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From the Director

This coming academic year, many of the other area centers in the U-M International Institute will be celebrating their fiftieth year. It’s been a half century since the NDEA Title VI program and the Ford Foundation underwrote the founding of Michigan’s Centers for Chinese Studies; Southeast Asian Studies; South Asian Studies; Russian and Eastern European Studies; and Middle Eastern and North African Studies. The Center for Japanese Studies won’t be officially celebrating an anniversary; our Center was founded in 1947 and we are thus well past our fiftieth year. But we’ll be joining our fellow U-M centers in marking a big anniversary for area studies at Michigan.

This makes me look backward. As I did in the last issue of this newsletter, I want to focus on a document from the past. In 1946, the Social Science Research Council charged Robert B. Hall, professor of geography at Michigan, with visiting 26 universities to investigate the state of the then relatively new academic formation of area studies. Hall compiled his findings in “Area Studies: With Special Reference to their Implications for Research in the Social Sciences,” which was published in 1947. He assesses the nascent programs he encountered and, in frequently eloquent prose, makes the case for area studies. His report is one of the founding documents for area studies. It’s also a founding document for our Center. Hall, a specialist on Japan, was the first director of the Center for Japanese Studies when it was established the same year as the report. His statements reflect the ideas that shaped CJS in its early years.

World War II understandably loomed large in Hall’s considerations. The first argument he makes is for the need for knowledge to keep the hard-won peace. The pain and urgency in the questions he raises are clearly of their time; yet disturbing echoes tell us there are still lessons to be learned:

We have finished our second ghastly war in a generation. Our current relations with other nations are far from satisfactory and are in some cases highly dangerous. Our old methods of education and directions of research proved unequal either to maintaining the peace or most effectively winning the wars. Were the wars more ghastly than they might have been had we known more of our enemies and allies? Were these wars inevitable or could wiser national policy and action have prevented them, if based upon an early and full understanding of the conditions of life and aspirations of the people with whom we came into conflict? Could we arrive more quickly at a durable peace and maintain it more securely, if we knew better the nations and peoples with whom we must deal? There are implications of hope as well as responsibilities for American scholarship in these questions.

The world we live in now is no less dangerous, and the responsibilities of scholarship no less heavy. We may raise further questions about whether scholarship can or should serve a nation as directly as Hall suggests, but ignorance is still an enemy.

Hall’s second justification for area studies concerns the need to break the stranglehold of scholarship focused on Europe and America. Here again his language is trenchant: “We have studied men isolated in the milieu of the North Atlantic, thinking that we have been studying man.” Where a scholar of the humanities might have argued the need for culturally specific knowledge, Hall carries a social scientist’s brief when he maintains that theoretical knowledge is untested if not applied to larger and more diverse populations: “We cannot know until we know all other areas: We need the data of other areas to check out assumptions.” In the sixty years since 1947, we’ve learned a great deal about regions outside of America and Europe, thanks in part to the movement begun by Hall and his contemporaries. Yet we still too often find ourselves working from the margins to test assumptions created for a limited sector of the globe.

Hall is at his most compelling when he argues for area studies as a means of encouraging communication among disciplines: “The vertical pillars of knowledge, which are the largely self-isolated disciplines of today, leave between them both twilight zones and vales of complete ignorance. The cooperative attack upon the whole knowledge of an area is one way in which parts of these voids can be filled.” In this moment when knowledge grows ever more specialized, area studies remains an important approach for integrating what we know and discovering those problems that have fallen between the cracks. Hall’s report reminds us that area studies was conceived and sustained as a venue for the interdisciplinarity that Michigan recognizes as a hallmark of the institution.

The continued relevance of Hall’s main observations demonstrates the solid intellectual grounds on which the enterprise of area studies was founded. We were lucky that there were thoughtful and able scholars like Hall capable of articulating at the outset the need for a kind of scholarship not yet formed. On October 29, the International Institute will host a symposium marking a half-century of area studies at Michigan.

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The 1970s and 1980s saw a revolution in Japanese literary criticism. A new generation of scholars and critics, many of them veterans of 1960s political activism, arose in revolt against the largely positivist methodologies that had hitherto dominated postwar literary studies. Creatively refashioning approaches taken from the field of linguistics, the new scholarship challenged orthodox interpretations, often introducing new methodologies in the process: structuralism, semiotics, and phenomenological linguistics, among others. The radical changes introduced then continue to reverberate today, shaping the way Japanese literature is studied both at home and abroad.

The Linguistic Turn in Contemporary Japanese Literary Studies: Politics, Language, Textuality, edited and with an introduction by Michael K. Bourdaghs (University of Chicago), is the first critical study of this revolution to appear in English. It includes translations of landmark essays published in the 1970s and 1980s by such influential figures as Noguchi Takehiko, Kamei Hideo, Mitani Kuniaki, and Hirata Yumi. It also collects nine new essays that reflect critically on the emergence of linguistics-based literary criticism and theory in Japan, exploring both the novel possibilities it created and the shortcomings it was unable to overcome. Scholars from a variety of disciplines and fields probe the political and intellectual implications of this transformation, as well as explore the exciting new pathways it opened up for the study of modern Japanese literature [Michigan Monograph Series in Japanese Studies, no. 68, x + 299 pp., 978-1-929280-60-5 (cloth), $70.00; 978-1-929280-61-2 (paper), $26.00].

This summer we began a stretch of publishing books on women's studies. The first is Imagination without Borders: Feminist Artist Tomiyama Taeko and Social Responsibility, edited by Laura Hein (Northwestern University) and Rebecca Jennison (Kyoto Seika University). Tomiyama Taeko, a Japanese visual artist born in 1921, is changing the way World War II is remembered in Japan, Asia, and the world. Her work deals with complicated moral and emotional issues of empire and war responsibility that cannot be summed up in simple slogans, which makes it compelling for more than just its considerable beauty.

Since Japan was imperialist but not Western, attention to her work also disaggregates issues that are usually bundled together, creating opportunities for both comparative and transnational analysis. Her work, discussed here and at the accompanying website http://imaginationwithoutborders.northwestern.edu/, also helps us identify the strategies that individuals use to gain critical distance from their own societies and governments and to find effective ways of expressing dissent.

Japanese today are still grappling with the effects of World War II, and, largely because of the inconsistent and ambivalent actions of the government, they are widely seen as resistant to accepting responsibility for their nation's violent actions against others during the decades of colonialism and war. Yet some individuals, such as Tomiyama, have produced nuanced and reflective commentaries on those experiences, and on the difficulty of disentangling herself from the priorities of the nation despite her lifelong political dissent. Tomiyama's sophisticated visual commentary on Japan's history—and on the global history in which Asia is embedded—provides a compelling guide through the difficult terrain of modern historical remembrance, in a distinctively Japanese voice [Michigan Monograph Series in Japanese Studies, no. 69, viii + 164 pp., 26 black-and-white illustrations, 978-1-929280-62-9 (cloth), $60.00; 978-1-929280-63-6 (paper), $24.00]. The website, a companion to the book, also provides all of the illustrations in the book and a few more not in the book in beautiful full-color reproductions.

