

**Modern Japanese Genre Film
Bibliography Plan**

Janel Quirante

LIS 601 Spring 2005

Dr. Nahl

4/19/05

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	1
Topic and Scope	
Audience	
Citation Style	
SEARCH PROCESS	3
PRINT RESOURCES	3
Browsing the Stacks	
Reference Sources	
Hawai'i Voyager Catalog	
DATABASES AND ONLINE RESOURCES	6
ABI/INFORM Global	
Academic Search Premier	
Google and Google Scholar	
Historical Abstracts	
Ingenta	
International Index to the Performing Arts (IIPA)	
JSTOR Arts and Sciences	
Media Review Digest	
Project MUSE	
ProQuest Asian Business	
Things Asian	

CONCLUSION	13
ENDNOTES	15
APPENDICES	
Appendix 1: Relevancy Charts	18
Appendix 2: Sample Annotated Bibliography	22
Background Information	
Anime	
Yakuza/Gangster Films	

INTRODUCTION

Topic and Scope

For decades, if you asked a typical American moviegoer what they knew about Japanese film, you would get a one-word response—Godzilla. Yet Japan has a rich cinematic history that goes far beyond the “man in the rubber suit” genre (*kaijyu*). The country has produced master directors like Akira Kurosawa, Kenji Mizoguchi and Yasujiro Ozu; large international production companies like Toei, Toho and Shochiku; and popular genres like samurai period drama (*jidai geki*). Today, there is a growing interest in contemporary Japanese cinema based in part on the huge popularity of anime, and on the box office success of Hollywood remakes of Japanese horror hits like *The Ring (Ringu)* and *The Grudge (Ju-on)*. There are numerous journal articles and books published on today’s Japanese cinema including Mark Schilling’s *Contemporary Japanese Film*.¹ This bibliography plan covers English-language resources and materials on modern Japanese genre film, from the late 1980s (when independent filmmakers began to compete with the studio system) to today. Two genres are highlighted: gangster films (*yakuza eiga*) and anime.

According to the *Kodansha Encyclopedia*,² *yakuza* are people involved in organized crime. The word “*yakuza*” literally means “8, 9, 3,” which is a losing hand in a gambling game. Gangsters took this demeaning name for themselves to emphasize their scorn for society and conventional ideas of success. This outsider status and flouting of societal norms are major themes in *yakuza* films.

Anime is Japanese animated film. Unlike Western animation, which is usually made for children, anime is intended for a broader adult audience and covers a wide range of storylines including romance, action, and science fiction.

Audience

This bibliography plan started out as a volunteer project for the Hawaii International Film Festival (HIFF). However, the information contained in these resources is not just for film programmers and critics. The material on contemporary Japanese film runs the gamut from scholarly journal articles, comprehensive movie guides and reviews, to anime picture books and DVDs of the films themselves. Movie professionals, film historians, Asian Studies scholars, anime fans, and the weekend moviegoer will all benefit from this information.

Citation Style

Endnotes and bibliographic entries follow the citation style of Turabian's *A Manual for Writers of Term Papers, Theses and Dissertations*.³

SEARCH PROCESS

The initial topic for this bibliography plan was the history of Japanese film distribution in Hawaii. It quickly became apparent that this topic was too narrow in scope and would not yield a sufficient number of resources. Because the topic of Japanese cinema is too broad, I limited my search to contemporary Japanese genre film (1980s to today), with the subtopics of anime and yakuza movies.

PRINT RESOURCES

Browsing the Stacks

Before delving into catalogs and online databases, it is productive to browse the library stacks. Some helpful call numbers to browse are PN1993.5.J3 (MOTION PICTURES—HISTORY—JAPAN) and NC1766.J3 (ANIMATED FILMS—JAPAN).

