

SOCIOLOGY

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I. INTRODUCTION

In the years 2000-01 Japan entered the new century with the formation of the Mori Yoshirō 森喜朗 Cabinet following the sudden death of Prime Minister Obuchi Keizō 小渕恵三, and this was in turn followed by the formation of the Koizumi Jun'ichirō 小泉純一郎 Cabinet in reaction to the extreme unpopularity of the Mori Cabinet and by developments in the Koizumi Cabinet's high-profile "reform" politics. In accordance with the late Prime Minister Obuchi's "bold decision," the G8 Summit for 2000 was held in Okinawa, and among other things it adopted an IT Charter which also gave consideration to developing countries. But at the same time Japan's economy showed no signs of recovering from its protracted recession, with major supermarkets, department stores and banks continuing to go bankrupt or suffer slumps in business, and even the IT boom lost momentum, leading to a drop in share prices. Unemployment exceeded five percent, while the wage increases secured during the annual spring labor offensive in 2001 renewed the record for the lowest gains ever, and the possibilities of seeking viable alternatives in worksharing were discussed.

According to the census conducted in 2000, Japan had a population of just under 127 million, of whom approximately 22 million (17.3%) were over sixty-five years of age, and the average number of people per household had fallen from 2.82 in 1995 to 2.69, thus confirming the declining birthrate and aging of the population. Prior to this a system of nursing-care insurance had been introduced in April 2000, but because of confusion due to the deferment of the collection of insurance premiums from the elderly, differences between local governments regarding insurance premiums, problems concerning the certification of care needs, and differences in the services of various care-providers

adjustments to the system are still being made. Meanwhile, as the birthrate continues to fall, violent crimes are being committed by juveniles, including a murder for the sake of “experiencing what it would be like to kill someone” and the hijacking of a long-distance bus which led to the death of a passenger, and this has given rise to discussions about revising the Juvenile Law, which has been based on the notion of guardianship.

Among more positive moves, mention may be made of the activities of women, which included the election of women as prefectural governors in Osaka, Kumamoto (both in 2000), and Chiba (2001) and Takahashi Naoko's 高橋尚子 victory in the women's marathon at the Sydney Olympics in 2000. The passing of the Domestic Violence Prevention Law 家庭内暴力防止法 in 2001 could also be said to belong to this same current. Among the women prefectural governors, Dōmoto Akiko 堂本暁子 of Chiba is an independent who was elected on the back of a citizen's movement driven by women, and, following on from the election of Tanaka Yasuo 田中康夫 in Nagano in the previous year, she could in this regard too be said to have contributed to the creation of a new current in Japanese society.

Needless to say, in Japan too the acts of large-scale terrorism involving the use of commercial airplanes in New York and Washington, D. C., in September 2001 not only led to a sharp decline in the numbers of travellers heading both overseas and to Okinawa, but also caused a debate about the propriety of cooperating in the U.S.-led war in Afghanistan and laid the foundations for subsequent discussion about security, including anti-terrorism measures and the drafting of legal framework for war contingencies. In these changing circumstances at home and abroad and in responses to them, criticism of the political parties (centered on the Liberal Democratic Party) that were keeping the government in power failed to become organized as an effective political force and the opposition parties, starting with the Democratic Party of Japan, continued to flounder, and this must be considered to have aggravated still further the economic stagnation of this period.

Under these circumstances, what, then, were the achievements of Japanese sociology? If we begin by considering the summarization of its past accomplishments, the greatest achievement to this period was the publication of a second edition of the collected works of Aruga Kizaemon 有賀喜左衛門 [I-01]. The first edition of his collected works, published in 1966-71, consisted of eleven volumes, which have been reprinted (with minor corrections) as the first eleven volumes of this new edition, and to these has been added a twelfth volume consisting

of four parts entitled "Ethnic Culture and Civilization," "A Study of Japanese Culture," "Miscellaneous Studies," and "Poems and Plays." When one considers that since the appearance of the first edition thirty years ago there has been a worldwide paradigm debate taking into account phenomenology, structuralism, linguistic turnaround, etc., which also exerted great influence on Japanese sociology, it would have seemed reasonable to expect the reissue of the first eleven volumes to have been accompanied by comments explaining the significance of Aruga's research in these changed circumstances. In addition, when adding Vol. 12, with its strong tinges of Japanese culture studies, it ought to have been possible to situate it in the context of the state of social consciousness in the 1970s, when the main articles in this volume were written, to differentiate them from the popular theories about the Japanese people and Japanese culture that were in vogue at the time, and to both critically examine and stress the significance of Aruga's research, which in a certain sense possesses Japanistic tendencies. But when one considers the feelings of the three editors, all self-acknowledged pupils of Aruga, it may have been thought that this task should be undertaken by those who had come through the paradigm debate and that the publication of the second edition in its present form would best conform with the true intentions of Aruga, whose specialty had been the empirical study of social history.

