

SOCIOLOGY

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I. INTRODUCTION

The period 1979–80 could be called a turning point for a number of reasons. The Japanese economy was shaken by the second oil crisis, caused this time by the Iranian revolution, but was able to ride it out with the help of an overall upward turn in business. Events in the political world followed an analogous scenario as the serious sense of crisis caused by the failure of official Liberal Democratic party (LDP) candidates to win a majority in the October 1979 general election was dissipated by the general election of June 1980, in which the ruling party recovered its stable majority. This resurgence was assisted by sympathy aroused by the sudden death, in the midst of the election campaigns, of incumbent Prime Minister and LDP President Ōhira Masayoshi and by the simultaneous holding of elections for the House of Councilors and House of Representatives.

Behind these events were demographic trends which pushed the portion of the population born after December 25, 1926 (i.e., in the Shōwa period) to more than 80 percent of the total, and brought the generation of Japanese who received their education under the post-World War II system to the forefront of the socially active population. At the same time, the number of individuals aged 65 and over passed the 10 million mark, raising the issue of whether or not to extend the retirement age. Women attracted

attention by advancing into managerial and other positions. Although the great majority of the Japanese people continued to be what an EC report called “workaholics living in rabbit hutches,” there were a number of cases during 1979–80 of malfeasance among high-ranking civil servants, physicians, and others; and heinous crimes with no apparent motivation as well as the decreasing age of juvenile delinquents drew considerable attention.

Against this background, a number of new trends also appeared in Japanese sociology. Regarding collected works and lecture series, additional volumes were published in both the works of Shinmei Masamichi [I-01] and of Kurauchi Kazuta [I-02] (see also Vol. IV, Part 1 of this bibliography). Initial volumes appeared in the collected works of Tanabe Hisatoshi [I-03] and Katō Hidetoshi [I-04], as well as in a series of lectures edited by Yasuda Saburō et al. entitled *Kiso shakaigaku* (Fundamentals of Sociology) [I-05]. Tanabe is known for his achievements in introducing French sociology to Japan, and Katō for his prolific writings on Japanese society and culture presented not so much in scholarly publications as in the world of journalism. The lecture series edited by Yasuda et al. presents the state of the art in Japanese sociology, particularly from the functionalist viewpoint.

Turning to monographs, works by Atoji Yoshio on sociological theory [I-06], Aoi Kazuo on small-group theory [I-07], and Minami Hiroshi on human behavior [I-08] all grew out of many years of research by distinguished leaders in the field and display a high level of scholarship. There were also many outstanding works by a slightly younger generation of scholars (including one study by Yoshida Tamito in general theory [I-09] that ought to have been included in the previous volume of this bibliography). Yoshida in this study seeks both to employ and transcend the functionalist perspective. In another study, Hosoya Takashi makes a scholarly contribution on Marx from a sociological standpoint [I-10]. A work by Akimoto Ritsurō throws new light on the history of sociology in Japan [I-11]. For important articles published during this period, consult such journals as *Shakaigaku hyōron* (Vols.

29, No. 4 through Vol. 31, No. 3), *Gendai shakaigaku* (Vols. 6 and 7) and *Shisō* (Nos. 655–78).

II. JAPANESE SOCIETY: STRUCTURE AND CHARACTERISTICS

One work on Japanese society, though not authored by sociologists but nonetheless sociological in content, that merits special mention is *Bunmei to shite no ie shakai* (The *Ie* Society as Civilization) [II-01] by Murakami Yasusuke, Kumon Shunpei, and Satō Seizaburō. Working from the premise that the European-American pattern of modernization can no longer be considered universal, the authors set out to develop a pluralistic theory of development. They argue that on the eastern and western fringes of the advanced agricultural civilization that developed in the heartland of the Eurasian continent in ancient times, there were marginal agricultural civilizations, and that the organizational principles and mode of evolution of Japanese society can be considered an extension of the eastern type. According to the authors, Japanese feudalism, which emphasized status-ranking rather than contract and lacked both free cities and the Church as an autonomous institution, emerged out of the collapse of the stratified clan society that had been based on the ancient clan (*uji*) lineages. The nucleus of this feudalism, moreover, was formed not by the individuals located at the poles of a human relationship, but by the *ie* (household) groups that emphasized the human relationship itself, or the intervening “bonds” (*aidagara*) between individuals. It is on the basis of this kind of interpretation that the authors seek to explain the success of Japan’s unique form of modernization as well as to foresee its future. Their analysis is premised, to some extent, on the theories of “Japaneseness” (*Nihonjin ron*) and Japanese culture that were popular in the early 1970s, and it also reflects the trend of resurgent, and possibly dangerous, nationalism among the Japanese growing out of the self-confidence attained through rapid economic growth. If read with these caveats in mind, however, the interpretations presented offer an insightful and original theory

of Japanese society and social development.

Related to the above is a special issue of the journal *Gendai shakaigaku* focused on Japanese society [II-02]. The essays by Yasuda Saburō, Tazaki Tokurō, and Hamaguchi Eshun, and the round-table discussion included, are useful, as are the appended bibliographical notes. By way of contrast with the tendencies reflected in the above two works, one might mention an anthology of essays by Naitō Kanji [II-03]. Here the traditional methods and concerns of Japanese sociology are applied to the subjects that make Japanese society distinctive—rural society and the family (*kazoku*). A work edited by Naitō Kanji, Chikazawa Keiichi, and Nakamura Masao [II-04], and another by Fujiki Michihito and Kobayashi Kōichirō [II-05] are also useful despite their introductory nature.

Other works on contemporary society in general that include discussion of Japanese society are a collection of studies edited by Totani Osamu and Sano Katsutaka [II-06], and books by Hamaguchi Haruhiko [II-07], Shōji Kōkichi [II-08], and the Gendai Shakai Mondai Kenkyūkai (Society for the Study of Contemporary Social Problems) [II-09]. Shōji's book employs a global sociological perspective that is still unusual among Japanese works on sociology, and also contributes to an understanding of the social awareness of workers from an international standpoint. The book by the Gendai Shakai Mondai Kenkyūkai, containing contributions by ten young researchers, presents original viewpoints on the problems besetting Japanese society and their solutions. The study by Ōtake Hideo on the power structure of Japanese society [II-10] is also useful; and note should be taken of the large volume edited by Naka Hisao, which attempts to explore the realities of Japanese politics through the composition and change of membership in the Diet [II-11].

III. THE FAMILY AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGE

Overall views of the Japanese family and research concerning it are provided in an anthology edited by Aoi Kazuo and Shōji Kōkichi [III-01], a book in English edited by Koyama Takashi

et al. [III-02], and a volume edited by Mochizuki Takashi and Motomura Hiroshi [III-03]. That edited by Aoi and Shōji deals with both the family and the region or community, and the papers on the former subject discuss such topics as basic directions in family research, socialization and the life cycle, retirement and the family, women and the family, the family in the context of small-business management and farm families and family life. Koyama et al. is convenient as a general treatment of the Japanese family and household management. The Mochizuki-Motomura volume, with contributions by seven mid-career specialists, attempts to achieve an overview of the contemporary Japanese family by covering ten major aspects of the family life cycle: life and death, spouse selection and marriage, family formation in the early years of marriage, social networks, childbirth and the parental role, situations in which both spouses work outside the home (*tomobataraki*), the educational function and the contemporary family, middle age, the workplace and the family, and family life in advanced age. The authors feel that in an era of conjugal and nuclear families when a number of elements of instability and pathology in families have appeared, there is a need for research that will be of use in solving the problems they face.

A new collection of essays on ultimogeniture by Naitō Kanji, whose work was introduced in Volume IV, Part 1 of this bibliography, provides an example of family research in the traditional manner [III-04]. A book by Kamiko Takeji [III-05] examines role differentiation in the contemporary—especially the conjugal—family, based on a variety of surveys. One might also mention in this connection a useful memoir by Koyama Takashi [III-06], a pioneer in Japanese family sociology.

One of the special characteristics of the 1979-80 period was the branching off from traditional family sociology of the new field of women's studies, or women's sociology, and its early steps toward development. Evidence for this event can be found in books by Inoue Teruko [III-07] and Meguro Yoriko [III-08]. These works are quite preliminary in nature, but since women's sociology and women's studies are still relatively undeveloped in Japan, they offer promise of major future advances. Moreover, volumes edited

by Sodei Takako and Naoi Michiko [III-09], and by Sodei Takako alone [III-10], treat the interrelationship between women's issues and the problems of later life that are inescapable in aging societies. Also characteristic of the period was the notable tendency to treat family issues as problems of family pathology. The works edited by Nasu Sōichi, Ōhashi Kaoru, Mitsukawa Haruyuki, and Shikata Hisao [III-11], and by Nasu Sōichi and Kamiko Takeji [III-12] are in this vein. In Volume IV, Part 1 of this bibliographical series, I introduced the work of Yazawa Yasuhiko, in which he asserts that the contemporary Japanese family is fundamentally healthy. It must be recognized, however, considering the trends I touched on in the Introduction, that a strong concern with family pathology has also emerged.

The 1979–80 period did not produce many sociological works in the field of population movement, but by broadening our conception of the field somewhat, it is possible to include a book edited by Yoshida Tadao and Katō Kan [III-13] with an excellent section on the aging of the Japanese population, a work by Ōtomo Atsushi [III-14], to which an eight-page English summary is appended, and a new edition of Kuroda Toshio [III-15] containing new data.

IV. RURAL SOCIOLOGY

Perhaps the major work of the period in this field, one which reflects a tradition of Japanese rural sociology stretching back before World War II, is by Hattori Harunori [IV-01]. Based on many years of fieldwork in Yamanashi prefecture, Hattori's study clarifies the nature of the *dōzoku* extended family organizations, and also the customs connected with paternalistic *oyabun-kobun* relationships in a manner that both highlights peculiarities of this region and provides generalizations applicable to other places. His interesting hypothesis is that retainers of the Takeda clan, which had ruled this area since the period of civil war in the sixteenth century, returned to the farm following the dissolution of the clan and became landlords to exert a powerful influence on *dōzoku* organization and *oyabun-kobun* customs.

In 1979–80, Masuda Shōzō, who was awarded a doctoral degree for his comprehensive research on fishing villages, published the third and final part of his research, dealing this time with the process of social change [IV-02]. His assertion is that, in the course of modernization beginning in the Meiji period, fishing villages were subjected to an accumulation of negative multiplication effects, giving rise to a number of peculiar social imbalances, including disparities in regional income. This view should provide new insights to those studying fishing villages. Masuda and his students have also published the results of their research on the depopulation of farming villages within Kyoto prefecture [IV-03].

