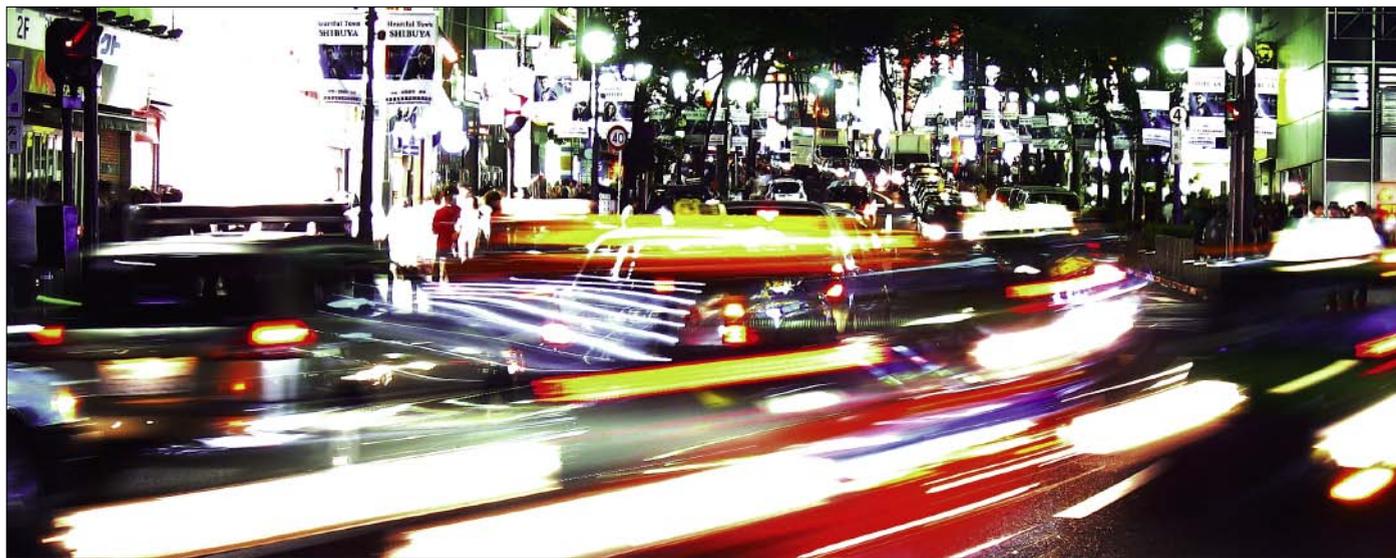


通信

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HARVARD UNIVERSITY

## JAPAN, ASIA, &amp; INTERCONNECTIONS



"Shibuya by Night" by Joshua Allen '09, Government. Japan Prize, 2007 Harvard College International Photo Contest

**SUSAN J. PHARR**

Edwin O. Reischauer Professor of Japanese Politics  
Director, Reischauer Institute of Japanese Studies and the  
Weatherhead Center Program on U.S.-Japan Relations

The 10th Anniversary celebration of the Asia Center, May 1-2, highlights the tremendous surge in connections of all kinds among Harvard's many regional, international, and other centers, driven by the growing interdisciplinarity of knowledge and the rising number of issues and problems that spill across geographic boundaries. The Reischauer Institute (RI) has been fully a part of this trend. Since 2004, RI has joined with close to 25 centers, departments, programs, or faculties across the university to launch over 75 co-sponsored events.

Frequent RI collaborators are other Asia-related centers and programs. Strong interest in historical memory in Asia, trans-Asia popular culture, the experience of Japanese colonialism, Buddhism across boundaries, and the evolving international relations of Asia spur numerous collaborations with the Korea Institute, the Fairbank Center for Chinese Studies, and the Asia Center, as well as the co-sponsorship of postdoctoral fellows. For an increasing number of events, RI partners with the Weatherhead Center for International Affairs (WCFIA) Program on U.S.-Japan Relations. A recent study showed that the two programs' seminar series have surprisingly little overlap in audience; two-thirds of attendees

join one, but not the other. Thus, partnering creates new synergies and connections. A co-sponsored symposium on "Soft Power: National Assets in Japan and the United States and Public Diplomacy" in March 2006 filled the Tsai Auditorium.

Numerous other collaborations extend beyond Asia. For a full week of lectures, films, and other events on "Brazil and Japan: A Century of Journeys across Borders and Generations," RI partnered April 7-11 with the Brazil Studies Program at the David Rockefeller Center for Latin American Studies and the Department of Romance Languages and Literatures. As another example, RI co-sponsored a lecture on "Ending the War with Japan: What was Stalin's Role?" with the Davis Center for Russian and Eurasian Studies in January 2006.

FAS departments—such as History, Anthropology, Music, and the Committee on Degrees in Studies of Women, Gender, and Sexuality—are frequent RI partners.

**10** TH ANNIVERSARY  
HARVARD  
UNIVERSITY  
ASIA CENTER  
1998-2008

**The Edwin O. Reischauer Institute of Japanese Studies offers warm congratulations to the Harvard University Asia Center on the celebration of its 10th Anniversary. Best wishes for continued collaboration and success!**

Photo: Martha Stewart



SUSAN J. PHARR

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# JAPAN, ASIA, & INTERCONNECTIONS

*continued*

Other collaborations occur across faculties. Among these, RI's ties with the Graduate School of Design (GSD) have been especially deep. Since 2004 RI has sponsored three studio trips to Japan for the School's students as part of regular GSD courses. A Japan Forum in April 2007 featured a riveting presentation by GSD faculty Peter Rowe and Mark Mulligan on a major Tokyo waterfront design project. A more recent collaboration was a GSD lecture on April 4 by Japanese architect Shigeru Ban—renowned for his low-cost paper tube houses that provide shelter for disaster victims worldwide—to over 500 faculty, students, architects, planners, and community organizers from around the United States.

Partnering with Harvard's rich array of cultural institutions also presents opportunities to reach new audiences and to offer visual and other cultural material to Harvard faculty to integrate into courses. RI frequently joins with the Harvard Film Archive to bring to Harvard retrospectives of directors such as Hirokazu Koreeda, Mikio Naruse, and Kazuo Hara; in April 2006 capacity crowds thronged the series "Otaku Cinema Slam!" A screening in April 2007 of *Letters from Iwo Jima*, with comments by Academy Award-nominated screenwriter Iris Yamashita and a discussion moderated by Harvard faculty Andrew Gordon, packed the theater. Other partners include the Arthur M. Sackler Museum, the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, and the Ceramics Program, Office for the Arts at Harvard. For many cultural events, RI also collaborates with the Japan Society of Boston, America's oldest Japan Society, under the leadership of Peter Grilli.

