

SOCIOLOGY

Shōji Kōkichi
Seisen University

I. INTRODUCTION

In 2002-03 attempts were made by the Koizumi Jun'ichirō 小泉純一郎 Cabinet to undertake reforms of four highway-related public corporations and so on even though the economic recovery was not proceeding as expected. Companies experienced declining profits as a result of price-cutting wars, and a deflationary economy, seemingly with no end in sight and combined with an IT recession, meant that the economic outlook remained unclear, notwithstanding the inauguration of the Industrial Revitalization Corporation of Japan (産業再生機構) in 2003. In some more cheering news, Koshihara Masatoshi 小柴昌俊 and Tanaka Kōichi 田中耕一 were awarded the Nobel Prizes in Physics and Chemistry respectively in 2002, but at the same time the final decision was made to turn national universities into independent administrative corporations from 2004, thereby causing unease about the future of research and education in Japan.

Following the dismissal of Foreign Minister Tanaka Makiko 田中真紀子 in January 2002, the Koizumi Cabinet's approval ratings fell for a time, but in September Koizumi visited North Korea, exposing the truth about Japanese abductees and opening the way for the return of five survivors to Japan, and this restored the Cabinet's approval ratings. In March 2003 Koizumi expressed his open support for the U.S.-led war against Iraq and decided to send Self-Defence Forces to participate in the provision of assistance for reconstruction and recovery. This was opposed not only by the Communist Party and Social Democratic Party but also by the Liberal Party and Democratic Party, the latter two of which combined, with the former being absorbed by the latter, and in the general election held in November they increased the number of their seats from 137 to 177, although this was not sufficient

to threaten the survival of the Cabinet's coalition with the New Kōmeitō after Koizumi had been reelected president of the Liberal Democratic Party in September with an overwhelming majority.

Underlying these events was the fact that while there had been a slight increase in Japan's population, from 126,470,000 in 2002 to 126,680,000 in 2003, the total fertility rate continued to decline, from 1.33 in 2002 to 1.32 in 2003, and it was forecast that the population would peak at 127,740,000 in 2006, whereafter it would begin to fall. In addition, in 2003 the average life expectancy for men was 78.32 and for women 85.23, remaining the highest in the world, and these facts mean that the aging of Japanese society will continue unabated. In addition to reform of highway-related public corporations, there was also discussion of reform of the system of local government and the pension system, but the general direction of these reforms—that is to say, the type of society that it is intended to make Japan within international society and global society—remained unclear.

In response to the above, what, then, were the achievements of Japanese sociology during the review period? Worth noting first of all as a substantial yield was a series edited by Miyajima Takashi *et al.* [I-01] dealing with the subject of “international society.” Consisting of seven volumes, the individual volumes take up the topics of “The Internationalization of Japanese Society,” “Japanese Society and Culture in Transformation,” “How Will the Nation-State Change?” “Minorities and Social Structure,” “Globalization and Social Change,” “East Asia and Japanese Society” and “The Changing ‘Third World’ and International Society.” This series deserves recognition for the fact that, dealing carefully with the realities and actualities of the terms “internationalization” and “international society” and paying attention to the increasing numbers of foreigners settling in Japan and the resultant changes in Japanese culture, especially in its lifestyle and education, it attempts to deal with the transformation of the nation-state and changes in social structure by means that are as experiential and empirical as possible. Rather than leaping straight to world society and global society when discussing globalization, it questions relations between Japanese society and the societies of East Asia, and with regard to the “third world” too it soberly explores in relation to racism, nationalism, and so on the current shift from a colonial situation to a postcolonial situation. The problem is how to link this to the reality that the rapid expansion of society in which we live means that world society and even global society are becoming issues of concern. Towards this end, it would seem that issues such as war and conflict,

disparities in living conditions, destruction of the environment, and changes in population must be addressed from a more global vantage point, but this series does not go far enough in this direction, and one will need to wait for further developments. In addition, a collection of articles on the same theme edited by Ogura Mitsuo and Kanō Hirokatsu [I-02] was published as part of another series.

