

## **Japan Korea An Annotated Cb**

**This book addresses three key questions: "Why is there psychoanalysis in Japan?", "What do we learn about Japan from its own forms of analysis?", and "What do we learn about ourselves from Japan?" The book is about the development of psychoanalysis and modern subjectivity in Japan. It shows how forms of individual selfhood amenable to therapeutic intervention emerged as Japanese culture has opened up to the West. It is also about how approaches to analysing the self have encountered Japan and how analysts tried to make sense of a culture that once seemed at odds with the aims of psychotherapy.**

**One in a series of booklets whose purpose is to stimulate greater and more effective understanding of world affairs among Americans, this seven-chapter report examines the political, economic, and anomalous positions of North and South Korea in the international system. "Traditional Legacies" traces the historical development of the two Koreas. "The Colonial Pressure Cooker" looks at the colonial system's impact on Korea. "Liberation, Separate Regimes, War" explores national division, rivalry, and the Korean War. "The South Korean Political System" examines South Korean political crises and growth. "The North Korean Political System" examines North Korea's socialist corporatism system. "The Two Economies" compares the two Koreas' different economies. "Foreign Relations" discusses the diplomacy of North and South Korea. The "Talking It Over" section offers questions for students and discussion groups. The report includes maps, pictures, and an annotated reading list. (TRS)**

**Korea has long been at the center of East Asian politics, and the strength of the South Korean economy ensures that it will only become more important in the coming years. With North Korea's attempts to develop nuclear weapons and its ominous behavior toward its neighbor to the south, the divided country is a serious security concern. Yet there is a strong desire in both countries for a unified Korea. This book takes a clear-eyed look at the implications of Korean reunification for Northeast Asia and U.S. security policy in the region. The authors note that Korean reunification, or some sort of Korean peace treaty, is likely to occur in the coming decade, possibly very soon. This significant change in Korean relations will create a radically new situation in the region. Korean unification will open up the issues of a continued U.S. military presence in Korea (and possibly in Japan as well) and of relations between Korea and its Asian neighbors (particularly China and Japan) and Russia. Korean unification, they argue, will pose severe challenges for Japan and China in particular. The contributors argue that a continued American military deployment in Korea--and in Japan--will be necessary after unification to maintain peace and stability in Northeast Asia. They provide a detailed analysis of the political, economic, social, and cultural implications of Korean unification and offer insights into how U.S. policy can help ensure continued peace in the region.**

**The world's most comprehensive, well documented, and well illustrated book on this subject. With extensive subject and geographical index. 157 photographs and illustrations. Free of charge in digital PDF format on Google Books.**

**Toward Normalizing U.S.--Korea Relations**

**Comparisons with the United States**

**a Guide To Japanese Business Practice And Procedure-- Fully Revised Edition**

**Security Pivot in Northeast Asia**

**New God, New Nation**

**Ancestor Worship and Korean Society**

**In Due Course?**

First Published in 1971. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

Aspirational and expanding, this book examines contemporary Chinese language and discourse across a spectrum of linguistic layers and genres in diverse social contexts. Addressing issues ranging from the usual focus on language per se, or language use in reaction to the immediate settings, to the connections between properties of texts and social practices (ideologies, stancetaking, power relations, etc.), the updated and exemplary research projects presented in the volume demonstrates a developing trajectory of research in Chinese language and discourse. With its empirical focus and stress on the role of language and discourse in social practice, this important new book discusses various language features as well as gender, stancetaking, and identity in Chinese discourse. This is a vital discussion for anyone interested in contemporary Chinese language and discourse studies. In examination of different layers of language (i.e. from lexical items and sentence structures to discourse features and discursive practices) across different genres of texts, the research projects have drawn on a variety of linguistic approaches and methodologies, including functional linguistics, applied linguistics, sociolinguistics and various approaches to discourse analysis. Researchers and students of Chinese linguistics, sociolinguistics, discourse studies, translation studies, and China studies in general will find this volume an indispensable reference and an enjoyable read.

This work takes a look at the governance patterns and management concepts adopted in leading OECD countries and advanced developing countries (ADCs) such as Korea.

