



SPRING 2012

Center for Japanese Studies

International Institute
The University of Michigan



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From the

Director



As another academic year nears completion, the Spring is a time for the CJS community to look toward the coming year. In the Fall, we will welcome a new group of students to our Master of Arts program and a new Toyota Visiting Research Fellow, Okada Mariko; we will also be welcoming the *benshi* (silent film narrator) Kataoka Ichirō who will be an artist in residence at the Center for World Performance Studies and who will narrate the films in our Fall Film Series which will be a retrospective of silent films by Ozu Yasujiro.

2 But for our members, students, and friends, the winter 2012 semester has also been a time of reflection and remembrance as we marked the one-year anniversary of the 3.11 earthquake, tsunami, and nuclear disaster. In January, our Winter Noon Lecture Series got under way with a talk by Matsuda Kuninori, the Consul General of Japan in Detroit, that reflected on both the suffering brought about by the events of 3.11 but also on the bonds that continued to tie the State of Michigan with Japan throughout the disaster and relief efforts and with an optimism about recovery and continued reconstruction.

To mark the 3.11 anniversary, CJS sponsored several events for students and for the general public. On March 8th, an exhibit of "PhotoVoice" a participatory action research effort curated by Professor Mieko Yoshihama of the School of Social Work opened with a public reception. The exhibit is based on extensive and ongoing

fieldwork Professor Yoshihama has been carrying out in collaboration with women's non-governmental organizations in northern Japan in which, through their own lenses, local women took photographs of their experiences of the Great East Japan earthquakes, tsunami, and nuclear disasters.

On March 11th, CJS hosted a conversation for undergraduate students facilitated by new CJS associate Junichi Shimaoka, a counseling psychologist at UM's Counseling and Psychological Services. The discussion gave participants a chance to discuss their experiences of 3.11 and connect with others in the UM community.

Also on the anniversary of 3.11, we were joined by Matsubayashi Yoju, the director of *Fukushima: Memories of a Lost Landscape – Part 1*, for a screening and discussion of his film, a passionate and heartrending documentary about the human cost of the nuclear disaster.

As the semester draws to a close, we also say goodbye to Melanie Trede, our 2011-12 Toyota Visiting Professor who is returning to Heidelberg University. Professor Trede was an active participant in the life of the Center this past year and has been a wonderful colleague, teacher, and friend to many of us in the CJS community. She will be greatly missed.

Finally, I would like to draw our community's attention to new books by two of our members: Kevin Carr's *Plotting the Prince: Shotoku Cults and the Mapping of Medieval Japanese Buddhism* is forthcoming from the University of

Hawai'i Press in May and Maki Fukuoka's *The Premise of Fidelity: Science, Visuality, and Representing the Real in Nineteenth-Century Japan* will be published in July by Stanford University Press. Congratulations to them both.

With best wishes for the summer.

Jonathan Zwicker
Director

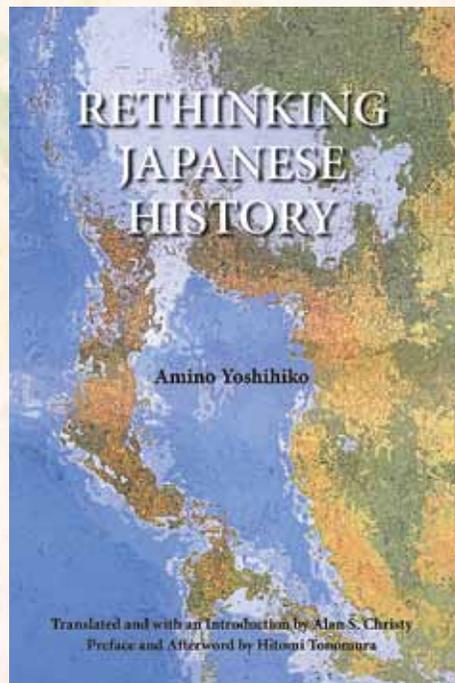
From the

Executive Editor

I cannot describe how pleased I am to inform you that the long-awaited book, *Rethinking Japanese History*, by Amino Yoshihiko (1928–2004), has finally been published. In this fascinating journey across centuries, Amino Yoshihiko, the premier historian of medieval Japan, invites us to rethink everything we thought we knew about Japanese history. From reconsidering the roles of outcasts and outlaws, to the provenance of “Japan (Nihon),” to the very meaning of writing, Amino offers a powerful critique of the conventional wisdom about Japan’s past. Instead of depicting Japan as an isolated island country full of immobile peasants dominated by swaggering warriors and an unbroken line of sacred emperors, he unveils a dynamic history of an archipelago driven by the competition to control trade and movement, in which warlords and aristocrats share the main stage with pirates, courtesans, beggars, and dancing monks.

Written for a nonspecialist audience and standing on a foundation of fifty years of research in a vast and eclectic range of primary sources, *Rethinking Japanese History* introduces the English reader to one of Japan’s most original and provocative historians. Since the 1970s, Amino has inspired readers with his view of Japanese history “from the sea,” in which the power politics of the samurai class were contrasted with the countervailing authorities of religious institutions, artisanal groups, and “lords of the sea” who enabled the movement of people and goods from the Asian continent to every harbor and village of Japan. In his portraits of an archaic and medieval past permeated with “places of freedom” and

a grand struggle between ideologies of trade and agriculture, Amino challenged his contemporaries to reconsider not only their understanding of Japan’s past, but also its present and future.



Rethinking Japanese History calls on us to contemplate seriously the meaning of the deep past in our present day. By challenging us to reexamine our presumptions of the past, Amino offers us a chance to reimagine the present.

Tessa Morris-Suzuki, Professor of Japanese History at Australian National University, endorsed *Rethinking Japanese History* with the following comments: “Amino Yoshihiko was one of the most brilliant, original, and influential Japanese historians of his generation. This elegant translation makes the wide scope of his work available to English-speaking readers for the first time. Amino’s wonderful insights into centuries of human

experience continue to transform the way in which we understand Japan’s past and present, and to inspire new generations of historians of Japan.”

Kenneth R. Robinson of the Northeast Asian History Foundation in Seoul, Korea, said: “In writing of underappreciated participants in Japanese history, Amino Yoshihiko ushers social groups, statuses, occupations, regions, and islands to the fore. He recovers the majority from the shadows of samurai and courtiers, emperors and poets, historians and translators. Equally significant, he returns Japan and Japanese to the sea by setting islanders in river, coastal, and foreign activities, especially trade. Mobility, of identity, of people, and of objects, emerges as a key theme, and places Japanese more deeply in the histories of the islands and the histories of areas beyond.”

Given the importance of this book, we are proud to publish it as A JOHN WHITNEY HALL BOOK. The John Whitney Hall Book Imprint commemorates a pioneer in the field of Japanese Studies and one of the most respected scholars of his generation. This endowed book fund, created by John Hall’s wife, Robin, in his memory, enables the Center for Japanese Studies to publish works on Japan that preserve the vision and meticulous scholarship of a distinguished and beloved historian.

Rethinking Japanese History is a translation of Amino’s *Nihon rekishi o yominaosu and Zoku Nihon rekishi o yominaosu*. It was translated with an Introduction by Alan S. Christy, and has a Preface and Afterword by Hitomi Tonomura.

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Prints of Orchids at the University of Michigan Museum of Art



In 1946, as Japan was struggling to recover from the devastation of war, a set of eighty-three woodblock prints depicting an amazing array of orchid species was published, along with twenty-one offset color prints. Titled *Ranka fu (A Record of an Orchid Collection)*, these prints were intended to document the collection of orchids amassed by the Japanese entrepreneur Kaga Shōtarō (1888-1954). Kaga fell in love with orchids while studying in England in the 1910s, and became a serious collector after building a countryside estate named Villa Oyamazaki on the southern slopes of Tennoz Mountain in Kyoto in 1914. For the next thirty years, he devoted his time and resources to collecting, growing, and creating new hybrids of orchids at the villa. By the 1940s, the villa's orchid collection had grown to nearly 10,000 plants, with 160 original species collected around the world, 650 imported hybrids, and 360 hybrids developed by Kaga and his staff.

Kaga began the project of creating visual records of his vast orchid collection as he saw how much of his country had been devastated by the war, and realized how

the serious fuel shortage affecting Japan would certainly prevent him from keeping the greenhouse warm during the immediate postwar period. Afraid that the collection would perish at any moment, Kaga hoped that *Ranka fu* would convey his legacy and passion for orchids to future generations. With that goal, he sought the highest standard for both scientific accuracy and artistic quality. He said, "It has been my objective that these pictures should be a scientific record in the strictest sense, not one dot or stroke being carelessly done, and yet each leaf, if properly framed and hung, should be appreciated and valued as a fine picture and object of art" (Kaga Shōtarō, *Preface to A Record of an Orchid Collection*, 1958). After Kaga found the quality of several prints made using offset printing unsatisfactory, he hired Japanese-style painter Ikeda Zuigetsu (1877-1944) to create images of the orchids. Ikeda, who was trained in the Shijō school of Kyoto – a school that specialized in paintings of plants and animals – took up residence in the villa and worked for two years before his sketches met Kaga's standards for botanical accuracy. Unfortunately, Ikeda passed away in 1944 before the completion of the project, and it was only after his death that Kaga was able to publish the prints based on Ikeda's paintings. Among 300 sets of these prints published in 1946, 200 were said to be donated to botany departments in universities around the world. The University of Michigan Museum of Art's set was donated by Mrs. Maurice Seevers in 1983, who, with her



Ikeda Zuigetsu, Japan, 1877-1944
Vanda Kimbariana, from 'A Record of an Orchid Collection'
Showa Period (1926-1989), 1949
Color woodblock print on paper
Gift of Mrs. Maurice Seevers, 1983/1.371.63

husband, had a long-time interest in the art of Japanese bonsai. UMMA's group of eighty-four prints is a complete edition of the eighty-three woodblock prints designed by Ikeda, plus one offset print.

