
Asian Studies at Colgate

NEWSLETTER

Spring 2023

What's happening in Asian Studies at Colgate and Beyond



What's inside:

- From the director
- Program events
- New faculty books
- Letter from our alumni
- and more!

Find us at: <http://www.colgate.edu/asian-studies>

From the Director

Colgate students are back in Asia again. The Japan Study Group, led by Professor David Robinson, ran successfully in Fall 2022, and the China Study Group, led by Professor Brenton Sullivan, is currently operating in Taiwan. It is great to hear from students who studied and are studying abroad. I get to hear only a glimpse of what they experienced, but across the board I can tell that they had learned, made connections with people (including their own peers), and encountered situations that they could not have possibly had on campus. It is undoubtedly a luxury being able to go to places that one wants to. That makes it all the more important that our program helps prepare students to make the best of those opportunities.



The upcoming external review of the program will be a great opportunity for us to improve our curriculum and resources, and to set the course of the program for the next decade and beyond. My original vision was to complete the external review at the start of my second term as the program director, and to embark on the revision of the program. Well, that did not happen (the pandemic did not help), but I'm wholeheartedly ready to support the next step as a member of the program. I would love to see bold ideas, and new directions in the program.

Personally, being a member of the Asian Studies Program significantly shaped my scholarship over the years; it gave me more confidence to "speak from Asia" and also broadened my geographic/disciplinary scope (it gave me excuses to learn more about other parts of and issues about Asia). Every student and faculty has different connections with and finds different meanings in the program, and I do hope that they all make the best use of the program in the way that suits them.

Whether one likes it or not, the importance of Asia will only grow in the foreseeable future. I hope that the Asian Studies Program can play a pivotal role in helping faculty and students to engage in all things Asia by nurturing a community of scholars and learners in the years to come.

Lastly, I want to thank all the staff, faculty, and students who have been part of the program. Thank you!

Daisaku Yamamoto

Why Study Asia?

By all measures, the global significance of Asia has only grown since the beginning of this century. Though the boundaries of Asia are fluid and vary depending on observers, it covers over one-third of the Earth's land surface, 60% of population, and over 35% of global GDP. Its diversity is equally tremendous with about 2,300 living languages, variegated colonial experiences, and a wide range of political regimes. It is also the site of ongoing and emergent geopolitical conflicts, environmental distress and struggles, persisting socio-economic disparities, and public health challenges that have global implications. Furthermore, knowledge of and from Asia can also help decenter and destabilize the knowledge systems rooted in “the west” and lay ground for innovative ideas and more empathetic engagement with the world. Accordingly, an increasingly globalized world demands deeper place-specific knowledge and wisdom to cope with a variety of challenges that we face.

In the spirit of liberal arts education, Asian Studies provides you with an intellectual space that accommodates and encourages your aspiration to engage with the whole of the place and people, rather than viewing them through a specific disciplinary lens alone. Our premise is that if you want to understand something about the Chinese economy, for example, you cannot do so without knowing the country's historical experiences, geographical settings, political dynamics and its relations with other countries, changing social values and realities, evolving language, and so on. Engaging the many changes taking place in Asian societies today requires a diverse set of intellectual skills, which will prepare you to extend your career in and with one of the most dynamic world regions of our time.

The Asian Studies Program offers Major and Minor in Asian Studies. For more information about the program visit us at: <http://www.colgate.edu/asian-studies>



Graduating Seniors – Congratulations!

Majors: Yinuo Ding, Sophia Ferrero, Hailey Kim, Justin Mueller, Jingyue Zhang

Minors: Luke Ackerman, Thomas Colucci, Rachel Ewayk, Sydney Henderson, Angela Kim, Jasmin Lopez, Bryan Qian, Adam Salvaggio



Events on Asia at Colgate

Friday Night Film Series and Alternative Cinema

February 3rd, Friday evening, the Film and Media Studies department featured selected films from the **Shanghai Youth Film Festival** as part of their Friday Night Film Series and Alternative Cinema. The department collaborated with the Chinese Interest Association, a cultural organization run by current students, to celebrate the spirit of Lunar New Year. This event was also supported by the Division of University Studies and the Asian Studies program.