On the subject of the history of Japanese sociology, there appeared a study of the institutionalization of sociology as an academic discipline by Kawai Takao [I-03], as well as studies of Toda Teizō 戸田貞三 [I-04], Yoneda Shōtarō 米田正太郎 [I-05], and Takata Yasuma 高田保馬 [I-06]. With regard to Japanese sociology between 1981 and 1999, Shōji Kōkichi [I-07] brought out a book based on past reviews published in the present series, and as well as providing an overview of the state of research during this period, it should also serve to provide pointers for research on individual topics.

As for research on classical sociology, there appeared studies of Karl Marx [I-08], Georg Simmel [I-09], Max Weber [I-10], Karl Mannheim [I-11], the Frankfurt school [I-12], and Claus Offe [I-13]. American sociology was covered in books on the Chicago school [I-14] and on Talcott Parsons [I-15~17], and there also appeared two studies by younger researchers who explore the possibilities of a new form of sociology with reference to Niklas Luhmann [I-18, 19]. As well, there was published an introduction to cultural studies by Motohashi Tetsuya [I-20].

In full-scale studies by well-established sociologists, there appeared a book by Ueno Chizuko [I-21] dealing with the effects of power regarding difference from the viewpoint of feminism, an examination of uncertainty in contemporary society manifesting in the form of risk by Yamaguchi Setsuo [I-22], and a book by Nishihara Kazuhisa [I-23] in which he attempts to solve on the basis of phenomenology problems concerning power and systems that arise between the self and society. In the area of mathematical sociology, mention may be made of a book by Kimura Kunihiro [I-24] dealing with the dilemma presented by large sets. Works by mid-career and younger sociologists included two collections of articles that examine from various angles questions surrounding globalization, modern capitalism and subjectivity [I-25, 26].

In addition, the methodology of social surveys was discussed by Manabe Kazufumi [I-27], who deals with the methods and analysis of surveys of international comparison, and by Satō Ikuya [I-28], who explains the techniques of fieldwork.

II. POPULATION AND THE FAMILY

Starting from this review, I will take up concrete studies in line with the process whereby, starting from the essential nature of society in the form of population, this is tempered through informationalization, social policies, education, politics, internationalization, and so on while repeating over and again the conflict between communality and stratification, and, having shaped the structure and characteristics of Japanese society, is exposed to cultural transformation and social movements.

During the review period there appeared no sociological studies of population, and interest focused almost exclusively on the declining birthrate and support for child-raising families. Examples included a volume edited by Hirayama Munehiro [II-01] dealing with child-raising support provided by local government, a volume edited by Suzuki Mariko [II-02] proposing plans for child-raising insurance, and a book by Ikemoto Mika [II-03] calling for the return of time for raising children. Hatanaka Munekazu, basing himself on his own theory of family culture [II-04], further developed his views on family support [II-05]. Mention may also be made of a book by Sugimoto Atsuo [II-06], dealing clinically with children who do not look after their own affairs, and a book on child-raising by Masataka Nobuo [II-07], who advocates a restoration of "father-power."

A study by Yuzawa Yasuhiko [II-08], exploring family issues with reference to various types of data, represents the result of the author's many years of research. Morioka Kiyomi [II-09] skilfully reconstructs the concept of "household strategies" employed by younger researchers and elucidates in detail the survival strategies of the peerage since the Meiji era. Ueno Chizuko [II-10], on the other hand, discusses the contemporary family, which, while representing a "box" in which to place the family, is now being transcended by other "boxes" that go beyond it in various senses. In contrast, a volume edited by Gotō Sumie and Tabuchi Rokurō [II-11] deals with the family in the context of globalization and discusses the significance of the family as a resource in an expanding world.

In addition, there was published a series dealing with various aspects of the family in Japan from a historical perspective edited by Sasaki Junnosuke *et al.* [II-12]. Since research on the family by sociologists often lacks an adequate historical perspective, there is much to be learnt from this series. Equally instructive were a volume edited by the Japan Society for Comparative Family History [II-13], another vol-

ume published under its supervision [II-14], and a volume edited by Kōmoto Mitsugi *et al.* [II-15].

On the subject of life history and life course, both closely related to the family, there appeared a book by Nakano Takashi [II-16], in which he displays the skills of a veteran in the study of life history; a book by Sakurai Atsushi [II-17], who discusses how to listen to life stories with a strong narrative flavor; a volume on the relationship between life stories and gender, also edited by Sakurai [II-18]; a book by Katase Kazuo [II-19], in which he explores the significance of life events in sociological terms; and a book by Iwakami Mami [II-20], who attempts to depict the family from the vantage points of life course and gender.

