Words from the Chair

The East Asian region is more and more relevant in international society and culture, and developments there affect in significant ways also our lives in the US. Economic developments, political events, international conflicts and cooperation, and cultural activities receive wide coverage in the international media. The Department of East Asian Languages and Cultural Studies serves as an important hub for research, education, and cultural awareness on East Asian matters at the University of California, Santa Barbara and in the larger Santa Barbara community. Our mission is to make the news more intelligible by providing linguistic, cultural, and historical contexts to current developments, but also to challenge mainstream media coverage by offering our students deeper knowledge and alternative visions of East Asian cultures in the present and in the past. This year, we welcome a new faculty member, professor Corey Byrnes, who will join us in fall 2013 to teach courses related to classical Chinese literature and Chinese cultural history. Another new faculty at UCSB, closely related to our field, is Naoki Yamamoto (Department of Film and Media Studies), an expert on Japanese film.

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DISCUSSION PAPER: The Uses of Popular Culture for Sex and Violence

In this discussion paper I would like to briefly describe my experience of incorporating popular culture in the broadest terms in two of my undergraduate courses, “Representations of Sexuality in Modern Japan” and “Violence and the State in Japan.” In each course, I have integrated one or more sessions that take up the popular cultural treatment of the core topics, sexuality in one case, violence in the other. Materials in these sessions range widely from erotic woodblock prints of the nineteenth century to magazine ads for condoms in the twenty-first, and from 1930s racist propaganda imagery to 2010s cartoons designed to increase the appreciation of the Self-Defense Forces, Japan’s currentday military. I have found that the analysis of popular cultural materials can go a long way toward accomplishing a core goal of university-level teaching that, in my mind, has been best articulated by Michel Foucault. In an interview Foucault said that, “The main interest in life and work is to become someone else that you were not in the beginning.” He wanted his books to be understood as a kind of toolbox for user-readers to “rummage through to find a tool they can use however they wish in their own area” (Gauntlett 2002). Accordingly, my courses are designed to provide blocks of knowledge about a given subject matter, but I also aim to provide students with questions and perspectives that challenge their own views, and with tools to better think through the social and political implications of their perspectives and attitudes.

Sex

Along these lines, I aim at using popular cultural materials to unsettle students’ sensibilities and thus allow me to more effectively convey, for instance, the specific cultural and historical conditions of sexuality in Japan while denaturalizing their own beliefs and attitudes. I have always liked screening parts of Ōshima Nagisa’s 1976 film Ai no korîda (In the Realm of the Senses) in my upper-division, undergraduate course of 160-plus students on “Representations of Sexuality in Modern Japan.” The course fulfills a number of requirements and is thus populated by students pursuing a broad range of majors, from Japanese Studies to Chemistry, Art History, Mathematics, and other fields. Typically, only a small number of students have taken courses on Japan or have studied the Japanese language. Most generally, the course traces the history of various sex/gender themes and issues from the late nineteenth to the early twenty-first century, including sexuality and the nation state; sexuality and the arts; gender ambivalence; homosexuality, LGBT activism and queer identities; traditional, new and international women; family planning;
from infanticide to the pill; sexual slavery; the politics of prostitution; and sex and visual culture.

For years, the film had seemed like a perfectly provocative match for two very different academic takes on the case of Abe Sada featured in the film, namely William Johnston's book, *Geisha, Harlot, Strangler, Star: A Woman, Sex, and Morality in Modern Japan* (2004), and Christine L. Marran’s treatment of Sada and other transgressive female figures in *Poison Woman: Figuring Female Transgression in Modern Japan* (2007). Abe Sada’s story is set in the 1930s. She pursues an intense sexual relationship with the (married) owner of an inn. After killing him as the result of one of their sexual plays, she cuts off his penis and testicles, and leaves the scene. Caught by police days after the incident, she becomes a celebrity whose story is widely covered by the print media of the time, frequently adapted as a literary subject, and studied and examined by a number of new kinds of experts from various fields of medicine and law. In previous years, students had laughed at scenes that appeared humorous to me as well.

For instance, when the male protagonist puts a hard-boiled egg into the vagina of Sada’s character, she squats to push it out again while insisting that she is not a hen. Both lead characters deliver the conversation in good humor. Both laugh at this situation and similarly playful, erotically charged activities throughout the film. In general, for a film that used to be censored in Japan and internationally for its explicit, unsimulated sex scenes, there is a whole lot of witty talk, teasing and laughter.

In the dark of the lecture hall, students also occasionally shrieked or, rather lightheartedly, it seemed to me, articulated their disapproval of certain scenes. An audible murmur went through the room when, for instance, Abe Sada goes to bed for monetary compensation with an elderly man whom she refers to as “teacher.” Some scenes prompted the occasional “ew” from the student audience but none as noisily as the bloody end.

More importantly, however, the screening of the film in class prompted extensive discussions about sexuality in modern Japan; the production of scientific knowledge; feminism, agency, gendered standards of morality; erotic art versus pornography; among a number of issues. Despite its availability on home video since the 1990s, I suppose that “In the Realm of the Senses” has not been fully absorbed into popular culture. My impression is, however, that at least in the classroom setting, its very radicalism helps students approach more current mainstream popular culture and its treatment of sexual themes with fresh eyes. It also makes the very powerful point that sexual mores aren’t on a continuous path towards liberation and freedom. What was shocking in the eyes of many audiences during the 1970s has remained so in those of many undergraduates who populate my courses today.

I should report also that in recent years, more than the usual handful of students began to walk out less than 30 minutes into the film. I am uncertain in what particular ways the film, or the fact that I screened it in class, offended their sensibilities. I have wondered whether part of the reason lies in the fact that sex, and nudity more specifically, have become...
...carefully sanitized in mainstream U.S. media culture. The film’s partial nudity is mostly of female bodies and many of those tend to be body doubles, often surgically enhanced, of female actors. Given the general anxiety about nudity and the (at least publicly) celebrated obsession with bodily imperfections in contemporary American popular culture, and the simultaneous rise of ever more perfectly obese bodies, is it possible that a substantial number of current undergraduates have never or only rarely seen an actual human body in the nude on film? In any case, perhaps there are indeed reasons other than being a staunch conservative or religious fundamentalist to fail to appreciate Ōshima’s artsy critique of 1970s sexual morals.

