

English-Language Works by JAAS Members 1993-1994

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

Anami, Haruya. "Thirteen Days Thirty Years After: Robert Kennedy and the Cuban Missile Crisis Revisited." *Journal of American and Canadian Studies* (Institute of American and Canadian Studies, Sophia University) 12 (1994): 68-89.

Robert Kennedy's role in the Cuban Missile Crisis in 1962 is reappraised in the light of information that has recently become available. Kennedy proved to have been more hawkish than had been assumed, and his previously unknown secret correspondence with the Soviet Union is disclosed.

Asada, Sadao. "The Revolt against the Washington Treaty: The Imperial Japanese Navy and Naval Limitation, 1921-1927." *Naval War College Review* 46:3 (Summer 1993): 82-97.

A study in the history of Japanese-American naval relations, this article shows how the conclusion of the naval treaty of the Washington Conference of 1921-22, which had been aimed at reducing tension between the two countries, actually provoked hostility toward the United States among Japanese navy men.

Asada, Sadao. "From Washington to London: The Imperial Japanese Navy and the Politics of Naval Limitation." *Diplomacy and Statecraft* 4:3 (November 1993): 147-191.

This article covers the three major naval conferences: at Washington in 1921-22, Geneva in 1927, and London in 1930 as well as interludes between them. Focusing on the Japanese navy's rising hostility toward the Washington system of naval limitation, the study traces Japan's side of the "Preface to Pearl Harbor."

Aruga, Natsuki. "Continuity during Change in World War II: The Persistence of the Middle Class as Seen in the Social Life at Berkeley High School, California." *The Japanese Journal of American Studies* 5 (1993-94): 43-83.

Despite various changes caused by World War II, the middle class persisted to dominate the social structure of Berkeley. This article contrasts the change described by children's writings during the war with the continuity evidenced by the longitudinal study on the 1928-29 birth cohort in Berkeley.

Baba, Minako. "Updike's Rabbit: A Rebel with a Conservative Streak." *Jinbun Ronkyu* (Kwansei Gakuin University) 42:4 (January 1993): 87-99.

John Updike's Rabbit tetralogy, published between 1960 and 1990, is an imaginary chronicle of a contemporary Middle American. Despite the differences in career, the working-class hero and the sophisticated author live the same historical moments as contemporaries and share common sentiments that are fundamentally conservative. This paper attempts to review Rabbit's three decades to see how the conservative streak in Rabbit/Updike evolves and endures with the times.

Ebine, Shizue. "Did Milly Die of Tuberculosis?: 'The Physical' and 'the Spiritual' in *The Wings of the Dove*." *Studies in English Literature* (The English Literary Society of Japan) [English Number] 1993 (March 1993): 51-63.

This article aims to revise the generally accepted reading of *The Wings of the Dove* in which the heroine's death is caused by tuberculosis. Pointing out several obvious or hidden contrasts, contradictions and ambiguities in the texts, it asserts that this novel was written from Henry James's experience of attending to his sister Alice who had died of cancer and shows how the dichotomy of tuberculosis and cancer influence the rhetoric and theme of this novel.

Furomoto, Atsuko. "The Trend of African-American Studies in Japan since the 1960s." *Women's Studies Forum* (Kobe College) 7 (March 1993): 101-113.

Here, the approach to the topic was confined within the field of literature, and the article focuses on two distinctive phenomena characterizing each period before and after the mid 1970s: the sudden remarkable development which came out of the 1960s, and the new wave through which works of women writers have kept bursting into translation since the latter half of the 1970s.

Furuya, Yasuo. "The Secularization of the Christian University." *Humanities* (International Christian University) 26 (May 1994): 13-29.

The article deals mainly with the modern trends of secularization of American colleges and universities, which were originally founded by denominational churches, and critically analyzes the question of how Christianity, which was a leading force in American higher education, became at most tolerated as a peripheral enterprise and often simply excluded from collegiate education.

Ide, Yoshimitsu. "Southern Studies in Japan." *American Studies International* 31: 1 (April 1993): 12-16.

