

通信

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Reischauer Institute Reports

Harvard-Yenching Library Honors Japanese Studies Founder

75th Anniversary Library Endowment Fund for Japanese Language Acquisitions to be
Named for Professor Serge Elisséeff (see p. 13)



Prof. Edwin O. Reischauer (1910-1990) and Serge Elisséeff (1889-1975) in 1942



From the Director: Japan's Civil Society Today (Part 2)

Professor Susan J. Pharr
Harvard University

In the Fall issue, I described a joint project of Harvard's Program on U.S.-Japan Relations, which is affiliated with the Reischauer Institute, and the East West Center that has engaged a broad range of scholars from a number of countries in an endeavor to compare civil societies across Asia, and their role in political change. Japan, for reasons I discussed last time, was the initial focus of the project, and with a book soon to appear (*The State of Civil Society in Japan*, edited by Frank J. Schwartz and Susan J. Pharr, Cambridge University Press, 2003), I described the debate among the authors of that volume over the role of the Japanese state in the nation's civil society.

What, then, can be said of Japan's civil society today? Overall, there is no question that civil society in Japan is expanding and becoming more pluralistic. As Tsujinaka Yutaka of Tsukuba University argues in that book, the basic pattern of associational life is changing profoundly, and gradually moving away from the predominance of business associations typical of a developmental state. Yamagishi Toshio of Hokkaido University reveals important psychological dimensions of that transformation. Japan, he holds, is evolving at the interpersonal level from being a security-based society in which individuals pursue cautious, commitment-forming strategies to a trust-based society in which individuals pursue more open, opportunity-seeking strategies. By implication, citizens today press for more freedom to move among a broad constellation of interest groups in a society of greater openness than in the past.

It bodes well for many countries in Asia and elsewhere that Japan's civil society, despite its checkered history, is now burgeoning. The postwar period has been marked by strong trends toward ever-greater participation and pluralization, with Japan's level of associational activity steadily catching up with America's. Tsujinaka found

that in 1960, Japan's density of nonprofit associations was only one-third that of the United States (11.1 associations per 100,000 people versus 34.6). By 1991, however, Japan had reached a level more than 80 percent of America's (29.2 versus 35.2). Aggregate pluralization aside, the composition of the interest-group sector in Japan has shifted as the dominance of business groups has weakened. The uneven distribution of resources and targeted state policies may still favor established interest associations, but newer, citizen-initiated movements enjoy a dynamism and mass appeal that the former lack. Coinciding with a decline in popular confidence in government found until recently in virtually all the advanced industrial democracies, the general public—and some leaders—in Japan have concluded that the state lacks the flexibility and resources to cope with increasingly complex socioeconomic issues, and more and more citizens have responded with their own initiatives.

But for all the growth that civil society has enjoyed in Japan, it still faces many obstacles, foremost among them a strict regulatory environment (a problem that is fairly pervasive across Asia). In Japan, organizations must obtain the status of "legal person" (*hōjin*) to have legal standing. Although it is possible to operate without that status, groups lacking it cannot sign contracts, and that makes it impossible for them to do such things as open a bank account, own property or sign a lease for office space, or even lease a photocopy machine. The lack of legal standing may also deprive organizations of some of the social recognition they would otherwise win. Japan may be the strictest of all advanced industrial democracies in regulating the incorporation of NGOs. Into the 1990s, the civil code required that a "public-interest corporation"—the only formal option for a nonprofit organization (NPO)—operate for the benefit of society in general and not for the benefit of any specific group. Furthermore, bureaucrats could decide on a case-by-case basis at their own discretion whether to approve or reject applications for incorporated status.

The many hurdles they faced naturally discouraged organizations from in-

corporating. In contrast to the 1,140,000 groups to which the Internal Revenue System had granted nonprofit status in the United States, only 26,089 Japanese groups had attained legal status as public-interest legal persons by the mid-1990s. As a result, unincorporated associations greatly outnumber public-interest corporations and include many of Japan's most dynamic organizations. Unincorporated associations labor under financial handicaps, however. Public-interest corporations are exempt from the corporate income tax and the taxation of interest income. Unincorporated organizations do not enjoy these abatements. As for contributions, winning tax privileges is even more difficult than incorporating, and unincorporated organizations are altogether ineligible for tax-exempt contributions.

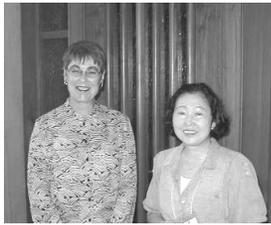
Despite these problems, there are numerous signs of civil society's rise. The most dramatic demonstration of its growing prominence came in January 1995, when a powerful earthquake struck the city of Kobe, killing 6,430 people and obliging another 310,000 to evacuate their homes. The disparity between public and private responses to the disaster could not have been starker. Despite the devastation, jurisdictional disputes and red tape paralyzed the government's relief efforts. Dismayed by the disorganization of the government's efforts, some 1.3 million volunteers converged on the affected area to organize themselves spontaneously, and private donations amounted to about \$1.3 billion.

Celebrating an "NPO boom" and a "volunteer revolution," the mass media repeatedly, graphically, and invidiously compared the public and private responses to the catastrophe. The combined number of articles on NGOs and NPOs in Japan's three largest dailies soared from 1,455 in 1994 to 2,151 in 1995, and it continued to rise thereafter. This media coverage helped spur the passage in 1998 of an NPO Law that will enable thousands upon thousands of organizations to win legal status without subjecting themselves to stifling state regulation. As of late November 2001, 6,228 organizations had applied for such status, and 5,369 of those organizations had already been certified.



The law represents a significant retreat from state claims to a monopoly over matters bearing on the public interest and at the same time confers on nonprofit activities the official imprimatur that has long been lacking.

Occurring as it has during the country's decade-long economic quagmire, the recent surge in Japan's civil society augurs well for other nations in Asia and elsewhere. Even in countries like Japan in which the state has shaped the associational landscape with a heavy hand, numerous forces (including rising educational levels, value change, growing affluence, information technology, and changing international norms) are creating more autonomous and pluralized civil societies.



Comparing History Teaching (Part 2)

Misako Nimura

Society for the Comparative
Study of History and Historical
Education

In 2001 I had an opportunity to participate in an American high school and test my assumptions. Through the introduction of the Reischauer Institute, I was able to carry out extended classroom observations in a suburban Boston high school. Of course, to fully understand education issues in America, which is so geographically and culturally diverse, observation limited to one suburban high school, which had a relatively large population of white students with strong educational preparation, is inadequate. Still, even through observation of history teaching in just one school, I saw many things which provoked reflection.

My visits to classes began just after the September 11 terrorist incident. As I requested, I was allowed to participate in the classes of three history teachers (American and world history), once or twice a week for each class, and watch the classes develop and the students respond over the course of a semester. Sitting in a corner of the classroom, listening to and thinking over the same lessons as the students, I tried to grasp what the students were thinking and feeling by activating all my senses. This was my own first effort of this kind, and it was extremely stimulating. From the back of the room I was able to see the behavior of the students who were gripped by an interest in history, as well as observe their anxiety at test time, no different from that of Japanese students.

The basic difference between classes in Japan and this American classroom concerned the "scene" or "feel" of the classroom. Teachers and students, tables and chairs, blackboards and teaching materials—the basic elements of the classroom were essentially the same, but the atmosphere of the class differed greatly. I will discuss first, the attitudes of the students, and second, the methods of the teachers.

First, in lessons led by teachers, I was struck by how actively the American students respond and participate. Students raise their hands and respond to questions; sometimes they raise their hands to indicate a question or lack of understanding even while the teacher was talking. In Japanese high schools, students who merely take notes quietly are regarded favorably. Even those students who were once energetically raising their hands in elementary school become afraid to make mistakes when they get to high school and do not raise their hands. So, from the beginning I was surprised at an environment where even students who did not have a firm handle on the answer to a question would speak up in class, one after the other.

