

# SOCIOLOGY

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## I. INTRODUCTION

In the years 1992–93 Japanese society, no longer able to stave off the effects of the great upheavals taking place on a global scale, was confronted with a dramatic turn of events in the form of the end of thirty-eight years of conservative one-party rule. It is, however, questionable whether this change was underpinned by any substantive change at a popular level. As the recession continued, society experienced more scandals involving collusion between politicians and business circles and further problems in education resulting from excessive supervision of children, and medical issues concerning the treatment of the brain-dead and the elderly also increased in seriousness. At the same time, the yen continued to rise against the dollar in spite of the recession, and an earthquake with its epicenter off the southwest coast of Hokkaido claimed more than two hundred lives. Yet the results of a survey revealed that the majority of Japanese considered themselves to be “happy,” thus prompting the *Asahi Shimbun* to suggest towards the end of 1993 that Japan had become a “society of spectators” in which most citizens were mere bystanders to passing events.

What, then, were the responses of sociology to these realities? Among the more general works published during the period under review, mention may first be made of a dictionary compiled by Morioka Kiyomi, Shiobara Tsutomu and Homma Yasuhei [I-01]. Among the works of past authorities and representative

sociologists who have passed away more recently, there appeared the *Collected Works of Toda Teizō* under the supervision of Kawai Takao [I-02], Vol. 3 of the *Collected Works of Shimmei Masamichi* [I-03], Vols. 18 and 19 of the *Collected Works of Shimizu Ikutarō* compiled by Shimizu Reiko [I-04], and the posthumous writings of Tahara Otoyori [I-05]. In addition, outstanding works by current leading authorities and established scholars included books by Sakuta Keiichi [I-06], Satō Yoshiyuki and Nasu Hisashi [I-07], Maki Yūsuke [I-08], and Inoue Shun [I-09].

As for works by established and younger researchers that tend rather to raise a variety of issues, there appeared a collection of articles compiled by Kōtō Yōsuke, Imada Takatoshi and Tomoeda Toshio [I-10] and a selection of essays and other writings by Hashizume Daizaburō [I-11]. Similarly provocative works by up-and-coming researchers included an explication of the significance and methods of fieldwork by Satō Ikuya [I-12] and a volume edited by Yoshii Hiroaki [I-13] that attempts to apply ethnomethodology to Japanese society. In addition, Ōsawa Masachi [I-14] published a sequel to an earlier work. Further studies that reflect the enthusiasm of younger researchers include books by Wakabayashi Mikio [I-15], Satō Toshiki [I-16], and Hase Masato [I-17], the last of these being the results of a study in mathematical sociology.

## II. JAPANESE SOCIETY: STRUCTURE AND CHARACTERISTICS

As an example of a work that discusses new currents in Japanese society from a variety of angles, there appeared a collection of articles compiled by Naoi Atsushi, Seiyama Kazuo and Mamada Takao [II-01] and dealing with various trends in contemporary Japan from the perspectives of functionalism and mathematical sociology. The compilation by Hamaguchi Eshun [II-02], on the other hand, sets out to develop Hamaguchi's long-held views on the characteristics of Japanese society and discusses both the merits and demerits of the Japanese model in an age of internationalization. Both of these books should prove useful to those with an

interest in theories of Japanese society.

Painstaking studies dealing with Japanese society during and after World War II from various angles include books by the Wartime Japanese Society Research Group [II-03], Nakano Takashi [II-04], Amano Masako and Yasuda Tsuneo [II-05], and Kawanishi Hirosuke [II-06]. On the subject of Japanese culture and cultural nationalism, there appeared a major study by Soeda Yoshiya [II-07] and a work in English by Yoshino Kōsaku [II-08]. The compilations by Nakano Hideichirō and Imazu Kōjirō [II-09] and by Miyara Takahiro [II-10] are also important works on related subjects.

In the field of the sociology of science and technology, or the study of "science, technology and society," a field in which there have until now been few researchers and little interest in Japan, there appeared the first annual report of a society that has been active for a number of years [II-11], indicating that full-scale research activities in this field have now been initiated. The volume edited by Hayashi Takeshi and Satobuka Fumihiko [II-12] would support this conjecture.

Research on Japanese society from the perspective of education appeared in the form of books by Amano Ikuo [II-13], Yamagishi Haruo [II-14], Kihara Takahiro, Mutō Takenori, Kumagai Kazunori and Fujita Hidenori [II-15], and Kudomi Yoshiyuki [II-16]. Katō Tetsurō [II-17], Tanase Takao [II-18] and Ikegami Masako [II-19], meanwhile, provided analyses of Japanese society that focus on politics, with that by Ikegami being in English. The studies of Japanese society during the period under review could be said to have been quite fruitful in both theoretical and empirical terms.

### III. POPULATION DYNAMICS AND THE FAMILY

The greatest achievement in the study of population dynamics during this period was the publication of a voluminous collection of data under the supervision of Yuzawa Yasuhiko [III-01]. An introductory work was brought out by Kimura Fumikatsu and Mutō Yasuaki [III-02], while an ambitious study dealing with the

most pressing current issue in this field was published in the form of a joint compilation by Furuta Takahiko and the IDF Project Office of Seibu Department Stores [III-03].

Next, as regards the family, Morioka Kiyomi [III-04] discusses changes in the family in contemporary Japan, while Tsubouchi Reiko [III-05] offers a study of the transformation of the *ie* in modern and contemporary times on the basis of case studies. These two works should not be overlooked when seeking to understand the Japanese household or *ie* in a historical context.

In addition, Fuse Akiko, Tamamizu Toshiaki and Shōji Yōko [III-06], who advocate the renaissance of the *ie*, present a vivid picture of various manifestations of the contemporary family, while the volume edited by Ishikawa Minoru, Ōmura Hideaki and Shiobara Tsutomu [III-07] offers some original insights into the family as a place of healing from the standpoint of people who are not necessarily all specialists in the subject. Nor should one overlook the fine book by Funabashi Keiko and Tsutsumi Masae [III-08], which sheds light on the contemporary family from the distinctive perspective of motherhood.

A volume edited by Arichi Tōru and Oikawa Hiroshi [III-09], a book by Yoshizumi Kyōko [III-10], and another book edited by Yoshizumi [III-11] offer incisive comments on problems inherent in the contemporary family by focusing on divorce, non-marriage and children born out of wedlock, which are generally regarded as negations of the family. In addition, studies of the family in relation to the aging of Japanese society were brought out by Shimizu Hiroaki [III-12], Arakaki Toyoko, Tamaki Takao, Ōshiro Noritake and Hanashiro Rieko [III-13], and Naoi Michiko [III-14].

#### IV. COMMUNITY: RURAL AND URBAN

With regard to the study of rural society, the most useful work for acquainting oneself with the general state of Japan's rural villages and farmers that was published during the period under review was the large volume edited by Takahashi Akiyoshi, Hasumi Otohiko and Yamamoto Eiji [IV-01]. Full-scale studies

dealing with rural villages and farmers in contemporary Japan included a book by Hosoya Takashi, Kobayashi Kazuho, Akiba Setsuo, Nakajima Nobuhiro and Itō Isamu [IV-02], a volume edited by Tsukamoto Tetsundo [IV-03], and books by Hasegawa Akihiko [IV-04] and Kanno Masashi [IV-05].

On the subject of urban society, the volumes edited by Suzuki Hiroshi [IV-06], Kurasawa Susumu *et al.* [IV-07], and Yoshihara Naoki [IV-08] are all painstaking studies that raise a variety of issues. The book edited by Takahashi Yūetsu [IV-09], on the other hand, discusses the question of Tokyo's inner city as an example of the restructuring of a metropolitan society. In addition, the volume edited by Hasumi Otohiko and Okuda Michihiro [IV-10] and the two books by Okuda Michihiro [IV-11, 12] analyze Japan's urban society from the perspective of community theory, while Tamano Kazushi [IV-13] presents a study of the formation of neighborhood associations (*chōnaikai*) in the course of the urbanization of modern Japan.

Moving now on to the results of full-scale urban surveys, mention must first be made of the large volume edited by Fuse Tetsuji [IV-14]. Next, the volume compiled by Nitagai Kamon and Hasumi Otohiko [IV-15], dealing with the city of Fukuyama in Hiroshima prefecture, contains studies on various aspects of the influence of urban policy on civic life. In addition, the book edited by Furukawa Kōjun, Shōji Yōko and Sambommatsu Masayuki [IV-16] is an excellent study that analyzes community conflicts over the construction of social welfare facilities.

On community in general there appeared a book by Takegawa Shōgo [IV-17], who probes the relationship between community planning and the lives of residents, and a book by Nakada Minoru [IV-18], who elucidates the realities of "joint area management" in the vicinity of Nagoya. The fruits of research into community could also be said to have been not inconsiderable during this period.

## V. INDUSTRY, LABOR, CLASS AND SOCIAL STRATIFICATION

A distinctive feature of research in this field during the period

under review was the large amount of research on communication within organizations, representative of which were a compilation by Haraoka Kazuma and Wakabayashi Mitsuru [V-01] and a book by Inomata Masao [V-02]. On management, labor and career formation, which constitute the substance of industrial organizations, there appeared books by Mutō Yasuaki [V-03], Kyōtani Eiji [V-04], and Wakisaka Akira [V-05]. A large book by Kawanishi Hirosuke [V-06] and a meticulous study by Ueda Kisaburō [V-07], meanwhile, treat of the realities of labor and the lives of craftsmen. Labor unions are dealt with in a book in English by Kawanishi Hirosuke [V-08] and in a joint work by Kamata Tetsuhiro and Kamata Toshiko [V-09].

Research relating to foreign workers in Japan was undertaken with particular vigor during this period, and there appeared a joint compilation by Kajita Takamichi and Iyotani Toshio [V-10], an extensive collection of survey reports compiled by Tezuka Kazuaki, Komai Hiroshi, Ono Gorō and Ogata Takaaki [V-11], and a compilation by Inagami Takeshi *et al.* [V-12]. Two books by Komai Hiroshi, one in Japanese [V-13] and one in English [V-14], discuss against the background of the trends outlined in the above works the path to permanent residency in Japan for foreign workers and, on the basis of a joint study, the social background of workers who come to Japan from developing countries. In addition, the compilation by Okuda Michihiro and Tajima Junko [V-15] explores in great detail the occupations and living conditions of Asian foreigners in Shinjuku and also makes many instructive comments on problems concerning the attitudes of Japanese towards foreigners.

As for class and social stratification, the most significant study produced during these two years was a book by Tsukada Mamoru [V-16], who discusses the legitimation process of social stratification by describing the life of barkers (*yobiko*).

## VI. MASS COMMUNICATIONS AND SOCIAL CONSCIOUSNESS

One of the greatest achievements during this period with regard to the overall theory of communication was a book by Inaba

Michio [VI-01]. As for mass communications, there appeared books by Okada Naoyuki [VI-02] and Kojima Kazuto [VI-03] and a joint compilation by Tazaki Tokurō and Kojima Kazuto [VI-04].