After giving the reader a simple historical overview of Japanese ignorance of and prejudice toward the Southern part of the United States and the increasing academic interest in the South in Japan after World War II, this paper suggests some interesting research possibilities on the South, mostly from the viewpoint of comparative culture.

Iino, Masako. "Asian Americans under the Influence of 'Japan Bashing'." *American Studies International* 32 (April 1994): 17-30.

Although today's Asian American community is comprised of many ethnicities and persons of all socioeconomic statuses, in American society there has been a tendency to see them as one group. One example to show such a tendency is the effect of so-called "Japan bashing." This paper examines how recent "Japan bashing" has affected Japanese Americans and other Asian Americans, and whether Asian Americans have, in fact, come to identify themselves as "Asian Americans" in American society.

Itabashi, Yoshie. "Women's Burden and Their Revolt 1. Sophia Jane and Nannie." *Tsuda Review* (Tsuda College) 38 (November 1993): 1-24.

This is part of a study on the female characters in the short stories of Katherine Anne Porter. It shows how Sophia Jane and Nannie, the last of a generation when one's identity was relatively easy to understand, eventually overcame their bondage to, respectively, a man and whites.

Kan, Hideki. "The Clinton Administration's Policies in the Asia-Pacific Region." *The Journal of American and Canadian Studies* (Sophia University) 11 (March 1994): 99-127.

The Clinton administration's three pillars for national security are economic security, democratic security and alliances with a forward military presence. The first element reflects the administration's thinking that America's economic renewal and amelioration of the U.S. federal deficit depends on opening the markets of the Asian economies. Thus, the Asia-Pacific region is considered more important for the administration than Europe. Democratic security means the promotion of democracy and protection of human rights. These principles are, however, related to the question of domestic legitimacy. Consequently, the administration faces the prospect of interfering in the internal affairs of other countries. This will be an important potential source of tension, particularly between the U.S. and China.

Kawashima, Kohei. "The Brahmins Encounter the *Nouveaux Riches*: An Analysis of their Mingling in the Public Lives of the Boston Elite." *The Japanese Journal of American Studies* 5 (1993-94): 27-41.

Introducing 19th-century Boston's upper class, "the Brahmins," this article proposes a method that can identify the members of this group, and investigates the extent to which they interacted with middle-class people in the public sphere. It concludes that such interaction was much more frequent and commonplace at the turn of the century than has been assumed in popular literature.

Kawashima, Kohei. "Rethinking Japanese National Traits: The Making of Post-WWII 'War Brides' as a Clue." *The Journal of Kyoritsu Area Studies* (Faculty of International Studies at Kyoritsu Women's University) 6 (Fall 1994): 39-58.

This article suggests that the experience of Japanese war brides can be viewed as a microcosm of Japan's relationship with the United States in the postwar era, and finds in their experiences attitudes toward foreign countries that seem to have been shared by most Japanese since the war ended.

Kunishihiro, Tadao. "Two Sisters of Sylvia Plath." *Studies in American Literature* (The American Literature Society of Japan) 30 (1993): 107-131.

This paper explores Sylvia Plath's search for the sensual possibilities of life and her struggle for wholeness as a woman by focusing on her woman self divided into earth mother and spinster, which is expressed in "Two Sisters of Persephone" (1956) and her works thereafter.

Kurihara, Ryoko. "The American Woman Suffrage Movement: A Comparison with the Japanese Movement." *Bungaku Ronso* (Saitama Junior College) 3 (December 1994): 41-54.

This article discusses the theoretical background of the American Women's Movement in comparison with its Japanese counterpart. It also discusses the issue of war and peace, emphasizing both American and Japanese feminists who placed nationalism over feminism and pacifism.

Kurihara, Tamiko. "Direct Foreign Investment in Canada by *Sogo Shosha* Since 1954." *Geographical Review of Japan* 66:1 (Ser. B) (1993): 52-69.

