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KEY=IN - SYLVIA CRISTOPHER

THE CULTURE OF SEX IN ANCIENT CHINA

University of Hawaii Press The subject of sex was central to early Chinese thought. Discussed openly and seriously as a fundamental topic of human speculation, it was an important source of imagery and terminology that informed the classical Chinese conception of social and political relationships. This sophisticated and long-standing tradition, however, has been all but neglected by modern historians. In *The Culture of Sex in Ancient China*, Paul Rakita Goldin addresses central issues in the history of Chinese attitudes toward sex and gender from 500 B.C. to A.D. 400. A survey of major pre-imperial sources, including some of the most revered and influential texts in the Chinese tradition, reveals the use of the image of copulation as a metaphor for various human relations, such as those between a worshiper and his or her deity or a ruler and his subjects. In his examination of early Confucian views of women, Goldin notes that, while contradictions and ambiguities existed in the articulation of these views, women were nevertheless regarded as full participants in the Confucian project of self-transformation. He goes on to show how assumptions concerning the relationship of sexual behavior to political activity (assumptions reinforced by the habitual use of various literary tropes discussed earlier in the book) led to increasing attempts to regulate sexual behavior throughout the Han dynasty. Following the fall of the Han, this ideology was rejected by the aristocracy, who continually resisted claims of sovereignty made by impotent emperors in a succession of short-lived dynasties. Erudite and immensely entertaining, this study of intellectual conceptions of sex and sexuality in China will be welcomed by students and scholars of early China and by those with an interest in the comparative development of ancient cultures.

AMERICAN BOOK PUBLISHING RECORD CUMULATIVE 1998

FORTHCOMING BOOKS

BOOKS IN PRINT SUPPLEMENT

Includes authors, titles, subjects.

RITUAL AND THE SHAPING OF NARRATIVE

THE LEGEND OF THE HAN EMPEROR WU

NATIONAL UNION CATALOG

Includes entries for maps and atlases.

INTRIGUES

STUDIES OF THE CHAN-KUO TS'E. J.I. CRUMP, JR

LEGENDS OF THE WARRING STATES

PERSUASIONS, ROMANCES, AND STORIES FROM CHAN-KUO TS'E

U OF M CENTER FOR CHINESE STUDIES This volume of selections and commentary by the premier Western translator and interpreter of the Chan-kuo Ts'e contains all of the author's favorite pieces. It also features more complete warring states narratives, the "romances"--persuasions of four of the best-known figures, Fan Chü, Chang Yi, Su Ch'in, and Ch'un-shen Chün, augmented by biographical material from the Shi-chi. This reader highlights both the nature of Chan-kuo Ts'e, an important pre-Han collection, and its considerable pleasures. J. I. Crump is Professor Emeritus of Chinese literature, University of Michigan. He is also author of *Chinese Theater in the Days of Kublai Khan*, *Songs from Xanadu*, and *Song-poems from Xanadu*. This volume of selections and commentary by the premier Western translator and interpreter of the Chan-kuo Ts'e contains all of the author's favorite pieces. It also features more complete warring states narratives, the "romances"--persuasions of four of the best-known figures, Fan Chü, Chang Yi, Su Ch'in, and Ch'un-shen Chün, augmented by biographical material from the Shi-chi. This reader highlights both the nature of Chan-kuo Ts'e, an important pre-Han collection, and its considerable pleasures. J. I. Crump is Professor Emeritus of Chinese literature, University of Michigan. He is also author of *Chinese Theater in the Days of Kublai Khan*, *Songs from Xanadu*, and *Song-poems from Xanadu*.

MODERN CHINA STUDIES

INTERNATIONAL BULLETIN

CHINA RESEARCH MONOGRAPHS

ASIA ...

EXTERNAL RESEARCH

ERS.

BIOGRAPHY OF AN ENDOWMENT**THE HORACE H. RACKHAM AND MARY A. RACKHAM FUND AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN****BOOKS IN PRINT****MICHIGAN MONOGRAPHS IN CHINESE STUDIES****MODERN CHINA STUDIES: INTERNATIONAL BULLETIN****A LONDON BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES**

Cassell Academic Vols. 1-4 include material to June 1, 1929.