III. THE COMMUNITY: RURAL AND URBAN

Moving up from the communality of the family to the communality of the local community, a significant event during the review period was the reissue of a study of Japanese villages by Morita Shirō [III-01]. As is stated by Morita, in former times there were villages throughout Japan and they constituted small settlements. They were communities that made the fictitiousness of "Japan" vanish into irrelevancy, and they promised "a moderate level of happiness for all members." City dwellers were "misfits" pushed out of these settlements, and it was these "midgets" who created cities and went on to turn Japan into an urban society.

Today villages throughout Japan have gone into eclipse and are on the verge of disappearing completely. It was for this reason that there were published during the review period many books by political scientists rather than sociologists on the reorganization of local government—that is, the amalgamation of municipalities—that has been undertaken as part of "structural reform." These included a study by Shindō Muneyuki [III-02] on the significance of decentralization, a study by Hobo Takehiko [III-03] and another edited by Kamo Toshio [III-04] on the so-called "grand amalgamation of the Heisei era" and the future of communities that are being forced to transform themselves on account of amalgamation, a volume edited by Nemoto Ryōichi and Ishii Kazuo [III-05] and another by Hisaoka Manabu *et al.* [III-06] about towns and villages that have chosen to resist this current and not amalgamate, and a book by Nakanishi Hiroyuki [III-07], who argues that the future of amalgamated communities should be decided by residents.

Several studies on what is styled the "sociology of communities," such as the volume supervised by Suzuki Hiroshi [III-08], make efforts not to lose sight of the continuity between villages and cities and, taking into account the increasing autonomy of villages and the spread of a "society of mixed residence" straddling villages and cities, explore prospects for the formation of new communities in the form of "social communities." A similar tendency could be said to underlie a volume on the reorganization of "publicness" in local communities by the Japan Association of Regional and Community Studies [III-09] and a volume on the publicness of everyday life and the revitalization of local communities edited by Kitazume Masao and Uchida Tsukasa [III-10].

Turning to cities, there was published a voluminous collection of material relating to the folkways and vitality of Japanese cities [III-11]. Studies dealing with cities from the viewpoint of ethnicity included a reexamination of the legacy of the Chicago school by Akimoto Ritsuo [III-12], a discussion of the spread of transnationalism by Hirota Yasuo [III-13] dealing with cities both inside and outside Japan, and a volume edited by Watado Ichirō *et al.* [III-14] which, incorporating a similar perspective, presents ethnographic studies of cities inside and outside Japan and discusses the future of urban communities.

In research on cities from the viewpoint of modernity, there appeared a study by Yoshihara Naoki [III-15], who, premising himself on the development of new urban sociology into spatial theory, explores the impact of globalization on cities and reconsiders the achievements of pioneers such as Isomura Eiichi 磯村英一, Okui Fukutarō 奥井復太郎 and Shimazaki Minoru 島崎稔, and another by Hotta Izumi [III-16], who questions the meaning of modernity with reference to Max Weber, reviews the surveys of immigrants conducted by Charles Wright Mills, and seeks the latest forms of urban thought in the approach of the French Régulation school and structuralism. Fujita Hiroo [III-17], meanwhile, probes the relationship between urban civilization and risk society from a broader perspective and, taking up questions of publicness and distorted planning in Japanese cities, explores the nature of new cities beyond the rights and wrongs of cities as a grand experiment. In addition, there also appeared two books by Wakabayashi Mikio [III-18, 19], who observes the behavior of people living at the intersection of the lines of vision to and from cities and visualizes a future picture of cities beyond Le Corbusier's contemporary city and Frank Lloyd Wright's Broadacre city.

In addition, Morioka Kiyoshi [III-20] examines from the viewpoint of personal networks the career aspirations of Tokyo residents, their sense of belonging to a particular class, and their coping with problems, as well as the way in which residents of Tokushima 徳島 decided on their stance towards a movable dam across the Yoshino River 吉野川, and there also appeared a book by Yazawa Sumiko *et al.* [III-21] that seeks to approach the declining birthrate, gender and citizenship from the vantage point of the urban environment and child-raising. On the subject of Okinawa, which continues to raise questions from the margins about the nature of Japanese society, there appeared books edited by Matsui Takeshi [III-22] and by Nishi Masahiko and Hara Takehiko [III-23].