Such questions aside, “In the Realm of the Senses” is only one of numerous visual examples that complement and complicate my lectures in that course. Drawing an arch from the significance and uses of erotic wood block prints in the nineteenth century to Ōshima’s take on Abe Sada in the late twentieth, and further to current-day television shows such as “Josō Paradaisu” ([Male to] Female Cross-dressing Paradise) that feature cross-dressing individuals on a set that is designed to mock shows devoted to heterosexual partner-matching, allows me to make a particular point.\(^1\) Perhaps in contrast to undergraduates’ experiences of the North American popular culture of sexuality, in Japan popular cultural representations of sex, among other things, often work as objects of humor and play (Linhart 2000). After all, how could one not be amused by Katsushika Hokusai’s “Mr. Prick and Ms. Cunt” (ca. 1810) or by the egg sequence in “In the Realm of the Senses?” Most of my students are infected by the television audience’s laughter at a transgendered host of a queen show featured in Kim Longinotto’s documentary, Shinjuku Boys (1995), who solicits confirmation from the audience regarding the fact that despite one performer’s remarkable shoe size, she is still a beautiful woman. It is also quite obvious to my students that the participants in annual festivals such as the Penis Festival or the Naked Festival have fun celebrating what appears to be a reinvention of much older rituals once prohibited by a modernizing state.\(^2\)

The fact that today’s educational campaigns in Japan tend to heavily employ the techniques of advertising and popular culture, ranging from colorful and cheerful elements to cute and endearing imagery, serves as the backdrop to our in-class discussion about the historically evolving approaches to contraception and safe sex. Here too I use examples from popular culture. I begin with the analysis of an advertisement for condoms, such as, for instance, in the 2 July 2002 issue of the youth magazine Popteen, contrast it with an abstinence advertisement from the George W. Bush-era United States, and proceed to a discussion of the legal, religious, cultural and historical conditions within which each of these as well as other images have emerged.\(^3\) Populist for sure. Teaching in a country, however, where abortion continues to be a political issue with the power to dominate presidential campaigns, I have found it most effective to start precisely at the point of greatest difference and division and work from there towards a nuanced and historically and culturally informed analysis.
Visualizing the popular culture of sex, then, can guide students who, in California at least, already consume a lot of Japanese popular culture, to new analytical possibilities of what they are already familiar with and open the window to other realms of Japanese culture they aren’t yet aware of or knowledgeable about. The use of popular culture allows me to fully employ the potential of such materials for the purposes of entertainment and humor in line with the context of their production and consumption in Japan, and to venture into a critical discussion from that particular spot. Perhaps particularly with respect to sexuality, popular culture also serves as a vehicle in the struggle against current-day (American) sensibilities – where “identity is a euphemism for conformity” (Wieseltier 1996) – overpowering what students learn about Japan. That said, there are topics that lend themselves less to popular cultural treatment than others. I have found that the history of family planning, for instance, particularly the various similarities and connections between early twentieth-century eugenics and currentday prenatal testing, is less suitable for popular culture. I am not sure that this is only because there is nothing to laugh about with the current-day socialization and individualization of once state-sanctioned criteria for inferior/superior humankind.

Violence
Denaturalizing their individual beliefs and attitudes and what students understand to be “their own culture” is also a goal when I teach on violence and the state. In what might be construed as a dramatic contrast to sexual content in mainstream media, violence appears almost completely normalized and morphed as a standard feature of entertainment, whether it appears on the news or in entertainment programs proper. Accordingly, I suspect that current undergraduates are consuming and are exposed to perhaps more and more consistent violent media content that is framed as entertainment than the generations before them. That increased exposure does not necessarily go hand-in-hand with the ability to critically analyze violent content when it is presented in the pedagogical setting of a university class and thus endowed with the expectation that such violent content adheres to a certain standard of truth – be it, for instance, footage of the atomic bombs in Hiroshima and Nagasaki or of Miyamata disease victims –. Quentin Tarantino (2013) believes that the audience of Django Unchained can tell the difference between the violence in his film that is meant to entertain and the violence that aims at representing a historical truth.

1. For clips from this show, see https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eERVA3L73gc
2. For clips on this Naked Festival, see the YouTube videos at: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sVgEU7NkcS8 http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TTNY300fv6E http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=io_WDuDCLnU

continued on page 6
...Maybe so. While Tarantino might be accused of softening the impact of violence representing at least a variation of historical facts by mixing in the kinds of violence familiar from whole film genres, no such respite is provided in my classroom, and hence, perhaps, the strong reaction from at least some students in a lower-division, undergraduate course on “Violence and the State in Japan” that I have been teaching for more than a decade as well.

The course covers various instances and forms of state and anti-state violence from the late nineteenth century to today, including state violence at war; organized and corporate crime; terrorism; religion; gender; among other topics. A substantial component deals with Japanese colonialism and the Asia-Pacific War, in the context of which I introduce and discuss propaganda, war making, the sexual slavery system, and the reinterpretations of that time in recent animation and manga, including the *Grave of the Fireflies* and *Barefoot Gen*. In different ways, both animated films tell the horrific story of war from the perspective of Japanese children who, unsurprisingly, are depicted as victims. Hailed as anti-war films, they succeed at convincingly narrating the tragedy of war for children. They miserably fail, however, at addressing Japan’s role in and responsibility for the war. Many of my students tend to be visibly touched by the fate of the child protagonists in these two sweet, tearjerking popular cultural icons. They “understand” the sadness of the surviving children but learn nothing about the history of the war. The fact that all the familiar heart wrenching conventions combining children with animated film do their work so well, typically prompts me to open the discussion by reminding the students of a very different take on war. I show them England-based street artist Banksy’s wise dictum, “Every picture tells a lie.” Originally painted for the number 1 issue of the Backjumps exhibition in 2003, the blood-smeared line “Every picture tells a lie” headlines soldiers in combat gear and machine guns in hand, provocatively featured with angel wings and yellow smiley faces.

