

English-Language Works by JAAS Members 2006

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

Endo, Yasuo and Sheila Hones, see Hones, Sheila and Yasuo Endo.

Hidaka, Yu. "The Museum as an Apparatus that Leads Trends through Discourse: The MoMA and Photography," *Journal of the Society of English Studies* (The Society of English Studies) 36 (2006): 169–86.

In order to examine the function of the museum as an apparatus that leads trends through discourse, I would like to study two of the most important figures in the history of American photography: John Szarkowski and Garry Winogrand. By analyzing Winogrand's photographs and Szarkowski's criticism, which was tremendously affected by Winogrand, I will show that Szarkowski's discourse enabled us to recognize the tangled problem of the museum's role.

Hones, Sheila and Yasuo Endo. "History, Distance and Text: Narratives of the 1853–4 Perry Expedition to Japan," *Journal of Historical Geography* 32, 3 (July 2006): 563–78.

Narratives of the 1853–4 Perry expedition to Japan have played a key role in the textual negotiation of commonsense understandings of space, place, history, and geopolitics. We use textual analysis of US and Japanese 'black ships' stories to read this negotiation in

terms of concepts of proximity and distance.

Hones, Sheila. "All Together Now," *The Review of International American Studies* 1,1 (September 2006) : 18–25.

This paper engages with the concept of the "international" by envisioning the International American Studies Association not as the top layer in a space of scales but as an academic event-space made up of non-local sites of interaction in which all members are equally co-present in the 'here' and 'now.'

Hones, Sheila. "In the Event: Engaging with American Space," *49th Parallel: An Interdisciplinary Journal of North American Studies* (Autumn 2006): np, <http://www.49thparallel.bham.ac.uk/>.

Arguing that different ways of naming, framing and mapping space render different aspects of American studies subject matter visible and knowable, this paper experiments with the application of geographical theory to American studies practice. It focuses in particular on David Harvey's understanding of space as simultaneously absolute, relative, and relational.

Ishihara, Keiko. "Politicized Gender and Politicized Religion: Same-Sex Marriage in the Discourse of 21st Century American Politics," *Journal of American Studies* (The American Studies Association of Korea) 38, 1 (Spring 2006): 73–102.

A recent series of attempts by some liberal states to legalize the rights for same-sex couples has heated the debate. At the federal level, the Clinton administration enacted the Defense of Marriage Act and the issue also became the focus of the 2004 presidential election. This article treats the historical legalization of homosexuality from crime to private right, and the political and cultural arguments on same-sex marriage.

Izumikawa, Yasuhiro. "Security Dependence and Asymmetric Aggressive Bargaining: North Korea's Policy toward Superpowers," *Asian Security* 3, 1 (January 2007): 45–71.

This article develops a theoretical model of asymmetric coercive bargaining, and uses it to explain why North Korea took risky aggressive actions toward both the United States and the Soviet Union from the late 1960s to the present. It highlights that North Korea's risky behavior is more likely when its external security circumstances deteriorate.

Izumikawa, Yasuhiro. "South Korea's Nordpolitik and the Efficacy of Asymmetric Positive Sanctions," *Korea Observer* (Institute for Korean Studies) 37, 4 (December 2006): 605–41.

This article analyzes South Korea's so-called "Nordpolitik (northern policy)" as a case of a weaker state's positive sanctions toward more powerful ones, and attempts to derive from the case implications for successful positive sanctions. It reveals that political posi-

tive sanctions worked more effectively toward China, while economic positive sanctions were fundamental in achieving the breakthrough in ROK-USSR relations.

Katagiri, Yasuhiro. "'Let the Word Go Forth': John F. Kennedy's Presidential Rhetoric on Civil Rights during the South's Second Reconstruction," *The Japanese Journal of American Studies* 17 (2006): 263–87.

This article provides an analysis of the rhetorical strategies used by President John F. Kennedy in his attempts to enforce federal court orders for public school desegregation and protecting black Americans' civil rights, shedding light on Kennedy's almost tortuous vicissitude of learning and maturing to define and redefine the proper place of civil rights in his presidency.

Kita, Miyuki. "A Journey to *Brown*: American Jewish Organizations' Fight Against Segregated Education," *Bulletin* (Faculty of Foreign Studies, University of Kitakyushu) 117 (Oct. 2006): 31–61.

This paper examines the activism of American Jews to abolish segregated education during the late 1940s. During this period, Jews were involved in litigation to desegregate the schools in the South, which had been launched by the NAACP, and filed *amicus curiae* briefs against several graduate and law school cases preceding *Brown* on behalf of the black plaintiffs. This could reveal one phase of the "color-blind" orientation of Jews in the United States.

Kitahara, Taeko. "Framing the Supernatural: Henry James and F. Marion Crawford," *The Japanese Journal of American Studies* 17 (2006): 183–200.

