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### Floating Clouds

Columbia University Press **In this groundbreaking novel, Fumiko Hayashi tells a powerful story of tormented love and one woman's struggle to navigate the cruel realities of postwar Japan. Spare, affecting prose recounts Japanese colonialism and the harshness of Japan's postwar experience from the rare perspective of a woman, and a rich cast of characters, drawn from the back alleys of urban Japan and the bottom? rungs of society, offers an unforgettable portrait of Japanese society after the war. The novel's characters, particularly its resilient heroine Yukiko Koda, find themselves trapped in their own drifting, unable to break free from the morass of indecisiveness. Yukiko moves from the lush and beautiful surroundings of Japanese-occupied French Indochina to the desolation and chaos of postwar Japan, and must now find her way through a radically changed landscape and society. We also follow her tortured relationship with Tomioka, a minor official working for the Department of Agriculture and Forestry. Though Tomioka returns to his wife after the war, he refuses to end his affair with Yukiko. As the two continue to cross paths, their passion and desperation grow, reflecting the intense upheaval of the times in which they live.**

### Floating Cloud (Ukigumo)

### Mei Yumi's Postwar Japanese Literature

### Hayashi Fumiko's Novels, Late Chrysanthemum, Downtown, Floating Clouds

CreateSpace **The postwar Japanese strived, unsteadily as if about to fall, to live everyday lives and to restore Japan, while suffering from the survivor's guilt. The early postwar novels of Hayashi Fumiko. Three novels of Hayashi Fumiko translated here are related to the early postwar period in Japan. Late Chrysanthemum - Ban'Giku "Late Chrysanthemum" is an ex-geisha's one night story after the war. The main character Kin had a strong will to survive. An ex-geisha had a visitor, who was her ex-lover sometime in the prewar years and desperately needed money. He intrigued to get money from his ex., even by slaughter. How did the ex-geisha rid out of the crisis? Her quick wit worked, which suggests us how to manage a risk in a daily life. In November 1948, 23 Showa, "Late Chrysanthemum" appeared in an extra issue of a literary magazine, the Bungei'Shunju. This is the most important work of Hayashi Fumiko, which is praised for its highly qualified perfection and elaborate description. Downtown - Shita'machi "Downtown" is a two week story of a female peddler and an ex-soldier after the war. Their relationship finished all of sudden. "Downtown" appeared in April 1949, 24 Showa in an extra issue of a literary magazine, Shosetsu'Shincho. The literary magazine has been published monthly since September 1947 from The Shinchosha Publishing Co, Ltd. which was founded in 1896. Floating clouds - Uki'gumo "Floating Clouds" is mainly a five year story. The storyline, however, extends from 1939 in Japan, during the years since 1943 in French Indochina, and the postwar period in 1945 to 1949 in Japan. The author describes changes in people's feelings after the war, while following the trajectories of men and women before and after the war. This novel can be seen as Hayashi Fumiko's compilation. "Floating clouds" is compiled in a book and published in April 1951, 26 Showa, which is considered to be the last novel of Hayashi Fumiko. The author died suddenly of heart attack at home at about 11:00 pm, June 28 in 1951, 26 Showa, at the age of 48. Enjoy!**

## Be a Woman

### Hayashi Fumiko and Modern Japanese Women's Literature

[University of Hawaii Press](#) Her approach adds to the recent Japanese feminist discovery of male patrons editing the work of women writers to conform to expectations of femininity by relating gendered institutional practices in the publishing industry to the rise of mass female readership and the increasingly polarized environment in politics and the arts

## Days & Nights

### Stories of Classic Japanese Women's Literature

[Arigatai Books](#) Women authors have played an important role in Japanese literature for centuries, for example Murasaki Shikibu who wrote "The Tale of Genji" over 1000 years ago, which is considered to be the world's first novel. The last few decades have seen compelling works by authors such as Banana Yoshimoto, Yoko Ogawa, and Mieko Kawakami. A few decades earlier we find another group of influential women authors, with Hayashi Fumiko--said to be one of the most important twentieth-century Japanese woman authors--a key representative of this group. Living a life of poverty until her breakthrough as an author, Hayashi Fumiko was known for her realistic depictions of urban working-class life, especially impoverished women. Her works typically address themes such as fate, troubled relationships, and the repercussions of war. These nine stories are all connected in some way by the overarching theme of human relationships. Stories from a variety of genres are included: a tale of a woman's gradual downfall in the big city, a couple's struggle to find happiness, a fairy tale about an estranged crane family, a comical look at a traveler enamored by a maid, and a man wandering through the remnants of post-war Tokyo.

