The Literature of Memory (Chapter Two) Ōba Minako's Urashimaso: literature, traumatic 記憶の文学(二) 「浦島草」 memory and restorative memory トラウマとしての記憶と回復としての記憶の文学

1. 2012 marks the fortieth anniversary of the normalization of diplomatic relations between Japan and China. The negative effects of the Sino-Japanese and Pacific wars on those relations continued well into the second half of the twentieth century. However, throughout this period and even while there were no such diplomatic relations to speak of – when neither country recognized the other's existence as a nation state – history, which is to say people's lives, their relationships with each other, including their representations of such lives and relationships, simply carried on.	人々の生活と人間関係、そして表現は連絡と続いて来た。
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uld thus be argued that history is initially shaped, not by the records of an organized society or nation state, but by the records of people's lives, their traces or footprints, including the memories they harbor. How such traces or remnants are recorded, stored, and inserted into historical accounts is increasingly becoming an important subject not only for twentieth-century historians, but also for writers and critics of literature.	文学表現や批評のますます重要な課題ともなって来ている。
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身体と心とともに消滅していく。

how can those unrecorded traces or remnants – those internal experiences that were never spoken about, written, or explained to another person by those who were there – be brought to light? Simply by looking back at our own lives it is apparent that even if someone had no sense of the course of history and lived, as it were, unconnected to politics, they would, as if by their own personal reasoning, be guided, determined, and manipulated by it. It is for this very reason that the lives and memories of all those forgotten by history are so poignant. Living memories die alongside the body and mind of the individual.

職せずに生きても、 経験はどのように歴史に反映されるのか。 文学法戦や祖路の言 いの人々の存在とその記憶があることに心を打 は私 記録に残らない足跡や痕跡 たち自身が自 個人的な生がいかに歴史の流 分の 生を振り返るだけで明らかである。 つまり 人間がたとえ政治と関わりなく生きで 「が語らず れに左右され、 古 それらは個人の記憶として生きられ かず、 そしてそこには歴史では語 他者に伝えよう 決定づけられ、 翻弄されるのか も、歴史の流れを意 なかった内的な られ ない多 個人の ~ ~

4. For Japan, the devastating history of the air raids and the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki has become a site of cultural trauma in the postwar period – a trauma wherein a stubborn, unspoken silence, or void, has pervaded such history's documentation, occupying its center like a black hole. When catastrophic historical events occur, such as war or revolution; or major events that can change the order of world history and civilization, such as the dropping of the atomic bomb, the void left in people's minds and the silence of their memories are starker than ever. This is because their silence is the silence of those who witnessed the tragedy, and who suffered through and were made victims by the event.	る。それらは機能者、被害者の沈黙であり、悲劇の当事者の沈黙だからである。る。それらは機能者、被害者の沈黙であり、悲劇の当事者の沈黙だからである。のでいた「「「「」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」
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5. The reason why the minds and memories of these victims have become a void in history, and their silence a black hole, is because no one besides those who were swept up by the catastrophe – those individuals upon whose minds such experiences are etched – can speak or write about their memories. Furthermore, it is not that those who experienced the catastrophe choose not to speak about their memories, but rather that they are unable to speak about them because those memories are 'unspeakable'. However, the void of their silence does not stop at the point of the individual; the unspoken, unrecorded, undocumented memories and experiences have – via the pain of those who witnessed the catastrophe – become stored at a deeper level: they have become a cultural memory. This is because when individuals 'cannot speak' of the remnants of trauma engraved upon their minds, the trauma becomes engraved at a deeper level, upon a cultural unconsciousness. Such remnants themselves fill the blanks of a given culture's memory: they are cultural trauma.	それは単本にある。とかし、生まれた記憶であり、「話られ得ぬこと」として、個人の記憶となっていく。当事者が「話れない」ためにようウマとなる痕跡を心に刻むことも話ることもできないからだ。それは話られないのではなく、当事者にとって話ることができないものなのであり、「話られ得ぬこと」として、個人の記憶になっていく。当事者が「話れない」ためにトラウマとなる痕跡を心に刻むことは、このとして化の記憶となっていく。当事者が「話れない」ためにトラウマとなる痕跡を心に刻むことは、このとうに文化のトラウマなのだ。
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5 Through the parratives	of the stomic hombs' victims'		
personal struggles to cont	of the atomic bombs' victims' inue to live, Ōba Minako's addresses the themes of	の消し得ない記憶の傷跡を内面に抱えて生き残る被害者と文化を描く作品と言える。ここでとりあげる大庭みな子の『酒鳥草』は原爆の被害者の生き残るための個人的な苦闘を通してここでとりあげる大庭みな子の『酒鳥草』は原爆の被害者の生き残るための個人的な苦闘を通して	

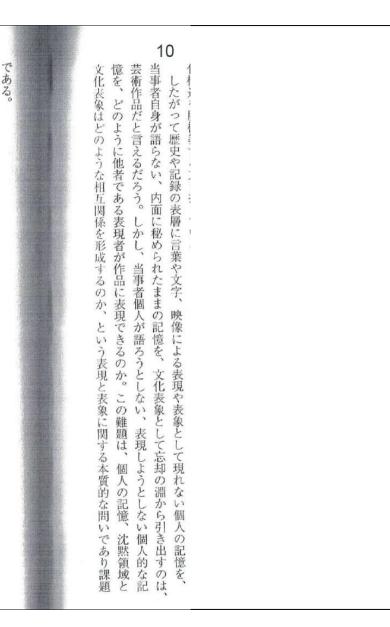
Hannah Osborne	Ōba Minako's Urashimaso	
survival and cultural trauma in It portrays the culture and the memories harbored by charact catastrophe around the world a	nerasable scarred ers who survived	

¹ Ōba Minako, Urashimasō, Tokyo: Kodansha, 1977.

t Ōba's story makes clear is that while talking and writing entail remembering; not talking and not writing does not equate to forgetting. In trauma, we realize, memories bounded by silence remain stored.

nories of catastrophe are buried deep in an individual's mind and rise to the surface of society and culture as remnants. However, because the experience of the catastrophe is not shared by others, the individual is continuously trapped in the role of the victim, and is unable to find release from them. But how can the memories of these witnesses – the scars on their minds – be recognized and shared by others?	8 ほそいことに見てスティー・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・
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10. Surely cultural representation – that which raises from the depths of oblivion those secret memories about which witnesses to atrocity themselves do not speak – memories that do not find expression or representation at the surface level of history or biography through words, letters, or images – is what we call art. But how is it even possible to represent narrators who are so other, and who do not attempt to express their personal memories, nor speak as a witness to atrocity through art? This thorny question – the question of the relationship between the individual's memory, silence, and cultural representation – concerns the capacity of representation and symbolism in art to be authentic.



11. There are many literary works in postwar Japan which take the atomic bomb as their theme and which represent the minds of victims of atrocity. Owing to her father's work, the writer Hayashi Kyōko, for instance, was sent to China during her childhood where she grew up. When Japan's defeat seemed likely in 1945, she returned to Nagasaki only to become a victim of the atomic bomb. After a long silence, she wrote Ritual of Death' ('Matsuri no ba') in 1975, for which she won the Akutagawa Prize. ² Her silence was not just the silence of a victim of the atomic bomb, but also the silence of a woman who had stored up her anxiety, pain and anger. The passage of those long years before she began to write can be understood as an indication of the gravity and depth of her anxiety.	11 日本の戦後文学には原爆をテーマにした作品が多くあり、犠牲者である当事者も作品に自己の内面 で安と苦悩と怒りを溜め込んだ沈黙だった。林の書き始めるまでの長い沈黙は、その不安の深さと重 いるのである。
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² Hayashi Kyōko, 'Matsuri no ba' in *Matsuri no ba*, Tokyo: Kodansha, 1975. Translated as: Hayashi Kyōko, 'Ritual of Death', trans. Kyoko Selden, *Japan Interpreter*, Vol. 12. Tokyo: Center for Japanese Social and Political Studies, (1978) pp. 54–93.

Ōba Minako's Urashimaso

12. It seems clear to me that, for Hayashi, writing was a way of breaking free from and releasing those traumatic remnants of her memory. As a woman writer caught up in the bloody history of the atomic bomb on her return to her homeland, Hayashi's character formed while growing up as a subject of a suzerain state in a Japanese colony outside that homeland. Thus, not only did she experience an encounter with an otherness that might be understood as absolute, but moreover, this encounter was the basis of her silence and her eventual emergence as a writer.	3 とが、沈黙とそしてやがて作家に誕生して行く根拠だったと言えるのではないだろうか。
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Hannah Osborne Ōba Minako's Urashimaso)
hough Hayashi emerged as a writer after many long years of silence, here, I would like to focus on how the writer as other engages in the expression of memories and the internalization of tragic events of those who do not, or cannot speak and how such an expression, in turn, becomes a cultural phenomenon.	4 13 はなく、語り得ないままになった、当事者の内面、記憶を、他者である作家がどのようにして文化表象となりうるのか、という課題を考えたいと思う。

other words, how is it possible to represent the traumatic silence of peoples' memories; to make them visible? As any such representation would itself be a test of our most basic epistemologies, this question is one which concerns both theories on the practice of literature and art, and ontological enquiries about the shared nature of othered memories and 'archaic remnants'. It is in this way that, I believe, literature and art, as cultural texts, share common ground with philosophy and ethics.	14 トラウマとなって注黙した個人の記憶をどのように表現し、文化表象として可視化させうるのか。 また他者の表象を基盤とする世界認識の試みである。だからこそ作品が文化のテキストとして、哲学や思想 なったと思う。
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Hannah Osborne Ōba Minako's Urashimaso)
Hannah Osborne Öba Minako's Urashimaso s with this specific point in mind that I wish to discuss Minako's novel Urashimaso in which the characters are all survivors of the atomic bombings. 	

the characters of the novel are survivors of the holocaust, their experiences and suffering are thus given a voice. However, these characters are all, of course, manifestations of the author's own interpretation and representation of such experiences and suffering. Which is to say that even if the author of a given work had lived in the same environment, held the same perspective, and shared the experiences of people who experienced such atrocity, such a novel could, to the furthest limits of possibility, only ever be a representation of the memories of others. Moreover, in the case where none of the above applies to the author, such a way of writing itself would be burdened by a huge problem; I would like to approach this problem by considering the concept of 'postmemory' – her words, the afterlife of memory itself – s differentiated from 'memory'.	7 16 小説は主人公を設定するので、その主人公に自らの経験や苦悩を語らせることができる。しかしそれはあくまでも作者の解釈であり、作者の表現でしかない。作者が主人公となる当事者の経験を共有い場合には、表現のあり方はさらに大きな課題を背負うことになる。それをここでは「記憶」と「記で、キャー・モー・アントンをしたができる。しかしそのよいと思う。
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plicit within the concept of postmemory is the notion that a given witness' experience is not the same thing as their memory of that experience. Even if witnesses can record their experience, they cannot perfectly reproduce it. Furthermore, attempting to reproduce the experience does not release the witness from their suffering. While physical pain dissipates and wounds eventually heal, witnesses' memories leave a scar on their minds. Such memories are what is meant by trauma.	8 1/
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Hannah Osborne Vritten in 1977, Urashimaso is a masterpiece by Ōba, but 0 19 『浦島草』 る女性も controversially, its protagonist is a female survivor and victim of the Hiroshima bomb. In discussing what it was 工人公としている。大庭みな子がこの作品を書く、は一九七七年に書かれた大庭文学の代表作だが、 in Ōba's journey as a writer that led her to write such a novel, I first wish to focus on her search for a means of expression that would allow her to fuse the modern novel (*shōsetsu*) with traditional story-telling 大庭みな子がこの作品を書くに至る作家 (monogatari).³ し物語の方法の融合を る表現の模索の軌跡である。 K ロシ マの犠牲者で こしての軌跡の中で、 あり き残りであ