Further examples of the past legacies of Japanese sociology can be seen in the collected writings of Fuse Tetsuji 布施鉄治 [I-02] (consisting of empirical research on rural villages and theoretical research on the family, villages, local society, and daily life), a study of Aruga Kizaemon edited by Kitagawa Takayoshi [I-03], and a book about Shimmei Masamichi by Yamamoto Shizuo [I-04]. With regard to the history of Japanese sociology, Ogasawara Shin [I-05] brought out a book in which he takes up the seven scholars Yoneda Shōtarō 米田庄太郎, Takada Yasuma 高田保馬, Toda Teizō 戸田貞三, Matsumoto Jun'ichirō 松本潤一郎, Suzuki Eitarō 鈴木栄太郎, Aruga Kizaemon, and Shimmei Masamichi and discusses their main achievements and the significance of their research.

As for research on overseas theories about sociology, on the classical period there appeared books about Auguste Comte and Karl Marx by Murai Hisatsugu [I-06], Lorenz von Stein by Morita Tsutomu [I-07], and Herbert Spencer by Hasamoto Kayo [I-08]. Murai compares Comte and Marx from the perspective of their shared mid-nineteenth century ideas about social development, and there are some unique aspects in his interpretation of Comte from the standpoint of Japanese

sociology, which has been strongly influenced by Marxism. The book by Morita, a legal scholar, is a full-scale study of Stein, who has been rarely studied by Japanese sociologists, while Hasamoto's book about Spencer, who has also been largely neglected in recent Japanese sociology, includes new research utilizing the viewpoint of "social system theory and nature." With regard to the subsequent turning point in sociology, there appeared a book on Georg Simmel by Iyasu Tadashi [I-09] and another edited by Iyasu *et al.* [I-10], as well as books on Max Weber by Hashimoto Tsutomu *et al.* [I-11], the Relational Social Sciences Group [I-12], Yoshime Katsuhiko [I-13], and Suzuki Akitoshi [I-14]. In addition, Okumura Takashi [I-15] brought out a thoroughly unique study of Norbert Elias, one of Karl Mannheim's pupils, who, while pursuing his research into "civilization," lost both his parents in a Nazi concentration camp and continued to consider the question of violence after World War II, and about whom there had been little research by non-Japanese scholars.

On the subject of American sociology around the neoclassical period, centered on Talcott Parsons, there appeared a volume edited by Funatsu Mamoru [I-16] and a book by Tsuji Shōji [I-17] discussing Afro-American sociology and labelling theory on the basis of the ideas of Robert K. Merton. With regard to the new transitional period which followed the paradigm debate, Toyozumi Shūji [I-18] brought out a book on Jürgen Habermas, while Baba Yasuo [I-19] published a study of Niklas Luhmann.

The results of original theoretical developments by Japanese sociologists included a book by Kainuma Jun [I-20] based on critical theory, as well as books by Hashizume Daizaburō [I-21] and Imada Takatoshi [I-22], based on language theory and semantics. The book by Kainuma, which takes into account the ideas of Habermas and David Harvey, ranges from theories of social space to the study of local cities and its methods. Hashizume, meanwhile, claiming his use of the term "language-school sociology" in the title of his book to be a "world first," discusses the unique and universal aspects of the social sciences, concepts for describing society in general terms, how to define the individual spheres of social space, power as a thesis, and the nature of power as a reality, and he then brings all these themes together in "the principles of language-school sociology," citing as "the themes in which it can best display its capabilities" "comparative sociological observations on religions and institutions, . . . the state of international society in the twenty-first century, and plans for building a human global society under increasingly severe environmental constraints." In

addition, Imada, setting out to “study civilization scientifically,” seeks a way of escape from the modern age in a shift “from function to meaning” and develops a social theory of meaning aiming at “the dynamics of difference and the rhizome,” on the basis of which he then attempts to construct a new publicness characterized by self-support and “generational genesis” and to devise a form of social organization based on care and support. This book deserves to be referred to as an indication of the ambitious approaches towards twenty-first-century society to be found in Japanese sociology.

On the subject of power, there appeared books by Seiyama Kazuo [I-23] and Watari Akeshi [I-24], as well as two books by Sudo Naoki [I-25, 26] dealing with freedom and tolerance. Michel Foucault’s ideas on power have influenced the former two books in different ways, while the latter two by Sudo reveal the thoughts of an up-and-coming sociologist brought up in a liberal society on the elusiveness of freedom and the resultant difficulties encountered in mutual understanding. Works dealing with social history or historical sociology included a book on the discourse of detective novels by Uchida Ryūzō [I-27], a book by Satō Kenji [I-28] in which the author discusses the methods of historical sociology and criticizes the social sciences in postwar Japan, and a study of friendship with reference to Foucault by Katsurayama Yasuo [I-29], who seeks to provide a fresh perspective on the modern period. It is evident that in an age of turmoil efforts are being continued to excavate history from various angles and to obtain new perspectives on society.

In a similar vein, constructionism also became a major topic of debate during the review period. A volume edited by Taira Hidemi and Nakagawa Nobutoshi [I-30] approached it from the context of social problems, while a study edited by Ueno Chizuko [I-31] considered it in critical terms against the background of feminism, and Katagiri Masataka [I-32] examined it in light of theories of the self based on ethnomethodology. Likewise, Yamada Tomiaki [I-33] developed a critique of ordinariness (*alltäglichkeit*) based on Alfred Schutz, Harold Garfinkel and Foucault, while Nishizaka Aogu [I-34] discussed the mind and action from the viewpoint of ethnomethodology. It could be said that scholars are continuing to question society as a known from various angles and to understand it anew as an acceptable form of shared subjectivity, all the while returning repeatedly to the subjectivity anterior to its construction.

