

The First
Terada Mari
Japan Study Award

July 2014
Japan Institute for National Fundamentals

■ Purport of the inauguration of the Terada Mari Japan Study Award ■

By Yoshiko Sakurai
President of the Japan Institute for
National Fundamentals

Seven years ago, we established the Japan Institute for National Fundamentals with our sincere wish to rebuild the solid foundation of Japan and let this nation embody its true self. What we envisage is a Japan that, while retaining the values unique to it, serves as a decent member of the international community by maintaining a broader perspective on world events. First and foremost, it was our earnest desire to contribute as much as we could to the rebirth of Japan by dealing squarely with national issues including the Constitution, national security and education. Indeed, this was the prime motivation for inaugurating our institute.

To make this aspiration a reality, it is imperative to help the international community deepen its understanding of Japan and generate mutual respect between this nation and the rest of the world. Unfortunately, this goal remains far off. Japan remains misunderstood on many accounts. This is particularly true in respect to issues of history, over which Japan is often confronted by a tall wall of misunderstanding even today. Even Western countries that share the same values as Japan are no exception in this regard.

What should be specifically done to dispel such misperceptions? The best answer is to help people abroad increase their knowledge of Japan. To do this, we were considering how to foster talented people as Japan study specialists or Japanologists. Just at that time, Ms. Mari Terada made a very kind offer to JINF. It is my great honor to have been involved in establishing the Japan Study Award, which reflects the great aspiration she shares with all of us.

We sincerely hope this new award inspires young and mid-career researchers in the 21st-century international community to undertake thorough academic research about Japan—everything from its features, history, culture and civilization to politics, the

wartime past and values unique to it. We would be delighted if the Japan Study Award helps promote free and sincere studies on Japan.

I am confident that the candid findings—positive or negative—of these researchers on various aspects of Japan—including its successes and failures—can help break down the wall of prejudice toward Japan. Research backed by academic honesty and integrity will always provide a precious source for learning.

It is my sincere hope that the Terada Mari Japan Study Award will increase the number of genuine friends of Japan around the world. At the same time, I believe Japan's culture, civilization and its values that shape Japanese people's thinking can contribute to the betterment of the 21st-century international community.

■ Recipients of Terada Mari Japan Study Award and their works ■

Japan Study Award

Kevin Doak

Professor at Georgetown University,
Washington, D.C.

A series of academic theses on Catholicism, Shintoism and nationalism, including the book titled “A History of Nationalism in Modern Japan: Placing the People”— Japanese translation: “Ogoe de Utae ‘Kimigayo’o” (PHP Institute, 2009)

Recipient's biography

Born in 1960, Kevin Doak graduated from Quincy University in 1982 and obtained a Ph.D. in East Asian languages and civilizations from the University of Chicago in 1989. He also studied at Kyoto University, the University of Tokyo, Rikkyo University and Konan University in Japan. After serving in several positions, including as associate professor at the University of Illinois, he took up his current post in 2008. In 1994, he published “Dreams of Difference: The Japan Romantic School and the Crisis of Modernity” (University of California Press) with a Japanese translation titled “Nippon Roman-ha to Nashonarizumu” (Kashiwa Shobo, 1999). He co-authored a book titled “Xavier's Legacies: Catholicism in Modern Japanese Culture” (University of British Columbia Press, 2011). His articles include “State and Nation in Twentieth-Century Japan: Toward an Interpretative Framework” (Japan Forum, 2012) and “A Naked Public Square? Religion and Politics in Imperial Japan” (Politics and Religion in Modern Japan: Red Sun, White Lotus. Palgrave Macmillan, 2011) in which Doak proves

pre-war Japan was not a divine state ruled by Shintoism.

Recipient's remarks

I am deeply honored to be the recipient of the 2014 Terada Mari Japan Study Award. I would like to accept this award as a recognition that what I have tried to do in my research and writing has achieved some resonance among Japanese people—the greatest compliment a foreign scholar of Japanese studies can receive. For many years, I have been arguing, often against the grain of the mainstream of Japanese studies, that we all, Japanese and non-Japanese, need to have a more global understanding of modern Japanese culture and Japan's place in the world. I have written about cosmopolitan values within Japanese nationalism, religious minorities (especially Catholic Japanese) who were patriotic citizens of both Imperial and postwar Japan, and the deep compatibilities of Shintoism and democratic Japan.