³ Translator's note: Throughout this essay, Mizuta often uses the terms 'shōsetsu' (the novel) and 'monogatari' (story-telling) in order to describe what she discerns as two competing literary forms in Oba's writing. Set in opposition as they are here, shosetsu refers to 'modern', or 'western borrowed' forms of narrative which led to the development of the modern (Japanese) novel; and hence monogatari refers to 'traditional', 'oral' or 'native' forms of narrative, such as Japanese folklore. However, as her argument unfolds below, it becomes clear that this dichotomy is more complex, as shosetsu is used to describe features which are specific to an understanding of Japanese novels or I novels, and there are traditional oral story-telling forms which are not Japanese which Ōba evokes in her writing which Mizuta also describes as monogatari. To complicate this further, shōsetsu can just mean 'story' or 'short story' and monogatari can just mean narrative. Whereas I

ba made her debut with the Akutagawa award-winning 'Three Crabs' ('Sanbiki no kani'), a story written during her eleven-year stay in Alaska, in which the protagonist's dark internal landscape in her search to locate a sense of the meaning of life uses elements which are extremely novelesque. ⁴ <i>Shipworms</i> (<i>Funakuimushi</i>), written after 'The Three Crabs', by contrast, deploys traditional allegorical story-telling methods rather than those of the modern novel, creating an imaginary setting – a solitary island with no name – where the drama of characters who also remain nameless unfolds. ⁵ 'The Picture without Composition' ('Kōzu no nai e') and later 'Firegrass' ('Higusa') similarly connect to a list of masterpieces by Ōba which includes <i>Shipworms, Journey Through the Mist (Kiri no tabi</i>) and <i>Urashimaso</i> , through their attempts to fuse the novel	
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have translated *shosetsu* as 'novel' except in instances where it is referring to a short story, or a story of a book in general, I have translated *monogatari* variously in order to be clear about its meaning each time.

⁴ Ōba Minako, 'Sanbiki no kani' in *Sanbiki no kani*, Tokyo: Kodansha, 1968. Translated as: Ōba Minako, 'The Three Crabs' in Yukiko Tanaka and Elizabeth Hanson eds *This Kind of Woman: ten stories by Japanese women writers 1960 – 1976*, New York: Perigee Books, 1982.

Translator's note: The use of *shōsetsuteki* (novelesque) is here, and subsequently, used specifically for a literary genre which is described as approximating autobiography, through which there is a search for the self. These traits are not necessarily implicit in the term 'novel' in English, but they are implicit in an understanding of the modern Japanese novel or 'I novel'. Nevertheless, as Mizuta does not make this point explicitly in her essay, I have maintained the translation of this term as 'novelesque' throughout.

⁵ Ōba Minako, *Funakuimushi*, Tokyo: Kodansha, 1970.

with other traditional story-telling forms. ⁶ The former,
'The Picture without Composition', commences in a
manner reminiscent of her early novelesque
(shōsetsuteki) writings. However, a native Canadian
folktale, which reads as an authentic ancient narrative,
forms an undercurrent to this story and connects it to
the latter, 'Firegrass', which also draws upon techniques
of folklore and the imaginary world in constructing its
narrative framework.

⁶ Ōba Minako 'Kōzu no nai e' in Sanbiki no kani, Tokyo: Kodansha, 1968; Ōba Minako, 'Higusa' in Sanbiki no kani, Tokyo: Kodansha, 1968; Ōba Minako, Kiri no tabi, Tokyo: Kodansha, 1980.

20 生まれた作品だが、それに学れる年金賞の名のない主人公たちのドラマとして展開する実施の単体に な手法を用い、架空の場所、名のない孤島での名のない主人公たちのドラマとして展開する実施の文化 かとする物語『火草』を経て、小説と物語の融合のない絵』をはじめとする初期の小説的な作品と、カナダ した作品である。「構図のない絵」をはじめとする初期の小説的な作品と、カナダ いたころ。「本なくい虫」は小説というより物語的 ないひょうな昔話、民語の手法と世界を幹組 、そし
「 深 法 作 開 い の カ よ よ る よ り る 小 説 の 中 そ 絶 ど と と よ 、 寓 物 部 要 を か よ 的 物 部 要 を か よ う よ り 読 の の や 一 た 品 り る り 物 部 要 ち か よ 的 的 の の か た し た ろ い の の の の で か た 一 の の の の た 一 の の の の の の の の の の の の の

Dine more point which I wish to make here, however, is that sex between men and women unfolds as a central theme in Ōba's stories, and it is through this that she presents an awareness of the self. In other words, a certain understanding of sex shapes her literary worlds and consistently informs her philosophy on life.	21 指摘しておきたいもう一つの点は、大庭の作品は男と女の性を中心的な話のテーマとして展開し、てそれと世界認識を得ようとする、つまり、性がそこへの導入路となるという思想が一貫し、
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consciousness of being; and it is an energy channelled through sex. This triangular structure of sex, self- awareness, and desire, where loneliness is the reverse side of desire is fundamental to Ōba's entire <i>oeuvre</i> , informing her literature of memory and her narratives on living and surviving.	22 100000000000000000000000000000000000
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23. In Urashimaso, a gothic mansion provides the stage 旅」は別のところで分析をしているので、 が混在する物語的な表現の枠組み、 枠組みと、主体が不特定で、 へと結晶されていく。 upon which the narratives surrounding those archaic の物語空間ではゴシックな幽霊屋敷である。主人公という特定な個人の自分探しの小説的な表現 remnants occupying the human heart are played out amidst the desire and solitude that shapes them. The literary world of Urashimaso comes into focus through the correspondence between two literary frameworks: in the first, the protagonist is a specific character, whose その過程でこの二つの枠組みと語りの方法を代表する search for the self is expressed accordingly in a novelesque manner; and in the second the subject of the 往々にして不可視でもある非人称複数の語り、 narrative is unspecified, frequently invisible, and narrates through a plural impersonal pronoun so that その二つが混在/融 the voices of various ghosts can be heard intermingling with each other in a style reminiscent of oral story-ここでは直接 telling. Both Shipworms and Journey Through the Mist are also representative of this narrational processes in which two frameworks are brought together in one story. As I analyse these stories elsewhere, this essay 合 『浦島草』 focuses solely on Urashimaso. T へと進みたいと思う。 n る表現空間が ここでは幽霊たちの語り、 「ふなくい虫」 『浦島草』

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欲望と孤独によって形成される、

人間の内面を占める痕跡としての記憶の物語の舞台は、

『浦島

と

の世界 『霧の

<i>ashimaso</i> is about 'surviving' Hiroshima. Although it is the first instance where Ōba's writing directly approaches this theme, the shadow cast by Hiroshima can also be seen to hover over her previous writings, which seems to indicate that for her, Hiroshima is the origin of writing. Thus, <i>Urashimaso</i> has the effect of highlighting the presence of this theme in her previous writings, while elucidating the philosophical basis for its use. While the invocation of Hiroshima as a literary site, or topos, carries with it a significance that does not need to be spelled out, in <i>Urashimaso</i> , the general significance of all other topoi in Ōba's literature up until this novel – the US, Kanbara Town in Niigata, Tokyo, and finally, Hiroshima – is woven into this one site of expression.	5 24 「浦島草」はヒロシマの「生き残り」をテーマとした作品である。そのことを直接に扱ったこと自体が大庭文学にとっては新しいことであるが、それ以前の作品でもヒロシマの影が覆っていたことも確いう場所=トボスの持つ意味の重さは言うまでもないが、「浦島草」ではそれまでの大庭文学に置われて来た場所、アメリカ、新潟(蒲原)、東京にヒロシマを加えて、それまでの場所の持つ意味で、それまでの場所・トボスの持つ意味で、その意味で、それまでの場所を進行していく。
	「「「「「」」」 「」」」 「」」」 「」」」 「」」」 「」」」 「」」」

hother theme that occupies a central space in <i>Urashimaso</i> is the way in which the US and Japan confront each other as enemy armies, as assailant and victim, as 'others'. The drama of conflict with the other forms a background to this novel, whether this is represented through the Second World War with its winners and losers; those who committed the atrocity of dropping the bomb and their victims; and the antagonism between the respective cultures of the US and Japan. However, although the way a given nation state sustains its power through the desire to control the other and represses cultures which vie against it informs <i>Urashimaso</i> 's composition, it does not drive the storyline, nor structure the story; instead, the narrative is developed around 'surviving' Hiroshima, and the search for an othered self which this survival inevitably entails. Thus <i>Urashimaso</i> is not a testimony of objection and protest, critical of the nation state or its social and cultural structures and institutions. Rather, it is a depiction of the drama of those searching for a sense of selfhood who experience conflicting feelings of anger and desire for the other while struggling to survive both Hiroshima, and having been controlled; and it encompasses the personal drama of a protagonist who returns home from the US in order to discover her direction in life.	ラマとして描かれている。	25 「浦島草」ではアメリカと日本が、加害者と被害者という他者同士として対峙し合うテーマが中心を占める。第二次世界大戦の勝者と敗者、原爆惨事の加害者と被害者、アメリカと日本の文化の対立としから、他者との対立のドラマが背景として設定されている。国家権力に裏付けされた他者支配の欲望、自国文化を押し付ける他者文化抑圧の構図は、しかし、ドラマの筋やストーリー、物語の構成を形成するのではなく、「浦島草」はあくまでヒロシマの「生き残り」とそこに関わる他者の自己探求の話として展開されていくことが特徴である。国家や社会体制や文化構造への批判という抗議や異議申しとして展開されていくことが特徴である。国家や社会体制や文化構造への批判という抗議や異議申しとして展開されていくことが特徴である。国家や社会体制や文化構造への批判という抗議や異議申し	

26. In <i>Journey Through the Mist</i> , a story written in tandem with <i>Urashimaso</i> , the protagonist's search for the self is central, and is developed through an autobiographical narrational style. Here too, Ōba's technique in writing is evident in the story's development of the protagonist's heterosexual relationship, and the drama of the conflict and survival of such a relationship. The novel does not couch its discussion in terms of the rights and wrongs of Hiroshima, nor does it assert the superiority or inferiority between cultures and nation states and their strengths and desires in an overbearing manner. Instead, it relentlessly develops a story of such lovers surviving the scars upon the consciousness of the self that have been inflicted by desire.	26 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11
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27. Yukie, the main protagonist and narrator, decides to marry the boyfriend whom she met while studying abroad in the US and returns to Japan to visit Kanbara, the town where she grew up, with the notion of revisiting her childhood. She relies upon her half- brother, Morito, and stays with him and his lover of many years in his house in Tokyo. <i>Journey Through the</i> <i>Mist</i> is thus a story which deploys the metaphor of a journey in order to frame an autobiographical narrative about a search for the self and is a story about 'leaving'; whereas in <i>Urashimaso</i> , the search for the self is framed as a story about 'returning'. In the latter, the protagonist returns to a homeland which has changed beyond all recognition during her absence; some scenes thus contain allegorical meanings which allude to the folktale, <i>Urashima Tarō</i> . ⁷	Particular and a set of the
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⁷ Urashima Tarō is a character in a Japanese folktale who saves a turtle from being tormented by boys and is then taken by the turtle to the Dragon Palace under the sea where he enjoys all the pleasures of such a life. Upon asking to be taken home, he is given a bejewelled box and told never to open it. When he returns it is clear that hundreds of years have passed since he left and no one he remembers remains alive. In desperation, he opens the box only to turn into an old man. There are many versions of the tale, and the conclusion across these versions varies greatly with Tarō simply becoming old, dying, or turning into a crane upon opening the box.

kie and Morito are offspring from the same mother. However, there is a large separation in years between the two siblings because Yukie was conceived after Morito's father had died and her mother had remarried. Yukie, who left home as soon as she had graduated high school in order to study in the US, knows extremely little about her half-brother and other blood-relations, including what happened in the interval between the death of Morito's father and her mother meeting her own father.	28 できるえで、森人と同じ母親から産まれたが、森人の父親が亡くなってから母が結婚した二度目の夫の娘で、森人とは年が大きく離れている。高校からアメリカに留学して家を出てしまった雪枝は、森人にている。ことはほとんどない。