As to Kaga's Villa Oyamazaki, it was later sold to a developer, who in the 1980s tried to demolish the estate and build a high-rise apartment complex. However, thanks to fervent appeals from Oyamazaki residents, the mayor of Kyoto eventually approached the Asahi Beer Company regarding the possible purchase of the estate. Today, the villa has become the Asahi Beer Oyamazaki Villa Museum, which houses *Ranka fu* prints and their original woodblocks, as well as the art collection of the Asahi Beer Company's first president Yamamoto Tamesaburō (1893-1966). This spring and summer, UMMA will exhibit a selection of *Ranka fu* in the Japanese Art Gallery, located in the Maxine and Stuart Frankel and the Frankel Family Wing of the Museum.

Natsu Oyobe
Associate Curator of Asian Art
University of Michigan Museum of Art



Ikeda Zuigetsu, Japan, 1877-1944
Laeliocattleya Jacuinetta, from 'A Record of an Orchid Collection'
Showa Period (1926-1989), 1949
Color woodblock print on paper
Gift of Mrs. Maurice Seevers, 1983/1.371.16

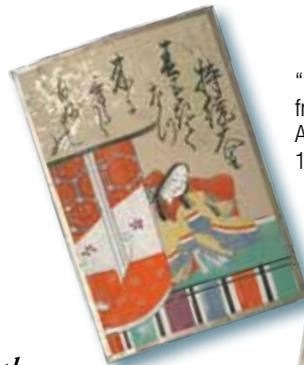
The Brower Collection

CJS is pleased to announce a new collection of rare books housed within the Asia Library, the Robert Brower Collection, purchased with funds from the Robert Brower Library Fund.

The Brower Fund was established in 1986 by students of Robert Brower upon his retirement from the University of Michigan to acquire materials for the Asia Library related to the study of Japanese Court Poetry. In the summer of 2011, to mark the fiftieth anniversary of the publication of Brower's Japanese Court Poetry, co-authored with Earl Miner, CJS used a portion of the balance of the fund to purchase a range of Tokugawa materials related to study of classical poetry including commentaries, an illustrated *Ise Monogatari*, and a set of *Hyakunin Isshu* karuta. These materials have all been digitized to facilitate both preservation and access.

The first ten items of the collection were purchased in the summer of 2011 by a team consisting of Kenji Niki, Librarian Emeritus; Mari Suzuki, Interim Japanese Studies Librarian; and myself in consultation with Yagi Shoten in Tokyo. CJS will be contributing an additional \$6,000 over the next three years to allow the collection to continue to grow; we hope that this will become a national resource for scholars working in court poetry and poetics as well as in neighboring fields such as the history of the commentarial tradition, the early modern reception of Heian and medieval poetics, and Nativism.

Jonathan Zwicker
Director, CJS



"Hyakunin Isshu Karuta" from the Brower Collection. Asia Office: PL 728.5.043 1800z

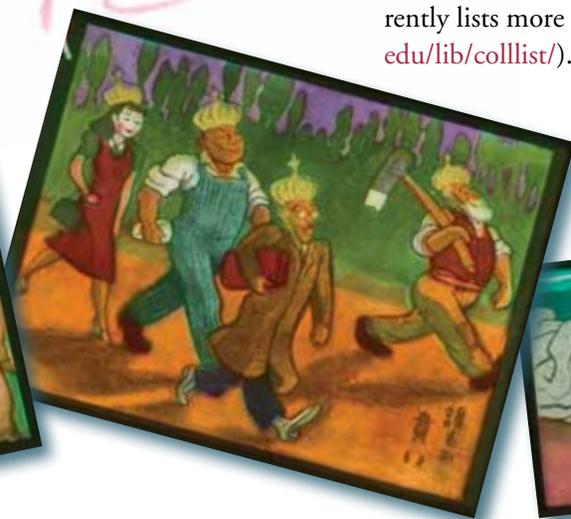
How to Access the Brower Collection and the Hussey Papers' visual materials

The Brower Collection and two visual materials from the Hussey Papers are being scanned and digitized and will be available to the public through web links in Mirlyn. Currently, the Brower collection consists of 10 titles (one set of *Hyakunin issbu*・百人一首 and 41 volumes of *hanpon*・版本) in 12 bibliographical records. Each record is noted with "Brower Collection" therefore, their records can be grouped by that keyword. It is recommended to use the exact phrase ("Brower Collection"), or to limit the search with "Japanese" as an additional keyword. Some of the *hanpon* titles are: *Kasho eiri Ise monogatari*・歌書絵入伊勢物語, *Shin Kokinshū Mino no iezuto*・新古今集美濃の家都登, *Manyō kō*・萬葉考 and *Seigo okudan*・勢語臆斷.

The visual materials from the Hussey Papers are composed of a commemorative album made by the Society for the Popularization of the Constitution and promotional slides of the 1946 Constitution. The album includes a portrait of Alfred Rodman Hussey, probably inserted by him, which makes the album quite unique. It is speculated that a limited number of copies were made and presented to foreign delegates. The collection can be searched by the keywords "Alfred Rodman Hussey Papers."

These two sets of collections will be incorporated into the MLibrary Digital Collection in the near future, which currently lists more than 250 collections (<http://quod.lib.umich.edu/lib/collist/>).

Mari Suzuki
Interim Japanese Studies Librarian
The Asia Library



"New Constitution of Japan Promotional Slides" from Alfred Rodman Hussey papers. Asia Office: KNX 2201. N48 1947

Reconnecting with the UMCJS Okayama Field Station, 1950-55

The summer of 2011 was a particularly busy and meaningful one for the Center for Japanese Studies (CJS). On the hottest day of July, a historian, a journalist, and the Setouchi TV production team from Okayama arrived in Ann Arbor to visit the Bentley Historical Library. They were here to review and document select materials related to the CJS Okayama Field Station. Mari Suzuki of the Asia Library and staff from the Bentley Historical Library, especially Marilyn McNitt, helped the visitors locate and assess the contents of boxes that are filled with letters, photos, interview sheets, and other pertinent records from the Field Station days.

This was not the first time representatives from Okayama had visited CJS and the Bentley. In 1997, for CJS's fiftieth anniversary, the Okayama Broadcasting Company produced a documentary film: the award-winning *Blueprint for the Japanese Village: Modernization and Its Cost* (Nippon mura no kōzu: Kindaika to sono daishō), based partly on the Bentley material. The visit this time led to the production of a film, *The Path of Villages, 60 Years Later: Legacy of the UM Okayama Field Station in Japan Studies* (Mura no kiseki 60nen; Mishigan daigaku Okayama bunshitsu Nihon kenkyū no kōseki). It was broadcast three times in November, 2011, on TSC Terebi Setouchi and Tokyo Terebi.

The history of the Okayama Field Station speaks to the foundational role that UM's CJS played in developing the Japanese studies program in the United States. It officially began on April 1, 1950, but the idea to establish a CJS outpost in Japan, where faculty and students could conduct on-the-ground

investigations, was brewing even as the Center itself was inaugurated in 1947. The establishment of this first American academic research base in the immediate postwar years surely was an adventurous and seminal event. For one thing, it had to be first endorsed by General Douglas MacArthur, the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers (SCAP). The Field Station's success, however, was largely due to the remarkable support and generosity of the local people, especially the residents of the villages where research was taking place, Governor Miki Yukiharu, and the collaborating Japanese scholars and assistants, apart from the financial and administrative support from the funding organizations and the University. For five years, faculty and students in various disciplines who were CJS affiliates, traveled to Okayama and conducted research in anthropology, geography, history, literature, political science, psychology, and so on. They published their findings as articles in the *CJS Occasional Papers* and monographs, such as *Village Japan*, which would become widely read by students and scholars.

Instrumental in getting CJS and the Field Station off the ground was the tireless work of Robert Hall (1896-1975), a geographer and veteran traveler-resident of Japan with important friends there. He had helped build "Oriental Civilizations" programs of study at UM and organize the Far Eastern Association, which later would become the Association for Asian Studies. (In case anyone is wondering why the AAS headquarters is in Ann Arbor, this is the answer.) Robert Hall was also a member of the Social Sci-

ence Research Council (SSRC), which played a crucial role in creating area studies programs across the country. In 1947, in the aftermath of the victory in the Pacific War, Robert Hall submitted to SSRC a set of recommendations for an "Integrated World Area Program" which, among other things, outlined the need to provide integrated knowledge of an area, training in a discipline and "a considerably greater command of the language or languages of [the student's] particular area than has heretofore been required." He added that, "it is difficult to visualize an area expert who has not had at least one protracted period of study in his or her country of specialization." Among all world areas, Japan as a recent enemy country was of major strategic concern to the American government and people. In 1947, CJS formally took shape with the investment of the University administration, which hired a cluster of the best available Japan experts in a number of key disciplines. With the financial support of the Carnegie Corporation, Robert Hall was ready to turn his vision into reality¹.

