Read Online Japanese Femininities

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Japanese Femininities—Justin Charlebois 2013-08-15 The corporate salaryman and professional housewife stand as hegemonic archetypes of masculinity and femininity in Japan. However, these rigid gender roles are being challenged by women who are seeking to move beyond the strictly defined confines of their traditional roles as caregivers and homemakers. Through interviews with a range of Japanese women, this book explores how women’s gender roles are both reified and undermined in Japan today, and uncovers the prevalent themes, or ‘discourses’, that are utilized to construct gendered identities. It shows that while dominant discourses formulate notions of femininity within the domestic sphere, these are simultaneously resisted and problematized by contemporary women. To this end, Justin Charlebois traces the construction of different ‘oppositional’ femininities, such as the single career woman and married working mother, which challenge, destabilize, and potentially reconfigure the traditional gender order. This book makes an important contribution to our understanding of gender roles and femininity in Japan, and as such will be of great interest to students and scholars of Japanese culture and society, gender studies and women’s studies.

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Beyond Kawaii—Brigitte Steger 2020-05-29 Kawaii. The love of all things cute has become the dominant image of Japanese girls and women. Real Japanese women are, however, more complex. Some celebrate their uterus, others experiment with fashion and cross-dressing or embrace their chubbiness, many struggle with motherhood. And some may even return as vengeful ghosts. This third collection of studies by young scholars from the University of Cambridge looks beyond the kawaii image and explores the diversity and complexity of being a “Japanese woman in the new millennium.

Cultivating Femininity—Rebecca Corbett 2018-03-31 The overwhelming majority of tea practitioners in contemporary Japan are women, but there has been little discussion on their historical role in tea culture (Chanoyu). In Cultivating Femininity, Rebecca Corbett writes women back into this history and shows how tea practice for women was understood, articulated, and promoted in the Edo (1603-1868) and Meiji (1868-1912) periods. Viewing chanoyu from the lens of feminist and gender theory, she sheds new light on tea’s undeniable influence on the formation of modern understandings of femininity in Japan. Corbett overturns the iemoto tea school’s carefully constructed orthodoxy by employing underused primary sources and closely examining existing tea histories. She incorporates Pierre Bourdieu’s theories of social and cultural capital and Norbert Elias’s “civilizing process” to explore the economic and social incentives for women taking part in chanoyu. Although the iemoto system sought to increase its control over every aspect of tea, including book production, eighteenth- and nineteenth-century popular texts aimed specifically at women evidence the spread of tea culture beyond parameters set by the schools. The expansion of chanoyu to new social groups cascaded from commoner men to elite then commoner women. Shifting the focus away from male tea masters complicates the history of tea in Japan and shows how women of different social backgrounds worked within and without traditionally accepted paradigms of tea practice. The direct socioeconomic impact of the spread of tea is ultimately revealed in subsequent advances in women’s labor opportunities and an increase in female social mobility. Through their participation in chanoyu, commoner women were able to blur and lessen the status gap between themselves and women of aristocratic and samurai status. Cultivating Femininity offers a new perspective on the prevalence of tea practice among women in modern Japan. It presents a fresh, much-needed approach, one that will be appreciated by students and scholars of Japanese history, gender, and culture, as well as by tea practitioners. An electronic version of this book is freely available thanks to the support of libraries working with Knowledge Unlatched, a collaborative initiative designed to make high-quality books open access for the public good. The open-access version of this book is licensed under Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivatives 4.0 International (CC BY-NC-ND 4.0), which means that the work may be freely downloaded and shared for non-commercial purposes, provided credit is given to the author. Derivative works and commercial uses require permission from the publisher.

Femininity, Self-harm and Eating Disorders in Japan—Gitte Marianne Hansen 2015-12-22 From the 1980s onwards, the incidence of eating disorders and self-harm has increased among Japanese women, who report receiving mixed messages about how to be women. Mirroring this, women’s self-directed violence has increasingly been thematised in diverse Japanese narrative and visual culture. This book examines the relationship between normative femininity and women’s self-directed violence in contemporary Japanese culture. To theoretically define the complexities that constitute normativity, the book develops the concept of ‘contradictive femininity’ and shows how in Japanese culture, women’s paradoxical roles are thematised through three character construction techniques, broadly derived from the doppelgänger motif. It then demonstrates how eating disorders and self-harm are included in normative femininity and suggests that such self-directed violence can be interpreted as coping strategies to overcome feelings of fragmentation related to contradictive femininity. Looking at novels, artwork, manga, anime, TV dramas and news stories, the book analyses both globally well known Japanese culture such as Murakami Haruki’s literary works and Miyazaki Hayao’s animation, as well as culture unavailable to non-Japanese readers. The aim of juxtaposing such diverse narrative and visual culture is to map common storylines and thematisation techniques about normative femininity, self-harm and eating disorders. Furthermore, it shows how women’s private struggles with their own bodies have become public discourse available for consumption as entertainment and lifestyle products. Highly interdisciplinary, it will be of huge interest to students and scholars of Japanese studies, Japanese culture and society and gender and women’s studies, as well as to academics and consumers of Japanese literature, manga and animation.

