

## Personal Statement

### --Promotion to Full Professor

**Summary:** Since being promoted to associate professor with tenure in August 2001, all aspects of my professional life have grown significantly, and I have raised my stature substantially both within and outside Michigan State University. I have been exceptionally successful in generating research fellowships from prestigious funding sources, such as the Social Science Research Council, the Japan Foundation, and the CIES Fulbright program. By all indications, my accomplishments and services have been highly valued by my peers at MSU. I have been consistently rated either "exceptional" or "more than ordinary" in the Annual Reviews. I have been awarded two IRGPs and, most recently, a HARP in its inaugural cycle. I have been a productive scholar and an inspiring classroom teacher, as the list of my publications and student evaluations will readily demonstrate. My growing stature in the profession can be attested by the fact that I have been asked to serve on a number of review committees for national and international funding agencies, including the U.S. Department of Education's Fulbright-Hays program, and the American Council of Learned Societies. My membership on the editorial boards of two premier scholarly journals in the U.S. and Japan similarly point to the esteem in which my scholarship is held by colleagues in the field. I have established a major international profile, particularly in Asia, and thus bring visibility to MSU in that important part of the global community. I look to the future with exciting research agendas and new ideas for teaching and service. I hope that the following self-assessment will make manifest my all-round accomplishments, and that my multi-faceted contributions to the Department, the College, and the University, as well as to the historical profession at large, merit promotion to full professor.

## I. SCHOLARSHIP

Since being promoted to associate professor with tenure, my research and scholarship have evolved significantly, traversing multiple subfields of history and building bridges to other disciplines in the social sciences and the humanities. Beyond my first book, *Creating People of Plenty: The United States and Japan's Economic Alternatives, 1950-1960* (2001), I have published one co-authored book (in Japanese). I also have one work of historical synthesis in progress and under contract, and a book manuscript currently under review. Additionally, I have produced 20 refereed/peer reviewed journal articles and book chapters, 25 encyclopedia essays/entries (both peer-reviewed and non-refereed), and 13 book review and review essays since the last promotion. I have also contributed to knowledge production and dissemination across national borders through translation of important scholarly works originally written in Japanese.

### a. Fellowships and Grants

Since being promoted to associate professor, I have been very successful in generating research fellowships both internally and externally. I was fortunate to receive two full

\$20,000 awards under the IRGP during the program's duration and a full \$25,000 grant in the inaugural round of the HARP. In the meantime, I have been awarded three major external research fellowships. In 2003, I received \$88,300 from the Social Science Research Council / Abe Fellowship Program and spent academic year 2003-4 in Japan to embark on a new research project on the intersection of transnational environmental history and international law (Laws of the Seas). I received another major grant (1,020,000 yen) from the Japan Foundation in 2006 for a concurrent book project which examines historical forces behind baseball's transnational diffusion between the late nineteenth century and the first half of the twentieth century. This grant enabled me to devote three months in Japan to full-time research. Currently, I am spending the first five-month installment of a CIES Fulbright research grant ("traditional Fulbright") in Tokyo and plan to spend the second installment (four months) in the spring 2012 term. This last award holds special significance for me as a global citizen-scholar. I attended graduate school in the United States with a Fulbright fellowship for Japanese nationals. Now, as a naturalized U.S. citizen, I have been honored to receive another Fulbright research fellowship, this time traveling in the opposite direction. I cannot think of a more exciting way to participate in the international scholarly and educational exchange for which this prestigious program stands and to engage the kind of the borderless world in which MSU seeks to excel.

In addition to these large research fellowships, I have been awarded a number of smaller research and travel grants, including two grants administered by the Association for Asian Studies, a grant from the University of Maryland Center for Historical Studies, and summer institute fellowships from the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH), Duke University's Center for International Studies, and the Association for Historians of American Foreign Relations (SHAFR). Overseas, I have participated in multi-year international research projects funded by the Japanese Ministry of Education, Culture and Science. Combining this external funding with MSU's Asia Program Development Fund, I engaged in fruitful collaborative work between 2006 and 2009 with Japanese, Korean, and Chinese scholars and ventured into a new area of research and teaching that has helped me to expand my expertise into transnational migration studies and Asian diaspora studies.

#### b. Book Publication

My first book, *Creating People of Plenty* (2001), received positive book reviews in such journals as the *Journal of American History* and the *American Historical Review* and in online venues including H-Net. It was a runner-up in the Society of Historians of American Foreign Relations (SHAFR; the flagship organization in my field)'s Bernath Book Prize competition and was also nominated for the Kiriya Book Prize for the Pacific Rim Voices and for the Pacific World Book Prize, awarded by the Masayoshi Ohira Memorial Foundation in Japan.

After the publication of my first single-author book, my research and scholarship expanded in methodology and scope, both temporally and thematically. Immediately after I was promoted to associate professor, a general survey of the history of U. S.-Japanese

relations since the nineteenth century, which I co-authored with [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] was published by Japan's premier academic press, Yuhikaku. It was in this collaborative volume that I first ventured out of political and diplomatic history to take on a wide range of themes in social and cultural history, such as transnational cultural flows, the international social movement, cross-border transfer of science and technology, and gender and race relations within and across national borders. This book was one of five finalists for the Yoshida Shigeru Book Prize in Japan.