This book provides an analysis of South Korean constitutional history since 1948. It furnishes an overview of the cultural and political context of Korean legal institutions, and it evinces an understanding of competing theories of the Rule of Law. The author

provides an account of many important institutional transformations, including detailed discussions of Korean Supreme Court cases.

Great Leader, Dear Leader

Business In Japan

An Illustrated Collection of Encounters, Events, Customs and Daily Life Recorded by Foreign Visitors

Politics, Identity, and the Evolution of Security Practice

An Annotated Bibliography of Selected Books and Periodicals and a Draft Syllabus

Seoul

Women and Politics in Japan and Korea

***This book is a translation and study of the Vajrasamadhi-Sutra and an examination of its broad implications for the development of East Asian Buddhism. The Vajrasamadhi-Sutra was traditionally assumed to have been translated from Sanskrit, but some modern scholars, principally in Japan, have proposed that it is instead an indigenous Chinese composition. In contrast to both of these views, Robert Buswell maintains it was written in Korea around A.D. 685 by a Korean adept affiliated with the East Mountain school of the nascent Chinese Ch'an tradition. He thus considers it to be the oldest work of Korean Ch'an (or Son, which in Japan became known as the Zen school), and the second-oldest work of the Sinitic Ch'an tradition as a whole. Buswell makes his case for the scripture's dating, authorship, and provenance by placing the sutra in the context of Buddhist doctrinal writings and early Ch'an literature in China and Korea. This approach leads him to an extensive analysis of the origins of Ch'an ideology in both countries and of the principal trends in the sinicization of Buddhism. Buddhism has typically been studied in terms of independent national traditions, but Buswell maintains that the history of religion in China, Korea, and Japan should be treated as a whole.***

***This engaging text provides a concise history of Korea from the beginning of human settlement in the region through the late nineteenth century. Its thorough chronological narrative equally emphasizes social, cultural, and political history. Students will be especially drawn to descriptions of everyday life for both elite and non-elite members of society during various historical periods. Michael Seth synthesizes recent scholarship to provide a clear understanding of Korean history, also addressing some important historiographical issues in an easily comprehended, non-technical manner. Five historical maps illustrate the changes in the region over time. The annotated bibliography of works in English is a useful addition for students, who will find this book to be a clear and comprehensive Korean history.***

***"Unusually wide ranging in scope and highly eclectic in approach, To the Ends of Japan offers a fresh and coherent view of Japanese history that will appeal to both students of Japan and East Asia and readers with a general interest in frontiers and borders."--BOOK JACKET.***

***The world's most comprehensive, well documented, and well illustrated book on this subject. With extensive subject and geographic index. 144 photographs and illustrations. Free of charge in digital PDF format.***

***The Formation of Ch'an Ideology in China and Korea***

***History of Soybeans and Soyfoods in North Carolina (1856-2017)***

***Improving U.S.-Japan-Korea Cooperation to Manage Complex Contingencies***

***Asia: a Selected and Annotated Guide to Reference Works***

***Tools for Trilateralism***

***Lives of Young Koreans in Japan***

***Annotated Checklist of the Flowering Plants of Nepal***

This book covers the main practical elements of doing business with the Japanese. It gives the reader sufficient background to understand and associate with the Japan of the 1980s as well as support him with the know-how for searching out and grasping the rich opportunities ahead.

Containing some 1500 entries, this new bibliography will be widely welcomed for its comprehensive brief, and for the sub-section profiles of principal NRMs covering history, beliefs and practices, main publications, branches worldwide and membership.

Great Leader, Dear Leader is an expose of North Korea under the Kim clan - Great Leader Kim Il Sung and his son, Dear Leader Kim Jong Il. It traces the origin of the regime's ideology and investigates its attempts to fill the empty state coffers through missile technology sales and unorthodox schemes. It examines the regime's relations with South Korea, the nationwide famine and the *juche* ideal, the "military first" policy and the nuclear weapons programme. Bertil Lintner demystifies rather than demonizes the least known of the "Axis of Evil" countries by pulling back the curtain behind the wall of secrecy and the many misperceptions that surround North Korea. He interviews Koreans from both sides of the Korean peninsula, as well as ethnic Koreans in Japan and leading Korea experts, to present an analysis of what has been happening in this shrouded country, and what we might expect in the future.

