Dear Friends,

This past year was an exciting one for EALCS! We began to implement some changes to our graduate program; held our first Kanji Contest for high achievers among our undergraduates; benefitted greatly from the Japan Foundation Institutional Project Support Program Award, year 2, that allowed us to arrange events that were jointly funded by the Japan Foundation and the Division of Humanities and Fine Arts; and completed a successful search in premodern Chinese religions to replace irreplaceable Professor Emeritus William Powell, to name just a few highlights.

Beginning with this academic year, our graduate students will be able to specialize in one or more of the following emphases: “Film, Media, Performing Arts and Popular Culture,” as one of many burgeoning fields that have found a powerfully creative center in East Asia. We have an equally strong cast to support the emphasis in “Gender and Sexuality Studies,” whose central poles, the biological and the sociocultural, appear in motion more than ever. As one of the participating departments in both, the interdisciplinary programs in Translation Studies and in Applied Linguistics, EALCS now offers an emphasis in “Literature, Linguistics & Translation Studies.” Our intensely global moment is scrutinized in courses constituting the emphasis on “Modernity, Colonialism, & Globalization Studies.” And, last but not least, the ups and downs of religiosity are examined in the emphasis on “Religiosity & the History of Ideas.” Our emphases are expertly staffed by our own faculty and substantially enhanced by affiliated faculty in a variety of departments (For details, please consult www.eastasian.ucsb.edu/PhD.htm).

continued on page 2
With the gratefully acknowledged support of our donors – The Drew Family, Mr. Bruce Wilcox, the Mochizuki Family, and several of our undergraduate and graduate student alumni – our undergraduate program has been thriving as well. In April, the Chinese Language Program proved more successful than ever before. We proudly acknowledge that all 19 of our students who took the TOCFL (Chinese proficiency test administered by the Taiwanese government) passed. Congratulations to our exemplary undergraduate students and thanks to our outstanding Chinese language instructors, Shu-Chuan Chen, Daoxiong Guan and Chen-chuan Hsu for preparing them so well!

In June, the Japanese Language Program held the first Kanji Champion Contest, better known as Kan-chan. More than 25 undergraduate Japanese majors and minors participated while an equal number of students cheered them on. The excellent coach and referee team consisted of our exceptional Japanese language instructors Akiyo Cantrell, Chikako Shinagawa, Hiroko Sugawara, and Yoko Yamauchi, in collaboration with Michael Emmerich, a specialist of premodern Japanese literature and cultural studies. They came up with a great variety of competitive games that made for an intense afternoon and brought out the best (Kanji skills) in our students.

At our end-of-year celebration, I had the pleasure to present the Drew Award to Kevin James Rickman in recognition of his outstanding performance in first-year Chinese. The Mochizuki Memorial Outstanding Student Award went to Emil De Castro and Alexander Hsu for their most impressive performance in Japanese. I was delighted to present Yoko Yamaguchi, a still relatively new, yet sparkling addition to our Japanese language teaching team, with the Mochizuki Lecturer of the Year Award.

The EALCS community’s vibrancy is greatly enhanced by the intellectual contributions of our visiting scholars. As every year, EALCS enjoyed the presence of a number of scholars who came to EALCS in pursuit of various research projects, including Ms. Wen Zhang (Peking University), Qanfang Chu (Ms. Hangzhou University), Professor Zhang Yongsheng (Shanghai Jiaotong University), and Professor Yang Junhong (Shanghai University of Political Science and Law).

Year 2 of the three-year Japan Foundation Institutional Project Support Program Award in Japanese Studies that has been generously matched by David Marshall, Michael Douglas Dean of Humanities and Fine Arts, was a formidable success. The program on “Modes of Japanese Multiculturalism: Coexistence and Marginality” was brilliantly conceived of by Ann-Elise Lewallen, assistant professor of contemporary Japanese cultural studies, and Nathaniel Smith, Japan Foundation Faculty Fellow. In spring, Professor Jung Yeonghae of Otsuma Women’s University, Tokyo, co-taught a graduate seminar with Smith that culminated in a Summer Institute in June (see a full report on p. 28 of the Newsletter as well as http://ucsb-jfssummerinstitute2012.weebly.com/index.html). Please also watch out for the third and last year’s program in 2012/13 that is currently being organized by Michael Emmerich and Katherine Saltzman-Li on “The History of the Book, Printing, and Publications in Japan and its Relationship to Modernity.” More detailed information will become available at http://www.j-culturalstudies.ucsb.edu/year2.htm.
I am proud to announce that the university has awarded tenure and the rank of Associate Professor to Xiaorong Li, a specialist of the study of gender and Chinese literary production, women’s writings, literati culture, and literary trends from ca. 1500–1900. Hyung Il Pai, an expert of Korean history, and East Asian archeology, was promoted to full professor. Congratulations Xiaorong and Hyung Il!

The departure of Ron Egan has been hard to accept. Visionary of the department for more than twenty years, department chair for a substantial number of them, and one of the foremost scholars working on Song dynasty (960-1279) Chinese literature, his writings on Chinese poetics, literary culture, and aesthetics have been extremely influential not only throughout the American academy, but in Europe and China as well. Egan has accepted the Confucius Institute Endowed Chair at Stanford University. Congratulations, Ron, we miss you!

We begin the new academic year energetically. I am delighted to welcome Dominic Steavu-Balint, newly-hired assistant professor of premodern Chinese religions. Steavu-Balint holds an MA degree from Harvard and a Ph.D. from Stanford. He has been jointly hired in Religious Studies and EALCS and has arrived from Heidelberg University where he has been on the faculty of the “Asia and Europe in a Global Context” Excellence Cluster (Please read more on his expertise on p. 20 of the Newsletter). An embodiment of a global citizen and a multi-lingual and multi-cultural scholar, Steavu-Balint specializes in the interactions between Buddhism and Daoism in medieval China, focusing especially on the intersections of religion, the sciences, and statecraft. His research is animated by comparative and theoretical perspectives such as Western perceptions of East Asian religious traditions and the history of science and technology, applied in original ways to the source materials he addresses. Welcome, Dominic!

Please note that the search for an assistant professor in premodern Chinese literature is on (for more detail, see https://ap.ucsb.edu/employment/open.academic.positions/details.cfm?V=D96515A0E852E14582F2DA96FA7B6CC).

I gratefully pass on the baton of department leadership to Fabio Rambelli, International Shinto Foundation Chair in Shinto Studies and expert in Japanese religions and intellectual history.

With very best wishes for an enlightening and productive year,

Chair (2010–2012)

... FROM

Professor of Chinese Literature, Emeritus

My best wishes to one and all at the beginning of another school year! I wish you a productive and gratifying year ahead of research and teaching. Although I have retired from UCSB and moved away, I am very mindful of dear colleagues, students, and friends in East Asian Languages and Cultural Studies. I am also deeply grateful for all that I learned working together with you over the years, and for the lasting ties that we share. Actually, I am still basking in the warm feelings from the wonderful retirement party the department gave me last spring. I am confident that when I come back to visit, I will find the Department an ever more vibrant and intellectually exciting place.

Ron Egan
Recent Activities & Publications - EALCS Faculty

Michael Berry
Publications
- Entries on To Live, Yellow Earth, and Xiao Wu in The Golden Horse's 100 Greatest Chinese Language Films, Taipei 2011.
- "Atrocity Exhibition: Why City of Life and Death's treatment of the Nanjing Massacre ignited controversy in China" in Film Comment 2011.

