As part of the effort to expand undergraduate experience opportunities, Harvard Summer School will inaugurate a new summer program in Tokyo in 2007. Based at Waseda University, students will take two courses during this five-week session, one taught by a Harvard faculty member and one by a Waseda faculty member. For 2007, Harold Bolitho will offer his Core course (and student favorite), “Constructing the Samurai,” and Steven Nussbaum, an anthropologist at Waseda, will teach “Tokyo: Exploring Urban Ethnography.” Both courses will benefit from being in Tokyo, and students will spend considerable time studying in the field. Further immersion will come from the required homestay in which all students will be housed. A series of excursions are planned with Waseda students to promote new friendships and exchange opportunities. Though students will not be required to study Japanese language on this program, an optional “survival Japanese” course (not for credit) will be offered. The Reischauer Institute has played a central role in creating this program, and RI faculty members eagerly anticipate teaching summer courses in Tokyo in the future. In addition to Japan, Harvard Summer School has programs in 14 countries: Bolivia, Brazil, China, the Czech Republic, the Dominican Republic, England, France, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Italy, South Korea, Spain, and Sweden.
Dear Friends,

Over the past few years, Harvard has been engaged in a major examination of what the university is doing, and should be doing, in international studies. Two aspects of the appraisal have had major effects on the Reischauer Institute’s own work.

The first has been the emphasis on encouraging regional and international centers to think more deeply about how they can contribute to the two main missions of any leading university: faculty research and teaching. Harvard’s centers bring to campus scholars and experts from around the world; the challenge is to make sure that these visitors interact with Harvard’s faculty and students in ways that are mutually beneficial. Similarly, the University is calling on the centers to do more to use their resources in ways that directly benefit Harvard faculty and student research. This university-wide reappraisal has given RI an opportunity to review what it does, and overall, we find that in fact we fare quite well. RI directly supports the University by funding six professorships. RI’s 31 faculty are deeply involved in the life of Institute activities. In addition, RI has long offered dissertation completion grants, provided funds for research, language study, and travel to Japan, and supported student conferences.

The second theme is for a major push to give Harvard College students an experience abroad. In response, RI is dramatically ramping up its efforts, but its starting point is quite impressive. Since 1980 RI has funded summer senior thesis research in Japan, and from 1988, thanks to the efforts of the Japanese Language Program, has sent nearly 200 Harvard College students to Japan on summer internships. With the cooperation of the Harvard Club of Japan and others, we’ve launched a major initiative to increase the number of Harvard College students who study, conduct research, or hold summer internships in Japan, and to improve the quality of their experience. We are working with Harvard’s science departments to place Harvard College students in Japanese labs. And we are cooperating with Harvard Summer School to take HSS to Japan in 2007.

All of these endeavors make us aware of the extraordinarily broad array of relationships that the Reischauer Institute has built, both at home and abroad, over the past 33 years since its founding in 1973. We look forward to enlarging that circle still further and developing new forms of cooperation.

SUSAN J. PHARR, DIRECTOR

From the Director

The Reischauer Institute is settling into its new location at 1730 Cambridge Street, and the new building suits the Institute well. Designed by Henry N. Cobb ’47, M.A.R. ’49 of Pei Cobb Freed & Partners in New York, CGIS encompasses two new mirror-image buildings on either side of Cambridge Street and several renovated wood frame houses. In a facility designed to promote crossing boundaries and forming connections, the Reischauer Institute shares the second floor with the Korea Institute and the David Rockefeller Center for Latin American Studies (ORCLAS). Faculty, postdoctoral fellows, visiting scholars, and staff have enjoyed an increased exchange with the neighboring institutes and co-sponsored events are occurring with increasing frequency. In an era of rising globalization, it is appropriate for the Reischauer Institute to build new relationships with other units in the Faculty of Arts and Sciences.

The space allocated to Graduate Student Associates (GSAs) and postdoctoral fellows in particular lends itself to interdisciplinary and cross-border interaction. Each floor of the four-story building has space with carrels assigned to graduate students. GSAs from different centers are mixed together and the resulting intellectual exchange is exciting. RI postdoctoral fellows also share office space with postdoctoral fellows from other centers who have similar interests. The postdoctoral fellows enjoy a broader intellectual environment and those who study more than one country benefit greatly from this arrangement. We invite you to stop in for a visit the next time you are in Cambridge!
New Faculty

The Reischauer Institute welcomes four new faculty in Japanese studies. Their departmental affiliations are indicated in parentheses.

Ryuichi Abé (East Asian Languages and Civilizations) holds a Ph.D. from Columbia (1991), where he was on the faculty and chaired the Department of Religion before coming to Harvard. His research centers on Japanese Buddhism, including Buddhist theories of language, Buddhism and literature, the relation between Buddhism and other Japanese religions, and Buddhism and gender.

Shigehisa Kuriyama (East Asian Languages and Civilizations) graduated from Harvard College in 1977 and received a Harvard Ph.D. in the History of Science in 1986. Formerly, he was based at the International Research Center for Japanese Studies (Nichibunken) in Kyoto. His research deals with both mind and body as seen in Japan historically; it probes broad philosophical issues through the prism of comparative cultural history.

