

GREETINGS FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Dear IUC Alumni and Friends,

As the fiftieth anniversary of the IUC approaches, I am delighted to report that the state of the IUC community is stronger than ever. Thanks to the prodigious efforts of the IUC Alumni Association Executive Board, we are now in communication with 94% of all living alumni—a number that makes me beam with pride. As a sign of our

ever-deepening network, many of you have been actively getting in touch with us and with each other, re-kindling friendships with former classmates, and making new connections with graduates from other classes.

Getting to know our alumni has been the most exciting aspect of my work as Executive Director. It has been an honor and privilege to meet with so many of you in person, and to get to know you through email, LinkedIn, and Facebook. IUC graduates have made outstanding contributions to every dimension of the international understanding of Japan: from research, education, and translation to law, business, journalism, diplomacy, the fine arts, popular culture, and cuisine. Each year, the number of alumni accomplishments grows and the diversity of your endeavors expands to meet the needs of a changing world.

Here are some choice facts about the IUC alumni community that I have come to cherish, and that every graduate should know and take pride in:

*Eight IUC alumni have received the Order of the Rising Sun, undoubtedly more than any other U.S. educational institution. ***To celebrate their contributions to both the IUC and Japan-U.S. relations, they will be featured in our next two newsletters. See page 6 for the first installment of interviews with the Magnificent Eight.***

*IUC alumni have taught at more than 220 universities in the U.S., Japan, and throughout the world, including 100% of the top Japanese studies programs in the U.S. and 80% of the U.S. News top 50 colleges.

*IUC alumni have written and translated well over 500 books about Japan. (Let us know about your publications—past, recent, and forthcoming!)

*The IUC is the mecca of Japanese language training for American lawyers who pursue Japan-focused careers. The IUC has equipped more than 200 lawyers with the advanced language skills needed to conduct business in Japan, and IUC alumni in the legal profession have been awarded numerous distinctions for their work.

*IUC alumni play prominent roles in promoting U.S.-

KEY EVENTS FOR 2012-13

Oakland A's vs Seattle Mariners game,
Sunday, July 8, 2012
at 1:00 p.m. in Oakland

2013 Association for Asian
Studies IUC Reception,
Saturday, March 23, 2013, in San Diego

IUC 50th Anniversary Gala
Celebration, Fall 2013

See page 13 for details.

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Japan commerce by serving on the American Chamber of Commerce in Japan, as country CEO's and senior managers in a diversity of enterprises operating in Japan, and as entrepreneurs who develop the potential of new technologies and business opportunities.

*IUC alumni have made indelible contributions to the U.S.-Japan relationship through diplomacy and government service. As the most recent example, the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo recently welcomed IUC alumnus Kurt Tong to serve as Deputy Chief of Mission.

*Journalistic reporting about Japan has been greatly enhanced by the participation of IUC alumni, who have served as managing editors, bureau chiefs, and writers for major U.S. newswires, newspapers, news magazines and for Asahi Newspaper's international division.

*The international art world has been shaped by IUC graduates, who include one director and several curators for major U.S. collections of Japanese and Asian art, and the found-

er of an internationally-renowned Japanese art gallery.

The above list is just a sampling of your collective achievements. We look forward to celebrating your work in a book we are now putting together to commemorate the golden anniversary of the IUC in 2013.

I invite all alumni to let us know what you have been up to in the years since graduating from the IUC, and to become active members of the IUC community through LinkedIn, Facebook, and, of course, email.

Part of my role as an educator has been to show my students how the past lives on in the present. As Executive Director for the IUC, it is my mission to ensure that the past and present of your collective accomplishments will shape a future that makes all of us proud. I know that you share in this commitment. With thanks for all that you do to bring honor and longevity to the IUC legacy,

Indra Levy, Executive Director

NOTES FROM THE RESIDENT DIRECTOR

Kanagawa Governor Kuroiwa Yūji visited the Center and gave a lecture last October 11. He had been introduced to the IUC by Glen Fukushima (IUC/2013 Campaign Advisory Board member) and Gerry Curtis (IUC 1975–76, co-chair of the IUC/2013 Campaign Advisory Board). His talk, "*Chihō kara Nihon no saisei*," touched on solar power and energy policy issues and also his political vision and ideas about leadership. His remarks were personal, engaging, substantive, and often funny—wonderfully instructive for our students as a model of effective Japanese public speaking. We are honored to have made his acquaintance.

On December 16, the IUC was the featured organization in the *Chikyū Shimin Kōza*, an annual outreach series sponsored by the Yokohama Association for International Communications and Exchanges (YOKE). The fifty attendees included high school and university students and some retirees. I offered a brief review of the Center's history and mission, and thanked the City of Yokohama for its quarter century of hospitality to the IUC. Aoki-sensei delivered a

lively presentation on the challenges faced by teachers of Japanese as a second language, then moderated a panel discussion in which eight IUC students answered questions about their interest in Japan and their experiences learning Japanese. Our students later dispersed among the audience—who had been broken into groups—for free discussion. The program was naturally conducted in Japanese, and our students spoke well. YOKE officials reported later that comments on the *ankēto* collected afterward were highly favorable.

Represented by Aoki-sensei and Ōtake-sensei, the IUC also participated in the annual Yokohama *Kokusai Fōramu* on February 11. This year, forty-one

NGOs, NPOs, schools, and international organizations presented to interested community members. Aoki-sensei and Ōtake-sensei offered background information on our Center and discussed the challenges of teaching Japanese to students from non-kanji-using backgrounds.

Turning from outreach to reception: We welcome graduates to visit the Center. Teachers and staff are delighted to



Kanagawa Governor Kuroiwa Yūji and IUC Resident Director Jim Baxter

NOTES FROM THE RESIDENT DIRECTOR, CONT.

catch up with old acquaintances or meet people who were here before we were. Current students are keen to meet *senpai* and hear stories of life after the IUC. As of mid-April, five returning alumni have made time to talk to groups of 2011–12 students:

On October 5, Tish Robinson (IUC 1989–90, now professor of international business strategy in the MBA program at Hitotsubashi University and head of the Volunteer Affinity Group of the American Chamber of Commerce in Japan), spoke about opportunities to do volunteer work for Tōhoku relief. She was accompanied by Satō Akane of Tasukeai Japan, a non-profit organization that has done valuable work on behalf of victims. Tasukeai Japan wishes to recruit additional translators for its well-designed website, to make more information available in English and attract support for relief efforts from non-readers of Japanese.

On October 27, David Livdahl (IUC 1973–74, member of the IUC/2013 Campaign Advisory Committee, Partner and Chief Representative of the Beijing office of Paul, Hastings, Janofsky & Walker LLP), met with fifteen students. He discussed career prospects for people with IUC training, counseling listeners to be receptive to opportunities they had not deliberately targeted. He also regaled the students with fascinating anecdotes of law practice in Japan and China, emphasizing the importance of understanding languages and cultures.

Fifteen students also attended a December 19 session in which Karl Pisor (IUC 1995–96) offered advice about clarifying career objectives and job searching. Karl has spent most of the years since his graduation from the IUC in Japan. He found translation jobs almost immediately, then ran a graphic design firm in Tokyo for several years. During a temporary return to the U.S., he obtained an MBA (2003) from UC Berkeley's Haas School of Business management, and

today he operates his own consulting firm, Mission People Systems KK. Skillful at interacting with an audience, Karl is at the same time no-nonsense and humorous, and the students found his discussion extremely helpful.

Seth Sulkin (IUC 1990–91, member of the IUC/2013 Campaign Advisory Committee, and president and CEO of Pacifica Capital, KK, a Tokyo-based real estate asset manager specializing in commercial properties) spoke on March 2 to fifteen students about the current condition and future prospects of the Japanese economy. For Seth, this was a return engagement; he also talked with a group of students in January 2011.

Kurt Tong (IUC 1984–85, Deputy Chief of Mission in the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo since December 2011) visited the Center on March 8. He spoke to all students, faculty, and staff about the activities of the U.S. Mission in Japan, especially earthquake relief and recovery efforts, about the state of U.S.-Japanese relations—extremely good—and about his own career in the Foreign Service and career possibilities for IUC students.