Our latest publication, The Female as Subject: Reading and Writing in Early Modern Japan, edited by P.F. Kornicki, Mara Petessio, and G.G. Rowley, reveals the rich and lively world of literate women in Japan from 1600 through the early twentieth century. Eleven essays by an international group of scholars from Europe, Japan, and North America examine what women of different social classes read, what books were produced specifically for women, and the genres in which women themselves chose to write. The authors explore the different types of education women obtained and the levels of literacy they achieved, and they uncover women's participation in the production of books, magazines, and speeches. The resulting depiction of women as readers and writers is also enhanced by some thirty black-and-white illustrations.

For too long, women have been largely absent from accounts of cultural production in early modern Japan. By foregrounding women, the essays in this book enable us to rethink what we know about Japanese society during these centuries. The result is a new history of women as readers, writers, and culturally active agents.

The Female as Subject is essential reading for all students and teachers of Japan during the Edo and Meiji periods. It also provides valuable comparative data for scholars of the history of literacy and the book in East Asia [Michigan Monograph Series in Japanese Studies, no. 70, x + 279 pp., 978-1-929280-64-3 (cloth), $70.00; 978-1-929280-65-0 (paper), $26.00].

Bruce Willoughby
Executive Editor
CJS Publications Program
From the

Librarian

I have been preparing these news reports from the Japanese Collection and the Asia Library since 1999, but with this issue, I am being joined by the Asia Library’s new public services librarian, Brian Vivier. This change will facilitate bringing updates on a broader range of Asia Library activities to the CJS community.

Recently, the Asia Library has begun offering new trials of Japanese digital resources in an effort to best meet the needs of the Japanese studies community. We hope that users will provide us with feedback on their experiences with these trials to enable us to evaluate the fit between prospective purchases and the needs of CJS scholars.

Additionally, the Asia Library is looking to expand its program of public services. We would like to work more closely with teachers to find ways to better use Asia Library resources in support classroom instruction, and we eagerly welcome suggestions for library instructional sessions. The Asia Library is also pleased to announce that the renovation of our reading room has been completed. The newly refurbished space includes a seminar room, which will be available for classes starting this fall. Faculty interested in using this room should contact Brian Vivier (bvivier@umich.edu).

Kenji Niki
Curator of the Japanese Collection
The Asia Library

Asia Library:
A Brief History

The Asia Library of the University of Michigan is one of the most comprehensive collections of East Asian materials in North America. As of June, 2010, the Library holds about 750,000 volumes of Chinese, Japanese, and Korean monographs; 1,000 currently received serials; and 77,000 titles of materials in microform. The Library also provides access to a large number of electronic resources in East Asian languages.

The origin of the Asia Library can be traced back to 1948 when the University Library opened a brand new branch: the Far Eastern Library. The first decade of development of the collection focused on Japanese resources. In October 1950, with the help of Michigan faculty stationed in Okayama, the Library purchased 18,200 volumes from the Kamada Library in Sakaide, Kagawa Prefecture. The books were originally part of Kamada Katsutarō’s personal collection and the University purchased them as the collection was being transformed into a local museum. The volumes purchased included pre-war Japanese works on all subjects, as well as several rare books. In addition, Ono Eijirō, a University alumnus who went on to become president of the Industrial Bank of Japan, donated books that became the core of an extensive library collection on Meiji economic history.

Among the particular historical treasures of Michigan’s Japanese collection are the papers of Commander Alfred R. Hussey, an official in the Government Section of the Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers (SCAP). Hussey, a man with a keen sense of history, was a key architect in the creation of the Japanese Constitution, and his papers are of great value to those with an interest in Occupied Japan. The documents shed light on the events leading up to the GHQ Draft (the MacArthur Draft) of the Constitution and the climate in which it was created. Hussey believed his greatest contributions, in addition to the Constitution itself, to be the enhancement of civil liberties and the establishment of the Labor Ministry; researchers may decide for themselves if these claims have merit by looking at the information he left behind. His files provide a broad and vivid picture of Occupied Japan through campaign and election records, inventories of the Imperial Palaces, records of the United States Educational Mission, accounts of police activities, public opinion surveys, information on a patriotic society’s raid on a Hakodate Communist center, Hussey’s press conferences promoting the new Constitution, his correspondences (including those with a professor at the University of Michigan, who provided him a considerable amount of assistance), and much more—in addition, of course, to drafts of the Constitution itself.

In the early 1950s, the Far Eastern Library grew into a 50,000-volume collection, and had its own reading room and stacks. In 1959, the name of the Library was changed to the Asia Library. The establishment of the Center for Chinese Studies in 1961 brought about a rapid expansion of the Library’s Chinese Collection. In the world of East Asian libraries, Michigan’s Asia Library has been recognized as the fastest growing collection in North America during the post-war period. Since the late
1950s, the Asia Library has remained the largest of its kind between the East and West Coasts and has ranked as one of the most important on the national level. This rapid development was made possible by the strong fiscal support from the University as well as many other public and private advocates, and by the outstanding leadership provided by Yukihisa Suzuki (1961-1969) and Weiying Wan (1969-2003) for more than four decades.

During the last ten years of the 20th century, the Asia Library entered a new era of development. With the establishment of the Korean Studies Program in 1995 and later the Center for Korean Studies in 2007, the University of Michigan became the nation’s first institution of higher education to have an interdisciplinary center for each of the three East Asian countries. As the academic programs expanded, the Library created a professional librarian’s position for Korean materials at the dawn of the new century. With support from the Korea Foundation, library administration, and the local Korean community, the Korean language collection began to develop at full speed.

Another significant change brought by the 1990s was the transition to digital resources. Michigan’s Asia Library was one of the pioneering East Asian collections in providing electronic resources to its users. By the end of the 90s, a large number of CD-ROMs in Chinese, Japanese, and Korean had been acquired by the Library. To make these resources accessible, the Library created the very first East Asian studies computer lab in North America. In April, 1994, the Asia Library also launched its own website, one of the first multi-language websites dedicated to East Asian studies.

Entering the 21st century, the Asia Library continues to play a leading role in the development of East Asian collections. The Library’s access to online electronic resources in all three East Asian languages has greatly expanded. Among the institutions that joined the Google Book Project, Michigan was the first to provide large numbers of East Asian books to be digitized. Many of the e-books produced from this massive project are now available for reading or searching through Hathi Trust, a shared online digital repository. Although the digital age has also brought unprecedented challenges, the staff of the Asia Library at Michigan is confident that they will continue to provide high-quality services to the East Asian Studies community at the University of Michigan and beyond in the years to come.

Jidong Yang
Head, U-M Asia Library
Chinese Bibliographer

From the Director
continued from page 2

While the future of area studies will rightly be at the center of consideration, looking backwards may also help us look forward.