Reference Sources

My first step was to search the *Library of Congress Subject Headings*⁴ to find relevant controlled vocabulary. I thought the subject heading MOTION PICTURES was much too broad, however it did lead to the following subject headings which are more appropriate to the topic: MOTION PICTURES—JAPAN; GANGSTER FILMS—JAPAN; and ANIMATED FILMS—JAPAN. I then consulted Balay's *Guide to Reference Books*⁵ to see if any bibliographies existed on this topic. I did not find any

specific to modern Japanese film, but I identified a promising general source, *Bibliography of National Filmographies*.⁶

Hawai'i Voyager Catalog⁷

To find materials available at UH Manoa libraries, I searched the Voyager online catalog. The following search strategies within Voyager were all basic searches with no limits. My gut feeling was that a keyword search for “contemporary Japanese film” would yield too many irrelevant results to be helpful, and I was correct in my assumption. But I decided to try it anyway just to see what would come up. A quick scroll through the first page of results actually yielded a highly relevant title, *The Midnight Eye Guide to New Japanese Film*.⁸ This is a new book, published in 2005. Although there is a MARC record for this title, it is not yet in the stacks at Hamilton Library. However, my contact at HIFF lent me his copy (serendipity!). The Voyager MARC record indicated the subject heading MOTION PICTURES—JAPAN—HISTORY, which was my second search strategy term.

The subject search for MOTION PICTURES—JAPAN—HISTORY was too narrow. It produced several titles in the original Japanese, which are not relevant for an English-speaking audience. It did generate one promising title: *A Hundred Years of Japanese Film*,⁹ which provides an historical overview of Japanese cinema.

Because MOTION PICTURES—JAPAN—HISTORY was too narrow, I broadened the search by deleting the HISTORY subdivision and doing a subject search for MOTION

PICTURES—JAPAN. This was quite fruitful and generated many titles. Although many were broader than the scope of this topic, there were several highly relevant titles including: *Tokyo Scope: The Japanese Cult Film Companion*¹⁰ and *Eros Plus Massacre: An Introduction to the Japanese New Wave Cinema*.¹¹

While these three searches yielded helpful general sources on my topic, there was nothing specific to the subtopics of anime and yakuza films. So I altered my search strategy. “Anime” is not a subject heading in Voyager, so I used it in a keyword search which produced a high number of relevant titles including *The Complete Anime Guide*;¹² *The Anime Companion*;¹³ and *Anime from Akira to Princess Mononoke*.¹⁴ Next, I did a subject search for ANIMATED FILMS—JAPAN. This result set included many of the same titles as the previous search, but it also yielded additional relevant titles like *Understanding Japanese Animation*.¹⁵

To generate results on yakuza film I did two types of searches. The first was a controlled vocabulary subject search for GANGSTER FILMS—JAPAN. Although this produced only one result, *The Yakuza Movie Book*,¹⁶ I found it to be highly relevant. A keyword search for “yakuza” brought up many titles about yakuza and Japanese organized crime, but not specifically about its portrayal in film. But this search did pull up many relevant film titles within this genre, including the yakuza movie *Brother*.¹⁷

DATABASES AND ONLINE RESOURCES

Next, I searched for materials available online from databases and indices.

ABI/INFORM Global¹⁸

Even though ABI/INFORM Global focuses on business and economics, I thought it would be useful to search because film is not just a creative endeavor—it is also a multi-million dollar industry. I noted that this database indexes many international publications, which made it more likely to include material about Japan. The following searches were all performed in advanced mode with subject terms and keywords in various combinations. I browsed the subject thesaurus and found two helpful subject terms, MOTION PICTURES and ANIMATION. Both of these search terms, by themselves, are too broad for my topic so I narrowed the search by adding “Japan” as a keyword. MOTION PICTURES and “Japan” generated a high number of titles, however the majority were not relevant to my topic. The search for subject ANIMATION and keyword “Japan” produced many highly relevant articles including *An Anime Culture Blossoms in Japan*¹⁹ and *The Dark Side of Animation*,²⁰ which discusses pornographic anime. Keyword searches for “anime” and “yakuza” resulted in low to mid-relevance articles, while the search for subject MOTION PICTURES and keyword “yakuza” had zero results.

Academic Search Premier²¹

This database indexes scholarly articles, across many disciplines, including arts and literature. The following searches were all advanced searches using subject terms,

descriptors and keywords in various combinations. I started my search by browsing for useful controlled vocabulary in the list of subject terms. The subject term, MOTION PICTURES, is subdivided geographically. However, Japan is not one of those geographic regions. I did a search for subject term MOTION PICTURES and keyword “Japan.” The majority of the results were individual film reviews, but I did find some highly relevant articles such as *Gaijin Takeaway*²² about the influence of Japanese film on American movies. This citation yielded some more controlled vocabulary, the descriptors MOTION PICTURES—JAPAN; and MOTION PICTURES, JAPANESE. But searches with these descriptors did not produce any relevant articles beyond the one mentioned above.