Melissa McCormick (East Asian Languages and Civilizations) earned a Ph.D. from Princeton University in 2000. Her work spans literature and art; among other things, she looks at Japanese painting from the 14th through the 16th century with a particular focus on narrative handscroll painting and the interrelationship of literary and pictorial forms.

Karen Thornber (Comparative Literature) received a Harvard Ph.D. in East Asian Languages and Civilizations in 2006. Her dissertation was titled, “Cultures and Texts in Motion: Negotiating and Reconfiguring Japanese and Japanese Literature in Polytextrual East Asian Contact Zones.” For 2006-07 she is an Associate in the Department of Comparative Literature, where she will become an Assistant Professor beginning in Fall 2007.

Daqing Yang
Department of History, George Washington University
A native of Nanjing, China, he graduated from Nanjing University and received his Ph.D. from Harvard University.

Technology of Empire, which examines telecommunications networks and prewar Japanese overseas expansion. He has also been writing on the memory and historiography of the Asia-Pacific War and historical reconciliation in East Asia. His publications have appeared in American Historical Review, Gunji Shigaku, and Shiso. He is a co-editor of the following books: Kōbyou o ittara rektshi nushiki [Toward a history beyond national borders] (Tokyo daigaku shuppankai, 2006, also in Chinese as Chuuye guojin de liishi renshi renshi [Toward a history beyond national borders]), and Rethinking Historical Injustice and Reconciliation: The Korean Experience (forthcoming). Professor Yang has been a visiting scholar at Keio University and Waseda University. He is a past recipient of the ACLS/NEH/SSRC Fellowship for International and Area Studies, Japan Foundation Research Fellowship, and most recently, an Abe Fellowship.

2006-07 Edwin O. Reischauer Visiting Professor

Professor Daqing Yang teaches modern Japanese history at the George Washington University and is co-director of the project on Memory and Reconciliation in the Asia Pacific (www.memoryreconciliation.org), based at the Sigur Center for Asian Studies. He also serves as a historian consultant for the Interagency Working Group on Nazi Germany and Imperial Japanese Government Documents at the U.S. National Archives and lectures regularly at the Foreign Service Institute. A native of Nanjing, China, he graduated from Nanjing University and received his Ph.D. from Harvard University. Professor Yang specializes in Japanese diplomatic and colonial history. He is author of a forthcoming book entitled

2006-07 Reischauer Institute Visiting Scholars

Yoshimasa Ikegami
Komazawa University
Research project: Japanese Folklore and Religion

Kenji Inayama
Meiji Gakuin University
Research project: Organizational Process of Japanese Innovation

Shoichi Kidana
Waseda University
Research project: Intellectual Property Law

Akiko Nakajima
Fukuoka University
Research project: Technical Progress and Income Transfer in Japan, 1951-2000

Koji Nakatsuji
Ritsumeikan University
Research project: Textbook on History of Japan’s Foreign Relations and Development of Asian Pacific Integration

Eiko Maruko Siniawer
Williams College
Research project: The Violent Politics of Modern Japan, 1860-1960

Koji Suga
Kokugakuin University
Research project: Study of Modern Japanese Religions

Tamon Suzuki
Tokyo University
Research project: Japan’s Wartime Diplomacy and Postwar Politics

Wilhelm Vosse
International Christian University, Japan
Research project: Domestic Threat Perception and Japanese Foreign Policy

Michael Witt
INSEAD, Singapore
Research project: Institutional Change in the Advanced Industrial Nations, especially Japan

Hae-Lee Yun
Korea Cold Storage
Research project: Japanese and Korean Fishing Industry
Dr. Anna Andreeva began studying Japanese in high school in her native town of Ulan-Ude in Siberia. In 1997 she graduated from Irkutsk State Linguistic University in Russia with a major in Japanese and English translation. From 1997-98 Dr. Andreeva taught Japanese literature at Krasnoyarsk State University in Siberia. She traveled to Japan in 1998 and as a student of classical Japanese poetry and culture received her M.A. from Kanazawa University in 2001. Dr. Andreeva received her M.Phil in 2002 and Ph.D. in Japanese Studies in 2006 from the University of Cambridge. Her doctoral dissertation, entitled “At the Crossroads of Esoteric Kami Worship: Mount Miwa and the early beginnings of Miwa (yu) Shinto,” explores the various forms of esoteric kami worship which emerged at the cultic site of Miwa during the 13th through 14th centuries. Her research also examines various strands of early medieval esoteric Shinto that developed at Hie and Ise. Dr. Andreeva’s current research will build on her dissertation and will focus on the culture of secret transmissions dedicated to kami in early and late medieval Japan.

