

lesson in the art of living with a quiet grace and steadiness of both purpose and nature, who always put the subject of investigation in the foreground.

Alan is survived by his sister Janet and a world full of friends.

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## MITSUKO HOSOYA

1958–1996

Mitsuko Hosoya was an instructor of Japanese language and culture at Guilford College in Greensboro, North Carolina at the time of her death. She was also teaching Japanese part time at North Carolina A&T University and tutoring at the Piedmont Triad Japanese Language School in Kernersville. Additionally, Hosoya's boundless energy enabled her to juggle being a doctoral student at UNC-Greensboro. A native of Chiba, Japan, Hosoya first visited the United States briefly in 1977 in a program for undergraduates. At that time she was a student at Dokkyo University from which she received a Bachelor of Arts degree in English Language in 1981. Immediately upon graduation, Hosoya came to New York City and was accepted at Teachers College, Columbia University in the Teaching English to Speakers of Other Languages program. Supporting herself as a waitperson at a Japanese restaurant, Hosoya became "street smart" in the Big Apple and considered that just part of the fun of living in the U.S. True to her lifelong joy in meeting and interacting with all humanity, Hosoya tutored blue-collar Spanish-speaking individuals in English. Hosoya returned to Japan after receiving a Master of Arts in Literature and Communication from Columbia University in 1983. Hosoya then taught conversational English, reading and English composition at Tiekyo University from 1984 to 1993 and Japanese for foreign students at Tokyo Institute of Foreign Languages from 1991 to 1993. She visited the United States at least once a year during this sojourn in Japan.

Hosoya came to Appalachian State University in Boone, North Carolina for a one-year internship (1993–94) sponsored by International Internship Programs, whose honorary chairperson was Haru Reischauer. Hosoya taught one section each of Beginning and Intermediate Japanese at Appalachian. Informally she was always acquainting others with her culture whether she was participating in a sushi-making party, or making guest presentations to classes as varied a Sociolinguistics and Asian Religions. Students she had taught a scant four months fearlessly sang "Sakura" and "Akatonbo" from their *hiragana* song sheets at the Foreign Language Department Christmas Performance Show. Hosoya "adopted" all foreign students; she found out when their birthdays were and threw parties for them complete with cakes she had made and American birthday party games such as "Pin the Tail on the Donkey." Her zest for life and openness to new experiences and places helped her to adapt to life in rural northwestern North Carolina. She expressed it well herself when she wrote, "I enjoyed an international life in a very uninternational place like Boone."

Meetings of the Southeastern section of the Association for Asian Studies were soon graced by her perceptive presentations on subjects such as the differences between teaching the Japanese language to Americans and the English language to Japanese.

Hosoya became a visiting guest lecturer in Japanese at Guilford College in 1994. There she developed a course entitled "Women in Japan," with readings about legendary Empress Jingu as researched by Michiko Y. Aoki all the way through time to Tomoko, a contemporary woman interviewed by David W. Plath. Lively class discussions were the norm as were spirited exchanges about films such as "Rashomon" and "Life of Oharu." For all of her Japanese language classes Hosoya spent hours of preparation. For example, by the second class meeting she would have handmade beautiful *katakana meisbi* for each student to use in learning how to properly introduce him or herself. She tirelessly prepared worksheets with sample dialogues, and simple maps, clocks, or illustrations to supplement textbook explanations. Hosoya invited students to bring native speakers to class if anyone happened to have Japanese friends or business acquaintances in town; no previous notice was required. Guests would practice dialogues with students or even help with after class origami crane making or *yakitori* dinners. Hosoya was invariably cheerful and bubbly, even though her daily "Ogenki desu ka?" would often be met by students' collective groans of "Ma . . . ma . . ." Rigorous but limitlessly encouraging, Hosoya was incapable of sarcasm with students. A Guilford colleague whose office was next to hers put it well when she said, "She had such authority as the professor of a very difficult language, but she wore that authority so lightly!"

At the time of her death, Hosoya was working on a book of teaching materials and planning a study trip to Japan for public school teachers. She is survived by her parents, Akira and Chieko Hosoya and a sister, Mariko, all of Japan.

Those of us who knew Hosoya-sama were privileged.

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## MIYAZAKI ICHISADA

1901–1995

On May 24, 1995 Miyazaki Ichisada, one of the great figures of twentieth-century Sinology, passed away. He would have been 94 in three months. Renowned in Japan, China, and the West for the breadth and depth of his extraordinary knowledge and for the numerous pathbreaking works he wrote over seven decades of active scholarship, Miyazaki cut a figure in Kyoto not likely to be seen again anytime soon. He began his career at Kyoto University under the tutelage of the legendary Naitô Konan (1866–1934), also studying with Kano Naoki (1868–1947), and Kuwabara Jitsuzô (1879–1931), and his name was to become synonymous with Kyoto Sinology.

It is often said that Miyazaki filled in the social and economic historical details for Naitô's famous thesis on the periodization of Chinese history, placing the beginning of modernity in the Northern Song. Much, but by no means all, of Miyazaki's work did deal with the Song period and the implication of changes in that era for Chinese history as a whole. He basically followed his teacher's periodization scheme, but he expanded it as well. He added a fourth stage to ancient, medieval, and modern: "recent" (*saikinsei*; lit., "most modern") beginning with the 1911