

The Second
Terada Mari
Japan Study Award

July 2015

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

Eight 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

Edward Marx

Associate Professor at Ehime University

“Leonie Gilmour: When East Weds West”(Botchan Books, 2013)

Recipient's

biography

Edward Marx was born in Los Angeles, California in 1963. He graduated from the University of California, Berkeley with a degree in English, and received a PhD in English from the City University of New York Graduate School in 1995. After a year as a Visiting Assistant Professor at the University of Minnesota, he was a Visiting Lecturer at Kyoto University for five years. After returning to California where he published his first book, *The Idea of a Colony: Cross-Culturalism in Modern Poetry* (University of Toronto Press, 2004), he became an Associate Professor in the Faculty of Law and Letters at Ehime University, Matsuyama, where he remains today. He has also taught at the City College of New York, Nara Women's College, Kobe University, and the University of Kochi. He began working on Japanese poet Yone Noguchi while writing his dissertation, and has since published numerous articles on Noguchi and his family as well as two edited collections and the book *Leonie Gilmour: When East Weds West* (Botchan Books, 2013).

Recipients's remarks:

I've been working on a book on the Japanese poet Yone Noguchi for about twenty years now, and since few people recall anything about him other than the name of his son, Isamu Noguchi, I was excited when I heard a few years ago that a film was being made about Leonie Gilmour, Yone's some-time partner and Isamu's mother. I had acquired some of Leonie Gilmour's manuscripts and already knew much about her life, but a book about an artist's mother would have been a hard sell without this rare opportunity of a film to create interest.

The director, Hisako Matsui, traveled around Japan tirelessly giving speeches and attending fundraising dinners, inspiring thousands of supporters to contribute and participate in her "MyLeonie" film project, and I joined in and took advantage of the participatory atmosphere to persuade some friends to help me translate the book into Japanese.

We learned some hard lessons along the way. One was that film fans don't always appreciate having the colorful world of their favorite film spoiled by the faded monochrome truth. Another was that for publishers, a book's connection to an upcoming film with uncertain prospects is not a great selling point, and an already-released film is even less of one.

The difficulty finding a publisher didn't surprise me after years of working on obscure writers like Yone Noguchi; I had already made my own arrangements for the English edition, bypassing the slow university presses. But the translators were determined to find a publisher for the Japanese edition with a good reputation and get funding if possible, and the search dragged on for several years. By the time the translation came out we had lost most of the cheerful optimism we had at the beginning.

The business of so-called scholarly books seems a somewhat sad one these days. Authors spend years researching and writing and are then asked to subsidize publishing costs; publishers have a hard time breaking even and spend as little as possible on editing and promotion. It is a small miracle for a good scholarly book to be written, a somewhat larger miracle for it to be found and bought, and a still larger one if it's actually read and appreciated. To win an award for a scholarly book is something truly beyond the bounds of expectation, the kind of miracle one feels fortunate to see once in a lifetime.

I hope this Mari Terada award will be an inspiration not just to me but to everyone who spends their time researching and writing for the sake of a few readers. It is a reminder that miraculous readers do exist, that there are people who value the efforts we make researching and writing, that, in short, there is a brighter side to scholarly

publishing.

One of the more difficult questions we faced in making the translation of the book was whether to target it toward general readers or academics. I thought we shouldn't have to choose, that we could make a book for all readers. The Mari Terada Prize makes me feel that was the right goal to pursue. I really want to thank the translators for their immense labors in bringing this book to a larger Japanese audience, and to the Japan Institute for National Fundamentals, for finding some merit in our work.

■ Remarks on the selection of award recipients ■

By Tadae Takubo

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

For starters, allow me to refer to my “above-average” interest in the life of sculptor Isamu Noguchi (1904-1988) thanks particularly to two friends of mine. One of them is Sakuya Fujiwara, a former deputy governor of the Bank of Japan and a longtime friend of mine. When Fujiwara was with Jiji Press, I read a book he gave me in the latter half of the 1980s. He co-authored the book, titled “Ri Koran: Watashi no Hansei” (Half My Life as Li Hsiang Lan), with Yoshiko Yamaguchi, the wife of Isamu Noguchi. Yamaguchi had been popular under the Chinese screen name of Li Hsiang Lan before and during World War II. As for Isamu Noguchi, Japanese author Masayo Duus in 2000 published a book titled “Isamu Noguchi—Shukumei no Ekkyosha,” which was translated into English later as “The Life of Isamu Noguchi: Journey Without Borders.” The author’s younger brother, Shohei Umezawa, a former professor at Shobi University, who is another longtime friend of mine. By the way, to be honest, I have not read through his sister’s book yet.

