

**z. Mishima Yukio** (meh-shee-mah yoo-kee-oh, 1925-1970)

- Prolific Japanese writer with the pen name Kimitake Hiraoka
- Wrote essays, plays, short stories, novels, and scripts

**aa. Murasaki Shikibu** (muh-rah-sah-kee shee-kee-boo, c. 980-1015)

- Ancient novelist and poet best known for her work *Genji monogatari* (*The Tale of Genji*) and her diary *Murasaki Shikibu nikki* (*The Diary of Murasaki Shikibu*)
- Murasaki comes from a long line of literary genius, including family members published in the imperial anthologies, *chokusenshu*



**ab. Natsume Soseki** (naht-suhm-MEH SOOOH-seh-kee, 1867-1916)

- Novelist who studied in both Tokyo and London
- Taught at the university level but left to publish novels on installment in the newspaper *Asahi Shimbun*
- Themes consisted of abandonment and hardships in life

**ac. Noh drama** (noh)

- Tragic drama, begun in the fourteenth century, now only about 250 plays performed
- Full of style and imagery, proceeding at a slow pace
- Lead characters wear wooden masks and every performer is male

**ad. Ozu Yasujiro** (OOOH-zuh yah-soo-jee-ROH, 1903-1963)

- Celebrated film director who concentrated on everyday simple life
- Emphasized destruction hustle-bustle work ethic has on the family
- Encouraged traditional Japanese family-centered life
- Theme especially dramatized in his film *Tokyo monogatari* (1953; *Tokyo Story*)



**ae. Sata Ineko** (sah-tah EEN-neh-KOH, 1904- )

- Leader of the proletarian literature movement, novelist, and critic
- Works drawn from poverty-ridden childhood, association with the Communist Party in Japan, and involvement in wartime intrigues

**af. Seitoshu** (seh-EE-TOOOH-sha)

- First Japanese feminist group founded in 1911
- Educated women and artists who published articles on the oppression of women
- Main propaganda was a magazine called Seito
  - Seito became more radical, leading to its being shut down in 1916

**ag. Seppuku** (SEP-puh-koo)

- Form of ritual suicide caused by self-disembowelment due to the belief of the soul being in the midsection
- Begun in the eleventh century and common until the last century
- Initiated as capital punishment, to avoid capture, to follow a deceased lord in death, or to protest the orders of superiors

## ah. Shoin-style architecture (shoh-een)

- Originally developed for the samurai class, shoin architecture now applies to most Japanese homes
- Style is known for interiors divided by sliding screens constructed of rice paper



## ai. Sumo wrestling (soo-MOOOH)

- National sport begun 2,000 years ago, perfected in the seventeenth century
- Wrestlers wear only a mawashi and try to force one another out of a ring
- Wrestlers ranked on a scale called the banzuke. Usually chosen from poor families to be raised into the higher sumo class
  - Weight classes vary from 250-500 pounds

## aj. Tanizaki Jun'ichiro (tah-knee-sah-KEE joohn-ee-chee-roh, 1886-1965)

- Renowned contemporary writer
  - Initially, Tanizaki's works supported the Western presence; later his material renounced the loss of Japanese identity and the scarring of the country by industrialization

## ak. Urabon (oohr-ah-bohn, [Oban])

- Buddhist religious holiday derived from a Sanskrit word meaning "All Saints' Day"
- Festival lasts from July 13-16
- Grave sites are cleaned, decorated and laden with offerings
- Proceedings prepare for the return of dead spirits to the homes where they were born
  - On the last day, farewell fires are set to send the spirits away

**al. Zeami Motokiyo** (zheh-ah-MEE moh-toh-kee-YOOOH, 1363-1443)

- Founded classical Noh theater
  - Zeami was an actor, critic, and playwright for the theater troupe he headed beginning at the age of 21



## 8. Resources for Further Study

### a. Cross-cultural references

Condon, John C. With Respect to the Japanese. Yarmouth, ME: Intercultural Press, Inc., 1984.

Davis, Malcolm. Insight Guides--Japan. Singapore: APA Publications, 1993. AISO--Japanese 915.204-/-49 J35

Aesthetically pleasing series, presenting history, peoples, places, foods and travel tips. Beautiful photographs, in National Geographic manner, make this series so visually appealing.

De Mente, Boye. Behind the Japanese Bow. Lincolnwood, IL: NTC Publishing Group, 1993.