Michael Emmerich
Lectures/Presentations

Publications: Academic Books, Articles, Book Chapters, Reviews
- "The Blue Kite and Global Revolutions" UCSB, MCC August, 2011.
- "City of Life and Death and the Nanjing Massacre" Invited Talk at Santa Clara University, June 2011.
- "Millenium Mambo and Hou Hsiao-hsien’s Cinema of Distance" Invited Talk at Davidson College, May 2011.
- Review of Midorikawa Machiko’s Genji monogatari eiyaku ni tsuite no kenkyū (Musashino Shoin, 2010), Kokubungaku kenkyū 164 (June, 2011): 31-33.
- "Hon’ yaku izen" (Before Translation), Heian bungaku no kochūshaku to juyō (2011): 97-118.

Literary/Academic Translations
- "In the Palace of the Dragon King," a translation of Kawakami Hiromi’s “Ryūgū.” Published as part of an online supplement to World Literature Today at http://www.ou.edu/worldlit/01_2012/fiction-kawakami.html (December 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.
Recent Activities - continued from page 4


- “Genzai kei no kako” (The Past in the Present Tense), Kangaeru hito 40 (Spring 2012): 178-179.

- “Ereganto na Nihon yasai” (Elegant Japanese Vegetables), the fifth of a series of columns serialized bimonthly under the title Daen no shikō (Elliptical Thinking) via the Kyōdō News Agency in local newspapers across Japan (March, 2012)

- “Kūkyō to kiseki no samuzu appu” (An Empty Thumbs Up, A Miraculous Thumbs Up), the fourth of a series of columns serialized bimonthly under the title Daen no shikō (Elliptical Thinking) via the Kyōdō News Agency in local newspapers across Japan (January, 2012).

- “Sabishī aji, shiawase na aji” (Lone Tastes, Happy Tastes), Kangaeru hito 39 (Winter 2011): 196-197.

- “Machi no kioku shū seki suru basho” (Where a City’s Memories Accumulate), the fourth of a series of columns serialized bimonthly under the title Daen no shikō (Elliptical Thinking) via the Kyōdō News Agency in local newspapers across Japan (November, 2011).

- “Futatsu no 9/11” (Two 9/11s), Kangaeru hito, 37 (Summer 2011): 204-205.

- “Hōdō no shiten futōitsu na jidai e” (Toward an Age of Fractured Media Perspectives), the first of a series of columns serialized bimonthly under the title Daen no shikō (Elliptical Thinking) via the Kyōdō News Agency in local newspapers across Japan (May, 2011).

Other Achievements

- Translation of Banana Yoshimoto’s The Lake shortlisted for the Man Asian Literary Prize.

- Translation Mentor, British Center for Literary Translation, September 2011-February 2012.


- 2011 AAS NEAC Short-term Research Travel to Japan.

- 2011-2012 Hellman Family Faculty Fellowship.

- 2011-2012 Regents Junior Faculty Fellowship Course Relief.

continued on page 6
By Shu-Chuan (Bella) Chen
The Chinese Language Program offered a wide variety of extracurricular activities during the 2011-2012 academic year. For language learning, we organized a successful program of Chinese-English Language Exchange, under the leadership of Prof. Mayfair Yang. Also, in the fall and summer sessions, we organized a Chinese table for first year Chinese learners to converse with native Chinese speakers.

As for cultural activities, highlights include a Chinese New Year party held at a local Chinese restaurant in the winter quarter. In order to expand student interest in Chinese culture, we also held a Mahjong workshop: students were coached by native Chinese speakers and the coaches helped students to hone their skills throughout the entire academic year. In this way, our students not only learned new Chinese characters and symbols, but also gained a better understanding of Chinese culture. In addition, we offered a Hot Pot Party for the first year Chinese students in the spring and a dumpling workshop in the summer. Students went in groups to the local Asian market to buy ingredients. Making and tasting Chinese food was a lot of fun for our students.

We hope these activities have helped to expand the influence of our Chinese Language Program. More importantly, we hope these activities have helped our UCSB students to learn Chinese in a more interesting way!

More photos on page 26

Sabine Frühstück
Sabine Frühstück’s Recreating Japanese Men (co-edited with Anne Walthall, University of California Press, 2011), has been translated into Japanese and published by Akashi Shoten, Tokyo, 2012. The essays in this groundbreaking volume 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 properly masculine pursuits and modes of behavior. The book 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, the authors provide fresh analyses on the ways contemporary modes and styles of masculinity have affected Japanese men’s sense of gender as authentic and stable.

In addition to a book on Playing War, Frühstück is completing essays on “Sexuality and the Nation State” for a volume on The Global History of Sexuality (Blackwell) and “A Sexual History of World War II” for The Cambridge History of World War II – Volume III: Total War – Economy, Society, Culture at War (Cambridge UP). Some of Frühstück’s recent publications are available for download on her webpage at http://www.eastasian.ucsb.edu/faculty/fruhstuck.htm. Frühstück joined the editorial board of the Asia-Pacific Journal: Japan Focus Course Reader Series and was elected a member of the North East Asia Council within the Association for Asian Studies. Most recently, she presented her work at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, Washington, D.C., the University of Vienna, and at the annual meeting of the Association for Asian Studies in Toronto.
**ann-elise lewallen**

**Publications**


**Lectures/Presentations**

- June 2012. “Japan as Colonial Settler State: Whither Indigenous Sovereignty in the Multicultural Nation?” Presentation to 2012 Japan Foundation Summer Institute, at the University of California, Santa Barbara.

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**Xiaorong Li**

**Publications**


This study of poetry by women in late imperial China examines the metamorphosis of the trope of the “inner chambers” (gui), to which women were confined in traditional Chinese households, and which in literature were both a real and an imaginary place. Originally popularized in sixth-century “palace style” poetry, the inner chambers were used by male writers as a setting in which to celebrate female beauty, to lament the loneliness of abandoned women, and by extension, to serve as a political allegory for the exile of loyal and upright male ministers spurned by the imperial court. Female writers of lyric poetry (ci) soon adopted the theme, beginning its transition from male fantasy to multidimensional representation of women, their place in society, and eventually its manifestation in other poetic genres as well.

Emerging from the role of sexual objects within poetry, late imperial women were agents of literary change in their expansion and complication of the boudoir theme. Taking ownership and de-eroticizing its imagery for their own purposes, they added voices of children and older women, and filled the inner chambers with purposeful activity such as conversation, teaching, religious ritual, music, sewing, childcare, and chess-playing. Women’s Poetry of Late Imperial China traces this evolution across centuries, providing and analyzing examples of poetic themes, motifs, and imagery associated with the inner chambers, and demonstrating the complication and nuancing of the gui theme by increasingly aware and sophisticated women writers.

continued on page 8
XIAORONG LI (cont.)

Articles

JOHN NATHAN

Publications

Contending with Sōseki’s Light and Dark (Meian, 明暗)
By John Nathan
I thought I had finished serving time as a translator. In my youth, I had burned a lot of energy translating Mishima Yukio, Abe Kobo, Dazai Osamu, Yokomitsu Riichi, and, of course, Oe Kenzaburo. Accompanying Oe to Stockholm in 1994 when he was awarded the Nobel Prize, I watched reporters from around the world clamoring for his attention and felt certain, though my role in his success was exceedingly modest, that I had done my duty by Japanese literature. Even so, I stepped back into the traces in 2001 to translate Oe’s 1985 meditation on his savant son, Hikari, and William Blake, Rouse Up Oh Young Men of the New Age. So gorgeously imagined was the book, and so charged with pathos, I couldn’t bear the thought that it should be inaccessible to English readers. That’s how it usually goes: we translate because a work has moved us so deeply we feel compelled to share the experience with others.