On the subject of mass media theory, there appeared a book by Yoshimi Shun'ya, Wakabayashi Mikio and Mizukoshi Shin [VI-05] dealing with the social functions of the telephone in contemporary Japan; a book by Miyata Kakuko [VI-06], which discusses the relationship between social psychology and the new communications environment in a society of electronic media; a book by Nakano Osamu [VI-07] dealing with the question of social isolation of the youth in the cities of a media society; a compilation by Katō Harueko and Tsuganezawa Toshihiro [VI-08], which analyzes from a variety of perspectives the relationship between women and the mass media; and a book by Satō Takumi [VI-09], who discusses the history of mass media from Marx to Hitler and attempts to debunk the myth of mass propaganda.

A slender volume that nevertheless deserves to be consulted is that brought out by the Japan Election Studies Association [VI-10], which discusses the role of mass communications in politics. In addition, Ichikawa Kōichi [VI-11] has published a unique study of the history of the social psychology of vogues, and it also serves as a contribution to the study of Japan's social history.

With regard to social consciousness, mention must be made of the large study by Manabe Kazufumi [VI-12] and the bulky compilation by the Institute of Statistical Mathematics Research Committee for the Study of the Japanese National Character [VI-13]. Both of these are reliable works with a well-defined methodological base, and they are indicative of the current level of research in this field in Japan.

## VII. SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND SOCIAL WELFARE

On the subject of social problems there was published first of all a collection of historical materials in the form of a reissue of *Gendai shakai mondai kenkyū*, compiled by the Japan Social Institute Research Department [VII-01]. On development and

environmental issues there appeared a book by Ukai Teruyoshi [VII-02], who criticizes the environmental destruction that has accompanied the development of Okinawa, and a work edited by Iijima Nobuko [VII-03] that might be described as the first Japanese textbook on environmental sociology. A general introduction to social pathology appeared in the form of a joint compilation by Yonekawa Shigenobu and Yajima Masami [VII-04].

The social pathology or social problems of education are dealt with by Takegawa Ikuo [VII-05], while issues of discrimination are dealt with by Nakane Mitsutoshi [VII-06], who discusses the structure of discrimination surrounding *yoseba* (flophouse quarters), and Fukuoka Yasunori [VII-07], who points to the potential for contemporary youth to discriminate. The books by Ishikawa Jun [VII-08], Fukuoka Yasunori [VII-09] and Tateiwa Shin'ya [VII-10], on the other hand, describe how ethnic minorities and the disabled, who are prone to become targets of discrimination, can gain a sense of identity and establish distinctive lifestyles.

Moving on to questions of aging, a noticeable feature of this period was the appearance of studies that interpret aging society in positive terms and describe prospects for a "society of longevity," and these included books by Aoi Kazuo [VII-11], Sagaza Haruo [VII-12], and Kurata Washio and Asano Hitoshi [VII-13]. More detailed studies linking aging society to local welfare and family welfare were published by Kaneko Isamu [VII-14], Nonoyama Hisaya [VII-15], and Miyajima Hiroshi [VII-16].

With regard to health and medical care, Sonoda Kyōichi, who has contributed immensely to the establishment of this field of research, celebrated his sixtieth birthday and retired from the University of Tokyo, and in this connection there appeared a book by Sonoda [VII-17], a compilation by Sonoda and Sonoda Yoshio [VII-18], and two volumes of articles edited by Sonoda, Yamazaki Yoshihiko, Sugita Satoshi, Kawata Chieko and Yoshida Tōru [VII-19]. These all deserve to be consulted as works indicative of the level of research into the sociology of health in Japan.



### VIII. CULTURAL TRANSFORMATION AND SOCIAL CHANGE

In this final section I wish to consider signs of social change and the possibilities for social movements by examining religious phenomena, sports culture, movements among marginal members of society such as youth and women, and feminism.

On the subject of religion, there appeared first of all a large compilation by Ikado Fujio [VIII-01] that examines the influence exerted on Japanese religion by the postwar occupation. With regard to the question of how to comprehend the religious situation in contemporary Japan, on the other hand, there appeared a volume compiled by the Association for the Study of the Sociology of Religions [VIII-02]. There was also published a large work by Hikita Seishun [VIII-03] dealing specifically with Buddhism.

Sports culture is dealt with in books by Matsumura Kazunori [VIII-04] and Suda Naoyuki [VIII-05], who examine the relationship between regional revitalization and sports, and in a book by Esashi Shōgo [VIII-06], who undertakes a sociological study of women's sports. With regard to youth, Yamaoka Takeshi [VIII-07] presents a study of the age-grade system, which through rural communities' traditional male youth groups known as *wakamono-gumi* played an important role in past Japanese society, while Miyadai Shinji [VIII-08] and Kadowaki Atsushi [VIII-09] discuss the subculture of contemporary youth and examine the rupture that exists between this subculture and dominant culture.

On the subject of women, there were published a useful introductory work by Inoue Teruko [VIII-10], who has been a long-time advocate of women's studies and has devoted her energies to its development, and a book by Amano Masako and Sakurai Atsushi [VIII-11], who examine postwar social history with a focus on "women and goods." On feminism there appeared firstly three volumes compiled by Katō Shūichi, Sakamoto Kazue and Sechiyama Kaku [VIII-12], all younger researchers. A more unusual collection of articles by younger researchers was brought out by Ina Masato and Aikyō Masanori *et al.* [VIII-13], and there also appeared a book by Yoshizawa Natsuko [VIII-14], who in an inquiry into the complexity of the concept of equality discusses the

difficulties faced by feminism. Mention must also be made of the book by Ōsawa Mari [VIII-15], who criticizes contemporary Japanese society from a feminist standpoint in connection with the question of sexual discrimination in corporate society.

Finally, one should also mention the unique study by Kurita Nobuyoshi [VIII-16], who applies the methods of quantitative sociology to the study of social movements. This book, which treats of social movements in a manner befitting of a younger researcher, will no doubt provoke considerable debate in Japanese sociology.

#### BIBLIOGRAPHY

- I-01 森岡清美・塩原 勉・本間康平 (編) Morioka Kiyomi, Shiobara Tsutomu and Homma Yasuhei (eds.), 『新社会学辞典』 *New Dictionary of Sociology*, 1735 pp., 有斐閣, 1992.

The first full-scale dictionary of sociology to have been published for some years; its contributors comprise the majority of Japanese sociologists. It represents a complete revision of the 『社会学辞典』 (Dictionary of Sociology; 有斐閣) that came out in 1958, and in both volume and quality it far surpasses the 『現代社会学辞典』 (Contemporary Dictionary of Sociology; 有信堂, 1984) and 『社会学辞典』 (Encyclopedia of Sociology; 弘文堂, 1988), thus becoming the best dictionary of sociology to have been produced by Japanese sociologists. It contains approximately six thousand entries and reflects the influence of the great changes that have affected both society and sociology since the appearance of the 1958 dictionary. There is some disparity in the degree to which the fruits of the paradigm shift that has occurred since the 1970s following the social movements of the 1960s have been assimilated by the different contributors, but in view of the fact that it contains many basic terms essential to the study of Japanese society, it will also prove indispensable to foreign scholars of Japanese studies.

- 02 川合隆男 (監修) Kawai Takao (supvr.), 『戸田貞三著作集』 *Collected Works of Toda Teizō* (14 vols.+sep. vol.), 大空社, 1993.

The collected works of a researcher who was a leading figure in Japanese sociology, especially in the study of the family, from the 1920s to the early 1950s. This collection includes 『家族の研究』 (*Studies in the*

*Family*, 1926), 『家族と婚姻』 (*The Family and Marriage*, 1934), 『家族構成』 (*The Composition of the Family*, 1937), 『家と家族制度』 (*The Ie and the Family System*, 1944), and 『家族制度』 (*The Family System*, 1950), and it is required reading for those engaged in the historical study of the Japanese family. It also includes useful studies on population and regional problems and on the state of social surveys in the prewar period.

- 03 新明正道 Shimmei Masamichi, 『新明正道著作集』 *Collected Works of Shimmei Masamichi*, 誠信書房.  
Vol. 3, 『理論3 ゲマインシャフト, 社会学の立場』 *Theory 3: Gemeinschaft; The Standpoint of Sociology*, 548 pp., 1992.
- 04 清水禮子 (編) Shimizu Reiko (ed.), 『清水幾太郎著作集』 *Collected Works of Shimizu Ikutarō*, 講談社.  
Vol. 18, 『オーギュスト・コント, 私の社会学者たち』 *Auguste Comte; My Sociologists*, 441 pp., 1993.  
Vol. 19, 『補遺・年譜・著作目録・執筆目録他』 *Addenda, Chronological Biography, List of Books, List of Writings, etc.*, 550 pp., 1993.
- 05 田原音和 Tahara Otoyori, 『科学的知の社会学——デュルケムからブルデュまで』 *The Sociology of Scientific Knowledge: From Durkheim to Bourdieu*, 348 pp., 藤原書店, 1993.

A collection of the posthumous writings of a sociologist who died suddenly in 1992 at the age of sixty-five. Because he was a specialist in French sociology, this volume serves to acquaint the reader with the manner in which structuralism and Bourdieu's sociology were introduced to Japanese sociology, and it also contains essays such as 日本的社會性の諸形式——伝統主義と現代主義 “Various Forms of Japanese Sociality: Traditionalism and Modernism.”

- 06 作田啓一 Sakuta Keiichi, 『生成の社会学をめざして——価値観と性格』 *In Search of a Generative Sociology: Value Orientation and Personality*, 227 pp., 有斐閣, 1993.

A recent work by the doyen of active sociologists. Its content ranges from a discussion of the evolution of humans as social beings to a critique of the authoritarian personality or Hitlerites. It is a noteworthy study indicative of the theoretical level of Japanese sociology.

- 07 佐藤慶幸・那須 寿 (編) Satō Yoshiyuki and Nasu Hisashi (eds.), 『危機と再生の社会理論』 *Social Theories of Crises and Regeneration*, 391 pp., マルジュ社, 1993.

This work consists of four parts (“The Individual and Society,” “Science and Everyday Life,” “Systems and Life-World” and “Structure and Process”) which deal respectively with classical theories of sociology,

phenomenological sociology, J. Habermas and N. Luhmann, and theories of symbolic interaction and ethnomethodology. It represents an attempt to bring some order to sociological theory since the paradigm shift in Japan.

- 08 真木悠介 Maki Yūsuke, 『自我の起源——愛とエゴイズムの動物社会学』 *The Origins of the Self: The Animal Sociology of Love and Egoism*, 198 pp., 岩波書店, 1993.

A painstaking study that explores the origins of the self by considering theories of genetic evolution and the study of animal behavior in order to obtain a basis for the comparative sociology of the self. It deserves to be read as an example of an attempt by Japanese sociology to develop a universal theory that transcends differences between the East and the West.

- 09 井上 俊 Inoue Shun, 『悪夢の選択——文明の社会学』 *A Nightmarish Choice: The Sociology of Culture*, 220 pp., 筑摩書房, 1992.

A collection of articles of which the fourth in particular (日本文化の百年——「適応」「超越」「自省」のダイナミクス “One Hundred Years of Japanese Culture: The Dynamics of ‘Adaptation,’ ‘Transcendence’ and ‘Introspection’”) points out the dangers facing contemporary Japanese culture which, erected on the foundations of modernization, has now lost the ability to reflect upon itself and is being submerged in mundanity.

