

SOCIOLOGY

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I. INTRODUCTION

The years 1977 and 1978 were witness to a wide variety of inter-related changes in Japanese society but no clear direction emerged. Unable to pull completely out of recession, the national economy struggled against the effects of the rising value of the yen. Politically, the ruling Liberal Democratic party's crushing defeat in the December 1976 general elections through which it lost its working majority in the Lower House seemed to suggest signs of a major political shift, but because of ideological differences and struggles over hegemony on the part of the opposition parties, conservative-progressive parity in the Diet remained unchanged. Meanwhile, the population continued to age, and as Japan joined the countries with highest longevity, the problems accompanying an aging society grew increasingly ominous. Discussion arose, meanwhile, on ways to redistribute the population now concentrated in large cities to less populated areas. A lively debate was sparked in this connection by the "integrated residence area" scheme (*teijūken kōsō*), which is part of the Third Comprehensive National Development Plan, approved by the Cabinet in November 1977. This scheme, to form permanent residence areas around centrally located cities in each prefecture, is part of an effort to combat the imbalances and distortions in Japanese society that resulted from rapid economic growth. Projects such as this will continue to be topics of discussion.

Developments in sociological research in Japan took place against this background of events, carrying the field yet another step beyond the activities and concerns described in Volume III, Part 1, of this series. Of special interest during the 1977–78 period was the continued publication of the collected works of two prominent sociologists, Shinmei Masamichi and Kurauchi Kazuta, both of whom have been active since before the war [I-01, 02]. The former reflects the approach of synthetic sociology, while the latter deals chiefly with phenomenological sociology. In vivid contrast to these two authors is Maki Yūsuke, whose theories represent Marxist sociology [I-03]. New publications have also appeared in mathematical sociology, as exemplified by the work of Yasuda Saburō and Umino Michio [I-04]. Furthermore, as attention focuses on the various types of social problems associated with the aging and redistribution of the population, opportunities have grown for sociologists to contribute through concrete proposals and participation in the formulation of government policy. The role of sociology in this regard is expected to grow much greater in Japan from now on.

The journals and annals that provide a guide to research trends in Japanese sociology have been introduced in detail in previous volumes of this series. In addition, I must mention a recently established journal, *Gendai shakaigaku* (Review of Contemporary Sociology), compiled by the Gendai Shakaigaku Kaigi (Council on Contemporary Sociology) and published by Kōdansha.

II. JAPANESE SOCIETY: STRUCTURE AND CHARACTERISTICS

Among introductory works on the structure and changes in Japanese society is the second edition of Fukutake Tadashi's *Gendai Nihon shakairon* (English edition: *Japanese Society Today*, 2nd edition, University of Tokyo Press, 1981) [II-01]. The new edition includes up-to-date statistics and partial revisions of the text of the first edition published in 1972. For a general survey of Japanese society this is a valuable basic reference. Other works written on social structure and change in Japan from a macroscopic perspective include Shōji Kōkichi [II-02] and Maniwa Mitsuyuki [II-03]. Both are critical analyses of the rapid economic growth policy and its social consequences, and deserve attention as

reflecting an influential trend in Japanese sociology today.

Another distinguishing feature during this period is publication of new or revised editions of several outstanding studies on traditional aspects of Japanese society. Monumental works in Japanese sociology based on field surveys, these include Naitō Kanji [II-04], Morioka Kiyomi [II-05], Matsushima Shizuo [II-06], and Nakano Takashi [II-07]. They are useful for an understanding of the structure and characteristics of Japanese society prior to modernization and rapid economic growth.

Among works concerning the political developments in the course of rapid economic growth is one in English by Watanuki Jōji [II-08] and another of essays edited by Tanaka Yasumasa [II-09]. A volume edited by Masuda Yoshio and others [II-10] is a particularly good reference with emphasis on the cultural aspects of Japanese society. Although intended as an introductory work, it is useful for its discussion of a wide range of problems. With regard to the changes in Japanese attitudes and ways of life after the 1973 oil crisis, the Kokumin Seikatsu Sentā (National Livelihood Center) has edited a volume of detailed data based on surveys it conducted [II-11]. Last, but certainly not least since its importance is not limited to the field of sociology alone, is a publication edited by the National Institute for Research Advancement (Sōgō Kenkyū Kaihatsu Kikō) [II-12], an excellent and recommendable work that deals comprehensively with the tasks before Japanese society today and in the twenty-first century.

III. THE FAMILY AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGE

Family sociology has a relatively long tradition within the field of Japanese sociology, and a number of important research works were published in 1977–78. Works by Aoyama Michio [III-01] and Naitō Kanji [III-02] are outstanding titles concerning the *ie* and the family system, two topics that have drawn attention since before the war as being special features of the Japanese family. Aoyama presents his unique views, and touches on the long-standing controversy over the *ie*. Naitō takes up the problems of ultimogeniture, which is the opposite of the general practice of inheritance in the Japanese *ie*. Yuzawa Yasuhiko's article [III-03] and bibliography [III-04] provide a basic

perspective on studies of the Japanese family in the postwar period. The article is useful as a statistical study of postwar changes in the family and is divided into six parts: family composition, marriage partner selection, husband-wife relations, parent-child relations, kinship relations, and family consciousness. The bibliography, too, is a convenient reference, consisting of a list of surveys on the postwar family conducted by the government, newspapers, research institutes, and research groups.

Morioka Kiyomi has edited a volume of empirical studies approaching the modern Japanese family from the perspective of the life cycle [III-05]. The lives of dairy farmers in Hokkaido are discussed in an article by Fuse Tetsuji and others [III-06], showing how the *ie* as a cooperative unit of *family* work and enterprise shifted to one of cooperative *social* work and enterprise. Sugioka Naoto [III-07], too, takes up rural Hokkaido, maintaining that the "family cycle" approach is a valid method to study rural society in terms of its communal organizations of agricultural production. These works, along with such works as the abovementioned by Naitō Kanji [III-02], together provide a portrayal of the diversity of the modern Japanese family.

On population, Minami Ryōzaburō and Ueda Masao [III-08] probe various aspects of geographic mobility which is said to have entered a transition period due to the so-called U-turn phenomenon (in which increasing numbers of young people who left the countryside to study or work in large cities are returning to their home prefectures) and other changing trends. Kishimoto Minoru [III-09] analyzes the Japanese pattern of migration from various perspectives, shows the geographical distribution of nuclear families and gives some interesting views in the daily movement of population in large cities. All these, as mentioned above, are important problems affecting basic directions of change in modern Japanese society, and they must be examined concretely in connection with the rural village, the cities, social stratification, and specific social problems.