Cosmo Girls and Playboys: Japanese Femininities and Masculinity in Gendered Magazines—Yuka Matsugu 2007 Comparative analysis of the two languages is limited to an examination of the use of passive voice. The results suggest one gender-specific constraint—Japanese women avoid maintaining the inanimate subject of
English passive sentences—and one language-specific constraint—Japanese passive sentences are preferred when the speakers discuss their personal relationships.

**Japanese Native Speakers’ Attitudes Towards Attention-getting Ne of Intimacy in Relation to Japanese Femininities**- Atsuko Oyama 2008 Abstract: This thesis investigates Japanese people’s perceptions towards female speakers who use “attention-getting ne of intimacy” in discourse in relation to femininity. This thesis employs the method of questionnaires in this attention-getting ne as its variable. In addition, people’s explicit thoughts about femininity were examined. The findings reveal a novel type of womanhood, clingy womanhood, which has a minimal association with the traditional Japanese concept of femininity. The findings suggest that when listeners thought the speakers to be siblings in their early twenties, they also believed that the speakers project a greater degree of clingy womanhood when this ne was present than when it was absent. The findings also suggest that attention-getting ne of intimacy is related to male-centered femininity in the perceptions of male listeners. Overall, the essential connotations of the particle ne, that is, intimacy, rapport, and involvement, seem to have a significant effect on the relationship between attention-getting ne of intimacy and femininity, in the context of conversation treated in this study.

**Femininity, Self-harm and Eating Disorders in Japan**- Gitte Marianne Hansen 2015-12-22 From the 1980s onwards, the incidence of eating disorders and self-harm has increased among Japanese women, who report receiving mixed messages about how to be women. Mirroring this, women’s self-directed violence has increasingly been thematised in diverse Japanese narrative and visual culture. This book examines the relationship between normative femininity and women’s self-directed violence in contemporary Japanese culture. To theoretically define the complexities that constitute normativity, the book develops the concept of ‘contradictive femininity’ and shows how in Japanese culture, women’s paradoxical roles are thematized through three character construction techniques, broadly derived from the doppelgänger motif. It then demonstrates how eating disorders and self-harm are included in normative femininity and suggests that such self-directed violence can be interpreted as coping strategies to overcome feelings of fragmentation related to contradictive femininity. Looking at novels, artwork, manga, anime, TV dramas and news stories, the book analyses both globally well known Japanese culture such as Murakami Haruki’s literary works and Miyazaki Hayao’s animation, as well as culture unavailable to non-Japanese readers. The aim of juxtapositions of diverse narrative and visual culture is to map common storylines and thematisation techniques about normative femininity, self-harm and eating disorders. Furthermore, it shows how women’s private struggles with their own bodies have become public discourse available for consumption as entertainment and lifestyle products. Highly interdisciplinary, it will be of huge interest to students and scholars of Japanese studies, Japanese culture and society and gender and women’s studies, as well as to academics and consumers of Japanese literature, manga and animation.

**Staging Desires**- Mio Wakita 2013 Closely examining staged images of Japanese femininity, this study centers on the mid-Meiji souvenir photograph of Kusakabe Kimbei, approaching from the artist’s perspective while considering the image of the female body and the strategies of feminist representation in it. The analysis attempts to construct visual material in its original context using various points of departure, including the sociocultural significance of the staged models, the visual display of the photographic models in relation to the visibility problem of Japanese women in Meiji visual media, and Kimbei’s visual encodings of Japanese femininity. By means of contextualized analysis, this survey seeks to illuminate the intricate structure of significations embedded on the visual plane, ultimately demonstrating how Kimbei’s female images present a lot of multilayered meanings.