Prior to the screening, the audience enjoyed a reception with Chinese food. Then, they proceeded to watch the films in the order of “Magical Night” by Liqi Wang, “Hometown” by Min Peng, “My AI Lover” by Chouwa Liang, and “The Crocodile without a Tail” by Hongming Huang.

Following the screening, some students engaged in a discussion with the four directors over Zoom. Throughout the Q&A section, the audience had a chance to learn the backstory behind each film as well as the techniques and style chosen by each artist to convey the emotional message.

EALL Chinese New Year



On February 4, the East Asian Languages and Literatures Department and the Colgate Chinese Program hosted a party in Lawrence 105 in observance of the Chinese New Year. Guests learned Chinese vocabulary (presented by students in the Chinese program) in the theme of new year celebrations, as well as a game to add some competition to the learning.

Lots of Chinese food and tea was served. At the end of the party, there was a paper crafting activity that allowed guests to make their own paper decorations.



CCIA Chinese New Year

Also on February 4, the Colgate Chinese Interest Association and the Go+ Club hosted a Chinese New Year celebration at the ALANA Cultural Center. The festivities started off with boba tea and the traditional board game mahjong. Later on, Chinese food was served during several student performances, which included musical instruments and comedy skits.

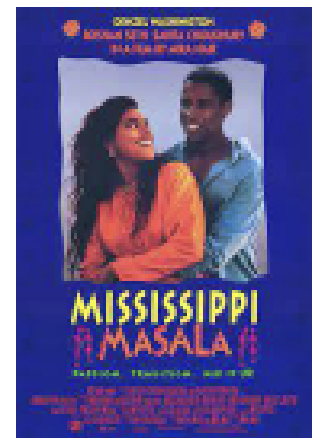
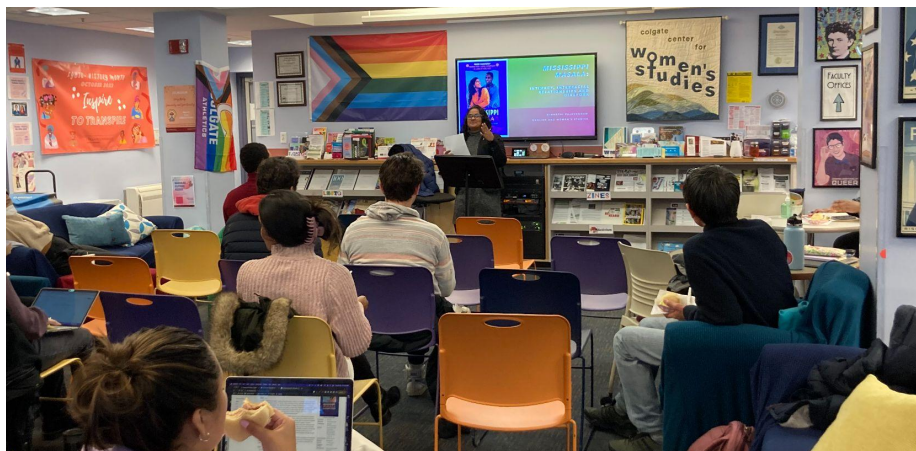


The Go+ Club holds weekly meetings on Fridays at Asia House (118 Broad Street). Meetings are from 4:15 to 5 and include go, mahjong, Chinese chess, and various other board games. Snacks are provided!



Diasporas, Intimacy, and Desire: South Asian American and African American Love

On February 28, the Center for Women's Studies hosted **Professor Nimanthi Rajasingham** for a Brown Bag event on the topic of "Diasporas, Intimacy, and Desire: South Asian American and African American Love." The presentation discussed the 1991 movie *Mississippi Masala*, directed by Mira Nair and starring Denzel Washington and Sarita Choudhury. The romance movie explores how intimacy and affect are central ways through which racial and gender boundaries are crossed. The previous night, on February 27, a screening of the film was shown by the South Asian Culture Club in the Center for Women's Studies. While encouraging audience participation, Professor Rajasingham analyzed several aspects of the movie, including symbols, characters, and cinematography.