IV. RURAL SOCIETY

This period is notable for the publication of a work on rural society that may well be considered epoch-making research in this field to

date. Edited by Fukutake Tadashi [IV-01], it is a collection of the results of fieldwork conducted since World War II, organized and summarized to provide a clear picture of the conditions and problems of contemporary Japanese rural society. The book is a vital source of information for specialists in the field, but, much more, it is an indispensable reference for those entering the field. Fukutake Tadashi also published the second edition [IV-02] of his *Nihon no nōson*, an introductory volume on Japanese rural society (English edition: *Rural Society in Japan*, University of Tokyo Press, 1980). For an overview of the trends in studies of the rural village during the 1977-78 period, it is helpful to review the articles in the annual reports of the Sonraku Shakai Kenkyūkai (Rural Village Society Study Group), devoted to the common theme "Current Conditions and Change in Rural Village Life," as well as the brief column on research trends [IV-03].

Another outstanding achievement in research on rural society during this period was the successive publication of historical and empirical studies carried out over many years. These include Yonechi Minoru's work on the relation between village rites and state control in historical perspective [IV-04] and Kanno Tadashi's analysis of the historical structure of state control over farmers in modern Japan [IV-05]. Hattori Harunori's book dealing with *dōzokudan* (kinship groups) in agricultural villages in Yamanashi prefecture [IV-06] and Nishikawa Zensuke's empirical study of the formative process of *iriaiiken* (the right or access to commonage) using examples from the Hida and Kiso districts [IV-07], are both revised and enlarged editions of earlier published works, but should be mentioned for the renewed value of their additional comments and modifications. In addition are Kakizaki Kyōichi's detailed analysis of the emergence, prosperity and decline of modern fishing villages in Kimitsu City, Chiba prefecture [IV-08], and Kurosaki Yasujirō's meticulous record of the establishment and growth of farming villages in Hokkaido, where cultivation began only after the Meiji Restoration, a study based on villages in the Shiribeshi district of Hokkaido [IV-09]. Fishing villages in general and farming villages in Hokkaido are different in character from the typical Japanese rural village, and these works are valuable for their separate perspectives on Japanese rural society.

In addition to these, there also appeared an excellent work, edited

by Watanabe Sakae and Haneda Arata, on the relationship between rural village life and *dekasegi* or seasonal migrant labor (whereby farmers, particularly men, leave the villages during slack seasons to work in the cities to augment family income), a practice that represents the main pattern and source of social problems in the rural village [IV-10]. Mention should also be made of a volume edited by Fukutake Tadashi on the impact of regional development on farm and mountain village communities, using the town of Ōi in Kanagawa prefecture as an example [IV-11].

V. URBAN SOCIETY

Changes in the social structure brought about by rapid economic growth have created urban problems in Japan far more serious than those experienced by rural villages. And yet the contribution of sociologists to elucidating the nature of these problems is still far from satisfactory. There are two outstanding and major publications that appeared during the period under review and deal comprehensively with urban problems in Japan, one edited by the Kansai Daigaku Keizai Seiji Kenkyūjo (Kansai University Institute of Economic and Political Studies) [V-01] and the other edited by Yamazaki Fujio and others [V-02]. Neither would have been realized without the active participation of social scientists outside the field of sociology. Both provide invaluable insights into the serious nature and background of contemporary Japanese urban problems, and attempt to understand these problems in connection with the failure of the national land development program and the crisis in modern capitalism.

Among works by specialists in urban sociology is an essay collection edited by Isomura Eiichi, a leader in the field in Japan, and published on the occasion of his seventieth birthday [V-03]. The volume contains articles by sixteen established urban sociologists in addition to the editor. One by Okuda Michihiro maintains that modern cities are in the process of shifting from a suburban type to that characterized by communalism, and another by Matsubara Haruo discusses citizen participation in local government. However, the topics discussed are so wide-ranging that as a whole, the book lacks depth. By contrast, a volume edited by Shimazaki Minoru [V-04], like that edited by Yama-

zaki Fujio et al., mentioned above, is praiseworthy for its pointed, in-depth analysis of current conditions in the cities and rural villages from the perspective of regional problems that are a manifestation of the crisis of modern capitalism.

While I have here discussed publications in the field following the established division of rural and urban sociology, as many have pointed out, the boundaries between urban and rural areas have become blurred by the expansion of the cities and urbanization of the countryside in modern Japan, and the problems of both overlap, becoming regional problems. Furuki Toshiaki's *Chihō seiji no shakaigaku* (The Sociology of Local Politics) [V-05] is a valuable reference, based on full recognition of this situation, which probes the structure and dynamics of local politics. Also as a result of the growing closeness of urban and rural areas, the concept of community has emerged as a new topic of discussion in various fields in Japan, and community building movements of various kinds have arisen. The background, significance and prospects of these movements are well described in books by Matsubara Haruo [V-06] and Sonoda Kyōichi [V-07]. Friction over efforts by government and business circles in community building, on the one hand, and resistance by residents to such moves, on the other, is among the most important types of social conflict in Japan today, as many specialists have pointed out. On the citizens' movements, an informative source is Matsubara Haruo [V-08], which considers the movement as one of self-education on the part of residents.

VI. INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY AND SOCIAL STRATIFICATION

During 1977-78, as in the previous two years, several debates arose over the subjects of industry and labor, particularly over the fate of the present Japanese employment system characterized by lifelong employment and seniority-based pay scales and promotion. Probably the best source for a basic understanding of Japanese business and society is a volume edited by Hazama Hiroshi [VI-01], which is part of a series of monographs planned to trace the history of Japanese corporate management. The book consists of eight articles, including one by the editor, introducing Japanese business and society, and the

process of Japan's industrialization in particular. The topics of the other papers, including another essay by the editor, vary: Japanese values and corporate activities, Japanese education and corporate growth, creation and recruiting of management personnel, engineer training, changes in the white-collar labor force, industrialization and blue-collar workers, industry and the advance of urbanization, and Japanese business and society from the point of view of international society. Among the many insights presented, that of the editor is especially worthy of attention, namely that though Japanese corporation activities are based on "groupism," this groupism is not always diametrically opposed to individualism and is, rather, buttressed by the individual's spirit of self-help.

Robert M. Marsh and Mannari Hiroshi [VI-02] emphasize that management organization in a Japanese factory can better be explained by a convergence theory featuring shared international characteristics, rather than using the frequently referred to model of paternalism and lifelong employment. For scholars outside Japan there is an edition in English (*Modernization and the Japanese Factory*, Princeton University Press, 1976). There are also four excellent titles that examine Japanese labor-management relations and worker participation in management from the point of view of international comparison: an article co-authored by Ishikawa Akihiro and Suzuki Takashi [VI-03], an essay by Kajita Takamichi [VI-04], a volume edited by labor economist Sumiya Mikio [VI-05], and a book by Koike Kazuo [VI-06]. Studies on the postwar Japanese steel industry, focusing on technological innovation, labor-management relations, and workers, are available in two contrasting works—one edited by Michimata Kenjirō [VI-07], which adopts the viewpoint of the Kōza school of Marxist scholarship, and the other by Yoneyama Kikuji [VI-08], who builds on his own background in the field of engineering. Many other works were published based on surveys of worker attitudes; one of especial note is a report by the "Denki Rōdōsha no Ishiki Kōzō" Kenkyūkai ("The Attitudinal Structure of Electrical Manufacturing Workers" Research Group) [VI-09]. Publications written from the standpoint of workers also appeared that examine corporate control over workers, civil service workers, and the labor union movement. Notable among these are works by Kenmochi Kazumi [VI-10], Shibata Shingo (ed.) [VI-11],

and Kawanishi Hiroyuki [VI-12].