My current scholarship cuts across a number of subfields of history by integrating international history (previously referred to as "diplomatic history"), sports history, social history, the history of consumerism, and international business history. In a concurrent research project, I combine international and environmental history with the history of the American West. The thematic expansion of my scholarship in part reflects the evolution of the field of American foreign relations history itself in the past decade or so. The study of U.S. foreign relations as a field has embraced the intersections of the domestic and the international, of the theoretical and empirical, and of security/politics and the cultural turn. I take particular pride in innovative use of methodologies and thematic concerns drawn from multiple disciplines within the historical profession. I consider the richness of these themes and methods an index of my scholarly growth since promotion to associate professor.

The book manuscript currently under review by the University of North Carolina Press, *Transpacific Field of Dreams: Baseball in U. S.-Japanese Encounters, 1872-1952*, represents the culmination of nearly seven years of research in national and local archives in the United States, Hawaii, and Japan. The manuscript has been solicited by four other university presses (two of which offered an advance contract); but I have decided to work with North Carolina because it offers the most beneficial terms of partnership, such as the possibility of a simultaneous hardcover and paperback release. This book resonates with a number of scholarly initiatives that have been animating American historiography since the 1990s. First, it situates American history in a transnational context and transcends American exceptionalism by combining national historiographies that have developed largely in isolation from each other. Second, the book cuts across multiple subfields of history, including sports history, international history, Japanese history, Pacific history, and American ethnic studies (Asian American history).

The book constructs a story of U.S.-Japanese-Hawaiian encounters and entanglements mediated by their shared pastime, baseball. It begins with the game's first recorded play in early Meiji Japan and ends with the conclusion of the American-led Allied occupation of Japan after World War II. The book highlights how intimately, and often unexpectedly, these societies became intertwined through networks, visible and invisible, directly or indirectly related to baseball. While the strategic priorities of the two national governments often clashed during this historical period, denizens of the nation-states and newly minted empires consolidating themselves as the United States and Japan often espoused comparable visions and formed bonds neither totally amenable to state control nor summarily replaceable with local or national allegiances. Such alternative and interlocking human solidarities undergirded transoceanic connections that flourished in

peacetime and languished, but often persisted, in times of war. Using baseball as an analytical device, the book elucidates affinities traversing the Pacific and suggests new ways to sight nationally unbounded communities of belonging, imagined or real.

Parallel to this book, I have been working on a historical synthesis titled *Pacific Crossings: U.S.-Japanese Relations in the Changing World, 1850 to the Present*. This book, originally conceived in 2002 and under advance contract with [REDACTED] has evolved dramatically in the course of writing, and as a result, has taken much longer to complete than I expected. One reason for this substantive transformation was the rise of scholarly interest in "world history" in the last decade. Since the book was intended also for classroom adoption, my editor, [REDACTED] asked me to respond to this recent historiographical turn. I have thus reimagined the trajectories of U.S.-Japanese encounters since the mid-nineteenth century, including the development of the Japanese diaspora communities in the Pacific islands and the United States (mostly in the West Coast and mountain states), as a single unit of analysis situated within what might be tentatively called Pacific history. Bringing this book to completion is one of my next goals.

### c. Future Book Plans

Besides the aforementioned work of synthesis, I have two book projects in the works. One is a transnational study of the rise and transformation of North Pacific international ocean resource management regimes in the first three-quarters of the twentieth century. This book will be based on research supported by Fulbright this term and funded by the HARP in the spring semester. The study takes a transnational and interdisciplinary approach to Japanese, Pacific, and North American history. Rather than looking at processes of diplomatic, political, economic, cultural, and environmental change in Japan, the United States (including Hawaii and Guam), and Canada's British Columbia as disconnected phenomena, it will examine transformations occurring on both sides of the North Pacific as a single series of historical experiences. More specifically, my study will examine ideas, local practices, public policies, and international institution-building relative to the commercial harvesting and conservation of ocean resources in the North Pacific between 1900 and 1975 (culminating in the United Nations Law of the Sea Conventions—UNCLOS I & II). Bringing together Japanese historical records and scholarship and American and Canadian archival materials, published reports, and scholarly literature, this study will unearth a rich vein of transnational dialogue and contestation over ocean ecology, resource management, maritime jurisdiction, and maritime environmental change. Once I enter the actual writing stage of the project, I plan to send a book proposal to the University of Washington Press (which has a renowned series in environmental history) or the University of California Press.

My second future book project, a smaller in scale, might actually be completed before the first. It will be a biography of Yoshi Hayasaki, the first (naturalized) Asian American national gymnastics champion, a Vietnam War veteran, and a highly venerated Big Ten collegiate coach who trained a number of Olympic gymnasts, including [REDACTED]. This remarkable individual recently retired from his 35-year career as the head coach of

the University of Illinois' men's gymnastic team. Hayasaki's life is an intriguing historical matrix comprising the growth of gymnastics as a competitive sport in the United States since the 1960s, the migration of top-class Asian gymnasts (and later coaches) to the United States as a fallout of Cold War-era cultural diplomacy funded by the U.S. Information Agency, and a personal life story of transborder upward social mobility, conflicted national identity, race, citizenship, and military service during the Vietnam War. The University of Illinois Press's Asian American history series [REDACTED] is very interested in this project, as well as Micah Kleit, an editor at Temple University Press. This project will enable me to keep my hand in sports history, Asian American history, and the history of Cold War international relations.

