Dear Friends,

The IUC community continues to grow, connecting alumni and supporters across vast geographical distances and diverse professional endeavors through a mutual awareness of the critical foundation provided by advanced Japanese language training. This shared understanding is both rare and precious. Foreign language education on the whole—and Japanese language education in particular—remains undervalued by the public at large. It is truly up to us to serve as keepers of the flame, and to make sure that the next generation will have access to the unique benefits of an IUC education.

As the Thanksgiving holiday approaches, it is the perfect time to count IUC blessings and express gratitude to our expanding network of supporters.

This September we launched The Nippon Foundation Fellows Program at the IUC, an exciting new opportunity for Ph.D. students in all fields of Japanese studies to receive IUC training and benefit from intellectual exchange with each other and their IUC senpai. The Nippon Foundation generously provided full scholarships and program support for seven students this year; applications for 2013-14 are available on our website.

With support from the U.S.-Japan Foundation, the IUC has developed new teaching materials themed around the Japanese response to the disasters of March 11, 2011. Associate Director Aoki Soichi is also working with Norman Masuda, recipient of the 2002 Elgin Heinz Outstanding Teaching Award, to adapt these materials for use in advanced Japanese language classes at the high school level. The Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies at Stanford University provided additional support for this project.

I am delighted to report that Mitsubishi Corporation became our first corporate sponsor, making a major endowment gift to the IUC. Their contribution to the IUC affirms the value of our mission and we are truly grateful for their leadership.

The Toshizo Watanabe Foundation provided new scholarship funds for IUC students, as did Fred and Ann Notehelfer. Both Mr. Watanabe and the Notehelfers have a deep understanding of Japanese language education, and we are honored by their support.

Japan’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs has provided wonderful opportunities to raise awareness of the IUC among members of the U.S.-Japan community. In August, Consul General of Japan in San Francisco Hiroshi Inomata hosted a luncheon to introduce the IUC to key members of the Japanese community in
After seven years of remarkable stability in which we had no changes in full-time faculty and administrative personnel, IUC Yokohama recently said farewell to two dedicated long-time colleagues and welcomed a new hire. At the end of August 2012, Kōno Tamaki and Furuoya Mieko retired. Kōno-sensei taught hundreds of IUC students over twenty-four years, patiently nurturing their development with kindness and unfailing generosity with time outside the classroom. Furuoya-san took care of financial matters at IUC Yokohama with consummate skill for twenty-two years, serving for much of that time as financial and administrative manager; meticulous about minding our books, she also became the primary keeper of our institutional memory. We miss these two wonderful women. Their hard work and devotion made the Center a better place.

As Furuoya-san moved on to what we hope will be golden years full of ease, we welcomed Ikeda Shinobu to our office staff. Originally from Osaka, she relocated to the Kanto for family reasons in 2005. She joins us as our new accounting and finance specialist after working for multinational companies in the leasing and maritime transportation services businesses.

With the establishment of The Nippon Foundation Fellowships at the IUC this year, we are inaugurating a new lecture series. Sponsored by The Nippon Foundation, it will feature speakers who are IUC alumni. The first lecture will take place November 26. Kate Wildman Nakai, Stanford Center ‘62, Professor Emerita of Sophia University and former editor of the journal Monumenta Nipponica, will survey a century and a half of English-language scholarship on Japan; she will deliver the lecture, “Bunka kōryū to wa: 150 nen no EiBei Nihon kenkyū o furikaette,” in Japanese.

A common misconception about the IUC is that it is open only to students from universities that are members of the governing consortium. This has never been the case. Every year, we admit sizable numbers of students who do not come from consortium schools. Our programs are open to all qualified applicants, from anywhere in the world. Potential candidates qualify by passing our entrance examination and submitting essays that demonstrate seriousness of purpose, letters of recommendation that testify to their ability and promise, and transcripts that evidence strong academic performance at the college and/or graduate school level. The Class of 2012–13 is a typical product of our admissions process, with 62 percent of students coming from consortium institutions and 38 percent from non-consortium institutions.

Alumni and friends of the IUC can do us a valuable service by telling others about our school, emphasizing that we

by Hurricane Sandy, I wish you a speedy recovery and an especially warm holiday season.

With thanks to the dedicated staff and teachers who make the IUC experience so valuable, and to all of you who support their mission,

Indra Levy
Executive Director (IUC Stanford)
welcome students from everywhere. Despite having been around for half a century, we still need to do all we can to raise awareness of the IUC and the important role it plays. This is certainly true with regard to prospective students who may imagine that the IUC is not open to them, but also pertains to business and government circles, university faculty members and administrators, and the general public. And we need to do this worldwide, not just in Japan and North America.

Another inadequately understood feature of the IUC is the diversity of our student body. While a slight majority of our students aim for academic careers, a significant plurality intend to pursue non-academic paths. Year after year, the IUC attracts students with diverse interests and career goals.

The variety of IUC student interests is vividly displayed at our graduation conference, an event that never fails to elicit amazement from Japanese audience members. As usual, listeners this past June 5 and 6 were impressed by the fluency of our students. We were pleased to hear from first-time guests from the International House of Japan and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as well as from many other friends and supporters, that they found the originality, depth of content, and fluency of the presentations to be astonishing. A small sample of themes suggests the range of disciplines and topics: what 设置ue literature reveals about changes in the worship of Mt. Tate from the Heian period to the Kamakura period; positive and negative impacts of hedge funds on society; how Japanese bureaucrats make use of external pressure from other nations’ officials to promote their own objectives in foreign policy deliberations; how the Japanese hiring system, reflecting globalization, is transitioning from simultaneous recruitment of new graduates to year-round recruitment.