The Twentieth Annual Japanese Speech Contest

On March 31, the ALANA Cultural Center held the Twentieth Annual Colgate University Japanese Speech Contest. This contest gave students an opportunity to express themselves in Japanese, while bringing together the local community to share ideas, interests, and inspiration about Japanese language and society. Each student gave a speech of about 5 minutes, and then answered questions from friendly judges and the audience. Participants included students who are studying Japanese at any level, and the judges were native speakers of Japanese who are not Japanese instructors. A reception with delicious Japanese food followed the speeches.



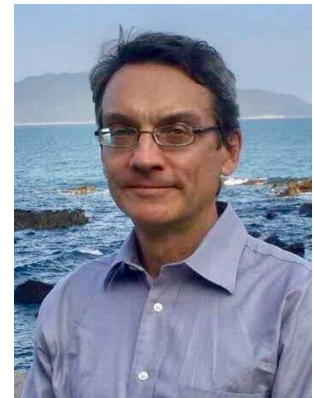
New Faculty Work

Chinese Comics Art by Professor John Crespi

East Asian Languages and Literatures Professor John Crespi gave some words regarding his upcoming paper. It covers the beginnings of independent comics art in China around the turn of the 21st century, accompanying the introduction of the Internet and BBS's. (Publisher's [book site](#))

Is this form of art/storytelling only recently becoming mainstream in China?

The kind of independent comics that I'm looking at are, in a way, deliberately non-mainstream. What mainly facilitated the emergence of these comics was the arrival of the Internet in China in the late 1990s, and in particular the use of Bulletin Board Systems (BBS) through which users could exchange messages, images, and music with one another on independently managed websites. The Internet was new to everyone at that time, and in China as elsewhere it was an arena of autonomous community-building. There was a certain utopian feel to it. For instance, one of my interviewees was living in a small city in Guangxi province when he first got access to the Internet around 2000. Before then if he wanted to communicate with friends elsewhere he had to do it by mail, and where he lived all letters were delivered to the local party-run Village Committee Office, where his father would pick them up. In other words, he had almost no privacy in his communications. All that changed when the Internet arrived. This particular artist discovered the small but active independent comics around 2003 on a site called Graffiti Kingdom, where you could upload and download images and also co-create live online with online friends, as well as comment on each others' work. He was attracted to a specific zone on the Graffiti Kingdom site called "Freestyle Manhwa," where young, mostly college-age, people

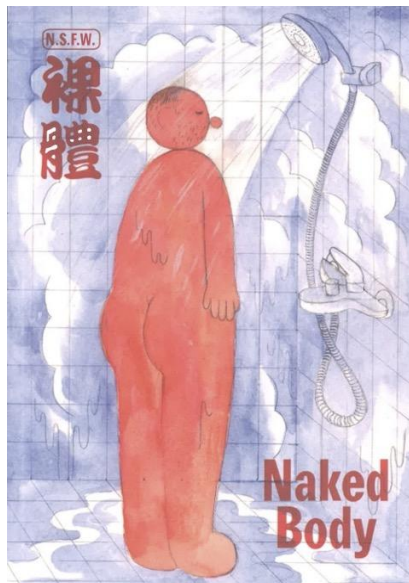


like him but from all over China were sharing and drawing things completely unlike the Japanese manga-style art that formed the comics mainstream in China at the time. A lot of their inspiration came from European and American independent comics art, which members would share by uploading. At the time there was no other way to access foreign independent comics, except by going abroad and getting it yourself.

