Shonen Hero and Shoujo Princess:
A Bibliography of Gender Stereotypes in Anime, Manga, and Japanese Popular Culture

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Introduction

Why are boys heroes and girls princesses? What are the stereotypes and how does it differ from Japan and America? This bibliography will analyze how gender stereotypes are affected by popular Japanese culture, including anime (Japanese animation) and manga (Japanese comics).

Anime is a “style of animation… Intended primarily for the Japanese market and, as such, employed many cultural references unique to Japan.”\(^1\) The different series that will be showcased throughout this bibliography are popular series in both American and Japanese terms that feature strange or unique approaches to the strong male/fragile female characters akin to the 1971 science fiction essay “Man of Steel, Woman of Tissue”\(^2\).

Living in Hawaii, it is easy to have directly or indirectly come into contact with anime or “Japanese animation” which makes it relatively easy to access sources on the subject within the University of Hawaii’s library and databases.

Audience

The audience is primarily university students or users with a general interest in Japanese popular culture. While narrowed among the aforementioned user group, the specifics of these users could range from those studying--but are not limited to--Anthropology, Asian Studies, Animation/Film Studies, Cultural Studies, East-Asian Languages and Literature, Gender Studies, Folklore, History, and Women’s Studies. The University of Hawaii is a beacon of information regarding this ever evolving subject; our own Jayson Chun teaches classes ranging on Anime, Manga, and Japanese Pop music while many instructors utilize Japanese animation and popular culture as tools within their respective curriculum.

Brief notes

**Shonen** - Young boy, usually stereotyped as a hero or protagonist of a series.

**Shoujo** - Young girl, a delicate character who is generally seen as cute.

**Anime** - Shortened form of “Animation”; anime is used to described Japanese cartoons but never American/European cartoons

**Manga** - Japanese comics. They are different from American comics due to readership is not limited to one gender/age group in Japan. Easy to publish and usually printed cheaply for wider distribution.

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\(^1\) (E. B. Online n.d.)

\(^2\) (Niven n.d.)
Style Manual

Endnotes and bibliography follow Kate L. Turabian’s *Manual for Writers of Research Papers, Theses, and Dissertations.*

Search Strategy

LCSH

Animation (Cinematography)

[TR 897.5]

- Japan
  
  UF Anime, Japanese animation, Japanimation

Anime

  USE Animated films-Japan, Animation (Cinematography)-Japan

Comic books novels

USE

Graphic novels

Comic books, strips, etc.

UF Comic strips

UF Comics

  NT Graphic novels
  
  Sex--Comic books, strips, etc.
  
  --Social aspects
  
  --Subjects
    
    USE Comic books, strips, etc.--Themes, motives
  
  --Themes, motives
    
    UF Comic books, strips, etc.--Subjects

Gender

USE Sex

Sex role

[GN 479.65 - GN 479.7 (Anthropology)]

[HQ 1075 - HQ 1075.5 (Sociology)]

UF Gender role

BT Sex (Psychology), Sex differences (Psychology), Social role

RT Sexism

NT Androgyny (Psychology)

Observing the Library of Congress Call Numbers (LCCN), there is a variety of call numbers and subject headings that may be useful when researching. With the topic on gender stereotypes in

3 (Turabian n.d.)
anime and manga, the appropriate LCCN to use would be TR 897.5 (Animation/Anime), HQ 1075-HQ 1075.5 (Sex role - Sociology). Unfortunately there were no subject headings for MANGA, which caused me to look up the English word COMIC BOOK just in case.