Seoul is a colossus both in its physical presence and the demand it places on any intellectual effort to understand it. How did it come to be? Can a city this immense work? Underlying its spectacle and incongruities is a city that might be described as ill at ease with its own past. The rifts of Japanese colonization persist, as does the troubled aftermath of the Korean War and its divisions; the economic "Miracle on the Han River" followed is crosscut by memories of the violent dictatorship that drove it. In Seoul, author Ross King interrogates this contested history through its physical remnants, tacking between the city's historiography and architecture, with attention to monuments, streets, and other urban details. The book's structuring device is the dichotomy of erasure and memory as necessary preconditions for reinvention. King traces this phenomenon from the old dynasties to the Japanese regime and wartime destruction; he then follows the equally destructive reinvention of Korea under the Japanese to the brilliant city of the present with its extraordinary explosion of creativity and ideas—the post-1991 Hallyu, the Korean Wave. The final chapter returns to questions of forgetting and memory, but now as "conditions of possibility" for what would seem to underlie the present trajectory of this extraordinary city and culture. Seoul can be read, King suggests, in the context of the hybrid ideas that have characterized Korean cultural history. It may be their present eruption that accounts for the city of contradictions that confronts the contemporary world and that most extraordinary of Korean phenomena: the rise of an alternative, virtual world, eclipsing both city and nation. Has the very identity of Korea been reinvented even as the weakly defined nation-state slips away?

Tax Treaties

An Analytic Bibliographical Guide

From the Neolithic Period Through the Nineteenth Century

History of Soybeans and Soyfoods in Korea (544 CE to 2021)

Analysing Chinese Language and Discourse across Layers and Genres

Korea's Japanese Experience, 1900-1935

This guide to the literature of Asian history represents a first attempt to present in an integrated fashion all the major source materials, without distinction as to place or language of publication. Of the approximately 950 books and periodicals referred to, about two-thirds are in English, and about 140 are in Japanese. In addition to books and articles on historical and political subjects, the Bibliography also lists appropriate encyclopedias, yearbooks, biographical dictionaries, atlases, gazetteers, and sources of census and statistical information. The selection of references was made after an examination of contents or on the advice of specialists. The criteria for selection included the comprehensiveness of the work, the avoidance of overlap with other works cited, and the quality of the work itself. There is an obviously modern bias to this guide with its concentration on problems of concern to modern Asia rather than traditional Asia, but materials have not been limited to those of a strictly contemporary interest, and books with an early modern emphasis have also been included. The work encompasses materials published up to the end of 1968; extended editions of this guide will appear at regular intervals in the future, and to facilitate this, the text has been transcribed on computer tape. The countries and regions covered are: Asia generally; Southern Asia generally. Ceylon; India; Nepal; Pakistan. Southeast Asia generally; Burma; Thailand; Malaysia; the Philippines; Indochina generally; Vietnam; Laos; Cambodia. East Asia generally; China; Mongolia; Korea; Japan.

An essential piece of the increasing scholarship on and about the Korean War.

Product information not available.

Focuses solely on the evolution and potential impact of the Trilateral Coordination and Oversight Group (TCOG) as an alliance-building tool

Extensively Annotated Bibliography and Sourcebook

Japan in Analysis

Conceptual Framework and the Korean Approach

The Vajrasamādhī-Sūtra, a Buddhist Apocryphon

Bibliography of Japanese New Religions, with Annotations and an Introduction to Japanese New Religions at Home and Abroad

