English-Language Works by JAAS Members
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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


In an attempt to access the status of political science research on Asian Pacific Americans (APAs), this paper searches 25 top journals of the discipline and annual meeting programs of the American Political Science Association from 1990 through 2003. Although articles and papers on APAs have increased in number in this period, they are still marginal in the discipline. Interdisciplinary journals publish more articles on APAs than political science ones. It argues that institutional and environmental factors within the discipline underlie these trends.


This paper analyzes the perceptions of nature and society held by settlers of the early New York frontier and how those perceptions were passed on to the succeeding generation. After examining the settler generation’s ideas, it concludes that since they were closely connected with the frontier experience and thus transitory, the intergenerational perceptions were an inherently vanishing historical phenomenon.

Through the case study of a New Jersey charcoal venture in the 1820s, this article argues that during the early republic the countryside had commercial ventures serving the urban market, thickening market relations. These ventures were not necessarily a departure from the rural economy, but were built on it.


In this paper we argue that taken-for-granted geographical knowledge is central to the discipline of American studies not only in the framing of subject matter but also in the spatialization of disciplinary practices. We call for wider recognition of the contingent nature of the geographies of international American studies.


This paper developed out of my participation in a plenary panel on “The Spaces of Critical Geography” at the 2002 International Conference of Critical Geography. The paper argues against the tendency in the geography of knowledge production to oversimplify scholarly positionality by conflating location with nationality, language, and academic practice.


Since the late 1990s, Japanese public bureaucracy (JPB) has dramatically adapted to New Public Management. I attempt to explore the impact of globalization on JPB and to reconsider Japanese administrative thinking in light of the Japanese way of adapting to foreign thinking since the opening of Japan to the world.


Abraham Flexner, who saw perfection in the German gymnasium, deplored American higher education in the early twentieth century. Yet he recognized that even a democratic country like the United States could nurture the gifted few. He helped to found the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton to realize his ideal for higher education.

This article analyzes the National Security Strategy of the United States published by the Bush Administration in September 2002. While arguing that there is sound logic behind the preemptive doctrine, the article reveals contradictions in the administration’s strategic thinking.


This essay argues that the geographical concept of scale can be productively introduced into discussions of multiculturalism in literature, using the short story “American History” by Judith Ortiz Cofer as an example.


See Hones, Sheila and Julia Leyda.


This study examines Alexis de Tocqueville’s views on religion in democratic society and its influence on philosophers in Japan, a country which has not had any “religion” in the Western sense. Especially, this work focuses on the theory of Inazo Nitobe, who believed that samurai ethics was the Japanese equivalent of religion and that Japanese democracy would bloom as long as Japanese citizens maintain traditional samurai ethics.


This article deals with the French image of America since the 18th century to the present. After giving a brief summary of the historical reactions of French intellectuals to American civilization, it finds in André Siegfried’s *Les Etats-Unis d’aujourd’hui (America Comes of Age)* and Georges Duhamel’s *Scènes de la vie future (America, the Menace)* an intellectual origin of French anti-Americanism of the 20th century.


This paper discusses how Japan and the Japanese academy came into existence as centers of authority in Japanese studies in America, and examines how this hierarchical structure was the product of a social and geopolitical construction that emerged from the transpacific networks promoting Japanese studies in the American academy.

The central theme of this paper is Japanese ‘war brides,’ the experiences of these wives of U.S. servicemen, and their impact on American society. Similarities between Houston’s *Tea* and Ariyoshi’s *Hishoku,* despite the language divide and different geographic settings, are discussed, as well as interaction among multi-ethnic characters.


This article examines the Indian captivity narrative and its influence on the rise of the American romance, and specifically clarifies how the romance novels of Lydia Maria Child (1802–82) were direct descendants of the work of Puritan women writers. Child, in her first romance novel, *Hobomok* (1824), shows the racial miscegenation of an Indian man and a white woman. Child’s own views on ethnicity and femininity had been developed in the tradition of racial hybridity in American history.


This article examines together three very different writers: Lydia Maria Child, Mark Twain, and Barbara Chase-Riboud, pursuing their connections and distinctions in order to reevaluate Romance as an apt forum for addressing racial problems. Indeed, reading these texts together may afford us the unique opportunity to appreciate the genre of Romance from a multiculturalist point of view.


This essay explores the possibility of clarifying the specific features of the American sense of time, while reviewing the widely accepted understanding that Jonathan Edwards was the most influential figure who promoted post-millennialism. Surveying the documents of Edwardseans, it becomes clear that it was Samuel Hopkins and Joseph Bellamy who presented Jonathan Edwards as the promoter of optimism rather than Edwards himself.