## Mo Yan in Context

### Nobel Laureate and Global Storyteller

[Purdue University Press](#) In 2012 the Swedish Academy announced that Mo Yan had received the Nobel Prize in Literature for his work that "with hallucinatory realism merges folk tales, history, and the contemporary." The announcement marked the first time a resident of mainland China had ever received the award. This is the first English-language study of the Chinese writer's work and influence, featuring essays from scholars in a range of disciplines, from both China and the United States. Its introduction, twelve articles, and epilogue aim to deepen and widen critical discussions of both a specific literary author and the globalization of Chinese literature more generally. The book takes the "root-seeking" movement with which Mo Yan's works are associated as a metaphor for its organizational structure. The four articles of "Part I: Leaves" focus on Mo Yan's works as world literature, exploring the long shadow his works have cast globally. Howard Goldblatt, Mo Yan's English translator, explores the difficulties and rewards of interpreting his work, while subsequent articles cover issues such as censorship and the "performativity" associated with being a global author. "Part II: Trunk" explores the nativist core of Mo Yan's works. Through careful comparative treatment of related historical events, the five articles in this section show how specific literary works intermingle with China's national and international politics, its mid-twentieth-century visual culture, and its rich religious and literary conventions, including humor. The three articles in "Part III: Roots" delve into the theoretical and practical extensions of Mo Yan's works, uncovering the vibrant critical and cultural systems that ground Eastern and Western literatures and cultures. Mo Yan in Context concludes with an epilogue by sociologist Fenggang Yang, offering a personal and globally aware reflection on the recognition Mo Yan's works have received at this historical juncture.

# The Cinema of Naruse Mikio

## Women and Japanese Modernity

Duke University Press **One of the most prolific and respected directors of Japanese cinema, Naruse Mikio (1905-69) made eighty-nine films between 1930 and 1967. Little, however, has been written about Naruse in English, and much of the writing about him in Japanese has not been translated into English. With *The Cinema of Naruse Mikio*, Catherine Russell brings deserved critical attention to this under-appreciated director. Besides illuminating Naruse's contributions to Japanese and world cinema, Russell's in-depth study of the director sheds new light on the Japanese film industry between the 1930s and the 1960s. Naruse was a studio-based director, a company man renowned for bringing films in on budget and on time. During his long career, he directed movies in different styles of melodrama while displaying a remarkable continuity of tone. His films were based on a variety of Japanese literary sources and original scripts; almost all of them were set in contemporary Japan. Many were "women's films." They had female protagonists, and they depicted women's passions, disappointments, routines, and living conditions. While neither Naruse or his audiences identified themselves as "feminist," his films repeatedly foreground, if not challenge, the rigid gender norms of Japanese society. Given the complex historical and critical issues surrounding Naruse's cinema, a comprehensive study of the director demands an innovative and interdisciplinary approach. Russell draws on the critical reception of Naruse in Japan in addition to the cultural theories of Harry Harootunian, Miriam Hansen, and Walter Benjamin. She shows that Naruse's movies were key texts of Japanese modernity, both in the ways that they portrayed the changing roles of Japanese women in the public sphere and in their depiction of an urban, industrialized, mass-media-saturated society.**

## The Woman's Hand

## Gender and Theory in Japanese Women's Writing

Stanford University Press **This volume has a dual purpose. It aims to define the state of Japanese literary studies in the field of women's writing and to present cross-cultural interpretations of Japanese material of relevance to contemporary work in gender studies and comparative literature.**

## From Book to Screen: Modern Japanese Literature in Films

## Modern Japanese Literature in Films

Routledge **Of all the world's cinemas, Japan's is perhaps unique in its closeness to the nation's literature, past and contemporary. The Western world became aware of this when Akira Kurosawa's *Rashomon* was awarded the Grand Prize at the Venice film festival in 1951 and the Oscar for best foreign film in 1952. More recent examples include Shohei Imamura's *Eel*, which won the Palm d'Or (Best Picture) at Cannes in 1997. *From Book to Screen* breaks new ground by exploring important connections between Japan's modern literary tradition and its national cinema. The first part offers an historical and cultural overview of the working relationship that developed between pure literature and film. It deals with three important periods in which filmmakers relied most heavily on literary works for enriching and developing cinematic art. The second part provides detailed analyses of a dozen literary works and their screen adoptions.**

