[EPUB] The Psychological World Of Natsume Ssoseki Ssoseki No Shinteki Sekai Soseki No Shinteki Sekai

Recognizing the exaggeration ways to acquire this books the psychological world of natsume ssoseki ssoseki no shinteki sekai soseki no shinteki sekai is additionally useful. You have remained in right site to start getting this info. acquire the the psychological world of natsume ssoseki ssoseki no shinteki sekai soseki no shinteki sekai colleague that we manage to pay for here and check out the link.

You could buy guide the psychological world of natsume ssoseki ssoseki no shinteki sekai soseki no shinteki sekai or acquire it as soon as feasible. You could speedily download this the psychological world of natsume ssoseki ssoseki no shinteki sekai soseki no shinteki sekai after getting deal. So, as soon as you require the books swiftly, you can straight acquire it. Its hence enormously easy and so fats, isnt it? You have to favor to in this flavor

The psychological world of Natsume Soseki -

Takeo Doi - 1976
more fluid spaces of the contemporary,
globalized world and internalizes a mixture of the
different cultures and ideas that one encounters.
The idealized contemporary traveller will thus
effortlessly cross national and cultural borders
and negotiate a constantly changing and flexible
identity for himself. Andy Bennett argues that it
is no longer even possible to conceive of identity
as a static entity, forged from a communal
history and value system, because all of the
traditional certainties on which identity
formation were based in the past have been
fatally undermined by a postmodernist flux and
fluidity: “Once clearly demarcated by relatively
static and ethnically homogenous communities,
the ‘spaces’ and ‘places’ of everyday life are now
highly pluralistic and contested, and are
constantly being defined and redefined through
processes of relocation and cultural
hybridisation” (A.

Exploring Transculturalism - Wolfgang Berg -

1.2 Culture and Identity in a Postmodern World
Michel Foucault’s statement that: “The present
epoch will perhaps be above all the epoch of
space. We are in the epoch of simultaneity; we
are in the epoch of juxtaposition” (M. Foucault
1986: 22) heralded a new approach to identity in
the contemporary world by suggesting that one’s
identity is formed not as a result of the cultural
and national values and history one has
inherited, but rather as a result of the different
spaces through which one travels. In other
words, one’s identity is no longer perceived as an
inherited construct but rather as something
flexible that changes as one moves through the
The psychological world of Natsume Soseki -
Takeo Doi - 1976

漱石の心的世界 - 土居健郎 - 1976

Exploring Transculturalism - Wolfgang Berg -
2010-07-08
Culture and Identity in a Postmodern World

Michel Foucault’s statement that: “The present epoch will perhaps be above all the epoch of space. We are in the epoch of simultaneity; we are in the epoch of juxtaposition” (M. Foucault 1986: 22) heralded a new approach to identity in the contemporary world by suggesting that one’s identity is formed not as a result of the cultural and national values and history one has inherited, but rather as a result of the different spaces through which one travels. In other words, one’s identity is no longer perceived as an inherited construct but rather as something flexible that changes as one moves through the more fluid spaces of the contemporary, globalized world and internalizes a mixture of the different cultures and ideas that one encounters. The idealized contemporary traveller will thus effortlessly cross national and cultural borders and negotiate a constantly changing and flexible identity for himself. Andy Bennett argues that it as a static entity, forged from a communal history and value system, because all of the traditional certainties on which identity formation were based in the past have been fatally undermined by a postmodernist flux and fluidity: “Once clearly demarcated by relatively static and ethnically homogenous communities, the ‘spaces’ and ‘places’ of everyday life are now highly pluralistic and contested, and are constantly being defined and redefined through processes of relocation and cultural hybridisation” (A.

The A to Z of Modern Japanese Literature and Theater - Scott J. Miller - 2010-04-01

The A to Z of Modern Japanese Literature and Theater presents a broad perspective on the development and history of literature-narrative, poetry, and drama-in modern Japan. This book offers a chronology, introduction, bibliography, and over 400 cross-referenced dictionary entries on authors, literary and historical developments,
The A to Z of Modern Japanese Literature and Theater - Scott J. Miller - 2010-04-01
The A to Z of Modern Japanese Literature and Theater presents a broad perspective on the development and history of literature-narrative, poetry, and drama-in modern Japan. This book offers a chronology, introduction, bibliography, and over 400 cross-referenced dictionary entries on authors, literary and historical developments, trends, genres, and concepts that played a central role in the evolution of modern Japanese literature.

Historical Dictionary of Modern Japanese Literature and Theater - J. Scott Miller - 2021-06-05
Historical Dictionary of Modern Japanese Literature and Theater, Second Edition contains a chronology, an introduction, and an extensive bibliography. The dictionary section has more than 500 cross-referenced entries authors, literary and historical developments, trends, genres, and concepts.

And Then - Soseki Natsume - 2011-12-20
"A Japanese writer of genius."—Japan Quarterly Soseki Natsume is considered to be one of Japan's most beloved and respected authors. And Then is ranked as one of his most insightful and stirring novels. Daisuke, the protagonist, is a man in his twenties who is struggling with his
Soseki Natsume is considered to be one of Japan's most beloved and respected authors. And Then is ranked as one of his most insightful and stirring novels. Daisuke, the protagonist, is a man in his twenties who is struggling with his personal purpose and identity as well as the changing social landscape of Meiji-era Japan. As Japan enters the Twentieth Century, ancient customs give way to western ideals, and Daisuke works to resolve his feelings of disconnection and abandonment during this time of change. Thanks to his father's wealth, Daisuke has the luxury of having time to develop his philosophies and ruminate on their meaning while remaining intellectually aloof from traditional Japanese culture and the demands of growing industrialization. Then Daisuke's life takes an unexpected turn when he is reunited with his college friend and his sickly wife. At first, Daisuke's stoicism allows him to act according to his intellect, but his intellectual fortress begins to show its vulnerabilities as his emotions start to hold greater sway over his inner life. Daisuke must now weigh his choices in a culture that has always operated on the razor's edge of societal obligation and personal freedom.

And Then - Soseki Natsume - 2011-12-20
means of orally communicating, working hold greater sway over his inner life. Daisuke must now weigh his choices in a culture that has always operated on the razor's edge of societal obligation and personal freedom.

**Social Trauma, Narrative Memory, and Recovery in Japanese Literature and Film - David C. Stahl - 2019-07-02**

This book provides a comprehensive analysis of major works in Japanese literature and film through the interpretive lens of trauma and PTSD studies. Focusing critical attention on the psychodynamics and enduring psychosocial aftereffects of social trauma, it also evaluates the themes of dissociation, failed mourning, and psychological defence fantasies. Building on earlier studies, this book emphasizes the role of protagonists in managing to effect partial recovery by composing memoirs in which they transform dissociated traumatic memory into articulate, narrative memory or bring about advanced recovery by pioneering alternative means of orally communicating, working through, and overcoming debilitating personal histories of traumatization and victimization. In so doing, Stahl also demonstrates that what holds true on the individual and microcosmic level, also does so on the collective and macrocosmic level. This new critical approach sheds important new light on canonical Japanese novels and films and enables recognition and appreciation of integral psychosocial aspects of these traumatic narratives. As such, the book will be of huge interest to students and scholars of Japanese film and literature, as well as those of trauma studies.