Dr. Christopher Bondy spent two years in Japan as an undergraduate before receiving a degree in Geography from the University of North Carolina, Charlotte in 1992. After spending two additional years in Japan, he entered graduate school at the University of Hawaii, where he completed his M.A. in Japanese Studies in 1997 and Ph.D. in Sociology in 2005. While conducting research for his dissertation, “Becoming Burakumin: Education, Identity and Social Awareness in Two Japanese Communities,” he was a visiting research scholar at the Institute of Social Science at the University of Tokyo. His dissertation examines how two different communities and schools engaged with and fostered collective understanding of buraku issues and demonstrated how youth learn about minority membership and how they managed that part of their identity in various social settings. The timing of his research coincided with the ending of over thirty years of government aid to buraku communities under the various Dowa laws, which allowed him to explore how the two communities responded to these changes. While at the Reischauer Institute, he will focus on how changes surrounding the Dowa laws were framed at the macro-level by political and social movement organizations.

Dr. Edward Drott received his Ph.D. in Religious Studies from the University of Pennsylvania in 2005, specializing in medieval Japanese Buddhism. His research examines the role of the body in Japanese religion and religion’s role in structuring the experience of the body. His interests include: religion and aging, comparative bioethics, and the nexus of religious and medical knowledge in pre-modern Japan. In 2002 he was awarded a fellowship by the Japanese Ministry of Education allowing him to conduct research at Kyoto University for eighteen months. In 2004 and 2005, he was an instructor for the Antioch Buddhist Studies program in Kyoto. His dissertation, entitled “To Forget the Self: Aging and Senility in Medieval Japanese Buddhism,” explores how religion helped shape the experience of aging and senility in medieval Japan by contributing to discourse that constructed old age as a social category situated between the human realm and the realm of “gods and buddhas” and that celebrated certain behaviors and conditions, some of which are now identified as symptoms of senile dementia, as evidence of heightened spiritual attainment.

Dr. Seth Jacobowitz specializes in modern Japanese literature, visual culture and critical theory. He earned a B.A. in English from Columbia University in 1996, an M.A. in Asian Studies from Cornell University in 1999, and a Ph.D. in East Asian Literature from Cornell in 2006. He was the recipient of a Fulbright Fellowship to Nagoya University in 1996-97 and a Japan Foundation Fellowship to Waseda University in 2000-2001. He will join the Humanities Department at San Francisco State University as an Assistant Professor in Fall 2007. His dissertation, “The Scene of Writing in Meiji Japan: Media, Language and Realism in the Modern Japanese Novel,” examines how burgeoning techniques and technologies of writing in the late nineteenth century contributed to the formation of a phonocentric Japanese national language and literature. Building upon recent Japanese scholarship and archival research, he demonstrated how the discourse of “transcriptive realism”
Aaron William Moore, Ph.D.
Princeton University, 2006

Dr. Aaron William Moore received his Ph.D. from Princeton University in 2006, M.A. in Japanese Studies from the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, in 2000, and B.A. in History and East Asian Studies from Oberlin College in 1998. Dr. Moore’s dissertation is entitled “The Peril of Self-Discipline: Chinese Nationalist, Japanese, and American Servicemen Record the Rise and Fall of the Japanese Empire, 1937-1945.” He examines over two hundred diaries by servicemen, involving extensive archival work in the United States, Japan, China, and Taiwan.

His dissertation argues that many servicemen, regardless of rank or national background, exercised considerable agency in composing their self-narratives and, by doing so, directly contributed to the construction of their identities. Dr. Moore’s dissertation also aims to present largely unknown World War II materials to a broader audience. He is currently expanding his research to include an analysis of Soviet documents in order to assess the importance of “privacy” in the composition of war diaries. Dr. Moore has been affiliated with the Institute of Modern History in Taipei, Nanjing University, and Osaka University.

FACULTY NEWS


“Japan’s Shift toward a Westminster System,” by Margarita Estevez-Abe, was published in Asian Survey (July/August 2006). Professor Estevez-Abe also won the American Political Science Association Sage Award for Best Comparative Politics Paper for her paper on “Labor Markets, Public Policies and Gender Equality: The Varieties of Capitalism, Perspective, and Beyond.”


With support from the Spencer Foundation, Mary C. Brinton continues her research on the changing youth labor market in Japan. In September she gave a talk at the Symposium on Cultural and Adaptive Bases of Human Sociality, at International House.

Edwin Cranston’s A Waka Anthology, Volume Two: Graces of Remembrance, came out from Stanford University Press earlier this year. He traveled to Seattle in May to give the annual Andrew L. Markus memorial lecture – titled, like his new freshman seminar, “The Pleasures of Japanese Poetry.”

“From Sewing Machines to Credit Cards: Consumer Credit in 20th-Century Japan,” in The Ambivalent Consumer: Questioning Consumption in East Asia and the West (Cornell University Press, 2006) is Andrew Gordon’s latest publication. His recent presentations include “The Yasukuni Shrine Controversy” at the 2006 HPAIR conference in Singapore and “Selling the American Way: Singer Sewing Machine Company in Japan” for the Shibusawa Eiichi Foundation.

Helen Hardacre is the organizer of the Reischauer Institute’s Research Group on Constitutional Revision in Japan. This project examines the move to revise Japan’s constitution from a variety of disciplinary perspectives, with emphasis on the implications of constitutional revision for defense and national security, the imperial house, the rights and duties of citizenship, women’s rights, and state oversight of religion.

The project also monitors the process of revision through web-archiving seventy-six websites, a collection that will be a permanent resource maintained by Harvard College Libraries.