## Autumn Wind & Other Stories

Tuttle Publishing **"Lane Dunlop's translations read elegantly, and his selection of modern Japanese Stories is both fresh and persuasive." —Donald Keene, Japanese scholar, historian, teacher, writer and translator of Japanese literature. The fourteen distinct voices of this collection tell fourteen very different stories spanning sixty years of twentieth-century**

Japanese literature. They include a nostalgic portrait of an aristocratic Meiji family in Kafu Nagai's "The Fox," a surprisingly cheerful celebration of postwar chaos in Sakaguchi Ango's "One Woman and the War," a chilly assessment of the modern society in Watanabe Junichi's "Invitation to Suicide," and much more. The writers also represent a wide spectrum, from renowned figure of Yasunari Kawabata, winner of the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1968, to authors whose works have never before been translated into English. Westerners familiar only with stereotypical images of bowing geisha and dark-suited businessmen will be surprised by the cast of characters translator Lane Dunlop introduces in this anthology. Lovers of fiction and student of Japan are certain to find these stories absorbing, engaging and instructive.

## Classical Japanese Cinema Revisited

A&C Black Catherine Russell's highly accessible book approaches Japanese cinema as an industry closely modeled on Hollywood, focusing on the classical period - those years in which the studio system dominated all film production in Japan, from roughly 1930 to 1960. Respectful and thoroughly informed about the aesthetics and critical values of the Japanese canon, Russell is also critical of some of its ideological tendencies, and her analyses provide new insights on class and gender dynamics. Russell locates Japanese cinema within a global system of reception, and she highlights the importance of the industrial production context of these films. Including studies of landmark films by Ozu, Kurosawa and other directors, this book provides a perfect introduction to a crucial and often misunderstood area of Japanese cultural output. With a critical approach that highlights the "everydayness" of Japanese studio-era cinema, Catherine Russell demystifies the canon of great Japanese cinema, treating it with fewer auteurist and Orientalist assumptions than many other scholars and critics.

## Palm-of-the-Hand Stories

Macmillan Nobel Prize winner Yasunari Kawabata felt the essence of his art was to be found not in his longer works but in a series of short-stories which he called Palm-of-the-hand-stories - written over the span of his career. In them we find loneliness, love and the passage of time, demonstrating the range and complexity of a true master.

## The Moon in the Water

## Understanding Tanizaki, Kawabata, and Mishima

University of Hawaii Press

## The Columbia Anthology of Modern Japanese Literature

Columbia University Press Featuring choice selections from the core anthologies *The Columbia Anthology of Modern Japanese Literature: From Restoration to Occupation, 1868-1945*, and *The Columbia Anthology of Modern Japanese Literature: From 1945 to the Present*, this collection offers a concise yet remarkably rich introduction to the fiction, poetry, drama, and essays of Japan's modern encounter with the West. Spanning a period of exceptional invention and transition, this volume is not only a critical companion to courses on Japanese literary and intellectual development but also an essential reference for scholarship on Japanese history, culture, and interactions with the East and West. The first half covers the three major styles of literary expression that informed Japanese writing and performance in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries: classical Japanese fiction and drama, Chinese poetry, and Western literary representation and cultural critique. Their juxtaposition brilliantly captures the social, intellectual, and political challenges shaping Japan during this period, particularly the rise of nationalism, the complex interaction between traditional and modern forces, and the encroachment of Western ideas and writing. The second half conveys the changes that have transformed Japan since the end of the Pacific War, such as the heady transition from poverty to prosperity, the friction between conflicting ideologies and political beliefs, and the growing influence of popular culture on the country's artistic and intellectual traditions. Featuring sensitive translations of works by Nagai Kafu, Natsume Soseki, Oe Kenzaburo, Kawabata Yasunari, Mishima Yukio, and many others, this anthology relates an essential portrait of Japan's dynamic modernization.

## The A to Z of Modern Japanese Literature and Theater

Rowman & Littlefield With the Meiji Restoration in 1868, Japan opened its doors to the West and underwent remarkable changes as it sought to become a modern nation. Accompanying the political changes that Western trade ushered in were widespread social and cultural changes. Newspapers, novels, poems, and plays from the Western world were soon adapted and translated into Japanese. The combination of the rich storytelling tradition of Japan with the realism and modernism of the West produced some of the greatest literature of the modern age. 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.