The first group led by Robert Hall sailed on the *SS General Gordon* to Yokohama. They entered Tokyo, had a two hour meeting with General Douglas MacArthur, and drove west on Tōkaidō in their Willy's Jeep station wagons, which they had shipped from San Francisco. Many more researchers from Ann Arbor would follow, some with spouses and children. We can glean aspects of

1 See the chapter by Robert E. Ward, "Reflections on the Origins of the Center for Japanese Studies: A Tribute to Robert Burnett Hall (1896-1975)," in *Japan in the World, the World in Japan: Fifty Years of Japanese Studies at Michigan* (CJS, 2001), pp. 41-47.

their lives in Japan from the material stored at Bentley Library. Dealing with the shortage of stoves, getting the jeep repaired, consuming fruit cups that they had shipped in excess, allotting rooms for students and faculty who came and went, and establishing house rules for daily activities provide details of life in *bunkō* (outpost). One remarkable aspect of these foreigners was that most of them were utterly fluent in the Japanese language. Many of them had been at the Army Japanese Language Training Program in Ann Arbor or its Navy equivalent in Colorado or had been long-term residents of Japan prior to the war. A few of them worked during the war to decode Japanese military secrets. Utilizing their eloquent Japanese, they could conduct a meaningful ethnographic survey or work with local scholars on historical sources. I may add that all of the UM faculty and students there were men, some with wives and children. Although accomplished in their own fields, the wives were not necessarily fluent in Japanese. Consequently, and because they were women, their views of and experiences at the outpost would be different from those of the linguistically trained men. Personal reflections by Grace Beardsley and Margaret Norbeck, offered at the Center's fiftieth anniversary events, revealed interesting insights into the life in Okayama that are not found in the accounts written by their husbands².

What did the researchers working through the Field Station learn about the local people? In Okayama, they

2 *Japan in the World, the World in Japan: Fifty Years of Japanese Studies at Michigan* (CJS, 2001), pp. 53-56 and 63-68.

focused on three regions: Niiike, the rice-producing agricultural village; Takashima, the island fishing community; and Matsunagi, the village nestled in the mountains. Niiike is the subject of the book, *Village Japan*, co-authored by Richard K. Beardsley, John W. Hall, and Robert E. Ward. According to William W. Kelly, the anthropologist at Yale, *Village Japan*, written with ethnographic clarity, ranks at the top of anthropological studies on corporate communities produced in that era, along with works by Eric Wolf and Clifford Geertz³.

Studies beyond these villages also flourished, as each researcher chose his location or theme. J. Douglas Eyre, who was among the first group to arrive, for example, researched the domestic salt industry in Japan, which he could access easily from Okayama along the shores of the Inland Sea. An interesting case was that of Robert J. Smith, a student not at Michigan but Cornell University, which, according to Smith, lacked instruction in Japanese or a course on Japan. Smith was adopted by Robert Hall to be the only honorary (or *tozama*, as he puts it) student to participate in the Field Station project. His focus became the village of Kurusu, located not in Okayama but in Kagawa Prefecture on the island of Shikoku, across the Inland Sea⁴. Smith explains that when he arrived in 1951, there were no more villages in

3 Comments by William W. Kelly at the modern Japan workshop, held at Yale University on November 12, 2011, which focused on *Village Japan*.

4 John D. Eyre, "Patterns of Japanese Salt Production and Trade" and Robert J. Smith, "Cooperative Forms in a Japanese Agricultural Community," in *Center for Japanese Studies Occasional Papers*, no. 3 (1962), pp. 15-46 and 59-70.

Okayama that he could research. So, he went to Shikoku, and sought permission from the Kagawa Prefectural governor for his proposed work in a village called Kurusu. Smith recollects: "The governor said, 'You want to live in a village?' 'Yes,' I said. 'Why on earth would you want to do such a thing?' he asked. Almost a year later and thirty pounds lighter, I had to admit that the governor of Kagawa had a point. Nonetheless, it was an experience I would not trade for any other."⁵

Today, more than sixty years later, a revived interest in this remarkable legacy is bringing together the people of Okayama and the Japanese studies community in the United States to reevaluate the historical moment, especially with renewed appreciation for the good will of the Okayama residents who offered unhindered support to these entrepreneurial Americans during the years of tension following the Pacific War. While mutual examination of the material kept in Okayama and in Ann Arbor continues, there is an effort to reconsider the passage of time and transformation in the researched communities as well as to reevaluate the meaning of Okayama project itself as a significant moment both in the history of the United States and postwar Japan. It is in this spirit that I visited Okayama last summer, along with Dani Botsman and Edward Kamens of Yale, and Ebara Masaharu and Kondō Shigekazu of the University of Tokyo Historiographical Institute. We were hosted by the local scholars and administrators, such as Shimoyama Hirōaki, Ishida Hiroshi and

5 In *Japan in the World, the World in Japan: Fifty Years of Japanese Studies at Michigan* (CJS, 2001), pp. 59-60.



Photo 1. Mr. and Mrs. Hiramatsu, taking the same pose as one in the book, *Village Japan*, with Dani Botsman and Hitomi Tonomura “playing” witnesses to the “wedding.”

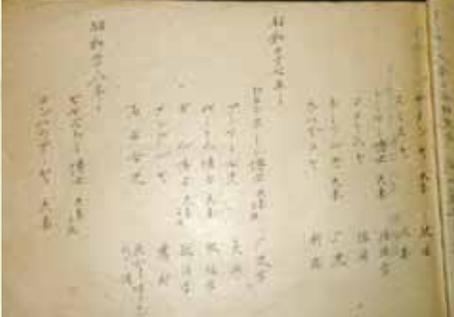


Photo 2. The meticulous records of Michigan visitors kept by Mr. Hiramatsu Mitsusaburō.

Sadakane Manabu, and the local press, to personally experience the three “villages,” mentioned above,

and rendezvous with the residents of those communities. Yale University’s connection to Okayama on this occasion stems from the work of John W. Hall. After having contributed as a founding member of the UM CJS and a key figure in the Okayama Field Station, John Hall accepted a position at Yale in 1961. There, he completed the book, *Government and Local Power in Japan, 500-1700*, which heavily relied on Okayama sources.⁶ Yale Library has some material related to the Field Station, which had been in Hall’s possession, as well as

6 John Whitney Hall, *Government and Local Power in Japan, 500-1700: A Study Based on Bizen Province* (Center for Japanese Studies Publications Program, 1999; originally published by Princeton University Press, 1966).



Photo 3. Distant view of where the island, Takashima, used to be.

historical documents that Hall had commissioned from Okayama during his three decades of professorship there.

Our visit to the research sites began with Niiike, whose social and political organizations and residents’ life patterns were described quite thoroughly in *Village Japan*. We found that the agricultural orientation evident in the book still remains to an extent, with houses being surrounded by rice paddies on one side and a small hill on the other. But young people have been going into the city to work or to college, leaving the community with older residents. Mr. Hiramatsu explained another major change is that nobody grows *igusa* (rush), the grass used to weave *tatami*, any more. I recalled a video film of Niiike families growing, harvesting, and processing *igusa* that is part of the Bentley collection. Many of the houses featured in *Village Japan* have retained their location and fine character. At the suggestion of Mr. Shimoyama, Dani Botsman and I posed as “witnesses” for a marrying couple, imitating the photo in *Village Japan* in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Hiramatsu. [See Photo 1.] We admired the meticulous record that Mr. Hiramatsu Mitsusaburō kept of the arrival and work of the CJS visitors. [See Photo 2.]



Mrs. Hisako Hiramatsu of Niiike explains a photo in the book, *Village Japan*, as the camera rolls.

Takashima, studied by Edward Norbeck, was the second location we

visited. As Norbeck’s book describes it, it was an island community whose life centered around fishing, related rituals, and some amount of agriculture.⁷ But we saw no island; the body of water between the island and the mainland had been filled in, and what we encountered was a large-scale development that the Japanese call *konbināto* (*kombinat*), a Russian term. It transformed the region into an industrial center with miles and miles of gigantic machineries and factory smoke stacks. [See Photo 3.] In 1996, the Okayama Broadcasting company produced a documentary film, *The Island without a Sea: Takashima, That Half-Century* (Umi no nai shima, Takashima: Sono hanseiki), and depicted the changed lives of the residents who supported Japan’s era of high growth. To see it with my own eyes was a breathtaking experience. We visited the Matsuis, who now live about five minutes drive on the road from where the previous house was located. On the wall of their relocated home hangs an elongated photo of the view of the island, seen from the shore. [See Photo 4 on the next page.] Mrs. Sachiko Matsui got a long stick to point to where her family used to live on the island. She recounted memories of fishing on a small boat with her father each day. She commuted to her school on the mainland by hopping on a small boat herself. We then drove (on a road, significantly) to her abandoned and now dilapidated “island house,” whose doors were falling down. But it contained one treasure. Her husband used to enjoy making model ships. There remained one huge one, more

7 Edward Norbeck, *Takashima: A Japanese Fishing Community* (Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press, 1954).





Photo 4. Mrs. Matsui, Mrs. Norbeck, and unknown woman in front of the sea in view of the island. Taken during the Field Station days.

than a meter long, with all its minutest details, perfectly put together and still sitting in a room.