In this vein, one of the impressive aspects of Hall’s report is the way it considers the potential drawbacks of a nascent approach. Although he bemoaned the isolation of the disciplines, Hall was aware that area studies could breed an isolation of its own: “Care must be exercised, both in organization and practice, to see that area studies do not become isolated either geographically or functionally. The particular area involved should constantly be viewed in terms of its regional and world position and relationships.” To think globally, across regions—to trace social phenomena and discourses as they traverse geographical and political boundaries, and to do this recognizing the specific textures of translation and cultural inflection—remains the great challenge and the great opportunity for area studies.

Ken K. Ito
Director
As part of its season of exploring Japanese art, life, and craft, earlier this year the University of Michigan Museum of Art (UMMA) hosted an extraordinary exhibition of modern Japanese ceramic art entitled Turning Point: Japanese Studio Ceramics in the Mid-20th Century. One section of the show featured Shigaraki ware by prominent potter Takahashi Rakusai III (1898-1976), who revived the tradition of tea ceremony ware from the Momoyama period (1583-1615), and two contemporary studio potters—Kōyama Kiyoko (b. 1936) and Okuda Eizan (b. 1944). A major center of non-glazed and naturally glazed pottery production since the thirteenth century, Shigaraki artists produced ceramic pieces highly valued by Sen Rikyū (1523-1591) and other practitioners of wabi tea in the Momoyama and early Edo periods. In the contemporary era, studio potters in Shigaraki continue to produce the rough clay body with natural ash glaze characteristic of its style.

The display of contemporary Shigaraki works was a result of a long-established relationship between the town of Shigaraki, Shiga prefecture, where Shigaraki is located, the University of Michigan, and the State of Michigan. In the early 1960s, John Stephenson, professor of ceramics at U-M, was in Japan with his wife Susanne, also a potter, apprenticing to Takahashi Rakusai III and other important potters.

UMMA's then director Charles Sawyer asked Stephenson to acquire works by contemporary Japanese studio potters on UMMA's behalf. Takahashi’s flower vase and rectangular plate, which were both on view in the exhibition, came to UMMA’s collection as a result.

In 2008, two Shigaraki potters visited Michigan and gave demonstrations at the Center for Japanese Studies and various venues. Their visit was a part of the ongoing cultural exchange between Michigan and Shiga prefecture. I had a chance to meet Okuda Eizan, who eventually offered a monumental ceramic bowl to the Museum, which was also in the exhibition. In 2009, I visited Shigaraki with Shiga prefecture officials Kawaguchi Hisataka and Miyamura Saeko to identify additional works for the exhibition, and happened to meet with Kōyama Kiyoko between appointments. Kōyama, the leading female potter in Shigaraki, made a gift offer of multiple works to UMMA. (She donated eleven works in total; one additional work—which was shown in the exhibition—was purchased and donated to UMMA by David London, local collector of contemporary Japanese ceramics and a U-M alum). She told me that she is at a stage of her life when she wants to begin dispersing works she has kept for years, and that she thinks highly of American audiences.

As part of the exhibition programming, Kōyama Kiyoko traveled to Ann Arbor in May. During her stay, she visited the U-M class “A World in a Tea Bowl: Exploring Japanese Culture through Ceramic Art,” a spring course taught by myself and Professor Sadashi Inuzuka of the School of Art and Design and discussed her work with students. She also did a public ceramics demonstration at UMMA for a standing-room-only audience. Days of Fire (Hibi), directed by Takahashi Banmei, (2004), a film based on Kōyama’s life as a female potter and activist (she helped to establish Japan’s first bone-marrow donor bank) was also screened. Her visit was a memorable occasion for ceramic artists who studied in Japan in the 1960s, including the Stephensons, Marie Woo, and Georgette Zirbes. Professor Emerita at the School of Art and Design, Zirbes was particularly eager to hear Kōyama’s story of building up an artistic career in a male-dominated world of ceramics, as Zirbes owned a studio in Shigaraki in the early 1960s. Kōyama shared the observation that as a result of the presence of Zirbes and other Western female artists, many discriminatory conventions—such as not allowing women to be close to firing kilns—began to change.

Although the exhibition is over, the outstanding Shigaraki works donated by Kōyama and Okuda, along with works of Takahashi Rakusai III, will be on view in the Japanese Gallery in the new Maxine and Stuart Frankel and the Frankel Family Wing. Please visit the Museum to enjoy these wonderful Shigaraki works that reflect the exquisite balance these ceramic artists achieved between form and vision. I am grateful to the CJS for supporting my travel to Shigaraki as a part of the exhibition planning, the Turning Point exhibition itself, and its related programming.

Natsu Oyobe
Research Curator of Asian Art
University of Michigan Museum of Art
Reforming Japan: The Woman's Christian Temperance Union in the Meiji Period

Elizabeth Dorn Lublin (MA, 1994) recently published Reforming Japan: The Woman’s Christian Temperance Union in the Meiji Period (University of British Columbia Press, 2010). This work provides in its first three chapters an organizational history of the WCTU from its 1886 founding through 1912. The second half pursues topical lines with analyses of the union’s anti-prostitution campaign, temperance crusade, and the nature of members’ reverence for the imperial institution and wartime outreach. Throughout, Lublin argues that the society’s members felt a keen sense of duty as Japanese to further their country’s progress. Moreover, they were convinced that national advancement and, specifically, equality with the Western imperial powers required widespread acceptance of Christianity and the values and morals it promoted.

As Lublin shows, in promoting their religious and reform goals, the nature of members’ reverence for the imperial institution and wartime outreach. Throughout, Lublin argues that the society’s members felt a keen sense of duty as Japanese to further their country’s progress. Moreover, they were convinced that national advancement and, specifically, equality with the Western imperial powers required widespread acceptance of Christianity and the values and morals it promoted.

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WCTU women used moral suasion and religious rhetoric when they knew that their audiences would be receptive to statements so wrapped. At the same time, they were keenly aware that they needed to make their message palatable and less threatening if they were to reach beyond the Christian community. They did so by couching their arguments in the language of national progress and need. They also linked their reform goals to the imperial institution to benefit from its prestige and legitimacy. Not content to depend on the whims of individuals, they tried to achieve their aims by harnessing the authority of the state as well. Most notably, they regularly made formal written appeals and informal personal entreaties to government entities to effect change in official policy and win reform legislation. With these petitions, they indicated their belief in the power of the state to dictate behavior in public and private. They also asserted their right to guide the state in making “good” policy and made clear that they were not mere pawns of the government’s programs to mold a loyal and patriotic populace.

The portrait Lublin paints of WCTU women assertsively engaged with the state rejects the traditional notion of state-citizen ties as being hierarchical and challenges the characterization of Japanese women in the Meiji period as politically suppressed. Lublin also disputes scholarly generalizations that Christians compromised their beliefs and principles to prove their allegiance, and she further advances understanding of the kinds of roles civilians played in Japan’s modernization, in debates about citizenship and gender roles, and in the creation of a public sphere. Research for her book was facilitated by a Center for Japanese Studies grant she received while a student for language training in Japan.