Next, I again browsed the subject term list, this time for “anime.” This is not a subject term, but did lead to the actual subject terms ANIMATED FILMS—JAPAN; and ANIMATION (CINEMATOGRAPHY)—JAPAN. A subject search for ANIMATED FILMS—JAPAN generated many titles, mostly individual film reviews. I did find some relevant articles including *Anime Basics*²³ and *From Animation to Anime*,²⁴ which discusses the cel animation style in contemporary anime. A subject search for ANIMATION (CINEMATOGRAPHY)—JAPAN resulted in many of the same titles as the previous search.

YAKUZA is a subject term in this database, but a search on this term alone resulted in many irrelevant citations. Adding the keyword “film” to the subject search YAKUZA produced a few relevant results, including *Yakuza Films: Fading Celluloid Heroes*.²⁵

Google²⁶ and Google Scholar²⁷

I decided to use this search engine because it is so ubiquitous and because it is often the first place that most people search. I thought it would be interesting to compare Google results with the results from online databases and also with the results from Google Scholar. The following searches are all natural language, keyword searches. I first searched Google for “motion pictures” AND “Japan.” The number of results was in the hundreds of thousands, much too large a set to be relevant. However, the first result listed was a good source for background information—the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* article on Motion Pictures, Japan.²⁸ The Google Scholar search on the same terms produced a smaller set of results, but these, too, were of low relevance. I then searched the phrase “contemporary Japanese film,” which generated over 3,000 results in Google but only 2 in Google Scholar. The relevance of the results was low, but this search did produce a link to Midnight Eye,²⁹ which is a comprehensive Web site about contemporary Japanese cinema. Other searches I conducted were: “yakuza” AND “film;” “anime;” and “anime” AND “Japan.” Out of these, only the search for “anime” AND “Japan” produced somewhat relevant results, and only in Google Scholar. One helpful result from this search was the book *The Anime!: Movie Guide*.³⁰

Historical Abstracts³¹

This database indexes international historical journals. I hoped to find articles that placed modern Japanese film in an historical context. The following searches were all advanced searches using both keywords and subject terms in various combinations. I browsed the subject thesaurus and identified two useful subject terms, ANIMATION and FILMS. By

themselves, these terms were too broad for my topic so I narrowed them by adding “Japan” as a keyword. The search for the subject term FILMS and keyword “Japan” produced a large number of results, but most of them were outside the scope of my topic, focusing instead on the early history of Japanese film. However, this search strategy did generate a useful title, *From Book to Screen: Modern Japanese Literature on Film*.³² The search for subject term ANIMATION and keyword “Japan” created a more relevant result set, pulling up such titles as *The Anime Encyclopedia*.³³ Keyword searches for “anime;” and “yakuza” produced few relevant results.

Ingenta³⁴

I decided to use this multidisciplinary database because it includes publications in the arts and humanities. There is no controlled vocabulary for this database, so all my searches were keyword searches. “Japan film” generated many articles yet most were irrelevant (surprisingly, many were about high altitude hot-air balloons!). Searches for “motion pictures Japan;” “animated films Japan;” “gangster films Japan;” and “yakuza” were not very fruitful either. The only search that produced relevant results was a keyword search for “anime” which included such articles as *Between Cinema and Anime*.³⁵

International Index to the Performing Arts (IIPA)³⁶

I chose to search this database because it indexes articles that cover the arts and entertainment. First, I browsed the subject categories and identified some appropriate controlled vocabulary including FILM; FILM—INTERNATIONAL; FILM—INTERNATIONAL—ASIA; and FILM—GENRES. The subject category FILM—

INTERNATIONAL—ASIA seemed most specific to my topic, so I started with that and narrowed it by adding the keyword “Japan.” This produced many relevant articles including *Asian/Pacific Roundabout: Japan's Art Scene Grows*.³⁷ The subject search for FILM—INTERNATIONAL—ASIA and keyword “anime” also generated highly relevant articles like *Anime Magic*.³⁸ I was not so lucky with the subject search FILM—INTERNATIONAL—ASIA and keyword “yakuza” which resulted in mainly individual film reviews and several non-English articles.

