In Japan, under the auspices of free speech and press, over 80,000 books are published every year, offering a diverse selection of literature to the nation’s readers.

In this great ocean of books, we believe there are many works that should be enjoyed by not only a Japanese audience, but by a wider global audience as well. However, many such books, due to the language barrier and the limited number of translations, remain, for the most part, unread overseas.

JAPAN LIBRARY is, by publishing specially selected Japanese works in English, here to introduce to the world “the diverse and multi-layered aspects of Japan and Japanese thought” and “the rich and colorful world of Japan.” With this knowledge from Japan, JAPAN LIBRARY hopes to contribute towards the creation of a universal, global knowledge. The books for JAPAN LIBRARY are hand-picked from a wide range of areas, including politics, foreign policy, social studies, culture, philosophy, and science and technology. Furthermore, by offering these works in both traditional and electronic format, JAPAN LIBRARY hopes to present a view of the real and intrinsic Japan for the world to enjoy.

Japan possesses troves of timeless knowledge amassed across the ages—treasures that are distinctively Japanese that, nonetheless, transcend history and international borders. JAPAN LIBRARY is loading these treasures onto ships we call books and venturing forth into the open sea. The voyage of these books will cover great distances over time, and reach a countless number of readers across the globe. And once the voyage is complete, the treasure on board will shine anew, as these readers polish them with their own, distinctive intellects and sensibilities. This new shine—this new radiance—will surely light the way to the world’s shared future.

With our faith firmly placed in the boundless power of the book, we will endeavor to fulfill JAPAN LIBRARY’s vision.

CONTENTS

- Mixting Work with Pleasure
  My Life at Studio Ghibli

- The Remarkable History of Japan-US Relations

- Toward Creation of a New World History

- The Territory of Japan
  Its History and Legal Basis

- Contemporary Japanese Architects
  Profiles in Design

- Designing Japan
  A Future Built on Aesthetics

- Landscape Gardener Ogawa Jihei and His Times
  A Profile of Modern Japan

- The Japanese Sense of Beauty

- Edo Japan Encounters the World
  Conversations Between Donald Keene and Shiba Ryotaro

- Wasan, the Fascination of Traditional Japanese Mathematics

- Japan’s Quest for Stability in Southeast Asia
  Navigating the Turning Points in Postwar Asia

• Japanese names in this catalogue follow the Japanese order of family name followed by given name except in the title names and contents section of works which have been published following the Western order.
Bushido and the Art of Living
An Inquiry into Samurai Values

Flower Petals Fall, but the Flower Endures
The Japanese Philosophy of Transience

Myth and Deity in Japan
The Interplay of Kami and Buddhas

The Entrepreneur Who Built Modern Japan
Shibusawa Eiichi

An Introduction to Yōkai Culture
Monsters, Ghosts, and Outsiders in Japanese History

Fifteen Lectures on Showa Japan
Road to the Pacific War in Recent Historiography

Self-Respect and Independence of Mind
The Challenge of Fukuzawa Yukichi

Unsung Heroes of Old Japan

Global Class Japanese SMEs

The Happy Youth of a Desperate Country
The Disconnect between Japan’s Malaise and Its Millennials

If There Were No Japan
A Cultural Memoir

Saving the Mill
The amazing recovery of one of Japan’s largest paper mills following the 2011 earthquake and tsunami

Tree-Ring Management
Take the Long View and Grow Your Business Slowly

Japan in Asia
Post-Cold-War Diplomacy

Perspectives on Sino-Japanese Diplomatic Relations

The Self-Defense Forces and Postwar Politics in Japan

Toward the Abe Statement on the 70th Anniversary of the End of World War II
Lessons from the 20th Century and a Vision for the 21st Century for Japan

Human Resource Development in Twentieth-Century Japan

The Building of Horyu-ji
The Technique and Wood that Made It Possible

Japan’s Wooden Heritage
A Journey Through a Thousand Years of Architecture

Soetsu Yanagi
Selected Essays on Japanese Folk Crafts

Kabuki, a Mirror of Japan
Ten Plays That Offer a Glimpse into Evolving Sensibilities

The People and Culture of Japan
Conversations Between Donald Keene and Shiba Ryotaro

Essays on the History of Scientific Thought in Modern Japan

Listen to the Voice of the Earth
Learn about earthquakes to save lives

The History of US-Japan Relations
From Perry to the Present

Japan-China Relations in the Modern Era

UPCOMING TITLES

Available for purchase at these locations
Nakano Kōji opens the door to the treasury of Japanese classics by introducing six writers who are his personal favorites. Having spent the first half of his life studying and translating modern European, chiefly German, literature, he is uniquely suited to serve as a bridge to the classics for readers of all backgrounds. He reads above all for pleasure, finding writers to his taste and allowing their words to enter him, put down roots and grow. He invites us to share in this experience, one that not only offers nourishment for the soul but connects us intimately to people of antiquity, letting us share in a priceless cultural heritage and thereby gain strength to live in the modern world. By reading and rereading the classics for pleasure, and applying what we read to modern life, we shape ourselves, deepen our self-understanding, and come to embody a living tradition.

The writers under Nakano’s lens span seven centuries, ranging from the early twelfth century to the early nineteenth. Three are poets; three wrote timeless prose. The hermit-monk Ryōkan, a poet who loved nothing more than bouncing balls with neighborhood children or just sitting sprawled in his hut listening to the sound of rain, teaches the value of living with a spirit of play. Kenkō offers trenchant comments on the aesthetics of life, grounded in an appreciation of the immediacy of death. Kamo no Chōmei, a journalist par excellence, found happiness late in life by flouting convention and “rejoicing in the absence of care.” Dōgen, the founder of Sōtō Zen in Japan, takes us on a mind-bending trip to the dharma—ultimate truth—that involves revolutionary ways of conceiving of time, life, and death. Saigyō, the beloved itinerant monk-poet, continually explores his own wayward heart and its vast, incorrigible love of beauty. Buson the haiku poet uses his painter’s eye to capture cosmic vistas as well as moments of poignancy in poems of seventeen syllables.

As Nakano urges, let these masters redefine your approach to the literary arts and perhaps to life itself. Join him on an unparalleled adventure in reading.
About the Book

This is the story of Studio Ghibli covering the three decades following its founding in 1985 as told by Toshio Suzuki, the acclaimed producer of the box office hits *Princess Mononoke*, *Spirited Away*, and others. Based on the author’s innate curiosity about everything around him and the considerable resources that he accumulated over thirty years, it is the story of what took place behind the scenes at Ghibli films and the human tale of the staff that devoted themselves to filmmaking, told with the author’s distinctive touch and sense of humor.

