Help

Short Creative Project

HISTART 392

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A B

About

- Made using beamer (and a lot of hyperlinks and a little TikZ)
- That said, this is NOT a slide show
- See Usage/Help
- Sources at the very end

Usage

- Use a suitable PDF viewer in presentation mode
  - Buttons may not work in all PDF viewers
  - Tested works with: Evince
  - Tested doesn't work with: Chromium
  - (buttons can be quite slow– try not to spam them)
- There is an A side and B side (like a vinyl)
- Navigate by clicking the buttons

sailor uniform
masks
traditional clothing
horimiya
street wear
月刊Gファンタジー
ホリミヤ
TVアニメ絶賛放送中！
HORI SAN TO MIYAMURA KUN
特製ダイカットステッカー
特製B3ポスター

Help

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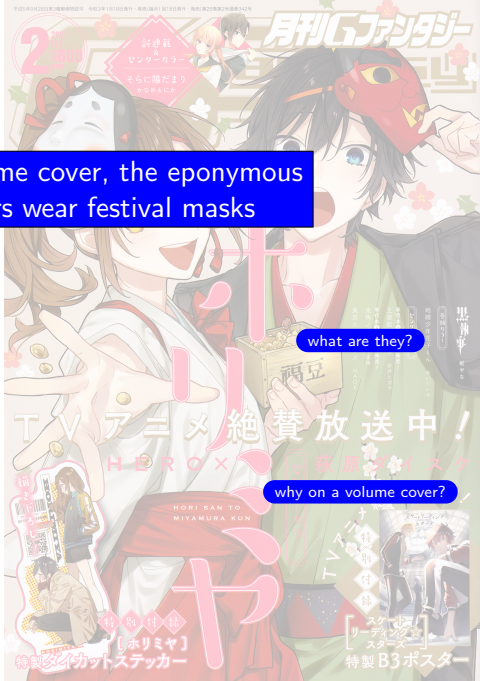


On this volume cover, the eponymous characters wear festival masks

what are they?

why on a volume cover?

Help

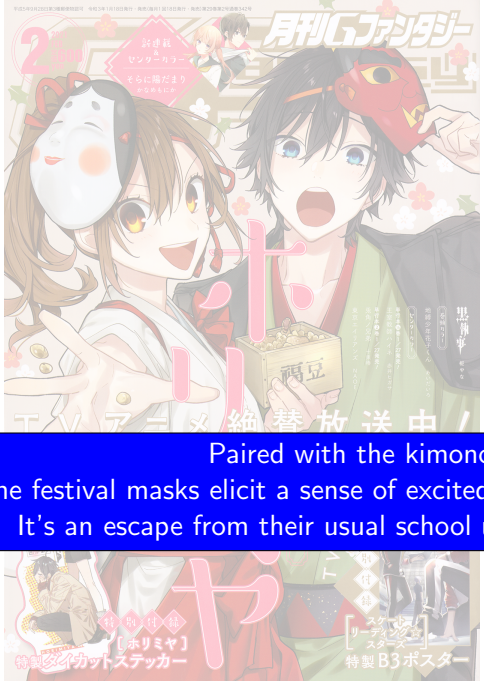
A B

These masks are often worn during festivals and shrine events ([5]). They come from folklore or Noh theater.

Help

Back

A B



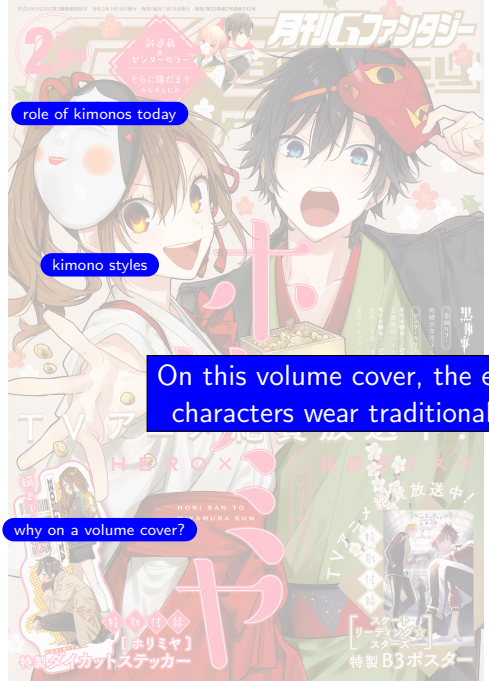
Paired with the kimonos,
the festival masks elicit a sense of excitedness and enjoyment.
It's an escape from their usual school uniform-clad days.

