

## English-Language Works by JAAS Members 1998

The following citations and abstracts introduce recent publications and dissertations, written in English by 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 dissertations.

### ARTICLES IN JOURNALS

Asada, Sadao. "The Shock of the Atomic Bomb and Japan's Decision to Surrender—A Reconsideration." *Pacific Historical Review* 67:4 (1998): 477–512.

Microscopically examining Japan's decision-making process in the days between the Hiroshima bomb and surrender in August 1945, this article critically reviews both American and Japanese historiography. A close study of the Japanese side of the picture shows that the arguments of the "atomic diplomacy" thesis as advanced by Gar Alperovitz and Martin Sherwin are totally untenable.

Fujita, Hideki. "Cannibalism in Tennessee Williams' 'Desire and the Black Masseur.'" *Journal of the Faculty of Humanities* (Toyama University) 29 (1998): 73–80.

In "Desire and the Black Masseur," Williams describes cannibalism as a sado-masochistic act in religious imagery and language, thereby revealing the significant link between the sensual and the spiritual. Cannibalism in this story represents a form of interpersonal union, one of Williams's major thematic obsessions.

Fujita Hideki. "Gender Strife in Tennessee Williams' *A Streetcar Named Desire*." *New Perspective* 168 (1998): 43–50.

Williams' *A Streetcar Named Desire* displays the intense gender struggle through the antagonism between two major characters, Stanley and Blanche. This play shows that

the power relations between the masculine and the feminine are inextricably connected with questions of signification and sexuality.

Fujita, Hideki. "Liminal Ambiguity in John Steinbeck's 'The Snake.'" *Steinbeck Studies* (The John Steinbeck Society of Japan) 21(1998): 39-43.

In Steinbeck's "The Snake," the hero's encounter with a mysterious woman takes on the quality of the phase of transition in a rite of passage, a state termed liminality. The state of liminality and the attitudes of initiates are by nature ambiguous. This paper accounts for the imagery of ambiguity which abounds in the story.

Fujita, Hiroshi. "Public Journalism: Controversies over the Medi'as Role in 1990s America." *The Japanese Journal of American Studies* 9 (1998): 29-52.

"Public journalism" as newly practiced in America in the 1990s is a source of great controversy in American journalism today. The article deals with the idea behind the practice, why it is so controversial, and what is in store for its future. It is a brief introductory paper on an up-to-date trend of American journalism.

Ide, Risako. "Small Talk and the Presentation of 'Self' in American Public Discourse." *Sociolinguistics Journal of Korea* 6:2 (1998): 31-50.

This article examines the interactional structure and situational functions of "small talk," which is a communicative genre of everyday talk, exchanged among strangers in the public spheres of American society. Through analyzing naturally occurring interaction at service encounter situations, I examine the processes in which speakers cooperatively make use of small talk as an interactional platform to save interactional face, as well as to perform and present the image of 'self.'

Kamioka, Nobuo. "Cyberpunk Revisited: William Gibson's *Neuromancer* and the 'Multimedia Revolution'." *The Japanese Journal of American Studies* 9 (1998): 53-68.

This paper examines how accurately William Gibson's *Neuromancer* predicted the coming "multimedia revolution," and how the setting of the novel differs from the world we live in now. The conclusion is that this difference is caused by the author's lack of sufficient attention to our physical context, which may be the very thing we must retain in the face of the prevailing virtual world.

Kurihara, Ryoko. "Women in the Progressive Era: The Issue of Birth Control in the 1910s and After." *Iwate Prefectural University Morioka Junior College Bulletin* (1998): 1-26.

This essay focuses on the issue of birth control in the 1910s. The difference between Margaret Sanger's position and that of other radicals who were working for the use of birth control is the theme. In addition to examining their ideas of birth control, the relationship between the idea of birth control and radicalism is reconsidered.

Kusama Hidesaburo. "US-Japanese Fact-finding of the B29 Crash on March

10, 1945 at Itabashi Mura, Japan.” *Journal of the Faculty of Foreign Studies* (Aichi Prefectural University) 31 (1999): 1–40.

The paper is a report on the investigation of three American soldiers who survived the crash of a B29 at a village about 25 miles northeast of Tokyo during the Great Tokyo Air Raid. The three were dramatically rescued by villagers but later one was killed by the Japanese military police and two died in a POW fire.