Suzuki’s first encounter with animation came after he joined Tokuma Shoten Publishing, where he was put in charge of launching the animation magazine *Animage*. It was through this magazine that Suzuki first met the genius directors Hayao Miyazaki and Isao Takahata and gained their confidence. He was the de facto producer of the cinematization of *Nausicaä of the Valley of the Wind* (1984), which proved to be his entrée into the world of filmmaking. Six years after the success of *Nausicaä*, Suzuki devoted himself entirely to Ghibli. Thereafter, he produced many films for Ghibli, in addition to those directed by Miyazaki and Takahata. Today he continues to guide the studio, reveling in the joys and sorrows of filmmaking.

Thinking of producing as the work he was born to do, Suzuki looks back fondly on his life at Ghibli: “In the end, what I have enjoyed most is interacting with people. There is nothing greater than connecting with people at a profound level, to work surrounded by people you like. What more can one ask for?… I met up with people like Miya-san, Takahata-san, and President Tokuma, and somehow arrived at the present day, enjoying myself along the way.”

About Author

**Suzuki Toshio**, born in Nagoya city in 1948, is producer and chairman of Studio Ghibli. Graduated from Keio University (B.A. in literature) in 1972 and was employed by Tokuma Shoten Publishing. After working in the editorial department of the magazine *Animage*, he became involved in film production with *Nausicaä of the Valley of the Wind*. From 1989 he devoted his time exclusively to Studio Ghibli, producing numerous hits such as *Princess Mononoke* and *Spirited Away*.

Contents

1. Mixing Work with Pleasure/Trust Means Total Trust: The *Animage* Era
2. The Importance of Shared Interests in Relationships: Meeting Isao Takahata and Hayao Miyazaki
3. The Importance of Being the Director’s Ally: *Nausicaä of the Valley of the Wind* and the Founding of Studio Ghibli
4. New Ideas Are Within a Radius of Three Meters: Hayao Miyazaki’s Filmmaking
5. Filmmaking Is Like Tumbling All Together Down a Slope: The Philosophy and Practice of Isao Takahata
6. There Is No End to Worrying in This World: The Life of Yasuyoshi Tokuma
7. For Making Things, Small Companies Are the Best: Ghibli as a “Small Neighborhood Factory”
8. The Future Opens Up to the Steady and Steadfast: Always Think in the Present Tense

Mixing Work with Pleasure
My Life at Studio Ghibli
Suzuki Toshio
Translated by Roger Speares

Hardcover | ISBN 978-4-86658-022-7 |
238 pages | 220mm (h) x 148mm (w) | March 2018
This book traces the footsteps of modern Japan's diplomacy by reviewing the extraordinary philosophical and political journey of 19th century Japan's top diplomat Mutsu Munemitsu who protected the dignity of Japan as a modern nation throughout his professional life.

Toward the end of the Tokugawa shogunate (1603–1867), Mutsu Munemitsu was ousted from his home in Kishū-han, present-day Wakayama and southern Mie Prefectures, as a result of his father's defeat in a power struggle. His family was stripped of their former privileges and forced into a life of vagrancy. Having suffered this trauma at a young age, Mutsu bolstered his talent to become a man of “talent and learning in equal measure.” While in his youth, he joined the Kobe Naval Training Center founded by Katsu Kaishū (the “father” of the modern Japanese Imperial Navy) and, later, Kaientai, a trading and shipping company and private navy founded and managed by Sakamoto Ryōma (a revolutionary who helped overthrow the Tokugawa shogunate). Through this experience, he was able to see the developing conditions from the West and became a diplomat immediately after the establishment of the Meiji government.

During the Meiji era, Mutsu fully exercised his extraordinary ability, including becoming the Japanese ambassador to the United States, establishing formal diplomatic relations with Mexico, and working to revise unequal treaties with Western powers as foreign minister. In his last days, he scrambled to end the First Sino-Japanese War (1894-95); his efforts resulted in the signing of the Treaty of Shimonoseki with favorable terms for Japan.

Not only can readers gain insight into the progression of Mutsu's life and the social, economic, and political conditions in Japan around the time of the Meiji Restoration; but also gain a deeper understanding of Japan's position on the world stage after coming out of over 200 years of isolation, the ensuing diplomatic hardships, and the various challenges therein.
The United States and Japan both appeared on the world stage much later than other advanced countries, the former a relatively young nation and the latter emerging from a seclusion policy it had maintained for over two centuries. How did these two countries build ties, and in what ways have they fostered their relationship over the years? To answer these questions, we need to understand their relationship in the present day.

This is a historical text written from the perspective of a Japanese political scientist covering the dawn of Japan-US relations from the time of Commodore Matthew C. Perry's arrival at Uraga, Japan in 1853 until the end of World War I in 1918. At the beginning of this period, both countries were still young in international relations terms, as they were relative latecomers to the global political scene and not well versed in diplomacy. The author evokes elements of storytelling while shining a light on several key developments and individuals involved in such episodes as the Iwakura Mission to the United States and the inner workings of the anti-Japanese movement there. The author introduces a great deal of economic data to build on these stories, while also exploring the cultural differences between the countries that often caused clashes, creating a truly unique bilateral relationship.

The book makes the case that countries that have engaged in international politics for a much longer time than either the United States or Japan might view the nature of this relationship as highly unusual. This is a must-read for anyone interested in understanding how Japan fits into the international community.
Toward Creation of a New World History

Haneda Masashi
Translated by Noda Makito

Today, as globalization deepens daily and the world becomes increasingly integrated, the time has come to revise the conventional Euro-centric view on world history. Skeptical of the way world history has been narrated and understood, Haneda has been exploring for several years now how best to create a new world history; establishing an international global studies network called Global History Collaborative with Princeton University, École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales at Paris and Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin in collaboration with Freie Universität Berlin. As he is repeatedly exposed to analyses, commentaries, and proposals on various contemporary incidents that quote the conventional understanding of world history uncritically, he feels urged to take prompt action to remedy this situation. The world history that we learn and understand today is already out of step with the times. Therefore, it is imperative to envisage a new world history that is suitable to our own time. Simply put, this is the message that the author wishes to convey to readers through this book.

What description of history, then, is appropriate for our contemporary times? To answer this question, the author first reviews what kind of perception we have of world history and what is wrong with it. Subsequently, he looks into what is the new world history that is called for and how it can be created. Haneda finds that more and more people are behaving with an awareness of themselves as inhabitants of this earth, willing to mutually transcend differences of views so as to defend this one earth of ours and let people the world over live more peacefully and happily. Unless they have a sense of belonging to the earth and think up methods for interpreting and describing a new world history on that basis, historians’ works will not be able to awaken readers’ sense of themselves as inhabitants of the earth.