Help

Back

A B

Help



role of kimonos today

kimono styles

On this volume cover, the eponymous characters wear traditional kimonos

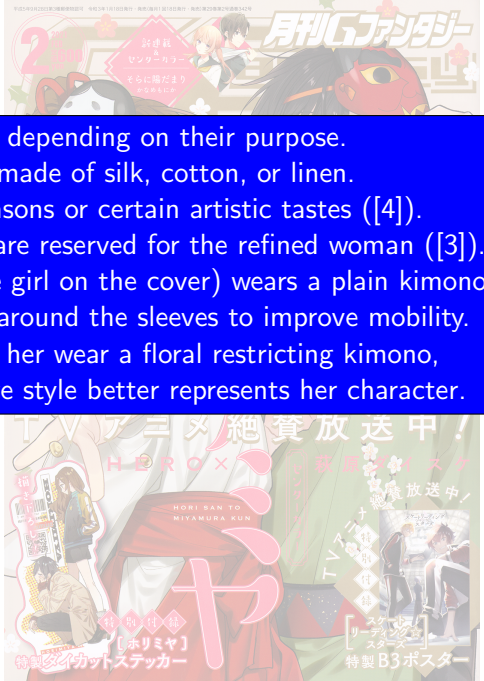
why on a volume cover?

A B

Traditionally, *kimono* encompassed both
everyday wear and more special attires,
but the modern kimono solely comes from
the decorative festive wear of the
premodern elite ([2] p.353).
Nowadays, kimono are worn primarily for formal special occasions.
Modern kimono have come not just to be a
symbol of Japaneseness, but also of feminine etiquette,
socialization, and conformance for women ([2] p.362).
For the annual coming-of-age ceremony,
twenty year old women are expected to wear elaborate kimonos,
while men are expected to wear a Western suit ([2] p.352).

Help

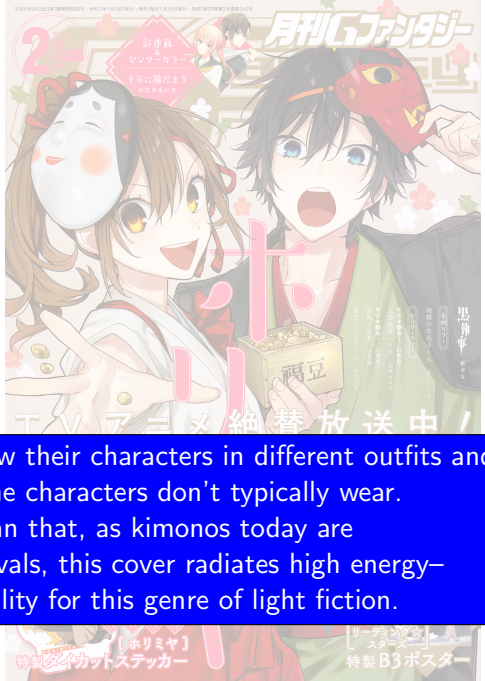
Back A B



Kimono vary depending on their purpose.
They can be made of silk, cotton, or linen.
Patterns invoke seasons or certain artistic tastes ([4]).
Notably, floral patterns are reserved for the refined woman ([3]).
Interestingly, Kyoko (the girl on the cover) wears a plain kimono
with tasuki, cloth tied around the sleeves to improve mobility.
Compared to having her wear a floral restricting kimono,
this simpler more active style better represents her character.

Help

Back A B



Manga artists like to draw their characters in different outfits and especially ones the characters don't typically wear.
But more than that, as kimonos today are associated with festivals, this cover radiates high energy–
an attractive quality for this genre of light fiction.

Help

Back A B

Help

Uniforms are pervasive in Japan.
Employee uniforms and even
job-hunting uniforms are common.
School uniforms are no exception:
Elementary, middle, and high schools
each have their own typical uniforms.
The sailor uniform is common for middle schools [6].

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The main pair donning street wear.
In contrast with the main cover,
the trench coat and pants,
and jacket and skirt are Western.