There can be no doubt that the pace of partnering is accelerating. The forces behind the change are global, but also local. Creating the Asia Center at Harvard ten years ago fostered new synergies. And with the opening in fall 2005 of the splendid Center for Government and International Studies (CGIS) complex, faculty, students, and visitors from around the world are brought together in new ways, and in inviting spaces. ●

## UPCOMING EVENT

# A Decade of Asia and the Asia Center

## Harvard University Asia Center 10th Anniversary

### SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

#### ALL EVENTS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

Films from East, South, and Southeast Asia will be shown during the week of April 27-May 3. Please visit the Asia Center website [www.fas.harvard.edu/~asiactr](http://www.fas.harvard.edu/~asiactr) for details.

#### Thursday, May 1

Center for Government and International Studies (CGIS South), 1730 Cambridge Street, Cambridge, MA

#### 2:00-2:15 pm

#### DEDICATION OF JAPAN FRIENDS OF HARVARD CONCOURSE

Belfer Case Study Room, CGIS South, Concourse Level

#### 2:15-3:45 pm

#### CHANGING AND ENDURING ISSUES IN ASIA

Belfer Case Study Room

Chair: **Ezra F. Vogel**, Henry Ford II Professor of the Social Sciences, Emeritus; **Minoru Makihara**, former Chairman, Mitsubishi Corporation; **Robert S. Ross**, Associate, Fairbank Center for Chinese Studies and Professor of Political Science, Boston College; **Tony Saich**, Daewoo Professor of International Affairs and Victor and William Fung Director, Asia Center

#### 4:15-5:30 pm

#### TSAI LECTURE

Tsai Auditorium, CGIS South, Japan Friends of Harvard Concourse

**J. Stapleton Roy**, former Ambassador to Singapore, the People's Republic of China, and Indonesia

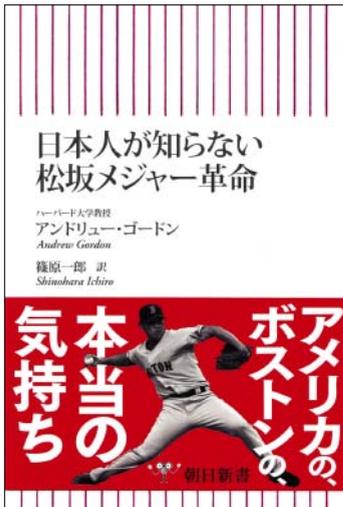
#### 5:30 pm

#### RECEPTION

CGIS South, Japan Friends of Harvard Concourse

# RED SOX NATION

COMES TO THE REISCHAUER INSTITUTE



“Professor Gordon wove a fascinating story of how Matsuzaka was received by the players, coaches, media, and fans in Boston.”

Andrew D. Gordon, Lee and Juliet Folger Fund Professor of History, was the featured speaker at the 48th annual Reischauer Institute Associates Dinner on November 9, 2007. Author of numerous books on Japanese labor history, whose recent work focuses on the emergence of the modern consumer in 20th-century Japan with particular attention to the impact of the sewing machine, Prof. Gordon had been approached by Tokyo publisher Asahi Shinbunsha in spring 2007 with an invitation to turn a scholarly eye toward a different topic: baseball, and in particular, the story of pitcher Daisuke Matsuzaka's first year as a member of the Boston Red Sox. The resulting book, *The Unknown Story of Matsuzaka's Major League Revolution*, had been published exclusively in Japanese a few weeks prior to the Associates Dinner, and the topic was made even more timely by the Red Sox World Series victory just two weeks before the event.

More than 120 Japan studies faculty, associates in research, and other guests attended the reception and dinner, held each year as a way of bringing the New England Japan studies community together. Following the dinner, Prof. Gordon offered highlights from the book and described Matsuzaka's debut in North America. His excellent access to the team and to Fenway Park produced a broad range of anecdotes. From the legion of Japanese



Professor Andrew Gordon at the Associates Dinner

reporters who followed Matsuzaka around in spring training through the peaks and valleys of a long major league baseball season, Prof. Gordon wove a fascinating story of how Matsuzaka was received by the players, coaches, media, and fans in Boston. He also spoke about Daisuke himself and about the process of doing research for a project of this nature.

The addition of Matsuzaka and his fellow pitcher from Japan, Hideki Okajima, to the Red Sox has boosted interest in Japan on campus: the Reischauer Institute organized an outing for faculty, students, and staff to attend a Red Sox game last season, and the tickets were snapped up quickly. Hereabouts, “Dice-K” has become a household name. From the introduction of American baseball to Japan in the late 19th century, through more than 100 years of cross-pollination, the journey has come full circle. ●

## UPCOMING EVENT

### Friday, May 2

American Academy of Arts and Sciences  
Norton Woods: 136 Irving Street, Cambridge, MA  
Complimentary parking at 44 Park Street

### 8:00-9:00 am

#### CONTINENTAL BREAKFAST

### 9:00-9:30 am

#### WELCOME REMARKS

Drew Gilpin Faust, President, Harvard University

### 9:30-11:00 am

#### THE PRESENCE OF HISTORY IN THE PRESENT

Sugata Bose, Gardiner Professor of Oceanic History and Affairs; Carter J. Eckert, Yoon Se Young Professor of Korean History; Andrew D. Gordon, Lee and Juliet Folger Fund Professor of History; William C. Kirby, Edith and Benjamin Geisinger Professor of History; Hue-Tam Ho Tai, Kenneth T. Young Professor of Sino-Vietnamese History; Leonard W.J. van der Kuip, Professor of Tibetan and Himalayan Studies

### 11:15 am-12:15 PM

#### TOWN AND COUNTRY IN ASIA

Peter K. Bol, Charles H. Carswell Professor of East Asian Languages and Civilizations; Yukio Lippit, Assistant Professor of History of Art and Architecture; Thomas Schroepfer, Assistant Professor of Architecture

### 12:30-2:00 pm

#### KEYNOTE ADDRESS

Tu Weiming, Harvard-Yenching Professor of Chinese History and Philosophy and of Confucian Studies

### 2:00-3:15 pm

#### PUBLIC HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Barry R. Bloom, Dean, School of Public Health and Joan L. and Julius H. Jacobson Professor of Public Health; Mary-Jo DelVecchio Good, Professor of Social Medicine; Arthur Kleinman, Esther and Sidney Rabb Professor of Anthropology, Professor of Medical Anthropology and Professor of Psychiatry; Michael B. McElroy, Gilbert Butler Professor of Environmental Studies