Hendry, Joy. Wrapping Culture. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1993.

Detailed, aesthetically pleasing in content/format/binding, and insightful. The metaphor of layers of lacquer, referring to Japanese self-restraint, is valuable. *"The more coats of varnish that are laid on the foundation by laborious work throughout the years, the more valuable becomes the...finished product. So it is with a people...There is nothing spurious about it; it is not a daub to cover defects. It is at least as valuable as the substance it adorns."* (p. 6)

Hoopes, Aaron. Update Japan. Yarmouth, ME: Intercultural Press, Inc., 1992.

Morsbach, Helmut. The Simple Guide to Customs and Etiquette in Japan. (ISBN 1-86034-000-8), Kent, England: Global Books, Ltd., 1994.

Another text to beg, borrow or purchase. Highly recommended by the Overseas Briefing Center of the U.S. Department of State. Less detailed than the Culture Shock! series, but highly readable treatment.

Shelley, Rex. Culture Shock! Japan. Portland, Oregon: Graphic Arts Center Publishing, (ISBN 1-55868-071-3), 1993.

Beg, borrow, or purchase this book. Highly recommended by the Overseas Briefing Center, U.S. Department of State. The Culture Shock! series is detailed and in-depth.

Strauss, Robert, Chris Taylor and Tony Wheeler. Lonely Planet Travel Survival Kit--Japan. Berkeley, Calif: Lonely Planet Publications, 1991.

The best, by far, of readily accessible travel guides. Detailed information is presented in a manageable, easily used manner. Don't leave for Japan without this book.

## b. Biography, novels, literature, poetry



Beilenson, Peter, trans. Japanese Haiku: Two Hundred Twenty Examples of Seventeen-Syllable Poems. Mount Vernon, NY: Peter Pauper Press, c1956.

⇒ Chamberlin Library: 895.61082 JAPA, 1956

Clavell, James. Shogun: A Novel of Japan. New York: Atheneum, 1975.

⇒ Chamberlin Library: FICTION CLAVELL

The first novel in a series of Japanese epics. Shogun is set in 1600 Japan, a glorious saga of the orient. Dramatizes how a Westerner is altered by his exposure to an alien and exotic culture. Depicts a nation seething with violence and intrigue as it moves into a modern age.

Endo, Shausaku. Deep River. NY: New Directions, 1994.

⇒ Aiso Library: Japanese JPN 895.635 E56 1994

A group of Japanese converge at the Ganges River for different reasons. Strangers to one another but each with a story. Excellent characterization comparable to Chaucer's Canterbury Tales.

Endo, Shausaku. The Samurai: A Novel. NY: Harper&Row: Kodansha International, 1982.

⇒ Chamberlin Library: FICTION ENDO

A historical novel set in the period preceding Christian persecution. A samurai is chosen as a Lord's envoy to the West. The tale journey's with one of the first Japanese to visit Western soils as he travels from Mexico to Rome.

Ichihashi, Yamato. Morning Glory, Evening Shadow: Yamato Ichihashi and His Internment Writings, 1942-1945.

⇒ Aiso Library: General GEN 940.5308 I16 1997

The writings of a Stanford University professor after the evacuation of himself and family from Stanford to live in federal relocation centers with 120,000 other persons of Japanese ancestry. Sixty-four years old at the time of his internment, Ichihashi was never able to publish his writings. Rediscovered twenty-five years later, they form perhaps the richest personal account of internment.

Iwaya, Sazanami. Japanese Fairy Tales. Tokyo: Hokuseido Press, 1938.

⇒ Aiso Library: Japanese JPN 398.2-/-04956 I965j 1938

*Momotaro — The Crab's Revenge — The Old Man Who Made Trees to Blossom — The Tongu-Cut Sparrow — The Tea-Kettle of Good Luck — The Story of Kachi-Kachi Yama.*

Kawabata, Yasunari. Snow Country, and Thousand Cranes; the Nobel Prize edition of two novels. NY: Knopf, 1969 [c1956, 1958].

⇒ Chamberlin Library: FICTION KAWA

A printing of two novels to celebrate the award of the 1968 Nobel Prize for Literature. Novels of love and growth in modern and ancient Japan

Keene, Donald. Anthology of Japanese Literature from the Earliest Era to the Mid-Nineteenth Century. New York: Grove Press, [1955].