Ma, Xiaohua. “A Democracy at War: The American Campaign to Repeal Chinese Exclusion in 1943.” *The Japanese Journal of American Studies* 9 (1998): 121–42.

This paper explores how American foreign policy influenced its immigration policy during World War II. It focuses on the repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Acts in 1943. By examining the interaction between American domestic politics and its foreign policy, it shows that the abrogation of the Chinese Exclusion Acts not only marked a historical turning point in American immigration policy, but also had a great impact on the policy-making process regarding East Asia, especially China.

Masuda, Hikaru. “*The Tarnished Angels* (1958): William Faulkner’s *Pylon* (1935) Transforms into Sirkian Melodrama.” *Bulletin of Tokyo Junshin Women’s College* 2 (1998): 73–86.

This article explores how Douglas Sirk recreated in *The Tarnished Angels* William Faulkner’s *Pylon*, which depicted the density, confusion, and acceleration of the technological post-World War I era. The central concern is to seek stylistic equivalencies and transmutations across the two media especially in the time of CinemaScope and widescreen cinema.

Miyao, Daisuke. “Blue vs. Red: Takeshi Kitano’s Color Scheme.” *Post Script: Essays in Film and the Humanities* (Texas A&M University) 18:1 (Fall 1998): 112–27.

This article is a study dealing with seven of Takeshi Kitano’s films, from *Violent Cop* to *Fireworks*, which shows how colors—especially the so-called Kitano Blue—reinforce the thematic context of these films and how we can place them in the dialectical function of color between spectacle and realism.

Miyao, Daisuke. “Doubleness: Images of Japanese Men in American Silent Films.” *The Japanese Journal of American Studies* 9 (1998): 69–95.

This article, which deals with the American silent spy film genre, explores the transformation of ambivalent images of Japanese men in the early twentieth century. It discusses how the double image of Japanese men, an image at the same time favorable and attractive, and threatening to the Western world, was formed and exploited in Hollywood.

Mizuno, Yumiko. “Diné bi Olta or School of the Navajos: Educational

Experiments at Rough Rock Demonstration School, 1966–70.” *The Japanese Journal of American Studies* 9 (1998): 143–69.

In 1966, Rough Rock Demonstration School launched innovative educational programs on the Navajo reservation in Arizona, which enhanced the favorable response among Navajo people toward schooling. This essay explores innovations at the school in its formative years and analyzes the revealed of the school in the history of Native American education.

Murakami, Yosuke. “*The Death of Jim Loney* as a Bicultural Novel.” *Joshidai Bungaku* (Department of English, Osaka Women’s University) 50 (1998): 59–84.

Read from the European-American monocultural perspective, James Welch’s *The Death of Jim Loney* is often understood to be a novel about the alienation and loss of the half-breed protagonist. In actuality, it is a memorable bicultural novel, in which the author explicitly endorses Native American cultural values.

Numaoka, Tsutomu. “Josiah Collins III, A successful Corn Planter: A Look at His Plantation Management Techniques.” *The Japanese Journal of American Studies* 9 (1998): 97–120.

This paper shows how Josiah Collins III produced corn commercially with considerable success. With a sophisticated production system characterized by mechanization, a streamlined water transportation system, and scientific farming, Collins continued to produce large amounts of corn throughout the antebellum period. His success was also the result of his skillful management of slave labor, which was clearly revealed in his management of the Negro Patch.

Ochiai, Akiko. “African American Agrarianism in the Sea Islands during the Early Reconstruction (2): The Land Sales and Preemption Rights.” *Journal of Cultural Science* (Kobe University of Commerce) 33:4 (March 1998): 535–604; “African American Agrarianism in the Sea Islands during the Early Reconstruction (3): The Promise of the Sherman Reservation.” *Journal of Cultural Science* (Kobe University of Commerce) 34:1–2 (December 1998): 213–62.

These papers are the second and third of three chapters articulating freedpeople’s efforts to own land in lowcountry South Carolina during the early Reconstruction period (1861–1866). The second chapter examines land sales for unpaid federal taxes in the Sea Islands in 1863 and 1864. The third chapter focuses on the turmoil over Special Field Orders No. 15 (January 1865), allotting 40-acre-tracts to African American families along the lowcountry coast.