JSTOR Arts and Sciences³⁹

I thought this database would be useful because it indexes several Asian Studies journals. It does not have a subject thesaurus, so the following searches were all keyword searches in the advanced search mode. The Boolean search for keyword “motion pictures” AND keyword “Japan” produced a large set of irrelevant results. Narrowing the search by adding the keyword “contemporary” still resulted in irrelevant titles. Next, I tried a search for “anime.” This, too, led to a large number of irrelevant results. The most useful results came from the search for keyword “anime” AND keyword “Japan;” and the search for keyword “yakuza” AND keyword “film,” although the resulting sets were only somewhat relevant.

Media Review Digest⁴⁰

This database provides reviews of educational media. While the reviews themselves were not highly relevant to my topic, some of the educational media being reviewed were. For example, a subject search for ANIMATED FILMS JAPAN resulted in

individual product reviews, including one for *Anime Hyperguide: Project A-Ko*.⁴¹ I found this database difficult to search, even though there are options for advanced and Boolean searches. One negative aspect of this database is the inability to access successive pages of results. For example, when the result summary would indicate 18 reviews found, only 10 would appear, with no way to scroll to the next set of results.

Project MUSE⁴²

Among the disciplines covered by this database are Asian Studies and Film, both highly relevant to my topic. All searches were completed in the advanced search mode. This database uses Library of Congress subject headings for its subject thesaurus. A subject search for MOTION PICTURES—JAPAN resulted in the largest number of relevant titles including *Reigniting Japanese Tradition with Hana-Bi*,⁴³ which discusses director Beat Takeshi's role in redefining the yakuza film genre. Surprisingly, keyword searches for “anime;” “anime and Japan;” and “yakuza” produced few relevant results.

ProQuest Asian Business⁴⁴

This database seemed a promising one to search because it indexes Asian business journals. The search that generated the most relevant titles was subject MOTION PICTURES and keyword “Japan.” Sample results include *New Breed Revives Japanese Films*⁴⁵ and *How to Revive Japanese Cinema: The Hard Sell*.⁴⁶ The search using the subject term ANIMATION and keyword “Japan” also produced several relevant articles like *Miyazaki Hayao and Studio Ghibli, the Animation Hit Factory*,⁴⁷ which is an extensive profile of one of Japan's leading anime directors. The search for subject

MOTION PICTURES and keyword “yakuza,” as well as keyword searches for “anime” and “yakuza,” all had irrelevant result sets.

Things Asian⁴⁸

This Web site, while full of resources about Asian culture and travel, did not have any relevant resources on the topic of Japanese film. The search options were limited to keyword searches as there was no subject thesaurus. The site contains a link to *ThingsAnime*,⁴⁹ a personal blog, which is interesting to read in a vicarious sort of way, but is not an authoritative source of information.

CONCLUSION

There are many options a researcher has when beginning a research project. You can trust your instincts and hope to somehow find all the relevant material you need, simply by setting foot in a library and wandering around. Or you can plan out a search strategy in a highly organized way. This bibliography plan was an informative exercise in how to systematically conduct a research project. In many ways it echoed Taylor's levels of information needs,⁵⁰ starting with the visceral need of trying to define an appropriate research topic. This visceral need became a conscious need as I further narrowed and defined the scope of my topic—as I redefined the broad topic of movies to the very narrow topic of modern Japanese genre film from the 1980s to today. I then formalized the search strategy by identifying natural language and subject terms specific to my topic. The search became a compromise as I learned to use the controlled vocabulary of the different databases and indices I searched. Finally, the search led to acceptance, as I judged the relevancy of the results, and the value of the research tools.

I have always enjoyed watching Asian cinema but was never particularly familiar with Japanese genre movies. Now, my knowledge about this art form has definitely increased by working on this bibliography plan. I was surprised by the amount of scholarly print material available on this primarily visual medium. The sheer volume of publications about anime alone is enough to warrant it being the subject of its own bibliography. My research confirmed what I had already suspected to be true—that modern Japanese genre film is dynamic and exciting, offers an entertaining alternative to formulaic Hollywood

studio blockbusters, and provides an illuminating glimpse into Japanese society and popular culture.

