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The Asian Mode, the Official Publication of the ASA Section on Asia and Asian American (ASA/AAA Newsletter), is edited by Yen Le Espiritu, Section Secretary, Department of Ethnic Studies, 0522, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, CA, 92093-0522 PHONE: (619) 534-5206; FAX (619) 534-8194; e-mail: yespirit@weber.ucsd.edu Contributions of items are welcome.

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Joseph M. Conforti, State University of New York at Old Westbury. "Globalization and Economic Crisis as Opportunities for Exploitation: South Korea as a Case in Point."

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Ray-May Hsung, Tunghai University; Esther Ngan-ling Chow, American University; and Mei-Chi Chen, Tunghai University. "Gender Inequality in the Workplace: The Return of Human Capital, Work Characteristics, and Social Networks in Taiwan."

Jesse Biddle, Penn State University; and Vedat Milor, Stanford University Law School. "How Cheap Is Talk? Consultative Mechanisms and Economic Governance in Malaysia."

Bian, Yanjie, The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology; Xiaolin Shu, University of California at Davis; and John R. Logan, State University of New York at Albany. "Regime Dynamics and Communist Party Membership in China, 1949-1993."

1998 ASA MEETING PROGRAM

Listed below is the tentative 1998 program of the Asia and Asian American Section. Our section day is Friday, August 21. Please come and join us.

SESSIONS ON ASIA and ASIAN AMERICAN

1. Asian Societies in Global Transition

Organizer: Esther Ngan-ling Chow, American University

Prsider: Nan Lin, Duke University

2. Controlling Image, Ethnic Identity, and Political Mobilization: The Case of Asian Americans

Organizer: Esther Ngan-ling Chow, American University

Prsider: Esther Ngan-ling Chow, American University

Margaret Abraham, Hofstra University. "The 'Controlling Image' of the 'Model Minority': Ethnicity,

Race, Class, and Gender Implications."

Pyong Gap Min, Queens College of City University of New York. "Struggling for Ethnic Identity: Autobiographical Essays by Young Asian American Professionals."

Linda Vo, Washington State University. "Racialization and Representation: Asian American Political Mobilization."

REFERRED ROUNDTABLE SESSIONS

(Ed's Note: Due to space limitation, the names of the presiders are not included)

Organizer: Esther Ngan-ling Chow, American University

1. Politics, Law, and Democratization

Jolan Hsieh, Arizona State University, "Women's Experiences in Amending Laws for Women's Human Rights in Taiwan."

Xiaowei Zang, City University of Hong Kong, "Patterns of Elite Recruitment in Contemporary China."

Alvin So, University of Hawaii at Manoa, "The False Alarm in Hong Kong in 1997: Toward a Political Pact Explanation."

2. Globalization, National Development, and Urban Growth

Kim Scipes, U. of Illinois at Chicago, "Globalization and Developing Countries: The Case of the Philippines."

Jaeyoun Won, UC Berkeley, "A Socialist City in Transition: Shanghai's Road to Global City, 1979-1996"

John M. Ratliff, UC San Diego, "National Development Strategies in a Global Economy: The Crisis of Japanese Competitiveness in Advanced Information Technologies."

Sangmin Lee, The U. of Texas at Austin, "From Visible to Invisible Trade Barriers: A Case Study of the Japanese Imported Automobile Market."

3. Economic Development, Culture, and Social Control

Liya Wang, Baldwin-Wallace College, "A Comparative Study of Economic Development: What Roles Do Cultural Values Play in the Economic Development Process in Taiwan and Malaysia?"

Shanhe Jiang, Grambling State

University, "Network, Market, Hierarchy as Three Coordination Mechanisms in China's Reform: A Contingency Model."

Ethan Michelson, U. of Chicago; & Hongjun Gao, Institute of Law, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, "Economic Development, Social Control, and Disputing in China: The Changing Face of Chinese Corporatism."

4. Gendered Migration, Work, and Labor Market

Ismael Maung, Western Illinois U., "Female Labor Participation in Myanmar."

Tan Shen, Institute of Sociology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, "At the Pearl River Delta: The Relations of Women Migrants to Foreign Invested Enterprises and Local Governments."

Esther Ngan-ling Chow, American U.; and Guo Xuan Cai, Institute of Sociology, Guangzhou Academy of Social Sciences, "Gendered Migration, Job Search, and Employment: The Case of Manufacturing Workers in Southern China."