“Leonie Gilmour: When East Weds West” (Santa Barbara: Botchan Books) authored by Edward Marx—whose Japanese version “Reoni Girumoa: Isamu Noguchi no Haha no Shogai” was published by Sairyusha—sufficiently satisfied my curiosity. As I read this book, I thought Leonie (1873-1933) exemplified a typical American woman who would be intelligent and make a decision on her own at each key phase of her life. She studied at Bryn Mawr College in Pennsylvania, whose entrance exam was said to be harder than Harvard’s.

Actually, to pass the exam, she had to translate at least three of four foreign language sentences on site. The exam also included an essay test that required her to tell what made John Milton’s masque “Comus” outstanding—the narrativity, the characterization

or the beauty of its linguistic presentation. Furthermore, for the history test, she had to choose one of the three subjects—ancient history, British history and American history. Among her seniors at Bryn Mawr College was Umeko Tsuda who founded Tsuda College in Tokyo.

Leonie was recruited by Japanese poet Yonejiro Noguchi, who happened to be in the United States, to edit his English poems. Then, they fell in love and Isamu was born. As anti-Japanese campaigns emerged in American society even before the Russo-Japanese War, Leonie raising a Japanese American child had to cope with harsh circumstances. While Noguchi subsequently had affairs with another woman, Leonie, had relations with another Japanese man in Japan and gave birth to a girl, Ailes, whom she raised, alongside Isamu, as a single mother. Leonie was so keen to let Isamu become an artist that she sent Isamu back to the United States to receive education in her mother country. She also wanted Ailes to receive American education. So, she later returned to the United States with the daughter.

In his book, Mr. Marx traces the American lady's life in detail—from birth to death. It is based on a huge amount of letters—and essays—written by Leonie and those sent to her from relatives, teachers, Yonejiro, her children, among others. In the book, Leonie Gilmour is depicted as a woman who was always honest to herself whether she was in the United States or Japan while Yonejiro and Isamu became so famous in their respective genres. The scholarly way of tracing Leonie's life by Mr. Marx can be praised as a sociological approach. As such, he deserves to receive this year's Japan Study Award.

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

David Hanlon
Professor at University of Hawaii at Mānoa

“Making Micronesia : A political biography of Tosiwo Nakayama” (University of Hawaii Press, 2014)

Recipient's
biography

Born in 1948, David HANLON, a former director of the University of Hawaii at Mānoa's Center

for Pacific Islands Studies, first came to the Pacific in 1970 with the Peace Corps. He and his wife Kathy served on the island of Pohnpei until 1973 as English language teachers in the village of Wone. They returned to the island in 1977 where they taught at the Community College of Micronesia in Kolonia Town until 1980. While on island, Hanlon served as an advisor to the local historic preservation program and conducted an archaeological inventory of historic properties in the greater Kolonia area. He holds an MA degree in international relations from the Johns Hopkins University's School of Advanced International Studies (SAIS) and a doctorate in Pacific Islands history from the University of Hawaii at Mānoa (UHM).

Hanlon is the author of *Upon a Stone Altar: A History of the Island of Pohnpei to 1890* and *Remaking Micronesia: Discourses Over Development in a Pacific Territory, 1944-1982*. His most recent book is a biography of Tosiwo Nakayama, the first president of the Federated States of Micronesia; it is entitled *Making Micronesia*. Hanlon is also the co-editor with Geoffrey M. White of *Voyaging Through the Contemporary Pacific*, and has written over 75 published articles, reviews, reports, and editorial comments. He is one of the founders of *The Contemporary Pacific: A Journal of Island Affairs* and served as its editor for seven years before becoming editor of the Pacific Islands Monograph Series (PIMS) in 1998. He sits on the editorial boards of the *Journal of Pacific History* and the *University of Hawaii Press*. His research interests include Micronesia, missionization, development, Pacific historiography, and cross-cultural encounters. Hanlon succeeded Prof. Robert C. Kiste as director of the Center for Pacific Islands Studies in August of 2002. Upon completion of his second three-year term in July of 2008, he returned to the UHM Department of History where he now holds the rank of professor and chair.

Recipients's remarks:

I am honored to be chosen as the recipient of the 2015 Japan Study Encouragement Award for my book *Making Micronesia: A Political Biography Of Tosiwo Nakayama*. I wish to express my gratitude to the Board of Directors of the Japan Institute for National Fundamentals. I am pleased that they have found the story of Tosiwo Nakayama, the first president of the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), to have meaning and relevance to the study of Japanese history. I also wish to acknowledge the support of Professor Emeritus George Akita of the University of Hawaii at Mānoa. With this award, I intend to continue promoting a broader, more regionally based approach to the study of Pacific pasts that links islands to bordering continents and nations.