The Japanese Economy in Retrospect: Selected Papers by Gary R. Saxonhouse

Nearly four years after his passing, two volumes of Gary Saxonhouse’s selected papers were recently published by World Scientific. The volumes were edited by Professor Saxonhouse’s close colleagues: Robert Stern (Emeritus Professor, U-M Department of Economics), Gavin Wright (William Robertson Professor of American Economic History, Stanford University), and Hugh Patrick (Robert D. Calkins Professor of International Business Emeritus, Director of the Center for Japanese Economy and Business, Columbia University). Volume I is a selection of his published papers that were key to the understanding of the modern economic history of Japan. Volume II is a collection of his published papers focusing on how Japan’s technology promoted its economic success. For more information about these volumes, visit: http://www.worldscibooks.com/eastasianstudies/7256.html.

2010-11 Toyota Visiting Professor

CJS welcomed its 35th Toyota Visiting Professor at a reception on September 20. Rieko Kage is an Associate Professor of Political Science at the University of Tokyo. She earned her Bachelor’s degree from Kyoto University and her PhD from Harvard University. Her research focuses on Japanese civil society in the aftermath of World War II. This is the topic of her forthcoming book, Civic Engagement in Postwar Japan: The Revival of a Defeated Society (Cambridge University Press). In addition to conducting research during her stay in Ann Arbor, Professor Kage will be teaching two half-term mini courses in the fall and winter semesters. Her fall mini-course is entitled “Civil Society in Japan.” She will also give a noon lecture for CJS on February 10, based on her forthcoming book.

U.S. Department of Education Title VI Grants Awarded

In August, the U.S. Department of Education awarded U-M’s East Asia (EA) Center four-year funding under its Title VI program. The purpose of this grant is to develop the nation’s capacities in international and area studies, foreign languages, and international business education. CJS, along with its EA colleagues in the grant, U-M’s Centers for Chinese and Korean Studies, will use the designation as a National Resource Center (NRC) to support language and area studies training, curriculum development, library acquisitions, outreach to K-16 students and educators, as well as public programs.

In addition to this NRC funding, U-M’s EA NRC was awarded Foreign Language and Area Studies (FLAS) Fellowships. Administered through the centers, these fellowships are awarded to undergraduate and graduate-level students to support their study of foreign languages.

U-M’s East Asia National Resource Center was one of seven centers at U-M that received federal funding through this competition. The EA NRC received the highest combined Title VI funding for only EA center in the country.

Asia Library Travel Grants

Grants up to $700 are available to help defray the costs of travel, lodging, meals, and photo duplication for Japan scholars at other institutions who wish to utilize the collection at the University of Michigan Asia Library between July 1, 2010 and June 30, 2011. The Asia Library holds microfilms of the Gordon W. Prange Collection and the only sets of the Tōa Dōbun Shoin daiyokōshi and the Tōa Dōbun Shoin Chūgoku chōsa yokō hōkokusho microforms in the U.S.

More information about the library is available at http://www.lib.umich.edu/asia/ or by contacting the Library Assistant at 734.764.0406. Interested scholars should submit (1) a letter of application, (2) a brief statement to the Center describing their research and their need to use the collection (not to exceed 250 words), (3) a list of sources that they would like to access (applicants must check availability of these sources in the Library’s online catalog before submitting applications), (4) a current curriculum vita, (5) a budget, and (6) proposed travel dates. The Center accepts applications until May 31, 2011 by email at umcjs@umich.edu.
Micah L. Auerback (Asian Languages & Cultures) has been awarded a Postdoctoral Fellowship for Foreign Researchers from the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS) for the 2010-11 period. Now based at the International Research Center for Japanese Studies in Kyoto, Auerback is updating his book manuscript concerning Japanese Buddhism in colonial Korea, as well as beginning new research into other aspects of Japanese Buddhist history from the late nineteenth century onward. He is also exploring related research interests in Buddhist chaplaincy to the Japanese military and prison system before 1945, the Japanese New Religion Tenrikyo, and the polymath ecologist, folklorist, and sometime student of Buddhism, Minakata Kumagusu (1867-1941).

Kevin Gray Carr (History of Art) received the Social Science Research Council/Japan Society for the Promotion of Science grant for the 2010-11 academic year. He is affiliated with Gakushuin University in Tokyo, studying landscape and identity in medieval paintings of shrine and temple origin (engi-e).

Paul Dunlap (Ecology and Evolutionary Biology) spent seven weeks this summer at Sesoko Station, Tropical Biosphere Research Center, of the University of the Ryukyus, Okinawa, learning how to culture larvae of the coral reef apogonid fish Hikari-ibimochi and working with Prof. Masaru Nakamura on the functional morphology of the fish. The work is part of a long-term study of the bioluminescent symbiosis of the fish with light-producing marine bacteria.

In June, Aileen Gatten (Adjunct Researcher, CJS) participated in a week-long editorial meeting at the University of Southern California, headed by Professors Joan Piggott of USC and Yoshida Sanae of the Shiryō Hensanjo, Tokyo University. The objective was to review the final draft of an English translation of an excerpt from Fujiwara no Munetada’s kanbun diary Chiyuki, centering on the birth of the future emperor Toba in 1103. In addition to finalizing the translation the group also reviewed several situating essays which will be published in the same volume as the translation.

In May, Abé Markus Nornes (Screen Arts & Cultures; Asian Languages & Cultures) organized a visit by Hara Kazuo to China in collaboration with Wu Wenguang and CCD Workstation (Beijing). They showed four of Hara’s films and held various discussions and panels, starting at Wu’s CCD Workstation and then moving to the China Independent Documentary Film Festival, Fudan University, Shanghai University and the Shanghai Theater Academy. This summer, Nornes also co-organized the tenth edition of Kinema Club, which met at the East-West Center in Hawai‘i. He received a summer grant to hire a graduate student, Jieun Kim (Anthropology), to begin a project on calligraphy in East Asian cinema.

Jennifer Robertson (Anthropology; History of Art) is now appointed as 50% Anthropology and 50% History of Art to reflect her long-standing personal and professional interest in the history and social production of images and artifacts. This past year, as the president of the Society of East Asian Anthropology (of the American Anthropological Association), Professor Robertson created a new website (http://www.aaanet.org/sections/seaa/) and added many new categories of information, including information on undergraduate and graduate student research projects and opportunities, and a long list of “useful links” and online resources.


In recent months, Professor Robertson gave invited lectures at the Weatherhead Center for International Affairs at Harvard University (April), Oberlin University (April), Bowling Green University (April), and at Universidade de Brasilia (August).

Louis Yen (Kinesiology) received the 2010 Harold R. Johnson Diversity Service Award from the U-M Office of the Provost and Executive Vice President for Academic Affairs. Professor Yen was honored for his facilitation of building academic and cultural links between U-M and China.

Mieko Yoshihama (Social Work) was promoted to full professor in the School of Social Work in 2010.