ENDNOTES

¹ Mark Schilling, *Contemporary Japanese Film* (New York: Weatherhill, 1999). [PN1993.5.J3 S37 1999]

² *Kodansha Encyclopedia of Japan Online*, s.v. "Yakuza"; available from <http://micro189.lib3.hawaii.edu:2451/subscriber/default.asp?sessionid=8831550358727468512>; Internet; accessed 17 April 2005.

³ Kate L. Turabian, *A Manual for Writers of Term Papers, Theses, and Dissertations*, 6th ed. (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1996). [LB2369.T8 1996]

⁴ *Library of Congress Subject Headings*, 27th ed. (Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress, 2004). [Z695.U4749]

⁵ Robert Balay, ed., *Guide to Reference Books*, 11th ed. (Chicago: American Library Association, 1996). [Ref Z1035.1G89 1996]

⁶ Dorothea Gebauer, ed., *Bibliography of National Filmographies* (Bruxelles: Federation of Film Archives, 1985).

⁷ University of Hawai'i Libraries, *Hawai'i Voyager* [database on-line]; available from <http://uhmanoa.lib.hawaii.edu/webvoy.htm>; Internet; accessed 16 April 2005.

⁸ Tom Mes and Jasper Sharp, *The Midnight Eye Guide to New Japanese Film* (Berkeley, CA.: Stone Bridge Press, 2005). [PN1993.5.J3 M47 2005]

⁹ Donald Richie, *A Hundred Years of Japanese Film: A Concise History, with a Selective Guide to Videos and DVDs* (New York: Kodansha International, 2001). [PN1993.5.J3 R47115 2001]

¹⁰ Patrick Macias, *Tokyo Scope: The Japanese Cult Film Companion* (San Francisco: Cadence Books, 2001). [PN1993.5.J3 M23 2001]

¹¹ David Desser, *Eros Plus Massacre: An Introduction to the Japanese New Wave Cinema* (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1988). [PN1993.5.J3 D47 1988]

¹² Trish Ledoux, *The Complete Anime Guide: Japanese Animation Film Directory and Resource Guide* (Issaquah, Wash.: Tiger Mountain Press, 1997). [NC1766.J3 L43 1997]

¹³ Gilles Poitras, *The Anime Companion: What's Japanese in Japanese Animation?* (Berkeley, CA.: Stone Bridge Press, 1999). [NC1766.J3 P65 1999]

¹⁴ Susan Jolliffe Napier, *Anime from Akira to Princess Mononoke: Experiencing Contemporary Japanese Animation* (New York: Palgrave, 2001). [NC1766.J3 N37 2001]

¹⁵ Antonia Levi, *Understanding Japanese Animation* (Chicago: Open Court, 1996). [NC1766.J3 L48 1996]

¹⁶ Mark Schilling, *The Yakuza Movie Book: A Guide to Japanese Gangster Films* (Berkeley, CA.: Stone Bridge Press, 2003). [PN1995.9.G3 S33 2003]