Led by our sprightly hostess, we climbed a hill near her old home.⁸ Moving through the vegetable gardens that some community members still maintained, we came to a clearing where we could take in the monstrous structures of industrialization. The photo is inadequate to convey the vast size of what we saw.

The third location was Matsunagi, the mountainous community that John B. Cornell researched in 1950-51.⁹ We drove on narrow roads that curved along the mountain. We missed the turn once, but arrived safely at the *kōminkan*, or a public meeting place for the community. Three residents, Mr. Hayashi, Mr. Sugi, and Mr. Fujii welcomed us with archived materials to show and stories to tell. [See Photo 6.] They first explained that the name “Matsunagi,” made up of two characters, “horse” and “to tie,” derives from the tradition that

8 I cannot help but insert this personal remark. Mrs. Matsui was so full of energy, with excellent eyesight, and fantastically clear mind that I wondered if a childhood near the sea and eating clams are the fountain of youth.

9 John Bilheimer Cornell, *Matsunagi: The Life and Social Organization of A Japanese Mountain Community* (Dissertation, The University of Michigan, 1953). Later published as *Center for Japanese Studies Occasional Paper, no. 5: Two Japanese Villages: Matsunagi, a Japanese Mountain Village*, [by] John B. Cornell / *Kurusu, A Japanese Agricultural Community*, [by] Robert J. Smith (Ann Arbor: Center for Japanese Studies, 1954).



Photo 5. The “Cornell Chimes” still ring three times a day.

Emperor Godaigo tied his horse there during the fourteenth-century war he waged against the Kamakura warrior government. The residents spoke of John Cornell fondly and pointed to the “Kōneru chaimu” (Cornell Chimes) that still fill the air with Cornell’s favorite Japanese songs at 7 a.m., noon and 5 p.m. daily. It also serves as the device to convey emergency announcements. [See Photo 5.] It was set up with a fund Cornell donated on his third visit to Matsunagi in July, 1982. As Cornell himself observed on his second visit in 1980, tobacco, previously the dominant crop, had been displaced by peaches, which are still grown. Now, in order to increase the working population, the community accepts “disciple families” from outside the village who want to start a new rural life. At the edge of the mountain, though, wooden figures of protective gods still stood, suggesting that some things have not changed.



Photo 6. Mr. Hayashi Mitsukazu, Mr. Sugi Manabu, Mr. Hiroyuki Fujii of Matsunagi remember John Cornell.

Although we had no time to visit Kurusu, the research location of Robert Smith, my first visit to these “villages” left a strong impression on me. It greatly deepened my appreciation for the enormity of the sacrifice and contribution the residents of the local communities had made, not to speak of the valuable work carried out by the first

generation of CJS scholars and students. I ended the trip with the conviction of a need to reexamine the entire project as a segment of postwar history and the development of area studies, especially the particular historical context in which the ethnographic research was conducted.

The interest of the participants in this trip continues in various ways. In November, 2011, Dani Botsman hosted a symposium at Yale, at which he was joined by Ed Kamens and me to discuss our visit and the book, *Village Japan*. This was followed by William Kelly’s prescient comments on the writing and value of this book in the context of the contemporary state of the field of anthropology. In Ann Arbor, we welcomed the return of two professors from Okayama, Taniguchi Yōko and Tokusawa Keiichi, to the Bentley Historical Library. This visit inaugurates a new phase of the serious reexamination by Japanese scholars of the Okayama material, both in English and Japanese, in anticipation of future events and publications related to the region’s distinct past that is truly unique in the country. In Okayama, interested researchers have formed an executive organization to pursue “Okayama bunkō, fifty years hence: Re-thinking the origins of modern Japan, the legacy of historical sources and their meaning for the future.” The organization is led by Professor Ishida Hiroshi, who had assisted the Michigan visitors in the 1950s, and Mr. Shimoyama, the primary force behind the Okayama-CJS collaboration.

Hitomi Tonomura
Professor
History & Women’s Studies

Reconnecting with the UMCJS Okayama Field Station, 1950-55

Okayama Archival Materials

The textual archival materials relevant to the Okayama Field Station are quite rich. There are records of visits by scholars to the stations and entire typewritten research articles produced with work done at Okayama. There are, for example, Tsuneo Muramatsu's Research Report on "Niike Buraku" and a document submitted to CJS for "Foundations' Fund for Research in Psychiatry, New Haven." Much of the documentation deals with the station's administration. There are documents authorizing the establishment of the station from the UM and Japanese sides. My notes say, "A lot of paper!"

Perhaps most evocative is the wealth of visual evidence preserved in the CJS archives. Part of the collection constitutes an institutional history of the research station in photos. There are photos of the buildings that constituted the station, along with photo albums of early personnel, interiors of the station facilities, and scenery from Okayama's environs. The slides match the anthropological work done at the station, with a strong emphasis on village agricultural life. Featured are oyster beds, fishermen, landscape, soil maps, rice drying, and individual houses. Other slides show activities at the field station--including trips taken by the researchers--and photographs and negatives for the published study, *Village Japan*. The photographs run the gambit from individuals important to the station and research, to landscape photos, to depictions of festivals and ceremonies (a lot of weddings).

One box is filled with audio material in the form of cassettes and tape reels,

including at least six reels labeled "Japanese Area Studies Planning Conference" (5/25/63). The tapes include recordings of planning discussions related to Okayama and other CJS planning efforts. Two reels are labeled "Okayama Field Station" and carry no other indication except the one reel that reads, "Duplicates (Mostly Fukushima)."

The archives also include several 16mm films. These are too fragile for use, but two of the 16mm reels have been transferred to the Umatic format for viewing. Most of the films are silent and in color, although there is a film on rice farming with higher production values that includes sound.

From the UM Library's collections, the team examined Photostatic reproductions of materials cited in Hall, "Materials for the Study of Local History in Japan: Pre-Meiji Village Records"--"法例集." (Call number Buhr DS 895. 041/126) More on these below.

Our team then moved on to Yale University, where they were joined by Dani Botsman and Haruko Nakamura. The documents discovered at Yale documents consist of three boxes: "Okayama Translated Documents," "Okayama Maps," and "Okayama Fujino Fiscal Studies." Some of the manuscript documents are boxed together with handwritten English translations. The team was able to determine that Fujino Tomatsu 藤野保 transcribed and organized documents related to *han* history at Yale University during 1967-68. The maps were really quite beautiful, including several four-color maps, some of which are in fragile condition.

The photostatic reproductions of

local history documents, the Ikeda-dake monjo 池田家文書, pose some bibliographic challenges. It seems that the materials at UM's Buhr Library are part of the same group as photostatic reproductions held at Yale. The UM has catalog entries representing all of them, but actually only has some. Yale also has some, and the research team examined books at both locations. Future bibliographic work could compare the lists that librarians have at the two locations with catalog entries and physical items to determine the distribution of the Ikeda materials. Looking at the materials at Yale, they carry call number labels that look suspiciously like those at UM. I conjecture that, perhaps, John Hall may have brought these with him from UM, or that Wan Wei-ying may have given these to Yale at some point.

A great deal of additional material on the Okayama station is housed in the John Whitney Hall Papers, housed in Yale Library's Manuscripts and Archives Department. These files preserve substantial correspondence regarding the station, along with photographs, press clippings, Hall's drafts and publications, and documents on his teaching at the University of Michigan.

Overall, there is a body of available documentation that fueled many hours of research and filming by the Okayama crew. There is surely enough for continued investigation beyond this of the CJS field station.

Brian Vivier

Chinese Studies Librarian

University of Pennsylvania Libraries

(Former) Public Service Librarian

Asia Library, University of Michigan



Asia Library Update

Last fall, Professor Hitomi Tonomura passed down to me the good news that the Historiographical Institute at the University of Tokyo, was willing to donate its publications to overseas academic libraries. Immediately, I searched the Asia Library holdings and identified quite a few volumes that should be added to our collection. Professor Masaharu Ebara (Director, Historiographical Institute) graciously reviewed the requested titles and we received 10 titles and a total of 87 volumes as a gift from the Institute this past January. The related volumes which we did not receive have been ordered from a vendor in Japan. Except for a few out-of-print volumes, the Asia Library now holds the entire set of publications published by the Institute. In addition to the print editions, I should note that some titles are available as searchable full-text at the Institute's database site (<http://www.wap.hi.u-tokyo.ac.jp/ships/shipscontroller>).

I hope many of you have already utilized *Maisaku: Mainichi Shinbun Dētabēsu* (毎索:毎日新聞データベース). Access to the database from overseas finally became possible this winter. It includes *Mainichi shinbun* (from March 1872 [Meiji 5] to current), *Mainichi Daily News* (June 2008-), *Shūkan Ekonomisuto* (Oct. 1989-), the public opinion polls conducted by Mainichi Shinbunsha (1945-) and *Mainichi Shinbun shashi* and its lists of serialized novels (毎日新聞社史 and 連載小説一覧).

The online edition of Shōgakkan's *Shinpen Nihon koten bungaku zenshū* (小学館新編日本古典文学全集) via *Japan Knowledge* has added 18 new titles, some of which are: *Jikkishō* 十訓抄 • *Shasekishū* 沙石集 • *Ukiyo-zōshi* 浮世草

子 • *Ugetsu monogatari* 雨月物語 • *Kinsetsu bishōnenroku* 近世説美少年録 • *Ihara Saikaku shū* 井原西鶴集 • *Nōgaku ronshū* ronshū 能楽論集.