Toyota Visiting Professor Update

Julia Adeney Thomas (2009-10 TVP) was a Visiting Professor at the University of Heidelberg.

View of Sesoko Station on Sesoko-jima, taken from the sea in front of the station.
CJS Faculty Awards

2009 U. S. – Japan Friendship Commission Translation Prize for Literature

Esperanza Ramirez-Christensen receiving the award from Professor Donald Keene.

The Donald Keene Center for Japanese Studies, Columbia University, named Esperanza Ramirez-Christensen (Professor, Asian Languages & Cultures) as a recipient of the 2009 U. S. – Japan Friendship Commission Translation Prize for Literature for her recent book, Murmured Conversations: A Treatise on Poetry and Buddhism by the Poet-Monk Shinkei (Stanford University Press, 2008). The prize is based on a national competition held annually for the best complete English translations of literary works in the Japanese language. One review of the book noted that “the verse translations are superb, nimbly balancing the dual loyalties of semantics and aesthetics” (The Journal of Japanese Studies), and another observed that “the combination of Shinkei’s words and Ramirez-Christensen’s commentary reveals in breathtaking detail the intellectual and spiritual landscape of this late medieval thinker” (Choice). Ramirez-Christensen received the award at a ceremony held in New York on April 9, 2010.

John Whitney Hall Book Prize 2010

Ken K. Ito (Professor, Asian Languages and Cultures, and Director, Center for Japanese Studies) received the 2010 John Whitney Hall Prize for his book, An Age of Melodrama: Family, Gender, and Social Hierarchy in the Turn-of-the-Century Japanese Novel. The Hall Prize is given annually by the Association of Asian Studies to an outstanding scholarly book in English on Japan. The selection committee for the prize called Ito’s book “elegantly written, thoroughly researched, and theoretically informed,” and cited it as “an exemplary work of scholarship and a groundbreaking work within its disciplines and the field of Japanese Studies.” Although the explosively popular melodramatic novels by Ozaki Kōyō, Tokutomi Roka, Kikuchi Yūhō, and Natsume Sōseki have sometimes been seen as mere potboilers, the committee said that Ito’s book “compels us to view them in a new way, as an important cultural site in which the anxieties and tensions of the late Meiji era were explored. Through a series of careful and sympathetic readings, Ito demonstrates that the complex narratives of the novels, which center on problems of family, romantic love, and sexuality, reveal the ideological contradictions that resulted from capitalism, the new civil code, and other aspects of the nation-building project.”

Guggenheim Fellowships for Research

Shinobu Kitayama (Professor, Psychology) was awarded a Guggenheim Fellowship for research for his project, “Cultural Neuroscience: Bridging Natural and Social Sciences.” Cultural neuroscience is emerging in the horizon that integrates biological sciences and social and behavioral sciences. This new field will provide biological sciences with a much needed concept of context as realized in complex human societies. At the same time, it will also offer a new set of empirical anchors to social and behavioral sciences to go beyond the traditional dichotomies between mind and body, social and physical, and culture and nature. Above all, it may foster a new view of humans as biologically prepared and, yet, only completed through active engagement in socio-cultural environments. During the fellowship year, Professor Kitayama plans to write a monograph to highlight this important potential of cultural neuroscience.

Tomoko Masuzawa (Professor, Comparative Literature and History) received a Guggenheim Fellowship for research for her project, “The Promise of the Secular: William Robertson Smith and the Historical Constitution of Biblical Studies.” Her research examines the legacy of the 19th-century biblical and Arabic scholar, who was put on a protracted heresy trial for his publication. Evangelical Scottish Presbyterian though he was, his work became the basis of some of the most controversial aspects of Durkheim and Freud, two renowned “secularists” of the 20th century. During the 2010-11 academic year, Professor Masuzawa will be a fellow at the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton (School of Social Science). She will use the Guggenheim fellowship in a future year.

Best Scholarly Article Award

Kiyoteru Tsutsui (Assistant Professor, Sociology) won this year’s “Best Scholarly Article Award” from the American Sociological Association Section on Global and Transnational Sociology. He was recognized for his article, “Global Norms, Local Activism, and Social Movement Outcomes: Global Human Rights and Resident Koreans in Japan,” which appeared in Social Problems (vol. 55).
The Center for Japanese Studies is pleased to announce the recipients of its 2010-11 Faculty Research Grants. This grant program supports individual or group research projects on Japan. This year’s recipients and their projects are as follows:

**Kevin Carr** (Assistant Professor, History of Art) was awarded funding for his project, “Ecologies of Identity: Sacred Landscapes on the Margins of Medieval Japan.” Japan in the fourteenth century was torn apart by strife. Yet, through the visual arts, people reintegrated their fragmented identities by rooting themselves deeply in landscapes they held sacred. Throughout the country, people told stories that mapped history onto the visible environment, forming an ecology in which communal identity arose as a function of organically-related natural and cultural systems. This research explores the visual culture of four major regions that were geographically peripheral yet conceptually central to the negotiation of local and later trans-regional identities: the Zenkō-ji Amida in the Kantō region, Shōtoku cults in Mikawa, Zaō in Yoshino, and tales of Empress Jingū in northern Kyūshū. The grant will support Professor Carr’s fieldwork in Japan.

**Inés Ibáñez** (Assistant Professor, Ecology and Evolutionary Biology) received funding for her project, “Phenological Responses to Climate Change in Japan.” Among the most striking effects of climate change are alterations in species phenology, the periodic events in plant and animal life cycles such as leaf and flower production and migratory birds’ arrival. These phenological changes have dramatic effects on species distributions and interactions between species, and are therefore a high priority for predicting ongoing changes. The overall goals of Professor Ibáñez’s project are to better understand species responses to climate change in Japan, and to develop tools for enhancing awareness of these changes. She will collaborate with Japanese researchers and use observations of up to 120 phenological events collected by the meteorological agencies of Japan at 102 sites since 1953. The funding will be used for travel to Japan.

**Sadashi Inuzuka** (Professor, Art and Design) was awarded funding for his project, “Beyond Site/Sight: Linking Michigan and Shiga through Ceramics Education for Children with Disabilities.” Japan has a well known tradition of using ceramics as a valuable, expressive medium for individuals who are blind, visually or hearing impaired, or who have cognitive disabilities. This project will lay the groundwork for two exhibitions that feature the work of children and youth with disabilities in both Michigan and Japan: 1) Shigaraki Ceramic Triennale, an international ceramics exhibition, and the inclusion of art by children with disabilities from both Michigan and Japan; and 2) a future exchange exhibition of work between our two regions – art by children and youth with disabilities from the Detroit area to be shown at the NO-MA Museum, Nagahama, and work by children with disabilities from Shiga Prefecture to be shown at the School of Art and Design Work Detroit at the U-M Detroit Center and possibly at the Detroit Institute of Arts.