Looking ahead: Jim Wagner (IUC 1970–71, a founding member of the IUC Alumni Association who has contributed hundreds of invaluable volunteer hours to update and upgrade the IUC alumni database) will speak to interested students on May 16. He too visited the Center in 2010–11, sharing some of his experiences in the publishing industry and journalism in Tokyo over four decades.

These notes are too short to give you much detail, but they should be enough to suggest that there's a lot more to the IUC experience than just concentration on classwork and homework. We encourage you, too, to come see us and take part in enriching the lives of our rising Japan experts.

Jim Baxter, Resident Director



An Excursion: An IUC Group at JFE Engineering (Yokohama, February 8, 2012)

SPOTLIGHT ON IUC CURRICULUM

THE IKIC APP FOR THE IPHONE AND IPOD TOUCH

Everyone who has attended the IUC since 1990 is intimately familiar with SKIP, our Special Kanji Intensive Program, which was introduced in that year. Designed to facilitate students' acquisition of all of the *jōyō kanji* and vocabulary that incorporates them, SKIP uses texts authored by IUC instructors and published by the Japan Times (a *Kanji in Context Reference Book* and a two-volume *Kanji in Context Workbook*, originally issued in 1994). In 1998, the Center developed computer software for study of SKIP. Since November 2009, an app that adapts the program for the iPhone and iPod touch has been available. Called iKIC, the app is the creation of Daniel Kurtz (IUC 2008–09), who worked with Associate Director Soichi Aoki on this project. iKIC incorporates all the information in the published volumes. Additionally, it contains figures that show the correct stroke order for writing each character and audio recordings of IUC faculty members pronouncing words and example sentences. The 1,957 characters in iKIC are arranged in 143 lessons, and there are individual entries for some 10,000 vocabulary words. Features include quizzes; a search function (lookup by pronunciation or English definition); and a quick review feature (shake the device and *rubi* appear in hiragana above the characters on the screen,

and English definitions appear below; shake it again and those disappear). An upgrade of iKIC that will include 196 more kanji (recognized in November 2010 by the Ministry of Education, supplementing the former *jōyō kanji*

list) is not yet ready for distribution. But the thoughtful, sure-handed pedagogical touch of the IUC faculty—for example in the order of introduction of characters, an order which smoothes the way for comparison and contrast of characters that share common elements—and the simplicity of the Kurtz design, which makes it easy to slide or jump from feature to feature, make the current version of iKIC an extremely valuable tool. And though there are a number of other apps for kanji study in the marketplace, we feel iKIC is superior. Especially for SKIP veterans, it's a handy aid for speedy review. You can download it from the Apple iTunes App Store. iKIC prices:



Base version:	2363 words, 350 kanji, audio for lesson 1 and text for lessons 1-18	\$10
Lessons 19-143	7360 words, 1956 kanji	\$4
Lessons 2-18 Audio	Audio for lessons 2-18	\$6
Lessons 19-143 Audio	Audio for lessons 19-143	\$10
Premium Add-on	All audio and text for lessons 2-143	\$15

THE TOP TEN WORDS OF 2011

We asked the nine full-time instructors at IUC Yokohama to list ten words that had been widely used in 2011, and that characterized key events or the popular mood in Japan. Whether newly coined words or old, we requested touchstone words that had special resonance in a truly extraordinary year.

The teachers turned to Jiyū Kokumin Sha, the company that has published *Gendai yōgo no kiso chishiki* since 1948 and has conducted public surveys to identify the most popular words for the last twenty-eight years. From their list of sixty "candidate" words (<http://singo.jiyu.co.jp/>), our faculty selected the following as words that typify 2011 (and that we should all know).

See how many of these words you know before reading the explanations on the next page:

風評被害 ・ 絆 ・ なでしこジャパン ・ スマホ ・ 帰宅難民
3.11 ・ 安全神話 ・ 想定外 ・ 節電 ・ 瓦礫 ・ 復興

SPOTLIGHT ON IUC CURRICULUM

THE TOP TEN WORDS OF 2011, EXPLAINED

fūhyō higai 風評被害: Damage caused by baseless rumors.

On occasion after the accident at Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station, residents of the surrounding area who had been forced to take refuge elsewhere became victims of shunning and other forms of discrimination. It was feared that they had been exposed to levels of radiation that made them dangerous. Rumors circulated widely that all agricultural products, fish, and manufactured goods from Fukushima and Miyagi prefectures were unsafe. Even when such products had been tested and shown not to contain levels of radiation that pose risk to human health, they met consumer resistance.

kizuna 絆: This word, in its positive sense of “the ties that bind” or people’s sense of connection to each other, quickly became the watchword for the feelings that made people from all parts of Japan—and overseas as well—want to help the victims of the Great East Japan Earthquake. Its usage broadened to cover not only the motivation for cooperative efforts of individual volunteers and public and private organizations to contribute to rebuilding, but also social relations on both the macro and micro levels. A post-disaster upward spike in marriages was attributed largely to heightened consciousness of the importance of kizuna.

Nadeshiko Japan なでしこジャパン: The Japanese national women’s soccer team, which thrilled the nation and won the hearts of much of the rest of the world by winning the FIFA Women’s World Cup in July 2011, in Germany. Chosen in a 2004 contest open to the public, the name is a twenty-first-century tweaking of Yamato nadeshiko, a pink dianthus flower and also a figure of speech meaning (ideal) Japanese female.

sumaho スマホ: A clip of the borrowed word *sumātohon* スマートフォン (smart phone). Multifunctional devices with advanced computing power and connectivity, led by the Apple iPhone and the Google Android, captured more than half of sales in the Japanese market for mobile phones in 2011, which became known as the year of the smartphone.

kitaku nanmin 帰宅難民: The estimated five million people in Tokyo and the surrounding area who were stranded away from home on March 11 when the earthquake caused massive disruption of the public transportation system. Suspension of rail service lasted overnight in many cases.

san ten ichiichi 3.11: March 11. The usage is patterned after the shorthand way of referring to September 11, 2001, as 9.11 (*kyū ten ichiichi*). Credit for popularizing, if not originating, the phrase is given to Minister of Economy, Trade, and Industry Edano Yukio. Chief Cabinet Secretary at the time of the disaster, he was the spokesman for the government in daily briefings that were covered intensively by the media.

anzen shinwa 安全神話: Literally, the myth of safety. After 3.11 the phrase was often used in reference to pre-disaster beliefs about nuclear reactors and safety systems in use in Japan’s electric power generation industry. The public had largely come to accept the assurances of the power companies that the plants were more than adequately equipped to deal with any emergency and avoid meltdowns. In the event on 3.11, the magnitude of the earthquake and the height and power of the tsunami were *sōteigai* 想定外, beyond the limit of the assumptions that had been made by Tokyo Electric Power Company and government regulators when the plant was constructed. TEPCO and generations of bureaucrats who were responsible for overseeing it stand accused today of cloaking the risks of nuclear accident in a myth of safety.

setsuden 節電: Reduction in the use of electricity. After the accident at Fukushima Daiichi NPS, TEPCO’s generating capacity was reduced by approximately one-fourth. The government appealed to citizens to conserve power and TEPCO announced rolling blackouts. Businesses and households complied, and consumption has been cut.

gareki 瓦礫: Rubble, debris. What was left behind by the tsunami. Cleanup has been slow. The volume of rubble is enormous, equivalent to a decade or two of the waste produced in the affected prefectures in normal times. That far exceeds the disposal capacity of these prefectures and their municipalities. The national government has asked other prefectures and cities to accept and dispose of rubble from the disaster zone. Some prefectural and municipal leaders favor cooperating with this request, but they face resistance from residents who fear radioactive contamination (even when the rubble is from areas nowhere near Fukushima).

fukkō 復興: Reconstruction, restoration. The task at hand for the disaster-hit zone and indeed all of Japan.

IUC'S ORDER OF THE RISING SUN RECIPIENTS

KENNETH PYLE

Growing up near historic Gettysburg in State College, Pennsylvania, Kenneth B. Pyle enjoyed reading Civil War history. Pyle's father, who was on the faculty at Penn State, often told his son, "Asia is going to be important in your lifetime." During the early 1950's—shortly after the Pacific War and throughout the Korean War and Chinese Revolution—Asia did appear as though it would play a significant role in world affairs. However, Pyle doesn't believe his father was referring to Asia's potential as an enduring trouble spot, but was somewhat prophetically forecasting the social and economic rise that it eventually experienced. "I picked up on that," Pyle remembers, "and when I got to college I majored in American diplomatic history, but I began taking courses on Asia at that time."

