

SOCIOLOGY

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I. INTRODUCTION

During the years 1994–95, which saw the passing of the fiftieth anniversary of the end of World War II, Japan was confronted with a number of important events that could be described as test cases of its readiness for the twenty-first century. In the economic sphere the appreciation of the yen continued, and although the U.S. dollar cleared the 100-yen mark, the economy remained sluggish and employment failed to grow, prompting warnings that Japan may have entered a period of high unemployment. Meanwhile, on the social front there was an upsurge of crimes involving firearms, and this led to the coining of the term “year one of the gun society.” Then in January 1995 the Great Hanshin Earthquake struck, claiming more than six thousand lives, and in March there occurred an unprecedented act of urban guerrilla crime in the form of a sarin-gas attack on the Tokyo subway system by members of Aum Shinrikyō, again causing many casualties, including several deaths. In spite of this succession of serious incidents, little progress was made in the political arena. The anti-LDP government under Hosokawa Morihiro, which had been formed after much negotiating in August 1993, lasted less than one year, and the cabinet under Hata Tsutomu which succeeded it in April 1994 survived for only two months. The coalition government under Murayama Tomiichi which then emerged in late June and was composed of the Liberal Democratic Party, Social Democratic

Party and New Party Sakigake would have been inconceivable under the earlier 1955 regime, but it too proved largely incapable of taking any effective steps either to resolve the various problems associated with the lapse of fifty years since the end of World War II, including the anti-base movement that sprung up in Okinawa in autumn 1995, or to overcome the “ambiguous Japan” as defined by Ōe Kenzaburō, the 1994 Nobel Literature Prize laureate.

By way of contrast sociological research, in which there is inevitably a time lag between actual events and research results, could be said to have been fairly productive during this same period. In the field of theoretical research, mention may be made firstly of an interdisciplinary compilation [I-01] that focusses on questions raised by Yoshida Tamito in his probing of the meaning of self-organization. Other noteworthy studies included: two books by Imada Takatoshi [I-02, 03], who sets out to deconstruct the modern age and “edit” society along the lines of hyper-reality; a penetrating study by Seiyama Kazuo [I-04] in which he adopts a phenomenological perspective to cover a variety of issues ranging from the resolution of questions of order to the “secondary theory” of system formation; a book by Sakuta Keiichi [I-05], who continues to pursue the question of “generation”; a painstaking study by Miyajima Takashi [I-06], who seeks to develop P. Bourdieu’s theory of cultural reproduction so that it may be applied to the Japanese context; and books by Shōji Kōkichi [I-07, 08] and Sengoku Yoshio [I-09], who attempt to revive Marxist sociology in line with changing realities and culture. Other memorable publications included the posthumous writings of Shimoda Naoharu [I-10], who died in 1994, a collection of articles compiled in his memory [I-11], and a book by Nishihara Kazuhisa [I-12], who deals with phenomenological sociology.

In the area of international sociology, there appeared a compilation by Koyano Shōgo and Yamate Shigeru [I-13] and books by Seino Masayoshi [I-14] and Kanaya Heizō [I-15]. With regard to classical studies, mention must be made of the studies of Max Weber and Alfred Schutz by Yoshime Katsuhiko [I-16] and Mori Mototaka [I-17] respectively. As for social surveys, there appeared compilations by Kawai Takao [I-18], who continues to

explore the history of social surveys in Japan, and Ishikawa Kiyoshi [I-19], who reexamines the history of social surveys and their underlying perspectives. In addition, textbooks, each unique in its own way, were brought out by Hashizume Daizaburō [I-20] and Mori Mototaka [I-21].

II. JAPANESE SOCIETY: STRUCTURE AND CHARACTERISTICS

On the subject of Japanese society and theories about Japanese society, there appeared books by Shiobara Tsutomu [II-01], Yamashita Kesao [II-02], and Kawamura Nozomu [II-03]. Although Shiobara's view of Japanese society with reference to "conflicting complementarity" is quite intriguing, of still greater interest is the study by Takeuchi Hiroshi [II-04], who elucidates the structure of meritocracy in Japanese society, which has frequently been characterized as a society underpinned by academic credentialism. The book by Tsutsui Kiyotada [II-05], who clarifies in historical terms the social significance of "moral training" (*shūyō*) and "culture" (*kyōyō*), could be said to shed light on one aspect of the background to this meritocracy, while the studies by Hashikawa Bunzō [II-06], who depicts various aspects of nationalism during the Shōwa era, and Morioka Kiyomi [II-07], who looks back on the young men who became victims of this nationalism, add further historical depth to the same issues.