**Catalogs**

1) **University of Hawaii Voyager Catalog**

Utilizing UH Manoa’s Voyager for both electronic and print resources, I searched in the Advanced Search mode with anime - gender as a keyword search resulting in 12 resources. From the LCSH I used COMIC BOOKS, STRIPES, ETC. which, under Subject Browse, garnered 81 results. Criticism and popular culture - Japanese influences as keyword search resulted in 13 resources. I switched to manga - gender with 15 results, the same results as anime - gender with 3 exceptions. SEX IN POPULAR CULTURE -- JAPAN was an interesting subject heading that gave the additional results. While not exactly relevant, the sources were useful to sex within popular culture pertaining to Japan. *Japan Pop! Inside the World of Japanese Popular Culture* is found listed in the annotations as part of the other sources found on Voyager. 2) **Hawaii State Public Library System**

I started by searching for Japanese animation and gender to see what the Hawaii State Public Library had. I received 1 result and although it was the only book, it was useful to the topic to some extent. I decided to try out a Subject search and used COMIC BOOKS, STRIPS and received a huge result with over 5000 items. However as I browsed through the results, a vast majority were neither useful nor relevant to the topic at hand. I switched and used manga gender, a simple keyword search. This gave out 46 results and by the far the most useful out of the searches. The downside was that around 40 of the results were abstracts, periodicals, or articles from newspapers which leaned more towards gender than manga. Anime gender gave only 3 results but was also useful on the Japanese culture topic.

**Online Databases**

1) **Academic Search Premier**

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4 (University of Hawaii Voyager Catalog n.d.)

5 The three books are: *Colonizing Sex: Sexology and Social Control in Modern Japan* by Sabine Fruhstü ck; *Permitted and Prohibited Desires: Mothers, Comics, and Censorship in Japan* by Anne Allison; *Pink samurai: the Pursuit and Politics of Sex in Japan* by Nicholas Bornoff.

6 (Hawaii State Public Library System n.d.)

7 (Academic Search Premier n.d.)
While searching on Academic Search Premier I made sure to double check that it was the only database I was searching within since this popular and expansive database has the option of choosing to search among EBSCOHost databases. I started with keyword search Japanese animation and gender; 6 results given. These results were highly relevant and I was happy with it however I wanted to search more just in case. I used COMIC BOOKS and GENDER as subject terms and searched, with 11 results. These were useful but not exactly relevant since these were articles and abstracts on Western comics but may a user would be able to utilize these results to expand on the study of Western comic books. While searching Anime and Gender as well as Manga and Gender, the results were fruitful, with 1 and 32 results respectively. While 1 result doesn’t sound helpful (Anime and Manga), the journal *Consuming Anime* is nevertheless an important read when exploring about gender in anime, manga, and Japanese popular culture. Just in case, I used animated films Japan and criticism as keyword search but results were not relevant as the articles focused mainly on Disney films.  

2) **Bibliography of Asian Studies**

The Bibliography of Asian Studies is an important database to search for citations and abstracts pertaining to Asian Studies. To search within BAS, I found it best to search via Advanced search. I did a preliminary search: anime with 2538 results. I filtered the results by using the Anthropology & Sociology facets to have an end result of 312. However be wary as intermixed with the very relevant articles about gender and anime are articles and abstracts about gender and livestock within Asia. I restarted with a fresh search: Anime and gender with 22 results. Based off of the warning I had earlier, I double-checked how relevant the results were and unfortunately only 6 were relevant to the research topic. Using LCSH JAPANESE ANIMATION AND GENDER resulted in 1 result. I chose *Players and Whiners? Perceptions of Sex Stereotyping in Anime in Japan and the U.S.* as the closest and only full-text available through UHM via EBSCOhost Communication & Mass Media Complete database.  

3) **Project MUSE**

I started the search with anime and GENDER with two results out of 157 to be relevant to the topic. I added more to the search query: anime GENDER stereotype yet there was little change to the results. Changing gears, I switched anime for manga and kept GENDER stereotype. Although 13 results showed up, many ranged from useful to not relevant. I grew frustrated and decided to take out stereotype in the query. 161 results later with useful sources and I chose *Straight from the Heart: Gender, Intimacy, and the Cultural Production of Shōjo Manga*, a review of the article published through UH Press which can be seen in the annotations. I admit that it was difficult searching with CV (Subject) and I had to use NL (Natural language) to get results.  