The activity of the students will surely differ widely depending on the level of the school or the particular class. In the classes I visited there were times when the students had trouble with a particular difficult subject. But still, this was definitely a

different scene from that of a Japanese high school. Japanese high school students, to be sure, also participate in classes, but relatively speaking, they are passive. As a teacher myself, I was able to observe the extent of their interest in the excited eyes of the students. Underlying this different, the modes of social participation differ between Japan and the United States, so this is probably in some measure a cultural issue.

Second, the difference in the classroom scene also appears rooted in a difference in teaching methodology. The three teachers whose classes I visited were each highly individual in character, as they threw out questions to the students and promoted historical understanding with their individual styles. Each one put creative effort into running the class.

I cannot introduce all of the individual teachers' lesson styles, but their methods were clearly matched to the age levels of the students. For example, in an introductory class for 9th graders, the teacher introduced a historical era in a game format and drew the students in by giving them a hands on experience of social change. Also impressive was a series of classes for 11th grade American history students, which had the students pretend to be characters from various social classes of the past, making them think about basic life needs and contests for advantage against people from other classes. Thus they would see with their own eyes the social problems and policies of the past. Even the teacher who lectured in a more orthodox fashion would pose a series of sharp questions that sparked the intellectual curiosity of the students.

What the three teachers had in common was the effort not to try to get the students to grasp history by way of abstract concepts and terminology, but rather by concrete experiences in the activities of living human beings. I was reminded of the richly described examples of achievement in the *National Standards* of 1994. Substantial audiovisual teaching materials were provided as well, and they were frequently used.

History teachers in Japan also use a variety of creative and improvised methods. They engage in lively consultations over lesson planning. But



on the one hand such teachers are faced with the examination system with its strong pressures to make the students memorize history as fragmentary information and terminology. And, on the other hand there are many teachers who satisfy themselves with the style of lecturing from the podium class after class, because they are responsible for a large number of students and have a very heavy workload. In cases where the teachers themselves did not have any learning experiences other than the lecture format when they were students, it is understandable that they cling to old methods. In this sense, my observations point to the important roll of the cultural reproduction of tradition in school life.

In sum, one must indeed conclude that in the best American education the tendency is to promote self-motivated students with a clear sense of participation, whereas in Japan, as in the past, the tendency is to emphasize students' obedience to teachers and the educational order. Of course, as in the United States, where it is impossible to characterize a huge diverse country through a single case, Japanese society is in a process of change. Oversimplification must at all costs be avoided. However, insofar as elements of cultural inheritance such as that noted above come into education, change in the day-to-day life of a school is slow or difficult.

Indeed, matters are always two-sided. In both the United States and Japan, the educational system has pluses and minuses. Probably as one thinks about these problems, one must credit the high average level of basic learning in Japanese elementary education, even though the schools face serious problems. And, one must note the large gaps in academic performance by region, class and race in the United States. No simple judgments of superiority or inferiority should be allowed.

Issues for the future

In 1982, when sharp criticism was addressed at Japan for the first time by other Asian countries over the revision of Japanese history textbooks, one common response was to say that education was a sovereign matter of the state, and that criticism from abroad was thus unwarranted interfer-

ence in Japanese internal affairs. Certainly such a response would be normal in terms of a 19th-century conception of the nation-state. Especially because the subject of history was regarded as of great importance in the task of cultivating citizen consciousness in the nation state, such opinions have persisted and remain deeply rooted.

However, even as an historical consciousness of nation, region or local society is cultivated through education, at a time when communications and human interactions are growing at a tremendous rate across the boundaries of nation-states, I believe that history education can no longer be considered a matter limited to the domestic political realm. The time has come for mutual scrutiny of how the next generation, which will experience the future, should be taught to think about history.

In this sense, won't international comparative questions and exchanges of experience in history education, closely rooted in classroom experience, be a very important theme for the future? At the present time, when nations around the globe are facing questions of educational reform, I think that there is great value in publicizing and examining the features of every kind of education, both strong points and weak ones. This comparison of education in Japan and the United States is only a small step toward this kind of study. I hope that such efforts will be made by numerous teachers and researchers and will bear fruit internationally.



The Present State of Japanese Studies in Turkey

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Turkish interest in Japan as a template of ideal modernization goes back to the turn of the twentieth century, when the Ottomans first took notice of Japan as a possible strong example of combatting the perennial domination of the European powers in the world. Although Europe has continued to be the major source of inspiration for the Ottoman and later the Turkish Republic's steps toward reform and self-strengthening since the 18th century, Japan emerged as an "alternative model" sometime in the late Meiji years. The conservative modernist Sultan Abdülhamid II (1876-1908 reign years), wary of European intrigues in the Middle East and the ominous threat of Russian power in the north, ordered the preparation of an official report on Meiji Japan, which can be considered the first "Japan study" in Turkey. The Sultan also commissioned an extensive photograph collection about Meiji Japan, which has three hundred photographs on everyday life, men and women, monuments, cities and villages of nineteenth-century Japan. (This collection is presently housed in Istanbul University and in digital form in the IRCICA center resident in Yıldız palace.) The pictures are fascinating for students of Meiji culture and society, representing a geo-cultural world of Japan that is long extinct. Abdulhamid II also sent the Ottoman naval ship *Ertugrul* on an official visit to the Meiji emperor in 1889. Unfortunately, on the way back, the visit ended in tragedy when the ship sank along Oshima Island near Wakayama prefecture losing most of its crew and officers to the waves of the Pacific ocean. Today, a museum and a memorial stand on the promontory where the accident took place.

In hindsight Abdülhamid II can be considered the first prominent political figure of Turkey who expressed avid interest in Japanese affairs. In his memoirs, he reveals the Turkish perception of modern Japan which typically persists to this day: he comments that since Japan is a nation of a single race, a single religious tradi-



tion, and a single language, Japan could achieve a national unity that was instrumental in its quick modernization, which compared unfavorably to the destructive influence of fragmented nationalisms in the multi-ethnic Ottoman empire. He laments in one passage that if there is one land which hardly resembles Japan, surely it is “our poor country.” He also admired “Mikado Mutsuhito” for never having had to face the degree of international political difficulties as himself: If the Mikado had had even a small road built in Eastern Anatolia, Russia would have raised a fit!, comments the Sultan.

The Japanese victory in the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5 was a turning point in the widening of the Turkish public’s positive interest in the “rising sun of the East:” this time as the symptom of the revolutionary and nationalist energies of oppressed peoples. As in many Asian and European capitals, the dramatic Japanese victory over imperial Russia created an overwhelmingly enthusiastic response among Turkish people. The memoirs of Pertev (Demirhan), the Ottoman general who was an on-the-spot observer at the Battle of Tsushima during the Russo-Japanese conflict, is an interesting work in which he reflects a military officer’s view of the conflict and also reveals sincere admiration for Meiji Japan’s progress. (The memoirs were later published during the Republic after 1923 as advice to Turkish youth.) The 1908 Young Turk Revolution which began the second Constitutional period in Turkish history was contemporary with a prolific increase in publications about modern Japan. Popular articles appeared in newspapers and journals about Japanese women, children, samurai, and schools, and translations of books on Japan and numerous accounts of the Russo-Japanese war also made the image of young Japan visible.

