



[Pachinko]

By Min Jin Lee

First published in 2017

Genre and Subject

Japan -- History -- 20th century -- Fiction
Korea -- History -- 20th century -- Fiction
Historical fiction
Domestic fiction

Synopsis

In early 1900s Korea, Sunja is the prized daughter of a poor yet proud family. Her unplanned pregnancy threatens to shame them all. Deserted by her lover, Sunja is saved when a young tubercular minister offers to marry and bring her to Japan. Caught in the indifferent arc of history, through desperate struggles and hard-won triumphs, Sunja's family members are bound together by deep roots as they face enduring questions of faith, family, and identity.

Author Biography

Min Jin Lee's *Pachinko* (Feb 2017) was a finalist for the National Book Award for Fiction, a New York Times 10 Best Books of 2017, a USA Today Top 10 Books of 2017, and an American Booksellers Association's Indie Next Great Reads.

Her debut novel, *Free Food for Millionaires*, was one of the "Top 10 Novels of the Year" for The Times (London), NPR's Fresh Air, and USA Today. Her short fiction has been featured on NPR's Selected Shorts. Her writings have appeared in *Condé Nast Traveler*, *The Times* (London), *Vogue*, *Travel+Leisure*, *Wall Street Journal*, *New York Times Magazine*, and *Food & Wine*. Her essays and literary criticism have been anthologized widely. She served as a columnist for the *Chosun Ilbo*, the leading paper of South Korea. She lives in New York with her family.

If you liked this book, you may also like...

- *Beasts of a little land* by Juhea Kim
- *How much of these hills is gold* by C Pam Zhang

Discussion Starters

1. "History has failed us, but no matter." How does the opening line reflect the rest of the book—and do you agree?
2. In a way, Sunja's relationship with Isak progresses in reverse, as her pregnancy by another man brings them together and prompts Isak to propose marriage. How does Lee redefine intimacy and love with these two characters?
3. "Their eldest brother, Samoel, had been the brave one, the one who would've confronted the officers with audacity and grace, but Yoseb knew he was no hero....Yoseb didn't see the point of anyone dying for his country or for some greater ideal. He understood survival and family." What kinds of bravery are shown by different characters, and what motivates this bravery?
4. Compare Noa's biological and adoptive fathers, Hansu and Isak: What qualities does each try to foster in Noa, and why? Whom does Noa most resemble?
5. What does "home" mean to each of the main characters? Does it ever change? In what ways does a yearning for home color the tone of the novel?
6. How do courting and marriage alter from one generation to the next?
7. Compare the ways in which the women of this novel—from Sunja to Hana—experience sex.
8. How much agency and power do you think Sunja really has over her life?
9. Sunja tells Noa that "Blood doesn't matter." Do you agree? What parts of the novel support or weaken Sunja's claim?
10. Yangjin and Kyunghee agree that "A woman's lot is to suffer." Do you think the women suffer more than the men in this book? If so, in what ways? How does the suffering of Sunja and Kyunghee compare to that of Yoseb? Noa and Mozasu's?
11. Much is made of Sunja's fading beauty, as well as the physical appearance of all the women who surround her. What does this reveal about society at this time? Do you see this emphasis on female beauty reflected in present-day culture?
12. Throughout the book, characters often must choose between survival and tradition or morality. Can you think of any examples that embody this tension?
13. Many of the main characters struggle with shame throughout their lives, whether due to their ethnicity, family, life choices, or other factors. How does shame drive both their successes and failures?
14. The terms "good Korean" and "good Japanese" are used many times throughout the book. What does it mean to be a "good Korean"? A "good Japanese"?
15. "Both men had made money from chance and fear and loneliness." Pachinko begins with the family of a humble fisherman that, through the generations—and through times of poverty, violence, and extreme discrimination—gains wealth and success. What were the ways in which the family managed to not only survive, but also eventually thrive? What is the relationship among money, race, power, and class?
16. "Wherever he went, the news of his mother's death preceded him, wrapping the child in a kind of protective cloud; teachers and mothers of his friends were watchful on his behalf." In what other ways does death act as a "protective cloud" in this novel?
17. Compare the many parent-child relationships in the novel. How do they differ across families and generations? What hopes and dreams does each parent hold for their children—and are these hopes rewarded?