On the basis of these soul-searching explorations, the author comes to propose a world history for inhabitants of the earth from the viewpoint of “there is one world.” The author sincerely hopes that this book inspires vigorous discussions on research methods as well as education and research systems of world history, which, in time, will contribute to the emergence of a new world history and renewed perceptions of the world.
Examining territorial changes reveals the nature of countries. One cannot speak of a country’s territory without taking into account its relations with its neighbors. The Northern Territories, Takeshima, and the Senkaku Islands—what exactly is the territorial extent of Japan? To answer this fundamental question, the author, an academic authority on international law, retraces and analyzes the history of negotiations over these territories, while also setting forth his vision of the future of issues concerning territorial land, air, and sea.

This work begins by tracing the development of Japan’s territory from the past to the present, centered on the Treaty of Peace with Japan, concluded after World War II, and with a focus on the international context. It then clarifies the process leading from the firm establishment of Japan’s territories in the latter half of the 19th century, to their subsequent expansion and then their reduction following the end of the war, as well as the key issues. In addition, the work looks in some detail at the diplomatic challenges related to Japan’s territory, namely the Northern Territories, the Senkaku Islands, and Takeshima Island, and clarifies the issues that exist. Finally, it also discusses the issue of Japan’s sovereignty and national jurisdiction in relation to the seas; the delimitation of exclusive economic zones between Japan and China, and Japan and the ROK; and air defense identification zones.
Architects play an essential role in contemporary society, helping to shape the environment in which we live and work. This book explores how architects in Japan have responded to the demands of their times and how they continue to engage with new economic realities and the shifting global order.

The moving image of Japanese society is reflected in the work of the internationally acclaimed architects profiled in this book. Award-winning architectural historian Igarashi Taro presents the work of architects from the generation rising from the ashes of postwar Japan through the postwar economic boom (Tange Kenzō, Kurokawa Kishō, Isozaki Arata), to the generation that quietly gathered strength during the recession of the 1970s (Andō Tadao, Itō Toyoo, Sakamoto Kazunari, Fujimori Terunobu, Iijima Naoki); from the generation that debuted in the bubble economy of the 1980s (SANAA, Sejima Kazuyo, Nishizawa Ryūe, Kuma Kengo) to the generation that began their work after the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake (1995) and the collapse of the bubble economy (Atelier Bow-Wow, Abe Hitoshi, Tezuka Architects, Endō Shūhei); and finally, after decades of economic stagnation, to the generation that has come to the fore since the beginning of the twenty-first century (Fujimoto Sou, Ishigami Jun’ya, and others).

Contemporary Japanese architects have pioneered developments in sustainability and introduced engineering innovations that have changed not only the look of modern buildings but the ways in which they can be constructed. Japanese design concepts, realized in major public buildings around the world, communicate with a global audience and contribute toward shaping our shared future.

Contemporary Japanese Architects: Profiles in Design begins with the devastation following World War II and ends with what is considered the greatest crisis of the postwar era—the Great East Japan Earthquake—a disaster that plunged Japan into a larger narrative for the first time in many years. Even if this does not immediately change everything about architecture, there is no doubt that when we look back on this time, it will prove to have been a turning point.

(From ‘In Conclusion: Architecture after March 2011’ by the author)
Designing Japan: A Future Built on Aesthetics offers the rare opportunity to contemplate Japan through the eyes of Hara Kenya, a renowned innovator who collaborates with creators around the world. One of the most intellectually curious designers of our times, Hara begins by delving into the birth of professional design in Japan in the sixteenth century. He explores the differences between the Japanese concept of emptiness and Western simplicity, and introduces his philosophy of design as “the education of desire.” In Hara’s vision of the future, tourism will take full advantage of one of Japan’s great national resources—a highly refined aesthetic sensibility developed over more than a thousand years.

Hara is unusual among Japanese designers in his voracious interest in global developments, particularly in Asia. He is surprisingly honest in his assessment of the aesthetic and economic consequences of Japan’s wholesale adoption of Western industrialism. He advocates for the recovery of the Japanese aesthetic, which has been buried under layers of efficiency and Western practices, whether in the home or the broader social environment. Hara also offers examples of the persistence of the Japanese aesthetic and its role in the refinement of modern products such as the automobile and synthetic fibers. He predicts that Japan will export this centuries-old philosophy of beauty, and find ways to market itself throughout Asia.

Hara draws on his many exhibitions, as well as his work as a designer to identify distinctive Japanese aesthetic concepts and their historical interaction with Western ideas. In order to explain his creative process of solving problems through design, he candidly recounts various professional experiences, even those that supposedly came to nothing, as one step invariably leads to another. In doing so, Hara reveals the methods by which designers in Japan continue to work in tandem with government and industry to form publicly accessible aesthetic inquiries into how this island nation will proceed as its population ages, other nations take over manufacturing, and technology develops.
Beginning from an examination of how the first gardens created in Kyoto by seventh-generation landscape gardener Ogawa Jihei (1860-1933) were made possible by the construction of the Lake Biwa Canal—a national civil engineering project following the Meiji Restoration (1868) that made the eastern part of the city newly attractive to powerful patrons—Suzuki Hiroyuki explores the networks of politicians, industrialists, aristocrats, and connoisseurs that propelled Japan’s modernization and what these reveal about the country’s development.

Ogawa benefitted first from the patronage of Meiji era Prime Minister Yamagata Aritomo. And then also from that of industrialist Sumitomo Tomoito; former Prime Minister Marquis Saionji Kinmochi; Iwasaki Koyata of the Mitsubishi conglomerate; and many other influential people who invited him to landscape their residences and retreats not only in Kyoto but also in Osaka, Tokyo, and elsewhere. Rather than bending the style of European gardens to Japanese tastes, or blending foreign and domestic styles, Ogawa’s gardens were firmly grounded in Japanese landscaping traditions, which he evolved to fit the lifestyles of those who were driving the country’s rapid social and technological change. Japan’s encounter with the West brought a reappraisal of and new appreciation for Japan’s aesthetic traditions. Those who made their fortunes by adopting Western systems and technologies engaged in a new connoisseurship of Japanese style, amassing great collections of Japanese art, erecting impressive Japanese- and Western-style residences, and hiring Ogawa to landscape their Japanese gardens. Ogawa’s gardens, so beloved by those who drove Japan’s Westernization from the Meiji (1868-1912) through the early Showa (1926-1989) period, satisfied their desire to express Japanese style in a way unbound by tradition.

Written by an author with an acute understanding of architecture, this book, winner of the Architectural Institute of Japan Book Award, looks at both the evolution of the modern garden in Japan and nature of Japan’s modernization itself.
What makes Japanese art unique? In *The Japanese Sense of Beauty*, art critic and historian Takashina Shūji reflects on the aesthetic and philosophical sensibilities underlying Japanese art throughout its history, from the earliest calligraphy and painted screens to the work of modern masters like Hishida Shunsō and Yokoyama Taikan.