Probably the most interesting account of Meiji Japan among the Young-Turk-era publications is *Alem-i Islam*, a two volume memoir-travel account by Abdürresid Ibrahim, an Ottoman-Tatar ulema originally from Romanov Russia. Ibrahim set foot in Japan in 1908, left in 1909, and published his book on Japan in Istanbul in 1911. The memoir, a vivid account of

Japan around the turn of the century, presents an insider’s view of the early phases of the nationalist and Asianist debate. Linked with the Kokuryūkai, the Tōa Dōbunkai, and a close friend of such Japanese Asianist and nationalist figures as Toyama Mitsuru and Okawa Shumei, Ibrahim provides a rare look at the imperialist currents in Japanese society which instigated militarist and expansionist actions. Despite his brief stay, Ibrahim’s visit was to have long-lasting consequences. He was to return to Japan in 1933 and live there until his death in 1944, during which time he was involved in the pro-Islamic cultural and political activities of pre-war Japanese Asianists and the like-minded Japanese military and political circles that eventually came to power during the Second World War.

In Turkey, Ibrahim’s perspective on nationalist Japan was representative of the Ottoman intellectual legacy of admiring Japan for modernizing yet without losing its Asian/indigenous tradition. That intellectual legacy translates to this day as the positive image of Japan as an “unadulterated” modernity which is held by traditionalist, anti-Kemalist Turkish thinkers. Thus, Japan remains an inspiration for the oppositional discourse of some Turkish Islamist intellectuals and Turkish nationalists who are not only critical of the West but also of the strong Western orientation of the Turkish revolution in the twentieth century. Until recently, therefore, the nature of the fascination of Turkish traditionalists with Japan as an alternative to the West has created a paradigm constraint. In this environment, Japan is taken out of its complex history of westernism and continuously reformed traditionalism and is contrasted as a singular ideal type against the unsuccessful westernization entailed in the legacy of the founder of the Turkish Republic, Kemal Atatürk, which the average Turkish person feels has not been as accomplished as Japan’s modernization. Even today, articles in conservative papers, or popular works on Japan’s successful industrialization such as those of Mehmet Turgut, a former conservative politician and minister of industry (he wrote an excellent study of Japanese industrial policies in 1984) reflect the notion that Japan’s economic and industrial successes are in-

timately linked to the firmly traditionalist cultural perspective of its political elites, which protected the nation from the social and psychological ills of too much westernization in the process of undergoing industrialization, a lesson that the author claims was lost to the Republican elites of Turkey.

This means that although the late Ottoman elites saw Japan as a useful phenomenon of the modern world with which they were trying to catch up, after the founding of the Turkish Republic in 1923 the subject of Japan largely lost its importance: the Republican vision focused instead strictly on the adoption of Modern Western Civilization as the course of development for the Turkish people. Afterwards, indeed until quite recently, Japan remained significant only within the limited intellectual and academic circles that remained on the sidelines or in the oppositional margins of the dominant mainstream Turkish intellectual environment, a mainstream which derived its agendas from the European-oriented Republican legacy. This disinterest was reinforced by a lack of familiarity with the history, language and culture of modern Japan, even in universities; and in addition, the negative image of pre-war Japanese nationalist and imperialist behavior formed in the early years of the Turkish Republic was also presumably influential in inducing a distanced attitude toward Japan. In short, the secular Republican Turkish elite vision of modernity has not paid much attention to the experience of Japan because it was seen to have fallen outside of the linear development of the European quest of Modernity from the Enlightenment and the French Revolution, whose recent outcome is the Republic of Turkey’s marching toward the historical goal of joining the European Union.

Even in the academic world, the well-known Ward and Rustow volume on *Political Modernization in Japan and Turkey* (Princeton, 1964), which brought together the comparative papers of scholars who had focused on the problem of modernization in both countries, and served as a seminal work on the subject in the United States as part of the debate on modernization during the sixties, was



not translated into Turkish. It therefore did not really have an important impact in the academic debate of the day in Turkey despite the comparison of Japanese and Turkish histories.

However, despite this overall picture, a different current of intellectual interest in Japan has been related to the Marxist view of Japanese modernization as a revolutionary experience comparable to the historical experience of the Turkish revolution beginning in the Young Turk era and culminating with the Kemalist Revolution of the Republic. In fact, the comparative study of Japan found its entry in the prevalent Marxist debate in Turkish academia during the sixties, where the critical study of Turkish history had begun to search for alternative and comparable revolutionary experiences outside of Europe. For example, Dogan Avcıoğlu, an important Marxist political thinker whose studies of the revolutionary legacy of Turkey remain seminal, evaluated the Meiji Restoration as an example of a “revolution from the top” that was similar in this respect to the Turkish case. Avcıoğlu used the pre-war Kōza-ha argument as the basis of his analysis of the Meiji Restoration, stressing the change in modern Japanese history that had relied on elite power structures rather than the undifferentiated continuum of Japanese cultural tradition that had been emphasized by the conservative and religiously-oriented Turkish thinkers.

The study of Japanese language and Japanese studies never really took off for a long time in Turkey despite the widespread interest and admiration among the general public, but the 1980s were a turning point. The increase of economic and political relations between Japan and Turkey, particularly during the leadership of Japanese prime minister Nakasone and Turgut Özal (prime minister and later president) instigated a dynamic development of Japanese studies. Possibly too, debate in the academic and intellectual environments of Turkish society has become more varied in questioning the Republican legacy.

The pioneering advance was the founding of the first undergraduate

degree program in Japanese language and literature in the Faculty of Letters of Ankara University during the academic year of 1985/1986. Coinciding with the visit of Prince Mikasa, a longtime friend and patron of Near Eastern studies and archeology in Japan, and the founding of the Turkish Japanese Business Council, Turkish-Japanese economic relations had received an unprecedented boost when Japanese firms won the bid for the second Bosphorus bridge (Fatih Bridge) which was constructed during the eighties by a Turkish-Japanese consortium. The Sinologist Pulat Otkan, who had pursued graduate work in the Oriental History division of Tokyo University and has headed the Chinese language and literature chair (established by the famous pre-war German China specialist Wolfram Eberhard in 1936), initiated the steps for setting up a Japanology chair. The present writer Selçuk Esenbel (now of Bogaziçi University's Department of History in Istanbul) was specially appointed to teach for the first year of instruction. The program received its first students in 1986, has continued to develop a graduate program in language and literature, and now stands as the oldest degree-offering program in the country. In recent years, the pioneer crop of young graduate students has joined the program as teaching staff, such as Hüseyin Can Erkin (who completed a history dissertation on the treatment of the Ottoman empire in the Tokugawa-period Dutch reports to the Shogunate (*Horanda fusetsugaki*)). Because of strong student interest in Japan, elsewhere in Ankara, Middle East Technical University and Bilkent and Baskent Universities now offer courses in Japanese language and Japanese foreign policy and international relations.

In Istanbul, in Bogaziçi University (formerly Robert College) Esenbel has been teaching Japanese and East Asian history in the Department of History since 1981. The Bogaziçi Japanese Language program is the oldest in Istanbul, and has already sent many exchange students and graduate students to Japan who are specializing in science, economics, history, and more recently modern literature, using exchange programs with Keio, Waseda, Tokyo Foreign

Studies University, and Shimonoseki City University.

Other universities in Istanbul and various places in Turkey similarly offer Japanese language teaching, and there are many language schools outside of these major universities. Various cultural programs are sponsored by the Japanese diplomatic missions, which in addition provide Japanese language instruction in Ankara and Istanbul to serve the needs of the tourism and business sectors which have increasingly expanded their relations with Japan. The Japan Studies Association of Istanbul and the Turkish Japanese Foundation in Ankara are new associations which have begun to coordinate members of the academic, cultural, and business communities who have interests in Japan or are conducting Japan-oriented research. While Turkish-language studies of Japan remain sparse, the publication of the first Turkish study of modern Japan, the Esenbel and Demircioğlu-edited volume, *Çagdas Japonya'ya Türkiye'den Bakışlar* (Turkish Perspectives on Modern Japan, 1999) which was sponsored by the Japan Studies Association of Istanbul and the Japan Foundation, has been an important first step. The role of the Japan Foundation has been crucial, providing regular aid to library collections on Japan, teaching materials, and fellowships for students.