Gina Lai, Hong Kong Baptist U., "Institutional Variations in Gender Wage Gap After the Economic Reforms: Findings from Urban Shanghai."

5. Feminism, Grassroots Activism, and Resistance

Mary Phillips Coker, American U., "Chinese Feminism in Relation to Confucianism."

Naihua Zhang, Florida Atlantic U., "In Between Market and Socialism: Challenges and Dilemma for Chinese Women in the 1990s."

Mangala Subramaniam, U. of Conn, "'Nested' structures in SMOs as Facilitating Participation--the Case of SEWA, Ahmedabad (India)

Shu-Ling Hwang, National Defense Medical Center, Taiwan, "Unbearable Rebellion: Prostitution in Four Taiwanese Atayal Aboriginal Settlements."

6. Population, Family Planning, and Development in South Asia

Mohan N. Shrestha, Bowling Green State U., "Population Redistribution and Public Policy in Nepal."

Ashraf U. Ahmeh, Morgan State U., "Correlates of Unmet Need for

Family Planning in Bangladesh."

Surrender Yadava, U. of Northern Iowa, "Impact of Mobility on Socio-Economic and Cultural Development of Households in Rural Areas of India."

K. V. Rao, Bowling Green State U., "Fertility Differentials among Religious Groups: A Case Study of Uttar Pradesh, 1991."

7. Culture, Socialization, and Parenting Practices

Chyi-in Wu, Institute of Sociology, Academia Sinica, "The Intergenerational Transmission of Parenting Practices in Modern Taiwan."

Herman W. Smith and Takako Nomi, U. of Missouri-St. Louis, "Is Amae the Key to Understanding Japanese Culture?"

Thomas D. Jayawardene, Westmont College, "The Educational Sociology of the Sri Lanka Civil War: A Socio-Historical Analysis."

8. Capital, Labor Market, & Mobility

Michael Johnston, UCLA, "Embeddedness: The Changing Chinese Labor Market"

Rebecca Matthews & Victor Nee, Cornell U., "Getting Jobs in Urban China: The Changing Significance of Forms of Capital."

Monica Prasad, U. of Chicago, "International Capital on 'Silicon Plateau': Work & Control in India's Computer Industry."

Ruey-Ming Tsay, Tunghai U., "The Construction of Inequality: Structural Constraints on Career Mobility in Taiwan's Civil Service System."

9. Gender, Work, and Family

Xiaowei Rose Luo, Stanford U., "Contemporary Chinese Women's Status Attainment Through Marriage and Family."

Yoshinori Kamo, Louisiana State U., "Sociological Determinants of Life Satisfaction in Japan: Roles of Gender, Family, and Work."

Chien-Chung Huang, Columbia U., "The Analysis of Single Parent Family Growth in Taiwan, 1980-94."

10. Poverty, Mortality, and Health/Mental Health

Wu Xu, U. of Utah and Xiaoxian Gao, Shaanxi Provincial Women's

Federation Research Center, "Gender, Health, and Poverty in Rural China."

Qian Cai, Brown U., "Eastern Asian Pattern in Mortality Decline? A Comparative Study in China, Korea, and Japan."

Yu-Shu Chen, Central Police U., "Explaining Delinquency and Psychological Distress: An Empirical Study in Taiwan."

Shobba Srinivasan, UC Davis, "Mental Health among Chinese Americans: The Impact of Socioeconomic Status."

11. Asia and the West

Shahid M. Shahidullah, Virginia State U., "Civilizational Clash: The Emerging Global Consensus and Dialectics."

Bam Dev Sharda, U. of Utah, "Globalization, Development, and Status Allocation in India."

Joseph W. Elder, U. of Wisconsin, Madison, "India's Worlds and U.S. Scholars: 1947 to 1997."

William T. Liu, U. of Illinois at Chicago and W.C. Wong, Hong Kong Lingnan College, "Contrasting Views of the Transition of Sovereignty Between East and West."

12. Social Construction of Gender and Community Development

Emily Noelle Ignacio, U. of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, "'...Seeking Filipina for Friendship, Possibly Marriage ...': Examining the Construction of 'Filipina' in the Fight Against the Commodification of Filipino Women."

Yvonne Lau, Loyola U., "Asian American Women: Recentering Roles."