Our graduation conferences evidence how bright IUC students are. They are also eager to expand their knowledge of the possibilities for life after graduation. We encourage you to visit us, and if you would be willing to share information about your work and other life pursuits, we would be happy to arrange an informal get-together with interested current students.

Jim Baxter
Resident Director, IUC Yokohama

THE IUC CLASS OF 2012-2013

UNIVERSITIES REPRESENTED
Illinois (Urbana-Champaign), Michigan, Vanderbilt, Copenhagen, Washington (Seattle), Ohio State, Columbia, UCLA, Dartmouth, Stanford, Pennsylvania, Colgate, Southern California, Milan, Temple, Rutgers, Texas (Austin), Cornell, Williams, Jewish Theological Seminary, Harvard, British Columbia, McGill, Chicago
NEW! THE NIPPON FOUNDATION FELLOWS PROGRAM

The IUC is pleased to announce a new fellowship program for Ph.D. students in all fields of Japanese studies. Generously sponsored by The Nippon Foundation, this program provides full tuition and a modest stipend for the most promising young scholars to attend the IUC, where they will develop the deep linguistic and cultural knowledge needed to become leaders in their fields while fostering strong collegial bonds amongst themselves and engaging intellectually with their IUC senpai.

In addition to their regular IUC course work, The Nippon Foundation Fellows will meet regularly to discuss their research interests and experiences in Japan; invite an IUC alumni scholar to give a lecture at IUC; and conduct research during the second half of the program and present their findings in Japanese at the Nippon Foundation Fellows Symposium at the end of the academic year.

APPLICATION DEADLINE for 2013-14: December 14, 2012
Further information and applications are available online: www.stanford.edu/dept/IUC

IUC SELECT: TOP BUZZWORDS IN JAPAN, 2012

iPS細胞 iPS saibō: Induced pluripotent stem cell (jinkō tanōsei kansaibō 人工多能性幹細胞). For his pioneering work on these—“for the discovery that mature cells can be reprogrammed to become pluripotent”—stem cell biologist Yamanaka Shinya, Director of the Center for iPS Cell Research and Application (CiRA) at Kyoto University, won the 2012 Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine. He shared the award with British scientist and longtime University of Cambridge professor John Gurdon. Professor Yamanaka uses the phrase “developmental engineering” to describe one aspect of his institute’s work. His research had won widespread media coverage and considerable government funding for the promotion of science, and had made him something of a celebrity, for nearly a decade before he received the recognition of the Nobel Assembly at Karolinska Institutet in Sweden.

東京スカイツリー Tōkyō Sukaitsurī: The tallest structure in Japan at 634.0 meters. Construction of this tower in Sumida-ku was completed in February 2012. Operated by Tobu Railway Co., Tokyo Skytree is used as a broadcast tower by several television and FM radio stations. Its observation decks, which opened to the public in May, have proven enormously popular and are expected to draw over four million visitors by the fiscal year-end (March 31, 2013). Only one structure in the world, the Burj Khalifa in Dubai, is taller as of this writing. Tokyo Skytree is 1.9 times the height of Tokyo Tower, which was built in the late 1950s.

金環日食 kinkan nisshoku: A rare annular eclipse, that is, an eclipse in which the sun is almost fully hidden and only a golden ring (commonly called a “ring of fire” in English) is visible around it. Such an eclipse was visible in much of Japan on May 21, 2012. It was intensely covered by the media and millions of Japanese witnessed it with their own (protected, in most cases) eyes.

女性宮家 josei miyake: A collateral branch of the imperial family headed by a female. At present no such branch families exist. Under terms of the Imperial Household Law of 1947, a female member of the family loses her royal status when she marries outside the imperial family. In November 2011, by request of the Imperial Household Agency, the government of Japan announced it would consider legal steps to create josei miyake, permitting women to retain their imperial status after marriage. Advocates of josei miyake cite the need to ensure that the imperial family has enough members to perform its legal and traditional functions. Only one male child has been born in the imperial family since 1981. Six of the seven female children born in since then have already reached the age of adulthood, and it is seen as possible they will marry commoners.

「近いうち解散」 chikai uchi kaisan: The news headline version of a phrase used by Prime Minister Noda Yoshihiko in negotiations with then-Liberal Democratic Party President Tanigaki Sadakazu in early August 2012. Noda sought opposition party cooperation on reform of the sales tax and social security systems. Tanigaki agreed to allow the relevant bills to go forward on the condition that the prime minister commit to dissolving the House of Representatives (shūgin kaisan 衆議院解散, which requires a general election to be held within forty days)—an action Tanigaki had been demanding for months. Noda said that he would “soon” ask for a vote of confidence from the citizens. In part owing to his failure to pin down the prime minister on what he meant by “soon,” Tanigaki lost support with in the LDP, and in late September he withdrew from the regularly scheduled election for the party presidency; he was replaced by former prime minister Abe Shinzō. Noda finally dissolved the House of Representatives on Nov. 16, as this newsletter was being completed.