In contrast to students’ accepting reactions to the motif of pacifism as heartwarming entertainment exemplified by *Grave of the Fireflies*, *Barefoot Gen* and similar 1980s and 1990s attempts to repackage the Asia-Pacific War for consumption by a young audience that has remained rather undereducated about it in schools, the screening of Dai Sil Kim-Gibson’s documentary, *Silence Broken: Korean Comfort Women*, provoked only one student to break into tears. Shocked by the personal testimonies of survivors of the sexual slavery system that the Japanese military had maintained, she was inconsolable, and it took a while to explain to her the official contemporaneous rationale behind and the rather unexceptional character of that system. I believe that most other students must have already heard about the sexual slavery system of the Imperial Japanese Army, perhaps through recent media reports about now-prime minister Abe Shinzō’s repeated doubts about whether it existed at all or at least not in the form historians generally agree it did, and the various governmental and media responses to his statements in China, Korea, the United States, and elsewhere.
Some students began to engage in the discussion that ensued only when they learned that war-making regimes have maintained and continue to maintain similar systems of sexual labor restricted to servicemen to this very day, and that the U.S. armed forces, the most trusted institution in the United States (Roth 2011), have been no exception. Among other plausible reasons, this reflects another observation that I have made in the classroom many times: My undergraduates tend to assume, and thus are not surprised to learn, that other nation states have done terrible things in the past and suffer from a variety of problems in the present. Most are quite certain, however, of the essential goodness – past and present – of the United States. Hence, teaching the modern and contemporary history and sociology of Japan, particularly aided by the visual and often emotionalizing power of popular culture, prompts me to also steer them towards a more pronounced interest in all things American.

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References
allamerican-institutions/

About the Author

continued on page 22
A book-length extended dialogue with award-winning filmmaker Taiwan Hou Hsiao-hsien, who discusses his childhood, experience breaking into the film industry as well as all of his major works. The book also includes interviews with Hou’s collaborators screenwriter Chu Tien-wen, actor Jack Kao, and writer Huang Chun-ming, and a short essay by Jia Zhangke.

- Entries on To Live, Yellow Earth, and Xiao Wu in The Golden Horse’s 100 Greatest Chinese Language Films, Taipei, 2011.

Lectures/Presentations

“Nanjing Massacre Cinema and the Curious Case of Scarlet Rose,” Harvard University Yen-ching Institute Workshop on Suffering Bodies during the Sino-Japanese War, April 2012.


“Roundtable on Translating Taiwan Literature” and “Roundtable on Taiwan Cinema,” Taiwan studies conference, UCSB, June 2013.

Lectures/Presentations
• “At the Foot of the Volcano.” Reading with Matsuie Masashi at the Worlds Literature Festival, Norwich, UK, June 2013.
• “What We Talk About When We Talk About Translation.” Panel discussion with Shibata Motoyuki, Ono Masatsugu, and Lexy Bloom as part of the Tokyo International Literary Festival, March 2013.

Other Activities

SABINE FRÜHSTÜCK
Publications

The essays in this groundbreaking book explore the meanings of manhood in Japan from the seventeenth to the twenty-first centuries. Recreating Japanese Men examines a broad range of attitudes regarding proper masculine pursuits and modes of behavior. It charts breakdowns in traditional and conventional societal roles and the resulting crises of masculinity. Contributors address key questions about Japanese manhood ranging from icons such as the samurai to marginal men including hermaphrodites, robots, techno-geeks, rock climbers, shop clerks, soldiers, shoguns, and more. In addition to bringing historical evidence to bear on definitions of masculinity, contributors provide fresh analyses on the ways contemporary modes and styles of masculinity have affected Japanese men’s sense of gender as authentic and stable.

男性であるとは何かを意味するのか？時代によってその意味するところは大きく変化してきた。侍、商人、軍人、自衛隊員、労働組合員、ホームレス、オタク、ロボット…。外国人研究者たちが日本人の「男性性」に取り組んだ論集。一般向けとしても面白く読める。
**SABINE FRÜHSTÜCK** (cont.)

**Publications** (cont.)


**Lectures/Presentations**

- “Controllare il sesso scatenare il desiderio nell’Asia moderna” (Controlling Sex, Unleashing Desire in Modern Asia), invited talk at *La Storia in Piazza* [http://www.lastoriainpiazza.it/], Genoa, Italy, April 2013. Photographs: [http://www.palazzoducale.genova.it/storia/approf_event.asp?ev=460](http://www.palazzoducale.genova.it/storia/approf_event.asp?ev=460). Youtube recording: [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fHieSPbOs-c](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fHieSPbOs-c)

**Other Activities**


**ann-elise lewallen**

**Publications**

- My book chapter, “Ikotsu ha Kata-ruru: Ainu Minzoku to Rinri Mondai” [The Bones Speak, Ainu People and Ethical Dilemmas] (#A-16) is a substantially updated and revised translation of an earlier published article, “Bones of Contention: Negotiating Anthropological Ethics within Fields of Ainu Refusal (2009), and reflects interest in this paper for a Japanese audience. This chapter has been included in a history anthology focused on situating local history within a global as opposed to a national perspective, entitled *From Local History to World History: Toward a New Study of History*. Inclusion of my chapter in this volume is significant because of the paper’s critical position on the issue of research ethics in Japan and the absence of a human subjects review process. My paper also includes a frank discussion of established academic research practices in Japan, and in addition, focuses on the study of Ainu issues as concerns of global as well as national, or Japanese, history.
I also published a book chapter, “Japan,” an annual review piece detailing recent developments in Ainu organizing for indigenous rights. This chapter was published in Indigenous World 2013, a publication on indigenous peoples worldwide produced by the International Working Group on Indigenous Affairs.

**Lectures/Presentations**

**Other Activities**
- Core Project Investigator for the 2012-2013 Critical Issues in America series, College of Letters and Sciences, entitled “Figuring Sea Level Rise.” This project constituted a year-long multi-disciplinary initiative to extend conversations among scholars, students, policy-makers, activists, and broader publics about the projected effects of sea level rise on human and natural systems.

**Xiaorong Li**

**Publications**

**Hyung-il Pai**

**Publications**

**Lectures/Presentations**
- “Staging Koreana for the Tourist: The Visual Legacy of Native Types and Must See-Destinations,” Invited Speaker, Portland State University Institute for Asian Studies and the IAS Korean Studies Endowment Fund, May 2013
- “Gateway to Seoul: Colonialism, Nationalism, and Reconstructing Ruins as Tourist Landmarks,” Invited Speaker, International Conference on Recent Advances in East and South-East Asian Archaeology, Co-Sponsored by the University of continued on page 12
Recent Activities - continued from page 11

HYUNG-IL PAI (cont.)

Lectures/Presentations (cont.)
Wisconsin-Madison Department of Anthropology, Center for Southeast Asian Studies, Center for East Asian Studies and the Henry Luce Foundation. March 2013

FABIO RAMBELLI
Publications

This book, co-written with UCSB alumnus Eric Reinders, is a cross-cultural study of the multifaceted relations between Buddhism, its materiality, and instances of religious violence and destruction in East Asia, which remains a vast and still largely unexplored field of inquiry. Material objects are extremely important not just for Buddhist practice, but also for the conceptualization of Buddhist doctrines; yet, Buddhism developed ambivalent attitudes towards such need for objects, together with the awareness that even the most sacred objects can be easily destroyed.