### 3:15-4:00 pm

#### STUDY AND RESEARCH IN ASIA: THE STUDENT PERSPECTIVE

Charles J. Wells, Harvard College; Sakura Christmas, Harvard College; Peter J. Lu, Graduate School of Arts and Sciences

### 4:15-5:45 pm

#### ASIA: THE NEXT TEN YEARS

William P. Alford, Henry L. Stimson Professor of Law; Susan J. Pharr, Edwin O. Reischauer Professor of Japanese Politics; Tony Saich, Daewoo Professor of International Affairs and Victor and William Fung Director, Asia Center; Louis T. Wells, Jr., Herbert F. Johnson Professor of International Business Management

### 5:45-6:30 pm

#### RECEPTION

# Edwin Cranston Awarded Literary Prizes

Congratulations to Edwin Cranston (Professor of Japanese Literature in Harvard's Department of East Asian Languages and Civilizations) for being named the 2007 recipient of two distinguished prizes—the Yamagata Banto Prize and the Modern Language Association Lois Roth Award for a Translation of a Literary Work.

Established in 1982, the Yamagata Banto Prize is awarded by the prefectural government of Osaka to an author who has contributed to increased international understanding of Japanese culture. The prize is named after Yamagata Banto (1748-1821), a prominent self-taught scholar from Osaka known for his embrace of rationality and rejection of superstition. Yamagata was one of the first Japanese to study Western science.

The awards committee unanimously selected Prof. Cranston to receive the 22nd Yamagata Banto Prize in recognition of his accomplishments translating traditional Japanese waka poetry, making particular note of his *A Waka Anthology, Volume One: The Gem-Glistening Cup* (Stanford University Press, 1993). Prof. Cranston was recognized for his second volume of translated waka poems in 2007 as well. The Modern Language Association has given the Lois Roth Award for a Translation of a Literary Work biennially since 1999. Prof. Cranston was awarded the most recent prize for *A Waka Anthology, Volume Two: Grasses of Remembrance* (Stanford University Press, 2006).

The following three seasonally appropriate poems selected by Prof. Cranston from the first waka volume (p. 476) were composed by Otomo no Yakamochi (718?-785) in the second month of the year corresponding to 753:

Two poems composed from heightened feeling on the twenty-third

Haru no no ni	Over the spring moors
Kasumi tanabiki	Hovers a hazy, drifting mist
Uraganashi	All too sad at heart
Kono yukage ni	Somewhere in this shadowed light
Uguisu naku mo	At evening a warbler sings.

Wa ga yado no	In the small clusters
Isasa muratake	Of bamboo around my house
Fuku kaze no	A wind is stirring:
Oto no kasokeki	Tonight the faintest rustling comes
Kono yuhe kamo	Across the dusky air.

A poem composed on the twenty-fifth

Uraura ni	In the endless calm
Tereru haruhi ni	Of a spring day bright with sun
Hibari agari	A skylark rises;
Kokoroganashi mo	And my heart—how sad it is
Hitori shi omoeba	As I ponder here alone.

The spring days are lengthening, the orioles are in full cry.  
Without poetry it would be hard indeed to dispel my cares.  
And so I compose these poems to loosen my knotted feelings...

From Edwin A. Cranston, *A Waka Anthology, Volume One: The Gem-Glistening Cup*  
Copyright © 1993 by the Board of Trustees of the Leland Stanford Jr. University



Professor Cranston with students in his popular Freshman Seminar, "Pleasures of Japanese Poetry"



Professor Cranston delivers a speech at the Yamagata Banto Prize Presentation Ceremony in Osaka, February 2008

# Japanese Language Study: A Program of Excellence



*Monane prize winner Rachel Staum and Professor Wesley Jacobsen*

“Harvard’s Japanese Language Program (JLP) has long been a pioneer in supporting students to learn, not only the Japanese language, but also about Japan itself.”

Student interest in Japan is strong on Harvard’s campus. Last year, roughly 180 students enrolled in Prof. Adam Kern’s course on modern Japanese literature, “Japan-Pop: From Basho to Banana,” and more than 75 undergraduates went to Japan with Reischauer Institute support. Interns, summer school students, and students doing independent research are spreading through the archipelago in increasing numbers as part of their Harvard experience.

Nowhere is Japan’s popularity more apparent than in the study of the Japanese language. Harvard’s Japanese Language Program (JLP) has long been a pioneer in supporting students to learn, not only the Japanese language, but also about Japan itself. Through excellent teaching, the awarding of the Monane Prize, and a program of summer internships in effect since 1988, the JLP encourages students in their curiosity about and exploration of Japanese culture and society. This support of student interest is evident in the fact that enrollments in language classes have increased 22 percent in the past two years, and the program is averaging nearly 160 enrolled students per term.

JLP Director Prof. Wesley Jacobsen notes that for the past two years, nearly every one of the 70 students enrolled in first-term Japanese has continued on to the second semester. He attributes this phenomenon

to the superb teaching efforts of the staff in Elementary Japanese and to the high level of interest in Japan on campus.

Among those who have completed at least two years of Japanese language study at Harvard, the JLP acknowledges the achievements of one or two outstanding students annually with a prize sponsored by the Tazuko Ajiro Monane Memorial Fund. Rachel Staum ’09, East Asian Studies (EAS), was awarded the 2007-08 Monane Prize in a ceremony in December.

Training students who speak and read Japanese prepares them to take advantage of opportunities in Japan. The JLP recommends one Harvard student per year for the Mitsubishi Trust Yamamuro Memorial Scholarship, which awards admission fees, full tuition, a living stipend, and research and travel expenses for one year of undergraduate or graduate studies at a university in Japan. This year’s recipient of the Yamamuro Scholarship is Philip Hafferty ’08, EAS. The number of students going to Japan to study abroad, pursue intensive language study, conduct lab research, or hold summer internships is increasing. Working with the Japanese Language Program, RI continues to help as many students as possible go to Japan each year. ●

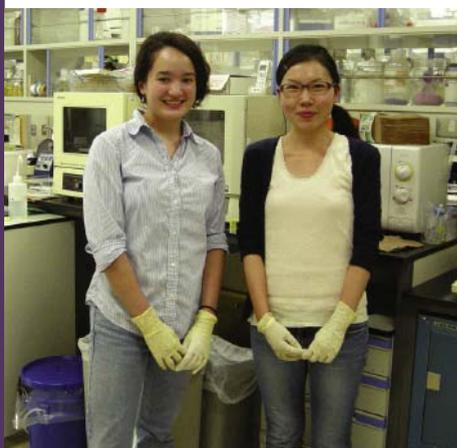


*“Endless Gates of Fushimi Inari” by May Luo ’08, EAS and Economics. Japan Prize, 2007 Harvard College International Photo Contest*

## MY JAPAN SUMMER INTERNSHIP PROGRAM

## Shark Brains and Rain Boots

By Sara Trowbridge '09, Neurobiology



Sara Trowbridge with Motoko Aoki, a postdoctoral fellow at Dr. Okamoto's RIKEN lab

サラ・トロウブリッジ、理研の岡本博士研究室のポストドクトラル・フェロー、青木素子さんと

During my ten week internship at the RIKEN Brain Science Institute in Wako-shi, Saitama, I gained new perspectives on everything from rain boots to shark brains.