Those interested in studying Japanese rural society from a broader, historical perspective that includes sociological aspects will definitely want to take a look at the studies of rural self-government by the Sonraku Shakai Kenkyūkai (Association for the Study of Village Society) that came out during 1978–79 [IV-04, 05]. Additional sociological research on rural Japan is introduced in works by Sakai Eshin [IV-06] and Tatara Tasuku [IV-07].

With the urbanization of rural areas that has accompanied rapid economic growth, there has been a tendency away from looking at rural society in isolation, toward examining regional society as a unit that includes both rural and urban characteristics. This trend has been accelerated by the advent of the Third Comprehensive National Development Plan, mentioned in Volume IV, Part I of this bibliography, and by the view, propounded by progressive local governments opposing that plan, that this period should be “the era of local autonomy.” Works reflecting this trend are those by Kohama Kiichi [IV-08] and Matsubara Haruo [IV-09]. Also, the thick volume of empirical research edited by Saitō Yoshio [IV-10] takes up various cases of village relocation from the angle of the reorganization of community. A work edited by Fukutake Tadashi and Hasumi Otohiko [IV-11], which also includes a large amount of empirical research, attempts a comprehensive treatment of the major social changes in former rural areas of Kanagawa prefecture that have followed the relocation

of large enterprises from Tokyo. The Keizai Seiji Kenkyūjo (Institute of Economic and Political Studies) of Kansai University has produced a work [IV-12] that addresses various problems related to the regional development being planned for the Ōsumi peninsula in Kagoshima prefecture. Another research report, edited by Motojima Kunio and Shōji Kōkichi [IV-13], focuses on the large-scale industrialization that has been planned, and partially executed, for the eastern section of Tomakomai city in Hokkaido. The study questions how significant this development really is, not only for the Japanese economy now that the era of rapid growth has ended, but for regional society. These works will prove very useful as aids in understanding actual changes as they have affected rural society.

Paralleling the recent tendency to focus on the continuity and interpenetration of urban and rural society has been the increasing popularity of regional sociology, or the theory of regional society (*chiiki shakai-ron*). Relevant works include a volume edited by Andō Keiichirō, Nakata Minoru, and Makino Yoshirō [IV-14], a contribution by the Chiiki Shakai Kenkyūkai (Association for the Study of Regional Society) [IV-15], and a work edited by Hasumi Otohiko and Okuda Michihiro [IV-16]. These will be useful not only to those studying Japanese rural society but to researchers of urban society as well.

V. URBAN SOCIETY

The sense of an “era of local autonomy” that arose during this period affected the field of urban sociology as well, as evidenced in a work of veteran sociologist Isomura Eiichi [V-01]. This book should be taken as a statement of Isomura’s own ideas: its documentation is inadequate and it is not, on the whole, an academic work. Nevertheless, it deals with the relationship between center and province as a problem of urbanization, and thus provides one standpoint from which to view Japanese urban society. In contrast, Hoshino Mitsuo’s book [V-02] comes to grips directly with the problems of Japan’s big cities. It discusses the growing seriousness of urban problems in the postwar era, the government’s

responsibility in formulating policy with respect to the large urban zones, and ways to strengthen cities' rights to self-government as a means to overcome the urban crisis, and so on. The author is not a sociologist, consequently the sociological aspects of his analysis lack depth. However, as I will explain below, research in urban sociology has tended to concentrate on the micro-social level, and so works such as this one can help us to gain a balanced perspective. Saitō Masao's book [V-03] attempts to deal with a broad range of problems related to Japanese cities and as a result his grasp is somewhat shallow. Nevertheless, the work includes some timely innovations, such as analysis of the attractiveness and significance of provincial cities.

Kobe is certainly one of Japan's major cities, but perhaps because of fame resulting from the residents' movement in the early 1970s in the Maruyama region, it continued in the 1979–80 period to attract an unusual amount of attention among researchers. Relevant works include Takayose Shōzō's book [V-04], a volume edited by the Kobe Toshi Mondai Kenkyūjo (Kobe Institute for the Study of Urban Problems) [V-05], and a book by Masuda Noboru [V-06]. These are written by direct participants in administrative organs or residents' movements rather than by sociologists, but for that very reason will be useful in any attempt to assess the role of citizen participation in the community-building process.

No one interested in Japanese urban society can afford to neglect the local neighborhood associations (*chōnaikai*) that are organized at the grass-roots level, and it so happens that in the 1979–80 period Nakagawa Gō published his small but well organized book [V-07] on these associations. He touches on their history and present situation, also making comparisons where appropriate with local organizations in England and the United States, and neighborhood groups in other Asian countries. He concludes, "Many will disagree, but at the present time it is impossible to imagine any other real power base for urban self-government in Japan than residents' associations, among which the *chōnaikai* play the leading role." Nakagawa contends that this is not a personal opinion but a conclusion supported by many years of research.

However, in view of situations like that in Nakano Ward in Tokyo, where the ward office has ceased to provide financial support for the old neighborhood associations and expects that a new residents' association (*jūmin kaigi*) will bear the responsibility for community affairs, it seems virtually certain that objections will be raised to Nakagawa's conclusions. Also on *chōnaikai* is an essay by Fujita Hiroo [V-08].

Nakagawa observes that young people have begun returning to the locales in which they were raised, demonstrating the so-called "U-turn phenomenon," and argues that as this continues, the *chōnaikai* will be revitalized. This very phenomenon is examined by Izeki Toshiaki and Kumasaka Kenji [V-09] through lifestyle analysis. In addition, no investigation of the function of neighborhood organizations in postwar Japanese society can afford to ignore the research of Yoshiwara Naoki [V-10].

Lastly, an important work treating the problems of urban society in relation to social stratification has been produced under the editorship of Suzuki Hiroshi [V-11], and a long review of it comes from Okuda Michihiro [V-12]. We should also mention Namihira Isao's analysis of social stratification in Okinawan cities [V-13].

VI. INDUSTRY, LABOR, AND SOCIAL STRATIFICATION

If limited to works that are sociological in the narrow sense, we find that a relatively small amount of research was published in this period on industry and labor. Among the best of these, we must first mention Matsushima Shizuo's first-hand account of personnel management in small and medium-sized enterprises [VI-01]. After many years' study of the characteristics of Japanese management, Matsushima focuses here on small enterprises, many of which displayed remarkable resiliency in adapting to changes in their operating environment brought about by rapid economic growth. They might even be said to have created new forms of labor management. In contrast, a book edited by Andō Kikuo and Ishikawa Akihiro [VI-02] focuses on the seniority-wage system and lifetime employment, topics which have perennially sparked

debate in the field of Japanese industry and labor relations. In reaction to the fashion in some quarters of overzealous praise for Japanese management, they call for evaluations based on rigorous analysis of what is actually occurring in Japanese enterprises. In addition to these, research reports edited by the Nihon Rōmu Gakkai (Japan Society for Personnel and Labor Research) [VI-03] are essential reading for those interested in studying the realities of Japanese labor relations.

In a broader perspective of sociology embracing labor economics and social policy, there are several works dealing with the formation and characteristics of the Japanese working class today. Mori Kiichi [VI-04] provides a historical narrative focused on Japan's modernization and the composition of the working class, extending from the late Tokugawa period to the end of World War II. The volume edited by Sumiya Mikio [VI-05] looks at contemporary Japanese labor problems from three perspectives: the labor process and the labor market, wage determination and labor-management relations, and the problem of aging workers and life structure. It also includes essays by sociologists, one of which, by Ishikawa Akihiro, deals with management participation and worker attitudes. A volume edited by Nishikawa Shunsaku and Nakamura Takafusa [VI-06] approaches the labor market from the perspectives of employment, unemployment, and the reduction of worktime. It is a stimulating contribution to the study of Japan's labor problems. In addition to these, students of contemporary Japan's industry and labor will also find indispensable the new edition of a classic on labor relations and labor unions by a pioneer in the fields of social policy and labor economics, Ōkōchi Kazuo [VI-07]. Those more interested in the Japanese labor movement in the wider context of social movements will find very helpful the voluminous bibliographical study by Koyama Hirotake [VI-08, 09].

The foremost work in the area of social stratification for this period is one edited by Tominaga Ken'ichi [VI-10]. It is based on nationwide surveys concerning social stratification and mobility that were carried out at ten-year intervals, in 1955, 1965, and 1975. In addition to a general introduction by the editor,

there is an analysis by Imada Takatoshi and Hara Junsuke on Japanese stratification structure from the perspective of consistency and inconsistency in social status, as well as an essay by Naoi Michiko on the problems of status and class consciousness, focusing on the issue—much discussed in the 1979–80 period—of the “middle-class mentality” of the Japanese people, and many other interesting contributions. One noteworthy trait of Japanese social-stratification research appearing in this volume is that statistical and mathematical methods have been developed to a new level by younger scholars. In that respect, one should also take note of an article by Kōsaka Kenji [VI-11]. Of course, there are also works, grounded in Marxist theory of class structure, which criticize these methods in social-stratification research. Shōji Kōkichi [VI-12] compares these two orientations and attempts to construct a comprehensive picture of the class and stratification structure of Japanese society.

VII. SOCIAL ATTITUDES AND MASS COMMUNICATION

On Japanese social attitudes, one should look first at the works of Minami Hiroshi, who founded the study of social psychology in Japan. The second volume of *Minami Hiroshi shakai-shinrigaku ronshū* (Collected Essays on Social Psychology by Minami Hiroshi) [VII-01] includes a variety of papers on the psychology and way of life of the Japanese people. Volume 3 [VII-02] is a similarly diverse collection on art and culture. Also by Minami is an unconventional dictionary [VII-03] illustrating Japanese human relations from a number of angles. It is fascinating, no matter where one begins to read, and will be useful to the student of Japanese social attitudes.

Those who find these treatments of the Japanese rather unsystematic should try out the broad historical perspective on Japanese studies that Minami employs in a shorter work [VII-04]. As I noted above, theories concerning the Japanese people (*Nihonjinron*) and Japanese culture that became popular in the early 1970s represented a potential tendency toward nationalism of a dangerous sort, but Minami helps to rectify that tendency. The

volume edited by Satō Takeshi, Ishikawa Hiroyoshi, and Orihashi Tetsuhiko [VII-05] was produced in honor of Minami's retirement from Hitotsubashi University and promotion to professor emeritus. Some of the essays here, such as that by Satō Takeshi, are even more critical of the popular *Nihonjin-ron*.