After outlining Buddhist attitudes towards materiality and its vulnerability, the book offers a different and more inclusive definition of iconoclasm, a notion that is normally not employed in discussions of East Asian religions, and applies it to case studies of religious destruction in China and Japan. It also introduces a new theoretical framework drawn from semiotics and cultural studies to address more general issues related to cultural value, sacredness, and destruction. In particular, we try to expand our East Asian focus and understand instances in which the status and the meaning of the sacred in any given culture is questioned, contested, and ultimately denied, and how religious institutions react to those challenges. This book tries to establish a conversation among Buddhist studies, East Asian studies, and some tendencies in art history.


This book is an introduction to important aspects of the thought and rituals of the Japanese Shingon tradition through the lens of its own semiotic discourses and practices. Indeed, semiotic concerns are deeply ingrained in the Buddhist intellectual and religious discourse, beginning with the idea that the world is not what it appears to be...
A recent activity was the international symposium “The Sacred and Natural Disasters,” UCSB, November 2012.


Other Achievements
- Participant at a postgraduate workshop on Japanese Buddhist art and representation, Harvard University, December 2012.

Dominic Steavu
Publications

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DOMINIC STEAVU (cont.)

Lectures/Presentations

• “Differentiating Sameness: Iconographic Re-appropriation in Buddhist Daoist Interchange,” invited talk at “Interreligious Demarcation and Resistance in East Asia Workshop,” Ruhr University, Bochum, Germany, July 2012.


Nominated, Editorial Board Member, Frontiers of Daoist Studies, Sichuan University, PRC, 2013.


KUO-CH’ING TU
Publications


Mayfair Yang Publications


Other Activities


**Hsiao-Jung Yu**

**Publications**


**Presentations**

- “Changeable, Unchangeable, the Unchangeable Change,” invited talk at Centre de Recherches Linguistiques sur l’Asie Orientale, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Paris, October 2012.
- “Hanyushi zhong de yuyan jiechu (I, II)” (“Language Contact in the History of the Chinese Language Parts I and II”), invited talks at Xinjiang University, Urumqi, 2012

**Other Activities**

- Organizer of the Sixth International Symposium on Language Contact in Chinese History and the Northwest Dialects, UCSB, 2013.

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**Xiaowei Zheng**

**Publications**


**Other Activities**

- Participant in Research Workshop “China and the Chinese World Order in the 1950s,” organized by Institute of East Asian Studies at UC Berkeley, East China Normal University and Harvard University, July 30 – August 3, 2013, Berkeley.
RECENT ACTIVITIES & PUBLICATIONS - EALCS LECTURERS, GRADUATE STUDENTS, AFFILIATES

SHU-CHUAN (BELLA) CHEN (Lecturer)
Lectures/Presentations
• “Four Aspects of Chinese Language Idiom Teaching: Insertion form as Examples.” Presented at the CLTAC Conference, San Francisco University, October 2012.

Other Activities
• 38th Mandarin Speech Contest Committee Member and Judge, CLTAC, April 27, 2013

SILKE WERTH (Graduate)
Lectures/Presentations
• “Maturation Goes Global: On the Experience of Uncertainty Among Japanese Young Adults,” invited talk at Heinrich Heine University Düsseldorf, Germany, May 2013.

KATE MCDONALD (Lecturer)
Publications

Other Activities
• Organizer and chair for the panel “In Search of Local Color: Tourism, Culture, and Place in Imperial Japan” at the Association of Asian Studies annual conference in San Diego, March 2013.

DAVID NOVAK (Affiliate)
Publications

Noise, an underground music genre made through an amalgam of feedback, distortion, and electronic effects, first emerged in the 1980s, circulating on cassette tapes traded between fans in Japan, Europe and North America. With its cultivated obscurity, ear-shattering sound, and over-the-top performances, Noise has captured the imagination of a small but passionate transnational audience. For its scattered listeners, Noise always seems to be new, and to come from somewhere else: in North America, it was “Japanoise.” But does Noise really belong to Japan? Is it even music at all? And why has Noise become such a compelling metaphor for the complexities of globalization and participatory media at the turn of the millennium?

In Japanoise, David Novak draws on more than a decade of research in Japan and the United States to trace the “cultural feedback” that generates and sustains Noise. He provides a rich ethnographic account of live performances, the circulation of recordings, and the lives and creative practices of musicians and listeners. He explores the technologies of Noise, and the productive distortions of its networks. Capturing the textures of feedback—its sonic and cultural layers and vibrations—Novak describes musical circulation through sound and listening, recording and performance, international exchange, and social interpretations of media.
Lectures/Presentations

• “Japanoise and Cultural Feedback,” invited Talk at Music Department Colloquium, University of Toronto, February 2013.
• “Analog Circuits of Social Media,” invited Talk at Center for Popular Culture Studies Colloquium, Bowling Green State University, April 2013.
• “Ethnomusicology, World Music, and the Public Sphere,” invited Talk at Richard Murphy Colloquium, Oberlin College, April 2013.
• “Sound Demos and the Politics of Protest in Post-3.11 Japan,” invited Talk at Humanities Institute at The Ohio State University, April 2013.
• “Music, Mediation, and the Creative Destruction of Japanoise,” invited Talk at Music Department Colloquium, Boston University, April 2013.
• “The Cultural Feedback of Noise,” invited Talk at Comparative Media Studies Colloquium, MIT, April 2013.

Other Activities

• Recipient of Seed Grant on Societal Issues for New Technologies (NSF Center for Nanotechnology in Society) for research on antinuclear protest movements in Japan.
• Co-organized Ethnography and Cultural Studies RFG Workshop, UCSB, February 2013.

PAUL SPICKARD (Affiliate) Publications

How Books Reach Readers:

By Wada Atsuhiko

I spent the time I was a visiting scholar at the Department of East Asian Languages and Cultural Studies at UCSB, during the spring quarter of 2013, thinking intensively about the history of publishing and reading in modern Japan. In part, this was because I was lecturing each week on the topic in a seminar, and in part it was because I was working on an introductory book dealing with these issues. In this sense, the summer institute that took place from May 31 to June 2 on the topic of “Histories of the Japanese Book: Past, Present, Future” jibed very well with my current work and my interests more broadly. The fact that there was such a wonderful overlap between what I was thinking about and what was going on in the Department allowed me to get a lot done, and I am happy I had a chance to work on such a gorgeous and pleasant campus.