**Social Trauma, Narrative Memory, and Recovery in Japanese Literature and Film - David C. Stahl - 2019-07-02**

This book provides a comprehensive analysis of major works in Japanese literature and film through the interpretive lens of trauma and PTSD studies. Focusing critical attention on the psychodynamics and enduring psychosocial
trauma studies.
themes of dissociation, failed mourning, and psychological defence fantasies. Building on earlier studies, this book emphasizes the role of protagonists in managing to effect partial recovery by composing memoirs in which they transform dissociated traumatic memory into articulate, narrative memory or bring about advanced recovery by pioneering alternative means of orally communicating, working through, and overcoming debilitating personal histories of traumatization and victimization. In so doing, Stahl also demonstrates that what holds true on the individual and microcosmic level, also does so on the collective and macrocosmic level. This new critical approach sheds important new light on canonical Japanese novels and films and enables recognition and appreciation of integral psychosocial aspects of these traumatic narratives. As such, the book will be of huge interest to students and scholars of Japanese film and literature, as well as those of

A Guide to Oriental Classics

A Guide to Oriental Classics

Trauma, Dissociation and Re-enactment in Japanese Literature and Film - David C. Stahl - 2017-07-14
Japanese literature and film have frequently been approached using lenses such as language, genre and ideology. Yet, despite a succession of major social traumas that have marked, and in many ways shaped and defined much of modern Japan, Japanese fiction and cinema have not often been examined psychoanalytically. In this book, David Stahl conducts in-depth readings and interpretations of a set of Japanese novels and film. By introducing the methodology of
Japanese Literature and Film - David C. Stahl - better understanding of the insights of Japanese writers and directors into their societies, cultures and histories. In particular, by building on the work of practitioner-theoreticians, such as Pierre Janet and Judith Herman, Stahl analyses a number of key texts, including Kawabata Yasunari’s Sleeping Beauties (1961), Enchi Fumiko’s Female Masks (1958) and Imamura Sho-hei’s Vengeance is Mine (1979).

Consequently, through using concepts of social trauma, dissociation, failed mourning, revenge and narrative memory, this book sheds new light on the psychological aftereffects and transgenerational legacies of trauma depicted in Japanese works. Trauma, Dissociation and Re-enactment in Japanese Literature and Film will be of interest to students and scholars of Japanese Literature and Cinema, as well as those interested in Japanese History and Trauma Studies.

Trauma, Dissociation and Re-enactment in Japanese Literature and Film

2017-07-14

Japanese literature and film have frequently been approached using lenses such as language, genre and ideology. Yet, despite a succession of major social traumas that have marked, and in many ways shaped and defined much of modern Japan, Japanese fiction and cinema have not often been examined psychoanalytically. In this book, David Stahl conducts in-depth readings and interpretations of a set of Japanese novels and film. By introducing the methodology of trauma/PTSD studies, Stahl seeks to provide a better understanding of the insights of Japanese writers and directors into their societies, cultures and histories. In particular, by building on the work of practitioner-theoreticians, such as Pierre Janet and Judith Herman, Stahl analyses a number of key texts, including Kawabata Yasunari’s Sleeping Beauties (1961), Enchi Fumiko’s Female Masks (1958) and Imamura Sho-hei’s Vengeance is Mine (1979).
Consequently, through using concepts of social trauma, dissociation, failed mourning, revenge and narrative memory, this book sheds new light on the psychological aftereffects and transgenerational legacies of trauma depicted in Japanese works. Trauma, Dissociation and Re-enactment in Japanese Literature and Film will be of interest to students and scholars of Japanese Literature and Cinema, as well as those interested in Japanese History and Trauma Studies.

This anthology collects works of fiction, poetry & drama from a pivotal time in Japanese history & includes translations of texts by Nagai Kafū, Shimazaki Tōson, Natsume Šōseki & Kawabata Yasunari.

**Sanshiro** - Natsume Soseki - 2009-11-26
One of Soseki's most beloved works of fiction, the novel depicts the 23-year-old Sanshiro leaving the sleepy countryside for the first time in his life to experience the constantly moving 'real world' of Tokyo, its women and university. In the subtle tension between our appreciation of Soseki's lively humour and our awareness of Sanshiro's doomed innocence, the novel comes to life. Sanshiro is also penetrating social and cultural commentary.

**Sanshiro** - Natsume Soseki - 2009-11-26
One of Soseki's most beloved works of fiction, the novel depicts the 23-year-old Sanshiro leaving the sleepy countryside for the first time in his life...
cultural overview of the working relationship that of Tokyo, its women and university. In the subtle tension between our appreciation of Soseki's lively humour and our awareness of Sanshiro's doomed innocence, the novel comes to life. Sanshiro is also penetrating social and cultural commentary.

**From Book to Screen** - Keiko I. McDonald - 2000
This study explores the connections between Japan's modern literary tradition and its national cinema. The first part offers a historical and cultural overview of the working relationship that developed between pure literature and film. The second analyzes 12 literary works and their adaptations.

**Dependency and Japanese Socialization** - Frank A. Johnson - 1995
"Surprisingly readable and studded with nuggets of insight." —The Daily Yomiuri "This insightful, well-written, fascinating book offers new understandings, not only of Japan, but also of American culture. It is essential for those in anthropology, psychology, sociology, and psychiatry who are interested in culture, as well as those in law and the business community who deal with Japan." —Paul Ekman, Ph.D., Director, Human Interaction Laboratory, Langley Porter Institute, University of California, San Francisco

"[A] thoughtful cross-cultural study of developmentHis work can only enhance the still evolving psychoanalytic theory of preoedipal development as it is being derived mostly from psychoanalytic research on child-parent
western ideals can be found in the concept of dependency. Settlage, M.D. "Johnson's ambitious and exhaustive synthesis of anthropological and psychological treatments of dependency raises interesting questions. . . Johnson alerts the reader to issues of universalism and relativity and leads us to ask, 'What would psychoanalysis be like, if it had originated in Japan?" —Merry I. White, Edwin O. Reischauer Institute of Japanese Studies, Harvard University ". . . Johnson's erudite and critical re-examination of human dependence succeeds to re-profile dependence meaningfully and revives our interest in this major aspect of human experience. Indeed, much food for thought for both psychoanalysts and anthropologists." —Henri Parens, M.D., Philadelphia Psychoanalytic Institute Western ideologies traditionally emphasize the concepts of individualism, privacy, freedom, and independence, while the prevailing ethos relegates dependency to a disparaged status. In Japanese society, the divergence from these