4) **JSTOR**

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8 (Bibliography of Asian Studies n.d.)

9 (Project MUSE n.d.)
I did a preliminary search on JSTOR via keyword search. Unfortunately the database did not have exactly what I was looking for. I used keyword search and would get between 30-500+ results but the articles and subjects were not relevant to the topic at hand. I used COMIC STRIPS and Japan and Gender resulting in a fair search result (198) but I decided to switch out and use Manga and Gender instead. The switch was amazing; I received 673 results, with useful information. While a vast majority does not strictly identify Anime or Manga and Gender (some results may be labeled as only anime or manga without gender), it should be noted that “COMIC STRIPS” and “manga” can be interchangeable when searching for academic information. 5) Encyclopedia Britannica

Starting with the preliminary search of anime and gender and only one result came up which was useful but none relevant to Anime and Gender Stereotypes. That result led to see COMIC STRIP and was given a detailed article of comics with a section on manga. There is only one entry under COMIC STRIP. This would be a good introduction for researchers to start off with, looking for general topics and history on the subject before venturing into a specific territory. 6) Communications & Mass Media

I picked the Communications & Mass Media database due to the social spectrum that it can encompass internationally. I first searched using Japanese animation and gender as keywords which only gave 1 result but it was useful for research. The next three searches I searched with gender and interchanged manga, anime, and animation to find results. Many of the results were the same throughout the searches and were very relevant however the last search regarding animation had some useful information since there were many Western animation in comparison to few Eastern animation.

7) Dissertations and Theses

Hinting that the study of anime and gender was gaining force within the academia world, I looked into the ProQuest database of Dissertations and Theses. With keywords Anime AND Gender, I garnered 3345 results. I replaced it with Japanese animation and “GENDER roles” giving 1408 results. These results were surprisingly relevant to the topic. I think this shows how anime and gender is a rising star among scholarly work for professionals. 8) Film & Television Literature Index

I used the Film & Television Literature Index with hopes of reviews or articles regarding criticism on anime and Japanese animation. As the world of anime is growing to screen in properly movie theaters as feature-length films, no longer is it limited to home viewing. Just to
be sure, I did a preliminary search of manga and gender as keyword searches in case manga was a tag however this yielded 1 result. With that done, I changed manga to anime and got 4 results. I changed anime to animation and gender yet that gave 26 results with the same results from anime and gender. I next did Japan animation and gender which gave 3 results. All searches had useful information.

13 (Dissertations and Theses n.d.)

14 (Film & Television Literature Index n.d.)

Print Resources

Note: The print resource used in the search about anime/manga and gender stereotypes are located in the University of Hawaii’s Thomas Gale Hamilton Library located on the Manoa campus. The books are all part of the reference collection. 1) Kodansha Encyclopedia of Japan

I looked up the following entries: gender, anime, animation, manga. Unfortunately there is no entry about gender or the roles in Japanese culture (which I curiously expected to be in the Kodansha). Just to be sure, I also looked up history of Japan (postwar history) and although there

10 (Kodansha Encyclopedia of Japan 1983)
were minor information about social roles changing for both men and women, it did not target anime, manga, popular culture. Strangely, there was no entry for anime or animation. There was an entry for manga\textsuperscript{11} that gave a brief history of its inception and popularity in Japan. Surprisingly there was a note that read “See also COMIC MAGAZINES”\textsuperscript{12} and sure enough there was and small entry that was more directed to explaining the “comic culture” of Japan. The manga and comic magazines entries would prove very relevant as a stepping stone in research about anime and manga.