In addition to these books in progress, I recently submitted a book proposal to Cambridge University Press at the invitation of CUP history editor [REDACTED]. He approached me with the idea of expanding my chapter in *Cambridge History of the Cold War* into a book on the United States and Japan during the Cold War. Since the idea of the book came from him, I believe that the proposal stands an excellent chance of garnering an advance contract. Having worked in this general area for the past fifteen years, I expect to complete such a book in a relatively short period of time. I have also been invited by [REDACTED] American History editor at Johns Hopkins University Press, to submit a book proposal expanding my articles on American bases in Japan and military base town prostitution into a short book. I will submit my proposal to JHUP before the annual meeting of the American Historical Association in Boston.

#### d. Articles and Book Chapters

Since 2003, I have published a total of 20 refereed journal articles and book chapters in English and Japanese. One article (which appeared in *Softpower Superpowers*) is in the process of being translated into Chinese. Mirroring the expansion of the thematic scope of my research, these publications cover a variety of topics and employ varied methodologies. The wide range of subject matters also stems from the fact that many of these publications originated as papers presented at the international conferences and collaborative projects to which I was invited over the years because of my skills in multi-lingual archival research.

While the topics of these articles and book chapters run a wide gamut, they can be roughly sorted into four broad areas of inquiry. First, some of them engage topics more or less conventionally associated with international history such as inter-state diplomacy, international political economy, and negotiations at multilateral organizations such as the United Nations. Many of my articles in this category also fit into Cold War historiography. My most recent article, published earlier this year, appeared in the *Cambridge History of the Cold War*, edited by [REDACTED]. This three-volume set, growing out of a multi-year international collaborative project, represents the state of the art in Cold War history. Also broadly falling into the history of Cold War, I published an article which examined the American military presence in the

post-World War II period and its implications for host countries' policy practices in public health and venereal disease control.

The second category of my published articles represents what might be called transregional history, breaching the conventional demarcation boundaries of national history. The prime example of this line of work is my contribution to *Globalization and the American South*, edited by [REDACTED] a preeminent historian of the American South. The article highlights the intersection of regional industrial developments in the Deep South and Japan's rise as a key force of international commercial capital in the so-called Sunbelt era in American southern history. Exploring similar transregional themes, my published articles also combine the histories of the American Pacific West, Hawaii, and Japanese history as an amalgamated unit of analysis. This border-crossing was originally inspired through collaboration with Japanese and Korean migration and diaspora scholars based in Asia.

The third vein of my scholarship integrates international history with sports history. While most of my publications in this category have focused on baseball, such as the article in *Diplomatic History*, the flagship journal in my field, I have also published an article on the tangled issues of the international Olympic movement, the rise of international athletic competition and its impact on inter-state diplomacy, and "isolationist" American foreign policy in the 1930s. I have also presented at international conferences and symposiums work-in-progress on the role of sports in the international symbolic order, exploring questions such as gendered national identity and racial ideology as expressed through athletic competition. International swimming rivalries between 1930s and the 1950s loom prominently in this project.

Finally, some of my published articles fall in the category of international environmental history. I published two articles on U.S.-Canadian-Japanese triangular relations over biological resource use and conservation in the global commons called the oceans in the first half of the twentieth century. This line of inquiry also represents a comparative study of how these modernizing societies chose to deal with the tangled question of the increasingly fragile natural environment and resource scarcity in the age of capitalist development of commercial fisheries. My current Fulbright fellowship is supporting this body of research. Interestingly, I find myself combining these most recent thematic interests with one of my previous academic bailiwicks: international law.

#### e. Miscellaneous Publications

I am a dual citizen of the United States and Japan, and as such, I envision bridging the academic communities of my two home countries as one of my overarching professional missions. For this reason I have devoted significant efforts over the years to introducing Japanese-language scholarship to English-speaking audiences. I have translated various forms of scholarly work produced by a Japanese colleague whose scholarship in Japanese history I believe deserves English-speaking readership. As my dossier shows, I have accumulated substantial results in this endeavor. In addition, I have published a number of book reviews and review essays, some of which were more than 3,000 words in length.

My reviews have appeared in premier scholarly journals such as the *American Historical Review* and the *Journal of American History*. The latter journal in particular has been making concerted efforts since the mid-1990s to internationalize its book review coverage. I have been frequently called upon to serve in this collective effort by translating and reviewing books written in Japanese on topics related to U.S. history. My contribution to the *Journal of American History*'s internationalization project will also be discussed under the "service" section of this self-assessment. Finally, I published a total of 25 encyclopedia entries and essays, mostly on topics in international political economy and Japanese diplomatic and political history.