Josei miyake: A collateral branch of the imperial family headed by a female. At present no such branch families exist. Under terms of the Imperial Household Law of 1947, a female member of the family loses her royal status when she marries outside the imperial family. In November 2011, by request of the Imperial Household Agency, the government of Japan announced it would consider legal steps to create josei miyake, permitting women to retain their imperial status after marriage. Advocates of josei miyake cite the need to ensure that the imperial family has enough members to perform its legal and traditional functions. Only one male child has been born in the imperial family since 1981. Six of the seven female children born in since then have already reached the age of adulthood, and it is seen as possible they will marry commoners.
On September 14, 2012, Shigeyuki Hiroki, Ambassador and Consul General of Japan in New York, hosted a reception to celebrate the achievements of the IUC. As part of the celebration, Ambassador Hiroki presented IUC alumni Gerald L. Curtis ('65) and Andrew Gordon ('74) with IUC Special Merit Awards for their dedication in responding to the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami of 2011. Key members of the U.S.-Japan community in New York were on hand to enjoy this well-deserved acknowledgement of IUC alumni contributions to our lasting friendship with Japan.

Upon learning the news of March 11, 2011, Prof. Curtis and Prof. Gordon immediately began to think about how they should respond to this unprecedented crisis in Japan.

Curtis applied his award-winning expertise in Japanese politics and U.S.-Japan relations to analyzing the unfolding events for both American and Japanese audiences, including a public talk at Columbia University in March 2011 and a visit to the disaster-stricken areas of Tohoku that involved more than 20 hours of interviews with disaster victims and was featured on the Asahi T.V. news program “Hōdō Suteishon” in April. Curtis’ facility for both understanding the complex machinations of Japanese politics and forging connections with people in very fluent Japanese has made him a household name in Japan. In addition to serving as a public advocate for disaster victims, Curtis also used his talent as a jazz pianist to convene a charity concert for disaster relief in Tokyo with Sadao Watanabe in July 2011.

Gordon responded to the 311 disasters by asking what the Reischauer Institute of Japanese Studies at Harvard University should and could do by way of response. The result was the Digital Archives of Japan’s 2011 Disasters, which aims to permanently preserve critical digital data on the disasters that might otherwise disappear, and to make this data publicly available on the worldwide web. The Archive not only stands at the cutting edge of history, but will also have an indelible impact in the development of policy, research, education, and NGO relief efforts.
IN MEMORIAM: SHINICHI NISHIMIYA

The IUC lost a friend and Japan lost a gifted civil servant when Shinichi Nishimiya passed away on September 16, 2012. He had been appointed Japan’s ambassador to China only two days before he collapsed in the street on his way to work at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on September 13. The cause of death was heart failure. He was sixty years old.

Ambassador Nishimiya entered the Japanese diplomatic service in 1976. After early career postings in Washington, Moscow, London, and Beijing, interspersed with periods back in Tokyo and time out for study at Oxford, he became head of the North American Affairs Bureau in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 2007, and from 2009 to early 2011, he served as Ambassador and Consul General in New York City. Over the years he built a reputation as one of Japan’s leading experts on the U.S. and as a reliable and adept negotiator in difficult situations.

While in New York, Amb. Nishimiya became aware that IUC training was in the background of a great many people who have contributed significantly to Japan-U.S. relations, to scholarship on Japan, and to transactions with Japan in various professions. After returning to Kasumigaseki as Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs with responsibility for economic relations, he learned more about the IUC. He liked what he found out about our program.

Renowned in the diplomatic community as a doer, he acted on his interest in the IUC and formed an informal group to discuss strategies for leveraging our Center’s fiftieth anniversary to raise public awareness about us. If the role the IUC has played were better known, he reasoned, we would be able to win wider support. Several Japanese foreign service officers joined him and his old friends Gerry Curtis (IUC 1964–65), Arthur Mitchell (member of the IUC 50th Anniversary Campaign Advisory Committee), and Kurt Tong (IUC 1985–86, currently Minister and Deputy Chief of Mission in the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo) in a number of brainstorming sessions, and from the Center Indra Levy, Soichi Aoki, and Jim Baxter took part. Amb. Nishimiya gave us highly practical advice in those meetings. Elsewhere, when the opportunity presented itself, he spoke to acquaintances in the private sector about the mission of the IUC and the accomplishments of its graduates.

In his memorial address at a funeral service attended by hundreds of people, Foreign Minister Kōichirō Genba expressed the gratitude of the Japanese government for Amb. Nishimiya’s long, distinguished service. Like many younger officers in the foreign ministry, and like other politicians who had worked with the ambassador, he noted with feeling, he personally had benefited from the ambassador’s mentoring.

The IUC, too, learned much from Shinichi Nishimiya. It was highly stimulating and enjoyable to associate with him, and we deeply appreciate his concern for our institution. We sorely miss him.

Photo: Courtesy of the Consulate General of Japan in New York
Daniel Okimoto was born at the famous Santa Anita Race Track, the largest assembly center for Japanese Americans being dispersed to internment camps throughout the United States during World War II. The year was 1942—the Year of the Fiery Horse—and fittingly, Okimoto was birthed in a converted horse stable. An unusually humble birthplace, the site is nonetheless marked by a signature moment in the historical relationship between Japan and the U.S. That Okimoto—who later spent most of his life establishing bridges between the two nations—emerged from this particular locale is, again, fitting.