Rejecting the image of a Japan passively shaped by waves of cultural and artistic influence from other civilizations, Takashina argues that Japanese artists throughout history have always been active—and often quite selective—participants in the process, adopting only those ideas and techniques that were compatible with their aesthetic ideals. Even as the French Impressionists marveled at the mastery of composition and color in imported ukiyo-e, Japanese artists were poring over prints and illustrations from the West, analyzing the use of perspective and shading and experimenting with ways to incorporate it into their own work.

Along the way, Takashina explores themes such as the relationship between subjective perspective and “flat” composition, the commonalities and differences between the Ise Grand Shrine and the Parthenon, the playful intermingling of word and image throughout the plastic arts of Japan, and how Japan’s diplomatic history influenced the local development of oil painting. He also offers fresh critical perspectives on many individual artists, including Takeuchi Seihō, one of the first to fuse traditional Maruyama-Shijō School technique with Western realism, and Takahashi Yuichi, whose pioneering oil paintings combined a vivid mastery of texture with deceptively traditionalist compositions.

Other essays in this wide-ranging collection touch on everything from the meaning of inherited artistic names to the creativity of interpretation; from the ancient music known as *gagaku* to the symbolism of Mount Fuji; and from Tokyo station and the culture of travel to the psychology of human-robot interaction. In every case, Takashina shows how even the most disparate topics can, upon closer examination, shed new light on what is essential to Japanese culture.

*The Japanese Sense of Beauty* is an important contribution to the study of aesthetics and cultural history, offering insights that will change the way you think about Japanese art.
Few figures in recent decades have been more qualified to probe the cultural riches and pitfalls of that long, peaceful stretch of Japanese history known as the Edo (1603-1867) period than literary scholar Donald Keene and historical novelist Shiba Ryotaro. Keene is an expert on Edo playwright Chikamatsu Monzaemon, while Shiba brought to life the characters who animated the period's final years, including revolutionary Sakamoto Ryōma (1836-1867). More importantly, both had an omnivorous interest in Edo culture that extended far beyond their own areas of specialization. Between 1989 and 1990, the two met in Osaka and Kyoto for a series of informal conversations on the period, published here for the first time in English. These exchanges continued a broader discussion of Japan's cultural roots that began nearly two decades earlier, in a series of conversations published in the companion volume The People and Culture of Japan.

Among the factors most profoundly shaping Edo Japan were its closed borders, which both kept out war and nurtured a distinctive culture. As Keene and Shiba note, this period of isolation produced many of the artistic and literary forms that we now view as quintessentially Japanese, from haiku poetry and kabuki theater to ukiyo-e prints. The spirit of Edo revealed in these works is exuberantly playful, and often intended for the highly literate masses. Everyday cultural traditions like kimonos, classic Japanese cuisine, and tatami mats also emerged in this era. Yet even Edo Japan was not truly insular. The tiny Dutch outpost at Dejima, for instance, had an enormous impact on domestic culture; it was, in Shiba's words, like the pinhole in a homemade camera.

For all their appreciation of this period, however, Shiba and Keene also deliver a clear-eyed critique of its downsides. Isolation meant stagnation in the sciences and industry, and even the abandonment of some technology (the military gave up guns, and ships were ordered to use only a single sail). Keene argues that despite its dazzling beauty, Edo literature and art lack the depth of works from earlier and later years. It is these insights that make the volume not only an excellent introduction to the period, but an incisive commentary that experts and amateur history fans alike will enjoy.
Wasan, the Fascination of Traditional Japanese Mathematics

Sakurai Susumu
Translated by Emma Ford with Gaynor Sekimori

Hardcover | ISBN 978-4-86658-017-3 | 180 pages | 188mm (h) x 128mm (w) | March 2018

About the Author

Sakurai Susumu was born in 1968. He is a “science navigator”—exploring and sharing the fascinating aspects of mathematics and physics. He graduated from the Department of Mathematics at the Tokyo Institute of Technology and its graduate school and was a Fellow at the Center for the Study of World Civilizations at the Tokyo Institute of Technology (2007-2013). While studying at the university, he taught at various cram schools and developed “Science Entertainment,” which includes activities that communicate the surprising and inspiring nature of mathematics through familiar objects. The author of more than 50 popular mathematics-based books, he also spends his time giving lectures all over Japan.

Contents

1. Mathematics Fever
2. Wasan Enthusiasts and π
3. Wasan, Alive Today

Exercises
More than any other region in the world, Asia has witnessed tremendous change in the postwar era. A continent once engulfed by independence and revolution, and later by the Cold War and civil war, has now been transformed into the world’s most economically dynamic region. What caused this change in Asia? The key to answering this question lies in the postwar history of maritime Asia and, in particular, the path taken by the maritime nation of Japan.

Analyzing the importance of Japan’s relationship with Southeast Asia, this book therefore aims to illustrate the hidden trail left by Japan during the period of upheaval that has shaped Asia today—an era marked by the American Cold War strategy, the dissolution of the British Empire in Asia, and the rise of China. It provides a comprehensive account of postwar maritime Asia, making use of internationally sourced primary materials, as well as declassified Japanese government papers. As such, *Japan’s Quest for Stability in Southeast Asia* will be useful to students and scholars of Japanese Politics, Asian Politics and Asian History.

More than any other region in the world, Asia has witnessed tremendous change in the postwar era. A continent once engulfed by independence and revolution, and later by the Cold War and civil war, has now been transformed into the world’s most economically dynamic region. What caused this change in Asia? The key to answering this question lies in the postwar history of maritime Asia and, in particular, the path taken by the maritime nation of Japan.

Analyzing the importance of Japan’s relationship with Southeast Asia, this book therefore aims to illustrate the hidden trail left by Japan during the period of upheaval that has shaped Asia today—an era marked by the American Cold War strategy, the dissolution of the British Empire in Asia, and the rise of China. It provides a comprehensive account of postwar maritime Asia, making use of internationally sourced primary materials, as well as declassified Japanese government papers. As such, *Japan’s Quest for Stability in Southeast Asia* will be useful to students and scholars of Japanese Politics, Asian Politics and Asian History.

More than any other region in the world, Asia has witnessed tremendous change in the postwar era. A continent once engulfed by independence and revolution, and later by the Cold War and civil war, has now been transformed into the world’s most economically dynamic region. What caused this change in Asia? The key to answering this question lies in the postwar history of maritime Asia and, in particular, the path taken by the maritime nation of Japan.