Pyle earned a B.A. at Harvard and eventually took a Ph.D. in History from Johns Hopkins University in 1965. During graduate school, he recognized his fascination with the subject of U.S.-Asian relations. "I decided it was time to get serious about my interest in Asia and to begin language study. Beginning language study after the second year of graduate school is exceedingly late by today's standard!" Pyle notes.

Winning a Ford Foundation Fellowship to study at the newly-established Stanford Center in Tokyo, Pyle spent three years at this early incarnation of the current IUC program. There, he received tutorials and instruction from Stanford Center teachers Kamikawa Rikuzo and Osone Shosuke, in addition to Kawazoe Kunimoto, a professor of Japanese literature at Waseda. In his third year, he studied privately with the eminent intellectual historian Matsumoto Sanosuke, and the formidable sociologist Tsurumi Kazuko, the first woman to receive a Princeton Ph.D. Arrangements were also made for Pyle to audit a seminar taught by Maruyama Masao and a lecture



IUC SUMMER '61

course taught by Ienaga Saburo, two leading lights at Today. "My three years at the Stanford Center were an extraordinary time, in part because it was still the formative stage of the Center. As a consequence, the number of students was small and the attention of the faculty and resources of the Center were made available to me in a way that was tailored to my interest. The outcome of that experience was my first book, *The New Generation in Meiji Japan*, and the launching of an academic career," says Pyle.

Now a professor of History and International Studies at the University of Washington, Seattle, Pyle has since authored numerous books and articles on Japan and chaired a number of councils and agencies—including an appointment to head the Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission. In 1999, he was recognized for his contributions as a professor of modern Japanese history and his service to cultural exchange between the United States and Japan, and awarded the prestigious Order of the Rising Sun medal. In 2008 he was the winner of the Japan Foundation's Special Prize in Japanese Studies and was given an audience by the Emperor and Empress.

"I suppose one might say I was among the first generation of Japan specialists in the U.S. to come to the field by an academic path. Earlier generations came by way of Japanese birth or ancestry, or missionary families or experience in the military during and after the war. My interest grew out of an academic interest in history," Pyle concludes. Coupling a dispassionate eye to an earnest commitment to the field of Japanese studies, Pyle has established a reputation for insightful analysis into the strategic thinking behind Japan's relations with the world, and is recognized today as one of the world's leading authorities on the history of modern Japan.

IUC'S ORDER OF THE RISING SUN RECIPIENTS

BRUCE BRENN

By the time Bruce M. Brenn played in the Rose Bowl in 1958, he had already been horseback riding with then-Crown Prince Akihito—now Emperor of Japan. That was five years earlier, in Wyoming. Another five years earlier, he had seen the aftermath of the devastating impact of the nuclear attack on Hiroshima. To say that Brenn has had unique life experiences might be an understatement, but it is this unusual combination of opportunities in sports, culture, and history that are the underpinnings to his success in the fields of business and education, in both the United States and Asia.

Brenn was only eleven when he and his brother arrived in Yokohama in 1947 to join their father, who was working in SCAP (Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers), the American occupation authority. Until 1950 when the two boys left because of uncertainties created by the Korean War, Brenn was offered rare glimpses into a Japan that few Westerners, even few Japanese, had access to—among them an invitation to meet the Crown Prince for English language conversation and two school trips to war crimes trials where Brenn easily identified General Hideki Tojo. He also witnessed the scene at Tokyo station as Japanese soldiers returned from Manchuria. Although he had been steeped in U.S. wartime propaganda prior to arriving in Japan, what he saw brought Brenn to a new understanding: “The emotions expressed by men, women, and children searching for, finding, greeting or not finding returning family members immediately dispelled for me the myth that Japanese were unfeeling and unemotional.”

After graduating from the University of Oregon, Brenn headed for the University of Michigan, where he earned M.A. degrees in Japanese studies and economics. In 1962, on a break from his graduate coursework, he enrolled in the IUC program, which was an



IUC '62-63

“opportunity to expose myself to a Japan twelve years later than when I left it as a kid.” At IUC, Brenn immersed himself in the complexities of the language, but also trained in the fine art of “learning about the people around you by observation and listening.” The only negative aspect of his IUC experience was that the one year program was “too short.”

Brenn established himself as a widely-respected international businessman, working in senior positions at Citibank Hong Kong, India, Tokyo, and Taipei, then becoming the Vice-Chairman and CEO of Nike Japan in 1982. During his tenure

at Nike, he brought world-class athletes, including American track stars Carl Lewis, Al Joyner, and Jackie Joyner, to Osaka to inaugurate a new indoor track stadium, and arranged clinics for coaches and athletes to raise the level of Japan’s track and field in world competition. His stewardship of Nike Japan was followed by senior executive posts at Continental Bank and Smith New Court Plc. Out of twenty-six years in business and finance in Asia, Brenn spent seventeen in Japan.

While still overseas, Brenn helped launch an intensive Japanese language program at Richmond School in Portland, Oregon. He was also invited to lecture at Portland State University on international banking and finance, and upon relocating permanently to Oregon, he established the Center for Japanese Studies at that institution. Cited for his outstanding contributions to the promotion of education for the study of Japan, the deepening of understanding between Japan and the U.S., and the development of sports in Japan, Brenn was decorated with the Order of the Rising Sun medal in 2009. Today, he maintains his deep connections to Japanese culture and language, and believes that particularly since the Fukushima disaster of 2011 “an increasingly positive bond between Japan and the U.S. has firmed up.”

IUC'S ORDER OF THE RISING SUN RECIPIENTS

EMILY SANO

A Bay Area art critic once insisted to Emily Sano that the collection at the Asian Art Museum of San Francisco be housed in an Asian building. Sano—who was the director charged with moving the Museum to a new location—asked for the definition of an “Asian building.” The critic asserted that this meant “low and horizontal.” Recalling the moment, Sano says, “I thought that was just the silliest thing I’d ever heard.”

A gift for candid appraisal notwithstanding, Sano’s broad knowledge of Asian art, combined with the belief in the power of fine art to better a community and society as a whole, gave Sano the confidence to undertake the herculean task of moving the museum from its original home at the M.H. de Young Museum in Golden Gate Park to its current Civic Center location. Sano faced significant challenges during the ten-year endeavor. However, today she is universally hailed as the only person who could have pulled off the mission so successfully. Sano herself felt an immediate connection to the project, thinking at the time, “I was put on Earth to do this job.” She now considers it her legacy.

Sano’s lifelong dedication to Asian art began, interestingly enough, at the IUC. An undergrad from Indiana University majoring in Asian Studies, she was enrolled in the program in 1963–64. At the Center she developed friendships with graduate students in art history who introduced her to the world of antiques, acquisitions, and museums. She also became interested in Japanese ceramics, which drove her to visit old kilns. She characterizes her language studies at IUC as having practical importance, becoming fluent enough in Japanese to “communicate what needs to be communicated and read what I need to know about.” However, she credits the program most for



IUC '63-64

exposing her to Japanese art.

The experience eventually blossomed into her ultimate passion for Buddhist sculpture, which culminated at Columbia University with a dissertation on the twenty-eight Attendants displayed at the famous Sanjusangendo temple in Kyoto. After taking her Ph.D., Sano embarked on a career of presenting Asian art to the public, starting with curatorial and deputy director posts at the Kimball Art Museum in Fort Worth, Texas and the Dallas Museum of Art. Earning a reputation for having both a connoisseur’s eye and a scholar’s intellect, Sano caught the

attention of a trustee of the Asian Art Museum who was originally from Dallas, who suggested to her that she consider a move to San Francisco.

Cited for her contribution to promoting Japanese art and culture—particularly during her tenure as director of the Asian Art Museum—and for her leadership in strengthening Japan-U.S. cultural exchange, Sano was awarded the Order of the Rising Sun by the Japanese government in 2008. The honor was something she had never anticipated, but it is a testament to Sano’s tenacity and drive, which moved her forward on a journey that began as the daughter of a cotton sharecropper in Arkansas and led her through the highest ranks of what some would consider the rarified world of art.