#### f. Scholarly Presentations, Invited Talks, and Public Lectures

As shown by the comprehensive list I provide in my CV, I have given numerous scholarly presentations, invited talks, and public lectures since being promoted to associate professor. The key venues for my scholarly presentations have been the annual meetings of the Organization of American Historians (OAH), the American Historical Association (AHA), the SHAFR, the Association for Asian Studies (AAS), and the American Studies Associations (ASA). Whenever I have been asked to contribute to regional and local conferences either as paper presenter, panel chair, or a discussant, I have always obliged. In recent years, I have been asked every year to chair and comment on panels at the OAH and the SHAFR, indicating my firm standing in these professional associations. The international profile of my research can also be discerned from the number of international conferences and symposiums in which I have been asked to take part, including one held in March 2006 at Harvard University's Reischauer Institute for Japanese Studies featuring [REDACTED] and the "soft power" concept he popularized, and two international conferences at the German Historical Institute in Washington, D.C. Several universities have invited me to funded trips to give a talk. These institutions include the University of Georgia, the University of Utah, the University of Kentucky, Cornell University, the University of Maryland, and Springfield College. Because of my position as a tenured professor at an American Big Ten University, I invariably receive requests to give lectures during my frequent research-related visits to Japan, and I try to accept such invitations to the fullest extent possible. Prestigious national universities such as the University of Tokyo and Hitotsubashi University, premier private universities including Waseda, Keio, and Rikkyo, as well as a newer institution such as Akita International University are among the schools which have funded my talks and lectures over the past eight years. These public lectures and invited seminars, I believe, bring visibility in Japan to MSU as a global research institution.

## **II. TEACHING**

My teaching at all levels has been powerfully motivated by a desire to train students to acquire knowledge, skills in information gathering and assessment, and critical thinking necessary for membership in informed global citizenry. I believe such skills, along with intercultural sensitivity and a cosmopolitan outlook, to be fundamental requirements of the globalized world of today. I also urge my students not to shy away from difficult moral issues entailed in the critical examination of American national power in the



international arena. As someone who grew up and was educated in multiple countries in Asia and Europe in the 1960s and 1970s, I became keenly aware of the formidable American presence in the global community. In the sequence of the two undergraduate surveys (1750 to 1912, 1912 to the present) on U.S. foreign relations history, in particular, I always open the introductory lecture by talking about my life as a child of a Japanese overseas expatriate businessman in the world dictated by the now-distant historical configuration called the Cold War. I use my personal experiences to illuminate (and humanize) an abstract notion—how the structure of an international order affects individual lives on the ground. I explain how “America” interjected itself into my transnational and itinerant existence, considering by this means the evolving nature of U.S. power and its multiple manifestations, the role of the state in structuring and regulating the international political economy and shaping cultural interactions, and the role of race and gender in international relations. This strategy of connecting the personal with the abstract and the structural appears to have produced positive results over the years.

Since being promoted to associate professor, I have taught a full range of courses, from a 200-level methods seminar and a large IAH service course to a 400-level research seminar and graduate seminars. In semesters when I have not taught a graduate seminar, I have undertaken independent study with both advanced undergraduate and graduate students who need a course on international relations history for their graduate program. Since 2002 I have directed two honors senior theses, and both students went on to a thriving career in public service.

**HST 201:** I use the histories (note the plural) of the Vietnam War as the topical focus of this introductory methodology seminar. By examining various historical manifestations of the international and domestic conflict that we commonly call “the Vietnam War,” we consider ways to unpack individual and collective historical experiences and different types of historical sources that need to be employed to resurrect these varied and often clashing voices from the past. The first eight weeks of the course are devoted to intensive reading of the existing literature on the war in Vietnam, which we approach as diplomatic and political history, parallel national histories, military history, social and cultural history, and a history of gender and race. I also use primary documents, novels, and memoirs in the classroom and compile my own course pack comprising documents, book excerpts, and selected journal articles. Students respond particularly well to novels about and memoirs written by Vietnamese or other Asians (such as South Korean soldiers who were sent to South Vietnam to fight) affected by what many students are accustomed to thinking of as “America’s longest war.” Students have to write a major research paper of 15 pages based on primary sources. Since many of the students enrolled in the class have no previous experience in original historical research, I always schedule a library session to familiarize them with different resources available on campus and spend as much time as I can with each individual student. During the writing and revising phase of the course, I meet with individual students outside class time. Individual sessions (helping them to formulate questions, showing how to write a research proposal and assemble a bibliography, preparing drafts, revising them, etc.) typically take up a whole day. Students also present their work in the classroom and receive peer critique. Students seem



to appreciate this hands-on and personalized instruction, and I have found these extra efforts highly worthwhile and mutually rewarding.

**IAH 201: "America and the World."** I taught this service course with three graduate teaching assistants in the fall 2008 term. The course was initially developed during my participation in the NEH summer institute "Rethinking American History from Global Perspective" in 2005. Many ideas about instructional materials and classroom strategies for this new course came through four weeks of intensive collaborative learning with 24 other teachers from different types of colleges and universities, including community colleges. I also shared my experience teaching this course in a talk "Teaching American History through Everyday Products" in a roundtable hosted by the American Historical Association in January 2007. In the first unit of the course, I used many consumer items which students come in contact with in daily life—such as coffee, banana, and T-shirts—to illustrate how American consumer abundance is supported through the international commodity chains and how these structures of capitalist commercial transactions give a view of the asymmetrical relations of power that characterize the world we live in and take for granted. I used a variety of instructional materials including photographs, paintings, videos, and music tapes in the classroom and made all of my PowerPoint slides available on Angel.