The son of Christian missionary parents, Okimoto spent the first ten years of his life immersed in Japanese American communities. However, his intellectual exposure to Japan was limited. “The Pacific War, the wartime internment experience, the lingering prejudice against Japanese Americans all had the effect of diluting what should have been a keen childhood interest in the land of my ancestors,” Okimoto explains. “It wasn’t until I got to Princeton that my freshman advisor strongly urged me to begin to study about Japan. Once I enrolled in introductory classes on Japanese history and Japanese literature, I was hooked. I couldn’t learn enough about Japan. Everything about the country—its history, culture, society, economy, art, literature, religions—fascinated me.”

In 1962, Okimoto transferred to Stanford University for a year to study at IUC (then the Stanford Center for Japanese Studies). There he found the Japanese language instructors “outstanding,” and credits them for taking students “farther than we ever expected to able to go.” He then graduated from Princeton in 1965 with a BA in History and an MA in East Asian Studies from Harvard, ultimately taking a Ph.D in Political Science from the University of Michigan in 1977. He was then appointed Assistant Professor in the Political Science Department at Stanford. “I’ve been there ever since,” he says.

As a scholar, Okimoto has focused on the evolving dynamic between the U.S. and Japan, from wartime enemy to economic partner and rival. However, as a result of being at Stanford during “the rise of Silicon Valley as the cradle of entrepreneurship and state-of-the-art technology,” Okimoto has also taken the path of “interdisciplinary research and teaching on Information Technology, the Internet, and the intersection of IT and energy.” He has served on the Board of several Silicon Valley start-ups, and in senior advisory positions to many organizations, including a role as Special Policy Advisor to U.S. Ambassador to Japan, John V. Roos, on policy issues related to clean technology.

For his contribution to the promotion of scholarship and academic exchange between Japan and the United States, Okimoto was awarded the Order of the Rising Sun, Gold Rays with Neck Ribbon, in June 2007. In particular, he was cited as a co-Founder of the Walter H. Shorenstein Asia-Pacific Research Center at Stanford University, a multi-disciplinary research center focusing on public policy in Asia. He was also recognized for founding the Asia Pacific Roundtable (formerly the Japan-U.S. Legislative Leaders Meeting), an annual gathering which promotes and enhances exchange among political figures in Japan, the U.S., and other countries in Asia, in addition to establishing the Asia Pacific Scholarship Program at Stanford University.

Today, Okimoto remains committed to affirming the connection between the two countries. “Through all the transformational changes, U.S.-Japan has remained remarkably strong and stable. Seeking to understand the sources of its resilience has been a most intriguing area of inquiry. I feel fortunate indeed to have been an eyewitness to the complex evolution of U.S-Japan relations. It is one of the most gripping and compelling chapters in modern history.”
Gerald L. Curtis’ interest in Japanese politics began with “a combination of inspiring professors and good luck.” Raised in Brooklyn and Far Rockaway, Queens, he majored in music for two years at the State University of New York at Fredonia, but concluded that he had neither enough talent nor passion to make it as a top jazz pianist. He then headed west to Albuquerque and enrolled at the University of New Mexico, earning his keep playing piano in the city’s cocktail lounges.

At UNM Curtis encountered “a wonderful professor named Edwin Hoyt,” a specialist in international organization who had received his Ph.D. from Columbia. On Hoyt’s recommendation, Curtis applied to Columbia and won a Woodrow Wilson Fellowship Foundation award. He arrived at Columbia in 1962 expecting to stay for a one year Master’s program in international relations. “At that point I thought I might go into journalism or try to get a job in the United Nations or go to law school. The one thought that never crossed my mind was to become an academic and Japan specialist.”

But luck intervened. Required to take a seminar on US foreign policy, Curtis signed up for one taught by James Morley and Dorothy Borg. “I had no idea that Morley was a leading Japan specialist and Borg an eminent historian of US relations with East Asia. The two of them changed my life.” After reading Curtis’s seminar paper, Morley encouraged him to enter the Ph.D. program and study Japanese. A year after entering, Curtis found himself in Tokyo, enrolled for the 1964-65 academic year at the IUC. “Tokyo was a vibrant, exciting city, the Center’s teachers, in particular Takagi Kiyoko sensei, Mizutani Osamu sensei, and Mizutani Nobuko sensei, were inspiring, and I made friendships with fellow classmates that endure to this day.” It was there, too, that he realized that the study of Japan drew on an inner passion. “As a music major, I practiced five or six hours a day and realized that my heart was not really in it.” By contrast, he was fascinated by the Japanese language and could spend that much time studying kanji without even realizing that hours had gone by. “My experience at the IUC had everything to do with my decision to become a Japan specialist. It gave me a great education in the Japanese language; the dedication of the teachers inspired me; and Japan—its culture, politics, history—intrigued me.”

Curtis returned to Columbia, but was soon back in Japan with a Fulbright-Hayes fellowship to conduct Ph.D. research, his goal being to study how politics operated at the grassroots. With an introduction from future Prime Minister Nakasone Yasuhiro, Curtis spent a year in Oita prefecture following the election campaign of Sato Bunsei for the lower house of the Diet. His study became an instant classic in both English (Election Campaigning Japanese Style) and Japanese (Daigishi no Tanjō). Curtis has been a highly sought expert on Japan and Japanese politics ever since.