For nearly ten years thereafter I focused resolutely on “my own work”: a social history of postwar Japan, a memoir, and two novels in quick succession. I was taking notes for my third novel when, on leave from UCSB in the spring of 2011, I sat down one afternoon and began reading Light and Dark. I had no pressing reason to undertake this, and cannot recall what if anything in particular had motivated me to select the volume from my shelf. Though I had been teaching Soseki on and off for many years, this was the first time I had ever read his last novel, and I knew about it only that it was unfinished at the time of his death in December, 1916, and that, nonetheless, it was nearly twice the length of anything else he had written. I suppose I began to read idly, hardly expecting to get through its seven hundred pages. But I was unable to put it down. As I read, I was astonished to encounter scene after scene that moved me to scribble in my notebook, with an exclamation point, “a Jamesian moment!” Before I had finished the book two weeks later, it was clear to me that Soseki had managed to create a novel characterized by what I am inclined to call “Jamesian precisions.”

By “Jamesian” I am referring to the detail and the depth of the interior landscaping Soseki’s narrative achieves, a variety of novelistic “realism” often associated with his contemporary, Henry James. Thematically, Light and Dark is vintage Soseki, a meticulous exploration of the conflict between love and selfishness. The novel’s unremitting focus on the interior life of the characters, however, and its success at revealing them with a complexity that feels gratifyingly true to life, distinguish it from anything else he wrote and certainly from the writing of his Japanese contemporaries. In my view, the degree of interiority Light and Dark achieves qualifies it as Japan’s first (and possibly only!) “modern” novel in the Western sense of that term.

I knew that the book had been translated into English in 1972, and I opened the translation hoping, half-hoping, to find it adequate. But it turned out to be literal and, consequently, a chore to read. It was hard enough to imagine teachers laboring through it themselves not to mention assigning it to students. It simply wouldn’t do.
Excited in spite of myself, and also despondent at the prospect of being in harness to a gargantuan project for better than a year, I submitted a proposal to Columbia University Press and had a contract in hand a month later. Now that I was committed, my principal reservation came clear to me: I was troubled by the possibility that I had embraced the translation as a means of avoiding the agony of engaging with a novel of my own. But my concern was forgotten soon enough: grappling with Sõseki’s text day after day provided abundant agony of its own.

At this writing, exactly one year since I began, I have a revised draft of the complete translation. Sometimes I congratulate myself on my industry, a seven-hundred page manuscript in just one year. At other times I reflect uneasily that Soseki wrote the novel, one hundred and eighty-eight daily installments, in half the time it has taken me to translate it. Then I remind myself that rendering Light and Dark in English has proved to be an exhausting travail.

One major problem is how to age the text without sounding artificial. A novel written one hundred years ago will have acquired for the native reader a certain patina of age, a coloration that rarely survives in the translation. If this is true of the narrative, it is even more conspicuous in the dialogue. The extended family in Light and Dark, bashing away at one another and thereby revealing themselves, converses in the language of the haute bourgeoisie of 1916. How did this sound to Japanese readers at the time and how does it strike the ear of the native reader today? Assuming I had answers however vague, I had to struggle to recreate this subtle verdigris in the English dialogue. I should mention that, in my attempt to “cure” my translation, I have had constant recourse to Henry James, transplanting from his pages a rich harvest of words and phrases that struck me as redolent of the period in which Light and Dark occurs.

There are numerous other factors contributing to the difficulty of Sõseki’s text, not least among them his singular use of Japanese as a scalpel for dissecting interior thoughts and feelings. But the overarching difficulty is that he has rooted this work, in conception and language, in the quotidian ground of quintessentially Japanese behavior. The translator is obliged perforce to capture the cadences of a domestic existence that is turbulent beneath a surface of maddening placidity. In the silence of this book, in which almost nothing happens, any misstep in pitch or tone is deafening. Moreover, the limited action that does occur and the thoughts and feelings of the principles as they are revealed are so overwhelmingly, so relentlessly Japanese, it is often impossible to imagine how to wrest them from the grip of the original language in which they naturally and inevitably occur.

The degree to which I have managed this will be for readers to judge when the book is published in 2013. For now I can say with confidence only that this will be my last translation. Unless….  

More Ranch - July 29, 2012
JAPANESE CORNER (cont.)

This spring quarter we launched “Kan Chan (Kanji Champion)”, a contest in which our students compete in their kanji knowledge in various games. Thanks to the leadership of Michael Emmerich and plenty of support from the department, Kan Chan concluded with great success and fun. Forty-two students from all levels of Japanese courses enjoyed the competitive matches in front of their classmates who came to cheer them on. One of our students, Amy Lin, designed a very cute mascot panda, Kan-chan, for this event. Although we had to invest extra time and effort in preparation for this Kan Chan event, watching our students’ faces brighten up by joy of learning was truly rewarding.

We hope that these extracurricular activities deepen our students’ interest in Japanese language and culture as well as build a strong sense of community among them.

UCSB Japanese Language Program Website:
http://www.eastasian.ucsb.edu/projects/ejapanese/

Hyung Il Pai

Hyung Il Pai has been promoted to full professor from Associate Professor effective July 1, 2012. Her forthcoming book, Antiquity and Identity: The Politics of Heritage Management in Japan and Korea, is contracted with the University of Washington Press Korea Series and is expected to be published in December 2012.

Publications


Lectures/Presentations

- Visualizing “Local Color” and the Imperial Tourist Gaze: Native Types and Must See Destinations in the Korean Peninsula, Invited Speaker at the University of Austin Texas Center for East Asian Studies, Austin, TX, March, 2012.

Fabio Rambelli

Fabio Rambelli has published a book, Tabunka kōryū jidai e no chōsen 多文化交流時代への挑戦, co-authored with Mitarai Shōji 御手洗昭治 and Ogasawara Haruno 小笠原はるの (Tokyo: Yumani shobō, 2011) on issues of multiculturalism, intercultural communication, and cultural semiotics (Fabio’s contribution to the book is the section “Uchinaru tabunkashugi” 内なる多文化主義 on pp. 132-184),

Design by Amy S Lin
FABIO RAMBELLi (cont.)


He has given the following invited lectures: “The Dharma Preaches Equality and Has no Hierarchy” : Uchiyama Gudō and the Experiment of Buddhist Anarchism” (Italian School of East Asian Studies, Kyoto, and Ecole Française d’ Extrême-Orient, Kyoto, July 2011); “Glimpses at the Asian Borderlands: Pre-Modern Japanese Representations of India and the Muslim World” (University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Freer Symposium “Barbarians, Monsters, Hybrids, and Mutants: Asian Inventions of Human ‘Others,’ ” October 2011); “Strange Beings from Distant Realms” (Stanford University, Ho Center for Buddhist Studies and Dept of Religious Studies, November 2011); “Semiotics as Soteriology: A Different Look at Medieval Japanese Buddhism” (International Symposium “Beyond Sectarianism - New Horizons for Interdisciplinary Studies in Japanese Buddhism,” Harvard University, May 2012); “Buddhism and the Indianization of Japan: A Different Look at the Geopolitics of Cultural History” (International Symposium “Buddhism and the Dynamics of Trans-culturality,” Heidelberg University, June 2012); organized the UCSB Japanese Religions Lectures (ISF Chair in Shinto Studies), with guest speakers Erica Baffelli, Satō Hiroo, and Mark Teeuwen (2012); and participated in the symposium “Wrath of the Gods: The Religious Dimension of Natural Disasters,” UCSB and Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History (March 2012).
**NATHANIEL SMITH**

**Lectures/Presentations**

- Uncivil Society: Rightwing Activism in Japan and Politics of Futility. Ei’ichi Shibusawa - Seigo Arai Memorial Lecture, on the invitation of Professor Laura Miller, University of Missouri. St. Louis, MO, Sept. 2011
- The Imperial Korean: Rightwing Readings of Ethnicity and Empire. American Anthropological Association annual meeting. Montreal, Canada, Nov. 2011
- Furious (Inter)nationalism: Youth, Rightwing Activism, and Very Abrasive Music in Japan. Japanese Global Scholars Program and the East Asian Languages and Literatures Department, on the invitation of Professor Alisa Freedman, University of Oregon. Eugene, OR, June 2012
- Conference co-organizer (with Anne-Elise Lewallen) and chair: Modes of Japanese Multiculturalism: Coexistence and Marginality, UC Santa Barbara East Asian Languages and Cultural Studies - Japan Foundation Summer Institute, June 2012.