Analyzing the importance of Japan’s relationship with Southeast Asia, this book therefore aims to illustrate the hidden trail left by Japan during the period of upheaval that has shaped Asia today—an era marked by the American Cold War strategy, the dissolution of the British Empire in Asia, and the rise of China. It provides a comprehensive account of postwar maritime Asia, making use of internationally sourced primary materials, as well as declassified Japanese government papers. As such, *Japan’s Quest for Stability in Southeast Asia* will be useful to students and scholars of Japanese Politics, Asian Politics and Asian History.
What is Bushido? What is Budo? How are the culture and traditions of samurai connected with the modern martial arts? Is the ancient wisdom of Japan’s feudal warriors truly relevant in the twenty-first century? If so, how can it be accessed? This book addresses these questions, and is a must read not only for martial artists, but also for those who want to know more about the enigmatic Japanese mind and notions of self-identity.

About the Author
Alexander Bennett is a professor at Kansai University’s Division of International Affairs. He is also vice president of the International Naginata Federation, on the International Committee of the All Japan Kendo Federation, director of the Japanese Academy of Budo, and represents New Zealand Kendo as Head Coach.

About the Book
Life is short and transient—the Japanese people call this sentiment mujokan. However, what if we could sweep away the “despair” looming over the present age by proactively accepting this mujo (transience)? Perusing the thought of mujo from the perspectives of philosophy, literature, art and religion, Takeuchi delves into the view of life and death unique to the Japanese people who have shared “grief” and “pain” with each other, as well as into the very core of their underlying spirit. This book presents a full record of his “valedictory lecture” in commemoration of his retirement from the University of Tokyo.

About the Author
Takeuchi Seiichi, born in Nagano in 1946, followed the doctoral program of the Graduate School of Humanities and Sociology, University of Tokyo. Over a long and distinguished academic career he has been a professor in the Faculty of Letters at the University of Tokyo, a professor at Kamakura Women’s University and is now a professor emeritus at the University of Tokyo. He is also the chairperson of the Japanese Society for Ethics. He specializes in ethics and Japanese intellectual history.
Myth and Deity in Japan
The Interplay of Kami and Buddhas

Kamata Tōji
Translated by Gaynor Sekimori

Shinto is a tradition native to Japan that arose naturally on the eastern fringe of the Eurasian continent and was woven over many years into the fabric of people's everyday lives. When Buddhism entered the country in the sixth century, the two religions—rather than competing with or seeking to marginalize the other—coalesced, embracing many other folk deities as well to create a singular combinatorial religious culture that continues to permeate Japan's cultural life today. This English translation of a book originally written in Japanese by one of the country's most knowledgeable, penetrating, and eclectic scholars of Japanese religion and spirituality presents an engaging overview of the country's religious legacy, as well as offering insights into how religion can become a force for peaceful coexistence, rather than violent extremism.

About the Author

Kamata Tōji was born in Tokushima prefecture in 1951. After graduating from Kokugakuin University, majoring in philosophy, Kamata pursued doctoral research in Shinto theology at the same university. He is currently professor emeritus, Kyoto University, and guest professor at the Sophia University Institute of Grief Care. His research interests range widely over religion, folklore studies, Japanese intellectual history, comparative civilizations, and other fields. He holds a doctoral degree in literature.

The Entrepreneur Who Built Modern Japan
Shibusawa Eiichi

Shimada Masakazu
Translated by Paul Narum

In this penetrating biography of Shibusawa Eiichi (1840-1931), one of Japan’s foremost entrepreneurs, Shimada Masakazu traces Shibusawa’s youth, when he witnessed the decay of Japan’s feudal society and experienced the benefits of modernization at first hand in Europe; his service in the Ministry of Finance of the new Meiji government in its early years; and his venture into business and involvement in literally hundreds of companies as he set about building the roots of modern corporate Japan. Shimada also looks closely at Shibusawa’s social activities and his insistence that economics and morals are inseparable. In troubled times like the present, when the limits of capitalism are being seen around the world, Shibusawa’s vision is as relevant as ever.

About the Author

Shimada Masakazu, born in Tokyo in 1961, received an M.A. in economics from Waseda University and a Ph.D. in management from Meiji University. He is currently a professor of business administration at Bunkyo Gakuin University. He conducts historical research on Shibusawa Eiichi’s corporate and social activities.
An Introduction to Yōkai Culture
Monsters, Ghosts, and Outsiders in Japanese History
Komatsu Kazuhiko
Translated by Yoda Hiroko and Matt Alt

About the Book

Since ancient times, the Japanese have lived with superstitions of strange presences and phenomena known as “yōkai,” creating a culture by turns infused with unease, fear, and divinity. Tsukimonono spirit possessions. Fearsome kappa, oni, and tengu. Yamauba crones. Ghostly yūrei. Otherworldly jījin...Where did they come from? Why do they remain so popular? Written by Japan’s premier scholar of yōkai and strange tales, this book is both an introduction to the rich imagination and spirituality of Japan’s yōkai culture and a history of the authors and writings that have shaped yōkai studies as a field.

About the Author

Komatsu Kazuhiko is director-general of the International Research Center for Japanese Studies. A folklorist and cultural anthropologist, he has been honored as a Person of Cultural Merit by the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology.

Fifteen Lectures on Showa Japan
Road to the Pacific War in Recent Historiography
Edited by Tsutsui Kiyotada
Translated by Noda Makito and Paul Narum

About the Book

Why did Showa Japan rush to war? Where did Japan fail? This compilation of the most up-to-date academic studies by 15 leading Japanese historians tries to find answers to these questions. Each chapter contains a list of selected reference books with brief annotations for the benefit of readers who wish to study more about the subject. The fifteen chapters offer nuanced understanding of prewar Showa history that challenges stylized discourse about Showa Japan prevalent in recent historiography.

About the Editor

Tsutsui Kiyotada, born in 1948, is professor and head in the Department of Japanese Culture, also a dean in the Faculty of Literature (Liberal Arts), Teikyo University. He is also a Senior Fellow at the Tokyo Foundation. Tsutsui graduated from the Graduate School of Literature, Kyoto University and holds a Ph.D. in Literature. His area of specialty is modern to contemporary Japanese history and historical sociology. His publications include Showa senzenki no seito seiji [Party Politics in Prewar Showa Era], Chikumashobo; 2.26 jiken to sono jidai [The February 26 Incident and Its Time], Chikumashobo; Konoe Fumimaro [Fumimaro Konoe], Iwanami Shoten; and 2.26 jiken to seinen shoko [The February 26 Incident and Young Military Officers], Yoshikawa Kobunkan.
Isoda Michifumi introduces a facet of the Japanese spirit not frequently highlighted, yet one that is acutely appropriate in today’s world: selflessness. The author describes his goal for this new publication, writing: “I have waited eagerly for the day when Unsung Heroes of Old Japan would be translated into English and made available to people around the world. I wrote the book with the faint hope that people might one day become more like the men and women portrayed here. Whether humanity has any universal values, I can’t say. But looking back over the sweep of human history, I am convinced that values like those shown here result in happiness for the individual and society.” Following publication, the story of Kokudaya Jūzaburō, one of the unsung heroes portrayed, was also made into a movie entitled Tono, risoku de gozaru (The Magnificent Nine).