Okamura, Reimei. “US-Japan Relations and the Media in the Information Age: Coverage of the American Bases Issue in Okinawa.” *The Japanese Journal of American Studies* 9 (1998): 5–27.

In this article, the author discusses US-Japan relations in the Information Age, especially concerning the role of the media in both countries. The article is based on comparative studies of coverages by the American, the Japanese (mainland) and the Okinawan medias on the American bases issue in 1995.

Onishi, Takehito and Yuasa, Manabu. "Migration and the World System: Possibilities of PCA for the Study of Migration." *Aichi Daigaku Keizai Ronshu* 146 (1998): 27-40.

Principal Component Analysis and its extensions, including the time-derivative of a key variable, are combined to yield a dynamic and structural system analysis of migration. This study shows that Asian migration affects the historical change of the global real-wage structure.

Oshio, Kazuto. "Learning to Balance Efficiency, Equity and Ecology: A New Direction of Water Resources Policy." *Japan Women's University Studies in English* (Department of English, Japan Women's University) 33 (1998): 71-88.

Through historical analysis of water policies in the American West, this paper critically examines a generolcity trend toward the "commodification" of water "treating it more as an economic good in the market than a gift of nature" and concludes by recognizing the need and the difficulty of balancing multiple values of water.

Shimada, Noriko. "Wartime Dissolution and Revival of the Japanese Language Schools in Hawai'i: Persistence of Ethnic Culture." *Journal of Asian American Studies* 1:2 (1998): 121-51.

This paper uncovers the wartime power dynamics involved in the issue of dissolution of Japanese language schools in Hawai'i and the postwar process of their revival. It analyzes the various elements in the Japanese community from patriotic Nisei groups to pro-Japanese Issei groups, and evaluates the meaning of ethnic cultural persistence.

Uno, Hiroko. "'Chemical Conviction': Dickinson, Hitchcock, and the Poetry of Science." *The Emily Dickinson Journal* 7:2 (1998): 95-111.

By examining Dickinson's poems along with Edward Hitchcock's lectures and the science textbooks she used, the paper discusses the influence of Hitchcock's scientific thinking upon her poetry. Especially, it shows how she struggled to cope with science's threat to faith and tried to find her own solution by adopting his arguments and by using her own knowledge of science.

Uno, Hiroko. "Geology in Emily Dickinson's Poetry (1)." *Memoirs of the Faculty of Education, Shiga University* 48:2 (1998): 83-92.

Dickinson was inspired by geological knowledge gained from Hitchcock's textbook *Elementary Geology* and from the magazine *The Atlantic Monthly*, and subtly and effectively incorporated not only the information but also the terminology into her

poems. In this paper, I examine "Comparative anatomy," volcanoes, and fossils in her poetry.

Usui, Masami. "'Dreams and Nightmares, nightmares and dreams' in Velina Hasu Houston's *America Dreams*," *Kansai American Literature* 35 (1998): 32-54.

This research note explores the second play of Houston's trilogy describing the Japanese "war brides," here in the context of a newly-born racial/cultural/socio-economic conflict between the native Japanese female immigrant who married an African-Native American G.I. and his baffled family in the enclosed and imprisoned space of a New York apartment.

Usui, Masami. "Japan's Democratization—Agrarian Reform and Women's Liberation—in Velina Hasu Houston's *Asa Ga Kimashita [Morning Has Broken]*," *AALA Journal* 5 (1998):11-25.

This paper discusses Houston's first play, one of her trilogy describing Japanese "war brides," as a family tragedy caused by the post-war democratization of Japan that was forced by the G.H.Q. in the aftermath of World War II, especially the Agrarian Reform. In this play, these reforms cause the suicide of the protagonist's father and lead to women's liberation, both of which influence the daughter's decision to marry an American G.I. and leave Japan after her parents' death.

Usui, Masami. "Voices from the 'netherworld': Japanese International Brides in Velina Hasu Houston's *Tea*," *Chu-Shikoku Studies in American Literature* 34 (1998): 45-64.

This paper examines the last play of Houston's trilogy describing Japanese "war brides" in a geo/historical and socio/political context, and it explores the long-neglected and lost voices of the Japanese women, who were transplanted into a segregated community of an army base town in the Midwest, using the frame of the spiritual and supernatural space of their tea ceremony.

