

SOCIOLOGY

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I. INTRODUCTION

In October of 1982 the Japanese nation experienced a change of government from the Suzuki Zenkō Cabinet to an administration led by Nakasone Yasuhiro. While Prime Minister Suzuki, by stressing first and foremost his motto of "harmony on political issues," did not display a great deal of forceful leadership, still his regime put Japan on the road to administrative reform under such slogans as "smaller government" and "fiscal rebuilding without a tax increase." The Nakasone Cabinet followed the lead of its predecessor, and attempted to push through from above various reforms proposed by a number of the Prime Minister's handpicked advisory councils under the banner of "the final reckoning of post-war politics." A classic example of such efforts was the attempt to nail down the issues of educational reform. Moreover, Prime Minister Nakasone not only distinguished himself as the first Premier in postwar Japan to make an official visitation to the Yasukuni memorial shrine, but also strove to remove the 1% of GNP ceiling on defense spending and guide a national secrecy bill through the Diet. Such policies and action, which advanced Japan farther down the road to remilitarization and fanned the fires of the country's growing nationalistic sentiment, clearly sought for legitimacy and consensus in what the government and pollsters called the na-

tion's rising contentment with the status quo and its burgeoning nationalism in the wake of the emergence of Japan as a major economic world power.

The process in which Japan became the second most powerful economic nation in the capitalist world brought about significant changes for the country both domestically and internationally. On the domestic front, with the arrival of a society made up of an increasingly aging population, we saw the appearance of a totally new and, may we add, rather "exotic" generation of younger people, who came to be popularly known as "*shin-jinrui*" 新人類 (new Japanese). On the international scene, the trade friction problems between Japan and the countries of North America and Europe reached serious proportions, as Japan became known throughout the world as the nation that "works like bees and lives in houses of the size of rabbit hutches." On the other hand, racial/ethnic discrimination and the parochial nature of Japanese society were pointed out with the various problems surrounding the fingerprinting of foreigners applying for Japanese residency. This occasion was also marked by a call for the internationalization of Japan in the true sense and spirit of that word. As we entered the second half of what the United Nations designated as the "decade of the woman," the advancement of the female population into all phases of society was indeed remarkable. While 1985 saw the passage of an act insuring opportunity for employment regardless of sex, there is still a strong tendency on the part of Japanese capital to take advantage of women's labor; and nobody has yet come up with what constitutes the true meaning of "women's liberation."

These are just some of the events that stimulated the lively activity shown by sociologists in trying to find the background and causes of social phenomena in the early 1980's. In reviewing the published research between 1981 and 1985, we should mention first the continuation of various collected works, the publication of which began in the previous decade. One volume each of the work done by Shinmei Masamichi [I-01] and Kurauchi Kazuta [I-02] were completed, while two volumes were added to the Tanabe Juri collection [I-03]; and the Katō Hidetoshi collection

was increased by four volumes [I-04]. Also volumes 2~5 of series of lectures by Yasuda Saburō et al. on elementary sociology [I-05] were released to the public.

Turning to published monographs, works which represented the crystallization of long term research achievements by the leading sociologists in the field included Naitō Kanji's study of the Durkheim school [I-06] and Atoji Yoshio's work on George Simmel [I-07, 08]. A younger scholar, Tominaga Ken'ichi, one of the leaders of Japan's functionalist school of sociology, wrote a unique history of the field centered around the conflict relationship which exists between positivism and idealism [I-09]. Veteran scholars in the field also actively came forth with research results gained over the years. Orihara Hiroshi carried out a detailed comparative investigation of the sociological methodologies of Weber and Durkheim [I-10] and Hamai Osamu on Weber [I-11], while Maki Yūsuke (Mita Munesuke) tried to relativize thoroughly the "modern mind" by taking the problem of time out of its usual philosophical and literary contexts to deal with it as a social scientific phenomenon, which may be understood as "the source of life's limitation" and "the source of life's emptiness" [I-12]. Sakuma Kōsei compared Marx and Weber from the standpoint of Marxism [I-13], and another Marxist attempt was made by Yamanouchi Yasushi, who aimed at a reformulation of the concept of alienation by studying not only Weber, but also such contemporary sociologists as Parsons [I-14]. Funatsu Mamoru viewed the problem of how to relate the concept of self to the study of social structure [I-15], while Yazawa Shūjirō set out to objectify and relativize the influence of American sociology on the postwar Japanese field by placing the Chicago school and Parsons' thought within the context of American history [I-16]. In clarifying the basic vantage points on social science held by the likes of Maruyama Masao, Ōtsuka Hisao, Shimizu Ikutarō, Uchida Yoshihiko and Nakai Shōichi, Sugiyama Mitsunobu showed in these thinkers a style of social science study attempting to grasp an integrated picture of social reality free from the strictures imposed by the extremely dangerous tendency of academic specialization going on in Japanese sociology today [I-17a, b]. While questioning con-

ventional developmental stage theories and social change models by pointing to the fact that development and growth possess their own vernacular characters in the Third World, Ogura Mitsuo outlined his own plan for a "sociology of development and growth" through case study research on Tanzania [I-18].

The five year period between 1981 and 1985 had more of its share of new problematiques offered by a rising group of young sociologists. Ueno Chizuko tried to assure us that if a methodology of structuralism was at all possible, its culmination could only be achieved by looking inward on itself. She then emphasized the necessity for the creation of a generative structuralism that consolidates both diachronic and synchronic analyses [I-19]. Other ambitious work by younger sociologists such as Ehara Yumiko and Hashizume Daizaburō showed a great deal of interest towards phenomenological sociology [I-20, 21], and also towards Wittgenstein and Luhmann [I-22]. Finally, Tsutsui Kiyotada, through an investigation of Weber, Popper, Kelsen and Schmitt, attempted to grasp the directionality of paradigm transformation in sociology [I-23].

There were at least two research trends which characterized the field during the early 1980's. First, there was the appearance of a type of research which attempted to go beyond the conventional framework of the nation-state and direct its attention to international society. This direction is probably seen best in the contrast between researches done by Banba Nobuya [I-24] and Shōji Kōkichi [I-25]; and the importance of this problem was also recognized as falling within the scope of the Association of Japanese Sociologists [I-26]. Secondly, the period 1981-1985 saw the rise of mathematical sociology as an important field in Japan, as evidenced by the volume on the subject edited by Hara Junsuke and Umino Michio [I-27], while methodology and techniques for social survey were also developed [I-28].

In conclusion, we would like to mention the publication of Japan's first large scale topical encyclopedia of sociology [I-29] and a special contribution to the history of sociology in modern Japan [I-30].

II. JAPANESE SOCIETY—STRUCTURE AND CHARACTERISTICS

In the study of Japanese society during the early 1980's, the scholar that should be mentioned first and foremost is Murakami Yasusuke [II-01], who set out to find a way for explaining "the almost spontaneous revival of conservative political party support at the end of the 1970's." After showing how all of the conventional hypotheses were inadequate for explaining this phenomenon, he offered a *problematique* chosen from the viewpoint of how the establishment of a "new mass society" and its resulting strength brought about changes in the political system. He then reasoned that if we investigate how economic prosperity has changed Japan's status structure, we should be able to come up with the proper explanation of this new political shift to the right. While dividing social stratification into all kinds of dimensions (economic, political, cultural, etc.) and looking for a "structuring process" involving "a lining up of all such dimensional stratifications," he concluded that contemporary Japanese society is tending more and more towards de-structuralization, or rather "the structural mechanism" of industrially developed society is continuing towards destruction. In its wake comes the breakdown of the conventional "middle class," and the creation of a "new class in the middle," which occurs by the "fusion" of those former class dividing lines, thus resulting in what Murakami termed "the new middle mass."

What we should point out here is that Murakami is not arguing an across-the-board weakening of stratification in all of his dimensions, but rather what is evident today is the inability of the various dimensional stratification processes to attain a non-contradictory one-to-one correspondence. What is happening therefore is the "de-structuralization" of Japanese society. As a result, we see the historical appearance of "an enormous mass which is not structured in class terms" and made up of persons who possess all of the components of formal classes and statuses (i.e., the 90% of the Japanese adult population considers itself socially "middling"). Murakami argued that it is this middle mass that made the conservative political choice, and which will continue to decide

the fundamental course of Japanese society. For an essay to give spotlights on the negative aspect of the "affluent society," see Suzuki Masahito [II-02].

Other viewpoints included Ueno Hirohisa's attempt to shed light on Japanese social conditions from the viewpoint of the dynamic relationship between constitutional law and society [II-03], and Nishida Kōzō's attempt to characterize Japanese society focussing on present forms of social bonding [II-04]. Nishida distinguished mutual bonding of individuals, groups and organizations between that based on the principle of contract and that based on a unitary concept. Characterizing the former as Western and the latter as Japanese in nature, he argued that unitary bonding not only corresponds to the Japanese-style business management, but may also be applied to mutual ties in Japanese society as a whole. Therefore, Nishida's study, while focussing on business principles, does try to contribute in a broader sense to the theory of Japanese society itself.

Noteworthy research on elites (political and otherwise) may be summarized by the following three studies. First, Iyasu Tadashi [II-05], while dealing with factions which may be discerned within Japanese political parties, did not stop at mere political analysis, but tried to locate these elite groups within the general development of postwar Japanese society. Takane Masaaki's work [II-06] was important for its straightforward sociological approach to the origins, distribution and special features of Japan's political elite. Last but not least was the comparative study by Miyake Ichirō et al. [II-07] analyzing for the first time anywhere the problem of equality based on empirical data attained for Japan, Sweden and the United States. This study was also valuable for its insights into whole societies, a way of approaching the problem seldom encountered in more conventional social structural analysis. Related to the theme of elites were such cultural treatments of Japanese society as Takeuchi Hiroshi's interesting analysis [II-08], which, while recognizing Japan as a credentialistic society, argued the existence of a promotion/advancement-oriented culture. The analysis by the veteran socio-cultural scholar, Sasaki Ayao [II-09], of Japanese ethnic culture from the unique standpoint of

'insanity' (*kyōki*), in which he introduces the concept of *fū* 風 (the primal moment in the formation of Japanese cultural structure; represented by *fūdo* as regional character, *fūryū* as social character, and *fūga* as psychological character) in order to interpretationally understand the unique character of that culture. Tsurumi Kazuko's essay [II-10] is also worth reading.

One more important genre of research connected to the study of elites was the highly regarded historical sociology of Shōwa era structure done by Tsutsui Kiyotada [II-11], who set out to clarify from the standpoint of historical sociology Japan from the end of World War I through to the end of the Pacific War. First, together with re-investigating the concept of "Japanese fascism," he showed from the standpoint of the study of mass society the process of increasing social uniformity during the interwar years. Then, in order to grasp the deep structure of Japanese society just before and during the Second World War, he focussed in on the military (especially the Army) leadership, by analyzing the problems surrounding the struggles taking place between military leadership factions, the transformation of various groups within the Army, the coup d'état attempt of February 26, 1936, the young cadets, and the relationship of the military to the political parties.

Next, we should mention the marked tendency to relocate Japan within the context of international society. Uno Yoshiyasu et al. [II-12] tried to understand the mechanism of international friction by utilizing the concept of "intercultural refraction" (*ibunka kussetsu* 異文化屈折), which signifies that when ideas, behavior patterns, and man-made materials, which have been created by, or exist within, a social group possessing common modes of behavior, are adopted as innovations by and widely diffused throughout a different social group, those ideas, behavior patterns and materials so adopted change with respect to meaning, function, form and use. Uno et al. then examined one at a time the areas of legal culture, culture contact, international communication and business management culture.

Research on Japan in the international theatre produced some interesting analyses in the volume edited by Takenaka and Komai, which together with making a case for an international sociology

by discussing the significance, methodology and issues involved in such a field, viewed the actual state of human and cultural exchange in international society and traced how Japan is being looked at today from abroad [II-13]. Ikuta and Tsujimura clarified empirically the gap which exists in Japanese-American relations [II-14], while Tsuda College Institute for International and Cultural Studies publications [II-15] tended to stress, for example, the fact that no matter how we consider the human problem, a true solution will never be gained without looking at Japan in relation to the rest of the world.