29. Yukie decides to stay at Morito's Tokyo house, nestled in the 'forest' (the remaining thicket of trees in the neighbourhood) until her boyfriend arrives from the US. In this house, Morito, his lover Reiko, their son Rei, Ryū (Reiko's former husband and the legal guardian of Rei), and Natsuo (Morito's adopted daughter) all live together.) だかしていたいです。 29 で一緒に住む東京の家、そこだけ取り残されたような樹々の茂る「森」の中の家に、ボーイフレンド が一緒に住む東京の家、そこだけ取り残されたような樹々の茂る「森」の中の家に、ボーイフレンド
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30. Immediately after Yukie arrives, Natsuo, who is two years older, pours her heart out to her about the strange nature of the relationships between the people in the house, their lifestyle together, and her upbringing. Reiko went to Hiroshima to see whether her mother-in-law had survived the atomic bomb while her husband Ryū was at the front, and was irradiated. Morito came to her aid, they began to live together, and Reiko gave birth to Rei, a child afflicted with a mental disorder. Ryū returns from the war and formally registers Rei as his child, despite being divorced from Reiko, and he and the others all decide to continue living together in the same house as a family.	とは離婚をしても森人とともに四人が同じ家に家族として住み続けることを	夫	に入り放射線を浴びる。森人に助けら	い立ちやその家の奇怪な人間関係と生活について話を聞かされる。泠子は夫の	は二つ歳上の夏生から堰を切ったようにほとばしるような	か後から来るまで消めてもらうことになっている。		

Τ

31. Morito returns from his hometown with a young woman, called Yukii, to look after Rei. However, she then has a child with a boyish young soldier from the occupying forces, and this child is Natsuo. Both the young soldier and Yukii die (the young soldier having been called up to fight in the Korean war, and Yukii through childbirth) so Morito brings up Natsuo as his adopted daughter. Having been brought up with Rei who is slightly older than her from an early age, Natsuo eventually begins to have a sexual relationship with him.	31 とに商務なるしても考しても考しても考していた。 ように若い兵隊との間に子を作り、それが夏生である。少年兵は朝鮮戦争で、そしてユキイは出産時である。少年兵は朝鮮戦争で、そしてユキイは出産時の少年の にそれぞれ亡くなり、孤児となった夏生を森人は養女として育てることになる。幼い頃から数歳年上
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32. Ryū and Morito continue their respective sexual relationships with Reiko, and while their inter- relationships are filled with love and hatred, they continue their shared life together, unable to part from one another. Meanwhile, Rei and Natsuo continue to build an intimate world of their own. In this world, the mentally impaired Rei and the orphaned Natsuo manage to overcome the conflict between self and other and forge a close intimacy which is shut off from an outside world. It is as if the very core of silence, a core which resembles a black hole, is created through this world of the house in the forest by the novel itself.	32 の季と一緒に育った夏生はそれであと性俗な世俗を読けていた世界は、赤人はそれぞれ性的な関係を続けて変と性俗の意厳を超えた、密閉され、外界から遮断された世界は、沈黙する核、あたかも見て「浦島草」の作品の世界に作っている。
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33. While Morito's wild untamed hair and missing teeth give him the appearance of an old man, Reiko's hair is a perfect white, emitting a strange light, and there is an uncanniness about her which makes it difficult to gauge her age. She has a body which, Yukie feels, has a soft, silky, supple sexuality, like a white gown. At first Ryū is violent towards Reiko, but he eventually learns better through Morito's example and instead he becomes extremely nihilistic; abandoning all his hopes and dreams; relinquishing all responsibility towards others; and adopting a lifestyle where he doesn't have to do anything.



ouse in the forest is an ancestral home where ns of Reiko's family had lived, and which Reiko rom her parents. As such, there are many aves in the garden, alongside a well which tells tories about death. Alongside the well, so (<i>urashimas</i> ō), dark, gloomy flowers with at droop, bloom every year. The house in the n haunted house, where the spirits of those who l, still remain. In other words, it is a place by survivors of catastrophe, with a graveyard s and memories filled with bitter suffering. As symbol, <i>Urashimaso</i> , a vine which fishes ke a trailing fishing line, thereby connects Tarō's legendary return from the dragon's his hometown – a place that had changed Il recognition – to the story of Yukie's return erica.	34 なる 森の家は治子が親から引き継いだ、家族が代々住んだ家で、庭には家族の墓があり、死にまつわる 育は、龍宮から見知らぬ場所に変わってしまった故郷へ帰って来た浦島太郎の伝説と、アメリカから すれを咲かせる。森の家はお化け屋敷であり、生きたまま死んでいる亡霊、つまり惨事の生き残りた ちの棲む屋敷、怨念と苦悩に満ちた記憶の墓場なのである。夢を釣る釣り糸のように蔓をたれる浦島 たれる浦島太郎の伝説と、アメリカから
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35. The old house in Tokyo surrounded by trees in which the family settles has thus survived the progress of modern culture and civilization, having been there from the outset of the metropolis' development. The house and its entire estate are inhabited by the dead. A story about the suicide of an ancestor, whose body still remains in the depths of the shaft, emanates from the well. The deep shaft of the well can therefore be read as a symbol of the realm of traumatic memories, buried in the deeper recesses of the unconscious. What we see when we peer into the well is the desire and loneliness of the other, deep-seated grudges, and nihilism. The well is a place where memories awaken; it is an entrance which guides us into the unconscious territory where our drives to begrudge, to fear and to die have been suppressed.	6 35 するための入り口となっている。
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36. These strange people, who have abandoned the world in order to survive Hiroshima and the war, continue to live out their lives like ghosts in this house. However, at the same time, this house is where Rei and Natsuo's child's was born, and it is Yukie's point of departure for a new life having returned from the US. It is, thus, a place pregnant with the one hope of locating a path to freedom; a place where relief and release in the aftermath of tragedy is possible. It is the sole stage of action. It is a place filled with the suffering of survival, but, precisely for this reason, it is the only place where a search for the self and the development of a new awareness can begin; it is a place which is entrusted with connecting the memory of pain and tragedy with a hope for the future.	A Participant Pa
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37. Yukie also listens to Reiko's story. Reiko speaks without reserve about the hatred she has been harboring both concerning the way in which she was unfairly treated by her mother-in-law, her husband's silent complicity in that treatment, and about the women who have become her competitors in life. Reiko has an unusual proclivity towards sex, desiring relations with multiple men. Sex with the two men in her life inseparably connects her ego to its desire to continue living. As Natsuo grows up, she becomes filled with physical vitality and charm; she has a voracious sexual appetite, and her employment as an interpreter for foreign tourists allows her to enjoy sex with lots of men. Yukie and Reiko express their anxiety of, and animosity towards, Natsuo's sexual power and charm, and this enables them to deepen their bond. Natsuo is thus presented as mentally scarred and as a dangerous figure, or vengeful <i>femme fatale</i> , who provokes enmity among other women.	37 雪枝は冷子からも話を聞かされている。冷子は内面に憎しみを抱えていることを臆面もなく語るがそれは自分を対等に扱わなかった婚家の姑やそれを黙認した夫の龍に対してであったり、自分と競争相手になる女たちすべてに対してでもあったりする。冷子は複数の男と性関係を持つことを望み、性相手になる女たちすべてに対してでもあったりする。冷子は複数の男と性関係を持つことを望み、性相力に対して不安と敵意を持ち、雪枝と冷子は親近感を深める。夏生は内面に傷跡を持ち、自分と競争むファム・ファタールのような危険な存在として、女たちに敵対意識を喚起するのだ。
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immediate aftermath of the dropping of the atomic bomb on Hiroshima. Not only was she herself exposed to radiation, but she also, as a victim of the bomb, gave birth to a disabled child. Moreover, forever engraved as a scar on her mind is the picture of hell she witnessed of the pitiful figures of atomic bomb victims whose bodies were wracked with pain as they perished. Her resentment, therefore, is a living remnant of such memories of bloodshed; it is a hatred, or anger, that ferments through the struggle to survive such destruction, a struggle which is pitted against the violence involved in crushing hearts and minds. Morito tells Yukie that Reiko summoned her from the US to tell her this story. However, despite their talking at length, Reiko never touches upon this crux of her internal suffering; nor does she mention how she owes her very existence to her tenacity in survival.	38 Manual Control of the control
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39. Morito, who, as mentioned above, helped Reiko after she was exposed to radioactivity, witnessed the same picture of hell as her from which he too bears a scar on his memory. However, hidden within his tale are painful memories of having survived another nightmare: he had married Ari, the daughter of the landowner for whom his father worked as a head clerk. After the death of his father, who had been forced to be the lover of the landowner's wife, Morito's mother expressed her spite towards and hatred of Morito's marriage, resulting in Ari's suicide. However, neither Reiko, nor Morito, ever talk about their wounds, or the shock their minds incurred through these hellish scenes. This is because to do so would itself cause further pain to themselves, and they come to look down upon using the energy needed for tenaciously surviving in speaking about such things.	■b し し し し し し た 冷 子 を 加 れ た 冷 子 を 加 し た 冷 子 を 助 け た 冷 子 を 助 し た や み の の の の れ た 冷 子 を し か い る 。 し か け る 、 や 子 を 地 主 の 明 を し か け る 。 し か け る 。 し か け た 森 人 に は 父 が 番 頭 を し か け る 。 し か け る 。 し か け る 、 た や う そ し か け た 森 人 に は 父 が 番 頭 を し か け た 森 た う そ し か け た 森 た う 子 を 地 主 の の し か け た 森 た う 、 か け た 森 た し て 仕 え た た も 当 然 に て 仕 え た は な い の し て 仕 え た は な い の し て 仕 え た は な い の し て 仕 え た は な い の し て 仕 え た は な い の し て 仕 え た は な い の し て 仕 え た は な い の し て 仕 え た は な い の し て し て し て む た し て む た し て む た し て む た し て む た し て む た し た ち む み た う む た う の た う ち ろ う ら で う か し て し た う た う う う た う か し し た う か た う う う た う た う た う う た う た う た う た う う た う た う た う た う た う た う た う た う た う た う た う た う う た う た た う た う た た う た う た た う た う た た う た た う た た た か い た た か た た か た た か た た た う た た う た た た う た た た た た た た た た た た た た

40. As a repatriated soldier, Ryū has seen the bloodshed of armies locked in mortal combat. It becomes apparent that he is deeply scarred by a memory from which he is unable to be released; namely, that in order to survive he had to do terrible things. But Ryū, like Reiko and Morito, does not talk about this. As a survivor, he too shuts his mind to it, buries the memory and stubbornly refuses to share his memories; in this, he is also not simply someone who has been harmed, but someone who inflicts harm upon others in order to survive.	1 40 さい したかも、したかも、心に深い傷となりその記憶から解放されないでいることはあきらかである。しかし龍もまたそれを語ることはない。心を閉じ、そこに記憶を埋めたまま、他者とのコミュニケーションを頑に 拒むサーバイバーは、犠牲者であることには変わりはないが、被害者であるだけではなく、同時に生
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41. Enclosed within Reiko's mind is a similar stubborn aggressiveness from which she draws her strength in survival. Natsuo, on the other hand, simply treats others as she wishes, and the agency she steals from them is not their desire to live, but their desire to survive; her power is not the strength of a victim, it is the power a perpetrator wields when attacking the desires of the other. The survivor of catastrophe thus does not does not stop at the destruction of others, but holds a power that is derived from the dual desires and self- awarenesses of both victim and perpetrator. Ōba's characters thus, are not victims who shine a light on the norms of society in order to rouse sympathy, neither do they turn to their enemies, or perpetrators, with protests. Instead, they are survivors, driven by the power of dualistic desires which they direct towards all others. To this extent, they can be seen to exert the same power of the desire to survive as Ōba's trope of the <i>yamanba</i> . ⁸	2 41 ゆうよりは生き残る力とは、他者破壊しいとわない、被害者と加害者の欲望の力でもある。生き残る力とは、他者破壊しいとわない、被害者と加害者の欲望を攻撃する加害者の力でもあるの して同情を喚起する被害者ではなく他者の欲望と自意識を両義的に持つ力でもある。 生き残りの両義的な欲望の力でしたがの加害者の力でもある。生き して間を受助して同情を受助して、 ない、おどの規範に照らして同情を受助して、 なく、また、加害者のかでものでもある。生き して、 たたのの山
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⁸ The trope of the *yamanba*, a mountain witch from Japan's folklore, appears in various stories by Ōba, including: Ōba Minako, 'Yamanba no bishō' in *Dankō*, Tokyo: Kawade shobō, 1979 and Ōba Minako, 'Rosoku uo' in *Umi ni yuragu ito*, Tokyo: Kodansha, 1989.