**Kiyoteru Tsutsui** (Assistant Professor, Sociology) received funding for his project, “The Dynamics of Corporate Social Responsibility in Japan.” In the past fifteen years, several major global corporate social responsibility (CSR) frameworks have emerged and have secured the participation of a growing number of corporations. The growth of these CSR frameworks, which promote human rights protection and environmentalism in corporate practices, is puzzling given that these CSR activities do not directly help corporations’ bottom lines. In this project, Professor Tsutsui seeks to understand what motivates Japanese corporations to participate in global CSR frameworks and how their participation has or has not changed their CSR practices. His past research has examined how the Japanese state has engaged with international human rights activities, focusing on the impact of global human rights norms on ethnic minority politics in Japan. This new research moves beyond the state and civil society, which are the focus of most research on human rights and environmentalism, and examines corporations as important actors in the diffusion of international norms around these issues.

**Mieko Yoshihama** (Professor, Social Work) was awarded funding for her project, “Multi-level, Cross-national Analyses of Domestic Violence.” The World Health Organization (WHO) Multi-Country Study of Domestic Violence and Women's Health documented prevalence estimates from 15 to 71% in participating countries. The rate among Japanese women was the lowest of the participating countries. A low prevalence was also found in another Asian country, Maldives, but not in others, such as Bangladesh and Thailand. Thus far, limited research has been conducted to examine factors that are associated with cross-national differences in attitudes toward and the prevalence of domestic violence (intimate partner violence), and even fewer, if any, used multi-level analyses to examine factors at the multiple levels of social ecology. By conducting multi-level, cross-national analyses, Professor Yoshihama’s research study is aimed at examining cross-national differences and similarities in attitudes toward, and occurrence of, domestic violence among a wide range of countries including Japan.
Fall 2010 Film Series

CJS will show brand-new 35mm prints of eight of Akira Kurosawa’s films to mark the centennial of his birth. The series runs from September 24 through November 12 in Askwith Auditorium in Lorch Hall. In addition, three of CJS’s fall noon lectures will focus on Kurosawa’s work (Paul Anderer, September 23; Dolores Martinez, September 30; and Hitomi Tonomura, November 4). For a listing of the offerings, please see the Calendar on page 13.

Butoh Film Event

The University Musical Society (UMS) is bringing Sankai Juku to Ann Arbor for two performances at the Power Center on October 23 and 24 (http://www.ums.org/). In anticipation of this event, CJS, UMS, and the University of Michigan Museum of Art (UMMA) will present two butoh films: Dance of Darkness (Edin Velez, Director) and Sacrifice (Donald Richie and Tatsumi Hijikata, Directors). The screenings will take place at the Helmut Stern Auditorium at the UMMA. For more information, see the Calendar on page 13.

7th Annual Mochitsuki

In January 2010, CJS’s annual Mochitsuki was attended by over 900 people from the university community and beyond. The 2011 event will be held on January 8 at the East Hall Math Atrium (530 Church Street) from 1-4pm and will feature numerous activities: calligraphy, storytelling, origami, games, live music, and of course, mochi-pounding and tasting.

20th Annual Asia Business Conference

The longest-running student-organized business conference about Asia was held on February 5-6, 2010 at U-M’s Stephen M. Ross School of Business. For twenty years, the MBA students on campus have worked with various units on campus (including CJS) to bring business leaders of Asia and multinational companies together to discuss key topics in this region. This year’s theme was “ASIA: Leading Global Recovery.” For more information, visit: http://www.rossabc.com/.

Reaching Out: A Semester of Collaborations

As we begin a new academic year at CJS, we would like to reflect on recent community outreach events and recognize those who contributed to the mission of community outreach at CJS.

Peace, Love, and Tea

February marked the 2nd annual Pan-Asian Celebration Workshop: The Art & Etiquette of Tea, a collaboration of the Centers for Chinese, Japanese, and Korean Studies. Teachers from the Greater Detroit/Lansing areas gathered at the International Institute to learn about the global impact of the tea trade, and to participate in Zen Buddhist meditation and tea tasting, they then moved to the University of Michigan Museum of Art to observe tea ceremonies from Japan, China, and Korea. The Japanese Society of Detroit Women’s Club performed the cha-no-yu to the narration of Anita Savio from the Consulate-General of Japan in Detroit. A video of this event is available on the CJS website at: http://www.ii.umich.edu/cjs/resources/teacherresources/av/tea.

Globalization & Diversity

In March, CJS was represented at the World Cultures Fair at Howell Middle School by Cristina Mezuk, a local artist and manga enthusiast who also provided lessons in manga drawing at the 2010 Mochitsuki. The World Cultures Fair, organized by a local teacher, provides an opportunity for students living in the small, rural town to learn about other cultures through direct contact with cultural practices and people.

A Community Service Project

Early in the spring semester, CJS was contacted by Jodi Johnson, a graduate student completing a public library practicum at the Ypsilanti District Library Michigan Avenue Branch. Working with primarily young adults, she assumed management over the Anime Club whose teen
members expressed a strong desire to learn Japanese. In response to her request, Emily Canosa, a second-year CJS MA student, began teaching Japanese language and culture to eight students between the ages of 14 and 17 every Thursday evening. According to Jodi, "The kids love her and are thrilled to be learning Japanese."

Heather Littlefield
Community Outreach Coordinator, CJS

U-M Student Wins 2nd Place at the Annual Speech Contest

On March 27, Lawrence Gross, a sophomore in history and Asian studies competed in the Michigan Japanese Language Speech Contest sponsored by the Consulate-General of Japan in Detroit, the Japan Business Society of Michigan, and the Japan America Society of Greater Detroit & Windsor. His speech, "Why I'm Mochizuki, Lawrence Gross, Shoko Watarai, Eiko Tenjin, Robert E. Cole, Emeritus Professor, Haas School of Business & Department of Sociology, University of California, Berkeley; Visiting Professor, Doshisha University [Co-sponsored by the University of Michigan Transportation Research Institute (UMTRI)]
20 – Reception: Reception to welcome CJS’s 2010-11 Toyota Visiting Professor, Rieko Kage; Associate Professor, Political Science, Tokyo University; 4-6pm; International Institute Gallery, School of Social Work Building
23 – Noon Lecture*: "Rashōmon’s Shadow," Paul Anderen; Mack Professor of Humanities, East Asian Languages and Cultures; Columbia University
24 – Film**: Rashōmon, Directed by Akira Kurosawa; 1950, 88 min., 35mm
30 – Noon Lecture*: "Where the Heart Goes Astray: Guilt and Responsibility in Rashōmon and Ikiru," Dolores Martínez; Reader in Anthropology, School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS); University of London