**HST 325 and 326:** These constitute a two-semester sequence of the history of American foreign relations from 1750 to the present. Because of cross-listing as a requirement or an elective, these courses draw a large number of non-history majors, particularly students in James Madison College and international relations majors. Since the retirement of another international historian, Professor [REDACTED] (who also taught a section of HST 326 each year and HST 390: The History of International Relations) in 2007, enrollment in HST 326 has been expanded from the previous 50 to either 125 or 150. In the most recent term (spring 2009 term), I experimented with a new format for HST 326, giving two 50-minute lectures and one 50-minute discussion section with the capable assistance of a graduate teaching assistant (I taught the Honors section). Holding discussion sections proved to be an excellent way to enforce reading requirements and engage students in a more personal level, and I hope to continue this format in the future. The key themes explored throughout my lectures include the changing nature of American power in the international arena since the eighteenth century, comparative imperialism, the growth of the American presidency's role in the making and execution of foreign policy, state power in the regulation of markets, the rise of the so-called "peripheries" in the international order, the role of race and gender in international relations, and the perennial dilemma faced by a society aspiring to democracy (like the United States) between the need for secrecy in effective diplomatic interactions and the imperatives of free flow of information and political openness.

**HST 488:** This is an upper-division undergraduate seminar variously taught as the history of international relations. I have mostly offered it as a seminar on the United States' engagement with the twentieth-century world, but I have also offered it as a seminar on global cold war history. The format for conducting this seminar is similar to HST 201 in that during the last seven weeks of the semester I meet with individual students and

provide hands-on instruction in preparing and revising students' papers based on original archival research. Students are required to submit at least two drafts of their research papers and receive extensive feedback from me as well as from their peers in the class. Since 2004 I have been putting together my own course pack of book excerpts and journal articles to use in this seminar. Various primary documents are also distributed in each class session to encourage students to take an active role in interpreting the historical subject in question. I participated in the NEH summer institute "New Findings on Cold War History" and the SHAFR summer institute on comparative studies of the Vietnam War and the Iraqi War to acquaint myself with state-of-the-art instructional strategies and bibliographies. This expanded pedagogical repertoire is reflected in my course pack and classroom instruction.

**HST 808:** I offered this graduate seminar, entitled "U.S. History Research Seminar," twice since my promotion to associate professor. One of the most salient profession-wide drives in the field of American history since the early 1990s is to transnationalize American history and American studies by recasting our national historical and cultural narratives in more globally-wired and less America-centric perspectives. I try to prepare our graduate students to participate in and take a future leadership role in this exciting trend in the profession by selecting for the seminar's reading list some of the latest works that reflect this new methodological concern and historiographical direction. By having students read recent works by young scholars, I also seek to introduce them to the rigorous academic standards to which their first book manuscript will be held. Since I have served on the guidance committees of many graduate students in the American Studies program, this seminar has also drawn several AMS graduate students. In addition to intensive reading of the latest literature on American history and international history, graduate students enrolled in this seminar write a 30-page research paper which is expected to serve as a gateway paper to their dissertation. I also try to help graduate students learn how to present their work, comment on others' papers, and engage in fruitful intellectual dialogue in a scholarly setting. We hold mock conference sessions in the last two weeks of the semester for this purpose. On both times this seminar was offered, an outstanding undergraduate who had taken my undergraduate survey and seminar enrolled in the course as preparation for his graduate training.

**Mentoring International Students:** Since being hired by MSU, I have endeavored to reach out to and serve as an informal faculty mentor for international students, especially those who come from East Asia. Having been an exchange student myself, and educated in four different countries, I deeply empathize with the extra challenge these students face in negotiating the culture of American academia. MSU's Urban Studies program has an exchange program with Hosei University (Japan), as did the American Studies program with Doshisha University in Kyoto until the program's graduate program was terminated by the College of Arts and Letters last year. I have been actively involved in the formal education and informal mentoring of those Japanese exchange students who have come to receive a world-class education at a land-grant university.

**Graduate Education:** Besides offering HST 808 and frequently conducting independent study, I have participated in graduate education as a member of dissertation committees. I

have served on the Ph. D. committee of 15 students in that capacity and nine of them have finished their programs. I have been on the committees of many foreign students, particularly AMS graduate students hailing from Japan, Korea, and China. As major thesis director, I co-chaired [REDACTED] the Ph.D. committee of [REDACTED] who successfully defended her dissertation this past spring. I am also serving as the major adviser for [REDACTED] who began his Ph.D. program in history this year.

### III. SERVICE

#### a. Within MSU

I have served on a number of committees at the department, college, and university levels. At the departmental level, I served as convener of the Department Advisory Committee in academic year 2005 and on the Annual Review Committee for two years beginning in 2007 (and co-chaired in 2008-9). I also served as the department representative to the American Studies program after 2004 and as a member of the search committee for the position in premodern Japanese history that culminated in the hiring of [REDACTED]. I was also an elected member on the Special Selection Committee to review former chairperson [REDACTED] and participated in the overseeing of the interim chair election after [REDACTED] announced his departure for the University of Kentucky.