**KUO-CH’ING TU**

Since 2009, K.C. Tu has published the following four books by National Taiwan University Press: Shanhe lueying 山河掠影 (A Sweeping View of China’s Mountains and Rivers), Yuyan ji 玉煙集 (Jade Smoke Collection: Fifty Variations on Li Shangyin’s Songs of the Ornamented Zither), Shilun, shiping, shilunshi 詩論‧詩評‧詩論詩 (Poetics, Poetic Critiques, and Poems of Poetics), and E zhih hua 惡之華.

One volume of K.C. Tu’s poems, Girisha shingenkyoku ギリシャ神弦曲 (The Greek Divine Lyrics), was translated into Japanese by Professor Ikegami and included in the Taiwan Modern Poets Series published by Shichôsha, 2011, a leading publisher in Japan known for modern poetry publications. Moreover, he has co-edited the biannual journal, Taiwan Literature: English Translation Series with Professor Backus since its first publication in 1996. The 30th issue came out in July 2012, focusing on “Popular Literature in Taiwan under Japanese Rule,” for which he wrote a comprehensive foreword to introduce the readers the historical background and
Kuo-Ch'ing Tu (cont.)

foreword to introduce to the readers the historical background and significance of the theme as well as a survey of the scholarly works devoted to this particular subject.

During his sabbatical leave, he attended the First World Congress of Taiwan Studies, organized by Academia Sinica in Taipei (April 26-28, 2012) and participated in the roundtable discussion on Taiwan Studies worldwide. He also attended the Eighteenth Annual Conference of the North American Taiwan Studies Association themed “Taiwan: Gateway, Node, Liminal Space” at the University of Indiana-Bloomington (June 8-9, 2012). He presented a critique, “Taiwan as Method” for the panel discussion and provided comments as a discussant for the paper “Reconfiguration and Liaison of Han Poetry in the Cultural Context of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere: Taiwan as a Critical Node” by Dr. Claire Hsin-chieh Li of UC Irvine.

Lectures/Presentations

• “The Notions of ‘Religion’ and ‘Superstition’ in Modern China: Unforeseen Consequences for Social Life at the Grassroots” Keynote Invited lecture, University of Zurich, Switzerland, Oct. 2011
• “The Jade Emperor: Sovereign Power, Celestial Bureaucracy, and the Political Theology of the Masses in China” panel on “Anthropology & Political Theologies”, American Anthropological Association meetings, Montreal, Canada, Nov. 2011
• 《横跨台湾海峡的女神妈祖》 (“Mazu Goddess Across the Taiwan Straits”) Invited lecture, School of Journalism & Media Studies, Fudan University, Shanghai, Jan 2012
• “Two Logics of the Gift and Their Relevance for Chinese Modernities” Keynote Invited Lecture at the Conference on Re-examining Gift Culture, Institute of Foreign Languages, National Chengchi University, Taipei, Taiwan, May 2012

MAYFAIR YANG

Publications

• “Postcoloniality & Religiosity in Modern China: the Disenchantments of Sovereignty” Theory, Culture and Society, vol. 28, no. 2, pp. 3-45
• Book Review of Constructing China’s Jerusalem: Christians, Power, & Place in Contemporary Wenzhou by Nanlai Cao; published in The China Journal, published by Australian National University
• “Chinese Popular Religion” in Encyclopedia of Psychology and Religion. Springer International
• “Two Logics of the Gift and Their Relevance for Chinese Modernities” in Re-Examining Gift Cultures. Edited by Chang Shangkuan. National Chengchi University Press, Taipei, Taiwan

Invited lecture, School of Journalism & Media Studies, Fudan University, Shanghai.
• “Religion & Politics in China” Talk given at the Second Annual U.C. Society of Fellows Conference, U.C. Santa Cruz Institute for Humanities Research, April 2012
• 后殖民主義，宗教，與中國現代性 (“Postcoloniality & Religiosity in Modern China: the Disenchantments of Sovereignty”) Invited lecture, Anthropology Department, National Tsinghua University, Taipei, Taiwan, May 2012
• “The Jade Emperor: Sovereign Power, Celestial Bureaucracy, and the Political Theology of the Masses in China,” Invited lecture, Anthropology Department, National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan, May 2012
• “Two Logics of the Gift and Their Relevance for Chinese Modernities” Keynote Invited Lecture at the Conference on Re-examining Gift Culture, Institute of Foreign Languages, National Chengchi University, Taipei, Taiwan, May 2012

continued on page 14
MAYFAIR YANG (cont.)

Lectures/Presentations
• “The Jade Emperor: Sovereign Power, Celestial Bureaucracy, and the Political Theology of the Masses in China,” Invited lecture, East Asian Studies Department, Tel Aviv University, Israel, Jan. 2012
• “The Jade Emperor: Sovereign Power, Celestial Bureaucracy, and the Political Theology of the Masses in China,” Invited lecture, Asia Research Institute, National University of Singapore, July 2012

Activities
• Hsiao-Jung Yu continued to participate in collaborative research projects with colleagues in the Institute of Linguistics, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Beijing and in Centre de Recherches Linguistiques sur l’Asie Orientale (CRLAO), Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales (EHESS), Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS), Paris.

Publications

XIAOWEI ZHENG

Publications

Recent Activities - continued from page 13

Hsiao-Jung Yu continued to participate in collaborative research projects with colleagues in the Institute of Linguistics, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Beijing and in Centre de Recherches Linguistiques sur l’Asie Orientale (CRLAO), Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales (EHESS), Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS), Paris.

Publications

Recent Activities - continued from page 13

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Recent Activities

XIAOWEI ZHENG (cont.)

World” at Peking University in Beijing, China, October 2011.
• “Sichuan Railway Protection Movement and the 1911 Revolution.” One of the three keynote speakers at the Conference “Political Transformation and Local Society: the 1911 Revolution and the Railway Protection Movement” in Chengdu, China, October 2011.
• “Democratic Political Culture and Its Practice in the Sichuan Railway Protection Movement.” Presented at the International Conference on Commemorating the 100th Anniversary of the 1911 Revolution in Kobe, Japan, December 2011.
• “Constitutionalists in Republican Sichuan.” Presented at the National AAS Conference in Toronto, Canada, March 2012.