Nevertheless, those who still feel that works by Minami and his school are somehow inadequate should turn to studies that are more firmly grounded in theory, or move on to research that is based on solid survey data. The former type is illustrated by a book by Mita Munesuke [VII-06], who employs a theory of contemporary social existence based on Marxism and phenomenology. He attempts to grasp contemporary social attitudes in terms of modern ego consciousness, class consciousness in the capitalist world, and the all-encompassing system of control in contemporary society. An example of studies based solidly on survey data is provided by Yonezawa Hiroshi [VII-07], who attempts to determine changes in the areas of interest and concern of the Japanese before and after the oil crisis of 1973. Another is by the Seimei Hoken Bunka Sentā (Japan Institute of Life Insurance) and the Nomura Sōgō Kenkyūjo (Nomura Research Institute of Technology and Economics) [VII-08]. This study seeks to gain a multi-faceted understanding of the values of the Japanese by combining the Delphi method, discussion, questionnaires, case studies, and so on. Another essay, by Takagi Hideaki, Yoshida Fujio, and Katō Takakatsu [VII-09], pays particular attention to the social attitudes of youth. Those particularly interested in changing political attitudes in contemporary Japan will find the essay by Kojima Kazuto very useful [VII-10].

For works on mass communications, see a book by the Tokyo Daigaku Shinbun Kenkyūjo (University of Tokyo Institute of Journalism and Communication Studies) [VII-11], which reports the results of research on the transmission of earthquake predictions and the residents' responses to them, and two books by Tamura Norio that take up regional communication in protest to the domination of the mass media [VII-12, 13]. The volume on earthquake information gives due recognition to the importance of personal communications with respect to such a socially

significant topic. Because that is true, however, it is all the more necessary to recognize the value of the latter works, which seek to apply the perspective of "local autonomy" on the level of communication. In addition, there is a handy book by Nakano Osamu [VII-14] discussing Japanese characteristics against the background of the information behavior of modern man in general.

VIII. SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND SOCIAL WELFARE

As I noted in Volume IV, Part 1 of this bibliography, contemporary Japan is in some ways becoming more typical of the advanced industrial countries with respect to social problems, while in other ways it remains unique. The former trend is evident in crime and alcoholism, the latter in family pathology and environmental problems. Family pathology was covered under Section III above, and the basic source for students of Japanese pollution problems is the chronology by Iijima Nobuko [VIII-01] already introduced in Volume IV, Part 1. On crime, see Iwai Hiroaki, Tokoro Kazuhiko, and Hoshino Kanehiro [VIII-02], and on alcoholism Ōhashi Kaoru [VIII-03]. The former examines crime as a social issue in Japan, showing how, as a result of social change, changing norms in particular, behavior not formerly viewed as criminal comes to be viewed as such and vice versa. The latter book takes Japanese culture into consideration in studying the problem of alcoholism in Japan, which, just as in Europe and the United States, has indeed become more serious as society has become more affluent and ways of life changed. A book by Ōmura Hideaki and Hōgetsu Makoto [VIII-04], which views these problems as forms of deviant behavior, is a useful example of the theoretical approach adopted by Japanese sociologists.

No consideration of social problems can afford to neglect the issues of poverty and inequality that have traditionally constituted basic focal points of this field. A contribution of lasting value is contained in the three volumes on the "low-income strata" by Eguchi Eiichi [VIII-05]. Children's issues often are connected to many other social problems, and, appropriate to the International Year of the Child, the comprehensive research on the lives of

children in contemporary Japan by Ari Bakuji, Ichibangase Yasuko, Mochida Eiichi, and Terawaki Takao [VIII-06] was published.

A rather theoretical book on social welfare, edited by Sanada Naoshi, takes up the major debates on welfare that have arisen in postwar Japan [VIII-07]. Other theoretical works on this subject include a volume edited by Aoi Kazuo and Naoi Atsushi [VIII-08] that discusses, from a number of angles, the actual situation of welfare in Japanese society, and another by Takada Shinji that applies a systems approach to welfare planning [VIII-09]. These works are representative samples of Japanese sociological research on welfare, and they also provide an overall introduction to the realities of Japanese social welfare. For the study of labor welfare in Japan, the essays in a volume edited by Nishimura Hiromichi [VIII-10] are useful. Similarly, research on social security in Japan will be facilitated by the anthology edited by Sakayori Toshio and Ogura Jōji [VIII-11], in which security of livelihood and social security issues are treated in relation to local government.

Health and medical treatment in Japan, and related welfare issues, have been analyzed from a variety of perspectives in annual reports by the Hoken-Iryō Shakaigaku Kenkyūkai (Society for the Sociological Study of Health and Medical Services) [VIII-12, 13]. The 1979 volume is informative regarding organizations and movements related to health and medicine, while the 1980 publication will be useful for the study of connections between these issues and the broader field of Japanese social welfare. A volume under the editorship of Sakuma Jun [VIII-14] offers both a broad overview and a large quantity of information on health conditions among the Japanese people, regional health and welfare, and other topics.

文 献

- I-01 新明正道 Shinmei Masamichi 『新明正道著作集』 *The Collected Works of Shinmei Masamichi* (10 vols., 1 supp.), 誠信書房.

- Vol. 4 『学史 I』(形式社会学論・独逸社会学) *History of Science I* (Formal Sociology, German Sociology), 556 pp., 1979.
- Vol. 8 『民族社会学』(人種と社会・史的民族理論) *Ethnosociology* (Race and Society, Ethnohistory), 486 pp., 1978.
- 02 蔵内数太 Kurauchi Kazuta 『蔵内数太著作集』 *The Collected Works of Kurauchi Kazuta* (4 vols.), 関西学院大学生生活協同組合出版部.
Vol. 4 『現象学的社会学・その他』 *Phenomenological Sociology and Other Topics*, 523 pp., 1979.
- 03 田辺寿利 Tanabe Hisatoshi 『田辺寿利著作集』 *The Collected Works of Tanabe Hisatoshi* (5 vols., 3 supps.), 未来社.
Vol. 1 『フランス社会学成立史』 *The Formative Years of French Sociology*, 450 pp., 1979.
- 04 加藤秀俊 Katō Hidetoshi 『加藤秀俊著作集』 *The Collected Works of Katō Hidetoshi* (12 vols.), 中央公論社.
Vol. 1 『探究の方法』 *Methodology*, 382 pp., 1980.
Vol. 2 『人間関係』 *Human Relations*, 365 pp., 1980.
Vol. 4 『大衆文化論』 *Theories of Popular Culture*, 356 pp., 1980.
Vol. 6 『世代と教育』 *Generations and Education*, 243 pp., 1980.
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Vol. 10 『人物と人生』 *People and Their Lives*, 370 pp., 1980.
Vol. 11 『旅行と紀行』 *Travel and Travelogues*, 321 pp., 1980.
- 05 安田三郎・塩原 勉・富永健一・吉田民人 (編) Yasuda Saburō, Shiobara Tsutomu, Tominaga Ken'ichi, and Yoshida Tamito (eds.) 『基礎社会学』 *Fundamentals of Sociology* (5 vols.), 東洋経済新報社.
Vol. 1 『社会的行為』 *Social Action*, 241 pp., 1980.
- 06 阿閉吉男 Atoji Yoshio 『ジッメル社会学の方法』 *The Sociological Method of Georg Simmel*, 344 pp., 御茶の水書房, 1979.
- 07 青井和夫 Aoi Kazuo 『小集団の社会学——深層理論の展開』 *The Sociology of Small Groups: Development of the Depth Theory* [現代社会学叢書] 374 pp., 東京大学出版会, 1980.

In this work, a leading scholar in the study of small groups develops his own theory based on years of research. After reviewing the history of research on small groups in the first chapter, he goes on in the second through the fifth to discuss exchange theory, balance theory, *sociologie en profondeur*, and theories concerning the world of daily life. On this basis, he explains in the final chapter the orientation of his own theorizing, which is to examine sociological problems from the perspective of Zen. This is a very useful study of the assimilation in Japan of a variety of research on small groups, Japanese applications and development of that research, and the theories on Japanese

character (*Nihonjin-ron*) and Japanese culture that resulted. It is also worthy of serious attention as an attempt by a Japanese sociologist to probe the depths of society through the medium of thought and action associated with Zen, and thus to transcend the bounds of Western sociology.

- 08 南 博 Minami Hiroshi 『人間行動学』 *The Study of Human Behavior*, 623 pp., 岩波書店, 1980.

Minami attempts to develop a general theory of human behavior based upon philosophical anthropology, American behavioral science, and the European *sciences humaines*. The author takes up various manifestations of human behavior: as a living organism, a particular species of organism, a human individual, a group, and society as a whole. This is perhaps the most ambitious attempt at systemization in Japanese literature on social psychology.

- 09 吉田民人(編) Yoshida Tamito (ed.) 『社会学』 *Sociology* [社会科学への招待] 306 pp., 日本評論社, 1978.

- 10 細谷 昂 Hosoya Takashi 『マルクス社会理論の研究』 *A Study of the Social Theory of Karl Marx*, 324 pp., 東京大学出版会, 1979.

An in-depth study of the substance and formative process of Marx's holistic theory of society, focusing on materials from Marx's early years, such as essays published in the *Deutsch-Französische Jahrbücher*; *The Economic and Philosophical Manuscripts of 1844*; *The Holy Family*; and *The German Ideology*. In opposition to the conventional understanding of the "formulas" presented in the preface to *A Contribution to the Critique of Political Economy*, as laws of social development, the author emphasizes that Marx consistently sought to discover the logic that specifically supports the existence of modern bourgeois society. This important publication is a good indication of the level of research on Marx among sociologists in Japan.

- 11 秋元律郎 Akimoto Ritsurō 『日本社会学史——形成過程と思想構造』 *A History of Sociology in Japan: The Formative Process and Thought Structure*, 362 pp., 早稲田大学出版部, 1979.

A study of the development of Japanese sociology in the era from early Meiji (1868–1912) to World War II. Its eight chapters cover the following topics: Meiji "enlightenment" thought and the introduction of sociology from the West; social evolutionism and organism; the emergence of social problems and Meiji socialism; psychological sociology and the rise of sociology as an independent discipline; Taishō democracy and theories of the new middle class; the development and eclipse of the theory of civil society; the pre-war development of theoretical sociology; and the response of the field of sociology to the realities of wartime. The special character of this work results from its emphasis on the relationship between sociology and important

modern intellectual and social movements such as Meiji socialism, Taishō democracy, and the Marxism and theories of civil society that emerged in the Shōwa period.