## Ecoambiguity

## Environmental Crises and East Asian Literatures

University of Michigan Press Delving into the complex, contradictory relationships between humans and the environment in Asian literatures

## Japanese Women Writers

## A Bio-critical Sourcebook

Greenwood Publishing Group Women have made many important contributions to Japanese literature since the Heian period (794-1192), during which time Murasaki Shikibu wrote *The Tale of Genji*. This reference is a guide to literature by Japanese women writers from centuries ago to the present day. The book includes biographical and critical profiles for 58 Japanese women writers, with entries arranged alphabetically. Each entry sketches the life of the writer and discusses her career.

## Floating Cloud-Ukigumo ... [A Novel] Translated by Y. Koitabashi. Illustrated by Sho Tanaka. [With a Portrait.].

## Japanese Women Novelists in the 20th Century

## 104 Biographies, 1900-1993

Museum Tusulanum Press It was not until Kawabata Yasunari won the 1968 Nobel Prize for literature that the average Western reader became aware of contemporary Japanese literature. A few translations of writings by Japanese women have appeared lately, yet the West remains largely ignorant of this wide field. In this book Sachiko Schierbeck profiles the 104 female winners of prestigious literary prizes in Japan since the beginning of the century. It contains summaries of their selected works, and a bibliography of works translated into Western languages from 1900 to 1993. These works give insight into the minds and hearts of Japanese women and draw a truer picture of the conditions of Japanese community life than any sociological study would present. Schierbeck's 104 biographies constitute a useful reference work not only to students of literature but to anyone with an interest in women's studies, history or sociology.

## Multiple Translation Communities in Contemporary Japan

Routledge **Multiple Translation Communities in Contemporary Japan** offers a collection of essays that (1) deepens the understanding of the cultural and linguistic diversity of communities in contemporary Japan and how translation operates in this shifting context and circulates globally by looking at some of the ways it is theorized and approached as a significant social, cultural, or political practice, and harnessed by its multiple agents; (2) draws attention to the multi-platform translations of cultural productions such as manga, which are both particular to and popular in Japan but also culturally influential and widely circulated transnationally; (3) poses questions about the range of roles translation has in the construction, performance, and control of gender roles in Japan, and (4) enriches Translation Studies by offering essays that problematize critical notions related to translation. In short, the essays in this book highlight the diversity and ubiquity of translation in Japan as well as the range of methods being used to understand how it is being theorized, positioned, and practiced.

## The Catch and Other War Stories

Kodansha Amer Incorporated **Four Japanese stories focus on people experiencing the time of World War II. The emphasis is on human feelings of bewilderment and qualities of endurance.**

## 77 Dances

## Japanese Calligraphy by Poets, Monks, and Scholars, 1568-1868

Weatherhill, Incorporated **The first book on Japanese calligraphy from the significant Momoyama and Edo periods (1568-1868), 77 Dances examines the art of writing at a time when it was undergoing a remarkable flowering, as illustrated by over one hundred sumptuous illustrations. Everything from complex Zen conundrums to gossamer haiku poems were written with verve, energy, and creativity that display how deeply the fascination for calligraphy had penetrated into the social fabric of Japan. Examining the varied groups of calligraphers creating works for diverse audiences will show how these artistic worlds both maintained their own independence and interacted to create a rich brocade of calligraphic techniques and styles. The book begins with basic information on calligraphy, followed by six main sections, each representing a major facet of the art, with an introductory essay followed by detailed analyses of the seventy-seven featured works. The essays include:**

- The revival of Japanese courtly aesthetics in writing out waka poems on highly decorated paper
- The use of Chinese writing styles and script forms
- Scholars who took up the brush to compose poems in Chinese expressing their Confucian ideals
- Calligraphy by major literati poets and painters
- The development of haiku as practiced by master poet-painters
- The work of famous Zen masters such as Hakuin and Ryokan

## The Body in Postwar Japanese Fiction

Routledge **This book explores one of the crucial themes in postwar Japanese fiction. Through an examination of the work of a number of prominent twentieth century Japanese writers, the book analyses the meaning of the body in postwar Japanese discourse, the gender constructions of the imagery of the body and the implications for our understanding of individual and national identity. This book will be of interest to all students of modern Japanese literature.**