The aim of this paper is to clarify the roles and characteristics of *sogo shosha* investment and to explore the locations of their economic activities in Canada. *Sogo shosha* investment in Canada has focused on the three major sectors of the economy, and the primary purpose of their investment is to enhance their trading activities. *Sogo shosha* have located their offices in four strategic cities, yet their locational preferences are complex.

Matsuyama, Nobunao. "The Story of Jack Burden: Towards an Interpretation of R. P. Warren's *All the King's Men*." *Doshisha Studies in English* (Doshisha University) 59 (March 1993): 47-66.

The story of Willie Stark, who became governor of Louisiana and was shot to death, is told by Jack Burden, who awakens to the sense of moral responsibility as he tells Willie's acquisition of power to realize ideals and his resultant corruption.

Murakata, Akiko, ed. "Mary Fenollosa's 'Honeymoon' Journals to Japan, 1896: (1) London Stopover." *Lotus* (The Fenollosa Society of Japan) 14 (June 1994): 11-17; "Mary Fenollosa's 'Honeymoon' Journals to Japan, 1896: (2) French and Italian Interludes." *Review of English Literature* (English Department, Faculty of Integrated Human Studies, Kyoto University) 67 (November 1994): 69-124.

Edited from her manuscript and dedicated to the memory of her granddaughter who passed away in 1993, these opening sections of Mrs. Ernest F. Fenollosa's journals reveal an American couple's passionate response to European galleries and other sights during their "Grand Tour."

Nozaki, Kyoko Norma. "Four Generations of Japanese American Women in the Work of Janice Mirikitani." *Acta Humanistica et Scientifica* (Kyoto Sangyo University) 12:4 (March 1993): 216-250.

Janice Mirikitani is a third-generation Japanese American poet, writer and activist. In this paper, the author—a "Kibe Sansei"—gives her observations on the intergenerational relationships depicted in Mirikitani's literary work and expressed in interviews she has given.

Nozaki, Kyoko Norma and Grant, Philip. "The Meiji, The Issei Idea of The American Dream." *ALA Journal* (Asian American Literature Association) 1 (September 1994): 57-67.

This is an attempt to explore the relationship of the Issei to the American Dream from the perspective of intellectual history or a history of ideas. The dream of freedom also brought many of them to despair and the realization of the American Dream was left to their descendants.

Ochiai, Akiko. "Community, Family, and Self: Dichotomous Psychological Development of African American Girls in *The Bluest Eye*." *Studies in Western Culture* (Society of Western Culture) 9 (October 1993): 24-39.

This paper examines the negative effects of the African American community and family on the psychological development of two African American girls, Pecola Breedlove and Claudia MacTeer, in *The Bluest Eye*.

Ogata, Fusako. "Women at the Turn of the Century: Suffragists and Feminists in America." *Bulletin of Osaka Seikei Women's Junior College* 31 (March 1994): 221-230.

The essay describes how American women at the turn of the century thought about marriage and the family and careers. The focus is on the two kinds of "advanced" woman: suffragists who strove to bring about the equality of men and women through the symbolic political right to vote, and the younger generation of "feminists" who differed from them over suffrage as well as marriage and the family.

Oikawa, Shin. "Japanese Law and 'Boat People' Seeking Refugee Status." *The Journal of the Institute of Legal Study* (Osaka University of Economics and Law) 19 (September 1994): 156-170.

Japan has two important tasks in facing the problems of refugees. First, as a world economic power, it should contribute to solving the problems that bring about refugees. Second, it should offer tangible financial support and proper treatment under the terms of the Refugees Convention.

Okawara, Mami Hiraike. "The Amish and Education." *The Journal of Takasaki City University of Economics* 37:2 (September 1994): 171-198.

This paper discusses the idea of Amish education as it relates to Amish faith and life. The paper deals with the older and broader Mennonite tradition and history, followed by the Amish division, and ending with the theme of Amish education and how it undergirds the Amish faith.

Onishi, Naoki. "Japanese Arts and the Formation of American Imagism: The Case of Amy Lowell." *Humanities: Christianity and Culture* (International Christian University) 26 (May 1994): 75-89.