At the college level, I chaired the College of Arts and Letters scholarship committee between 2002 and 2003 and served on the College of Social Science Research Committee in 2008-9. In these capacities I reviewed hundreds of dossiers of nominees to college awards and research grants. I also served on the CSS Judiciary Board for undergraduate students. I have been equally active in service at the all-university level. In 2005, I served as interpreter and accompanying aid for [REDACTED] during her first Sesquicentennial overseas trip (to Japan). I have been a member of the core faculty for the Asian Studies Center and contributed to the center's associate director search and served as interpreter for visiting lecturers hosted by the center. Between 2001 and 2003, I served as an elected at-large member of the advisory board for the Women and International Development (WID) program. Between 2006 and 2009, I served a three-year term on the All-University Awards Committee and evaluated dossiers of candidates nominated for the Distinguished University Professor award and the Teacher-Scholar Award. These experiences in reading and evaluating application and nomination dossiers put me in good stead when I served as a grant application reader for outside funding agencies such as the Fulbright program and the American Council of Learned Societies. I have also contributed to a variety of undergraduate research initiatives including the Provost Undergraduate Research Initiative (PURI), the Honors College Professional Assistant Program, and the Undergraduate Research Opportunity Program (UROP) and served as a faculty judge in the Undergraduate Research and Arts Forum. I was also a member of the search committee that hired the director of the Global Urban Studies program in 2005.

b. Outside MSU

Since 2005, I have served as a judge in the annual Michigan History Day sponsored by the Michigan Historical Society. In addition to on-site judging duties for exhibits and oral presentations, this service entails reading and evaluating students papers entered in the annual competition in late April (when I am typically inundated with student papers in my own classes at MSU!). My prominence in the profession is evidenced by membership on the editorial boards of *Diplomatic History*, the flagship journal in my field, and of the *Japanese Journal of American Studies*, the Japanese Association for American Studies' English-language journal and the Japanese equivalent to *American Quarterly*. Between 2001 and 2004, I served a three-year term as associate editor for the *Journal of American and East-Asian Relations*. I have been particularly active in the Organization of American Historians. I have served on the Willi Paul Adams Award Committee to select the best book on American history written in foreign languages. I regularly render service as a reader and evaluator of Japanese-language entries in the OAH's best foreign book and article prize competitions. Last year, I began a three-year term on the OAH's ad hoc committee on collaboration with the Japanese Association of American Studies (JAAS) and have been recently appointed to become the committee's next chairperson. Service on this committee entails extensive collaboration with JAAS, including the planning and hosting of annual Japan residency programs for American scholars dispatched by the OAH. In 2007, the Japan Foundation's Center for Global Partnership asked me to evaluate the annual Nagoya American Studies Summer Seminar, to which the foundation and the American Embassy in Japan are key donors. I serve as a reviewer for a numerous academic journals, including the *Journal of American History* and *Diplomatic History*, and regularly review book proposals and manuscripts for university presses and commercial publishers. Finally, I served as an external reviewer for the tenure and promotion review of Professor [REDACTED] at Connecticut College and Professor [REDACTED] at Georgia State University.

## PROJECT STATEMENT

**Project Title:** The Rise and Transformation of the North Pacific Ocean Resource Management Regimes, 1900-1975 [REDACTED] Department of History, Michigan State University)

**Research Design and Contribution:** This study, which I plan to publish as a series of articles and ultimately a book, takes a transnational and interdisciplinary approach to Japanese, Pacific, and North American history. Rather than looking at processes of diplomatic, political, economic, cultural, and environmental change in Japan, the United States, and Canada as disconnected phenomena, it will depict transformations occurring on both sides of the North Pacific as a single series of historical experiences. More specifically, my study will examine ideas, local practices, public policies, and international institution-building connected to the commercial exploitation and conservation of ocean resources in the North Pacific in the first three-quarters of the twentieth century, culminating in the United Nations Law of the Sea Conventions (UNCLOS I & II). I seek nine months of support under the Traditional Fulbright Scholar Program to advance, and possibly complete, this historical project.

Bringing together Japanese historical records and scholarly literature and American and Canadian archival materials, published reports, and scholarly sources, this study will unearth a rich vein of transnational dialogue and contestation over the commercial use and conservation of fisheries resources in the North Pacific. Elucidation of the historical roots of the contemporary debate over ocean ecology, resource management, maritime jurisdiction, and ocean environmental change will benefit several scholarly and professional disciplines. This project will provide students and practitioners of international relations, as well as historians of modern environmental movements, a solid empirical basis on which to disaggregate the tangled questions of resource conservation versus economic development, local needs versus collective mandates, food security, resource self-sufficiency, the intersection of foodways and cultural identity, and the preservation of biodiversity.

Because of its multinational and bilingual archival basis, my study promises to go beyond the scholarly contribution made by legal scholars [REDACTED] in their works on American ocean resource policies. The broader period of my historical study represents a significant expansion of political scientist [REDACTED] monograph on Japanese decision-making that produced the landmark territorial waters and fishing zone legislation in the 1970s. By focusing on an earlier historical period and open sea fisheries, my project complements findings presented in political scientist [REDACTED] pioneer study of Japan's reaction to global wildlife preservation. Within the historical discipline, my project pushes the frontier of international/global environmental history, a relatively new subfield animated by scholars such as [REDACTED]. My study also speaks to the intersection of state power, nation-building and resource use, and environmental change as explored by the historians of modern Japan [REDACTED] and will build a bridge between the national historiographies that have often taken parallel tracks largely in isolation from one another. Further, I seek to join a younger generation of scholars such as [REDACTED] who have begun to integrate the oceans and

national environmental policies into scholarship on international relations in East Asia in the post-World War II period.