However, in comparison to the developed centers of Japanese studies in Europe and the United States, results in Turkey remain insufficient. On one hand, major programs with future potential have been established and a significant number of young people in Turkey are today studying Japanese, so that every year probably around thirty to fifty students graduate from degree programs. Many Turkish students impress observers by developing a remarkable capacity in Japanese language in a short period of time (perhaps this supports the academic argument for the affinity between Japanese and the Altaic languages, which include Turkish). It is interesting that Turkish students who are the second generation of Turkish workers in Europe, especially in Germany, also are entering Japanese studies in increasing numbers and gaining



recognition for their proficiency in language abilities. Thus we can venture to say that the distanced Republican attitude toward Japan has been overcome.

On the other hand, while many Turkish students learn Japanese, very few pursue graduate studies. Such studies remain by and large only possible abroad in Japan, Europe, and the United States where graduate programs and library collections are available. Every year the Japanese government offers scholarships for Turkish students, but these are only 12—14 in number and within this group only about four are allocated to cultural subjects. This level of support no longer suffices, in view of the increasing number of students in Japanese. Furthermore, while students who have professional education in addition to Japanese studies find that the study of Japan enhances their job opportunities in business or tourism, many more find great difficulties in obtaining relevant employment. Unfortunately, with the great success of Japanese language education in Turkey during the last two decades, it is now ironically clear that there are really not enough Japan-oriented jobs in the country to employ the increasing number of young graduates with this new language skill.

For undergraduate schools, one solu-

tion is the development of multi-disciplinary programs that incorporate Japan into a larger Asian setting that will offer wider background training to Japanese language students and increase their opportunities in international relations and business. At the level of university research, a solution is to develop research agendas in topics where Turkish students of Japanese language can provide special contributions based on their Turkish orientation. For example, Turkish students of Japan can be specially well positioned to work on topics such as the history and international relations of Japan and Central Asia, Russia, and the Near East. Those with an exceptionally strong academic background can also contribute to the internationalization of Japanese studies. In recent years the increasing number of Japanese studies scholars who originate in cultural environments outside of the dominant West European-American centers (particularly the United States), have been helping develop innovative, nuanced interpretations in Japan-related research that cut across the familiar restrictive perspectives of Japan and the Rest or Japan and the West. In this context a progressive step would be an increasing of collaboration among the centers of Japanese Studies in the Mediterranean region (Turkey, Greece, Italy, Spain, Egypt, and Israel) and the West European-American centers that

would help in the sharing of resources in teaching staff, scholars, students, and collections. This cooperation might focus on research themes which are particularly relevant in the region: that is, Mediterranean perspectives on Japan.

It must be recognized that developing any new field such as Japanese studies in a politico-economic-cultural environment where scarcity of resources is not the exception but the rule, as is the ongoing case in Turkey, forces one to work constantly under extraordinary difficulties compared to centers which have undisputed advantages of a wealth of resources or large established academic communities with long traditions of publication. Still, creative strategy, linking distinctive research agendas and institutional developments in ways based on regional resources in combination with channels of global cooperation, can help newly developing programs in the academic “periphery” nurture new frontiers of research. At the present moment Japanese studies in Turkey faces this challenge.

Selçuk Esenbel studied Japanese history at International Christian University in Tokyo, and later completed her graduate work at Georgetown and Columbia Universities.



Photos on this and preceding pages are of participants at the August conference on Japanese Library Resources (see p. 13). On page 3: Helen Hardacre and Sachie Noguchi; on page 4: Victoria Bestor, Kazuko Sakaguchi and Mariko Honshuku; on page 7: Kuniko Yamada McVey and Yasuko Makino; the assembled participants





Documentation Center on Contemporary Japan (Reischauer Institute, Sponsor): Elections

Kazuko Sakaguchi
Documentation Center Director

With repeated political corruption and scandals as well as opaque alliances and split political parties and factions, the political world of Japan has appeared particularly dismal in the past ten years. Some now perceive it as a “lost decade” in politics. Political cynicism has gradually deepened, but citizen participation in politics has grown active over the Internet despite simultaneously declining in the voter booth. Many believe that as expressions of dissatisfaction or complaints about politics alone are not likely to change anything, citizens need to be better informed about candidates and take action in politics by voting in accordance with their own beliefs and convictions. A current civil movement is spreading nationwide that not only solicits voters to participate in politics by becoming better informed and voting but also demands that politicians disclose information on campaign contributions. Since the Internet is becoming an important source of information exchange, this civil movement has become more evident here as well as in the traditional media. As nationwide local elections are approaching in April this year, I would like to feature several interesting rapidly-expanding websites on elections.

Association for Promoting Fair Elections

<http://www.akaruisenkyo.or.jp>

The Association for Promoting Fair Elections, which is an auxiliary organization of the Ministry of Home Affairs, stems from the League for Fair Election (founded in 1952), one of the pioneers of citizens’ movements in the postwar period. Supported by more than 120,000 volunteers throughout Japan, the Association has been engaged in promoting “a fair and clean election” that is not influenced neither by bribery nor personal connections. The

Association works closely with the Public Offices Election Law and Election Administration Committee. One can obtain useful election data on voter turnout rate changes on both national and local levels, from the 22nd Lower House Election that took place in 1946 to the present, as well as public opinion polls on each postwar election. Moreover, through a linked homepage of each regional Election Administration Committee at a local level, one can obtain various breakdowns on election information, such as the number of voters by municipal levels, overseas voter registration enrollment, and absentee voting.

Election

<http://www.election.co.jp/>

In Japanese election campaigns, it would not be uncommon that political parties and candidates simply distribute posters and fliers while bowing and yelling, “Please! Please! (vote for me)” on the campaign trail. However, the Internet is now playing a more influential role in this familiar scene. Citizen groups in Tokyo and Fukuoka launched a site called “Election” when the Lower House election took place in 2000 to encourage voters who have become disillusioned by politics to increase their political awareness and participation. In addition to search functions to identify politicians by political party and election district, the site provides voters with various opportunities to feel more familiar with politics. This website offers open forums where a politician and a citizen can engage in a virtual encounter on the Internet. For instance, a voter can send a message directly to a politician by using a form for “cheering” (lending support) or “questioning” which links to the politician’s email address. Furthermore, when selected, one also has opportunities to interview and participate in discussions with politicians. Moreover, one can listen to a designated radio program on elections (also called “Election”) through multimedia. During election times, the website also provides transcriptions of campaign speeches and simultaneous reports on election results. Volunteers provide substantial amounts of regional election information from across the country. From this site one may sense the ardent passions toward politics in Japan. Also, data updating

is frequent, and in addition to on-line opinion polls, one can efficiently obtain in-depth information about elections that range from Japanese domestic elections to the U.S. Presidential election.

Rakusen Undō, or Throw-Out-the-Crooks Campaign, Shimin Rentai, Nami 21 (Citizens Solidarity, Wave 21)

<http://nvc.halsnet.com/jhattori/rakusen/>

According to a recent poll, the number of citizens who do not support any particular political party has been increasing. These non-partisan voters are not necessarily apathetic about politics and society but instead more likely to be critical toward current politics. Thus it is these voters who are the target audience of the rapidly spreading grassroots movements which seek to influence politics throughout Japan. *Rakusen undō* or “throw-out-the-crooks campaign” is a negative campaign to oust incompetent politicians. Based on online voting by non-partisans, lists of “defective politicians” viewed as corrupt and disqualified to be elected legislators are released on the Internet, inclusion in which can often lead to defeat in elections. Criteria for the blacklist include scandals and corruption, alleged violations of law, failed fulfillment of campaign pledges, inappropriate remarks and actions, and low Diet session attendance. The *rakusen undō*, which originated in South Korea, led to evicting 70% of the blacklisted “defective politicians” in their general election in April 2000. Inspired by this successful negative campaign, a number of citizens groups throughout Japan initiated such campaigns on their own while developing cooperation with each other, including the original group in Korea. Among various negative campaign websites, either locally or nationwide, Citizens Solidarity, Wave 21 is perhaps the leading one. This site can be accessed through i-mode, Japan’s most popular cellular network service, and has an automatic translation system that allows the web page in Japanese to translate into English and vice versa, from which one may perceive the ambitions of the global citizen movement.