This article aims at exploring the influence of Japanese arts upon Amy Lowell's poetry and her Imagism. In her poems such as "Lacquer Prints" in *The Pictures of the Floating World* and "Guns as Keys" in *Can Grande's Castle*, her source of imagination can be clearly detected in ukiyoe woodblock prints. Japanese artifacts sent by her brother Percival, thus, contributed to her forming a new style of poetry.

Otsuru, Chieko. "Congressional Oversight of Covert Actions and American Democracy." *Memoirs of Osaka Kyoiku University* (Ser. I) 42:2 (February 1994): 111-127.

This article analyzes congressional involvement in the decision making on covert action and clarifies the role Congress as a representative body should play. The focus is on the political and statutory reforms since the 1970s regarding policy alternatives and accountability.

Sakamoto, Hitomi. "The Life and Times of an American Radical." *Scholarly Correspondence* (Toyo Women's College) 25 (December 1993): 70-73.

The article introduces the life of Agnes Smedley, who fought for the oppressed in China in the 1930s. Included is the translation of the author's essay written for a biography of Smedley.

Sasaki, Yutaka. "'But Not Next Door': Housing Discrimination and the Emergence of the 'Second Ghetto' in Newark, New Jersey, after World War II." *Japanese Journal of American Studies* 5 (1993-94): 113-135.

The article traces the process in which residential segregation resulting from housing discrimination against African Americans led to the emergence of the "second ghetto" in Newark, New Jersey, after World War II. It argues that the creation of the second ghetto was the product of conscious human decisions and the operation of institutional racism.

Shimazaki, Yoko. "A Perspective on Reading Dickinson in Japan." *The Emily Dickinson Journal* (The University Press of Colorado) 2:2 (1993): 104-108.

This article, originally read at the International Conference of the Emily Dickinson International Society, points out that one of the difficulties of Dickinson's poetry for non-Christian Japanese readers is the fact that they do not share Dickinson's Christian vision of soul. A few outstanding criticisms of Japanese Dickinson scholars are mentioned.

Suto, Isao. "Foreign Export Credit by American Manufacturers: Survey of Credit and Payment Terms, 1910-1931." *Bulletin of Nagoya Institute of Technology* 44 (March 1993): 59-86.

This historical survey details the credit and payment terms granted by American firms from early in the twentieth century until 1931, showing that the credit policy of the cash discount open account had deep historical origins and that the selection of a term of credit and payment in export trade depended on many factors.

Tanaka, Toshihiro. "Joseph Dorfman and the Studies in the History of American Economic Thought in Japan." *Kwansei Gakuin University Annual Studies* 42 (March 1994): 39-48.

In this article, the characteristics of Joseph Dorfman's study of the history of American economic thought and an outline of studies in the history of American economic thought in Japan are discussed. It also includes a brief bibliography of studies in the history of American economic thought in Japan and a complete bibliography of Dorfman's writings.

Tatsumi, Takayuki, and Larry McCaffery. "Towards the Theoretical Frontiers of Fiction: From Metafiction and Cyberpunk through Avant-Pop." *Science Fiction Eye* 12 (Summer 1993): 43-49.

In the 1960s "metafiction" made us aware that what fiction can tell us is not reality itself but a narrative version of reality. But in the 1980s, in the post-Foucauldian "cyber-

punkish” age our contemporary lives are all ideological versions of reality, with us as characters within narratives. Keenly conscious of the limit of hyperrealist-hyperconsumerist society, the authors locate in the strategy of “avant-pop” the way to criticize radically what the avant-garde and pop culture are.

Tatsumi, Takayuki. “Creative Masochism.” *American Book Review* 16:1 (April-May 1994): 6, 9, 27.

This is a comparative literary study of Kobo Abe, Paul Auster, Masahiko Shimada, Steve Erickson, and Shozo Numa from the “avant-pop” perspective. Their works help us understand the sadomasochistic metaphors lurking not only within postmodern literature but also within international politics generally—and especially within the Japan-U.S. relationship. Exposure to hyperconsumerism has led both nations to deconstruct the difference between creation (writing) and consumption (reading), thereby opening up the possibility of becoming creative and masochistic at once.