Wesley Jacobsen is serving as President of the Association of Teachers of Japanese. His recent publications include “On the fuzzy boundary between tense and aspect in Japanese,” in Polyomorphous Linguistics: Jim McCawley’s Legacy (MIT Press, 2005), and two papers currently in press dealing with categories of time and transitivity in Japanese.

Yukio Lippit is co-curating an exhibition, “Awakenings: Zen Figure Painting in Medieval Japan,” for the centennial anniversary of the Japan Society of New York, due to open in March of 2007. He is also co-editing the catalogue and will be helping to organize a scholarly symposium on art and Zen in East Asia.


Two building projects by the Graduate School of Design’s Toshiko Mori – the Syracuse Center of Excellence and the Newspaper Café in Jinhua, China – will be featured in the National Design Triennial of the Cooper-Hewitt Museum, opening soon in New York.

The government of Chuo-ku in Tokyo has commissioned the Graduate Schoo of Design’s Peter Rowe and Mark Mulligan to undertake a master planning study of the Ward’s waterfront area. The study area includes the districts of Tsukiji, Tsukishima, Kachidoki, and Harumi – all slated for new residential, commercial, and civic uses.

This past spring, Susan J. Pharr spent the Trinity term, from late April to mid-June, as a Visiting Scholar at St. Antony’s College, Oxford. She was hosted by the Nissan Institute of Japanese Studies, for which Ann U. & J. M. Watson is serving as director.

During the past year, J. Mark Ramseyer published two books: The Fable of the Karesansui: Urban Legends of the Japanese Economy (University of Chicago Press, 2006) and The Japanese Legal System: Cases, Codes, and Commentary (Foundation Press, 2006).

This summer Ezra F. Vogel gave a series of lectures at the Japan Center for Economic Research (JICER, sponsored by Nikkei). He also lectured at Waseda and Keio Universities on Sino-Japanese relations.
Since 1988, 196 Harvard undergraduates have interned at various companies and organizations in Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Hiroshima, Okayama, and Tsukuba. After the Japanese economic downturn in the 1990s, the number of internships for undergraduates dropped considerably. In summer 2004, six students went to Okayama (through the Okayama-Minami Rotary Club, an internship placement partner since 1991) and one each went to Tokyo Gas (hosting interns since 1989) and Japan International Research Center for Agricultural Sciences (hosting interns since 1977). In summer 2005, two students went to Okayama.

In support of Harvard University’s efforts to expand international opportunities for students, the Reischauer Institute started working to expand this program in 2005. The Institute coordinated efforts to find new internship hosts in Japan. At Harvard, the WCFIA Program on U.S.-Japan Relations, Japanese Language Program, Office of International Programs, and Office of Career Services provided valuable advice and contacts that made expansion possible. In Japan, the Harvard Club of Japan and RIKEN’s Brain Sciences Institute welcomed RI overtures and made it possible for Harvard students to find new internships. In summer 2006, 14 students accepted internship positions throughout Japan. This increase would have been impossible without the generous support of so many willing partners.

The new internship experience is more focused than the general cultural exchange internships used to be. Students now work on specific, real-world projects that help their hosts in concrete ways. Examples of such projects include: Analysis of investment opportunities in the health care sector for a Japanese bank; Analysis of how utility companies in Europe and North America dealt with industry deregulation for a Japanese firm facing similar deregulation; Summary and analysis of American attitudes toward North Korea’s missile development program for a Japanese politician.

Student interns use their research skills, multilingual talents, and internet savvy to help their hosts function in the increasingly global environment.

In 2006 the Reischauer Institute also initiated a program that allows students to develop their own unique internship in Japan. Creative Harvard College students arranged summer internships at such diverse sites as MTV Japan and at an aikido dojo in Tokyo.

Another innovative aspect of the summer internship in Japan program focuses on sending science concentrators to Japan to intern in relevant laboratories. A pilot effort in the summer of 2006 sent three Harvard students to RIKEN’s Brain Science Institute to spend time in the labs and participate in advanced lecture courses at the RIKEN campus in Wako-shi, Saitama-ken. Part of the Japanese government’s push to strengthen advanced science research, RIKEN is a top-flight laboratory facility where all work is done in English. This allows scientists and students from many nations to collaborate and exchange information at RIKEN. Carina Martin (’08 Psychology) said the experience afforded her “a very robust glimpse of the field of neuroscience, allowing me to learn more about areas that I had previously been interested in but also introducing me to areas that I had not had much exposure to at all. The expertise and cultural diversity of both the lecture speakers as well as the BSI research staff was likewise very impressive, and it was clear that RIKEN is not just a Japanese center for research, but an international hub for neuroscientists with various interests.”

The Reischauer Institute looks forward to supporting a new crop of interns in a variety of Japanese environments next summer.
Student Activities

Japan continues to engage students outside the classroom at Harvard. The Harvard-Radcliffe Kendo Club, the Harvard Aikikai, and the Harvard Project for Asian International Relations (HPAIR) have been particularly active of late.