Finally, we would like to mention several analyses from the viewpoint of Marxist (in the broadest sense of the term) theory concerning Japanese social structure. The volume edited by Shōji was an attempt to wholistically grasp contemporary society cast in the background of a reformulation of social theory and the building of a world scale field of sociology [II-16]. Fuse et al. tried to make clear the various problems now facing the Japanese citizenry and how people today are attempting to solve them [II-17]. The book by Kawamura discussed the characteristics of Japan and the United States in terms of advanced capitalistic society [II-18].

III. THE FAMILY AND DEMOGRAPHIC STUDIES

During the five years between 1981 and 1985, the number of books and articles in Japan dealing with the subject of the family was literally overwhelming. In addition to the plentiful research material, an enormous body of literature containing general introductions, reportage and documentaries filled the shelves of libraries and bookstores alike. However, in this review we have chosen to deal only with the work that dealt with the subject from the viewpoint of sociology.

Characteristic of family studies in Japan during this five year period was not only a continuation of research focussing on the internal family process and the unique character of Japanese domestic relations, but also a significant increase of scholarly interest concerning family problems and social pathology, in an at-

tempt to understand in terms of a sense of crisis what is going on today within the family. Therefore it became necessary for scholars interested in such problems to begin developing research methods for studying the relationship of the family to the surrounding social environment. An important feature of this new approach was the appearance of research attempting to clarify the relationship of family relations to labor conditions and class/status formation from the viewpoint of the important influence exerted on the contemporary functioning of the family by structural changes in the Japanese economy. Two new approaches deserving special mention were 1) the study of stress attempting to get both a theoretical and empirical grasp of the crisis being faced by the family, and 2) life course studies, which took the place of family cycle research and indicated a new conceptual framework focussing on the greater individualization and diversification of the contemporary family form. In addition to this concern with the contemporary form, there was a continuing interest in and a new search for the traditional Japanese family unit.

With respect to work outlining the historical background and present situation of Japanese domestic life in addition to offering problematiques on the methodological framework for family studies, we can recommend Iida Tetsuya [III-01]. Research comparing the characteristics of family relationships and the appearance of domestic problems among a number of different nations was carried out by Kamiko Takeji and Masuda Kōkichi [III-02]; and Aoi Kazuo edited a volume contrasting Japanese family problems with those in the United States, West Germany and the Philippines [III-03]. Fuse Akiko-Tamamizu Toshiaki [II-04] and Kamata Toshiko-Kamata Tetsuhiro [III-05] did analyses of the present situation facing the Japanese family in relation to social and economic conditions, while Fuse authored an extremely informative book, which contained her viewpoints and empirical research on the rapidly increasing number of working families in Japan [III-06]. Work which attempted to focus on the social pathology of the family included a four volume series of lectures by Nasu Sōichi et al. [III-07] and a monograph by Ōhashi Kaoru [III-08]. The study of family stress was covered in one part of a

five volume series edited by Ishihara Kunio [III-09], and the research done on the life course was summed up in a book edited by Morioka Kiyomi-Aoi Kazuo [III-10].

Research on the traditional Japanese family, which attempted to understand various characteristics within the native concept of *ie* 家 and kinship organization can be found in a collection of papers written by Himeoka Tsutomu [III-11] and a monograph authored by Torigoe Hiroyuki [III-12]. Other research in this vein, which clarified the continuity of the *ie* framework was done by Morioka Kiyomi, who traced the changes going on in values and rituals related to family ancestors [III-13]. Finally, we should mention a significant development in the little studied premodern family in Sumi Tōyō's critique of Takamura Itsue's view of the Japanese family from ancient times to the end of the Edo period [III-14].

Turning to the rather small area of sociologically-oriented demographic studies, the most important work done during this research period was on the various problems surrounding the aging of the Japanese population. While there were several series published on the subject, the most detailed and easy-to-understand essay collection on the aging of Japanese society was edited by Makino Noboru-Harada Akira [III-15].

IV. THE CITY AND THE VILLAGE

In the midst of the transition from high economic growth to lower performance rates caused by two oil crises, regional society in Japan began to experience tumultuous change. The early 1980's, which marked the end of one phase in this regional transformation, signified in one way or another a transition period for the research being done on the urban and rural sociology. To begin with, let us look at three major trends characterizing urban studies in sociology between 1981 and 1985.

First, probably the most characteristic feature of this review period was the fact that for the first time the scholarly community was allowed enough distance to view from various interesting angles the influence exerted by high economic growth-induced

changes on Japan's regional society. As a result, we saw the completion and publication of a good number of large scale surveys on the subject. Tachi [IV-01] and Hasumi [IV-02] both led projects attempting to clarify the great influence exerted by the regional advance of giant corporation production facilities on the social structure and life-styles of local citizens. The theme of the realities facing regional societies, which had been discarded in the name of "rationalization" in the shadow cast by high economic growth, was clearly described by Fuse [IV-03] in the case of a coal mining town declining in the wake of the energy revolution, and by Tanosaki [IV-04] on a traditional steelmaking city experiencing reductions in productivity. The work by Kagoyama [IV-05], which took up the topic of large metropolitan areas as bases for heavy industries may also be put in the context of attempts to shed light on the distorting effects brought about by high economic growth.

Regional society, which was forced to compete for a decreasing piece of a shrinking pie as high economic growth passed into the pages of history, began to waver inordinately between the prospects offered by endogenous autonomous growth and those offered by local development linked directly with centralized government and industry. Policy planning capabilities of the local government both as a unit of "self government" and "business management" have probably never been more in demand than they are today. This need was best described by the process of project planning carried on by local government bodies. Here lies the importance of Shōji et al. attempt to find the change in direction and meaning of regional planning from high-tech industrialization (technopolis building) to welfare programs [IV-06].

Secondly, a new trend appeared questioning how scholars dealt with such metropolitan areas as Tokyo. Within suburban society, which experienced sudden expansion as Japan went through its high economic growth period, there seemed to be appearing a new kind of regional integration principle much different from that of traditional community structures. This "community" research, which was furthered based on such a problematique, welcomed in a new phase of theoretical comprehensiveness as social change

reached a certain plateau during the 1980's. The work of Okuda [IV-07] and Kaneko [IV-08] were representative of this approach. Research on the inner city also began to liven up with topics including the repopulation trends from the later 1970's and the problem of gentrification. Okuda [IV-09] should be considered as the leader in this area of study.

Finally, the comparatively new theme of urban culture drew the attention of many scholars. As one can see in the work of Matsudaira [IV-10] and Inoue [IV-11], attempts were made to search out the possibilities for creating new urban cultural forms. From here, many studies were directed at rediscovering such traditional cultural aspects as the festival. Such rebirth of tradition subtly kept time with the return to political conservatism in Japan, a theme which was studied from the aspect of political culture on the regional level by Moriya-Furuki [IV-12].

In contrast to the significant development registered in urban sociology, research on village society, which boasts an enormous body of literature, reached a very significant juncture. First, there were the gigantic changes taking place in the object of study itself, exemplified by the breakup of village society in the midst of advancing urbanization and the relative decrease in importance of agriculture, forestry and fishery within Japan's industrial structure. Secondly, given such drastic changes in reality, the area of village sociology began to be subjected to certain doubts concerning the efficacy of fundamental, conventional paradigms.

Concerning changes occurring in the realities of village life, research proliferated on the phenomenon of urban sprawl and the permeation of urban life-styles into the agrarian village. Here we can detect one more way of dealing with the effects of high economic growth on Japanese society. In addition to the straightforward approach to the subject taken by Ninomiya et al. [IV-13], many of the aforementioned urban research dealt with the changes occurring within village society due to regional development.

The major portion of the research published continued to be occupied by diversified village studies which drew on the enormous body of literature already published. Yamamoto [IV-14] and Kanno et al. [IV-15], as well as a goodly number of articles

appearing in the journal *Sonraku shakai kenkyū* [IV-16]—all of which attempted to clarify in historical context the power structure, fundamental integrative principle and social consciousness that now dominates the village. Moreover, some research was also devoted to such new and fresh approaches as the Torigoe-Kada study [IV-17] from the standpoint of environmental sociology. The other works we would like to mention here are Ōmi Tetsuo [IV-18] and Matsubara Haruo et al. [IV-19].

Looking at both the present state of the village itself and the current state of the art of investigating it, the conventional methodology of dividing Japanese society into urban and rural, town and village, is no longer given the absolute validity that it once had. Instead of these two entities, it is now becoming more popular to refer to “regions.” However, the term has yet to be sufficiently developed as an effective concept for truly scientific analysis. In any case, given the tremendous changes going on in Japanese society, one important issue for scholars to grapple with in the coming years of the 1980’s is the manner in which villages and cities will be restructured.

V. INDUSTRY, LABOR, CLASS AND SOCIAL STRATIFICATION

During the five year period between 1981 and 1985 the field of industrial sociology saw the publication of several large scale monographs. To begin with, a research group led by Tachi Itsuo put out in 1981 a study [V-01] on changes occurring in the livelihood of local residents following the advance of the steelmaking industry into their region. In 1982 Fuse Tetsuji’s group presented a volume [V-02] summing up ten years of research work on the living conditions of various social strata residing in the coal mining town of Yūbari, Hokkaido. The following year Kamata Toshiko-Kamata Tetsuhiro published their study [V-03] of the living conditions enjoyed by various social strata in Muroran, Hokkaido, another site chosen by the steelmaking industry. Then in 1985, Oyama Yōichi led a project team investigating the same topic of living conditions among the various social strata of Toyota City, Aichi prefecture, where the large automobile manufacturer of the

same name had located [V-04]. In addition to the ten years put in by the Fuse group, Tachi's seven years, the Kamata's twenty years and Oyama's seven years all indicate 1981–1985 as a research period in which a great deal of long term survey work came to fruition.

All the above monographs were the studies done on Japanese company towns and their labor forces. However, the significant trend characterizing all of this type of research was an attempt to go beyond mere worker surveys and describe the living conditions of all the various social strata making up these corporation cities, thus giving all the work a regional aspect not seen much in the industrial sociology of previous years. In addition to this more integrated approach, most of the studies were theoretically dominated by the Marxist viewpoint; however, one exception was Inagami Takeshi's more positivistically-oriented analysis [V-05] of workers in the electrical appliance, steelmaking and communications industries, in addition to the Japan National Railway.

Strong interest in Japanese-style business management continued as in previous years with a number of well-balanced studies. Odaka Kunio, by adding a section on social background, re-presented in a more polished form his concept of "dual affiliation consciousness," in which Japanese workers feel a sense of devotion to both their companies and labor unions [V-06]. Kawanishi Hiro-suke published his empirical research on enterprise unions as one characteristic of Japanese-style management [V-07]. After a comparative analysis classifying enterprise unions of large corporations into a total work force membership type and a minority membership type, he concluded by characterizing the latter as superior with respect to worker solidarity and concerted effort and better capable of action independent of capital itself. Labelling the management system created by Japanese big business as "the corporate establishment," Motojima Kunio posed it as the main controlling mechanism over Japanese workers in this country [V-08]. While he did attempt to show the negative aspects present in what was being venerated as a superior management system, Motojima was at least not completely pessimistic about Japanese-style methods when he commented, "Even in the corporate establishment

the autonomy formation (*shutai keisei* 主体形成) of workers is latently progressing, centered around the workers themselves actively participating in the labor process." Even though one factor in Japan's economic success is thought to be its unique business management, which has resulted in the growing middle class consciousness among the Japanese people as a whole, Ishikawa Akihiro et al. expressed misgivings about the tendency to hail this consciousness as a phenomenon totally beneficial in nature [V-09].

One more growing area of interest dealt with the problems facing workers as the Japanese population as a whole steadily grows older. A general outline to these problems was provided by Matsu-shima Shizuo [V-10], while the Ministry of International Trade and Industry also began to grapple seriously with population aging [V-11]. Nakano Hideichirō [V-12] developed a multi-angled approach concerning professionals in Japan, especially physicians and university academics, while Shinbori et al. [V-13] lent an international comparative touch in analyzing empirically the market for university professors in Japan and putting scholars and scholarship in a historical perspective. Empirical research on corporate decision making was done by groups led by Ishikawa, in which they shed light on such topics as the decision-making process within Japanese enterprises [V-14] and the actual forms of worker participation in management activities in the four Asian countries of India, Malaysia, South Korea and Japan [V-15]. Finally, there was a collection of papers by a group of veteran scholars covering the whole field of management and labor sociology [V-16].