Often non-Japanese who are interested in Japanese culture reduce Japan to the opposite of what they deem as their own tradition. My own approach has been to explore those people and cultural forms within Japan that are at once both very Japanese and very global. Catholicism has struck me as an especially important part of this globalized Japan. There have been Catholic Japanese from the middle of the 16th century to the present. And while their numbers have not been large, their impact on traditional and modern Japanese culture and society has been enormous. I believe there are even more important lessons to learn from the experience of Catholic Japanese in the modern period, since they remind us of one way Japanese can be both completely global and at the same time deeply connected with their premodern traditional culture. And Catholic Japanese are linked to the world in unique ways, due to their connections with French missionaries and to Catholics in Korea, the Philippines, China and elsewhere. The Terada Mari Japan Study Award gives me the encouragement to continue my work, and I intend to focus in the future on one of the most important modern Catholic Japanese, the jurist Kotaro Tanaka who drew from his religious faith to outline a jurisprudence of “global law” that is as important today as it was in the 1930s when he first sketched out its principles.

I would like to thank the members of the Terada Mari Japan Study Award Jury for this award and the recognition it gives to my feeble efforts. I would also like to thank Ms. Yoshiko Sakurai for her encouragement and for her important voice in promoting a global, democratic Japan. And most of all, I cannot forget the countless Japanese people who, over nearly 40 years, have welcomed me into their homes, befriended me, and shown me in so many diverse ways the depth of kindness that makes the Japanese

people stand out in the world.

■ Recipients of Terada Mari Japan Study Award and their works ■

Japan Study Special Award

Liu Anwei

Chinese writer and professor at the
Foreign Language Research and Teaching
Center of Tokyo Institute of Technology

A literary work titled “Shusakujin Den—Aru Chinichiha Bunjin no Seishinshi” (Zhou Zuoren—Intellectual History of a Litterateur Well-Versed in Japanese Culture) (Minerva Shobo, 2011)

Recipient’s biography

Born in Beijing in 1957, Liu Anwei specializes in comparative literature and comparative cultural history. After graduating from Beijing Foreign Studies University and taking an East Asian language literature course at Peking University’s graduate school, he came to Japan in 1982. The following year, he enrolled in the Comparative Literature and Intercultural Studies Program at the graduate school of the University of Tokyo, and was awarded a doctorate in 1989. After becoming an associate professor at Sapporo University, he began teaching at Tokyo Institute of Technology as an associate professor and later took up his current post. He is the author of several books, including “Toyoin no Hiai—Shusakujin to Nihon” (Sorrow of the Oriental Zhou Zuoren) (Kawade Shobo Shinsha, 1991), which won the 1991 Suntory Prize for Academic Works; “Min-matsu no Bunjin—Ritakugo” (Li Zhuowu—a Literary Man of the Ming Dynasty) (Chuokoron, 1994); and “Koizumi Yakumo to Kindai Chugoku” (Lafcadio Hearn and Modern China) (Iwanami Shoten, 2004), which was given the fourth Shimada Kinji Memorial Prize. He also has co-authored several books, including “Sekai no nakano Rafukadio Haan” (Lafcadio Hearn in the World) (Kawade Shobo Shinsha, 1994); “Honyaku to Nihon Bunka” (Translation and Japanese Culture) (Yamakawa Shuppansha, 2000); “Edo no Bunji” (Literary Matters of the Edo Period) (Perikansha, 2000); and “Nihon o Toitsuzukete” (Pursuing Japanese Studies) (Iwanami Shoten, 2004). His articles include “Matteo Ritchi Den o Yomu” (Biography of Matteo Ricci) (Maruzen “Gakuto,” 1998). “Zhou Zuoren—Intellectual History of a Litterateur Well-Versed in Japanese Culture,” the book that has won the Japan Study Special Award, also won the

2012 Watsuji Tetsuro Prize. As such, the book has been acknowledged as a work of art despite being a general academic book with insightful and extensive references to historical evidence.

Recipient's remarks

I am very honored to have been chosen as the recipient of the Japan Study Special Award of the Japan Institute for National Fundamentals for my book “Zhou Zuoren—Intellectual History of a Litterateur Well-Versed in Japanese Culture.” I am sure this award for my book—which I feel is merely a humble academic publication—will provide a major inspiration for young people who are preparing to devote themselves to Japanese studies in the future.

I would like to continue doing as much as I can to help educate talented young people in both Japan and China. To that end, I am taking part in a joint post-graduate double-degree program of Tokyo Institute of Technology and Tsinghua University in Beijing for fostering young people who will become capable of enhancing interchange between Japan and China. I will keep in mind Tai Chi-tao's (Dai Jitao) strident criticism in the early 20th century of Chinese people for lagging in Japanese studies, and keep myself from being swayed by the trends of the times.

I have lived in Japan for three decades. I dream of writing a book—based on my experiences in Japan—that could be comparable to Lafcadio Hearn's (aka Koizumi Yakumo) last book “Japan: An Attempt at Interpretation.”