- II-01 村上泰亮・公文俊平・佐藤誠三郎 Murakami Yasusuke, Kumon Shunpei, and Satō Seizaburō 『文明としてのイエ社会』 *The Ie Society as Civilization*, 621 pp., 中央公論社, 1979.
- 02 安田三郎ほか Yasuda Saburō et al. 特集: 日本社会論 “Special Issue: Studies of Japanese Society” 『現代社会学』 13 号, pp. 2-73, 講談社, 1980.
- 03 内藤莞爾 Naitō Kanji 『社会学論考——実証研究の道標』 *Studies in Sociology: Guidelines for Empirical Research*, 398 pp., 御茶の水書房, 1980.

This collection of sixteen essays was published on the occasion of the author's retirement from Kyushu University. Most are empirical studies of rural society, politics, or ultimogeniture in the Kyushu region. They exhibit the stimulating viewpoint of the author who has consistently advocated the integration of theory and empirical research in sociology, and who has practiced that approach in his own research in the vicinity of Kyushu University.

- 04 内藤莞爾・近沢敬一・中村正夫(編) Naitō Kanji, Chikazawa Keiichi, and Nakamura Masao (eds.) 『日本社会の基礎構造』 *The Basic Structure of Japanese Society*, 302 pp., アカデミア出版会, 1980.
- 05 藤木三千人・小林幸一郎(編著) Fujiki Michihito and Kobayashi Kōichirō (eds.) 『社会学——現代日本の構造と変動』 *Sociology: Structure and Change in Contemporary Japan*, 258 pp., 川島書店, 1979.
- 06 戸谷 修・佐野勝隆(編著) Totani Osamu and Sano Katsutaka (eds.) 『現代社会論』 *Contemporary Society*, 270 pp., 税務経理協会, 1979.

Based on an exploration of theories of contemporary society introduced from the West and developed in Japan after the war, the six authors (including the editors) compare social realities in Japan, developing societies (South-east Asia), and socialist societies (U.S.S.R.). Since most of the authors are Marxist in orientation, they are critical both of sociological theories of contemporary society and also of the situation in Japan that has resulted from rapid economic growth. On the other hand, they are forced to admit that socialist societies have a number of problems as well, so their conclusions are somewhat ambiguous. Nevertheless, the volume is useful in gaining an understanding of the way theories of contemporary society have been applied in Japanese sociology and what directions have been taken in fundamental analysis of Japanese society.

- 07 浜口晴彦 Hamaguchi Haruhiko 『社会運動の組織化——近代化にともなう思想対立の位相』 *The Organization of Social Movements: Aspects of Ideological*

Confrontation Accompanying Modernization, 313 pp., 早稲田大学出版部, 1980.

This is a study of modern Japanese social movements and the issue of the new middle stratum based on the assumption that the organization of social movements, i.e., the development of democracy, provides clues to an understanding of the linkage between integration and individuation, two basic components of modernization. The social movements examined include Meiji socialism; the Kyōchōkai (Conciliation Society), which was an organization to promote labor-management harmony in the Taishō and Shōwa periods; the Sangyō Hōkokukai (Association for Service to the State through Industry) and the Genron Hōkokukai (Patriotic Press Association) that were organized under the wartime social order; and the Minshushugi Kagakusha Kyōkai (Association of Democratic Scientists) of the post-World War II era. Concerning the problem of the new middle stratum of society, the author presents an interesting contrast between the problem as it was debated in the 1920s and 1930s and its contemporary form. The volume is divided into three parts, the first of which provides an introduction to social movements by way of an analysis of the Ligue des Droits de L'Homme (French League for the Rights of Man) and the Russian Narodnik movement.

- 08 庄司興吉 Shōji Kōkichi 『社会変動と変革主体』 *Social Change and the Agency of Change*, 270 pp., 東京大学出版会, 1980.
- 09 現代社会問題研究会 Society for the Study of Contemporary Social Problems 『現代社会の社会学——社会生活への新しい視角』 *The Sociology of Contemporary Society: A New Perspective on Social Life*, 234 pp., 川島書店, 1980.

Jointly written by ten young scholars, this book was intended as an introduction to sociology, but the youthful enthusiasm of its authors turned it into something approximating an overall analysis of contemporary society with special attention to Japan. The first chapter (by Kajita Takamichi) deals with ascription and achievement-orientation in relation to social-problem clusters, and sees the principle of ascription as lying behind contemporary social problems. Chapter 10 (by Funahashi Harutoshi) takes up the ambivalence of partnerships and portrays the social system as the combination of a system of management and a system of rule. These essays not only provide Japanese sociology with new ways of looking at contemporary Japanese society but are very suggestive in their specific analyses of that society.

- 10 大嶽秀夫 Ōtake Hideo 『現代日本の政治権力経済権力』 *Political and Economic Power in Japan Today*, 239 pp., 三一書房, 1979.

The author argues that the rapid economic growth of the 1960s had a profound impact on the power structure of Japanese society, with the result

that the labor-management and progressive-conservative models for analyzing that power structure have become less cogent. As an alternative, he attempts an economic interpretation of politics, applying the liberal democratic model to the power structure and concretely analyzing the policy decision-making process by means of the concept of influence. The problem of defective automobiles is used as an example of the relationship between social conflict and corporate power, while the Japan-U.S. textile negotiations provide an example of relations between the financial and industrial worlds in the context of decision-making. This allows the author to examine the political resources of big business and to treat the economic and political systems as the institutional framework for their exercise of power. Insofar as the field of Japanese political sociology suffers from an over-emphasis on community studies, this analysis of the Japanese power structure as a whole by a political scientist helps rectify that imbalance.

- 11 中 久郎(編) Naka Hisao (ed.) 『国会議員の構成と変化』 *The Diet Membership and Changes in Its Composition*, 808 pp., 政治広告センター, 1980.
- III-01 青井和夫・庄司興吉(編) Aoi Kazuo and Shōji Kōkichi (eds.) 『家族と地域の社会学』 *The Sociology of Family and Region*, 251 pp., 東京大学出版会, 1980.
- 02 Koyama Takashi, Morioka Kiyomi and Kumagai Fumie (eds.) *Family and Household in Changing Japan*, Tokyo, 201 pp., The Japan Society for the Promotion of Sciences, 1980.
- 03 望月 嵩・本村 汎(編) Mochizuki Takashi and Motomura Hiroshi (eds.) 『現代家族の危機』 *Crisis in the Contemporary Family*, 277 pp., 有斐閣, 1980.
- 04 内藤莞爾 Naitō Kanji 『五島列島のキリスト教系家族——末子相続と隠居分家』 *Christian Families of the Gotō Islands (Nagasaki): Ultimogeniture and Post-retirement Residence of the Household Head with a Branch Family (Inkyo-bunke)*, 405 pp., 弘文堂, 1979.

This study is focused on Christian families in the Gotō Islands of Kyushu, where the Christian faith propagated in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries eluded the Tokugawa regime's policy of repression and survived into the Meiji period. Emphasis is on the tendency of these families to handle inheritance, not through the system of primogeniture that is conventionally believed to predominate in Japan, but rather through a form of ultimogeniture, with the retired parents of the heir continuing to control family affairs from behind the scenes (*inkyō*). This is a successor volume to the author's *Seinan Kyushu no basshi sōzoku* (Ultimogeniture in Southwestern Kyushu), listed as III-02 in Volume IV, Part 1 of this bibliography. Using the comprehensive and intensive survey methods characteristic of Japanese rural sociology, and drawing upon the author's long-established interest in the sociology

of religion (see Sociology II-04 in Volume IV, Part 1), this work is particularly provocative for its argument that religious thought influenced the mode of inheritance among Christian families. That is, in contrast to the Japanese practice of primogeniture, according to which the eldest son not only carries on the family line but also receives the entire family estate, the families studied here divided up the estate even though the youngest acceded to the family line, thus approximating equal inheritance. This is an important reference for any study of the history and current status of the Japanese family system.

- 05 上子武次 Kamiko Takeji 『家族役割の研究』 *A Study of Family Roles*, 325 pp., ミネルヴァ書房, 1979.

The first part is devoted to theoretical discussion of family roles, while the second presents the results of empirical research. The former includes both an exposition of Western theories of family roles and a presentation of the author's own theoretical framework based on role theory. The latter includes a study of the families of women teachers in Nagano and Osaka prefectures, and research on middle-school students and others. Based on this research, the work discusses the tendency toward equalization and cooperation between families in which the wife does not work outside the home and those in which husband and wife both work. It also touches on the divergence between the tendencies toward diversification on the one hand and standardization on the other. Noteworthy for its application of concepts such as role expectation, role recognition, and role conflict, the study concludes, for example, that the greater tolerance displayed by Osaka families for discrepancies because of sex than by those in Nagano is the result of different views of the teaching profession, varying lengths of worktime, and so on.

- 06 小山 隆 Koyama Takashi 『軌跡五十年』 *Retracing Fifty Years*, 226 pp., 御茶の水書房, 1980.
- 07 井上輝子 Inoue Teruko 『女性学とその周辺』 *Women's Studies and Its Context*, 239 pp., 勁草書房, 1980.
- 08 目黒依子 Meguro Yoriko 『女役割——性支配の分析』 *The Woman's Role: An Analysis of Sexual Domination*, 216 pp., 垣内出版, 1980.
- 09 袖井孝子・直井道子(編) Sodei Takako and Naoi Michiko (eds.) 『中高年女性学』 *A Study of Middle-Aged and Elderly Women* [日本の中高年 2] 298 pp., 垣内出版, 1979.

Written by six women scholars including the editors, this collection asserts that problems of the elderly should not be analyzed in isolation from problems of middle age; that there have been too few studies of the problems of middle-aged and elderly women; and that the study of women's issues cannot be limited to the problems of working women, but must include attention to the

cyclical aspects of family life, the composition of the family, etc. The authors base their discussions on data from Japanese society concerning the lives and consciousness of middle-aged and elderly women; psychology and pathology; the conjugal crisis of middle and older age; life histories of women who are widows or have separated from their husbands; job-related problems of middle and older working women; and lives of women of advanced age. Inasmuch as Japanese life expectancy is now the highest in the world, and the average life span of women exceeds that of men by several years, this work is prescient in its focus on problems of women in relation to family and society.

- 10 袖井孝子(編) Sodei Takako (ed.) 『収穫の世代——中高年の生活構造』 *The "Ripe" Generations: Life Structure of the Middle-Aged and Elderly*, 256 pp., 垣内出版, 1979.
- 11 那須宗一・大橋 薫・光川晴之・四方寿雄(編) Nasu Sōichi, Ōhashi Kaoru, Mitsukawa Haruyuki and Shikata Hisao (eds.) 『家族病理学講座』 *Lectures in Family Pathology* (4 vols), 誠信書房.
Vol. 1 『家族病理学』 *Family Pathology*, 227 pp., 1980.
Vol. 2 『家族集団の病理』 *Pathology in the Family Group*, 237 pp., 1979.