Another important site at that time was called Sickbaby.org. Sickbaby, or in Chinese *Andi Binghaizi* 暗地病孩子, which specialized in alternative, underground youth culture. In fact, the first part of its Chinese name, *andi*, was devised to echo the sound and meaning of "underground," with *an* meaning "secret" or "hidden," and *di* meaning "place" or "location." In my research, I mainly look at the *andi* comics zone of this site, but it also included zones for Chinese punk music, literature, and sharing mp3s of foreign music by artists like Tom Waits, the Violent Femmes, and k.d. lang. People writing about the site years later remember it as a refuge of sorts from their mundane and often impoverished lives as students. The art posted there was generally quite simple but at the same time very stark and personal. There were no long-form comics, really just short-form experimentation.

What is the wider social context for the rise in popularity?

Independent comics in China haven't risen to the level of wide popularity in China. One reason for this is that the subject matter is often deliberately anti-mainstream. You can get an idea of this counter-cultural orientation through the evolving names of the most prominent series of self-published comics collections in China, called SC. The SC series put out a total of six volumes



irregularly from 2005 to 2016. The first one was basically a fanzine, inspired by the Japanese self-published *dōjinshi* (同人誌) that the editor had seen while studying art in Japan. The SC in its name stood for "secret comics" and "street comics," with the idea of "street" referring to the anarchic artistic practice of graffiti art. The second volume, which came out in 2007, was called *Special Comics*, or *tebie manhua* in Chinese. The idea of *tebie* or "special" expresses the idea of being unique and undefinable relative to any other kind of comics then being created in China. The comics in these volumes were quite varied. Some were made by professional artists, illustrators, or graphic designers, others by amateurs. Most were from mainland China, but eventually artists from Hong Kong and Taiwan joined in as well. Some of the SC contributors had never drawn comics before, but were invited to give it a try by the SC editors. The content in the SC series and in other independent comics from China around this time frequently went beyond the

boundaries of the officially acceptable in terms of violence and nudity. That's why the books were self-published without official publication numbers. They were--and still are--sold at gallery openings, rock concerts, book fairs, and online. You can't find them in regular bookstores.

Is there a pioneering artist that stands out?

There is one quite interesting and active artist called Yan Cong, which means "chimney" in Chinese. Yan Cong was a screen name that stuck with him. He is a professional painter based in Beijing, but continues to do comics on the side, which is typical for most of these comics creators. There's no way they can make a living just by making comics. Yan Cong invited a bunch of his colleagues in the comics community to each contribute a work created according to one rule: all the main characters had to be completely naked. The book, and other representative works of Chinese independent comics, has been translated into English by Paradise Systems, based in New York City. (Pictured above: The cover of *Naked Body*, published by Paradise Systems.)

In America, comics are often a favorite of young people. Does comics art in China have a similar target audience?

I've more or less answered this question above. What I'd like to add is that as a research project, my study of China's independent comics has been to a significant extent web-based. Some old web pages and web sites, from say fifteen or twenty years ago, you can locate with a standard search engine. They were simply posted and left there. But I've also relied quite a bit on finding web pages archived on the [Wayback Machine](#). The materials are spotty, but hunting for primary sources this way really does give you the feeling of traveling back in time. It's also nice that I can do this kind of research right at home without traveling to libraries and archives.

Congratulations to Professor Yukari Hirata!

Japanese and Linguistics Professor Yukari Hirata received a grant from the ASIANetwork Embodied Learning About Asia Program. Her project title is *Chanoyu* "The Way of Tea": Embodied Learning and its Significance, and many students and faculty will have an opportunity to participate in various parts of this two-week program with a tea master from Kumamoto. It will take place in Spring of 2024.

Chanoyu, the way of tea, is an art form that is historically rich and lifelong for whoever interested, involving philosophy, religion, architecture, literature, calligraphy, pottery, and social/sociological elements. A tea ceremony is normally perceived as incomprehensible because it happens mostly in silence. In the proposed program in two weeks, the tea master, Ruriko Yamakawa sensei, will not only show a real ceremony but also explain what's going on in silence and will provide hands-on sessions for anyone interested to participate. In addition, many scientists are interested in the psychological and physiological effects of learning by doing (instead of reading about it) using five senses, and discussion sessions will be conducted for possible future research after this embodied learning takes place.



