

Yakuza Pride Pdf

Goro Majima

protagonists of Yakuza 0 and Yakuza: Dead Souls, as well as the main protagonist of the Majima Saga of Yakuza Kiwami 2 and Like a Dragon: Pirate Yakuza in Hawaii

Goro Majima (Japanese: 真島 吾郎, Hepburn: Majima Gorō) is a main character in Sega's Like a Dragon video game franchise, previously known as Yakuza outside of Japan. He first started off as one of the secondary antagonists of Yakuza, before becoming one of the main playable protagonists of Yakuza 0 and Yakuza: Dead Souls, as well as the main protagonist of the Majima Saga of Yakuza Kiwami 2 and Like a Dragon: Pirate Yakuza in Hawaii.

Introduced as a member of the Tojo Clan and patriarch of its subsidiary group, the Majima Family as well as second-in-command of the Shimano Family, nicknamed "Mad Dog of Shimano", he develops a sadomasochistic obsession with the protagonist Kazuma Kiryu. He continually seeks to fight him, seeing him as the perfect rival, but eventually bonds with him across the franchise...

Kudo-kai

regarded as the best example of Kyushu yakuza who strongly oppose the police, get angry easily, and "fight with pride";. The National Police Agency's official

The Kudo-kai (くどかい, Kudō-kai) is a yakuza group headquartered in Kitakyushu, Fukuoka on the Kyushu island of Japan, with an estimated 200 active members. The Kudo-kai has been a purely independent syndicate ever since its foundation, and has caused numerous conflicts with the Yamaguchi-gumi (at least on eight separate occasions in 2000; at least one Yamaguchi-affiliate boss was shot to death by the Kudo-kai in 2000).

The Kudo-kai is the largest yakuza group in the Kitakyushu area, and like other yakuza groups based in the northern Kyushu region, it is noted for its extremely militant stance, by using the likes of machine guns and hand grenades in their activities. The Kudo-kai is regarded as the best example of Kyushu yakuza who strongly oppose the police, get angry easily, and "fight with pride...

Kkangpae

fighting groups against the Japanese mobs, or yakuza. The colonial branch of the Imperial Japanese yakuza was then under the control of Hayashi, an ethnic

Kkangpae (Korean: 깡패) is a romanization of the Korean word that is commonly translated to 'gangster' or 'thug'. The term is commonly used to refer to members of unorganized street gangs. By contrast, members of organized crime gangs are called geondal (건달) or jopok (Korean: 조폭; Hanja: 조폭; Abbreviation of 조폭단; 조폭단).

Criminal gangs have featured in South Korean popular culture, including films and television, over the past decades.

Yoshio Kodama

founded in the late 19th century that first grouped extreme rightists and yakuza together, sent him to Manchuria. There he was involved in the suppression

Yoshio Kodama (小幡 勇生, Kodama Yoshio; February 18, 1911 – January 17, 1984) was a Japanese right-wing ultranationalist and a prominent figure in the rise of organized

crime in Japan. The most famous kuromaku, or behind-the-scenes power broker, of the 20th century, he was active in Japan's political arena and criminal underworld from the 1930s to the 1970s, and became enormously wealthy through his involvement in smuggling operations.

Star (short story)

acts in a series of films where he plays a tough and hardened Yakuza gangster. Rikio prides himself for his appearance and physical build, and is adored

"Star" (Japanese: スター, Hepburn: "Sutā") is a short story by Yukio Mishima. It was originally published in the November 1960 issue of Gunzo, a literary magazine published by Kodansha. It was later included alongside "Patriotism" and "Hyakuman'en senbei" (百萬圓) in the short story collection of the same name, Sutā (スター), which was published on 30 January 1961 by Shinchosha.

Published shortly after Mishima had his first starring role in a film, "Star" tells the story of a popular young actor disillusioned with fame and the anxieties he has about his career and public image. Relatively forgotten in Japan and overshadowed by Mishima's other works, "Star" was later translated into English by Sam Bett. Bett's translation was published as a standalone novella in paperback format by New Directions Publishing...

Oshin

the yakuza they will comply, but Oshin is utterly adamant that she will not give in to them. Insisting that they take the matter outside, the yakuza are

Oshin (おしん) is a Japanese serialized morning television drama (asadora), which originally aired on NHK from 4 March 1983 to 31 March 1984; it is the 31st asadora overall to be produced. The 297 15-minute episodes follow the life of Shin Tanokura (田岡 新, Tanokura Shin) during the Meiji period up to the early 1980s. In the work, Shin is called Oshin, the O- forming an archaic cognomen.

It was one of the country's most watched serials of all time and has aired in 68 other countries, with subtitles ranging from English to Arabic. In 1984, the earlier episodes of the drama (focused on young Oshin) were made into an animated movie by Sanrio. The movie reused Sugako Hashida's scripts, and Ayako Kobayashi, who played young Oshin, did Oshin's voiceover.