amae (perhaps best translated as indulgent dependency) which is part of the Japanese social fiber and pervades their experience. For the Western reader, the concept of amae is somewhat alien and unfamiliar, but in order to understand the Japanese fully, it is essential to acquire a familiarity with the intensity that accompanies interdependent affiliations within their culture. To place amae in the proper context, Johnson critically examines the western attitudes toward dependency from the perspectives of psychoanalysis, psychiatry, developmental psychology, and anthropology. Johnson traces the development of the concept and uses of the term dependency in academic and developmental psychology in the West, including its recent eclipse by more operationally useful terms attachment and interdependency. This timely books makes use of the work of Japanese psychiatrist Takeo Doi, whose book The Anatomy of Dependence introduced the concept
anthropology, psychology, sociology, and illuminate the collective manner in which Japanese think and behave which is central to their socialization and educational practices, especially as seen in the stunning success of Japanese trading practices during the past twenty years. A major emphasis is placed upon the positive aspects of amae, which are compared and contrasted with attitudes toward dependency seen among other nationalities, cultures, and groups in both Western and Asian societies. Complete with a glossary of Japanese terms, Dependency and Japanese Socialization provides a comprehensive investigation into Japanese behavior.

**Dependency and Japanese Socialization**
Frank A. Johnson - 1995

"Surprisingly readable and studded with nuggets of insight." —The Daily Yomiuri

"This insightful, well-written, fascinating book offers new understandings, not only of Japan, but also of American culture. It is essential for those in psychiatry who are interested in culture, as well as those in law and the business community who deal with Japan." —Paul Ekman, Ph.D., Director, Human Interaction Laboratory, Langley Porter Institute, University of California, San Francisco

"[A] thoughtful cross-cultural study of developmentHis work can only enhance the still evolving psychoanalytic theory of preoedipal development as it is being derived mostly from psychoanalytic research on child-parent interaction in American families." —Calvin F. Settlage, M.D. "Johnson's ambitious and exhaustive synthesis of anthropological and psychological treatments of dependency raises interesting questions. . . Johnson alerts the reader to issues of universalism and relativity and leads us to ask, 'What would psychoanalysis be like, if it had originated in Japan?'" —Merry I. White, Edwin O. Reischauer Institute of Japanese Studies, Harvard University . . . Johnson's erudite and critical re-examination of human
attitudes toward dependency from the meaningfully and revives our interest in this major aspect of human experience. Indeed, much food for thought for both psychoanalysts and anthropologists." —Henri Parens, M.D., Philadelphia Psychoanalytic Institute Western ideologies traditionally emphasize the concepts of individualism, privacy, freedom, and independence, while the prevailing ethos relegates dependency to a disparaged status. In Japanese society, the divergence from these western ideals can be found in the concept of amae (perhaps best translated as indulgent dependency) which is part of the Japanese social fiber and pervades their experience. For the Western reader, the concept of amae is somewhat alien and unfamiliar, but in order to understand the Japanese fully, it is essential to acquire a familiarity with the intensity that accompanies interdependent affiliations within their culture. To place amae in the proper context, Johnson critically examines the western perspectives of psychoanalysis, psychiatry, developmental psychology, and anthropology. Johnson traces the development of the concept and uses of the term dependency in academic and developmental psychology in the West, including its recent eclipse by more operationally useful terms attachment and interdependency. This timely books makes use of the work of Japanese psychiatrist Takeo Doi, whose book The Anatomy of Dependence introduced the concept of amae to the West. Johnson goes on to illuminate the collective manner in which Japanese think and behave which is central to their socialization and educational practices, especially as seen in the stunning success of Japanese trading practices during the past twenty years. A major emphasis is placed upon the positive aspects of amae, which are compared and contrasted with attitudes toward dependency seen among other nationalities, cultures, and groups in both Western and Asian
Dependency and Japanese Socialization provides a comprehensive investigation into Japanese behavior.

Among the leading specialists on Japan, the authors—both Japanese and Western—represent a range of disciplines from economics, history, and political science, to sociology, anthropology, psychiatry, and literary criticism. Some of the essays draw comparisons with China or Korea, some with England, Europe, or America, and some with countries of the Third World. By showing us how the Japanese experience relates to that of other contexts, the authors provide us with important insights into Japan as well as into other societies undergoing a modern transformation. Originally published in 1979. The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These editions preserve the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905.
As she describes the youth culture of Japan, Merry White draws comparisons with the interests and activities pursued by teenagers in the United States and the contrasting attitudes of adults in Japan and the U.S. towards adolescence. The result is both engrossing and enlightening.

**The Material Child** - Merry White - 1994-09-29
As she describes the youth culture of Japan, Merry White draws comparisons with the interests and activities pursued by teenagers in the United States and the contrasting attitudes of adults in Japan and the U.S. towards adolescence. The result is both engrossing and enlightening.

**The Fictional 100** - Lucy Pollard-Gott, PhD - 2010-01-13
Some of the most influential and interesting people in the world are fictional. Sherlock Holmes, Huck Finn, Pinocchio, Anna Karenina, Genji, and Superman, to name a few, may not have walked the Earth (or flown, in Superman's case), but they certainly stride through our lives. They influence us personally: as childhood friends, catalysts to our dreams, or even fantasy lovers. Peruvian author and presidential candidate Mario Vargas Llosa, for one, confessed to a lifelong passion for Flaubert's Madame Bovary. Characters can change the world. Witness the impact of Solzhenitsyn's Ivan.
their stories the varieties of human experience--Soviet Gulag, or Harriet Beecher Stowe's Uncle Tom, in arousing anti-slavery feeling in America. Words such as quixotic, oedipal, and herculean show how fictional characters permeate our language. This list of the Fictional 100 ranks the most influential fictional persons in world literature and legend, from all time periods and from all over the world, ranging from Shakespeare's Hamlet [1] to Toni Morrison's Beloved [100]. By tracing characters' varied incarnations in literature, art, music, and film, we gain a sense of their shape-shifting potential in the culture at large. Although not of flesh and blood, fictional characters have a life and history of their own. Meet these diverse and fascinating people. From the brash Hercules to the troubled Holden Caulfield, from the menacing plots of Medea to the misguided schemes of Don Quixote, The Fictional 100 runs the gamut of heroes and villains, young and old, saints and sinners. Ponder them, fall in love with them, learn from let them live in you.