Today, Sano insists that studying art history “helps you understand the world.” And though she laments that the current economic downturn has undermined museum budgets across the country, in addition to causing American interest and attention to shift from Japan to China and India, she believes it also underscores the value of programs like IUC which provide a high level of training in the Japanese language and keep the bonds between the two countries alive.

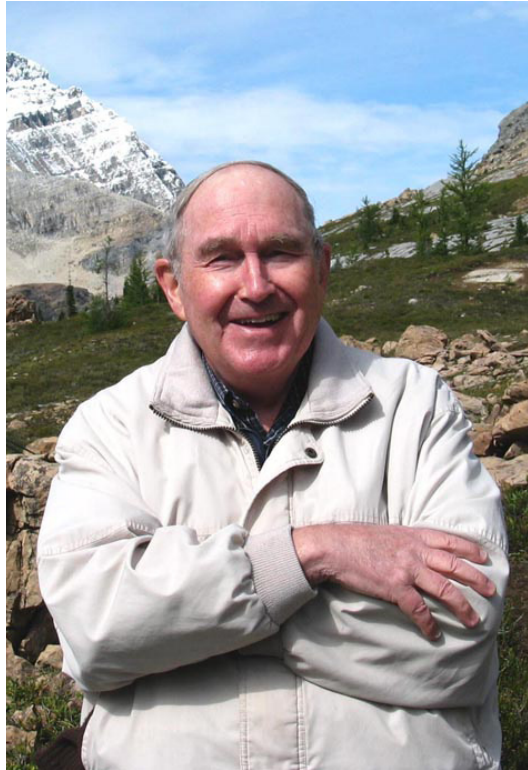
IUC'S ORDER OF THE RISING SUN RECIPIENTS

FRED NOTEHELPER

"My earliest childhood memory is seeing the Doolittle Raiders flying overhead," recalls Fred G. Notehelfer. "That was April 18, 1942." The son of German missionary parents living in Tokyo, Notehelfer was a three-year-old eyewitness to the first air raid by the United States to strike the Japan Islands, a historic event credited with boosting American morale and casting doubt upon Japan's wartime claim of invulnerability. "I've forgotten a lot of things in my life," he continues, "but I remember everything about that time."

It was a childhood spent listening to sirens sounding nightly and watching B-29 bombers make their way to their intended target, a nearby railway facility. Food was scarce, and bartering became a survival skill at which Notehelfer's father proved expert, using the family's ration of cigarettes to obtain oil-rich walnuts and cabbage, which would later be transformed into a food product with a long shelf life—sauerkraut.

When he arrived with his family in the United States after the war's end, Notehelfer hardly spoke any English, but by the summer of 1948 when the family settled in Turlock, California, the young immigrant had become fluent. Eventually, in 1953, he returned to Japan, joining his father, whose Japanese language skills had been sorely needed in post-war Japan. After graduating from the American School in Tokyo, Notehelfer found his way to Harvard, arriving with designs on learning to fly and becoming a painter. However, it was his personal relationship to the family of Edwin O. Reischauer—noted scholar of Japanese history and culture and later U.S. ambassador to Japan—that inspired a serendipitous course correction. "How come with your background you're not working on anything Japanese?" Reischauer had asked the undergraduate.



IUC '64-65

Following Reischauer's encouragement and advice, Notehelfer eventually earned a B.A. in history at Harvard, and then a Ph.D. from Princeton University in Japanese history, becoming a specialist in the late Tokugawa and Meiji periods. After teaching briefly at Princeton, he joined the UCLA History Department in 1969 to develop the Japanese studies program at that institution. From 1975 to 1995, he served as the UCLA director of the USC-UCLA Joint Center in East Asian Studies, and from 1992 to 2007 as director of the Terasaki Center for Japanese Studies. For his major contribution

to Japan-U.S. relations and his role in pioneering the establishment of Japanese studies in Southern California, Professor Notehelfer was awarded the prestigious Order of the Rising Sun medal from the Japanese government in 2009.

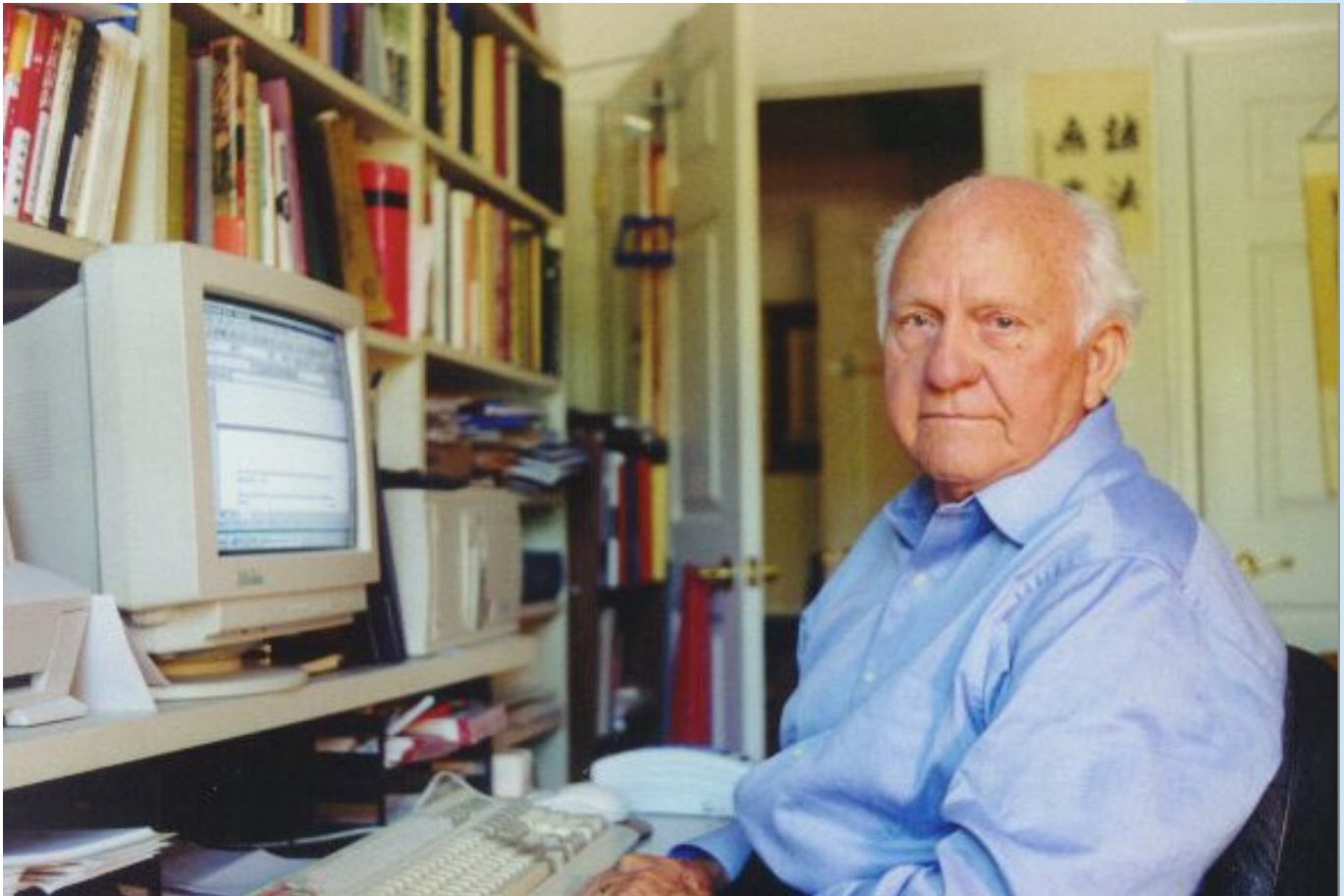
Throughout his distinguished career, Notehelfer has remained a champion of the IUC program, even serving for a time as its board chair. "Few programs in the world are like it," he explains, "and few have lasted as long as it has." Describing the curriculum as "miles ahead" of what was available at the time, he remembers his own training at IUC in 1964–65 as revolutionary for teaching familiar Japanese—unheard of in an era when it was considered too crude a form to study. The idea that "language has to be used for something" has been a key to IUC's success, he believes, spawning the highly specialized yet fundamentally practical training its students receive today. In addition, he credits IUC with an ability to attract and retain dedicated staff, scholars, and teachers. "That's why I'm such a strong supporter," he concludes. "The program has been developed over some time with good linguists working out how best to approach language so that people can later perform at their jobs really well."