- 10 厚東洋輔・今田高俊・友枝敏雄 (編) Kōtō Yōsuke, Imada Takatoshi and Tomoeda Toshio (eds.), 『社会理論の新領域』 *New Spheres in Social Theory*, 216 pp., 東京大学出版会, 1993.

- 11 橋爪大三郎 Hashizume Daizaburō, 『橋爪大三郎コレクション』 *Hashizume Daizaburō Collection*, 勁草書房, 1993.

Vol. 1, 『身体論』 *On the Body*, 286 pp.

Vol. 2, 『性空間論』 *On Sexual Space*, 324 pp.

Vol. 3, 『制度論』 *On Institutions*, 316 pp.

- 12 佐藤郁哉 Satō Ikuya, 『フィールドワーク——書を持って街へ出よう』 *Fieldwork: Let's Go out into Town with a Book*, 250 pp., 新曜社, 1992.

An excellent book which reexamines the meaning of fieldwork from the standpoint of the younger generation. The author covers both the theory and practice of fieldwork, including the use of personal computers, and it is a useful book for acquainting oneself with the current of experientialism to be found in the younger generation of Japanese sociologists. It should be read in conjunction with the author's earlier 『暴走族のエスノグラフィー』 *An Ethnography of Bikies* (新曜社, 1984) and 『ヤンキー・暴走族・社会人』 *Yankees, Bikies and Adults at Large* (新曜社, 1985).

- 13 好井裕明 (編) Yoshii Hiroaki (ed.), 『エスノメソドロジーの現実——せめぎあう〈生〉と〈常〉』 *The Realities of Ethnomethodology: “Life” and*

“Ordinariness” in *Conflict*, 264 pp., 世界思想社, 1992.

A collection of articles on ethnomethodology by a younger researcher which enables one both to gain a grasp of the acceptance, assimilation and development of ethnomethodology in Japanese sociology and to understand on the basis thereof the present state of social problems such as sexual harassment and discrimination against *buraku* 部落 ghettos, *yoseba* 寄せ場 flophouse quarters and disabled children. It is an important work for familiarizing oneself with the new research methods that are spreading among younger Japanese sociologists.

- 14 大沢真幸 Ōsawa Masachi, 『身体の比較社会学II』 *The Comparative Sociology of the Body (II)*, 532 pp., 勁草書房, 1992.

A sequel to I-21 in Vol. IX, Part 1, of this *Bibliography*. It further develops the general principles about society developed in this earlier work and discusses primitive communities and ancient despotic states.

- 15 若林幹夫 Wakabayashi Mikio, 『熱い都市 冷たい都市』 *Hot Cities and Cold Cities*, 248 pp., 弘文堂, 1992.

The author applies Lévi-Strauss's conception of “hot societies and cold societies” to urban theory and argues that, in contrast to the “cold cities” of premodern times, modern and contemporary cities represent endlessly expanding “hot cities.” He also makes some interesting comments on Japanese cities since ancient times.

- 16 佐藤俊樹 Satō Toshiki, 『近代・組織・資本主義——日本と西欧における近代の地平』 *The Modern Age, Organizations, and Capitalism: The Horizons of the Modern Age in Japan and Western Europe*, 352 pp., ミネルヴァ書房, 1993.

This book, which sees the origins of modern society in the Puritan corporations of seventeenth-century New England, presents a new theory of modern society. From this vantage point the author views the modern age in Japan as a “society of ‘private’ individuals” and contends that it is coming to an end in the postwar era.

- 17 長谷正人 Hase Masato, 『悪循環の現象学——「行為の意図せざる結果」をめぐって』 *Phenomenology in a Vicious Circle: On the “Unintentional Results of Action,”* 176 pp., ハーベスト社, 1992.

- II-01 直井 優・盛山和夫・間々田孝夫 (編) Naoi Atsushi, Seiyama Kazuo and Mamada Takao (eds.), 『日本社会の新潮流』 *New Currents in Japanese Society*, 248 pp., 東京大学出版会, 1993.

A collection of articles that forms a counterpart to I-10. Whereas the former was theoretical in content, this volume provides analyses of the

actual state of Japanese society. It is divided into three parts (“The Family and the Individual,” “Social Consciousness and Personality” and “Corporations and Consumers”) and contains stimulating articles on topics such as the Japanese meaning of the trend towards nuclear families, Japan’s exceedingly low birth rate, changes in political attitudes as seen in relation to youth and women, differences in the “quality of life,” and the downscaling of Japanese organizations. It is especially rich in suggestions for analyses of the current state of Japanese society by means of quantitative methods and strata analysis.

- 02 浜口恵俊 (編) Hamaguchi Eshun (ed.), 『日本型モデルとは何か——国際化時代におけるメリットとデメリット』 *What Is the Japanese Model?: Its Merits and Demerits in an Age of Internationalization*, 449 pp., 新曜社, 1993.

This volume represents the results of a joint study sponsored by the International Research Center for Japanese Studies 国際日本文化研究センター and is divided into three parts (“On the ‘Japanese Model’: Towards a Paradigm Shift,” “Various Aspects of the Japanese Model” and “The Japanese Model and Globalization”), with contributions by twenty-six researchers including the editor. Editor Hamaguchi develops his arguments as an extension of his long-held views on contrasting Western individualism with Japanese contextualism (*kanjinshugi* 間人主義), and he refers to the standpoint of a social science based on contextualism, which places greater importance on interpersonal relations than on the individual, as “methodological relationalism.” With regard to paradigms, the articles by Yoshida Kazuo 吉田和男, who argues that the magnetic model is more useful than the synergetic model for analyzing the Japanese system, and Kumon Shumpei 公文俊平, who suggests that the network approach provides an effective means of dealing with the Japanese model, merit special attention. As regards various aspects of the Japanese model, Tsunoyama Sakae 角山栄 writes in regard to the acceptance of the results and modes of industrialization that Japan has served as a “transformer substation” towards Asia and other regions. On the relationship between the Japanese model and globalization, the articles by Iwata Ryūshi 岩田龍子, who points out the limits in the universality of Japanese-style management, and Imada Takatoshi 今田高俊, who analyzes the acceptance of and resistance to the Japanese model in Asian countries, are especially helpful. All in all, this should prove to be a valuable work for studying Japanese culture from a variety of angles.

- 03 戦時下日本社会研究会 (編) Wartime Japanese Society Research Group

(ed.), 『戦時下の日本——昭和前期の歴史社会学』 *Japan during the War: Historico-Sociological Analyses of the Early Shōwa Era*, 348 pp., 行路社, 1992.

A collection of articles dealing with the wartime era, “a period of the most poignant experiences,” from the standpoint of historical sociology, which has only just begun to win popularity in Japan too; it contains fifteen articles on the six topics of ethnos, population, administration, culture, women and religion. Articles that are most helpful for gaining an understanding of the historical background to contemporary Japanese society include those by Hashimoto Mitsuru 橋本満, who analyzes the role played by the concept of ethnos in the modernization of Japan; Takazawa Atsuo 高澤淳夫 and Tsubouchi Yoshihiro 坪内良博, who examine the significance of the study of the population problem in wartime Japan and its relation to war policy; Itō Kimio 伊藤公雄 and Tanaka Noriyuki 田中紀行, who consider ideological control during the war with reference to war films and popular culture in general; Takahashi Saburō 高橋三郎 and Araragi Shinzō 蘭信三, who shed light on the relationship between war and women; and Nitta Mitsuko 新田光子, who examines the social functions of overseas shrines that were built as the Japanese advanced overseas.

- 04 中野 卓 Nakano Takashi, 『「学徒出陣」前後, 従軍学生のみた戦争』 *The Circumstances Surrounding the “Departure of Students for the Front”: The War as Seen by Students at the Front*, 320 pp., 新曜社, 1992.
- 05 天野正子・安田常雄 (編) Amano Masako and Yasuda Tsuneo (eds.), 『戦後“啓蒙”思想の遺したもの』 *The Legacy of Postwar “Enlightenment” Thought*, 260 pp., 久山社, 1992.
- 06 河西宏祐 (編) Kawanishi Hirosuke (ed.), 『戦後史とライフヒストリー』 *Postwar History and Life Histories*, 435 pp., 日本評論社, 1992.

This book contains the life stories of nine union activists and similar figures who were involved in the postwar left-wing labor movement, and it should prove useful for research on this subject.

- 07 副田義也 Soeda Yoshiya, 『日本文化試論——ベネディクト『菊と刀』を読む』 *A Tentative Theory of Japanese Culture: Reading Benedict's The Chrysanthemum and the Sword*, 436 pp., 新曜社, 1993.

A major opus that reexamines the essence of Japanese culture by means of a critique of Ruth Benedict's *The Chrysanthemum and the Sword*. Soeda points out that Benedict's theory of Japanese culture owes far more to the achievements of her predecessors than has been hitherto recognized,

and he maintains that insofar that she tended by nature to be intuitive and poetic, her book cannot stand up to a sociological critique in any strict sense. After having examined past clan society (which defined Japanese culture), the formation of the modern state as a result of the Meiji Restoration, the concepts of “obligation” (*on* 恩) and “requital” (*hō-on* 報恩), the concept of “duty” (*giri* 義理), ideas on honor and dishonor, and attitudes to pleasure and ethics, Soeda criticizes Benedict for having simplistically contrasted Japan’s “shame culture” with the West’s “guilt culture,” and he argues that Japan too has its own culture of guilt, deriving from Buddhism, which coalesced with a culture of ritual pollution that shunned the unrestrained fulfillment and aggrandizement of desires. He concludes that whereas capitalism and democracy, which have underpinned Western culture, have affirmed war as providing a boost for the economy and have rationalized state egoism by appealing to patriotism, “it is possible for Japanese culture to integrate its Buddhist culture of guilt and the nation’s experience of war and to provide a philosophical basis for negating war and state egoism.”

- 08 吉野耕作 Yoshino Kōsaku, *Cultural Nationalism in Contemporary Japan: A Sociological Enquiry*, ix+270 pp., London and New York: Routledge, 1992.
- 09 中野秀一郎・今津孝次郎 (編) Nakano Hideichirō and Imazu Kōjirō (eds.), 『エスニシティの社会学——日本社会の民族的構成』 *The Sociology of Ethnicity: The Ethnic Composition of Japanese Society*, 263 pp., 世界思想社, 1993.

As is indicated by the subtitle, this work attempts to apply the sociology of ethnicity, which has also become popular in Japan, to Japanese society itself. It is divided into three parts (“The Present State of Questions of Ethnicity,” “Japanese Society and Perspectives on Ethnicity” and “Towards a Sociology of Ethnicity in Japan”) and contains a total of thirteen articles by twelve contributors. Worthy of special mention are Chap. 2 by Aoki Hideo 青木秀男, who sees the foreign workers flowing into Japan as forming part of the urban lower class; Chap. 4 by Nakano, who analyzes various problems associated with the reception of refugees from Indochina; Chap. 5 by Yamanaka Hayato 山中速人, who analyzes past newspaper coverage of Korea and Koreans and throws into relief the formation of views of ethnicity in modern Japan; Chap. 6 by Tanaka Hiroshi 田中宏, who reveals a blind spot in discussions about foreign workers in connection with the Japanese concept of “nationality”; and Chap. 9 by Imazu, who, starting with the “in-group/out-group” concept



rooted in Japanese self-perceptions, analyzes the meaning of “outsiders” (*ijin* 異人), “outcasts” (*hinin* 非人) and “foreigners” (*gaijin* 外人). This volume will assist those studying the ethnic composition of Japanese society from the aspects of both reality and perceptions.