Of works published during this period that consist of empirical study of social stratification in Japan, the report of the 1975 SSM Survey Committee [VI-13] must be mentioned. While its methodology has been criticized by Marxist and other scholars, it remains indispensable reading among works on Japan's social stratification and class structure. Major articles included in this publication also appeared in a special feature issue of the journal *Gendai shakaigaku* [VI-14].

VII. SOCIAL ATTITUDES AND MASS COMMUNICATION

A variety of surveys of the social attitudes of Japanese were conducted during this period, and a number of reports and scholarly works based on these surveys were published. Among them, let me first mention the report edited by the Tokyo Daigaku Shinbun Kenkyūjo (University of Tokyo Institute of Journalism) [VII-01]. The report examines community consciousness as a follow-up of and for comparison with citizen consciousness surveys conducted in 1966. Among the ten topics covered was one concerning crisis and disaster. The results showed that 61.4 percent of respondents said they would cooperate with neighbors in a disaster, while only 32.8 percent of respondents surveyed in rural areas and a mere 7.6 percent in the seven major cities said they would rely on their neighbors at such a time, revealing the gap between the ideal (*tatemae*) and real (*honne*) situations in the Japanese community. Questions were also asked concerning pollution, which revealed much with regard to citizens' complex attitudes vis-à-vis problems such as those related to refuse disposal centers, crematoriums, expansion of large industrial plants, and harmful food additives. This report may be considered a basic source on Japanese social attitudes today.

With regard to the attitudes and behavior of today's Japanese young people, Kojima Kazuto and others [VII-02] have compiled a volume that provides thought-provoking discussion based on surveys conducted by the Japan Broadcasting Corporation (Nippon Hōsō Kyōkai). Kimura Susumu [VII-03], in a slightly critical analysis from the standpoint of clinical psychology, maintains that Japanese people identify with a family-oriented utopianism, and with this perspective examines young people's attitudes, some of the extremist actions of the Red

Army, and other themes. An article by Watanuki Jōji [VII-04], part of a comparative study of Japanese and American foreign policy decision-making processes, investigates Japanese attitudes toward the U.S. on the basis of surveys conducted in 1972, and offers revealing insights into an important aspect of Japanese social attitudes. In addition to these, there is a book by Tanaka Yoshihisa [VII-05] that categorizes four types of self-identity in contemporary Japan: *ko* (the individual), *shimin* (the self-oriented person), *shomin* (the community-oriented person), and *taishū* (the masses), and concludes that the *shimin* and *taishū* types, which emphasize the precedence of personal interests, are growing more dominant than the *ko* and *shomin* types that place greater value on society and community.

This work by Tanaka also deals with Japanese attitudes vis-à-vis the mass media, and another book by Nishihira Shigeki [VII-06] takes up methods of conducting public opinion polls, which are closely connected with mass communication. Nishihira analyzes Japanese national character, young people, and the election system from the point of view of cross-cultural comparison, offering thought-provoking ideas for scholars with an interest in social attitudes and mass communication in Japan. In an article written in English, Kojima Kazuto [VII-07] presents a succinct introduction to trends in Japanese public opinion.

VIII. SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND SOCIAL WELFARE

Reflecting the changes in Japanese society described above, social problems have grown increasingly diverse and complex. First, let us look at this trend from the viewpoint of social pathology. An introductory work edited by Ōhashi Kaoru et al. [VIII-01] is a helpful guide in this respect, for it enumerates the phenomena that can be considered socially pathological, for some giving data on actual conditions in Japan today. Concerning specific pathological phenomena in contemporary Japanese cities, Chikazawa Keiichi and Ōhashi Kaoru provide a good source for research based on their case study of the conglomerate city of Kitakyūshū [VIII-02]. For a grasp of the pathologies of the contemporary Japanese family, I recommend *Kazoku byōri to itsudatsu kōdō* (Family Pathology and Deviant Behavior) edited

by Nasu Sōichi et al. [VIII-03]. As a review of these publications reveals, the general trend in social pathologies in modern Japan has turned in similar directions to that of advanced Western nations, although certain pathological phenomena related to pollution and the competition for high school and university entrance, show features unique to this country.

Next, on the pollution problem, which began to draw attention in the 1960s, as well as on industrial accidents and occupational disease—the negative legacies of rapid economic growth—appeared a work epochal in terms of its data value. The chronological table by Iijima Nobuko (English edition: *Pollution in Japan—Historical Chronology*, Asahi Evening News, 1979) [VIII-04] is an indispensable tool in approaching research on and analysis of the history and conditions of the Japanese pollution problem. Iijima has also written a short essay in English reviewing English-language publications concerning pollution in Japan [VIII-05].

The problems of the aged form a new social issue that becomes more serious as the Japanese population grows older, and publications on this subject include an English-language report edited by Nasu Sōichi [VIII-06] and a book edited by Shimura Tomokazu [VIII-07]. As far as the problems of the elderly are concerned, Japan has not only caught up with but even surpassed the advanced nations of the West, and future research is thus certain to be active.

In the face of the increased complexity and seriousness of the social problems observed above, Sanada Makoto and Ogura Jōji [VIII-08, 09] offer a prescription from a Marxist perspective, and in a volume edited by the Shakai Hoshō Kenkyūjo (Social Security Research Institute) [VIII-10] researchers representing a wide range of viewpoints discuss Japanese patterns of social welfare and tasks for the future. Foreign scholars concerned not only with the problems of social welfare but also with the state of Japanese society should become acquainted with the broadest possible range of Japanese thinking on the subject. Over the past several years sociological efforts to deal with questions of social welfare by constructing social indicators have flourished in Japan as elsewhere. The journal *Gendai shakaigaku* has published a special feature issue [VIII-11] that provides a comprehensive treatment of this topic.