Curtis received his Ph.D. in Political Science from Columbia in 1969. “James Morley was my mentor and eventually I succeeded him as the Japanese politics specialist in Columbia’s Political Science department.” Curtis has been teaching at Columbia since 1968 and served as the Director of the Weatherhead East Asian Institute for twelve years between 1974-1990. He has held appointments at academic and research institutions around the globe. He is the recipient of numerous awards and honors including the Chunichi Shimbun Special Achievement Award, the Masayoshi Ohira Memorial Prize, the Japan Foundation Award and the Order of the Rising Sun, Gold and Silver Star, one of the highest honors awarded by the Japanese government.
Richard J. Samuels traveled to Japan for the first time as a college senior because his original plan to study in India had been abruptly cancelled. He later returned to Japan with his wife, Debra, on a Fulbright scholarship. Today, he is a preeminent authority on Japanese politics and East Asian security affairs, but looking back on his prodigious career, Samuels says that “it all started with two 20-year-old Jewish kids from Brooklyn on an adventure.”

Samuels graduated with an A.B. in Political Science from Colgate University, an institution he believes was “far ahead of the curve organizing study-abroad programs and recognizing the need for global citizens.” In addition to his senior year homestay, Samuels studied Japanese for one year with noted linguistics scholar and Japanese language educator Eleanor Jorden of Cornell University. He then went on to earn an M.A. from Tufts University and took a Ph.D. from MIT—both degrees in Political Science.

He discovered the IUC in 1977 while in Japan on his Fulbright award. At the time, he felt his Japanese to be “woefully inadequate” to support a wife and 5-month old son. “It was a horrible moment for me personally,” he recalls. However, Caroline Atsuko Yang, head of the Fulbright office in Tokyo, put Samuels in touch with Delmer Brown, then resident director of IUC, who offered him a spot in the program though classes had already begun a week earlier. “I'll never forget the generosity of those educators,” Samuels says. “I can’t imagine what I would be doing today without their support.”

When Samuels returned to the U.S. in 1980, “Japan loomed very large on the horizon, particularly for engineers at MIT.” In his role as Faculty Consultant for the MIT Industrial Liaison Program, he observed that visiting Japanese engineers had thoroughly read research papers written in English. At that point, “the light bulb went on,” Samuels recalls, recognizing the need for American engineers to learn Japanese “to achieve parity at a moment when Japan seemed threatening.”

Starting with a $1,000 budget for postage and photocopying, Samuels began MIT’s Japan Program in 1981, and remains its Founding Director. The program of applied international studies has nurtured generations of scientists and engineers knowledgeable about Japan, and inspired similar internship programs for China, Germany, Israel, Brazil, and other countries where technology looms large.

Today, Samuels is Ford International Professor of Political Science and Director of the MIT Center for International Studies. In 2005 he was elected to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He has served as chairman of both the U.S. panel of the U.S.-Japan Conference on Cultural and Educational Exchange and the Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission. He is one of only three scholars—Japanese or foreign—to have authored more than a single scholarly monograph recognized by the Nippon Foundation as one of the top “one hundred books for understanding contemporary Japan.” In recognition of his significant contributions to scholarship about Japan and the promotion of U.S.-Japan relations, Samuels was awarded the Order of the Rising Sun, Gold and Silver Star, in November 2011.

Samuels is currently writing a book on the policy consequences of the March 2011 disaster in Tohoku. He believes that U.S.-Japan relations remain strong, with a “high level of trust,” exhibited by the people of both countries, particularly as displayed after the catastrophe when the U.S. military and American donors worked so closely and effectively with the Japanese government and its citizens. He also characterizes the IUC as “the premier institution for Japanese language instruction—there's none better,” he claims. “Students come deeply committed, leave well-trained, and remain active and engaged.”
Peter Duus, IUC Executive Secretary 1974-89, to Receive Order of the Rising Sun

Peter Duus (William H. Bonsall Professor of History Emeritus, Stanford University) was named by the government of Japan as a fall 2012 recipient of the Order of the Rising Sun, Gold Rays with Neck Ribbon. This award recognizes his “contribution to Japan Studies in the United States and the promotion of mutual understanding between Japan and the United States.”


In addition to a distinguished career in teaching and research, Prof. Duus played a key leadership role at the IUC, serving as Executive Secretary from 1974-89. Under his leadership, the IUC provided advanced Japanese language training to more than 400 students and produced numerous Japan experts in academia and the professions.

In response to news of his award, Prof. Duus commented: “I am particularly delighted that my stint as IUC Executive Secretary was recognized. It is one of the central institutions of Japanese Studies in the United States. When I embarked on a career in the field, Japanese language training was haphazard, to say the least. At the end of four years in graduate school, my recognition vocabulary included ‘frankincense, ‘bread of life,’ and ‘aircraft carrier’ but I did not know how to order a cup of coffee. Thanks to the IUC, students do not have to suffer that fate today.”

The IUC is delighted that Prof. Duus has received this well-deserved award for his leadership in the field of Japanese Studies. Eight IUC graduates have received the Order of the Rising Sun—a number that exceeds any other U.S. educational institution. Prof. Duus is the first IUC director to receive this award, and we are especially pleased that his visionary dedication to the cause of advanced Japanese language education has been acknowledged and validated in such a meaningful way.