- 10 宮良高弘 (編) Miyara Takahiro (ed.), 『日本文化を考える——北と南からの視点』 *Thinking about Japanese Culture: Perspectives from North and South*, 297 pp., 第一書房, 1993.
- 11 松本三和夫・吉岡 斉 (編) Matsumoto Miwao and Yoshioka Hitoshi (eds.), 『(科学・技術と社会の会) 年報 科学・技術・社会』 *Annual Report (of the Association for the Study of Science, Technology and Society): Science, Technology and Society*, Vol. 1, 144 pp.; Vol. 2, 153 pp., 弘学出版, 1992-93.
- 12 林 武・里深文彦 (編) Hayashi Takeshi and Satobuka Fumihiko (eds.), 『科学技術の生態学』 *The Study of the Facts about Science and Technology*, 293 pp., アグネ承風社, 1993.
- 13 天野郁夫 Amano Ikuo, 『学歴の社会史——教育と日本の近代』 *A Social History of Academic Credentials: Education and the Japanese Modern Age*, 281 pp., 新潮社, 1992.

This book was written with a desire to “elucidate the basic structure of Japan’s modern society through the medium of education,” and the author describes how the school system was established between the early Meiji and Taishō eras, how academic credentials came to hold social significance, how academic cliques evolved in the national and leading private universities, and how the major corporations began to employ university graduates on a regular basis. Amano weaves into his story various episodes drawn from a wealth of materials, and his book is an excellent introduction to the origins of contemporary Japanese society as a society of academic credentialism.

- 14 山岸治男 Yamagishi Haruo, 『近代日本人のライフコースと自我形成』 *The Life Course of Modern Japanese and the Evolution of Their Self*, 363 pp., 多賀出版, 1993.

This book focuses on the life course of people of farming origins and attempts to shed light on social mobility in modern Japan from the standpoint of those directly involved. As is evident from the author’s interest in the evolution of the self, it is a study of life course in the context of the sociology of education rather than family sociology. According to the author, there developed among the Japanese of the modern period a “throwing up one’s hands” attitude that reflected their despair at finding themselves at the mercy of major social changes.

- 15 木原孝博・武藤武典・熊谷一乗・藤田英典 (編) Kihara Takahiro, Mutō Takenori, Kumagai Kazunori and Fujita Hidenori (eds.), 『学校文化の社会学』 *The Sociology of School Culture*, 254 pp., 福村出版, 1993.
- 16 久富善之 (編) Kudomi Yoshiyuki (ed.), 『調査で読む学校と子供』 *Schools and Children Seen through Surveys*, 174 pp., 草土文化, 1993.
- 17 加藤哲郎 Katō Tetsurō, 『社会と国家』 *Society and State*, 266 pp., 岩波書店, 1992.

The author criticizes Japanese society within a world context as representing “a society enveloped by the company,” and he argues for citizens’ self-government in a global society. This is a sociological book by a political scientist rather than the work of a sociologist.

- 18 棚瀬孝雄 Tanase Takao, 『紛争と裁判の法社会学』 *The Sociology of Law Pertaining to Disputes and Trials*, 304 pp., 法津文化社, 1992.

This book consists of two parts (“Theories of the Process for Resolving Disputes” and “An Analysis of the Process for Dealing with Disputes out of Court”), each comprising three articles. Distinctive features are the author’s application of role theory to the dispute process and his leanings towards autonomous mediation.

- 19 Ikegami-Andersson, Masako, *The Military-Industrial Complex: The Cases of Sweden and Japan*, 160 pp., Gower (U. K.): Dartmouth Publishing Company, 1992.

- III-01 湯沢雅彦 (監修) Yuzawa Yasuhiko (supvr.), 『戦前期 国勢調査報告集』 *Collection of Census Reports: Prewar Period* (19 vols.), クレス出版, 1993.

A collection of reports on the censuses that were held every five years between Taishō 9 (1920) and Shōwa 15 (1940). It constitutes a source of basic material for research into the prewar population and related issues. The content of the individual volumes is as follows: —Vol. 1: Taishō 9 (1) —census description. Vol. 2: Taishō 9 (2) —national section (population, physical characteristics, birthplace, age, marital status, nationality, households and occupations). Vol. 3: Taishō 9 (3) —national section (composition of ordinary households), overseas Japanese. Vol. 4: Taishō 14 (1) —description, table of national results, households and population by cities, towns and villages. Vol. 5: Taishō 14 (2) —prefectures (Hokkaido, Tōhoku, Kantō). Vol. 6: Taishō 14 (3) —prefectures (Hokuriku, Chūbu, Kinki). Vol. 7: Taishō 14 (4) —prefectures (Chūgoku, Shikoku, Kyushu). Vols. 8-11: Shōwa 5 —(composition of original report:) (1) population, physical characteristics, age, marital status, birthplace, nationality, house-

holds, residences, population by cities, towns and villages; (2) occupations and industries; (3) places of employment (I, II); (4) prefectures (47 fascs.); and (5) population by cities, towns and villages. Vol. 12: Shōwa 10 (1)—national section, population by cities, towns and villages. Vol. 13: Shōwa 10 (2)—prefectures (Hokkaido, Tōhoku, Kantō). Vol. 14: Shōwa 10 (3)—prefectures (Hokuriku, Chūbu). Vol. 15: Shōwa 10 (4)—prefectures (Kinki, Chūgoku). Vol. 16: Shōwa 10 (5)—prefectures (Shikoku, Kyushu). Vol. 17: Shōwa 15 (1)—total population, male/female ratio, age, marital status, nationality. Vols. 18-19: Shōwa 15 (2)—positions in industry and business; (3)—occupations.

- 02 木村文勝・武藤泰明 Kimura Fumikatsu and Mutō Yasuaki, 『日本の人口問題』 *The Population Problem of Japan*, 153 pp., 日本経済新聞社, 1992.
- 03 古田隆彦・西武百貨店 IDF プロジェクト室 (編) Furuta Takahiko and IDF (Intelligence/Development/Factory) Project Office of Seibu Department Stores, Ltd. (eds.), 『人口減少ショック』 *The Shock of the Decline in Population*, 238 pp., PHP 研究所, 1993.
- 04 森岡清美 Morioka Kiyomi, 『現代家族変動論』 *On Changes in the Contemporary Family*, 220 pp., ミネルヴァ書房, 1993.

A study of changes in the family by a representative sociologist of the family. It is divided into four parts (“The Fundamentals of Family Change,” “Historical Observations on Family Change,” “Contemporary Aspects of Family Change” and “Long-term Prospects for Family Change”), comprising eleven chapters in all. The author’s theory of family change is based on a definition of the family as constituting “the primary group for the pursuit of welfare with a small number of close kin as its chief members,” and in Parts 1 and 2 he discusses the connections between the traditional *ie* and contemporary family from this perspective and examines family change around the 1910s and the collapse of the *ie*. Then in Part 3 he analyzes family change in contemporary Japan with reference to the declining size of the family, the growth of nuclear families, changes in modes of selecting spouses, the rise in the divorce rate, and changes in family consciousness, and on the basis thereof he educes some basic trends, namely, the decline in the size of cooperative units for daily support, the pursuit of comfort values in everyday life, and individualization. Finally in Part 4, which reviews long-term prospects for family change, he describes the process of the “privatization” of the Japanese family from before the early modern period, when a distinction was made between the outward appearances and private aspects of the family, down to the

present age of advanced “privatization,” and he also points to the central role of the mother as a Japanese variation of the conjugal family. This is an indispensable work for any research into the character and transformation of the Japanese family.

- 05 坪内玲子 Tsubouchi Reiko, 『日本の家族——「家」の連続と不連続』 *The Japanese Family: The Continuity and Discontinuity of the “Ie,”* 182 pp., アカデミア出版会, 1992.

This book presents the results of a historical and statistical study born of a desire to examine the ideals of the *ie*, which have dominated the Japanese family, from the perspective of their actual realization, and it touches on the realities of the *ie* in rural villages during the Bakumatsu period, the realities of succession to the headship of a house and funerals and festivals in the Tōhoku region and Okinawa, the attenuation of the concept of the *ie* and the rise in the divorce rate in Hokkaido and Okinawa, and the vicissitudes of the *ie* concept and changes in the chief mourner as seen in a national context. This final analysis in particular is helpful for understanding the family in contemporary Japan from the aspect of *ie* consciousness.

- 06 布施晶子・玉水俊哲・庄司洋子 Fuse Akiko, Tamamizu Toshiaki and Shōji Yōko, 『現代家族のルネサンス』 *The Renaissance of the Contemporary Family*, 363 pp., 青木書店, 1992.

A textbook on the sociology of the family consisting of three parts (“Families throughout the World Today,” “The Current State of Married Couples and Parents and Children in Japan” and “An Indigent Life in a ‘Wealthy Society’”) and a final chapter entitled “The Renaissance of the Contemporary Family.” Part 2 in particular provides information on the general state of the family in Japan, marital relations, parental relations, relations between aging parents and their children, and the diversification of the family.

- 07 石川 実・大村英昭・塩原 勉 (編) Ishikawa Minoru, Ōmura Hideaki and Shiobara Tsutomu (eds.), 『ターミナル家族』 *The Terminal Family*, 225 pp., NTT 出版, 1993.

A collection of articles, some by researchers who are not specialists in the sociology of the family. A distinctive feature is the focus on the relationship between the family and medical care, death and religion.

- 08 船橋恵子・堤マサエ Funabashi Keiko and Tsutsumi Masae, 『母性の社会学』 *The Sociology of Motherhood*, 260 pp., サイエンス社, 1992.
- 09 有地 亨・老川 寛 (編) Arichi Tōru and Oikawa Hiroshi (eds.), 『離婚の比較社会史』 *A Comparative Social History of Divorce*, 368 pp., 三

省堂, 1992.

- 10 善積京子 Yoshizumi Kyōko, 『婚外子の社会学』 *The Sociology of Children Born out of Wedlock*, 280 pp., 世界思想社, 1993.

This book discusses the reasons for the increase in the number of children born out of wedlock from the perspective of a social factor analysis of the chain of illegitimacy, with Chap. 3 dealing with historical changes in illegitimate birth in Japan and Chap. 4 devoted to case studies. The author argues that because there is still strong social pressure in Japan to maintain a low rate of births out of wedlock, special emphasis is placed on “unwed mothers” amongst “single mothers” in general, thereby giving the impression that illegitimate children are increasing more than is actually the case.

- 11 善積京子 (編) Yoshizumi Kyōko (ed.), 『非婚を生きたい——婚外子の差別を問う』 *Wanting to Remain Single: Questioning Discrimination against Children Born out of Wedlock*, 256 pp., 青木書店, 1992.