の森の家の生活はなくなってしまうだろうことを暗示してい

る。

は生き残るための、

黎を育てるためのこ

い虚無を生きる男だが

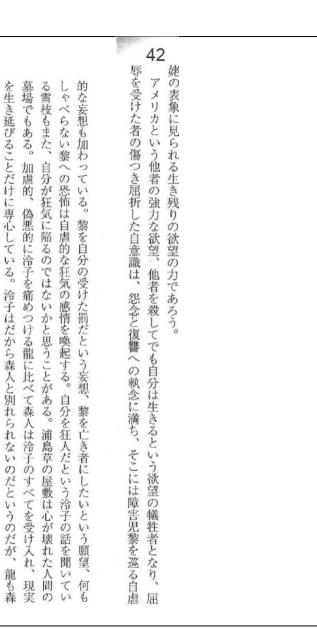
~, や

人と泠子を必要としていることは明らかだ。龍はヤクザな生活しかできな

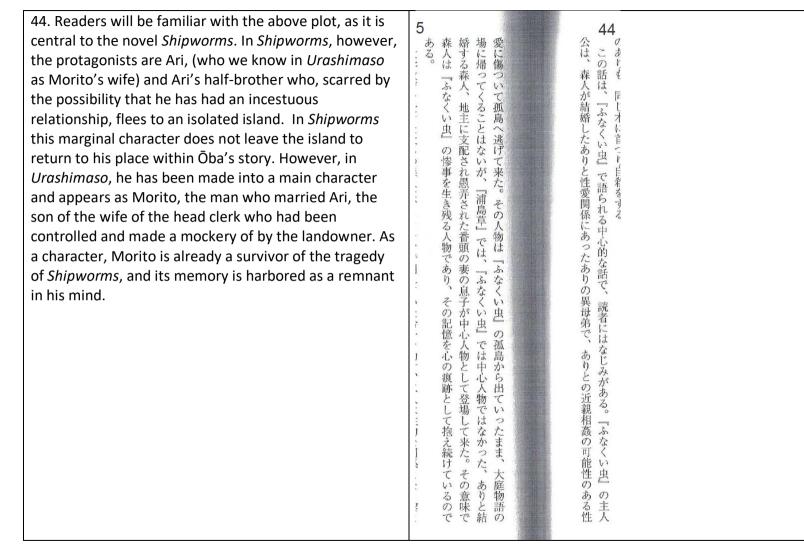
他の女性と結婚しようとする。いずれ

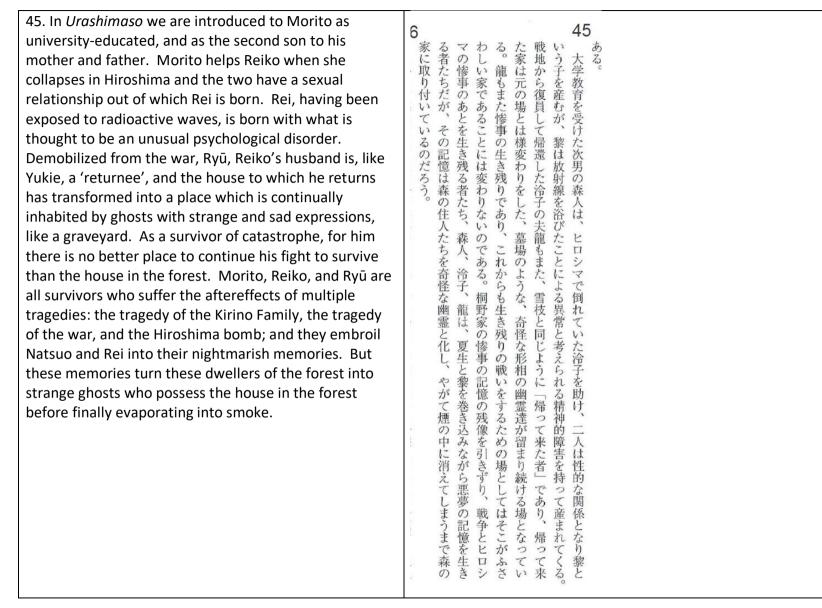
がて泠子の家を出て、

42. In Urashimaso, these characters are humiliated people who sacrificed themselves for their strong desire for the American other – a desire to continue their own lives even if they kill the other – and thus they possess a scarred and warped self-awareness tantamount to vindictiveness filled with spite and vengeance. For Reiko, added to such feelings are masochistic delusions concerning the life of her disabled child, Rei – that Rei is her punishment, that she wants him dead – and her intense fear of Rei, who never speaks a word. Upon hearing Reiko's story and her claim that she is insane, Yukie begins to think that she herself is going mad. The house and its grounds in Urashimaso are thus like a graveyard of people with broken minds. While Ryū sadistically and playfully inflicts pain upon Reiko, Morito, in contrast, is able to fully accept her and devotes all of his energy to their continued survival. However, even though Reiko says that for this reason she cannot separate from Morito, it is clear that both she and Morito are essential to Ryū. However, Ryū, a nihilistic man incapable of escaping his yakuza-like lifestyle, eventually leaves Reiko's house to marry another woman. As he does so, we realize that these characters' life in the house in the forest, undertaken in order to survive the war and bring up Rei, will one day disappear.



43. Morito relates his story about the family home in	43
Kanbara to Yukie, however, he does not say anything	の作う考経け夫な の あた」えるい森 い ない な の る の し た い な の の れ の し た い な れ の の の し 、 る の い れ の の の し っ し の 、 の の の の の の の の の の の の の
about the memory which scars him from that time. The	の作う考経け夫な のあり」える。森 り」こる。 たここの たっこの で たっこの たっこの で たっこの で たって で の で たっ で たっ で たっ で の で の で の で の で の の で の の の で の
mother of Morito and Yukie was the wife of the head	もにと。にい配森も多、殺に今成うさ人まの
clerk of the Kirino estate. The owner's wife, who	りちこる的と支。人の もこと。にいう で し の し い う れ て り ち に り り に り り に り う れ の う の の う れ の う の の う の の う の う の う
suffered from syphilis, controlled the head clerk	じれて、し、屈て、言、、言、れて、主、て、、言、、、し、し、て、、、、、、、、、、、、、、、、、、、、、、、、
(Morito's father), and while charging him with the task	の柔の复め生きによって、住返しを そえる。今や地主の家に代わ そことによって、住返しを でたちに殺されると木に首つり自 のありも、同じ木に首つり自
of exploiting the poor tenant families who lived on the	首木 仕家 く 強 の 母 の く つ に 返 に 。い 切 は 実 て り 首 し 代 母 ら り 没 家
estate, she forced him into a sexual relationship with her	首木 仕家 く 強 の 母 の < つ に 返 に 。い 切 は 実 ? り 首 し 代 母 ら り 没 家 自 を を わ 親 れ 盛 落 の 7
which continually humiliated him. However, the	殺くしっはてりし話し
landowner's estate later went bankrupt, and after this,	の家の気の行うに、たちに、たいでのでのです。 ない。森人もまた、蒲原の実家の話を雪枝に聞かせるが、白 ない。森人と雪枝の母は没落した地主の桐野家の番頭の 大を支配されて、家の切り盛りと、小作人からの搾取を する。。今や地主の家に代わって新興金持ち階級に成 う」ことによって、仕返しをしようと考えるのである。 のありも、同じ木に首つり自殺をする。
Morito's mother realized her talent for business and	るてと類のと小主枝す。自考公娘い作のにゝ
enjoyed successive financial gains. However, she	
considers making Ari, the daughter of the landowner's	をるだ精。か野かこしの既神地ら家せし
estate who is not psychologically normal, Morito's bride.	しのら神地ら家せく 、で踏的主ののるそ やあにの搾番が用
In a reversal of fortunes, the mother, as a member of the	をし、やがて腹違いの弟と性的な関係 をし、やがて腹違いの弟と性的な関係
nouveau riche, attempts to exact revenge by 'buying' the	て 。 成 通 の を の 自 し 腹 森 り で 没 任 嫁 分 「 違 人 上 は 落 さ だ の い
daughter of the manor house. Morito is upset by this,	がて腹違いの弟と性的な関係の見ている。 森人もその気になるが、 た成り上がった森人の母は、 ともに、性的な関係
but the landowner's wife hangs herself from a tree and	いもがなのれが内ィのそうい後る、面
commits suicide when the head clerk is killed by the	の そ つ い 後 る 、 面 弟 の た あ は と 梅 の と 気 森 り 、 と 毒 傷 性 に 人 を 母 も に 、
exploited tenants. Finally, Ari, realizing she has been	
having a sexual relationship with her half-brother, hangs	的なの息親に冒そなる母子は、さの
herself from the same tree.	な る 時 は で の 設 で の に 、 森 営 的 た 憶
	弟 (の (の (の 気 に な し と と も に 、 そ の 気 に 、 を も に 、 そ の の 母 は 、 そ の の 母 は 、 そ の の 母 は 、 そ の の 母 は 、 そ の の 母 は 、 そ の の 母 は 、 そ の の 母 は 、 そ の の 母 は 、 そ の の 母 は 、 そ の の 母 は 、 そ の の 母 は 、 そ の の 母 は 、 そ の の 母 は 、 を 朝 に 、 や れ こ れ た の 記 に 、 知 た た の 記 に 、 知 た た の 記 に 、 知 た た の 記 に 、 知 た の の の の の の の の の の の の の
	持主での手関主関
	の弟と性的な関係を持ち続けていた娘その気になるが、地主の妻は番頭が小った森人の母は、金で主家の娘を「買いありを息子の森人の母は、金で主家の娘を「買いありを息子の森人の母は、金で主家の娘を「買いた」の妻は番頭が
	続 妻 家 と を 妻 て け は の す 発 持 に は て 番 娘 る 揮 た 、何
	い頭をこしさ番もたが、 してい しょうし ひんしょう しょうしん ひん 頭 語娘 小 買 を 、 続 の ら