AKIYO CANTRELL

Publications
• “‘You Are Contagious’: When Talk of Radiation Fears Overwrites the Truth.” http://nuiideas.illias.nagoya-u.ac.jp/Volume1/1-1-cantrell.html

SHU-CHUAN (BELLA) CHEN

Lectures/Presentations

Other Achievements
• Non-Senate Faculty Professional Development Grant
• Nominated for an Academic Senate Distinguished Teaching Award

CHIKAKO SHINAGAWA

Publications
• Genki II Picture Cards second edition (co-authored), The Japan Times, 2011.

Lectures/Presentations
• “Implementing Culture into a Language Class” at ACTFL 2011 Annual Convention and World Languages Expo, Denver, Colorado. November, 2011.
RECENT ACTIVITIES & PUBLICATIONS - EALCS AFFILIATES

ANTHONY BARBIERI-LOW (History)

Publications
- “Model Legal and Administrative Forms from the Qin, Han, and Tang and their Role in the Facilitation of Bureaucracy and Literacy.” Oriens Extremus vol. 50 (2011), pp. 125-56.

Lectures/Presentations
- “Model Legal and Administrative Forms from the Qin, Han, and Tang and their Role in the Facilitation of Bureaucracy and Literacy.” Seminar presentation for The Rise of the Book in Early China, University of Chicago, Creel Center for Chinese Paleography, October 15, 2011.

KATE McDONALD (History)

Publications

DAVID NOVAK (Music)

Publications
- My book Japanoise: Music at the Edge of Circulation will be published on Duke University Press in Spring, and I am planning an online web resource.

Lectures/Presentations
- “Sound, Soundscape, and Social Effects of Noise.” Department of Music Colloquium Series, UC Berkeley. February 2012.

Other Achievements
- 2012 Jaap Kunst Prize (Honorable Mention). Awarded by the Society for Ethnomusicology to recognize the most significant article in the field (“The Sublime Frequencies of New Old Media”)
- 2012 Hellman Faculty Fellowship [declined] (UCSB)
- 2012 IHC Fellowship/Release Time Award, Interdisciplinary Humanities Center (UCSB)
- 2012 Short Term Research Travel Grant to Japan (Association for Asian Studies, NEAC)
Luke Roberts (History)  

Performing the Great Peace offers a cultural approach to understanding the politics of the Tokugawa period (1600–1868), at the same time deconstructing some of the assumptions of modern national historiographies. Deploying the political terms *uchi* (inside), *omote* (ritual interface), and *naishō* (informal negotiation)—all commonly used in the Tokugawa period—Luke Roberts explores how daimyo and the Tokugawa government understood political relations and managed politics in terms of spatial autonomy, ritual submission, and informal negotiation.

Roberts suggests as well that a layered hierarchy of *omote* and *uchi* relations strongly influenced politics down to the village and household level, a method that clarifies many seeming anomalies in the Tokugawa order.

He analyzes in one chapter how the identities of daimyo and domains differed according to whether they were facing the Tokugawa or speaking to members of the domain and daimyo household: For example, a large domain might be identified as a “country” by insiders and as a “private territory” in external discourse.

In another chapter he investigates the common occurrence of daimyo who remained formally alive to the government months or even years after they had died in order that inheritance issues could be managed peacefully within their households. The operation of the court system in boundary disputes is analyzed as are the “illegal” enshriments of daimyo inside domains that were sometimes used to construct forms of domain-state Shinto.

*Performing the Great Peace*’s convincing analysis and insightful conceptual framework will benefit historians of not only the Tokugawa and Meiji periods, but Japan in general and others seeking innovative approaches to premodern history.

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**List of Activities**

- Eight colloquium meetings during Fall and Winter quarters (Colloquium was on hiatus in Spring)
- Meeting on 2/3/2012: Ron Egan and Sally Lombrozo visited to discuss graduate policies and procedures and answer questions
- Meeting on 2/17/2012: Kate McDonald visited to discuss the Ph.D. process, job hunting, and answer questions about a variety of subjects
- Meeting on 3/1/2012: Xiaowei Zheng visited to discuss the Ph.D. process, job hunting, and answer questions about a variety of subjects

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*By Suzy Cincone*
Description of Activities (cont.)

At our general meetings, one of our activities was practicing introducing our research. There’s quite an art to briefly explaining what we’re working on, especially considering how easy it is to veer off onto interesting tangents! We also addressed topics such as reading strategies for seminars with imposing workloads, and students had a chance to read papers in progress and get feedback.

We were also very fortunate to have guest speakers come to Colloquium meetings. Ron Egan, our longtime EALCS Grad Advisor, and Sally Lombrozo, our grad advisor up in the HASC office, were able to answer many questions students had about graduate policies and procedures. We also had visits from Kate McDonald of the History Department and Xiaowei Zheng of EALCS and the History Department. Both of these professors are recent Ph.D. recipients, and shared valuable information about grad school, job-hunting, and a surprising variety of other interesting topics.

We will have a record number of grad students in EALCS in 2012-2013, and are looking forward to another productive year for the Colloquium. As always, we welcome suggestions from grad students about how to make the Colloquium relevant and useful. Our first meeting for the new academic year will be held during the week of October 1st; for more information, please see: http://eastasiangradcolloq.wordpress.com/

BHASHAR SARKAR (Film & Media Studies)

Publications


Lectures and Presentations

- Conversation with filmmakers Madhusree Dutta and Mamta Murthy, Persistence/Resistance Documentary Festival, Delhi, February 2012.

Lectures/Presentations (cont.)


PAUL SPICKARD (History)

Publications


Lectures and Presentations

- “War on Terror, War on Immigrants: Race, Religion, and Membership in America Since September 11, 2001,” University of Michigan, Dearborn, November 8, 2011.
The Center for Taiwan Studies has long been committed to provide resources and support for graduate students whose Ph.D. studies prominently involve Taiwan. This fall, CTS is pleased to welcome three new students who will soon be a part of CTS’s projects and activities.

Chuang Chun-hui is an incoming Ph.D. student in EALCS. She will study translation, Taiwan literature, and the culture of the colonial period with Kuo-Ch’ing Tu. Peng Chi-ting is an incoming Ph.D. student in the History Department. Her research focuses on the Cold War in East Asia, particularly the interactions among the U.S. government, the Taiwan government, and overseas Chinese communities. Clayton Caroon is an incoming Ph.D. student in the Department of Political Science. Clayton will research civil society and neighborhood organizations in Taipei.

All three students attended the 18th annual conference of the North American Taiwan Studies Association hosted by Indiana University-Bloomington in June 2012. Tu served as the chair for the panel “Taiwan as Method,” which included noted scholars Howard Goldblatt (Notre Dame), Leo Ching (Duke) and Bert Scruggs (UC Irvine).

The biannual journal, *Taiwan Literature: English Translation Series*, co-edited by Tu and Robert Backus, has been published consecutively for fifteen years. Its 30th issue’s main theme was “Popular Literature of Taiwan during the Colonial Period,” published in July 2012. Ever since its first publication in 1996, the journal has been the only publication in U.S. academia devoted to introducing to English readers the development of Taiwan literature.

In March, CTS co-sponsored a conference entitled “Power in a Changing World Economy: Lessons from Emerging Asia” with the Top University Program, National Cheng Chi University, the Orfalea Center for Global and International Studies, and the Department of Political Science at UCSB. The goal for this conference was to better understand the role of power in today’s changing world economy and in the context of various new economic developments in East Asia.
Dominic Steavu-Balint joined EALCS and Religious Studies over the summer as an Assistant Professor of Chinese Religions. He completed his doctoral degree at Stanford in 2010, after an MA at Harvard (02) and a BA at McGill (00). Prior to coming to UCSB, Dominic was Assistant Professor of Intellectual History in the “Excellence Cluster” at Heidelberg University, Germany. He also spent a number of years at Tōyō University and the International College for Advanced Buddhist Studies in Tokyo as a visiting doctoral research fellow.