Tatsumi, Takayuki. “Post-Human, Post Monolith: 2001 of A Cyberspace Odyssey.” *Nobodaddies* (Kent State University) 1 (Spring-Summer 1994): 46–50.

This article reinterprets the famous film of the 1960s, *2001: A Space Odyssey* (Arthur C. Clarke and Stanley Kubrick, 1965–1968), as a cyberspace travelogue. A close reading of Clarke’s careful description of Captain David Bowman’s mysterious experience in the catastrophe reveals that this is neither a phantasmagoric, drug-induced product nor one of religious transcendence; rather, it is simply the effect of the monolith-as-the-ultimate computer matrix radically sampling, remixing, and cutting up Bowman and his bio-history.

Tsuchiya, Hiroshi. “American Fiction and Film from Melville to Dreiser.” *Fleur-de-lis* (Shirayuri College) 30 (December 1994): 73–114.

Some works in American fiction from Herman Melville to Theodore Dreiser are discussed in juxtaposition with their movie versions. Although filmmakers cram the fiction into limited film time, the mythic qualities of the original fiction are still retained in some movies because of the enduring cultural values that leap over the boundaries dividing one medium from another.

Tsuchiya (Moriguchi), Yuka. “Democratizing the Japanese Family: The Role of the Civil Information and Education Section in the Allied Occupation 1945-1952.” *The Japanese Journal of American Studies* 5 (1993–94): 137–162.

The Civil Information and Education Section of the Allied occupation forces undertook various information dissemination programs on how to “democratize the Japanese family.” These programs partly derived from the Section’s origin as a propaganda agency, but they developed into a joint effort of American and Japanese women for women’s rights.

Yokota, Kazunori. "On Nature and Mysticism." *Kinjo Gakuin Daigaku Ronshu* (Kinjo Gakuin University) 149:34 (March 1993): 263-277.

This reviews the mystical aspect of American Transcendentalism which has a deep root in nature. One of definitions of "mysticism" is found in the *Oxford English Dictionary*: "belief in the possibility of the union with the Divine nature by means of ecstatic contemplation." A mystical experience may be attained in nature, as is the case with American Transcendentalism.

Yokota, Kazunori. "The Complexity of Melville's Fictive World: On the 'ndian-Hating' Chapter of *The Confidence-Man*." *Tokai English Review* (Tokai English Literary Society) 4 (December 1993): 21-37.

This is a review of what signifies the complexity of Herman Melville's fictive world. One response to it may be considered to be Melville's affliction toward the elusiveness of truth, that is the complexity of the real world itself. This complexity is represented in his works, an example being the "'ndian-Hating'" chapters of *The Confidence-Man*. The relation between "natural" and "fictive" expression is also discussed.

ARTICLES IN BOOKS

Notoji, Masako. "American Popular Culture in Japanese Mass Society: The Growth of the New Leisure Class and Tokyo Disneyland." In *The United States and the Asia-Pacific Region in the Twentieth Century*, 504-513, edited by The Chinese Association for American Studies and the Institute of American Studies. Beijing: Modern Press, 1993.

This paper examines the sociocultural meaning of Tokyo Disneyland in the contexts of the post-World-War-II Americanization of Japanese lifestyles, economic growth, and changing work ethic. The continuing popularity of the Disney theme park and the rush to build other simulated worlds may be seen as reflections of Japan's new consumer culture and postmodern creation of its own self-image.

Shinohara, Hatsue. "The Rise of a New International Law in America." *Japanese Journal of American Studies* 5 (1993-1994): 85-112.

In the early years of the twentieth century, the traditional approach to the study of international law emphasized the rights of sovereign states and did not question the legality of war. However, a group of international lawyers began to emerge and their views became distinct after World War I. This group advocated changes in international law in order to deal with international organizations and to prohibit war.