46. However, in this ghost story about a house in the forest – a story of the survival of catastrophe – a way out is offered through the narrative of our protagonist, Yukie, who is returning home in order to discover her identity. Yukie begins to feel as if she has found her life path through her encounter with otherness; namely, the lives of people with unspeakable scarred interiorities: Ryū and Natsuo as survivors of war; Reiko and Rei as survivors of Hiroshima; and Morito as a survivor of the Kanbara tragedy. It can certainly be said that she becomes aware that these people who struggle in order to survive are fundamental to her being. Having discovered her origins, she chooses to continue searching for a way forward for her life, deciding to return again to the US, without marrying her American lover. Although this decision is carefully presented as Yukie's personal life choice, it can also be read as emblematic of Ōba's response to the cultural conflict between Japan and the US.	はあくまでも雪枝の個人的な生きる上での選択である。 選択である。それは作家大庭みな子の日本とアメリカという文化的対立への答えでもあるが、作品でもアメリカ人の恋人とは結婚せず、原点を見つけた自分の生のあり方をこれから探していこうとする	46 の原点であることの認識であると言っていいのではないだろうか。アメリカに帰ることを決めながららことから、自分の生きる道を探り当てたと感じ始める。それは生き残りに苦悩するものたちが自分ることから、自分の生き残りの龍と夏生の生と語られることのない内面の傷跡に、他者として接するの物語によって出口を開かれている。雪枝は蒲原の惨事の生き残りである森人とヒロシマの生き残り、ミ・耳・イ・マ・ママフラ	
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47. Just as the narrator Yukie, whose present-moment perspective is central to the novel of <i>Urashimaso</i> , has returned from the US to Tokyo in order to discover herself, so too, the main stage of the story continually returns to Tokyo as a post-Hiroshima space. Furthermore, her narrative does not replay old memories, but narrates beyond them. Here, <i>Urashimaso</i> is thus different from previous novels. The objective of Yukie's narrative is not to arrive at, and replay, Reiko's memory; rather, it is to ask the question of how Yukie, who does not share or hold the same memories as Reiko, can commit such an unknown memory to the recesses of her own mind and use it as a basis for living. It is therefore, not a question which concerns itself with the expression of memory itself, but rather the aftermath of memory – or 'postmemory'. The question that this novel thus poses is how in 'the aftermath' we, as people who came after the survivors, can assume responsibility through internalising their memories. Or interior scars, and connect them to our own realities. Surely there is no other way of preventing memories of disaster from being consigned to oblivion and erased alongside the lives of the individual survivors than by allowing its trauma, or the scars of its memory, to affect us; by allowing ourselves to be affected by the presence, imagination, and feelings of the other; through our shared cultural representation as survivors; and not just through the representation of the experiences of those who were actually there.	この、「「「「「「「」」」」」、「「」」」、「「」」、「「「」」、「「」」、「「
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48. Although Yukie does not possess the memory of Hiroshima, she does develop a need to take Reiko's memory into her own reality and internalize it. She does this, not in order to survive, but in order to locate her own desire to live. This desire is also the origin of her path to self-awareness.	9 48 作者の当者を思義できたないが、冷子の記憶を受け継ぎ、自分の実存として引き受けなければならなくなる。それは生き残るためではなく、自らが生きる欲望を持つためなのだ。その欲望が雪枝の存在認識を導くエネルギーの源泉でもある。
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49. Yukie's lover Marek, as an American, feels compelled to visit Hiroshima, particularly since he is considering させ、生き、生き残るための自己探求と、個人と集合的記憶再生と継承の小説/物語であるが、それ 持つ。 却のシンボルともなっている。 は記憶を直接に持たない現代人がどのように記憶を生き続けるのかという課題に向き合う現代の寓話 源となっている。 であるとも言えるだろう。その根幹をなすのがヒロシマの被爆経験であり、 身体と自意識の受けた傷の痕跡として、 marrying Yukie. However, the Hiroshima he visits is the は忘却さ reconstructed city, not the city at the time of the blast. このように『浦島草』ではそれまでに描かれて来た原型的人物の系譜の上にストーリーを展開 The Atomic Bomb Dome is now a monument, or memorial, established in order not to forget. However, as a tourist spot, it has, on the contrary, become a しまわない 「浦島草」 symbol of forgetting. In Hiroshima, Marek has an affair with Natsuo, who happens to be an interpreter for ためのモニュメ はポスト foreign tourists. Urashimaso is thus a novel, or rather, a ヒロシマでマー modern folktale (monogatari), in which the plot is ヒロシマ、 developed through the continuing genealogy of its 大庭作品のすべてのドラマの意味の始まりと終わ archetypal characters; through the way individual and collective memories are revived and passed on; and レックは外国人観光客相手の通訳である夏生と情事を ポストメモリ 記念碑だが、 through searches for selfhood that are vital for life and survival. To this extent, it seems to offer itself to the readership as a narrative which asks how people today, who do not possess direct memories of catastrophe, can ーの物語なのである。 今は観光名所となっていて、反対に忘 successfully inherit such memories. The experience of the Hiroshima bomb forms the root foundations for this modern folktale; it is the 'archaic remnant' inflicted それは他者の欲望による upon our bodies and minds because of the desire of the other; it is the origin of this work by Oba; and it is the site where all meaning for this drama begins and ends. り、 Urashimaso is thus a narrative (monogatari) for our その根 postmemory, post-Hiroshima world.

49 ればならない。 Vi しかし、 " クはア ヒロシマには当時の風景はなく、 **爲景はなく、復興した都市があるだけである。原爆ドーそして雪枝と結婚しようと考える以上広島を訪れなけ** 復興した都市があるだけ

50. The philosophy which informs Ōba's writing can be 50 seen to be largely at work in Urashimaso. However, her 語であり、 現代の寓話形成への作者の強い意志と作品の意図が明らかである。 他者支配、文化的他者の欲望による破壊と生き残りの苦悩劇の側面 者との葛藤、性と自意識の欲望と生き残りの個人的なドラマに、新 usual themes, such as conflict with the other, the desire 大庭文学の根底を支える思想は 17:1 1 for sex and self-awareness, and the personal drama of survival, are viewed afresh through the perspective of 自己探求としてのヒロシマ物語であり、 the Hiroshima bombing: here, the 'other' with whom there is conflict is an entire race and nation state, and it is through the desire to control those who are culturally other that survivors suffer the painful tragedy of destruction. In making Hiroshima the central theme, the craftsmanship of Oba's writing, and its powerful 生き残りの個人的なドラマに、新たにヒロシマという『浦島草』によって大きく変わったわけではないが、 intent to shape a modern folktale for our times becomes clear. Urashimaso is a present-day allegory for a post-Hiroshima world; it is a story of the search for identity in retrospect of Hiroshima and a modern tale of survival for our times. ポストヒロシマの現代寓話でもある。 を加えて 「浦島草」 は現代の生き残りの物 中心に据えたところに マという国家や民族の それまでの 他

51. <i>Urashimaso</i> , as a modern retelling of Hiroshima, is formed both through a character who experienced the bomb, and one who has not. The silence of the character who experienced the bomb can, moreover, be understood as a narrative of silent memories, or of postmemory, and thus as the next generation's narrative memory of postmemory. This <i>monogatari</i> entails tracing back the symbolization of the other's memory, and searching for the ontology of the self, so that the internalization of the other's memories revives the desire to live. In other words, Ōba's literature shows us how the buried memories of those silent witnesses to tragedy can be converted into remnants at the center of narratives in which there is a search for the self. Yukie, the young, post-Hiroshima-born woman who has returned from studying in the US, witnesses the tragedy of the heroic survival of a victim of Hiroshima and arrives at the understanding that unless she is able to make a connection between her internal thoughts and the scars, or memories, of Hiroshima, not only will she not be able to gain an awareness of her own identity, she will not be able to fully comprehend her relationship with the rest of the world. In other words, she will not be able to continue living. The story that emerges from Hiroshima's postmemory is one where, from the strength of others' survival, the strength to live can be acquired, and where the desire to survive rouses the desire to live. The power of narratives lies not in consigning their scars to oblivion, but, rather in restoring them as cultural representation, and thus forming	51 「浦島草」という現代のヒロシマ物語は「「こく」」という現代のヒロシマ物語は記念になっていた。 者の記憶の沈黙とポストメモリーとも言うべき経験しない次世代の、記憶は継承されうると大庭文学は語っている。アメリカ留学から帰還した若いポストとロシマの構築。他者の記憶の内面化による生きる欲望の再生の物語である。 れていたまま深層に埋められた当事者の記憶=傷を自己探求の物語の中で語り直すことを通してのみ、記憶は継承されうると大庭文学は語っている。アメリカ留学から帰還した若いポストとロシマの日本 た女性雪枝は、ヒロシマの犠牲者の壮絶な生き残り劇を目撃しヒロシマの傷痕=記憶に自分の内面を た女性雪枝は、ヒロシマの犠牲者の壮絶な生き残り劇を目撃しヒロシマの傷痕=記憶に自分の内面を ため女性雪友は、ヒロシマの犠牲者の壮絶な生き残り劇を目撃しヒロシマの傷痕=記憶に自分の内面を えトメモリーの物語なのである。他者の傷痕を忘却ではなく回復の文化表象にするのは物語る力、自 己探求のための表現なのだと。

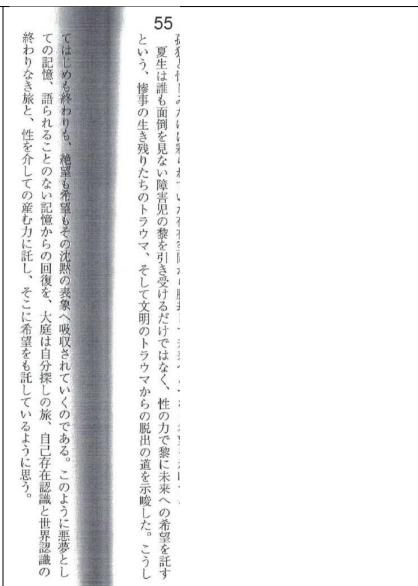
expressions through which our identities can be	
retrieved.	

52. Ōba Minako herself is an heir to the nightmarish memories which evaporate in smoke in <i>Urashimaso</i> . In her novel, she looks to Yukie, as a figure treading the path of self-discovery; Rei, whose psychological impairment can be read a symbol of Hiroshima's victims' silence; and the unborn child of Rei and the mixed race orphan Natsuo, to find a way out of their legacy. While Yukie realizes, in her search for identity, that her own life is dependent upon her desire to live, the continuance of life itself is contingent upon Natsuo and Rei's sexual desire.	3 0111111111111111111111111111111111111
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53. Although these characters who are entrusted with 4 53 hope do not possess memories of the catastrophe 4 53 themselves, they have touched the scars, or memories, 6 6 of those who heroically forebear them, and it is from 5 6 these scars and memories that they garner their own 5 5 6 desire to live. In this respect, Urashimaso presents the 7 6 8 7 6 8 7 6 8 7 6 8 7 6 8 7 6 8 7 6 8 7 6 8 7 6 8 7 7 6 8 7 7 6 8 7 7 8 8 7 7 7 8 8 7 7 7 8 8 7 7 7 8 8 7 7 7 8 8 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	
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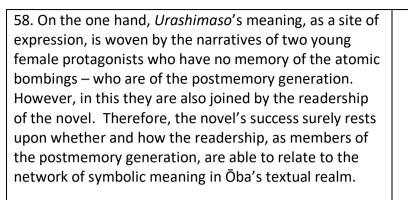
54. Rei personifies the black hole of silence at the heart of the novel. This much is made apparent by the way in which the character suffers the after-effects of the bomb both mentally and physically, and stands alone and apart from his family and the wider world around him. However, as Natsuo (an orphan of war who thus embodies the destructive power produced through the ambitions of nation and civilization) bears Rei's child, the text seems to suggest that out of a space darkened by despair, solitude, and hatred, a future which breaks free from such dark energy, and which engenders hope, is still possible.	54 人たちにとっても逃れることのできない運命なのたと作者は言っていそのたと見う 、孤独と憎しみだけに彩られていた存在空間から脱却して未来へとつなぐ希望を示唆する。 で別き受けた存在で、彼は世の中からも、家族の者たちからも外れた一人だけの、それ自体の存在で 後遺症を心身
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55. Indeed, the intimation that Natsuo's path leads the way out of the trauma inflicted by surviving a catastrophe, and even out of the trauma inflicted by civilization itself, seems manifest in the way in which she not only accepts the care of the abandoned and disabled Rei, but also, through sexual healing, entrusts him with the hope of a future. In this way, both beginnings and endings, hope and despair, continue to be engendered in the symbol of silence. Ōba entrusts both hope and recovery from these unspeakably nightmarish memories to the power born through journeys of never-ending self-discovery which seek an understanding of the world and of the self,