September
16 – Noon Lecture*: "Toyota’s Quality Problems: How Serious? What Can We Learn from Them?,” Robert E. Cole, Emeritus Professor, Haas School of Business & Department of Sociology, University of California, Berkeley; Visiting Professor, Doshisha University [Co-sponsored by the University of Michigan Transportation Research Institute (UMTRI)]
20 – Reception: Reception to welcome CJS’s 2010-11 Toyota Visiting Professor, Rieko Kage; Associate Professor, Political Science, Tokyo University; 4-6pm; International Institute Gallery, School of Social Work Building
23 – Noon Lecture*: "Rashōmon’s Shadow," Paul Anderen; Mack Professor of Humanities, East Asian Languages and Cultures; Columbia University
24 – Film**: Rashōmon, Directed by Akira Kurosawa; 1950, 88 min., 35mm
30 – Noon Lecture*: "Where the Heart Goes Astray: Guilt and Responsibility in Rashōmon and Ikiru," Dolores Martínez; Reader in Anthropology, School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS); University of London

October
1 – Film**: Ikiru, Directed by Akira Kurosawa; 1952, 143 min., 35mm
7 – Noon Lecture*: "Bank Integration and Transmission of Financial Shocks: Evidence from Japan," Masami Imai; Associate Professor, Economics; Wesleyan University
8 – Film**: Seven Samurai, Directed by Akira Kurosawa; 1954, 207 min., 35mm
14 – Noon Lecture*: "Michi and Tenjin: The Illustrated Version," Robert Borgen; Professor Emeritus, East Asian Languages & Cultures; University of California at Davis
15 – Film**: Throne of Blood, Directed by Akira Kurosawa; 1957, 109 min., 35mm
20 – Special Film Screenings: Sacrifice (Gisei), Directed by Donald Richie, 1959, 15 min.; Dance of Darkness, Directed by Edin Velez, 1989, 55 min.; 8pm; Helm Utz Auditorium, University of Michigan Museum of Art (UMMA), 525 South State Street, Ann Arbor (Co-sponsored by CJS, the University Musical Society, and the University of Michigan Museum of Art.)
21 – Noon Lecture*: "Myth and Counter-Myth in Early Japan," William Bodiford; Professor, Asian Languages & Cultures; University of California, Los Angeles
22 – Film**: Hidden Fortress, Directed by Akira Kurosawa; 1958, 139 min., 35mm

Donors
CJS thanks the donors who have given in honor of Robert Ward since his passing in December 2009.
• Law Office of Richard O. Briggs
• Yousif and Mara Ghafari
• Marcie and Robert Orley
• Schwarz Family Foundation (Alan and Marianne Schwarz)

Calendar – Fall 2010

28 – Noon Lecture*: “Whither Japan’s Invisible Civil Society?,” Patricia Steinhoff; Professor, Sociology; University of Hawaii
29 – Symposium: “Relevant/Obsolete? – Rethinking Area Studies in the U.S. Academy,” Featured speakers include: Gil Merkx, Patricia Steinhoff, Kevin O’Brien, Sugata Bose, Michael Kennedy; 9am-6pm, Room 1636, School of Social Work Building (Sponsored by the U-M International Institute and its centers.)
29 – Film**: High and Low, Directed by Akira Kurosawa; 1963, 143 min., 35mm

November
4 – Noon Lecture*: “Reimagined, Captured, and Framed: History in Kurosawa’s “Period Pieces,” Hitomi Tonomura; Professor, History and Women’s Studies; University of Michigan
5 – Film**: Yōjimbō, Directed by Akira Kurosawa; 1961, 110 min., 35mm
11 – Noon Lecture*: “Past and Present: A Grand Unified Theory of Japanese History,” Carol Gluck; George Sansom Professor of History; Columbia University
12 – Film**: Sanjūro, Directed by Akira Kurosawa; 1962, 96 min., 35mm
18 – Noon Lecture*: “Beyond Site/Sight: Art and Disability in Japan and Michigan,” Sadashi Inuzuka; Professor, Art; University of Michigan

December
2 – Noon Lecture*: “Imagination without Borders: Feminist Artist Tomiyama Taeko and Social Responsibility,” Laura Hein; Professor, History; Northwestern University
9 – Noon Lecture*: “Animal Martyrs’ and Wartime Japan’s Cult of Sacrifice,” Ian Jared Miller; Assistant Professor, History; Harvard University

January 2011
8 – Special Event: CJS’s 7th Annual Mochitsuki: Traditional mochi-making, mochi-tasting, live music, calligraphy, origami, manga drawing, ikebana, games, and more; 1-4pm; East Hall Math Atrium, 530 Church Street, Ann Arbor

*All noon lectures are free and open to the public. They run from 12noon to 1pm in Room 1636 (SSWB) unless otherwise noted.
http://www.ii.umich.edu/cjs/eventsprograms/noon
*All films are in Japanese with English subtitles, free, and open to the public. They begin at 7pm and are screened in Askwith Auditorium in Lorch Hall (611 Tappan Street, Ann Arbor).
http://www.ii.umich.edu/cjs/eventsprograms/film
Kenichi Ariga (PhD, Political Science) defended his dissertation this summer. During the 2010-11 academic year, he will be an Advanced Research Fellow at the Program on U.S.-Japan Relations, Weatherhead Center for International Affairs at Harvard University.

Michael J. Arnold (PhD, Screen Arts and Cultures) returned this fall to Ann Arbor from a year of dissertation fieldwork in Japan.

Peter A. (Alex) Bates (PhD, ALC, 2006) was awarded a Japan Foundation Research Fellowship for his project “The Culture of the Quake: The Great Kanto Earthquake and Taisho Japan.” He is spending the academic year in Japan with his family.

Bruce M. Brenn (CJS MA, 1961) was decorated with The Order of the Rising Sun Gold Rays with rosette for his contributions to the promotion of education and study of Japan and for deepening the understanding between the US and Japan. Mr. Brenn was the Vice President of Citibank in Tokyo from 1973-82. Following that, he was the Vice Chairman and CEO of Nikkei Japan from 1982-85. From 1986-88, he was the Senior Vice President and group head of the Asia/Pacific of Continental Bank in Tokyo. He later went on to serve as the Far East Director and Senior Representative at Smith New Court Plc. in Tokyo (1989-92). In addition to his work in the world of business, Mr. Brenn has been an active visiting lecturer across the country, teaching and speaking on international business and cross-cultural interaction. In addition, Mr. Brenn has been active in numerous community organizations and groups through his seats on Boards of Directors and chairing committees.

William S. Burton (PhD, History), Kevin L. Gouge (PhD, History), Claire M. Kaup (CJS MA/JD), and Kendra D. Strand (PhD, ALC) are attending the academic year program at the Inter-University Center for Japanese Language Studies in Yokohama, Japan.

Emily Canosa (CJS, MA) attended the Inter-University Center for Japanese Language Study in Yokohama. Afterwards she completed an internship with Earth Day Market, a farmers’ market organization in Tokyo. She also spent time researching and volunteering with the urban beekeeping organization Ginza Mitsubishi Project.

David R. Cashin (PhD, Economics) studied Japan’s consumption tax system at Kobe University in summer 2010 with funding from the National Science Foundation East Asia Pacific Summer Institute.

Alexa R. Cowing (BA, Asian Studies, 2010) was awarded the Ito Foundation for International Education Exchange Scholarship. She plans to enroll in the master’s program at Tokyo University of Foreign Studies in April 2011 to study comparative linguistics and translation.