## Empire of Texts in Motion

## Chinese, Korean, and Taiwanese Transculturations of Japanese Literature

**BRILL** By the turn of the twentieth century, Japan's military and economic successes made it the dominant power in East Asia, drawing hundreds of thousands of Chinese, Korean, and Taiwanese students to the metropole and sending thousands of Japanese to other parts of East Asia. The constant movement of peoples, ideas, and texts in the Japanese empire created numerous literary contact nebulae, fluid spaces of diminished hierarchies where writers grapple with and transculturate one another's creative output. Drawing extensively on vernacular sources in Japanese, Chinese, and Korean, this book analyzes the most active of these contact nebulae: semicolonial Chinese, occupied Manchurian, and colonial Korean and Taiwanese transculturations of Japanese literature. It explores how colonial and semicolonial writers discussed, adapted, translated, and recast thousands of Japanese creative works, both affirming and challenging Japan's cultural authority. Such efforts not only blurred distinctions among resistance, acquiescence, and collaboration but also shattered cultural and national barriers central to the discourse of empire. In this context, twentieth-century East Asian literatures can no longer be understood in isolation from one another, linked only by their encounters with the West, but instead must be seen in constant interaction throughout the Japanese empire and beyond.

## Five Faces of Japanese Feminism

### Crimson and Other Works

**University of Hawaii Press** This exquisite collection of short fiction by Sata Ineko (1904-1998) offers readers a fascinating glimpse into the lives of women rarely dignified in fiction: glamorous café waitresses, feisty communist activists, a tortured novelist, a soldier's wife, and single women in Japan's Korean colony. Her delicately penned portraits challenge the tired, erotic tropes of the geisha and schoolgirl, while delving into the dilemmas women themselves faced in their personal and professional relationships. The stories and novella translated here span a period of two decades and the most important events and themes in twentieth-century history. "Café Kyoto" (1929) takes up the glamorous, if tragic, lives of café waitresses in the wake of the late 1920s Depression. "Tears of a Factory Girl in the Union Leadership" (1931) offers a unique portrait of a woman who works with the underground Communist Party. "The Scent of Incense" (1942), written as a work of "home front" literature, was meant to help mobilize women as productive workers and supportive housewives during World War II. "White and Purple" (1950), one of Sata's rare postcolonial works penned just after the outbreak of the Korean War, reflects on the psychological damage inflicted on women during Japan's occupation of Korea. Sata's first novella, *Crimson* (1936-1938), joins a long tradition of women's writing in Japan that sought to assert women's "liberation" from what was seen as the oppressively patriarchal institution of marriage. Translator Samuel Perry's critical introduction weaves the story of Sata's life into an examination of the historical and cultural milieu that helped to generate her stories about working women, their lives in the workplace and in the home. As the celebrated author herself once wrote, "The kinds of womanhood available today exist precisely because literary masters of different ages and cultures have drawn us to them: the woman we pity, the woman with a heart of gold, the cruel woman, the clever woman, the hen-pecker, the cheapskate, and the 'good wife wise mother.' As terms we use to describe the kinds of women who exist in the world today, they have simply outgrown their usefulness."

## A Civilized Woman

## M.L. Boonlua Debyasuvarn and the Thai Twentieth Century

**Silkworm Books** Boonlua Debyasuvarn was born to a noble Siamese family in 1911 and not only witnessed, but participated in, the great events of her century. She was talented, intelligent, and determined to make her own place in the world beyond Thewet Palace, her family home. After the 1932 overthrow of the absolute monarchy, M.L. Boonlua became one of the first Thai women to earn a university degree. As an official in the Ministry of Education, she worked tirelessly to improve education within the kingdom and represent Thailand at international education conferences. She was a greatly respected teacher of literature and was much cherished for her charm, wit, and eminently quotable remarks. Her essays on literature became the foundation of modern Thai literary criticism and her novels are now recognized as unique social histories of the times in which she lived. Lucid and sensitive, this engaging biography documents Boonlua's life within the context of her society and the enormous changes her country was going through in her lifetime. What Others

