

## English-Language Works by JAAS Members 2018

The following citations and abstracts introduce recent journal publications written in English by members of the Japanese Association of American Studies on topics related to American Studies.

### ARTICLES IN JOURNALS

Furuya, Kohei. "Melville, Babel, and the Ethics of Translation." *ESQ: A Journal of Nineteenth-Century American Literature and Culture* 64, no. 4 (2018): 67–102.

By chronologically reviewing Herman Melville's works, Furuya attempts to make visible Melville's complex ideas about translation that he conceived through learning foreign languages, developed through reading contemporary translations and world literature theories, and reshaped through observing US language policies in the second half of the nineteenth century.

Komori, Masaki. "Dead Bodies on Display: Museum Ethics in the History of the Mütter Museum," *The Journal of American and Canadian Studies* (Institute of American and Canadian Studies, Sophia University) 35(2018): 49–74.

This paper considers the ethics of displaying the "human being" as an object at museums. By analyzing human remain exhibits in the name of science and art education at Mütter Museum, the first medical museum in America, it demonstrates how it can be problematic to juggle authenticity and entertainment simultaneously.

Takeda, Okiyoshi. "How Far Have We Come? Asian Pacific Americans in Introductory American Government Textbooks in Three Different Time Periods," *Politics, Groups, and Identities* 6, no. 3 (2018): 494–505.

Takeda examines whether different editions of college introductory American

government textbooks have increased coverage of Asian Pacific Americans over time (1998–99, 2005–6, and 2011–12) and finds that textbooks increased coverage of APAs only marginally; some textbooks even decreased coverage of APAs. The author concludes with some recommendations for improvement.

Tatsumi, Takayuki. “Transpacific Cyberpunk: Transgeneric Interactions between Prose, Cinema, and Manga,” *Arts* (March 2) 2018, 7 (1), 9, <https://doi.org/10.3390/arts7010009>.

Tatsumi meditates on the transpacific imagination of cyberpunk by reconstructing its literary and cultural heritage. He argues that we should not forget that cyberpunk is derived not only from the cutting edge of technology but also from “Lo Tek” sensibility cultivated in the Gibsonian picturesque ruins or dark cities such as a major extraterritorial zone in Hong Kong, Kowloon Walled City.

———, “Allegories of Lying: Arendt, de Man, and McCarthy.” *Geibun-Kenkyu* (Journal of arts and letters) 113, no. 2 (2018): 95–107.

Paul de Man, the guru of Yale critics, along with his male colleagues Derrida, Bloom, Miller and Hartman, initiated literary theory into the era of deconstruction in the 1970s. However, Tatsumi argues that de Man was primarily influenced by Mary McCarthy and Hannah Arendt back in the 1940s.

Yamanaka, Mishio. “African American Women and Desegregated Streetcars: Gender and Race Relations in Postbellum New Orleans,” *Nanzan Review of American Studies* (Center for American Studies, Nanzan University) 40 (2018): 41–60.

Yamanaka explores how African American women became the targets of racial harassment on desegregated streetcars in postbellum New Orleans. She argues that desegregated streetcars were far from peaceful and demonstrates that they were contested spaces of white dominance and African American resistance. Working-class African American women were at the forefront of the struggle for equal treatment and self-determination.

## ARTICLES IN BOOKS

Tatsumi, Takayuki. “Sakyo Komatsu’s Planetary Imagination: Reading *Virus* and *The Day of Resurrection*,” in *Lingua Cosmica: Science Fiction from around the World*, edited by Dale Knickerbocker, 95–106. Champaign: University of Illinois Press, 2018.

Although highly influential in Japan's high growth period, Sakyō Komatsu, a distinguished writer in the first generation of Japanese science fiction, has long been neglected internationally. It is high time to reconsider the influence of his early postapocalyptic novel, *The Day of Resurrection* (1964), on Michael Crichton's technothriller *The Andromeda Strain* (1969).

## BOOKS

Kami, Hideaki. *Diplomacy Meets Migration: US Relations with Cuba during the Cold War*. New York: Cambridge University Press, 2018.

Kami explains why it took so long for the United States to restore its diplomatic relations with Cuba — despite the end of the Cold War two decades earlier. Drawing on multi-archival research, the author shows how Cuba-to-US migration transformed the making of U.S. foreign policy during the last decades of the Cold War.

Tatsumi, Takayuki. *Young Americans in Literature: The Post-Romantic Turn in the Age of Poe, Hawthorne and Melville*. Tokyo: Sairyusha, 2018.

Tatsumi employs a transnational and transhistorical approach to American Renaissance writers. Starting with the trans-Atlantic impacts of Kant's philosophy on Coleridge's Romanticism and Emerson's transcendentalism, the author investigates not only the trans-Pacific negotiations between Edgar Allan Poe and Rampo Edogawa but also the transchronological interactions between Emily Dickinson, Joseph Cornell, and William Gibson.

## DISSERTATION

Hattori, Masako. "Across War and Peace: Youth, Higher Education, and National Security in the United States, 1917–1945." Ph.D. diss, Columbia University, 2018.

Hattori analyzes how "youth" as a political category was defined and redefined in the United States in response to global crises such as the Great Depression and the two World Wars and demonstrates that national security concerns determined the purview of federal-state jurisdiction over American people in presumed peacetime as well as wartime.

Yamanaka, Mishio. “‘Separation Is Not Equality’: The Racial Desegregation Movement of Creoles of Color in New Orleans, 1862–1900.” Ph.D. diss., University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 2018.

Yamanaka examines how Creoles of color advocated for racial equality in postbellum New Orleans. Despite their identity as francophone free people of color, Creoles of color developed their desegregation ideology as a common cause for all people and built interracial coalitions that became the foundation for their anti-segregation campaigns.