文 献

- I-01 新明正道 Shinmei Masamichi 『新明正道著作集』(全10巻・別巻1) 既刊分 1. 理論 I, 2. 理論 II, 6. 知識社会学, 7. 政治社会学 *The Collected Works of Shinmei Masamichi* (10 vols., plus 1 supp.). Volumes published: *Theory I* (Vol. I); *Theory II* (Vol. II); *Sociology of Knowledge* (Vol. VI); and *Political Sociology* (Vol. VII), 600 pp.; 566 pp.; 548 pp.; 534 pp., 誠信書房, 1976-78.
- 02 蔵内数太 Kurauchi Kazuta 『蔵内数太著作集』(全4巻) 既刊分 1. 社会学・社会学論集, 2. 文化社会学, 3. 人と社会・教育と社会 *The Collected Works of Kurauchi Kazuta* (4 vols.). Volumes published: *Sociology, Sociological Essays* (Vol. I); *Cultural Sociology* (Vol. II); and *Man and Society, Education and Society* (Vol. III), 539 + xviii pp.; 508 + x pp.; 538 + xi pp., 関西学院大学生協同組合出版会, 1976-78.
- 03 真木悠介 Maki Yūsuke 『現代社会の存立構造』 *The Underlying Structure of Modern Society*, 190 pp., 筑摩書房, 1977.
- 04 安田三郎・海野道郎 Yasuda Saburō and Umino Michio 『改訂二版・社会統計学』 *Social Statistics* (Second, Revised Edition), 340 pp., 丸善, 1977.
- II-01 福武直 Fukutake Tadashi 『現代日本社会論』(第二版) *Japanese Society Today* (Second Edition), xii + 216 pp., 東京大学出版会, 1977.
- 02 庄司興吉 Shōji Kōkichi 『現代化と現代社会の理論』 *A Theoretical Perspective on Modernization and Contemporary Society*, 348 pp., 東京大学出版会, 1977.

Adopting a distinctive point of view that takes into consideration Marxism and other systems of thought, the author reviews the theories on modern society advanced in the field of sociology. He criticizes Fukutake Tadashi's interpretation of Japanese society as a mere enumeration of its various aspects, and proposes a theory and model by which to understand the changes in Japan's postwar social structure as part of a dynamic process. Of particular interest is the final chapter, in which he attempts to provide a scheme integrating all the changes wrought by rapid economic growth in Japanese rural society, in the cities, and in industry, and encompassing the social movements springing from these changes.

- 03 間庭充幸 Maniwa Mitsuyuki 『共同態の社会学——人間性の呪縛と解放』 *The Sociology of Community: The Liberation of Humanity*, 230 pp., 世界思想社, 1978.

Using two sets of dichotomies—homogeneity vs. heterogeneity and objectivity vs. subjectivity—to describe the community, the author analyzes the changes in Japanese society before and after the war. He criticizes the coexistence in contemporary Japan of a subjective but homogeneous pseudo-

community and private subjectivity within a heterogeneous but easily objectifiable mass society. This book is instructive for its new perspective on Japanese society today.

- 04 内藤莞爾 Naitō Kanji 『日本の宗教と社会』 *Religion and Society in Japan*, 266 pp., 御茶の水書房, 1978.

Naitō tests the validity of Max Weber's thesis on religion and economic ethics in examining the relation between the Ōmi merchants and the True Pure Land (Shinshū) sect of Buddhism. He maintains that the release, and even approval, of profit-seeking motives found in Protestantism is not observable among Japanese merchants. The book also contains other informative essays.

- 05 森岡清美 Morioka Kiyomi 『真宗教団における家の構造』 *The Structure of the "Ie" in the True Pure Land Sect of Buddhism*, 244 pp., 御茶の水書房, 1978.

Part of the author's voluminous research concerning the True Pure Land sect, this book examines how the principle of the Japanese *ie* operates in religious organizations.

- 06 松島静雄 Matsushima Shizuo 『友子の社会学的考察——鉱山労働者の営む共同生活体分析』 *A Sociological Study of Tomoko: An Analysis of Communal Life among Mine Workers*, 234 pp., 御茶の水書房, 1978.

A study of the *tomoko* or mutual aid groups that traditionally existed among Japanese mine workers. It shows how miners helped each other in the absence of welfare facilities and labor unions, illuminating this traditional aspect of Japanese society. Such studies are indispensable to a correct understanding of the life-style and culture of workers in contemporary Japanese society.

- 07 中野 卓 Nakano Takashi 『下請工業の同族と親方子方——「高度成長期」前におけるその存在形態』 *Forms of Kinship and "Parent-Child" Relations in Subcontracting Industries Prior to the Rapid Economic Growth Period*, 268 pp., 御茶の水書房, 1978.

Based on survey data, the author examines the consanguineous (*dōzoku*) and "parent-child" (*oyakata-kokata*) relations that prevailed in small businesses before Japan entered rapid economic growth. The work is part of the author's studies of *dōzoku* groups among merchant families.

- 08 Watanuki, Jōji. *Politics in Postwar Japanese Society*. University of Tokyo Press, 1977. 171 pp.

The book aims to foresee future trends in Japanese politics by analyzing the nature of democracy in Japan and the degree to which it has taken root, as well as the forms and extent of popular participation in politics and Japanese attitudes toward foreign countries. The essays by a leading

Japanese political sociologist with an established reputation abroad make the volume a reliable source for understanding the nature and background of Japanese politics.

- 09 田中靖政(編著) Tanaka Yasumasa (ed.) 『戦後日本の政策目標の評価』 *An Appraisal of Policy Goals in Postwar Japan* [学習院学術研究叢書 3] 482 pp., 学習院, 1978.

Composed of articles examining the establishment and implementation of Japan's national goals from various angles, the book includes articles dealing with cultural and social themes such as the "anatomy of dependence" and the "New Comprehensive National Development Plan."

- 10 増田義郎(他編) Masuda Yoshio et al. (eds.) 『日本人の社会』 *Japanese Society* [講座 比較文化 第6巻] 454 pp., 研究社, 1977.
- 11 国民生活センター(編) National Livelihood Center (ed.) 『変動期における生活意識と行動』 *Attitudes and Behavior in a Period of Change*, 279 pp., 金子書房, 1978.
- 12 総合研究開発機構(編) National Institute for Research Advancement (ed.) 『事典 日本の課題』 *A Dictionary of Current Tasks for Japan*, 809 pp., 学陽書房, 1978.

After an introductory chapter summarizing the tasks confronting Japanese society, the book examines one by one such problems as multi-polarization in international politics, global interdependence and the rise of the South, the energy crisis, the slowdown in economic growth, changing industrial structures, the prospect for technological progress, environmental problems, public adjustment, diversification and participation in politics, the role of regionalism, population redistribution, the aging society, social welfare, the role of women, the highly educated society, mass culture in an age of leisure, diversified values, the information society, and the multi-layered structure of society. Although the articles are not consistent in their perspective, the book is nevertheless a valuable reference for those studying the problems faced by contemporary Japanese society.

- III-01 青山道夫 Aoyama Michio 『日本家族制度論』 *The Japanese Family System*, 304 pp., 九州大学出版会, 1978.

Among the essays included, written by the author both before and after the war, is an important one dealing with the debate between Aruga Kizaemon and Kitano Seiichi over how the Japanese *ie* relates to the "family" in the general sense. He points out that the arguments of both scholars suffered because they ignored the concept of the *ie* as understood by the general public. This essay presents the *ie* from the standpoint of the sociology of law, showing how it originated in the patriarchal system

that prevailed under Tokugawa feudalism. The other articles are also instructive.

- 02 内藤莞爾 Naitō Kanji 『西南九州の末子相続』 *Ultimogeniture in Southwestern Kyushu*, 208 pp., 御茶の水書房, 1977.