**Kissing the Mask**-William T. Vollmann 2011-03-15 From the National Book Award-winning author of Europe Central, a charming, evocative and piercing examination of an ancient Japanese tradition and the keys it holds to our modern understanding of beauty What is a woman? To what extent is femininity a performance? Writing with the extra-ordinary awareness and endless curiosity that have defined his entire oeuvre, William T. Vollmann takes an in-depth look at the Japanese craft of Noh theater, using the medium as a prism to reveal the conception of beauty itself. Sweeping readers from the dressing room of one of Japan’s most famous Noh actors to a transvestite bar in the red-light district of Kabukicho, Kissing the Mask explores the enigma surrounding Noh theater and the traditions that have made it intrinsic to Japanese culture for centuries. Vollmann then widens his scope to encompass such modern artists of desire and loss as Mishima, Kawahata and Andrew Wyeth. From old Norse poetry to Greek cult statues, from elite geisha dancers to American makeup artists, from Serbia to India, Vollmann uncovers secrets of staged femininity and mysteries of perceived and expressed beauty, including specific makeup procedures furnished by an L.A. transgender bar girl, a Kabuki female impersonator, and the owner of a semi-clandestine studio for Tokyo cross-dressers. Kissing the Mask is illustrated with many evocative sketches and photographs by the author.

**Fictions of Femininity**- Edith Sarra 1999 The history of Japanese memoir literature began over a thousand years ago, its greatest practitioners being women of the [middling ranks] whose literary talents won many of their positions as ladies-in-waiting at the Heian imperial court. As female writers they both inhabited and helped create a discursive world obsessed with the arts of concealment and self-display, the perils and possibilities[erotic, political, and literary][of real and metaphorical peepholes. As memoirists they were virtuosos in the exacting art of feminine self-representation. Fictions of Femininity explores the Heian memoirists['] creations of themselves in four texts: Kagero niki (The Kagero Memoir, after 974), Makura no soshi (The Pillow Book, after 994), Sarashina niki (The Sarashina Memoir, after 1058), and Sanuki no suke niki (The Memoir of the Sanuki Assistant Handmaid, after 1108). Essays on the individual memoirs pursue a dual interest, asking how each text works as a rhetorical construct and how it reflects the author[s]' negotiations with Heian fictions about women and writing. Letting the memoirs themselves set the terms for exploring gender constructions, Fictions of Femininity addresses a spectrum of related issues. The reading of The Kagero Memoir probes two traditional avenues of feminine expression: the writing of waka and the discourse of Buddhist nunhood. Two essays on The Sarashina Memoir reveal a fine weave of literary, religious, and autoerotic fantasies, highlighting the intellectual gifts of a memoirist long misread as naive and girlish. The essay on The Memoir of the Sanuki Assistant Handmaid examines the use of spirit possession as metaphor for commemoratory writing, tracing the balancing act its author performs and the tensions between the narratives at court and the realities of the author[s]' position. The chapter closes with a section on cross-cultural practice, including specific makeup procedures furnished by an L.A. transgender bar girl, a Kabuki female impersonator, and the owner of a semi-clandestine studio for Tokyo cross-dressers. Kissing the Mask is illustrated with many evocative sketches and photographs by the author.

**The Language of Feminine Beauty in Russian and Japanese Societies**- Natalia Konstantinovskaya 2020-05-05 This book conducts a cross-linguistic and cross-cultural study of ‘women’s language’ as it pertains to feminine beauty. It examines the ideological constructs of beauty and femininity in the cultures of Japan and Russia, as embodied through televised beauty ads, and relates them to the real-world language practices of Japanese and Russian women. The author traces the reciprocal connection between women’s real and imagined language use in the media and their communication, reception and construction of beauty and femininity, revealing the complex ways women respond to ideological expectations regarding language use: assimilating, transforming, and subverting ideologies. Using a range of methodologies, the book explores the role of the seven paradoxical roles in the representation of femininity, as well as the use of metaphor and ‘women’s’ language’ in their communication and representation of femininity. The book provides an in-depth analysis of the role of language in the construction and representation of femininity and the relationship between language and identity in these two cultures. The book also examines the role of language in the construction and representation of femininity in these two cultures.
and structures. This book will be of interest to students and scholars of sociolinguistics, language and gender, cultural and media studies, and Russian and Japanese culture.

**Professional Communication**-Winnie Cheng 2009-04-01  "Professional Communication" presents ten studies of communication practices in a variety of professional contexts. By drawing on diverse methodologies from fields such as conversation analysis, intercultural communication, and organizational studies, the essays here examine how language is constructed, managed, and consumed in various professional situations, ranging from academic settings to business negotiations. One important theme of the book is its emphasis on the collaboration between researchers and professionals. The contributors strongly believe that such collaborative partnership will provide direct implications for improving workplace communication and enhance better understanding of the construction of professional identity and organizational behaviour. This book will appeal to not only scholars and researchers in discourse analysis, intercultural communication and professional studies, but also practitioners in the related fields and disciplines.