VI. SOCIAL MOVEMENTS, WOMEN AND YOUTH

As already mentioned previously in the Introduction, the early 1980's marked a period of vigorous activity in social studies related to women. To begin with, the list of research carried out in a theoretical vein was topped by Ueno Chizuko [VI-01]. Borrowing from the intellectual foundations of Marxist feminism in Europe and the United States, Ueno first analytically distinguished between capitalistic system, characterized by control over labor

in the marketplace (i.e., the location at which the relations of production are created), and patriarchalism, characterized by sexual control (at the hands of men=husbands) at the site of reproduction (i.e., where human beings are produced and socialized). According to this analysis, under highly industrialized capitalism both capitalistic system and patriarchalism have gone through transformations similar in magnitude to the Victorian era and the Keynesian revolution. As a result, today women playing the dual role of homemaker and wage laborer have appeared on the scene *en masse*. There are three main characteristics of those working women; part-time employment, "two cycle" employment before and after the child raising period, and working motivation based on the desire to strengthen the family budget. Together with considering the reorganization of reproductive labor from the aspect of cost, Ueno showed that even though income earning by wives does work to relativize the position of the husband=patriarch within the household, as long as no change occurs in the role played by women in the home, these working wives cannot be significantly tied to the true concept of women's liberation.

The work of Ehara Yumiko [VI-02] also drew a great deal of attention from women's studies advocates. Unfettered by the perspective of modernism vs. anti-modernism in the women's liberation controversy, Ehara's research tried to separate the two elements in insisting that both sides of the argument should be completely dismantled. She also traced clearly the women's movement in Japan during the 1970's, and showed that rather than placing women's liberation within the framework of human=male, the movement strove for changes in society as a whole within the framework of women's liberation *per se*. By concentrating on the problems of female modes of living and the substantiation of individual life-styles, the movement was able to achieve such a transformation in perspective. However, Ehara added, the movement may have been unaware that a concept of liberation on the level of life-style is far different from one proceeding on the basis of social reform. It was for this reason that the movement reached an impasse. Therefore, today the most important challenge facing the women's movement is how to put the problems now being put

forward in their proper theoretical perspectives. In this respect we should also see an interesting essay collection [VI-03].

Work done in women's studies during the early 1980's not only offered interesting conceptual problematiques, but also furthered our empirical knowledge of the liberation movement. One example is the on-the-spot reportage done by Amano Masako [VI-04] at the scene of women's work, in which she showed that the female worker is still being employed as an assistant in the workplace. She investigated working women with respect to specialized jobs and found a scenario of women experiencing role conflict between their work and home life and thus going through a great amount of anxiety concerning how to overcome these contradictions. As a result, she urged the elimination of the sexual division of labor, a concerted effort to develop diversified skills through work, and a wider variation in the life cycle, thus creating a society in which one can exist comfortably in both the work and home environments. For expansion of the discussion, see also Kanda Michiko [VI-05], Wakabayashi Mitsuru et al. [VI-06], Shimura Akiko et al. [VI-07], and Fujitani Atsuko et al. [VI-08].

The problem of sex was not the only social attribute being discussed during the early 1980's. The generational factor in contemporary Japan also came under close scrutiny, as the age-group born during the epoch-making high economic growth era came into its own and began sending shock waves through the ranks of their elders. Discussion concerning this new generation made great strides, as exemplified by the work of Sakurai Tetsuo [VI-09], who focussed his attention on the fact that among the younger generation words have lost their essence within interhuman relations, becoming more mechanical and shallow. In order to find out the meaning of this trend, Sakurai constructed a history of Japanese youth culture, in which he investigated such aspects as the appearance of an intermediary culture, the impulse in the young to express themselves through such nonverbal media as travel, and the breakup of the "institution of motherhood" brought about by the industrialization and modernization of Japanese society. He then turned his attention to 1) the increasing standardization=equalization process going on within modern

bourgeoise society, 2) the collapse of defined conceptual boundaries brought about by a system of psychological mechanism aiming at "the elimination of conflict and controversy," and 3) the surprising speed with which "material objects" are proceeding to take over our lives. As a result of his investigation, Sakurai concluded that the "support" (symbolic order) which young people are supposed to depend on when they find themselves at the emotional extremities of the modern world has been lost. It is this situation that the author attributed to the confusion over word communication. As a remedy to these ills he proposed the development of listening skills and the institution of places of asylum and refuge for the young. His other essay on intellectuals is also worth reading [VI-10].

A National Institute for Research Advancement project team surveyed 15 to 24 year old residents of Tokyo metropolis proper, in order to find out about their home life, information networks and hangouts [VI-11]. The study showed the diversification, complexity and great availability of choice within youth behavior, that home and society at large are becoming identical entities within the youth psyche, that extremely loose life-styles in the home, at school, in the workplace and on the street are dominating the life-styles of the young, and finally, that because of their uncertainty about their social status and seniority based upon age young people tend to regard the people around them simply as big brothers or sisters.

Among the other topics, the problems of the changing Japanese credentialistic society (*gakureki shakai*) are discussed in Takeuchi and Asō [VI-12], while those of the consumers' movement in Hashimoto Kazutaka [VI-13]. Finally, we should also mention here an essay collection edited by the top expert in the field of Japanese youth studies [VI-14].

VII. MASS COMMUNICATIONS AND MASS CULTURE

In the earlier years of the period 1981-1985, one of the slogans popular throughout Japan heralded "the era of regionalism." There had finally appeared some soul-searching regarding the sys-

tem of centralized power, which was formed over a century of modernization; and people began to discuss the separation and diffusion of power in all aspects of Japanese society, especially the areas of politics, government administration and culture. This trend certainly stimulated scholars studying the mass media and mass culture, as exemplified by the University of Tokyo Institute of Journalism and Communication Studies [VII-01], which tended to play down the aspect of national information systems in favor of describing regional communications networks.

While the background of the increasingly important role being played by regional information media lay in the innovations brought about in communications technology, some people intended to utilize these technological breakthroughs not as national scale mass media, but as the practicalization of media geared to regional society. These so-called "new media" were investigated by Tamura Norio. He studies both their impact on regional society [VII-02] and regional government response to their appearance [VII-03]; and his joint work with Miura et al. presented a consolidated treatment of these new media [VII-04]. Moreover, a group led by Satō Tomoo, which was influenced greatly by the classic research done by such scholars as Katz and Lazarsfeld, published the results [VII-05] of a survey directed towards regional opinion leaders in Japan.

Sociologically-oriented analyses of mass consumption patterns in Japan continued to abound in the early 1980's. Tsuganezawa Toshihiro presented an analysis [VII-06] of mass culture, especially the aspect of the entertainment business, appearing in the mass media, while Kawamoto Masaru traced the cycles of postwar fads and discussed the role of the social consciousness and mass media which encourage these craze phenomena [VII-07]. Matsuda Yoshiyuki adopted an international comparative framework in considering leisure and consumption behavior among the Japanese [VII-08]; and Hayashi Susumu et al. put together a unique body of research [VII-09] regarding the connection between advertising and music in postwar Japan. A new approach to the mass consuming society was offered by Hoshino Katsumi, who adopted methodologies from both anthropology and semiotics [VII-10,

11, 12]. On the other hand, Watanabe Jun [VII-13] focussed on counter culture phenomena arising in response to mass consumption, and thus drew our attention to their social impact and legacies, while Akimoto Harutomo carried out a critique [VII-14] of the fundamental principles underlying the way in which contemporary mass communications upholds mass consumption society.

With respect to quantitative research, Manabe Kazufumi produced two compilations of research [VII-15, 16] employing a statistical approach in studying a number of themes ranging from public opinion and political consciousness to mass communications and advertising. In contrast, Nakano Osamu adopted a semiotic approach in discussing communication itself [VII-17].

While not related directly to contemporary social problems, there was an extremely valuable collection of source materials [VII-18] on mainly Taishō and early Shōwa Japanese mass culture by one of the founding fathers of Japanese social psychology, Minami Hiroshi. This ten volume series contains source materials on a variety of aspects concerning the formation of mass culture during Japan's process of modernization. Each volume contains interpretative essays by either Minami or any one of the host of experts who were involved in the compilation process. Up until now most of the research done on mass culture in Japan had dealt with the phenomenon as if it were synonymous with that of the post-World War II era, especially that of the period of high economic growth; however, this source collection showed that a great deal of recent mass cultural trends were already forming in the early 1900's. We should also mention here the work of Kang Dong-jin [VII-19], who went through the enormous body of available source materials in order to clarify the attitudes held by prewar Japanese journalism in reporting on the Korean question.

VIII. SOCIAL CONSCIOUSNESS AND NATIONAL CHARACTER

In characterizing Japanese social consciousness during the early 1980's, the key word, "recurrence" (*kaiki* 回帰), appears within a number of different categories. After less than ten years of radicalism displayed by the country's youth and the emergence of

progressive parties on the national political scene, the pendulum began to swing in the opposite direction. The early 1970's heralded the end of high economic growth with two serious oil crises, as Japan entered a period of restructuring, or at least transition. The loss of enthusiasm (*shirake*) which characterized the younger generation exemplified best the overall feeling of emptiness in the 1970's. Kurihara [VIII-01a, b] reinterpreted this state as a form of gentleness (*yasashisa*); and while recognizing a certain amount of passiveness vis-à-vis the establishment, he tried to show that these attitudes also represented forms of resistance and dissent.

And so as we entered the 1980's, social consciousness went through another transformation that kept appearing as various forms of "recurrence." Probably the most obvious phenomena were the comeback staged by conservatism in the political sphere and the revival of traditional values and religious belief within the sphere of everyday life. In the sixth survey on Japanese national character carried out by the Institute of Statistical Mathematics [VIII-02], we can observe a clear break from the recent past as the nation began to return to traditional values. A rekindling of interest in religion was also evidenced in various quarters, including an NHK (Japan Broadcasting Corporation) public opinion survey [VIII-03]. However, what was meant by the term "religion" was not always equivalent to the pre-existing institutionalized denominational version. Rather, what was taking place in Japan was a diffusion of various religious-like phenomena ranging from new religions and mystic experiences to traditional folk beliefs. Two interesting studies did come out concerning this trend: one a collection of papers edited by the Sociology of Religion Research Group [VIII-04] looking at the phenomena from everyday life and non-everyday life characteristics, and the other a study by the Society of Sociology of Religion [VIII-05] analyzing from an institutionalist standpoint the whole image of folk religion making up the beliefs of urban dwellers.

One more important phenomenon paralleling the various recurrences which took place during the 1980's was "privatization" (i.e., giving precedence to one's personal life). For example, NHK's Japanese consciousness survey [VIII-06] showed a clear

trend beginning in the late 1970's for people to channel more narrowly their values towards "close interpersonal relationships." Another NHK survey [VIII-07] showed that while approximately 90% of adult Japanese consider themselves to be "middle," most working people have been confronted by long hours on the job and subjected to severe mental stress. It is therefore no wonder that under such conditions Japanese are now tending to close themselves off in their own narrow private living spaces. There were many researchers who indicated how "privatization" as a form of conservative reaction on the level of everyday life has led to rise of political conservatism. A well-balanced summary and analysis of this problem was provided by Miyajima Takashi [VIII-08]. One more related point is the unanimous opinion of postwar scholars concerning the preference for human relationships within Japanese modes of behavior. Sociologist Hamaguchi Eshun's "interpersonalism" (*kanjinshugi* 間人主義) model [VIII-09] falls along these lines. Still we have yet to see sufficient investigation of how these kind of Japanese national character concepts relate to the social and cultural phenomena that have appeared in recent years.

The end of high economic growth brought about the need for tremendous change within Japan's postwar social system. We wonder if the above-mentioned trends will make possible changes in the fundamental framework of postwar Japanese social consciousness. Indeed, source materials for studying these trends are becoming more and more available with the Institute of Statistical Mathematics (Japanese national character survey), NHK (Japanese consciousness survey) and the Economic Planning Agency (national livelihood preference survey [VIII-10]) all continuing their fieldwork activities. Analysis of this huge body of data has also begun with the work of Tsujimura [VIII-11] and the NHK Public Opinion Research Division [VIII-12], and will hopefully be followed by more systematic attempts at comparative work.

Other important research related to the theme of social consciousness included the University of Tokyo Institute of Journalism and Communication Studies' empirical attempt [VIII-13] to understand consciousness and behavior in times of such natural disasters as earthquakes, the work by Saitō Tetsuo [VIII-14] and

Fukuoka Yasunori [VIII-15] on social problem consciousness from the aspect of deep structure involving the monarchical (*tennō* 天皇) system and social discrimination, and finally the National Institute for Research Advancement survey report [VIII-16] on the everyday consciousness of young urban dwellers.