IV. INDUSTRY, LABOR, CLASS AND SOCIAL STRATIFICATION

Industry and labor evolve on top of the communality that extends from the family to the community, and there also emerges the stratification embodied in class and social stratification.

On the subject of the organization underpinning Japanese industry, there appeared a volume edited by Nakamaki Hirochika and Mitchel Sedgwick [IV-01] which considers the significance of the culture of social connections and informal activities. As well, Pak Yong-gwan [IV-02] brought out a study of network organizations, which have been spreading rapidly with the informationalization of society, and Ōta Hajime [IV-03] published a study suggesting that organizations are moving beyond selectivism towards the "age of the individual."

Turning to labor, the first study to draw one's attention was one by Nomura Masami [IV-04], who argues that there is a need to overcome the "negative legacy" whereby labor studies in Japan have been constrained by the peculiarities of Japan's domestic labor market. On labor process mention should be made on a book by Ōno Takeshi [IV-05] which closely considers the lean production system based on participatory observations of automobile factories. With regard to labor-management relations, Tsuru Yasushi [IV-06] analyzes their "non-unionization" institutionally and at a micro level, while a volume edited by Nitta Michio [IV-07] takes up department stores, the truck transport industry, the iron and steel industry, railway management, the automobile industry, and so on and examines new developments in labor-management relations and the role of labor unions in responding to these developments. As for attitudes towards work, reference may be made to a series of reports by the Japan Institute of Labor Research

Institute [IV-08] on surveys about the relationship between attitudes towards work and unemployment, mobility and the IT society.

Women's labor was dealt with in a book coauthored by Ueno Chizuko and Yukioka Ryōji [IV-09], who discuss issues surrounding unpaid work. In order to provide an overview of developments in women's work from the twentieth into the twenty-first century, the Society for the Study of Working Women [IV-10] brought out a volume that brings together forty representative studies published between 1975 and 2001 and explores movements and theories in the advance towards equality. This volume also includes a chronological table of the postwar women's labor movement. On gender equality there also appeared a book by Murao Yumiko [IV-11] and a volume edited by Tsutsui Kiyoko and Yamaoka Hiroko [IV-12]. Along with sex discrimination in labor, age discrimination will undoubtedly also become an increasing problem in the future, and Yokomizo Masao and Kitaura Masayuki [IV-13] advocate the abolition of the mandatory retirement system and the introduction of age-free employment.

Restructuring has become a serious social problem, and there appeared a study of restructuring and the mechanism of job-changing edited by Genda Yūji and Nakata Yoshifumi [IV-14] and a study of the relationship between restructuring and work sharing by Kumazawa Makoto [IV-15]. On the subject of work sharing, Takenobu Mieko [IV-16] attempted to gain a true picture of the situation in Japan, while Wakisaka Akira [IV-17] went on to explore Japanese models of work sharing.

On the supply of new labor, linking schools with the workplace, a volume edited by Takeuchi Tsunekazu and National Council for the Study of High School Lifestyle Guidance [IV-18] focused on the unease of high-school graduates, while a volume edited by Ōkubo Yukio [IV-19] dealt with university graduates with no occupation. Not should one overlook a volume on the attitudes of part-time jobbers or "freeters" towards employment and their behavior edited by Kosugi Reiko [IV-20] and a volume dealing with trends in "peripheral labor" in relation to structural changes in social stratification brought out by the Japanese Association of Labor Sociology [IV-21].

On the subject of labor unions, reference should be made to two volumes edited by the Japan Institute of Labor [IV-22, 23], which report on efforts being made to secure employment in the harsh conditions surrounding employment and unemployment.

In the area of class and social stratification, studies on specific topics included a study of social stratification in modern Japan in connection

with educational opportunities by Kikuchi Jōji [IV-24] and an examination of the formation and transformation of the stratificational distinctiveness of the self-employed in Japan by Chōng Hyōn-suk [IV-25]. In addition, Satō Toshiki [IV-26] published a provocative book on the new widening disparities to be observed in contemporary Japanese society. One should also not overlook a volume edited by the Japanese Association of Labor Sociology [IV-27], which, taking these trends into account, explores the new class society and images of the worker, and a book by Hashimoto Kenji [IV-28], who, basing himself on discussions about gender and the reproduction of class and social stratification, continues his efforts to apply class theory to contemporary capitalist society.