I see the general significance of my study to be threefold. First, it will enrich the literature on U.S.-Japanese relations by shining light on a heretofore understudied field of bilateral encounters, conflicts, and accommodation. My project will also contribute to the transnationalizing of national and bilateral histories by situating two Pacific coastal states' entanglement in, and divergent approaches to, marine resource use in multilateral contexts encompassing other stakeholding nations such as Canada, the Soviet Union, China, and Korea. Finally, this historical study promises to be policy-relevant. By exploring the conflict and cooperation between the United States and Japan in managing marine resources, the project will offer historical insight that may prove useful in considering other environmental problems that impinge upon bilateral relations and perhaps require multilateral solutions, such as whaling, logging in the Pacific Northwest, sealing in Alaska, and even global climate change.

**Research Problems, Methods, and Work Plan:** Technological advances in the early twentieth century changed forever the ocean's characteristics as a common property source and a public space defined politically and constructed socially as a global commons. New technology in the areas of fishing, storage, refrigeration, and transportation exponentially enhanced human capabilities to harvest marine resources and distribute them profitably. Industrializing societies with a growing segment of the population engaged in non-primary industrial sectors perceived an increasing need to harvest the ocean's bounty as a food source and a commodity in international trade. In the convergence of these historical forces, problems of scarcity and destructive exploitation inevitably arose, creating conflicts over uses and conservation of marketable marine species. Containment of these conflicts became a key administrative and political concern of local authorities in some coastal nations by the 1920s, and national governments began to play an expanding role in this arbitration process by the eve of World War II. In the meantime, safeguarding the long-term viability of this primary industrial sector became an important part of national economic development strategies.

Since the 1930s, the three industrial societies circumscribing the northern tier of the Pacific Ocean, the United States, Japan, and Canada, have wrestled in common with these public policy imperatives. By mid-twentieth century, an emerging international community of scientists, local industrial practitioners, concerned public officials, and environmental advocates came to realize that some fisheries and whale species in the Pacific were overharvested. The national governments of Japan, the United States, and Canada thus tried in various ways to lay claim to these renewable but finite resources. At the same time, they sought to enforce a regime of discipline in the harvesting of marine species threatened with depletion. These political and economic concerns helped shape the respective national governments' ocean resource policies and their positions on a related question of jurisdiction: that is, the problem of territorial waters.

After World War II, a variety of interstate arrangements over fisheries and conservation came into existence, and they coalesced into overlapping (and sometimes conflicting) regional and transregional resource management regimes. Concomitant to this transnational process, centralized fisheries regulatory structures developed within the Pacific coastal states' governments and local practitioners of industrial fishing. Through

this reciprocal process, local harvesting and conservation practices became subsumed, often against local resistance, into a national regulatory regime and subordinated to a web of international commitments concerning access to marketable marine species. An examination of ocean resource management thus helps refine our understanding of the rise, workings, and evolution of the modern administrative state in these key industrial societies in the twentieth-century transpacific world. This line of investigation will also highlight the place of environmental management in the industrial and postindustrial regulatory state and international civil society.

The proposed Fulbright grant will allow me to complete remaining archival work for an academic monograph and freedom from teaching obligations to advance my writing. I have completed a significant part of my research and writing on the American and Canadian sides of the study. This final phase of the book project requires an extended period of archival research in Japan, where three key components remain to be investigated. First, I will gather materials necessary to examine the process through which Japan's salmon and tuna fisheries (the two main foci of the trilateral international fisheries disputes since the 1920s) evolved from localized and largely subsistent coastal ways of life to become a national industrial sector capable of distant water fishing and international commercial distribution. This will be a case study of the growth and consolidation of the Japanese developmental/administrative state during the trans-war period and an examination of local and private-sector participation in this institutional metamorphosis.

Second, I will trace the ideas of conservation and restrained harvesting in the official thinking and the rhetoric of private-sector participants in policy discourse in both Japan and North America. In Japan, the notion of maximum sustainable yield (MSY) of ocean resources took hold relatively late. Because of its weak agricultural sector and scarcity of subsoil mineral resources, ocean resource cultivation was often tangled with national security concerns in the eyes of state officials. By identifying the key strands of thought about conservation that informed Japanese practices and policy formulation, and North Americans' response to them, I hope to illuminate the matrix of historical forces that helped create Japan's modern ocean environmentalism and its often jarring relationship with conservationist/environmentalist movements based in the United States and Canada.

From my past visits, I am very familiar with archival and research facilities in Japan. The National Diet Library and the library of Tokyo Maritime University are the two main repositories of government publications and scholarly literature relevant to my project. I am particularly interested in continuing my review of *Nikkan Suisan Keizai Shinbu* [The Maritime Economy Daily], *Suisan Shuho* [Fisheries Weekly], *Norin Suisansho Nenpo* [Annual Report on Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries], and *Gyogyo Hakusho* [White Paper on Fisheries]. The Foreign Ministry's records concerning fisheries disputes with the United States and Canada are available to researchers at the Foreign Ministry Archives. Local and municipal libraries near fishing ports such as Shimizu, Yaizu, and Choshi have proven to be surprisingly useful venues for research. Town newspapers, bulletins, and newsletters of local fisheries cooperatives stored in these smaller libraries often provide revealing glimpses into the local sources of national policymaking and the ramifications of international commitments on the local level. Because of the relatively advanced stage of my research pertaining to the United States



and Canada, I expect to complete my writing on the North American side of the transnational engagement while undertaking research related to Japan between September 2010 and May 2011.