IX. SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND SOCIAL WELFARE

Scholarly interest in this area during the early 1980's may be divided into two contrasting research attitudes. One was to set up a situation in which Japan was described as following the general social trends in the developed nations of the world. Studies along this line described the Japanese situation as approaching European and American forms of juvenile delinquency, crime and divorce. The other research attitude arose out of uniquely Japanese trends regarding such categories as family pathology and the problems facing the elderly. The problem of aging drew special interest in the fact that while Japanese society is facing the problem of the aging of its population similar to Europe and the United States, this aging process is proceeding at a much greater speed in Japan, which means that concomitant problems will loom largest for this country in the very near future. It is no wonder the body of literature dealing with a society experiencing rapid senescence in its population surpassed in quantity research done in other areas of social pathology.

First, with respect to work dealing with Japanese social problems in general, Fujimoto Takeshi edited a volume [IX-01] in which the contributors analyzed in detail those problems of everyday life which are the bailiwick of social welfare, from the standpoint of the people who bear the brunt of such ills. Another attempt to understand everyday problems from a sociological problematique were Matsubara Haruo and Yamamoto Eiji [IX-02], who edited a volume trying to clarify the mechanism working in the continuing breakup of everyday life-styles related to the family, work and regional society.

Turning to specific social problems, a good deal of research was devoted to juvenile delinquency, on the one hand, and socially

isolated ghetto integration (*dōwa* 同和) on the other. First with respect to youth problems, Matsumoto Yoshio [IX-03] grasped using a detailed body of data several different aspects surrounding recent juvenile delinquency, and put forth a framework for better understanding the process leading to up to problem behavior from the viewpoint of the structure making up the everyday lives of young people. One more very useful source for understanding the background of juvenile problem behavior was the work edited by Takahashi Yūetsu [IX-04], which discusses in an easy-to-grasp manner where exactly the problems in Japanese education lie. Sociological research on the problem of the social integration of isolated ghettos has over the years gradually made clear the unique structure of discrimination existing in Japan within the contexts of politics, economics and culture. The monograph of Isomura Eiichi [IX-05] was especially valuable in this respect for younger scholars studying the problem in the years to come. One more noteworthy achievement during the early 1980's was the compilation and publication of the collected works of Suginozawa Juichi [IX-06] on both empirical and theoretical aspects of ghetto segregation. We would also like to mention here the important study on present-day pollution and everyday life by Funabashi Harutoshi et al. [IX-07], who discussed the various ways in which the bullet trains have victimized the lives of citizens dwelling along the Tōkaidō Shinkansen Line.

For sociologists interested in the theoretical development of a science which understands social problems in the sense of pathology, 1985 marked an important milestone with the establishment of the Social Pathology Research Association of Japan, which should contribute to more lively scholarly exchange in the years to come. First Ōyabu Juichi [IX-08] and then Mochizuki Takashi [IX-09] produced wellrounded summaries systematically introducing the present stage of theoretical study in the field of social pathology.

The present situation and pressing policy issues of Japan's social welfare system brought many sociologists into direct contact with problems facing social welfare experts. The research period 1981-1985 saw the publication of two important lecture series on the

subject. The ten volume series [IX-10] edited by Nakamura Yūichi et al. summarized into one compendium the research on social welfare done in Japan since the end of World War II, while the University of Tokyo Institute of Social Science produced a six volume lecture series [IX-11] on the welfare state, characterized by an interdisciplinary attempt to come to an integrated theoretical approach to the subject. Volume 6 should be especially valuable to sociologists. The deep interest in the impending problems presented by Japan's increasingly aging population gave rise to a couple of lecture series: an eight volume edition by Miura Fumio et al. [IX-12] and a three volume treatment of the subject by Nasu Sōichi et al. [IX-13].

Monographs on the general aspects of social welfare in Japan included Maruo Naomi's outline [IX-14] of a welfare society geared more to the unique nature of Japanese culture than the customs of more socially developed welfare states, Kōhashi Shōichi's multifaceted critique [IX-15] directed at the government's concept of a Japanese-style welfare society, and the critical comments of Eguchi Eiichi [IX-16] and Sanada Naoshi [IX-17] concerning the present social situation in Japan by focussing on the actual living conditions of such disadvantaged groups as the poor and the handicapped. The theoretical problems and policy issues regarding social welfare were systematically outlined in three different publications by the Social Development Research Institute [IX-18, 19], and Mieno Takashi [IX-20] tried to add a more concrete dimension to policy planning theory by building a quantitative model using social indicators to generate concepts geared to both the actual planning process and the evaluation of welfare policies. Finally, we should mention sociological research into the medical field by Sonoda Kyōichi et al. [IX-21] and Munakata Tsunetsugu [IX-22].

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After problematizing the relationship between time consciousness and social structure in the preface, the author sheds light on this kind of consciousness as it existed in the primitive commune (Chapter One) and ancient Japanese society (Chapter Two). In Chapter Three he constructs the four ideal types of repetitive, circular, segmental and linear time, going into detail on the circular type (Hellenism) and the segmental type (Judaism). In Chapters Four and Five, he then turns to time consciousness in modern society by offering two patterns: the “materialization of time” and “alienation with respect to time” (in the sense of alienating the meaning of life by being endlessly directed towards time as “other”). In the final chapter, he discusses how we can overcome the nihilism resulting from time’s materialization and alienation.

- 13 佐久間孝正 Sakuma Kōsei, 『ウェーバーとマルクス』 *Weber and Marx*, 252 pp., 世界書院, 1984.
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- 15 船津 衛 Funatsu Mamoru, 『自我の社会理論』 *The Social Theory of Self*, 282 pp., 恒星社厚生閣, 1983.
- 16 矢沢修次郎 Yazawa Shūjirō, 『現代アメリカ社会学史研究』 *Historical Research into the Field of American Sociology*, 317 pp., 東京大学出版会, 1984.
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general scheme based on a relativization of that process. Needless to say, the work shows a genuine effort to make a personally creative contribution to the study of economic and social development.

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The author forms a theory of everyday life as a multi-dimensional reality, discusses the significance and limitations of Schutz's sociology, and in showing the difficulties involved in the theoretical formulation of reality, urges that attention be given to the fact that, after all, sociology is nothing but a performance-like practical activity.

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Part I. “Mathematical Analysis of Social Dilemmas”

Part II. “The Network of Social Structure”

Part III. “Qualitative Analysis of Data on Social Migration”

Part IV. “The Mathematical Aspects of Social Systems”

Part V. “The Analysis of Atypical, Qualitative Data.”

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This volume is made up of an introductory chapter asking the question why there should be a problem concerning social equality in Japan, a chapter analyzing the social and political attributes of elite groups, and six chapters investigating from various angles the perceptions of equality held by those groups.

In Chapter One, as a result of a historical investigation of the background to the problems of social equality in Japan, the authors divide the present situation into economic, social and political inequality; but concentrate on such social aspects of inequality as the *dōwa* 同和 (social integration of isolated "caste" ghettos) problem, foreign citizens in Japan, especially the permanent resident Korean population, discrimination based on sex, and the inequalities built into the educational system.

In Chapter Two, the authors take up such elite groups as leaders of the financial community, organized labor, agricultural associations, the mass media, political parties, grass roots citizens movements, the women's movement and the socially isolated ghetto liberation movement, in addition to bureaucrats, intellectuals and students. The authors conclude that with the exception of students, all of these elite groups exhibit the attributes of male superiority, age seniority, centralism, and credentialism.

The analysis which follows in Chapters Three through Eight begins with the classification of Japanese elite groups according to perception of equality into the "equality progressive faction" (leaders of organized labor, reformist parties, the isolated ghetto liberation league, the women's movement, and grass roots citizens movements), "the status quo maintenance, anti-equality faction" (bureaucrats and leaders of the conservative parties, the financial community and agricultural associations), and a faction falling somewhere in between the progressives and conservatives.

All the groups are then subjected to factor analysis with respect to the

welfare state, permanent resident foreigners, socially isolated ghettos, sexual discrimination and the establishment, and the allocation system. While the equality progressives and status quo anti-egalitarians clash bitterly on the issue of sexual discrimination and the establishment, they show a high level of agreement on the other four factors. Concerning the distributional structure of social influence, the progressives rate the opposition, especially the financial community as far more influential, while the conservatives downplay their own impact, saying that the progressives exercise much stronger influence on society. As a result of their findings, the authors conclude that there has been a slowing in the advance of equalitarian institutions in Japan, due mainly to the stubborn opposition shown by the status quo conservatives and the increasing lack of interest shown towards the equality issue by the general public.

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- 09 佐々木斐夫 Sasaki Ayao, 『狂気と文化』 *Insanity and Culture*, 275 pp., 東海大学出版会, 1981.
- 10 鶴見和子 Tsurumi Kazuko, 『殺されたもののゆくえ——わたしの民俗学ノート』 *Tracing the Fate of Those Killed Nameless People—Personal Notes on Folklife Studies*, 189 pp., はる書房, 1985.
- 11 筒井清忠 Tsutsui Kiyotada, 『昭和期日本の構造』 *The Structure of Japan during the Shōwa Era*, 313 pp., 有斐閣, 1984.
- 12 宇野善康・沢木敬郎・鈴木孝夫・鶴見和子・鳥羽欽一郎・野元菊雄 Uno Yoshiyasu, Sawaki Takao, Suzuki Takao, Tsurumi Kazuko, Toba Kin'ichirō and Nomoto Kikuo, 『国際摩擦のメカニズム——異文化屈折理論をめぐって』 *The Mechanism of International Friction—A Theory of Intercultural Refraction*, 264 pp., サイエンス社, 1982.
- 13 竹中和郎・駒井 洋(編) Takenaka Kazuo and Komai Hiroshi (ed.), 『地球社会のなかの日本』 *Japan in the Global Society*, 354 pp., 有斐閣, 1985.
- 14 生田正輝・辻村 明(編) Ikuta Masaki and Tsujimura Akira (ed.), 『日米間のコミュニケーション・ギャップ』 *The Communication Gap between the United States and Japan*, 256 pp., 慶応通信, 1981.
- 15 津田塾大学国際関係研究所(編) Tsuda College Institute for International and Cultural Studies (ed.), 『国際関係の中の日本』 *Japan within the Realm of International Relations*, [総合研究 I] 276 pp., 津田塾大学国際関係研究所, 1985.
- 16 庄司興吉(編) Shōji Kōkichi (ed.), 『転換期の社会理論——今日の世界と日本をどうみるか』 *The Social Theory of Periods of Transformation—How to View Japan in Today's World*, 455 pp., 垣内出版, 1985.

In Part 1 "Foundations of Social Theory" the author attempts to reformulate social theory with a new interpretation of Marxism better geared to the contemporary situation. Then in Part 2 "The Structure of Contemporary Society", he investigates the modern world as an environment surrounding Japan from such points of view as the "developed" countries, the concept of "the new world economic order," the new economic dependency school, and the socialist nations.

Part 3 "The Dynamic Nature of Japanese Society" consists of five chapters dealing with the themes of corporate rule and the labor movement (Ch. 7), the working conditions and private lives of the working classes (Ch. 8), regional society and communality (Ch. 9), culture and communication (Ch. 10), and political structure and social movements (Ch. 11). Throughout these chapters, the reader will probably be able to gain one overall view covering the realities of corporate rule in Japan and the response of organized labor, the living conditions of workers being forced into a mode of living dominated by mass consumption, efforts to find a new kind of communality among citizens residing in Japan's regional society, actual cultural conditions in postwar Japan, and the structure of political rule in contemporary Japan vis-à-vis the social movement beginning to rise in opposition to it.

- 17 布施鉄治・鎌田とし子・岩城完之 Fuse Tetsuji, Kamata Toshiko and Iwaki Hiroyuki, 『日本社会の社会学的分析』 *A Sociological Analysis of Contemporary Japan*, 280 pp., アカデミア出版会, 1982.
- 18 河村 望 Kawamura Nozomu, 『現代社会の解剖』 *Dissecting Contemporary Society*, 304 pp., 人間の科学社, 1985.
- III-01 飯田哲也 Iida Tetsuya, 『家族社会学の基本問題』 *The Fundamental Problems Involved in the Sociology of the Family*, 270 pp., ミネルヴァ書房, 1985.