I mentioned the book I am working on. The aim of this text will be to offer a general, easy-to-read introduction to the origins and the history of publishing and reading in modern Japan, and the nature of the relationship between publishing culture and readers, drawing examples from existing scholarship and pointing the way toward further research on specific topics. (These were also precisely the kind of issues I was talking about in class with my students at UCSB.) At present, no book like the one I am working on exists—in fact, the very notion of the history of “publishing and reading” is somewhat vague. It is unclear, for instance, whether this discipline would be focused on the history of publishers, of books and other published objects, or of the sales and circulation systems.

I myself have been thinking about this theme from the perspective of how the routes linking books and readers came into being in the modern period, and how they changed over time. Simply put, I am interested in the history of how books found their way into
Readers’ hands. This includes distributors, bookstores, libraries, schools, and even the development of transportation and communication infrastructures. All kinds of people, things, and organizations are involved.

Research into the “content” of books has been and continues to be widely pursued, but not very much research has been done on the pathways and flows by which books reach readers. This is precisely the area in which I am interested. No matter how great a work of literature or thought may be, it doesn’t mean anything unless the book makes it into the hands of readers. And the particular ways in which books reach readers—the expanse and speed of the network—have an effect not only on reading environments, but on the very content of books.

Consider, for instance, the railroad. In the modern period, the transportation of books into regions outside the major metropolises relied heavily on railroads. The great reach and speed of railroads made it possible for books to reach wider audiences, and had an enormous impact on reading environments in those far-flung regions. But railroads didn’t only serve to transport books; they also led to the creation of their own sales network. Remnants of this system survive even now in train stations in Japan in the form of kiosks. It might seem like these kiosks serve on some level as very small bookstores, but in fact they belong to a circulation route that came into being and developed entirely independently of the usual circulation routes by which books traveled the country.

And there’s even more. Not only did railroads carry book and lead to the creation of new spaces for selling them; they also created a new reading environment as it became common for people to read on trains. Railroads enabled the birth of what we might think of as “moving readers,” and thus to the creation of books whose existence was predicated on the possibility of rail travel, such as travelogues and travel guides. Small, portable books targeting readers on the move also came into being.

Needless to say, we can adopt the kind of perspective I am advocating with reference to all kinds of other things and spaces, not just railroads, and by doing so we will learn a lot about the organizations and systems that connect books and readers, and about the influence they have had on books and other published objects, and on reading environments. I hope that during my time at UCSB I was able to share my sense of the enormous potential research of this kind has with the students who took my seminar.

Recently we asked ChunHui Chuang, a first year and soon to be second year PhD student in our program, to tell us a little bit about her thoughts on her first year in the program.

“When I was accepted for study in the EALCS PhD program at UCSB I was very excited. Though as with entering any PhD program, just before the autumn classes began I became slightly nervous about starting my first year. However, this Department taught me that the first year does not have to be intimidating and as I met the faculty and the fellow graduate students in the program my nervousness soon went away. There are so many great people teaching and studying in this Department. The sense of collaboration and warmth between professors, staff, and students makes this program environment very welcoming for incoming students.

All of the professors that I took classes with were very approachable and created an environment which brought the course materials to life in ways that were deeply educational and inspiring. In addition to learning through research projects and written assignments, I also learned a lot during vibrant class discussions and academic presentations by students, faculty, and visiting scholars. The classes I took this past year also introduced me to a variety skillful interdisciplinary methods for beginning my career research and I am already excited about what I will learn when classes start for the coming year!”

ChunHui Chuang
I left my native home of California in March of 2001 and moved to Tokyo as a research fellow sponsored by the Japanese Ministry of Education. After a decade between Japan and Connecticut, I was thrilled by the chance to return to California and spend two years at the Department of East Asian Languages and Cultural Studies at UC Santa Barbara. My time as the Japan Foundation Faculty Fellow has been a tremendously positive experience, due in no small part to the wonderful people --students, staff, and faculty-- that call Santa Barbara home.

The courses I offered on modern Japan, “Directions in Activism in Modern East Asia,” “Gangsters, Gurus, and Gyaru,” and “At Home and Abroad in the Japanese Empire” among them, attracted an enthusiastic crop of students hailing from diverse majors and from a variety of international backgrounds, united by their interest in Japan. They were a joy to teach. Though perhaps a truism of teaching, I learned as much from them as I trust they learned from me. Japanese culture, with its vibrant products in film, animation, music, and fashion, opens itself up to an eager global audience. As a scholar who himself found interest in Japan while a University of California undergraduate, I was very glad to see that current generations of students have continued to hold an eye to the East, cultivating knowledge not only of popular culture, but also of the history and politics of Japanese society, its relationships with other Asian nations, and with the West.

Temporary or “visiting” academic positions have a reputation for being rather isolating. The warmth and enthusiasm with which I was welcomed to EALCS quickly made it clear that would not be the case at UCSB. The Department brings together disciplinary rigor in a variety of fields to offer a unique opportunity for the study of both classical and contemporary East Asia. Above and beyond its vibrant academic life, however, the quality and character of the people I had the chance to build relationships with among the EALCS faculty, HASC staff and faculty in affiliated Departments, at ISBER, and across the university will remain the highlight of my time in Santa Barbara. While I will somewhat reluctantly trade the beach for the Sonoran desert (the sand abides!) as I assume an assistant professorship at the Department of East Asian Studies at the University of Arizona, the model of collegiality and Departmental life I experienced at EALCS will be among the first things I unpack when I arrive in Tucson. Many thanks to all!
I came to East Asian studies in a roundabout manner. Over the first two years of my undergraduate at Brown I took classes in close to 15 different Departments (the East Asian Studies Department was not one them), finally choosing to major in Environmental Studies with an emphasis on marine ecology. I'd always been deeply interested in environmental issues, but for some reason I wasn't especially excited about my new major. That’s why, at the end of my sophomore year, I decided to take some time off from school. This is what led me to China. In serious need of something to do during my time off, I asked my uncle and aunt, who had lived in Beijing on and off since the early 1990s, if I could live with them for a semester or two. They generously agreed, and with no training in Chinese, I traveled to Beijing and enrolled in intensive language classes. I explored Beijing with my uncle’s guidance, traveled extensively and dedicated myself to learning Chinese. Slowly but surely I became fascinated by China, and by the time I returned to Brown I was ready to change my major to East Asian Studies. As for how I arrived at my current research, that’s a slightly less coherent story, though my undergraduate roots in environmental studies have been a major, if unexpected, influence.