**Japanese at Work**-Haruko Minegishi Cook 2018-04-06 This book empirically explores how different linguistic resources are utilized to achieve appropriate workplace role inhabitation and to achieve work-oriented communicative ends in a variety of workplaces in Japan. Appropriate role inhabitation is seen to include considerations of gender and interpersonal familiarity, along with speaker orientation to normative structures for marking power and politeness. This uniquely researched edited collection will appeal to scholars of workplace discourse and Japanese sociolinguistics, as well as Japanese language instructors and adult learners of Japanese. It is sure to make a major contribution to the cross-linguistic/cultural study of workplace discourse in the globalized context of the twenty-first century.

**The Social Life of the Japanese Language**-Shigeko Okamoto 2016-08-04 Why are different varieties of the Japanese language used differently in social interaction, and how are they perceived? How do honorifics operate to express diverse affective stances, such as politeness? Why have issues of gendered speech been so central in public discourse, and how are they reflected and refracted in language use as social practice? This book examines Japanese sociolinguistic phenomena from a fascinating new perspective, focusing on the historical construction of language norms and its relationship to actual language use in contemporary Japan. This socio-historically sensitive account stresses the different choices which have shaped Japanese and Western sociolinguistics and how varieties of Japanese, honorifics and politeness, and gendered language have emerged in response to the socio-political landscape in which a modernizing Japan found itself.

**Real and Imagined Women's Voices in Russian and Japanese Societies: Media, Self-Perceptions, and Everyday Language Practices**-Natalia Konstantinovskaiya 2017 The complex relationship between gender and language has been studied from a diversity of perspectives, which have explored both the historical control of women's voices in society and the evolving interactions between genders that shape contemporary language use. To date, however, there is little cross-cultural work exploring the crucial role of the media in shaping the social norms that regulate the use of gendered language. Furthermore, few studies analyzed women's discourses on their perceptions of normative and ideal femininities along with women's real linguistic practices. This dissertation aims to fill this gap by conducting a cross-linguistic and cross-cultural study of women's language in contemporary Japanese and Russian societies. The dissertation is three-fold: it investigates current gender ideologies and practices, compares gender ideologies and practices in women's narratives on their ideal selves, and women's actual speech in spontaneous conversations in Japan and Russia. By juxtaposing women's scripted speech in televised commercials, women's beliefs in interviews and their actual language behavior, I examine how various social expectations suggested in media are evoked, asserted, and rejected in women's perceptions of femininity and in their everyday life. Thus, this dissertation compares and contrasts women's self-articulated femininities with the normative portrayals dominant in media, exploring the ways in which women challenge and subvert social expectations. The results of this dissertation suggest that Japanese and Russian media frequently depicts women highlighting their femininity, which reflects a synthesis of current gender ideologies, traditional models and postfeminist ideas of 'power femininity.' Japanese and Russian women have rigid perceptions about the ideal femininity that in some ways echo the media representations. The corpus analysis of women's conversations and blogs, however, demonstrates the large gap between these perceptions and women's real practices. The dissertation findings add to our understanding of the constructed nature of femininity, its components, and its significance in both Japanese and Russian societies. The findings also highlight the culture-sensitive, nuanced creation of gender, and reveal the cultural inhomoynegeneity of its manifestations.

**Linguistic Tactics and Strategies of Marginalization in Japanese**-Judit Kroo 2021-05-30 This edited book brings together studies on different aspects of marginalization in Japanese varieties framework for studying marginalization which can also be applied in other linguistic and international contexts. The chapters in this book look at both marginalization of others and self-marginalization, examining the pragmatic strategies used to achieve marginalization, and investigating situations where it acts as an agentic tactic of speakers, in addition to a strategy of broader social structures. This book will be of interest to students and scholars of sociolinguistics, pragmatics, linguistic anthropology, and East Asian languages and cultures.

**Examining Japan’s Lost Decades**-Yoichi Funabashi 2015-04-10 This book examines five features of Japan’s ‘Lost Decades’: the speed of the economic decline in Japan compared to Japan’s earlier global prowess; a rapidly declining population; considerable political instability and failed reform attempts; shifting balances of power in the region and changing relations with Asian neighbouring nations; and the lingering legacy of World War Two. Addressing the question of why the decades were lost, this book offers 15 new perspectives ranging from economics to ideology and beyond. Investigating problems such as the risk-averse behaviour of Japan’s bureaucracy and the absence of strong political leadership, the authors analyse how the delay of ‘loss-cutting policies’ led to the 1997 financial crisis and a state of political gridlock where policymakers could not decide on firm strategies that would benefit national interests. To discuss the rebuilding of Japan, the authors argue that it is first essential to critically examine Japan’s ‘Lost Decades’ and this book offers a comprehensive overview of Japan’s recent 20 years of crisis. The book reveals that the ‘Lost Decades’ is not an issue unique to the Japanese context but has global relevance, and its study can provide important insights into challenges being faced in other mature economies. With chapters written by some of the world’s leading Japan specialists and chapters focusing on a variety of disciplines, this book will be of interest to students and scholars in the areas of Japan studies, Politics, International Relations, Security Studies, Government Policy and History.

