

The Bamboo Dancers Filipino Literary Classics Nvm Gonzalez

Students of Philippine literature will find this anthology invaluable as a reference and will appreciate the discussion and information provided by the editor in his introductory essays.

Collection of poems and essays by the author.

Long considered the dean of modern Philippine literature, N. V. M. Gonzalez has influenced an entire generation of young Philippine writers and has also acquired a devoted international readership. His books, however, are not widely available in this country. *The Bread of Salt and Other Stories* provides a retrospective selection of sixteen of his short stories (all originally written in English), arranged in order of their writing, from the early 1950s to the present day. This is a powerful collection, both for the unity and universality of the author's subjects and themes and for the distinctive character of his prose style. As Gonzalez remarks in his Preface: "In tone and subject matter, [these stories] might suggest coming full circle - in the learning of one's craft, in finding a language and, finally, in discovering a country of one's own." Gonzalez has traveled widely and has taught the writer's craft in various countries. Nonetheless, his primary metaphor is his colonial island homeland, and his stories are peopled with the farmers and fishermen, the schoolteachers and small-town merchants, "the underclass who constitute the majority in all societies." He portrays, in the men, women, and children of the peasantry, an ordinary and enduring people who live lives of stark dignity against a backdrop of forgotten and unknown gods. A broad humanity suggests itself: "This feeling of having emerged out of a void, or something close to it, is not uncommon, and we face our respective futures predisposed, by an innocence, to prayer and hope." Colonization, Gonzalez feels, has created in Filipinos "a truly submerged people." The stories in *The Bread of Salt* explore this rich vein at several levels, from the river-crossed wilderness of the kaingin farmers, stoic in the hard face of nature; to the commercial centers of the town dwellers, cut off from the mythic animism of the land; to the America of the contemporary sojourner, exiled from the old ways without the guidance of new traditions. Gonzalez writes: "It was in America that I began to recognize my involvement in the process of becoming a new person . . . of trying to shed my skin as a colonial." Gonzalez's social commentary is implicit throughout his stories. His message is humane, moral, tellingly accurate, and gently ironic; he is neither sentimental nor doctrinaire. His narratives are presented without intrusive explanation, invoking instead the reader's own powers of contemplation and discovery. His strong prose style, spare yet lyrical suggests the cadences of Philippine oral narrative traditions. Each of these sixteen tales is a small masterpiece. The language and its imagery, the characters and their aspirations, all connect powerfully with the reader and serve to illuminate the dreams of exiles and colonials, suggesting what it was like, as a Filipino, to witness the endless

interacting of cultures.

Most of what is known about the outside world remains superficial and stereotypical. *World and Its Peoples: Eastern and Southern Asia* brings a long, rich story to light about ethnic groups, the impact of terrain and natural resources, and the influence of history. This unique reference work maps out how the nations of the modern world became what they are today through photographs of the geography and people of foreign lands, through discussion of ancient and contemporary works of art and events, and through scores of maps detailing geographical features, historic and modern places, natural habitats, rainfall, locations of ethnic and linguistic groups, natural resources, and centers of industry and transportation. No single resource assembles such comprehensive insight into the world and the people who live in it.

Criticism on Philippines literature.

Post-Colonial Literatures in English, together with English Literature and American Literature, form one of the three major groupings of literature in English, and, as such, are widely studied around the world. Their significance derives from the richness and variety of experience which they reflect. In three volumes, this Encyclopedia documents the history and development of this body of work and includes original research relating to the literatures of some 50 countries and territories. In more than 1,600 entries written by more than 600 internationally recognized scholars, it explores the effect of the colonial and post-colonial experience on literatures in English worldwide.

“Papa explains the war like this: ‘When the elephants dance, the chickens must be careful.’ The great beasts, as they circle one another, shaking the trees and trumpeting loudly, are the Amerikanos and the Japanese as they fight. And our Philippine Islands? We are the small chickens.” Once in a great while comes a storyteller who can illuminate worlds large and small, in ways both magical and true to life. When *The Elephants Dance* is set in the waning days of World War II, as the Japanese and the Americans engage in a fierce battle for possession of the Philippine Islands. Through the eyes of three narrators, thirteen-year-old Alejandro Karangalan, his spirited older sister Isabelle, and Domingo, a passionate guerilla commander, we see how ordinary people find hope for survival where none seems to exist. While the Karangalan family and their neighbors huddle together for survival in the cellar of a house, they tell magical stories to one another based on Filipino myth that transport the listeners from the chaos of the war around them and give them new resolve to continue fighting. Outside the safety of their refuge the war rages on—fiery bombs torch the countryside, Japanese soldiers round up and interrogate innocent people, and from the hills guerilla fighters wage a desperate campaign against the enemy. Inside the cellar, these men, women, and children put their hopes and dreams on hold as they wait out the war. This stunning debut novel celebrates with richness and depth the spirit of the Filipino people and their fascinating story and marks the introduction of an author who will join the ranks of writers such as Arundhati

Roy, Manil Suri, and Amy Tan.