A collection of articles by ten contributors including the editor; it is divided into two parts entitled “The Struggle against Discrimination of Children Born out of Wedlock” and “The Logic of Not Marrying.”

- 12 清水浩昭 Shimizu Hiroaki, 『高齢化社会と家族構造の地域性』 *An Aging Society and the Regional Character of Family Structure*, 277 pp., 時潮社, 1992.

- 13 新垣都代子・玉城隆雄・大城宜武・花城梨枝子 Arakaki Toyoko, Tamaki Takao, Ōshiro Noritake and Hanashiro Rieko, 『沖縄の高齢者をめぐる世代関係』 *Generational Relationships Pertaining to the Elderly in Okinawa*, 1993, 多賀出版, 1993.

A study based on a survey of generational relationships pertaining to the elderly and old age in Okinawa; it deals with topics such as changes in the life environment, residential relationships, support and care relationships, living expenses, transmission of memorial tablets and inheritance of property, interaction between consanguine relationship and territorial relations, the structure of dissatisfaction and anxiety, and welfare for the aged. One of the authors comments that “notwithstanding intense social changes such as urbanization, depopulation and the spread of nuclear families, it has become evident that the situation in Okinawa is one that is generally kind and warm towards the elderly across each generation.”

- 14 直井道子 Naoi Michiko, 『高齢者と家族——新しいつながりを求めて』 *The Elderly and Their Families: In Search of New Bonds*, 205 pp., サイエンス社, 1993.

- IV-01 高橋明善・蓮見音彦・山本英治 (編) Takahashi Akiyoshi, Hasumi Otchiko and Yamamoto Eiji (eds.), 『農村社会の変貌と農民意識——30年間の変動分析』 *The Transformation of Rural Society and Farmers' Consciousness: An Analysis of 30 Years of Changes*, 384 pp., 東京大学出版会, 1992.

This volume presents the results of a study of Japanese rural villages based on surveys conducted in 1953, 1968 and 1985 in Akita and Okayama prefectures in accordance with the theory that villages in the Tōhoku region tend towards vertical union while villages in southwestern Japan tend towards horizontal union. During these thirty-odd years Japan experienced enormous social changes in the wake of high economic growth, and rural villages too, regardless of differences between the above two types, also changed markedly, resulting inevitably in major changes in communal social structure epitomized in the village order. But these changes did not necessarily mean that the farmers' living conditions and awareness, constituting the framework within which farmers in contemporary Japan lead their lives, have radically changed. On the basis of data obtained from the three surveys, the ten contributors, including the three editors, comment in particular that in spite of serious problems such as worsening conditions in farm management and the aging of farming families, there has been a slight regression between 1968 and 1985 in the rationalization of farmers' consciousness, which had shown some advances between 1953 and 1968, and they suggest that this is a reflection of Japanese society as a whole, which has during this time aged and become more conservative overall. This is an indispensable work for those studying rural villages and farmers in contemporary Japan.

- 02 細谷 昂・小林一穂・秋葉節夫・中島信博・伊藤 勇 Hosoya Takashi, Kobayashi Kazuho, Akiba Setsuo, Nakajima Nobuhiro and Itō Isamu, 『農民生活における個と集団』 *The Individual and the Group in Farm Life*, 647 pp., 御茶の水書房, 1993.

Written from the viewpoint that the *ie* and village (especially the rural village), which have molded the Japanese-style community, have not lost their validity, this book constitutes an important study of rural villages and farmers in contemporary Japan based on a field survey of rural villages in the Shōnai 庄内 district of Yamagata prefecture. Chap. 1 by Hosoya is the best available review of the history and current state of the sociology of Japanese rural villages, while the succeeding chapters carefully analyze on the basis of survey data farm management and the organization of agricultural production, the diversification of forms of

employment and the makeup of household expenses, changes in recreational activities and farm management, farm life, and consciousness dynamics, and they are most helpful for understanding the present state of rural villages in Japan. When discussing the individual and the group in farm life, Hosoya concludes that it will be only by giving contemporary significance to Japanese communality as reflected in the *ie* and village that a civil society rooted in the true democratization of Japanese society will evolve. Supplementary articles deal with the *ie* and rural women and with the trend of farm management and the transformation of villages, and the questionnaire on which the survey was based is also included.

- 03 塚本哲人 (編) Tsukamoto Tetsundo (ed.), 『現代農村における「いえ」と「むら」』 *The "Ie" and "Mura" in Contemporary Rural Villages*, 534 pp., 未来社, 1992.

This book presents the results of surveys of rural villages in the Tōhoku region, and it covers generational continuity and farm management in a combined fruit-growing and dry-field-farming district in Kita-Aizu 北会津 village, Fukushima prefecture (Matsumura Kazunori 松村和則), the transformation of the *ie* in a single-crop rice-growing area in Nikaho 仁賀保 town, Akita prefecture (Aoki Tatsuji 青木辰司), the transformation of contract associations (*kō* 講) in Naruse 鳴瀬 town, Miyagi prefecture (Konno Hiroaki 今野裕昭), and the “consciousness sustaining village work” in Kuroishi 黒石 city, Aomori prefecture (Satō Sanzō 佐藤三三). The contributors share the view that the *ie* and *mura* (village community) are still subjects deserving to be studied by the social sciences.

- 04 長谷川昭彦 Hasegawa Akihiko, 『農村の家族と地域社会——その論理と課題』 *The Family and Community in Rural Villages: Its Logic and Issues*, 314 pp., 御茶の水書房, 1993.
- 05 菅野 正 Kanno Masashi, 『農民支配の社会学』 *The Sociology of Control of the Peasantry*, 242 pp., 恒星社厚生閣, 1992.
- 06 鈴木 広 (編) Suzuki Hiroshi (ed.), 『現代都市を解読する』 *Deciphering Contemporary Cities*, 372 pp., ミネルヴァ書房, 1992.

A collection of articles by seventeen researchers (including the editor) that deal with the main themes of contemporary urban sociology. Worthy of special note in connection with the present state of cities in Japan are Chap. 4, containing an analysis of the social process in contemporary cities (Nitagai Kamon 似田貝香門), Chap. 5 dealing with cities and the natural environment from the standpoint of the environmental sociology (Ukai Teruyoshi 鵜飼照喜), Chap. 9 on the links between business corporations and cities (Miura Noriko 三浦典子), Chap. 10 on the

current state of urban farming and its possibilities (Ikeda Kanji 池田寛二), Chap. 12 on the actual state of ethnic communities (Tani Tomio 谷富夫), Chap. 14 on urbanization and personal networks (Ōtani Shinsuke 大谷信介), and Chap. 16 on the formation of welfare communities and primary school zones (Makisato Tsuneji 牧里毎治).

- 07 『都市社会学のフロンティア』 *The Frontiers of Urban Sociology*, 日本評論社, 1992.

Vol. 1, 倉沢 進・町村敬志 (編) Kurasawa Susumu and Machimura Takashi (eds.), 『構造・空間・方法』 *Structure, Space, and Methods*, 227 pp.

Vol. 2, 森岡清志・松本 康 (編) Morioka Kiyoshi and Matsumoto Yasushi (eds.), 『生活・関係・文化』 *Life, Relationships, and Culture*, 228 pp.

Vol. 3, 金子 勇・園部雅久 (編) Kaneko Isamu and Sonobe Masahisa (eds.), 『変動・居住・計画』 *Changes, Housing, and Planning*, 230 pp.

A series of collected articles that reflects the forefront of contemporary Japanese urban sociology. Each volume consists of six articles by young and established researchers with comments added by older scholars. Because of the age group to which the contributors of the articles belong, there could be said to be a strong overall propensity towards theorization, but in view of the subject matter the results of experiential research have also been extensively incorporated, and the series provides an overview not only of the state of urban sociology in Japan today, but also of the general situation regarding cities and urban problems. Since it covers a broad range of topics, reference only to articles on specific subjects should also prove worthwhile.

- 08 吉原直樹 (編) Yoshihara Naoki (ed.), 『都市の思想——空間論の再構成にむけて』 *The Thought behind Cities: Towards a Reconstruction of Spatial Theory*, 318 pp., 青木書店, 1993.

- 09 高橋勇悦 (編) Takahashi Yūetsu (ed.), 『大都市社会のリストラクチュアリング——東京のインナーシティ問題』 *The Restructuring of Metropolitan Society: Tokyo's Inner City Problems*, 261 pp., 日本評論社, 1992.

A painstaking study in which the editor and six other researchers, starting from the premise that, with the increasing concentration of population on Tokyo, there still exist inner city problems (Chap. 1), discuss the reorganization of Tokyo's industrial structure (Chap. 2), the social reorganization of Tokyo's *shitamachi* 下町 (traditional commercial districts) (Chap. 3), social mobility and the formation of localities in the inner area (Chap. 4), and the inner area and changes in the community



(Chap. 5), and they also examine in detail housing problems and population problems in Sumida-ku 墨田区 and Taitō-ku 台東区 (Chaps. 6-7). Assuming that urban areas generally pass through the stages of urbanization, suburbanization, anti-urbanization and reurbanization in their development, Tokyo's problem of over-concentration represents an urban problem belonging to the stage of reurbanization, but the contributors point out that it should not be forgotten that the inner city problem remains as an unresolved issue going back to the stage of anti-urbanization and is in a certain sense becoming more serious.

- 10 蓮見音彦・奥田道大 (編) Hasumi Otohiko and Okuda Michihiro (eds.), 『21世紀日本のネオ・コミュニティ』 *Japan's Neo-Communities in the 21st Century*, 278 pp., 東京大学出版会, 1993.

This book represents the results of a joint study commissioned by the Community Study Foundation 地域社会研究所, and the ten contributors (including the editors) discuss questions such as urban lifestyle, foreign residents, religious changes in mixed communities, social networks of family members, the telephone community, community consciousness, community administration by local governments, environmental problems, and metropolitan communities in the twenty-first century.

- 11 奥田道大 Okuda Michihiro, 『都市型社会のコミュニティ』 *Communities in Urban-type Society*, 246 pp., 勁草書房, 1993.

This book deals with cities and villages in contemporary Japan from the viewpoint of community theory, and it provides leads for research in this field. It also touches on the over-concentration of population on the Tokyo area and the influx of foreigners.

- 12 奥田道大 Okuda Michihiro, 『都市と地域の文脈を求めて——21世紀システムとしての都市社会学』 *In Search of the Context of Cities and Communities: Urban Sociology as a System for the 21st Century*, 235 pp., 有信堂, 1993.

A collection of articles by a leading urban sociologist in which he reviews the history of urban sociology and community research in postwar Japan (Chap. 2), evaluates the self-organizational abilities of residents in connection with citizens' movements (Chap. 4), discusses the question of foreigners in Japanese metropolises (Chap. 5), and considers the question of whether or not Tokyo can be regarded as a "world city" (Chaps. 3, 6).

- 13 玉野和志 Tamano Kazushi, 『近代日本の都市化と町内会の成立』 *The Urbanization of Modern Japan and the Establishment of Neighborhood Associations (Chōnaikai)*, 297 pp., 行人社, 1993.