Volume one of Japan's first series on family pathology provides a general overview of the current situation of society and the family in Japan, including chapters on family pathology in relation to modernization, contemporary culture, and the local community. The results of family research with concrete descriptions of slums and impoverished communities based in former mine employee housing are also included. In another chapter, empirical analyses are made of the relationship between family pathology and social stratification. The second volume treats the typical family; families without one or both parents; families in which both spouses work; families in which one working spouse is absent for extended periods; families of persons with mental or physical disabilities; poor families; kinship groups; and persons living alone. Family pathology is also discussed in relation to such social problems as the aged, crime, environmental pollution, disasters, and traffic accidents. The discussion is general throughout and not limited to Japanese-family pathology, but frequent reference is made to Japanese research and social phenomena. Both volumes offer useful guidance for the study of the contemporary Japanese family.

- 12 那須宗一・上子武次(編) Nasu Sōichi and Kamiko Takeji (eds.) 『家族病理の社会学』 *The Sociology of Family Pathology*, 222 pp., 培風館, 1980.

This work synthesizes the perspectives of family sociology and social pathology in a study of the aging of Japanese society. Part one deals with pathological relationships between spouses, part two with pathology in the

context of parent-child relations, and part three with methodology in family-pathology research. Part one includes discussion of marital discord, the effect on conjugal relationships of the husband's departure for substantial periods of seasonal work (*dekasegi*), facts on divorce, and conjugal relations throughout the life cycle. Part two explores the distortions in parent-child relations, relations between parents and small children or adolescents, and relations between the elderly and their children occasioned by the educational system and the growing affluence of society. The third part looks at existential and structural approaches to these issues. The conclusion discusses directions of family pathology in post-World War II Japan, and will be useful as a guide to trends in divorce, family violence, suicide, illegitimate children and unwed motherhood. A bibliography of family sociology (1974-75) is included as an appendix.

- 13 吉田忠雄・加藤 寛(編) Yoshida Tadao and Katō Kan (eds.) 『世界と日本の人口政策』 *Population Policy in Japan and the World*, 268 pp., 勁草書房, 1979.
- 14 大友 篤 Ōtomo Atsushi 『日本都市人口分布論』 *Urban Population Distribution in Japan*, 242 pp., 大明堂, 1979.
- 15 黒田俊雄 Kuroda Toshio 『日本人口の転換構造』(増補版) *The Conversion Structure of the Japanese Population* (revised and expanded edition), 262 pp., 古今書院, 1979.
- IV-01 服部治則 Hattori Harunori 『農村社会の研究——山梨県下における親分子分慣行』 *Research on Rural Society: "Oyabun-Kobun" Customs in Yamanashi Prefecture*, 552 pp., 御茶の水書房, 1980.
- 02 益田庄三 Masuda Shōzō 『漁村社会の変動過程』(上・下) *The Process of Change in Fishing Village Society* (2 vols.), 666 pp.; 686 pp., 白川書院, 1979, 1980.
- 03 益田庄三(編) Masuda Shōzō (ed.) 『村落社会の変動と病理——過疎のむらの実態』 *Change and Pathology in Village Society: The Realities of Depopulation*, 300 pp., 垣内出版, 1979.
- 04 佐々木 豊ほか Sasaki Yutaka et al. 農村自治——史的展開と現状 "Rural Self-Government: Historical Development and the Situation Today" 『村落社会研究』第15集, pp. 1-213, 御茶の水書房, 1979.

Five essays treat rural self-government in modern Japan from the Meiji period to recent times. Three provide historical analyses of movements for rural self-government from the Meiji period to World War II: "The Town Slogan Survey Campaign and Rural Self-Government," by Sasaki Yutaka; "Development of the Policy of Rural 'Self-Government' and Officials in Charge of Rural Administration in the Late Meiji and Early Taishō Periods," by Takagi Shirō; and "Rural Self-Government and Farmers' Movements," by Iwamoto Yoshiteru. The other two deal with rural issues in contemporary

Japan: "The Processes of Life and Work among Part-time Farmers and Changes in Rural Self-Government," by Shirakashi Hisashi, and "The Development of Labor and Farmers' Movements and Regional Political Structure," by Fuwa Kazuhiko and Niizuma Tsuguo. Shirakashi's contribution deals with the development of part-time farming in agricultural sections of Anjō township, Aichi prefecture, and the atrophy and reorganization of rural self-government there in accordance with changes in the *ie* (household). The essay by Fuwa and Niizuma discusses a progressive movement among workers and farmers in local politics and the possibility of new forms of self-determination by farmers in Iwaizumi-machi, Iwate prefecture. All five of these essays are very important contributions to the study of tradition and the contemporary status of rural government in Japan.

- 05 島崎 稔ほか Shimazaki Minoru et al. 農村自治——その制度と主体 "Rural Self-Government: System and Motive Forces" 「村落社会研究」第 16 集, pp. 1-205, 御茶の水書房, 1980.

The results of continued study by members of the Sonraku Shakai Kenkyūkai (Association for the Study of Village Society) on the theme of rural self-government, five essays examine the history and current nature of rural self-government, focusing on the twin aspects of established system and motive forces (*shutai*). In "Tasks for Rural Self-government: A Review of the Discussions," Shimazaki Minoru and Yasuhara Shigeru summarize the activities of the association subsequent to work on the volume described in IV-04 above. Two of the contributions treat movements for local autonomy in prewar Japan: In "Rural Self-government in the Early Meiji Period," Yoden Hiromichi discusses the overlapping layers of the administrative village and the natural village (*shizen-son*) in the early-Meiji period and the self-government function which based itself on the natural village. Kanno Tadashi, in "The Agricultural Cooperative Movement during the Panic-stricken Years of Early Shōwa," analyzes an agrarianism (*nōhonshugi*)-oriented production union (*sangyō kumiai*) movement, using a village in Yamagata prefecture as an example. Two other contributions look at problems of rural self-government in the post-World War II context: Kimura Takeshi's "Provincial Autonomy since World War II and Village Finances" analyzes the process by which, under the postwar system of provincial government, the finances of rural villages have been subsumed under the financial power of the national government and big business; and in "Agricultural Cooperative Associations (Nōkyō): Village Reorganization by Local Self-governing Bodies and Its Function," Ōnuma Morio examines the process by which village modernization, carried out by agricultural cooperatives and local

governing bodies, results in disintegration of the farming social stratum and community reorganization. Along with IV-04, this is an important source on rural Japan.

- 06 酒井恵真 Sakai Eshin 社会学における農村研究の動向 “Trends in Rural Sociology” 「村落社会研究」第 16 集, pp. 314-23, 御茶の水書房, 1980.
- 07 多々良 翼 Tatara Tasuku 社会学における農村研究の動向 “Trends in Rural Sociology” 「村落社会研究」第 17 集, pp. 218-26, 御茶の水書房, 1981.
- 08 小浜喜一 Kohama Kiichi 『地方は動く——地域指標の見方』 *Action in Local Areas: Interpretations of Regional Indicators*, 194 pp., 日本経済評論社, 1979.

In response to cries calling for creation of the “age of local autonomy,” this work examines Japanese society in light of the actual situation in specific local areas, with attention to population movements, trends in industry, income, consumption levels, local finance, and various indices of living standards. The wealth of data employed will make this a useful and very versatile reference. Moreover, in a more theoretical vein, the work juxtaposes the view expressed by A. Quetelet that regional differences decrease in response to social development against the Marxist view that they increase, and concludes that the realities of the Japanese case place it somewhere in between. Also important are the suggestions that the “dual structure” of the Japanese economy is becoming less rigid and that value changes, such as that regarding consumption and thrift, are proceeding apace.

- 09 松原治郎(編) Matsubara Haruo (ed.) 『地域の復権』 *Regional Rehabilitation*, 339 pp., 学陽書房, 1980.
- 10 齋藤吉雄(編) Saitō Yoshio (ed.) 『コミュニテイ再編成の研究——村落移転実証分析』 *Community Reorganization: An Empirical Analysis of Village Relocation*, 757 pp., 御茶の水書房, 1979.

The Japanese debate on the community is polarized between idealistic abstraction and extremely specific case studies. This work, in contrast, attempts to draw working hypotheses from the history of past research on Japanese regional society, use them to guide empirical analysis, and then apply the results to the advancement of substantive theory. Toward that end, part one distills topics and methods from a summary of the various strands of post-World War II Japanese research on regional society, and part two provides empirical analysis of experiments in the relocation of villages and community formation in Sawauchi village of Iwate prefecture, Shirataka-machi of Yamagata prefecture, and Shichigahama-machi of Miyagi prefecture. Part three, moreover, contains concrete analysis of resident attitudes in response to village relocation and the local medical-service programs in Sawauchi village. While pointing out the disintegration of traditional village conscious-

ness and the difficulty of forming new communities, the authors also provide evidence of a burgeoning sense of autonomy and capacity to achieve adjustment of interests between farmers and other residents. This volume is sure to be of value as a concrete contribution to research on the process of community formation.

- 11 福武 直・蓮見音彦(編) Fukutake Tadashi and Hasumi Otohiko (eds.) 『企業進出と地域社会——第一生命本社移転後の大井町の展開』 *Advancing Enterprises and Regional Society: Developments in Ōimachi Following Relocation of the Head Office of the Dai-ichi Life Insurance Company* [コミュニティ叢書 No. 9] 563 pp., 地域社会研究所, 1979.
- 12 関西大学経済政治研究所 Kansai University, Institute of Economic and Political Studies 『新大隅開発計画の展開と諸問題』 *Events and Problems Related to the Shin-Ōsumi Development Plan*, 583 pp., 1980.
- 13 元島邦夫・庄司興吉(編) Motojima Kunio and Shōji Kōkichi (eds.) 『地域開発と社会構造——苫小牧東部大規模工業開発をめぐって』 *Regional Development and Social Structure: The Large-scale Industrial Development of Eastern Tomakomai*, 303 pp., 東京大学出版会, 1980.
- 14 安藤慶一郎・中田 実・牧野由朗(編) Andō Keiichirō, Nakata Minoru, and Makino Yoshirō (eds.) 『地域の社会学——東海地方の社会学的研究』 *Regional Sociology: Sociological Research on the Tōkai Region*, 328 pp., 税務経理協会, 1979.