"Since the beginning of Tagal poetry," says the author, "marginality has been upon us, standing at our back with more than paternal interest." Although not for long, he points out. The thirteen essays but comprise this volume-apprisements and avowals of our new situation, he calls them-suggest a continuity rather than an inchoateness in the Filipino imagination.

This is the most comprehensive and up-to-date reference work on Asian Americans, comprising three volumes that address a broad range of topics on various Asian and Pacific Islander American groups from 1848 to the present day. • Presents information on Asian Americans and individual Asian ethnic groups that provides comprehensive overviews of the respective groups • Includes special topic entries that contain source information regarding major historical events • Comprises work from a truly outstanding list of contributors that include scholars, journalists, writers, community activists, graduate students, and other specialists • Expands the boundaries of Asian American studies through innovative entries that address transnationalism, gender and sexuality, and inter- and cross-disciplinarity

This comprehensive compilation of entries documents the origins, transmissions, and transformations of Asian American folklore and folklife. * More than 600 entries * Contributions from more than 170 expert contributors * Introductory essays covering disciplinary theories and methods in the study of folklore and folklife * An appendix of Asian American folktales

A survey of Asian American literature.

An emotional exploration of the Philippines, these novels illustrate the connection between a people and their beloved native land. The first novel, *Killing Time in a Warm Place*, is based in part on the author's own experiences as a student protester and his subsequent capture, imprisonment, and torture during the Marcos dictatorship. His subsequent assimilation to a new society as a speechwriter for the government is depicted, followed by his self-imposed exile to the United States and his eventual return to the islands upon the death of his father, where he is forced to confront past betrayals. The second tale, *Soledad's Sister*, delves into the dark side of immigrant and outsourced labor that is endemic worldwide. Following the mysterious death of a young Filipina woman working as an au pair in Saudi Arabia, the narrative chronicles a local policeman's search to claim her body, locate her next of kin, and give her a proper burial in her native soil. With deep insight into contemporary Philippine culture, this collection captures a nation attempting to reinvent itself in the eyes of the world. *The Historical Dictionary of Asian American Literature and Theater* covers the history of Asian American literature and theater through a chronology, an introductory essay, and an extensive bibliography. The dictionary section has over 600 cross-referenced entries on authors, books, and genres. This book is an excellent access point for students, researchers, and anyone wanting to know more about this important topic.

"Remittance Fiction: Human Labor Export, Realism, and the Filipino Novel in English," argues that anglophone writers became part of the worldwide dispersion of Filipinos through international educational exchange systems, and that their overseas literary production helped to reproduce the figure of the "overseas Filipino" as a subject and object of national development. Combining world-systems analysis with a rhetorically-oriented analysis of literary style, the dissertation pursues a double investigation. First, it constructs a genealogy of realism

in the Philippine anglophone novel rooted in the twentieth-century evolution of the Philippines from an agricultural economy to a financialized economy built on labor export and migrant remittances. Second, it examines the conditions of this economic transformation through a formalist analysis of literary texts I call "remittance fiction," that is, works produced out of the writer's overseas experience and valorized at home as national literature. Each chapter seeks to establish the dialectic between realism, nationalism, and the remaking of the Filipino by the state as "human capital," by focusing on the literary remittances of Juan C. Laya, Edilberto K. Tiempo, N. V. M. Gonzalez, Nick Joaquin, Bienvenido N. Santos, Wilfrido D. Nollado, and Ninotchka Rosca. Chapter 1 analyzes how Laya's *His Native Soil* adapted the bildungsroman to develop a realist prose style capable of capturing the contradictory requirements of US-directed free trade under the commonwealth transition to independence. Chapter 2--through an analysis of Tiempo's literary criticism, Joaquin's *The Woman Who Had Two Navels*, and Gonzalez's *A Season of Grace* and *The Bamboo Dancers*--examines the importation of New Criticism into the Philippines in the context of postwar import-substituting industrialization, a process enabled by the expatriate writer's overseas training in creative writing through programs such as Paul Engle's Iowa Writers' Workshop and Wallace Stegner's Stanford Creative Writing Program. Chapter 3 historicizes the increasing dominance of the historical novel after 1965 by situating Santos's *Villa Magdalena*, Nollado's *But for the Lovers*, and Rosca's *State of War* in relation to the decline of import-substitution and the rise of the new remittance economy under Ferdinand E. Marcos's labor export program. Articulating the relations between literary and economic histories, the dissertation tells the story of how Filipino English writers imagined their relation to the nation, how the state itself envisioned them as nation-builders and transnational mediators, and how international cultural organizations provided the transpacific institutional matrix within which remittance fictions were produced and integrated into economic and literary world-systems defined by combined and uneven development.

"Francisco the Filipino" by Burtis McGie Little. Published by Good Press. Good Press publishes a wide range of titles that encompasses every genre. From well-known classics & literary fiction and non-fiction to forgotten?or yet undiscovered gems?of world literature, we issue the books that need to be read. Each Good Press edition has been meticulously edited and formatted to boost readability for all e-readers and devices. Our goal is to produce eBooks that are user-friendly and accessible to everyone in a high-quality digital format.