V. SOCIO-INFORMATION AND SOCIAL CONSCIOUSNESS

The multiple tiers of communality and stratification formed by families, communities, industry, labor, and so on are systemized by social communication via the media, and the awareness or lack of awareness of this is impressed upon the consciousness of individuals, groups and society.

On the subject of mass communications, there appeared a guide to the relevant literature under the supervision of Hajima Tomoyuki [V-01]. It covers books and company histories relating to mass communications in a broad sense published between 1873 and 2000, and because it includes concise comments on the content of each work, it is extremely useful for those wishing to acquaint themselves with the history of mass communications in modern and contemporary Japan.

Information plays a vital role in politics, and, attaching particular importance to the politics of information, Tsuruki Makoto [V-02] attempts to decipher world politics around the time of the end of the Cold War. His discussion extends to cyber terrorism and international terrorism, and it is to be hoped that these ideas will be developed further. Tsuruki also edited a volume that attempts to develop them into the political science of communication [V-03]. While approaching the subject from a different viewpoint, a volume edited by Tsuda Yukio and Sekine Hisao [V-04], seeking to understand the current of global communication in terms of a shift from confrontation to dialogue, also merits attention.

Masamura Toshiyuki [V-05], meanwhile, seeks to clarify the cultural transformation accompanying informationalization, especially the development of information networks, in the context of the infor-

mation behavior and interpersonal relations of the young and the industrialization of culture and the culturization of industry. Hoshikawa Tsuyoshi [V-06], on the other hand, reexamines the significance of civil society by developing a new theory of the public sphere and seeks to shed light on the workings of emerging digital networking through fact-finding surveys of the Great Hanshin Earthquake, oil spills in the Japan Sea, disasters involving torrential rain in various localities, earthquakes in Turkey and Taiwan, and the eruptions of Usuzan 有珠山 and Miyakejima 三宅島.

Moving on to the media, in historical research a volume edited by Yoshimi Shun'ya [V-07] treats of the media and the body in the 1930s, while a volume edited by Tsuganezawa Toshihiro [V-08] takes up fourteen media events in postwar Japan between 1945 and 1960 and analyzes them from various angles. This latter work is also useful in that it includes a detailed chronological table. On the subject of contemporary and future digital-media society, there appeared a new edition of a book by Mizukoshi Shin [V-09], and in his predictions for the future of the media he discusses in still greater detail the media as playthings, media literacy, journalism, the public sphere, media expression, new forms of learning, and so on.

In addition to the above, there appeared a volume on the power of media culture edited by Itō Mamoru [V-10], a volume on the deeper layers of electronic media culture edited by Itō *et al.* [V-11], a book by Katori Atsuko [V-12] on the genealogy and development principles of the media, and a book by Okada Tomoyuki and Matsuda Misa [V-13] on the transformation of contemporary society through the spread of mobile phones. Mention should also be made of a book by Hara Katsumi [V-14], who argues that the "devil's invention" in the form of the growth of the media has made possible complete manipulation of the masses and brought about the possibility of media totalitarianism, and a volume edited by Mizukoshi Shin and Yoshimi Shun'ya [V-15] which, in contrast, advocates "media practice" aimed at creating various media and thereby changing the world.

Turning now from public opinion to social consciousness, deserving of particular attention were a critique by Cho Nan-sheng [V-16] of news coverage of Asia by the Japanese media and an examination of the influence of Japanese mass culture on relations between Japan and South Korea, focusing on the images of Japan held by young Koreans, edited by Pak Sun-ae and Tsuchiya Reiko [V-17]. A volume edited by Satō Takumi [V-18] analyzes various aspects of postwar public opinion from the perspective of media theory, and data on public

opinion in contemporary Japan can be found in a volume edited by the Yomiuri Shimbun Opinion Surveys Department [V-19].