Neeraja Aravamudan, Northwestern U., "'They Don't Know the Asian Family System': The Fallacy of Specialized Cultural Knowledge at a Community Organization."

13. Value, Ethnic Identity, and Pan-Ethnic Boundaries

Jian Guan, Millersville U. of Penn; & Richard A. Dodder, Oklahoma State U., "The Impact of Cross-Cultural Contact on Value and Identity: A Comparative Study of Chinese Students in China and in the US."

Kwang Chung Kim, Western Illinois U.; Ailee Moon, UCLA; and Young In Song, Cal State, Hayward. "Young Korean Americans: An Analysis

of Their Ethnic Identity."

Mia Tuan, U. of Oregon,
"Neither Real American Nor Real
Asians? Multigeneration Asian
Ethnics Navigating the Terrain of
Authenticity."

Dina G. Okamoto, U. of Arizona,
"The Persistence of Asian American
Identity?: Explaining the Formation
of Panethnic Boundaries."

14. Engendering Ethnic Entrepreneurship and Industries

Richard Chabot, Humphreys
College, "Khmer and Lao
Entrepreneurship."

Eunju Lee, SUNY at Albany,
"Engendering an Immigrant Niche: The
Case of Korean Nail Salon Industry in
New York."

Jeffrey J. Kamakahi, College of
St. Benedict/St. John's U., "The Sake
Brewing Industry in the United
States: A Socio-historical Sketch."

15. Migration, Language, and Elderly

Zai Liang, Queens College, "The
Age of Migration in China: 1982-
1995."

Zakir Hossain, Lock Haven U. of
Penn, "Factors Affecting Secondary
Migration: A Case Stud of Laotian-
Americans in a Midwestern City."

Kristina de los Santos, The
Ohio State U., "Talk the Talk:
Determinants of English-Language
Proficiency Across Asian Immigrant
Groups."

Sean-Shong Hwang, U. of Alabama
at Birmingham, "Asian Elderly in the
U.S.: Immigration, Redistribution,
and Dependency."

16. Marriage and Ethnic Families

Hisako Matsuo, Southern
Illinois U., "Marital Assimilation
among Japanese Americans: Quest for
Acceptance and Longing for Cultural
Maintenance."

Man-shan Kwok, Princeton U.,
"Chinese-White Intermarriage: Impact
of Ethnic Enclaves on Social
Integration."

Lisa Sun-Hee Park, Northwestern
U., "Growing Up in an Immigrant
Entrepreneurial Family: From a
Despised Minority to Model Minority
and Back Again."

Karen Pyke, U. of Florida,
"The Normal American Family' as an
Interpretive Structure of Family Life
among Adult Children of Korean and

Vietnamese Immigrants."

17. Gender, Occupational Segregation, and Assimilation

Ken Shin and Linda Karr, U. of
S. Carolina, "Playing Second Fiddle:
An Analysis of Gender Segregation in
Major Asian Symphony Orchestras."

Peter Chua, UC Santa Barbara,
"Occupational Segregation of US
Filipinos: The Effects of Gender and
Period of Migration."

Kristen Peterson, Brown U.,
"Segregation or Assimilation:
Geographic Dispersal Patterns among
Japanese and Chinese Americans from
1940 to 1990."

Wan He, U. of Maryland,
"Assimilation or Marginality? The
Case of Chinese Americans' Low
Fertility."

18. Religion, Ethnicity, and Values

Wei-An Chang, Institute of Soc
and Anthro, National Tsing Hua U., "A
'This-World' Buddhism: Taiwan Tzu-Chi
Buddhist Sect and Recycling."

Prema Kurien, USC, "Religion
and Ethnicity: A Study of Kerala,
India

Antony W. Alumkal, Princeton
U., "Evangelicalism, Economic Values,
and the Asian American Second
Generation: A Case Study of a Chinese
and a Korean Church."

19. Politics, Interracial Relations, and Community Transformation

Leland Saito, UCSD, "Electoral
Politics and Citizenship: Local and
National Narratives of Exclusion in
New York City Chinatown and the Lower
East Side."

Nadia Young-na Kim, U. of
Michigan, "Black and Yellow Under
Red, White, and Blue: Los Angeles
1992."

Hui Niu, U. of Minnesota,
"Selective Acculturation in a
Transient Community--First and Second
Generation Chinese in the United
States."