- **The Harvard-Radcliffe Kendo Club** held its tenth annual Shoryuhai Intercollegiate Kendo Tournament on the weekend of April 22-23, 2006, at the Malkin Athletic Center. With support from the Reischauer Institute, this competition brings together collegiate competitors from across North America. It is currently the largest and most well-known intercollegiate kendo tournament in the United States. This year’s tournament drew twenty-eight teams and over two-hundred individuals from twenty universities throughout the United States, Mexico and Canada, as well as eighteen *shihan*, or judges, from Japan, the U.S. and Mexico.

  The team tournament culminated in a tense match between UCLA and UCSD, with UCLA ultimately claiming first place. The University of Washington and UCSD B Teams tied for third place. In the individuals tournament, Tenji Takino of Soka University took first place after defeating UCSD’s Ann Tamura. Jonathan Chinen (Mount St. Antonio) and Hirotuga Takahashi (UMass) shared third place.

- **The Harvard Aikikai** held its major event of the year on April 29-30, just a week after the big kendo tournament. Instructors from all over the world were invited to participate in the event, which took place in the Quadrangle Recreational Athletic Center. The seminar, which was attended by more than fifty participants, brought together Harvard students and other members of the aikido community. They shared two days of classes and weapons training as well as a technique demonstration on Saturday. The event – including a marvelous sushi dinner – was sponsored in part by the Reischauer Institute.

- **The Harvard Project for Asian and International Relations (HPAIR)** held its fifteenth annual conference August 18-21, 2006. This year the event convened at the Suntec Convention Center in Singapore. More than 540 students from the world’s top universities participated in the conference. They took part in sessions led by scholars of Asia from around the world. The conference was divided into six thematic topics:
  - War, Domestic Conflict and Interdependence: Peace and Security in Eastern Asia
  - Boundaries in Flux: Religion, Nation, and Identity in Asia
  - Impersonating Asia: Performing Arts and Film in Contemporary Perspective
  - Environmental Management in Asia: Writing Tomorrow’s Textbooks Now
  - Diseases and Disparities: Improving Health Outcomes for All
  - The Political Economies of China and India: Trends, Trade, and Tomorrow’s Asia

  The Reischauer Institute continued its strong sponsorship of HPAIR through a grant to subsidize student participation and through support for Harvard faculty participation in the sessions. Prof. Andrew Gordon addressed the plenary session on the opening day of the conference, alongside George Yeo, the Foreign Minister of Singapore, and Ong Keng Yong, Secretary-General of ASEAN.

On May 19, 2006, the Institute hosted a farewell gathering for Mr. Murakami and his wife, Yoko.

Sixty-eight people attended, including faculty, undergraduate and graduate students, postdoctoral fellows and staff. Harvard faculty member Jay Rubin, who has translated a number of Murakami’s works, welcomed the guests and Mr. Murakami expressed his thanks and appreciation to the Institute and its Director, Susan J. Pharr, for an enjoyable and productive year in Cambridge. During his residence at Harvard, Mr. Murakami gave a number of talks in the New England area, granted interviews for various Harvard undergraduate publications, and ran in the Boston Marathon. His new collection of short stories, *Blind Willow, Sleeping Woman*, translated by Philip Gabriel and Jay Rubin, is the third of such anthologies published in English. It was released in August 2006 by Knopf and was recently awarded the Frank O’Connor Short Story Award. In October 2006, Mr. Murakami will receive the Czech Republic’s Franz Kafka Award for Literature.
戦前東アジアにおけるミシンの普及：
日本と朝鮮を中心に

李熅娘/イヒョンナン、中央大学；ライシャワー日本研究所客員研究員2005-06

東アジアにミシンの需要が生まれ、拡大していく過程を、日本と朝鮮を比較する形で考察する。

戦前の普及率

1942年当時のミシンの普及率をみると、日本と朝鮮がそれぞれ10%、9%前後でほぼ同じ水準であった。当時の日本の植民地統治下にあった朝鮮は、総人口の約80%が農業に従事していたこともあり、日本に比べて、所得水準、都市化、洋装化の進展度が高いも低かったので、ミシンの保有率が日本とほぼ同じであることは注目される。それを可能にしたのは何であったのか。

日本における需要の形成

日本においてミシンの需要が創出された過程をみると、ミシンは和装に使われたこともあり、その普及は洋装ならびに洋装化の進展と同時進行的に行われた得なかった。

洋装・洋装化が志向された背景には都市化、工業化、生活の洋風化、新中間層の拡大、女性の教育水準の高まりと社会進出といった諸要因に伴って拡大した「開放的な新しい生き方」が大きい。

大正末昭和初期に工業化の進展によって新中間層が急増してきたが、その新中間層が洋装化の担い手ともなっていた。なかでも豊大な非エリート的新中間層は「洋服細民」などいわゆる十分に豊かな暮らしをしていなかったが、生活環境は高く、生活の洋風化、合理化に積極的に取り組んでいった。

この過程では、特に、ミシン市場で第一のシェアを占めていたミシンメーカーが日本での販売戦略として掲げた洋装学校の開設、戸別訪問による教育が洋装化の進展を大きく進めた。同時に、月賦販売、外交販売という新しい販売戦略、高価なミシンが家庭にはいるのを助けた。