**The Fictional 100** - Lucy Pollard-Gott, PhD - 2010-01-13

Some of the most influential and interesting people in the world are fictional. Sherlock Holmes, Huck Finn, Pinocchio, Anna Karenina, Genji, and Superman, to name a few, may not have walked the Earth (or flown, in Superman's case), but they certainly stride through our lives. They influence us personally: as childhood friends, catalysts to our dreams, or even fantasy lovers. Peruvian author and presidential candidate Mario Vargas Llosa, for one, confessed to a lifelong passion for Flaubert's Madame Bovary. Characters can change the world. Witness the impact of Solzhenitsyn's Ivan Denisovich, in exposing the conditions of the Soviet Gulag, or Harriet Beecher Stowe's Uncle Tom, in arousing anti-slavery feeling in America. Words such as quixotic, oedipal, and herculean show how fictional characters permeate our
narratives and Japanese culture in general. He most influential fictional persons in world literature and legend, from all time periods and from all over the world, ranging from Shakespeare's Hamlet [1] to Toni Morrison's Beloved [100]. By tracing characters' varied incarnations in literature, art, music, and film, we gain a sense of their shape-shifting potential in the culture at large. Although not of flesh and blood, fictional characters have a life and history of their own. Meet these diverse and fascinating people. From the brash Hercules to the troubled Holden Caulfield, from the menacing plots of Medea to the misguided schemes of Don Quixote, The Fictional 100 runs the gamut of heroes and villains, young and old, saints and sinners. Ponder them, fall in love with them, learn from their stories the varieties of human experience--let them live in you.

**Complicit Fictions** - James A. Fujii - 1993-03-04
In Complicit Fictions, James Fujii challenges traditional approaches to the study of Japanese literature and employs current Western literary-critical theory to reveal the social and political contest inherent in modern Japanese literature and also confronts recent breakthroughs in literary studies coming out of Japan. The result is a major work that explicitly questions the eurocentric dimensions of our conception of modernity. Modern Japanese literature has long been judged by Western and Japanese critics alike according to its ability to measure up to Western realist standards—standards that assume the centrality of an essential self, or subject. Consequently, it has been made to appear deficient, derivative, or exotically different. Fujii challenges this prevailing characterization by reconsidering the very notion of the subject. He focuses on such disparate twentieth-century writers as Natsume Soseki, Tokuda Shusei, Shimazaki Toson, and Origuchi Shinobu, and particularly on their divergent strategies to affirm subjecthood in narrative form. The author probes what has been
In Complicit Fictions, James Fujii challenges traditional approaches to the study of Japanese narratives and Japanese culture in general. He employs current Western literary-critical theory to reveal the social and political contest inherent in modern Japanese literature and also confronts recent breakthroughs in literary studies coming out of Japan. The result is a major work that explicitly questions the eurocentric dimensions of our conception of modernity. Modern Japanese literature has long been judged by Western and Japanese critics alike according to its ability to measure up to Western realist standards—standards that assume the centrality of an essential self, or subject. Consequently, it has been made to appear deficient, derivative, or exotically different. Fujii challenges this prevailing characterization by reconsidering the very notion of the subject. He focuses on such disparate twentieth-century writers as Natsume Soseki, Tokuda Shusei, Shimazaki Toson, and...
and scholars of modern Japanese culture will refer to for years to come.

State and Economy in Republican China - William C. Kirby - 2020-08-25
"This manual for students focuses on archival research in the economic and business history of the Republican era (1911–1949). Following a general discussion of archival research and research aids for the Republican period, the handbook introduces the collections of archives in the People’s Republic of China and the Republic of China on Taiwan that contain materials in the areas of economics and business, with data on the history of the archives, descriptions of their holdings, and publications on their collections. The second half of the work consists of guided readings in Republican-era documents, such as government decrees, regulations, and business letters, with complete vocabulary lists and explanations of terms. Also included with the handbook are facsimile
Prayer and Play in Late Tokugawa Japan -

Nam-lin Hur - 2020-03-23

The unique amalgam of prayer and play at the Sensōji temple in Edo is often cited as proof of the “degenerate Buddhism” of the Tokugawa period. This investigation of the economy and cultural politics of Sensōji, however, shows that its culture of prayer and play reflected changes taking place in Tokugawa Japan, particularly in the city of Edo. Hur’s reappraisal of prayer and play and their inherent connectedness provides a cultural critique of conventional scholarship on Tokugawa religion and shows how Edo commoners incorporated cultural politics into their daily lives through the pursuit of prayer and play.

State and Economy in Republican China -

William C. Kirby - 2020-08-25

“This manual for students focuses on archival research in the economic and business history of the Republican era (1911–1949). Following a general discussion of archival research and research aids for the Republican period, the handbook introduces the collections of archives in the People’s Republic of China and the Republic of China on Taiwan that contain materials in the areas of economics and business, with data on the history of the archives, descriptions of their holdings, and publications on their collections. The second half of the work consists of guided readings in Republican-era documents, such as government decrees, regulations, and business letters, with complete vocabulary lists and explanations of terms. Also included with the handbook are facsimile reproductions of these documents.”
and flamboyant figure, including his wartime support of the Japanese state. Using Kitasono as its culture of prayer and play reflected changes a window on Japanese literature in the twentieth taking place in Tokugawa Japan, particularly in century, John Solt analyzes the relationship of the city of Edo. Hur’s reappraisal of prayer and Japanese writers to foreign literary movements and their inherent connectedness provides a and play and their inherent connectedness provides a cultural critique of conventional scholarship on Tokugawa religion and shows how Edo cultural politics of Sensōji, however, shows that commoners incorporated cultural politics into their daily lives through the pursuit of prayer and play.

Shredding the Tapestry of Meaning - John Solt - 2020-03-23
"Kitasono Katue was a leading avant-garde literary figure, first in Japan and then throughout the world, from the 1920s to the 1970s. In his long career, Kitasono was instrumental in creating Japanese-language work influenced by futurism, dadaism, and surrealism before World War II and in contributing a Japanese voice to the international avant-garde movement after the war. This critical biography of Kitasono examines the life, poetry, and poetics of this controversial and flamboyant figure, including his wartime support of the Japanese state. Using Kitasono as a window on Japanese literature in the twentieth century, John Solt analyzes the relationship of Japanese writers to foreign literary movements and the influence of Japanese writers on world literature."

Shredding the Tapestry of Meaning - John Solt - 2020-03-23
"Kitasono Katue was a leading avant-garde literary figure, first in Japan and then throughout the world, from the 1920s to the 1970s. In his long career, Kitasono was instrumental in creating Japanese-language work influenced by futurism, dadaism, and surrealism before World War II and in contributing a Japanese voice to the international avant-garde movement after the war. This critical biography of Kitasono examines the life, poetry, and poetics of this controversial and flamboyant figure, including his wartime support of the Japanese state. Using Kitasono as a window on Japanese literature in the twentieth
political, diplomatic, and cultural concerns work
Japanese writers to foreign literary movements
and the influence of Japanese writers on world
literature."

**War and National Reinvention** - Frederick R.
Dickinson - 2020-03-23
For Japan, as one of the victorious allies, World
War I meant territorial gains in China and the
Pacific. At the end of the war, however, Japan
discovered that in modeling itself on imperial
Germany since the nineteenth century, it had
perhaps been imitating the wrong national
example. Japanese policy debates during World
War I, particularly the clash between proponents
of greater democratization and those who argued
for military expansion, thus became part of the
ongoing discussion of national identity among
Japanese elites. This study links two sets of
concerns—the focus of recent studies of the
nation on language, culture, education, and race;
and the emphasis of diplomatic history on
international developments—to show how
together to shape national identity.

