

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910504310003321
Autore	Hitzke Diana
Titolo	Nach der Einsprachigkeit : Slavisch-deutsche Texte transkulturell. // Diana Hitzke
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Berlin : , : Peter Lang, , [2019] ©2019
ISBN	3-631-80515-2
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (172 pages)
Collana	Postcolonial Perspectives on Eastern Europe ; ; Band 6
Disciplina	306.446
Soggetti	Multilingualism Electronic books.
Lingua di pubblicazione	Tedesco
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910495880003321
Titolo	The autobiography of Osugi Sakae / / translated with annotations by Byron K. Marshall
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Berkeley, California : , : University of California Press, Ltd., , [1992] ©1992
ISBN	0-520-91238-1 0-585-10143-4
Edizione	[Reprint 2019]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (xx, 167 p.)
Collana	Voices from Asia ; ; 6
Disciplina	335.83092
Soggetti	Anarchists - Japan
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Translation of: Jijoden.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references.
Nota di contenuto	Front matter -- CONTENTS -- ACKNOWLEDGMENTS -- TRANSLATOR'S INTRODUCTION -- CHRONOLOGY OF MAJOR EVENTS IN THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY -- CHAPTER I. FIRST MEMORIES TO 1894 -- CHAPTER 2. CHILDHOOD 1894-1895 -- CHAPTER 3. A YOUNG HOOLIGAN 1895-1899 -- CHAPTER 4. CADET SCHOOL 1899-1901 -- CHAPTER 5. A NEW LIFE 1901-1902 -- CHAPTER 6. MEMORIES OF MOTHER 1902-1904 -- CHAPTER 7. LIFE IN PRISON 1906-1910 -- BIBLIOGRAPHY
Sommario/riassunto	In the Japanese labor movement of the early twentieth century, no one captured the public imagination as vividly as Osugi Sakae (1885-1923): rebel, anarchist, and martyr. Flamboyant in life, dramatic in death, Osugi came to be seen as a romantic hero fighting the oppressiveness of family and society. Osugi helped to create this public persona when he published his autobiography (Jijoden) in 1921-22. Now available in English for the first time, this work offers a rare glimpse into a Japanese boy's life at the time of the Sino-Japanese (1894-95) and the Russo-Japanese (1904-5) wars. It reveals the innocent--and not-so-innocent--escapades of children in a provincial garrison town and the brutalizing effects of discipline in military preparatory schools. Subsequent chapters follow Osugi to Tokyo, where he discovers the excitement of radical thought and politics. Byron Marshall rounds out this picture of the early Osugi with a translation of his Prison Memoirs (Gokuchuki), originally published in 1919. This essay, one of the

world's great pieces of prison writing, describes in precise detail the daily lives of Japanese prisoners, especially those incarcerated for political crimes.