THE NATIONAL UNION CATALOGS, 1963-**A CUMULATIVE AUTHOR LIST REPRESENTING LIBRARY OF CONGRESS PRINTED CARDS AND TITLES REPORTED BY OTHER AMERICAN LIBRARIES****THE CULTURAL REVOLUTION****1967 IN REVIEW**

U of M Center for Chinese Studies The Chinese Communist system was from its very inception based on an inherent contradiction and tension, and the Cultural Revolution is the latest and most violent manifestation of that contradiction. Built into the very structure of the system was an inner conflict between the desiderata, the imperatives, and the requirements that technocratic modernization on the one hand and Maoist values and strategy on the other. The Cultural Revolution collects four papers prepared for a research conference on the topic convened by the University of Michigan Center for Chinese Studies in March 1968. Michel Oksenberg opens the volume by examining the impact of the Cultural Revolution on occupational groups including peasants, industrial managers and workers, intellectuals, students, party and government officials, and the military. Carl Riskin is concerned with the economic effects of the revolution, taking up production trends in agriculture and industry, movements in foreign trade, and implications of Maoist economic policies for China's economic growth. Robert A. Scalapino turns to China's foreign policy behavior during this period, arguing that Chinese Communists in general, and Mao in particular, formed foreign policy with a curious combination of cosmic, utopian internationalism and practical ethnocentrism rooted both in Chinese tradition and Communist experience. Ezra F. Vogel closes the volume by exploring the structure of the conflict, the struggles between factions, and the character of those factions.

CENTRAL DOCUMENTS AND POLITBURO POLITICS IN CHINA

University of Michigan Center for chinese

EXTERNAL RESEARCH. ER LIST**EAST ASIA**

Apr. issue lists studies in progress; Oct. issue, completed studies.

CUMULATIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ASIAN STUDIES, 1966-1970**SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHY**

MacMillan Publishing Company

EXTERNAL RESEARCH LIST**LAW BOOKS, 1876-1981****BOOKS AND SERIALS ON LAW AND ITS RELATED SUBJECTS**

New York : R.R. Bowker Company

FOREIGN ACQUISITIONS NEWSLETTER

Association of Research Libr

THE INK-BAMBOOS OF WEN YÜ-K'O**THE CREATIVE MOMENT IN SU TUNG-P'O'S AESTHETIC THEORY****AFTER CONFUCIUS****STUDIES IN EARLY CHINESE PHILOSOPHY**

University of Hawaii Press After Confucius is a collection of eight studies of Chinese philosophy from the time of Confucius to the formation of the empire in the second and third centuries B.C.E. As detailed in a masterful introduction, each essay serves as a concrete example of "thick description"—an approach invented by philosopher Gilbert Ryle—which aims to reveal the logic that informs an observable exchange among members of a community or society. To grasp the significance of such exchanges, it is necessary to

investigate the networks of meaning on which they rely. Paul R. Goldin argues that the character of ancient Chinese philosophy can be appreciated only if we recognize the cultural codes underlying the circulation of ideas in that world. Thick description is the best preliminary method to determine how Chinese thinkers conceived of their own enterprise. Who were the ancient Chinese philosophers? What was their intended audience? What were they arguing about? How did they respond to earlier thinkers, and to each other? Why did those in power wish to hear from them, and what did they claim to offer in return for patronage? Goldin addresses these questions as he looks at several topics, including rhetorical conventions of Chinese philosophical literature; the value of recently excavated manuscripts for the interpretation of the more familiar, received literature; and the duty of translators to convey the world of concerns of the original texts. Each of the cases investigated in this wide-ranging volume exemplifies the central conviction behind Goldin's plea for thick description: We do not do justice to classical Chinese philosophy unless we engage squarely the complex and ancient culture that engendered it. An electronic version of this book is freely available thanks to the support of libraries working with Knowledge Unlatched, a collaborative initiative designed to make high-quality books open access for the public good. The open-access version of this book is licensed under Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivatives 4.0 International (CC BY-NC-ND 4.0), which means that the work may be freely downloaded and shared for non-commercial purposes, provided credit is given to the author. Derivative works and commercial uses require permission from the publisher.