After days of getting my shoes and pants soaked in the summer rain, my rain boots from Ito-Yokado Supermarket seemed like a sensible purchase to me, so I was surprised when they attracted so much attention. Everyone stared, and some said, "Oh—you have rain boots!" as if it were quite remarkable. Finally, I asked someone what was wrong. Trying not to laugh, she explained, "In Japan, only little kids wear rain boots."

The rain boot reaction was just one of many cultural and scientific revelations that I gained as I worked in Dr. Hitoshi Okamoto's laboratory, researching two genes involved in the development of a shark's cerebellum. Between working with shark embryos and exploring Japanese culture, my summer was full of surprises.

At first, communication with my lab members proved difficult. Conversations required much brow furrowing, hand waving, and the use of a Japanese-English dictionary, but eventually they adapted to my English, and I adapted to their accent. Paraformaldehyde became "palaholmaldehydo," Harvard became "Havado," and Ex-Taq polymerase became "Exo-Tako polymelasu." Overall, I was impressed by everyone's proficiency in English. I think they were less impressed at the handful of Japanese phrases that I had learned, but they always found my attempts entertaining. Once we overcame the language barrier, everyone eagerly explained aspects of Japanese culture, from traditional tea ceremony to different types of sake, and I was often the subject of jokes about American oddities, like the "sweet tooth."

When I wasn't in the lab, I explored Tokyo. The very first weekend, two other Harvard students and I went to the Tsukiji fish market at around 5:00 AM. After looking at the immense variety of seafood, from huge octopus tentacles to clams twice the size of my hand, we waited in line for two and a half hours to try the "best" sushi in Tokyo. On other weekends, I went to many different regions of Tokyo, including Asakusa, Ueno Park, and Hara-Juku.

By summer's end, I realized that scientific research and cultural exploration are very much alike. In both, I made mistakes, stumbled upon surprises, and, ultimately, got some results, although they were not always what I had expected. At the end of August, I left Tokyo with some interesting pictures of shark embryo brains and a greater understanding of Japan and its people. ●

## 鯨の脳とレインブーツ

サラ・トロウブリッジ、2009年卒業予定、神経生物学

埼玉県和光市の理研脳科学総合研究センターでの10週間のインターンシップの間に、私はレインブーツから鯨の脳まで、いろいろなものに対して新しい見方ができるようになりました。

夏の雨で靴もズボンもすっかり濡れてしまうような日が続き、イトーヨーカ堂でレインブーツを買うのは妥当な選択だと思ったものの、いざレインブーツを履いて職場に行った時にみんなの注目を大きく集めたことには驚きました。みんなしげしげと私のレインブーツを見つめ、「わあ、レインブーツをお持ちなんですね!」とまるでそれが相当すごいことのように言った人もいました。とうとう何がおかしいのか尋ねたところ、「日本では、レインブーツを履くのは小さい子供だけなんですよ。」と、笑いをこらえながら説明してくれました。

レインブーツへのこうした反応は私が岡本 仁博士のラボで鯨の小脳の発達に関わる2つの遺伝子について研究していた時に学んだたくさんの文化的・科学的新事実の1つに過ぎません。鯨の胎児を研究しつつ日本文化を探求することで、私の夏は驚きでいっぱいでした。

初めは私の研究室のメンバーとコミュニケーションをとるのも困難でした。会話の度にまゆをひそめたり、身振りを交えたり、和英辞書を使ったりしたものの、最後には皆さん私の英語に慣れ、私も皆さんのアクセントに慣れました。

Paraformaldehydeは"palaholmaldehydo"(パラホルムアルデヒド)、「Harvard」は「Havado」(ハーバード)、そして、「Ex-Taq polymerase」

は「Exo-Tako polymelasu」(エクス・タコポリメラス)という発音でした。でも総合的に見て、皆さんの英語力の素晴らしさには感銘を受けました。私が学んでいった一握りの日本語のフレーズでは皆さんにはそれほど感動してもらえなかったようですが、私がコミュニケーションをとろうとするのをいつも面白がってくれました。一度言語の壁を乗り越える と、皆さん熱心に伝統的な茶の湯から日本酒の種類まで日本文化についていろいろ説明してくれました。「甘党」のようにアメリカ人の変なところはよく私をからかう冗談のネタにされました。

研究室にいる時以外は東京を探索しました。一番最初の週末、他の2人のハーバードの学生と一緒に午前5時頃に築地魚市場に行きました。巨大な蛸の触手から私の手の2倍もある貝まで数限りない種類のシーフードを見た後、2時間半も並んで東京で「一番美味しい」寿司を食べることができました。その後の週末には浅草、上野公園、原宿など東京の様々な場所を訪れました。

夏の終わりごろ、私は、科学的研究と文化的な探求がとても似ていると気づきました。そのどちらにおいても、私は間違いを犯し、あちこちで驚くような体験をして、予想していた通りとはいかないこともあるものの、何らかの結果を得ました。8月の終わりに、私は鯨の胎児脳の興味深い写真と日本と日本人の方々に対するより深い理解を得て東京を後にしました。 ●

Michael Kohen at the Ryogoku  
Kokugikan sports arena, Tokyo

マイケル・コーヘン、東京両  
国国技館スポーツ・アリーナ  
にて



## Biofuels and Kabuki

By Michael Kohen '09, Biomedical Engineering

I arrived in Japan on June 6. My first email home read: “Hey everyone! Just wanted to email you that I got here safely. Flight went well as did the commute from the airport to IGES Headquarters. This is really an amazing country and I can already tell that this will be a great experience.”

My internship host, the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES), is headquartered in a beautiful mountainside building in scenic Hayama, just outside of Yokohama. My first day at work was very exciting as my supervisor personally introduced me to everyone in the building. Many people expressed how excited they were to have me, but also made it clear that they had high expectations. Over the next two months I conducted research on various biofuel technologies that may one day be our principle energy sources. I sifted through mountains of data and attended two conferences in Tokyo. By the end of my internship, I had compiled a lengthy report of findings and suggestions. I learned a tremendous amount about biofuels, and what had begun as an internship opportunity of only moderate interest to me blossomed into a passion. I will continue to learn about renewable energy and energy policy.