**War and National Reinvention** - Frederick R.
Dickinson - 2020-03-23
For Japan, as one of the victorious allies, World
War I meant territorial gains in China and the
Pacific. At the end of the war, however, Japan
discovered that in modeling itself on imperial
Germany since the nineteenth century, it had
perhaps been imitating the wrong national
example. Japanese policy debates during World
War I, particularly the clash between proponents
of greater democratization and those who argued
for military expansion, thus became part of the
ongoing discussion of national identity among
Japanese elites. This study links two sets of
concerns—the focus of recent studies of the
nation on language, culture, education, and race;
and the emphasis of diplomatic history on
international developments—to show how
political, diplomatic, and cultural concerns work
together to shape national identity.
Between Dreams and Reality - Eugene Y. Park
- 2020-03-23
"From the mid-seventeenth to the mid-nineteenth century, millions of Korean men from all walks of life trained in the arts of war to prepare not for actual combat but to sit for the state military examination (mukwa). Despite this widespread interest, only for a small minority did passing the test lead to appointment as a military official. Why, then, did so many men aspire to the mukwa? Eugene Y. Park argues that the mukwa was not only the state’s primary instrument for recruiting aristocrats as new members to the military bureaucracy but also a means by which the ruling elite of Seoul could partially satisfy the status aspirations of marginalized regional elites, secondary status groups, commoners, and manumitted slaves. Unlike the civil examination (munkwa), however, that assured successful examinees posts in the prestigious central bureaucracy, achievement in the mukwa did not enable them to gain political power or

A wealth of empirical data and primary sources drives Park’s study: a database of more than 32,000 military examination graduates; a range of new and underutilized documents such as court records, household registers, local gazetteers, private memoirs, examination rosters, and genealogies; and products of popular culture, such as p’ansori storytelling and vernacular fiction. Drawing on this extensive evidence, Park provides a comprehensive sociopolitical history of the mukwa system in late Chosŏn Korea."

Between Dreams and Reality - Eugene Y. Park
- 2020-03-23
"From the mid-seventeenth to the mid-nineteenth century, millions of Korean men from all walks of life trained in the arts of war to prepare not for actual combat but to sit for the state military examination (mukwa). Despite this widespread interest, only for a small minority did passing the test lead to appointment as a military official. Why, then, did so many men aspire to the
provides a comprehensive sociopolitical history was not only the state’s primary instrument for recruiting aristocrats as new members to the military bureaucracy but also a means by which the ruling elite of Seoul could partially satisfy the status aspirations of marginalized regional elites, secondary status groups, commoners, and manumitted slaves. Unlike the civil examination (munkwa), however, that assured successful examinees posts in the prestigious central bureaucracy, achievement in the mukwa did not enable them to gain political power or membership in the existing aristocracy. A wealth of empirical data and primary sources drives Park’s study: a database of more than 32,000 military examination graduates; a range of new and underutilized documents such as court records, household registers, local gazetteers, private memoirs, examination rosters, and genealogies; and products of popular culture, such as p’ansori storytelling and vernacular fiction. Drawing on this extensive evidence, Park of the mukwa system in late Chosŏn Korea.

**China Turning Inward** - James T. C. Liu - 1988

During the traumatic opening decades of the Southern Sung, Emperor Kao-tsung's unspoken determination to win imperial safety at any cost shaped not only court policy but Confucian intellectual developments. Liu explores how Kao-tsung used ideological window-dressing to consolidate extraordinary state power in the emperor's hands.

**China Turning Inward** - James T. C. Liu - 1988

During the traumatic opening decades of the Southern Sung, Emperor Kao-tsung's unspoken determination to win imperial safety at any cost shaped not only court policy but Confucian intellectual developments. Liu explores how Kao-tsung used ideological window-dressing to consolidate extraordinary state power in the emperor's hands.
companies, and shipping firms, the author
Elisabeth Köll - 2020-08-25
"The demise of state-owned enterprises, the
transformation of collectives into shareholding
cooperatives, and the creation of investment
opportunities through stock markets indicate
China’s movement from a socialist, state-
controlled economy toward a socialist market
economy. Yet, contrary to high expectations that
China’s new enterprises will become like
corporations in capitalist countries, management
often remains under the control of the onetime
bureaucrats who ran the socialist enterprises. The
concepts, definitions, and interpretations of
property rights, corporate structures, and
business practices in contemporary China have
historical, institutional, and cultural roots. In
tracing the development under founder Zhang
Jian (1853–1926) and his successors of the
Dasheng Cotton Mill in Nantong into a business
group encompassing, among other concerns,
cotton, flour, and oil mills, land development
documents the growth of regional enterprises as
local business empires from the 1890s until the
foundation of the People’s Republic in 1949. She
focuses on the legal and managerial evolution of
limited-liability firms in China, particularly issues
of control and accountability; the introduction
and management of industrial work in the
countryside; and the integration and
interdependency of local, national, and
international markets in Republican China."

From Cotton Mill to Business Empire
- Elisabeth Köll - 2020-08-25
"The demise of state-owned enterprises, the
transformation of collectives into shareholding
cooperatives, and the creation of investment
opportunities through stock markets indicate
China’s movement from a socialist, state-
controlled economy toward a socialist market
economy. Yet, contrary to high expectations that
China’s new enterprises will become like
corporations in capitalist countries, management
Rituals of Self-Revelation - Irmela Hijiya-Kirschnereit - 2020-03-23

Irmela Hijiya-Kirschnereit brings a sophisticated and graceful method of analysis to this English translation of her book on the shishōsetsu, one of the most important yet misunderstood genres in Japanese literature. Thorough and insightful, this study of the Japanese version of the “I-novel” provides a means of researching and interpreting the tradition of the genre, linking it to forms of autobiographical fiction as well as to cultural assumptions of the classical period of Japanese history. Hijiya-Kirschnereit provides a model of systematic inquiry into literary traditions that will stimulate American and English Japanologists, providing a much-needed bridge between German Japanologists and the rest of the field.