⇒ Bosun Library: General PL753.K2

Includes short stories, diaries, and poetry broken down into the periods of Japan, from ancient life (before 794 AD) to works written during the Tokugawa Period (1600-1868).

McAlpine, Helen and William. Japanese Tales and Legends. Oxford, New York: Oxford University Press, 1989.

⇒ Aiso Library: Japanese...

Mishima, Yukio. After the Banquet. NY: Knopf, 1963.

⇒ Aiso Library: Japanese JPN 895.635 M678a

A devastating and masterful portrait of the inevitable battle between idealism and opportunism in politics and between love and obedience in marriage.

Mishima, Yukio, ed. New Writing in Japan. Harmondsworth: Penguin, 1972.

⇒ Bosun Library: General PL755.65 .M6

A collection of short stories written by various young contemporary authors in Japan.

Mishima, Yukio. The Temple of the Golden Pavilion. NY: Perigee Books, [1980] c1959.

⇒ Aiso Library: Japanese JPN 895.635 M678t 1980

Miyazawa, Kenji. A Future of Ice: Poems and Stories of a Japanese Buddhist. San Francisco: North Point Press, 1989.  
⇒ Aiso Library: Japanese JPN 895.6144 M685 1989

Murasaki, Shikibu. Murasaki Shikibu, Her Diary and Poetic Memoirs: A Translation and Study. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, c1982.  
⇒ Monterey Public Library: 895.6/MUR

Regarded as one of the greatest writers in Japanese history. Murasaki Shikibu lived from c.980-1015 in the courts of the great Japanese shogun, Fujiwara no Michinaga.

Murasaki, Shikibu. The Tale of Genji. Doubleday, [nd].  
⇒ Bosun Library: General PL788.4 .M9

Preceding the first Western novel by five centuries, the 1,000 pages of Genji Monogatari follow the life and romances of the adventuring Prince and his descendants.

Natsume, Soseki. I am a Cat: A Novel. New York: Coward, McCann, and Geoghegan, [1982], c1961.  
⇒ Monterey Public Library: FICTION NAT

A satiric attack on human society from the viewpoint of a cat. A pessimistic novel about life in modern society.

Nippon Gakujutsu Shinkaokai. The Noh Drama; Ten Plays from the Japanese: Selected and Translated by the Special Noh Committee. Tokyo, Rutland, Vt., C.E. Tuttle Co. [1960]  
⇒ Chamberlin Library: 895.62 JAPA

Well-formatted compilation of ten classic plays. Includes a general introduction on the dramatic form as well as introductions on the history and content of each play.

Rexroth, Kenneth. One Hundred Poems from the Japanese. New York: New Directions, 1955.  
⇒ Bosun Library: General PL2518.R4

Shigematsu, Soiku. A Zen Harvest--Japanese Folk Zen Sayings [Haiku, Dodoitsu, and Waka]. Berkeley, Calif: North Point Press, 1988.

Tanizaki, Junichiro. Diary of a Mad Old Man. New York: Knopf, 1965.

One of the greatest Japanese writers of the twentieth century. Tanizaki's works are known for their bluntness and subconscious nuances.

Toland, John. Occupation. Garden City, NY: Doubleday, 1987.  
⇒ Chamberlin Library: FICTION TOLAND

A sensitive novel portraying the views of both cultures during the American occupation of Japan from 1945-49.

Wilson, Epiphanius. The Literature of Japan. Freeport, NY: Books for Libraries Press [1971].  
⇒ Chamberlin Library: 895.608 LITE

*Genji Monogatari*, by Murasaki Shikibu; translated into English by Suyematz Kenchio — *Classical Poetry of Japan: Selections*, translated by B.H. Chamberlain — *The Drama of Japan: Selected Plays*, translated by B.H. Chamberlain.

**c. Military topics** "Books for the Military Professional," distributed by the Combat Studies Institute of the Command and General Staff College, Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas, includes the following selections:



Blair, Clay. Silent Victory: The U.S. Submarine War Against Japan. Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott, 1975.

Butow, Robert Joseph Charles. Japan's Decision to Surrender. Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press, 1954.

Cox, Alvin D. Nomonhan: Japan Against Russia, 1939. Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press, 1985.

Dorn, Frank. The Sino-Japanese War, 1937-1941: From Marco Polo Bridge to Pearl Harbor. New York: Macmillan, 1974.