- ¹⁷ *Brother*, dir. Takeshi Kitano, 113 min., Sony Pictures Classics, 2000, videorecording. [DVD0910]
- ¹⁸ *ABI/INFORM Global* [database on-line] (ProQuest Information and Learning Co., 2005); available from <http://micro189.lib3.hawaii.edu:2084/login>; Internet; accessed 17 April 2005.
- ¹⁹ Anonymous, "An Anime Culture Blossoms in Japan," *Focus Japan* 30 (March 2003): 8. [HF41.F56]
- ²⁰ Karen Mazurkewich, "The Dark Side of Animation," *Far Eastern Economic Review* 163 (10 August 2000): 56. [HC411.F191]
- ²¹ *Academic Search Premier* [database on-line] (EBSCO Publishing, 2005); available from <http://micro189.lib3.hawaii.edu/ezproxy/details.php?dbId=2323>; Internet; accessed 16 April 2005.
- ²² Ian G. Mason, "Gaijin Takeaway," *New Statesman* 133 (22 November 2004): 38. [AP4.N49]
- ²³ Gilles Poitras, "Anime Basics," *Library Journal* 128 (15 May 2003): 10. [Z671.L616]
- ²⁴ Thomas Lamarre, "From Animation to Anime: Drawing Movements and Moving Drawings," *Japan Forum* 14 (September 2002): 329. [DS801.J175]
- ²⁵ Mark Schilling, "Yakuza Films: Fading Celluloid Heroes," *Japan Quarterly* 43 (July-September 1996): 30-42. [DS801.J274]
- ²⁶ *Google* [home page on-line]; available from <http://www.google.com/>; Internet; accessed 17 April 2005.
- ²⁷ *Google Scholar* [home page on-line]; available from <http://scholar.google.com/>; Internet; accessed 17 April 2005.
- ²⁸ *Encyclopaedia Britannica Online*, s.v. "Motion Pictures"; available from <http://www.britannica.com/eb/article?tocId=232872>; Internet; accessed 17 April 2005.
- ²⁹ *Midnight Eye Online* [home page on-line]; available from <http://midnighteye.com/index.php>; Internet; accessed 17 April 2005.
- ³⁰ Helen McCarthy, *The Anime!: Movie Guide* (Woodstock, NY.: Overlook Press, 1997). [NC1766.J3 M33 1997]
- ³¹ *Historical Abstracts* [database on-line] (ABC-Clio, Inc., 2005); available from <http://micro189.lib3.hawaii.edu:2264/active/go/ABC-Clio-Serials>; Internet; accessed 16 April 2005.
- ³² Keiko McDonald, *From Book to Screen: Modern Japanese Literature on Film* (Armonk, NY.: M. E. Sharpe, 2000). [PL747.55 M36 2000]
- ³³ Jonathan Clements and Helen McCarthy, *The Anime Encyclopedia: A Guide to Japanese Animation Since 1917* (Berkeley, CA.: Stone Bridge Press, 2001). [NC1766.J3 C53 2001]
- ³⁴ *IngentaConnect* [database on-line] (Ingenta, 2005); available from <http://micro189.lib3.hawaii.edu:4341/>; Internet; accessed 16 April 2005.

³⁵ Thomas Lamarre, "Between Cinema and Anime," *Japan Forum* 14 (1 September 2002): 183-189. [DS801.J175]

³⁶ *International Index to the Performing Arts (IIPA)* [database on-line] (ProQuest Information and Learning Co., 2005); available from <http://micro189.lib3.hawaii.edu:3328/home>; Internet; accessed 17 April 2005.

³⁷ Scott Rosenberg, "Asian/Pacific Roundabout: Japan's Art Scene Grows," *Film Journal International* 105 (July 2002): 94.

³⁸ Andrew Osmond, "Anime Magic," *Sight and Sound* 11 (November 2001): 24-26. [LB1044.A2S5]

³⁹ *JSTOR Arts and Sciences* [database on-line] (JSTOR, 2000-2005); available from <http://micro189.lib3.hawaii.edu:2095/>; Internet; accessed 16 April 2005.

⁴⁰ *Media Review Digest* [database on-line] (Pierian Press, 2002-2003); available from <http://micro189.lib3.hawaii.edu/ezproxy/details.php?dbId=2248>; Internet; accessed 16 April 2005.

⁴¹ *Anime Hyperguide: Project A-Ko* [CD-ROM] (Vanguard Media, 1996).

⁴² *Project MUSE* [database on-line] (The Johns Hopkins University Press, 2005); available from <http://micro189.lib3.hawaii.edu:2146/index.html>; Internet; accessed 16 April 2005.

⁴³ Darrell William Davis, "Reigniting Japanese Tradition with Hana-Bi," *Cinema Journal* 40 (Summer 2001): 55-80. [PN1993.S62]

⁴⁴ *ProQuest Asian Business* [database on-line] (ProQuest Information and Learning Co., 2005); available from <http://micro189.lib3.hawaii.edu:2084/pqdweb>; Internet; accessed 17 April 2005.

⁴⁵ Mark Schilling, "New Breed Revives Japanese Films," *Japan Quarterly* 45 (January-March 1998): 8-20. [DS801.J274]

⁴⁶ Anonymous, "How to Revive Japanese Cinema: The Hard Sell," *The Economist* 319 (20 April 1991): 92. [HB1.E6]

⁴⁷ Mark Schilling, "Miyazaki Hayao and Studio Ghibli, the Animation Hit Factory," *Japan Quarterly* 44 (January-March 1997): 30-49. [DS801.J274]

⁴⁸ Global Directions, Inc., *Things Asian* [home page on-line]; available from <http://thingsasian.com/>; Internet; accessed 16 April 2005.