Beginning with a preface entitled "Issues and Methodology in the Sociology of the Family", this selection investigates critically the conventional research on family sociology and ambitiously offers in its place a new methodological framework. Touching upon the origins of the family, the author outlines the changes in the domestic unit from premodern to modern times; and then turning to a discussion of the true nature of the contemporary family, he attempts to reformulate the theory existing within sociological studies on the subject. From this viewpoint, he indicates the fundamental theory that should encompass the problem of the family and proceeds to apply this framework to the situation of the contemporary Japanese family.

- 02 上子武次・増田光吉 (編) Kamiko Takeji and Masuda Kōkichi (ed.), 『日本人の家族関係——異文化と比較して「新しい家庭像」をさぐる』 *Family Re-*

relationships among the Japanese—Searching for a “New Family Image” through Intercultural Comparison, 258 pp., 有斐閣, 1981.

The contributors to this volume attempt to bring out the unique character of Japanese family relationships, by utilizing a comparative methodology contrasting the realities of the contemporary Japanese form with an image of the modern family gained from empirical research on the American home. The volume's content includes the choice of spouse and marriage, husband-wife relationships, divorce from the standpoint of the children involved, breast-feeding, puberty and parent-child relationships, grandparent-grandchild relationships, the elderly and the family, and kinship relations.

- 03 青井和夫 (監修) Aoi Kazuo (ed.), 『家族問題の社会学』 *The Sociology of Family Problems*, 218 pp., サイエンス社, 1981.

As a fresh contribution to the scholarly community, which is today being inundated with introductory texts to family sociology, this selection has aimed at sociologically clarifying the image of the family and family problems now occurring in major countries of the contemporary world. Nations dealt with are Japan, the United States, West Germany and the Philippines.

- 04 布施晶子・玉水俊哲 (編) Fuse Akiko and Tamamizu Toshiaki (ed.), 『現代の家族』 *The Contemporary Family*, 284 pp., 青木書店, 1982.

While focussing on the contemporary Japanese family, this study goes beyond mere internal human relationships in trying to grasp the family in an organic connection with what is going on all around it. In clarifying the impact of contemporary society on the domestic unit, the contributors to this volume delve into the role played by the prewar family system, post-war high economic growth strategy effects on the evolution of the family, and the development of postwar government policy related to the family.

- 05 鎌田とし子・鎌田哲宏 Kamata Toshiko and Kamata Tetsuhiro, 『社会諸階層と現代家族——重化学工業都市における労働者階級の状態』 *Social Stratification and the Contemporary Family—The Working Classes in Heavily Industrialized Urban Areas*, 532 pp., 御茶の水書房, 1983.

- 06 布施晶子 Fuse Akiko, 『新しい家族の創造』 *The Creation of the New Family*, 274 pp., 青木書店, 1984.

Here the author combines into one volume her research done on the working family, which she has continued since the 1960's. The content includes an attempt to construct a fundamental framework for studying the working family based on source materials from Japan and the West, empirical work describing the realities of working husbands and wives in the middle and lower strata of the working classes, and a treatment of the

labor market in relation to the history and present situation of women in the workplace.

- 07 那須宗一・大橋 薫・四方寿雄・光川晴之(編) Nasu Sōichi, Ōhashi Kaoru, Shikata Hisao and Mitsukawa Haruyuki (ed.), 『家族病理学講座』 *Lectures on the Social Pathology of the Family* (4 Vols.), 誠信書房.
Vol. 1, 『家族病理学』 *The Social Pathology of the Family*, 227 pp., 1980.
Vol. 2, 『家族集団の病理』 *The Pathology of the Family Group*, 237 pp., 1979.
Vol. 3, 『家族病理と逸脱行動』 *The Pathology of the Family and Deviant Behavior*, 235 pp., 1978.
Vol. 4, 『家族病理と家族福祉』 *Family Pathology in Relation to Family Welfare*, 294 pp., 1981.
- 08 大橋 薫 Ōhashi Kaoru, 『家族病理の社会学』 *The Sociology of Family Pathology*, 290 pp., 垣内出版, 1983.
- 09 石原邦雄(編) Ishihara Kunio (ed.), 『家族生活とストレス』 *Stress and Family Life*, [講座・生活ストレスを考える 3] 410 pp., 垣内出版, 1985.
Together with indicating the basic framework for studying the phenomenon of stress within the family, the author offers a description of the actual conditions giving rise to the problem and analyzes how to deal with it in the cases of families caring for bed-ridden elderly persons or handicapped children, fatherless and indigent households. Taking up the viewpoints of the relationship between stress and the family cycle, as well as the idea of the family as stresser, the author looks at ways in which social assistance should be given to families plagued by this psychological ill.
- 10 森岡清美・青井和夫(編) Morioka Kiyomi and Aoi Kazuo (ed.), 『ライフコースと世代——現代家族論再考』 *Life Course and Age Groups—A Reconsideration of the Study of the Contemporary Family*, 311 pp., 垣内出版, 1985.
- 11 姫岡 勤 Himeoka Tsutomu, 『家族社会学論集』 *Collected Papers on the Sociology of the Family*, 288 pp., ミネルヴァ書房, 1983.
- 12 鳥越皓之 Torigoe Hiroyuki, 『家と村の社会学』 *The Sociology of the Village and the Family*, 178 pp., 世界思想社, 1985.
- 13 森岡清美 Morioka Kiyomi, 『家の変貌と先祖の祭』 *The Changing Face of the Family in Relation to Ancestor Rituals*, 303 pp., 日本基督教団出版局, 1984.
The present selection attempts to trace the connection between the evolution in ancestor-related rituals and the changes which have occurred in the family throughout the modern and contemporary periods in Japan. While taking up the main theme of post-Meiji family change and its effects on ancestor worship, the author also draws attention to how such rituals have varied according to religious affiliation and social status differences.
- 14 鷲見等曜 Sumi Tōyō, 『前近代日本家族の構造——高群逸技批判』 *The Struc-*

ture of the Family in Premodern Japan—A Critique of Takamura Itsue, 275 pp., 弘文堂, 1983.

- 15 牧野 昇・原田 暁(監修) Makino Noboru and Harada Akira (ed.), 『高齢化社会への対応』 *Responding to an Increasingly Aging Social Population*, 232 pp., 日本放送出版協会, 1981.

A volume which documents a symposium on the aging society, which was based on a survey report, entitled "Responding to an Increasingly Aging Society—Aiming at a Welfare Society which Promotes Vigorous Activity and Life Actualization," which was carried out under a statistical data gathering project jointly commissioned by Japan Institute of Life Insurance and the Mitsubishi Research Institute, Inc. This volume provides the reader with a convenient, easy-to-understand and richly documented discussion of the problem in Japan.

- IV-01 館 逸雄(編) Tachi Itsuo (ed.), 『巨大企業の進出と住民生活』 *The Effects of Regional Advance by Giant Corporations on Local Resident Life-styles*, 448 pp., 東京大学出版会, 1981.

- 02 蓮見音彦(編) Hasumi Otohiko (ed.), 『地方自治体と市民生活』 *Regional Government Bodies and the Life-style of Local Citizens*, 515 pp., 東京大学出版会, 1983.

A report on the results of a joint study concerning regional cities, which was carried out using the kind of structural analysis prevalent in postwar Japanese rural village sociology. The regional city under investigation, Fukuyama (Hiroshima prefecture), experienced, due to the location of a huge steel mill, sudden industrialization, as if purposely keeping pace with Japan's general high economic growth. Within this process there occurred various incidences of social friction. The report analyzes these social changes, as well as the response to the following era of reduced economic growth rates, from such aspects as local government administration, politics, industry and labor.

- 03 布施鉄治(編) Fuse Tetsuji (ed.), 『地域産業変動と階級・階層』 *Regional Industrial Change in Relation to Class and Stratification*, 853 pp., 御茶の水書房, 1982.

A group project that has utilized an enormous body of source materials in order to understand clearly the actual living and working conditions of the various residential strata, including blue-collar workers and self-employed persons, in the declining coal mining town of Yūbari, Hokkaido. This study holds important theoretical significance as an attempt to analyze systematically regional society from the standpoint of Marxism.

- 04 田野崎昭夫(編) Tanosaki Akio (ed.), 『企業合理化と地方都市』 *Corporate Rationalization and the Regional City*, 376 pp., 東京大学出版会, 1985.

The steelmaking city of Kamaishi, Iwate prefecture, in Japan's northeast region developed as a classic company town. The present volume sheds empirical light on the serious impact on regional society imparted by such business management policies as plant cutbacks and rationalization in the face of lower productivity levels.

- 05 籠山 京 (編) Kagoyama Kyō (ed.), 『大都市における人間構造』 *The Human Structure within the Large Metropolitan Area*, 318 pp., 東京大学出版会, 1981.
- 06 庄司興吉ほか (編) Shōji Kōkichi et al. (ed.), 『地域社会計画と住民自治』 *Regional Social Planning and Local Resident Self-Government*, 348 pp., 梓出版社, 1985.

Administrative planning by local government bodies, which had traditionally been equated with regional development, began in the 1970's to tend towards more integrated, balanced schemes, which came to include more welfare and cultural projects. The present selection investigates the connection between this kind of integrated planning and the concept of local autonomy through a comparison of several self-governing bodies exhibiting different socio-economic and political conditions.

- 07 奥田道大 Okuda Michihiro, 『都市コミュニティの理論』 *The Theory of Urban Community*, 349 pp., 東京大学出版会, 1983.
- 08 金子 勇 Kaneko Isamu, 『コミュニティの社会理論』 *The Social Theory of Community*, 304 pp., アカデミア出版会, 1983.
- 09 奥田道大 Okuda Michihiro, 『大都市の再生』 *The Regeneration of the Large Metropolis*, 284 pp., 有斐閣, 1985.

Presently the most active urban sociologist on the Japanese scene, the author searches out in as systematic a way as possible in the above two selections the possibilities of community formation within the city. While bringing together the author's work on the subject from the 1960's up to the decade of the 1980's, the first selection turns out to be a history of urban change mainly within surrounding suburban society from a high economic growth to a low growth economy. The latter selection is a collection of essays on the direction being taken in inner city renewal during the 1980's.

- 10 松平 誠 Matsudaira Makoto, 『祭の文化——都市がつくる生活文化のかたち』 *Festival Culture—Forms of Life Culture for Re-creating Cities*, 309 pp., 有斐閣, 1983.

The *matsuri* 祭 (Japanese festival), which from early times has expressed symbolically the cohesion inherent in Japan's regional society is now being transformed due to increasing population heterogeneity and changes in consciousness on the part of local residents. The present work, in addition to describing such changes, offers the possibility for a new urban life culture.

- 11 井上 俊 (編) Inoue Shun (ed.), 『地域文化の社会学』 *The Sociology of Regional Culture*, 221 pp., 世界思想社, 1984.

A collection of free-wheeling essays, which searches for new directions in creating regional culture, especially within urban areas. The volume consists of six chapters dealing with such themes as festivals, the latest fads, the media and life-styles.

- 12 守屋孝彦・古城利明 (編) Moriya Takahiko and Furuki Toshiaki (ed.), 『地域社会と政治文化——市民自治をめぐる自治体と住民』 *Regional Society and Political Culture—Regional Government Bodies and Local Residents over the Question of Grass Roots Autonomy*, 275 pp., 有信堂, 1984.

This volume attempts to clarify through surveys conducted on two cities both the actual state and historical background of the “conservative resurgence” on the political level taking the place of the reformist expansion during the early 1970’s. The editors grope for the possibilities of citizens self-government arising from grass roots movements in the midst of moves to the right on the level of everyday life, symbolized by such issues as “privatization.”

- 13 二宮哲雄・中藤康俊・橋本和幸 (編) Ninomiya Tetsuo, Nakafuji Yasutoshi and Hashimoto Kazuyuki (ed.), 『混住化社会とコミュニテイ』 *Community in Relation to an Increasingly Mixed Residential Society*, 480 pp., 御茶の水書房, 1984.

As a result of the continuing urbanization happening all over the Japanese archipelago, the inevitable coexistence of village order and urbanized life-styles has given rise to a great deal of social friction in many regions. This collection of papers investigates through case studies the origins of such contradictions and offers possibilities for the formation of a new type of community.