An excellent work that describes the establishment of neighborhood

associations, or the “neighborhood association system,” in modern Japan with special reference to Matsuzaka 松阪 city in Mie prefecture, Ebara 荏原 in Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo, and Nagamachi Nanabanchō 長町七番丁 in Kanazawa 金沢 city, Ishikawa prefecture. Noting that neighborhood associations are local autonomous organizations to which all households belong, Tamano describes the process whereby the modern Japanese state, which had evolved by establishing a system of village control by prominent persons (*meibōka* 名望家) during the Meiji era, created from the Taishō to Shōwa eras a “neighborhood association system” in urban areas controlled by prominent persons, influential figures and self-employed businessmen, thereby laying the foundations of the wartime régime. He further argues that in this sense neighborhood associations are inseparable from the distinctive dual structure of Japanese capitalism and suggests that in the larger cities, said to be now becoming “world cities,” this dual structure is being reorganized on a global scale. According to the author, “as long as one makes light of the political style and cultural traditions bequeathed by local prominent persons to urban self-employed businessmen in Japan’s modern age, no new vision will be forthcoming.”

- 14 布施鉄治 (編) Fuse Tetsuji (ed.), 『倉敷・水島／日本資本主義の展開と都市社会——繊維工業段階から重化学工業段階へ；社会構造と生活様式変動の論理』 *Kurashiki and Mizushima—The Development of Japanese Capitalism and Urban Society: From the Stage of Textile Industries to the Stage of Heavy and Chemical Industries; Social Structure and the Logic of Lifestyle Changes*, 1145 pp., 東信堂, 1992.

Fasc. 1, 水島重化学コンビナート創設と地域社会変動 “The Construction of the Mizushima Heavy and Chemical Industrial Complex and Changes in Community”

Fasc. 2, 倉敷・児島・玉島／繊維産業都市の変動 “Kurashiki, Kojima and Tamajima: Changes in Cities of Textile Industries”

Fasc. 3, 都市地域社会と生活様式変動の論理 “Urban Community and the Logic of Lifestyle Changes”

This study presents the results of a ten-year joint study of the social processes surrounding the heavy and chemical industrial complex constructed at Mizushima, Kurashiki city, Okayama prefecture, and changes in community, and it comprises nine parts: “1. Social Change in Industrial Cities and the Logic of Lifestyle Analysis,” “2. The Construction of the Mizushima Heavy and Chemical Industrial Complex: The Creation of New Work Places and the Reorganization of Society in the Mizushima District,” “3. The Mizushima Industrial Complex: The Consolidation in

Community of a Network between *A* Automaker and Subcontractors and the Process of Change in Community,” “4. Structural Changes in the Society of Kurashiki, a City of Textile Industries,” “5. Structural Changes in the Society of Kojima, a City of Textiles and Sewing,” “6. Structural Changes in the Society of Tamajima, a City of Locally-Based Industry (*Jibasangyō* 地場産業),” “7. Structural Changes in an Agricultural Village (Chayamachi 茶屋町) and a Fishing Village (Shimotsui 下津井),” “8. Class and Stratum Structure in Kurashiki and the Logic of Lifestyle Changes,” and “9. Facets of Change in Community: Movements, Politics and Administration.” In the concluding summary, entitled “The Development of Japanese Capitalism and Japanese Characteristics of the Structural Development of Urban Community,” it is pointed out that heavy and chemical industrialization brought about a shift from an *ie*-type society to a civil society; that the long working hours of the head of the household transformed the family; that long working hours also led to the hollowing-out of labor unions; that in the course of these changes the personal abilities of the workers have been gradually moving from “work only” towards “both work and living”; and finally that the value orientation of individuals is turning towards humanization, quality of living, and individuality.

- 15 似田貝香門・蓮見音彦 (編) Nitagai Kamon and Hasumi Otohiko (eds.), 『都市政策と市民生活——福山市を対象に』 *Urban Policy and Civic Life: With a Focus on Fukuyama City*, 449 pp., 東京大学出版会, 1993.

A report on a comprehensive survey of regional society that focuses on the city of Fukuyama in Hiroshima prefecture; it represents a sequel to 『地方自治体と市民生活』 *Local Government Bodies and the Lifestyle of Local Citizens* (see IV-02 in Vol. VI, Part 1). It consists of an introductory chapter and two parts comprising twenty chapters, with a total of fifteen contributors, and the main emphasis is on the second half of Part 2, entitled “Urban Self-governing Bodies and Urban Policy in Financial Crises.” Many of Japan’s cities that grew and developed in the wake of high economic growth have been faced with serious administrative and financial crises since the late 1970s, and this book analyzes how one such city has grappled with administrative and financial reform and how the citizens have responded and achieved their own demands. It is an important example of how the “structural analysis” that evolved from postwar rural sociology has developed into “agents analysis.”

- 16 古川孝順・庄司洋子・三本松政之 (編) Furukawa Kōjun, Shōji Yōko and Sambommatsu Masayuki (eds.), 『社会福祉施設——地域社会コンフ

リクト』 *Social Welfare Facilities: Community Conflicts*, 182 pp., 誠信書房, 1993.

A study of the types of conflict that arise between those wishing to establish social welfare facilities for the elderly, the disabled or children and local residents who associate them with environmental deterioration and regard them as a nuisance; it also considers methods of resolving such conflicts. Following a review of the national situation, it analyzes concrete examples from Saitama prefecture and Yokohama city and attempts to delineate a vision for “the construction of social welfare facilities as a basis for living.” It is an excellent book that combines community theory with social welfare theory.

- 17 武川正吾 Takegawa Shōgo, 『地域社会計画と住民生活』 *Community Planning and the Lives of Residents*, 408 pp., 中央大学出版部, 1992.
- 18 中田 実 Nakada Minoru, 『地域共同管理の社会学』 *The Sociology of Joint Area Management*, 356 pp., 東信堂, 1993.

A study of community in contemporary Japan from the perspective of “joint area management.” Focusing on cities, towns and villages around Nagoya, it examines topics such as local residents’ associations, community policy, corporate society and the community, mixed habitation of old and new residents, and problems peculiar to farming and fishing villages.

- V-01 原岡一馬・若林 満 (編) Haraoka Kazuma and Wakabayashi Mitsuru (eds.), 『組織コミュニケーション——個と組織との対話』 *Communication in Organizations: Dialogue between Individuals and Organizations*, 312 pp., 福村出版, 1993.

A major study in which seventeen researchers, including the editors, tackle the new yet old issue of “organizations and people” from the perspective of communication. It consists of fifteen chapters divided into an introduction, four parts, and a conclusion dealing with the four major themes of “The Diversification of the Individual and Organizations: Communication for Mutual Understanding,” “Communication in the Workplace,” “The Internationalization of Management and Intercultural Communication” and “Communication Strategies for Organizations: The Creation of Corporate Culture and Communication.” Part I, which deals with the relationship between the younger generation popularly known as “new-Japanese or a new breed of Japanese” (*shin-jinrui* 新人類) and so-called “company men,” issues concerning the coexistence of men and women in the context of advances by women into the workplace, and corporate responses to the aging society, generally reflects the present state

of organizations in Japan. Part 3, which examines intercultural communication on the premise of the internationalization of management, discusses questions of communication predicated on Japanese corporate culture and questions concerning the adaptability of employees in transnational corporations and intercultural communication. Part 4, dealing with corporate identity activities and the revolution in information technology, is also helpful for understanding Japanese corporate organizations.

- 02 猪俣正雄 Inomata Masao, 『組織のコミュニケーション論』 *On Communication in Organizations*, 269 pp., 中央経済社, 1992.
- 03 武藤泰明 Mutō Yasuaki, 『新・管理職論』 *A New Theory of Managerial Positions*, 221 pp., 中経出版, 1993.
- 04 京谷栄二 Kyōtani Eiji, 『フレキシビリティとはなにか——現代日本の労働過程』 *What Is Flexibility?: The Labor Process in Contemporary Japan*, 301 pp., 窓社, 1993.
- 05 脇坂 明 Wakisaka Akira, 『職場類型と女性のキャリア形成』 *Workplace Types and the Career Formation of Women*, 133 pp., 御茶の水書房, 1993.
- 06 河西宏祐 Kawanishi Hirosuke, 『聞書・電産の群像』 *Oral Records of Those in the Electrical Industries*, 494 pp., 平原社, 1992.
- 07 上田喜三郎 Ueda Kisaburō, 『陶工職人の生活史——民芸牛ノ戸焼親方の生涯』 *The Life History of a Potter: The Life of the Master of Folkcraft Ushinoto Ware*, 308 pp., 御茶の水書房, 1992.

The life history of a craftsman who has been engaged in the production of folkcraft pottery in the mountain region of Tottori prefecture (Ushinoto 牛ノ戸 area, Kawahara 河原 town, Yazu 八頭 district). It provides a source of material on the world of craftsmen involved in the folkcraft movement.

- 08 河西宏祐 Kawanishi Hirosuke, *Enterprise Unionism in Japan*, 467 pp., London: Kegan Paul International Ltd., 1992.
- 09 鎌田哲宏・鎌田とし子 Kamata Tetsuhiro and Kamata Toshiko, 『日鋼室蘭争議三〇年後の証言——重化学工業都市における労働者階級の状態 II』 *Testimony on the Japan Steel Works Muroran Factory Dispute Thirty Years Later: The Conditions of the Working Class in a City of Heavy and Chemical Industries*, 414 pp., 御茶の水書房, 1993.

A monograph on the 197-day dispute at the Muroran Factory of Japan Steel Works Ltd. 日本製鋼所室蘭製作所 in 1954. It describes the state of labor unions at a time when labor-management conflicts were at their most intense.

- 10 梶田孝道・伊豫谷登士翁 (編) Kajita Takamichi and Iyotani Toshio

(eds.), 『外国人労働者論——現状から理論へ』 *On Foreign Workers: From Present Conditions to Theory*, 371 pp., 弘文堂, 1992.

A collection of articles covering a broad range of topics, including some that assist our understanding of problems concerning foreign workers in contemporary Japan, such as “An Unavoidable Issue: Foreign Workers in the Postwar Japanese Economy” and “A Reconsideration of the Phenomenon of *Japayuki-san* ジャパゆきさん (bar hostesses from Southeast Asia): The Influx of Asian Women into Japan in the 1980s.”

- 11 手塚和彰・駒井 洋・小野五郎・尾形隆彰 (編) Tezuka Kazuaki, Komai Hiroshi, Ono Gorō and Ogata Takaaki (eds.), 『外国人労働者の就労実態——総合的実態調査報告集』 *The Employment Conditions of Foreign Workers: Collected Reports of Comprehensive Fact-finding Surveys*, 913 pp., 明石書店, 1992.

A collection of reports on fact-finding surveys of foreign workers and their social background commissioned by Kanagawa prefecture. The surveys include a survey of the employment conditions of foreign workers in Tokyo and Osaka, case studies of foreign workers residing in Kanagawa and Ibaraki prefectures and a survey of their countries of origin, surveys of the inclinations of businesses in Kanagawa prefecture to employ foreign workers, the realities of their employment, and the attitudes of labor union officials towards foreign workers, a survey of foreign students in Kanagawa prefecture (including students who have returned home), and a survey of the work and living conditions of foreign workers who come to Japan to work as “trainees.” Because the surveys were conducted independently by four researchers and officials of Kanagawa prefecture, there is no unified hypothesis or survey framework, but this volume is nevertheless useful as a source of data on the working and living conditions of foreign workers in Japan. For a quick grasp of the main points at issue and the types of foreign workers in Japan, reference should be made to Tezuka’s “Postscript.”