**Decision-Making Reform in Japan**-Karol Zakowski 2015-04-24 In the election to the House of Representatives in 2009, the Democratic Party of Japan (DPJ) almost tripled the number of its lower house members by winning 308 seats. It subsequently formed a coalition government with the Social Democratic Party and the People’s New Party. The new ruling party promised to completely overhaul policymaking mechanisms that had been shaped over the past decades. Yet, the Japanese people quickly felt disappointed with the DPJ’s ‘policymaking engineering’. Examining the evolution of the decision-making process in Japan under the DPJ administration between the years 2009-2012, this book offers a multidimensional explanation for the reasons for the DPJ’s failure in producing effective policymaking mechanisms. Implementing conceptual tools borrowed from historical institutionalism, this book offers an insightful analysis of how institutional knowledge, power and influence have grown by continuously reinforcing the status quo. While Japan has yet to develop a new institutional design, the authors argue that it is crucial to change the institutional dynamics of policymaking. Decision-Making Reform in Japan examines the origins and interactions with other parties is crucial in understanding its misconceptions regarding the institutional model, policy vision, and institutional tools required for a durable change in policymaking patterns. Investigating its argument with a range of case studies, this book explains how, ultimately, the DPJ’s concept of a politically-led government resulted in failure. This book will also be helpful in understanding the prerequisites for the success of institutional reforms in general. As such it will be of interest to students and scholars of Japanese studies, Political Science, Japanese studies, and others.

**Intercultural Communication in Japan**-Satoshi Toyosaki 2017-02-24 Japan is heterogeneous and culturally diverse, both historically through ancient waves of immigration and in recent years due to its foreign relations and internationalization. However, Japan has socially, culturally, politically, and intellectually constructed a distinct and homogeneous identity. More recently, this identity construction has been rightfully questioned and challenged by Japan’s culturally diverse groups. This book explores the discursive systems of cultural identities...
that regenerate the illusion of Japan as a homogeneous nation. Contributors from a variety of disciplines and methodological approaches investigate the ways in which Japan’s homogenizing discourses are challenged and modified by counter-homogeneous message systems. They examine the discursive push-and-pull between homogenizing and heterogenizing vectors, found in domestic and transnational contexts and mobilized by various identity politics, such as gender, sexuality, ethnicity, foreign status, nationality, multiculturalism, and internationalization. After offering a careful and critical analysis, the book calls for a complicating of Japan’s homogenizing discourses in nuanced and contextual ways, with an explicit goal of working towards a culturally diverse Japan. Taking a critical intercultural communication perspective, this book will be of interest to students and scholars of Japanese Studies, Japanese Culture and Japanese Society.

Heritage Conservation and Japan’s Cultural Diplomacy—Natsuko Akagawa 2014-07-25 Japan’s heritage conservation policy and practice, as deployed through its foreign aid programs, has become one of the main means through which post-World War II Japan has sought to mark its presence in the international arena, both globally and regionally. Heritage conservation has been intimately linked to Japan’s sense of national identity, in addition to itself-portrayal as a responsible global and regional citizen. This book explores the concepts of heritage, nationalism and Japanese national identity in the context of Japanese and international history since the second half of the nineteenth century. In doing so, it shows how Japan has built on its distinctive approach to conservation to develop a heritage-based strategy, which has been used as part of its cultural diplomacy designed to increase its ‘soft power’ both globally and within the Asian region. More broadly, Natsuko Akagawa underlines the theoretical nexus between the politics of heritage conservation, cultural diplomacy and national interest, and in turn highlights how issues of heritage conservation practice and policy are crucial to a comprehensive understanding of geo-politics. Heritage Conservation and Japan’s Cultural Diplomacy will be of great interest to students, scholars and professionals working in the fields of heritage studies, museum studies, heritage conservation, international relations and Asian/Japanese studies.