About the Author

Isoda Michifumi received a Ph.D. in history from Keio University, and is currently an associate professor at the International Research Center for Japanese Studies in Kyoto. He re-creates the spirits and minds of significant figures from Japan’s past through his unceasing appraisal of historical materials and extensive knowledge of socioeconomic history.
Global Class Japanese SMEs

Kurosaki Makoto
Translated by Larry Greenberg

About the Book

Large enterprises account for no more than 11,000 of the 3.86 million companies in Japan—99.7 percent are small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), many of which maintain a low public profile. In *Global Class Japanese SMEs*, Kurosaki Makoto, a professor at Teikyo University, explains how 24 Japanese SMEs have gained high market share and become indispensable partners for larger firms.

This book provides a useful guide for policymakers, as well as business leaders, SME managers and employees. *Global Class Japanese SMEs* is a deeply informative examination of little-known Japanese SMEs. It also offers many hints on how to develop successful global operations, which rest to a great extent on how a company is managed, how passionate and motivated business leaders are and how competent and skilled the entrepreneurs are.

About the Author

Kurosaki Makoto, a professor of business administration at Teikyo University, had a long active career as a journalist with Jiji Press covering a wide range of Japanese industries and institutions, and has also served on its editorial board. He has published numerous works based on his wealth of information and experience.

The Happy Youth of a Desperate Country

Furuichi Noritoshi
Translated by Raj Mahtani

About the Book

Young people in present-day Japan, a socially-polarized society, have been reportedly “unhappy.” According to statistics, however, 80 percent of them are currently “satisfied” with life. By drawing attention to this very fact, *The Happy Youth of a Desperate Country*, a magnum opus by acclaimed sociologist Furuichi Noritoshi, has revolutionized the discourse on youth theory in Japan. Containing more than six hundred footnotes, this work offers a probing examination of the portrait of “young people” and serves as the definitive edition for anyone seeking to attain a wide-ranging grasp of Japan and its “young people,” from a defining voice of their generation.

About the Author

Furuichi Noritoshi was born in 1985 in Tokyo. He is a sociologist and a senior researcher at the Keio Research Institute at Shonan Fujisawa Campus. While still enrolled at The University of Tokyo, where he was as studying in a Ph.D. program, he drew much attention with the publication of *Zetsubō no kuni no kōfuku na wakamono-tachi* (The Happy Youth of a Desperate Country; Kodansha, 2011). A recipient of the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science Ikushi Prize, he is also active in a wide variety of fields, including TV shows, in which he makes appearances as an emcee and commentator; in the field of publishing; and in politics as a member of a committee of experts at governmental conferences.
On March 11, 2011, one of the largest earthquakes in human history struck offshore of northeast Japan, triggering a massive tsunami that devastated surrounding coastal areas. One of the many victims of this epic disaster was Nippon Paper Industries’ Ishinomaki Paper Mill, which was so flooded and covered in debris that it was completely shut down. NPI provided around 40% of the paper used by Japan’s publishing industry and its Ishinomaki mill— home to one of the largest paper machines in the world— was its core production facility. Loss of this plant would have been a devastating blow.

When the factory’s leader Kurata Hiromi announced that the mill would be producing paper again in just six months, few believed him. The city of Ishinomaki still had no power, no gas, and no water. Even finding food and shelter was a challenge for many, and the plant was so covered in debris that large parts were still inaccessible. Even so, the burden of saving their company, their city, and even the Japanese publishing industry had been placed on the shoulders of the mill’s employees. Their story is a monument to the indomitable spirit of the Japanese worker.

About the Author

Sasa Ryoko, after graduating from Waseda University’s School of Law, became a Japanese teacher and then a nonfiction writer. She is noted for her research of the Kabukicho area of Shinjuku, Tokyo. Based on that experience she wrote Kakekomidera no Gen-san [Gen-san, a Man Who Devoted Himself to an Urban Shelter] in 2011. In 2012, she was awarded Shueisha’s Kaiko Takeshi Award for Nonfiction for her book Enjeru Furaito [Angel Flight] about international funereal repatriation teams.
Social Sciences

Tree-Ring Management
Take the Long View and Grow Your Business Slowly

Tsukakoshi Hiroshi
Translated by Hart Larrabee

About the Book

Hiroshi Tsukakoshi, chairman of a kanten manufacturer located in Nagano prefecture, desires to build the kind of company that makes its employees happy and makes a contribution to society by doing so. His philosophy is to take the long view, growing his business slowly and steadily through “tree-ring management.” His approach has resulted in rising sales and profits for half a century since the company’s founding, and his company welcomes a steady stream of visiting executives and analysts from major corporations. Chairman Tsukakoshi’s philosophy of seeking steady growth over the long term will enlighten businesspeople around the world about a better way to manage corporations.

About the Author

Tsukakoshi Hiroshi became President of Ina Food Industry Co., Ltd. in 1983, established a stable supply system for kanten and pioneered new markets in areas such as health care, biotechnology, and nutritional care. In March 2005, he assumed the post of Chairman and in 2006, as recognition for his accomplishments of achieving 48 consecutive years of rising sales and rising profits, and for his company’s philosophy, track record, and future potential, Ina Food Industry Co., Ltd. received the Good Company Award Grand Prize from the Medium and Small Business Research Institute.

Political Science

Japan in Asia
Post-Cold-War Diplomacy

Tanaka Akihiko
Translated by Jean Connell Hoff

About the Book

Official development assistance (ODA), direct investment in Southeast Asia, participation in the Cambodian peace process, peacekeeping operations (PKO), the founding of APEC and other large-scale regional frameworks, the response to the Asian economic crisis, grappling with the “history” problem, trilateral summits: these have all been important milestones for postwar Japan—and especially for post-Cold-War Japan—in its efforts to rediscover Asia and Japan’s place in it.

Tanaka Akihiko traces the role of diplomacy in redefining the role of Japan in Asia from the 1977 Fukuda Doctrine between Japan and its Southeast Asian neighbors to the Abe administration’s negotiations with the Republic of Korea. He also looks at the transformation that Asia itself underwent during that period.