Rituals of Self-Revelation - Irmela Hijiya-Kirschnereit - 2020-03-23

Irmela Hijiya-Kirschnereit brings a sophisticated and graceful method of analysis to this English translation of her book on the shishōsetsu, one of the most important yet misunderstood genres in Japanese literature. Thorough and insightful, this study of the Japanese version of the “I-novel” provides a means of researching and interpreting the tradition of the genre, linking it to forms of autobiographical fiction as well as to cultural assumptions of the classical period of Japanese history. Hijiya-Kirschnereit provides a model of systematic inquiry into literary traditions that will stimulate American and English Japanologists, providing a much-needed bridge between German Japanologists and the rest of the field.

often remains under the control of the onetime bureaucrats who ran the socialist enterprises. The concepts, definitions, and interpretations of property rights, corporate structures, and business practices in contemporary China have historical, institutional, and cultural roots. In tracing the development under founder Zhang Jian (1853–1926) and his successors of the Dasheng Cotton Mill in Nantong into a business group encompassing, among other concerns, cotton, flour, and oil mills, land development companies, and shipping firms, the author documents the growth of regional enterprises as local business empires from the 1890s until the foundation of the People’s Republic in 1949. She focuses on the legal and managerial evolution of limited-liability firms in China, particularly issues of control and accountability; the introduction and management of industrial work in the countryside; and the integration and interdependency of local, national, and international markets in Republican China.
relations posits that each side was motivated the most important yet misunderstood genres in Japanese literature. Thorough and insightful, this study of the Japanese version of the “I-novel” provides a means of researching and interpreting the tradition of the genre, linking it to forms of autobiographical fiction as well as to cultural assumptions of the classical period of Japanese history. Hijiya-Kirschmireit provides a model of systematic inquiry into literary traditions that will stimulate American and English Japanologists, providing a much-needed bridge between German Japanologists and the rest of the field.

The twelve essays in this volume underscore the similarities between Chinese and American approaches to bilateral diplomacy and between their perceptions of each other’s policy-making motivations. Much of the literature on U.S.–China relations posits that each side was motivated either by ideologically informed interests or by ideological assumptions about its counterpart. But as these contributors emphasize, newly accessible archives suggest rather that both Beijing and Washington developed a responsive and tactically adaptable foreign policy. Each then adjusted this policy in response to changing international circumstances and changing assessments of its counterpart’s policies. Motivated less by ideology than by pragmatic national security concerns, each assumed that the other faced similar considerations.

The twelve essays in this volume underscore the similarities between Chinese and American approaches to bilateral diplomacy and between their perceptions of each other’s policy-making motivations. Much of the literature on U.S.–China relations posits that each side was motivated
either by ideologically informed interests or by ideological assumptions about its counterpart. But as these contributors emphasize, newly accessible archives suggest rather that both Beijing and Washington developed a responsive and tactically adaptable foreign policy. Each then adjusted this policy in response to changing international circumstances and changing assessments of its counterpart’s policies. Motivated less by ideology than by pragmatic national security concerns, each assumed that the other faced similar considerations.

**When Empire Comes Home** - Lori Watt - 2020-03-17
"Following the end of World War II in Asia, the Allied powers repatriated over six million Japanese nationals from colonies and battlefields throughout Asia and deported more than a million colonial subjects from Japan to their countries of origin. Depicted at the time as a postwar measure related to the demobilization of defeated Japanese soldiers, this population dismantling of the Japanese empire that resonates with other post-colonial and post-imperial migrations in the twentieth century. Lori Watt analyzes how the human remnants of empire, those who were moved and those who were left behind, served as sites of negotiation in the process of the jettisoning of the colonial project and in the creation of new national identities in Japan. Through an exploration of the creation and uses of the figure of the repatriate, in political, social, and cultural realms, this study addresses the question of what happens when empire comes home."
family, lay aristocrats, and warrior society and defeated Japanese soldiers, this population transfer was a central element in the human dismantling of the Japanese empire that resonates with other post-colonial and post-imperial migrations in the twentieth century. Lori Watt analyzes how the human remnants of empire, those who were moved and those who were left behind, served as sites of negotiation in the process of the jettisoning of the colonial project and in the creation of new national identities in Japan. Through an exploration of the creation and uses of the figure of the repatriate, in political, social, and cultural realms, this study addresses the question of what happens when empire comes home."

**Jewel in the Ashes** - Brian D. Ruppert - 2020-03-23
Focusing on the ninth to the fourteenth centuries, this study analyzes the ways in which relics functioned as material media for the interactions of Buddhist clerics, the imperial family, lay aristocrats, and warrior society and explores the multivocality of relics by dealing with specific historical examples. Brian Ruppert argues that relics offered means for reinforcing or subverting hierarchical relations. The author's critical literary and anthropological analyses attest to the prominence of relic veneration in government, in lay practice associated with the maintenance of the imperial line and warrior houses, and in the promotion of specific Buddhist sects in Japan.
years later to the outside world was that the attest to the prominence of relic veneration in government, in lay practice associated with the maintenance of the imperial line and warrior houses, and in the promotion of specific Buddhist sects in Japan.

**Politics and Policy in Traditional Korea** - James B. Palais - 2020-03-23

"James B. Palais theorizes in his important book on Korea that the remarkable longevity of the Yi dynasty (1392–1910) was related to the difficulties the country experienced in adapting to the modern world. He suggests that the aristocratic and hierarchical social system, which was the source of stability of the dynasty, was also the cause of its weakness. The period from 1864 to 1873 was one in which the monarchy attempted to increase and expand central power at the expense of the powerful aristocracy. But the effort failed, and 1874 saw a rebirth of bureaucratic and aristocratic dominance. What this meant when Korea was "opened" two country was poorly suited to the attainment of modern national objectives—the aggrandizement of state wealth and power—in competition with other nations. Thus any sense of national purpose was subverted, and the leadership could not generate the unified support needed for either modernization or domestic harmony. The consequences for the twentieth-century world have been portentous."

**Politics and Policy in Traditional Korea** - James B. Palais - 2020-03-23

"James B. Palais theorizes in his important book on Korea that the remarkable longevity of the Yi dynasty (1392–1910) was related to the difficulties the country experienced in adapting to the modern world. He suggests that the aristocratic and hierarchical social system, which was the source of stability of the dynasty, was also the cause of its weakness. The period from 1864 to 1873 was one in which the monarchy attempted to increase and expand central power at the expense of the powerful aristocracy. But the effort failed, and 1874 saw a rebirth of bureaucratic and aristocratic dominance. What this meant when Korea was "opened" two
what does this language of essential difference
the effort failed, and 1874 saw a rebirth of
bureaucratic and aristocratic dominance. What
this meant when Korea was &ldquo;opened&rdquo; two
years later to the outside world was that the
country was poorly suited to the attainment of
modern national objectives—the aggrandizement
of state wealth and power—in competition with
other nations. Thus any sense of national purpose
was subverted, and the leadership could not
generate the unified support needed for either
modernization or domestic harmony. The
consequences for the twentieth-century world
have been portentous."

Great Walls of Discourse and Other
Adventures in Cultural China - Haun Saussy -
2020-03-23
"China" and "the West," "us" and "them," the
"subject" and the "non-subject"--these and other
dualisms furnish China watchers, both inside and
outside China, with a pervasive, ready-made set
of definitions immune to empirical disproof. But
accomplish? The essays in this book are an
attempt to cut short the recitation of differences
and to answer this question. In six interpretive
studies of China, the author examines the ways in
which the networks of assumption and consensus
that make communication possible within a
discipline affect collective thinking about the
object of study. Among other subjects, these
essays offer a historical and historiographical
introduction to the problem of comparison and
deal with translation, religious proselytization,
semiotics, linguistics, cultural bilingualism,
writing systems, the career of postmodernism in
China, and the role of China as an imaginary
model for postmodernity in the West. Against the
reigning simplifications, these essays seek to
restore the interpretation of China to the
complexity and impurity of the historical
situations in which it is always caught. The chief
goal of the essays in this book is not to expose
errors in interpreting China but to use these
misunderstandings as a basis for devising better methodologies for comparative studies.