Council of Rating Politicians

<http://www.seijika-hyoutei.com/frame.html>

There are several varieties of *rakusen undō*. The Seijika Hyōtei Kaigi (Council of Rating Politicians), which was launched in April 2000, is designed to judge candidates' qualifications as legislators. As the policies of candidates are often unknown to voters, the Council releases politician responses to questionnaires on its homepage, instead of publicizing a list of "defective politicians." The intention of publicizing politicians' campaign pledges and policy positions is not to evaluate the effectiveness of politicians but instead to provide the public with a yardstick to judge election candidates. The Council watches carefully what individual politicians' stances are towards national policy problems and how they approach the resolution of pending issues, such as budget deficit reconstruction and constitutional amendments. A record of the utterance and policy for each politician enables voters to compare and evaluate politicians. Having been deceived or disappointed with political campaign pledge failures after candidates' successes in elections, what the Council is doing could be viewed as a proactive "self-defense measure." A print version of questionnaire results is available at most bookstores in Japan. (Planet Publishing, 500 yen)

Statesmen and Policies Database System (Kōsō Nippon)

<http://www.kosonippon.org/>

The Statesmen and Policies Database System (SPDS), launched by a private think tank, Kōsō Nippon (Japan Plan), is fundamentally similar to the above-mentioned website, the Council of Rating Politicians (CRP). Unlike CRP, which shows the 2000 survey only, SPDS publicizes survey results from policy questionnaires sent to Diet members, which are conducted continuously, and, thus, data updating is more frequent. The SPDS intends to be a website where voters can search and retrieve information about politicians from all over the country at any time. In response to a demand to change the former behind-the-door politics to a transparent policy-making process, the site offers voters ways to check a politician's parliamentary activities. This open checking system available to the public

might become an indispensable tool for a democracy in which citizen participation is welcomed. One can obtain all 732 incumbent Diet member profiles and their constituency information. The SPDS allows one to perform a variety of searches, such as campaign pledges and speeches. Moreover, the framework of the database is well designed and user-friendly so that one can easily trace changes in each politician's policies and thinking. It is understandable that the site won the Good Design Prize in 2001, awarded by the Japan Industrial Design Promoting Organization.

Open the Cyber-Politics

<http://www.hirake.org>

Open the Cyber-Politics (OCP) is a website that evaluates a politician's homepage. Massive enthusiasm for launching politicians' homepages began in 1996 when the Lower House election took place. Currently, more than 80% of the Diet members have homepages. The Internet, which has distinctive features of expansion and bi-direction, has become a more dominant instrument day-by-day as a medium for politicians' publicity activities. Over the Internet politicians are now able not only to introduce their profiles and policies but also to provide more in-depth reports on their political activities by using multimedia functions, such as animation and sounds, not to mention improving the communication with their voters through e-mail and mail magazines. OCP does not present either a simple evaluation of homepages or politicians' policies. Instead, emphasis is placed on each political candidate's achievements and accomplishments while providing a close-up look at the candidate's accountabilities in persuasion, explanation, and information sharing. Based on clearly defined criteria, which consist of five categories (degree of updating, policy, activity, actual result, and expression of other viewpoints), each homepage is evaluated on a hundred-point scale, along with comments for possible improvement. Some politicians are willing to have their homepages evaluated and introduced at this site. Voters can check the evaluation of the politician websites by category, and each category can be searched by various classifications, such as launching date, constituency, and political party.

Center for Political Public Relations

Inc. <http://www.seiji-koho.co.jp/>

Nowadays most biographic information about incumbent Diet members can be obtained on various websites free of charge, and thus it would not be necessary to purchase access to such profiles for current politicians. However, if one wants to obtain information on former Diet members, the web version of "Diet Member Directory" by the Center for Political Public Relations Inc. (CPPR) might be useful. This database provides information on assemblymen since the first Imperial Diet (1890). The search function is, however, somewhat limited to a name search only, using either the fifty Japanese syllables or a keyword search by name. When clicking a linked name on the list of Diet members, which can be classified by age, political party, faction, and number of successful elections, one is taken to the Center's uniform format with biographical information such as number of successful elections and activities on cabinets and committees (postwar period only) along with terms and dates of service and birth date (and date of death, if applicable). In addition, the database also provides further information, such as secretaries' names, the location of the constituency, and public disclosure of personal assets. It also provides detailed election information for the Lower House and Upper House, and the municipal level. The database can be regarded as a web version of the *Political Handbook*, which is published annually by CPPR, and the biographical information on each politician is more detailed than the print version of *Political Handbook*. Moreover, since the link expands in many directions to take advantage of the distinctive features of the Internet, a list of hierarchical information and data intricately organized in the booklet is well synthesized and user-friendly. Currently access to this web version of the Diet Member Directory, however, is available only through CPPR membership (with an annual fee of 18,900 yen). No trial access is available, though monthly subscription arrangement can be available to overseas users (credit card payment only).



Japanese Politicians, Nagatacho (Dynamic Strategies Asia)

<http://www.japanesepoliticians.com>

Those looking for an incumbent Diet member's profile written in English may occasionally have difficulty obtaining information due to a lack of suitable reference materials. Japanese Politicians is a database which offers biographic information combined with a search engine for Japanese politicians' careers and political activities in English. This database was developed by Americans who are experienced in working with policy-making staff in Nagatacho, the center for Japanese politics. It was originally intended for internal office use at Dynamic Strategies Asia Inc., a consulting company for clients planning to do business in Japan. However, since no English tool of this kind was available, the database has been released for public use on a fee basis (annual subscription: \$600). The data cover over 70 categories, such as birth date, university, specialization, political party, parliament and committee activities, cabinet-member experience, and so on. One can retrieve search results by simply combining each choice listed for every category. For instance, one can easily identify how many politicians have served as the Vice-Minister of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the names of these individuals. Nevertheless, since the search engine lacks the capability of a generic keyword search that is often found with most databases, input of various keywords can often retrieve no results. Although the framework of the database is in English, most linked information is in Japanese; therefore Japanese language skills will be necessary to exploit the full capacity of this database.

Political Studies Data Bank (Kabashima Seminar, University of Tokyo)

<http://politics.j.u-tokyo.ac.jp/>

The Political Studies Data Bank, which was established as a data service center for scientific research on politics, exhibits digitized data collected by students participating in year-long annual seminars offered by Professor Ikuo Kabashima at Faculty of Law at the University of Tokyo.

Currently the available data on the Internet are from the 1st to the 3rd seminar. The Data Bank offers perhaps the most exhaustive available data on new political parties, Diet members, and Lower House elections. For instance, by using the category "Diet member data" compiled in the 2nd term seminar, which collected and analyzed the data about the Diet members from 1990 to 1998, all the data regarding a Diet member's activities, such as each assemblyman's plenary session attendances (both number and percentage), legislative initiatives, political party changes, faction changes, and voting record in nominating Prime Ministers, can be obtained easily. The data analysis made from various viewpoints offers another perspective on each politician's profile; indeed, such data can depict the politicians' reality more eloquently. Nevertheless, it is amazing that such a vast quantity of data has been collected, not to mention building such a magnificent database. One cannot help but admire the students' intellectual industriousness. In addition, detailed survey results about Japanese political awareness conducted by the Association for Promoting Fair Elections at the time of parliamentary assemblyman elections since 1970 can be obtained through this Data Bank.