Spring 2023 China Study Group

Jackson Fox '24 writes about his experiences on the Colgate Study Group currently in Taiwan:

Diving into Taiwan

My first week in Taipei has been nothing short of amazing. Taiwan is a bustling community with lots of nature all around. The people are super friendly, and people are very orderly. Waiting in line, paying for the subway, waiting for the crosswalk even if there are no cars, picking up trash and not littering. Interestingly enough, despite there being zero trash cans out in the street, compared to US cities with many cans, and lots of trash, there is no trash in Taipei. I had the chance to explore the RaoHe night market (饒河街觀光夜市) and try the famous michelin guide black pepper bun (胡椒餅), and see the rainbow bridge (彩虹橋). We also did a hike to Elephant Mountain (象山).



I met my language parent Jason at the market and have really enjoyed it. Chinese classes start next week...

After the first few weeks...

We traveled by train to Taidong, a large town on the southeastern coast of Taiwan. Unlike the busy hustle and bustle of life in Taipei, Taidong has a much more relaxed and slower vibe. Along the old railroad district, a collection of bars and restaurants come to life out of repurposed shipping containers. There was live music, lots of handmade jewelry, surf memorabilia, and friendly people. In the morning we headed out bright at early to Butterfly Valley Hideaway (蝴蝶谷秘境) and observed the Indigenous Bunun Malatangia festival. The festival celebrates the hunt and finishes with a feast and the shooting of the pig ear ritual. While the members of the tribe wore traditional clothing and drank homemade rice wine, they arrived on motor bikes and took photos with cell phones. It was very interesting to be a part of this once a year festival. After lunch, we headed to the Forest Culture Museum (森林文化博物館) on the opposite peak of the same valley. We viewed the mother tree, a white banyan fig (白榕樹). This curious tree has vines which extend downward and ultimately root themselves, creating a tree which can



infinitely reproduce as long as the environment supports it. The group cooked a BBQ meal on an open fire and relaxed over some campfire stories without any electricity.

We woke up to the early dawn light and did a hike on the mountain, before a send-off feast consisting of stewed mountain boar and many tasty vegetable dishes. We chopped our own bamboo “glasses”. Leaving the center, we reflected on the importance of respecting and preserving the ancestors heritage and the natural environment it’s hosted in.

Finally, we arrived for a stay with the Amis people. Down a quiet road tucked between the ocean and mountains behind, we learned about some of their history and interactions with Japanese, traditional clothings, growing rice, and handmade art and jewelry. We sat down to a meal with whole fried fish and after dinner we enjoyed a special performance with song and dance. At the end the whole group joined arms and danced late into the night. Catching the sunrise the next morning was worth every second. We had breakfast as a group and headed to their garden and tasted some herbs and learned about traditional agricultural practices. Jokingly, our leader said that the earth is their 7-11. We finished the trip with a hike to Shitiping rock overlooking the ocean.

We got closer as a group as reflected deeply on our experience. Colgate Study group in Taiwan has been the trip of a lifetime so far.



Fall 2022 Study Group in Japan

Two students who spent their fall semester on the Japan Study Group answer some questions about their experience:

What was your favorite part of the study group?

Jingyue Zhang '23: Through this trip, I was able to make some really good friends that I would not otherwise have. We would hang out every Friday night after school, go to an Izakaya, a Chinese restaurant, or a burrito bar, and just talk a lot about culture shocks, second language fatigue, and of course, stress from schoolwork. We had fun nicknames for each other. We called Sophia “The Mom” because she was the one planning all of our trips, and we usually called Jake “Chizu” or “Chizu-san” (map man) because he was always the one with Google Maps. This close friend circle has eased so much of the anxiety people usually have when studying abroad.



Caroline Gaskin '24: My favorite part of the study group was having the opportunity to explore a new space and culture with a fantastic group. I think that many people, including myself, go to new places expecting to have a surrealistic experience. When I went to Japan, I found that the most meaningful moments I had throughout the trip were through growing with and experiencing new things with others.

Was there anything that surprised you or was different than you expected? Did you experience any culture shock?