■ Recipients of Terada Mari Japan Study Award and their works ■

Japan Study Encouragement Award

Brandon Palmer

Associate professor of history at Carolina Coastal University, South Carolina

(1) Co-authored a book titled “Japan in Korea: Japan's Fair and Moderate Colonial Policy (1910-1945) and Its Legacy on South Korea's Developmental Miracle”—Japanese translation: “Nippon no Chosen Tochi o Kenshosuru 1910-1945” (Soshisha, 2013).

(2) His book “Fighting for the Enemy—Koreans in Japan's War, 1937-1945” (University of Washington Press, 2013). No Japanese translation yet.

Recipient's biography

Brandon Palmer was born in Utah in the United States of America. He graduated

with a master's degree from Brigham Young University and a doctorate from the University of Hawaii. He is currently an associate professor of history at Coastal Carolina University. His research interests center on the Japanese colonization of Korea, particularly the wartime mobilization of Koreans. He recently published a book, titled "Fighting for the Enemy—Koreans in Japan's War, 1937-1945" on this subject. Dr. Palmer is actively involved in ASIANetwork, a consortium of 160 American liberal arts schools, which funded him to take a group of five students to Korea in 2011 and eight faculty to Korea in 2012. He is married and has two teenage daughters.

Recipient's remarks

I was greatly humbled when I heard that I had won the Japan Study Encouragement Award. This award will help advance my book, "Japan's Fair and Moderate Colonial Policy (1910-1945) and Its Legacy on South Korea's Developmental Miracle," which at its core seeks a rectification of how historians write about Japan's colonial endeavor in Korea. I wish to recognize and share this honor with my co-author, Dr. George Akita.

Japan Study Encouragement Award

Vassili Molodiakov

Russian professor at the Institute of Japanese Identity, Takushoku University in Tokyo

A book titled "Japonizumu no Roshia—Sirarezaru Nichiro Bunka Kankeishi" (Japonism in Russia—Unknown History of Russo-Japanese Cultural Relations) (Fujiwara Shoten, 2011)

Recipient's biography

Born in Moscow in 1968, Vassili Molodiakov graduated from the Institute of Afro-Asian Studies at Moscow State University in 1993 after majoring in Japanese language and history. He carried out post-graduate studies at Moscow State University and the University of Tokyo, majoring in history and international relations. He obtained a Ph.D. in history from Moscow State University in 1996, a Ph.D. in advanced social and international studies from the University of Tokyo in 2002 and an LL.D. in political science from Moscow State University in 2004. Currently a professor at the Institute of Japanese Identity at Takushoku University, he also is a senior fellow at the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Russian Academy of Sciences. He has authored more

than 20 books on modern Japanese history, intellectual history and international relations (in Russian) and two books on Russo-Japanese relations (in Japanese). He won the Great Asia-Pacific Prize in 2009 for his book “Goto Shimpei and Russo-Japanese Relations,” which was translated into Japanese and published by Fujiwara Shoten in the same year. His book that won the Japan Study Encouragement Award depicts why Japanese religions have boomed in post-Soviet Russia and why the traditional religions of Shintoism and Buddhism still play an important role in Japanese society.

Recipient’s remarks

My book that has been selected for this award mainly explores Russo-Japanese friendship, mutual understanding and cultural exchanges. Japonism in the Russian Empire was the theme of my doctoral dissertation at Moscow State University. I would like to study the history of Russo-Japanese relations further so that I can help promote cultural exchanges between the two countries.

■ Outline of Terada Mari Japan Study Award ■

Members of the 1st Japan Study

Award Jury

Yoshiko Sakurai (Chair)

President, Japan Institute for National Fundamentals (JINF)

Tadae Takubo (Vice Chair)

JINF Vice President

Katsuhiko Takaike

JINF Vice President and lawyer

Hironobu Ishikawa

JINF Secretary General and journalist

Yasushi Tomiyama

JINF Planning Committee Member and Senior Fellow

Members of the 1st Japan Study

Award Recommendation Committee

Takashi Ito

Professor Emeritus, University of Tokyo

Sukehiro Hirakawa

Professor Emeritus, University of Tokyo

Toshio Watanabe

President, Takushoku University

George Akita

Professor Emeritus, University of Hawaii

Brahma Chellaney

Professor of Strategic Studies, Center for Policy Research, India

Koh Se-kai

Professor Emeritus, Tsuda College

Henry Scott Stokes

Former Tokyo Bureau Chief, New York Times

■ Remarks on the selection of award recipients ■

By Tadae Takubo

Vice President of the Japan Institute for National Fundamentals and Vice Chairman of the Japan Study Award Jury

The members of the Japan Study Award Jury initially thought it might be presumptuous for us to choose the recipient of the first Japan Study Award on our own, considering the limited level of our expertise. Nevertheless, after some consultation with members of the Japan Study Award Recommendation Committee, we came to the conclusion, with full confidence, that the inaugural Japan Study Award should be presented to Dr. Kevin Doak. He has been widely recognized for his outstanding academic research on Kotaro Tanaka, a leading Japanese legal scholar who served as a Tokyo Imperial University professor, a chief justice of Japan's Supreme Court and a judge at the International Court of Justice.