Japanese Political Posters

<http://homepage.mac.com/election-posters/>

A campaign poster is still an important medium of political communication in Japan. Political parties and candidates always pay attention to its impact on election campaigns. Some candidates even publicize their draft campaign posters on the Internet before printing and ask voters/supporters to choose their favorite poster design by voting online. Until recently, however, campaign posters have been seldom considered as a subject of scientific research. The Japanese Political Poster is a unique site that displays a collection of campaign posters. This image database is a joint project developed by young scholars at Hitotsubashi University and the University of Hawaii. So far the database contains limited numbers of campaign posters since the Lower

House general election in 2000, which were distributed primarily around the Tokyo metropolitan area, and offers invaluable images of politicians that cannot be obtained through any other data sources. As political campaign posters usually reflect each candidate's campaign strategy, either "intentional or unintentional" as well as "conscious or unconscious" (Ikuo Kabashima), the poster collection possesses priceless research value to understand Japanese political culture. This particularly interesting material can be especially valuable for research on political communication theory and campaign strategy. In the above-mentioned seminar offered by Professor Kabashima, "the campaign poster" was selected as a research topic for the 4th seminar. As of this writing, data analysis from this seminar has not been mounted on the web yet; however, *Research on the Campaign Poster* (2002), published from Bokutakusha Ltd. Publishers, is available.

While the relationship between the Internet and the election process is deepening steadily, the use of the Internet for election campaigning is practically banned because the Home Affairs Ministry's Election Division takes a position that "letters and images" on the Internet are subject to restriction according to the current Public Offices Election Law. Currently candidates shall neither ask voters to vote for him/her nor to update their homepages after the official announcement of their candidacy. Moreover, citizen group websites on elections also voluntarily restrict their activities to avoid potential violation of the Election Law. Nevertheless, as seen by the recent presidential campaign in South Korea, voters cannot be stopped from using the Internet for political information. To respond to urgent requests to modify the current Election Law, action has been taken to lift the ban on the use of the Internet in election campaigns. As a virtual arena where voters can participate in discussion on elections, politics and policies as well as exchange information, cyberspace will become more active as an election approaches and will serve as a potential information source for those interested in studying current political trends in



Japan. Although there are some concerns that political activities on the Internet may lead to the danger of manipulating public opinion and promoting demagoguery and populism in politics, it is more likely that voters

will overcome such problems and have a chance to hone their understanding by viewing politics on the Internet.



Scenes from the 50th Anniversary of the Fulbright U.S.-Japan Exchange (see p. 14): Left: concert of Japanese virtuosi; Right: Reischauer Institute Director Susan J. Pharr and Mrs. J. William Fulbright (Fulbright photos by Gwendolyn Stewart)

Address ideas and correspondence about *TsUSHIN* to Dr. Galen Amstutz, Institute Coordinator, at the Reischauer Institute address, or via e-mail to gamsutz@fas.harvard.edu. Most of the content of *TsUSHIN* is available on the Reischauer Institute's Internet website: <http://www.fas.harvard.edu/~rijs>.

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Reischauer Institute News Notes

Professor Mary Brinton Joins Faculty

Professor Mary Brinton has joined the Harvard faculty in Sociology from Cornell University and will begin at Harvard in Spring 2003. She has previously taught at the University of Chicago as well as at Cornell, and her numerous publications deal with gender stratification, labor market organization, and education in Japan. A recent collaborative project focused on how economic gender inequality varies across Japan, Taiwan, and South Korea. She is currently working on a book comparing the high school-to-work transition in Japan and the U.S., with particular emphasis on how Japanese youth are faring in a radically changed economic environment. In this project, she is also considering whether inequality among social classes in Japan may be widening.

Dr. Robert Reischauer Elected to Harvard Corporation

On October 6th, Dr. Robert Reischauer, prominent economist and son of the late Professor Edwin O. Reischauer, was elected to the seven-member Harvard Corporation which directs the affairs of the University at the highest level.

Reischauer is currently President of the Urban Institute in Washington, D.C., an influential nonpartisan think tank which examines critical social, economic and governance problems. From 1989 to 1995 he was director of the U.S. Congressional Budget Office, a nonpartisan agency responsible for providing the U.S. Congress with objective analyses for the purposes of forming the federal budget. From 1986 to 1989 and from 1995 to 2000, Reischauer was a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution, where he was among the nation's leading commen-

tators on federal budget and policy matters. He has played numerous other public service roles as well.

Harvard President Lawrence H. Summers has expressed his admiration for Reischauer's "intellectual energy and for the thoughtful and balanced way he approaches issues. He's someone who elevates and sharpens any conversation he's part of, and whose sound judgment, inquisitiveness, and sense of fairness benefit any institution he serves."

Dr. Reischauer has observed, "Over the next few years, changes in the economy, the workforce, national research priorities, and global affairs will pose new challenges for Harvard. I look forward to helping Harvard deal with these challenges creatively and strengthen its leadership role in teaching and education."

Reischauer brings a unique connection to Japan into Harvard's highest administration.

(source: Harvard University Office of News and Public Affairs, 6 October 2002)

Research and Publication in the Harvard Japanese Studies Community

Studies on Japan recently completed or forthcoming this spring from the Harvard University Asia Center Publications Office include:

Susan Blakeley Klein, *Allegories of Desire: Esoteric Literary Commentaries of Medieval Japan*

The *Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies* publishes articles and book reviews on a wide range of topics concerning the humanities in East Asia. Issue 63.1 (June 2003) will include the following articles on Japan:

"The Lies and Connivances of an Evil Woman: Early Meiji Realism and *The Tale of Takahashi Oden the She-Devil*" by Mark Silver

"Tsubouchi Shōyō's *Tōsei Shosei Katagi* and the Institutionalization of Exclusive Male Heterosexuality" by Jim Reichert

The editors welcome manuscripts on Japan. Authors who are interested in having their work considered should submit two copies with everything (text, block quotations, and notes) double-spaced and notes placed at the end. On matters of style, please consult back issues of *HJAS* or write to the Editors for a style sheet. For manuscripts that are accepted, final drafts may be prepared with either Mac or PC programs. No unsolicited book reviews will be accepted.

Annual subscription rates (two issues) are \$30 for individuals and \$45 for institutions. Send inquiries to *Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies*, 2 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02138, USA. FAX: (617) 495-7798.

Back issues of *HJAS* published more than five years ago are now available through JSTOR.

From other publishers, some recent monographs produced by Harvard faculty and Reischauer Associates in Research include:

Ellen Schattschneider. *Immortal Wishes: Labor and Transcendence on a Japanese Sacred Mountain*. (Duke University Press, 2003)

Yoshiro Miwa & J. Mark Ramseyer. *Sangyō seisaku ron no gokai: kōdo seichō no shinjutsu* (Misunderstandings about Industrial Policy: The Truth about High Growth) (*Tōyō keizai shimpō sha*, 2002).

Jay Rubin. *Haruki Murakami and the Music of Words* (Harvill Press, 2002)



Special Events— Upcoming

Harvard Graduate Student Conference to Take Place in April 2003

The Society for Japanese Studies at Harvard, in conjunction with the Reischauer Institute, is now soliciting paper proposals for the Seventh Annual Harvard Graduate Conference for Japanese Studies, to be held on Saturday, April 12, 2003. Graduate students are welcome to present their research at this multi-disciplinary conference. At past conferences, students from around the country and abroad have presented papers on a wide variety of topics.