植民地朝鮮におけるミシンの普及

朝鮮服は、日本の和服とは異なって、ミシンで作ることがで
The Popularization of Sewing Machines in Prewar East Asia: The Case of Japan and Korea

By Hyung Rang Yi, Chuo University, Reischauer Institute Visiting Scholar 2005-06. Translated by Rustin Gates, Ph.D. candidate, History and East Asian Languages

This short article examines the development of the demand for sewing machines in East Asia by comparing the cases of Japan and Korea. In 1942, sewing machines sold at about the same rate in Japan and Korea; roughly 10% of Japanese households and 9% of Korean households owned a sewing machine. The parity in the rate of ownership is notable given that Korea lagged behind Japan with respect to household income, urbanization, and the adoption of Western fashion. How do we account, then, for the disproportionate number of sewing machines sold in Korea?

Sewing Machine Demand in Japan

Given that traditional Japanese clothing is not easily sewn by machine, the Japanese demand for sewing machines was linked to the adoption of Western fashion and the desire to sew such clothing. The increasing popularity of Western fashion trends in Japan was a consequence of several societal changes, including urbanization, industrialization, the growth of the middle class, and the rising level of women’s education. Combined, these changes offered the Japanese people “a new and open way to live.”

Leading the trend of wearing Western fashion were members of the new middle class, a class that grew rapidly during industrialization in the late Taisho and early Meiji periods. In particular, the new middle class contained a large group of non-elites, often referred to as “Western-clothes paupers” (yofuku saimin). While these non-elites were not financially well-to-do, this sub-group paid particular attention to their lifestyle and actively embraced the Westernization and rationalization of everyday living.

The Singer Sewing Machine Company, the most prominent and highest-selling manufacturer in the Japanese sewing machine market, promoted the adoption of Western clothes through a variety of marketing and sales strategies. The Singer Company not only established schools to teach Western clothes-making, but also provided in-home sewing machine training. In addition, Singer instituted monthly installment plans to encourage the Japanese to purchase high-priced sewing machines.

The Spread of Sewing Machines in Colonial Korea

In contrast to traditional Japanese clothing, Korean clothes can be easily assembled with sewing machines. The style of traditional Korean garments can be achieved without being hand-sewn and, in fact, is fully compatible with machine construction. As such, unlike in Japan, the increase in demand for sewing machines among Koreans was not predicated on a shift from traditional to Western clothing. Rather, the high demand for sewing machines was created by the existing infrastructure of Korea’s consumer market.

The popularity of sewing machines in Korea was largely fueled through indigenous channels. Nationalist groups, such as women’s organizations, newspapers, the YMCA, and the Kinyukai, held classes that provided instruction in Western dressmaking with sewing machines. From the mid-1920s to 1940, these courses used slogans like “Practical Life,” “Economical,” “Mom’s Clothes for Kids” to attract Korean housewives to the benefits of a sewing machine. In 1927, for example, the nationalist newspaper Tonga Ilbo began offering sewing classes in each of its over 130 branch offices in Seoul and the surrounding provinces. Courses cost roughly 50 sen per student and were between five and ten days long. Up until the newspaper was discontinued in 1940, each class enrolled about 50 students on average.

Singer recognized this trend and opened “Sewing Academies” with the support of the newspapers in each of the company’s provincial branch stores in 1932, which significantly accelerated the adoption of sewing machines in Korean households. Parallel to the Korean-run schools, the Singer Academies offered five-day courses for a 50 sen tuition fee. Students were taught how to use the sewing machine and how to tailor simple garments, such as children’s clothes, dress shirts, and undergarments. By offering short-term, fee-based instruction, the Singer Sewing Machine Company was able to increase sales rapidly without a free-standing dressmaking school or a permanent staff of sewing teachers in each branch store.

Interestingly, the popularity of Singer sewing machines in Korea remained robust during the Singer employee strike. Singer decided to reduce worker salaries in both Japan and Korea in 1932. The labor dispute in Japan ended without workers’ demands being met and sewing machines sales declined as a result. In contrast, the Korean workers’ strike ended with Singer agreeing to worker demands, an episode often referred to as the “Great Victory for the Strikers.” It was during the strike that Singer opened its “academies” throughout the Korean provinces and continued strong machine sales through 1937.

Singer’s ability to maintain its presence in Korea is even more remarkable given that 80% of the Korean population was rooted in the agriculture industry and sewing machines were sold during the off-season. Indeed, in Korea, as sewing machines came to symbolize efficiency and advancement, their ownership inspired envy.
Harvard Japan Events

www.fas.harvard.edu/~rijs/programs/calendar.html

October 24 (Tuesday), 12:30-2:00
“Collective Identity Formation in the U.S.-Japan Alliance in the Post-Cold War Period”
ISAO MIYAOKA, Osaka University of Foreign Studies and George Washington University
Bowie-Vernon Room (N262), CGIS Knafel Bldg.
Program on U.S.-Japan Relations (USJRP) presentation

November 2 (Friday), 12:30-2:00
“Collective Identity Formation in the U.S.-Japan Alliance in the Post-Cold War Period”
ISAO MIYAOKA, Osaka University of Foreign Studies and George Washington University
Bowie-Vernon Room (N262), CGIS Knafel Bldg.
Program on U.S.-Japan Relations (USJRP) presentation