In addition, efforts were also made to review and utilize the experiences, methods and results of fieldwork, as can be seen in a volume

reflecting on fieldwork experiences edited by Yoshii Hiroaki and Sakurai Atsushi [I-35], a book by Fukuoka Yasunori [I-36] which discusses interviewing techniques and considers the meaning of practical sociology, a critique of the slipshod aspects of social surveys by Tanioka Ichirō [I-37], who advocates “research literacy,” and a study edited by Satō Hiroki *et al.* [I-38] which describes social survey data that have been made public and discusses the need for and methods of secondary analysis. One could say that efforts to mediate between theory and reality by means of fieldwork are also continuing steadily.

II. JAPANESE SOCIETY: STRUCTURE AND CHARACTERISTICS

On the subject of the structure and characteristics of Japanese society, there appeared several works that seek to ascertain the proto-image of social perceptions in Japan since World War II, with books by Sugiyama Mitsunobu [II-01], Nakano Toshio [II-02], and Tetsuo Najita *et al.* [II-03] discussing “civil society,” its advocates, and its spiritual history. Critiques of the current state of Japanese society appeared in the form of books on competitive society by Mashiko Hidenori [II-04] and on neo-nationalism by Watanabe Osamu [II-05]. These all draw one’s attention to the magnitude of social changes during the past fifty years.

A study of consumer society by Mamada Takao [II-06] takes a broad view of contemporary capitalist society, while also touching on humanity, culture, and environmental problems.

With regard to globalization, Kang Sang-jung and Yoshimi Shun’ya [II-07] stress the need to see it in perspective, and after having discussed the state, global cities, national media, and what lies beyond nationality, they discuss issues that continue to be raised by Okinawa. In this connection mention should also be made of two books by Ōta Masahide [II-08, 09] which criticize the perceptions of the Japanese and Japanese politics from an Okinawan standpoint.

Tsujino Isao [II-10], meanwhile, attempts to shed light on what sort of country Japan is through international comparison. In addition, Miyanaga Kuniko [II-11] examines questions of identity in relation to globalization, while a volume edited by Kajita Takamichi [II-12] deals with the same questions in a more sociological and comprehensive manner in connection with internationalization.

In the area of ethnicity, Japanese who have lived overseas are dealt with in a volume edited by Araragi Shinzō [II-13] on the life world

of those who have returned from China to live in Japan and in a book by Yamada Chikako [II-14] describing cultural transformation in Japanese-Canadian society. In addition, Ichiba Junko [II-15] deals with Koreans who were forcibly brought to Japan, where they became victims of the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima and later returned to Korea. Studies attempting to reconsider Japan in the context of East Asia included a book comparing Japanese, Korean and Chinese cultures by Wang Shao-feng [II-16] and a book on popular culture by Iwabuchi Kōichi [II-17]. In this connection, mention should also be made of studies of multiculturalism by Sekine Masami [II-18] and the National Institute for Research Advancement (NIRA) Citizenship Research Group [II-19], the latter of which focuses in particular on citizenship.

On the subject of politics, a volume edited by Aiba Juichi [II-20] gives an indication of the level of the political sociology in Japan, while Kobayashi Yoshiaki [II-21] deals with elections and voting behavior. On science and technology in relation to society, there appeared a study edited by Imada Takatoshi and Hashizume Daizaburō [II-22], which aims for a symbiotic relationship between technology and society and proposes the establishment of a discipline of “socially-oriented science and technology.” As for education, Kikkawa Tōru [II-23], dealing with young people from local areas who enter universities in large cities, focuses on the local track in Japan’s credentialist society. Nor should one overlook a volume compiled by the Study Group for Basic Theories of Support [II-24] which, with “support” as its key word, explores in an interdisciplinary manner a form of symbiotic living transcending over-management society and puts forward the concept of “supportology.”

III. POPULATION AND THE FAMILY

With regard to population, there appeared a book by Kitō Hiroshi [III-01], who reviews the history of Japan from the perspective of population, and a compilation by the Mainichi Shimbun Population Research Institute [III-02] tracing the course of Japan’s population in the postwar era, as well as a volume of material, including the latest data on population trends, compiled by the National Institute of Population and Social Security Research [III-03].

As a historical study dealing with succession in the household or *ie* 家 from the perspective of the sociology of population, mention should be made of a book by Tsubouchi Reiko [III-04]. On the basis of Edo-

period data on *han* retainers (*hanshi* 藩士) of the Nambu 南部 *han* (Morioka), Satake 佐竹 *han* (Akita), Aizu 会津 *han*, Maeda 前田 *han* (Kaga), Nabeshima 鍋島 *han* (Saga), Mōri 毛利 *han* (Hagi), and Shimazu 島津 *han* (Kagoshima), *daimyō* with an assessed annual productivity of at least 100,000 *koku* 石 of rice, and *samurai* families in Shuri 首里 (Ryukyu); Kume 久米 village (Naha), and Miyako 宮古 Island, the author compares regional variations, historical changes, and class differences in primogeniture and complementary systems. This study is of great interest for the insights that it gives into the actual conditions of the *ie* of warrior families, which served as the prototype for the *ie* system in the Meiji era and later.