In the field of the sociology of science and technology, special mention must be made of the major study by Matsumoto Miwao [II-08], who compares the course of the scientific and technological revolution in Japan and Great Britain as exemplified by ship-building. In order to understand the background to the emergence of major studies such as this, reference should also be made to the annual report edited by Matsumoto and Yoshioka Hitoshi [II-09].

The review period also yielded outstanding results on the subject of the transformation of Japanese society into a multiethnic society. Oguma Eiji [II-10] probes the origins of the still deep-rooted myth of Japanese homogeneity, while Araragi Shinzō [II-11] sheds penetrating light on the Japanese migrants to Manchuria in

the prewar period. As regards the current multiethnicity of Japanese society, Komai Hiroshi [II-12] puts forward the bold concept of Japan as a society of immigrants, and the volume edited by Komai [II-13] and the collection of materials also brought together by Komai [II-14] serve to reinforce his arguments. Equally important in this regard are the studies by Sekine Masami [II-15], who discusses the institutionalization of ethnic conflicts, and Yoshino Kōsaku [II-16], who deals with cultural nationalism in Japan.

III. POPULATION DYNAMICS AND THE FAMILY

In the area of population dynamics, there appeared a book by Sagaza Haruo [III-01], as well as two studies by Hiroshima Kiyoshi *et al.* on future estimates of the number of households in Japan and the household conditions of the elderly [III-02, 03].

Moving on to the family, mention must be made firstly of the books by Ueno Chizuko [III-04], who discusses the establishment and demise of the "modern family" in Japan, and Kimoto Kimiko [III-05], who examines the relationship between corporate society and the family in contemporary Japan from the perspective of gender theory. In addition, Ochiai Emiko [III-06] and Yamada Masahiro [III-07] both consider from their respective viewpoints the modern family and the future of the family in Japan. The volume edited by Inoue Mariko and Ōmura Hideaki [III-08] considers the possibilities of the "public family" with reference to the struggles of families with problems, while Hirano Toshimasa [III-09] discusses the average family's adjustment to contemporary society. The book by Iida Tetsuya [III-10], who considers the nature of the desirable home, and the study by Hashimoto Mitsuuru [III-11], who probes the everyday world of the Japanese from the perspective of "the home as a narrative," also merit attention.

Turning now from the family to children, the book by Funahashi Keiko [III-12], although not a lengthy work, represents a full-scale sociological inquiry into questions concerning childbirth and childcare. In addition, there appeared a study of the relationship between children and society by Mochizuki Shigenobu [III-13], a

book on folk customs relating to children by Ema Seiya [III-14], and a study of children's peer groups by Sumita Masaki [III-15].

Next, turning our attention from children to the elderly, Kaneko Isamu [III-16] provides an overview of Japan's aging society, while volumes edited by Yamaguchi Tōru [III-17] and by Morioka Kiyoshi and Nakabayashi Itsuki [III-18] discuss responses to an aging society and lifestyle changes that accompany aging. In addition, the two volumes edited by Aoi Kazuo [III-19, 20] with the aim of promoting the social participation of the elderly through intergenerational exchange are based on data that also include the results of surveys conducted by the contributors, and since they discuss generational issues, intergenerational exchange between parents and children and between grandparents and grandchildren, intergenerational exchange in social welfare, lifelong learning, views of different generations, and intergenerational relations, they are extremely useful for acquainting oneself with the realities of Japan's aging society. Needless to say, an aging society also has many serious problems, and the book by Matsumoto Toshiaki [III-21] provides a factual study of suicide among the elderly, while the volume edited by Hamaguchi Haruhiko and Sagaza Haruo [III-22] discusses ways of dying in an age of mass longevity. The international comparison of aging by Carl Bentelspacher and Minai Keiko [III-23] is also instructive.

IV. THE COMMUNITY: RURAL AND URBAN

Although there was little research on rural villages during the review period, studies on fishing villages appeared in the form of a joint Japanese-Korean study of Tsushima edited by Masuda Shōzō [IV-01] and a study of fishing villages in Shima edited by Makino Yoshirō [IV-02]. The volume edited by Matsumoto Michiharu and Maruki Keisuke [IV-03] presents a sociological study of people who migrate to cities.