IN MEMORIAM: DELMER MEYERS BROWN

We at the Inter-University Center were deeply saddened to learn of the death of Professor Delmer Brown, who served as the Center's resident director from 1978 to 1988. A tireless educator, scholar, and administrator, Professor Brown passed away on November 9, 2011. He was 101 years old.

He assumed directorship of the Center after retiring from the History Department at the University of California at Berkeley, where he had been a professor for three decades. For Professor Brown, his first retirement represents the midpoint rather than the culmination of his career, over the course of which he lost no opportunity to find innovative ways to improve learning and promote understanding. At the Center, he worked at developing interactive computer programs for mastering language skills and arranged for the program's long-term funding.

Having lived on and off in Japan for twenty-two years, Professor Brown was long considered an expert on East Asia and was even approached by then-Vice President Richard Nixon concerning issues related to China and Vietnam. His passion for learning and concern for world affairs continued up to the year of his death, when he wrote to the Stanford alumni newsletter offering thoughts on how to avoid a nuclear world war in the Middle East and the relevance of lessons to be learned from the Cold War.



If you have a memory of Delmer Brown you would like to have included in the upcoming book on the 50 years of IUC history, please contact Robin Sugiura at [rsugiura \(at\) stanford.edu](mailto:rsugiura@stanford.edu)

IN MEMORIAM: DELMER MEYERS BROWN

Born on a farm between the towns of Harrisonville and Peculiar, Missouri, Professor Brown lived in Kansas City before the family moved to Santa Ana, California in 1925. He attended Santa Ana Junior College and then Stanford University, where he graduated with a degree in history in 1932. Putting aside a plan to attend law school, he moved to Kanazawa, Japan, to teach English at the prestigious Fourth Higher School. In 1934 he met and married Mary Nelson Logan. They remained in Japan until 1938, when he began a graduate program in Japanese History at Stanford.

During the Second World War, he was stationed in Honolulu as an intelligence officer in the Navy. After the war he did research at Harvard University, completed his Stanford Ph.D., and then took an appointment in the History Department of the University of California at Berkeley. He taught Japanese history at Berkeley from 1946 to 1977. As chairman of the department 1957–61 and 1972–75, he oversaw its development into one of the best in the country. From 1953 to 1955 he served as Director of the Asia Foundation—first in Hong Kong and then Tokyo. During sabbatical years he did research as a Fulbright Scholar in Japan (1959–60) and as Senior Research Scholar at University of Hawaii (1963).

As one of the “Young Turks” in the 1950s, he pushed for a major change in History Department policy, championing the selection of the best candidates for faculty openings, rather than allowing retiring teachers to name their own graduate students as successors. In the 1960s he was active in resolving conflict between students and administration during the Free Speech Movement, and is credited with crafting a faculty resolution to avert a general strike by students in 1966. In the 1970s he helped make faculty promotions merit-based, rather than automatic, and promoted the hiring of more women and minority faculty members.

Professor Brown led the Cal Abroad Program in Japan on three different occasions—1967–69 at International Christian University in Tokyo, Fall of 1991, and 1992–93. He served as chair of the state-wide Budget Committee in 1965–66 and of the Academic Senate in 1971–72.

After retirement he was instrumental in starting the Japanese Historical Text Initiative (JHTI) now administered by the Center for Japanese Studies at UCB. It has created a database of historical texts dating back more than 1200 years,

cross-tagged with the English translation. He helped negotiate key agreements with University of Tokyo Press and the National Institute of Japanese Literature to facilitate the inclusion of work printed by various publishers in this online database. He was Executive Director of the Center for Shinto Studies, an Adjunct Professor of Shinto at Starr King Theological Center in Berkeley and Chairman of the Board of Directors of Tsubaki Shrine America, in Stockton.

His research was primarily associated with Japanese religious history—both Buddhism and Shinto. Publications as author, editor, and translator include *Money Economy in Medieval Japan* (1951), *Nationalism in Japan* (1955), *Studies in Shinto Thought*, a joint translation of major studies by Muraoka Tsunetsugu (1964), *Japan*, a volume in *Today's World in Focus* (1968), *The Future and the Past: A Translation and Study of the Gukanshō* (first Japanese interpretive history, written in 1279) with Professor Ichiro Ishida (1979), *Chronology of Japan with Toshiya Torao* (1987), *The Cambridge History of Japan, Vol. 1: Ancient Japan* (1993), *Delmer M. Brown—Professor of Japanese History, UC Berkeley, 1946–1977* (an oral history conducted in 1995 by Ann Lage; The Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley [2000]), and *Terrorism: Roots and Uprooting*, published as an ebook on his website (<http://www.summit-strategy.org>).

Awards include the Berkeley Citation for distinguished achievement and notable service to the University, 1977, Kansha Jo (Certificate of Gratitude) for five years of service on the Fulbright Commission in Japan, 1985, and a Japanese Imperial citation—The Order of the Sacred Jewel, Gold Rays with Neck Ribbon, 1997.

A man who was notoriously upbeat and hopeful, with a wonderful grin and an easy laugh, he credited his longevity to always looking to the future. When confronted with folks resistant to his ideas for change, “why not?” was his usual answer. Professor Irwin Scheiner, a colleague in Japanese History at Berkeley, wrote “there has been in his character equal parts of naiveté and savvy, always intelligence, and an extraordinary degree of curiosity and openness to new experience.”

– Institute of East Asian Studies, UC Berkeley;
edited for the IUC Newsletter by Kevin Singleton

Uncle Delmer loved a party and birthdays (especially his own) were often the excuse. About every 5 years he would call to say that he was having a birthday party—usually a dinner. At his 85th birthday he told us that he had decided to find something new in every day that would cause him to WONDER—something unexpected and exciting. And as years went on, we knew that it was this ability to look around and envision the amazing that helped him keep that upbeat spirit. (cont.)

IN MEMORIAM: DELMER MEYERS BROWN

So five years later at his 90th birthday dinner I asked, “Uncle Delmer, what has caused you to wonder today?” With that familiar twinkle in eye and voice, he said, “I’m so glad you asked me about that because just today I decided to call in some chips. I emailed my former PhD students with a new idea that we should put on the Internet Japanese Historical texts with English translation. Next thing we knew he had a sizable grant and an assistant and that was the beginning of the Japanese Historical Text Initiative which is now administered by the Center for Japanese Studies at UCB. It has created a database of historical texts dating back more than 1200 years, cross-tagged with the English translation.

All of us who knew him have been left a rich heritage—a special legacy—of vibrancy, inquisitiveness, inclusiveness, expansiveness, wonderment and deep faith, hope and love that embraces, encompasses all.”

— Libby Davis, Niece of Delmer Brown

This brief account will provide a few comments about Prof. Delmer Brown towards the last part of his life. I had the good fortune to be his final doctoral student. It is a testament to his wide-ranging interests that, as a historian of ancient Japan, he would take on a candidate in cultural anthropology. I was desperate for a grounding in historical methodology so as to enhance the study of contemporary Japanese Shinto, and was delighted to find that Prof. Brown was teaching a seminar at the Graduate Theological Union (at Berkeley). In contrast to some of the other professors I worked with in the department of anthropology, Prof. Brown treated each and every one of his students with courtesy, kindness, and respect. His positive attitude and genuine curiosity about other fields of knowledge helped us create a long-lasting collaboration and friendship of 22 years that continued until his death.

When at age 78, he ran into challenges in finalizing the manuscript for the first volume of the *Cambridge History of Japan*, we worked together on proofreading and editing the chapters submitted by Japanese scholars. Throughout this extended process, I never once heard him complain about having to rewrite extensive sections of these chapters, or that he had to go out of his way to double-check facts and assertions.