In the area of research on the family during the Meiji, Taishō and early Shōwa eras, there was published a collection of articles and other materials under the supervision of Oikawa Hiroshi [III-05]. Consisting of twenty-eight volumes, it brings together important articles dealing with all facets of the family and also includes a separate volume containing a complete table of contents, author index, and explanatory comments. It should prove useful for studying the Japanese family up until World War II. A painstaking historical study of the *ie* and family with reference to marriage customs and the realities of marriage was also published by Miyagawa Mitsuru [III-06], while Kamoto Itsuko [III-07] discusses the emergence of international or mixed marriages.

Regarding the contemporary family, and focusing on the sexual division of labor, Ochiai Emiko [III-08] discusses this from the viewpoint of a turning point for the modern family, while Yamada Masahiro [III-09] argues that in a society fraught with risk the family has also become a risk, and Kasuga Kisuyo [III-10] considers the matter in terms of loneliness in the midst of affluence. Higuchi Seiko [III-11], meanwhile, reconsiders questions of equality in an orthodox manner with a focus on conflict between the family and the individual.

On the subject of parent-child relations, Shiomi Toshiyuki [III-12] examines the stress experienced by parents and children in “growing up and child-raising” in a society of fewer children, while a study edited by Fujisaki Hiroko [III-13] discusses parent-child relations as a question of intertwining life courses, and a volume edited by Meguro Yoriko and Yazawa Sumiko [III-14] deals, on the basis of survey data, with gender and mother consciousness in an age of a declining birthrate. The vitalization of the working generation is discussed in a volume compiled by the Nomura Research Institute [III-15] in connection with the declining birthrate and aging population, while a

study edited by Sagaza Haruo [III-16], based on surveys, discusses the views of children on questions pertaining to the aging of the population. In addition, the issue of child abuse is addressed in a volume edited by Takahashi Shigehiro [III-17], while Hatanaka Munekazu [III-18, 19] discusses support for families with children and questions associated with family clinics.

On the relationship between the family and welfare, policy, aging, and care, there appeared a study edited by the National Institute of Population and Social Security Research [III-20] discussing the decline in life security functions as a result of the transformation of families and households, as well as a collection of articles on the family and welfare edited by Kinoshita Kenji and Ogawa Takeo [III-21], a study of the relationship between the modern state and family models by Nishikawa Yūko [III-22], a volume edited by Soeda Yoshiya and Tarukawa Noriko [III-23] examining questions concerning the contemporary family and family policies from various angles, and a book by Tsutsui Takako [III-24] dealing with the advantages and difficulties of providing family-based care.

Lastly, there appeared two sets of survey results on the realities of family life in Japan [III-25, 26], and the latter in particular sheds light on various aspects of the dynamics of family formation, parent-child relations, marital relations, family consciousness, family recognition and relations among siblings, support relationships and care for the elderly, and families and occupations.

IV. THE COMMUNITY: RURAL AND URBAN

On the subject of regional society, there appeared during the review period no comprehensive studies by sociologists on rural villages, and about the only work to appear in this area was a volume edited by Tanaka Kōji [IV-01], which describes the diversity of "agriculture" from the viewpoint of communion with nature. But on the issue of a "society of mixed residence" spanning both villages and cities there was published a study edited by the Agricultural Policy Research Committee [IV-02], while a volume edited by Niitsuma Tsugio and Uchida Tsukasa [IV-03] examines different aspects of regional society from the perspective of relations between cities and villages. In this connection, mention may also be made of a book by Naitō Tatsumi [IV-04] who, incorporating the viewpoint of regionalism, discusses ideas and methods of community revitalization.

Turning now to regional society as a whole, we find books by

Shirakashi Hisashi [IV-05] and Yamamoto Takeo [IV-06] which consider residents' social relations and the transformation of their daily lives against the background of changes in communities, and they also take rural villages into account. There were also published a book by Ōyama Nobuyoshi [IV-07], advocating a shift in the sociology of communities towards sustainable regional development, a volume edited by the Japan Association of Regional and Community Studies [IV-08], discussing various aspects of community formation in connection with daily living and publicness, and another volume also edited by the Japan Association of Regional and Community Studies [IV-09] which explains key words in the sociology of communities.

As for local society, there have been put forward various proposals for a "decentralized society," as well as critiques of these proposals, and in this regard one cannot ignore two volumes edited by Nishio Masaru [IV-10, 11], as well as a book by Kamo Toshio [IV-12]. At the same time, insofar that they provide a basis for considering this issue, reference should also be made to a study of the character of regional cities from the perspective of historical sociology by Tsujimura Akira [IV-13] and an empirical study of several localities from the viewpoint of "production centers" by Iga Mitsuya [IV-14]. In addition, a detailed examination of questions surrounding the relocation of U.S. bases in Okinawa from the perspective of regional development by Takahashi Akiyoshi [IV-15] deserves special mention for the leads that it provides for considering general questions concerning regional society in Japan.

Moving on to cities, there appeared a major study by Mori Jōji [IV-16] who, using semiotics, discusses cities past and present in both the East and the West and provides a stimulus for sociological research too. By way of contrast, the efforts by sociologists in this area were exemplified by a study by Wakabayashi Mikio [IV-17], which, although a relatively slender work, develops a comparative sociology of cities, centered on Japan, from a broad perspective, and by a book coauthored by Machimura Takashi and Nishizawa Akihiko [IV-18], which develops a sociology of cities from the viewpoint of their "embodiment of society."