- 12 稲上 毅ほか (編) Inagami Takeshi *et al.* (eds.), 『外国人労働者を戦力化する中小企業』 *Small Businesses That Use Foreign Workers as Indispensable Labor Force*, 248 pp., 中小企業リサーチセンター, 1993.
- 13 駒井 洋 Komai Hiroshi, 『外国人労働者定住への道』 *The Path towards Permanent Residency for Foreign Workers*, 381 pp., 明石書店, 1993.

The author reviews the conditions of foreign workers since the revision of the Immigration Control Law in 1990 and examines their methods of entry into Japan, employment conditions in different industries, their housing and living conditions, and the realities of their countries of origin.

He also includes policy proposals from the standpoint that Japan should positively welcome foreign workers.

- 14 駒井 洋 Komai Hiroshi (ed.), *Overview of Emigrant Workers to Japan in Developing Countries*, 220 pp., University of Tsukuba, 1993.
- 15 奥田道大・田嶋淳子 (編) Okuda Michihiro and Tajima Junko (eds.), 『新宿のアジア系外国人——社会学的実態報告書』 *Asian Foreigners in Shinjuku: A Sociological Fact-finding Report*, 313 pp., めこん, 1993.

This book presents the results of a survey of the living conditions of foreigners residing in Shinjuku, Tokyo, and it consists of analyses of data based on responses to a written questionnaire and data drawn from interviews with foreigners and local Japanese residents. It represents a sequel to 『池袋のアジア系外国人』 *Asian Foreigners in Ikebukuro* (see II-18 in Vol. IX, Part 1).

- 16 塚田 守 Tsukada Mamoru, *Yobiko Life: A Study of the Legitimation Process of Social Stratification in Japan*, 120 pp., Berkeley: Institute of East Asian Studies, University of California, 1992.

- VI-01 稲葉三千男 Inaba Michio, 『コミュニケーションの総合理論』 *A Comprehensive Theory of Communication*, 351 pp., 創風社, 1992.

A sequel to the author's 『マスコミの総合理論』 *A Comprehensive Theory of Mass Communication* (see VI-02 in Vol. VII, Part 1) in which a representative researcher of communication discusses the foundations of communication with reference to animals and primitive human communities.

- 02 岡田直之 Okada Naoyuki, 『マスコミ研究の視座と課題』 *The Perspectives of and Issues in Mass Communication Research*, 264 pp., 東京大学出版会, 1992.

Although this is a theoretically oriented study, it opens with an interesting hypothesis on the structure of communication in contemporary Japanese society.

- 03 児島和人 Kojima Kazuto, 『マス・コミュニケーション受容理論の展開』 *The Development of Mass Communications Acceptance Theory*, 223 pp., 東京大学出版会, 1993.

This too is a highly theoretical study, but the appendix contains an extremely useful review and bibliography of postwar Japanese research on the mass communications process.

- 04 田崎篤郎・児島和人 (編) Tazaki Tokurō and Kojima Kazuto (eds.), 『マス・コミュニケーション効果研究の展開』 *The Development of Research into the Efficacy of Mass Communications*, 133 pp., 北樹社,

1992.

- 05 吉見俊哉・若林幹夫・水越 伸 Yoshimi Shun'ya, Wakabayashi Mikio and Mizukoshi Shin, 『メディアとしての電話』 *The Telephone as One of the Media*, 297 pp., 弘文堂, 1992.

A study by younger researchers of the transformation of Japanese society through the spread of the telephone. It provides leads in particular for understanding the culture of the young generation, which is highly dependent upon the telephone.

- 06 宮田加久子 Miyata Kakuko, 『電子メディア社会——新しいコミュニケーション環境の社会心理』 *A Society of Electronic Media: The Social Psychology of the New Communications Environment*, 211 pp., 誠信書房, 1993.

- 07 中野 収 Nakano Osamu, 『都市の「私物語」——メディア社会を解読する』 *The Younger Generation's "Personal Stories" in Cities: Deciphering Media Society*, 226 pp., 有信堂高文社, 1993.

- 08 加藤春恵子・津金澤聡廣 (編) Katō Harueko and Tsuganezawa Toshihiro (eds.), 『女性とメディア』 *Women and the Media*, 239 pp., 世界思想社, 1992.

This book seeks to understand the discrimination of women in the media and the position of women working in the media from the perspectives of both researchers and concerned parties, and it represents an attempt to bridge media theory and women's studies.

- 09 佐藤卓己 Satō Takumi, 『大衆宣伝の神話——マルクスからヒトラーへのメディア史』 *The Myth of Mass Propaganda: A History of the Media from Marx to Hitler*, 352 pp., 弘文堂, 1992.

- 10 日本選挙学会 (編) Japan Election Studies Association (ed.), 『政治におけるマスコミの役割に関する研究』 *A Study of the Role of Mass Communications in Politics*, 56 pp., 北樹出版, 1992.

- 11 市川孝一 Ichikawa Kōichi, 『流行の社会心理史』 *A History of the Social Psychology of Vogues*, 264 pp., 学陽書房, 1993.

This book analyzes popular songs, popular discourse on the Japanese, etc., from the perspective of social psychology and discusses the characteristics of the Japanese social mentality.

- 12 真鍋一史 Manabe Kazufumi, 『社会・世論調査のデータ解析』 *Data Analysis of Social and Public Opinion Surveys*, 298 pp., 慶応通信, 1993.

This book presents an analysis of social surveys and public opinion polls based on L. Guttman's facet theory, and it takes up for consideration surveys of the political awareness of citizens of Takarazuka 宝塚, the life



behavior of residents of Hyōgo prefecture, fields of interest, the awareness of youth in Hyōgo prefecture, advertising and consumer behavior, and the Japanese image of China after Tiananmen 天安門 incident, as well as examining popular discourse on the Japanese. Being an attempt at meticulous data analysis, it is useful for learning how to analyze social surveys and public opinion polls, but at the same time it also contains many chapters helpful for understanding the current state of and trends in the social mentality of the Japanese, including Chap. 8, which examines the validity of Harumi Befu's thesis that so-called discourse on the Japanese (*Nihonjinron* 日本人論) is ideological rather than scientific by means of data obtained from a survey designed by the author and conducted on citizens of Nishinomiya 西宮, and Chap. 9, which demonstrates by means of a careful analysis of data based on a survey conducted by the author that the consciousness of Japanese students underwent a sudden change from positive to negative following Tiananmen incident.

- 13 統計数理研究所国民性調査委員会 (編) *The Institute of Statistical Mathematics Research Committee for the Study of the Japanese National Character* (ed.), 『第5 日本人の国民性』 *The National Character of the Japanese* (No. 5), 560 pp., 出光書店, 1992.

A report on surveys of national character that have been carried out by the Institute of Statistical Mathematics every five years since 1953. In addition to data and analyses of the seventh survey (1983) and eighth survey (1988), this volume also includes, in view of the fact that the eighth survey became the last survey of the Shōwa era (1926-89), "A Compendium of 'National Character Surveys of the Japanese' in the Postwar Shōwa Era" and "The History of Research on the 'National Character of the Japanese'," both by Hayashi Chikio 林知己夫, who has been in charge of this survey from its outset. The subjects surveyed include individual attitudes, religion, children and the household, immediate society, gender differences, general social problems, political attitudes, and the Japanese and race, and it constitutes an indispensable reference work for examining changes in the national character and social mentality of the Japanese. In his concluding remarks in the above "Compendium," Hayashi comments that "like the continental Europeans, the Japanese differ considerably in their thinking from Americans, but the national character of the Japanese probably corresponds to just one of the diverse national characters that make up the EC (European Community)."

(ed.), 『現代社会問題研究』 *Studies in Contemporary Social Problems* (25 vols.) reprint, 龍溪書舎, 1993.

- 02 鵜飼照喜 Ukai Teruyoshi, 『沖繩——巨大開発の論理と批判』 *Okinawa: The Logic behind Its Large-Scale Development Project and a Critique Thereof*, 191 pp., 社会評論社, 1992.
- 03 飯島伸子 (編) Iijima Nobuko (ed.), 『環境社会学』 *Environmental Sociology*, 254 pp., 有斐閣, 1993.

This is the first Japanese textbook on environmental sociology, written by a number of established researchers. In view of the fact that in Japan this field of research has developed as the sociology of environmental problems rather than environmental (ecological) sociology, it covers subjects such as the social history of environmental problems, the social mechanisms of environmental destruction, environmental policies as a form of social control, environmental problems and the mechanisms of victims, environmental problems and social movements, the life environment and community, environmental problems and life culture, and local development and environmental problems, and thus, although a textbook, it helps one gain a grasp of the general state of environmental problems in contemporary Japan as seen from the standpoint of sociology.

- 04 米川茂信・矢島正見 (編) Yonekawa Shigenobu and Yajima Masami (eds.), 『成熟社会の病理学』 *The Pathology of a Mature Society*, 234 pp., 学文社, 1993.
- 05 竹川郁雄 Takegawa Ikuo, 『いじめと不登校の社会学——集団状況と同一化意識』 *The Sociology of Bullying and School Absenteeism: Group Circumstances and Identification Consciousness*, 230 pp., 法律文化社, 1993.
- 06 中根光敏 Nakane Mitsutoshi, 『「寄せ場」をめぐる差別の構造』 *The Structure of Discrimination Surrounding "Yoseba" (Flophouse Quarter)*, 124 pp., 広島修道大学総合研究所, 1993.
- 07 福岡安則 Fukuoka Yasunori, 『現代若者の差別する可能性』 *The Potential for Contemporary Youth to Discriminate*, 190 pp., 明石書店, 1992.

This book discusses the attitudes of the young generation towards discrimination against *buraku* 部落 and Korean residents in Japan. It also includes the results of an oral enquiry into the history of discriminated *buraku* in Tochigi prefecture.

- 08 石川 准 Ishikawa Jun, 『アイデンティティ・ゲーム——存在証明の社会学』 *Identity Games: The Sociology of the Proof of Existence*, 256 pp., 新評論, 1992.

Maintaining that "identity management," whereby one acquires desirable identities and renounces undesirable identities, constitutes the proof

of one's existence, the author states that there are four methods towards this end, namely, "manipulation of impressions," "redemption of honor," "defiance or emancipation," and "seizure of values or discrimination," and he goes on to analyze how social minorities such as ethnic minorities and the disabled strive towards self-emancipation from within. This book presents a theory of multicultural symbiosis developed from the standpoint of a visually impaired sociologist living in Japanese society, which has a high degree of racial and ethnic homogeneity.

- 09 福岡安則 Fukuoka Yasunori, 『在日韓国・朝鮮人——若い世代のアイデンティティ』 *Korean Residents in Japan: The Identity of the Young Generation*, 234 pp., 中央公論社, 1993.
- 10 立岩真也 (編) Tateiwa Shin'ya (ed.), 『自立生活への鍵——ピア・カウンセリングの研究』 *The Key to Independent Living: Studies in Peer Counseling*, 110 pp., ヒューマンケア協会, 1992.
- 11 青井和夫 Aoi Kazuo, 『長寿社会論』 *On a Society of Longevity*, 210+xi pp., 流通経済大学出版会, 1992.