Due to our shared interest in Shinto, we both participated in the *shikinen sengū* at Ise Grand Shrines in 1993, the year I finished my doctoral studies. While I worked behind the scenes to come up with a joint statement issued by the shrine that promoted peaceful cooperation, Prof. Brown was selected to join in a ritual called *shiraishi-mochi*. This entailed transferring white stones from the shrine’s current setting to the site where it would be rebuilt. He found the proceedings very exciting and historically continuous with centuries of Shinto ritual practice, and talked about the experience for years afterwards. I never had the heart to tell him that those stones were used over and over by each group who were told they were contributing their labor to help rebuild the shrine.

— John Nelson, Professor and Chair, Department of Theology and Religious Studies, University of San Francisco

In his middle 80s, we collaborated on founding the Center for Shinto Studies at UC Berkeley, as well as the Japanese Historical Text Initiative. Prof. Brown was particularly proud of the JHTI and the great contribution of Japanese scholars to digitize historical texts and then position them side-by-side with English translations. When Berkeley ended their financial support of this endeavor, Prof. Brown used his own savings to pay for an assistant who would keep up with the work of scanning and coding the text so it could be searched easily. Once the Internet became better integrated into academic libraries, the JHTI was integrated into the Berkeley electronic library database and remains a valuable research tool for scholars and students worldwide.

When I returned to the San Francisco area in 2000 to take a position at the University of San Francisco, I would meet Prof. Brown (now in his 90s) a couple times each semester for lunch at his retirement community in Walnut Creek (just over the hills behind Berkeley). Each visit would reveal something new and surprising: a website he developed for the Rossmoor Democrats’ Club to respond online to the Bush administration, his own blog that promoted a number of ideas to help the U.S. withdraw from Iraq and address the historical nature of the conflict’s roots, or yet another lecture he had given on topics far and wide, often related to Japan but just as often about other areas he found fascinating: foreign policy, the interaction of religion and politics, the Republican right-wing’s ties to evangelical Christians, and Lake Tahoe (where he maintained a cabin).

We were preparing to celebrate his 102 birthday in late November when he passed away about a week before the party. I greatly miss our visits and conversations, but am happy that Prof. Brown remained in astoundingly good physical and mental health until the very end of his life. He attributed his good fortune to his family’s DNA and genes, but I have to think that he was on very good terms with the administrators of Cosmos we inhabit. Given his charm, erudition, and deep concern for humanity, he was a rare model of equanimity and kindness each day he was alive.

IUC ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

LETTER FROM THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

We are thinking of ways that IUC can be of value to alumni. Here is what we have heard so far that alumni would value, and how the IUC Alumni Association has tried to follow up on these requests:

NETWORKING OPPORTUNITIES

There are both LinkedIn and Facebook groups (search for Inter-University Center for Japanese) for alumni. These are great ways to connect with old classmates, *senpai*, etc. In addition, we want to facilitate regional get-togethers. A SF Bay Area IUC Alumni group has already met (see below), and a Chicago-area group is in the works. We have a critical mass of alumni in Tokyo, Kansai, Boston, DC, NY, Seattle/Vancouver, and LA, and we can help contacting area alumni. If anyone wants to kick-start a social gathering or develop a program, contact me and we'll help brainstorm to get these going.

Our goal is to make affiliation with IUC beneficial for IUC alumni. Let us know what you might like to see in the future. And, please let IUC know if your email or other contact information has changed. Email updates to alum@iucjapan.org.

Joan Drucker Winstein, IUC '72 and Alumni Association Co-Chair, jwinstein@yahoo.com

EMPLOYMENT REFERRALS

An IUC alumna maintains a blog, "What Can I Do with a B.A. in Japanese?" which actively lists open positions all over the world for Japanese (and sometimes Chinese) specialists. To subscribe, email shinpai.deshou@gmail.com or follow [@shinpaideshou](https://twitter.com/shinpaideshou) on Twitter. The East Asian Language and Civilizations Department at the University of Chicago also posts job openings from time to time. The IUC LinkedIn page also lists jobs we hear of—contact us if you have info on a position. If you know of other blogs or twitter feeds which would be helpful in this way, please share them in the next IUC newsletter.

GETTING TOGETHER

There is always a great time to be had when IUC alumni get together. What follows is a brief report on recent gatherings and future plans. Come out and join in the fun!

HIGHLIGHTS OF 2011-12

In spring 2011, when the annual conference of the Association for Asian Studies (AAS) was held in Honolulu, we took the opportunity to convene a breakfast meet-and-greet for alumni currently residing in Hawai'i to meet the Executive Director. It was a diverse group that included not only scholars, teachers and graduate students but also two people with professional acting experience!

Many alumni participate in the AAS conference each year, and so it has become a convenient occasion for getting together. It is now an annual tradition for the IUC to join the informal reception at the AAS sponsored by Stanford's Walter H. Shorenstein Asia-Pacific Research Center (APARC). We are grateful for the opportunity to partner with APARC each year, not the least because it was founded by IUC alumnus Daniel Okimoto. In Honolulu last year and in Toronto this year, the reception enjoyed robust and enthusiastic attendance by IUC graduates.

In November 2011, the IUC co-sponsored a panel discussion at Stanford University to mark the 70th anniversary of Executive Order 9066—the document that led to the incarceration of Japanese Americans during World War II. IUC alumnus Donald Hata (Professor Emeritus of History, Cali-

fornia State University Dominguez Hills) gave an inspiring presentation, which is now available online (see page 14 for a full report). The following morning, twenty IUC alumni in the Stanford area came out for a breakfast meet-and-greet. It was another lively networking event full of interesting conversations between alumni, most of whom were meeting each other for the first time.

KEY EVENTS FOR 2012-13

The IUC has reserved a block of tickets for alumni in the Bay Area (and perhaps beyond?) to attend the the Oakland A's game against the Seattle Mariners on Sunday, July 8, 2012 at 1:00 p.m. Come out and see Ichiro in action! Keep your eye out for the complete announcement about how to purchase tickets for the game.

The Association for Asian Studies will hold its annual conference for 2013 in San Diego. The IUC reception, co-sponsored with Stanford's Asia-Pacific Research Center, will be held on Saturday, March 23. Details about time and place will be sent out in February 2013. If you plan to attend the IUC or to be in San Diego in March, by all means join us!

The IUC is currently planning the 50th anniversary gala celebration, which will be held in fall 2013. Look for the complete announcement about time and place in the fall 2012 newsletter. We promise to give you a full year to plan for this once-in-a-lifetime event, and look forward to celebrating with you.

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EXECUTIVE ORDER 9066 PANEL DISCUSSION

On February 19, 1942, President Franklin Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066, resulting in the forcible removal and incarceration of more than 110,000 people of Japanese descent. About two-thirds of those relocated to concentration camps scattered across desolate areas of the United States were U.S. citizens. On November 17, 2011, the IUC joined

the Stanford Program on International and Cross-Cultural Education (SPICE) to co-sponsor “Commemorating 70 Years Since Executive Order 9066: A Panel Discussion on the Japanese American Experience of World War II” at Stanford University. Moderated by Stanford Professor of Japanese literature and IUC Executive Director Indra Levy, the event drew a crowd of educators,

students, and community members, eager to enrich their understanding of this troubling chapter in American history. Presentations were given by an esteemed panel: IUC alumnus and Professor Emeritus Donald Hata of California State University Dominguez Hills, writer and artist Ruth Y. Okimoto, Academy Award-winning filmmaker Steven Okazaki, and journalist and filmmaker gayle yamada. Drawing on their diverse experiences, the panelists addressed how the wartime treatment of Americans of Japanese descent by the U.S. government does not, as Indra Levy emphasized, “sit quietly in the past.”

For even those born after the war, the trauma of being stripped of civil liberties left an indelible mark. In the words of gayle yamada, “The Japanese American experience during World War II defined us as a people. The war was not a personal experience for me but it defined who I have become almost without me realizing it.” Professor Hata argued that after the war, many Nikkei families including his own lived in “fear of being singled out again as scapegoats,” and con-

sequently “abandoned, rejected and suppressed Japanese language and culture. The desired goal was to be a 200% white American, an emasculated model minority devoid of any connection to their Japanese heritage.” The scars left by wartime experiences, panelists suggested, made it difficult for Japanese Americans to confront and openly discuss this period for many years.