- 14 山本陽三 Yamamoto Yōzō, 『集村集落の構造分析』 *A Structural Analysis of the Residential Patterns of the Single Community Village*, 329 pp., 御茶の水書房, 1981.

- 15 菅野 正・田原音和・細谷 昂 Kanno Tadashi, Tahara Otoyori and Hosoya Takashi, 『東北農民の思想と行動——庄内農村の研究』 *Thought and Action among Northeastern Japanese Farmers—The Case of Shōnai*, 923 pp., 御茶の水書房, 1984.

A full-blown sociological analysis historically tracing social change from the Taishō era in a growing village in Yamagata prefecture. While dealing fundamentally with the problem of reconstructing the realities of agrarian life, the book’s greatest contribution is its clarification of the dynamic relationship between the rationales of the establishment and the agrarian mode

of living. There are also a great many insights to be gained by readers interested in such historical aspects of the modern Japanese agrarian movement as the struggle of tenants and sharecroppers.

- 16 村落社会研究会 (編) Association for the Study of Village Society (ed.), 『村落社会研究 第21集: 共通課題・農政と村落』 *Studies in Village Society: No. 21—Common Issues Facing Agricultural Administration and the Village*, 254 pp., 御茶の水書房, 1985.

This Association, which has been a leader in Japanese rural and agrarian studies since the end of World War II, took up between 1981 and 1985 such unified themes as agrarian village planning and the relationship between the village and agricultural government administration. This particular selection discusses the deep connection which has existed between Japanese agrarian communities and the state from even before the War to the present day. This yearly report always includes a review of the current trends in the field.

- 17 鳥越皓之・嘉田由紀子 (編) Torigoe Hiroyuki and Kada Yukiko (ed.), 『水と人の環境史——琵琶湖報告書』 *The Environmental History of the Relationship between Humans and Water—A Report on Lake Biwa*, 345 pp., 御茶の水書房, 1984.

From premodern times the agrarian society created around Lake Biwa, Japan's largest body of fresh water, has possessed many social institutions and systems concerning the use of water and protection of the environment as a whole. This work, while pointing out such traditional institutions from the standpoint of agrarian society, is also a study in environmental sociology dealing with the present issue of existing dangers presented by pollution.

- 18 近江哲男 Ōmi Tetsuo, 『都市と地域社会』 *The City and Regional Society*, 325 pp., 早稲田大学出版会, 1984.
- 19 松原治郎・戸谷 修・蓮見音彦 (編) Matsubara Haruo, Totani Osamu, and Hasumi Otohiko (ed.), 『奄美農村の構造と変動』 *Structure and Change in the Amami Agrarian Village*, 592 pp., 御茶の水書房, 1981.

A joint research effort presenting the unique agrarian social structure of the island of Amami, which lies between the Japanese main islands and the Okinawan archipelago.

- V-01 館 逸雄 Tachi Itsuo, 『巨大企業の進出と住民生活』 *The Regional Advance of Giant Corporations and Its Effect on the Lives of Local Residents*, 443 pp., 東京大学出版会, 1981.
- 02 布施鉄治 (編) Fuse Tetsuji (ed.), 『地域産業変動と階級・階層』 *Regional Industrial Change in Relation to Class and Stratification*, 853 pp., 御茶の水書房, 1982.

The city of Yūbari, Hokkaido, has been well-covered in the mass media as a town where many of its residents have lost their jobs as a result of the business failure of the local coal mining company. This monograph utilizes intensive case study surveys to analyze from the Marxist viewpoint the lives and work of the city's residents, especially its coal mining population. After clarifying the directions being taken by Japan's coal industry as a whole and the socio-economic structure of Yūbari in particular, the study analyzes actual cases involving such social strata as the company's miners, clerical workers, and miners, who worked at the town's two veins, subcontracting cooperative, the town's self-employed population, workers in businesses offered inducements to locate in the city, workers in projects to help the unemployed, welfare families and government employees. While case study survey results dominate the work, it also contains comprehensive questionnaire data.

- 03 鎌田とし子・鎌田哲宏 Kamata Toshiko and Kamata Tetsuhiro, 『社会諸階層と現代家族』 *Social Stratification and the Contemporary Family*, 532 pp., 御茶の水書房, 1983.

A Marxist-oriented monograph dealing with the livelihood of the residents, mainly steelworkers, in the town of Muroran, Hokkaido. After analyzing the changes brought about by the steel industry's rationalization policies within labor unions, the lives of the workers themselves and subcontracting firms, the authors attempt to clarify through both sample survey data and written source materials such problems as the formation and mobility of working class strata, family life among unproductive labourers, the formation and mobility of the urban self-employed stratum, and the relationship between regional socio-economic structure and working class stratification.

- 04 小山陽一(編) Oyama Yōichi (ed.), 『巨大企業体制と労働者』 *The Giant Corporation Establishment and the Working Classes*, 688 pp., 御茶の水書房, 1985.

A monograph produced by an integrated project involving eighteen sociologists, who analytically delve into the conditions of livelihood for company employees and subcontractors affiliated with Japan's largest automobile manufacturer, the Toyota Corporation. The problems dealt with include Toyota's mode of business management, the labor process within its production facilities, labor-management relations and personnel management, the specialization of workers within the firm, Toyota's influence on the regional labor market, as well as its relationship to regional society as a whole. This study exposes the reader to the realities of worker's life-styles under the umbrella of what has been called one of the world's top quality

corporations.

- 05 稲上 毅 Inagami Takeshi, 『労使関係の社会学』 *The Sociology of Industrial Labor Relations*, 377 pp., 東京大学出版会, 1981.

This selection is based on a survey directed at the organization and membership of the five most socially influential labor organizations in Japan: Japanese Federation of Electrical Machine Workers' Unions, Japan Federation of Steel Workers' Unions, Japan Telecommunications Workers' Union and Nippon National Railway Motive Power Union. The content of this study has been saved from being just another survey report by the author's interesting problematique concerning 1) whether or not John H. Goldthorpe's concept of "the affluent worker" exists in Japan, 2) the proper behavior of labor leaders in assuming true union democracy, and 3) the factors involved in the strong union militant attitudes.

- 06 尾高邦雄 Odaka Kunio, 『産業社会学講義——日本的経営の革新』 *Lectures on Industrial Sociology—Innovations in Japanese-style Business Management*, 585 pp., 岩波書店, 1981.

This selection contains the university level lecture notes of one of Japan's foremost industrial sociologists. In the process of explaining the general problems and methodology within the field, the author covers an extremely broad range of themes including the social background of Japanese-style business management, the future of management practices based on groupism (*shūdan-shugi* 集団主義), the special character of and important problems involved in a highly industrialized society, automation and repetitive work tasks, human alienation within organizations, management participation on the part of company workers, autonomous control of the workplace, autonomous control systems and organizational reform, the role of a winning spirit in the workplace in relation to leadership characteristics, the conditions for cooperation between labor and management, and the structure of worker consciousness.

- 07 河西宏祐 Kawanishi Hirosuke, 『企業別組合の実態』 *The Actual State of Unions Organized According to Enterprise*, 465 pp., 日本評論社, 1981.

- 08 元島邦夫 Motojima Kunio, 『大企業労働者の主体形成』 *The Formation of Worker Autonomy in Large Corporations*, 252 pp., 青木書店, 1982.

In this selection the author argues that large Japanese corporations, in order to "put into full operation superior production lines and labor forces and thus achieve a level of productivity and profit seldom seen in the modern world," created a unique system which "can both diffuse and absorb at will the highly skilled worker's demands arising from extremely complex and detailed work tasks." Through an analysis of the company life of workers

within this unique corporate system, the labor union organized according to business enterprise, and worker consciousness, this study searches for the direction of autonomy formation (*shutai keisei*) within Japanese workers.

- 09 石川晃弘・梅沢 正・高橋勇悦・宮島 喬 Ishikawa Akihiro, Umezawa Tadashi, Takahashi Yūetsu and Miyajima Takashi, 『みせかけの中流階級』 *The Facade Known as the Middle Class*, 239 pp., 有斐閣, 1982.

Today approximately 90% of the Japanese adult population considers its standard of life to be of a “middle” quality. The present work attempts to analyze both the social changes behind the spread of this “middle” consciousness and the actual state of life enjoyed by those persons who have judged themselves to be located around the economic median. The authors have gone beyond the simple issue of “middle” consciousness *per se* in order to bring into perspective other aspects of contemporary Japanese livelihood. The book's contents are: Chapter 1. The “Enlargement” of the Middle Strata in Japan, Chapter 2. “Middle” Consciousness as a Facade, Chapter 3. Inequality in Employment-related Social Position, Chapter 4. Promotional Competition within the Organization, Chapter 5. Harmony and Competition in Urban Culture, Chapter 6. Between the Job and Private Life, Chapter 7. Individualistic Life-styles.

- 10 松島静雄 Matsushima Shizuo, 『高齢化社会の労働者』 *The Working Classes in an Increasingly Aging Population*, 178 pp., 東京大学出版会, 1983.

Today Japanese society is experiencing an aging in its population at the fastest rate known to human history. This selection offers a multifaceted analysis of the problems facing the working classes in the midst of such aging. Topics include the aging of the employee age structure per enterprise, the unique Japanese retirement system geared to a high age category work force, the problem of pensions, and life-styles and consciousness related to re-employment after compulsory retirement. The author has put a great deal of government bureau data to use, thus giving us an excellent empirical view of the problems involved.

- 11 通商産業省産業政策局企業行動課 (編) Ministry of International Trade and Industry Industrial Policy Bureau Business Behavior Division (ed.), 『高齢・高学歴時代の人事戦略』 *Personnel Strategies for Dealing Effectively with the Era of a Highly Educated, Aging Population*, 227 pp., 産業能率大学出版部, 1983.
- 12 中野秀一郎 Nakano Hideichirō, 『プロフェッションの社会学』 *The Sociology of Profession*, 342 pp., 木鐸社, 1981.
- 13 新堀通也 (編) Shinbori Michiya (ed.), 『大学教授職の総合的研究——アカデミック・プロフェッションの社会学』 *An Integrated Study of University Faculty Positions—The Sociology of the Academic Profession*, 457 pp., 多賀出版,

1984.

- 14 石川晃弘・犬塚 先 (編) Ishikawa Akihiro and Inuzuka Susumu (ed.), 『企業内の意志決定』 *Decision Making within the Corporation*, 290 pp., 有斐閣, 1985.
 - 15 Ishikawa Akihiro and Kawasaki Yoshimoto (ed.), *Workers' Participation in Management in Four Asian Countries*, (The Asian and Oceanian Subcommittee of the Research Committee No. 10), 68 pp., ISA, 1981.
 - 16 間 宏・北川隆吉 (編) Hazama Hiroshi and Kitagawa Takayoshi (ed.), 『経営と労働の社会学』 *The Sociology of Labor and Management*, 314 pp., 東京大学出版会, 1985.
- VI-01 上野千鶴子 Ueno Chizuko, 『資本制と家事労働——マルクス主義フェミニズムの問題構成』 *The Capitalistic System and Household Labor—The Problematique Put Forward by Marxist Feminism*, 80 pp., 海鳴社, 1985.
- 02 江原由美子 Ehara Yumiko, 『女性解放という思想』 *The Body of Thought Known as Women's Liberation*, 217 pp., 勁草書房, 1985.
 - 03 女性社会学研究会 (編) The Women's Sociology Research Association (ed.), 『女性社会学をめざして』 *Towards a Sociology of Women*, 321 pp., 垣内出版, 1981.
- Based mainly on the scholarly achievements of women's sociology in the United States, this volume offers a prospectus on the kind of work that should be done in the field vis-à-vis Japanese society.
- 04 天野正子 Amano Masako, 『転換期の女性と職業——共生社会への展望』 *Women and Occupation in a Period of Transformation—Prospects for a Symbiotic Society*, 220 pp., 学文社, 1982.
 - 05 神田道子 Kanda Michiko, 『女たちのゆくえ』 *The Directions Women are Taking*, 237 pp., 勁草書房, 1982.
- While shedding some light on such aspects as motherhood, working women, female consciousness, independence and relationships within the home, the author insists on the importance of education and study on the part of women as one step towards solving their problems.
- 06 若林 満・伊藤雅子 (編) Wakabayashi Mitsuru and Itō Masako (ed.), 『女性は自立する』 *Women Becoming Independent*, 259 pp., 福村出版, 1985.
 - 07 志村明子・善積京子・柳原佳子・西川美紀・服部範子 Shimura Akiko, Yoshizumi Kyōko, Yanagihara Keiko, Nishikawa Miki, and Hattori Noriko, 『脱・結婚』 *The Way Out of Marriage*, 215 pp., 世界思想社, 1985.
 - 08 富士谷あつ子・上杉 孝 (編) Fujitani Atsuko and Uesugi Takashi (ed.), 『大卒女性 100 万人時代』 *The Era of One Million Female College Graduates*, 228 pp., 勁草書房, 1982.
 - 09 桜井哲夫 Sakurai Tetsuo, 『ことばを失った若者たち』 *Young People Who*

have Lost the Art of Verbal Communication, 237 pp., 講談社, 1985.