In addition, Sonobe Masahisa [IV-19] brought out a painstaking study of contemporary metropolises, especially Tokyo, from the perspective of "polarization," while Nakagawa Kiyoshi [IV-20], considering Japanese cities from the vantage point of "life changes," ranges from stratification and social policy to the structure of daily life while utilizing conscientious past research typified by that of Yokoyama

Gennosuke 横山源之助 and Andō Masayoshi 安藤政吉. On the subject of urban social planning, there appeared a volume edited by Hashimoto Kazutaka and Yoshihara Naoki [IV-21] which, dealing with Morioka, examines the significance of urban space, while a study edited by Kaneko Isamu and Morioka Kiyoshi [IV-22] and a further volume also edited by Morioka [IV-23] deserve to be consulted with regard to questions of urbanization and communities and personal networks in urban society.

There also appeared several studies dealing with urban problems, including a volume on land, housing, and the environment edited by Hagiwara Kiyoko [IV-24], a book on Tokyo's inner city problems and restructuring edited by Takahashi Yūetsu [IV-25]. With regard to the illusions and desires surrounding suburbs, mention may be made of a study by Ochi Michio [IV-26] and a book by Wakabayashi Mikio *et al.* [IV-27].

As regards aging and welfare, a study of the lifestyles of the elderly in large cities edited by Morioka Kiyoshi and Nakabayashi Itsuki [IV-28] was reissued, and there also appeared a study of metropolitan welfare administration by Sasaki Tsuneo [IV-29], a volume on regional policies edited by Horiuchi Ryūji and Ogawa Takeo [IV-30], and studies of welfare and community formation by Tani Katsuhide and Nakazato Hitoshi [IV-31] and Konno Hiroaki [IV-32]. As for town-building by citizens, to which welfare is also related, there were published studies by Shibukawa Tomoaki [IV-33], and Nishikawa Yoshiaki *et al.* [IV-34].

V. INDUSTRY, LABOR, CLASS AND SOCIAL STRATIFICATION

In the area of industry, and starting with research on organizations and corporate society, there appeared a study of Japan's administrative and corporate organizations from the perspective of organizations and the organizing of the environment by Yokoyama Chigen [V-01], as well as a volume on Japanese-style corporate society as seen from various perspectives edited by the Symposium Research Series Editorial Committee [V-02].

On the subject of labor-management relations, there appeared a multifaceted study of "Japanese labor-management relations" in the context of globalization compiled by the Japan Research Institute of Labor Movement [V-03], and a comparative study of differences between Korea and Japan in the system of company-by-company negotiations with a focus on wage-setting systems by Lee Min-jin [V-

04]. The study by Lee, in particular, is of great interest in that it shows empirically how labor-management relations in Korea and Japan, which tend to be bracketed together by Western scholars, differ from each other.

As for the sociology of labor in general, there appeared a survey of its history in Japan by Kawanishi Hirosuke [V-05], covering the wartime and postwar study of "life communities," regional and family studies and research on labor-management relations and their history during the 1980s, and the debate about the evaluation of Japanese labor-management relations and research on workers, labor unions and the labor movement since the 1990s, as well as the history of the Japanese Association of Labor Sociology, founded in 1982. As an extension of this research, mention may also be made of a study of the world of white-collar workers with reference to the spectrum of work and career by Satō Atsushi [V-06], a comparative study of Japan, the Netherlands, and the United States from the perspective of the harmonization of work and home life by Maeda Nobuhiko [V-07], and a survey of teleworkers' views of work by the Japan Institute of Labor [V-08].

On the problem of unemployment, which has become increasingly serious, there appeared a study edited by the Japan Institute of Labor [V-09]. In connection with this issue, there has been continuing discussion of how to adjust the composition of the labor force to bring it in line with the aging of the population, and there appeared a Ministry of Labor white paper [V-10] examining the best mix of the young and the middle-aged and elderly, and a study of labor unions that are taking up the challenge of an aging population edited by Takada Kazuo and the Institute of Comprehensive Study of the Present Age [V-11]. Also meriting attention in this regard were two books by Seike Atsushi [V-12, 13], dealing with the "breakdown of age-limit retirement" and employment policies in an age of lifelong active employment.

As regards the labor movement, a narrative history of the postwar labor movement, although not the work of academics, has now covered the period up until the formation of the Japanese Trade Union Confederation [V-14]. This publication can serve as an introduction to the history of the labor movement in postwar Japan.

The question of foreign workers was addressed in studies edited by Kanegae Haruhiko [V-15], treating it as a question of human rights in Japan's local society, and Kuwahara Yasuo [V-16], which examines the situation in Hamamatsu on the basis of a comparison with the

United States.

Important studies of women's labor included a book by Konno Minako [V-17], who describes the genesis and vicissitudes of clerical jobs for women in Japan from the viewpoint of "gender as a world of meaning," and a book edited by Kimoto Kimiko and Fukazawa Kazuko [V-18], which examines women's labor in contemporary Japan from the perspective of "gender division" and provides case studies of several spheres of employment. In addition, mention should also be made of a study of women's working behavior and their values of work by Morinaga Yasuko [V-19], and an international comparative study of women working for corporations edited by Shibayama Emiko *et al.* [V-20].