This essay studies two pairs of framed ghost stories by Henry James and F. Marion Crawford. It examines how in the stories the two authors not only experiment with the supernatural genre, but also explore deeper, prohibited issues related to gender and sexuality by taking advantage of the narrative ambiguity produced by the frame device.

Leyda, Julia. "Making Place in Gertrude Stein's 'Melanctha,'" *English Literature and Language* (Department of English Literature, Sophia University) 43 (2006): 23–40.

This essay argues that there is a distinction between the geographical term "place" and the literary term "setting." Using examples from Stein's novella, it examines how the place of the text is created through the characters and their relations, rather than through reference to any real-world, verifiable points on a map.

Maeshima, Kazuhiro. "Comparative Content Analysis between the US and Japanese Media during the Run-up Period of the Iraq War," *Bulletin of Keiwa College* 15 (2006): 51–71.

This study investigates stories of the *New York Times* and the *Asahi* during the run-up

period of the Iraq War. The content analysis of their articles finds that the two allies have quite distinctive treatments of the War during the period, especially rationalization of the cause of the War, and role and the power of the United Nations.

Maeshima, Kazuhiro. "Comparative Analysis of the 'Embedded' Stories between Japanese and US Media during the War in Iraq: A Comparative Study of Political Communication," *Annual Report of Keiwa Liberal Arts Research Institute* 4 (2006): 109–32.

This work compares newspaper stories of "embedded" journalists during the War in Iraq between the *Asahi* and the *New York Times*. The results show that journalists from the two papers presented quite different views of the war, including evaluations of the everyday developments in battalions, and journalists' sympathy with members of the units with which they were embedded.

Masunaga, Toshikazu. "Innocent Children and Embedded Capitalism: A Fabricated History in *Grandfather's Chair*," *Kwansei Gakuin University Humanities Review* (Kwansei Gakuin University) 10 (2005): 13–29.

"Children's literature" in 19th century America was a political discourse, which aimed at "a happy wedding of reformism and nationalism." Hawthorne's *Grandfather's Chair* is seemingly a faithful response to this demand of the literary marketplace, however, the story of the chair's ownership reveals the cultural degeneration of the venerable American history.

Nakashima, Tomoko. "Defining 'Japanese Art' in America," *The Japanese Journal of American Studies* 17 (2006): 245–62.

This paper examines the formation process of the American concept of "Japanese art" in the 19th century. Japan was first discovered as a country of exotic decorative objects through the descriptions of travel narratives and then in the texts of art specialists. Both texts examined "Japanese art" from the ethnological point of view and imagined it as exotic ethnic art.

Nomura, Shiori. "The Japanese Immigrant Media and Women between 1914 and 1924," *The 49th Parallel*, Special Conference Edition (November 2006): <http://www.49thparallel.bham.ac.uk/>.

This paper demonstrates the impact of researching the representation of the voices of Japanese women living in the United States. It seeks to reveal the socio-political, cultural, and power relationships imposed on Japanese immigrant women and the involvement of the women in these cultural politics through a study of the immigrant media between 1914 and 1924.

Ogawa, Manako. "The 'White Ribbon League of Nations' Meets Japan: The Trans-Pacific Activism of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, 1906–1930," *Diplo-*

matic History 31, 1 (January 2007): 21–50.

This study examines the trans-Pacific activism of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and its overseas affiliates, particularly the Japanese union. It reveals how the women of Asia and the West promoted dialogue through international networks of the WCTU and other women's organizations during the inter-war period.

Suzuki, Noriko. "Japanese Democratization and the *Little House* Books: The Relation between General Headquarters and *The Long Winter* in Japan after World War II," *Children's Literature Association Quarterly* (Children's Literature Association) 31 (2006): 65–86.

This paper examines the ways in which GHQ attempted to use Laura Ingalls Wilder's *The Long Winter* in the *Little House* books as propaganda for inculcating American, western discourse in Japan after WWII. This paper illustrates how the children's book wielded considerable influence on the process of Japanese democratization in the postwar era.

Yamagishi, Takakazu and Adam Sheingate. "Occupation Politics: American Interests and Struggle over Health Insurance in Postwar Japan," *Social Science History* (Duke University) 30, 1 (2006): 137–64.

This paper demonstrates how U.S. interest group politics affected Japanese health insurance during the American occupation after World War II. It concludes that largely because of the pressure from the American Medical Association, health insurance reform in Japan became more conservative than initially anticipated.

Yanaka, Hisako. "African Americans Meet Japanese Culture," *The Kyoritsu Journal of Area Studies* (Faculty of International Studies, Kyoritsu Women's University) 23 (2006): 53–73.

This paper analyzes the interest among African American students toward Japan and its culture. After they started taking Japan-related courses, how did they change their perspectives on Japan? The questionnaires on this issue to about 300 black students and interviews with some of them show that multicultural awareness and sensitivity was promoted among young African Americans while they learned about and experienced Japanese culture.