The joint product of eleven scholars, including the editors, this volume attempts to clarify the realities of Japanese regional society in the “age of local autonomy.” The basis for their analyses is provided by a comprehensive survey of regional society carried out in the Tōkai region. A delineation of the fundamental nature of the Japanese village and household (*ie*) is followed by chapter two, which analyzes the social changes that have occurred in farming and fishing villages. Chapter three discusses Japan’s cities, where expansion has occurred as a result of changes in rural areas. Of particular interest are interpretations of the disintegration of farming villages and the orientation of city dwellers toward a decentralized extended family. Chapter four offers an analysis of the class structure of the Tōkai region, and also touches on the political attitudes of residents, their attitudes toward self-government, and so on. The work provides examples of the way in which Japanese rural society has been subsumed within a larger regional society, and also of how Japanese sociology has tried to come to grips with that process.

- 15 地域社会研究会(編) Association for the Study of Regional Society (ed.) 『地域社会研究の現段階的課題』 *Current Issues in the Study of Regional Society* [地域社会研究年報第一集] 293 pp., 時潮社, 1979.

As the first publication of the Chiiki Shakai Kenkyūkai (Association for the Study of Regional Society), formed in 1975, this volume contains seven essays and a report concerning the formation and activities of the association. The essay topics are as follows: "The Present Stage of Research on Regional Society: An Introduction"; "The Development of Urban Research and Tasks of Current Concern"; "The Development of Rural Research and Tasks of Current Concern"; "Problems and Methods in Research on Classes in Regional Society"; "Current Topics in the Theory of Local Political Reform"; "The Prospects for Community Planning"; and "Perspectives and Problems in Research on Local Culture." This is a valuable source for an understanding of Japanese regional-society research, which spans the fields of rural and urban sociology.

- 16 蓮見音彦・奥田道大(編) Hasumi Otohiko and Okuda Michihiro (eds.) 『地域社会論——住民生活と地域組織』 *Regional Society: Residential Life and Regional Organization*, 388 pp., 有斐閣, 1980.
- V-01 磯村英一 Isomura Eiichi 『地方の時代——創造と選択の指標』 *The Age of Local Autonomy: Guidelines for Creation and Choice*, 209 pp., 東海大学出版会, 1980.
- 02 星野光男 Hoshino Mitsuo 『日本の大都市問題』 *The Problem of Large Cities in Japan*, 236 pp., ぎょうせい, 1980.

Eight chapters discuss the following topics: background to the development in Japan since World War II of the problem of large cities; the administration of major urban zones; the jurisdiction of city governments; the capital city and the designated cities (*shitei toshi*); theories of capital-city renovation; the question of whether metropolitan centers are overgrown; urban policy in the 1980s; and urgent issues related to the large cities. After pointing out that the emergence of the big-city problem was accelerated by a situation in which the administration of large urban areas was controlled at the national level and the cities themselves had little authority, the author argues for a higher priority to be placed on urban self-government, democratic initiatives, defense of the interests of citizens, and a strengthening of urban authority based on the principle of resident participation. He argues further that policy should focus on a limited number of priorities selected to respond to the "age of localism," and that Tokyo should be made into a prefecture rather than a special metropolitan district, and that special wards (*ku*) should be made into ordinary municipalities (*shi*), and so on. Chapter four discusses concrete problems in Tokyo such as high-rise buildings, location of underground public utility pipes, problems with the emergency medical service system, and so on.

- 03 齋藤昌男 Saitō Masao 『都市生活と自治の社会学』 *City Life and the Sociology of Self-rule*, 294 pp., 文化書房博文社, 1980.
- 04 高寄昇三 Takayose Shōzō 『コミュニティと住民組織』 *Community and Residents' Organizations*, 219 pp., 勁草書房, 1979.

This work deals with problems concerning the relationship between the residents' organizations that played a central role in the residents' movements and community-building administrations that flourished in the 1970s. It proposes that residents' organizations of the traditional, communal-society type need to be reoriented toward a mode of organization more appropriate to a modern civil society, and that legal status should not be conferred on regional residents' organizations without careful study and consideration. The author further argues that community administration must be carried out in constant dialogue with residents' organizations and movements, and should not be imposed from above. It is a useful work because of the active, participatory stance it adopts toward issues related to community.

- 05 神戸都市問題研究所(編) The Kobe Institute for the Study of Urban Problems 『地域住民組織の実態分析』 *A Factual Study of Regional Residents' Organizations*, 187 pp., 勁草書房, 1980.

The joint product of urban sociologists and people affiliated with local government, this work classifies relationships between the administrations of ten major cities and local residents' organizations into four categories—the agent type (Tokyo, Sapporo, Yokohama, Kawasaki, Osaka and Kitakyushu); the “administrative assistant” type (Nagoya, Fukuoka) and its variation in which neighborhood associations play a supportive role in city administration (Kyoto); and the “informal supporter” type (Kobe). It then provides a detailed analysis of local residents' organizations in the fourth type, as represented by the city of Kobe. Characteristic throughout is an emphasis on the significance of self-help in contrast to officially imposed patterns of self-government.

- 06 榊田 登 Masuda Noboru 『コミュニティ形成と住民の心理』 *Community Formation and Residents' Psychology*, 371 pp., 第一法規出版, 1980.

This is an account by a clinical psychologist of the process of community-building that accompanied a redistricting project in Kobe city. In an attempt to make a contribution from the point of view of psychology, the author urges that community building requires the elevation of the raw sentiments of the people to the level of civic awareness.

- 07 中川 剛 Nakagawa Gō 『町内会——日本人の自治感覚』 *Neighborhood Associations: Japanese Sentiments Regarding Self-government* [中公新書] 210 pp., 中央公論社, 1980.

- 08 藤田弘夫 Fujita Hiroo 日本都市の社会的特質に関する一考察——集権制と町内会・自治会 “A Consideration of the Social Characteristics of Japanese Cities: Centralization, Neighborhood Associations and Local Self-government” 『社会学評論』 Vol. 30, No. 4, pp. 2-16, 日本社会学会, 1980.
- 09 井関利明・熊坂賢次 Izeki Toshiaki and Kumasaka Kenji 地方都市における若年層の定住化行動——ライフスタイル分析の試み “The Tendency of Youth to Settle Down in Provincial Cities: An Experiment in Lifestyle Analysis” 『現代社会学』 Vol. 6, No. 1, pp. 98-131, 講談社, 1979.
- 10 吉原直樹 Yoshihara Naoki 『地域社会と地域住民組織——戦後自治会への一視点』 *Regional Society and Regional Residents' Organizations: A View of Postwar Local Self-government Associations*, 231 pp., 八千代出版, 1980.

The first three of the five chapters deal with regional society, regionalism, and urban sociology, while the final two summarize Japanese research since World War II on urban neighborhood associations (*chōnaikai*, *jichikai*), and analyze the actual circumstances of residential life and self-government organizations in Ōi-machi, Saitama prefecture. In light of a general orientation toward regional autonomy (*shutai to shite no chiiki*), major emphasis is placed on what role is, or could be, played by existing neighborhood organizations. A bibliography relating to neighborhood organizations is appended.

- 11 鈴木 広(編) Suzuki Hiroshi (ed.) 『コミュニテイ・モラルと社会移動の研究』 *A Study of Community Spirit and Social Mobility*, 588 pp., アカデミア出版会, 1979.

Jointly produced by eleven researchers including the editor, this volume provides empirical research on the contemporary Japanese community from the standpoint of social mobility. It consists of four parts; part one deals with basic perspectives, part two with stability and fluidity; part three with the situation of community in provincial areas; and part four with the basic conditions for community formation. The main part is the second, which takes up issues concerning community in three cities in Kyushu—Hitoyoshi city, Ōnojō city and Kita-Kyushu city. Various resident types are educed by combining patterns of mobility across social strata with patterns of mobility between regions, and then research is presented on the responses of each type to various dimensions of the community, with particular attention given to the level of community morale displayed by each type. The analysis points up the important role played by the mobility of residents in the determination of the specific qualities of a community, and argues that what is needed today is not freedom *from* the community but freedom *toward* it. Throughout, the work is distinguished by a search for ways to form in provincial cities an egalitarian, open form of community liberated from “regional egoism.”

- 12 奥田道大 Okuda Michihiro 都市コミュニティへの多次元のアプローチ——鈴木広編『コミュニティ・モラルと社会移動の研究』書評 “A Multifaceted Approach to Urban Community: A Review of Suzuki Hiroshi (ed.), *A Study of Community Spirit and Social Mobility*” 『現代社会学』 Vol. 6, No. 2, pp. 205–21, 講談社, 1979.
- 13 波平勇夫 Namihira Isao 『地方都市の階層構造——沖縄都市の分析』 *Stratification Structure in Provincial Cities: An Analysis of Urban Areas in Okinawa*, 258 pp., 沖縄時事出版, 1980.
- VI-01 松島静雄 Matsushima Shizuo 『中小企業と労務管理』 *Personnel Management in Small and Medium-sized Enterprises*, 412 pp., 東京大学出版会, 1979.

This work examines the personnel management of small and medium-sized enterprises that adjusted best to the rapid changes caused by economic growth, and that created entirely new forms of labor management. Each of the first three of the five chapters presents a case study of a particular enterprise; the fourth analyzes the results of survey research which covered all the small and medium-sized enterprises in a certain city, and the final chapter presents the overall generalizations that emerge. Rapid economic growth demanded increased efficiency in production and the introduction of performance-based standards to that end, but the author emphasizes that the best of the small and medium-sized enterprises were able to respond without losing their distinctive communal orientation. This book represents results of many years of research and is essential reading for anyone interested in Japanese enterprises.

- 02 安藤喜久雄・石川晃弘(編) Andō Kikuo and Ishikawa Akihiro (eds.) 『日本の経営の転機——年功制と終身雇用はどうなるか』 *A Turning Point in Japanese-Style Management: What Will Be the Fate of the Seniority Wage System and Lifetime Employment?*, 291 pp., 有斐閣, 1980.
- 03 日本労務学会(編) Japan Society for Personnel and Labor Research (ed.) 『日本の労使慣行』 *Japanese Customs Relating to Labor Practices*, 165 pp., 中央経済社, 1980.

This is a collection of papers from the annual convention of the Nihon Rōmu Gakkai (Japan Society for Personnel and Labor Research). In addition to providing an overall summary of labor practices in Japan, they treat the problem of adopting such practices in foreign-capital enterprises in Japan, the outlook for the lifetime employment system, legal problems relating to personnel performance evaluation, and other issues. Major conclusions include the view that Japanese labor practices are not likely to change in the foreseeable future. Nevertheless, a problem for the near term consists in how to maintain corporate vitality while raising the retirement age and preserving

the lifetime employment system. A convenient bibliographical list is appended.