Are Saying “An intimate view of an extraordinary life. M.L. Boonlua’s passage from precocious child of an aristocratic lineage under the absolute monarchy to fiery debater in the liberal explosion after 1973 cuts across the social upheavals of twentieth-century Thailand. Susan Kepner succeeds in conveying the sheer complexity of her life, resulting in not only a fine biography and literary appreciation but also a unique essay in social history.”—Chris Baker, historian and writer, co-translator of *The Tale of Khun Chang Khun Phaen* “This is not only an excellent biography of a unique Siamese lady, but it is also a wonderful social history of Siam from the reign of Rama VI to the end of the twentieth century. Anyone who wants to understand the subtleties of Thai culture and the delicacies of personal interaction should not fail to read this book.”—S. Sivaraksa, a Thai public intellectual

## Before and After Superflat

### A Short History of Japanese Contemporary Art, 1990-2011

Blue Kingfisher Limited Any discussion of Japanese contemporary art inevitably leads to the pop-culture fantasies of Takashi Murakami, Yoshitomo Nara and the other artists of the Superflat movement. But Japan as a whole has changed dramatically after stumbling through a series of economic, social and ecological crises since the collapse of its "bubble" economy in the early 1990s. How did Murakami, Nara and Superflat become the dominant artistic vision of the Japan of today? What lies behind their imagery of a childish and decadent society unable to face up to reality? Written by a sociologist with an eye for sharp observation and clear reportage, *Before and After Superflat* offers the first comprehensive history in English of the Japanese art world from 1990 up to the tsunami of March 2011, and its struggle to find a voice amidst Japan's economic decline and China's economic ascent.

## Architects of Affluence

### The Tsutsumi Family and the Seibu-Saison Enterprises in Twentieth-Century Japan

BRILL The interrelated Seibu and Saison enterprise groups have shaped Japanese consumer culture and made the Tsutsumi family fabulously rich. Beginning with the colorful founder, Yasujiro Tsutsumi, Thomas Havens traces the family's fortunes through the rise of its various companies. He examines the strategic thinking, management styles, and marketing techniques of Yasujiro and his sons; explains how the companies have prospered outside Japan's zaibatsu and keiretsu business establishments; and demonstrates how the Seibu enterprises have shifted Japanese culture from a frugal, hardworking society to a New Breed that takes affluence for granted.

## Tokyo A Cultural History

Oxford University Press Tokyo seems like an ultra modern--even postmodern--city, with its inventive skyscrapers and digitized surfaces. But it is also a city where past, present, and future coexist--where backstreets both inspire science fiction and host wooden temples, fox shrines, and Buddhist statues that evoke past ages. In this addition to Oxford's *Cityscapes* series, Stephen Mansfield explores a city rich in diversity, tracing its evolution from the founding of its massive stone citadel, when it was known as Edo, through the rise of a merchant class who transformed the town into a center for art, to the emergence of modern Tokyo. Mansfield traces a city of print masters, Kabuki theater, novelists and great architecture, which has overcome many disasters, from the 1923 earthquake through the fire-bombings of World War II to the 1995 subway gas attacks.

## Legacies and Ambiguities

## Postwar Fiction and Culture in West Germany and Japan

[Woodrow Wilson Center Press](#) The literary legacies of World War II have been mixed and varied, especially in West Germany and Japan, where the burden of defeat has been expressed by novelists and intellectuals in strikingly different ways. Reflecting the cultural differences between the two nations, and the experiences of occupation and democratization that occurred after the war, the postwar literatures of Germany and Japan intimately reveal the hopes and aspirations, the dreams and the nightmares, of two peoples confronting the harsh realities of war. Using a comparative approach, *Ambiguous Legacies* explores the conditions and values under which the postwar literatures of West Germany and Japan were created. Specifically, the book assesses the meaning of the German and Japanese literary responses to the World War II: the tendencies of denial or silence by German writers, the fatalism and passivity of Japanese novels, and the importance of the past in defining the recent "New subjectivism" among German writers and the outpourings of the "Introverted Generation" by Japanese novelists. Ernestine Schlant's introduction sets the context for the individual chapters and offers guideposts for further comparative scholarship. The book also includes a useful annotated bibliography and suggestions for further reading. The contributors are: Arnulf Baring, Carol Gluck, Walter Hinderer, Iremela Hijiya Kirschner, Peter Demetz, Marlene J. Mayo, J. Victor Koschmann, Judith Ryan, Van C. Gessel, Dagmar Barnouw, Kato Schuichi, Oda Makoto, and Peter Schneider.