Yet each of them discovered a way—teaching, archiving, creative reconstruction of the past—to explore the legacy of Japanese Americans in World War II, both for personal understanding and in order to share these stories with others. Donald Hata recalled that his time at the Inter-University Center in Japan “brought clarity and a sense of identity and

purpose to my life. . . . I learned about Japanese history and about my Japanese immigrant heritage.” Ruth Okimoto discovered that drawing and painting offered a way to “express myself about those years that I could not talk about.” Both Steven Okazaki and gayle yamada turned to documentary filmmaking to reveal unexplored aspects of Japanese Americans’ wartime history.

Okazaki affirmed that that even after making three films on the subject he remains convinced that there are stories yet to be told. Raising consciousness, diligently archiving the past, and identifying new histories and perspectives emerged as a shared concern among the panelists, even as they emphasized that fighting historical amnesia was a future-oriented endeavor. “I hope that no other child in America,” concluded Okimoto, “has to go through such an experience as that. . . . I hope that there’s no war where an ethnic group would be put in that kind of situation.”



From left: Gary Mukai (Executive Director, SPICE), gayle yamada [she spells her name in all lower case], Donald Hata, Indra Levy, Ruth Okimoto, and Steven Okazaki. (photo by HyoJung Jang, SPICE)

[The video of the panel discussion can be accessed at:

http://fsi.stanford.edu/events/japanese_american_experiences_of_world_war_ii/]

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IUC ALUMNI BLOGS

PAULA CURTIS, IUC '09-10, "BENTO"

Bento is the Japanese version of a packed lunch, typically taken to work and school as a convenient and nutritious meal. Traditionally, it is divided into two parts: one half of the box is filled with rice, while the other half contains a variety of accompanying foods: vegetables, fish, eggs, or meat.

It's not uncommon for bento to be comprised of components from a larger main meal, perhaps dinner, with morsels chosen specifically for their ability to stay fresh and flavorful until the next day. I know what you're thinking: leftovers. However, what makes a Japanese bento stand out is the presentation of the food in an aesthetically pleasing manner. The Japanese truly know that people eat with their eyes first. These are a few examples of rock star bentos.

The word "bento" (*bentō* 弁当) is said to have originated from the 16th century military commander, Oda Nobunaga (1534–82) who fed large numbers of people that inhabited his castle with simple meals. The word was created to describe these small, convenient handouts. Nobunaga did not begin the trend; he merely solidified it as part of Japanese culture. Bento can be traced as far back into Japanese history as the 5th Century, when people worked away from the home and needed something to take with them as they traveled.

During the Edo period (1603–1868), people took bento as a meal during outdoor excursions or to the theatre. *Makunouchi* bento—rice balls sprinkled with sesame seeds and assorted side dishes served during a specific interval in the play—first appeared during this period. In this era, bento became less a necessity than a feature of leisure living. Subsequently, bento served on special occasions evolved into a



sophisticated art form.

The Meiji period (1868-1912) was one of immense modernization and industrialization for Japan. With the Japanese railway and an emergent commuter class of employees, *Ekiben* (bento sold at train stations) first appeared around 1885. *Ekiben* consisted of elements like rice balls with pickled plum (*umeboshi*) inside, and can still be found at train stations to this day.



Today, bento is as popular as ever. Ready-made bento can be found in convenience markets, and grocery and department stores. Restaurants and shops regularly offer bento as a take-out option. Different ethnic varieties of bento can be found as well featuring Western, Korean, and Chinese dishes.

In the United States, interest in bento has taken off—the number one and three Japanese cookbooks on Amazon.com are bento-related. A New York Times report attributes the phenomenon to a number of reasons. For parents, it's the belief that if food looks like something they recognize, children will eat it. For dieters, bento means control over portion size. For students, it provides a balanced diet while on a budget. For others, bento preparation is a pleasant artistic distraction, and a way to indulge their love of Japanese culture.

Bento blogs are also popular. Blogs that I look to for inspiration include "Adventures in Bento Making," "Bento Zen," "Happy Little Bento," and others. Check out JustBento.com to get started making your own bento.

[The rest of this article is at <http://shinpaideshou.wordpress.com/2011/01/26/bento-have-hit-the-states-ready-to-make-your-own/>]

TRAVIS SEIFMAN, IUC '07-08, "DIGITIZING EDO PERIOD BOOKS"

I had the privilege of spending the summer of 2011 working as an intern at the Freer|Sackler (aka the National Asian Art Museum, and part of the Smithsonian). My advanced-level Japanese language skills acquired at IUC, though today fairly rusty, played a major role in helping me stand out from

the other applicants, and getting me selected to join this special intern team. I'm glad to get to share my experiences with all of you.

In 2007, the museum obtained over 2000 Edo period woodblock-printed books. It's an amazing collection, includ-

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ing books that appear to be the only extant copies, ranging from poetry to popular literature, and works related to kabuki. Interns at the Smithsonian were charged with digitizing these artifacts. We photographed each book, one by one, page by page, to make the information available to researchers and the general public through a future, publicly-accessible online database. We had a great system and equipment, devised by Prof. Akama Ryō of Ritsumeikan University, who represents the vanguard of Digital Humanities in Japan. We received an intense two-day tutorial from Akama-sensei, and then worked under the guidance of Dr. Matsuba Ryōko, one of Akama-sensei's leading protégés. Matsuba-sensei oversaw the process and helped us through all our questions and difficulties. She also specializes in kabuki and kabuki prints, and is definitely my kind of person. She presented at the Kabuki Symposium, and I am very interested in and impressed by her work. It was a special honor to be working with Matsuba-sensei that summer.

The project may sound tedious, doing nothing but turning pages and clicking the shutter over and over again all day in a dark room with the only bright lights being pointed directly at the books. And, yes, it was exhausting. However, the books themselves were fun and interesting, and working so closely with them made me appreciate features of publication that I had never noticed before: the way the books are printed, and the content and style of the illustrations. *Ukiyo-e*, and monochrome illustrations in books can start to look monotonous after you stare at too many of them. But these books contained so many wonderful little touches, such as a battle scene in which an element of the picture—in this case a decapitated head—flies out of frame, leaving its body spurting a fountain of blood. Other illustrative delights included lettering in gold ink, slight touches of color on just one element of a picture, or the use of black to indicate night or shadow, and finally, a variety of calligraphic or other writing styles-

-characters in white described in black outline, or characters meant to look like they were carved in stone. This range of techniques is as inventive, and maybe even more beautiful and dramatic, than any you'll see in American comic books.



A complete set of seventy-five volumes of an 1830s-40s illustrated version of the "Romance of the Three Kingdoms."



In deciding how to best photograph a particular page, we had to keep our eyes out for silver and gold foil, mica, and other shiny or sparkly treatments, in addition to *karazuri* and other embossing techniques. Recognizing the difference between an original print and a later reproduction, or between a print and painting, is an important skill of the curator, art historian, or connoisseur, and by doing this work, we started to pick up those skills ourselves.

We also developed a real respect for age, authenticity, and that rare, one-of-kind find. Perhaps one of the most exciting discoveries in this collection is a complete set of the *Sangokushi* (*Romance of the Three Kingdoms*, 三国志) in 75 illustrated volumes, published in the 1830s-40s. While nearly all of the books in the collection are either in traditional Japanese-style boxes known as *chitsu*, or in more modern/Western wrappers of acid-free board, these 75 volumes are stored in their own wooden box, labeled in Japanese calligraphy 「三国志全部 七拾五冊入」 (*Complete Romance of the Three Kingdoms, 75 Volumes*).

It will probably be two or three years before these books are available online. In the meantime, a brief official description of the project can be found on the Freer|Sackler website at: <http://www.asia.si.edu/research/curatorial/pulvererInterns.asp>

My sincere thanks to everyone involved in the project at the Smithsonian, including especially curators James Ulak and Ann Yonemura, the conservators and collections managers, Dr. Matsuba, and of course my fellow interns for this unparalleled opportunity and experience.