Drueger, Walter. From Down Under to Nippon: The Story of the Sixth Army in World War II. Washington, DC: Combat Forces Press, 1953.

Eichelberger, Robert L. Our Jungle Road to Tokyo. New York: Viking Press, 1950; Nashville, TN: Battery Press, 1989.

Feis, Herbert. The Road to Pearl Harbor: The Coming of the War Between the United States and Japan. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1950.

Glines, Carroll V. Doolittle's Tokyo Raiders. Princeton, NJ: Van Nostrand, 1964.

Hersey, John. Hiroshima. New ed. New York: A.A. Knopf, 1985.

Ienaga, Saburo. The Pacific War: World War II and the Japanese, 1931-1945. New York: Pantheon Books, 1978.

Kenney, George C. General Kenney Reports: A Personal History of the Pacific War. Washington, DC: Office of Air Force History, 1987.

Lewin, Ronald. Ultra Goes to War: The First Account of World War II's Greatest Secret, Based on Official Documents. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1978.

Prange, Gordon William. At Dawn We Slept: The Untold Story of Pearl Harbor. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1981.

Presseisen, Ernst Leopold. Before Aggression: Europeans Prepare the Japanese Army. Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1965.

Sledge, Eugene. With the Old Breed at Peleliu and Okinawa. New York: Oxford University Press, 1981.

Spector, Ronald H. Eagle Against the Sun: The American War with Japan. New York: Free Press, 1985.

Toland, John. The Rising Sun: The Decline and Fall of the Japanese Empire, 1936-1945. New York: Random House, 1970.

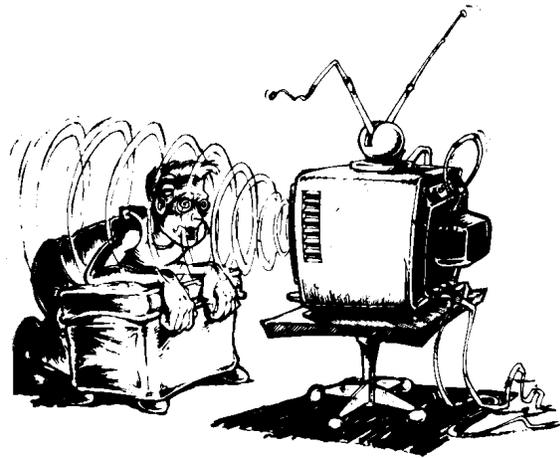
Turnball, Stephen R. The Samurai: A Military History. Cincinnati, OH: Seven Hills Books, 1983.

Warner, Dennis Ashton, and Peggy Warner. The Tide at Sunrise: A History of the Russo-Japanese War, 1904-1905. New York: Charter House, 1974.

Aiso, John. John Aiso and the MIS: Japanese-American Soldiers in the Military Intelligence Service, World War II. Ed. Tad Ichinokuchi. Los Angeles: Sponsored by the Military Intelligence Service Club of Southern California, c1988.  
⇒ Aiso Library: General GEN 355.3432 A299 I163 1988

Introduction — Biography — Camp Savage and Fort Snelling Days — Action in the Pacific War — Philippines and the War Crimes Trial and Okinawa — Occupation Duty in Japan — Other, and Korea — In Closing.

#### d. News articles



Coats, Bruce. "In a Japanese Garden." National Geographic, Nov 1989, p. 638.

Cobb, Jodi. "Geisha." National Geographic, Oct 1995, p. 99.

Dahlby, Tracy. "Japan's Southern Gateway Kyushu." National Geographic, Jan 1994, p. 88.

Fallows, Deborah. "Japanese Women." National Geographic, Apr 1990, p. 52.

Funderburg, Lise. "Comfort Woman." The New York Times Book Review, 31 Aug 1997, p. 14.

Brief review of novel by the same title by Nora Okja Keller.

Goldstein, Donald M. "The Sun Also Sets." The New York Times Book Review, p. 32.

Review of *Warriors of the Rising Sun* by Robert Edgerton, an account of the decline of the Japanese military code during the twentieth century. Author seeks to answer the question of how barbarian atrocities in World War II were conducted by soldiers who drew their heritage from the samurai tradition. Military ethics (Bushido) became a matter of loyalty to the emperor only--not military leaders, units or international law. "One lived and died for the emperor and country only. No one was held accountable for rape, murder or atrocities against civilians. Peer pressure to commit barbaric deeds overcame reason." As Bushido called for no surrender, there was no respect for Allied prisoners, for "by Japanese standards they were dead."