In coming to Japan, my goal was to gain professional experience through my internship, but equally important to me was to “discover” Japan for myself. I saw a Kabuki play, climbed Mt. Fuji, and explored many beautiful cities. I also did my best to interact with as many people as possible, having conversations on trains, in restaurants, and in my workplace. I was continually amazed that even with somewhat of a language barrier, two people from across the globe could connect over something as simple as the weather or as complex as biofuels.

The most valuable part of my visit came in directly contrasting what I viewed as the American perception of Japan—based on conversations with friends and family, as well as my own expectations—with my actual experience. The Japan I knew in the United States was a wacky place where chimpanzees regularly travelled by rollerblade, people slept in capsule hotels (which apparently is true... because I did it too!), and anything could be purchased from a vending machine. Before my trip I was truthfully afraid of what I might encounter. But when I arrived, that “extreme” culture shock that everyone in the United States warned me about never came. True, there were differences, but people are people no matter where they are on the globe; at our core we are the same. That’s something I hadn’t truly believed until last summer. Japan is a beautiful country with an ancient and rich history and a people who are friendly and welcoming. It’s very unfortunate to me that many Americans will never understand this.

I am very privileged to have had the opportunity to discover Japan and, in the process, also to discover a little more about myself. ●

## バイオ燃料と歌舞伎

マイケル・コーヘン、2009年卒業予定、医用生体工学

6月6日に日本に着きました。家族に宛てた最初のメールはこんな感じでした。

「やあ、みんな。無事に着いたって伝えたくてメールしてるよ。飛行機も、空港からIGESの本部まで何事もなく順調に来れたよ。ここは本当にすごい国で、今回は素晴らしい体験ができそうだよ。」

私が去年の夏インターンとして日本で過ごした8週間は私の人生で最も素晴らしい時間とも言えるものでした。

私のインターンシップの受け入れ先であった財団法人地球環境戦略研究機関(IGES)の本部は、横浜のすぐ郊外の風光明媚な葉山の美しい山腹に建つビルにありました。仕事初日は上司が個人的に私を皆に紹介してくれ、期待に胸が高鳴りました。たくさんの方が私がここで働く事とても楽しみにしていると言ってくれましたが、同時に大きな期待もかかっていると知らされました。その後2カ月、私は将来私たちの主要エネルギー源となるかもしれない様々なバイオ燃料技術の研究を行いました。山のようなデータを調べあげ、東京での2つの会議にも出席しました。インターンシップが終わる頃には、今回の調査結果と提案を長い報告書にまとめあげました。来日当初、私はバイオ燃料についてインターンシップに関連するという程度の興味しかなかったのですが、インターンシップを通じて本当にたくさんこのことを学び、バイオ燃料に対して情熱を抱くようになりました。これからは再生可能エネルギーとエネルギー政策に関して学び続けていくつもりです。

日本に来ることに際して、私の目標はインターンシップを通してプロとしての経験をするものでしたが、等しく重要だったのは、自分で日本を「発見する」ことでした。歌舞伎を鑑賞し、富士山に登り、多くの美しい都市を探索しました。また、電車の中、レストラン、職場などいろいろな人と会話をし、できるだけ多くの人々と接するよう努めました。いくぶん言語の壁はあるとしても、普段は地球の端と端に住む2人が天気と同じくらい簡単な話題や、またはバイオ燃料と同じくらい複雑な話題で繋がることができるとは感激させられました。

私の今回の訪問の最も貴重な部分は、私が友人や家族との会話や自分自身の予想に基づく「アメリカ人から見た日本」と私の直接の体験を比べられたことでした。私がアメリカで知っていた日本は、チンパンジーがいつもローラーブレードで行き来して、人がカプセルホテルで眠り（...私も体験したのでこれは確かに本当です）、自動販売機で何でも買えるといった奇妙なところでした。旅行前は、自分がどういうことに出くわすのか本当に心配でした。しかし、日本到着後も、アメリカで皆が私に警告したような「極端な」カルチャーショックは一度も起こりませんでした。違いが存在するのは確かですが、地球にどこにいても、人は人です。根っこでは私たちは同じです。去年の夏に初めて、私はこのことを確信するようになりました。日本は古く豊かな歴史があり、日本人は友好的でもてなしの心の厚い人々です。多くのアメリカ人がこれを決して理解しないのは、本当に残念なことだと思います。

日本を発見する機会、そしてその過程で自分自身について少し発見する機会を与えられたことを本当に幸運に思います。●

# Censoring the Censors

## Chinese and Korean Translations of Censored Japanese Literature

China was the cultural center of East Asia until the late nineteenth century, and Korea was an active transmitter of Chinese as well as Korean culture to Japan. For many centuries, neither Chinese nor Koreans paid much attention to Japanese culture, and they virtually ignored Japanese literature.

### KAREN L. THORNER

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East Asian Sinocentrism remained intact until after the Meiji Restoration of 1868, when Japan's political capital and military capability soared and China's plummeted. Beginning in the 1880s, Koreans started going to Japan as learners, no longer as purveyors of culture. The Chinese soon followed, after their surprising defeat at the hands of the Japanese in the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-1895. By the turn of the twentieth century, Japan's economic success and military triumphs had cemented its position as the flourishing prototype of a new Asian modernity. Hundreds of thousands of semicolonial Chinese, colonial Korean, and, beginning in the 1920s, colonial Taiwanese students went to Japan to learn about the Western social institutions, medicine, science, and technology that the Japanese had recently appropriated. At the same time, while they were living in Japan, many Chinese, Koreans, and Taiwanese also enjoyed reading Japanese literature. Japanese literature quickly made its way to China, Korea, and Taiwan and became quite popular there as well.

In addition to reading Japanese literature, Chinese, Koreans, and Taiwanese also rewrote hundreds if not thousands of Japanese novels, plays, poems, and short stories. They did so explicitly, in the form of translations and critical commentaries. They also did so intertextually, by weaving allusions to Japanese literature into their own creative works. Semicolonial Chinese and colonial Korean and Taiwanese recastings of Japanese literary works add new dimensions to our understandings of East Asian cultural dynamics and of empire, cross-cultural interaction, and literary production more generally. Here I would like to share highlights from one of the most intriguing subsets of these recastings: early twentieth-century Chinese and Korean translations of censored Japanese literature.

Japanese censors excised countless words, paragraphs, and pages penned throughout the empire. Chinese and Korean translators of censored Japanese literature occasionally reversed these deletions.

