

## English-Language Works by JAAS Members 2009

The following citations and abstracts introduce recent publications 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, and books.

### ARTICLES IN JOURNALS

Ayabe, Masatomo. "Before the Klan: The Anti-Saloon Movement in Williamson County in the Early 20th Century." *Springhouse* 26.4 (2009): 14–23.

Beginning in the 1900s, Williamson County, Illinois, was divided over the liquor issue. Citizens for a "dry" (saloonless) community organized "law and order" leagues and badgered local governments to enforce the liquor laws strictly. It was those dry citizens who supported the Ku Klux Klan's crusade against vice in the 1920s.

Ayabe, Masatomo. "Ku Kluxers in a Coal Mining Community: A Study of the Ku Klux Klan Movement in Williamson County, Illinois, 1923–1926." *Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society* 102.1 (Spring 2009): 73–100.

The people who rallied around the Ku Klux Klan were ordinary citizens of Williamson County. The Klan movement encompassed the entire native-born white Protestant community, representing virtually all occupational groups. Coal miners, farmers, merchants, doctors, and clergymen gave the hooded organization moral, financial, and physical support. Contrary to the antilabor image of the secret order, many of the Williamson County Klansmen were coal miners belonging to the United Mine Workers of America.

Ikeno, Misao. "Paper Sons: The Struggle of Chinese Immigrants during the Exclusion Era Represented in *China Men*, *Paper Angels*, and *Paper Son*." *Tsuda Review*

(Department of English, Tsuda College) 54 (2009): 25–42.

To outwit unjust Chinese exclusion laws, which had been enforced in the United States since 1882, the Chinese worked out a system of “paper sons,” which enabled Chinese immigrants to enter the United States. The motif of paper sons has been employed in novels written by Chinese American writers over the last few decades, such as *China Men*, *Paper Angels*, and *Paper Son*. This article examines the system of paper sons as portrayed in these works.

Kiuchi, Toru. “Teaching Richard Wright’s Haiku in Japan.” *Black Scholar* 39.1–2 (Spring–Summer 2009): 59–62.

The article describes the experience of teaching Wright’s haiku at a Japanese college, including looking at the difference in the use of a season word between Japanese classic haiku and Wright’s. It also shows Japanese students’ reactions to the African American writer’s haiku.

Koyama, Kumiko. “The Passage of the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act: Why Did the President Sign the Bill?” *Journal of Policy History* 21.2 (2009): 163–86.

This article examines the reasons for the passage of the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act. Previous studies have emphasized the political process. This article, however, focuses on the support for this bill from President Herbert Hoover, clarifying that he was an expansionist of the executive branch, not a high protectionist.

Nomura, Shiori. “The Voices of Women on Birth Control and Childcare: A Japanese Immigrant Newspaper in the Early Twentieth-Century USA.” *Japan Forum* (British Association for Japanese Studies) 21.2 (2009): 255–76.

This article investigates how Japanese immigrant women, writing in a Japanese immigrant newspaper, viewed the concept of motherhood in the early twentieth century in the United States. Concepts of motherhood were formed through the media in connection with ideas of “home,” and included discourses on birth control and desirable child care.

Takizawa, Mariko. “How Did Willa Cather Respond to American Literary Naturalism and Henri Bergson’s Philosophy?” *Tsuda Review* (Department of English, Tsuda College) 54 (2009): 71–87.

Willa Cather was greatly influenced by Henri Bergson’s philosophy, in particular by Bergson’s account of duration, intuition, creative evolution, and individual consciousness. This article examines the reasons why Cather was drawn to Bergson’s philosophy in the middle of the naturalistic movement and how she applied it in her fiction.

Tsukuda, Yoko. “Place, Community, and Identity: The Preservation Movement of San Francisco’s Japantown.” *Pacific and American Studies* (Center for Pacific and American Studies, University of Tokyo) 9 (2009): 142–59.

This article examines how the preservation of San Francisco's Japantown as a place conditions the identity formation of the dispersed Japanese American community of today. By applying spatial theories of place, it offers different ways of understanding the creation of San Francisco's Japantown Special Use District to protect its unique cultural characteristics.

## ARTICLES IN BOOKS

Matsumoto, Reiji. "Tocqueville and Japan." *Conversations with Tocqueville: The Global Democratic Revolution in the Twenty-First Century*. Ed. Aurelian Craiutu and Sheldon Gellar. Lanham, MD.: Lexington Books, 2009. 295–317.

This chapter in a book that explores the applicability of Tocqueville's theory of democracy to the contemporary world discusses how Tocqueville's ideas are relevant for understanding modern Japan. Issues dealt with are: equality and equalization, centralization, the democratic family, and a historical comparison of the two revolutions, the French and the Meiji.

## BOOKS

Matsumura, Masayoshi. *Baron Kaneko and the Russo-Japanese War (1904–5): A Study in the Public Diplomacy of Japan*. Trans. Ian Ruxton. Morrisville, NC: LuLu Press, 2009.

Baron Kentaro Kaneko (1853–1942) was born into a samurai family in the Fukuoka Domain (now Fukuoka City). He was selected to study in the United States, accompanying the Iwakura diplomatic mission in 1871 and graduating from Harvard Law School. In 1889 he accompanied Hirobumi Ito on a trip to study the constitutions of various Western nations to find a model for the Meiji Constitution. In 1904 he was sent as a special envoy to the United States. This book tells the story of the one-man unofficial mission in detail for the first time in English from Japanese sources.

Suzuki, Noriko. *The Re-Invention of the American West: Women's Periodicals and Gendered Geography in the Late Nineteenth-Century United States*. New York: Edwin Mellen Press, 2009.

This book is a detailed study of women's writings about the American West found in periodicals in the late nineteenth-century United States. It presents a new aspect of American feminism by examining the ways in which women in the West created diverse, complicated feminist arguments alongside territorial expansion.