Religion and Psychotherapy in Modern Japan—Christopher Harding 2014-09-15 Since the late nineteenth century, religious ideas and practices in Japan have become increasingly intertwined with those associated with mental health, in a relationship developed against the background of traditional religious belief. At the heart of this development was a consequential meeting: between Japan’s long-standing, Chinese-influenced intellectual and institutional forms, and the politics, science, philosophy, and religion of the post-Enlightenment West. In striving to craft a modern society and culture that could exist on terms with—rather than be subsumed by—western power and influence, Japan became home to a religion—psy dialogue informed by pressing political priorities and rapidly shifting cultural concerns. This book provides a historically contextualized introduction to the dialogue between religion and psychotherapy in modern Japan. In doing so, it draws out connections between developments in medicine, government policy, Japanese religion and spirituality, social and cultural criticism, regional dynamics, and gender relations. The chapters all focus on the meeting and intermingling of religious with psychotherapeutic ideas and draw on a wide range of case studies including: how temple and shrine ‘cures’ of early modern Japan fared in the light of German neuropsychiatry; how Japanese Buddhist theories of mind, body, and self-cultivation negotiated with the biomedical facts of modern medicine; how Buddhists, Christians, and other religious organizations and groups drew and re-drew the lines between religious praxis and psychological healing; how major European therapies such as Freud’s fed into self-consciously Japanese analyses of and treatments for the ills of the age; and how distress, suffering, and individuality came to be reinterpreted across the twentieth and early twenty-first centuries, from the southern islands of Okinawa to the devastated northern neighbourhoods of the Tohoku region after the earthquake, tsunami, and nuclear disasters of March 2011. Religion and Psychotherapy in Modern Japan will be welcomed by students and scholars working across a broad range of subjects, including Japanese culture and society, religious studies, psychology and psychotherapy, mental health, and international history.

East Asian Men—Xiaodong Lin 2016-11-11 This book provides a fresh and contemporary take on the study of men and masculinity. It highlights new and exciting approaches to sexuality, desire, men and masculinity in East Asian contexts. Challenging traditional connections between masculinity and sport, this book re-examines the key concepts that underpin studies of masculinity, such as homophobia, homosociality and heteronormativity. Developing new ways of thinking about masculinity in local contexts, it fills a significant lacuna in contemporary scholarship. This thought-provoking work will appeal to students and scholars of gender studies, cultural studies and the wider social sciences.

Masculinity and Body Weight in Japan—Genaro Castro-Vázquez 2020-04-08 Drawing on the concept of the somatic self, Castro-Vázquez explores how Japanese men think about, express and interpret their experiences concerning bodyweight control. Based on an extensive ethnographic investigation, this book offers a compelling analysis of male obesity and overweight in Japan from a symbolic interactionism perspective to delve into structure, meaning, practice and subjectivity underpinning the experiences of a group of middle-aged, Japanese men grappling with body weight control. Castro-Vázquez frames obesity and overweight within historical and current global and sociological debates that help to highlight the significance of the Japanese case. By drawing on evidence from different locations and contexts, he sustains a comparative perspective to extend and deepen the analysis. A valuable resource for scholars both of contemporary masculinity and of medical sociology, especially those with a particular interest in Japan.

Japan’s Foreign Aid to Africa—Pedro Amakasu Raposo 2013-09-05 The Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) was established in 1993 with the intention of creating opportunities for trade and investment on both sides and the promotion of sustainable development. In 2003, the conference translated Japanese aid to Africa into three key pillars: human centered development, poverty reduction through economic growth, and the consolidation of peace, and since 2005 Africa has on several occasions been the largest recipient of Japanese overseas aid. Tracing Japanese foreign aid to Africa during and after the Cold War, this book examines how the TICAD process sits at the intersection of international relations and domestic decision making. Indeed, it questions whether the increase in aid has been driven by domestic changes such as demands from civil society and donor interest, or pressures emanating from the international system. Taking Angola and Mozambique as case studies, the book explores how Japan’s development cooperation with Africa has assisted previously war torn states make the transition from war to peace, and in doing so demonstrates the centrality of human security to Japanese foreign policy as a means of ensuring sustainable development. This book will have great interdisciplinary appeal to students and scholars of Japanese and African studies, Japanese politics, international relations theory, foreign policy, economic development and sustainable development.

All the Girl’s a Stage—Catherine Yoonah Bae 2008

Occupying the “Other”—Christine de Matos 2009-01-14 In late 1945, Australia eagerly put up its hand to join the American-led military occupation of war-devastated Japan. The old enemy was still hated, yet the Australian involvement was motivated by ideals of democratic reconstruction rather than retribution. In the age of Iraq, when Australia has again participated in a US occupation of a “rogue” non-Western state humbled in war, it is time to consider troubling questions surrounding the nation’s engagement in contentious overseas occupations. Can Western conceptions of democracy be imposed militarily on other societies? To what extent has Australia’s willingness to support the United States been an expression of independent policy-making or meek acquiescence in the neocolonial imperatives of the global superpower? How do occupations differ? When does “intervention” become “occupation”? To what extent are entrenched cultural attitudes to race and religion a factor in decisions to occupy, and on how these occupations are perceived at home? And how has the Australian media influenced public attitudes to these ventures? This collection of essays by leading Australian academics and commentators places Australia’s historical role as an occupier on the critical map. Now, as the country juggles complex national, regional and international alliances and obligations, this conversation is as compelling as it is belated.