October 24 (Tuesday), 3:00-4:30
“Toys as Media: Bandai, Giant Robots, & Future Entertainment”
KATSUHIRO IZUMI and ADAM NEWMAN, BANDAI Toys; IAN CONDRY, MIT and Harvard USJRP Advanced Research Fellow
Room 5-217, MIT
RI and MIT Japan Program Cool Japan Research Project

November 7 (Tuesday), 12:30-2:00
“Public Bads and Civic Deficits: Siting Controversial Facilities in Advanced Industrial Democracies”
DANIEL P. ALDRICH, Tulane University and Harvard USJRP Advanced Research Fellow
Bowie-Vernon Room (N262), CGIS Knafel Bldg.
USJRP presentation co-sponsored by the Harvard Center for the Environment

October 27 (Friday), 4:00-5:30
“Masaoka Shiki’s ‘Scribblings’: The Statistical Death of Poetry and the Birth of Literary Sketching”
SETH JACOBOWITZ, RI Postdoctoral Fellow
Porté Seminar Room (S250), CGIS South Bldg.
RI Japan Forum

November 14 (Tuesday), 12:30-2:00
AMBASSADOR CHARLES L. Pritchard, Korea Economic Institute
Title TBA
Bowie-Vernon Room (N262), CGIS Knafel Bldg.
USJRP presentation co-sponsored by the Korea Institute and John M. Olin Institute for Strategic Studies

October 30 (Monday), 4:15-5:30
“The Unitarian Impact on the Modern Transformation of Japanese Buddhism”
MICHEL MOHR, Brown University
Kresge Room (114), Barker Center
Harvard Buddhist Studies Forum presentation co-sponsored by RI

November 28 (Tuesday), 12:30-2:00
“People, Migration and Status in the Rules of the Japanese Empire, 1895-1945”
BARBARA J. BROOKS, City University of New York
Bowie-Vernon Room (N262), CGIS Knafel Bldg.
USJRP presentation co-sponsored by RI

December 3 (Tuesday), 12:30-2:00
“How Countries Compete”
RICHARD H.K. VIETOR, Harvard Business School
Bowie-Vernon Room (N262), CGIS Knafel Bldg.
USJRP presentation co-sponsored by the Minda de Gunzburg Center for European Studies

October 31 (Tuesday), 12:30-2:00
“Deaf in Japan: Signing and the Politics of Identity”
KAREN NAKAMURA, Yale University
Bowie-Vernon Room (N262), CGIS Knafel Bldg.
USJRP presentation co-sponsored by RI

November 8 (Tuesday), 12:30-2:00
“Shinto of Miwa: Cultic sites, Buddhist lineages and the Emergence of Esoteric Kami Worship in Medieval Japan”
ANNA ANDREEVA, RI Postdoctoral Fellow
Porté Seminar Room (S250), CGIS South Bldg.
RI Japan Forum

December 10 (Tuesday), 12:30-2:00
“How Countries Compete”
RICHARD H.K. VIETOR, Harvard Business School
Bowie-Vernon Room (N262), CGIS Knafel Bldg.
USJRP presentation co-sponsored by the Minda de Gunzburg Center for European Studies

November 22 (Thursday), 4:00-5:30
“Hijacking Social Capital: The Exploitation of Cooperative Social Organization in Wartime Japan”
MARGARET MCKEAN, Duke University
Porté Seminar Room (S250), CGIS South Bldg.
RI Japan Forum co-sponsored by USJRP
親愛なる友へ

この数年間におわり、ハーバード大学は国際研究分野における現状を将来の展望に関する大規模な評価作業に取り組んでいます。この作業の議論の中でも特に次の2点がライシャワー日本研究所の活動に大きな影響を与えています。

第1点は地域国際研究センターが一流大学における2・3ミッションである教育活動と教授職の研究にいかに貢献するかを考えることを一層求められているということです。ハーバードの研究センターは強みの1つは質の高い学生や専門家を世界中から招集できることがありますが、研究センターの課題はこうした訪問者がハーバードの教授職や学生と互いに有益な形で対話をめぐることです。

また同様に、研究センターはより直接的にハーバードの教授職と学生の研究に直接に関与する形で研究活動の展開を求めております。現在のこの大学全体における専門客観作業は当研究の活動を通じて開く機会となりましたが、全体的に見て私たちはいかに高い評価を受けられるかと思います。当研究計画の2つの核心その1つである教授職を支援することによって直接大学に貢献し、所属している31人の教授職が当研究所の諸活動に関与開発されています。また当研究所では長期にわたる研究文章の提供を受けており、研究、学術的、および日本国際への資金提携、学生会議の支援も行っていただいています。

第2点目はハーバード大学の学生に海外での経験を与えることへの大きな必要性でもあります。それに応えるため当研究では大学研究では大きな努力をしていますが、その努力点として現在すでにラグジュアリースクールを挙げています。1980年から夏休みの中では日本の卒業論文研究の助成を始め、日本語プログラムの支援も受け、1988年以降202ものハーバード大学の学生が夏期インターンシップを経験しました。