20. Korean American Community and Social Control Strategies

Heon Cheol Lee, U. of N.
Carolina-Asheville, "The Social
Construction of Korean American
Community: A Sociological
Evaluation."

Sung Hak Choi, UCLA, "Jang's
Market: An Analysis of Social Control

Strategies in the Inner City."

Yoonies Park, UC, "Korean Immigrant Women in Business in Los Angeles Koreatown."

LIVING AND TEACHING IN S. KOREA

By Eun Mee Kim

(Editor's Note: Kim wrote this piece while teaching at the Graduate School of International Studies, Ewha Woman's University, Seoul, South Korea. She was on leave from the Department of Sociology at the University of Southern California. I thank Nazli Kibria for soliciting this piece for *Asian Mode*).

Living in Seoul in 1997 has been dramatic and breath-taking. First of all, as an ordinary person living in South Korea, the most dramatic event has been the financial crisis that finally lead to the Republic of Korea's Ministry of Economic and Finance and International Monetary Fund's (IMF) announcement that South Korea will receive a Stand-by Loan (emergency relief funds) on November 21, 1997. Since that first announcement, the exchange rate between the Korean Won versus the US dollar have continued to fluctuate with rumors that the Korean Won will depreciate even further before settling down; several major *chaebol* and non-*chaebol* firms have gone bankrupt; nine non-banking financial institutions have been closed; and stocks have continued to plummet. In order to stabilize the South Korean Won and the South Korean market, the IMF has requested various measures that would quickly liberalize the South Korean market. Among those, reorganization of financial institutions and *chaebol* firms will lead to massive layoffs in 1998. Projections for layoffs in 1998 run as high as 7%, which is unheard of in South Korea's recent economic history. Everyday, the 9 o'clock evening news broadcast stories about price increases for gas, heating oil, bus fare, milk, flour, etc., which rely heavily on imports. And, the news shows also are at the forefront of major citizen campaigns such as drives for collecting U.S. coins and dollar bills, anti-luxury consumption, ride public

transportation, etc. In the midst of all these gloomy projections for the new year and stories about belt-tightening remind me of the 1960s and early 1970s, when S. Korea was embarking upon its journey for rapid growth. I just hope that S. Korea will be able to pull off this financial crisis, and use this opportunity to upgrade its economy.

Second, as a person who left Seoul in 1981, the changes have been dramatic. The speed and thoroughness of the economic development in the last 17 years have been impressive. I used to marvel at the changes I could feel and see during my short visits to Seoul in the 1980s and early 1990s. But, as I now actually live here, the changes are even more striking. Like any other major metropolitan areas in the world, Seoul is busy and congested. People run, not walk, on the streets, with a cell phone pressed onto their ears.

Third, it appears that people's ideas have also changed. More women are in higher offices of the government; more women are Assembly members; and more women are reporters in the evening news hours, and not just about women- and family-related news, but the so-called "hard core" news. S. Korea with its many rigid political and social rules and regulations, primarily due to its relatively closed status from the world and mono-ethnicity and mon-linguistics, seems to be opening up as well. Diversity, although limited, seems to be accepted far more than before.

Teaching in S. Korea has been very rewarding. Although the classroom experience in S. Korea compared to the U.S. is not as dramatically different as the life in general in S. Korea and the U.S., there are subtle differences. First of all, students in S. Korea tend to continue the old tradition of revering their teachers. Students seem much more hesitant in approaching their professors than in the States. I have yet had a single student seriously complain about her grade, and ask for a re-grade in order to move up her grade. This may change, of course, in due time. But, it appears that such a request is rarely made by a student in S. Korea.

Teaching at Ewha Womans University

has been particularly rewarding. It is my Alma Mater, and thus I have a special tie to the university and to the students. It is nice to come back home to teach, once where you were a young aspiring student. What has made this trip back home especially rewarding is the fact that Ewha's students have become even better and they seem better poised to go out into the real world. Unlike myself and many in my generation, where we found the ideal of an equal world between women and men taught and lived at our university was so hard to find in the real world, the new generation of Ewha women seems ready to take advantage of the changes that have been made and ready to go after their dreams regardless of their gender. Although the S. Korean society is a long ways from an egalitarian society, it appears that at least this generation of women are getting closer to that ideal.