With regard to employment for the disabled, Tezuka Naoki [V-21] published a study bringing together the fruits of many years of praxis and research. He examines numerous problems on the basis of concrete examples, summarizing the points at issue with a view to encouraging fresh developments, and his study may be regarded as an epochal work.

On the relationship between the education system and labor and labor markets, there appeared a study of the postwar institutionalization process of the market for fresh school graduates edited by Kariya Takehiko *et al.* [V-22], and a book dealing with universities from the perspective of the training of the business élite by Kawaguchi Hiroshi [V-23].

In the area of class and social stratification, the greatest achievement was without doubt the publication of an analysis of Japan's system of social stratification based on the fifth SSM (social stratification and social mobility) survey, conducted in 1995 [V-24]. Published as a six-volume series, it sheds light on the unstable structure of social stratification in what might be described as the new civil society of contemporary Japan, which has moved from modernization through postwar economic growth to an age of feminism and postmodernism.

But at the same time reference should also be made to studies by Satō Toshiki [V-25], who argues that a new social stratification is occurring, Hashimoto Kenji [V-26], who claims that Japan remains a class society, and Kanomata Nobuo [V-27], who points out that, regardless of a trend towards equalization due to intergenerational mobility, there is the possibility of an expanding assets differentials. Nor should one overlook a study by Kariya Takehiko [V-28], who examines social stratification as a question pertaining to an education crisis, and a volume edited by Sasatani Harumi *et al.* [V-29] which examines class from an international perspective and in connection with gender and

ethnicity.

VI. SOCIO-INFORMATION AND SOCIAL CONSCIOUSNESS

In the area of socio-information, there appeared first of all several studies of communication itself. These included a discussion of the theoretical development from communion to communication by Tanaka Yoshihisa [VI-01], a book by Ikeda Ken'ichi [VI-02] dealing with communication as a question of different forms of sharing, ranging from information to emotions, and a volume edited by Irie Yukio and Shimoda Motomu [VI-03], which discusses communication as the basis of social developments in morals, ethics, politics, etc.

Moving on to mass communications, the first work to attract one's attention is a fifty-year history of the Japan Society for Studies in Journalism and Mass Communication [VI-04]. Essentially a collection of materials, it may be used as a source of information for retracing the history of mass communications studies in Japan. As for the current state of the mass media in Japan, there was published a compilation of basic data by Fujitake Akira [VI-05] which is extremely useful for gaining a grasp of the overall situation. In addition, there appeared a historical study edited by Hosoya Chihiro *et al.* [VI-06] which explores the relationship between the mass media and intellectuals as one aspect of the history of the outbreak of war between Japan and the United States.

The influence of informationalization on social life is discussed from various angles in a study edited by Hashimoto Yoshiaki and Funatsu Mamoru [VI-07]. Information on disasters is discussed by Hiratsuka Chihiro [VI-08], while Hiroi Osamu [VI-09] deals with various kinds of rumors.

In the area of the media, the fruits of media studies included a volume edited by Yamaguchi Kōji *et al.* [VI-10], which in particular is worth consulting for its sound examination of the current state of Japan's media and attendant problems. With regard to the formation process and significance of the media environment down to the present day, mention should be made of a study edited by Ishikawa Hiroyoshi [VI-11], which traces the history of Japan's postwar media.

General works on the media and media culture included books by Tsuyuki Shigeru [VI-12] and Katō Hiruhiro [VI-13], while Suzuki Midori [VI-14] edited a book on the current state and future of media literacy as seen from Japan. As for media space and information space, Nakano Osamu [VI-15] and Masamura Toshiyuki [VI-16] consider

the significance of their expansion in connection with the communications revolution. Nor should one overlook a volume edited by Hara Toshio [VI-17], which attempts to counter media-based nationalism from the standpoint of civil society.

As regards social changes accompanying the spread of the Internet, Yoshida Jun [VI-18] and Hoshikawa Tsuyoshi [VI-19] consider them in the context of the formation of a new public sphere, and Eshita Masayuki [VI-20] discusses them from the viewpoint of an attenuation of human relationships. Endō Kaoru [VI-21] discusses the possibility that the formation of a new “netplace” will jolt the modern system and create a “potential world” which could be called “electronic society,” while Okuno Takuji [VI-22] describes how the “third society” that has emerged between the home and the workplace will change the home, industry, and the structure and functions of society and may also be able to resolve ethnic problems in the “global village.”

Lastly, in research on public opinion and national character, the greatest yields were a book on public opinion by Okada Naoyuki [VI-23], who, bringing together his research conducted over many years, examines signs of new moves in Japanese politics since the collapse of the 1955 system, and a book on national character by Hayashi Chikio [VI-24]. The latter work, also representing a summarization of many years of research, notes the changing and unchanging aspects of the Japanese national character that have come to light in repeated surveys and also points out the distinctive features of the Japanese that are thrown into relief by international comparisons. It is evident from these studies that the claims made in earlier theories about the Japanese and Japanese culture are being repositioned in a more dispassionate and intersubjective framework.