[The rest of this article is available at <http://chaari.wordpress.com/2011/06/27/edo-books/>]

IUC ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

HELP US FIND OUR MISSING GRADS

Thanks to the herculean efforts of our Alumni Association Executive Committee members Joan Drucker Winstein and Jim Wagner and the many Class Agents, over 100 of the 150 missing students listed in the Fall 2011 newsletter have been found. The following list is of the IUC alumni who are missing from our database as of April 15. We would be grateful for your help in getting back in touch with them. If you have any information at all about the alumni in this list, please email Jim Wagner (1970–71) at jamesgraywagner at gmail dot com. Thank you!

1961 SPRING

Conrad Smedley AMBLER
Susanne RAMSDEN
Mary M. SANCHES

1961 FALL

Bernard Merrill KEY

1962-63

Janet Louise FREDERICK
Frank Oliver MEEKER
Patricia Kazuko TSUBAKI

1963-64

Clifton W. ROYSTON

1964-65

Robert Ian TAYLOR

1965-66

Karen A. BLACK
Amrit (Howard) IRIYAMA
Jon LIVINGSTON

1966-67

Alan T. CAMPBELL

1968-69

Bruce DARLING
Robert D. WALTON

1969-70

Cathryn G. COCKERILL DEWILDE
Constance H. HOFFMEISTER

1972-73

Beverly NELSON

1973-74

Gregory M. JACOBSEN
Claire PAPAPAVLOU
David H. STARK

1974-75

Donald Paul CHANDLER

1975-76

John Waldon SUNDSTROM

1976-77

Terry James WILLIAMS

1978-79

Kathleen Louise McCARTHY

1979-80

Michael Severns BAKER
Florence M. LI
Alan Michael OXFORD

1980-81

Terry BROWNSTEIN
George J. HIBBERT
Linda K. SCHULTZ

1982-83

Anne M. DAVIES
Michael R. NEWTON
Patricia TAKAYAMA

1984-85

Amy L. SMITH KNIGHT

1985-86

Stephen WHITNEY

1986-87

Donna HENRY
Merrilee LEWIS
Julia MILLER
George RUDOLPH

1987-88

Woo LEE
Heather LOUGHRAN

1988-89

John MURPHY

1989-90

Ninette BLAKE
Diane GULBRONSON
Richard NEGRON

1990-91

Michael AYMIE
Sheila HISAMOTO CHUN
Johnnie WASHINGTON

1991-92

Elissa COHEN
Jon McGOVERN
Yuan XUE

1992-93

Mani SUBRAMANIAN

1993-94

August MILLER

1994-95

Jason CREMERIUS (CREIGH)
Nathaniel MORGAN
Daniel STEWART

1995-96

Niraja JOSHI
Scott E. SMITH

1996-97

Evan FRISCH

1998-99

Vincent CHEN
Young-Ah KANG
Julie Anne SMART

1999-2000

Jennifer LEE
Saya PATRIE
Laurie WALTERS

2002-03

Justin RATCLIFF
Ann SUN

2003-04

Eric DERE
Sarah HUNG

IUC ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

TRANSITIONS: IUC ALUMNI UPDATES

We would like to introduce a new section of the IUC Newsletter: Transitions. This section will highlight news and updates from IUC alumni, including marriages, births, deaths., etc., as well as new appointments and positions, new publications, and new projects. If you have any news you would like to share with the IUC alumni community, please email alum@iucjapan.org.

RICHARD OKADA ('70-71)

Richard Okada passed away on April 4, 2012, in Monmouth Junction, N.J., of natural causes.

Richard was a professor of Japanese literature at Princeton. His interests spanned both classical and modern literature and theory.

For more information, see Princeton University's obituary for Richard at:

<http://www.princeton.edu/main/news/archive/S33/42/42K73/>

**JOHN R. MCRAE ('72-73)**

John McRae passed away on October 22, 2011, in Bangkok, from complications due to pancreatic cancer. John was 64.

John was a specialist in East Asian Buddhism, and taught at Cornell, Indiana University, and Komazawa University. He is most known for his important contributions to the study of Chinese Chan Buddhism and Zen. John is survived by his wife Jan Nattier and their three children.



Tim Wong (IUC '72-73), John McRae, and John's wife Jan Nattier, on Sept 6, 2010, in Phoenix, AZ. Photo courtesy of Lib Wong (IUC '72-73).

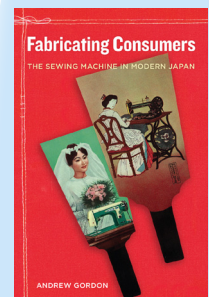
SUSAN PHARR ('70-71)**ANDREW GORDON ('73-74)****TED BESTOR ('74-75)**

The Edwin O. Reischauer Institute of Japanese Studies at Harvard University has launched the Digital Archive of Japan's 2011 Disasters. The project is led by Institute Director Andrew Gordon (1973-74) and co-supervised by Theodore C. Bestor (1974-75) and Susan J. Pharr (1970-71). The purpose of the archive is to preserve and organize the sprawling digital records of 3.11 and make them available to scholars and the wider online public. Please visit <http://www.jdarchive.org> to access the archive or to nominate materials for inclusion in it.

ANDREW GORDON ('73-74)

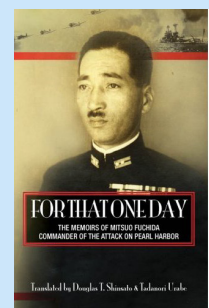
New publication: *Fabricating Consumers: The Sewing Machine in Modern Japan*. University of California Press, November 2011.

http://www.amazon.com/Fabricating-Consumers-Sewing-Machine-Studies/dp/0520267850/ref=sr_1_3?s=books&ie=UTF8&qid=1332302659&sr=1-3

**DOUGLAS SHINSATO ('74-75)**

New publication: *For That One Day: The Memoirs of Mitsuo Fuchida, the Commander of the Attack on Pearl Harbor*. eXperience, December 2011.

http://www.amazon.com/For-That-One-Day-Commander/dp/0984674500/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&qid=1334548079&sr=8-1



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TRANSITIONS, CONT.

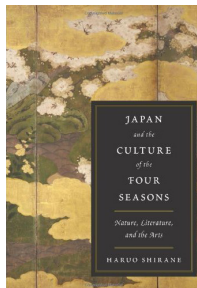
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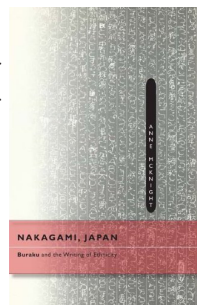
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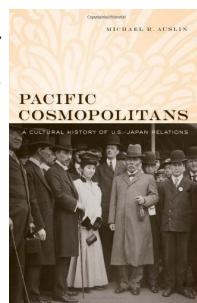
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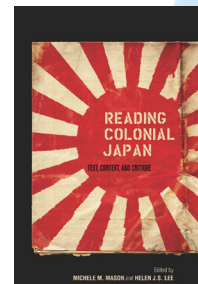
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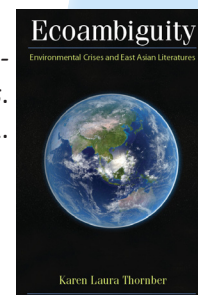
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KAREN THORNER ('00-01)

New publication: *Ecoambiguity: Environmental Crises and East Asian Literatures*. University of Michigan Press, March 2012.

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LISA ONAGA ('06-07)

Lisa Onaga (2006–07) has spearheaded TEACH 3.11, a collaborative multilingual resource for teachers, students, and scholars to advance knowledge about the triple disaster. For complete information, go to <http://teach311.wordpress.com>. On Twitter: @teach_311. To get in touch with the organizers, send an email to teach3eleven@gmail.com



TOKI SATOSHI, 1943-2011



Toki Satoshi-sensei passed away on June 23, 2011. Toki-sensei taught at the IUC in Tokyo from 1974 through 1980, with a one-year hiatus to teach at Princeton University in 1978-79. After his time at the IUC Toki-sensei taught at Tokai University, Nagoya University, Osaka University, and Kyoto University of Foreign Languages, and rose to the position of full professor in 1999. Toki-sensei authored many books on Japanese language education. Hiroyoshi Noto-sensei taught at the IUC with him, and remembers Toki-sensei as a “rare native Japanese bilingual in Hirosaki dialect (in Aomori) and hyojungo.”

ご冥福をお祈りします。May he rest in peace.

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The IUC would like to acknowledge generous multi-year pledges from the following alumni and supporters:

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