Contrary to the general rule of primogeniture most widespread in the Japanese *ie*, in southwestern Kyushu, the practice of ultimogeniture prevailed. The author's survey attributes the practice to conditions in the local labor market and to farming methods that require relatively small amounts of labor. He also examines characteristic human relations within the family and other features related to ultimogeniture. It is a unique work based on many years of study by the author.

- 03 湯沢雅彦 Yuzawa Yasuhiko 戦後家族変動の統計的考察 “A Statistical Examination of Postwar Change in the Family” 『家族——政策と法——』(第3巻) pp. 9-59, 東京大学出版会, 1977.

The Japanese family, centering on a couple and their children—two being both the ideal and the reality—has become appropriately functional in various aspects ranging from economic to emotional needs, the author asserts. Particularly worthy of attention is his observation that the current family-related pathologies, such as juvenile delinquency, suicides of old persons, and fatherless households, have grown because adequate measures have not been taken to grapple with such new family problems as child care and care of the elderly. These problems are all the more difficult to approach because of the ambiguous character of family structure today, which is a mixture of the conjugal family and the stem family.

- 04 湯沢雅彦 Yuzawa Yasuhiko 戦後日本家族調査総覧 “A Comprehensive Bibliography of Surveys on the Postwar Japanese Family” 『家族——政策と法——』(第3巻) pp. 311-99, 東京大学出版会, 1977.

- 05 森岡清美(編) Morioka Kiyomi (ed.) 『現代家族のライフサイクル』 *The Life Cycle of the Modern Family*, 266 pp., 培風館, 1977.

The book is divided into two parts, the first half dealing with the life cycle of the conjugal family in urban areas, and the latter half with that of the stem family in rural areas. It is particularly useful for the abundant data it offers. Concerning mate selection, it observes that Japanese have a shorter period of dating and a longer period of courtship after engagement. In the family life cycle the author notes that difficulties between husband and wife appear to occur most frequently among couples who have just finished child raising.

- 06 布施鉄治・白樫 久・酒井恵真 Fuse Tetsuji, Shirakashi Hisashi and Sakai Eshin 家族協働・協業体としての「家」と酪農民の生活——日本資本主義

の発展と家 北海道大樹町旧 T 部落の事例分析を中心として “The *Ie* as a Unit of Family Work and Enterprise and Dairy Farmers’ Life: The Development of Japanese Capitalism and the *Ie* with an Analytical Focus on the Case of the Former T Hamlet in Taiki Town, Hokkaido” 『村落社会研究』 13 集, pp. 49-92, 御茶の水書房, 1977.

- 07 杉岡直人 Sugioka Naoto 農村家族の生活周期と生産共同組織 “The Life Cycle of the Rural Farm Family and the Organization of Producer Cooperatives” 「社会学評論」 111 号, pp. 2-27, 日本社会学会, 1978.
- 08 南 亮三郎・上田正夫 Minami Ryōzaburō and Ueda Masao 『転換途上の日本人口移動』 *Migration in Japan in Transition*, 224 pp., 千倉書房, 1978.
- 09 岸本 実 Kishimoto Minoru 『人口移動論——その地理学的研究』 *Studies on Migration: A Geographical Perspective*, 304 pp., 二宮書店, 1978.
- IV-01 福武 直(編) Fukutake Tadashi (ed.) 『戦後日本の農村調査』 *Surveys of the Rural Village in Postwar Japan*, xii + 540 pp., 東京大学出版会, 1977.

The first chapter, “Rural Surveys in Postwar Japan,” is an analysis of basic trends in research and surveys as they reflect changes in rural society in postwar Japan. The second chapter “Major Village Surveys by Stage of Postwar Period,” introduces the results of twenty-seven individual village surveys and eight wider regional surveys. The third chapter, “A Bibliography of Village Surveys Conducted in Postwar Japan,” lists fifty major studies on rural society based on fieldwork in alphabetical order by author. A table of bibliographical classification is also appended to the volume.

- 02 福武 直 Fukutake Tadashi 『日本の農村』 (第二版) *Japanese Rural Society* (Second Edition), 273 pp., 東京大学出版会, 1978.
- 03 島崎 稔(他) Shimazaki Minoru et al. 村落生活の変化と現状 “Current Conditions and Change in Rural Village Life” 「村落社会研究」 13, 14 号, 323 pp.; 217 pp., 御茶の水書房, 1977-78.
- 04 米地 実 Yonechi Minoru 『村落祭祀と国家統制』 *Rural Village Rites and State Control*, 499 pp., 御茶の水書房, 1977.

Through analysis of the structure of traditional rites and festivals conducted in Japanese farming villages, the book examines how the national government used festival organizations to control the agricultural population. It shows how the tutelary deities (*ujigami*) and the temple associations (*kō*) were used as means of state control. The main focus is on the Meiji period using villages in Nagano and Yamanashi prefectures as examples.

- 05 管野 正 Kanno Tadashi 『近代日本における農民支配の史的構造』 *The Historical Structure of Rural Control in Modern Japan*, 888 pp., 御茶の水書房, 1978.

Covering the history of rural control from the early part of the Meiji period until establishment of the wartime mobilization measures, the author maintains that control of farmers began in the Meiji period as a combination of squirearchy, or government by landed gentry, and bureaucracy rule on behalf of the bourgeoisie. That tie-up gradually began to be replaced with the progress of capitalism by an integrated system in which the landlord class was made subordinate to the state and the bourgeoisie. The book incorporates the fruits of studies by economic historians of the developmental history of Japanese capitalism, contributing a new and original perspective to the field.

- 06 服部治則 Hattori Harunori 『親分子分と本分家——山梨県における村落同族分析』 “*Oyabun-kobun*” *Relations and Stem and Branch Families: An Analysis of Rural “Dōzoku” in Yamanashi Prefecture*, 240 pp., 御茶の水書房, 1978.
- 07 西川善介 Nishikawa Zensuke 『林野所有の形成と村の構造——入会権の実証的研究』 (増補版) *The Development of Forest and Field Ownership and Village Structure: An Empirical Study of “Iriaiken”* (Enlarged Edition), 503 pp., 御茶の水書房, 1978.
- 08 柿崎京一 Kakizaki Kyōichi 『近代漁業村落の研究——君津市内湾村落の消長』 *Modern Fishing Villages: The Rise and Fall of Harbor Villages in Kimitsu City, Chiba Prefecture*, 481 pp., 御茶の水書房, 1978.

Kakizaki attempts to explain the transformation of modern Japanese rural society through an empirical analysis of fishing villages. The fishing village, which was organized under the feudal system as *kabunakama* group, was transformed into the modern village through the establishment of the principle of equitable use of fishing grounds. The solidarity of fishermen was greatly augmented by fishing-related reforms made during and after the war, but a plan to fill in areas that had been fishing grounds for industrial development was introduced. The book follows the process by which that solidarity broke up as the development plan was translated into action.

- 09 黒崎八洲次郎 Kurosaki Yasujirō 『近代農業村落の成立と展開——北海道留寿都村の農業経営を中心として』 *The Establishment and Growth of a Modern Farm Village: Farm Management in Rusutsu Village, Hokkaido*, 297 pp., 御茶の水書房, 1977.