Kristof, Nicholas D. "Japan, Korea and 1597: A Year That Lives in Infamy." New York Times, 14 Sep 1997, A3.

Article reporting "the 400th anniversary of the Ear Mound in Kyoto, Japan, a relic of the killing of Koreans by Japanese warriors, [which] points up tensions that still exist."

Kristof, Nicholas D. "Nobuo Fujita, 85, Is Dead; Only Foe to Bomb America." New York Times, 3 Oct 1997, p. C20.

Detailed obituary of Warrant Officer Fujita who dropped bombs on Oregon forests in 1945. The plane he flew was launched from a 100 man submarine off the coast. Mr. Fujita visited Oregon in 1962.

Kristof, Nicholas D. "Stain on American Troops Spreads Across Japan." New York Times, 29 Oct 1995, p. A4.

Description of groundswell developing in Japan against U.S. troops as a result of the Okinawa rape of a young girl by American servicemen.

Kristof, Nicholas D. "A Japanese Generation Haunted by Its Past." New York Times, 22 Jan 1997, p. A1.

Part of the "Main Street, Japan" series. Article gives accounts of World War II veterans who, for most of their lives, have refrained from telling anyone of their war experiences.

Kristof, Nicholas D. "Big Wolves Aren't So Bad in Japan." New York Times, 1 Dec 1996, p. 4-1.

Value shifts in the Japanese account of Little Red Riding Hood and the Big Wolf.

Kristof, Nicholas D. "Family and Friendship Guide Japanese Voting." New York Times, 13 Oct 1996, p. A1.

"I always vote (says a 63-year-old snack peddler in the town of Omiya). I vote for the people my friends tell me to vote for."

Kristof, Nicholas D. "For Rural Japanese, Death Doesn't Break Family Ties." New York Times, 29 Sep 1996, p. A1.

Part of "Main Street, Japan" series. "What is most striking about the Japanese way of death is that there is no stark, impenetrable wall to divide the living from the dead."

Kristof, Nicholas D. "Once Prized, Japan's Elderly Feel Dishonored and Fearful." New York Times, 4 Aug 1997, p. A1.

Part of the "Main Street, Japan" series. Describes elderly care in Japan.

Kristof, Nicholas D. "Outcast Status Worsens Pain of Japan's Disabled." New York Times, 7 April 1996, p. A3.

Treatment of the disabled in Japan. An American Christian missionary instilled a renewed desire to live in a disabled man who now runs a center for the disabled in the Tokyo area. Japan's bias against the disabled leads some to banishment from general society.

Kristof, Nicholas D. "Sue Sumii, Writer, 95, Dies; Ally of Japan's Untouchables." New York Times, 23 Jun 1997, p. A18.

Obituary for woman who wrote a novel where the Burakumin were heroes, rather than outcasts.

Kristof, Nicholas D. "Welfare as Japan Knows It: A Family Affair." New York Times, 10 Sep 1996, p. A1.

Kristof, Nicholas D. "Japan Bars Censoring Atrocities in Textbooks." New York Times, 30 Aug 1997, p. A3.

Supreme Court rulings in Japan which instruct the government to refrain from censorship of school textbooks. At issue are accounts and education concerning the brutalities committed by Japanese forces in China, Korea and elsewhere in World War II. "Fierce acrimony between Japan and other Asian countries" still exists over the issue, as many Asian countries still harbor resentment "at Japanese brutality in World War II and the perception that Japan has never confronted what it has done."

Kristof, Nicholas D. "Shoichi Yokoi, 82, Is Dead; Japan Solider Hid 27 years." New York Times, 26 Sep 1997, p. C20.

Obituary of soldier who lived in the forest of Guam for 27 years after the end of World War II. "He was the epitome of prewar values of diligence, loyalty to the Emperor and ganbaru, a ubiquitous Japanese word that roughly means to slog on tenaciously through tough times."

Pollack, Andrew. "Mumeo Oku, Japanese Pioneer In Women's Rights, dies at 101." New York Times, 9 Jul 1997, p. C18.

Obituary of one of Japan's early campaigners for women's rights.