JZ: One thing I did not expect was probably the language barrier. The first night in Tokyo, I went to a Seven-Eleven for food. Even though I searched online before about common phrases in convenience stores, I still barely understood the cashier and had to ask him to repeat himself multiple times. Japanese people talk insanely fast in real life, and in the Kansai area, like we always say, “Kansai-ben (Kansai dialect) is a different beast.” Languages are always different in real life and in textbooks. My Chinese skills did help me in reading Japanese, but I fell short at speaking and listening



comprehension. I had to keep practicing by continually going to convenience stores, talking to Japanese people, and listening carefully to every single Japanese sentence I heard.

CG: Personally, I was surprised by everything. Everyday habits such as paying attention to foot traffic were something I was not used to. Also, the change in the type of noise I heard was surprising, despite Kyoto being a city, I felt like it was fairly quieter in public spaces compared to other cities. In terms of culture shock, I personally felt sensitive to staring as a foreigner and as a Black woman. At times you may feel out of place, however, I found it is best to reach out to friends, professors, and/or family to communicate your thoughts and process your experience. Separately, I was pleasantly surprised by *Omotenashi*, hospitality culture. It was something I had not been

exposed to, yet heard about.

How was the homestay experience?

JZ: The homestay experience was honestly how I hoped it would be. There was actually another student from Texas living in the same homestay family with me, and because I was still at a beginner level in Japanese, having her in the house really helped to make the whole homestay experience smoother. My host mom cooked an amazing dinner for us every day. She put so much effort into the food that the dishes never even repeated once during the 3 months of our stay. Living in a Japanese household helped me to see parts of Japan that I wouldn't otherwise if living alone. For example, my host mom volunteered at a local university and a bakery, and every day she would bake pound cake and make sandwiches for us and also bring some to the university. She was also a member of a *Rakugo* (a traditional Japanese comedy style) club, and she often went to Osaka for shows. Through interacting with her, I observed what a daily Kyoto-jin (Kyoto resident)'s life is like.

CG: My homestay family was interesting, I lived in an apartment with 7 other family members. It was very lively and I appreciate what I learned from my family. I'd recommend that those studying abroad maintain an honest and transparent relationship with their homestay family and the Homestay Japan company. If you have any concerns or praises, respectfully voice them!

What was your favorite thing you ate?

JZ: There are actually two! I really liked going to revolving sushi bars (Kaiten sushi) when I was in Japan,



where you get to enjoy fresh-from-the-ocean sushi at a reasonable price. Everything is automated. You go into a Kura Sushi restaurant, get a number from the machine, wait till they announce your number and your seat number, and then you can either get sushi from the conveyor belt or order it on an iPad. You also pay through their automatic machines. You don't have to talk to anyone there. Super convenient. I also really like Ippudo Ramen there! You can adjust how spicy and how much ramen you want in your order, and there are always free side dishes available!



Another one is not really a kind of food... I also really enjoyed going to Starbucks in Japan. I usually got my work done in Starbucks near Sanjo or Shijo areas, and most people there were on their laptops but there were also many people reading books. It was definitely a change of scenes from how I used to study at the Case library. My go-to drink at Japan Starbucks was their Uji matcha latte or their Zen cloud tea latte. I would highly recommend these two drinks to future JSG students! There is a Starbucks near Kodaiji, and it's called Starbucks Kyoto Ninenzaka Yasaka Chaya. This Starbucks shop is decorated with traditional Kyoto housing style and with tatami in the sitting area. It's also within a walkable distance from Kiyomizudera, Gion, Kodaiji, and other populated places in Kyoto.

CG: I think the favorite I ate was Gyudon and Inarizushi and Pudding/Ghana Chocolate! Whenever I visited a Konbini (convenience store), I would search for these items for a snack or for dinner! (Be cautious around the Pudding! It can be an everyday habit if you let it)!

How were the classes at the school in Japan?