⁴⁹ Will Raus, "Things Anime," *Things Asian* [home page on-line]; available from <http://weblogs.thingsasian.com/tablogs/page/wraus>; Internet; accessed 16 April 2005.

⁵⁰ Robert S. Taylor, "Question-Negotiation and Information Seeking in Libraries," *College and Research Libraries* (May 1968): 178-94. [Z671.C6]

APPENDIX 1: RELEVANCY CHARTS

KEY

SU = subject search (controlled vocabulary in ALL CAPS)

KW = keyword search (natural language)

ABI/INFORM Global

Search Language	Search Terms	Number of Results	Relevance
SU and KW	MOTION PICTURES and Japan	102	useful
SU and KW	MOTION PICTURES and anime	7	highly relevant
KW	anime	88	useful
SU and KW	ANIMATION and Japan	56	highly relevant
KW	yakuza	69	not relevant
SU and KW	MOTION PICTURES and yakuza	0	not relevant

Academic Search Premier

Search Language	Search Terms	Number of Results	Relevance
SU and KW	MOTION PICTURES and Japan	256	useful
DE	MOTION PICTURES—JAPAN	3	not relevant
DE	MOTION PICTURES, JAPANESE	4	not relevant
SU	ANIMATED FILMS—JAPAN	76	useful
SU	ANIMATION (CINEMATOGRAPHY)— JAPAN	58	useful
SU	YAKUZA	30	not relevant
SU and KW	YAKUZA and film	3	highly relevant

Google

Search Language	Search Terms	Number of Results	Relevance
KW	“Japan” and “motion pictures”	157,000	not relevant
KW	“Japan” and “motion pictures” and “contemporary	38,300	not relevant
KW	“contemporary Japanese film”	3360	useful
KW	yakuza film	280,000	not relevant

Google Scholar

Search Language	Search Terms	Number of Results	Relevance
KW	yakuza film	58	not relevant
KW	“contemporary Japanese film”	2	not relevant
KW	“Japan” and “motion pictures”	1130	not relevant
KW	anime	3870	useful
KW	anime Japan	315	useful

Hawai'i Voyager

Search Language	Search Term	Number of results	Relevance
KW	contemporary Japanese film	over 10,000	not relevant
SU	MOTION PICTURES— JAPAN—HISTORY	30	useful
SU	MOTION PICTURES—JAPAN	52	highly relevant
KW	anime	43	highly relevant
SU	ANIMATED FILMS—JAPAN	24	highly relevant
SU	GANGSTER FILMS—JAPAN	1	highly relevant
KW	yakuza	43	useful

Historical Abstracts

Search Language	Search Term	Number of results	Relevance
SU	ANIMATION	13	useful
SU and KW	ANIMATION and Japan	4	highly relevant
SU and KW	FILMS and Japan	97	useful
KW	anime	14	useful
KW	yakuza	8	not relevant

Ingenta

Search Language	Search Term	Number of results	Relevance
KW	Japan film	63	not relevant
KW	motion pictures Japan	2	useful
KW	animated films Japan	2	useful
KW	gangster films Japan	0	not relevant
KW	anime	28	useful
KW	yakuza	11	not relevant

International Index to the Performing Arts (IIPA)

Search Language	Search Term	Number of results	Relevance
SU and KW	FILM—INTERNATIONAL—ASIA and “Japan”	224	highly relevant
SU and KW	FILM—INTERNATIONAL—ASIA and “anime”	44	highly relevant
	FILM—INTERNATIONAL—ASIA and “yakuza”	9	useful

JSTOR Arts and Sciences

Search Language	Search Term	Number of results	Relevance
KW	“motion pictures” and Japan	624	not relevant
KW	“motion pictures” and “Japan” and “contemporary	291	not relevant
KW	anime	582	not relevant
KW	anime and Japan	25	useful
KW	yakuza and film	15	useful

Media Review Digest

Search Language	Search Term	Number of results	Relevance
SU	ANIMATED FILMS JAPAN	18	useful
KW	yakuza	11	not relevant