私たちは日本のハーバードクラブやその地域開発の協力を得て、日本で学習・研究を行い、また夏期インターンシップに参加するハーバード大学の学生数を増やし、彼らの研究の質を高めるための手助けを יצさせました。加え、ハーバード大学の学生が日本の研究室に配置するためにハーバードの学生数も協力しています。さらに2007年に日本でインターンシップを開始するためにハーバード・サマースクールと協力しています。

こうして見ると当前研究が1973年の設立以来これまで33年で国際関係においては新しい幅広いネットワークを構築してきましたことに感謝をします。今後さらにその幅を広げ、新しい形での協力を発展させていくことを楽しみにしています。

スードン・ファー
所長

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CGIビル：ライシャワー研究所の新しい拠点

ライシャワー研究所は1930年ケンブリッジ通りの新しい拠点に落ち着きました。新しい拠点は研究所にとって理想的な環境を作り出しています。ニューヨークPeabody Freed & Partnersのヘンリーニコッフ（1947年ハーバード大学）、1989年ハーバード建築家学院1号設計されたCGIビルはケンブリッジ通りを含むサウフェのようなくち台の南に向けた新ビルと建物された木造建築群によって構成されています。研究分野の幅を広げて研究所の真髄を求める進歩するよう設計されており、ライシャワー研究所はクオリティ・インナクティヴィズムのディヴァイド・ロックフェラー・ラテンアメリカ研究センター（BOLAS）と2階のスペースを共有しています。増えてあるこれらの研究室の共通イベントを教授職、ポストドクタール研究員、客員研究員、およびスタッフに頭にしています。グローバル化が進むなか、ライシャワー研究所では文献学の内部の新しい研究との新しい関係を構築していくことが時代の流れに即した動きだと考えています。

また、Graduate Student Associates（IGAS）大学院在籍中の研究者とポストドクタール研究員にオフィス・スペースを賃貸したことで、各自の研究対象国や地域名を出した、学術的交流が生まれるようになりました。4幅広いピアの各領域には大学院生共用のオフィスがあり、異なるセンターのIGSが他者に、すばらしい研究の場となっています。さらに、ライシャワー研究所のポストドクタール研究者も同様の関心を持つ他の研究室のポストドクタール研究員とオフィス・スペースを共有しています。これによって、研究者はより幅広い地域の環境で研究活動を行なうことができるようになりました。共和国外はガ国以上を研究対象にしている者にとっては非常に有益な研究環境となっています。ケンブリッジにお越しの際にはぜひお立ち寄り下さい。
ご存知でしたか。。

2007年，ハーバード・サマースクールはライシャワー研究を推進して8月18日から7月22日までの期間。早稲田大学にて日本でのサマースクールプログラムを始めます。

ハーバードには日本研究を専門としていた教授が21人もおり、世界有数の日本研究機関を作り上げています。2004-2006年間に44人の教授陣が日本に関心、または日本を大きく取り扱った87のコースを教えました。

この3年間、当研究所は阿部鍬一（宗教）、栗山常久（科学史）、メリサ・マーコミック（哲学）、およびカレン・トーキンバー（比較文学）の4人の新しい教授を迎えました。

当研究所はハーバード教授陣の研究を支援し、6つの教授職の資金援助をしている。

当研究所は1980年以降ハーバード大学の学生に対し、夏の間日本で行われる卒業論文調査のための助成金を与えており、1988年以降は夏のインターンシップの機会を提供しています。

2004-06年、ライシャワー研究は。。

および100回のセミナー、ワークショップ、会議、シンポジウム、および共同研究プロジェクトを開始または支援しました。

大学院生のトレーニングとプログラムの支援のために10の学内のプログラムを開始しました。この中に海賊完成助成金、日本での研究、学術会議参加のための旅行などの支援などが含まれました。また、学生によって組織された会議と Venom に基づくライティンググループを支援しました。

学術、研究、インターンシップ、また米国大学のため日本へ旅行していたアメリカ人100の学生に資金援助を拡大するような支援をしてきました。

ニューヨーク大学が派遣する日本研究者・専門家18人が現在当研究所の奨励研究者となっています。

2007年の日本におけるハーバード・サマースクール

学生の経験の機会を増やすための努力の一環として、ハーバード・サマースクールは2007年に東京で新しくプログラムをスタートします。早稲田大学を拠点として5週間におわり学生はハーバードの教員と早稲田大学の教員がそれぞれ数える2つのコースを履修します。

2007年、ハロルド・ボライン教授は学生に気の必修コース“Constructing the Samurai”を、早稲田大学の教育者であるスティーブン・ナースは東京の都市に関するコース“Tokyo: Exploring Urban Ethnography”を教えます。両コースは東京で行われることでより豊かで公開的な体験をもたらすはずです。両コースは東京で行われることでより豊かで公開的な体験をもたらすはずです。両課程は東京で行われることでより豊かで公開的な体験をもたらすはずです。両課程は東京で行われることでより豊かで公開的な体験をもたらすはずです。両課程は東京で行われることでより豊かで公開的な体験をもたらすはずです。