What courses do you plan to offer for students in EALCS?

For the 2013-14 school year I’ll teach: Introduction to Classical Chinese language (winter and spring); a lower division course that approaches Chinese literary history obliquely, by looking at how regional and local traditions are appropriated and homogenized as part of a dominant cultural discourse (winter); and an upper division seminar (open to both advanced undergraduates and graduate students) called “Landscapes of Desolation,” which explores how artists, filmmakers and writers, from China and elsewhere, have responded to environmental degradation in China and how they have contributed to the production of a new mode of Chinese landscape representation (spring). I’ve got lots of ideas beyond next year for both undergraduate and graduate students — including courses on the visual and literary aesthetics of reclusion and exile in pre-modern China, the history of Chinese travel literature, the place of eco-criticism in the study of Asia, the history and legacy of realism in modern China, the post-Mao resurgence of “traditional” culture in contemporary China, the category of “post-socialism,” among others. I’m also keen to talk with students in the Department about what interests them and what kinds of classes they might like to take in the future.

As I know, you received M.Phil in Oriental Studies from the University of Cambridge. So was it a different experience to study East Asian studies in the UK? How would you like to bring this knowledge and experience to your future teaching in our Department?

Cambridge is in many ways a magical place, and if you pass through London, I recommend taking a day trip. It is also a very old place, deeply marked by tradition and habit. Coming from Brown, where the most venerable tradition is to break with tradition, I was often dissatisfied with Cambridge. I learned a great deal there (how to punt, what clotted cream is, etc.) of course, but as far as teaching and scholarship go, I owe my greatest debts first to Brown and next to Berkeley. Both of these American institutions are driven by the incredible energy of people communicating and arguing and questioning nearly everything, a dynamic that I hope to foster in my classes at UCSB.

What do you like to do in your leisure time?

My absolute favorite leisure activities are cooking and baking (and eating). I make all sorts of food, including Chinese, though my current go-to is food from Spain and Portugal. I love to play tennis too, and am looking forward to finding some good courts in and around Santa Barbara. On occasion I also play the violin.
talk. Since the publication of his extraordinary literary debut *On the Dreamland* in 1955, Zheng Chouyu has become one of the most widely read and best-loved poets in the Chinese language. His works have been translated into English, Japanese, Korean, German and French with over 15 collections of poetry published in 170 editions. During his visit to UCSB Zheng Chouyu read and discussed his works in Chinese and English. The event was a great success and was well attended by both the UCSB community and also many people from broader community in Santa Barbara and Los Angeles. The CTS cosponsored this event with the Ministry of Culture, TECO in Los Angeles, the Department of East Asian Languages and Cultural Studies at UCSB.

On May 7th, 2013, Professor Steve Chan gave a talk entitled “Cross-Strait Commerce as Credible Signaling.” Professor Chan is Professor of Political Science at University of Colorado at Boulder and Director of the Farrand Residence Academic Program. In his talk Prof. Chan examined rationalist and realist explanations of the role and influence of economic relations and credible commitments within the broader context of Taiwan and China cross strait relations.

Also in May the CTS published the 31st and 32nd issues of the Taiwan Literature: English Translation Series, a biannual journal co-edited by Professors Kuo-ch’ing Tu and Robert Backus (emeritus), which has been published consecutively for sixteen years.

In November of 2012 the Department celebrated Commemorative Events for the International Shinto Foundation Chair of Shinto Studies in order to mark the 15th anniversary of the establishment of the Chair. The holder of the ISF Endowed Chair in Shinto Studies, Professor Fabio Rambelli, organized the event together with the Shinto Kokusai Gakkai, Tokyo, the International Shinto Foundation, New York, and several campus agencies (the Department of East Asian Languages and Cultural Studies, the Department of Religious Studies, the Multicultural Center, the UCSB East Asia Center, the UC Education Abroad Program, the Ethnomusicology Program [Music Department], and the Interdisciplinary Humanities Center). A Shinto purification ritual (November 1, 2012) was held, along with a lecture on Japanese music at the Music Department (November 2), and an outreach event at Vieja Valley Elementary School (November 2). Additionally, the campus community enjoyed a Kagura performance (Sacred Dances from Chichibu Shrine, Japan) at the Multicultural Center Theater (November 3, 2012).

The Kagura performance was a unique opportunity to experience the sacred music dances from Chichibu, an important Shinto shrine near Tokyo. It was the first and only US performance of members of the shrine’s Kagura troupe, with an ensemble of three musicians and two dancers. Kagura are ritual dances performed at Shinto shrines in Japan; many are based on ancient myths. The performance at MCC consisted in a selection of pieces from an ancient Japanese myth representing the revival of the world after a natural disaster. Chichibu Kagura from Chichibu Shrine, dating back perhaps to the seventeenth century, has been designated by the Japanese government as an Important Formless Folkloric Cultural Property. The Kagura performance was recorded and will be broadcast by UCTV.

Another event that took place under the aegis of the 15th anniversary of the establishment of the ISF Chair in Shinto Studies was an international symposium on the theme of “The Sacred and Natural Disasters,” (November 3, 2012). The original idea for the symposium “The Sacred and Natural Disasters” was as a commemoration of the resilience of the communities affected by the earthquake.
and tsunami that hit northeastern Japan on March 11, 2011. The speakers discussed some of the religious developments in the area, but also ways in which religious traditions (Japanese to the public and were covered by the local press.

On March 19th and 20th, the ISF Endowed Chair in Shinto Studies organized an international workshop on “Dialogues with the Divine: Agencies of the Sacred in the Broader East Asian Region.” The event was sponsored by the Department of East Asian Languages and Cultural Studies, the Department of Religious Studies, and the East Asia Center. This two-day workshop gathered international experts to discuss various understandings of “gods” (Chinese shen; Japanese shin or kami; Tibetan lha) in the broader East Asian region (which includes China, Japan, Tibet, and Mongolia). Papers focused on the notions of “gods” as they are envisioned, represented, and addressed in the traditions that generally fall under the rubric of “Buddhism,” “Daoism,” and “Shinto” in history.

The workshop addressed avenues of inquiry such as discursive categories, typologies, and/or representations of “gods”; specific strategies of interaction according to different classes of divine beings; religious specialists in charge of interaction with the deities; cartographies of the divine landscape (inner, outer, or transmundane); ontological understandings of “gods” and their subcategories (including, for instance, distinctions between “gods” and “buddhas”); social and political ramifications of divine agencies and their relative discourses. Although the range of approaches and topics addressed in this workshop were fairly diverse as based on specific case studies, all contributions examined more general patterns in the relationships between practitioners and the divine in both their ritual and conceptual components.