2) The Otaku Encyclopedia: An Insider's Guide to the Subculture of Cool Japan\textsuperscript{13}

To use this specific encyclopedia, I had to resort to keyword terms. Instead of "gender" there was an entry for "gender bending" (page 85)\textsuperscript{14}. There is a long entry for anime\textsuperscript{15} (page 19-21 and continues on 25). Although short, there is a concise entry on manga\textsuperscript{16}. I also happened to find an entry called "Manga eiga"\textsuperscript{17} which is an old term for animated films however there seems to be a difference between anime and the animated films in this encyclopedia. Other entries related to manga history are "Manga-manbun"\textsuperscript{18}, the progenitor to the current manga format of picture and words, "Manga-shi"\textsuperscript{19} which are weekly pulp magazines that help start up popular series, as well as "Manhwa"\textsuperscript{20} which is the term used for South Korean comic books.

\textsuperscript{11} (Miyao 1983)

\textsuperscript{12} (Soeda 1983)

\textsuperscript{13} (Galbraith, The Otaku Encyclopedia: An Insider's Guide to the Subculture of Cool Japan 2009)

\textsuperscript{14} (Galbraith, The Otaku Encyclopedia: An Insider's Guide to the Subculture of Cool Japan 2009, 85)

\textsuperscript{15} (Galbraith, The Otaku Encyclopedia: An Insider's Guide to the Subculture of Cool Japan 2009, 19-21)

\textsuperscript{16} (Galbraith, The Otaku Encyclopedia: An Insider's Guide to the Subculture of Cool Japan 2009, 140-142)

\textsuperscript{17} (Galbraith, The Otaku Encyclopedia: An Insider's Guide to the Subculture of Cool Japan 2009, 142)

\textsuperscript{18} (Galbraith, The Otaku Encyclopedia: An Insider's Guide to the Subculture of Cool Japan 2009, 143)

\textsuperscript{19} (Galbraith, The Otaku Encyclopedia: An Insider's Guide to the Subculture of Cool Japan 2009, 143)

\textsuperscript{20} (Galbraith, The Otaku Encyclopedia: An Insider's Guide to the Subculture of Cool Japan 2009, 143-144)
Internet Websites

1) **Google**

Searching Google had to be taken with a grain of salt; it was too broad. I decided to start by using CRITICISM AND POPULAR CULTURE -- JAPANESE INFLUENCES Subject (which was listed in UH Voyager Catalog) and got 56,800,000 however most were not relevant. Using CRITICISM AND POPULAR CULTURE - Manga and Anime "Gender Stereotypes" garnered a much smaller search result which was useful; there were more articles connected to schools. Finally taking it a step further and searching "comic strips" and Japan and gender resulted in a somewhat better search result. Again this is an example words being interchanged; in this case “comic strips” and manga were interchanged in the search.

2) **About.com**

Searching About.com was different from other sites. I looked through the Topics category that About.com has. I managed to find COMIC BOOKS and anime but not Manga or Gender. I found the topic on COMIC BOOKS was somewhat useful but not useful towards the Japanese spectrum I was going for. Searching within the Anime.About.com, I used "gender roles" and anime. There were maybe two results out of 6 that were somewhat relevant. Sadly I was disappointed that there were no articles on About.com that were useful at all despite the website being a go-to place for information.

3) **Online Bibliography of Anime and Manga Research formerly the Anime/Manga Web Essay Archive**

I would look at this site known as the Online Bibliography of Anime and Manga Research formerly the Anime/Manga Web Essay Archive in the past for any known essays published in universities. This site was compiled by a librarian for those who wish to submit publications or fan essays about anime or manga. Although there is no search option, their navigation on the lefthand side of the page is thorough. Searching throughout the Bibliography Publications, I found 21 publications that may be used regarding gender in anime and manga. I did this by using the Find option used on webpages (Control+F) and using “Gender” as the search term to find the articles. Using “Sex” in the search option, I found 23 results. However the user would have to be careful since the terms may be used twice in one publication for instance but this was a rare case.

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26 (Google n.d.)

27 (About.com n.d.)

