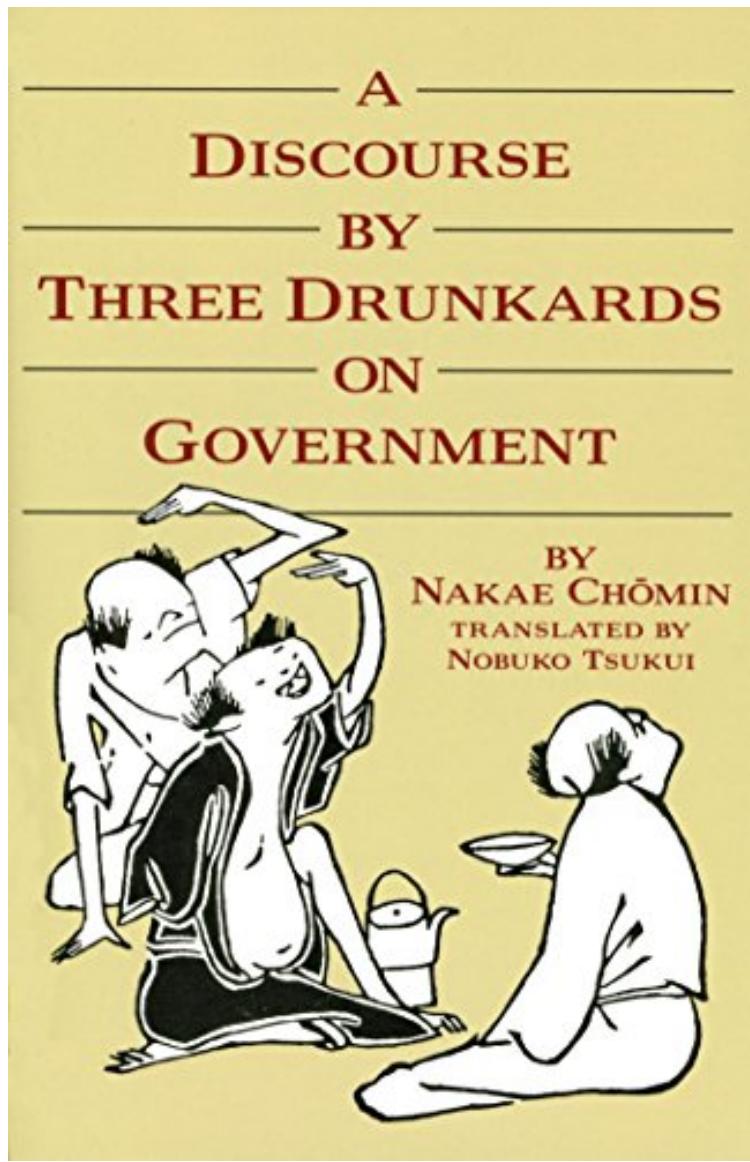


# A Discourse by Three Drunkards on Government

*Nakae Chomin*  
ePub / \*DOC / audiobook / ebooks / Download PDF



DOWNLOAD

READ ONLINE

#838233 in eBooks 1992-10-01 1992-10-01 File Name: B00A4L7SYG | File size: 74.Mb

**Nakae Chomin : A Discourse by Three Drunkards on Government** before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised A Discourse by Three Drunkards on Government:

0 of 0 people found the following review helpful. Tradition vs Progressive cultureBy CoExistanceGood insight into the Japanese culture. A cross between traditional mindset and progressive westernized progression.0 of 0 people found the following review helpful. Five StarsBy RileyVery useful and fun read. Will use it for my Modern Japan history class.1 of 1 people found the following review helpful. A Refreshing ReadBy BlakeThis work was a required read for a course on Japanese history course, and it is a refreshing way to study notions of governing and being governed.

A Discourse by Three Drunkards on Government takes the form of a debate between a spokesman for Western ideals of democracy and progress, and an advocate for adherence to traditional samurai values. Their discussion is moderated by the imperturbable Master Nankai, who loves nothing more than to drink and argue politics. The fiction of the drinking bout allowed Chomin to debate freely topical political issues, in a discussion that offers an astute analysis of contemporary European politics and a prophetic vision of Japan's direction. This lucid and precise translation of a delightful work has been designated one of the UNESCO series of classics of world literature.

Language NotesText: English, Japanese (translation)About the AuthorNakae Chomin was one of Japan's seminal thinkers during the Meiji era (1868–1912), a time when the nation was attempting to leapfrog from feudalism into the modern world. The son of a low-ranking samurai family, Chomin (a pen name meaning "the masses") began his studies with the Chinese and Buddhist classics, later traveling to France where he studied political philosophy. After returning home he won a seat in Japan's first parliament, although he quickly resigned for reasons of conscience. Chomin's critical writings continually drew the ire of the government; he was often censured and at one point was sent into exile in Osaka. He nevertheless continued to write prolifically, despite poverty and illness, until his death in 1901.