Dominic’s work centers on the early phases of institutional Daoism and Buddhism in China. It is broadly preoccupied with how traditions of self-cultivation situated the individual practitioner in relation to higher authorities such as the state or cosmic law. It is also concerned with the strategies that these traditions employed to legitimate their positions: very often Buddhists and Daoists alike relied on symbolism and imagery from discursive fields such as astronomy, medicine, protochemistry, or bureaucracy/statecraft to lend legitimacy to their claims and gain imperial support.

Although Dominic’s primary period of specialization is from the late Han dynasty to the end of the Tang (roughly from the 3rd to the 10th century), he is also actively interested in modern and contemporary debates concerning religion, the state, and science, technology, and especially medicine. He is also intrigued by broader questions of methodology in the humanities and social sciences and how these have historically impacted the perception and interpretation of East Asia in Western academic and popular narratives. In the 2012-2013 academic...
year, he will be teaching about Chinese Buddhism, and Orientalism and religion, and the impact of medical advances on medieval Chinese biospiritual self-cultivation practices.

EALCS’s Emm Simpson spoke with Dr. Steavu about the development of his research interests and sought advice from our new faculty member.

What originally stimulated your interest in East Asian studies, and how did you arrive at your current research topic?

In college, I originally majored in French Literature and Philosophy. Many of the thinkers and writers that I was interested in were active around May 1968 and strongly influenced by Maoism—or, rather, French understandings of Maoism. I wanted to learn more about their intellectual background, so I became interested in Chinese history. I soon discovered that materialist or dialectical readings of history, despite being a central pillar of Marxist historiography, glossed over significant intricacies in favor of broad-stroke narratives. As a result, I like to focus on how micro-histories can overturn received ideas about certain events, periods, or traditions. I believe that East Asia, and its millennia of misrepresentations, is a particularly fertile subject area for this type of work.

What advice do you have for “new” graduate students in EALCS?

Firstly, take no shortcuts when it comes to language training. Even if the workload seems daunting now, the benefits you reap from your efforts will last a lifetime. Secondly, everything that you hear in class, including individual references to monographs, articles, etc., should be written down. The coursework component of grad school offers a very distilled and extremely rich account of one’s field of study. Professors spend a lot of time thinking about what readings to assign, what ideas to transmit, and how to select what is most representative for a given subject. It’s a lot of information to process in a short amount of time, so you’re bound to forget the majority of it. However, if you keep excellent notes or keep all your readings, even the ones you didn’t do, they can offer insight even years down the road (especially if one stays in academia). It’s a gift that keeps on giving. I regularly go back to my notes from grad school to look for direction or inspiration.

What do you like to do in your spare time?

I have not felt the sweet intoxication of spare time in quite a while now, but if I manage to have some in Santa Barbara, I would like to give surfing a serious try.

EAST ASIAN LIBRARY NEWS (cont.)

New East Asian Studies Databases:

Japanese studies: Taiyo 太陽 (The Sun), full-text searchable database, is a Japanese magazine published from 1895-1928. Known for its literary criticism, literature, and translations of western authors, Taiyo is an important primary source for Japanese colonial studies.

Chinese studies: Shen Bao 申报, also known as Shun Bao, is the most influential and longest lasting commercial newspaper of pre-1949 China. It was established by British businessman Ernest Major in 1872 and lasted until 1949 when the Chinese Communist Government shut it down. As an important primary source for late imperial and modern China, Shen Bao underwent three reigns of Qing Dynasty, and witnessed many significant historical events, such as Sino-French War, Sino-Japanese War, Boxer Rebellion, and two World Wars. Known for its rich news reporting, commentary and advertisement, Shen Bao played a pivotal role in the formation of public opinion in the late 19th century and Republic Era. This database has full text and is searchable.

For a complete list of East Asian studies resources, see: http://guides.library.ucsb.edu/eastasia?hs=a

continued on page 23
Professor Profile: Fabio Rambelli

By Xiaowei Zheng

Fabio Rambelli is a scholar working on Japanese regions (Buddhism, Shinto and their interactions). He is also interested in issues of cultural identity (such as ways in which cultures define themselves and other cultures). During his free time, he plays the saxophone and the flute.

How did you get into the field of Japanese Religious Studies?

Very naively, at the end of my High School years, I was attracted by different ways of thinking and the possibility of traveling to different places and meeting various people. I came from a small town in Italy, but for some reason, I felt Japan was both very different and at the same time, quite similar to Europe. I found out that to be true, at least in my opinion. After going to college, I realized I liked to read books, travel, meet and talk to people. I liked the college life. And I was fascinated by Japanese Buddhism, Shinto, and other philosophical traditions there.

So I decided to pursue a PhD. I studied at the joint program of University of Venice and the Oriental University of Naples (which by way claims to be the oldest European institute studying East Asia), and did research in Japan. After that, I became a scholar in Japanese religious studies.

What was the most exciting discovery you had in your research in recent years?

I would say: the impact of Indian civilization on Japan in pre-modern time. You don’t find this in the mainstream textbooks, and even the Japanese themselves today do not think in this way. But doing research on premodern texts enabled me to see some of the views held by their ancestors. Many Buddhist intellectuals in Japan thought that India was the origin of many aspects of their culture and even the highest form of civilization—note, it was India, not China. In their eyes, China was also at the margins of India. The early modern period was the moment when intellectuals began to change this mode of thinking, and eventually Buddhist intellectuals also let go of this geopolitical vision. In the Meiji period, India largely disappeared as a source of cultural desire in Japan, replaced by Europe and the United States.

This discovery opened the door for many possible research topics; you wonder about the impact of Sanskrit on Japanese language (which was indeed quite significant), the influence of Indian literature upon Japanese literature (which was also quite significant, even though Indian narratives were known in their Chinese translations), and the impact of Indian political ideas and Indian sciences (such as astronomy, medicine, and geography). For example, it was quite interesting to see the Japanese world map made by Japanese before European geography reached Japan: the most famous of which was made in 1364 and it had India at the center of the world.
What’s your new passion in research these days?
I am more and more interested in the creation, operations, and transformations of international networks of things, ideas, and people and the ways in which these networks affected Japanese culture and religion. This is the larger framework for my ongoing work on the images of India in premodern Japan. I also conceived my forthcoming book on Uchiyama Gudō, a Zen anarchist monk (1874-1911), in this way. Uchiyama was at the intersection of huge cultural networks (the Buddhist egalitarian tradition, the progressive aspects of the Daoist and Confucian traditions, the international anarchic socialism, the modernist anti-religious sentiments). By putting him in context(s), he appears to us no longer (and merely) as a peculiar individual, but as an example of the possibilities with which life can be envisioned. These possibilities were, again, results of the encounters and clashes of different traditions. In this sense, we can be very close to him and make sense of his attempt and his world in a very different way.

How do you balance private life and research?
This is not always easy. I like what I do, and often I find myself thinking, reading, or talking about things that are more or less related to my research… But I try to spend as much time as possible with my family. To make things easy, I try not to work at home.

Services available from your East Asian Studies Librarian
1. Help teaching research and library skill classes:
In an hour or so, the librarian can show your students how to find books and articles as well as research strategies for the research project or paper you assign them to do.

2. Design course guide
Course guide typically groups all the resources needed for the students to complete their assignments or research projects. In consultation with the faculty, the librarian can customize a course guide for every course and the guide will be hosted in the library website. It can be made available whenever the course is offered and its content can be revised as new resources become available and whenever there is a need.