Many aspects of the attitudes and behavior of the Japanese, covering family, declining birthrate, work, job-changing and unemployment, inequality, support for political parties, normative attitudes, information environment, amusements, views of life and death, and so on, are comprehensively clarified on the basis of the Japanese General Social Survey (JGSS) in a volume edited by Iwai Noriko and Satō Hiroki [V-20]. Also useful is a book by Takahashi Tōru [V-21], who with a light-hearted touch tries to place aspects of the Japanese sense of values in a global context, and an attempt to clarify statistical differences in the character of residents of different prefectures [V-22] is also worth consulting.

VI. SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND SOCIAL WELFARE

The tangled and contradictory relationships between the communality extended by the family and community and the stratification produced by industry, labor, and so on are also constantly being adjusted by various means apart from social communication, but nonetheless they give rise to various social problems which necessitate responses by social policies directed towards social welfare.

With regard to incidents, accidents, disasters and crimes, which have been the underlying motif of social problems since premodern times, there was published a large dictionary containing 3,200 entries covering the period from the Meiji era to 2002 [VI-01], and it can be utilized for any type of related research. The study of the deeper layers of crime by Maniwa Mitsuyuki [VI-02] is a fine work by a veteran who has for many years been engaged in the sociological study of crime.

Juvenile delinquency has become a particular problem, and there appeared books by Ayukawa Jun [VI-03] and Ōmura Hideaki [VI-04]. There also appeared a study of the "Yamagata mat death" by Kitazawa Takeshi and Katagiri Ryūji [VI-05], who approach it from the standpoint of constructionism. As well, reference can also be made to books by Fujikawa Yōko [VI-06] and Katō Yukio [VI-07], who deal with juvenile delinquency from a clinical vantage point.

Child abuse as part of domestic violence was taken up in books by Nakatani Kinko [VI-08], Nakatani *et al.* [VI-09], and Ueno Kayoko and Nomura Tomoji [VI-10], while domestic violence in general is discussed by Nobuta Sayoko [VI-11] and in volumes edited by

Harada Eriko and Shibata Hiroko [VI-12] and by Shōji Yōko *et al.* [VI-13]. The last of these is a work of substantial content based on comparative surveys of Japan and South Korea, and the speed with which problems are being addressed in Korea, where the visibility of and responses to social problems would appear to have been lagging behind on account of long-term military rule, is quite surprising. The new social problem of social withdrawal (*hikikomori* ひきこもり) is examined by Saitō Tamaki [VI-14] in relation to Japanese society and culture.

With regard to environmental problems, there appeared three textbooks by sociologists representative of this field [VI-15~17]. There also appeared a book by Toda Kiyoshi [VI-18] straddling the fields of environmental studies and peace studies and a volume discussing environmental problems in connection with discrimination edited by Sakurai Atsushi and Yoshii Hiroaki [VI-19]. Mention should also be made of a book on victims of radiation from nuclear power plants by Higuchi Kenji [VI-20] and a study of contamination from depleted uranium bombs by Tashiro Akira [VI-21].

Turning to social policy, there appeared firstly a ten-volume series edited by Hasegawa Yoshinobu [VI-22], which brings together representative past studies in this field. Two books by Furukawa Kōjun [VI-23, 24] are indicative of the level of social welfare studies in Japan, while Yokoyama Toshikazu [VI-25] criticizes the marketization and commercialization of social security. Changes in the welfare state are discussed in volumes edited by Miyamoto Tarō [VI-26] and by Ogasawara Kōichi and Takegawa Shōgo [VI-27].

In connection with welfare for the elderly, there appeared a large opus by Amada Jōsuke [VI-28], who describes and analyzes in great detail "aging and decline," and in addition Kawakami Masako [VI-29] examines the conditions of the urban elderly, Hashimoto Hisako [VI-30] considers the human rights of the elderly in relation to nursing and care, and Nakai Kiyomi [VI-31] deals with regional disparities in the provision of nursing-care insurance. As well, there appeared a volume on family and child welfare edited by Shōji Yōko *et al.* [VI-32] and a volume on welfare for the disabled edited by Sadatō Takehiro *et al.* [VI-33].

VII. JAPANESE SOCIETY: STRUCTURE AND CHARACTERISTICS

The tangled and contradictory relationships between communality and stratification are also adjusted by means of education, multicultural

understanding, ideology, and above all politics with a view to systemizing society. It is through this process that Japanese society comes to assume its distinctive structure and characteristics.