The Japanese Model of Schooling

Cultures of the Unconscious

*The study of ancestor worship has an eminent pedigree in two disciplines: social anthropology and folklore (Goody 1962: 14-25; Newell 1976; Fortes 1976; Takeda 1976). Despite obvious differences in geographical specialization and intellectual orientation, researchers in both fields have shared a common approach to this subject: both have tried to relate the ancestor cult of a given society to its family and kin-group organization. Such a method is to be expected of social anthropologists, given the nature of their discipline; but even the Japanese folklorist Yanagita Kunio, whose approach to folk culture stems from historical and nationalist concerns, began his work on ancestors with a discussion of Japan's descent system and family structure (Yanagita 1946). Indeed, connections between ancestor cults and social relations are obvious. As we pursue this line of analysis, we shall see that rural Koreans themselves are quite sophisticated about such matters. Many studies of ancestor cults employ a combination of social and psychological approaches to explain the personality traits attributed to the dead by their living kin. Particular attention has long been given to explaining the hostile or punitive character of the deceased in many societies (Freud 1950; Opler 1936; Gough 1958; Fortes 1965). Only recently, however, has the popularity of such beliefs been recognized in China, Korea, and Japan (Ahern 1973; A. Wolf 1974b; Kendall 1977; 1979; Yoshida 1967; Kerner 1976; Lebra 1976). The earliest and most influential studies of ancestor cults in East Asia, produced by native scholars (Hozumi 1913; Yanagita 1946; Hsu 1948), overemphasize the benign and protective qualities of ancestors. Some regional variations notwithstanding, this earlier bias appears to reflect a general East Asian reluctance to acknowledge instances of ancestral affliction. Such reticence is not found in all societies with ancestor cults, however; nor, in Korea, China, and Japan, is it equally prevalent among men and women. Therefore, we seek not only to identify the social experiences that give rise to beliefs in ancestral hostility, but to explain the concomitant reluctance to acknowledge these beliefs and its varying intensity throughout East Asia. In view of the limited amount of ethnographic data available from Korea, we have not attempted a comprehensive assessment of the ancestor cult in Korean society; instead we have kept our focus on a single kin group. We have drawn on data from other communities, however, in order to separate what is apparently true of Korea in general from what may be peculiar to communities like Twisongdwi, a village of about three hundred persons that was the site of our fieldwork. In this task, we benefited substantially from three excellent studies of Korean ancestor worship and lineage organization (Lee Kwang-Kyu 1977a; Choi Jai-seuk 1966a; Kim Taik-Kyoo 1964) and from two recent accounts of Korean folk religion and ideology (Dix 1977; Kendall 1979). Yet we are still a long way from a comprehensive understanding of how Korean beliefs and practices have changed over time, correlate with different levels of class status, or are affected by regional variations in Korean culture and social organization. Because we want to provide a monograph accessible to a rather diverse readership, we avoid using Korean words and disciplinary terminology whenever possible. Where a Korean term is particularly important, we give it in parentheses immediately after its English translation. Korean-alphabet orthographies for these words appear in the Character List, with Chinese-character equivalents for terms of Chinese derivation. As for disciplinary terminology, we have adopted only the anthropological term "lineage," which is of central importance to our study. We use "lineage" to denote an organized group of persons linked through exclusively male ties (agnatically) to an ancestor who lived at least four generations ago*

An essential new book about reconciling international security issues in Northeast Asia

Japan & Korea: an Annotated Cb Japan & Korea Routledge

*Focusing on the formation of the Korean economic system, this book presents a fascinating and comprehensive analysis of economic development outside of the traditional neo-classical, developmental-state and dependency perspectives. It examines in detail the evolution of institutions that contributed to economic growth and the formation and the workings of the economic system. With an emphasis on the interaction between government, private institutions (Chaebol and financial institutions) and the influence of Japan, it offers one of the most stimulating and distinctive views of Korean economic development to date. It will be of key interest to scholars and researchers of financial growth and development, Asian finance, and regional and heterodox economics.*

Law and Political Authority in South Korea

Japan & Korea: an Annotated Cb

Asian Libraries and Librarianship

An Insider's Analysis

Nuclear Matters in North Korea

The Korean Economic System

Normalizing Japan

Considering the future of U.S.-Korea relations, Edward Olsen first provides a rich assessment of the political, economic, and strategic factors that have shaped - and flawed - U.S. policy toward the Korean peninsula since World War II. Olsen suggests that the prospect of permanent separation has become integral to U.S. policy toward both Korean states. Offering counterintuitive recommendations for reinvigorating the in due course paradigm, his analysis is firmly grounded in the current debate about the course of U.S. foreign policy in general, and in particular, its role in the East Asian context.