Shinohara, Hatsue. "Toward a More Ambitious International Law: American Academic Discussions in the 1920s." *Keisen Jogakuen College, Bulletin* 6 (January 1994): 133-162.

After World War I a new group of international lawyers such as Quincy Wright, Manley O. Hudson, and Charles G. Fenwick attempted to reform international law. They argued that the notion of law had to be enlarged to deal with political questions. They created such a new concept of law in the Covenant of the League of Nations as well as in the Nine-Power Treaty.

Tsubaki, Kiyofumi. "Dynamism in *Billy Budd*." In *Melville and Melville Studies in Japan, 195-219*, edited by Kenzaburo Ohashi. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1993.

This paper was written as an antithesis to Kingsley Widmer's calling the novella "a static story" in *The Ways of Nihilism: Herman Melville's Short Novels*. It pays attention to the various dynamic elements of the work which are sometimes hidden under the surface and tries to show that *Billy Budd* is actually a "dynamic" and "dramatic" novella, though of quite an original type.

Udono, Erika. "Poe and Minor Literature." In *Eigo Eibungaku Kenkyu no Saikochiku*, 129-146, edited by Akio Shinmura *et al.* Fukuoka: University of Kyushu Press, 1993.

Edgar Allan Poe's fiction can be regarded as "minor literature" according to Gilles Deleuze and Felix Guattari's definition. Poe's fiction is characterized by (1) deterritorialized language, (2) collective enunciation, and (3) politicalness. Poe's writing is far from authentic or genteel, but revolutionary, that is his writing has something novel which can destroy traditional literary values.

Uno, Hiroko. "Kumasaka." In *A Guide to Ezra Pound and Ernest Fenollosa's "Classic Noh Theatre of Japan,"* 53-62, edited by Akiko Miyake, Sanehide Kodama, and Nicholas Teele. Orono, Maine: The National Poetry Foundation (The University of Maine) 1994.

The relevant pieces are the "Source," "Notes for Readers," and "Glossary" for Ezra Pound and Ernest Fenollosa's English translation of the noh play "Kumasaka," as well as the commentary "Kumasaka and the Cantos" and the transcription of Pounds's commentary on "Kumasaka."

BOOKS

Fujita, Fumiko. *American Pioneers and the Japanese Frontier: American Experts in Nineteenth-Century Japan*. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1994.

The Japanese government employed a group of American experts to develop the northern frontier, Hokkaido, in the 1870s. In spite of their shared goal, cooperation between Americans and Japanese was often accompanied by friction. The study deals with their experience as a case of interaction between different cultures.

Miyake, Akiko, Sanehide Kodama, and Nicholas Teele, eds. *A Guide to Ezra Pound and Ernest Fenollosa's "Classic Noh Theatre of Japan."* Orono, Maine: The National Poetry Foundation (The University of Maine) 1994.

This includes an annotated commentary on the *Classic Noh Theatre of Japan*, with Fenollosa's manuscript, and it is a contribution to scholarship on Ezra Pound by members of the Japanese Ezra Pound Society to celebrate the Pound's one hundredth birthday.

DISSERTATIONS

Kuribayashi, Tomoko. "Turning the World Inside Out: The Female Body and Architecture in Contemporary Women's Fiction." Ph.D. dissertation, University of Minnesota, 1994.

My discussion of works of fiction by women writers from Britain, Canada, and the United States focuses on the link between the female body, architecture and language, which is evaluated in the context of the house as the maternal body, women-only space, and space and bi/multilingualism.

Higashi, Julie. "UNESCO's Experimental World Literacy Program: The influence of American social scientists." Ph.D. dissertation, New York University, 1994.

This study focuses on the historical development of how American social and behavioral scientists heavily influenced the way UNESCO identified the "problem" of illiteracy, the educational intervention strategy (functional literacy) to solve the problem of illiteracy, and the forming of an index to measure the effects of literacy training. It argues that the final cross-national Experimental World Literacy Program evaluation studies are merely a product of a view shared by national and international policy-makers of what should constitute literacy training and education in general at the time EWLP was under way.