In the area of education, there appeared a fine study by Nakamura Makiko [VII-01], who traces the formation and transformation of teachers' organizations, which are required to "collaborate," since the Meiji era and discusses the merits and demerits of the manner in which the "modern" personal relationships formed among teachers have settled into the "rational choice of the system of long-term belonging" similar to that of large corporate organizations. Studies by educationists included a book by Kariya Takehiko [VII-02] on problems associated with educational reform, an examination of the debate about the decline in scholastic ability by Ichikawa Shin'ichi [VII-03], an investigation into the system of higher education, in the throes of major changes, by Amano Ikuo [VII-04], and a volume edited by Mizokami Shin'ichi [VII-05] on university students, who have been continually changing in the postwar period. Also worth mentioning is a volume edited by Nakamura Takayasu *et al.* [VII-06], which compares Japan and Korea from the perspective of education with reference to academic qualifications, selection, and schools.

In connection with multicultural understanding there appeared a collection of photographs by Kitahara Ryūzō [VII-07] recording the daily life of the Ainu, a study of the religion and festivals of Korean residents in Japan by Iida Takeshi [VII-08], a volume dealing with the education and nursing of Brazilians in Japan edited by Onai Tōru [VII-09], and a volume edited by Watado Ichirō and Kawamura Chizuko [VII-10] which considers Japan to be in reality multicultural and explores the possibilities of multicultural education. A study edited by Kojima Takayuki and Komatsu Shinjirō [VII-11], based on the perspective of mutual cross-cultural understanding, deals with various differences between Japan as seen from the rest of the world and the world as seen from Japan. Reference should also be made to a volume edited by Miyanaga Kuniko [VII-12] on the identity of the Japanese in the context of advancing globalization and a collection of articles by Tessa Morris-Suzuki [VII-13] on the critical imagination necessary for the Japanese.

Moving on to ideology, there appeared a major work on nationalism and publicness in postwar Japan by Oguma Eiji [VII-14] and a critique of "Japan as an ideology" by Mashiko Hidenori [VII-15] in which he takes up the self-portrait of the Japanese. The former has great value as a source of historical material, while the latter leans too

much towards ideological criticism, but both provide important leads for considering "ideology" in present-day Japan as used by Louis Althusser. On theories of Japanese culture, there appeared a useful book by Ōkubo Takaki [VII-16], who describes the genealogy of theories leading from *Bushido: The Soul of Japan* to *Amae no kōzō* [甘え] の構造 (The Anatomy of Dependence), and a serious reconsideration of discourses on the "uniqueness" of Japanese people (*Nihon-jin-ron* 日本人論) from the viewpoint of a cultural anthropologist by Funabiki Takeo [VII-17].

Before turning to politics, one must consider the state of civil society in Japan, and there appeared a volume edited by Tsujinaka Yutaka [VII-18] in which an attempt is made to understand it through the formation of civil-society-like organizations and special interest groups and their activities. As for social organizations in a broader sense, such as households, kin, villages, regional communities, voluntary organizations and religious organizations, there was published a comparison of Japan and Korea edited by Itō Abito and Han Kyōng-gu [VII-19]. A still broader examination of questions pertaining to civil society and critical publicness is provided in a volume edited by Satō Yoshiyuki *et al.* [VII-20].

Lastly, with regard to Japanese politics, there appeared a study of the Japan Socialist Party, which has played an important part in postwar politics, edited by Yamaguchi Jirō and Ishikawa Masumi [VII-21] and a study of the formation and current state of the Koizumi Cabinet from the perspective of "Japanese-style populism" by Ōtake Hideo [VII-22]. Useful as background material for understanding these works are a volume edited by Takabatake Michitoshi [VII-23], examining contemporary civil politics with reference to theories of civil society in postwar Japan, and a book by Inoguchi Takashi [VII-24] in which he explores the particularities and universality of Japanese politics while also keeping in mind the possibilities of Asian-style democracy.

VIII. CULTURAL TRANSFORMATION AND SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

While efforts are repeatedly being made to systemize society, it is also constantly producing people who do not fit in or are left behind, and this foments countercultures and social movements in a broad sense and creates opportunities and conditions for renewal. These manifest in culture, religion, marginal people in the form of youth, women, minorities, and social movements.