The rapid economic changes in post-World War II Korea are often described as "miraculous." Indeed, the country is frequently posited as a model for other countries to emulate. Yet few social or economic historians have seriously examined the roots of these dramatic changes. Edwin Gragert, in this analysis of landownership patterns during the final years of the Yi dynasty, contends that economic changes relevant to Korea's current prosperity long predate the postwar Period; indeed, factors influencing these changes were in place even prior to the twentieth century. A landmark in the study of socioeconomic change in modern Korea, Landownership under Colonial Rule stands firm in its revision of the nationalist thesis about Japanese land expropriation during the colonial period. The meticulous research offers the most detailed and complex view of the late Choson and colonial landholding system available in English. It reveals striking new evidence that acquisition came at a much later date, the result of market forces during the worldwide depression years. Despite having a policy of massive settlement of Japanese citizens and plans for economic exploitation and transformation of the Korean peninsula, Imperial Japan was frustrated by social, economic, and political forces already at work in Korea. Dr. Gragert opens new approaches to research on the colonial period and provides a fresh perspective on modern Korean and Japanese history.

Analyzes the special features of Japanese management methods-equality between blue-collar and white-collar workers, the impact of unions, and the life-time employment system.

This book is about the role of women in Korean and Japanese politics over the past century. It is exceedingly rare to have a comparative analysis of politics in Japan and the Republic of Korea, which gives this book a special status. At the same time these are countries with remarkably low levels of political participation by women, so it is very important to have an analysis of the reasons for this outcome. In the 1970s women accounted for less than two percent of legislative representatives in Japan, and less than one percent in Korea; today women constitute about seven percent of the members in each legislature, but these levels are still comparatively low in the developed world: about forty-three percent of Sweden's legislators are women, and women constitute more than 30 percent of Germany's Bundestag; the level in the U.S. Congress is about thirteen per cent.

Korean and Japanese Women

Governments, Big Business and Financial Institutions

Bulletin of Additions to the Libraries, Classified, Annotated and Indexed

Catalogue

Japanese-style Management

Landownership Under Colonial Rule

Understanding Korean Public Administration

Culturally different from both Korean nationals and Japanese, third-generation Korean migrants have developed a complex ethnic identity through their struggles with Japanese racism.

'Normalizing Japan' discusses the future direction Japan's military policies are likely to take by considering how policy has evolved since the Second World War, and what factors shaped this evolution.

First published in 2001. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

This book provides an evenhanded coverage of Korea's turbulent history during the last one hundred years, from seclusion to division. It focuses particularly on the development of the two different and antagonistic states on the peninsula since 1945. The author sees both countries through the windows of their possibilities and interests. He supplements his narrative, which makes use of rich source material, with observations he has made in South Korea, where he spent more than ten years from the 1970s to the 1990s, and where he had access to politicians and opinion leaders. The book starts by describing how the Hermit Kingdom was exposed to the greed of foreign powers at the end of the 19th century and how it became the victim of imperialistic Japan, then account is given of the country's division and the hardening of that division through the Korean War. The rule of the military and the final triumph of civilian democrats in South Korea are analyzed in much detail. One chapter is devoted to the rise and intermittent decline of the South Korean economy. The history of North Korea under Kim Il Sung and under his son is told, before the foreign relations of both Koreas are explained. A chapter on the so far overwhelmingly antagonistic South-North relations concludes the book.

A Concise History of Korea

Memory, Reinvention, and the Korean Wave

Shaping Competitive Advantages

Times Past in Korea

Korea

Protestants and Self-Reconstruction Nationalism in Korea, 1896-1937

Demystifying North Korea Under the Kim Clan

***Although much has been written about the Korean public administration, the international academic community has little knowledge about it as most of the literature has been written in Korean. This book aims to provide more accessible knowledge internationally by filling that gap, covering both the history and the current status of the Korean public administration. This book is a collaboration of many Korean public administration scholars and would appeal to those interested in the secrets of Korea's rapid development in such a short span of time. Each chapter covers historical contexts, key to understanding its public administration and an important aspect as Korea is a fast changing society. The book takes on a more pragmatic approach rather than to put the Korean experiences into the western theory. Each chapter therefore provides an extensive discussion on the lessons-learned and practical implications.***

*In this fascinating collection of writings on times past in Korea the author helps to lift the veil on this once closed country, providing the reader with a wide selection of first-hand accounts by travellers who 'discovered' Korea.*

*Korea, a Century of Change*

*To the Ends of Japan*

*The Korean War*

*Japan and Korea: an Annotated Cb*

*Lessons learned from practice*

*The Two Koreas*

*Building a Multilateral Response for Future Stability in Northeast Asia*