The international group of participants was composed of Mayfair Yang, UCSB; Vesna Wallace, UCSB; Dominic Steavu, UCSB; Gregory Hillis, UCSB; Ana Paula M. Gouveia, University of São Paulo; Matthew Kapstein, École Pratique des Hautes Études, Paris; Christine Mollier, Centre National de Recherche Scientifique, Paris; Anna Andreeva, Heidelberg University; and Fabio Rambelli, UCSB.

Lastly, as part of the ongoing series of “Lectures on Japanese Religions” the ISF Chair in Shinto Studies organized and welcomed a lecture by Dr. Bernhard Scheid of the Austrian Academy of Sciences, Vienna on “Shrines Vs Shinto: The Impact of the Nonreligious Shrine Doctrine on Modern Interpretation of Japanese Religion.” The lecture took place on April 25, 2013.
From May 31 to June 2, 2013, the Department of East Asian Languages and Cultural Studies hosted the third Japan Foundation Summer Institute, “Histories of the Japanese Book: Past, Present, Future” (http://historyofthejapanesebook.weenly.com/). Organized by Michael Emmerich and Katherine Saltzman-Li with invaluable assistance from EALCS graduate student Suzy Cincone and the participation of 2013 Japan Foundation Visiting Scholar Professor Wada Atsuhiko of Waseda University, the Summer Institute was a core element of the final year of a three-year Japan Foundation Institutional Project Grant whose overarching title was “Bringing Politics Back into Cultural Studies.” In addition to funding from the Japan Foundation, the three-day program was supported by generous contributions from Takashima Endowed Chair John Nathan, the East Asian Languages and Cultural Studies Department, the Interdisciplinary Humanities Center, the Northeast Asia Council of the Association for Asian Studies, and the UCSB College of Arts and Science.

One of the main purposes of the Summer Institute was to bring both UCSB faculty and outstanding graduate students into contact with some of the top scholars of Japanese literature, history, and art history from the US, Japan, and Europe, as well as with advanced graduate students and postdocs from other institutions elsewhere in the US and in Japan. The remarkably generous funding we received made it possible for us to put together a program featuring no less than twenty-five presentations on topics ranging from early modern books for women to the reading practices of Japanese soldiers during World War II and the present and future of the digital humanities. All in all, there were seventeen presentations by scholars from across the US, from Japan, and from England, and eight by graduate students and postdocs from the US, Norway, and Japan. Junior and senior scholars who presented included: Dr. Mary Elizabeth Berry (University of California, Berkeley), Dr. Chad Diehl (Emmanuel College), Dr. Brian Dowdle (University of Montana), Dr. Michael Emmerich (UCSB), Dr. Hoyt Long (University of Chicago), Dr. Edward Mack (University of Washington), Dr. Robert Tuck (University of Montana), Dr. Umetada Misa (Waseda University), Dr. Wada Atsuhiko (Waseda University), Dr. Marcia Yonemoto (University of Colorado, Boulder), and Dr. Jonathan Zwicker (University of Michigan, Ann Arbor). Graduate students and postdocs included: Dr. Molly Des Jardin (Harvard University Reischauer Institute of Japanese Studies), Kazuko Hioki (University of Kentucky), Judit Erika Magyar (Waseda University), Nakano Ayako (Waseda University), Steffen Remvik (University of Oslo), Travis Seifman (University of California Santa Barbara), and Momoko Welch (Arizona State University).

Over the course of three days, this diverse group of scholars and graduate students participated in an intensive, collaborative exploration of the past, present, and future of books, magazines, journals, printing, publication, circulation, censorship, reading practices, library collections both inside and outside Japan, and online databases and other resources. They also considered the ways in which the shifting nature of our relationship to different bibliographic forms (woodblock printed books, typeset books, microfilm, online databases) have helped structure and will continue to transform notions of Japan, Japanese studies, and knowledge more broadly. In this sense, in addition to providing a forum for sharing cutting-edge research in the increasingly important field of book history in the context of Japanese studies, the Summer Institute also gave participants an occasion to reflect upon one of the fundamental conditions of their work—to focus their attention, for a few days, on the medium rather than on the message, or on the medium as part of the message.

The EALCS Summer Institute series was an element of the three-year Japan Foundation Institutional Project Support Program Grant in Japanese Studies, with matching funds generously provided by Dean David Marshall (Humanities and Fine Arts). Luke Roberts (History) serves as PI for the grant and administered the first year program under the theme “Nationalisms of Japan” (http://www.j-culturalstudies.ucsb.edu/year1.htm).
The second year’s activities, which had the theme “Modes of Japanese Multiculturalism: Coexistence and Marginality,” were overseen by Ann-Elise Lewallen (EACLS) and Nathaniel Smith (EALCS).

The organizers would like to extend their special thanks to Suzy Cincone (EALCS Ph.D. candidate) for going above and beyond as Graduate Assistant, and to express their gratitude to the Japan Foundation, Takashima Endowed Chair John Nathan, the UCSB Interdisciplinary Humanities Center (IHC), the College of Letters and Science at UCSB, the Northeast Asia Council of the Association for Asian Studies, and the Department of East Asian Languages and Cultural Studies (EALCS) for providing additional funding.

I came to the University of California, Santa Barbara in 2001, after spending a year teaching English in northeast China. I wasn’t entirely sure what field within China studies that I wanted to pursue, but I was interested in everything. Fortunately, UCSB let me follow all manner of wild ideas. Of course I studied language with Sharon Yu, Hsu Laoshi, and the entire Chinese language team, but I also studied poetry and classics with Ron Egan; translation with Tu Kuo-Ch’ing, John Nathan and Michael Berry; narrative and religion with Bill Powell; theory with Sabine Frühstück; history with Ji Xiao-bin; and anything else I could get from any of the other incredible people there at the time. This is to say nothing of what I learned from this cohort...
Department of East Asian Languages and Cultural Studies

Graduate profiles: David N. C. Hull continued on page 27
Graduate Updates: Eileen M. Otis

It's hard to believe it's been fifteen years since I graduated with my M.A. from East Asian Languages and Cultural Studies at U.C. Santa Barbara (1999). The academic support I received from faculty mentors such as Hyung Il Pai, Ron Eagan, and Sharon Yu provided an invaluable start to my career as a sociologist of modern China. At EALCS, I first cultivated my Chinese language skills, developed a deep familiarity with Chinese history and refined professional under their expert guidance. The East Asian Languages and Cultural Studies Program offered skills and training that gave me a distinct edge and focus when I entered my Ph. D. program at U.C. Davis.