700 volumes from *Tōyō bunko* 東洋文庫 (series by Heibonsha) are also available online via *Japan Knowledge*. The individual titles for the series on Mirlyn (call number: AC145 .T75, vols. 1-700) do not show E-resource holdings, because the access is only through *Japan Knowledge* (JK) portal. After entering the JK site, you can look up the title you want to read using "One Look" search (一括検索), or can browse the catalog by selecting search for *Tōyō bunko* (個別検索) only. While browsing the catalog, don't forget to check the circle for title search ("書籍名を探す") before clicking on the search button.

Both Shōgakkan's *zenshū* and *Tōyō bunko* are searchable full-text collections. If you have any questions using the JK and/or any other library resources, please contact me (msuzuki@umich.edu).

Mari Suzuki
Interim Japanese Studies Librarian
The Asia Library

Announcements

Asia Library Travel Grants

Grants up to \$700 are available to help defray the cost 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. The Asia Library holds microfilms of the Gordon W. Prange Collection and the only sets of the *Tōa Dōbun Shoin dairiyokōshi* and the *Tōa Dōbun Shoin Chūgoku chōsa ryokō hō kokusho* 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 the following to umcjs@umich.edu: 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. Applications are reviewed on a rolling basis.

New Books by CJS Faculty, Alumni & Friends

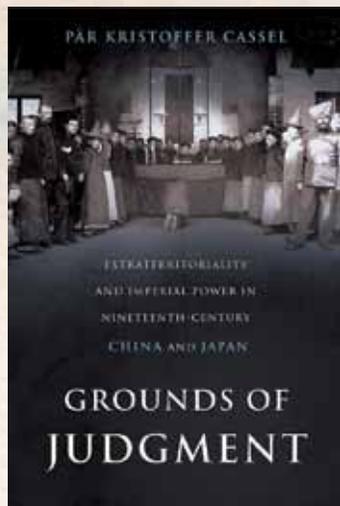
Grounds of Judgment

This book reopens the question of consular jurisdiction and extraterritoriality in China and Japan. It combines recent findings in Qing history on the nature of ethnicity and law with the history of the treaty ports in both China and Japan, especially Shanghai, Yokohama, and Nagasaki. Extraterritoriality was not implanted into East Asia as a ready-made product, but developed in a dialogue with local precedents, local understandings of power, and local institutions, which are best understood within the complex triangular relationship between China, Japan, and the West. A close reading of treaty texts and other relevant documents suggests that a Qing institution for the adjudication for Manchu-Chinese disputes served as the model for both the International Mixed Court in Shanghai and the extraterritorial arrangements in Sino-Japanese Treaty of Tianjin in 1871. The adaptability of Qing legal procedure provided for a relatively seamless transition into the treaty port era, which would have momentous consequences for China's national sovereignty in the twentieth century. There was no parallel to this development in the Japanese case. Instead, Japanese authorities chose *not* to integrate consular courts and mixed courts into the indigenous legal order, and as a consequence, consular jurisdiction remained an alien body in the Japanese state, and Japanese policymakers were determined to keep it that way.

Pär Kristoffer Cassel is an Assistant Professor in the Department of History at the University of Michigan and he is a CJS Associate.

The Premise of Fidelity

The Premise of Fidelity: Science, Visuality, and Representing the Real in Nineteenth-Century Japan, will be published by Stanford University Press in July 2012. This book puts forward a new history of Japanese visuality through an examination of the discourses and practices surrounding the nineteenth century transposition of “the real” in the decades before photography was introduced to Japan. This intellectual history is informed by a careful examination of a network of local scholars in the Owari domain—from physicians to farmers



to bureaucrats—known as Shōhyaku-sha. In their archival materials, these scholars used the term *shashin* (which would, years later, come to signify “photography” in Japanese) in a wide variety of medical, botanical, and pictorial practices. The Shōhyaku-sha pursued questions of the relationship between what they observed and what they believed they knew, in the process investigating scientific ideas and practices by obsessively naming and classifying, and then rendering through highly accurate illustration, the objects of their study. This book is an exploration of the process by which the Shōhyaku-sha shaped the concept of *shashin*. *The Premise of Fidelity* uncovers a history of nineteenth-century Japanese visuality that is less determined by the arrival of technologies and practices from Europe than has been heretofore assumed and by the literal definition of *shashin*.

Maki Fukuoka is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Asian Languages & Cultures at the University of Michigan and she is a CJS Member.

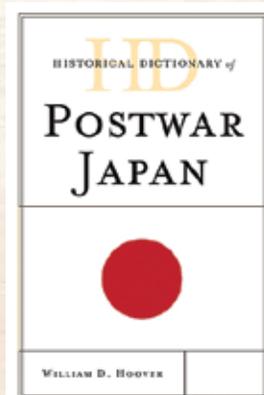
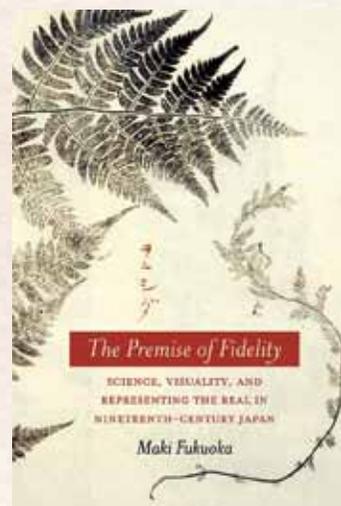
Historical Dictionary of Postwar Japan

You might blame it on the manga.

Dr. William D. Hoover, professor emeritus of history, noticed over the years that many students taking his courses on Japanese history displayed limited interest in political, military, and economic topics, but would perk up immediately when current cultural history was discussed.

“For example, all you have to do to turn a lot of students on is to mention anime or manga, or certain social patterns, or filmmaker Akira Kurosawa, or Japanese films in general, or Japanese architecture, and on and on.”

A course on all aspects of life in postwar Japan seemed ripe for development, he decided. He worked on it while living in Japan for two years, then returned



to the University of Toledo (UT) and began teaching what quickly became a very popular addition to the curriculum.

“Two or three years later,” he said, “I received a letter asking if I’d like to write a book on the subject.”

Historical Dictionary of Postwar Japan, published last year by Scarecrow Press Inc., a subsidiary of The Rowman & Littlefield Publishing Group, is the result of ten years of research by Hoover, who’s taught Asian history at UT since 1968 and who chaired the History Department for 15 years. As he explained, “It may be called a dictionary, but it’s really an encyclopedia.” In addition to the alphabetical entries, the book includes a month-by-month chronology of events in postwar Japan, charts that trace various national trends, and an extensive bibliography.

Hoover revealed that he and his editor differed on what to include: “I told him that I thought most people are interested in social relations, in what makes a nation’s culture: the role of religion, of labor unions, the most important people in fashion. “We finally compromised. Instead of 20 baseball players, he told me, you can have only 10, but make mention of the others in the article on baseball.”

“It’s likely to be very helpful to the general reader, but a specialist who may know the economics but not the politics, say, or the cultural side, will also find much to use,” said Hoover, who in addition to his UT teaching serves as chairman of the local Toledo-Toyohashi Sister City Committee.

William D. Hoover earned his MA in Japanese Studies and his PhD in East Asian History from the University of Michigan.

Love, Sex and Democracy in Japan during the American Occupation

Mark McLelland’s latest book, *Love, Sex and Democracy in Japan during the American Occupation*, the research for which began during his stay as the 2007-08 Toyota Visiting Professor, was released by Palgrave Macmillan. Those in the audience who heard Mark’s public lecture for the CJS entitled “Kissing Is a Symbol of Democracy” will recall that he had been mining the Hatcher Graduate Library’s microfiche of Occupation censorship archives, known as the Gordon W. Prange Collection, for anecdotes, descriptions and discussions of Japanese people’s responses to the American dating practices that were newly visible on the streets, in the parks, and at the movies during the Occupation.

Mark’s book is the first in English to examine the radical changes that took place in Japanese ideas about sex, romance, and male-female relations in the wake of Japan’s defeat and occupation by Allied forces. Although there have been other studies that have focused on sexual and romantic relationships between Japanese women and US military personnel, little attention has been given to how the Occupation impacted upon the courtship practices of Japanese men and women. This book adds an important dimension so far lacking in studies of Japan’s sexual mores during the Occupation period.

The book is based on extensive archival research into popular magazines and newspapers as well as a range of sexological publications including sex guides, reports, and manuals published during the Occupation and immediately after. Whereas other studies have looked at the impact of top-down policies on Japanese attitudes and behaviors, this book offers a “bottom up” account of ideas and practices circulating in the popular press between 1945 and 1953. One chapter considers the Japanese debate around the American habit of kissing in public, a practice that conservative commentators found “shocking” as well as unaesthetic and unhygienic. Another chapter looks at the genre of “couple magazines” (one of which is depicted on the cover), that encouraged readers to develop a “co-ed” vision of marriage in which the study of the “ars amatoria” was paramount. Although the main focus of the book is on heterosexual discourse and practice, the Occupation period also saw the rapid development of a range of sexual minority subcultures and a further chapter discusses both male and female homosexuality as well as a range of heterosexual “perversions,” including cross-dressing and sado-masochism.