Nomura Foundation Foreign Scholarship Program

Each year Nomura Foundation awards ten two-year scholarships to foreign students enrolled in graduate programs in the social sciences or humanities in one of the following six universities: Tokyo, Hitotsubashi, Kyoto, Osaka, Keio, or Waseda.

To read more about the scholarship program, eligibility, and the application process, go to:

http://www.nomurafoundation.or.jp/scholar/guideline/

Program information, deadlines, and application forms for the academic year beginning April 2013 are available now.

IUC 50th Anniversary Updates

About the BOOK: Thank you, alumni, for your many responses to our call for submissions to the IUC 50th Anniversary commemorative book! The book will list alumni awards and book publications (including translations), and incorporate your anecdotes and cherished memories of the IUC. All pages will be in color.

If you have not yet sent your submission, please do so by the end of November. Send them to Hisaaki Wake, Ph.D., Project Manager, IUC Stanford at sakiwake@iucjapan.org

About the GALA:

The IUC 50th Anniversary Celebration at Stanford was originally planned for Sept. 14, 2013. We learned, however, that this date coincides with Yom Kippur. Please bear with us as we revise the schedule. We will make an announcement early next year.
The alumni database is in MUCH better shape than a year ago; we have many class agents and other alumni, as well as the diligent attention of Tanaka Junko-san to thank for their efforts. We sincerely appreciate their diligent efforts!

But, please, IUC alumni, help us out also: if your email changes, let Tanaka-san know at <alam@iucjapan.org>. A lot of IUC resources are wasted chasing down “bounced” emails and incorrect contact information. You can really help our IUC staff by sending address and email changes directly to the Center, as they occur. Arigatoo gozaimasu, on behalf of many of us working on the Alumni Database.

And, again, we encourage all alumni to re-visit IUC if you are in Japan, or if your travels take you there. Current students enjoy the opportunity to learn about the variety of careers and experiences that alumni pursue. And, with the job market so tight these days, alumni can support our current students by sharing job tips, networking ideas, etc. To arrange a visit, please let Jim Baxter know, and he can arrange a meaningful dialog with students for you.

Alumni events have been taking place these past six months also: in the Bay area, in New York, and on November 29, Chicago area alumni will gather for a behind-the-scenes tour of the Art Institute’s Japanese gallery, followed by a social hour (and, if you live in the Chicago area and have not been contacted, please email me at jwinstein@yahoo.com).

And...would you like to arrange a gathering/social hour/program for your fellow alumni where you live? Let us know and we can provide an email list of alumni in your area, plus some ideas for programming.

Gambarimashoo!

Joan Winstein ('72), Jim Wagner ('71), and David Livdahl ('74)
IUC Alumni Association Executive Board

Alumni Game Day: Oakland A’s vs. Seattle Mariners

On July 8, 2012, IUC Stanford hosted an alumni trip to the Oakland Coliseum to see Ichiro and the Seattle Mariners battle the Oakland A’s. Alumni came from the Bay Area and even as far as Philadelphia. The gathering was blessed with perfect weather, wonderful company, and a very exciting game. The A’s finally prevailed in a 13th-inning walk-off win, replete with the pie-in-the-face for the walk-off hero that became something of an Oakland trademark this year. This was the last time Ichiro would come to Oakland as a member of the Seattle Mariners. Maybe next year we will have the chance to see him in a New York Yankees uniform.
John Ross, 72, died at his home in Lawrence, KS on August 31, 2012. He was born August 20, 1940 in Sacramento, CA, the son of Robert A. and Marjorie Hankins Ross. He grew up in Burlington Junction, MO and Wichita, KS.

John graduated from the University of Kansas with a degree in Far Eastern Studies and attended the Stanford Center for Japanese Studies in Tokyo, Japan. He was a career Civil Servant for the US Department of Defense with assignments in Germany, Japan and Viet Nam, retiring in 1993.

He is survived by his wife of 53 years, Vicki Kay, and three children; Peter of Channelview, TX, Martin and wife Laura of Lawrence, KS and Julia and husband Eric Acoba of Twentynine Palms, CA.

Condolences can be sent to his home at 805 Randall Road, Lawrence, KS 66049.

Ronald A. Morse ('67-68) Awarded Tōno Cultural Prize

The Asahi Newspaper announced on September 28, 2012 that Ronald A. Morse has been awarded the “2012 Tōno Cultural Prize” for his contributions to the international appreciation of the Tōno region’s distinctive culture and traditions. Part of his contribution was a 1975 translation of Yanagita Kunio’s classic literary work Tōno monogatari (The Legends of Tōno, 1910). The ceremony for awarding the prize will take place in Tōno City, Iwate Prefecture on November 3, Culture Day—a Japanese national holiday. Tōno City established the prize in 2011.


Stephen Murphy Shigematsu ('87-88)


Gennifer Weisenfeld ('88-89)


Allison Powell (’97-98)


Jolyon Thomas (’05-06)

The following list is of the IUC alumni who are still missing from our database as of October 15th. We would be grateful for your help in getting back in touch with them. If you have any information at all about the alumni in this list, please email Jim Wagner (1970–71) at james-graywagner at gmail dot com. Thank you!