Those interested in participating should send in a one-page abstract, and each talk should not exceed fifteen to twenty minutes. Individual papers and full-panel submissions are welcome. Please include contact information and institutional affiliation.

The deadline for abstracts is Monday, February 24. Send abstracts and inquiries to:

Harvard Graduate Student Conference for
Japanese Studies
Reischauer Institute
1737 Cambridge Street
Cambridge, MA 02138

FAX: (617) 496-8083 (ATTN:
Graduate Student Conference)

E-Mail: Organizers Glynne Walley
and Mark Woolsey can be reached at
hgscfjs@yahoo.com. Abstracts may
be submitted as attachments.

75th Anniversary of Harvard-Yenching Library to be Celebrated in October 2003

The 75th Anniversary of the Harvard-Yenching Library at Harvard University will be celebrated in October 2003. Established in 1928, the Harvard-Yenching Library at Harvard University has become the largest East Asian library among all academic libraries outside of Asia. To mark this historic occasion, a special exhibit highlighting the unique and special collections in the Library will be prepared, which will be open

to the public from October 16 to December 31, 2003. Eleven groups of special materials will be exhibited, including rare books and manuscripts, fine woodblock illustrations, rare legal manuscripts, Buddhist painting scrolls, local histories, missionary publications, Manchu and Mongolian materials, and old photographs. A scholarly Exhibit Catalogue will be published, edited by Patrick Hanan, Victor S. Thomas Research Professor in the Department of East Asian Languages and Civilizations, Harvard University. The Exhibit Catalogue contains eleven scholarly papers by Harvard faculty members and scholars; and it will be printed and distributed worldwide by the Chinese University Press in Hong Kong.

In addition, a two-day scholarly conference is scheduled for October 17-18, 2003. The theme of the conference is to celebrate the book as a physical object for storing and transmitting knowledge among various East Asian countries throughout the centuries. The conference will have five sessions. Twenty-five scholars from around the world will be invited to Harvard to give papers at this conference or to serve as discussants. After the conference, the conference papers will be edited and published into a commemorative volume. Professor Wilt Idema of the Department of East Asian Languages and Civilizations will serve as editor of the volume, which will be published by the Harvard University Press.

As part of the celebrations of the 75th Anniversary, the Harvard Yenching Library is in the process of raising funds to establish a 75th Anniversary Endowment Fund for Japanese Language Acquisitions, which will honor Professor Serge Elisséeff (1889-1975).

Elisséeff was born to a merchant family in St. Petersburg, Russia. After receiving a multilingual education at home, he studied Chinese and Japanese at the University of Berlin and determined to make himself the first fully qualified European Japanologist. He was admitted to Tokyo Imperial University at age 19 as the first regular student from the West. Elisséeff returned to Europe in 1914, escaped from the Bolshevik Revolution in 1917, and ended up in Paris where he taught Japanese litera-

ture at the Sorbonne from 1930. In 1934 he was appointed at Harvard as Professor of Far Eastern Languages and first Director of the Harvard-Yenching Institute. During his long, groundbreaking career in Cambridge, which lasted until 1957, he supervised the growth of East Asian studies and the Yenching Library and trained the first generation of Japanologists in North America, including Edwin O. Reischauer. Retiring from Harvard, Elisséeff returned to Paris, taught for a number of years again at the Sorbonne, and became the recipient of international honors.

Special Events— Recent

Japanese Library Resources Conference Held at Harvard

In late August 2002 the Reischauer Institute provided key funding to the North American Coordinating Council on Japanese Library Resources (the NCC) for an intensive training program for junior Japanese Studies Librarians held at the Harvard-Yenching Library. Nineteen junior librarians, from all parts of the U.S., and one each from Canada and Germany, participated along with a like number of instructors from the U.S. and Japan. The goal of the Seminar was to provide junior Japanese Studies librarians with an intensive grounding in all aspects of specialized Japanese Studies librarianship, including hands-on training in new electronic resources to facilitate the more comprehensive training of Japanese Studies faculty and students in the wealth of new digital and Internet-based data sources.

The seminar was opened with a Keynote Speech by Reischauer Institute Professor of Japanese Religions and Society Professor Helen Hardacre, who offered faculty viewpoints on strengthening the critical relationship between faculty and librarians. The intensive seminar was comprised of twenty-three sessions including four roundtables and tours of the Harvard-Yenching and the Harvard Law Libraries.

In addition to funding from the Reischauer Institute, the Seminar re-



ceived support from the Japan Foundation and the Northeast Asia Council of the AAS. The Seminar was organized by Reischauer Associate Victoria Lyon Bestor who is the NCC's Executive Director, and co-chaired by Sachie Noguchi of the University of Pittsburgh, who is the Council's Chair, and Kuniko Yamada McVey, the Harvard-Yenching's Japanese Studies Librarian. Japan Documentation Center Director Kazuko Sakaguchi participated in the seminar, offering an outstanding session on Grey Literature, and Mariko Honshoku of the Harvard Law Library provided critical technical support throughout.

The Seminar was part of the NCC's series of training programs which also includes a new series of hands-on workshops for faculty and students in electronic resources, currently under development. Those interested in these or other programs of the NCC should contact Victoria Bestor at vbester@fas.harvard.edu.

50th Anniversary of U.S.-Japan Fulbright Exchange

The 50th Anniversary of the U.S.-Japan Fulbright Exchange was celebrated over the weekend of September 20-21, 2002, at Harvard, hosted by Harvard's Reischauer Institute and Program on U.S.-Japan Relations, the Japan Society of Boston, the Consulate General of

Japan in Boston, the Boston Fulbright Committee, the Massachusetts Chapter of the Fulbright Association, the Japan-U.S. Educational Commission, and the J. William Fulbright Foreign Scholarship Board of the U.S. State Department. The event also received support from Cambridge Trust Company, Bose Corporation, Wellesley College, Boston College, and other area institutions.

The celebration began Friday evening with "Five Japanese Virtuosi," a chamber music performance at Harvard's Sanders Theater attended by more than 780 people, featuring world renowned musicians who were also Fulbright alumni: Nobuko Imai, viola; Ko Iwasaki, cello; Etsko Tazaki, piano; Tsuyoshi Tsutsumi, cello; and Hiroko Yajima, violin; with special guest Donald Palma, double bass. Following the concert several hundred invited guests joined the musicians at a reception in their honor, generously hosted by Boston's new Consul General of Japan, Masuo Nishibayashi, at Harvard's Faculty Club.

On Saturday, September 21, the 50th Anniversary Symposium took place at the Charles Hotel in Cambridge, attended by 280 former Fulbrighters and others, coming from as far away as Alaska, Hawaii, and Japan. The program was comprised of a stellar line-up of scholars on five panels discussing a variety of topics, distinguished special guest speakers—among them Mrs. J. William Fulbright—a luncheon featuring a

keynote address by President Lawrence Summers, and a gala banquet. Professors Carol Gluck and Nagayo Homma, Japan-U.S. Fulbright 50th Anniversary Distinguished Scholars, were honored. A large delegation of distinguished former Fulbrighters from Japan, sponsored by the Japan-U.S. Educational Commission, attended the weekend as part of their three-part "Re-Discovering America Tour." The *International Herald Tribune/Asahi*, one of the sponsors of the event, gave the Fulbright Weekend full page coverage. This coverage, including descriptions of the panels, and other news from the anniversary including reminiscences of Fulbrighters' experiences, may be found at:

<http://www.wcfia.harvard.edu/us-japan/ri/fulbright/index.htm>

8th Annual Kodansha Symposium

The eighth annual Edwin O. Reischauer/Kodansha Commemorative Symposium was held on Friday, October 11, 2002, at the Kodansha/Reischauer House in Belmont, Massachusetts. Professor Susan Pharr, Acting Director of the Reischauer Institute, welcomed the assembly. Harvard Professor of Anthropology Theodore C. Bestor was to have given the symposium talk on "The Americanization of Sushi: From Raw Fish to Ambrosia." However, at the last moment Prof.