In sum, the experience in S. Korea has been both great and exhausting! The changes are breathtakingly fast and one is "expected" to keep up with the changes. If you decide to walk, you will undoubtedly fall far behind of others. What has been encouraging is that there are more who decide to walk, and they are more or less accepted. What will be interesting to see is how I can find a place/time where I can be myself and not completely lose myself in the midst of this great city.

**SEGMENTED WORLDS, FRAGMENTED
KNOWLEDGE: ASIAN STUDIES,
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, AND CULTURAL
IDENTITIES AFTER THE COLD WAR**

by Ravi Arvind Palat
Sociology, Uni. of Auckland

(Editor's note: This column was solicited by Hagen Koo).

In the context of the large-scale diasporic movement of peoples, particularly the tremendous increase of Asian immigrants after the removal of discriminatory barriers in 1965, and the increasing inadequacy of framing race relations within a Black/White opposition, this communication seeks to locate Asian Studies within the changing

configurations of race relations in the United States.

The segregation of Asian Studies within enclosed-self-referential, compartments has meant that even when core curriculums in universities are broadened to include works by women and people of color, these tend to be accorded a monumental status. Precisely because of the colonial subordination of university systems and structures of culture, even when texts by Asian authors are inducted into the university canon (or counter-canon), it is not because they best represent aesthetic values of the various Asian cultures but because they conform to the principles and criteria of Western canonicity or because they correspond to Western stereotypes of these other cultures. Moreover, the reification and exoticization of these cultural legacies tend to accept the weltanschauung of dominant, patriarchal elites and neglect the voices of women, subaltern classes, ethnic and religious minorities, and other marginalized social groups in these geocultural areas. At the same time, the isolation of Asian Studies experts in hermetically quarantined enclosures has meant that there have been only a few studies on the influence of the projection of racial hierarchies and stereotypes in the United States--particularly the negative depiction of African Americans. Paralleling the internalization of negative images of African- and Latino-Americans by Asian migrants, Black and Latino-Americans have also internalized negative images of Asian-Americans following their revalorization from a "dirty, tradition-bound, people to a "model minority" of super-achievers who have succeeded due to their greedy, callous attitudes and their clannish nature. In this context, the division between the study of socially disadvantaged minorities in the United States in programs of ethnic studies and the study of newer migrant groups in Asians studies programs perpetuates the marginalization of both groups within universities. In both cases, by conceptually refrigerating the cultures of marginalized peoples in America as narratives of authenticity and by exoticizing Asian cultures, it

inhibits a study of their respective histories and traditions as essentially contested, historically contingent processes.

On another register, though Asian Studies programs were envisaged as multidisciplinary assemblages of scholars, combining different disciplinary competencies, to provide a comprehensive perspective on a broad geocultural region, the unrelenting hostility of disciplinary departments, on which most of their faculty depended for tenure and promotion, meant that the institutionalization of these programs in universities did not challenge the disciplinary partitioning of the intellectual subject matter. Thus, instead of challenging the fragmentation of knowledge within departmental enclosures, Asianists have tended to be scholars who applied the methodological and conceptual tools of their respective disciplines to a particular region of the world. Moreover, in the context of a highly diversified linguistic and research environment, scholars tend to produce localized, country-specific, or micro-regional studies rather than the promised integrative analyses of broad geocultural regions. In the absence of a complex grid of scholarly exchanges between the various regional, national, and sub-national specialties, these studies have reinforced Chinese, Indian, Japanese, Korean, Tamil, and other exceptionalisms rather than produce a unified and coherent body of knowledge about Asia as a whole. This idiographic focus of Asian Studies programs also confirms the proclivity of disciplinary specialists to assume that their colleagues in Asian Studies are not equipped to provide insights relevant for the monothetic social sciences as they spent inordinate amounts of time in particularistic investigations which detracted them from the study of "theory." Thus, premised on what Meaghan Morris has called the "positive unoriginality" of the peoples outside the privileged arena of northwestern Europe, the analytical categories of the monothetic social sciences remain theoretical encapsulations of the Euro-North American experience of

socio-historical change even when capitalism has transcended its historically specific origins in Europe to become a truly global abstraction.