## Role of Japan in Modern Chinese Art

[Univ of California Press](#) The modern histories of China and Japan are inexorably intertwined. Their relationship is perhaps most obvious in the fields of political, economic, and military history, but it is no less true in cultural and art history. Yet the traffic in artistic practices and practitioners between China and Japan remains an understudied field. In this volume, an international group of scholars investigates Japan's impact on Chinese art from the mid-nineteenth century through the 1930s. Individual essays address a range of perspectives, including the work of individual Chinese and Japanese painters, calligraphers, and sculptors, as well as artistic associations, international exhibitions, the collotype production or artwork, and the emergence of a modern canon.

## The Columbia Companion to Modern East Asian Literature

[Columbia University Press](#) This extraordinary one-volume guide to the modern literatures of China, Japan, and Korea is the definitive reference work on the subject in the English language. With more than one hundred articles that show how a host of authors and literary movements have contributed to the general literary development of their respective countries, this companion is an essential starting point for the study of East Asian literatures. Comprehensive thematic essays introduce each geographical section with historical overviews and surveys of persistent themes in the literature examined, including nationalism, gender, family relations, and sexuality. Following the thematic essays are the individual entries: over forty for China, over fifty for Japan, and almost thirty for Korea, featuring everything from detailed analyses of the works of Tanizaki Jun'ichiro and Murakami Haruki, to far-ranging explorations of avant-garde fiction in China and postwar novels in Korea. Arrayed chronologically, each entry is self-contained, though extensive cross-referencing affords readers the opportunity to gain a more synoptic view of the work, author, or movement. The unrivaled opportunities for comparative analysis alone make this unique companion an indispensable reference for anyone interested in the burgeoning field of Asian literature. Although the literatures of China, Japan, and Korea are each allotted separate sections, the editors constantly kept an eye open to those writers, works, and movements that transcend national boundaries. This includes, for example, Chinese authors who lived and wrote in Japan; Japanese authors who wrote in classical Chinese; and Korean authors who write in Japanese, whether under the colonial occupation or because they are resident in Japan. The waves of modernization can be seen as reaching each of these countries in a staggered fashion, with eddies and back-flows between them then complicating the picture further. This volume provides a vivid sense of this dynamic interplay.

## Yakushima: A Yakumonkey Guide

[Lulu.com](#) *Yakushima: A Yakumonkey Guide - The Second edition*. Fully updated and still packed full of everything necessary to visit Yakushima - accommodation, transport, 15 hiking trails, places of interest, activities, restaurants, bars and cafes. Visiting Yakushima has never been easier!

## Women Adrift

### The Literature of Japan's Imperial Body

[U of Minnesota Press](#) **How women figured in the expansion of the national body of the Japanese empire**

### The Cambridge History of Japanese Literature

[Cambridge University Press](#) **The Cambridge History of Japanese Literature provides, for the first time, a history of Japanese literature with comprehensive coverage of the premodern and modern eras in a single volume. The book is arranged topically in a series of short, accessible chapters for easy access and reference, giving insight into both canonical texts and many lesser known, popular genres, from centuries-old folk literature to the detective fiction of modern times. The various period introductions provide an overview of recurrent issues that span many decades, if not centuries. The book also places Japanese literature in a wider East Asian tradition of Sinitic writing and provides comprehensive coverage of women's literature as well as new popular literary forms, including manga (comic books). An extensive bibliography of works in English enables readers to continue to explore this rich tradition through translations and secondary reading.**

## The Tale of Genji

### A Japanese Classic Illuminated

[Metropolitan Museum of Art](#) **With its vivid descriptions of courtly society, gardens, and architecture in early eleventh-century Japan, The Tale of Genji—recognized as the world's first novel—has captivated audiences around the globe and inspired artistic traditions for one thousand years. Its female author, Murasaki Shikibu, was a diarist, a renowned poet, and, as a tutor to the young empress, the ultimate palace insider; her monumental work of fiction offers entry into an elaborate, mysterious world of court romance, political intrigue, elite customs, and religious life. This handsomely designed and illustrated book explores the outstanding art associated with Genji through in-depth essays and discussions of more than one hundred works. The Tale of Genji has influenced all forms of Japanese artistic expression, from intimately scaled albums to boldly designed hanging scrolls and screen paintings, lacquer boxes, incense burners, games, palanquins for transporting young brides to their new homes, and even contemporary manga. The authors, both art historians and Genji scholars, discuss the tale's transmission and reception over the centuries; illuminate its place within the history of Japanese literature and calligraphy; highlight its key episodes and characters; and explore its wide-ranging influence on Japanese culture, design, and aesthetics into the modern era. p.p1 {margin: 0.0px 0.0px 0.0px 0.0px; font: 14.0px Verdana}**