They did so by replacing blank spaces and censorship marks with words. Chinese and Korean translations of censored Japanese literature draw attention to the paradoxical significance of the Chinese and Korean languages in the survival and propagation of Japanese cultural products. The Japanese writings that Japanese censors sought to restrain established an uneasy alliance with the languages imperial authorities sought to curtail.

There are two particularly noteworthy examples of this phenomenon. The first is "Pi nal-i neun Pumcheonyeok" (Shinagawa Station in the Rain, May 1929), the anonymous Korean translation of the Japanese proletarian writer Nakano Shigeharu's (1902-1979) heavily censored poem "Ame no furu Shinagawa eki" (Shinagawa Station in the Rain, February 1929). The second is the Chinese writer Bai Mu's *Weisi de bing* (Soldiers Not Yet Deceased, 1938). It is one of several wartime Chinese translations of the Japanese writer Ishikawa Tatsuzo's (1905-1985) banned novella *Ikiteiru heitai* (Living Soldiers, 1938). Both translations are powerful reminders of the resilience, through endless permutations, of cultural products.

### Encounters with the Japanese Emperor

"Ame no furu Shinagawa eki" depicts a Japanese revolutionary at Shinagawa Station bidding farewell to his Korean friends. These friends are being deported from Japan on the occasion of the enthronement of the Showa emperor (November 10, 1928). Nakano's poem concludes with the Japanese revolutionary imagining the glorious return of his Korean friends to Japan. The version of "Ame no furu Shinagawa eki" available to prewar Japanese readers contains censorship marks in two key places: where the Japanese revolutionary comments on how his Korean friends think of the Japanese emperor, and where the Japanese revolutionary urges his friends to attack the emperor.

Early in the censor-approved Japanese version of the poem, the Japanese revolutionary merely notes that his Korean friends, drenched with rain and about to leave Japan, "call to mind '~~~~'" and "call to mind '~~~~'" The Korean translation of these lines replaces most of the censorship marks with words. In this translation

the Japanese revolutionary comments: “You all, soaked with rain, think of the Japanese XX who is kicking you out/ You all, soaked with rain, engrave before your eyes the hair on his head, his narrow forehead, his glasses, his mustache, his unsightly curved spine.” To be sure, the Korean translation does not mention the emperor explicitly. But there is little doubt that the censorship marks replace the word “emperor.” Filling the void left by the censors of the Japanese version, the Korean translation boldly depicts Koreans imagining the emperor as just a man, and a rather average one at that.

The Korean translation rewrites the conclusion of the Japanese poem even more daringly. Nakano’s “Ame no furu Shinagawa eki” wraps up with the Japanese revolutionary urging his Korean friends to:

Pass through Kobe, Nagoya, enter Tokyo  
 Approach “”  
 Appear at “”  
 “”  
 Thrust up and hold “” jaw  
 “”  
 “”  
 Laugh between sobs in the ecstasy  
 of warm “”

In contrast, the Korean translation wraps up with calls to attack the emperor. This translation retains a number of censorship marks. For instance, the translator substitutes “X” for “emperor,” “capXre” for “capture,” “Xoat” for throat, “reX” for “revenge,” “veX” for “veins,” etc. But hiding little, these marks mock more than reinforce the act of censorship. The Korean translation reads:

Pass through Kobe, Nagoya, enter Tokyo  
 Press on his person, appear before his face  
 CapXre X and seize his Xoat  
 Precisely at his veX aim the sickleX and  
 In the blood pulsating from head to foot,  
 In the ecstasy of burning reX,  
 Laugh! Cry!

In another pseudo bow to the censors, the Korean translation is pointedly ambiguous concerning the fate of the emperor. In this translation, the Japanese revolutionary urges his Korean friends to direct their sickles at the emperor’s neck, but he does not actually tell them to wrap these curved tools around his flesh, let alone cut him. On the other hand, the verb *ddwida* (to pulsate) also can be spelled *twida* (to splatter), giving the line after the reference to sickles at veins an alternate reading: “in the blood [from the emperor’s veins] splattering you from head to foot.” Either way, with vengeance “burning” inside revolutionaries aiming lethal weapons at the emperor’s neck, regicide appears inevitable. The language (content) of the Korean translation clearly challenges the hegemony of the Japanese imperial system in a way that its Japanese source poem does not. Also important, however, is how the translated poem’s language (Korean) challenges the hegemony of the Japanese language. In fact, the most complete version we have of “Shinagawa Station in the Rain” is its Korean translation.

### Nanjing and Battlefield “Truths”

Similarly, during the war years, the most complete versions of Ishikawa’s novella *Ikiteiru heitai* available to readers were its Chinese translations. *Ikiteiru heitai* was scheduled to appear in the March 1938 issue of *Chuo koron* (Central Review), but censors forced its withdrawal. Thanks to the close ties between the Chinese and Japanese literary worlds, *Ikiteiru heitai* was translated into Chinese no fewer than three times in 1938; two of these translations quickly came out in second editions. The case of the Chinese writer Bai Mu’s version, entitled *Weisi de bing*, is particularly noteworthy. Like many Chinese translators of Japanese battlefield literature, Bai Mu justified the translation of this genre by emphasizing its exposure of the “truths” of wartime. As he declared in the preface to *Weisi de bing*, “The novel describes the real conditions of the battlefield in vivid detail. Moreover, the author did not do evil against his conscience and was not willing to cover up the cruel truths of war and the soldiers’ disgust of war. So although this text is by a Japanese writer, its immortal value lies in its objectively portraying the facts of war.”

In fact, the abridged translation extensively revises the Japanese text and censors key passages. Most notably, it omits Ishikawa’s discussion of the December 1937 attack on Nanjing and its environs. Chapter 11 of the Chinese translation is entitled “Nanjing,” and it opens with a drawing by the artist Wang Zizheng of burning buildings. This chapter talks about the fires that continue to rage and the corpses, both human and animal, that litter the streets of Nanjing. But at a mere two pages, it gives

only a fleeting glimpse of the devastated city. Moreover, the Chinese translation reveals virtually nothing about how the city fell to ruins. Chapter 10 concludes with Japanese troops still in Changzhou, while Chapter 11 opens with Japanese soldiers walking through a “calm” and defeated Nanjing.