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BETWEEN TWO PLENUMS

CHINA'S INTRALEADERSHIP CONFLICT, 1959-1962

[University of Michigan Press](#) The origins of the Cultural Revolution are still shrouded in uncertainty. Crucial questions either remain unanswered or have been given answers which derive from conflicting interpretations. To what period can the direct origins of the Cultural Revolution be traced? What issues, if any, divided the leadership, and how deep were these divisions? What was the state of power relations and what was Mao's position? Why did developments in the period preceding the Cultural Revolution reach a climax in such a convulsion? *Between Two Plenums* examines these questions as they apply to the years 1959-1962. At base, the perspective of pre-Cultural Revolution politics adopted therein is that of "conflict" rather than "consensus." From this vantage point, the Eighth and Tenth Plenums loom in retrospect as important watersheds in the development of the intraleadership conflict which culminated in the great upheaval.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA UNION CATALOG OF MONOGRAPHS CATALOGED BY THE NINE CAMPUSES FROM 1963 THROUGH 1967: AUTHORS & TITLES

POLICIES OF CHAOS

THE ORGANIZATIONAL CAUSES OF VIOLENCE IN CHINA'S CULTURAL REVOLUTION

[Princeton University Press](#) The tumult of the Cultural Revolution after 1966 is often blamed on a few leaders in Beijing, or on long-term egalitarian ideals, or on communist or Chinese political cultures. Lynn White shows, however, that the chaos resulted mainly from reactions by masses of individuals and small groups to three specific policies of administrative manipulation: labeling groups, designating bosses, and legitimating violence in political campaigns. These habits of local organization were common after 1949 and gave the state success in short-term revolutionary aims, despite scarce resources and staff--but they also drove millions to attack each other later. First, measures accumulated before 1966 to give people bad or good names (such as "rightist" or "worker"); these set a family's access to employment, education, residence, and rations--so they gave interests to potential conflict groups. Second, policies for bossism went far beyond Confucian patronage patterns, making work units tightly dependent on Party monitors--so rational individuals either pandered to local bosses or (when they could) deposed them. Third, the institutionalized violence of political campaigns both mobilized activists and scared others into compliance. These organizational measures were often effective in the short run before 1966 but accumulated social costs that China paid later. The book ends with comparisons to past cases of mass urban ostracism in other countries, and it suggests how such tragedies may be forecast or prevented in the future. Originally published in 1989. The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These editions preserve the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905.

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BOOKS: SUBJECTS; A CUMULATIVE LIST OF WORKS REPRESENTED BY LIBRARY OF CONGRESS PRINTED CARDS

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ASIAN THOUGHT & SOCIETY

AMERICAN BOOK PUBLISHING RECORD CUMULATIVE, 1950-1977

AN AMERICAN NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

G.K. HALL BIBLIOGRAPHIC GUIDE TO EAST ASIAN STUDIES

THE RED SPEARS, 1916-1949

Before Tai Hsüan-chih's work on the Red Spear Society, the subject was a little understood movement that seemed of only passing interest to scholars of China--intriguing for its peculiar beliefs and rituals, perhaps, but hardly of central importance to modern Chinese history. Today, however, thanks in no small measure to the pioneering work of Professor Tai, the Red Spears have gained a secure niche in scholarship on modern China. Their numbers (reaching perhaps some three million participants at the height of the movement) and enduring (lasting intermittently for several decades) should stand as reason enough for the recent scholarly attention. But the Red Spears have generated interest for other reasons as well. As research has developed into the history both of China's traditional rural rebellions and of her Communist revolution has developed over the past few years, the Red Spears have assumed increasing significance. A movement which bore marked similarities to earlier Chinese uprisings (most notably the Boxers), the Red Spears nevertheless operated in a later period of history (right through the middle of the twentieth century) which brought them in direct contact with Communist revolutionaries. An analysis of the Red Spears thus becomes important both for what it can tell us about longstanding patterns of rural rebellion in China, and for what it suggests about the nature of Chinese revolution.

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