Yokota, Kazunori. "The Significance of Italicized Words: On T.B. Thorpe's 'The Big Bear of Arkansas'." *Gifu Women's University Journal of English Literature Society I* 159:36 (March 1998): 135-47.

The power of narration gouges out the kernel of reality which crouches in the innermost recesses of the story. This reality has some taste of unreality, but still must be, beyond doubt, reality itself. The complex structure of Chinese boxes increases the narrative power, which will be considered mainly through T.B. Thorpe's "The Big Bear of Arkansas" (1841).

Yorifuji, Michio. "On the Relation between Man and Nature in Faulkner and Thoreau." *The Tsuru University Review* 49 (October 1998): 37-46.

William Faulkner and Henry David Thoreau both thought over the deep relation

between man and nature. Something in common is found in Faulkner and Thoreau in their views of nature though they were quite different from each other in their native place and social backgrounds. They believed in the reformation and rebirth of man in nature.

Yorifuji, Michio. "A Consideration on the Families in the Faulkner Literature." *Tsuru Studies in English Linguistics and Literature* 26 (March 1998): 21–29.

William Faulkner built the grand imaginative world of the "Yoknapatawpha Saga," which mainly grappled with the decay of Southern planters. He also described the rise of the new upstart family, the Snopeses. In Faulkner's world, families are very important elements which have a deep influence upon characters and events. It may safely be said that families take the leading parts in his novels.

Zeng, Ying. "Development of San Diego Chinese American Community: A Preliminary Investigation." *Chinese America: History and Perspective* 11 (1998): 49–57.

This preliminary examination of the San Diego Chinese American community reveals a vibrant, living community never able to establish a lasting Chinatown. Through literature search and extensive fieldwork, this project maps the changes in the Chinese American communities brought about by historical developments, and seeks to understand the problems the communities currently face.

Zmijewski, David. "Busting His Way to Freedom: Huck Finn's Escape Through Violence." *Southern Studies: An Interdisciplinary Journal of the South* 6: 1 (Spring 1995): 75–98.

Domestic, fantasy, racial, mob and criminal violence are major conditions of the Southern social structure in Mark Twain's *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* (1876) and *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* (1884). By studying Twain's development of violence in these two novels and showing how that violence affects Huck and Tom, I argue that the much debated ending of *Huck Finn* legitimizes Huck's escape from the repressive slaveholding oligarchy.

## ARTICLES IN BOOKS

Ishida, Atsushi. "Electoral Incentives and the Political Economy of National Defense Spending Decisions." In *Strategic Politicians, Institutions and Foreign Policy*, 169–91, Randolph M. Siverson. Ann Arbor, MI: The University of Michigan Press, 1998.

This essay presents a two-level game model of the national defense spending decisions of a democracy. By specifying the economic roles of a democratic government and the institutional features of its domestic decision-making process, this article identifies and analyzes both the domestic and international origins of the demand for defense spending.

Murakata, Akiko. "Politics of Contemporaneity: A Cross-Cultural Reading of Oe Kenzaburo and Seamus Heaney." In *The View from Kyoto: Essays on Twentieth Century Poetry*, 319–44, Sakurai Shoichiro. Kyoto: Rinsen Shoten, 1998.

This paper is based on the lecture "Two Nobel Laureates" given on 3 September, 1997 as part of the Third Extension Lectures, the Faculty of Integrated Human Studies, which was published in *Ibunka tono Deai* [Encounters with Other Cultures: the Individual and the Society in the Age of Globalization], (Kyoto U.P., 1998): 83–126.

Saito, Noboru. "The Mainspring of Washington Irving's literature." In *A Critical Guide for Cultural Studies*, 333–41, Noboru Saito. Tokyo: Ozora-Sha, 1998.

Considering that Washington Irving had long cherished a deep aspiration for the history and traditions of Europe, it can readily be imagined how remarkably he was enlightened by his encounter with Walter Scott. This article characterizes the revelation as reflected in his literature such as *The Sketch Book*.

Tōyama, Kiyoko. "A Huge Parable on Peace—Faulkner's *War and Peace*," *Faulkner: Achievement and Endurance, Selected Papers, International Conference on William Faulkner*, Tao Jie. Peking: Peking University Press, 1998.