Asia during the Cold War was a divided region, but in the late 20th century, Asia underwent three structural changes—the end of the Cold War, globalization, and democratization. This book is a history of post-Cold-War international politics, the themes of which are crises, responses to crises, and institution-building to prevent crises before they happen, aimed to provide an overview of political trends in Asia and Japan’s diplomatic response to them.

About the Author

Tanaka Akihiko is president of the National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (GRIPS) in Tokyo. He is the author of The New Middle Ages: The World System in the 21st Century.
The Self-Defense Forces and Postwar Politics in Japan
Sado Akihiro
Translated by Noda Makito

In 1947, Japan eternally renounced war and the possession of armed forces with its constitution. How, then, did the Japan Self-Defense Forces (JSDF) survive, moreover, evolve over the ensuing 70 years into the prominent presence it is today? Sado Akihiro reviews the JSDF’s history chiefly from the viewpoint of restrictions imposed on it by civil officials of the national bureaucracy, based on lessons gleaned from the arbitrary conduct of the military in pre-World War II days. He also explores the financial constraints placed on the JSDF in the form of a percentage of the GNP. This book traces the inside story of U.S.-Japan relations and Japan’s defense policy. It attempts to shine a light on the true state of the JSDF in the midst of new challenges that put it at a crossroads, including post-9/11 international terrorism, North Korean nuclear development, and China’s increased military presence in Asia.

About the Author
Sado Akihiro, born in 1958, is a professor at the School of Business and Public Policies of Chukyo University, Nagoya. He has extensively studied Japan’s political and diplomatic histories, particularly its postwar security policies and has published a number of books on the history of the Japan Self-Defense Forces.
Japan’s prime ministers released landmark statements to mark the 50th and 60th anniversaries of the end of World War II. In 2015, as the 70th anniversary approached, many around Asia and the world were focused on what sort of statement Prime Minister Abe Shinzo would release.

It was in this context that Prime Minister Abe himself commissioned a panel of Japan’s foremost specialists. The statement he ultimately released drew heavily from the report compiled by this advisory panel.

This book brings together the presentations delivered to the panel as well as frank commentary by the panel members. The wide-ranging perspectives compiled here from some of Japan’s most distinguished voices provide invaluable insights for those wishing to better understand not only the background to the Abe Statement but also Japan’s trajectory and its place within the international community.

In 2015, the 70th anniversary of the end of World War II, a panel of Japan’s foremost specialists came together to look back on the history of the 20th century and look ahead to the role Japan should play in the 21st century.
**About the Book**

*Japan’s Wooden Heritage: A Journey Through a Thousand Years of Architecture* brings together essays by architectural historian Fujimori Terunobu, photographs by Fujitsuka Mitsumasa, and commentary by structural engineer Koshihara Mikio that originally appeared in *Kateigahō*, Japan’s premier magazine of art and culture, supplemented with additional essays by Fujitsuka Mitsumasa.

What distinguishes this volume is its selection of 23 locations—including well-known temples and shrines but also lesser-known structures—to represent a broad scope of architectural styles, functions, and time periods; the outstanding photographs; and the distinct approaches taken by each of the three essayists.

**About the Authors**

**Fujimori Terunobu** is professor emeritus at the University of Tokyo. His specialty is modern and contemporary architecture. His numerous publications include *Meiji no Tokyō keikaku* [Meiji Plans for Tokyo].

**Fujitsuka Mitsumasa** is a photographer known for his dynamic, journalistic shots of structures and environments. He is the author of *Dō natte ru no? mijika na tekunorojī* [What Makes It Work?: Familiar Technology].

**Koshihara Mikio** is a professor at the University of Tokyo Institute of Industrial Science and Director-General of Team Timberize. He investigates the potential of a variety of materials from a structural perspective.

---

**About the Book**

*The Building of Horyu-ji: The Technique and Wood that Made It Possible* is the story of the repair of Horyu-ji and other temples as a miyadaiku (master carpenter), including the reconstruction of Horin-ji’s three-story pagoda as well as Yakushi-ji’s main hall and west pagoda. He was called the last miyadaiku of the Showa Period (1926-89).

**Kohara Jiro** graduated from Kyoto University with a Ph.D. in Agriculture. After serving as professor in the Engineering Faculty, Architecture Department, and chair of the Engineering Faculty of Chiba University, he was appointed professor emeritus at the same university. His field of specialization is ergonomics, the housing industry, and timber engineering.

---

**About the Book**

*The Building of Horyu-ji* brings together essays by architectural historian Fujimori Terunobu, photographs by Fujitsuka Mitsumasa, and commentary by structural engineer Koshihara Mikio that originally appeared in *Kateigahō*, Japan’s premier magazine of art and culture, supplemented with additional essays by Fujitsuka Mitsumasa.

What distinguishes this volume is its selection of 23 locations—including well-known temples and shrines but also lesser-known structures—to represent a broad scope of architectural styles, functions, and time periods; the outstanding photographs; and the distinct approaches taken by each of the three essayists.

**About the Authors**

**Nishioka Tsunekazu** worked on the repair of Horyu-ji and other temples as a miyadaiku (master carpenter), including the reconstruction of Horin-ji’s three-story pagoda as well as Yakushi-ji’s main hall and west pagoda. He was called the last miyadaiku of the Showa Period (1926-89).

**Kohara Jiro** graduated from Kyoto University with a Ph.D. in Agriculture. After serving as professor in the Engineering Faculty, Architecture Department, and chair of the Engineering Faculty of Chiba University, he was appointed professor emeritus at the same university. His field of specialization is ergonomics, the housing industry, and timber engineering.

---

**About the Book**

*Horyu-ji temple was first erected in 711, over 1,300 years ago, demonstrating the enduring value of wood, not to mention the fact that the temple has been designated a World Heritage Site as the earth’s oldest wooden structure. Nishioka Tsunekazu, the master carpenter who undertook the repair of this monumental structure in the mid 20th century, shares the insights and knowledge he gained from that experience. To make Nishioka’s words and observations more easily understood by later generations, Kohara Jiro has buttressed them with scientific experiments and commentary, bringing into sharp view Horyu-ji’s long-concealed mysteries and secrets.*

---

**About the Authors**

**Nishioka Tsunekazu** worked on the repair of Horyu-ji and other temples as a miyadaiku (master carpenter), including the reconstruction of Horin-ji’s three-story pagoda as well as Yakushi-ji’s main hall and west pagoda. He was called the last miyadaiku of the Showa Period (1926-89).