Today, the Nanjing massacre is a cause célèbre, but this was not always the case. In fact, the Chinese silenced fictional depictions of the massacre until the 1980s. The Chinese writer Ah Long’s (1907-1967) novel *Nanjing* (1939), purportedly China’s first creative piece touching on the massacre, was not published until December 1987. As Ah Long indicates in his afterword, he wrote *Nanjing* in response to the perceived inadequacies of both *Ikiteiru heitai* and the Japanese novelist Hino Ashihei’s (1907-1960) bestselling battlefield trilogy *Mugi to heitai*, *Tsuchi to heitai*, and *Hana to heitai* (Wheat and Soldiers, Earth and Soldiers, and Flowers and Soldiers, 1938). Ironically, the same month Ah Long’s *Nanjing* finally became available to Chinese readers (December 1987), a Chinese publisher produced the first translation of Ishikawa’s *Ikiteiru heitai* since the war years. They resumed the struggles between Chinese and Japanese creative depictions of wartime attacks on China.

Scholarship on East Asian cultural interactions, with its emphasis on pre-twentieth-century Sinocentrism and early twenty-first-century popular culture flows, leapfrogs over the twentieth-century. For its part, scholarship on twentieth-century intra-East Asian relationships focuses almost exclusively on geopolitical concerns. These dominant narratives obscure the vibrant intra-East Asian cultural and particularly literary exchanges that took place throughout the turbulent 1900s and that continue into the new millennium. Studying East Asian cultures in geographic isolation can impose artificial frameworks that hinder our understanding of this dynamic part of the world. ●



Sculpture at the Memorial Hall of the Nanjing Massacre, Nanjing, China



GSD Studio Course design project  
by Hyong Kyun Rah

# DESIGNS ON TOKYO

## RI Supports GSD Courses and Activities

Meticulously tended temple gardens. Playful Sony robot puppies. “Japan” and “design” seem to go together naturally, and this fit is readily apparent at the Harvard Graduate School of Design (GSD). Students and faculty at the GSD regularly engage Japan in their study and research endeavors, and the Reischauer Institute (RI) has been a strong supporter of these activities. RI has sponsored GSD student travel to Japan, studio course presentations taught by Japanese architects that focus on design challenges in Tokyo, and a conference put together by AsiaGSD, a student organization.

RI regularly supports studio courses that focus on a project in metropolitan Tokyo, allowing students to visit the site and experience the local environment first-hand. In spring 2007, RI supported 12 GSD students’ travel to Japan for 10 days as part of the GSD Studio Course, “Reframing of Spatial Language of Tokyo Public Space.” This course was taught by Yoshiharu Tsukamoto, Principal Architect in Atelier Bow-Wow, a cutting-edge design firm in Tokyo.

The course provided students with an opportunity to research Tokyo’s urban phenomena, such as markets (Tsukiji Fish Market), residential areas (Shimokitazawa, Nakameguro, Harajuku, and others), and contemporary “Sakariba” – dense clusters of facilities for shopping, eating, drinking, and amusement – that have typically formed around a transportation node (Nakano, Kichijoji, etc.). The students then returned to Cambridge to create new architectural prototypes of western lifestyles based on notions of size, scale, and density in Tokyo’s urban environment. At the end of the term, students presented their final design projects at a public lecture in Piper Auditorium. The presentations generated lively discussions on urbanism and space among faculty, students, architects, and urban planners.

Deep student interest in contemporary Japanese design is also seen in activities by GSD students outside the classroom. AsiaGSD, a student group, organized “Space Rocks!” in November 2007 with RI support. A mixture of lectures, presentations, and discussions on the topic of “space” in Asia, the event examined “new ways of conceptualizing spatial experience and representation through the combination of differing cultural perspectives and design backgrounds.”

Japanese participation in the event came from diverse quarters. Groovisions, a leading Japanese graphic design group, was a featured participant in the “Space Rocks!” line-up. Their animation, which may be viewed on the web, lies whimsically in the area between commerce and play. David Imber and Mika Yoshida, writers for some of the most influential lifestyle magazines in Japan, also participated. Their work in the Japanese editions of *Esquire*, *GQ*, and *BRUTUS* gave them particularly useful insight into the consumption and conception of space in Japan. Finally, Brooklyn Foundry, a leading digital media firm, presented the video they produced for the new Gucci flagship store in the Ginza section of Tokyo.

The GSD and the Reischauer Institute will continue to work together to help students engage contemporary Japanese designers and design trends. Such efforts bring new voices to campus and stimulate creative activity in previously unknown areas of Japanese studies. Facilitating connections between the GSD, Japan, and other parts of Harvard University is an ongoing focus for the Reischauer Institute. ●

Photo: Marina Stewart



スーザン J. ファー

## 日本とアジア — その繋がりと広がり

続き

RIは歴史学部、人類学学部、音楽学部、女性・ジェンダー・セクシュアリティ学委員会などの学内の様々な組織とも頻りに協力体制を取っています。さらに、学部の枠を超えて協力することもあります。特にハーバードデザイン大学院(GSD)との結びつきは深く、RIはGSDの通常授業の一環として認められている日本へのスタジオ・トリップを2004年以来過去3回にわたり支援してきました。また、2007年4月のジャパン・フォーラムでは、GSD教員のピーター・ローとマーク・ムリガンが主な東京ウォーターフロントのデザインプロジェクトに関するプレゼンテーションで聴衆の耳目を集めました。より最近の共同プロジェクトとしては4月4日の日本人の建築家坂茂氏によるGSDでの講演が挙げられます。坂氏は世界中の被災者の避難所となっている安価な紙の管で建造した住宅で有名ですが、講演にはアメリカ各地から500人以上の教員、学生、建築家、都市計画家、および地域コミュニティの代表などが出席しました。

ハーバードの多くの文化的組織との協力により、新しい聴衆の獲得、さらには授業で使える視覚的あるいは文化的教材をハーバードの教員に提供することが可能になります。また、RIは頻りにハーバードフィルム・アーカイブとの共催で是枝裕和、成瀬巳喜男、原一男監督などのハーバードでの回顧上映会を行っています。2006年4月の「Otaku Cinema Slam!」には大勢の観客が訪れ、2007年4月にアカデミー賞候補の映画脚本作家、アイリス・ヤマシタ氏による解説とハーバードのアンドリュウ・ゴードン教授を議長とする討論付きで上映された「硫黄島からの手紙」では劇場が満員になりました。その他にもアーサー・M. サックラー美術館、ピーボディー考古学民族学博物館、ハーバード芸術課の陶芸プログラムなどとも共同でイベントなどを行っています。また、RIはピーター・グリーン氏のリーダーシップの下、アメリカで最も長い歴史を誇るボストンの日本協会とも多くの文化的イベントを共催しています。

こうした協力体制は明らかに加速してきています。この変化を後押ししているのは学内全体、そして各センター内それぞれの努力です。10年前のハーバードアジアセンターの創設によって既存のセンターとの新たな相乗効果が促進されるようになり、さらには2005年秋に素晴らしい政策国際研究センター (CGIS) ビルのオープンによって、世界中からたくさんの教授陣、学生、そして来訪者が新しい形で、魅力的な空間に集まってきています。●