Scene from the 50th Anniversary of the Fulbright U.S.-Japan Exchange: Harvard's President Lawrence Summers addresses the participants





Bestor was obliged to cancel due to illness. In his stead, Consul General of Boston Masuo Nishibayashi graciously agreed to offer a few remarks, including his memories of visiting the Reischauers at their house during his graduate student days at Williams College. Dr. Franziska Seraphim and Dr. R. Kenji Tierney, two of this year's Reischauer Institute Postdoctoral Fellows, also kindly stepped in to give fascinating glimpses of their current research. Dr. Seraphim spoke on the subtleties and complexities of politics and memory in post-war Japan, 1945-2000. Dr. Tierney spoke on the historical transformations of sumo into a "tradition" and a "sport," including its recent global circulation as a participation sport.

In attendance were representatives from Kodansha Publishers: Mr. Hiroyuki Tadokoro, Executive Director, The Japan Forum; Mr. Yoichi Kimata, Senior Vice President, Kodansha America; Mr. Jiro Onoda, General Manager, Kodansha, New York; and Ms. Tomoe Sumi, Assistant Editor, Kodansha America. Mr. Tadokoro, with Ms. Sumi translating, spoke movingly of Dr. Reischauer, praising him as a warm and human ambassador and a model even today of open and ongoing dialogue between countries, a dialogue that is badly needed in this time of political tension, particularly with Afghanistan and North Korea.

Following his remarks, Mr. Tadokoro with Mr. Onoda graciously

presented the Noma-Reischauer Prizes in Japanese Studies. Recipient of the 2002 graduate essay prize was Mr. Ilya Garger, A.M. '02 in Regional Studies—East Asia, for his essay, "'Yomiuri' vs. 'Asahi': Japanese Newspapers and the Debate over Constitutional Revision." Although Mr. Garger was unable to attend the symposium in person—he is now a reporter for *Time Asia* in Hong Kong—he sent a statement, which was read by Prof. Albert Craig, describing his project and expressing his thanks for the award. The undergraduate prize was given to Ms. Mari Matsuura Calder '02 for her senior thesis in the Department of Government entitled, "Achieving Power Without Power? The Politics of Japanese Immigrant Policy in Comparative Perspective." Ms. Calder spoke eloquently about her research, her gratitude for scholarly and financial support, and her family's visits to the Reischauers' home many years ago.

New Reischauer Institute Occasional Papers

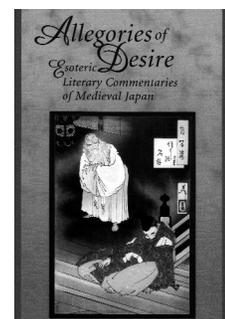
The Reischauer Institute has recently published two papers in its series of Occasional Papers in Japanese Studies, as follows:

"Japanese Settler Colonialism and Capitalism in Japan: Advancing into Korea, Settling Down, and Returning to Japan, 1905-1950," by Kenji Kimura, Professor of Economics,

Shimonoseki City University, Jun Uchida, Ph.D. candidate in History, Harvard University, and Jae-won Sun, Full-time Lecturer of Japanese Economy, Pyongtaek University; with a comment by Louise Young, Associate Professor of History, New York University (No. 2002-3, June 2002).

"The Economic Performance of Italy and Japan: Comparative Reflections," by Corrado Molteni, Associate Professor, Faculty of Political Science, Università degli Studi di Milano (No. 2002-4, November 2002).

These papers may be ordered from the Reischauer Institute. The first copy is free of charge and multiple copies are \$5.00 each.



Participants at the Reischauer/Kodansha House ceremony in Belmont

The Edwin O. Reischauer Institute of Japanese Studies

Japan Forum/ Events: Spring 2003

- January 31 LINDA ISAKO ANGST
Harvard University / Lewis and Clark College
“*Women, War, and Identity Politics in Okinawa: Notes from an Ethnography*”
- February 6 HARRY HAROOTUNIAN (Asian Cultural Studies Workshop)
(Thursday) New York University **4 PM, Barker Center**
“*Shadowing History: National Narratives and the Persistence of Everyday Life*”
- February 7 FRANZISKA SERAPHIM
Harvard University / Boston College
“*War Memory and Generation Change: Refashioning Special Interests in the 1960s*”
- February 14 CHARO D’ETCHEVERRY
Harvard University / University of Wisconsin at Madison
“*Love in Late Heian: Passion, Frustration, and the Heirs of the Shining Prince*”
- February 21 SHELDON GARON
Princeton University
“*Writing a Transnational History of Thrift, or How I Spent My European Vacation*”
- February 28 KATHERINE TEGTMEYER PAK
New College of Florida
“*Can Migrants Be Members? Local Citizenship in Japan*”
- March 4 ANNE ALLISON (special Popular Culture Series: co-sponsored with the Program on U.S.-Japan Relations)
(Tuesday) **12:30 PM, 1033 Massachusetts Avenue, Room M 11**
Duke University
“*Japanese Monsters in the Era of Pokemon Capitalism*”
- March 7 AILEEN GATTEN
University of Michigan
“*Documents as Narrative: Letters of an Eleventh-Century Japanese Noblewoman*”
- March 14 SIDNEY BROWN
Emeritus, University of Oklahoma
“*Tokyo as the Eastern Jazz Capital*”
- March 19 ALISA FREEDMAN (special Popular Culture Series) **3 PM, 33 Kirkland St., William James Hall 1**
(Wednesday) Mellon Postdoctoral Fellow, Cornell University
“*Daily Commutes and Evening Dates: Images of Modern Middle Class Tokyo, 1925-1935*”
- March 21 LAWRENCE MARCEAU
University of Delaware
“*Aesop Does ‘Aedo’: Reception (and Perversion) of the Fables in Early Modern Japan*”
- April 2 KAZUHIKO KASAYA **4 PM, 2 Divinity Avenue, Room 212**
(Wednesday) International Research Center for Japanese Studies (Nichibunken)
“*A Fresh Look at Bushidō*” (lecture to be given in Japanese)
- April 4 ALEXANDER VESEY
Stonehill College
“*The Men in Colored Robes: The Socio-Political Significance of Buddhist Vestments in Tokugawa Japan*”
- April 4 MICHAEL DONNELLY (special Popular Culture Series: co-sponsored with the Program in U.S.-Japan Relations)
University of Toronto **12:30 PM, 1033 Massachusetts Avenue, Room M 11**
“*Corruption and Scandals in Japanese Politics*”
- April 11 GENNIFER WEISENFELD (Asian Cultural Studies Workshop)
Duke University **4 PM, Barker Center**
“*From Baby’s First Bath: Kao Soap and Japanese Commercial Design*”
- April 16 LAURA MILLER (special Popular Culture Series) **4 PM, 24 Oxford St., Geological Lecture Hall**
(Wednesday) Loyola University of Chicago
“*The Naughty Girls of Tokyo: Kogal Fashion, Language and Behavior*”
- April 18 EDWIN CRANSTON
Harvard University
“*Was Tsurayuki Right? Samples of a Leaf Collector*”
- April 25 THEODORE BESTOR (special Popular Culture Series) **4 PM, 2 Divinity Avenue, Yenching Auditorium**
Harvard University
“*The Americanization of Sushi*”
- May 2 TAKASHI FUJITANI
University of California at San Diego
“*Racism Under Fire: Korean Imperial Soldiers in Japanese WWII Discourses on Nation, Empire and Ethnos*”

Except as noted events are held on Fridays, from 4:00 to 5:30 p.m., Lower Library, Robinson Hall (Department of History), Harvard Yard, Cambridge MA 02138