William Faulkner's *A Fable* has long been neglected, with reason: the novel cannot be approached by usual aesthetic criticisms; it is an "indictment of war," published at the height of the cold war between the US and the USSR, and this century has continued to be one of wars even after the end of the cold war. Reading the book as played out on the Japanese scene, this paper concludes that we have to carry the dream of everlasting peace pledged in Article 9 of the Japanese Constitution, and "not to let it drop, falter, pause for even a second."

Yuasa, Shigehiro. "Japanese Views on China During and Immediately after the War." In *George Marshall's Mediation Mission to China, December 1945-January 1947*, 445–59, Larry I. Brand. Lexington, Va.: George C. Marshall Foundation, 1998.

Japan had two views on China, "weak and divided China" and "China as anti-Western ally," during the Second World War. These views produced confusion and distortion in the Japanese China policies during World War II and on into the cold war period.

Zeng, Ying. "A Chinese American Community in a Non-Chinatown Setting."



In *Ethnic Chinese at the Turn of the Centuries*, 422–42, Zhuang Guotu. Xiamen: Fujian Renmin Press, 1998.

This project is based on field work conducted in San Diego, home to a thriving and diverse Chinese American community that has to date been overlooked. It introduces the history of the San Diego community and then ventures observations on the changes which have taken place within the community.

## DISSERTATIONS

Ide, Risako. “‘Small Talk’ in Service Encounters: The Creation of Self and Communal Space through Talk in America.” Ph.D. dissertation, University of Texas at Austin, 1998.

This dissertation concerns “small talk,” which is a communicative genre of everyday talk, exchanged among strangers in the public spheres of American society. Based on ethnographic observations and micro-analysis of videotaped interaction at service encounters, the study locates small talk as an interactional sphere in which the sense of ‘public self’ and ‘community’ are constituted, negotiated, and performed through ordinary talk.

Ishii, Noriko Kawamura. “American Women Missionaries at Kobe College, 1873–1909.” Ph.D. dissertation, George Washington University, 1998.

This dissertation examines the role of American women missionaries at Kobe College. Identifying professionalization of the missionaries beginning in the early 1880s as an impetus for the college scheme, this study shows that the school provided a rich opportunity for educated, Christian American women to exercise unusual autonomy. Japanese students, however, also gained the Western skills and independent minds useful to a new elite. The school served the interests of women from two divergent cultures.

Takai, Yukari. “Migration, Family, and Gender: A Longitudinal Analysis of French-Canadian Immigrants in Lowell, Massachusetts, 1900–1920.” Ph.D. dissertation, Université de Montréal, 1998.

This work analyzes the impact of the radical socioeconomic changes that occurred in Quebec and New England in the process of French Canadians’ migration to, and settlement in, Lowell in the early twentieth century. This study also seeks to shed light on gender relations within immigrant families. To achieve these objectives, the research methodology of this analysis combines assessment of nominative records and qualitative sources.

Yasutake, Rumi. "Transnational Women's Activism: The Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Japan and Beyond, 1858-1920." Ph.D. dissertation, University of California, Los Angeles, 1998.

The dissertation examines the spread of the women's activism of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union from the United States to Japan, and back to Issei communities in northern California in the context of America's global expansion and Japan's aspirations for imperialistic power between 1858 and 1920.

Zeng, Ying. "The Changing Nature of Chinese American Communities: San Diego As a Case Study." Ph.D. dissertation, International Christian University, 1998.

The combination of historical research and fieldwork in this study provides a contextualized examination of Chinese American communities in San Diego as well as the basis for discussing scholarly approaches to Chinese American history. It also seeks to examine the nature of a Chinese American community in a non-Chinatown setting and correct the current imbalance in the study of Chinese American communities.

Zmijewski, David. "Huck Finn and Hawaii: A Study of Hawaiian Influence on the *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*." Ph.D. dissertation, University of Hawaii at Manoa, 1998.

This dissertation investigates the significance of the 1866 Hawaii sojourn on Mark Twain and advances the thesis that Twain did make use of Hawaiian material. After erecting a historical paradigm to discuss the social, political and cultural situation in the islands as well as investigating the sources that influenced Twain, this study shows how those Hawaiian materials, images, natural scenery, people and culture, were incorporated into his later fiction, especially *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* (1885).