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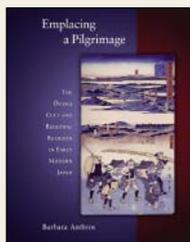
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# Spring 2008 New Books on Japan

## Harvard University Asia Center Publications Program

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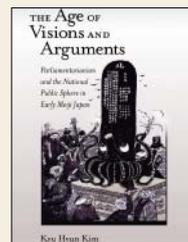
**Barbara Ambros**

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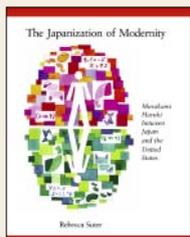
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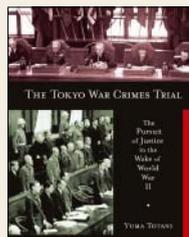
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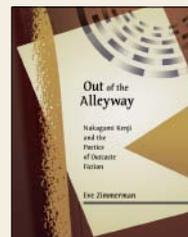
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## 通信

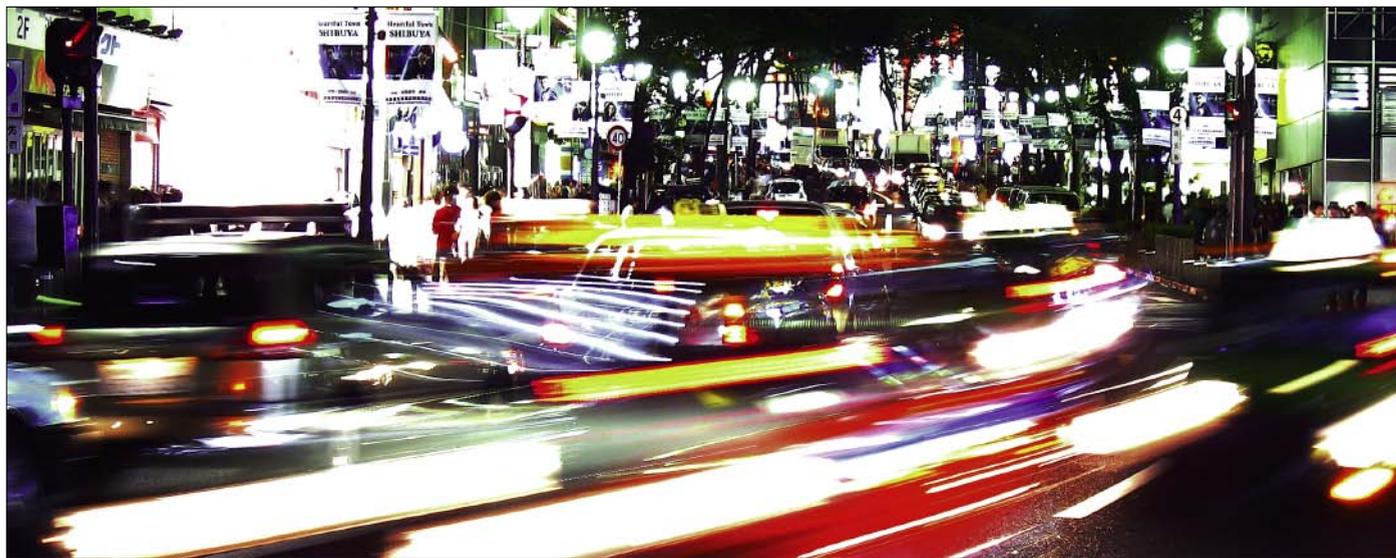
レッドソックス国家  
と日本エドウィン・  
克蘭ストン教授、  
文学賞を受賞私の日本：  
サマー・  
インターシシップ・  
プログラム

## ライシャワー

エドウィンO. ライシャワー日本研究所  
ハーバード大学

## レポート

## 日本とアジア — その繋がりと広がり



「渋谷の夜」ジョシュア・アレン(2009年度卒業予定、政治学部)撮影。2007年ハーバード・カレッジ国際写真コンテスト「日本賞」受賞

## スーザンJ. ファー

エドウィンO. ライシャワー 日本政治学教授  
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5月1日から2日にかけて行われるアジアセンター10周年記念祝賀会は、学問がますます学際的なものとなり、地理的な境界を超えて様々な問題が増え続ける中で、ハーバードの多くの地域・国際・その他のセンターが多様な形で急速に繋がりとつなごうと改められて浮き彫りにするイベントとなります。ライシャワー研究所(RI)はこれまで確実にこの流れの一端を担ってきました。2004年以来、RIはおよそ25にわたる学内のセンター、学部、プログラム、また教授陣と共に75以上のイベントを行ってきました。

とりわけ、RIは頻繁に他のアジア関連のセンターやプログラムとイベント共催者となっています。アジアにおける歴史認識、アジア発の大衆文化、日本による植民地主義の経験、宗派を超えた仏教、およびあ変わり続けるアジアの国際関係、といったものへの関心の高まりは韓国研究所、フェアバンク中国研究センター、およびアジアセンターとの多くのイベント共同開催、またポストドクトラル・フェローの共同支援の流れに拍車を掛けました。さらに、ウェザーヘッド国際問題研究所(WCFIA)の日米関係プログラムと共同で開催するものも増えてきています。ただ、RIと日米関係プログラムのセミナーシリーズは驚いたことに聴衆がほとんど重複しないことが最近の研究によってわかりました。

つまり、出席者の3分の2は片方のセミナー・シリーズには出席しても、もう片方には出席していないというのです。したがって、お互いが協力することで新しい相乗効果と繋がりが生まれると期待されています。また、2006年3月に共催した「Soft Power: National Assets in Japan and the United States and Public Diplomacy」のシンポジウムはツイイ講堂が埋まる盛況ぶりでした。

その他、アジア以外の地域センターとも数多くのイベントを共催しています。4月7日から11日まで1週間にわたって講演、映画上映、その他のイベントが行われる「Brazil and Japan: A Century of Journeys across Borders and Generations」はRIがデイビッド・ロックフェラーラテンアメリカ研究所のブラジル研究プログラムとロマンス語学・文学部とで共同開催するものです。他には、2006年1月にデイビス・ロシア・ユーラシア研究センターと「Ending the War with Japan: What was Stalin's Role?」という講演を共催しました。

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エドウィンO. ライシャワー日本研究所は、ハーバードアジアセンターの10周年を心よりお祝い申し上げます。さらなるご発展をお祈りするとともに、これからもどうぞよろしくお願い申し上げます。