Publisher’s url: <http://us.macmillan.com/lovesexanddemocracyinjapanduringtheamericanoccupation/MarkMcLelland>

Mark McLelland is currently an Associate Professor in the Sociology Program at the University of Wollongong, Australia. He was CJS’s 2007-08 Toyota Visiting Professor. His next book project looks at Japan’s postwar tradition of liberal sexology pioneered by popular figures such as Ōta Tenrei and Takahashi Tetsu.



Faculty Updates

Michael Feters (Family Medicine) has been serving as the Chief Advisor to the Shizuoka Family Medicine Residency Training Program in order to help develop a family medicine model that is adapted to the social needs in Japan. He was also the lead on a second visiting delegation with specialists from family medicine, nurse midwifery, obstetrics/gynecology and pediatrics, as well as nurses and administrators who came to visit the UMHS hospital and Japanese Family Health Program to see how family medicine is taught and practiced in the US. As the Japanese Family Health Program provides care to Japanese expatriates in Southeastern Michigan, the delegation could learn specifically about the implementation of Family Medicine for Japanese patients. Dr. Fetter's recent publications include: RO1 Funding for Mixed Methods Research: Lessons Learned From the "Mixed-Method Analysis of Japanese Depression" Project. *J Mix Methods Res* 5(4):309-329. doi: 10.1177/1558689811416481 (with Denise Saint Arnault). This publication addresses the unique use of mixed methods in the project examining the cultural influences on the presentation of depression on Japanese women. A forthcoming article with Yoshioka T. and Yeo S. in the *Journal of Anesthesia* is entitled, "Experiences with epidural anesthesia of Japanese women who had childbirth in the United States."

Sadashi Inuzuka (Art & Design) was honored for his outstanding contribution to undergraduate education by being selected as one of six faculty recipients of the Arthur F. Thurnau professorships. He was awarded this title for his pioneering work in the design and implementation of community engagement courses in Art & Design. Professor Inuzuka creates courses and offers seminar and workshops that enable

students to experience the role art can play in social change. The UM Board of Regents approved this appointment earlier this year and Professor Inuzuka will retain the title throughout his career at the university.

Yoshihiro Mochizuki (Asian Languages & Cultures) taught the new Japanese translation course that was launched by the Japanese Language Program in the Winter 2012 term (ASIANALN 441: Practicum in Japanese Translation).

Jennifer Robertson (Anthropology & History of Art) is doing fieldwork in Japan until June on her Abe (SSRC) Fellowship on the political economy of personal and service robots in Japan, with comparisons to Korea and Italy. During her time in Japan, she visited the Tohoku region, Kesenuma City (Miyagi Prefecture) to participate in the first anniversary of the triple disasters of March 11, 2011. While there, Professor Robertson conducted research for an article on the welfare of survivors, reconstruction plans, and the role of a junior high school jazz band, "The Swing Dolphins," in boosting local spirits and attracting national attention to recovery efforts. Recently, Professor Robertson accepted an invitation by the editor of *American Anthropologist* to join the journal's Editorial Board. She also published a new article in *Medical Anthropology* with the title of "Hemato-Nationalism: The Past, Present, and Future of 'Japanese Blood.'" A pre-publication version is available for purchase at: <http://www.tandfonline.com/action/showAxaArticles?journalCode=gmea20>.

Satoko Tsuda-Petty (Asian Languages & Cultures) teaches the ALC's "Mastering the Basics of Kanji Course" which has two main strategies: kanji learning methodologies and Japanese calligraphy. Using this experience, Ms. Tsuda-Petty

led a teacher workshop on calligraphy in March that was organized by CJS, the Center for Chinese Studies, and the Nam Center for Korean Studies.

Jonathan Zwicker (Asian Languages and Cultures) delivered a keynote lecture on copyright and piracy in Meiji Japan at a workshop on the history of the book in East Asia in April and will participate in a panel discussion at the UCLA Paul I. and Hisako Terasaki Center for Japanese Studies' 20th Anniversary Event in June. During the 2012-13 academic year, he will be on leave as CJS director to finish work on his new book "Stage and Spectacle in an Age of Print: Drama and Cultural Consumption in Nineteenth-Century Edo" with support from a Michigan Humanities Award.

Toyota Visiting Professor Updates

Julia Adeney-Thomas's (Associate Professor, History, University of Notre Dame; 2009-10 TVP) *Rethinking Historical Distance* that she edited with Mark Salber Phillips and Barbara Caine (Palgrave/Macmillan) which is based on the concept of distance and Japan at Nature's Edge is being published. Also, *The Environmental Context of a Global Power* with Ian J. Miller (Harvard University) and Brett L. Walker (Montana State University) will be published by the University of Hawai'i Press. Given the challenge of climate change, Professor Adeney-Thomas finds herself drawn away from her work on photography far too often.

Emiko Ohnuki-Tierney's (William F. Vilas Professor, Anthropology, University of Wisconsin; 1995-96 TVP) update in the fall 2012 *Densho* included errors. To correct, Professor Ohnuki-Tierney was elected a fellow of L'Institut d'études avancées – Paris. She stayed there for a few months in 2010 and 2011.

Student & Alumni News

Marnie S. Anderson (History, PhD, 2005) is currently teaching at Smith College. She received a Short-Term Research Travel Grant to Japan from the Northeast Asia Council of the Association for Asian Studies for her research project, "A Geisha Turned Activist: Sumiya Koume and the People's Rights Movement."

Tom Blackwood (CJS MA, 1998; Sociology, MA, 2001; Sociology, PhD, 2005) changed jobs this April to return to the U.S. with his family. After living in Japan for the past ten years and working at Todai for over six of those years, he has accepted the position of Program Manager of the MIT-Japan Program.

Dyron Dabney (Political Science, PhD, 2009), an Assistant Professor at Albion College, Albion Michigan, was selected as a member of the 2012-14 cohort of the "U.S.-Japan Network for the Future" Program established by the Maureen and Mike Mansfield Foundation and the Japan Foundation Center for Global Partnership. The two-year program supports 15 scholars and professionals from all regions of the U.S. with diverse expertise and perspectives on a number of U.S.-Japan policy and issue arenas. Program members actively participate in the U.S.-Japan policy affairs, as well as in the promotion, understanding, and cooperation in U.S.-Japan/U.S.-Asia relations through a number of public forums. Currently, Dabney is in Japan as a Visiting Professor at the School of International Liberal Studies, Waseda University. Concurrently he is the Resident Director of the *Japan Study* program also at Waseda University for 2011-12.

Brian Dowdle (ALC, PhD, 2012) has accepted a position at the University of Montana-Missoula in the Modern and Classical Languages and Literatures

Department. He will join the faculty this fall as an Assistant Professor of Japanese.

Simone Heron (CJS MA/MBA, 2008) has been working for the past year at Kao USA as Assistant Brand Manager on John Frieda Hair Care U.S. She currently resides in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Glenn Hoetker (Business, PhD, 2001) moved to Arizona State University in 2011 after ten years at the University of Illinois. Professor Hoetker is now the Dean's Council Distinguished Scholar and Associate Professor in the Department of Management, W.P. Carey School of Business. He is also an affiliate professor at the Sandra Day O'Connor College of Law and a Faculty Fellow of the Center for Law, Science and Innovation. In February 2012, he spoke at Hitotsubashi University's Global Center of Excellence Research Workshop on Innovation and Management.

Stig Lindberg (Political Science, BA, 1989) received his MA in Philosophy of Religion from Kyoto University in 2011 and is currently a PhD candidate in the Philosophy of Religion at the Kyoto University Graduate School of Letters where his research subject is Toyohiko Kagawa and the intellectual history of the Meiji-Showa Era. He was accepted by DAAD (German Academic Exchange Service) to study German at Heidelberg University this summer.

Ann Sherif (ALC, PhD, 1991) is currently teaching at Oberlin College. She received a Short-Term Research Travel Grant to Japan from the Northeast Asia Council of the Association for Asian Studies for her research project, "Japan's Independent Presses and Regional Publishers: Literature as Social Activism."

Yoshikuni Ono's (Political Science, PhD, 2010) paper, "Portfolio Allocation as Leadership Strategy: Intra-party Bargaining in Japan" was accepted to the *American Journal of Political Science* for publication. This project was partly funded by CJS. Ono is an Assistant Professor in the Graduate School of International Relations at the International University of Japan.

Michio Umeda (Political Science, PhD, 2011) is a 2011-12 Max Weber Fellow at the European University Institute in Italy.

In Memoriam

Karen Brazell (Goldwin Smith Graduate Professor of Japanese Literature and Theater; Director, Global Performing Arts Consortium; Cornell University) passed away on January 18, 2012. Professor Brazell won the National Book Award for her translation of *The Confessions of Lady Nijo* (Stanford University Press, 1983). Professor Brazell received her BA in Asian Studies (1961) and an MA in Japanese Studies (1962) from the University of Michigan.

August 2011 Graduates

Sarah E. Alward, MLA Landscape Architecture

Jin-Yeon Kang, PhD Sociology

Keun Young Kim, Graduate Certificate in Museum Studies

Suma K. Pandhi, MS Architecture

Michio Umeda, PhD Political Science

Past JS Events

Faculty presenters at the October 2011 workshop, "The Early Modern 'Medieval': Reconstructing Japanese Pasts."