- 04 森 喜一 Mori Kiichi 『日本近代化と労働者階級』 *Japan's Modernization and the Working Class*, 280 pp., 日本評論社, 1979.

This is a compilation of the research of this author, who has devoted himself since before World War II to a study of the Japanese working class. The work offers from a Marxist point of view a history of the emergence and development of the working class in modern-day Japan. In five chapters, it portrays the historical origins of the working class (the era of original accumulation and the emergence of a modern labor force), the working class in the formative years (its growth from 1894 to 1914), in the era of consolidation (1907–30), under the conditions of world economic panic (1928–31), and during the fifteen years of war (“history distorted”). Very few present-day studies in labor sociology adopt this sort of historical perspective, so this study is a useful contribution.

- 05 隅谷三喜男(編著) Sumiya Mikio (ed.) 『現代日本労働問題』 *Labor Problems in Contemporary Japan*, 350 pp., 東京大学出版会, 1979.

Consisting of twelve essays on different topics and an introduction by the editor, this collection treats virtually all the important issues involving labor in contemporary Japan. The editor's essay observes that as the Japanese labor economy went through vast changes in the period from 1965 to 1974, tertiary industry grew rapidly and there was an expansion in secondary industry of white-collar workers (the clerical, technological, and managerial staff), which made necessary a reexamination of the existing paradigm for analyzing labor focusing principally on production workers. The remaining essays consider the following topics: present conditions in the workplace; changes in the labor market and the development of employment management; expansion and change in the white-collar stratum; the intra-enterprise labor market and the characteristics of labor-management relations; “the demise of the Spring Struggle” and the transformation of the labor union movement; the wage repercussion mechanism; collective bargaining and joint labor-management conferences; management participation and worker consciousness; the present significance of Japan's minimum wage system; the employment and livelihood of aging workers; leisure-time study and working hours; and housing problems and wage-earner households.

- 06 西川俊作・中村隆英(編著) Nishikawa Shunsaku and Nakamura Takafusa (eds.) 『現代労働市場分析』 *An Analysis of the Contemporary Labor Market*, 256 pp., 総合労働研究所, 1980.

- 07 大河内一男 Ōkōchi Kazuo 『大河内一男集』 *Collected Works of Ōkōchi Kazuo*, 労働旬報社.

Vol. 3 『労使関係論』 *Labor-Management Relations*, 414 pp., 1980.

Vol. 4 『労働組合論』 *Labor Unions*, 430 pp., 1980.

- 08 小山弘健 Koyama Hirotake 『日本社会運動史研究史論——文献目録とその解説 1899-1956』 *Research on the History of Japanese Social Movements: An Annotated Bibliography, 1899-1956*, 349 pp., 新泉社, 1979.
- 09 小山弘健 Koyama Hirotake 『続日本社会運動史研究史論——その文献と研究の現状 1957-1976』 *Research on the History of Japanese Social Movements: An Annotated Bibliography, 1957-1976*, 491 pp., 新泉社, 1979.
- 10 富永健一(編) Tominaga Ken'ichi 『日本の階層構造』 *The Stratification Structure of Japan*, 520 pp., 東京大学出版会, 1979.

Consisting of seven parts divided into fifteen chapters, this is an effort to analyze the various aspects of social stratification in Japan based on data from nationwide surveys carried out in 1955, 1965 and 1975. Part one contains the editor's introduction, explaining overall approach. He defines occupation (more specifically, prestige status), education (school and university background, or *gakureki*), and income as the three fundamental variables defining status, and total assets, way of life, and influence, as the three supplementary variables. The second part, on trend analysis of stratification structure, analyzes trends in social status and social mobility, social inequality and opportunity structure, and school-background structure. Part three, which deals with the structure and process of social stratification, includes chapters on the consistency and inconsistency of social status, analysis of occupational background, and the role of geographical region in social stratification and mobility. Part four, on social mobility and education, includes three chapters examining the hypothesis that Japan is a society where educational background means everything (*gakureki shakai*), as well as the nature of educational and occupational aspirations, and the role of education in the process by which social status is formed. Part five, on social stratification and social attitudes, discusses status consciousness and class consciousness, and analyzes political-party support and its fluctuations. In part six, on the social evaluation of occupation, there is a chapter analyzing evaluations of the attractiveness of certain occupations, and another on the standards for measuring occupational status. In part seven, the conclusion, the editor observes that it is very difficult to sketch out the structure of stratification in Japanese society, and that a comprehensive stratification variable is not easy to identify. He adds that in present-day Japan, "class" has no real existence as a social group, and if one were forced to produce a diagram of Japan's stratification structure, it would inevitably turn out with a large bulge in the center. Thus, he predicts that as information processing becomes more im-

portant in the third phase of Japan's industrialization, there will occur corresponding diversifications of value orientation and career patterns, and also a gradual equalization of roles between men and women in accordance with the advance of women into the workplace. This is the best sociological analysis available of Japan's stratification structure.

- 11 高坂健次 Kōsaka Kenji 「地位一貫性」と階層構造 “‘Status Consistency’ and Stratification Structure” 「現代社会学」 Vol. 6, No. 1, pp. 132-58, 講談社, 1979.
 - 12 庄司興吉 Shōji Kōkichi 現代社会の階級構造 “The Class Structure of Contemporary Society” 「経済評論」 Vol. 30, No. 1, pp. 24-38, 日本評論社, 1981.
- VII-01 南 博 Minami Hiroshi 『日本人の心理と生活』 *The Psychology and Life of Japanese* [南博社会心理論集 2] 420 pp., 勁草書房, 1980.

This is a collection of essays on Japanese people, culture, life, politics, and society by the central figure in the introduction of American social psychology to post-World War II Japan. The author remains a dean in the field in Japan. In the introduction, he recalls the controversy surrounding his proposal of socio-psychological history as a new mode of historiography. Concerning the debate on the Japanese people (*Nihonjin-ron*), he offers his own views as to ways in which the theories that were popular in the early postwar period both resemble and differ from those that caught on in the 1970s. The various essays, dealing with Japanese customs and mores, ways of life, politics, and society, will be of interest for the light they shed on tendencies in Japanese society since the Meiji period and on contemporary Japanese social and political life.

- 02 南 博 Minami Hiroshi 『日本人の芸術と文化』 *Japanese Arts and Culture* [南博社会心理論集 3] 348 pp., 勁草書房, 1980.

A collection of socio-psychological essays focusing on the traditional Japanese arts, mass culture, print culture, and television. In the final chapter, an attempt is made to group the immutable aspects of Japanese behavior under eighteen headings: feelings of ego insecurity and compulsiveness; quasi-family-like human relations; sensitivity to classifications and status symbols; disposition toward hierarchical ranking; dissolution of ego insecurity through belief in the power of money; reverence for the West and a fondness for imports; the *iemoto* system; the urge to form household (*ie*)-type relationships; the drive to imitate; the handing down of established forms and patterns (*kata*); affinity for “the Way” (*michi*) and the *iemoto* system; stereotyping of behavior; standardization of lifestyle; the pursuit of patterns (*kata*); cultural pluralism; pluralism in daily attitudes; masochism; and the twin

ideals of getting on in the world (*yowatari*) and rectifying the world (*yonaoshi*). Along with the volume listed under VII-01, this will be useful in many ways to those interested in Japanese traits and culture.

- 03 南 博(編) Minami Hiroshi (ed.) 『日本人の人間関係事典』 *A Dictionary of Japanese Human Relations*, 410 pp., 講談社, 1980.
- 04 南 博 Minami Hiroshi 『日本人論の系譜』 *The Lineage of Nihonjin-ron*, 190 pp., 講談社, 1980.
- 05 佐藤 毅・石川弘義・折橋徹彦(編) Satō Takeshi, Ishikawa Hiroyoshi, and Orihashi Tetsuhiko (eds.) 『現代の社会心理』 *Contemporary Social Psychology*, 476 pp., 誠信書房, 1979.
- 06 見田宗介 Mita Munesuke 『現代社会の社会意識』 *Social Consciousness in Contemporary Society*, 249 pp., 弘文堂, 1979.
- 07 米沢 弘 Yonezawa Hiroshi 『日本人の関心の構造』 *The Structure of Japanese Concerns*, 182 pp., 至誠堂, 1980.

This volume follows one published in 1973 by the Society for the Study of Areas of Interest and Concern (Kanshin Ryōiki Chōsa Kenkyū Kai) of the NHK Radio and Television Culture Research Institute (NHK Hōsō Bunka Kenkyūjo) entitled *Nihonjin no kanshin ryōiki* (Areas of Interest and Concern of the Japanese People) (Shiseidō, 1973). The present work attempts to identify the changes in realms of concern that accompanied the oil crisis of 1973. Statistical analyses are provided of data collected in surveys in July 1967, from September through October of 1971, and January through February 1978. Concern about resources and energy problems increased around the time of the oil crisis while concern about traffic accidents decreased; children's health, the problems of the elderly, and youth-related issues remained constant objects of concern. It also touches on differences in the rank of concerns according to sex, age, and other characteristics; the relationship between concerns and exposure to mass media; the characteristics of information and communication; and so on. A basic source on the social attitudes of Japanese.

- 08 生命保険文化センター・野村総合研究所(編) Japan Institute of Life Insurance, and Nomura Research Institute of Technology and Economics (eds.) 『日本人の生活価値観——将来社会展望のために』 *The Life Values of the Japanese: Toward a View of Future Society*, 185 pp., 東洋経済新報社, 1980.

Beginning with the hypothesis that the search for spiritual abundance and an awareness of the contradictions fostered by rapid economic growth had brought changes in popular consciousness and that Japanese had begun a search for more human values, this volume reports the results of several types of survey research on the life values of Japanese. The work points to

such trends in public opinion as an emphasis on the primacy of private life, democracy, and peace, and also a retention of the values of conventional morality (*junpū bizoku*) and nationalism. It then suggests that Japanese values can be divided into three categories, based on combinations of six traits, which are: 1) family orientedness, 2) authority orientation, 3) tendency to plan, 4) tendency toward introverted individualism, 5) group orientedness, and 6) pluralism. These, in turn, are combined into the composite attributed of traditionalism (1 and 2), insularism (2, 3, 4, 5, 6), and autonomy oriented (*shutaisei shikō*) (4, 5, 6). Overall, these add up to a very modern form of "adulthood" that allows skillful adaptation to social change. Moreover, the study observes with regard to the future of society and changes in values, a tendency toward insularism among children, but also the emergence of a tendency toward autonomy. The future course of such trends will determine whether Japan becomes a society oriented toward freedom and affluence, a democratic "managerial society," or a bankrupt society. This is a valuable study based on firm survey data.