After I graduated I received a Ph.D. in Sociology in 2003, I landed a tenure-track job at State University of New York at Stony Brook which I deferred for one year to take up an An Wang Postdoctoral Fellowship at Harvard University. Eventually I migrated back to the West Coast, to take up my current position at the University of Oregon, where I am an now an Associate Professor. My first research project examined China’s emergent consumer service sector, focusing the role of the new consumer service work sector in constructing a feminized workforce and at the same time creating a set of jobs that are low-wage and “dead-end” for women whose mothers worked in farms and factories. Women are pushed out of work at the first sign of “maturity,” around their late 20’s leaving them with few opportunities for promotion. In my book, Markets and Bodies: Women, Service Work, and the Making of Inequality in Urban China (Stanford University Press 2011), my chapters focussed on urban women’s work experiences in two global luxury hotels, in two different cities, as well as migrant women’s employment experiences in the urban informal sector restaurants, bars, beauty salons and coffee shops.

Women who were raised by farmers and factory workers didn’t exude the kind of feminine deference and charm hotel and restaurant managers sought to draw customers into their new service industries. At hotels, managers spent...
Last year we had trials for four Japanese databases. Thanks to many who have sent in positive feedback and recommendation, we were able to work with other UC campuses to negotiate favorable terms to make three of these databases available to the Japanese studies community at UCSB:

1. 雑誌記事索引集成データベース (The Complete Database for Japanese Magazines and Periodicals from the Meiji Era to the Present by Koseisha)
2. Asahi Shinbun of Pre-war Showa Period (1926-1945) & Asahi Shinbun of Meiji and Taisho (1879-1926)

As for Chinese resources, we have added two new electronic databases:

1. Apabi Digital Resources: A collection of ebooks, reference works, and yearbooks. It includes more than 5,000 titles of e-books on a variety of subjects, including literature, art, history, politics, language, etc.; more than 90 titles in 700 volumes of statistic yearbooks on economics and social conditions; and more than 700 titles of reference works on all subjects. New titles are being added continuously on an annual basis.
2. Dragon Source: Provides access to 1000 Chinese popular magazines and journals such as 收获, 当代, 读书, 新华文摘 in full text. They can be read from cover to cover in image file as a print copy in its entirety, or in text format, which offers “copy & paste” as well as “search” functions. Print copies of these titles have been canceled because the subscription lapse has gotten worse over the past year – a delay of six months or more on average.

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Eileen M. Otis (cont.)

considerable time teaching urban women workers how to re-enact “Orientalist” visions of “Asian” femininity for the tourist gaze. They trained young women how to wear tight clothes, sway their hips when they walked, to smile at the right time, to make eye contact with customers, to wear makeup, shower regularly, etc. Portraying feminine norms as “natural,” even as new workers’ bodies did not conform to them, has been a technique adopted by managers to stigmatize women who did not represent the imported body norms. Women in one hotel where sex workers were also working, sought to moderate their presentation of femininity to distinguish themselves from this stigmatized class.

Meanwhile, migrant women working in the informal sector weren’t subject to direct managerial interventions also began to alter their “presentation of self.” Rather as they worked among customers they sought to be acceptance among urbanites as social equals and altered their bodies to emulate their own perception of urban femininity, putting on makeup, donning platform shoes and endeavoring to be “soft” (wenrou 温柔). Their efforts were unsuccessful for they tended to adopt styles of dress and manners that betrayed their rural origins. Ultimately, I argue that the texture of work is deeply affected by the consumer markets dictated by respective service outlets. The markets themselves are constructed through the various presentations of femininity on offer in each service venue. Despite the distinctive styles of femininity on offer in each market, I found that forms of bodily discipline enforced across all the workplace I studied represented emergent norms of femininity expected for all women in contemporary China. Markets and Bodies recently won a major book award from the Sex and Gender section of the American Sociological Association.

Currently I am continuing to research service labor but now in the largest retailer in the world: Walmart. With near saturation of its domestic markets, Walmart has expanded abroad as to sustain corporate growth. China’s urban centers are important new markets. China’s economy, even during the global recession, continues its rapid development and consumer spending has reached record levels. Observing Walmart’s adaptation to the Chinese marketplace has been fascinating. Of course the chain caters to local tastes and sells live fish and turtles for eating from tanks, six types of fresh seaweed, fresh pork dumplings and egg and leek pancakes (one of my personal favorites). Unlike its U.S. stores, Walmart tends to cater to a middle and upper class market in China. Given recent concerns about food safety in China, it explicitly markets itself as a reliable source of unadulterated food. Each store hires about 200 direct workers and hosts an array of sales agents that can number between 200 and 400. Despite is well-off target consumer base, workers are paid minimum wages and have unreliable schedules that make it difficult to sustain any activity that requires concrete time commitments, like attending school. This summer vacation, I am currently in Beijing conducting an ethnography of a major Walmart outlet.
As I look back on my academic journey, I feel enormous gratitude for the mentorship and guidance I received from the faculty at U.C. Santa Barbara. It was an ideal place to build an intellectual and practical foundation for sociological research in China.

Eileen M. Otis (EALCS MA 1999)
Associate Professor of Sociology
University of Oregon

Eileen M. Otis
Markets and Bodies
Stanford University Press

http://www.sup.org/book.cgi?id=18491

More content has been added to the SuperStar e-book database. Six other UC East Asian libraries are purchasing e-books to add to SuperStar. It currently has more than 52,000 Chinese e-books. Because of contractual limitation, for now only about 1,000 titles have been cataloged and are searchable through the UCSB online catalog. All the others can only be found at the SuperStar website: www.chinamaxx.net.

The National Index to Chinese Newspapers and Periodicals (NICNP) database provides access to articles from about 15 thousand newspapers and periodicals from 1833-1992. It has a very good document delivery system. If you find any articles useful, please request it by clicking on the icon in the last column, filling in your name and e-mail address. Remember to send Cathy Chiu an e-mail (chiu@library.ucsb.edu) about your request. I need to go into the account and authorize the payment for the document delivery. It is a free service to UCSB users.

Duxiu also provides document delivery service for not only Chinese articles, but also Chinese theses and dissertations. You can request document delivery directly without going through a librarian.
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