28 (Online Bibliography of Anime and Manga Research formerly the Anime/Manga Web Essay Archive n.d.)
Conclusion

Regarding information structure, I learned a lot on the information structure and how to search for resources regarding gender within anime and manga. Because the subject is mainly seen from a non-academic point of view, the taxonomy regarding the subjects is difficult to assess without proper knowledge. Without the Library of Congress Subject Headings, it would have been much more difficult to find verifiable results that researchers and students may use. As I mentioned earlier, it is very important to know that Comic/Comic Strips and Manga can be interchangeable when searching. As time went on, I realized that neither “stereotype” nor “role” was useful in the search since it gave varied results; instead “gender” was effective in conveying the overall spectrum for research.

I learned that bibliographies are quite useful, serving as a guide for researchers who have met a stumbling block in their research. I would definitely recommend students make a bibliography plan as part of their thesis or project outline as I wish I learned how to do this while researching in my undergraduate studies. With this outline, it is easier to find more credible books and sources rather than rely solely on the Internet and Google for material that may or may not be accurate and helpful in the quest of organizing knowledge for a large project.

As for this specific topic, it grew from a desire to research personal interests, that being anime and manga. Taking these subjects, I wanted to find if there was any truth in the academic chapter of this culture as well as find more analysis regarding gender stereotypes within anime and manga. I find it interesting that after doing this project, there are a lot of academic subjects surrounding female gender roles and depiction versus male. Is it because it is okay to show female love versus male love? Does the type of anime or manga a fan likes show what kind of a person he/she is? These questions were brought up during the search; luckily this bibliography plan will help in solving these and many more questions in regards to East versus West perceptions. It is a rising phenomenon that has grown since Post-War Japan and after consulting Professor Chun, my interests in anime/manga academia grew. I am happy to present my bibliographic findings on these niche subjects within a university setting.
Appendix

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Annotations

Books


*Japan Pop!* is the basic go-to book on Japanese pop culture ranging from music to animation. Included within is a multitude of photos and illustrations as well as selected Japanese comics to help the reader visualize and better understand this cultural phenomenon sweeping the world. The essays are well-written focusing on three major topics: Film/Television, Music, and Comics/Animation. *Japan Pop!* is available at the University of Hawaii Hamilton Library.


*Anime Explosion!* has information on the history and progress of Japanese animation and how it has reached international acclaim. Besides being a book of research, at the end of the book there are 15 essays written about contemporary anime which is useful for users who want to get more out of the book.


A collection of essays about male love written by women for a primarily dominant women audience. With interesting topics such as “"She Should Just Die in a Ditch": Fan Reactions to Female Characters in Boys' Love Manga” and “Better Than Romance? Japanese BL Manga and the Subgenre of Male/Male Romantic Fiction”, this resource helps the user analyze this growing niche culture and why the Boys’ Love genre appeases to female fans. The question is why this is becoming a prevalent genre in America and how is it rising? *Boys’ Love Manga* is a scholarly take on what would generally be seen as hidden in the closet rather than be proudly displayed on a bookshelf.


This wonderful anthology has an index and useful bibliography included as well as thorough essays regarding the anime popular culture. An interesting chapter titled “The power of truth:
gender and sexuality in manga” by Mio Bryce delves into more research about how gender is perceived in manga, between the sweet cute girl to the robust of masculine characters. Also included are various essays that is useful for international and social studies.

Note: Electronic Text Available

This book, although small with only six chapters, this is a very helpful book on female characters in anime and their transformation throughout history. Also in this book are a couple chapters dedicated to dissecting the “otaku” or fan who adores these characters. This book is also available as an electronic source!

Periodical

Note: Periodical is Library-Use Only

According to the Voyager catalog, each issue has a specific theme. Among the various general subjects of anime and manga, there are topics on video games, Japanese animation, and criticism regarding all of these subjects.

