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JAPAN AFTER JAPAN

SOCIAL
AND
CULTURAL LIFE
FROM THE
RECESSIONARY
1990S
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Japan After Japan: Social and Cultural Life from the Recessionary 1990s to the Present, Tomiko Yoda, Harry Harootunian, Duke University Press, 2006, 0822338130, 9780822338130, 447 pages. The prolonged downturn in the Japanese economy that began during the recessionary 1990s triggered a complex set of reactions both within Japan and abroad, reshaping not only the country's economy but also its politics, society, and culture. In Japan After Japan, scholars of history, anthropology, literature, and film explore the profound transformations in Japan since the early 1990s, providing complex analyses of a nation in transition, linking its present to its past and connecting local situations to global developments. Several of the essayists reflect on the politics of history, considering changes in the relationship between Japan and the United States, the complex legacy of Japanese colonialism, Japan's chronic unease with its wartime history, and the postwar consolidation of an ethnocentric and racist nationalism. Others analyze anxieties related to the role of children in society and the weakening of the gendered divide between workplace and home. Turning to popular culture, contributors scrutinize the avid consumption of "reality" events in formats including police shows, quiz shows, and live Web camera feeds; the creation, distribution, and reception of Pokémon, the game-based franchise that became a worldwide cultural phenomenon; and the ways that the behavior of zealous fans of anime both reinforces and clashes with corporate interests. Focusing on contemporary social and political movements, one essay relates how a local citizens' group pressed the Japanese government to turn an international exposition, the Aichi Expo 2005, into a more environmentally conscious project. Another essay offers both a survey of emerging political movements and a manifesto identifying new possibilities for radical politics in Japan. Together the contributors to Japan After Japan present much-needed insight into the wide-ranging transformations of Japanese society that began in the 1990s. Contributors. Anne Allison, Andrea G. Arai, Eric Cazdyn, Leo Ching, Harry Harootunian, Marilyn Ivy, Sabu Kohso, J. Victor Koschmann, Thomas LaMarre, Masao Miyoshi, Yutaka Nagahara, Naoki Sakai, Tomiko Yoda, Yoshimi Shunya, Mitsuhiro Yoshimoto/div.

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21st Century Japan A New Sun Rising, Trevor Harrison, 2008, History, 172 pages. Subtle insights into Japan that are different from the usual catalog of descriptions and analyses..

Mirror of Modernity Invented Traditions of Modern Japan, Stephen Vlastos, 1998, History, 328 pages. "This book forces a rethinking of the contentional dichotomy between tradition and modernity. The authors argue provocatively that much of Japanese 'tradition' is a modern

Dreamland Japan Writings on Modern Manga, Frederik L. Schodt, 1996, Literary Collections, 360 pages. Discusses the different forms, styles, artists, and publishers of manga, the popular form of comic book in Japan.

The Nanjing Massacre in History and Historiography , Joshua A. Fogel, 2000, History, 248 pages. A compelling historiographic study of the Rape of Nanjing during the Sino-Japanese War of 1937-1945, one of the worst atrocities of all times, and of the event's repercussions..

Worlds within the Japanese home , M. K. Shankar, Jan 1, 2003, History, 112 pages. .

Civilization and Monsters Spirits of Modernity in Meiji Japan, Gerald A. Figal, 1999, History, 290 pages. Discusses the representation/role of the supernatural or the "fantastic" in the construction of Japanese modernism in late 19th and early 20th century Japan..

A Genealogy of 'Japanese' Self-images , Eiji Oguma, 2002, History, 435 pages. This book presents a counter-argument to the Japanese belief that they are a homogeneous nation since the Meiji period. Eiji Oguma demonstrates that the myth of ethnic

100 million Japanese the postwar experience, Masataka Kōno, 1972, History, 282 pages. .

Seeking the Self Individualism and Popular Culture in Japan, Satomi Ishikawa, Jan 1, 2007, Social Science, 253 pages. This book is about the self in contemporary Japan. In contrast to

Euro-American cultures, in which the self is considered to be the essence of personhood, in Japanese culture

SAMURAI CHAMPLOO V01 , Shinichiro Watanabe, Apr 25, 2006, , 200 pages. Follows the adventures of Mugen, Jin, and Fuu who must face assassins and search for the "samurai who smells like a sunflower."

A history of Shōwa Japan, 1926-1989 , Takafusa Nakamura, Edwin Whemmouth, 1998, , 510 pages. The reign of Emperor Hirohito-the Showa era-is synonymous with the history of twentieth-century Japan. That history is told here by one of Japan's most respected economists and

Authenticating Culture in Imperial Japan Kuki Shūzō and the Rise of National Aesthetics, Leslie Pincus, 1996, History, 271 pages. To explore these questions, Leslie Pincus focuses on the work of philosopher Kuki Shūzō, in particular his classic study of Edo style, "Iki" no kozo - a text that demonstrates

Journal of Japanese Studies, Volumes 31-32 , , 2006, History, . A multidisciplinary forum for communicating new information, new interpretations, and recent research results concerning Japan to the English-reading world..

Contemporary Japanese Thought , Richard Calichman, 2005, History, 309 pages. The writings in this collection reflect some of the most innovative and influential work by Japanese intellectuals and cover a range of disciplines addressing the political

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