Examining the case of the village of Rusutsu in Hokkaido, the author traces the emergence, establishment, maturity, and later reorganization of a village settled by farmers who opened up new farmland in Hokkaido. The established community theory cannot be applied to this village, which lacks the communal bonds of traditional Japanese rural society. The author

maintains, however, that the way the village developed was similar to other areas after the Meiji Restoration (1868) where the landlord system was quick to emerge. He observes that the leading farmers who became owner-cultivators played the role of agents for various offices of the central government. It is an account of a community seeking a secure way of life without reliance on the consanguineous relationships of the *ie*.

- 10 渡辺 栄・羽田 新(編) Watanabe Sakae and Haneda Arata (eds.) 『出稼ぎ労働と農村の生活』 *Seasonal Migrant Labor and Village Life*, 402 pp., 東京大学出版会, 1977.

The book consists of two parts, the first based on data from surveys of *dekasegi* (seasonal migrant) workers chiefly in Tokyo, and the second on surveys of the city of Ōmagari in Akita prefecture, a typical rural community that is the home of many such workers. The author analyzes the basic characteristics of *dekasegi* labor, including the factors leading to, and the process of, its development, as well as the effects and consequences of farmers' temporary absences from home to work in the cities. He explains the negative effects of the influx of migrant workers for the regular labor force, and shows how farming suffers as *dekasegi* becomes common practice in a community. The book also deals with the problems confronting farming families and their social life in general engendered by the prolonged absence of chief income earners.

- 11 福武 直(編) Fukutake Tadashi (ed.) 『農山村社会と地域開発——神奈川県大井町相和地区』 *Agricultural and Mountain Villages and Regional Development: The Sōwa District of Ōi Town, Kanagawa Prefecture*, 403 pp., 地域社会研究所, 1977.

- V-01 関西大学経済政治研究所(編) Kansai University Institute of Economic and Political Studies (ed.) 『現代都市政策の再検討』 *Modern Urban Policy Reconsidered*, 251 pp., ミネルヴァ書房, 1977.

Tracing contemporary Japanese urban development policies through national projects from the *Shinzensō* (New Comprehensive National Development Plan) to the *Sanzensō* (Third Comprehensive National Development Plan), the book examines specific issues including the land problem, waterworks policies, education policies, municipal administrative structure, and municipal finance. The authors charge that the concept of "civil minimum" as advocated by political scientist Matsushita Keiichi is tantamount to "municipal socialism." The authors refer to problems inherent in theories of resident participation and community building, and emphasize their belief that urban policies should be formulated in the broader context of the Japanese economy as a whole.

- 02 山崎不二夫・森滝健一郎 (他編) Yamazaki Fujio, Moritaki Ken'ichirō et al. (eds.) 『現代日本の都市スプロール問題』(上・下) *Contemporary Urban Sprawl in Japan* (2 vols.) [現代資本主義叢書 4,5] 264 pp.; 248 pp., 大月書店, 1978.

The concept of "sprawl" is here interpreted rather broadly, the articles treating specific regional problems of urban and industrial sprawl as manifestations of the crisis in modern capitalism. The authors first analyze the mechanism by which sprawl areas form, and then examine the anarchic expansion of urban and industrial land use in the cases of Tokyo, Osaka, and Kashima in Ibaraki prefecture. The book takes up the damaging effects of sprawl on agriculture, and the residents' movement as the reaction of local communities to sprawl.

- 03 磯村英一(編) Isomura Eiichi (ed.) 『現代都市の社会学』 *The Sociology of the Modern City*, 271 pp., 鹿島出版会, 1977.
- 04 島崎 稔(編) Shimazaki Minoru (ed.) 『現代日本の都市と農村』 *City and Village in Japan Today*, 319 pp., 大月書店, 1978.

"Urban" and "rural" areas ceased to exist as separate entities through the process of rapid economic growth in postwar Japan, being replaced by "regions," covering both urban and rural communities. These regions are areas susceptible and subjected to the will of state-monopoly capitalism. The book probes the conditions of contemporary Japanese urban and rural societies from three different angles: capital and landownership, class and social relations, and patterns of control. It is a distinctive work opposing regional development plans imposed from above in the interests of state-monopoly capitalism, and appeals for "region building" from below, in the interests of local autonomy.

- 05 古城利明 Furuki Toshiaki 『地方政治の社会学』 *The Sociology of Local Politics*, 289 pp., 東京大学出版会, 1977.

Furuki divides postwar research on local Japanese politics into four stages and classifies Japanese society as falling into three types of zones: industrial zone I, industrial zone II, and agricultural zones. He examines the structure of local politics for each type of district. For example, he maintains that local reformist governments appear chiefly in industrial zone I. After a critical scrutiny of American studies on community power structure, he constructs a new model with an emphasis on the local bureaucratic mechanism, and based on this model, predicts the emergence of residents' movements with a class character.

- 06 松原治郎 Matsubara Haruo 『コミュニティの社会学』 *The Sociology of Community*, 272 pp., 東京大学出版会, 1978.

In an attempt to establish community sociology as a policy science, the author traces the history of research on the community, and adapts Talcott Parsons' AGIL theory and others to make them applicable to the problems of the contemporary community. He discusses the history of regional development in postwar Japan and the types of residents' movements that opposed such development. Community development is necessary, he believes, in order to sustain the life system of residents and to satisfy their welfare needs; the community is the locus of activity for that purpose, as Matsubara sees it.

- 07 園田恭一 Sonoda Kyōichi 『現代コミュニティ論』 *The Modern Community*, 304 pp., 東京大学出版会, 1978.

In the first half of the book the author reviews a wide range of community theories both in Japanese and Western scholarship and values these theories for their efforts to identify a new sense of communal life in the current trends toward mass society. In the latter half, he makes a careful analysis of the realities of communities in Japan today from the perspectives of both administrative policy and community building, and asserts that the idea of fair distribution of benefits is still missing as a basis for community building. The volume is also valuable for its treatment of the spread of CATV (community antenna television) developed for the aid of people who have various communal needs.

- 08 松原治郎(編著) Matsubara Haruo (ed.) 『コミュニティと教育——運動と参加の時代の教育を考える——』 *Community and Education: Education in an Age of Citizen Movements and Community Participation*, 220 pp., 学陽書房, 1977.
- VI-01 間 宏 (編) Hazama Hiroshi (ed.) 『日本の企業と社会』 *The Japanese Corporation and Society* [日本経営史講座 6] 290 pp., 日本経済新聞社, 1977.
- 02 ロバート M. マーシュ・萬成 博 Robert M. Marsh and Mannari Hiroshi 『近代化と日本の工場・組織の社会学的分析』 *Modernization and the Japanese Factory*, 462 pp., 東京大学出版会, 1977.
- 03 石川晃弘・鈴木 隆 Ishikawa Akihiro and Suzuki Takashi 企業内の影響力構造と経営参加 “The Structure of Influence and Management Participation within the Corporation” 「日本労働協会雑誌」 236号, pp. 2-15, 日本労働協会, 1978.
- 04 梶田孝道 Kajita Takamichi 日本の年功秩序とソフトウェア労働者 “The Japanese Seniority System and Software Workers” 「日本労働協会雑誌」 216号, pp. 13-26, 日本労働協会, 1977.
- 05 隅谷三喜男(編) Sumiya Mikio (ed.) 『労使関係の国際比較』 *International Comparative Studies of Labor-management Relations*, 280 pp., 東京大学出版会, 1978.