Anne Hooghart (CJS MA, 1995) was named Dean of the Graduate College at Siena Heights University SHU) in June 2010. Since 2004, Dr. Hooghart has been an assistant professor at SHU where she also directed the master’s and specialist’s degree programs in graduate teacher education and educational leadership.

Jieun Kim (PhD, Anthropology) won a Dissertation Fieldwork Grant from the Wenner-Gren Foundation. She will start her dissertation fieldwork at Kotobuki in Yokohama this October.

Shawn E. Kinkema (BA, Program in the Environment, 2010) will be conducting research in Japan on a Fulbright Fellowship. His research project is titled “Japan as a Model for Passenger Rail Development.”

Gabriele Koch (PhD, Anthropology) received a Fulbright Fellowship for her dissertation research on “Transnational Labor, Rights, and Female Employment in the Japanese Sex Industry.” She will be in Tokyo during AY2010-11 to conduct her fieldwork.

Andrea K. Landis (PhD, ALC) is continuing her dissertation fieldwork in Tokyo during the 2010-11 academic year.

Hoyt J. Long (PhD, ALC, 2007) was awarded a Japan Foundation Short Term Research Fellowship for his project “The Art of Association: Social Networks in Japanese Letters and Literary Culture.”

Tomoko Okagaki (PhD, Political Science, 2005) has been a visiting scholar at the Reischauer Institute of Japanese Studies at Harvard University since fall 2009. Her translation of Kenneth Waltz’s Theory of International Politics came out (co-translated with Masaru Kohno) in April. She is currently working on a book manuscript on Japan’s entry into the international society.

Yoshikuni Ono (PhD, Political Science, 2010) received his PhD in April and began his new position as Assistant Professor at the International University of Japan in Niigata in September.

Hiroe Saruya (PhD, Sociology) presented her paper, “Japanese Intellectuals’ Commitment to the Public” at the Asian Studies Conference Japan in Tokyo in June. Her paper represents a portion of her dissertation research on democratic contestations and practices during the 1960 Ampo protests in Japan.

Joshua E. Schlachet (CJS MA) traveled to Leiden, the Netherlands this summer to conduct research on cross-cultural materiality and mentality in the collection and display of late Edo period food ephemera from the Dutch Factory on Dejima.

Linda H. Takamine (PhD, Anthropology) traveled to Kyoto this summer and studied experiences of members of Alcoholics Anonymous in the US and Japan with funding from the National Science Foundation East Asia Pacific Summer Institute.

Junko Teruyama (PhD, Anthropology) is continuing her dissertation fieldwork in Tokyo on Japanese people with learning disabilities during the 2010-11 academic year. In December 2009, she presented the initial findings of her research at the annual meeting of the American Anthropological Association in Philadelphia, in a paper titled “Diversity in the Making: On Japan’s ‘Hattatsu Shōgai’ Movement.”

Michio Umeda (PhD, Political Science) presented a paper titled “Moving the Mountain: Strategic Small-Party Nominations to Shift Major-Party Policy Positions under the Plurality Electoral System in Japan” at the Midwest Political Science Association annual meeting in Chicago in April.

David L. Wells (BA, Economics/Japanese Studies, 2010) will be traveling to Japan on a Fulbright Fellowship to conduct research on a project titled “Yatai: A Disappearing Tradition.”
Graduates
Fall 2009, CJS MA
Lindsey A. Akashi
Elizabet M. Mekaru
Yang Yang
Fall 2009, other
Deborah B. Solomon, PhD, History
Winter 2010, CJS MA
Mari Suzuki
Joseph D. Tolsma
Winter 2010, other
Kevin J. Bergemann, MS, Physics
David B. Cashin, MA, Economics
Danielle M. Corcoran, MA, Anthropology
Makoto Hasegawa, MA, Economics
Michael S. Nagara, MSI, Information
Yoshikuni Ono, PhD, Political Science

Incoming Students and their Undergraduate Institutions (* = CJS MA student)
Cameron C. Catalfu, Wittenberg University*
Taylor Cazella, University of Wisconsin, Oshkosh*
Sarah E. Conant, Mount Holyoke College*
Alexis S. Harris, Oberlin College*
Skyler E. Johnson, University of California, San Diego*
Glenn K. Lashley, Harvard University*
Steven E. McKenna, II, Western Michigan University*
Katherine R. Sargent, Smith College*
Lyndsay M. Stiff, Michigan State University*
Colleen M. Theisen, University of Missouri, Columbia*
Melissa D. Van Wyk, Calvin College*
Deokhyo Choi, Visiting Research Student, Cornell University
Anne M. Formanek, JD Law School, University of Texas
Drew M. Foster, PhD Sociology, Colorado College
Markus C. Glocdek, JD Law School, St. John's College
Christopher J. Schad, JD Law School, University of Michigan

CJS Fellowships, Summer 2010
Sarah E. Alward, Landscape Architecture MA
Emily F. Canosa, CJS MA
Claire M. Kaup, CJS MA
Aaron P. Profitt, PhD ALC
Joshua E. Schlacher, CJS MA

Foreign Language and Area Studies (FLAS) Fellowships, 2010-11
Skyler E. Johnson, CJS MA
Katherine R. Sargent, CJS MA
Joshua E. Schlacher, CJS MA
Jennifer L. Wright, CJS MA

CJS Fellowships, Academic Year 2010-11
William S. Burton, PhD History
Emily F. Canosa, CJS MA
Sarah E. Conant, CJS MA
Molly C. Des Jardin, PhD ALC
Drew M. Foster, PhD Sociology
Kevin L. Gouge, PhD History
Claire M. Kaup, CJS MA/JD
Andrea S. Landis, PhD ALC
Glenn K. Lashley, CJS MA
Kendra D. Strand, PhD ALC
Junko Teryuama, PhD Anthropology

CJS Conference Travel Grants, 2009-10
Hiroe Saruya (PhD Sociology), Asian Studies Conference Japan
Junko Teryuama (PhD Anthropology), American Anthropological Association
Michio Umeda (PhD Political Science), Midwest Political Science Association

Ito Foundation for International Education Exchange Scholarship
Alexa R. Cowing, BA Asian Studies, 2010

International Institute Individual Fellowship, 2010
Emily F. Canosa, CJS MA
Joshua E. Schlacher, CJS MA

Rackham International Research Award, 2010
Gabriele Koch, PhD Anthropology
Kendra D. Strand, PhD ALC

Fulbright Fellowship (Japan), 2010-11
Shawn E. Kinkema, BA, Program in the Environment, 2010
Gabriele Koch, PhD Anthropology
David L. Wells, BA, Economics/Japanese Studies, 2010

National Science Foundation East Asia and Pacific Summer Institute (Japan), 2010
David R. Cashin, PhD Economics
Ryan W. Kurkul, MEng Space Engineering
Linda H. Takamine, PhD Anthropology

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