Databases


Interesting short essay (10 pages) on gender stereotyping in anime conducted through surveys with male and female American and Japanese participants. The anime in question surveyors were asked questions about was Dragon Ball, a popular manga-turned-anime in the 1980s and 1990s, about a young boy who is of an alien race known as the Saiyans and his life dedicated to martial arts training and fending off other aliens. The popular series is known for very few strong female characters, overly powerful male characters, and the prevalence in perverted characters without the series being classified as mature. This essay takes a look at the series and how perceptions between American and Japanese audiences are different and similar when it comes to gender.

This topic was presented as a conference paper, a detailed analysis of the depiction of women and womanhood in anime and manga. Kukhee Choo chooses the popular title *Fruits Basket* as the focal point of her research. The primary study is of how the concept of gender and the representation of womanhood is described. The series was chosen because it will be aired to both Japanese and American audiences, providing a variable within viewership. Because the series is widely read, it serves to maintain Japan’s personal view on gender due to how the characters are depicted as well as reveal to America the possible similarities and differences the two cultures have regarding women.


Using two very famous Japanese films, Akira Kurosawa’s 1954 film *Seven Samurai* and Hayao Miyazaki’s 1997 animated film *Princess Mononoke*, Kaori Yoshida presents a well-thought out paper on Japan’s transformation during the post-World War II period. Gender plays a huge part in differentiating both films which is essentially to Yoshida’s paper. With America’s occupation of Japan, the difference between good/evil and how gender is represented, Yoshida makes progress on this subject.


A curiously written article transforming gender theory into music using anime. It explores gender within music, gender within anime, and finishes with an analysis of his own composition based off of Pikachu from the popular Japanese anime/manga/video game series *Pokemon*. The article has music scores and images to help the user acclimate himself/herself while going through this reading. Smith carefully uses different genders to express their characters from anime into music, making this article a viable source for students within the music composition field.


Analyzing an American film *The Matrix* (1999) and the Japanese animated film *Ghost in the Shell* (1995), Monnet’s article looks at both films and researches about the special effects displayed. *Ghost in the Shell* greatly influenced the Wachowski’s *The Matrix* with the advancement of internet, technology, and cyberspace and the central female protagonist’s
characteristics from *Shell* seeps into the main male character Neo in *Matrix*. Besides gender, special effects and the onset of “cyberpunk” is analyzed as well. This is a good article for those looking at the advancement of American film and how Japanese animation influences manages to find its way into the architecture.


This very touching review about Jennifer Prough’s book leads insight to Prough’s structure of how she presents information about the cultural history of Shojo manga. Also included in the review is a general summary of each chapter. The review is helpful and offers suggestions for Prough to add, such as fan opinion/reactions, it makes for a notable contribution to the study of Shojo manga and the feminine culture behind it.
Image Gallery:
Here are selected images with short descriptions within the subject of interest. The images have been found on Google, the Anime Characters Database\textsuperscript{29}, Tumblr\textsuperscript{30} (registration required), Anime-Planet Character Database\textsuperscript{31} and Otaku Elite\textsuperscript{32}. I cannot stress how much the user must be careful while searching for pictures and specific traits of characters. The vastness of the internet can lead researchers into NSFW (Not Safe for Work) territory due to the unreliable tagging and restricted/unrestricted access.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Anime Film:</th>
<th>San, a young girl raised by wolves, becoming a warrior. She does not display the prim and proper manners of a “Shoujo” girl, instead relying on intuition and her pack to interact with humans.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mononoke Hime translated as Princess Mononoke</td>
<td>Director and Writer: Hayao Miyazaki Animated by: Studio Ghibli</td>
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<td>Anime/Manga series:</td>
<td>Ranma is a male “Shonen” martial artist but transforms into a female “Shoujo” girl due to a curse. His transformations make for many a comedic situation that the other characters learn to adapt and deal with.</td>
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<td>Ranma ½ Mangaka (Writer and Illustrator): Rumiko Takahashi</td>
<td>Originally published by: Shogakukan’s Weekly Shonen Sunday Animated by: Studio Deen</td>
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\textsuperscript{29} (Anime Characters Database n.d.)