In addition to the above, there appeared several more studies on public opinion and political consciousness, including a book by Miyake Ichirō *et al.* [VI-25] on politics and the economy under the 1955 system, a study of the demise of the “generation of party supporters” by Matsumoto Masao [VI-26], the results of a comprehensive survey of the consciousness and values of the Japanese compiled by the NHK Broadcasting Culture Research Institute [VI-27], the results of another survey, this time conducted by the Nomura Research Institute [VI-28], on the values and consumer behavior of the Japanese, and an examination of the links between changes in Japanese consciousness and structural reform in terms of a “life revolution,” also by the Nomura Research Institute [VI-29]. Mention may also be made of an analysis of images of Japan as portrayed in foreign media by Kawatake

Kazuo *et al.* [VI-30].

VII. SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND SOCIAL WELFARE

Turning our attention now to social problems, it should first be pointed out that there emerged during the review period the new field or approach of clinical sociology and the sociological study of life and death. On the former there appeared a volume edited by Noguchi Yūji and Ōmura Hideaki [VII-01], and with regard to the latter mention may be made of a book edited by Soeda Yoshiya [VII-02]. This new research could be seen as a manifestation of the fact that, with a declining birthrate and an aging population, the fragility of the physiological and psychological foundations of human society has become more pronounced and physical social problems have assumed serious proportions.

Moving on to age-old social problems, we find that the homeless and people of the lower social strata in cities are examined by Iwata Masami [VII-03] as a question of “places to live” and by Aoki Hideo [VII-04] in terms of *yoseba* flophouse areas, the homeless, and foreign workers. On questions of discrimination, there appeared with regard to discriminated *buraku* 部落 ghettos a book by Noguchi Michihiko [VII-05], who explores a paradigm shift in the currently collapsing “trinity” of social status, occupation and locality, while Tsuji Shōji [VII-06] investigates discrimination of the elderly from the standpoint of labelling theory. This study by Tsuji is based on a wealth of survey results dealing with this issue and is most instructive.

On the subject of juvenile crime, there appeared a study by Maeda Masahide [VII-07] which probes the actual situation by means of a statistical examination, and a study by Ayukawa Jun [VII-08] who, on the basis of a historical examination, considers whether or not juvenile crime is really increasing and becoming more violent.

An epochal achievement in the area of environmental problems was the publication of the first lecture series on environmental sociology, edited by Iijima Nobuko *et al.* [VII-09]. As the first comprehensive compilation about Japan’s environmental sociology, which has been investigating the realities of pollution and environmental destruction from the perspectives of both those responsible and the victims and has been advocating movements and policies for resolving such issues from the victims’ standpoint, it is also an indispensable publication for overseas researchers. In addition, an introductory work by Iijima Nobuko [VII-10] is also instructive in that it traces the history of

environmental problems in Japan while extending its purview from Asia to the world at large. Inoue Takao [VII-11], on the other hand, reexamines theories and methods for discussing environmental problems.

In the field of social welfare, the history of Japan's social welfare and social security in the postwar era is dealt with by Kitaba Tsutomu [VII-12] and there also appeared a volume edited by the Office of the Advisory Council on Social Security System [VII-13], which is of great value as a source of material. Observations on the welfare state by sociologists included a book dealing with the failures of the family by Tominaga Ken'ichi [VII-14] and a study exploring possibilities in the twenty-first century edited by Mieno Takashi [VII-15]. The welfare society and social policy are discussed by Takegawa Shōgo [VII-16], while the relationship between corporate security and social security is dealt with in a volume edited by Takegawa and Satō Hiroki [VII-17]. In addition, reference may also be made to an examination of the optimization of the welfare system by Takazawa Takeshi [VII-18], and a discussion of the administration of social welfare service from the aspects of organization and process by Furukawa Kōjun [VII-19].

On the more specific issue of welfare for the disabled, Meguro Terumi [VII-20] clarifies the situation in Japan regarding the movement for the disabled on the basis of an international comparison, Satō Hisao and Ozawa Atsushi [VII-21] shed light on the world of welfare for the disabled from the vantage points of ideas, institutions, support, and life in the community, and Ōshima Iwao *et al.* [VII-22] deal with connections with social work. As a development in the new current of disabled studies, mention may be made of a volume edited by Kuramoto Tomoaki and Nagase Osamu [VII-23].

As regards welfare for the elderly, a study edited by Kyōgoku Takanobu and Takegawa Shōgo [VII-24] examines various aspects of welfare services in an aging society, while a volume edited by Ichiban-gase Yasuko and Kawabata Osamu [VII-25] considers the elderly and the culture of welfare from several angles. In addition, Itō Shūhei [VII-26] discusses changes in welfare and medical care as a result of the introduction of nursing-care insurance, Kasuga Kisuyo [VII-27] examines aspects of problems in nursing care from a sociological perspective, and Sakai Sonoko [VII-28] deals with Japan's nursing-care insurance in the context of social welfare around the world. With regard to the introduction of nursing-care insurance, mention may also be made of a study by Iwabuchi Katsuyoshi [VII-29], who examines the system and analyzes issues regarding the "revolution in nursing-

care,” a study by Aikawa Yoshihiko [VII-30] describing the actual situation in rural villages and associated issues, and a book by Nakanishi Hiroyuki *et al.* [VII-31] advocating a citizens’ movement to overcome deficiencies in the system.