Project MUSE

Search Language	Search Term	Number of results	Relevance
SU	MOTION PICTURES—JAPAN	9	highly relevant
SU	ANIMATED FILMS—JAPAN	2	useful
SU	GANGSTER FILMS—JAPAN	0	not relevant
KW	anime	142	not relevant
KW	anime AND Japan	22	useful
SU	ANIMATION (CINEMATOGRAPHY)— JAPAN	1	highly relevant
KW	yakuza	10	not relevant

ProQuest Asian Business

Search Language	Search Term	Number of results	Relevance
SU and KW	MOTION PICTURES and Japan	49	highly relevant
SU and KW	MOTION PICTURES and anime	1	not relevant
SU and KW	ANIMATION and Japan	15	highly relevant
SU and KW	MOTION PICTURES and yakuza	1	not relevant
KW	yakuza	43	not relevant
KW	anime	38	not relevant

ThingsAsian

Search Language	Search Term	Number of results	Relevance
KW	motion pictures Japan	1	not relevant
KW	animated films Japan	2	useful
KW	gangster films Japan	0	not relevant
KW	anime	3	not relevant
KW	yakuza	4	not relevant

APPENDIX 2:

Sample Annotated Bibliography for Modern Japanese Genre Film

Background Information:

Barrett, Gregory. *Archetypes in Japanese Films: The Sociopolitical and Religious Significance of the Principal Heroes and Heroines*. Selinsgrove, PA: Susquehanna University Press, 1989. PN1993.5.J3 B37 1989

Identifies the archetypal characters in Japanese film and traces their beginnings in ancient mythology to the current manifestations in today's popular movies. Studies how the archetypes reflect Japanese society, culture and religious belief. Archetypes include: the Angry Young Man, the Wanderer, the Loyal Retainer, and the Vengeful Spirit. Includes bibliography and index.

Mes, Tom and Jasper Sharp. *The Midnight Eye Guide to New Japanese Film*. Berkeley, CA: Stone Bridge Press, 2005. PN1993.5.J3M47

A comprehensive guide to contemporary Japanese cinema. Includes profiles of leading filmmakers working in Japan today, with reviews and criticism of their recent work. Illustrated with numerous black and white movie stills and behind-the-scenes photographs. Film entries contain cast information, synopsis, Japanese title, and distribution companies. Extensive index and bibliography. Foreword by Hideo Nakata, the director of *Ring*.

Midnight Eye. "The Latest and Best in Japanese Cinema," *Midnight Eye Online*. Home page on-line. Available from <http://www.midnighteye.com/index.php>; Internet; accessed 2 April 2005.

Non-commercial, English-language website authored by film critics and dedicated to contemporary Japanese film. Comprehensive site includes interviews, film and book reviews, feature articles and links to other resources. Searchable database and index of archived articles. Attractive and intuitive design.

Anime:

Drazen, Patrick. *Anime Explosion!: The What? Why? & Wow! of Japanese Animation*. Berkeley, CA: Stone Bridge Press, 2003. NC1766.J3D73 2003

A great resource for anime fans, and newcomers to the genre. Explores the main themes and motifs of anime including: the spirit world, nature, war, homosexuality, giant robots, and reincarnation. Discusses the influence of Japanese culture, folklore and manga on contemporary animation. Provides commentary on major directors and films. This richly illustrated guide includes a bibliography and index.

Miyazaki, Hayao. *Princess Mononoke*. Directed by Hayao Miyazaki. 134 minutes. Miramax Home Entertainment, 1997. DVD-video. DVD0068

Hayao Miyazaki, an anime pioneer, released this top-grossing animated feature in Japan in 1997. Mystical and mythic, it explores the themes of man versus nature, and the rise of technology. The lush visuals, vivid characters, and dramatic story made this an instant anime classic.

Yakuza/Gangster Film:

Schilling, Mark. "Yakuza Films: Fading Celluloid Heroes." *Japan Quarterly* 43 (July/September 1996): 30-42.

Offers a brief history of the Yakuza film genre and discusses its future in Japanese cinema. Connects the declining popularity of Yakuza films to the rise of straight-to-video moviemaking in the 1980s. Highlights recent attempts by independent filmmakers to redefine the genre and compares their efforts to Quentin Tarantino's *Pulp Fiction*.