**Great Walls of Discourse and Other Adventures in Cultural China** - Haun Saussy - 2020-03-23

"China" and "the West," "us" and "them," the "subject" and the "non-subject"—these and other dualisms furnish China watchers, both inside and outside China, with a pervasive, ready-made set of definitions immune to empirical disproof. But what does this language of essential difference accomplish? The essays in this book are an attempt to cut short the recitation of differences and to answer this question. In six interpretive studies of China, the author examines the ways in which the networks of assumption and consensus that make communication possible within a discipline affect collective thinking about the object of study. Among other subjects, these essays offer a historical and historiographical introduction to the problem of comparison and deal with translation, religious proselytization, writing systems, the career of postmodernism in China, and the role of China as an imaginary model for postmodernity in the West. Against the reigning simplifications, these essays seek to restore the interpretation of China to the complexity and impurity of the historical situations in which it is always caught. The chief goal of the essays in this book is not to expose errors in interpreting China but to use these misunderstandings as a basis for devising better methodologies for comparative studies.

**Tears of Longing** - Christine Yano - 2020-03-23

Enka, a sentimental ballad genre, epitomizes for many the nihonjin no kokoro (heart/soul of Japanese). To older members of the Japanese public, who constitute enka’s primary audience, this music—of parted lovers, long unseen rural hometowns, and self-sacrificing mothers—evokes a direct connection to the traditional roots of “Japaneseness.” Overlooked in this emotional invocation of the past, however, are the powerful
nationalism, and gender, this book draws on the shaped the consumption of enka and its version of national identity. Informed by theories of nostalgia, collective memory, cultural nationalism, and gender, this book draws on the author’s extensive fieldwork in probing the practice of identity-making and the processes at work when Japan becomes “Japan.”

Tears of Longing - Christine Yano - 2020-03-23
Enka, a sentimental ballad genre, epitomizes for many the nihonjin no kokoro (heart/soul of Japanese). To older members of the Japanese public, who constitute enka’s primary audience, this music—of parted lovers, long unseen rural hometowns, and self-sacrificing mothers—evokes a direct connection to the traditional roots of “Japaneseness.” Overlooked in this emotional invocation of the past, however, are the powerful commercial forces that, since the 1970s, have shaped the consumption of enka and its version of national identity. Informed by theories of nostalgia, collective memory, cultural

author’s extensive fieldwork in probing the practice of identity-making and the processes at work when Japan becomes “Japan.”

Poverty, Equality, and Growth - Deborah J. Milly - 2020-03-23
In striking contrast to the large indigent population in Japan in the 1950s, very few Japanese live in poverty today. This book explains the Japanese government's decision to respond to poverty by promoting equality as the basis for a social compromise. Milly argues that to account for why and how political actors crafted a program that won acceptance, we must look beyond them and identify how they relied on knowledge and normative arguments. This book straddles theoretical fault lines in comparative politics by exploring the interactions among choice, language, knowledge, and institutions in policy processes, and has implications for the ongoing debate between proponents of rational choice theory as a universal explanation for the
on historically or culturally specific conditions.

**Poverty, Equality, and Growth** - Deborah J. Milly - 2020-03-23
In striking contrast to the large indigent population in Japan in the 1950s, very few Japanese live in poverty today. This book explains the Japanese government's decision to respond to poverty by promoting equality as the basis for a social compromise. Milly argues that to account for why and how political actors crafted a program that won acceptance, we must look beyond them and identify how they relied on knowledge and normative arguments. This book straddles theoretical fault lines in comparative politics by exploring the interactions among choice, language, knowledge, and institutions in policy processes, and has implications for the ongoing debate between proponents of rational choice theory as a universal explanation for the decisions of political actors and those who focus on historically or culturally specific conditions.

**Transmitters and Creators** - John Makeham - 2003
Table of contents

**Transmitters and Creators** - John Makeham - 2003
Table of contents

**The Song-Yuan-Ming Transition in Chinese History** - Paul Jakov Smith - 2020-03-23
This volume seeks to study the connections between two well-studied epochs in Chinese history: the mid-imperial era of the Tang and Song (ca. 800-1270) and the late imperial era of the late Ming and Qing (1550-1900). Both eras are seen as periods of explosive change, particularly in economic activity, characterized by the emergence of new forms of social organization and a dramatic expansion in knowledge and culture. The task of establishing links between these two periods has been impeded by a lack of knowledge of the
Song (ca. 800-1270) and the late imperial era of

The psychological world of Natsume Soseki
Soseki no shinteki sekai
The late Ming and Qing (1550-1900). Both eras
are seen as periods of explosive change,
particularly in economic activity, characterized
by the emergence of new forms of social
organization and a dramatic expansion in
knowledge and culture. The task of establishing
links between these two periods has been
impeded by a lack of knowledge of the
intervening Mongol Yuan dynasty (1271-1368).
This historiographical "black hole" has artificially
interrupted the narrative of Chinese history and
bifurcated it into two distinct epochs. This book
aims to restore continuity to that historical
narrative by filling the gap between mid-imperial
and late imperial China. The contributors argue
that the Song-Yuan-Ming transition (early twelfth
through the late fifteenth century) constitutes a
distinct historical period of transition and not one
of interruption and devolution. They trace this
transition by investigating such subjects as
contemporary impressions of the period, the role
of the Mongols in intellectual life, the economy of
Jiangnan, urban growth, neo-Confucianism and
local society, commercial publishing, comic
drama, and medical learning.

The Song-Yuan-Ming Transition in Chinese
History - Paul Jakov Smith - 2020-03-23
This volume seeks to study the connections
between two well-studied epochs in Chinese
history: the mid-imperial era of the Tang and
Offering the first systematic examination of five modern Japanese fictional narratives, all of them available in English translations, Atsuko Sakaki explores Natsume Sōseki’s Kokoro and The Three-Cornered World; Ibuse Masuji’s Black Rain; Mori Ōgai’s Wild Geese; and Tanizaki Jun’ichirō’s Quicksand. Her close reading of each text reveals a hitherto unexplored area of communication between narrator and audience, as well as between “implied author” and “implied reader.” By using this approach, the author situates each of these works not in its historical, cultural, or economic contexts but in the situation the text itself produces.