- 10 桜井哲夫 Sakurai Tetsuo, 『知識人の運命』 *The Fate of the Intellectual*, 254 pp., 三一書房, 1983.
- 11 総合研究開発機構 (編) National Institute for Research Advancement (ed.), 『若者と都市——大都市に生きる若者の意識と行動』 *Young People and the City—The Consciousness and Behavior of Urban Youth*, 205 pp., 学陽書房, 1983.
- 12 竹内 宏・麻生 誠 (編) Takeuchi Hiroshi and Asō Makoto (ed.), 『日本の学歴社会は変わる——産業社会の変革期に向けて』 *How the Japanese Credentialism will Change—Towards a Period of Transition in Industrial Society*, 265 pp., 有斐閣, 1981.

In Part One, after explaining the structure and social pathology of Japanese-style credentialism, the contributors to this volume discuss the interrelationships between academic background and employment opportunities, in addition to considering whether or not Japan may be characterized as a society offering to its citizens open and fair educational opportunities. Finally, the role played by academic background is investigated in relation to the bureaucracy, large and small scale business, regional leadership and the position of women.

Part Two contains an international comparison of credentialistic societies, while Part Three offers as one direction of change a discussion of educational reform and the problems facing efforts to revise methods of personnel selection within the business world.

- 13 橋本和孝 Hashimoto Kazutaka, 『消費者論の視角——消費者問題の理論と現状』 *A View from the Vantage Point of Consumer Studies—The Theory and Present Situation of Consumer Problems*, 250 pp., 時潮社, 1984.
- 14 中野 収 Nakano Osamu, 『ナルシスの現在』 *Narcissus Today*, 232 pp., 時事通信社, 1984.

Considering the young within the context of civilization, the author characterizes their cultural complex as dominated by a contemporary form of narcissism. He considers the mentality, environment, and behavior of this new generation of narcissists, and then concludes with his thoughts concerning the directions being taken by the youth of today.

- VII-01 東京大学新聞研究所 (編) The University of Tokyo Institute of Journalism and Communication Studies (ed.), 『地域的情報メディアの実態』 *The Actual Situation of Regional Information Media*, 518 pp., 東京大学出版会, 1981.

After outlining the problems pertaining to “regional information media” focussing on regional newspapers, regional broadcasting, cable television, broadcasting telephone lines, cable radio broadcasts and local government public relations, this volume then presents the results of intensive surveys

carried out in the southern Nagano prefectural area surrounding the city of Matsumoto. Content includes testimony from persons related to the regional media, a content analysis of regional newspapers and broadcasts, as well as sample data gathered from the area's residents.

- 02 田村紀雄(編) Tamura Norio (ed.), 『地域メディア——ニューメディアのインパクト』 *Regional Media—The Impact of New Media*, 238 pp., 日本評論社, 1983.
- 03 田村紀雄(編) Tamura Norio (ed.), 『ニューメディア行政』 *New Media Public Administration*, 418 pp., 総合労働研究所, 1984.
- 04 三浦恵次・田村紀雄・越智 昇(編) Miura Keiji, Tamura Norio and Ochi Noboru (ed.), 『現代ニューメディア論』 *The Study of Contemporary New Media*, 249 pp., 学文社, 1984.
- 05 佐藤智雄(編) Satō Tomoo (ed.), 『地域オピニオンリーダーの研究』 *Studies on Regional Opinion Leaders*, 371 pp., 中央大学出版部, 1985.

The city of Mutsu, Aomori prefecture, is well-known as a town which was the center of a serious controversy over the establishment of a home port for Japan's experimental nuclear-powered ship named "Mutsu". The joint study takes the city of Mutsu as a case study for better understanding the role played by opinion leaders in coming to grips with local problems. The study concludes that opinion leaders are multi-stratified rather than unitary in social status, that they are group-oriented rather than individually-oriented, and that the flow of information and influence tends to be vertical rather than horizontal in terms of movement.

- 06 津金沢聡広 Tsuganezawa Toshihiro, 『マスメディアの社会学——情報と娯楽』 *The Sociology of Mass Media—Information and Entertainment*, 248 pp., 世界思想社, 1982.
- 07 川本 勝 Kawamoto Masaru, 『流行の社会心理』 *The Social Psychology of Fads and Crazes*, 229 pp., 勁草書房, 1981.
- 08 松田義幸 Matsuda Yoshiyuki, 『現代余暇の社会学——第二文化の基礎としてのレジャー』 *The Sociology of Present-day Leisure—Leisure as the Foundation Underlying the Second Culture*, 260 pp., 誠文堂新光社, 1981.
- 09 林 進・小川博司・吉井篤子 Hayashi Susumu, Ogawa Hiroshi and Yoshii Atsuko, 『消費社会の広告と音楽——イメージ志向の感性文化』 *Advertising and Music in the Consuming Society—The Case of a Sensitive Culture Emphasizing Imagery*, 295 pp., 有斐閣, 1984.

Aiming at "empirically understanding the cultural conditions of contemporary social consumption patterns by concentrating on the relationship between advertising and music." Part One of this selection lends a historical perspective to advertising music in postwar Japan, and then analyzes

the so-called "image song" (a fusion of the popular hit song and the advertising jingle), which has become the main component of advertising music in contemporary Japan. In Part Two, the authors outline the part played by music in present-day Japanese life, and show its increasing role as a medium between business enterprise and the consuming public. Part Three goes into the cultural elements of the consuming society.

- 10 星野克美 Hoshino Katsumi, 『消費人類学』 *Consumption Anthropology*, 349 pp., 東洋経済新報社, 1985.
- 11 星野克美 Hoshino Katsumi, 『消費の記号論』 *Semiotics of Consumption*, [講談社現代新書] 175 pp., 講談社, 1985.
- 12 星野克美・岡部慶一・稲増龍夫・紺野 登・青木貞茂 Hoshino Katsumi, Okabe Keiichi, Inamasu Tatsuo, Konno Noboru and Aoki Sadashige, 『記号化社会の消費』 *Consumption in a Semiotic Society*, 263 pp., ホルト・サウンダース・ジャパン, 1985.
- 13 渡辺 潤 Watanabe Jun, 『ライフスタイルの社会学——対抗文化の行方』 *The Sociology of Life-style—The Present Direction of Counterculture*, 217 pp., 世界思想社, 1982.
- 14 秋元春朝 Akimoto Harutomo, 『現代マスコミ論批判——精神的交通論ノート』 *A Critique of the Study of Contemporary Mass Communication—Notes on the Concept of Mental Communication and Understanding*, 201 pp., 世界思想社, 1981.
- 15 真鍋一史 Manabe Kazufumi, 『世論とマス・コミュニケーション』 *Public Opinion and Mass Communication*, 396 pp., 慶応通信, 1983.
- 16 真鍋一史 Manabe Kazufumi, 『世論の研究——内容分析と質問紙調査による接近』 *Studies in Public Opinion—An Approach Utilizing Content Analysis and Questionnaire Surveying*, 313 pp., 慶応通信, 1985.

A collection of the author's research papers concentrating on his quantitative investigations of public opinion. Included is a paper analyzing the Japanese image of the world appearing in school textbooks on social studies and in essays written by elementary and middle school students, another paper which attempts to understand the structure of conservative attitudes, and a case study of the panics caused by consumer item scarcities during the years of oil crisis.

- 17 中野 収 Nakano Osamu, 『コミュニケーションの記号論』 *Semiotics of Communication*, 260 pp., 有斐閣, 1984.

A collection of the author's research papers written beginning in the late 1960's concerning the topic of communication. In Chapter One he searches for the unique quality of Japanese-style communication within the lack of dialogue in linguistic behavior and the importance of the expressive function. Chapter Two emphasizes the formalized nature of debate and the

importance of the informal structure which complements it within the decision making process carried out by Japanese-style organizations. The remaining table of contents includes: Chapter 3. "Communication Behavior of Contemporary Man", Chapter 4. "Communication Space and the Evolution of Culture", Chapter 5. "The City as a Medium", Chapter 6. "Mass Media as Socio-Cultural Devices", Chapter 7. "Information Systems and the Managerially Controlled Society", Chapter 8. "The Study of Communication in Relation to Semiotics", and Chapter 9. "The Structure of Communication".

- 18 南 博 (責任編集) Minami Hiroshi (supervis. ed.), 『近代庶民生活誌』 *An Anthology of Source Materials on the Livelihood of the Masses during Japan's Modernization Era* (10 Vols.), 三一書房.

A collection of source materials dealing with the mass cultural phenomena of the Taishō and prewar Shōwa periods characterized as the era of "Japanese modernism." The series consists of volumes on people and society, popular hangouts, popular colloquialisms and slang, rumors, ostentation, beauty and ceremony, food and housing, life-styles, amusements and entertainment, love, marriage and the home, and pleasure and sex.

- Vol. 1, 南 博・生瀬克己・坂田 稔 (編) Minami Hiroshi, Ikuse Katsumi and Sakada Minoru (ed.), 『人間・世間』 *People and Society*, 500 pp., 1985.

This volume contains sources on social mores taken from magazines and books of the period. Also included is a large amount of *senryū* 川柳 poetry, which make fun of and even ridicule such socially disadvantaged groups as resident Koreans and Chinese, the handicapped and women, thus showing the existence of prejudices within the Japanese general populace of the time.

- Vol. 3, 南 博・槌田満文 (編) Minami Hiroshi and Tsuchida Mitsufumi (ed.), 『世相語・風俗語』 *Popular Colloquialisms and Slang*, 522 pp., 1985.

A collection of words and phrases taken from dictionaries and advertisement copy, that carried with them a ring of freshness and fashionability for the people of the time.

- Vol. 4, 南 博・佐藤健二 (編) Minami Hiroshi and Satō Kenji (ed.), 『流言』 *Rumors*, 505 pp., 1985.

A listing of "groundless rumors and loose talk" (*ryūgen higo* 流言飛語) taken from the extremely detailed records of the Military Police Headquarters and the Public Security Bureau of the Home Ministry.

- 19 姜 東鎮 Kang Dong-jin, 『日本言論界と朝鮮 1910-1945』 *The Fourth Estate in Japan and the Korean Question: 1910-1945*, 388 pp., 法政大学出版社,

1984.

A research work which traces the manner in which the major Japanese newspapers and magazines dealt with the problem of Korea from 1910, the year of the Japanese annexation of Korea, until the end of World War II. The author shows that even those intellectuals who were critical of the Japanese government's imperialistic policies during that 36 year period lacked sufficient knowledge of either basic Korean history or of the national liberation struggles taking place on the Korean peninsula. The study also emphasizes that there were many leading journalists whose positions on colonial policy were even more hawkish in nature than government policy stands.

VIII-01a 栗原 彬 Kurihara Akira, 『やさしさのゆくえ——現代青年論』 *The Way of Gentleness—The Study of Contemporary Youth*, 210 pp., 筑摩書房, 1981.

01b 栗原 彬 Kurihara Akira, 『管理社会と民衆理性——日常意識の政治社会学』 *The Managerially Controlled Society and Popular Reason—The Political Sociology of Everyday Consciousness*, 311 pp., 新曜社, 1982.

The author is a political sociologist who has comprehensively studied the problem of the “managerially controlled society” (*kanri shakai* 管理社会) in Japan. The above two selections both search for the kind of social consciousness capable of resisting the further managerial control of social relations. The former work sees one possibility in the trend of gentleness (*yasashisa*) within the younger generations following a decade of youth radicalism during the 1960's; and the latter work raises the possibilities latent in the various forms of everyday common sense present within the populace of contemporary Japan.