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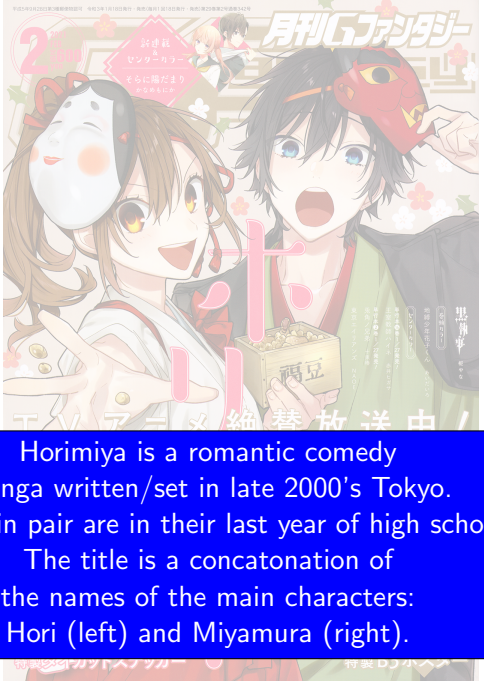

Horimiya is a romantic comedy
manga written/set in late 2000's Tokyo.
The main pair are in their last year of high school.
The title is a concatonation of
the names of the main characters:
Hori (left) and Miyamura (right).

Help

A B

page.100!
ページ
ずっと一緒で、
もっと近くで。
school uniforms
overwork
What will I do
without you guys!!
HORIMIYA
ホリミヤ
原作 HERO
作画 萩原ダイスケ
©HERO·002

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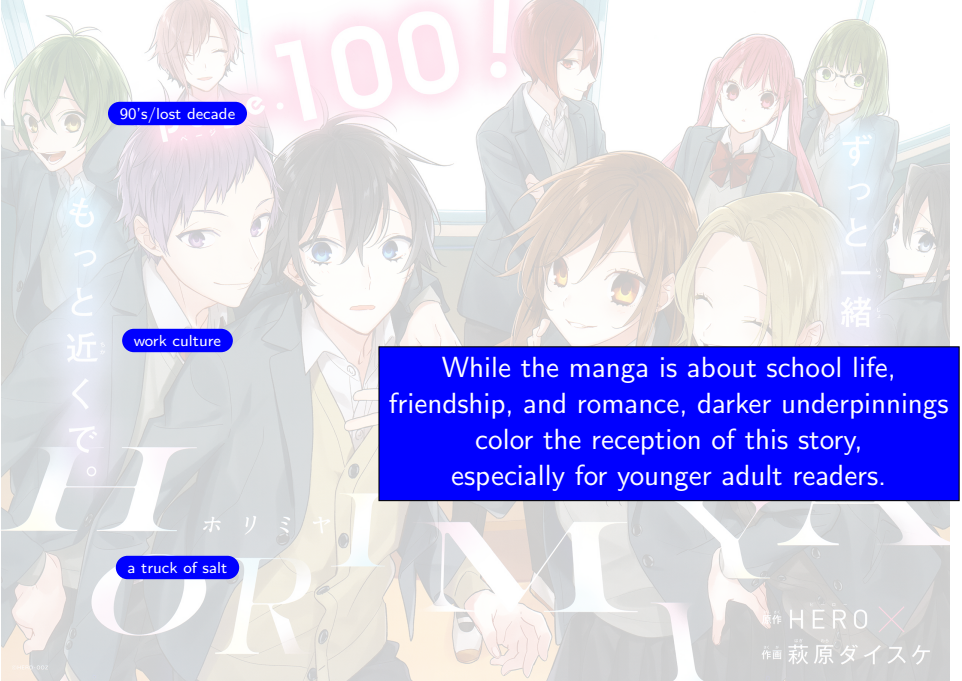