## Japan Encyclopedia

[Harvard University Press](#) **"Knowing Japan and the Japanese better," Louis Frédéric states in the introduction to this encyclopedia, "is one of the necessities of modern life." The Japanese have a profound knowledge of every aspect and detail of Western societies. Unfortunately, we in the West cannot say the same about our knowledge of Japan. We tend to see Japan through a veil of exoticism, as a land of ancient customs and exquisite arts; or we view it as a powerful contributor to the global economy, the source of cutting-edge electronics and innovative management techniques. To go beyond these clichés, we must begin to see how apparently contradictory aspects of modern Japanese culture spring from the country's evolution through more than two millennia of history. This richly detailed yet concise encyclopedia is a guide to the full range of Japanese history and civilization, from the dawn of its prehistory to today, providing clear and accessible information on society and institutions, commerce and industry, sciences, sports, and politics, with particular emphasis on religion, material culture, and the arts. The volume is enhanced by maps and illustrations, along with a detailed chronology of more than 2,000 years of Japanese history and a comprehensive bibliography. Cross-references and an index help the reader trace themes from one article to the next. Japan Encyclopedia will be an indispensable one-**

volume reference for students, scholars, travelers, journalists, and anyone who wishes to learn more about the past and present of this great world civilization.

## Wandering Heart

## The Work and Method of Hayashi Fumiko

State University of New York Press This first Western language study of one of Japan's most popular writers includes translations of key passages, critical commentary, and full translations of three essays by Hayashi Fumiko.

## Reading Food in Modern Japanese Literature

University of Hawaii Press "gourmet boom" of the 1980s and 1990s concealed: the dangers of a market economy, environmental destruction, and continuing gender biases.

## Crossing Empire's Edge

## Foreign Ministry Police and Japanese Expansionism in Northeast Asia

University of Hawaii Press For more than half a century, the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Gaimusho) possessed an independent police force that operated within the space of Japan's informal empire on the Asian continent. Charged with "protecting and controlling" local Japanese communities first in Korea and later in China, these consular police played a critical role in facilitating Japanese imperial expansion during the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Remarkably, however, this police force remains largely unknown. *Crossing Empire's Edge* is the first book in English to reveal its complex history. Based on extensive analysis of both archival and recently published Japanese sources, Erik Esselstrom describes how the Gaimusho police became deeply involved in the surveillance and suppression of the Korean independence movement in exile throughout Chinese treaty ports and the Manchurian frontier during the 1920s and 1930s. It had in fact evolved over the years from a relatively benign public security organization into a full-fledged political intelligence apparatus devoted to apprehending purveyors of "dangerous thought" throughout the empire. Furthermore, the history of consular police operations indicates that ideological crime was a borderless security problem; Gaimusho police worked closely with colonial and metropolitan Japanese police forces to target Chinese, Korean, and Japanese suspects alike from Shanghai to Seoul to Tokyo. Esselstrom thus offers a nuanced interpretation of Japanese expansionism by highlighting the transnational links between consular, colonial, and metropolitan policing of subversive political movements during the prewar and wartime eras. In addition, by illuminating the fervor with which consular police often pressed for unilateral solutions to Japan's political security crises on the continent, he challenges orthodox understandings of the relationship between civil and military institutions within the imperial Japanese state. While historians often still depict the Gaimusho as an inhibitor of unilateral military expansionism during the first half of the twentieth century, Esselstrom's exposé on the activities and ideology of the consular police dramatically challenges this narrative. Revealing a far greater complexity of motivation behind the Japanese colonial mission, *Crossing Empire's Edge* boldly illustrates how the imperial Japanese state viewed political security at home as inextricably connected to political security abroad from as early as 1919—nearly a decade before overt military aggression began—and approaches northeast Asia as a region of intricate and dynamic social, economic, and political forces. In doing so, *Crossing Empire's Edge* inspires new ways of thinking about both modern Japanese history and the modern history of Japan in East Asia.