Having traced the evolution of the works of Washington Irving from biography to novel, this paper examines his historical writings in order to analyze how they participate in and redirect cultural history. The comparison would have been particularly apparent in the illustrated serialization of that kind of writing.

This article examines the post-9.11 U.S.-ROK alliance talks, in the context of the post-Cold War redefinition process since the 1990s. It argues that the alliance redefinition attempted in the 1990s was incomplete, and that the new process is a historic opportunity for the alliance to complete its redefinition for the post-9.11 world.


The neoliberal policies in each country continue for long years against many forecasts and U.S. unilateralism today seems to be considerably stronger than many expectations. This paper insists that there exist sufficient economic and social backgrounds, i.e., the usual standard of living of middle-class citizens in developed countries as well as corporate activities, that should be considered carefully. Especially American middle-class citizens with American financial businesses have enjoyed enough benefits from the globalized world economy under the free market system, and they themselves are the leading actors of globalization today.


This paper scrutinizes the Little Tokyo Redevelopment projects in Los Angeles from the 1960s to the early 1980s. It reveals the complexities of the process of redevelopment and their impact on “ethnic resurgence.” Through an examination of anti-Japanese sentiment and the diversified community response toward it, it sheds light on the non-passive, strategic involvement of community members and explores how they rearticulated the functions and significance of Little Tokyo.


This paper examines the complex and contested relationship between commercialism and the U.S. folk music revival of the 1950s and the 1960s. Through an analysis of articles and advertisements in the folk music periodical *Sing Out! Magazine*, it demonstrates that the popularity of anti-commercial music was in fact interdependent with mainstream commercialism.

This essay discusses ideas of Kenji Miyazawa that could help people of today rebuild confidence in themselves. Miyazawa knew a great deal about the latest theories of natural science and psychology of his time, and he held numerous ideas in common with great thinkers such as William James. These were key sources of spiritual energy that enable him to reexamine the relation between individual happiness and the happiness of the entire world.


This paper examines the world views of Joseph C. Grew and Cordell Hull, two American foreign policy makers during the 1930s and early 1940s, and discusses how these two different world view affected the Far Eastern crisis in the 1930s.


This article examines the process through which the concept of the “vain woman” became the dominant perception of immigrant Japanese women during the period of Japanese permanent settlement in California. The emergence of the “vain woman” is discussed within the context of the development of photography and its use for marriage arrangement among the populace of contemporary Japan.


This paper is an attempt to explore the representations of different modes of time in American literature by such “rebels” as Herman Melville, William Faulkner, and Toni Morrison—the so-called heretical cosmology, a deviation from the master narrative of Protestant Christianity which is a dominant, homogeneous, religious framework in American society and which, as a general invisible socio-cultural institution, sanctions the idea of the linear progress of time buttressed by the biblical story of the beginning and the ending.


This paper examines how Opal C. Jones, an African-American welfare activist, forcefully challenged the federal/local anti-poverty institutions and voiced alternative visions of citizenship in Los Angeles. It contends that Jones’ efforts resulted in expanding the roles available to women in the Los Angeles “War on Poverty,” providing a significant critique of the local welfare system that ignored racial/class differences, and restoring welfare activists to the status of historical agents.

By investigating Hawai’i’s historical, cultural, and social background, Victoria Nalani Kneubuhl explores the sexual colonialism which Hawai’i has experienced. While the land as a metaphor of mother/woman has been developed and transformed, the ecological system has been violated by imported and transplanted species, and nature/landscape has been utilized to comfort travelers, visitors, and outsiders, all involving the sacrifice of the native people and their land and the loss of identity and self-esteem.


In *Comfort Woman* and *Fox Girl*, the crucially and brutally interlinked experiences of Korea, Japan, and America in World War II and the Korean War are reconstructed through Keller’s awareness of and research on the ideological background, and ultimately her intriguing narrative and mythological implications which discover, recover, and reveal the long-neglected and long-lost selves of women and children in sexual, physical, and psychological abuse and imprisonment.


This paper examines how Lois-Ann Yamanaka has been pursuing the theme of sexual colonialism in a postcolonial era by presenting her Pidgin-written works set primarily in local Hawai’i from the late 1960s to the late 1970s. Throughout these productions, Yamanaka’s challenge to retrieve and reveal the neglected voices of sexually and psychologically violated victims has been constructing a unique space in the postcolonial era.


The article traces the history of popular Japanese discourse about Hawai’i. Through historical and textual analysis, it illustrates how in the process of Japan’s romanticization, feminization, and consumption of the islands, Hawai’i for the Japanese has become a “familiar Other” that fulfills and mediates Japanese longing for “paradise islands.”