Lastly, community welfare is discussed in a study edited by Ushizu Nobutada *et al.* [VII-32]; calling for the formation of new partnerships. More concrete examples are provided in a study edited by Uchiyama Kensuke and Takahashi Nobuyuki [VII-33], which describes the challenges of “comprehensive-support-type” councils of social welfare (*shakai fukushi kyōgikai* 社会福祉協議会), and in a volume edited by the International University of Kagoshima General Research Institute [VII-34], which considers regional culture and welfare services with reference to Kagoshima and Okinawa.

VIII. CULTURAL TRANSFORMATION AND SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

With regard to culture, there appeared a study by Minami Hiroshi [VIII-01], who has for many years been engaged in the study of Japanese culture from the standpoint of social psychology, and a volume edited by Miyajima Takashi [VIII-02], which forms part of a series and attempts to present a sociological perspective on contemporary society. The former brings together many thought-provoking articles on theories about the Japanese, Japanese culture, culture during the Taishō era, the culture of daily life, and politics, while the latter contains articles on youth, education, consumption, religion and gender arranged in accordance with the editor’s views on contemporary culture, followed by a weighty article by the editor on cultural reproduction and change in society.

Manners and customs, which could be described as the epidermis of culture, are dealt with in two volumes compiled by the Society for Contemporary Manners Research [VIII-03, 04], while Kōmoto Mitsugi [VIII-05] deals with ancestral rites, representing the adaptation of religion to local customs. A book by Tatsumi Satoshi [VIII-06], also touching on the religious background, compares Japan’s “culture of wrapping cloths (*furoshiki* 風呂敷)” with the Western “culture of bags,” and it is helpful for understanding Japanese culture. With regard to sport and art, Inoue Shun [VIII-07] considers Japan’s martial arts and so on from the perspective of a view of sport as an art form.

On the subject of gender there appeared first of all a study by Shiota Sakiko [VIII-08] dealing with the formation process and present state of the economic foundations of gender equality in Japan and a volume

edited by Wakisaka Akira and Tomita Yasunobu [VIII-09] on the working habits of female university graduates. The latter work examines in particular why many Japanese women who start working after graduation eventually leave the workforce. Meanwhile, social problems as seen from the perspective of gender are considered by Konishi Seiko [VIII-10], who deals with domestic violence.

The greatest yield regarding gender issues was a book by Ehara Yumiko [VIII-11] who, using "gender order" as a key concept, seeks to formulate a coherent theory about the social construction of gender, the minutiae of order and the establishment, and the resultant reproduction of and changes in gender. Mention should also be made of another work by Ehara [VIII-12], dealing with the paradox of the fact that feminism has become diffused for the very reason that it has taken firm root. The level of research on gender in Japan can also be seen in a volume compiled by the Japan Society for Gender Studies [VIII-13]. Attempts are also being made to reshape and add depth to feminism, now said to have become "diffused," and these can be seen in a study by Aruga Miwako [VIII-14], dealing with fairness and difference in gender relations, a book by Murase Hiromi [VIII-15], criticizing the tendency to turn feminism into a subculture, and a volume by Ōgoshi Aiko *et al.* [VIII-16] on the possibilities of a gender critique.

There also appeared several studies of gender by male researchers, including a study by Morohashi Yasuki [VIII-17], who argues that both men and women are caught in the trap of gender, and an examination of the Japanese structure of gender relations by Ōsawa Hideo [VIII-18]. In a more positive vein, Taga Futoshi [VIII-19] discusses "wavering manliness" in the gender formation of men.

As regards youth, there appeared volumes edited by Hida Daijirō *et al.* [VIII-20], Ojima Fumiaki [VIII-21], and the Japan Institute of Labor Research Institute [VIII-22] on the daily lives of high-school pupils, their plans for the future, and their tendency of becoming "freeters" (job-hoppers). Because the increasing job-hopping has become a social problem not restricted solely to high-school graduates, the Japan Institute of Labor brought out a further volume on this subject [VIII-23]. In addition to the above, new trends in research drawing on youth culture were exemplified by a book on freedom and the lack of freedom by Miyadai Shinji [VIII-24], a discussion of the narratological approach to the self by Asano Tomohiko [VIII-25], a study of self-control in a society characterized by the management of emotion by Mori Shin'ichi [VIII-26], and an examination of the genesis and dissolution of bullying by Naitō Asao [VIII-27].

In this connection it may also be pointed out that aspirations for symbiosis in a broad sense and Japanese developments in cultural studies and postcolonialism have also become more noticeable. An example of the former is a book by Hanasaki Kōhei [VIII-28], while the latter is represented by Yoshimi Shūn'ya [VIII-29] and Kang Sang-jung [VIII-30].

Lastly, with regard to social movements, earlier movements are reexamined by Hayashi Yūichi [VIII-31], Tsurumi Shunsuke *et al.* [VIII-32], and Iida Momo *et al.* [VIII-33], while social movements since the 1960s are considered in a volume edited by Amano Masako [VIII-34] and by Nonogaki Tomoe [VIII-35]. As for social movements in the future, a study edited by Nakagawa Yūichirō [VIII-36] deals with the consumers' cooperative movement, while Nakada Toyokazu [VIII-37] discusses volunteers.

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