02 統計数理研究所国民性調査研究会 The Institute of Statistical Mathematics National Character Research Committee, 『第4日本人の国民性』 *Japanese National Character No. 4*, 469 pp., 出光書店, 1982.

This survey on Japanese national character has been carried out every five years since 1953 by this Institute, which operates under the Ministry of Education. The present volume, which constitutes the sixth survey in the series, has found a resurgence of Japanese traditional values over a broad range of society including the younger generations, and the spread of a new optimism concerning both the present situation and the future. There is also a section comparing the Japanese data with survey results attained from Hawaii and the continental United States.

03 NHK 世論調査部(編) Japan Broadcasting Cooperation Public Opinion Research Division, 『日本人の宗教意識』 *Religious Consciousness among the Japanese*, 254 pp., 日本放送出版協会, 1984.

The report of a national survey on religious consciousness trying to get a grasp of the resurgence of religious belief in contemporary Japan. This report should be praised as an extremely valuable source material for sociology of religion scholars not only for its content, but also for its scale, which is seldom achieved in such research.

- 04 宗教社会学研究会 (編) The Sociology of Religion Research Group (ed.), 『宗教 その日常性と非日常性』 *Religion: Its Everyday Character and Non-Everyday Character*, 246 pp., 雄山閣, 1983.
- 05 宗教社会学の会 The Society of Sociology of Religion, 『生駒の神々——現代都市の民俗宗教』 *The Gods of Ikoma—Folk Religion in the Contemporary City*, 331 pp., 創元社, 1985.

Ikoma, located in the mountains separating Osaka from Nara prefecture, has been known for centuries as a valuable repository of Japanese folk religious customs. Japanese folk religion, which ties together beliefs with both ceremonial and magical elements, has, despite social rationalization and demystification, continued to satisfy the metaphysical needs of urban dwellers. The present volume discusses the background of this state of affairs, while describing the Society's fieldwork experience.

- 06 NHK 世論調査部 (編) Japan Broadcasting Cooperation Public Opinion Research Division (ed.), 『現代日本人の意識構造 (第2版)』 *The Consciousness Structure of the Contemporary Japanese (2nd edition)*, 213 pp., 日本放送出版協会, 1985.

Carried out for the first time in 1973, this particular survey has been redone every five years. This volume clarifies changes in Japanese values after the end of the country's high economic growth era, based on the results of the surveys. Probably the most interesting points are 1) the narrowing of values to include only close relationships with family and friends, and 2) the tendency to withdraw from society at large. The study also shows that these tendencies seemed to be much stronger among the Japanese female population.

- 07 NHK 世論調査部 (編) Japan Broadcasting Cooperation Public Opinion Research Division (ed.), 『日本の大都市サラリーマン』 *Salaried Workers in the Metropolitan Areas of Japan*, 232 pp., 日本放送出版協会, 1984.

A report on the results of a large scale survey directed at white-collar salaried workers in the Tokyo and Osaka metropolitan areas. The study makes clear two characteristic features of contemporary junior executive consciousness in Japan: 1) the great mental burden arising out of interpersonal relationships in the workplace, and 2) a great deal of anxiety and insecurity over the question of job promotion.

- 08 宮島 喬 Miyajima Takashi, 『現代社会意識論』 *The Study of Contemporary Social Consciousness*, 249 pp., 日本評論社, 1983.

One of the leading social consciousness researchers in Japan, the author deals in this volume with the standards to be employed in this type of research in Japan. The first half of the monograph is devoted to a theoretical systematization of the study of social consciousness, while the second half carries out an empirical analysis of such topics on Japanese social consciousness as the phenomenon of "privatization."

- 09 浜口恵俊 Hamaguchi Eshun, 『間人主義の社会 日本』 *Japan, The Interpersonalistic Society*, 240 pp., 東洋経済新報社, 1982.

The debate emphasizing the unique character of Japanese consciousness and behavior (the so-called *Nipponjin-ron* 日本人論) has always claimed a large readership in this country. The author is one of the sociologist participants in the debate with his concept of interpersonalism (*kanjinshugi* 間人主義). According to the principle, Japanese generally search for a *raison d'être* not in their individual identities, but rather within the various bonds formed with others. This type of consciousness constitutes the standard for the Japanese mode of behavior. This volume is an essay collection explaining and investigating further this "interpersonalism."

- 10 経済企画庁国民生活局 Economic Planning Agency Economic Welfare Bureau, 『国民生活選好度調査 第4回』 *National Life-style Preference Survey No. 4*, 332 pp., 大蔵省印刷局, 1984.

- 11 辻村 明 Tsujimura Akira, 『戦後日本の大衆心理——新聞・世論・ベストセラー』 *Mass Psychology in Postwar Japan—Newspapers, Public Opinion and Best Sellers*, 320 pp., 東京大学出版会, 1981.

This selection attempts to clarify the direction of change in current mass psychology through a content analysis of postwar newspapers and best selling books.

- 12 NHK 世論調査部 (編) Japan Broadcasting Cooperation Public Opinion Research Division (ed.), 『図説戦後世論史 (第2版)』 *A Diagrammatic History of Postwar Public Opinion in Japan (2nd edition)*, 251 pp., 日本放送出版協会, 1982.

A compact handbook concerning the cycles of change in Japanese consciousness as seen in the great many public opinion surveys carried out after World War II by NHK itself, leading newspapers and the Institute of Statistical Mathematics. Survey results are displayed in time series form, thus making the work a highly valued historical source material.

- 13 東京大学新聞研究所 (編) The University of Tokyo Institute of Journalism and Communication Studies, 『災害と人間行動』 *Natural Disasters and Human*

Behavior, 300 pp., 東京大学出版会, 1982.

- 14 斎藤哲雄 Saitō Tetsuo, 『天皇の社会心理——社会調査にみる民衆の精神構造』 *Social Psychology concerning the Japanese Royal Family—The Mental Structure of the Japanese Populace as Seen in Social Consciousness Surveys*, 232 pp., 彩流社, 1983.

This selection is made up of research papers analyzing contemporary Japanese social psychology concerning the royal family (*tennō*) system. Probably the most valuable insight to be gained from this study is the extremely close correlation found between support for that system and authoritarian personality traits.

- 15 福岡安則 Fukuoka Yasunori, 『現代社会の差別意識』 *The Consciousness of Prejudice in Contemporary Society*, 264 pp., 明石書店, 1985.

Even in present-day Japan, social discrimination remains a deep-rooted problem. While focussing specifically on socially isolated ghetto (*buraku* 部落) discrimination, the present work discusses more broadly the structure of prejudice consciousness lying at the root of the problem and the way in which this psychology spreads throughout society.

- 16 総合研究開発機構 National Institute for Research Advancement, 『若者と都市——大都市に生きる若者の意識と行動』 *Young People and the City—The Consciousness and Behavior of Youth Dwelling in Large Metropolitan Areas*, 205 pp., 学陽書房, 1983.
- IX-01 藤本 武 (編) Fujimoto Takeshi (ed.), 『日本の生活問題と社会福祉』 *The Problems of Everyday Life in Japan in Relation to Social Welfare*, 410 pp., ドメス出版, 1981.
- 02 松原治郎・山本英治 (編) Matsubara Haruo and Yamamoto Eiji (ed.), 『人間生活の社会学』 *The Sociology of Human Livelihood*, 202 pp., 垣内出版, 1982.
- 03 松本良夫 Matsumoto Yoshio, 『図説非行問題の社会学』 *A Diagrammatic Treatment of the Sociology of Juvenile Delinquency*, 256 pp., 光生館, 1984.
- 04 高橋勇悦 (編) Takahashi Yūetsu (ed.), 『おとなにならない子どもたち——今日の教育問題を考える』 *Children Who Will Never Grow Up—Thoughts on Today's Educational Problems*, 289 pp., 文化評論社, 1983.
- 05 磯村英一 Isomura Eiichi, 『同和問題と同和対策』 *Problems of Socially Isolated Ghetto Integration and Government Policy in Japan*, 305 pp., 解放出版社, 1982.
- 06 杉之原寿一 Sugino-hara Juichi, 『杉之原寿一部落問題著作集』 *Collected Works on the Problem of Socially Isolated Ghettos (Buraku) in Japan* (8 Vols.), 兵庫部落問題研究所.
Vol. 1, 『部落問題の理論研究』 *Theoretical Research on the Problems of Buraku*, 581 pp., 1984.

- Vol. 2, 『近郊農村部落の実証研究』 *Empirical Studies on Buraku in Suburban Agrarian Villages*, 581 pp., 1983.
- Vol. 3, 『中小都市部落の実証研究』 *Empirical Studies on Buraku in Smaller Cities*, 610 pp., 1984.
- Vol. 4, 『大都市部落の実証研究』 *Empirical Studies on Buraku in Large Cities*, 555 pp., 1985.
- Vol. 5, 『戦後部落の変化の実証研究』 *Empirical Studies on Changes which Have Occurred within Buraku after World War II*, 464 pp., 1984.
- Vol. 6, 『部落差別の課題別研究』 *Issue by Issue Studies on Buraku Segregation*, 468 pp., 1985.
- Vol. 7, 『部落差別意識の研究』 *Studies on Discrimination Consciousness concerning Buraku*, 588 pp., 1984.
- Vol. 8, 『戦後同和行政の研究』 *Studies on Postwar Dōwa (Isolated Ghetto Integration) Policy*, 489 pp., 1983.
- 07 船橋晴俊・長谷川公一・畠中宗一・勝田晴美 Funabashi Harutoshi, Hasegawa Kōichi, Hatanaka Sōichi, and Katsuda Harumi, 『新幹線公害』 *Noise Pollution Caused by the Tōkaidō Shinkansen Bullet Train*, 315 pp., 有斐閣, 1985.
- 08 大藪寿一 Ōyabu Juichi, 『現代社会病理論』 *The Study of Contemporary Social Pathology*, 410 pp., 幻想社, 1982.
- 09 望月 崇 (編) Mochizuki Takashi (ed.), 『新社会病理学』 *A New Approach to Social Pathology*, 209 pp., 学文社, 1984.
- 10 中村優一・佐藤 進・小倉襄二・一番ヶ瀬康子・三浦文夫 (編) Nakamura Yūichi, Satō Susumu, Ogura Jōji, Ichibangase Yasuko and Miura Fumio (ed.), 『講座・社会福祉』 *Lectures on Social Welfare (10 Vols.)*, 有斐閣.
- Vol. 1, 『社会福祉の原理と思想』 *The Fundamental Principles and Intellectual Foundations of Social Welfare*, (not yet released).
- Vol. 2, 『社会福祉の歴史』 *The History of Social Welfare*, 375 pp., 1986.
- Vol. 3, 『社会福祉の政策』 *Policies Related to Social Welfare*, 309 pp., 1982.
- Vol. 4, 『社会福祉実践の基礎』 *The Fundamentals of Social Welfare Praxis*, 295 pp., 1981.
- Vol. 5, 『社会福祉実践の方法と技術』 *The Methodology and Technology of Social Welfare Praxis*, 301 pp., 1984.
- Vol. 6, 『社会福祉の法と行財政』 *Legal, Administrative and Fiscal Aspects of Social Welfare*, 419 pp., 1982.
- Vol. 7, 『現代家族と社会福祉』 *The Contemporary Family in Relation to Social Welfare*, 329 pp., 1986.
- Vol. 8, 『高齢化社会と社会福祉』 *The Aging Population and Social Welfare*, 371 pp., 1983.
- Vol. 9, 『関連領域と社会福祉』 *Social Welfare and Its Related Fields*, 349 pp.,

- 1983.
- Vol. 10, 『現代の貧困と社会福祉』 *Social Welfare and Poverty in Contemporary Society*, (not yet released).
- 11 東京大学社会科学研究所 (編) The University of Tokyo Institute of Social Science (ed.), 『福祉国家』 *The Welfare State* (6 Vols.), 東京大学出版会.
- Vol. 1, 『福祉国家の形成』 *The Formation of the Welfare State*, 330 pp., 1984.
- Vols. 2, 3, 『福祉国家の展開 (1), (2)』 *The Development Process of the Welfare State (Part I), (Part 2)*, 360 pp., 350 pp., 1985.
- Vol. 4, 『日本の法と福祉』 *Welfare in Relation to Japanese Law*, 361 pp., 1984.
- Vol. 5, 『日本の経済と福祉』 *Welfare in Relation to the Japanese Economy*, 421 pp., 1985.
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