56. The house in the forest represents the origin of survival for Yukie, Reiko and Morito, for Ryū upon his return from war, and for Natsuo and Rei who grow up there. For these characters, this haunted house is not only their only home, it is the only home they have ever known. It is also a place where women exercise their sexuality and their strength in giving birth. For Ōba, thus, it seems that women's strength in giving birth is also a strength in survival; it is a strength which connotes the hope for the future born out of the memory of catastrophe. To this extent, female strength, as the origin of sex and death, is filled with meaning, like a black hole, or the silence of Hiroshima's victims.	7 のずラックホール=沈黙が孕んでいる意味であるだろう。 7 のブラックホール=沈黙が孕んでいる意味であるだろう。
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57. What neither the story nor the author explain is 57 what sort of life Yukie, having returned from the てくる。 られ、語られることによってその記憶は回復の可能性を秘めた物語として読者の記憶へと差し出され 生まれ出てきたのである。 に消えて終わ いくのか、それを物語は告げることはなく、作者も語っていない。 そして夏生が執念を持 して夏生が執念を持って留まり続けた生き残りたちの語り得なかった内面をどのように子に伝えて雪枝が文明的他者であるアメリカから帰って来た者としてどのような自分の人生を見つけるのか、 culturally other US, will be able to discover for herself; or to what extent Natsuo – who is beset by fitful vengeful obsessions and who has not understood the narratives of the survivors around her – will be able to pass on such りは語られない narratives to her child. The house in the forest and its dwellers simply evaporate in smoke, so the conclusion 黒え cannot be told. However, it is from the midst of this 幽霊たちの smoke that the novel, Urashimaso, emerges. The ままなのであるから。 traumatic memories of the ghosts do not disappear from 7 V the pages of the book, but take their place in history, and are held out to the reader as secret narratives with ŀ 「売時 ラウマとし the potential for healing through the memories of the readership. るたみこ しかし、 ての記憶は、 その煙の中 作品の中に消えることなく位置づけ 森の家もその住人たちも煙ととも から『浦島草』という作品が



の作品としての評価が決まるだろう。

58 モリー世代の主人公たちだが、読者もまた立ち会ってしまったのだから、 的意味体系から読者がどのようなポストメモリーの世代としての存在感を得るかによって 『浦島草』の表現空間の意味を担っていくのは、二人の若い女性主人公、 記憶を所有しないポストメ 大庭文学の表現空間の象徴 『浦島草』

59. At the center of Ōba's site of expression, the entrance to the multi-layered world of memory lies open. This world, however, exists behind a curtain of fog, never fully revealing its full form. To arrive there, one must step over the present reality of 'here and now', and travel to 'the other side', where the world of the other's memory – a world of silence – awaits. As Ōba's narratives up until <i>Urashimaso</i> make abundantly clear, to do this we must journey through our sexuality, our internal thoughts, our roots – both those of our family and our hometowns – and beyond; we must travel through many deep, dark levels of silence. Indeed, it is not until we have passed through the scars and solitude of desire buried deep within us, that we can finally arrive at our destination.	59 大臣文学の表現空間の中心には、記憶という深層世界が口を開いている。その奥深く埋められた欲望の傷跡と孤独を通り抜けなければ到達できないことが明らかに開の深層、その奥深く埋められた欲望の傷跡と孤独を通り抜けなければ到達できないことが明らかにのある。
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60. In <i>Urashimaso</i> , Ōba offers to her readers a piece of Hiroshima's literary memory, thereby entrusting them to undertake a journey of endless discovery of themselves and the world; to take their ability to reproduce into a future of hope; and to humbly assume the remembrance of the past. Within Ōba's articulation of the desire for the American other is a criticism of the way such desire can lead to the oppression and control of the other through the powers of the nation state and their militaries. Ōba's response to this seems to be that both the strength to survive, and the origin of that strength, namely, the ability to remember, are in themselves victories.	1 60 このように大庭が読者に差し出すのは、自己と世界の認識のおわりなき旅と、産む力を持つ性に、 しての記憶の勝利でもあるという大庭の答えではないだろうか。 60 このように大庭のアメ

61. An ability to imagine the other is essential to the journey of self-awareness through the other's memory. The path to self-discovery is a path where the feelings and imagination towards the memory of the other figure profoundly. Ōba's story addresses its readership with this message by intertwining narratives of self-discovery with narratives from an impersonal, ghostly realm.	61 ・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・
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62. As I have argued above, in *Urashimaso*, desire is 62 clearly formulated through a triangulation between の欲望が加わり、『ふなくい虫』の階級の欲望から国家の欲望、自意識の欲望が一体となって、孤独と虚無感が三角構造を作って前にも述べたように、『浦島草』の欲望の型は、これまでと同 広めていったのである。 heterosexual desire, a desire for self-discovery, and solitude and nihilism, in the same manner as it is in Ōba's previous novels. However, within this triangular template, the desire of the United States to drop the atomic bomb has been appended to the desire in Shipworms to attain a higher social class, so that the territory of desire can, in *Urashimaso*, be seen to have 孤独と虚無感が三角構造を作っている。そこに原爆を落とすアメリカ expanded, becoming a desire for nation states, and even a desire for civilization itself. これまでと同じ さらには文明の欲望へとその領域を に明確に男女の性的な欲望と

63. Ultimately, class, gender, war, and Hiroshima all, as issues, concern the desire for civilization. Out of desire – the origin of the individual's will to live and survive – arises envy and vengeance, which are themselves different kinds of destructive desires that seek to wipe out the other, to suppress the other's desire to survive, to oppress them. Thus the antagonism between the conflicting desires of any civilization irrevocably leads to their aggrandizement. In revealing this, <i>Urashimaso</i> forces the reader into a renewed awareness of the trauma of civilization and its after effects, or memories.	4 り出すのだ。 63 「諸島草」は読者を文明のトラウマの記憶、その後遺症という、存在認識の場へと引きず のである。「浦島草」は読者を文明のトラウマの記憶、その後遺症という、存在認識の場へと引きず
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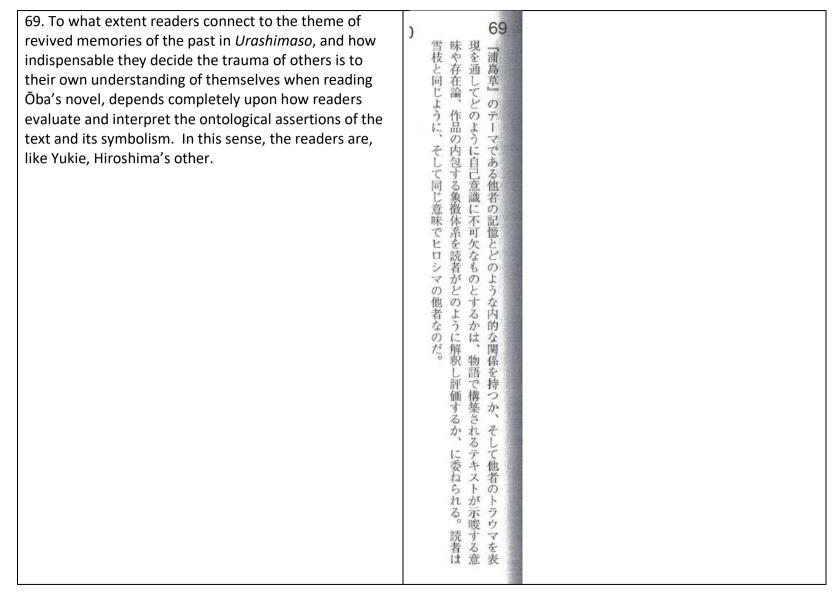
65. The last chapter of <i>Urashimaso</i> is entitled 'Kemuri' ('Smoke'). It ends on a very shocking and dramatic note. Deciding not to marry Marek, and thinking that she has discovered her direction in life, Yukie returns to the house in the forest only to be confronted with the dumbfounding reality that the house has vanished, along with Morito, Reiko, and all its other inhabitants, and that she has no idea where they have all gone. While this scene is evocative of Urashima Tarō's stupefaction upon returning home, at the same time, the smoke that comes out of the bejeweled box could also be read as the white-haired Tarō's liberation. Thus, the smoke in the conclusion to <i>Urashimaso</i> might signal how the nightmares of these others have evaporated now that Yukie has discovered the roots of her being.	「

67. The narrative of war-traumatised Ryū, who succumbs to solitude and despair, runs parallel to the narratives of Reiko and Morito, who are trying to outlive the atrocity of Hiroshima, and Rei, who symbolizes the trauma of all Hiroshima victims. However, Ryū eventually leaves, and the house and all within its confines – including the memories in the well and all its stories – evaporate in smoke like ghosts, or a Noh play, where the stage becomes vacant as the drama ends.

67 物語の場が空になっていく。 る幕引きである。 ~ やがて彼もその場から出て行き、 マ生き残りたちのト 戦争のトラウマを生きる龍はヒロシマの惨事を生き延びようとする泠子と森人と、 てが煙の中に、 あたかも幽霊が消えて、 ·ラウマの象徴である黎とともに、伴走して孤独と絶望を引き受けていたのだが、a生きる龍はヒロシマの惨事を生き延びようとする泠子と森人と、すべてのヒロシ 家とそこに閉じこもった人々と、 ドラマが終わり、 能舞台がいつの間にか空になるように、 井戸の中の記憶、 そして物語もす

68. Urashimaso is a story of a voyage wherein the characters, whether they are returning to, leaving, or staying in the house, develop an understanding of themselves as being in eternal exile, like the rootless grass of the novel's title. Yukie returns from the United States in much the same way as Urashima Taro, and is able to view those survivors around her as would a foreigner, or outsider: she is an 'other' examining Japan. Urashimaso, thus, as a monogatari, can be read as a reexamination of Japan from a foreign, United States, perspective. Regardless of whether this re-examination entails a return to, or a criticism of Japan, the memories which the text evokes are not those of the narrator, Yukie. They are the memories of her family and of the Japanese people, memories of the war and Hiroshima; and whether they are personal or collective, these memories are imprinted upon the deeper levels of the unconscious mind, they are not memories of something which Yukie herself has experienced. These memories are, appropriately, called postmemory memories memories which have been produced by Yukie, an outsider, whose pursuit of a way of life regenerates such memories via the imaginative power of her internal mind.