The editor observes that most Japanese labor economists tend to favor the convergence theory that labor-management relations in industrially advanced nations will eventually fall into the same basic pattern. Other helpful essays include one by Kōshiro Kazuyoshi, who discusses labor-management relations and worker morale in large Japanese factories in an attempt to isolate basic indicators for international comparison. Another by Shimada Haruo attempts an international comparison concerning the relationship between age and wages.

- 06 小池和男 Koike Kazuo 『労働者の経営参加——西欧の経験と日本』 *Worker Participation in Management: The Western Experience and Japan*, 240 pp., 日本評論社, 1978.

Referring to the cases of West Germany, Sweden, France, England and America, the author compares worker participation in management with that in Japan. He observes that the functioning of Japanese labor unions, which are organized on a company basis, bears a striking resemblance to the "B Level" system of worker participation in management in Western Europe, a system in which workers do not participate in such top-level decision-making bodies as the board of directors. His observations are very useful in examining the actual functioning of labor participation in Japan today.

- 07 道又健治郎(編) Michimata Kenjirō (ed.) 『現代日本の鉄鋼労働問題——鉄鋼労働力の重層構造と再編陶冶の実態』 *Contemporary Japanese Steel Workers: The Multi-layered Structure of the Steel Labor Force and Reorganization and Training of Steel Workers*, 508 pp., 北海道大学図書刊行会, 1978.

Extending the theories of economist Yamada Moritarō on labor force organization, this book analyzes the reorganization and training of the labor force in the steel industry in postwar Japan. After examining regular workers in the major steel manufacturing companies, employees of subsidiaries working in the parent companies, and those employed by small and medium-sized affiliated companies, it takes up the problems confronting steel workers in the wake of the collapse of the rapid growth policy, providing helpful information even for scholars of different theoretical persuasion.

- 08 米山喜久治 Yoneyama Kikuji 『技術革新と職場管理——戦後日本鉄鋼業の実証的研究——』 *Technological Innovation and Workplace Supervision: An Empirical Study of the Postwar Japanese Steel Industry*, 350 pp., 木鐸社, 1978.

To show the effects of technological innovation on the postwar Japanese steel industry, the author makes a detailed examination of personnel assignment, systems of qualification, workshop management systems, workplace

groups and other topics. He points out that the greatest problem caused by technological innovation was the disintegration of traditional worker groups, and that various corporate efforts in that regard must be evaluated in connection with that loss of unity. The book contains some important insights from the point of view of sociology as well.

- 09 『電機労働者の意識構造』研究会(編)“The Attitudinal Structure of Electrical Manufacturing Workers” Research Group (ed.) 『電機労働者の意識構造』 *The Attitudinal Structure of Electrical Manufacturing Workers* [電機労連調査時報 141] 227 pp., 全日本電機々器労働組合連合会調査部, 1978.

Using the results of surveys on workers in the electrical manufacturing industry, the authors observe that worker orientation toward their career in the company is important in determining their class or status identification, and attitudes toward work and labor unions. They point out that the dual identification of core workers with both management and the labor union has not changed, and that sense of satisfaction with work is a major determinant of worker attitudes. The book is an important contribution to study on Japanese workers.

- 10 剣持一巳 Kenmochi Kazumi 『格子なき支配——コンピューター合理化と労働者——』 *Control without Bars: Computer Rationalization and Workers*, 302 pp., 新泉社, 1977.
- 11 芝田進午(編) Shibata Shingo (ed.) 『公務労働の理論』 *Theoretical Studies of Civil Service Workers* [双書 現代の精神的労働 5] 532 pp., 青木書店, 1977.
- 12 河西宏祐 Kawanishi Hiroyuki 『少数派労働組合運動論』 *The Minority Labor Union Movement*, 328 pp., 海燕書店, 1977.
- 13 1975年SSM調査委員会(編) 1975 SSM Survey Committee (ed.) 『社会階層と社会移動——1975年SSM全国調査報告——』 *Social Stratification and Mobility: Report on the 1975 SSM Nationwide Survey*, 1975年SSM調査委員会, 1978.

The report first gives a summary of the 1975 survey, conducted as a follow-up to similar surveys made in 1955 and 1965, and analyzes contemporary Japanese social stratification and mobility, social appraisal of occupations, identification with social strata, and education and social mobility from various angles based on data from all three surveys. Tominaga Ken'ichi's careful analysis (chapter four) of the trends of social stratification and mobility between 1955 and 1975, and Imada Takatoshi and Hara Jun-suke's study (chapter seven) of the structure of Japanese social stratification today in terms of the problem of status consistency and inconsistency are two particularly helpful essays.

- 14 富永健一(他) Tominaga Ken'ichi et al. 現代日本社会の階層構造 “Social

Stratification in Contemporary Japan” 『現代社会学』 4 卷 2 号, pp. 3-182; 講談社, 1977.

- VII-01 東京大学新聞研究所(編) University of Tokyo Institute of Journalism (ed.) 『コミュニティ意識の研究』 *A Study of Community Awareness*, 400 pp., 東京大学出版会, 1977.

This work is based on a survey conducted in December 1975 using a sample of 3,000 persons from 200 areas around the nation. The rate of response was 72.1 percent. The survey sought information on understanding and appraisal of changes in local society, awareness of current issues and their potential solution, conflict and discord within communities, appraisal of politicians and local government authorities, contact with elites, contact with the mass media, political awareness and behavior, community consciousness and human relations, as well as attitudes toward crisis and calamity, and pollution.

- 02 吉田 昇・門脇厚司・児島和人(編) Yoshida Noboru, Kadowaki Atsushi and Kojima Kazuto (eds.) 『現代青年の意識と行動』 *Attitudes and Behavior of Contemporary Youth*, 244 pp., 日本放送出版協会, 1978.

Beginning with an analysis of survey data on contemporary Japanese young people with regard to their degree of satisfaction with life, attitudes toward adults, family, human relations, work, leisure, society and politics, as well as on their goals in life and way of living, the authors classify youth into four types: diligent, frivolous, nervous and confident. A Tokyo Metropolitan Government survey conducted in 1976 (1,528 respondents) gave 30.3, 28.6, 16.8, and 24.3 percent for each of these categories respectively.

- 03 木村 駿 Kimura Susumu 『日本人の深層心理——いえ社会の危機』 *The Subconscious of the Japanese: The Crisis of the "Ie" Society*, 305 pp., 創元社, 1977.