Moreover, unlike many of his peers in the field of Japanology, Dr. Doak has a keen interest in the impact of Christianity, especially Catholicism, on Japan. Kotaro Tanaka himself was a devout Catholic. Dr. Doak is still studying how Japanese society absorbed the exotic religion since the mid-16th century when Francis Xavier, a Roman Catholic missionary of the Society of Jesus, came to Japan. This background, I believe, is a major reason why Dr. Doak has a definite opinion of his own on Prime Minister Shinzo Abe's visit to Yasukuni Shrine that triggered protests from some Asian neighbors and even people in the U.S. and Japan. Because of his research on Catholicism in Japan, he has undoubtedly forged a deep understanding of Japan's nationalism and Shintoism. I, as a Japanese national, wholeheartedly respect Dr. Doak for his courage to express his

support, in articles and statements, for Prime Minister Abe's visit to Yasukuni Shrine despite the overwhelming chorus of disapproval from leftist groups.

Similarly, postwar Japan witnessed the prevalence of a simple linear equation-like assertion that Japan's annexation of Korea was a product of Japanese imperialism and that its colonial rule was vicious and inhumane. For his part, Dr. Brandon Palmer says, based on the findings of his in-depth research, that Japan's wartime mobilization of Korean people did not necessarily occur just because of its absolute power as the ruler of the Korean Peninsula. We warmly applaud his study for its independent objectivity and academic accuracy.

Dr. Vassili Molodiakov's book "Japonism in Russia—Unknown History of Russo-Japanese Cultural Relations" is a masterpiece crafted during his extensive research on Japanese culture. Bilateral relations between Japan and Russia have been largely shaped by the Soviet Union's offensive against Japan in the closing days of World War II and the ongoing Russian occupation of Japan's Northern Territories off Hokkaido. Despite this, it is true that many Japanese people still adore Russian culture, such as its literature and music. Therefore, it is quite significant to look at the Japan-Russia relationship from a viewpoint of cultural exchange.

Dr. Liu Anwei's book "Zhou Zuoren—Intellectual History of a Litterateur Well-Versed in Japanese Culture" is far more than biographical literature. He applied a social scientific approach to trace the dramatic life of Zhou Zuoren, who came to Japan with his elder brother Lu Xun. Zhou married a Japanese woman and became renowned as a literary man, yet ended up living at the mercy of the fluctuations in Japan-China relations. Particularly noteworthy is the fact that this book, which he wrote in Japanese, proves he is a masterful prose writer few Japanese could match. His writing style—which seems to transpose the rhythm of Chinese poetry into Japanese sentences—is certain to fascinate every reader. His book was also awarded the 2012 Watsuji Tetsuro Prize, which speaks volumes of its real value. We are convinced that such an excellent work deserves more recognition.

Last but not least, I would like to make clear that the Japan Institute for National Fundamentals has launched the Japan Study Award irrespective of the prevailing state—good or bad—of Japan-China relations.

■ Outline of Terada Mari Japan Study Award ■

Outline of Terada Mari Japan

Study Award

1. The Japan Institute for National Fundamentals encourages and honors outstanding works in the field of Japanese studies at home and abroad that contribute to the furthering of understanding of Japan in the areas of politics, national security, diplomacy, history, education and culture, among others.
2. Every year, the Institute bestows the Japan Study Award on an individual, in principle, and a prize of US\$10,000. The annual Japan Study Award program also includes a Japan Study Encouragement Award, which carries a prize of US\$5,000. A Japan Study Special Award may be added.
3. To be eligible for these awards, a research work must be published in book form or in a national or international journal in either Japanese or English within the past five years by a young or mid-career researcher who is a foreign national.
4. Members of the Japan Study Award Recommendation Committee and relevant experts are asked to recommend a wide range of candidate works by the end of each year. Based on these recommendations, the Japan Study Award Jury selects winners of the Japan Study Award program by the spring of the following year.
5. An award ceremony and a reception for the winners are held in July each year.