- 09 高木秀明・吉田富二雄・加藤隆勝 Takagi Hideaki, Yoshida Fujio, and Katō Takakatsu 現代青年の社会的認知と社会イメージ "The Social Awareness and Images of Society of Contemporary Youth" [年報社会心理学] 21, pp. 189-202, 勁草書房, 1980.
- 10 児島和人 Kojima Kazuto 政治意識の変動——70年代から80年代へ "Change in Political Consciousness: From the Seventies to the Eighties" 「現代のエスプリ」(別冊「変動する社会と文化——80年代の選択」) 1, pp. 162-93, 至文堂, 1980.
- 11 東京大学新聞研究所(編) University of Tokyo, Institute of Journalism and Communication Studies (ed.) 『地震予知と社会的反応』 *Earthquake Predictions and the Social Response*, 東京大学出版会, 365 pp., 1979.

Attempts to apply a social-scientific approach to the problem of earthquake prediction, a matter of great practical concern in Japan. Part one (of three) focuses on the transmission of earthquake information and the responses of residents. It reports the results of a survey carried out in the aftermath of an instance of panic in Shizuoka prefecture in anticipation of aftershocks to an earthquake that occurred on January 14, 1978, wreaking greatest damage on the Izu peninsula (death toll: 25). (Information was spread regarding aftershocks from the quake, $M=7.0$, the epicenter of which was near the island of Izu Ōshima. The information caused a state of disorder—the authors say it did not actually reach the point of "panic.") Part two, on the attitudes of Tokyo residents toward earthquakes, reports on a survey ($N=1,500$, $E=72.9\%$) carried out between January 18 and 28,

1978 in all 23 wards of Tokyo immediately following the Near-Izu-Ōshima Earthquake. Part three, on disasters and residents' behavior during evacuations, presents the results of an on-the-spot survey conducted from June 11 to 14, 1978, concerning the eruption of Mt. Usu, Hokkaido on August 7, 1977.

In part one, the responses of residents to the routes by which information is transmitted—divided into the administrative, the mass-media, and the personal routes—are investigated. The conclusion is that the transmission of correct and articulate information that will not be misleading is essential to stop the rumors that are the source of panic. Part two presents research on the thinking of Tokyo dwellers regarding earthquake prediction; level of trust in, and compliance with, predictive information; anxiety regarding earthquakes; contact with disaster information, forecasts of earthquake disasters, and discussion within the family. It concludes that the content, and the way of transmission, of predictive information still has much to be improved. Along with the work listed as VII-01 in Volume IV, Part I of this bibliography, this is an important source on the social attitudes of Japanese.

- 12 田村紀雄 Tamura Norio 『地域メディア時代——コミュニティ情報をどうとらえるか』 *The Era of Regional Media: What Is Community Information?*, 236 pp., ダイヤモンド社, 1979.

Comprising 19 short chapters in 5 parts, this is a rather journalistic work attempting to clarify what the provincial media should be in the "age of the regionalism." Local papers include prefectural and other provincial dailies, local papers published less frequently than daily, irregular local news sheets, and so on, numbering 3,000 in all. The author is critical of the provincial, conservative tenor of prefectural papers—that is, of their grass-roots conservatism—and argues for the necessity to find ways for the media to fit the local ecology.

- 13 田村紀雄 Tamura Norio 『タウン誌出版』 *Community Periodicals*, 254 pp., 理想出版社, 1980.
- 14 中野 収 Nakano Osamu 『現代人の情報行動』 *The Information Behavior of Contemporary Man*, 237 pp., 日本放送出版協会, 1980.
- VIII-01 Iijima, Nobuko (ed.) *Pollution Japan*, 401 pp., Asahi Evening News (Tokyo), 1979.
- 02 岩井弘融・所 一彦・星野周弘(編) Iwai Hiroaki, Tokoro Kazuhiko and Hoshino Kanehiro (eds.) 『犯罪観の研究——現代社会の犯罪化・非犯罪化』 *Views of Crime: How An Action Comes to Be Viewed as a Crime, or Ceases to Be Viewed as Such*, 374 pp., 大成出版社, 1979.

This volume contains five chapters, of which the second employs data from a survey in the city of Kobe, Hyogo prefecture (January 1977, N=1,771),

and the third from a survey in Tokyo (1977, N=1,364 individuals connected with criminal law). The fourth and fifth chapters are also based on data. Unique in its employment of empirical research to introduce the problem of changes in the definition of criminal behavior, the work suggests the important roles played by stereotypical characteristics of criminal behavior and by police investigation in the process of labeling criminals. It also shows that certain traffic accident-related actions are increasingly treated as criminal, but are not yet so viewed by the general public.

- 03 大橋 薫(編) Ōhashi Kaoru (ed.) 『アルコール依存の社会病理』 *The Social Pathology of Alcoholism*, 303 pp., 星和書店, 1980.

The first Japanese work on alcoholism from the perspectives of sociology and social pathology, this volume includes contributions by seventeen researchers. Its five chapters employ data from surveys carried out in 1976–78. Chapter 1 contains analysis of Japanese drinking behavior and drinking culture in light of international comparisons, while Chapter 2 analyzes the damage to individuals and their families that accompany alcoholism, especially the impact on children. Chapter 3 provides statistical and case studies of alcoholism particularly among women, and Chapter 4 provides analysis of the activities of Japanese temperance societies and their relationship to Japanese society and culture. Chapter 5 analyzes various Japanese efforts at prohibition, with particular attention on the administrative side to the example of the Kōchi city welfare office. This is a valuable attempt by sociologists to come to grips with a social problem that is in danger of becoming more important in Japan.

- 04 大村英昭・宝月 誠 Ōmura Hideaki and Hōgetsu Makoto 『逸脱の社会学——烙印の構図とアノミー』 *The Sociology of Deviance: The Composition of Stigmata and Anomie*, 316 pp., 新曜社, 1979.
- 05 江口英一 Eguchi Eiichi 『現代の「低所得層」』(上・中・下) *The Contemporary 'Low Income Stratum'* (3 vols.), 470 pp.; 446 pp.; 605 pp., 未来社, 1979–80.
- 06 阿利莫二・一番ヶ瀬康子・持田栄一・寺脇隆夫(編) Ari Bakuji, Ichibangase Yasuko, Mochida Eiichi and Terawaki Takao (eds.) 『子どものシビル・ミニマム——視点と生活実態』 *A 'Civil Minimum' for Children: Perspectives and Realities of Life*, 461 pp., 弘文堂, 1979.
- 07 真田 是(編) Sanada Naoshi (ed.) 『戦後日本社会福祉論争』 *Debates on Social Welfare in Postwar Japan*, 305 pp., 法律文化社, 1979.
- 08 青井和夫・直井 優(編) Aoi Kazuo and Naoi Atsushi (eds.) 『福祉と計画の社会学』 *The Sociology of Welfare and Planning*, 270 pp., 東京大学出版会, 1980.

All eleven essays that make up this volume deal to some extent with contemporary Japanese society from the perspective of social welfare and plan-

ning. Particularly noteworthy are essays by Aoi Kazuo on the educational system and policy toward the elderly, based on the premise that, "in present-day Japan, a number of major problems lie in the stages before leaving school and after retirement"; by Inagami Takeshi on the realities of worker participation in contemporary Japan from the perspective of a "new model"; and by Naoi Atsushi on the characteristics of social planning in contemporary Japan, that points to the constraints on social planning and the necessity for realistic implementation.

- 09 高田真治 Takada Shinji 『社会福祉計画論』 *Social Welfare Planning*, 250 pp., 誠信書房, 1979.
- 10 西村裕通 (編) Nishimura Hiromichi (ed.) 『現代の労働福祉——新しい福祉社会への模索』 *Worker Benefits Today: Toward a New Welfare Society*, 369 pp., 有斐閣, 1980.

While critically analyzing the government's conception of a "Japanese-style welfare society," this work searches for a new welfare society from the viewpoint of the working class. The government plan is criticized for proposing "reconsideration of welfare" in light of an era of slow growth, and for attempting, through communal ties and family harmony, to present welfare as a matter of mutual aid and thus reduce the government's share of the burden. The book argues the necessity for comprehensive social welfare from the standpoint of the working class, as an alternative to government programs.

- 11 坂寄俊雄・小倉襄二 (編) Sakayori Toshio and Ogura Jōji (eds.) 『生活・社会保障と自治体』 *Social and Life Security in Relation to Local Government*, 302 pp., 法律文化社, 1980.
- 12 保健医療社会学研究会 Society for the Sociological Study of Health and Medical Services 『保健・医療の組織と行動 1979』 *Organization and Behavior with Respect to Health and Medical Services, 1979*, 414 pp., 垣内出版, 1979.

The third anthology produced by the Hoken-Iryō Shakaigaku Kenkyūkai (Society for the Sociological Study of Health and Medical Services), this book consists of seventeen essays and two translations, divided into three parts. Part one deals with the directions taken by health and medical service organizations and the activities of various professional groups. It discusses the history of health and medical service organizations, and the characteristics of particular organizations such as the Nihon Ishi-kai (Japan Medical Association), Nihon Kango Kyōkai (Japan Nursing Association), and of organs devoted to health and medicine, psychiatric services, and emergency medicine. Part two takes up the individual and organizational behavior of victims and citizens; the actions of victims, residents and workers with respect to

social disasters; the organization and behavior of victims of occupational diseases and maladies related to manufactured chemicals or medicines; and the health behavior and organized actions of residents. A useful source of information on Japanese social realities related to health and medicine.

- 13 保健医療社会学研究会(編) Society for the Sociological Study of Health and Medical Services (ed.) 『保健・医療と福祉の統合をめざして 1980』 *Toward the Unification of Welfare with Health and Medical Services, 1980*, 490 pp., 垣内出版, 1980.

The fourth collection published by the Hoken-Iryō Shakaigaku Kenkyūkai (see VIII-12 above), this is the product of a joint effort by 23 individuals. It deals with a comparatively new field of research for Japan, providing analysis of the circumstances in Japanese society with respect to the integration of welfare with health and medical services. Its 23 chapters, grouped into four sections, deal with a wide variety of problems, but an emphasis on the elderly that reflects the rising average age of Japanese society is particularly noteworthy. It also contains essays touching on law, administration and education in relation to the main theme.

- 14 佐久間 淳(編) Sakuma Jun (ed.) 『現代社会の保健福祉』 *Health and Welfare in Contemporary Society*, 206 pp., 川島書店, 1980.