Maiko Masquerade—Jan Bardsley 2021-03-09 Maiko Masquerade explores Japanese representations of the maiko, or apprentice geisha, in films, manga, and other popular media as an icon of exemplary girlhood. Jan Bardsley traces how the maiko, long stigmatized as a victim of sexual exploitation, emerges in the 2000s as the chaste or apprentice geisha, in films, manga, and other popular media as an icon of exemplary girlhood. Now viewed as a toy for men’s amusement, she serves as catalyst for women’s consumer fun. This change inspires stories of ordinary girls—and even one boy—striving to embody the maiko ideal, engaging in masquerades that highlight questions of personal choice, gender
Gender is just one of many facets of our intrinsically hybridized social identities. Nevertheless, it is a very
significant facet, a salient dimension in everyday life, with a pervasive social influence on everything we do and
say. Interaction is typically viewed through “gendered” spectacles much of the time. The chapters in the third
section focus in detail on diverse ways in which gender is constructed through discourse, examining the
interaction between individual agency and the larger constraining social structures, including socio-cultural
norms, within which that agency is enacted. Finally, the different contributions in this book represent research
from a multiplicity of geographic and cultural backgrounds, supporting efforts to internationalise language
and gender research, and to raise awareness of empirical studies undertaken in a wide range of linguistic and cultural
contexts.

Feeling Asian Modernities-Koichi Iwabuchi 2004-03-01 The recent transnational reach of Japanese television
dramas in East and Southeast Asia is unprecedented, and not simply in terms of the range and scale of diffusion,
but also of the intense sympathy many young Asians feel toward the characters in Japanese dramas, so that they
cope with their own modern lives by emulating the lives on screen. Through the empirical analysis of how
Japanese youth dramas are (re)produced, circulated, regulated, and consumed in East and Southeast Asia, each
chapter in this volume variously explores the ways in which intra-Asian cultural flows highlight cultural resonance
and asymmetry in the region under the decelerating processes of globalization. Key questions include: What is
the nature of Japanese cultural power and influence in the region and how is it historically overdetermined? How is it
similar to and different from “Americanization” and other Asian cultural sub-centers? What kinds of images and
sense of intimacy and distance are perceived through the reception of Japanese youth dramas?

The Popular Image of Japanese Femininity Inside the Anime and Manga Culture of Japan and Sydney-
Jennifer M. Stockins 2009

Femininity, Feminism and Gendered Discourse-Janet Holmes 2010-08-11 The chapters in this book illustrate
a range of different research in language and gender, with contributions from a number of internationally
recognised experts. The three themes, femininity, feminism and gendered discourse are central to
research in language and gender, and the book thus makes a valuable contribution to a number of current
debates. Femininity comprises a central aspect of gender performance and the process of “gendering” individuals
is on-going and unavoidable. For many people, the word “femininity” has associations with “frilly pink party
dresses,” with demureness, deference, and lack of power and influence. The first section of this book
illustrates some alternative conceptions of femininity, and a range of ways in which femininity is performed in
different contexts and cultures. The analyses illustrate that we are all continually performing aspects of femininity
and class equality. Chadō practitioners focus on tea procedure and related aspects of chadō such as
architecture, flower arranging, gardening and pottery. Initially, only men were admitted to chadō; women were
admitted in the Meiji period (1868-1912) and now represent the majority of practitioners. The author - a
chadō practitioner and descendant of chadō teachers - provides a thorough, honest account of Akita women based on
extensive participant observation and interviews. Where most literature on Japan focuses on metropolitan centres
such as Kitakyushu and Tokyo, this book is original in both its subject and scope. Also, as economic differences
between metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas have become more pronounced, it is timely to explore the
specific class and gender issues affecting non-metropolitan women. This book contributes not only to the
literature on chadō and non-metropolitan women in Japan, but also to the debates on research
methodology and the theoretical discussion of class.

Re-Imaging Japanese Women-Anne E. Imamura 1996-07-31 Re-Imaging Japanese Women takes a revealing
look at women whose voices have only recently begun to be heard in Japanese society: politicians, practitioners of
traditional arts, writers, radicals, wives, mothers, bar hostesses, department store and blue-collar workers.
The unique collection of essays provides a broad, interdisciplinary view of contemporary Japanese women while
challenging readers to see the development of Japanese women’s lives against the backdrop of domestic and
global change. These essays provide a “second generation” analysis of roles, issues and social change. The
collection brings up to date the work begun in Gail Lee Bernstein’s Recreating Japanese Women, 1600-1945
(California, 1991), exploring disparities between the current range of images of Japanese women and the reality
behind the choices women make.