JZ: Since it is a Colgate Study Group, two of our classes are with Professor David Robinson, not at a school, and another two are Japanese language classes at Kyoto Japanese Language School (KJLS). Our classes with Professor Robinson were certainly amazing. He leveraged his own resources and connections and invited local experts to tell us stories of Kyoto that are not well-known. He also encouraged us to take advantage of our physical presence in Japan, talk to local residents as much as possible, and critically think about how Japan was portraying itself. Sometimes we met with Professor Robinson outside of a traditional classroom, too. I remember there was one time when we met with him for an office hour inside the Kyoto Imperial Palace. An autumn



breeze was blowing and kids on their Shuugaku Ryokou (Class Trip) were having fun... it really helped us put our research into real life. I was very intrigued by Zen Buddhism in Japan when I was doing a project for one of Professor Robinson's classes, and as a result, I'm continuing to work on it with him this Spring semester to finish an honors thesis! As for the language class, I would say KJLS classes are very different from our Colgate Japanese classes. We went through a chapter of Genki II at KJLS in a day (3.5 hours of classes every day), and for the same amount of workload, it usually takes us a week or two to finish at Colgate. Our teachers at KJLS only speak Japanese, too. It was definitely challenging at first, especially for me and my classmates who just started the 200 level. But eventually, most of us adjusted to the KJLS workload, and we were able to learn Japanese faster than ever before. We were also able to make new friends at the language school. We met people from different countries such as Indonesia, China, Thailand, France, and so on.

CG: I found them to be fairly intense, due to the time layout of classes. While in the beginning there were only about 3-4 hours a day for 3 days a week plus our Professors class, you must recognize you'll also want time to explore the city. In the second half, we had intensive classes every day for the same amount of time and during this time we also had bi-weekly project meetings with our Professor. My advice would be to stay disciplined, work and study with friends and hold each other accountable.

CG (general comments): Japan taught me a lot. I think one of the most important things to keep in mind is discipline, faith, community, and confidence. For me, at least finding a community of other Black individuals in Japan was something I did at the end of my trip that I wish I'd done earlier. I think it must be recognized that studying abroad is a beautiful experience; there are also hard times and that's ok. Find people who can relate to you culturally, even spiritually, if you ascribe to a community seek them out as they can help you go through the program with support. Know you are not alone and be confident and disciplined, as this is the experience that you worked hard for! Studying abroad is really what you make out of it! Speak to anyone you can, be proud of who you are and where you come from, and learn and respect everything and everyone. Finally, always remember why you are there; if you have a personal goal you want to achieve in Japan, stay motivated and empower yourself!



Abroad and Beyond

Studying Abroad with Asian Studies

The Asian Studies Program strongly encourages majors to participate in Colgate study groups and in approved programs in India or other locations in Asia. Faculty of the program serve as directors of study-abroad programs in China, Japan, and Korea.

China Study Group spends approximately four months in Shanghai, Taiwan, and Hong Kong, in intensive language training and first-hand observation of recent cultural, political, and economic changes.

Japan Study Group, based in Kyoto, provides lodging with Japanese families; intensive language training; and instruction in Japanese politics, economics, business, religion, art, linguistics, and literature.

Approved Programs

- China, Shanghai: **CIEE Shanghai: China in a Global Context**
- China, Shanghai: **IFSA: 21st Century City**
- India, Bodh Gaya: **Antioch Buddhist Studies in India**
- Japan, Hirakata City: **Kansai Gaidai**
- Sri Lanka, Kandy: **IFSA - ISLE Program**

There are many other approved programs and extended studies that take place in Asia. For more information, please visit the Office of Off-Campus Studies website ([Search Programs](#))!!