**NO CONTACT INFORMATION**

1961 Fall
- Bernard Key

1961 Spring
- Susanne Ramsden
- Mary M. Sanches
- Conrad Smedley Ambler

1962-63
- Janet Frederick
- Frank O. Meeker

1964-65
- Robert Taylor

1965-66
- Karen A. Black
- Amrit Iriyama
- Jon Livingston

1966-67
- Alan T. Campbell

1968-69
- Bruce Darling

1969-70
- Cathryn DeWilde
- Constance Hoffmeister

1972-73
- Beverly I. Nelson

1973-74
- Gregory Jacobsen
- Claire Papapavlou

1974-75
- Donald Chandler

1975-76
- John Waldon Sundstrom

1979-80
- Michael Baker
- Florence M. Li

1980-81
- Terry Brownstein
- George J. Hibbert
- Linda Kay Schultz

1982-83
- Anne Davies
- Michael R. Newton

1984-85
- Amy Smith Knight

1985-86
- Stephen Whitney

1986-87
- Donna Henry
- Merrilee Lewis
- Julia Miller

1987-88
- Woo Lee
- Heather Loughran

1988-89
- John Murphy

1989-90
- Ninette Blake

1990-91
- Richard Negron

1991-92
- Johnnie Washington
- Elissa Cohen
- Jon McGovern
- Yuan Xue

1992-93
- Mani S. Subramanian

1994-95
- Nathaniel Morgan
- Daniel Stewart

1995-96
- Niraja Joshi
- Scott E. Smith

1996-97
- Evan Frisch

1998-99
- Vincent Chen
- Young-Ah Kang
- Julie Smart

1999-2000
- Laurie Walters

2002-03
- Justin Ratcliff
- Ann Sun

2003-04
- Eric Dere
- Sara Hung

**EMAIL ADDRESS UPDATE NEEDED**

1963-64
- Thomas James Harper

1981-82
- Nancy Nakayama

1984-85
- Virginia Tulley

1990-91
- Stefan Saxanoff

1999-2000
- Michael Shapiro

2004-05
- Jenny Bazzetta
The IUC wishes to acknowledge the following corporations, friends, and alumni for their generous support. Thank you for your leadership, vision, and encouragement!

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Mitsubishi Corporation NEW!

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The City of Yokohama
College Women’s Association of Japan
Freeman-Spogli Institute for International Studies, Stanford NEW!
Ito Foundation U.S.A.
The Japan Foundation
Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission
J.F. Oberlin University
Mitsubishi UFJ Foundation
The Nippon Foundation NEW!
The Sato Foundation
Shoyu Club
Tokyo Club
Toshiba International Foundation
Toshizo Watanabe Foundation NEW!
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INDIVIDUAL LEADERSHIP GIFTS
$100,000 and above
Fred and Ann Notehelfer (IUC ’64-65)

$10,000 - $99,999
Glen S. Fukushima
Hunter and Suzanne Hale (IUC ’75-76)
The Levy Family
In memory of Lincoln Isidore Levy and Howard Seymour Levy
David Livdahl (IUC ’73-74)
Thierry Porté
Kenneth A. Siegel (IUC ’86-87)
David A. Sneider (IUC ’77-78)
Seth Sulkin (IUC ’90-91)

IUC ALUMNI GIFTS
Asterisks * indicate multi-year gifts

1961 SPRING
Marilyn and Eugene Webb

1961-62
*Kate Wildman Nakai
Ann (Lardner) Waswo

1962-63
Daniel Okimoto
Henry Smith
in memory of William F. Sibley
James White

1963-64
Lee Price
Patricia and William Steinhoff

1964-65
Gerald and Midori Curtis
*Fred and Ann Notehelfer

1965-66
Roger and Linda Dingman
Donald Hata
in memory of Nadine Ishitani Hata,
IUC 1965-66
*Lynette Perkins
Robin Radin

1966-67
William D. Hoover
Carl Tauesch

1967-68
William Somers Bailey
Phyllis Lyons
Ronald A. and Jacqueline Morse
*Frank Joseph and Anna Leon Shulman
Kenneth Butler Memorial Fund

1968-69
J. Marshall Unger
in honor of Kyoko Takagi-sensei
John Wheeler

1969-70
Suzanne Arata
Mary Elizabeth Berry

*Robert Borgen
Juliet Carpenter
*David Hughes
William Rapp
1970-71
Susan Chizeck
Kenneth Butler Memorial Fund
Susan Pharr
Kenneth Butler Memorial Fund
Lora Sharnoff
*James Wagner
Samuel Yamashita
1971-72
*James Cole
Robert Mintzer
James Owen
Kent Stoltzman and Alice Chi
Kenneth Butler Memorial Fund
George and Judith Waldner
*Joan (Drucker) Winston
1972-73
Kathleen Molony
Kazu and Gail Unno
Tom and Susan Videen
Conrad Zagory
Kenneth Butler Memorial Fund
1973-74
*Andrew Gordon
Thomas Hare
*David Livdahl
*Lillian Nakagawa
Ellen Nollman and Akira Watanabe
Barbara and Donald Thornbury
1974-75
Marcia Goodman and Hiroyoshi Noto
Michael Kaye
*John and Masumi O’Donnell
Haruo Shirane
Jeremy Silverman
1975-76
Maura Brennan and Dennis Yasutomo
Eun-Hee Chang
Gordon and Diana Chapman