The inadequacies stemming from this universalization of the Euro-North American trajectories of socio-historical transformation are evident from the inability of reigning perspectives within the modern social sciences to adequately account for the seismic socio-political transformations occurring in the contemporary world. On the one hand, despite the rapid industrialization of low- and middle-income states and the parallel deindustrialization of high-income states, the differences in wealth, power, and welfare between them continues to expand contrary to the predictions of modernization theory. On the other, the rhetorical victory of consumer capitalism over 'actually existing socialism' has been accompanied by a wave of ethnic conflicts, contrary to the expectations of liberal democratic theories. These anomalies exist precisely because the European narrative of industrialization and state formation is so ingrained in the theoretical arsenal of the contemporary social sciences that our analytical categories are unable to conceptualize the distinctiveness of the socio-economic and political processes of "development" in low-income and middle-income states. The downgrading of manufacturing operations in the global divisioning of labor, the fragmentation of production into part-processes, and the increasing feminization of the workforce has transformed the family into a highly disciplined, low-wage labor force working to order for multinational capital. This operates against the tendency towards empowerment of workers in advanced sectors of capital and neutralizes the politico-economic consequences that social theorists associate with the generalized increase in capital intensity of production. Put differently, the positive revaluation of the Confucian tradition with its greater respect for patriarchal hierarchies is because it matches the requirements of production conditions of the contemporary world more closely than the Protestant work

ethic which stresses individualism. Correspondingly, the modular adoption of the European model of nation-states has not only resulted in an increase of political freedoms and material welfare, but more often than not it has led to increasing levels of violence against civilians and greater relative deprivation. These issues lie at the heart of the current debate on values in international trade negotiations between Euro-North American states and the rising economies strung along the Pacific perimeters of Asia when political and business elites from the latter routinely reject 'Western' notions of human rights and labor standards by invoking 'Asian values' and attributes their own spectacular performance to the alleged superiority of the collective ethos of these values counterposed to the 'individualism' of the West. Ironically, by reworking notions of indigenous traditions, local and national elites in several Asian states have invoked Western stereotypes of Asia to deny their subject populations political rights and to ideologically justify the reinforcement of patriarchal structures of control. In this context, far from providing a critical perspective on these claims, the idiographic, self-referential character of Asian Studies programs has tended to validate the reification of the cultures of various peoples in the region as timeless, ahistorical essences.

CALL FOR PAPERS

Special issue of *Work and Occupations* on "Ethnicity, Race, and Gender, in the Workplace." This special issue is devoted to theoretical or empirical articles that further our understanding of the interacting effects of ethnicity and gender on social inequality in the workplace. Short paper proposals can be sent to guest editor Jennifer L. Glass, Department of Sociology, W140 Seashore Hall, University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa 52242; jennifer-glass@uiowa.edu; fax: (319) 335-2509. Completed papers should be sent to Jennifer Glass by December 1, 1998 in order to receive full consideration.

NOTES ON FOLKS

Yen Le Espiritu announces the birth of her son, Gabriel Le Espiritu, who arrived on Feb. 24, 1998.

Stanford Lyman, Florida Atlantic University, slyman@acc.fau.edu

Publication: *Nato and Germany: A Study in the Sociology of Supranational Relations* (Fayetteville, Ark.: University of Arkansas Press, 1995). This book was awarded Honorable Mention by the Book Award Committee of the Mid-South Sociological Association at their recent meeting in Huntsville, Alabama, October 29-November 1, 1997.

Herm Smith, Sociology, UM-St. Louis. E-mail: HWSmith@ums1.edu

Publications:
1997. "The Formation of Gender-Differentiated Sentiments in Japan." *Journal of Mathematical Sociology* 22: 373-395. (Co-authored with Michio Umino and Takanori Matsuno).
1997. "Shuushokugo no tsuuka ni yoru jinbutsu inshou--nihonpan amalgamation equations doutei no ayami (The transfiguration of human impressions through modifiers--Identifying a Japanese edition of amalgamation questions.) *Showa Jyoushi Daigaku Gendai Bunka Kenkyuujo* pp. 80-90. (with Takanori Matsuno, in Japanese).

Wanted: A chinese scholar interested in collaboration on an extension of my 15-year program into a Japanese model of emotions and attributions to Taiwan or Hong Kong. Must be bilingual in both Chinese and English and have access to a large pool of Chinese high school or college aged student population for the experiments. Must also have access to a 25 to 30-machine Chinese DOS or Windows computer lab for the experiments in either location. The research question is: Is the Japanese model of affect control unique or a special case of a more general Asian model of how the mind works? Important co-authored publications guaranteed. Contact Herm Smith at HWSmith@ums1.edu