ARTICLES IN BOOKS

Kan, Hideki. "War and Remembrance in East Asia," *The Community of Asia: Con-*

cept or Reality?, eds. Urvashi Butalia, Jong Won Lee, Masaaki Ohashi, and Karina A. Bolasco (Pasig City, Philippines: ANVIL Publishing Inc., 2006), 272–83.

The article analyzes the influences of the Cold War on public memory of the Asia-Pacific War as well as the ongoing struggle for competing national identities and public memories of the war in Japan. Noting that maturing of civil societies among East Asian countries will be important in promoting mutual understanding and historical reconciliation, it points to an expanding transnational space and a possibility of transnational history in this region.

Katagiri, Yasuhiro. “Invoking State Sovereignty to Resist Federal Civil Rights Laws,” *States’ Rights*, ed. Jodie Lynn Boduch, The Bill of Rights series (Farmington Hills, Mich.: Greenhaven Press, 2006), 98–105.

During America’s civil rights years in the 1950s and 1960s, southern white segregationists defied federally mandated civil rights policies, waging the region’s massive resistance. This article analyzes how southern white politicians and officials used and abused the resurrected theory of states’ rights constitutionalism, or the doctrine of interposition, in carrying out their resistance movement.

BOOKS

Asada, Sadao. *From Mahan to Pearl Harbor: The Imperial Japanese Navy and the United States* (Annapolis, MD.: Naval Institute Press, 2006).

This book traces the genesis and escalation of Japanese–American naval confrontation by examining the influence of Mahan’s strategic doctrines on the Japanese navy. It concludes that the “ghost of Alfred T. Mahan hung over the leaders of the Japanese navy as they prepared for the Pearl Harbor attack.”

Takeda, Okiyoshi, editor. *From Art to Business: Japanese Americans in the Professional Arena* (Tokyo and New York: The Japan Foundation Center for Global Partnership, 2006).

This entirely bilingual publication chronicles a symposium of the Japanese American Leadership Delegation held in Nagoya in March 2006. It records personal testimonies of five Japanese American leaders, including noted playwright Philip Kan Gotanda, on how they have established their careers in the multiracial setting of contemporary U.S. society. The editor contributes a chapter which introduces the reader to historical and demographic backgrounds of Japanese Americans in the third and fourth generations.

DISSERTATIONS

Fukase, Yukiko. "Blackness at the Crossroads: Toni Morrison and Multicultural Modernism." Ph.D. dissertation, Keio University, 2007.

This dissertation explores Toni Morrison's dialogue with black and white writers over the issue of black modern subjectivities. In the critical framework of ethnic modernism, a product of the correlative configuration of 1920s cultural pluralism and ongoing multiculturalism arguments since the 1980s, the expressivity of black modernity is investigated in her works published since the late 1970s.

Iijima, Mariko. "Twice-Migrant in Hawai'i: The Japanese Farmers in Kona from the 1890s to the Present." D.Phil. dissertation, University of Oxford, 2006.

This thesis examines the social and economic history of the Japanese-American community in Kona, Hawai'i, from the late 19th century to the present. One of the distinctive features of this community is that many of its founders were so-called 'twice-migrants.' I argue that a keen awareness of their shared experience as twice -migrants has played a significant role in the preservation of their long-lasting and semi-independent diaspora.

Nomura, Shiori. "Japanese Immigrant Women and the Idea of 'Home': Voices in *The Nichibei (Japanese American Daily)*, 1914–1924." Ph.D. dissertation, The University of Birmingham, 2006.

This thesis investigates the articulation of the voices of Japanese women in the U.S. in the Japanese immigrant media between 1914 and 1924 with particular regard to the idea of "home." It reveals the complex process of forming the voices, which reflected and constructed a changing racial and transnational context for Japanese women in the U.S.

Yagyū, Tomoko. "Slave Traders and Planters in the Expanding South: Entrepreneurial Strategies, Business Networks, and Western Migration in the Atlantic World, 1787–1859." Ph.D. dissertation, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 2006.

This dissertation analyzes the economic effects of the domestic slave trade and the slave traders in the American South in a broader Atlantic context. It interprets the trade as a sophisticated business and traders as speculative, entrepreneurial businessmen. Slave trade played a central role in determining the fate of the South, as a business that created a unified South under proslavery ideology and encouraged western migration to preserve the institution of slavery. The skills, awareness and commercial networks established from the slave-trading business allowed traders to acquire managerial abilities and the ethos associated with nascent global capitalism in the early 19th century.

Yamagishi, Takakazu. "World War Two and the Health of the State: The Development of Health Insurance in Japan and the United States, 1931–1952," Ph.D. dissertation, Johns Hopkins University, 2006.

This dissertation asks why Japan and the United States adopted different health insurance systems during World War II and the postwar reconstruction. It argues that the differences in each country's wartime experience largely influenced what kind of health insurance system Japan and the United States adopted.