The Early Modern "Medieval"

On October 6 to 9, 2011, the Center for Japanese Studies co-sponsored a workshop on "The Early Modern 'Medieval': Reconstructing Japanese Pasts," held in the Michigan League. Organized by two historians of medieval Japan, Peter D. Shapinsky (History, PhD, 2005) of the University of Illinois, Springfield, and Hitomi Tonomura, of UM, the conference aimed to investigate the different ways that people in early modern Japan imagined and memorialized their pre-1600 pasts. The papers, presented by the two keynote speakers and twelve scholars in various disciplines and from various countries illuminated both divisions and connections between medieval (c.1200-1600) and early modern Japan (c.1600-1868). The keynote lectures by Professor Noriko Kurushima (Historiographical Institute of the University of Tokyo) and Professor Fumiko Umezawa (Keisen University, Tokyo) established the high standard that the conference as a whole aspired to attain. Other papers were grouped into four panels: Romancing, Memorializing, Connecting, and Conceptualizing. Stimulated especially by the prescient and insightful critiques delivered by the discussants, Miranda Brown, Diane I. Hughes, George Hoffmann, and Thomas R. Trautmann, UM professors and specialists of regions other than Japan (China, Europe, and South Asia), all in the room, presenters and audience alike, contemplated together issues such as: how the early modern romanticized and idealized aspects of the past, how early modern ideologies and goals shaped medieval legacies; and in turn how modern writings accept those images as constitutive of "traditional" Japanese culture and identity.

The first conference day began with a lecture by Kurushima on the "Nature of early modern documentation," which offered an incisive analysis of reports of military service and the highly significant question of rewards for men who fought in battles. Umezawa's lecture, which opened the second conference day, interpreted with great zest the changing image of one famous medieval war-

rior, Kumagai Naozane in Tokugawa writings, which hit the height of creativity. The first panel ("romancing"), composed of Thomas Keirstead (University of Toronto), Eric Rath (University of Kansas), and Hitomi Tonomura set out methodological dimensions of the project and discussed how literature, tobacco, and male-male sexuality all provided vehicles for early modern Japanese to re-imagine and even project themselves into the past. The second panel ("memorializing") was presented by David A. Eason (SUNY, Albany), Peter D. Shapinsky, and Suzanne Gay (Oberlin College), and explored the ways in which early modern Japanese redefined and re-remembered pirates, battles, and commerce in order to meet ideological and personal needs of families, regimes, and schools in early modern Japan. Morten Oxenböll (University of Copenhagen, Denmark), David Spafford (University of Pennsylvania), and Morgan Pitelka (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill) offered papers in the third panel, "connecting," and explored how early modern Japanese collected and redeployed medieval stories, warrior genealogies, and material objects associated with famous figures. Melanie Trede (University of Heidelberg, 2011-12 Toyota Visiting Professor, CJS), Reinhard Zöllner (University of Bonn, Germany), and Kevin Carr (UM) were the panelists on the last panel on "conceptualizing." It explored how the icons of "Japan," the mythical Empress Jingū and god Hachiman, the Hinomaru flag, and Mt. Fuji actually served disparate religious and political ends in the medieval and early modern periods before being ascribed the status of national symbols in the modern period. At the end of each panel, discussants provided comparative perspectives with similar themes in European,

16

(Right and below.)
Seto Shinbei
Japanese, active late 16th
– early 17th century
Tea Caddy "Hitorine"
ca. 1600-1647
Stoneware with mottled
brown glaze, ivory lid
Bequest of Margaret
Watson Parker,
1954/1.532 A&B



(Left) Kitagawa Utamaro, Japanese, 1754-1806
Complete Illustrations of Yoshiwara Parodies of Kabuki: Courtesans of the Matsubaya House 1798
Oban (large size) nishiki-e (full-color woodblock print) on paper, triptych
Bequest of Margaret Watson Parker, 1948/1.85-7





Graduate student travel grant awardees, "The Early Modern 'Medieval': Reconstructing Japanese Pasts."

Chinese, and other global contexts that will be invaluable

for revising our papers further.

A particularly both meaningful and useful element of the conference was a mini-source analysis session. Each participant chose a brief passage from the primary sources s/he used to investigate the paper topic, read and interpreted the text, revealing the process of a historian at work. The session provided concrete examples and served as pedagogical tools to help us, who are all medievalists, better understand the nature of a variety of early modern documentation and its constructions of the medieval past.

Participants also appreciated and enjoyed greatly the tours organized by Mari Suzuki to the Asia Library and by Natsu Oyobe to the University of Michigan Museum of Art. At the Asia Library, the visitors were treated to rare materials created in the Tokugawa period, including *Mōko shūrai ekotoba*, which is an early modern remake of the thirteenth century scroll on the Mongol invasions, and early modern Western language sources on Japan, exhibited by Pablo Alvarez, the curator of the Special Collection. At the museum, the woodblock prints of kabuki actors playing the Soga Brothers and Kumagai Naozane, a tea caddy named "hitorine" by Koberi Enshū, and other precious treasures delighted us.

Another important feature of the conference was the presence of graduate students who participated as an integral part of the audience and critique of the papers. They were: Alexey Lushchenko (University of British Columbia), Sabine Neumann (University of Heidelberg); Sarah L. Sumpter (University of Pittsburgh), Matthew Steven Mitchell (Duke University), and Joshua Evan Schlachet (Columbia University).

Lastly, the organizers wish to note that the conference could not have taken place without the generous funding from the North East Asia Council of the Association for Asian Studies, Japan-US Friendship Commission, and the University of Michigan Center for Japanese Studies, the College of Literature, Science & the Arts, Office of the Vice President for Research, Rackham Graduate School, International Institute, Institute for the Humanities, and the Department of History. The organizers also wish to thank Jane Ozanich, Sylvia Meloche, and Yuri Fukazawa, who were the true and most able organizers and executors of the event. Erol Zafer Ahmed deserves a special mention for creating the artful and beautifully operational conference website. UM students—Brian Dowdle, Kevin Gouge, Kevin Mulholland and Paula Curtis—introduced the panelists, and Alexandra Bondy and Alexis Harris managed the reception desk.

Hitomi Tonomura

Professor, History & Women's Studies

Images from the 2012 Mochitsuki. Top: *Raion Taiko*. Middle: Volunteers from Subaru Research & Development, Inc. pounding mochi. Bottom: Guests learn how to fold origami.



2012 Mochitsuki

CJS held its 8th Annual Mochitsuki on January 7. The attendance, estimated at more than 1200, included students, faculty, and families and friends from the surrounding communities. This year's Mochitsuki featured activities, such as: kamishibai, kakizome, origami, manga-drawing, games, and live music from *Miyabi* and *Raion Taiko*. A team from Ann Arbor based Subaru Research and Development, Inc. managed the mochi-pounding again this year. A special New Year's educational corner was prepared and overseen by Sunrizing, LLC and the Consulate General of Japan in Detroit. And, UM's Language Resource Center provided live video-conferencing with faculty and students from Mie University in Japan.

CJS is very grateful for the generous support from this year's Mochitsuki sponsors: Subaru Research and Development, Inc., the Consulate General of Japan in Detroit, and Japan Roads Cultural Tours (<http://www.japanroads.com>). The Center also thanks the more than 120 volunteers who helped make the event successful. Special thanks to UM's ever-helpful Japanese language lecturers for their management and oversight of key activities.

Remembering 3-11-11

CJS commemorated the one-year anniversary of the disasters in Northeastern Japan with a series of events that took place starting the week before the anniversary and throughout the month of April. On March 8th, the photo exhibition, "PhotoVoice: 3/11 Disasters through Women's Lenses," opened with a public reception in the International Institute's Gallery. PhotoVoice, a participatory action research effort led by Mieko Yoshihama (Professor, Social Work), is being conducted in collaboration with women's non-governmental organizations in northern Japan. Through their own lenses, local women in the affected areas took photographs of their experiences with the Great East Japan earthquakes, tsunami, and nuclear disasters. Their thoughts and ideas are articulated through the photographs as well as in their words. The exhibition was on view in the International Institute Gallery through the end of April. A traveling exhibition is available





Filmmaker Yoju Matsubayashi takes part in the Q&A following the screening of his film in Angell Hall. (March 11, 2012)

to interested institutions and groups (for more information, email umcjs@umich.edu).

CJS spent the anniversary of March 11th by hosting two separate events. The first, led by UM's Counseling and Psychological Services, was an opportunity for students to discuss their reactions and ongoing concerns about the disasters. Later that evening, Yoju Matsubayashi (Director) joined CJS audience members for a screening of his film, *Fukushima: Memories of a Lost Landscape – Part 1* (2011). Matsubayashi, along with Abé Markus Nornes (Professor & Chair, Screen Arts & Cultures; Professor, ALC), engaged the audience in a post-screening Q&A.

Reaching Out

“Half an hour on a spring evening is worth a thousand gold pieces.”
– Japanese proverb

Spring is here, and it is time again to reflect on the events of the academic year. Fall 2011 ushered in a multitude of activities both on campus and in the community, creating much excitement within CJS. In September, MA students Katie Wheeler and Alan Chi-Bien Tse, undergraduate student Lauren Truong, and UM alumna Meredith Brandt geared up to help children and parents create miniature Carp Streamers (*koinobori*) at the Center for Chinese Studies' (CCS) New Millennium Kite Festival. In October, Katie Wheeler wrote an article “An Introduction to Japan's Hidden Minorities” and undergraduate student Chris Crachiola provided an excerpt from his blog for “Exploring Japan,” an annual publication for high school students. Also, CJS, together with CCS and the Nam Center for Korean Studies, coordinated cultural activities to accompany book donations from the area centers within UM's International Institute. December witnessed the conclusion of the CJS photo contest judging, with prizes awarded to Marc Caracciolo (first place) for his two photographs, “Message Board” and “Harajuku” and Melissa Van Wyk (second place) for her photograph, “Community in Perspective.” Winter activities continued into February with World Languages Week at Hartland High School, in which Katie Wheeler presented a workshop on Japanese business etiquette.