Japan’s Cultural Policy Toward China, 1918-1931 - See Heng Teow - 2020-03-23
Most existing scholarship on Japan’s cultural policy toward modern China reflects the paradigm of cultural imperialism. In contrast, this study demonstrates that Japan—while motivated by pragmatic interests, international
cultural rivalries, ethnocentrism, moralism, and idealism—was mindful of Chinese opinion and sought the cooperation of the Chinese government. Japanese policy stressed cultural communication and inclusiveness rather than cultural domination and exclusiveness and was part of Japan’s search for an East Asian cultural order led by Japan. China, however, was not a passive recipient and actively sought to redirect this policy to serve its national interests and aspirations. The author argues that it is time to move away from the framework of cultural imperialism toward one that recognizes the importance of cultural autonomy, internationalism, and transculturation.

**Japan’s Cultural Policy Toward China, 1918-1931** - See Heng Teow - 2020-03-23
Most existing scholarship on Japan’s cultural policy toward modern China reflects the paradigm of cultural imperialism. In contrast, this study demonstrates that Japan—while motivated by pragmatic interests, international idealism—was mindful of Chinese opinion and sought the cooperation of the Chinese government. Japanese policy stressed cultural communication and inclusiveness rather than cultural domination and exclusiveness and was part of Japan’s search for an East Asian cultural order led by Japan. China, however, was not a passive recipient and actively sought to redirect this policy to serve its national interests and aspirations. The author argues that it is time to move away from the framework of cultural imperialism toward one that recognizes the importance of cultural autonomy, internationalism, and transculturation.

**A Patterned Past** - David Schaberg - 2020-03-23
In this comprehensive study of the rhetoric, narrative patterns, and intellectual content of the Zuozhuan and Guoyu, David Schaberg reads these two collections of historical anecdotes as traces of a historiographical practice that flourished around the fourth century BCE among
In this comprehensive study of the rhetoric, narrative patterns, and intellectual content of the Zuozhuan and Guoyu, David Schaberg reads these two collections of historical anecdotes as traces of a historiographical practice that flourished around the fourth century BCE among the followers of Confucius. He contends that the coherent view of early China found in these texts is an effect of their origins and the habits of reading they impose. Rather than being totally accurate accounts, they represent the efforts of a group of officials and ministers to argue for a moralizing interpretation of the events of early Chinese history and for their own value as skilled interpreters of events and advisers to the rulers of the day.

Kenmu - Andrew Edmund Goble - 2020-03-23

"The short-lived Kenmu regime (1333–1336) of Japanese Emperor Go-Daigo is often seen as an inevitably doomed, revanchist attempt to shore up the old aristocratic order. But far from resisting change, Andrew Edmund Goble here forcefully argues, the flamboyant Go-Daigo and his iconoclastic associates were among the competitors seeking to overcome the old order and renegotiate its structure and ethos. Their ultimate defeat did not automatically spell failure; rather, the revolutionary nature of their enterprise decisively moved Japan into its medieval age. By birth, education, and circumstances, Go-Daigo should have been a weak, fatalistic bit player. Instead this student of Chinese political theory was a bold actor with an
enterprise decisively moved Japan into its
of Japan, who forced situations to his own benefit
and led a rebellion that overthrew the Kamakura
bakufu. Kenmu: Go-Daigo’s Revolution tells his
extraordinary personal story vividly, reexamines
original sources to discover the real nature of the
Kenmu polity, and sets both within the broader
backdrop of social, economic, and intellectual
change at a dynamic moment in Japanese
history."

Kenmu - Andrew Edmund Goble - 2020-03-23
"The short-lived Kenmu regime (1333–1336) of
Japanese Emperor Go-Daigo is often seen as an
inevitably doomed, revanchist attempt to shore
up the old aristocratic order. But far from
resisting change, Andrew Edmund Goble here
forcefully argues, the flamboyant Go-Daigo and
his iconoclastic associates were among the
competitors seeking to overcome the old order
and renegotiate its structure and ethos. Their
ultimate defeat did not automatically spell
failure; rather, the revolutionary nature of their
medieval age. By birth, education, and
circumstances, Go-Daigo should have been a
weak, fatalistic bit player. Instead this student of
Chinese political theory was a bold actor with an
unprecedented knowledge of the various regions
of Japan, who forced situations to his own benefit
and led a rebellion that overthrew the Kamakura
bakufu. Kenmu: Go-Daigo’s Revolution tells his
extraordinary personal story vividly, reexamines
original sources to discover the real nature of the
Kenmu polity, and sets both within the broader
backdrop of social, economic, and intellectual
change at a dynamic moment in Japanese
history."

Contemporary Japanese Architecture - James
Steele - 2017-03-16
Contemporary Japanese Architecture presents a
clear and comprehensive overview of the
historical and cultural framework that informs
the work of all Japanese architects, as an
introduction to an in-depth investigation of the
introduction to an in-depth investigation of the designers who will be the leaders of the next generation. It separates out the young generation of Japanese architects from the crowded, distinguished, multi-generational field they seek to join, and investigates the topics that absorb them, and the critical issues they face within the new economic reality of Japan and a shifting global order. Salient points in the text are illustrated by beautiful, descriptive images provided by the architects and from the extensive collection of the author. By combining illustrations with timelines and graphics to explain complex ideas, the book is accessible to any student seeking to understand contemporary Japanese architecture.

**Contemporary Japanese Architecture** - James Steele - 2017-03-16

Contemporary Japanese Architecture presents a clear and comprehensive overview of the historical and cultural framework that informs the work of all Japanese architects, as an

challenges now occupying the contemporary designers who will be the leaders of the next generation. It separates out the young generation of Japanese architects from the crowded, distinguished, multi-generational field they seek to join, and investigates the topics that absorb them, and the critical issues they face within the new economic reality of Japan and a shifting global order. Salient points in the text are illustrated by beautiful, descriptive images provided by the architects and from the extensive collection of the author. By combining illustrations with timelines and graphics to explain complex ideas, the book is accessible to any student seeking to understand contemporary Japanese architecture.

**Emotions at Work** - Aviad E. Raz - 2020-03-23

Our work life is filled with emotions. How we feel on the job, what we say we feel, and what feelings we display—all these are important aspects of organizational behavior and workplace
of personal emotions at work, however, this study concentrates on emotions as role requirements, on workplace emotions that combine the private with the public, the personal with the social, and the authentic with the masked. In this cross-cultural study of "emotion management," the author argues that even though the goals of normative control in factories, offices, and shops may be similar across cultures, organizational structure and the surrounding culture affect how that control is discussed and conceived.

**Emotions at Work** - Aviad E. Raz - 2020-03-23

Our work life is filled with emotions. How we feel on the job, what we say we feel, and what feelings we display—all these are important aspects of organizational behavior and workplace culture. Rather than focusing on the psychology of personal emotions at work, however, this study concentrates on emotions as role requirements, on workplace emotions that with the social, and the authentic with the masked. In this cross-cultural study of "emotion management," the author argues that even though the goals of normative control in factories, offices, and shops may be similar across cultures, organizational structure and the surrounding culture affect how that control is discussed and conceived.