The main objective of this paper is to explain how the discourse on “Picture Brides” was formed and how it became an issue in the media in the United States. Subsequently, the discourse was formed and was successfully used by local politicians and by both the Japanese and the U.S. governments.


The article examines Western, Japanese, and overseas Japanese responses to Miura Tamaki’s performances of *Madame Butterfly*. It also analyzes the production of the opera by Yamada Kosaku and Horiuchi Keizo. It argues that the Japanese Butterfly was at once a performance of the modernity of the Japanese nation-state, of Japanese women’s newly gendered identity, and of the status of Japanese immigrants abroad.


This article traces the origin of the Cherokee intra-tribal split to the visit of their seven leaders to London in 1730 and their exposure to the well-advanced European culture. Their reverence for British superiority resulted, in sequence, in their conclusion of a treaty of friendship and commerce, their intermarriage with British traders, education for their children provided by Christian mission schools, a receptive background for a slave plantation system, and the emergence of a wealthy elite class within their egalitarian nation.


Mark Twain was known for speaking his mind. However when he traveled to Hawai‘i in 1866, the reporter was not allowed to write freely of the events that occurred there. This article analyzes how the reporter’s opinions on economic cooperation between the two nations, the monarchy, and the American Protestant missionaries were censored by the author himself.
ARTICLES IN BOOKS


The examination of the different trading and investment patterns of sogo shosha in the United States and Canada reveals that they have recognized the United States and Canada as two distinct markets. It also shows the recent economic integration through NAFTA has partly facilitated the adjustments of sogo shosha operations in North America.


Using Adler and Barnett’s security community-building theory, this article argues that Northeast Asia is entering the “nascent” stage of security community building. The “principles for cooperation in East Asia” in the Northeast Asia Cooperation Dialogue (Track-Two dialogue) and the Six Party Talks are important building blocks for building a Northeast Asia security community.


This article examines the importance of travel in the works of Mark Twain as well as the influence it had on the formation of his character. Twain’s first trip abroad to Hawaii in 1866 definitely impacted his writing both stylistically and topically, and it is from that first journey abroad that I commence this discussion of the concept of travel and what it meant to Mark Twain.

This study explores how the American Protestant missionary movement dramatically changed the lives of both American and Japanese women in a cross-cultural case study of the developments at Kobe College between 1873 and 1927. It examines how American women developed new organizational autonomy and confidence as professional women and how women of both cultures attempted to connect the concepts of religion, education, gender and civilization (modernization) in different ways over time.


This book articulates how freed lowcountry African Americans worked to acquire land, focusing on the developmental stages of an African American agrarian movement from the 1860s to the 1870s. This analysis reveals not only the upheavals of the age, but also the resilience of the African American spirit in the face of setbacks and challenges.

**DISSECTATIONS**


This study explores how law, legal institutions, and the criminal justice system are represented in four novels of twentieth-century American literature that deal specifically with murderers, their trials and executions. It compares the authors’ descriptions of their operation to the insights gained from arguments in the field of legal studies in order to make clear how the four murder narratives’ attack is directed ultimately at liberalism—an ideology which lies at the basis of modern legal thought.

This dissertation examines the social movements that changed the politics and social structure of Hawai‘i in the early 1950s from the perspective of its Japanese community. The study uses the political process model and framing theory to analyze historical materials and data from a systematic content analysis of *Hawai‘i Hochi*, in order to show how the Issei took part in the social movements that led to this change.


The major purpose of this thesis is to provide a clearer understanding of the foreign policy of Dwight D. Eisenhower and his Administration. This thesis examines its changes by focusing on the Junktim, a policy that demanded Soviet concessions to promote the reunification of Germany on Western terms as a precondition for an agreement on arms reduction and/or arms control between the two blocs.


This study probes community-building efforts during the so-called interwar period among a group of Japanese immigrant leaders in Hawai‘i represented by Takie Okumura. It focuses on their attempts to resolve the “Nisei Problem,” a collective concern over various issues that the second-generation Japanese (Nisei) presumably faced growing up as minority Americans. To achieve their goal, these immigrant leaders developed international/interracial partnership with Japanese diplomats and elites in Tokyo as well as white leaders in Hawai‘i.


The U.S. occupation forces in Japan carried out information dissemination campaigns through mass media to spread democratic ideals and eradicate militarism. Such campaigns were based on the “re-education and reorientation policy” developed during wartime. The central thesis of my dissertation is that the U.S. re-education and reorientation policy was a joint U.S.-Japan pedagogical project to recast Japan into a modern, rational, and pro-U.S. capitalist nation.