3. Help with scholarly communication issues
How research and other scholarly writings and knowledge are created, evaluated for quality, disseminated to the scholarly community, and preserved for future use has gradually moved away from the traditional print publication model. Authors may not be able to include their articles in their own books without permission, if the author right is signed away unintentionally.
The library is committed to partnering with faculty to address the author right and other challenges presented by the transformative changes currently underway in scholarly communication. New opportunities for sustainable, peer-reviewed, open-access publishing are developing rapidly. Scholars have the possibility of expanding the impact and visibility of their work by reaching new worldwide audiences. We will offer many scholarly communication related activities this coming year, including an “Open Access Week” event in October, and provide assistance with author fee or publication fee to publish in open access journals.

A discussion on the “UC Open Access Policy” document is currently underway across UC campuses. UCSF faculty senate has approved the policy. To see the document and other scholarly communication related topics, go to: http://www.library.ucsb.edu/scholarly-communication/open-access-policies. As always, feel free to contact the librarian if you have further question.

Cathy Chiu
East Asian Studies Librarian
chiu@library.ucsb.edu
805-893-4082

Graduate Student Profiles: Emm Simpson & Cara Healey

By Xiaowei Zheng

Emm Simpson is a second-year doctoral student focusing on premodern Japanese religion. Cara Healey is a second-year doctoral student focusing on modern Chinese literature and film. I spoke to both Emm and Cara recently about their first year at UCSB, their research topics, and the future they are envisioning.

What initially attracted you to the doctoral program at UCSB? From a student’s perspective, what do you find the particular strengths of the program to be?

Emm: UCSB was first recommended to me for its highly renowned Religious Studies department, but I ended up choosing the EALCS program for its structure and its people. I liked the highly multidisciplinary approach to East Asian studies, with professors from a wide range of specialties and core seminars that easily stretch across fields in the humanities. As a student of premodern Japanese religion, I was quite keen to work with Fabio Rambelli, but on my first visit to campus I met several professors and found all of them knowledgeable and interested in my potential research topic. I was immensely attracted to the warmth and sense of collaboration that I noticed and indeed heard about from professors, current students and staff alike. I really think the main strength of the program lies in the diversity and integrity of our people.

Cara: I first became interested in applying to the doctoral program at UCSB after attending a talk given by Professor Michael Berry, now my adviser, about contemporary portrayals of the Nanjing Massacre. I was intrigued by his approach, which studied various cultural works to observe changing attitudes in Chinese society towards the event. I soon found that such interdisciplinary approaches were an important part of the departmental culture here. I think this is related to a strong emphasis on collaboration. Both the professors and my fellow graduate students have been incredibly friendly and helpful. Professors always make time for graduate students, especially to show us exactly where and how we can improve and grow as scholars. I have also learned a lot from my classmates here. We really try to support each other, whether it is by offering suggestions on questions about our native language to a second language speaker, or just offering encouragement.
What were the important things you learned as a first year graduate student? If you could relive the first year, what would you change?

Emm: Having spent four years away from academia, becoming a student again was both refreshing and challenging. It took me some time to relearn how to balance coursework with additional responsibilities and even just the courses themselves. I struggled with three seminars during my first quarter, but then was comfortable with four courses in my second quarter because I found that language courses provided a nice counterbalance. In addition, I learned that consulting professors frequently with honest questions about one’s academic path to the PhD, so to speak, was extremely informative. We graduate students are fortunate to have a ton of resources, from the East Asian librarian to our excellent administrative staff to fellow students. I may wish I had utilized this human resource earlier, but I don’t shy away from tapping it now!

Cara: I have really loved my first year here. I am not sure I would want to change anything. I have learned so much. One important thing was to step outside of my comfort zone. This past year I took classes in disciplines that I had never formally studied, like second language acquisition, history, and translation. My professors have also encouraged me to practice speaking about my research in front of an audience during class presentations and at conferences. Finally, my adviser has encouraged me to find ways to relate my course readings and projects to my overall research interests.

continued on page 26
Are you thinking about your dissertation topic? What got you interested in this topic and what are some of the most surprising discoveries you have made during your research?

**Emm:** I am still trying to narrow down a specific question for my dissertation topic, but I am eternally fascinated by the presence of shamanic traditions in early Japanese history and myth. I first learned about Himiko, the shaman queen in the earliest written record on Japan, in college and was intrigued by the presence of female sacerdotal rulers in ancient Japan. I dabbled with the idea of “shaman queens” in my undergraduate thesis, but I now find myself interested in the historical re-interpretations of the shamanic figures in ancient Japanese history, particularly in the emerging kokugaku (national learning) movement of the Edo period. Though I’ve so far found the writing of Hirata Atsutane a sore trial to get through, I think the reconfiguration of the foundation of national history and myth in the early modern period has a huge impact on current Japanese conceptions of national origins to this day.

**Cara:** In general, I am interested in studying portrayals of rural and urban women in modern and contemporary Chinese literature and film. That is obviously a very broad topic, so lately I have been focusing on stories and films set in Beijing. I plan to explore the way the setting of Beijing, with its distinct geography, architecture, aesthetic, and culture, interacts with portrayals of female characters in cultural works. For now, I am working on my M.A. thesis, and I am focusing on two novellas by the contemporary author Tie Ning. For my dissertation, I would like to expand my research to include works by a number of writers and filmmakers from the Republican period to the present day.

**How do you balance studying with your everyday life?**

**Emm:** I think it’s crucial to know when you do your best work and plan your schedule accordingly. I’m a morning person, so I’m often the first person in the East Asian Bibliography Room at the library when it opens, and I spend several hours there 5-6 days a week. However, I can’t focus quite as well at night, so provided I’ve been productive enough during the day, I’ll let myself relax or socialize. It’s important to give yourself time to recharge and have a little fun, of course, but I often find that downtime stimulates new ideas and lets me look at my work with fresh eyes the next morning. Getting outside in the beautiful environment of Santa Barbara is a great thing to do in any case!

**Cara:** I try to maintain a sustainable school/life balance, but it is definitely a work in progress. Following a regular routine is helpful for me. I feel incredibly lucky that I have the opportunity to study something I love in a place as beautiful as Santa Barbara. A walk or run along one of the paths overlooking the beach is usually enough to clear my head when I start feeling overwhelmed or stressed. Of course, there is overlap between work and play, like when my classmates and I go to screenings of a Chinese film together or when we meet for lunch after class and inevitably end up continuing the discussion from seminar, albeit in a more relaxed context. Also, I love reading all sorts of books, so while most of my reading time is devoted to Chinese fiction or secondary sources for classes and research, I try to save some time for reading unrelated books just for fun.
What do you see yourself in five years, when you graduate from the doctoral program? What do you want to get from the program?

Emm: I wouldn’t be here in graduate school if I hadn’t spent my undergraduate years at a small liberal arts college where I enjoyed an education not terribly different from graduate school: small seminars, working closely with one’s advisers and professors, high expectations for individual projects. Whether or not I’m able to do so right after receiving my degree, I would like to teach at a smaller college or university in the future.

What I want to get most from the EALCS program are the teaching and research skills necessary to be an effective and inspiring professor at the university level. In just a year I’ve been fortunate to study with several engaging and dynamic professors, and I’m excited to tackle both teaching and a master’s thesis this year under their tutelage. I’ve still got quite a long way to go, but I trust that our program will help me acquire the tools to get me there.