With regard to culture, there appeared a volume edited by Miyajima Takashi and Ishii Yōjirō [VIII-01], which discusses from various angles linguistic capital and minorities, mass-culture society, class and stratification, etc., on the basis of the sociology of Pierre Bourdieu, who opened up a unique perspective on the relationship between culture and power, and a book by Yoshimi Shun'ya [VIII-02], who takes up topics such as the cultural geopolitics of globalization, the media emperor system and nationalism, and the media in transformation and the cultural public sphere on the basis of a critical examination of cultural studies. Common to both of these works is the question of the politicizing of culture. A book by Nakagawa Hideki [VIII-03], dealing with the triggers of subcultures and their power to transform society in Japan since the 1970s, could be said to explore this question in detail from a different angle. Further expressions of intellectual involvement in the current age included a book by Nakamasa Masaki [VIII-04] on the postmodern swing to the left and a book by Miyadai Shinji [VIII-05] looking squarely at the current age and calling for a fresh start from the depths of despair.

On the subject of rising nationalism, there appeared a book by Oguma Eiji and Ueno Yōko [VIII-06], who regard it as "the nationalism of healing," representing grassroots conservative movements, and another by Chōng Yōng-hye [VIII-07], dealing critically with nationalism from the perspective of the formation of transborder identity and also taking gender theory into consideration.

Turning to youth, a noteworthy discussion during the review period was that presented by Kayama Rika [VIII-08] on the "rules of youth." According to Kayama, "today's youth" have a "rule" that they wish to create reliable personal relationships around a "definite self," and this is linked to the "Japanism of the young," that is, a form of "petit nationalism" [VIII-09]. Among these young people there are growing numbers of "freeters," whose way of life is described by Kosugi Reiko [VIII-10], there are also many "unable to decide," such as are discussed by Nagayama Yasuo [VIII-11], and there is an increasing risk, as is feared by Miyamoto Michiko [VIII-12], that the young will become "socially disadvantaged."

Turning to women, feminism remains in good shape, as is indicated by Ueno Chizuko and Ogura Chikako [VIII-13], and Ueno and Shin Sug-ok [VIII-14] confirm that it is making advances in spite of "feminism-bashing." From this vantage point there also appeared a study of war crimes by Ueno [VIII-15] and a book on war brides by Hayashi Kaori *et al.* [VIII-16]. In addition, there were published a

book about women's policies in postwar Japan by Yokoyama Fumino [VIII-17], a discussion of the genderization of the body by Ogino Miho [VIII-18], and a critique of full-time housewives by Ishihara Risa [VIII-19].

Women's studies have also stimulated men's studies, and as is shown by Itō Kimio *et al.* [VIII-20] gender theory has now come to be discussed in terms of "women's studies and men's studies." Itō [VIII-21] further demonstrates that gender equality is also being debated in terms of gender politics from the vantage point of men's studies.

As an example of the assertions of a minority, there appeared a volume edited by Ishikawa Jun and Kuramoto Tomoaki [VIII-22] on developments in disability studies. Society will eventually be compelled to answer the question of whether it is sufficient to merely reduce disabilities without also attending to impairments.

On the subject of social movements, there appeared a volume edited by Yazawa Shūjirō [VIII-23] which, based on the fruits of new theories about social movements, deals with labor movements, citizens' movements, environmental movements, etc., and also touches in one instance on international connections. A volume edited by Nomiya Daishirō [VIII-24], on the other hand, strives for new developments by presenting the new perspective of moving from the structure of movements to the culture of movements and also to movements as forms of culture.

The pillars of new social movements are nonprofit organizations (NPOs) and volunteers, and there appeared a comprehensive discussion of the relationship between NPOs and civil society from the perspective of association theory by Satō Yoshiyuki [VIII-25], as well as a book by Yamashita Yūsuke and Suga Mashiho [VIII-26], who explore the possibilities of a "volunteer-NPO" society on the basis of surveys of earthquake volunteers. As for the labor movement, there appeared a series edited by the Japan Institute of Labor [VIII-27], bringing together testimonies about the postwar labor union movement. Along with labor unions, the consumers' cooperative movement has also sustained postwar social movements, and Sōma Kenji [VIII-28] traces changes in consumer cooperative theory on the basis of the major writings on the subject, and there was also published a concise history of the consumers' cooperative movement in contemporary Japan to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the Japanese Consumers' Cooperative Union [VIII-29].

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