- 04 綿貫讓治 Watanuki Jōji 日本人の対米態度——一調査結果を主として “Japanese Attitudes toward the U.S.: Survey Results” 『対外政策決定過程の日米比較』 484 pp., 東京大学出版会, 1977.

The author observes that Japanese attitudes toward the United States are shifting from the excessive attachment and concentrated interest in the U.S. following World War II to a more balanced concern with other nations. He mentions that the abundant amount of information about foreign countries today prevents the “fickle” phenomenon, exemplified by the excessive hatred directed at the U.S. during the war and extreme idolatry of it after the war.

- 05 田中義久 Tanaka Yoshihisa 『社会意識の理論』 *A Theory of Social Conscious-*

ness, 366 pp., 勁草書房, 1978.

As a whole this is a theoretical work presenting the author's unique views, but where he examines Japanese subjectivity by dividing it into four types and analyzing Japanese contact with the mass media, he relies on survey data, the presence of which makes the book a good source for the empirical study of Japanese social attitudes.

- 06 西平重喜 Nishihira Shigeki 『世論反映の方法』 *Methods of Reflecting Public Opinion*, 190 pp., 誠信書房, 1978.

The book is composed of three parts, the first dealing with problems related to public opinion surveys, the second analyzing such surveys, and the third on the effect of public opinion on the political process. The author points out the problems characteristic of public opinion polls conducted in Japan, analyzes the national character of Japanese based on longitudinal surveys conducted over many years by the author, and discusses to what degree public opinion affects politics under the election system. The book adopts an international comparative approach throughout, and, like the author's other works, offers much to stimulate scholars from other countries.

- 07 Kojima, Kazuto. "Public Opinion Trends in Japan," *The Public Opinion Quarterly*, Vol. 41 (Summer), pp. 206-16, 1977.

- VIII-01 大橋 薫・望月 嵩・宝月 誠(編) Ōhashi Kaoru, Mochizuki Takashi and Hōgetsu Makoto (eds.) 『社会病理学入門』 *An Introduction to Social Pathology*, 234 pp., 学文社, 1978.

- 02 近沢敬一・大橋 薫(編) Chikazawa Keiichi and Ōhashi Kaoru (eds.) 『都市病理研究——複合都市北九州市を中心に』 *A Study of Urban Pathology: Focus on the Conglomerate City of Kitakyūshū*, 283 pp., 川島書店, 1978.

Claiming to be one of only a few studies on urban pathologies, the book examines them against the social and cultural structure of Kitakyūshū city. It considers: escapist deviant behavior such as dependence on alcohol, suicides, and gambling; illegal deviant behavior like crime, delinquency and prostitution; family pathologies including divorce, family disputes, handicapped children, and families on relief; as well as community pathologies involving housing improvement plans, slums, and pollution. Urban social problems in general have greatly diversified, and the book concludes that administrative efforts are urgently needed.

- 03 那須宗一・大橋 薫・四方壽雄・光川晴之(編) Nasu Sōichi, Ōhashi Kaoru, Shikata Hisao and Mitsukawa Haruyuki (eds.) 『家族病理と逸脱行動』 *Family Pathology and Deviant Behavior* [家族病理学講座 3] vi+235 pp., 誠信書房, 1978.

Family pathologies are manifested in deviant behavior, examined here in

twelve categories: divorce, running away from home and disappearance; discarding children and infanticide, delinquency and crime, single and double suicide, alcoholism and the family, drug abuse, prostitution, gambling; unwed motherhood, homosexuality, and neuroses related to entrance examination competition. Most of the discussion is based on fundamental data on contemporary Japanese society. As these categories imply, Japan shares some family pathologies, such as unwed motherhood and homosexuality, with the advanced Western nations, but at the same time it suffers unique problems such as those resulting from the fierce competition among children for entrance to the best schools.

- 04 飯島伸子 Iijima Nobuko 『公害・労災・職業病年表』 *Chronological Table of Pollution, Industrial Accidents and Occupational Disease*, 419 pp., 公害対策技術同友会, 1977.

This volume consists of a list of pollution-related events and industrial accidents occurring over three periods, which the author calls feudal (1469-1867), early modern (1868-1945), and modern (1945-75). For the modern period, special attention is focused on the movements by residents and their supporters against pollution and environmental disruption, the response of responsible corporate and financial circles, and of national and local governments. Data concerning worker struggles over industrial accidents and occupational disease have also been collected. Since this publication is designed as a chronological table, the information provided is necessarily brief, but it is definitely useful as a basic reference source.

- 05 Iijima, Nobuko. "English-language Publications about Pollution in Japan." *Japan Quarterly*, Vol. 25, No. 1, pp. 63-68, Asahi Shimbunsha, 1978.
- 06 Nasu, Sōichi (ed.) *Aging in Japan*, Japan Institute for Gerontological Research and Development, 1978. 247 pp.
- 07 此村友一(編) Shimura Tomokazu (ed.) 『高齢化社会の構図——明日の社会保障を考える』 *The Structure of an Aging Society: Tomorrow's Social Security*, 338 pp., ぎょうせい, 1978.

The authors compare social security in Japan with that of the advanced Western nations and, as principles of social security, emphasize the guarantee of a stable livelihood throughout life and of fair treatment, respect for individual independence and the role of private organizations, effective distribution of resources, and rationalization of the burden of cost. They make specific suggestions for the improvement of the pension system and medical services, and for systematic promotion of social welfare policies. The book is helpful in understanding the government response to the problems of an aging society.

- 08 真田 是・小倉襄二(編) Sanada Makoto and Ogura Jōji (eds.) 『労働者のくらしと社会保障』 *Workers' Lives and Social Security*, 277 pp., 法律文化社, 1977.
- 09 真田 是・小倉襄二(編) Sanada Makoto and Ogura Jōji (eds.) 『地域のくらしと社会保障』 *Local Life and Social Security*, 254 pp., 法律文化社, 1978.
- 10 社会保障研究所(編) Social Security Research Institute (ed.) 『社会福祉の日本的展開』 *Social Welfare Japanese-style*, 220 pp., 全国社会福祉協議会, 1978.

The Japanese form of welfare society is examined in the context of the employment system of Japanese corporations, identifying both active and passive factors. It also suggests that Japanese social welfare should emulate the institutional redistribution model advocated by Richard Morris Titmuss, and discusses the ideal community in terms of both local and social welfare. Since this is the report of a symposium the various opinions it presents are not necessarily well integrated, but it is still valuable for its information on the conditions and problems of Japanese social welfare.

- 11 三重野 卓(他) Mieno Takashi et al. 社会指標論 “Studies on the Creation of Social Indicators” 『現代社会学』5巻2号 pp. 3-110, 講談社, 1978.

Each of the four essays under this title is basically devoted to the theoretical questions involved in constructing social indicators. Especially that by Komuro Naoki touches on concrete problems in the process of creating social indicators in the case of metropolitan Tokyo. The essays are provided with bibliographies of relevant publications, making them useful for the student interested in sociological studies in this field in Japan.