

## English-Language Works by JAAS Members 2008

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

Akimoto, Eiichi. "The New Economy of the United States: Possibilities and Anxieties." *International Journal of Public Affairs* (Research Center on Public Affairs for Sustainable Welfare Society, Chiba University) 5 (2009): 5–18.

This was originally the keynote speech at the international conference of the same name, held December 15–16, 2007, at Chiba University. The article deals with the definition of the New Economy as distinguished from the Old Economy. Although the New Economy has been on the horizon for some twenty years in the United States, there is still a long way to go to find a new accord between management, labor, and government.

Hwang, Seongbin. "China Image and a Self-Portrait of the Japanese." *Asian Communication and Media Studies* (Communication University of China Press) (2008): 95–107.

The main question this article deals with is how Japanese media and the experts determine how "we" see China as the other and its impact on public opinion in Japan. It focuses on the mechanism of the discursive construction of Japanese national identity and its relevance to the image of China.

Kitahara, Taeko. "The Legacy of F. Marion Crawford: *Corleone* and *The Godfather*." *Journal of American and Canadian Studies* (Institute of American and Canadian Studies, Sophia University) 26 (2008): 83–103.

This essay examines the intertextuality of Crawford's *Corleone* and Mario Puzo's *The Godfather*, showing Puzo's possible borrowings from the popular nineteenth-century writer. The analysis also indicates Crawford's work as a precursor to the genre of the "mob" narrative and, later, the contemporary genre of gangster fiction and films.

Koikawa, Kinuyo. "Terror and Inauthenticity in Don DeLillo's *Falling Man*." *Studies in English: The Regional Branches Combined Issue* (The English Literary Society of Japan) 1 (2009): 437–54.

*Falling Man* (2007), the latest novel by Don DeLillo, crystallizes in narrative form the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, and their traumatic effect on people all over the world. There is a close relationship between terror and inauthentic being, and this article analyzes the ways in which terror impels those living in the twenty-first century to become terminally inauthentic.

Nomura, Shiori. "Allocating Space for Women's Writings and Ideas of 'Home': *The Nichibei*, 1910s–1920s." *Journal of Multi-Ethnic Studies* (Multi-Ethnic Studies Association) 2 (2008): 78–103.

This article investigates the construction of space in media for writings by Japanese women living in the United States; it asks how these writings were constructed in the largest Japanese immigrant newspaper, *The Nichibei* [*Japanese American Daily*], in the early twentieth century, especially in relation to settlement and social reform among Japanese immigrants.

Nozaki, Kyoko Norma. "Internment and Identity Shift: through Transnational War Memory." *AALA Journal* (Asian American Literature Association, Kobe Women's University) 14 (2008): 19–28.

The writer researches her Japanese American family's internment experiences, focusing on the recording and verification of her father's oral history using WRA (War Relocation Authority) and DOJ (Department of Justice) files obtained in 2006. She concludes by noting her increasing awareness of her own internal "identity shift" within her being.

Ono, Azusa. "Living in the Two Worlds': Development of Urban Native Community and Organizations in Denver, Colorado, 1955–1980." *Kyoritsu Journal of International Studies* (Faculty of International Studies, Kyoritsu Women's University) 25 (2008): 109–30.

This article examines the relocation and employment-assistance programs that the Bureau of Indian Affairs of the Department of Interior conducted from the 1950s to the mid-1970s and explores how relocated Native Americans in Denver, Colorado, created their own community to survive in an alien metropolitan society.

Uno, Hiroko. "Emily Dickinson's Encounter with the East: Chinese Museum in Boston." *Emily Dickinson Journal* (Emily Dickinson International Society) 17.1 (2008): 43–67.

At fifteen Dickinson encountered Chinese culture, especially the concept of “annihilation,” at the Chinese Museum. The images of the East connected with her own religious conflicts in her imagination. This article concludes that both her appreciation of negative existences and her renunciation of society in her later life were connected with those experiences.

Yanaka, Hisako. “Intersection of Race and Gender in Higher Education for African American Women: The Case of Spelman College.” *Kyoritsu Journal of International Studies* (Faculty of International Studies, Kyoritsu Women’s University) 25 (2008): 1–24.

This article analyzes the status, role, and mission of black women in the South from the late nineteenth century through the early twentieth century. Black women, who got higher education in the church-related school (later named Spelman College) founded by Northern female philanthropists pursued their careers in a different way than their Southern white counterparts. Their education and subsequent lives were defined both in terms of race and gender.

## ARTICLES IN BOOKS

Monobe, Hiromi. “Americanizing Hawai‘i’s Japanese: A Transnational Partnership and the Politics of Racial Harmony during the 1920s.” *Hawai‘i at the Crossroads of the U.S. and Japan before the Pacific War*. Ed. Jon Thares Davidann. Honolulu: University of Hawai‘i Press, 2008. 119–45.

To counter anti-Japanese sentiments in Hawai‘i, Issei (Japanese immigrants), local white elites, Japanese diplomats, and social leaders in Tokyo established an international/inter-racial partnership and secretly cooperated to promote a twofold agenda during the 1920s. While attempting to “educate” the general public about Japan and about the Issei to eliminate bias and exclusionist thinking, they also encouraged local Japanese residents to adopt “American” manners and customs. The four parties, however, had different reasons and goals in working together in this reformist endeavor.

