

1. Record Nr.	UNISA996247917203316
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Titolo	Japan's total empire : Manchuria and the culture of wartime imperialism // Louise Young
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Berkeley, : University of California Press, c1998
ISBN	0-585-32982-6 9786613382177 0-520-92315-4 1-283-38217-2
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (509 p.)
Collana	Twentieth-century Japan ; ; 8
Disciplina	325/.352/09518
Soggetti	Mukden Incident, China, 1931 World politics - 1933-1945 Manchuria (China) History 1931-1945 Japan History 1926-1945
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (p. 437-456) and index.
Nota di contenuto	Front matter -- Contents -- List of Map and Tables -- Acknowledgments -- Note on Sources -- 1. Manchukuo and Japan -- 2. The Jewel in the Crown: The International Context of Manchukuo -- 3. War Fever: Imperial Jingoism and the Mass Media -- 4. Go-Fast Imperialism: Elite Politics and Mass Mobilization -- 5. Uneasy Partnership: Soldiers and Capitalists in the Colonial Economy -- 6. Brave New Empire: Utopian Vision and the Intelligentsia -- 7. Reinventing Agrarianism: Rural Crisis and the Wedding of Agriculture to Empire -- 8. The Migration Machine: Manchurian Colonization and State Growth -- 9. Victims of Empire -- 10. The Paradox of Total Empire -- Bibliography -- Index
Sommario/riassunto	In this first social and cultural history of Japan's construction of Manchuria, Louise Young offers an incisive examination of the nature of Japanese imperialism. Focusing on the domestic impact of Japan's activities in Northeast China between 1931 and 1945, Young considers "metropolitan effects" of empire building: how people at home imagined and experienced the empire they called Manchukuo. Contrary

to the conventional assumption that a few army officers and bureaucrats were responsible for Japan's overseas expansion, Young finds that a variety of organizations helped to mobilize popular support for Manchukuo-the mass media, the academy, chambers of commerce, women's organizations, youth groups, and agricultural cooperatives-leading to broad-based support among diverse groups of Japanese. As the empire was being built in China, Young shows, an imagined Manchukuo was emerging at home, constructed of visions of a defensive lifeline, a developing economy, and a settler's paradise.