**Reasons for Conceiving of This Project and Selecting the Country:** My inquiry into the problem of ocean resource management in the North Pacific began as soon as I finished my first book, *Creating People of Plenty: The United States and Japan's Economic Alternatives, 1950–1960*. This work of international history analyzed U.S.–Japanese commercial and diplomatic relations in the post-occupation period at the intersection of U.S. policy towards northeast Asia, Japan's postwar reconstruction, China's post-revolutionary economic and political agenda, and Greater Asia's decolonization and the reconfiguration of its political economy. While gathering English-, Japanese-, and Chinese-language materials at archives in Japan and the United States, I often found references to the regulation of fisheries, captures of fishing vessels, and the cultivation of other biological marine resources. I was surprised at first to find that some policymakers and practitioners in countries along the North Pacific conceptualized such commonplace resources as tuna, salmon, crab, seals, and whales as strategic commodities critical to economic development and even national security. Fish, crustaceans, and marine mammals did not strike me as particularly relevant to diplomacy and statecraft in an era seemingly driven by ideological and military rivalries.

However, my previous academic training in international law and my dues-paying membership in an environmental NPO, Pacific Environment, quickly made me realize that the oceans have been indeed a key battlefield of transnational, national, regional, and local visions of what to, how to, and how much to harvest for human use, both shared and exclusionary, and, most critically, what to conserve and protect. Exploratory archival and bibliographical research undertaken between 2001 and 2003 convinced me that the “fish problem,” as I came to call it, afforded an elucidatory angle from which to historicize and analyze the interlocking questions of resource use, cultural identity, geography, the resulting sense of physical security (or vulnerability) that accrued to stakeholders, and political allegiance and coalition.

My project took another turn in the summer of 2005 when, concurrent with archival research in Washington, DC, I participated in the NEH Summer Institute “Rethinking American History in Global Perspective” at the Library of Congress. During the institute I had many inspiring conversations with its co-director, [REDACTED] about the oceans as a historical category and a field of power. I thus came to define the twentieth-century northern Pacific—the spatial and temporal focus of my research—as a site where divergent and sometimes overlapping collective or individual priorities over resource extraction and consumption were negotiated. Here food self-sufficiency and national security intermingled in policymaking by the state; the cultural construction of “scientific” concepts such as sustainability became manifest; human affinity with, and emotional allegiance to, certain biological species was expressed and sanctified; and the territoriality of mobile and migrant natural resources became codified in international law.

As I pursued these leads, I came to realize that a study of international fisheries and technologies of ocean resource extraction also illuminates a question that has long been debated by historians of regional international relations: how was the perception of

Japan's predatory and disruptive presence generated, articulated, recrafted, and contested by stakeholding governments, groups, and individuals in the transpacific zone of interaction? Wading through mounds of local newspapers, trade journals for fishermen and boat owners' associations, and reports by government agencies and the first generation of oceanographers, I came to wonder whether the ways in which Japanese labor (including North Americans of Japanese ancestry) and capital (large fishing corporations) engaged and extracted marine resources were a factor in the creation and persistence of the notion of Japanese predation in the North American (the U.S. and Canadian) imagination. Marine resource extraction, a heretofore understudied area of inquiry in U.S.-Japanese relations, may well offer another hook with which to disentangle this notion's intricate history.

**Final Product and Plans for Dissemination:** Part of this body of research will go into articles that I hope to submit to the scholarly journals *Pacific Historical Review* and *Environmental History*. In one of these articles, I will show how Japan's stakeholders variously embraced or rejected the notion of conservation and sustainable cultivation promoted by the North American scientific community, government officials, and U.S. maritime interest groups in the interwar period. Another article will situate my transnational environmental study in the historiography of Asian America, by elucidating the role played by Japanese American fishermen (emigrated mostly from prefectures in western Japan and Okinawa), Japanese industrial fishing capital, and the transpacific circulation of certain fishing and storage practices in the U.S. West Coast in the period before World War II. Ritsumeikan University's Center for the Humanities in Kyoto, Japan, has solicited an article to be included in its 2010 annual research bulletin.

My ultimate goal, however, is to produce a book manuscript, tentatively titled *Enclosure of the Pacific Oceanic Commons: the United States, Japan, and Fisheries Management, 1910–1960*. This transnational historical study seeks to elucidate how these two coastal states with stakes in marine resource extraction and conservation in the North Pacific developed administrative structures and transnational policy mechanisms to promote and rationalize fisheries as a modern industrial sector while curbing the excesses that might be committed by their nationals in their commercial exploitation of fish stocks in the Pacific commons.

I have been in contact with three university presses (including the University of Washington Press, which is known for its series on environmental history, and Columbia University Press's new series on global/transnational history). I also plan to share my research with colleagues at professional conferences, including the annual meetings of the Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations (SHAFR), the Organization of American Historians, the Association for Asian Studies, the American Society for Environmental History, and the Japanese Society for American Studies. During my research residency in Japan, I will also explore the possibility of publishing my research outcomes in Japanese as well. As my CV will attest, I am capable of publishing in both English and Japanese. A premier Japanese academic press, Yuhikaku, through which I published a coauthored historical synthesis, has expressed preliminary interest in reviewing my work when it is complete.