\textsuperscript{30} (Tumblr n.d.)

\textsuperscript{31} (Anime-Planet Character Database n.d.)

\textsuperscript{32} (Otaku Elite n.d.)
| Anime/Manga series: *Fruits Basket* or abbreviated as *Furuba*  
Mangaka:  
Originally published by: *Hakusensha*  
Animated by: Studio Deen | Ritsu Sohma of *Fruits Basket* is a young man who wears kimono and dresses in order to increase his self-esteem and ease his anxiety around others. |
|---|---|
| Anime/Manga/Film/Musical: *Bishoujo Senshi Seramun* translated as *Sailor Moon*  
Mangaka: Naoko Takeuchi  
Originally published by: *Kodansha*  
Animated by: Toei Animation | Sailor Moon is a high school girl who is the reincarnated moon princess who battles evil villains. This series has been the epitome of *shoujo* culture. There are also lesbian and bisexual characters in the series that go through deep character development as well. It should be noted that this series was targeted to girls and teenagers |
| Anime/Manga/Film: *Ghost in the Shell*  
Mangaka: Masamune Shirow  
Originally published by: *Kodansha*  
Animated by: Production I.G. | Major Motoko Kusanagi is a cyborg who identifies as a woman. She works within the Internet as part of an elite police corp who foils Internet terrorists. |
| Film Trilogy: *The Matrix*  
Directed by: The Wachowski Brothers (Andy and Lana Wachowski)  
Distributed by: Warner Bros. Pictures | Neo of *The Matrix* can be seen as a character based off of Major Motoko Kusanagi. He works within an “Internet” to stop viruses from invading the mainframe.  
*This was added to enhance the influences between East and West.* |
| **Anime/Manga series:** Boku no Pico translated as My Pico  
**Animated and produced by:** Natural High | Pico is a pre-adolescent boy who is forced to dress in feminine maid outfits to pass as a young girl. This is common for males in erotic genres to do as long as there is a stronger, more masculine male partner. |
|---|---|
| **Anime/Manga series:** Puella Magi Madoka Magica translated as Magical Girl Madoka of the Magus  
**Developed by:** Akiyuki Shinbo  
**Written by:** Gen Urobuchi  
**Animated by:** Shaft  
**Manga originally published by:** Houbunsha | Whenever a girl makes the contract, she must fight witches to restore balance to her magic otherwise she will turn into a witch. With the severe lack of male characters and very deep friendships between the main cast of girls, fans and creator imply lesbianism as a possible central theme as well as female characters taking on roles seen for male characters (hero, knight, etc.) |
| **Manga series:** Gouhou Drug translated as Legal Drug  
**Written by:** CLAMP  
**Originally published by:** Kadokawa Shoten | A clerk at a drugstore saves a young man and asks the owner to take him in. The owner, in exchange, tasks the duo men to solve tasks. This CLAMP series has *shonenai/yaoi* (Boys’ love) characteristics: lack of female characters, intense feeling of debt turning into feelings of love. One of the boys is very feminine compared to the other. |
Works Cited


2) Academic Search Premier. n.d.


8) Communication & Mass Media Complete. n.d.


10) Dissertations and Theses. n.d.


12) Encylopaedia Britannica Online. n.d.

13) Film & Television Literature Index. n.d.


18) *Hawaii State Public Library System*. n.d.
   http://hawaii.sdp.sirsi.net/client/search/advanced/default/rw$003d0$s0026pv$003d-1$0026ic$003dfalse$0026dt$003dlst$0026sm$003dfalse$0026 (accessed December 4, 2013).


37) Turabian, Kate L. *A Manual for Writers of Term Papers, Theses and Dissertations*. 6th. n.d.