68 牧記の場力空になってい 強める根無し草の旅物語である。 印された記憶であっても 批判であろうと、 という外部の視点から日本を見直すというテー なのである。 適切な、外部の者が自分の生き方を模索するための、 記憶、そして戦争とヒロ よそ者、外部の者として生き残りたちを見、 『浦島草』 の旅の物語は出てい そこで甦らせ シマの記憶も、 自ら経験したことの記憶ではないのだ。それは記憶以後の記憶という 0 追体験する記憶は、自分の記憶ではない。 雪枝はアメリカからまるで浦島太郎のように帰って来た者であり、 た者も帰って来た者も、 個人的であれ、 日本を見ている他者なのである。 マを持つ物語でもあるのだ。 自分の内面を通しての想像力による記憶の再現 集合的な記憶であれ、 留まった者もともに異邦人としての意識を 親族の記憶、 日本回帰であろうと日本 深層と無意識領域に刻 『浦島草』はアメリカ H 古本民族の のが



70. Trauma and memories pertaining to our ethnicity,	70
race, nation, and civilization appear before us as	雪れと目しように、そして厚くないです。
postmemory. Thus, almost all of our experiences	で私たちの芸術的、大種的、国家的、文明的記憶とトラウマはポストメモリーとして私達の前に現れる。
through culture and literature can be described as	そして他者であり、同時に「帰って来たもの」として、写真、絵画、演劇、文学、物語、映画、
postmemory. As readers we are others; we are	音楽を通して他者であり、同時に「帰って来たもの」として、写真、絵画、演劇、文学、物語、映画、
'returnees' who rely upon photography, art, theatre,	さいえるであろう。私た
literature, folklore, film, and music to regenerate the	ちの読者は、他者であり、同時に「帰って来たもの」として、写真、絵画、演劇、文学、物語、映画、
memories of others in our own minds.	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1

71. Not only literature, then, but all cultural expression	
appears as postmemory. We see the ruins of the	⁷ 2 71 71 71
Hiroshima Dome, the grounds and buildings of the	2 誰 の ² 。 鏡 シ 文 ³ 意 も 出 そ や マ 学 ³
Auschwitz Camp; their empty rooms and facilities, the	 記 誰の。 鏡 シ 文 意 も 出 そ マ 学 よ が 来 れ 衣 の だう 、 浦 事 ら 服 崩 け
	油 争 ら 服 崩 げ 己 島 も は の 壊 で
mountains of clothes and glasses of those who died, the	こ 島もはの壊で、 意太、あ山しは1 を郎当意そどく
hair and bones that have become 'fossils'. Those	こ島もはの壊で、 意太、あししたく をない、たく、 をない、 を、 を、 を、 を、 を、 を、 を、 を、 で、 した、 と、 な、 で、 した、 と、 の、 た、 た、 く、 の した、 と、 の、 た、 た、 く、 の し、 た、 、 ろ の、 た、 、 ろ の、 た、 、 ろ の、 の 、 た、 、 ろ の 、 の 、 の 、 の 、 ろ の 、 の 、 ろ の 、 の 、
pictures and films. All of them are shrouded in silence.	してのでてムベイ
And in some sense they have a similar presence to an	り す お る 。 で で で で で で で で で で で で で
engraving in that they have a self-completedness which	する 億刻 化 ア ウ 文 f ら よ よ シ 化 マ 、 ち よ 、 も よ よ 、 も も よ こ 、 も も も よ し 、 も も も よ し 、 も も も も も も も も た こ も も も も も も も も も も も も も
cannot, of its own, speak about what happened in the	5 える と ユ 的 1 3 3 3 4 7 表 3 3 4 7 表 3 3 4 7 表 3 3 4 7 表 3 3 4 7 表 3 3 4 7 表 3 4 7 7 表 3 4 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7
past and the memories of the witnesses. All that they	り い存っく象し ご °在たツは
can impart to their readers are their own objectness	、 読感 骨 ツ 、 オ
(<i>monojitai</i>) and silence. ⁹ Confronted with such artefacts,	で、。在たッツは 、 、 、 で 、 、 、 で 代 の の ポ 、 、 、 、 、 、 、 、 、 、 、 、 、
all readers are Urashima Tarō.	
	x え、そ ま > その建 モ > れれ写物リ 」 て自真、」
	ノ て 自 真 、 ー ー い 体 や が と り る が 映 ら し
	う は 己 。 ど 現 こ 物 完 す う 前
	に の 目 像 ん て う は 己 現 こ 物 完 す う の さ ま 自 結 て 部 れ
	
	上 计 中 、 が
	
	こ 読でてて、
	き者はいのと

⁹ Translator's note: The italics here are mine and I have chosen quite a liberal translation of the sentence, '*Dokusha ni ataerareteiru no wa* monojitai to chinmoku dake de aru.' (lit: All that the reader is given are the objects themselves and silence.) to force a separation between the

authentic object and its temporary interface which the audience/reader perceives because such a separation seems more natural and necessary in English than it is in Japanese.

72. Memories cannot be conveyed through another person's perspective like film documentaries; they are something which people experience internally. As touched upon above, those who are present during a catastrophe are unable to speak of their memories – they bury them deep within themselves – and therefore such memories, like fossils, or amber, cannot come to the surface unless they are excavated.	3 珀のように掘り起こされなければ表面に見えては来ない。
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73. When these memories are excavated, what emerges is the desire and loneliness of self and other; within which envy, hatred, and the desire to keep living even at the expense of the other's life, lies hidden. Such a realization of the fabric of our being is the result of a renewed awareness of our minds and its imaginative power that only surfaces through a persistent search for the self. This awareness of the self and the world connoted by the literary text, as a product of culture, thus facilitates the expression of unspeakable memories and their networks of symbolic meaning.	73 珀のように掘り起こすことは、自分と他者の欲望と孤独を、そこに秘められた怨念と憎しみを、他者を 変してまで自分を生かしたい衝動を、自らの想像力で自らの内面の認識として再現することであり、 電識と世界認識が、語られない記憶を作品の意味とその象徴体系として提供するのである。 認識と世界認識が、語られない記憶を作品の意味とその象徴体系として提供するのである。
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74. All Ōba's literary works can be read both as a literature of memory, and postmemory. However, in recording twentieth-century trauma through the transference of memories of catastrophe and the memories of survivors onto a textual site, <i>Urashimaso</i> , in particular, reads as a landmark of literary expression.	74 尾言と世界語言え 言くオスレ言化る作言の支持してある「その意味で大庭みな子の文学は記憶の文学であり、またポストメモリーの文学でもあると言えるが、「捕島草」は二十世紀のトラウマ、惨事の記憶とそれを生き残る者たちの記憶を表現空間におさめた文学表現の金字塔でもあるだろう。
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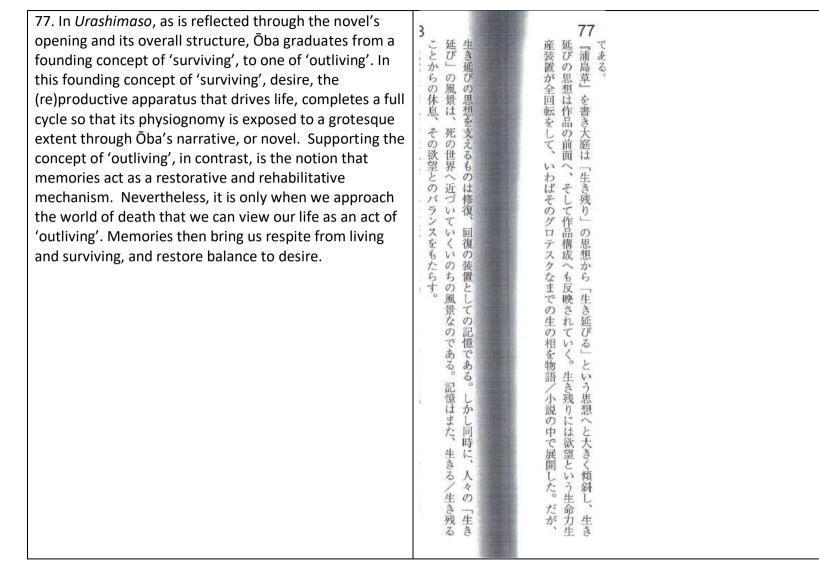
Hannah Osborne	Ōba Minako's <i>Urashimasc</i>)	
75. After the characters in <i>Ura</i> along with their traumas, Ōba form of her narration by writi <i>mo naku</i>), a work purportedly	a continues to evolve the ng <i>Formlessness (Katachi</i>	75 「浦島草」を書いて、ドラマの主人公たちが抱えるトラウマを煙とともに消えさせた後、大庭みな子ろ「浦島草」を書いて、ドラマの主人公たちが抱えるトラウマを煙とともに消えさせた後、大庭みな子ろ「浦島草」を書いて、ドラマの主人公たちが抱えるトラウマを煙とともに消えさせた後、大庭みな子ろ」	

Hannah Osborne	Ōba Minako's Urashimaso	
of the Chinese philosopher Lao be encapsulated in a single wo that 'outliving' rather than 'sur philosophical concern of Ōba's	rd or phrase, it would be viving' becomes the main	

¹⁰ Ōba Minako, *Katachi mo naku* Tokyo: Kawade shobō, 1982.

76. Until *Formlessness*, Ōba's philosophy in writing had been that living *is* surviving; that they are two sides of the same coin; that to live is to fight for survival against the 'other'. In other words, reality should be fathomed against our desire to live, which entails killing the other in order to preserve our own lives and selves. Desire is the (re)productive apparatus through which our drive to live is realised; through it, we are born, we develop our sexuality and egos and continue in our struggle to survive.

76 7 のち、 である。 生存競争を生き残ることだ、という思想を大庭はこれまで表明してきている。他者を殺して自分のい生きるとは生き残ることと同じで、いわば表裏一体をなしているが、生きることは他者との対立、 ギーの生産装置で、 と思う。 Pan 1011 自我の生き残りをは それがい Ē E statu かる、 のちを産み、 alle a それが A HA 性も自我の達成とともに、 きることの欲望であ ER 5 り、 現実であ 自己のいのちを生き残らせるの る思くこう。 ると。 欲望は生のエネル 、頂料 5 E



concept of outliving in turn invites <i>kotodama</i> (lit. the	9 え、それが文学の言葉や表現の奥に在る「いのち」であり、その記憶であると考えるのである。
essence, or soul, of words) – a 'life force' which is	ことからの体息、その欲望とのパランスをもたらす。
thought to reside within literary expression and symbols	それが文学の言葉や表現の奥に在る「いのち」であり、その記憶であると考えるのである。記憶はその化者の痕跡、他者の声と心に再度触れていくプロセンとなる。大庭はそのような生き延びの思想を言霊の招来と考
and to be, as it were, their memory.	まであり、それが教得と回復のプロセスとなる。大庭はそのような生き延びの思想を言霊の招来と考

79. Towards the end of her life, Ōba wrote <i>Dreams Adrift</i> <i>the Ombu Tree</i> (<i>Ombūgō hyōryūki</i>). ¹¹ The Ombū is a giant tree which grows naturally in the region of Argentina. Its wide branches, which resemble an umbrella, offer respite to people who sit beneath it, but the tree quickly dies and becomes useless once cut. The novel chronicles Ōba's dreams as she drifts on one along a fjord. Aboard the tree, she has lively exchanges with fellow passengers: Leonardo Di Vinci, Empress Jitō, Kakinomoto no Hitomaru, Saigyō, and Ono no Komachi. ¹²	79 大庭の晩年の作品に「おむぷう号漂流記」という作品でした。 たない木だそうである。大庭はその木にのってフィヨルドを漂流する夢を書いている。そこにはレオ ナルド・ダーヴィンチや特読天皇、柿本人麻呂、西行、小野小町などが乗り合わせていて、それぞれ している。
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¹¹ Ōba Minako, Ombūgō hyōryūki Tokyo: Iwanami shoten, 1996.

¹² Empress Jitō (645 – 703); Kakinomoto no Hitomaru (c.653 – c.710), Saigyō (1118 – 1190) and Ono no Komachi (c.825 – c.900) are all famous waka poets; the life of the latter has also acquired legendary status through its treatment by Kan'ami's Noh play, *Sotoba Komachi*.

Hannah Osborne	Ōba Minako's Urashimaso	
narratives adhere to the formu was a man/woman'. ¹³	Ila: 'A long time ago, there	

¹³Translators Note: Here Mizuta is referencing Ōba's special address to Rutgers Conference on Japanese Women Writers in New Brunswick, New Jersey, April 10, 1993, which was entitled 'Hajime mo naku, owari mo naku' which is translated as: Ōba Minako, 'Special Address: Without Beginning, Without End' trans. Paul Gordon Schalow in The Woman's Hand: Gender and Theory in Japanese Women's Writing California, Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1996 pp. 19-40. In this special address Oba talks about The Tale of Genji's enduring legacy of commenting on male behavior in terms of her own and other Japanese women's writing. This is further elaborated on in an essay by Oba 'Mukashi onna ga ita' ('Long Ago, There Was a Woman') appended to the above translation, which refers to the fact that many of the poetic episodes in Tales of Ise begin with 'Mukashi otoko ga arikeri' ('Long ago, there was a man.') and describes her personal struggle in being a woman writing against the expectation that she should not voice her true opinions.