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IUC Honor Roll

John Buscaglia and Susan Shaw
Kenneth Butler Memorial Fund
James Dwyer and Jennifer Holt
Dwyer ('81-82)
*Nobuhisa Ishizuka
*Mark Mason
Susan T. Morita and Alan K. Matsumoto
*John G. and Mie Russell
1983-84
Beverly Jo Bossler
Ann Lee
1984-85
Laurence Bates
Timothy George
Kimberly Jones
Sarah Lubman
Deborah Poskanzer and Alan Meier
John D. Rogers and Kyle E. Koehler
1985-86
Susan Aitken
*Gerald Jiro Hane
Kenneth Kam Jr.
Dorothy Ko
*David and Misako Litt
Edith Sarra
Frank Schwartz
Harriet Whiting and John Irwin
1986-87
Mark and Carol Burrill
Mark Chung
Cheri Nakamura
Nancy Sato
Kenneth A. Siegel
Gregory Todd
1987-88
*Thomas and Laura Arrison
1988-89
Carol Jane Mancke
James Millward and Madhuika Sikka
Ted and Sara Woolsey
1989/Summer
Aaron Gerow
1989-90
Neil Katkov
Jonathan Laba
Mark Tankosich
Elizabeth Wilkinson
1990-91
Melissa McCormick
Joseph and Kazumi Murphy
*Seth Sulkin
Haruka Yamashita
1991-92
Brad and Michelle Goldberg
Keith Knapp
Elizabeth Oyler
Micheline Soong and John Kearns
Christine Yano
1992-93
Jennifer Beck
Jason and Tracie Cohen
Gregory Corning
Stephen Covell
*Mark Levin
*John and Wendy Sagers
Gay Satsuma
*Peter James and Chinami Saida Stern
1993-94
E. Taylor Atkins
Gregory and Yumiko Guelcher
Daniel and Marilyn Guggenheim
Gustav Helledt
Robert Hellyer
Christopher Johnstone
Suzanne Saad Wu and Yitah Wu
Susan Lane Yoshimura
1994-95
Mark Driscoll
Maxwell Fox
Maile Hirota
Jon Metzler
Melek Ortubasi and Clifton Ng
Matt and Shelley Stein
Andrew Varner
1995-96
Mary Ellen Burns
Ian McCullough MacDonald
Patrick McCleery
Tuong Vu
1996-97
Celia Cheng and Dickson Chin
Scott and Tomoko Judy
Shoshana Litt
*Elizabeth Dorn Lublin

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IUC Honor Roll

1997-98
Aundrea Almond
Stephen Cannon
Craig McGinty
Maartje Oldenburg and Rustom Khandalavala

1998-99
Aaron Forsberg
Danielle and Paul Salaz, Jr.

1999-00
*Marnie Anderson
Zachary Pessin
Gregory Vanderbilt
Kristina Sakamoto Vassil

2000-01
Christopher Bondy
*Kathryn Tolbert and Robert Dohner

2001-02
Rachel Brunette Chen and Perry Yang Chen
Lefteris Kafatos
Philip Kaffen
Bruce Kikunaga
Carolyn Hawes Lyson

2002-03
*James Compeau Fyffe
Malaya Ileto
*Mohan Krishna Nadig in honor of Dr. Gopal Krishna Nadig and Dr. Saroj Nadig
Thomas O’Leary
Launa Sims
Richard Sleboda
Landon Thorpe

2003-04
Brian Cathcart
C. Wallace DeWitt
Adam Lobel

2004-05
Kevin Fujitani
Kenneth Butler Memorial Fund
Andrew Hazelton
Kenneth Butler Memorial Fund
Brandon Marc Higa
Benjamin Keim

2005-06
Christopher Kodama
*Mark Rogoy斯基
Maria Farkas Szokolai

2006-07
Jesse Sloane
*Jonathan Tapp
Mary Ann Triest
Ian Wright

2007-08
Matthew Dunn
Nathan Hill
Nadia Kanagawa
Lucia Vancura
*Max Ward
Ryan Yokota

2008-09
Brooke Latham Abe
Chris Hainge
Mark Hansell and Teri Takehiro
Vijay and Patricia Kapur (for Nikhil Kapur)
Misa Dikengil Lindberg
James Scott Lyons
Travis Seifman
Kenneth Butler Memorial Fund
Richard Wright

2009-10
Alexander Bedwell and Lei Zhu
Kathryn Goldfarb
Gautam Kene
in honor of Kiyoko Takagi-sensei
Hsin-Chieh Li
Kristin Roebuck
Jesse Veverka

IUC Friends
James and Elaine Baxter
Steven and Mary Carter
Hiroko Araki Fowler Scholarship Fund
Hokushinkai
Kiyoko Igarashi
Mari Ishihara
Ken K. Ito
Wesley Jacobsen
Isaku Kawakami
Harumi Kawasaki
James Ketelaar
Toshihiko Kimura
Indra Levy
Seiiich Makino
Sharon Minichiello
Kyoko Mitsuhashi
Aiko Nitta
Mari Noda
Yoshikazu Sato
Tsunehiro Shimazu
Akiko Takano
Masako Takeishi
Kimiko Unno
Fumiko Watanabe

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