood to go beyond issues of location and circumstance to include the space-producing effects of the narration of event.

Leyda, Julia, Sheila Hones, and Khadija El Alaoui-Fritsch, see Hones, Sheila, Julia Leyda, and Khadija El Alaoui-Fritsch.

Morimoto, Anri. "Understanding the People of Other Faiths: Conviviality among Religions," in *Toward a Peaceable Future: Redefining Peace, Security, and Kyosei from a Multidisciplinary Perspective*, ed. Yoichiro Murakami, Noriko Kawamura, and Shin Chiba (Pullman, Washington: The Thomas S. Foley Institute for Public Policy and Public Service, Washington State University, 2005), 179–189.

A book chapter of the joint publication project by International Christian University and Washington State University. Taking a clue from Wilfred Cantwell Smith's thesis of "believing as heresy," it seeks ways to understand how religions can co-exist peacefully and convivially. Some key words, including faith, toleration, and idolatry, are redefined in a post-colonial perspective.

Sato, Gayle K. "Asian American Literary History: War, Memory, and Representation," in *Asian American Literary Studies*, ed. Guiyou Huang (Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 2005), 15–40.

A reading of Asian American literary history as a form of counter-memory of twentieth-century US wars in Asia. Three novels and one memoir, representing Japanese, Korean, and Vietnamese American writing, are discussed as reenactments of home/fronts in the Asia Pacific War and Vietnam War that reflect different gendered, generational, and geopolitical perspectives.

Yonezawa, Miyuki. "Memories of Japanese Identity and Racial Hierarchy," in *Race and Nation: Ethnic Systems in the Modern World*, ed. Paul Spickard (New York and London: Routledge, 2005), 115–132.

The article challenges modern Japan's general belief that it is a homogeneous country by discussing race, ethnicity and the formation of a national identity in the making of Japan. It examines the Japanese mythology, European ideas of race, and the histories of two minority groups—the Ainu and the Okinawans.

BOOKS

Ishihara, Tsuyoshi. *Mark Twain in Japan: The Cultural Reception of an American Icon* (Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 2005).

This book examines the transformation of Mark Twain's literature in Japanese translations and adaptations in the sphere of Japanese popular culture and juvenile literature. Challenging a simplistic one-way model of "cultural imperialism," it discusses the ways in which both traditional and contemporary Japanese culture transformed Twain's originals and shaped Japanese versions of Mark Twain and his literature.

DISSERTATIONS

Ayabe, Masatomo. "The Ku Klux Klan Movement in Williamson County, Illinois, 1923–1926." Ph.D. diss., University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 2005.

The Ku Klux Klan of Williamson County, Illinois, was a vigilante organization to help enforce Prohibition. In the early 1920s, the Klan took over a citizens' movement that sought to rid the county of bootleggers and moonshiners. The secret order represented a wide range of occupations, age groups, and political parties. Contrary to its anti-labor image, the order attracted a number of union coal miners.

Fujisaka, Kyoko. "Japanese Immigrant Women in Los Angeles, 1912–1942: A Transnational Perspective." Ph.D. diss., University of Wisconsin-Madison, 2005.

This dissertation examines the transnational histories of Japanese immigrant (Issei) women from their youth in Japan to their settlement in the United States. It analyzes the influences of Japanese culture that shaped the ethnicity of Issei women. Unlike conventional perspectives, this study describes Issei women as actors who created their own futures.

Sasaki, Yutaka. "The Struggle for Scholarly Objectivity: Unofficial Diplomacy and the Institute of Pacific Relations from the Sino-Japanese War to the McCarthy Era." Ph.D. diss., Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, New Brunswick, 2005.

Focusing on the period from the Sino-Japanese War to the McCarthy Era, this dissertation aims to assess the achievements as well as the limitations of the activities of the Institute of Pacific Relations. By positing the concept of scholarly objectivity at the center of analysis, this thesis shows the way in which the IPR struggled hard to apply this principle to analyses of controversial issues of the time.