Pollack, Andrew. "Okinawa Governor Takes On Both Japan and U.S." New York Times, 5 Oct 1995, p. A3.

Account of efforts to cut American Forces in Okinawa due to purported rape of a 12-year-old girl on the island by American servicemen.

Pollack, Andrew. "This Way to Peace of Mind: 750 Miles and 88 Stops." New York Times, 20 March 1996, p. A6.

Account of Japanese pilgrimages to the 88 temples on the trail of tears on Shikoku Island, south of Tokyo.

Reid, T.R. "The Great Tokyo Fish Market Tsukiji." National Geographic, Nov 1995, p. 38.

Scott, Janny. "John W. Hall, Historian of Japan, Dies at 81." New York Times, 24 Oct 1997, p. A17.

Historian Hall shattered Western stereotypes about Japan... "de-exoticizing" the study of that country. "To de-exoticize anything is to bring it closer to us, to eliminate the distance that we imagine exists between ourselves and the object of our study."

Smith, Patrick. "Inner Japan." National Geographic, Sep 1994, p. 65.

WuDunn, Sheryl. "Dance Naked? Why Not, It's Cherry Blossom Time." New York Times, 12 April 1996, p. A3.

Account of festivities which take place in Japan's parks during cherry blossom time.

## Appendix: Japanese Religions

*"Japanese religion is often used as a coverall term to indicate the amorphous, shared elements of religious belief and practice in Japan, where the 'walls' between religions tend to be porous."*

-- HarperCollins Dictionary of Religion, page 555

*"The roots of the Japanese world view can be traced to several traditions. Shinto, the only indigenous religion of Japan, provided the base. Confucianism, from China, provided concepts of hierarchy, loyalty, and the emperor as the son of heaven. Taoism, also from China, helped give order and sanction to the system of government implied in Shinto. Buddhism brought with it not only its contemplative religious aspects but also a developed culture of art and temples, which had a considerable role in public life. Christianity brought an infusion of Western ideas, particularly those involving social justice and reform."*

-- Country Study, page 100.

### I. Underlying World and Life Perspectives

**1. Affirmation of the Natural World** Japanese religions tend to see the world as good, a place where spiritual salvation may potentially take place.



Kami schools of thought (kah-mee--mythological, natural or human figures worshipped within Shinto thought [similar to Greek deities]; those sacred, pure and powerful forces in a destructive as well as creative sense) focus on this world, often being identified with specific natural sights.

Even in Japanese Buddhism, the center of interest can be this world. Mandalas (MAHN-duh-luhs) picture the physical and spiritual world in concrete terms. The world, though in a state of decline (mappo: mahp-poh--era of degeneration) is still seen as redeemable.

## 2. Fluidity of Divine and Human Status

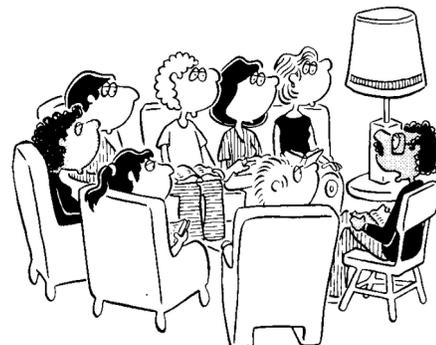
The lines between human and divine become hard to differentiate in Japanese religions. Humans can actively participate in the divine. Kami belief viewed members of the imperial family as "manifest kami." Some individuals (often the founders of new religious movements) are viewed by themselves or others as "living kami".

For example, during WW II, Japan considered Emperor Hirohito so divine that he became the object of worship.

Within Pure Land Buddhism, some individuals became understood as human incarnations of Bodhisattvas (boh-dee-SAHT-vah--enlightened beings.)

## 3. Importance of Social Collective

In common with Chinese schools of thought, Japanese religions emphasize a collective rather than individual faith. In prehistory and ancient Japan, the kami of extended clans became the basis for social, political and economic alliances.



The family--both living and dead--became the focus. Before WW II, the emperor was a combination of the pope and God. Afterward, due to Allied policies, the emperor took on the role of representative father for the national family.

**4. Emphasis on Local Schools of Thought** The focus of religions in Japan is local or regional. National, all encompassing religious bureaucracies are of secondary importance. Common worship sites are at home near a Shinto altar, in a recessed Buddhist memorial shrine, or at gravesides.