Help

90's/lost decade

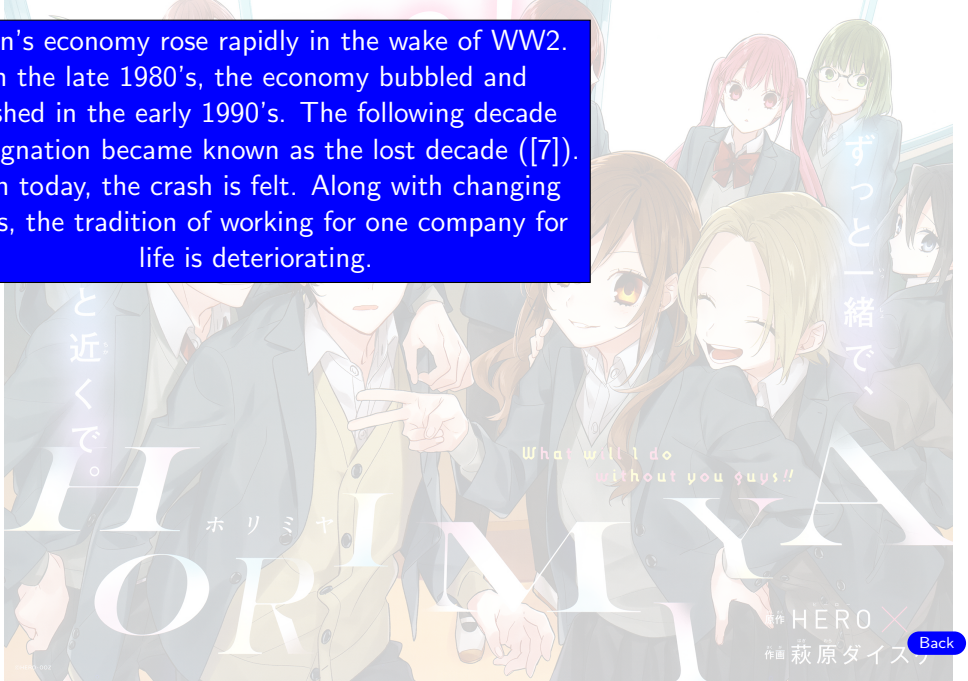
work culture

a truck of salt

While the manga is about school life, friendship, and romance, darker underpinnings color the reception of this story, especially for younger adult readers.

A B

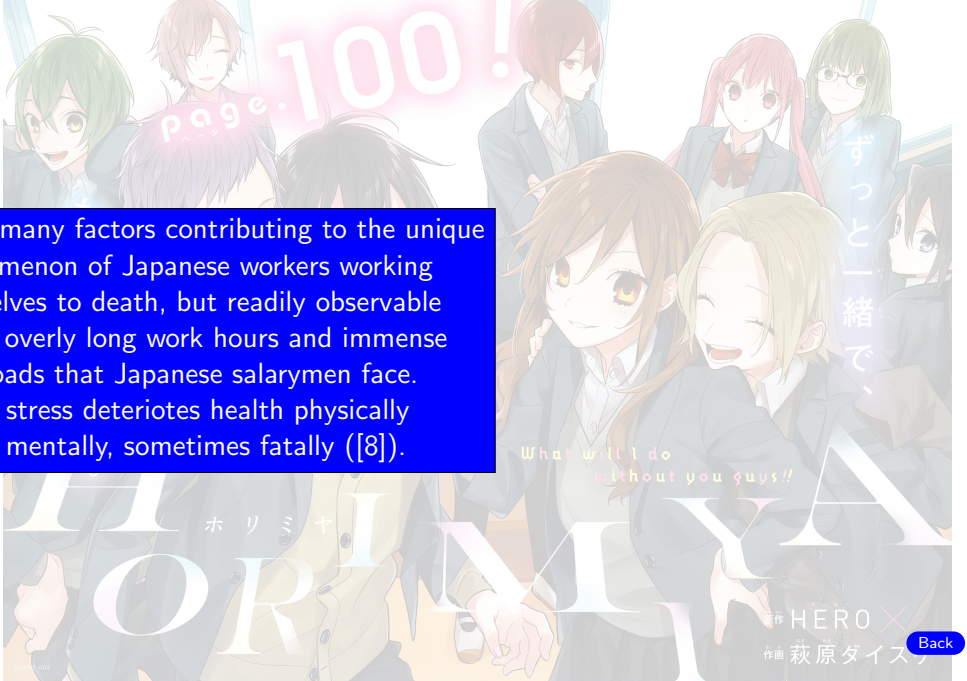
Japan's economy rose rapidly in the wake of WW2. In the late 1980's, the economy bubbled and crashed in the early 1990's. The following decade of stagnation became known as the lost decade ([7]). Even today, the crash is felt. Along with changing times, the tradition of working for one company for life is deteriorating.