Japanese Women, Class and the Tea Ceremony-Kaeko Chiba 2010-09-13 This book examines the complex
relationship between class and gender dynamics among tea ceremony (chadō) practitioners in Japan. Focusing on
practitioners in a provincial city, Akita, the book surveys the rigid, hierarchical chadō system at grass roots level.
Making critical use of Bourdieu’s idea of cultural capital, it explores the various meanings of chadō for Akita
women and argues that chadō has a cultural, economic, social and symbolic value and is used as a tool to improve
gender and class equality. Chadō practitioners focus on tea procedure and related aspects of chadō such as
architecture, flower arranging, gardening and pottery. Initially, only men were admitted to chadō; women were
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literature on chadō and non-metropolitan women in Japan, but also to the debates on research
methodology and the theoretical discussion of class.

Gender Personality in Japanese Society-Itsuco Dohi 2014-06

The Other Women’s Lib-Julia C. Bullock 2019-01-31 The Other Women’s Lib provides the first systematic
analysis of Japanese literary feminist discourse of the 1960s—a full decade before the “women’s lib” movement
emerged in Japan. It highlights the work of three well-known female fiction writers of this generation (Kono
Taeko, Takahashi Takako, and Kurahashi Yumiko) for their avant-garde literary challenges to dominant models of
femininity. Focusing on four tropes persistently employed by these writers to protest oppressive gender

Kissing the Mask-William T. Vollmann 2010-04-06 “Intrepid journalist and novelist William T. Vollman’s colossal
body of work stands unsurpassed for its range, moral imperative, and artistry.” —Booklist William T. Vollmann,
the National Book Award-winning author of Europe Central, offers a charming, evocative, and piercing
examination of the ancient Japanese tradition of Noh theatre and the keys it holds to our modern understanding of
beauty. Kissing the Mask is the first major book on Noh by an American writer since the 1916 publication the
classic study Pisan Cantos and the Noh by Ezra Pound. But Kissing the Mask is pure Vollman—illustrated with
photos by the author with provocative related side-discussions on femininity, transgender, kabuki, pornography,
geishas, and more.

Recreating Japanese Men-Sabine Frühstück 2011 “Recreating Japanese Men is a wonderful and invaluable
book. Its interdisciplinary mix of essays opens the door to a new world of scholarship on masculinity in Japan.” --
David L. Howell, Harvard University “By considering a wide variety of alternative masculinities throughout
Japanese history, these essays reveal the tensions, conflicts and overlapping between competing masculine and
feminine ideals and practices in surprising ways.” --Robert A. Nye, Oregon State University "This gallery of
striking but also subtle images of Japanese masculinity both reinforces old and reveals new historical
understandings of Japanese political and military institutions, social divisions, and cultural anxieties. Essential
reading in both Japan and masculinity studies.” --Gary Cross, author of Men to Boys: The Making of Modern
Immanutarity.
stereotypes—the disciplinary masculine gaze, feminist misogyny, "odd bodies," and female homoeroticism—Julia Bullock brings to the fore their previously unrecognized theoretical contributions to second-wave radical feminist discourse. In all of these narrative strategies, the female body is viewed as both the object and instrument of engendering. Severing the discursive connection between bodily sex and gender is thus a primary objective of the narratives and a necessary first step toward a less restrictive vision of female subjectivity in modern Japan. The Other Women’s Lib further demonstrates that this "gender trouble" was historically embedded in the socioeconomic circumstances of the high-growth economy of the 1960s, when prosperity was underwritten by an increasingly conservative gendered division of labor that sought to confine women within feminine roles. Raised during the war to be "good wives and wise mothers" yet young enough to take advantage of the opportunities presented to them by Occupation-era reforms, the authors who fueled the 1960s boom in women’s literary publication staunchly resisted normative constructions of gender, crafting narratives that exposed or subverted hegemonic discourses of femininity that relegated women to the negative pole of a binary opposition to men. Their fictional heroines are unapologetically bad wives and even worse mothers; they are often wanton, excessive, or selfish and brazenly cynical with regard to traditional love, marriage, and motherhood. The Other Women’s Lib affords a cogent and incisive analysis of these texts as feminist philosophy in fictional form, arguing persuasively for the inclusion of such literary feminist discourse in the broader history of Japanese feminist theoretical development. It will be accessible to undergraduate audiences and deeply stimulating to scholars and others interested in gender and culture in postwar Japan, Japanese women writers, or Japanese feminism.

The Relationship People—Erika R. Alpert 2021 The Relationship People examines the marriage industry and its clients in neoliberal Japan. It addresses what industry professionals are promoting to ease Japan’s low rates of marriage and childbirth, what singles are actually doing, and whether focusing on introducing more singles to each other can effectively solve Japan’s millennial woes.