82. In a dialogue with Ian Hideo Levy, Ōba quotes Karatani Kōjin in putting forward that there is no such thing as Japanese Literature or English Literature, just literature written in Japanese and literature written in English; neither of which belong to either Japan or England. ¹⁴	3 2 ると。 82 ると。 後に「初めもなく終わりもなく」一九九八年二月、集英社に収録)で、柄谷行人を引用しながら、日本文学 とか英文学があるのではなくて日本語文学、英語文学があるのだと言っている。その奥にあるものは
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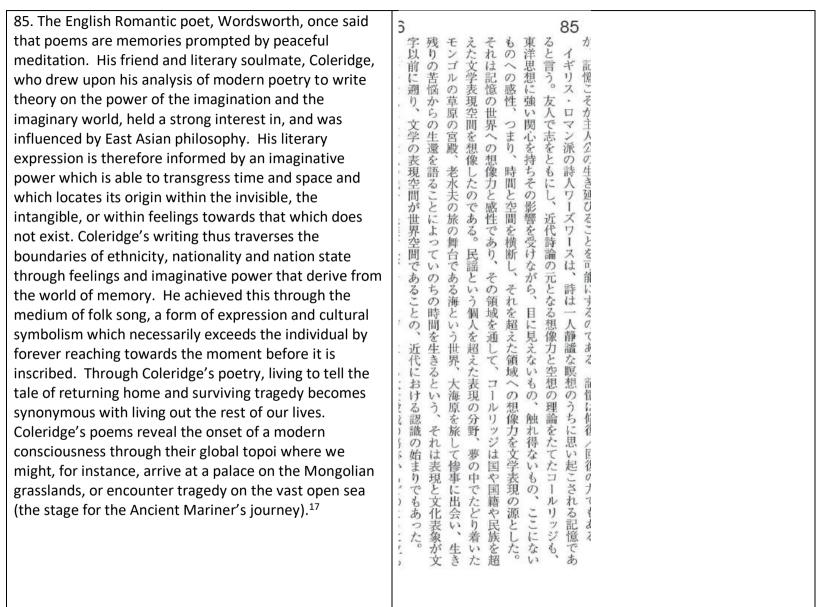
¹⁴ Levy, Ian Hideo and Ōba Minako, "Kotoba izen" to "kotodama", *Kaien*, February 1995 (page no.s). Reprinted in Ōba Minako, *Hajimari mo naku owari mo naku* (*Without Beginning or End*) Tokyo: Shūeisha, 1998.

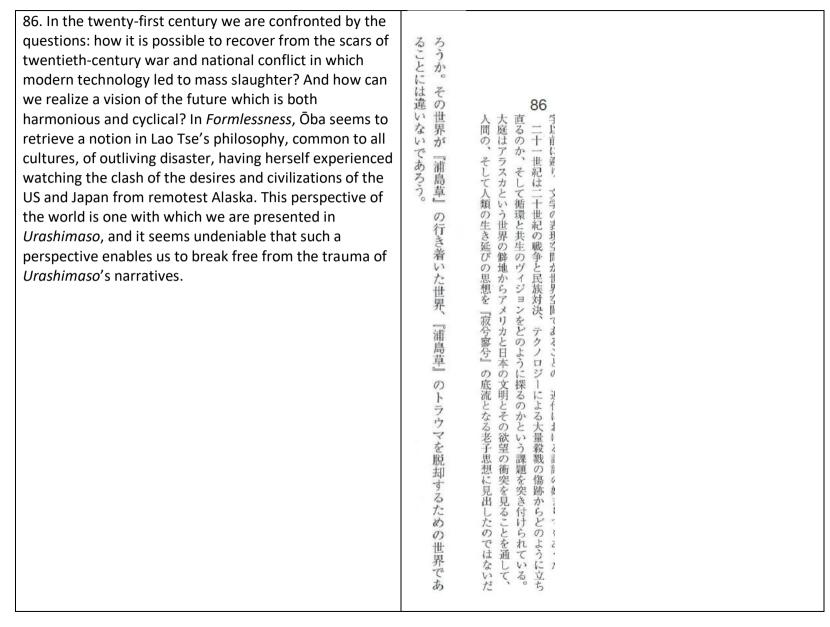
83. Levy is a researcher in Japanese Literature and an author who has earned many distinguished prizes, including the National Book Award for his translation of the <i>Man'yōshū</i> (<i>The Ten Thousand Leaves</i>). ¹⁵ Owing to his disorientating upbringing (he had parents who were of differing nationalities and grew up in numerous places), he holds an awareness of himself as a foreigner, or wanderer, and writes his literary works in Japanese. According to Levy, out of all of the poets in the <i>Man'yōshū</i> , Kakinomoto no Hitomaru created poems which are the most frequent originators of <i>kotodama</i> ; however, it was the poet Yamanoue no Okura who, for want of a better expression, made them into a theory of sorts. Levy postulates that this is because Okura wrote poems in Japanese as a foreigner and that it was through this process that Okura arrived at his understanding of <i>kotodama</i> .	83 リービ英雄は日本文学研究者として優れた業績を持つ作家で、万葉集の翻訳で全米図書賞をもらって市本人麻呂が一番言霊を歌の源泉として優れた業績を持つ作家で、万葉集の翻訳で全米図書賞をもらっで漸化したのは山上憶良だと言うのである。憶良は外国人として日本語で歌を作ることの中から言霊に至りついたのだと。
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¹⁵ Levy, Ian Hideo, *Ten Thousand Leaves: A translation of the Man'yōshū, Japan's premier anthology of classical poetry* Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 1981.

84. Ōba's eleven years' living in Alaska and Levy's time	5 84
roaming the world as a child seems to have led both to	が 主 家 こ 憶 、人 の と と 大
the realization that the power of imagination that lights	が 主 家 こ た た た に た た た た た た た た た た た た た た た
the way to artistic expression itself derives from memory	が 主 家 こ 憶 、 人 の と と 庭 ・ 記 公 か ズ 気 う の に こ そ す ・ つ 霊 マ ・ そ ラ ・ イ い の ス
– or, in other words, the world of <i>kotodama</i> – and thus	1がウイいのス
that kotodama are situated at the origin of cultural	/ 主 マ シ た 世 カ / 人 と グの 界 で
representation. Another example of a Japanese author	いってをはの十
whose literature is concerned with memory and who	
writes in English is Kazuo Ishiguro. Ishiguro is a writer	だ を いろこ リークス ない しん
who has continued to create protagonists who are	、きのげただ力 い像年、 1 延生 たいろう リ て るり 思か。 表現 低の で よ、 能 か の ア - - - - - - - - - - - - -
oppressed by traumatic memories – whether of) こり思かがビ と、う。表 英 くをそ、すうの 現 雄 く可こ ナう のの
Nagasaki or the tragedy which befell their parents in	
Shanghai – from which they struggle to recover. ¹⁶	
However, these protagonists' memories themselves hold	きょうのである。 「「「」」」 「」」 「」」 「」」 「」」 「」」 「」」
the potential for outliving tragedy. Here too, memory	事でを憶学、イ
itself is thus restorative and healing.	^{ }
	 を まる、 ででの での
	- し事盤として、英語での両間に、こ のである。記憶が、あるいは上海での両間に、こ 1000である。記憶は修復学き続け ので作家、英語で作
	こ 復 書 海 英 は 間 見 / 言 語 記 に、 ご 復 け 両 作 () ここ こ の て 親 品 言 の
	き力いのを霊ニ
	ちち作劇く領の
	こある。 の 日 域 作 意 る で 記 体 が お は ち る る が 作 る 記
	こ。あ億人あは ちるが作る記

¹⁶ Translators Note: Mizuta is referring here to two of Ishiguro's novels: Ishiguro, Kazuo *A Pale View of the Hills* London: Faber and Faber, 1982 which deals with the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Nagasaki after its atomic bombing by the US; and Ishiguro, Kazuo *When We Were Orphans* London: Faber and Faber, 2000, in which the protagonist, a repatriated orphaned English boy, searches for his lost parents in Shanghai.

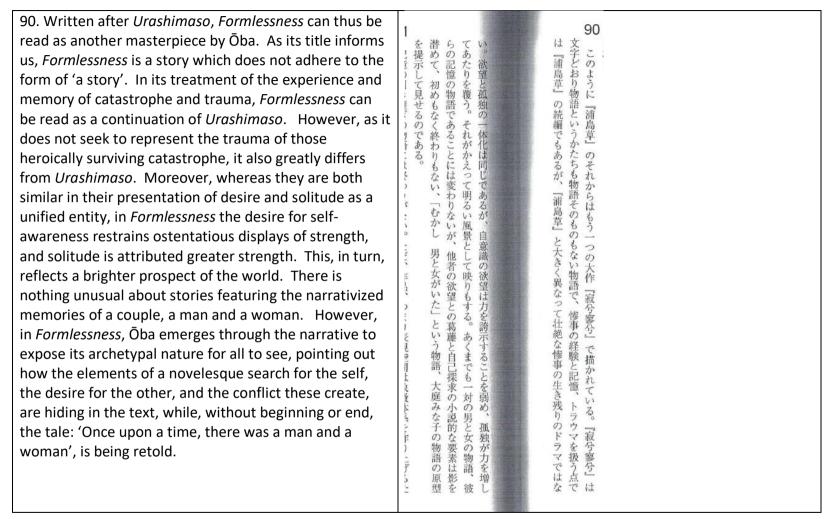




87. Urashimaso ends as a place vanishes. The characters disappear, and their memories dissipate into smoke. Might Urashimaso simply be the fantasy of our protagonist/narrator having witnessed the lives of heroic survivors; the house in the forest – as yet untouched by Tokyo's development with its old well and graves – a mere manifestation of her mind, a place like the solitary island with no name in <i>Shipworms</i> ?	8 のかもしれない。「ふなくい虫」の孤島のように。 *** ********************************
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Hannah Osborne Ōba Minako's Urashima	50
88. The characters disappear, the story comes to an end and the event of retelling those traumatic memories of catastrophe simply becomes a matter enfolded within the pages of <i>Urashimaso</i> . For those readers who do not know about the atomic bomb, including those young readers who are unaware of the horrific lives of the survivors and their silence, <i>Urashimaso</i> is a postmemory narrative of Hiroshima which may act as a jolt to their systems, stirring dormant cultural memories.	をちた 人々も たけになった。 『浦島島です。

89. Formlessness, in contrast, is not a tale about the desire to survive, but rather, a tale about the healing potential of memories which aid the outliving of disaster. As such, it does not so much address the question of how it is possible to talk and write about catastrophe, but rather what method of representation should be used in inscribing 'catastrophic memory'. It therefore pursues literary critical concerns, such as whether narratives about memory after the event, and not the direct retelling of a memory of an event per se, can act as an affective event; whether if so, what kind of response such affective events may prompt in readers; and whether subsequent generations will continue to take on these memories of memories if they read the book.	89 を触発されるであろう。のように伝え語るかというよりも、「惨事の記憶」をどのように伝え語るかというよりも、「惨事の記憶」をどのように表象空間に書き込むかという表現行の法ではなく記憶のあとの物語で、そこでは惨事をどのように内的な事件としうるか、どのような触発をそこから期待するのかという表現行したら。
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91. There is no end to the succession of stories of memories. However, a given text, as a site of representation, constructs its own system of signification, and this, in the end, must be completed. I wonder what kind of story lies in wait at the end of <i>Urashima Tarō</i> . Even though we may anticipate that hope and relief, or a revelation about the self would materialize from the bejeweled box, all that emerges is smoke. And in this may lie our answer.	91 を提示して見せるのである。 めの空間であるから、それはそれで一応完結しなければならない。浦島太郎のそれからはどのような が語なのであろうか。玉手箱への期待は救済と希望、自己認識だったのだと思うが、出て来たのは煙 だった。それが答えであったのだと思う。