Born to a Japanese father and an island woman in 1931 on the small island of Piserach in Namonuito Atoll that lies to the northwest of the main Chuuk Lagoon group, Nakayama grew up during Japan's colonial administration of greater Micronesia and later proved adept at adjusting to life in post-war Chuuk under the American-administered Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. A proponent of independence, Nakayama was a key player in the lengthy negotiations with the United States government that culminated in the Compact of Free Association and the eventual creation of the FSM. In 1979, Nakayama was elected first president of the FSM and spent the next eight years working to solidify the foundations the new island nation.

Japan figures prominently in the life history of Tosiwo Nakayama. His father Masami came from the Yokohama area where he was deeply affected by the international character of that major port city. Tosiwo Nakayama traveled to Japan on numerous occasions for both diplomatic and personal reasons. Japan proved an important source of foreign aid and diplomatic recognition in the early years of the FSM. The Compact of Free Association with the United States aside, the FSM received its first foreign assistance from the government of Japan in 1981. Japan was also the first country to negotiate fishing agreements with the FSM under the terms of the Law of the Sea Treaty to which the FSM was a signatory.

The fact that Nakayama grew up during Japanese times in Micronesia makes him a particularly appropriate subject for anyone interested in comparative colonialism and the history of Japanese migration and settlement in the Pacific region. The expansiveness of the world in which he lived, worked, and traveled defies colonially imposed boundaries and periods of history. His life was about linkages and connections, past and continuing. Tosiwo Nakayama's life also invites a consideration of not only his ancestral links to Japan and Japan's links to the islands, but also Japan's identity as an island nation. Such an approach also encourages the larger world to consider the complexities of Japan's relationship with the islands called Micronesia, and beyond the narrative of war and the simple histories of victory and defeat engendered by that narrative.

■ Outline of Terada Mari Japan Study Award ■

Members of the 2nd Japan Study Award Jury

Yoshiko Sakurai (Chair)

President, Japan Institute for National Fundamentals (JINF)

Tadae Takubo (Vice Chair)
JINF Vice President and Professor Emeritus, Kyorin University
Takashi Ito
Professor Emeritus, University of Tokyo
Sukehiro Hirakawa
Professor Emeritus, University of Tokyo
Toshio Watanabe
President, Takushoku University
Katsuhiko Takaike
JINF Vice President and lawyer

Members of the 2nd Japan Study Award Recommendation Committee

George Akita
Professor Emeritus, University of Hawaii
James E. Auer
Professor Emeritus, Vanderbilt University
Brahma Chellaney
Professor of Strategic Studies, Center for Policy Research, India
Kevin Doak
Professor, Georgetown University
Vassili Molodiakov
Russian professor at the Institute of Japanese Identity, Takusyoku University
Brandon Palmer
Associate professor of history at Carolina Coastal University
Koh Se-kai
Professor Emeritus, Tsuda College
Henry Scott Stokes
Former Tokyo Bureau Chief, New York Times
Arthur Waldron
Professor, University of Pennsylvania

■ Remarks on the selection of award recipients ■

By Katsuhiko Takaike
Vice President of the Japan Institute for National Fundamentals, Japan Study Award
Jury

On May 10, 1979, the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) became independent with Tosiwo Nakayama inaugurated as its

first president. The FSM, comprising Chuuk (formerly Truk), Yap, Pohnpei and Kosrae, occupies a vast area in the Western Pacific. The award-winning book analyzes the past, present and future aspects of Micronesia while focusing on Tosiwo Nakayama. He was born to a Japanese father, Masami Nakayama, and a native mother in Namonuito Atoll, 246 kilometers northwest of the Chuuk Islands, on November 23, 1931. He died on March 29, 2007.

The FSM joined the United Nations in 1991.

Needless to say, the area was administered by Japan under the League of Nations mandate for a period from 1920 to 1945, following colonial rule by Spain and then Germany. During World War II, it became the site of a hard fought battle.

The book scrutinizes how the area was administered before and after the League of Nations granted Japan the South Pacific Mandate and analyses the post-WWII developments under the United Nations trusteeship with the United States assuming the role of the trustee. It depicts how a number of Japanese Micronesians—Tosiwo Nakayama in particular—led so many islands with different interests to close ranks for realizing the independence of Micronesia. Indeed, this is a rigorous scholarly book.

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.