Bara (genre)

Men from "the traditional homosocial world of Japan"; such as samurai and yakuza, appear frequently as subjects. The homoerotic photography of Tamotsu Yatō

Bara (Japanese: バラ; lit. 'rose') is a colloquialism for a genre of Japanese art and media known within Japan as gay manga (ゲイマンガ) or gei komi (ゲイコミ; "gay comics"). The genre focuses on male same-sex love, as created primarily by gay men for a gay male audience. Bara can vary in visual style and plot, but typically features masculine men with varying degrees of muscle, body fat, and body hair, akin to bear or bodybuilding culture. While bara is typically pornographic, the genre has also depicted romantic and autobiographical subject material, as it acknowledges the varied reactions to homosexuality in modern Japan.

The use of bara as an umbrella term to describe gay Japanese comic art is largely a non-Japanese phenomenon, and its use is not universally accepted by creators of gay manga. In non...

Yasuhiro Nakasone

struggled to issue effective orders to his staff and ultimately selected an ex-yakuza with

eight convictions as his assistant to relay his commands. In January

Yasuhiro Nakasone (中曽根 宏, Nakasone Yasuhiro; 27 May 1918 – 29 November 2019) was a Japanese politician who served as prime minister of Japan from 1982 to 1987. His political term was best known for pushing through the privatization of state-owned companies and pursuing a hawkish and pro-U.S. foreign policy.

Born in Gunma Prefecture, Nakasone graduated from Tokyo Imperial University and served in the imperial navy during the Pacific War. After the war, he entered the National Diet in 1947 and rose through the ranks of the Liberal Democratic Party, serving as chief of the Defense Agency from 1970 to 1971 under Eisaku Satō, international trade and industry minister from 1972 to 1974 under Kakuei Tanaka, and administration minister from 1980 to 1982 under Zenkō Suzuki. As prime minister, he passed...

Rikiya Koyama

popular voicing roles in Hajime no Ippo, Utawarerumono, Kamen no Maid Guy and Yakuza, and has become well known for voicing Yamato in Naruto Shippuden, Ging

Rikiya Koyama (小山 龍也, Koyama Rikiya; born December 18, 1963) is a Japanese actor, voice actor and narrator currently affiliated with Haiyuza Theatre Company. He has done popular voicing roles in Hajime no Ippo, Utawarerumono, Kamen no Maid Guy and Yakuza, and has become well known for voicing Yamato in Naruto Shippuden, Ging Freecss in Hunter X Hunter and Kogoro Mouri (second voice, 2009-present) in Case Closed. In addition, he is known for voicing rather tall or massive inhuman villains like Coyote Starrk in Bleach, Fukuro in Fairy Tail and Deep Sea King in One Punch Man. He is the official dub-over artist of George Clooney, Kiefer Sutherland, Dwayne Johnson and Ma Dong-seok. In addition, he dubbed many roles of Denzel Washington, Keanu Reeves and Guy Pearce.

Paul Schrader

of the cinema". In 1974, Schrader and his brother Leonard co-wrote The Yakuza, a film set in the Japanese crime world. The script became the subject of

Paul Joseph Schrader (; born July 22, 1946) is an American screenwriter, film director, and film critic. He first became known for writing the screenplay of Martin Scorsese's Taxi Driver (1976). He later continued his collaboration with Scorsese, writing or co-writing Raging Bull (1980), The Last Temptation of Christ (1988), and Bringing Out the Dead (1999). Schrader has also worked extensively as a director: his 23 films include Blue Collar (1978), Hardcore (1979), American Gigolo (1980), Mishima: A Life in Four Chapters (1985), Light Sleeper (1992), Affliction (1997), and First Reformed (2017), with the last of these earning him his first Academy Award nomination. Schrader's work frequently depicts "man in a room" stories which feature isolated, troubled men confronting an existential crisis...

https://uk.fulldoc.me/journal/160926/19Z71O8726/2005_honda_shadow-service_manual.pdf

https://uk.fulldoc.me/ref/223845/99L76D3/kajian_tentang_kepuasan-bekerja-dalam-kalangan_guru_guru.pdf

https://uk.fulldoc.me/play/7167M06/223845160926/cerita_sex_sedarah_cerita_dewasa_seks_terbaru.pdf

https://uk.fulldoc.me/chap/160926/I53Q068825/images_of-common_and_uncommon-skin-and-wound_lesions_in_adults_with_spinal_cord-injury_historical_atlas-1984.pdf

https://uk.fulldoc.me/science/cx/89593XC/overcoming_your-childs_fears-and-worries_a-self-help_guide-using-cognitive_behavioral_techniques.pdf

https://uk.fulldoc.me/science/70517R8N67/42402RN/lesson_guides_for-wonder-by_rj_palacio.pdf

https://uk.fulldoc.me/short/223845/1579H8M/lancer_ralliart_repair_manual.pdf
https://uk.fulldoc.me/play/91264XX/96554X9X74/understanding_nursing-research__building-an_evidence_based_practice_5th_fifth-edition.pdf
https://uk.fulldoc.me/journal/223845/2458S52A42/cirrhosis_of_the_liver-e_chart-full_illustrated.pdf
https://uk.fulldoc.me/text/160926/WR39325510/toyota-corolla-repair_manual.pdf