Discusses the traditions, culture, religion, media, literature, and arts of the Philippines. Asian American literature dates back to the close of the 19th century, and during the years following World War II it significantly expanded in volume and diversity.

Monumental in scope, this encyclopedia surveys Asian American literature from its origins through 2007. Included are more than 270 alphabetically arranged entries on writers, major works, significant historical events, and important terms and concepts. Thus the encyclopedia gives special attention to the historical, social, cultural, and legal contexts surrounding Asian American literature and central to the Asian American experience. Each entry is written by an expert contributor and cites works for further reading, and the encyclopedia closes with a selected, general bibliography of essential print and electronic resources. While literature students will value this encyclopedia as a guide to writings by Asian Americans, the encyclopedia also supports the social studies curriculum by helping students use literature to learn about Asian American history and culture, as it pertains to writers from a host of Asian ethnic and cultural backgrounds, including Afghans, Chinese, Japanese, Koreans, Filipinos, Iranians, Indians, Vietnamese, Hawaiians, and other Asian Pacific Islanders. The encyclopedia supports the literature curriculum by helping students learn more about Asian American

literature. In addition, it supports the social studies curriculum by helping students learn about the Asian American historical and cultural experience.

Has its close connections with academe enriched or diminished Philippine literature in English? Are there alternatives to academe as literary arbiters? How do contemporary Filipino women writers "perform" the modern wonder tale? These are some of the questions that Hidalgo asks in her latest book.

The collapse of empires has resulted in a greater appreciation for indigenous cultures in former colonies and a renaissance of creativity. More than 150 alphabetically arranged entries by expert contributors overview and assess the effects of globalization on literary and cultural studies in the 21st century. Attempting to counter what some have seen as the anglophone bias of postcolonial studies, the volume emphasizes the common heritage of resistance in francophone, hispanophone, and other literatures, including the literatures of non-European postimperial states.

Five Faces of Exile is the first transnational history of Asian American intellectuals. Espiritu explores five Filipino American writers whose travels, literary works, and political reflections transcend the boundaries of nations and the categories of "Asia" and "America."

"This book is a first reader in Philippine dance, observed through forty-five years of viewing, reviewing, and doing. It is one observer's understanding of what, where, or how is dance, and who makes it and why we dance. It attempts to answer these questions, aware that more questions ought to be further asked."--BOOK JACKET.

Alphabetically arranged entries include discussions of individual authors, literary movements, institutions, notable texts, literary developments, themes, ethnic literatures, and "topic" essays.

Writer in Exile/Writer in Revolt: Critical Perspectives on Carlos Bulosan gathers pioneering essays by major scholars in Filipino American Studies, American Studies, and Philippine Studies as well as historic documents on Carlos Bulosan's work and life for the first time. This anthology—which includes rare, out-of-print documents—provides students, instructors, and scholars an opportunity to trace the development of a body of knowledge called Bulosan criticism within the United States and the Philippines.

Divided into four major sections that explore Bulosan's prolific literary output (novels, poems, short stories, essays, letters, and editorial work), the anthology opens with an introduction to the early stages of Bulosan criticism (1950s-1970s) and ends with recent work by senior scholars in Asian American Studies that suggests new directions for engaging multiple dimensions of Bulosan's twin commitment to art and social change.

Asian Americans are a growing, minority population in the United States. After a 46 percent population growth between 2000 and 2010 according to the 2010 Census, there are 17.3 million Asian Americans today. Yet Asian Americans as a category are a diverse set of peoples from over 30 distinctive Asian-origin subgroups that defy simplistic descriptions or generalizations. They face a wide range of issues and problems within the larger American social universe despite the persistence of common stereotypes that label them as a "model minority" for the generalized attributes offered uncritically in many media depictions. Asian American Society: An Encyclopedia provides a thorough introduction to the wide-ranging and fast-developing field of Asian American studies. Published with the Association for Asian American Studies (AAAS), two volumes of the four-volume encyclopedia feature more than 300 A-to-Z articles

authored by AAAS members and experts in the field who examine the social, cultural, psychological, economic, and political dimensions of the Asian American experience. The next two volumes of this work contain approximately 200 annotated primary documents, organized chronologically, that detail the impact American society has had on reshaping Asian American identities and social structures over time. Features: More than 300 articles authored by experts in the field, organized in A-to-Z format, help students understand Asian American influences on American life, as well as the impact of American society on reshaping Asian American identities and social structures over time. A core collection of primary documents and key demographic and social science data provide historical context and key information. A Reader's Guide groups related entries by broad topic areas and themes; a Glossary defines key terms; and a Resource Guide provides lists of books, academic journals, websites and cross references. The multimedia digital edition is enhanced with 75 video clips and features strong search-and-browse capabilities through the electronic Reader's Guide, detailed index, and cross references. Available in both print and online formats, this collection of essays is a must-have resource for general and research libraries, Asian American/ethnic studies libraries, and social science libraries.

[Copyright: 877b475d67dc3dbbfe2a63384fcc5ab8](https://www.doi.org/10.2307/877b475d67dc3dbbfe2a63384fcc5ab8)