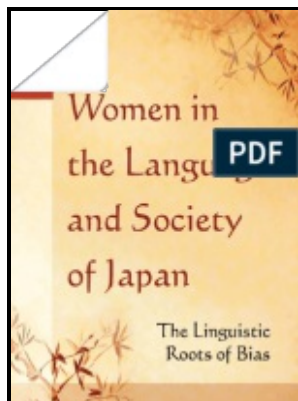


# Yokomitsu Riichi dokuhon

## Kawade Shobō - Yokomitsu Riichi's Shanghai and Women in Modernist Writing



Description: -

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Bildende Kunst

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French language -- Textbooks for foreign speakers -- English

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Yokomitsu, Riichi, -- 1898-1947 -- Criticism and interpretation

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Bungei -- v. 12, no. 8 Yokomitsu Riichi dokuhon

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### Shanghai: A Novel

Roman Catholicism was brought to Japan in 1549 by Francis Xavier, of the Society of Jesus, while Protestantism was introduced by American missionaries only after 1858, and Greek Orthodoxy was brought by Father Nikolai Ioan Kasatkin of Russia in 1861. For example, in the chapter on cherry blossom viewing Hana-no-en in *The Tale of Genji*, the viewing was immediately followed by composition of poems in Chinese characters.

### Yokomitsu Riichi

The inability of most intellectuals to perceive her as an imaginary by-product of modernization left the modern girl devoid of a birthright that would lend reality to the predominant representations of her. The image of falling cherry blossoms to represent the evanescence of life is pronounced in *Tales of Ise*, but the symbolic link to death is not foregrounded. To Narita Ryūichi, Narita xii Acknowledgments Tamiko, Nishizaki Fumiko, Ochiai Emiko, Ōkubo Yōko, Okuno Masahiro, Omuka Toshiharu, Ōno Harumi, Ōshima Hisako, Makino Mamoru, Sasaki Ayao, Senda Yuki, Shimada Atsushi, Shimokobe Mitsuko, Shinohara Hajime, Sugiyama Mitsunobu, Sung Hae-Kyung, Suzuki Kenji, Suzuki Yasuko, Takata Akihiko, Takeuchi Keiko, Takemura Tamio, Yamaguchi Masao, Yamazaki Takayasu, Yoshimi Shun'ya.

### Yokomitsu Riichi's book

Sooner or later a woman must leave her father's home; she is forced into a new family where the despot this time is the husband. Nevertheless, a number of bold parents favored such schools for their children, proof that an alternative form of education was desired. The style associated with the modern girl entered Japan from Europe via the United States following the war, although only a few young women at the time had enough courage to cut off their hair and defy the ensuing criticism and outright ostracism.

### Yokomitsu Riichi

The long kimono was beautiful, but it was no longer in keeping with the age.

### Yokomitsu, Riichi (1898

Now to the task of re-creating the dreams and hopes of these three urban women in an age that seemed to each to be filled with previously unimagined possibilities. The Meiji oligarchs attempted to unify all the Japanese under the emperor by establishing a Volk that had existed from time immemorial. Nevertheless, cherry blossoms are not directly linked to death.

### **Kamikaze, Cherry Blossoms, and Nationalisms: The Militarization of Aesthetics in Japanese History**

Some scholars believe that the etymology of the term sakura cherry blossom derives from the seat kura of the spirit of the deity sa , namely, the Deity of Rice Paddies. But nothing, in his view, equaled the boost that came from American movies.

### **Yokomitsu Riichi By Dennis Keene, Columbia University Press Columbia University Pre**

The extreme degree to which the Japanese went in for Western civilization was portrayed in satires and cartoons from this period that remain quite familiar even today. In the myth-histories, the deities are referred to as the ear of rice plant, rather than the husked grain. By 1925 the fashionable aspects of consumerism were said to be everywhere visible, but the imaginary multiplication of the modern girl is revealed by the discrepancy.

### **Shanghai: A Novel**

The Kokin Wakashū<sup>1</sup> has been dubbed the collection of poems on cherry blossoms and love, and cherry blossoms are its most frequent poetic motif, symbolizing the beauty of women and of Kyoto, the capital of Japan. The premise of these theatrical traditions is that they are not realistic representations of life but are theaters for makebelieve, or, alternative imaginations. In addition, the association between the two was not developed in the Genji.

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