Help

Back

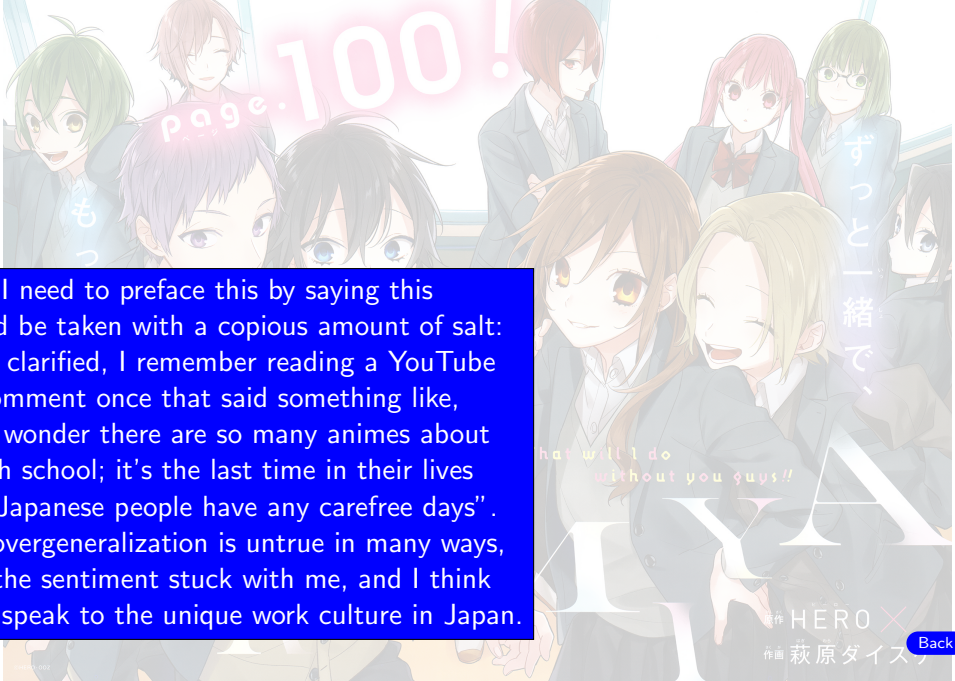
A B



There are many factors contributing to the unique phenomenon of Japanese workers working themselves to death, but readily observable are the overly long work hours and immense worloads that Japanese salarymen face. The stress deteriotes health physically and mentally, sometimes fatally ([8]).

Help

Back A B



I need to preface this by saying this should be taken with a copious amount of salt: That clarified, I remember reading a YouTube comment once that said something like, “No wonder there are so many animes about high school; it’s the last time in their lives that Japanese people have any carefree days”. This overgeneralization is untrue in many ways, but the sentiment stuck with me, and I think it does speak to the unique work culture in Japan.

Help

Back A B

Sources I

[1] Horimiya manga

- A: Volume 16, Chapter 120, Page 1 (Volume Cover)
- B: Volume 13, Chapter 100, Page 2

[2] Ofra Goldstein-Gidoni. *Kimono and the Construction of Gendered and Cultural Identities*. Ethnology, Autumn, 1999, Vol. 38, No. 4 (Autumn, 1999), pp. 351-370

[3] Cynthia Green, https://daily.jstor.org/the-surprising-history-of-the-kimono

[4] Betty Y. Siffert. *Hinagata Bon: The Art Institute of Chicago Collection of Kimono Pattern Books*. Art Institute of Chicago Museum Studies , 1992, Vol. 18, No. 1, Five Centuries of Japanese Kimono: On This Sleeve of Fondest Dreams (1992), pp. 86-94+103

[5] Alicia Joy, https://theculturetrip.com/asia/japan/articles/traditional-japanese-masks-and-what-theyre-used-for

[6] Mitamura Fukiko, https://www.nippon.com/en/currents/d00216

Sources II

[7] https://www.investopedia.com/terms/l/lost-decade.asp

[8] Yuko Kawanishi. *On Karo-Jisatsu (Suicide by Overwork): Why Do Japanese Workers Work Themselves to Death?*. International Journal of Mental Health, SPRING 2008, Vol. 37, No. 1, Mortality, Morbidity, and Mental Illness (SPRING 2008), pp. 61-74