Cara: After I graduate, I would love to continue to work in academia. I hope to expand my research and to introduce future students to the beauty of Chinese language and literature. By the time I finish the program, I hope to be able to help future students develop their critical thinking skills by drawing parallels across time periods, geographic borders, and disciplines.
By ann-elise lewallen

Under the banner of “Modes of Multiculturalism: Coexistence and Marginality,” the Department of East Asian Languages and Cultural Studies hosted the Japan Foundation Summer Institute from June 21 to 23, 2012. (Full details: http://ucsb-jfsummerinstitute2012.weebly.com/index.html)

Organizers of the 2012 Summer Institute (ann-elise lewallen and Nathaniel Smith, EALCS) sought to focus attention on minority communities in Japan, the social and political relationships within and among minority groups, and their engagement with Japanese society more broadly. Summer Institute discussions highlighted the question of alterity in Japan but moved beyond a simple critique of Japanese homogeneity to consider as well the space of inter- and intra-ethnic engagements, both in contemporary Japan and historically.

Envisioned as a space for graduate students to work closely with more established scholars, the Institute featured keynote lectures, a host of panels, and a series of afternoon workshops. The three keynote lectures by prominent scholars in Japan Studies, including Kelly Dietz [Ithaca College], Tessa Morris-Suzuki [ANU], and Jennifer Robertson [U Michigan], oriented our daily themes, “Transnational and Translocal Citizenship in a Global Empire,” “Multiculturalism and the State,” and “States of Marginality and Co-existence.” These broad themes were further developed in panels featuring papers by a combination of junior professors and graduate students at various stages of their doctoral work. A moderated group Q&A followed each panel. With interests ranging from travel and empire to ethnic dance and activism, the paper topics addressed how difference has been imagined, perceived, and managed by the nation-state, varying political factions, and those who are labeled or self-identify as “minority” themselves.

This year’s Summer Institute helped bring into sharper focus the broader Japan Foundation grant theme, “The Return of the Political to Cultural Studies.” Building upon the 2011 Institute theme of the nation and Japanese nationalisms, the participants in the 2012 Summer Institute considered how nation is constituted and imagined through its exclusions and inclusions, by those spaces and peoples incorporated as Japanese and those marked as multicultural or marginal. Presentations raised conceptual questions of ethnic identity, marginality, inclusion/exclusion, and the discourse of multiculturalism; topics such as immigration, citizenship, the military relationship with the United States, and social issues that resonate with ethnic minorities and indigenous groups. In each case, we strove to frame the historical, social, and political relations with which these matters intersect in contemporary Japan.

This Summer Institute sought to bridge disciplinary divides by bringing a range of perspectives from the social sciences and humanities into dialogue. The three intertwined themes noted above were elaborated in each morning’s keynote presentations. Robertson’s presentation, “Beyond ‘Japanese’ Blood: Citizenship Options and Futures,” analyzed the politics of nationalism as they figure within blood donations and the nation as contained within physical bodies. Dietz’ paper, entitled ““Multicultural Japan in Global Context: Locating the Subject of Sovereignty in Discourses of Difference,” discussed how the Japanese government has sought to consolidate the territorial boundaries of the state through its selective responses to Okinawan and Ainu collective rights claims. In response to the conference theme of citizenship, Morris-Suzuki’s talk, “Semi-Citizenship and Marginality in Modern Japan,” explored the political and legal aspects of citizenship with particular attention to increasingly conservative stances on the question of access to citizenship and voting rights in contemporary Japan. Fresh from her graduate seminar on “Multiculturalism and Citizenship,” the 2012 Japan Foundation Visiting Professor, Dr. Yeonghae Jung [Otsuma Women’s University], discussed the ongoing reform of Japan’s Immigration Law and addressed its impact on newcomer and old-comer minorities. These conversations were rounded out by paper presentations from graduate students and junior scholars including penetrating analysis of Zainichi Korean entrepreneurs, colonial impacts on indigenous salmon and Ainu in Hokkaido, imperial tourism in Manchuria and Korea, and the place of the Battle of Okinawa for contemporary Japanese right-wing activists, among others. Participants lauded the “mingling of scholars and students of diverse topics but common threads” as one of the more fruitful products of the institute.

Japan Foundation Summer Institute 2012:

By ann-elise lewallen

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This year’s Summer Institute helped bring into sharper focus the broader Japan Foundation grant theme, “The Return of the Political to Cultural Studies.” Building upon the 2011 Institute theme of the nation and Japanese nationalisms, the participants in the 2012 Summer Institute considered how nation is constituted and imagined through its exclusions and inclusions, by those spaces and peoples incorporated as Japanese and those marked as multicultural or marginal. Presentations raised conceptual questions of ethnic identity, marginality, inclusion/exclusion, and the discourse of multiculturalism; topics such as immigration, citizenship, the military relationship with the United States, and social issues that resonate with ethnic minorities and indigenous groups. In each case, we strove to frame the historical, social, and political relations with which these matters intersect in contemporary Japan.

This Summer Institute sought to bridge disciplinary divides by bringing a range of perspectives from the social sciences and humanities into dialogue. The three intertwined themes noted above were elaborated in each morning’s keynote presentations. Robertson’s presentation, “Beyond ‘Japanese’ Blood: Citizenship Options and Futures,” analyzed the politics of nationalism as they figure within blood donations and the nation as contained within physical bodies. Dietz’ paper, entitled ““Multicultural Japan in Global Context: Locating the Subject of Sovereignty in Discourses of Difference,” discussed how the Japanese government has sought to consolidate the territorial boundaries of the state through its selective responses to Okinawan and Ainu collective rights claims. In response to the conference theme of citizenship, Morris-Suzuki’s talk, “Semi-Citizenship and Marginality in Modern Japan,” explored the political and legal aspects of citizenship with particular attention to increasingly conservative stances on the question of access to citizenship and voting rights in contemporary Japan. Fresh from her graduate seminar on “Multiculturalism and Citizenship,” the 2012 Japan Foundation Visiting Professor, Dr. Yeonghae Jung [Otsuma Women’s University], discussed the ongoing reform of Japan’s Immigration Law and addressed its impact on newcomer and old-comer minorities. These conversations were rounded out by paper presentations from graduate students and junior scholars including penetrating analysis of Zainichi Korean entrepreneurs, colonial impacts on indigenous salmon and Ainu in Hokkaido, imperial tourism in Manchuria and Korea, and the place of the Battle of Okinawa for contemporary Japanese right-wing activists, among others. Participants lauded the “mingling of scholars and students of diverse topics but common threads” as one of the more fruitful products of the institute.
The Summer Institute was envisioned as a site to make Japanese Studies expertise available to a broader scholarly community, and we were proud to provide a venue for graduate students from institutions that may lack access to Japan specialists in their chosen discipline to interact with their peers and a range of active Japan scholars at the junior and senior level. To this end, the institute featured informal afternoon workshop sessions on key topics in professionalization such as fieldwork, the job search, publishing, and beyond. Sabine Frühstück (EALCS) facilitated our session on research methods and fieldwork strategies, a professionalization seminar on career development and skill building was facilitated by Eve Darian Smith (Global Studies), and our final program was a roundtable on framing “Japan studies” that discussed the direction and scope of the field for the future. Institute attendees expressed excitement about the formation of an “interdisciplinary and reflexive conversation group about the conference theme,” while others benefitted from “networking [and] receiving constructive advice on situating […] research vis-à-vis broader frameworks and other projects.” As one student noted, “I have been feeling very isolated academically and personally as an international student working on marginality in Japan. And this has been a great confidence and morale booster.”

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