Again, we are reminded that the success of all CJS' K-14 Outreach events and projects are owed in great part to our volunteers and contributors. There are still plenty of opportunities for involvement. Please contact CJS at umcjs@umich.edu for more information.

Please visit <http://www.umich.edu/~iinet/media5/cjs/studentphotocontest/2011/> to view all photos and captions submitted by UM students and the public.

Heather Littlefield

Outreach Coordinator, CJS

Upcoming CJS Events

Film Series

Now in its 37th year, CJS's annual film series continues to draw large audiences. CJS is moving its summer series from its standard July-August weekly screenings to a more compact three-day film event in June featuring five films by Tai Kato. Details about that series can be found on CJS's website: <http://www.ii.umich.edu/cjs/eventsprograms/filmseries>.

This fall, CJS is featuring a full series of silent films by Yasujiro Ozu.

Organized in conjunction with the fall visit by Japanese *benshi* (silent film narrator), Kataoka Ichiro, the series will feature narration by Kataoka as well as some live music accompaniment. Mr. Kataoka will be on campus during the fall with help from the Center for World Performance Studies' Artist Residency Program. For up-to-date information, visit CJS's website.



Kataoka Ichiro, *benshi*.

From the *Executive Editor*

continued from page 3

Alan S. Christy is an Associate Professor of History at the University of California, Santa Cruz. He was a member of Amino Yoshihiko's Tokikuni Family Research Project at the Institute for the Study of Japanese Folk Culture at Kanagawa University from 1991 to 1995. He has written on Japanese ethnography, Okinawa, and war memories and has translated Japanese scholarship on the same. Hitomi Tonomura is Professor of History and Women's Studies at the University of Michigan and Faculty Director of the Center's Publications Program. Her areas of study include war and violence, commerce and merchants, and gender and sexuality. Her next book will examine the gendered meanings associated with warfare and the war-prone society of medieval Japan. Her publications include *Community and Commerce in Late Medieval Japan: Sō Villages of Tokuchin-ho* and *Women and Class in Japanese History*, as well as numerous articles.

Rethinking Japanese History is available in both cloth (978-1-929280-70-4; \$60.00) and paper (978-1-929280-71-1; \$20.00) editions. You may order directly on our website through Google wallet: <https://www.cjsspubs.lsa.umich.edu/>.

Bruce Willoughby

Executive Editor

CJS Publications Program



Calendar - Winter / Spring 2012



January

7 – Special Event: CJS's 8th Annual **Mochit-suki**; Traditional mochi-making, mochi-tasting, live music, calligraphy, origami, manga drawing, ikebana, games, and more. 1-4pm; East Hall Atriums, 530 Church Street, Ann Arbor. (Co-sponsored by the Subaru Research and Development, Inc., Consulate General of Japan in Detroit, and JapanRoads, Inc.)

19 – Noon Lecture*: "Japan-US Economic Relations," **Consul General Kuninori Matsuda**, Consulate General of Japan in Detroit (Co-sponsored by the Consulate General of Japan in Detroit.)

26 – Noon Lecture*: "Picturing Hachiman: Using the Past to Serve the Present," **Melanie Trede**, 2011-12 Toyota Visiting Professor, CJS; Professor, Art History, Heidelberg University

February

2 – Noon Lecture*: "Journeys to the West: Buddhism and the Japanese World Map," **D. Max Moerman**, Associate Professor, Barnard College, Columbia University

9 – Noon Lecture*: "Takagi Kenmyo and Buddhist Socialism: A Meiji Misfit and Martyr," **Paul Swanson**, Permanent Fellow, Nanzan Institute for Religion and Culture; Professor, Faculty of Humanities, Nanzan University

16 – Noon Lecture*: "On the Creation of a National Collection of Japanese Ceramics in the 1870s: A.W. Franks, Ernest Satow, Ninagawa Noritane, and the British Museum," **Nicole Coolidge Rousmaniere**, Research Director, Sainsbury Institute for the Study of Japanese Arts and Cultures

23 – Noon Lecture*: "Golden Age to Nuclear Nightmare: The Past, Present, and Future of the Fukushima Disaster," **Daniel Aldrich**, Associate Professor, Political Science, Purdue University

March

6 – Special Lecture: "Primacy of Corporeality in the Transmission of Japanese Traditional Music: Repetition and Indifference," **Takanori Fujita**, Associate Professor, Kyoto City University of Arts; 2000-01 Toyota Visiting Professor, CJS (3-4pm; Room 2609, School of Social Work Building)

8 – Noon Lecture*: "Modern Cities and Film-making in Japan Around 1910: Differences between Tokyo and Kyoto," **Manabu Ueda**, Research Associate, Waseda University

8 – Public Reception for Photo Exhibition Opening: "PhotoVoice: 3/11 Disasters through Women's Lenses" (5:30-6:30pm, International Institute Gallery)

8 – April 30 – Photo Exhibition: "PhotoVoice: 3/11 Disasters through Women's Lenses" (International Institute Gallery)

11 – Film Screening & Director's Visit: *Fukushima: Memories of a Lost Landscape – Part 1*, Matsubayashi Yoju, Director (7pm; Auditorium A, Angell Hall)

22 – Noon Lecture*: "ANPO: Art X War in Havoc's Wake," **Linda Hoaglund**, Filmmaker

22 – Film Screening & Director's Visit: *ANPO: Art X War – The Art of Resistance* with **Linda Hoaglund**, Filmmaker (7pm; Natural Sciences Auditorium)

29 – Noon Lecture*: "The History of Yesterday: Japan from the Lehman Shock to the Aftermath of March 11," **Andrew Gordon**, Lee and Juliet Folger Fund Professor of History, Harvard University

April

5 – Noon Lecture*: "Parody and Satire in Shunga: Takehara Shunchōsai's *Pillow Book for the Young* (1776)," **Andrew Gerstle**, Professor, School of Oriental & African Studies, University of London

11 – Special Lecture: "Visions of Tokyo in Japanese Contemporary Art," **Adrian Favell**, Professor, Sociology, Sciences Po, Paris (4-5pm; Room 2609, School of Social Work Building)

12 – Noon Lecture*: "The Fukushima Disaster: Law, Politics, and Compensation in Japan," **Eric A. Feldman**, Deputy Dean and Professor of Law, University of Pennsylvania Law School

* All noon lectures are free and open to the public. They run from 12noon to 1pm in Room 1636 (School of Social Work Building), unless otherwise noted. <http://www.ii.umich.edu/cjs/eventsprograms/noon>

Center for Japanese Studies International Institute University of Michigan

1080 S. University, Suite 4640
Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1106

TEL: 734.764.6307

FAX: 734.936.2948

EMAIL: umcjs@umich.edu

WEB: <http://www.ii.umich.edu/cjs/>

Director: Jonathan Zwicker
Administrator: Yuri Fukazawa
Program Associate: Jane Ozanich
Outreach Coordinator: Heather Littlefield
Academic Services Coordinator: Azumi Ann Takata
Office Assistant: Margaret Rudberg

Center for Japanese Studies Publications Program University of Michigan

1007 East Huron
Ann Arbor, MI 48104-1690

TEL: 734.647.8885

FAX: 734.647.8886

EMAIL: cjspubs@umich.edu

WEB: <http://www.cjspubs.lsa.umich.edu/>

Publications Program Director: Hitomi Tonomura
Executive Editor: Bruce Willoughby

CJS Executive Committee: Jonathan Zwicker (*ex officio*), Mayumi Oka, Leslie Pincus, and Miekko Yoshihama.

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Center for Japanese Studies
The University of Michigan
1080 S. University, Suite 4640
Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1106



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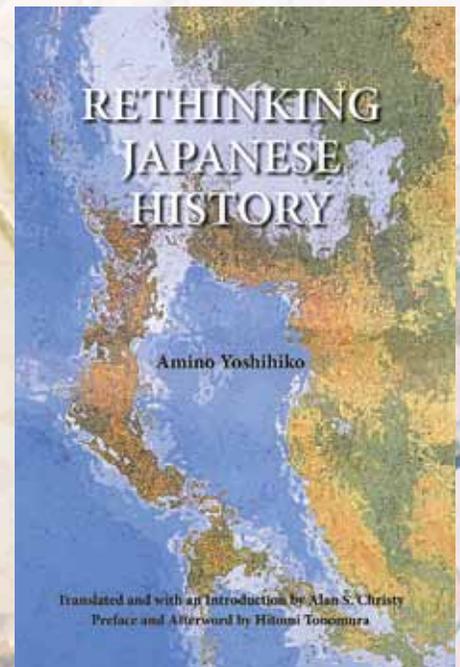
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Amino Yoshihiko, Translated with an Introduction
by Alan S. Christy. Preface and Afterword by Hitomi
Tonomura.