A study of societies of longevity by the doyen of research in this field. He traces the process whereby Japan's society has aged and become a society of longevity and discusses topics such as the impact on the family and community, the influence on views of life and death, the formation of a mature society supported by volunteers, and the nature of checks on research into human genomes, as well as presenting the results of investigations of the oldest person in Japan and other centenarians. Although a general work, it serves as an excellent introduction to the present state of Japan as a society of longevity and sociological research on this subject.

- 12 嵯峨座晴夫 Sagaza Haruo, 『エイジングの人間科学』 *The Human Sciences of Aging*, 208 pp., 学文社, 1993.
- 13 倉田和四生・浅野 仁 Kurata Washio and Asano Hitoshi, 『長寿社会の展望と課題』 *Prospects for a Society of Longevity and Related Issues*, 280 pp., ミネルヴァ書房, 1993.
- 14 金子 勇 Kaneko Isamu, 『都市高齢社会と地域福祉』 *Urban Aging Society and Regional Welfare*, 360 pp., ミネルヴァ書房, 1993.

This study is divided into three parts ("Theories of Urban Aging Society," "Analyses of Urban Aging Society" and "Regional Welfare Policies for Urban Aging Society") and contains multifaceted analyses of the welfare structure of rapidly aging cities in contemporary Japan and of the structure of the lives of the elderly in these cities. After having analyzed by means of various data the social networks of the elderly, their purpose in life, urban amenities, neighborhood group relationships, and the

voluntary action that has accompanied the aging of the urban population, the author considers the nature of urban welfare communities, social factors in the medical expenses of the elderly, and the quality and social indices of the living conditions of the elderly with reference to government policy.

- 15 野々山久也 (編) Nonoyama Hisaya (ed.), 『家族福祉の視点』 *Perspectives on Family Welfare*, 300 pp., ミネルヴァ書房, 1992.

In this book the contributors consider family welfare as based on the present-day family, which is diversifying as a result of the aging of the population and fewer children, rather than family welfare predicated on the family of the past as typified by the *ie*, which unilaterally imposed great burdens on women, and from this standpoint they criticize the theory of family welfare embodied in the theory of a “Japanese-style welfare society” and discuss the current state of family welfare in connection with problems concerning the elderly, disabled children and the mentally handicapped, issues raised by feminism, local problems, techniques of assistance, and family policy. In view of the emergence of a lifestyle characterized by late marriage, late child-bearing and two-children families, they argue for the expansion of institutional compensation to enable both parents to participate in childcare and housework.

- 16 宮島 洋 Miyajima Hiroshi, 『高齢化時代の社会経済学——家族・企業・政府』 *The Social Economics of an Era of the Population Aging: Families, Corporations and the Government*, 310 pp., 岩波書店, 1992.
- 17 園田恭一 Sonoda Kyōichi, 『健康の理論と保健社会学』 *Theories of Health and the Sociology of Health*, 194 pp., 東京大学出版会, 1993.

This book represents the culmination of research by the author, who aspires to “quality of life and holistic health,” on the sociology of health. It is divided into three parts (“New Developments in Views of Health and Health Behavior,” “Behavior, Living, and the Community” and “The Object, Methods and Historical Development of the Sociology of Health”), and Part 3 in particular describes the history, present state and prospects of the sociology of health in Japan. It also has a detailed bibliography.

- 18 園田恭一・園田喜男 (編) Sonoda Kyōichi and Sonoda Yoshio (eds.), 『保健医療の社会学』 *The Sociology of Health and Medical Care*, 194 pp., 東京大学出版会, 1993.
- 19 『保健社会学』 *The Sociology of Health*, 有信堂, 1993.  
Vol. 1, 園田恭一・山崎喜比古・杉田 聡 (編) Sonoda Kyōichi, Yamazaki Yoshihiko and Sugita Satoshi (eds.), 『生活・労働・環境問題』

*Living, Labor, and Environmental Problems*, 240 pp.

Vol. 2, 園田恭一・川田智恵子・吉田 亨 (編) Sonoda Kyōichi, Kawata Chieko and Yoshida Tōru (eds.), 『健康教育・保健行動』 *Health Education and Health Behavior*, 235 pp.

- VIII-01 井門富二夫 (編) Ikado Fujio (ed.), 『占領と日本宗教』 *The Occupation and Japanese Religion*, 650 pp., 未来社, 1993.

This work presents the results of a joint study conducted by sixteen researchers (including the editor). In addition to an "Introduction" by the editor, it has three parts ("The American Occupation and Its Influence," "The Occupation and Changes in the Religious Institutions of Japan" and "The Occupation and Japanese Religion") containing twelve articles that deal with Shinto, Buddhism, Christianity, mountain asceticism (*shugendō* 修験道) and new religions, and these are followed by Part 4 ("Reminiscences: The Occupation and Japanese Religion"), which contains testimonies of people who were involved with religious administration and various religions during the occupation. There is also an appendix with a review of recent research trends in this field, a bibliography, and a chronological table. Some of the articles discuss interesting issues such as religious conflict concerning the emperor as "symbol."

- 02 宗教社会学研究会 (編) Association for the Study of the Sociology of Religions (ed.), 『いま宗教をどうとらえるか』 *How Is One to Understand Religion Now?*, 246 pp., 海鳴社, 1992.

This book presents the results of research into the sociology of religion by established and younger researchers, and it enables one to grasp the state of religious studies in Japan today. The main topics discussed are new religions, popular religion and folkways, and the meaning of the religious boom.

- 03 疋田精俊 Hikita Seishun, 『仏教社会学研究』 *Studies in the Sociology of Buddhism*, 302 pp., 国書刊行会, 1992.

A collection of twelve articles divided into two parts entitled "Groups in Buddhism" and "Temple Families" respectively. It may be referred to profitably when researching subjects such as the religious groups of Japanese Buddhism, the organization of temple supporters, the dual sacred and profane aspects of priests, Buddhist marriage ceremonies, and the temple-family awareness of today's young priests.

- 04 松村和則 Matsumura Kazunori, 『地域づくりとスポーツの社会学』 *Community Revitalization and the Sociology of Sports*, 280 pp., 道和書院, 1993.

This book touches on various instances in which sports are being used in order to encourage community revitalization, and it is useful both for understanding the general situation and for gaining leads for further research.

- 05 須田直之 Suda Naoyuki, 『スポーツによる町おこし——その社会学的基礎』 *The Revitalization of Towns through Sports: Its Sociological Foundations*, 244 pp., 北の街社, 1992.

- 06 江刺正吾 Esashi Shōgo, 『女性スポーツの社会学』 *The Sociology of Women's Sports*, 350 pp., 不味堂出版, 1992.

A study, based on numerous examples, of the participation in sports by women, especially married women, in contemporary Japan. The author concludes that “participation in sports by married women is determined by two main factors, namely, differences in the burdens of women’s roles centered on that of mother and differences in the social position of women in total society, including awareness and thought.” It also has an appendix with a bibliography and chronological table.

- 07 山岡 健 Yamaoka Takeshi, 『年齢階梯制の研究——「若者組」を中心として』 *A Study of the Age-Grade System: With a Focus on the “Wakamono-gumi,”* 167 pp., 北樹出版, 1993.

- 08 宮台真司 Miyadai Shinji, 『サブカルチャー神話解体——少女・音楽・マンガ・性の30年とコミュニケーションの現在』 *The Dissolution of the Subculture Myth: 30 Years of Young Girls, Music, Comics and Sex and Current State of Communication*, 311 pp., パルコ出版, 1993.

- 09 門脇厚司 Kadowaki Atsushi, 『子供と若者の〈異界〉』 *The “Alien World” of Children and Youth*, 284 pp., 東洋館出版社, 1992.

- 10 井上輝子 Inoue Teruko, 『女性学への招待——変わる／変わらない女の一生』 *An Invitation to Women's Studies: The Changing and Unchanging Life of Women*, 209 pp., 有斐閣, 1992.

- 11 天野正子・桜井 厚 Amano Masako and Sakurai Atsushi, 『「モノと女」の戦後史——身体性・家庭性・社会性を軸に』 *The Postwar History of “Women and Goods”: In Relation to Body, Home Life and Society*, 260 pp., 有信堂, 1992.

A social history of postwar Japanese women as seen through stockings, lingerie, napkins, contraceptives, washing machines, kitchen sinks, toilets, pocket notebooks, and cigarettes. The first four of these are understood by the authors in relation to body, the next three in relation to home life, and the last two in relation to society, and by this means they seek to delineate a true picture of women as social beings.

- 12 加藤秀一・坂本佳鶴恵・瀬地山 角 (編) Katō Shūichi, Sakamoto

Kazue and Sechiyama Kaku (eds.), 『フェミニズム・コレクション』 *Feminism Collection*, 勁草書房, 1993.

Vol. 1, 『制度と達成』 *Institutions and Achievements*, 400 pp.

Vol. 2, 『性・身体・母性』 *Sex, Body, and Motherhood*, 399 pp.

Vol. 3, 『理論』 *Theory*, 439 pp.

A three-volume compilation by three young researchers of the writings of their precursors. It points to the emergence of a new generation of researchers in Japan's feminist sociology.

- 13 伊奈正人・鮎京正訓ほか (編) Ina Masato, Aikyō Masanori *et al.* (eds.), 『性というつくりごと』 *The Fiction of Gender*, 326 pp., 勁草書房, 1992.

A collection of articles by seventeen researchers, doctors and public servants on "Gender as Physiology and Pathology" "Gender as an Institution and a Problem," "Gender as Culture and History" and "Gender as Thought and Style." It provides leads for approaching the question of gender in contemporary Japan.

- 14 吉澤夏子 Yoshizawa Natsuko, 『フェミニズムの困難——どういふ社会が平等社会か』 *The Difficulties Facing Feminism: What Kind of Society Is an Egalitarian Society?*, 309 pp., 勁草書房, 1993.

- 15 大沢真理 Ōsawa Mari, 『企業中心社会を超えて——現代日本を〈ジェンダー〉で読む』 *Beyond a Corporation-centered Society: Reading Contemporary Japan through "Gender,"* 247 pp., 時事通信社, 1993.

- 16 栗田宣義 Kurita Nobuyoshi, 『社会運動の計量社会学的分析』 *A Quantitative Sociological Analysis of Social Movements*, 167 pp., 日本評論社, 1993.

A painstaking study that analyzes social movements in Japan since the 1970s by incorporating research into American social movements of the 1960s, especially ideas on political socialization and resource mobilization. The author adds originality by including bivariate analysis and path analysis. The main points made in this book are that "the present radical participation in politics is supported by the experiences of protest activities by those who took part in the politics of violent confrontation," that "without the development of a social movement industry, the maintenance and growth of individual social movement organizations will be difficult," and that "a social movement is a collective action that presents demands contrary to the dominant forces in the society in question and is carried out in an anti-institutional manner." However, it remains open to question whether social movements should be restricted to "anti-institutional" collective actions.