**Kohara Jiro** graduated from Kyoto University with a Ph.D. in Agriculture. After serving as professor in the Engineering Faculty, Architecture Department, and chair of the Engineering Faculty of Chiba University, he was appointed professor emeritus at the same university. His field of specialization is ergonomics, the housing industry, and timber engineering.
In this delightfully engaging look at Japan’s traditional dance-drama, Matsui Kesako approaches kabuki by examining and revealing the fascinating story about the time and place in which each play was created and performed. Starting with Danjūrō I’s Shibaraku, Matsui artfully traces the origins and evolution of many of kabuki’s defining characteristics while linking them to larger patterns of cultural development in Japanese society. As a novelist and former writer for the kabuki stage herself, she offers a unique perspective on 10 of the most famous and beloved plays in the traditional repertory, ending her survey with Mokuami’s Sannin Kichisa, which premiered in 1860—just prior to the start of Japan’s modernization.

About the Author

Matsui Kesako, born in Kyoto in 1953, joined the production company Shochiku, where she was responsible for the planning and production of kabuki plays after completing her master’s degree in theatre and film arts at Waseda University. Later as a freelancer, she pursued scriptwriting, directing, and critical writing under the mentorship of stage and film director Takechi Tetsuji. In 2007 her historical novel Yoshicara Teshigusa (Revenge in Yoshiwara) won the Naoki Prize.

Kabuki, a Mirror of Japan
Ten Plays That Offer a Glimpse into Evolving Sensibilities
Matsui Kesako
Translated by David Crandall

256 pages | 220mm (h) x 148mm (w) | March 2016
This book covers the history of physics, chemistry, and pharmacology in modern Japan, focusing on the 1920s through the early 1960s. Led by the editor’s introduction, “A Portrait of the History of Scientific Thought,” readers will soon find themselves in the middle of a complex double narrative comprising both ‘the telling of history’ and ‘the telling of the history of history.’ In the end, readers will come to understand an intricate historical aspect, made possible through such a grand and meta-appreciation.

About the Editor

Kanamori Osamu (1954-2016) was born in Sapporo. He studied at the Graduate School of Humanities and Sociology at the University of Tokyo and received a doctorate in philosophy from Pantheon-Sorbonne University (Universite Paris 1 Pantheon-Sorbonne). He lectured at the University of Tsukuba and taught as associate professor at Tokyo University of Marine Science and Technology. Currently he is a professor at the Graduate School of Education at the University of Tokyo. He specializes in French philosophy, the history of scientific thought, and bioethics.
The History of US-Japan Relations
From Perry to the Present
Edited by Iokibe Makoto
English translation edited by Tosh Minohara
Published by Palgrave Macmillan
Hardcover | ISBN 978-981-10-3183-0 | 368 pages | 210mm (h) x 148mm (w) | March 2017

Examining the 160 year relationship between America and Japan, this edited volumes deals in depth with the evolution of the relationship of these two nations on opposite sides of the Pacific, from the very first encounter in the early 19th century through the major international shifts in the post 9/11 era.

This book traces the emergence of Japan in the wake of the 1905 Russo-Japanese War and the development of U.S. policies toward East Asia at the turn of the century. It goes on to examine the impact of World War I upon Asia, the Washington Treaty System, the immigration issue and the gradual deterioration of US-Japan relations during the 1930s. It also deals with the difficult period of US-Japan relations in the Pacific War as well as the Occupation Period, and the country’s postwar resurgence, democratization and economic recovery, as well as the various challenges facing the current bilateral relationship as it further progresses into the 21st century. This is a must read for those interested in the history of this important relationship as well as for scholars of diplomatic history and international relations.

About the Editor
Iokibe Makoto, Ph.D. is chancellor, Prefectural University of Kumamoto and president of the Hyogo Earthquake Memorial 21st Century Research Institute. He is also professor emeritus of Japanese political and diplomatic history, Kobe University and former president, National Defense Academy of Japan.
From before the dawn of recorded history, there has been a rich flow of interaction between Japan and China. Japan has long learned many things from Chinese civilization, and since the modern era China began to learn from Japan. In the twenty-first century, however, China surpassed Japan in terms of GDP in 2010 to become the world's second largest economy. Amid this rapid rise of China and what has been called a power-shift in Japan-China relations, there are signs that bilateral tensions are rising and that the image each country has of the other is worsening.

Written by a team of internationally renowned Japanese scholars and based on sources not available in English, this book is essential reading for students and scholars of Japan-China relations, Japanese international relations, and the politics and international relations of East Asia.

About the Authors

**Kokubun Ryosei** is president of National Defense Academy of Japan.

**Soeya Yoshihide** is a professor in the Faculty of Law, Keio University.

**Takahara Akio** is a professor at the Graduate School of Law and Politics, the University of Tokyo.

**Kawashima Shin** is a professor at the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, the University of Tokyo.

• Additional titles other than the ones shown here are also planned for inclusion in the JAPAN LIBRARY series.
Available for purchase at these locations worldwide

**KINOKUNIYA BOOK STORES**

**KINOKUNIYA BOOK STORES OF AMERICA**

**New York Main Store**
1073 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10018, U.S.A.

**San Francisco Store**
1581 Webster Street, San Francisco, CA 94115, U.S.A.

**Los Angeles Store**
123 Astronaut Ellison S. Onizuka Street, Suite 205, Los Angeles, CA 90012, U.S.A.

**Seattle Store**
525 South Weller Street, Seattle, WA 98104, U.S.A.

Also available at the following KINOKUNIYA BOOK STORES OF AMERICA:

**Chicago, New Jersey, San Jose, Portland, Texas Carrollton**

Also available at the following KINOKUNIYA stores:

**SINGAPORE:** Singapore Main Store  
**AUSTRALIA:** Sydney  
**INDONESIA:** Jakarta  
**TAIWAN:** Taipei, Kaohsiung, Taichung  
**MALAYSIA:** Kuala Lumpur  
**UAE:** Dubai  
**THAILAND:** Bangkok

* Orders accepted at other KINOKUNIYA locations not listed above.  

**HAKUBUNDO**

Hakubundo in Honolulu, Hawaii (US) “Japan Publications Trading Co., Ltd. Group”  
1200 Ala Moana Blvd #649, Honolulu, HI 96814, U.S.A.

**JP BOOKS**

24-25 Denman Street, London W1D 7HU, U.K.

**ASAIHYA BOOKSTORE Hong Kong SOGO**

SOGO Department Store 11F, East Point Centre, 555 Hennessy Road, Causeway Bay,  
Hong Kong

Available for purchase in Japan at most major bookstores (including university and airport bookstores)  
* Orders may be made for out-of-stock titles

Also available at

Available in electronic format at the following websites

[www.jpic.or.jp/japanlibrary/](http://www.jpic.or.jp/japanlibrary/)

Some titles may be unavailable at certain locations and/or unavailable in eBook format.  
Please refer to the JAPAN LIBRARY website: [http://www.jpic.or.jp/japanlibrary/](http://www.jpic.or.jp/japanlibrary/)