Fall 2023 Courses for Asian Studies

ARTS 103 A	Arts of Asia (AH)	EDUC 205 A	Race, White Supremacy, and Education/SRS
CHIN 121 A	Elementary Chinese I	HIST 105 A	Introduction to the Modern Middle East (ME)
CHIN 121 B	Elementary Chinese I	JAPN 121 A	Elementary Japanese I
CHIN 201 A	Intermediate Chinese I	JAPN 121 B	Elementary Japanese I
CHIN 225 A	China and the West	JAPN 201 A	Intermediate Japanese I
CHIN 299 A	Chinese Medical Culture	JAPN 301 A	Advanced Japanese I
CHIN 303 A	Films and Media	JAPN 401 A	Readings in Japanese I
CHIN 405 A	Reading Chinese Newspapers	POSC 214 A	Comparative Politics: East and Southeast Asia (CO)
CORE C136 A	Pacific Islands and Diasporas	POSC 307 A	China's Foreign Relations
CORE C165 A	China	POSC 307 B	China's Foreign Relations
CORE C166 A	India	RELG 221 A	Asian Religions: Religion, Identity, and Politics in Indonesia
CORE C167 A	Japan		
CORE C167 B	Japan		
ECON 339 A	The Japanese Economy		



Selected Recent Work by Asian Studies Faculty

- Coluzzi, Seth. *Guarini's "Il pastor fido" and the Madrigal: Voicing the Pastoral in Late Renaissance Italy*. Routledge, 2023.
- Kaimal, Padma. "Collecting as Ordering or Scattering, Scattering as Destruction," *Religion, Special Issue: Scattering and Destroying: On the Unforeseen Consequences of Collecting and Reuse in South Asian Art* 13.11(2022): 1039. (https://www.mdpi.com/journal/religions/special_issues/sa_art).
- Kaimal, Padma. "Loved, Unloved, Changed: Afterlives of the Kailāsanātha Temple in Kanchipuram," *Artibus Asiae* 81.2 (2021): 125-180.
- Kaimal, Padma. *Opening Kailasanatha: The Temple in Kanchipuram Revealed in Time and Space*. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 2021.
- Kaimal, Padma. *Religion, Special Issue: Scattering and Destroying: On the Unforeseen Consequences of Collecting and Reuse in South Asian Art* 13.11(2022). Guest co-editor with Janice Leoshko and Catherine Asher.
- Kaimal, Padma. "Why Do Yoginis Dance?" In *Beyond Bollywood: 2000 Years of Dance in the Arts of South Asia, Southeast Asia, and the Himalayan Region*. Edited by Forrest McGill, 21-31. Exhibition Co-Curators Ainsley M. Cameron and Forrest McGill. San Francisco: Asian Art Museum – Chong-Moon Lee Center for Asian Art and Culture, 2022.

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- Mehl, Scott. "An Unsolved Mystery: The Paragraphs Omitted from Edogawa Ranpo's 'The Human Chair.'" *Japanese Language and Literature* 56.2 (October 2022), pp. 571-589. DOI: 10.5195/jll.2022.266.
- Mehl, Scott. Invited book chapter with critical introduction. "Selected Tanka from *Rainstorm* (Haku'u) and *The Book of the Friend* (Tomo no sho) by Kasugai Ken (1999)." In Stephen D. Miller, editor, *Queer Subjects in Modern Japanese Literature: Male Love, Intimacy, and Erotics, 1886-2014* (University of Michigan Press, 2022), pp. 343-365.
- Mehl, Scott. Invited translations. Masaoka Shiki, "A Dog" (pp. 60-62); Kanbara Ariake, "The Storm" (pp. 82-83); Mizuno Yōshū, "Peonies" (pp. 110-111); Hagiwara Sakutarō, "Inside the Panorama Hall" (pp. 126-127). In Mary Ann Caws and Michel Delville, editors, *Beginnings of the Prose Poem: All Over the Place*, Boston: Black Widow Press, 2021.
- Mehl, Scott. Translation with critical introduction. "Yosano Akiko in *Belle Époque* Paris." (Includes a translation of Léon Faraut, "Une poétesse japonaise," *Les Annales politiques et littéraires*, 29 September 1912.) *U.S.-Japan Women's Journal* 60 (2021): 1-30.
- Murshid, Navine. *India's Bangladesh Problem: The Marginalization of Bengali Muslims in Neoliberal Times*. Cambridge University Press, 2023 (forthcoming).
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