Morimoto, Anri. “Toward a Theology of Reconciliation: Forgiveness from the Perspective of Comparative Religion.” *A Grand Design for Peace and Reconciliation: Achieving Kyosei in East Asia*. Ed. Yoichiro Murakami and Thomas J. Schoenbaum. Northampton, MA: Edward Elgar, 2008. 159–75.

A chapter contribution to a joint research project organized by Washington State University and International Christian University on the reconciliation of old enmities left over from past wars in East Asia.

Shimada, Noriko. "Social, Cultural, and Spiritual Struggle of the Japanese in Hawai'i: The Case of Okumura Takie and Imamura Yemyo and Americanization." *Hawai'i at the Crossroads of the U.S. and Japan before the Pacific War*. Ed. Jon Thares Davidann. Honolulu: University of Hawai'i Press, 2008. 146–69.

This essay deals with two Issei leaders in Hawai'i, the Christian minister Okumura Takie and the Buddhist bishop Imamura Yemyo. It examines the two men's responses to the critical issues facing the Japanese American community in the 1920s and 1930s: Americanization, citizenship, nationalism, Japanese-language schools, and the Second Oahu Strike.

## BOOKS

Aoki, Andrew L., and Okiyoshi Takeda. *Asian American Politics*. Cambridge, UK: Polity Press, 2008.

This book provides a comprehensive introduction to the study of Asian American participation in US politics. Using "the politics of identity" as a key concept, it covers historical and cultural context, political behavior and attitudes, interest groups and parties, elected officials, and public policies that have an important impact on Asian Americans.

Ishii, Izumi. *Bad Fruits of the Civilized Tree: Alcohol and the Sovereignty of the Cherokee Nation*. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 2008.

This book examines the role of alcohol among the Cherokees between the colonial period and Oklahoma statehood in 1907. Revealing the complexity of Cherokee drinking, it provides a new historical framework within which to study the meeting between Native Americans and Europeans in the New World and the impact of alcohol on Native American communities.

## DISSERTATIONS

Futamura, Taro. "Toward the Construction of 'Kentucky Food' in the Twenty-first Century: Food Localism and Commodification of Place Identity under Post-Tobacco Agricultural Restructuring, 1990–2006." Ph.D. diss., University of Kentucky, 2008.

This dissertation examines the concept of “local food” and its discourses that played a significant role during Kentucky’s agricultural restructuring. It investigates the meanings of Kentucky’s “local food” discourse development in four dimensions: (1) the political economy of tobacco production, (2) processes of adopting “local food,” (3) marketing “local food” at farmers markets, and (4) the symbolization of “local food” at county food festivals.

Hashimoto, Yorimitsu. “The Yellow Peril: Anglo-Japanese Perspective, 1893–1913.” Ph.D. diss., University of Lancaster, 2008.

This dissertation discusses the yellow peril in Britain in its reciprocal relationships with America and the Orient, particularly the Far East. It indicates how the idea of racial conflict, which was deeply influenced by anti-Chinese immigration propaganda in America, began to be consumed as an entertainment in British novels such as *The Mystery of Dr. Fu Manchu*.

Magosaki, Rei. “Sexing the City: Contemporary U.S. Women Writers and the Global Metropolis.” Ph.D. diss., University of Virginia, 2008.

This dissertation revises accounts in American literature and in cultural theory that narrate the post–World War II American city as a “city in crisis,” characterized by alienation, fragmentation, paranoia, or postmodern dispossession. It proposes an alternative matrix of women’s writing from the late 1950s to the present and recognizes the problems in the postindustrial city but also envisions the city as a site of matrilineal empowerment, creative connections, multicultural catalytic energies, and diasporic homecoming. Drawing on a diverse range of U.S. ethnic and Asian Anglophone women writers, it posits a specifically female lens on urban literature and urban theory that, in and through reconfigurations of female identity in city space, embraces and anticipates the problematics of American ethnicity, transnationalism, and the globalization of the city.

Nakamura, Yutaka. “Community in Crisis: Language and Action among African-American Muslims in Harlem.” Ph.D. diss., Hitotsubashi University, 2008.

This dissertation is an ethnography of African American Muslims in Harlem, New York. Based on fieldwork carried out principally from 2002 to 2004, it depicts the everyday experience of the Muslim individuals and explores the relationship between their senses of reality, their narratives, and the community “shared” among them, seeking to clarify the relationship and the gap between their language and action.

Okada, Yasuhiro. “Gendering the ‘Black Pacific’: Race Consciousness, National Identity, and the Masculine/Feminine Empowerment among African Americans in Japan under U.S. Military Occupation, 1945–1952.” Ph.D. diss., Michigan State University, 2008.

This dissertation examines how African American men and women who were stationed in occupied Japan achieved a racialized and nationalized sense of empowerment in gender-specific ways through their encounter with Japanese citizens, as well as their investment in racial, gender, sexual, and class dynamics within the U.S. Army and in American society at large.

Ono, Azusa. "Crossroads of Indian Country: Native American Community in Denver, 1950–2005." Ph.D. diss., Arizona State University, 2008.

This dissertation examines the history of the Native American community and the lives of Native Americans in Denver, Colorado, since the mid-twentieth century and reveals the continuity and transformation of the Denver Native American community and its members in their economic, social, and cultural aspects.