On the subject of cities, there appeared first of all an ambitious study of the "cosmopolis" of Tokyo by Machimura Takashi [IV-04], while the volume edited by Matsumoto Yasushi [IV-05] employs a network approach in dealing with Nagoya and other

cities, thus providing an interesting contrast in perspective between the macro and the micro. Meanwhile, Iwaki Hiroyuki [IV-06] discusses the influence exerted by changes in urban society on the life process, and the volume edited by Kojima Katsue and Nagano Yukio [IV-07] deals with the present and future of urbanization. In addition, the volume edited by Fujita Hiroo and Yoshihara Naoki [IV-08] and the book by Yoshihara [IV-09] examine contemporary cities from the perspectives of modernity and spatial theory, while the books edited by Takahashi Yūetsu and Kikuchi Miyoshi [IV-10] and by Nishiyama Yaeko [IV-11] are textbooks that reflect contemporary Japanese sociology's understanding of cities.

On the subject of cities and ethnicity, there appeared volumes edited by Okuda Michihiro [IV-12] and by Okuda and Tajima Junko [IV-13], as well as a book coauthored by Okuda, Tajima and Hirota Yasuo [IV-14]. These should be considered in conjunction with the studies of the multiethnic nature of Japanese society mentioned in Section II. There also appeared studies of the creation and preservation of culture in cities, with Matsudaira Makoto [IV-15] describing the people involved in the creation of the traditions of urban festivals and Horikawa Saburō *et al.* [III-16] discussing questions pertaining to the preservation of canals in the city of Otaru in Hokkaido.

As regards local administrative organizations and self-governing community associations in both cities and villages, the major study by Tanaka Toyoharu [IV-17] argues for organizational reforms to overcome the bureaucracy of local government, while Torigoe Hiroyuki [IV-18] traces the history of self-governing community associations since the Meiji era and also includes an international comparison. The book by Suda Naoyuki [IV-19] covers the history and modes of regional development, as well as discussing contemporary issues, and the volume edited by Takahashi Kazuhiro and Ōnishi Yasuo [IV-20] undertakes a comparative study of regional power structures by means of a net analysis of the process of self-organization.

Another book that merits attention is that by Hashimoto Kazutaka [IV-21], dealing with the social theory of lifestyles.

Hashimoto does not limit his inquiries to urban lifestyles alone, but considers society as a whole, and he regards the spread of an "individualistic consumer lifestyle" to villages as one of the greatest problems in present-day Japan. He therefore argues for the need of a "sociology of living" that would explore new lifestyles to counter the detrimental effects of current lifestyles and educate people in these new lifestyles.

V. INDUSTRY, LABOR, CLASS AND SOCIAL STRATIFICATION

The greatest yield in this field was the publication of the collected works of the late Odaka Kunio [V-01], who made major contributions to the development of sociological research in this field during the postwar era. His achievements covered all aspects of this field, starting with occupations and including work, social stratification and social mobility, workers' consciousness, and Japanese-style management.

Among studies produced by younger established researchers, there appeared a book by Inuzuka Susumu [V-02], who examines the structure of Japanese corporate society from the perspectives of modes of organization, methods of decision-making, workers, and union commitment, and a joint study by Inagami Takeshi *et al.* [V-03], who approach from an international perspective the involvement of labor in policy-making from the national to the workplace level, regarding it as an issue of neo-corporatism. There also appeared a critical study of the internal control of corporate society in Japan and its control of outside society in the form of a volume compiled by the Occupations and Livelihood Research Group [V-04], which has for many years been conducting detailed investigations into the Toyota Motor Corporation and the surrounding "company town" of Toyota, while Masugata Toshiko [V-05] discusses corporate society, leisure, and ways of working. In addition, studies that consider companies from the perspectives of organization, networks and culture were published by Miyamoto Kōji *et al.* [V-06], Okada Yukio [V-07], Suzuki Mitsugu [V-08], and Umezawa Tadashi and Ueno Yukihiro [V-09]. There also appeared a study by Maki Masahide [V-10] in

which labor problems in an aging society are dealt with in relation to the vitalization of workplace organizations, while professional occupations are considered by Nakano Susumu and Yamawaki Keiko [V-11], who focus on doctors, and Satō Atsushi [V-12], who presents a survey report on a broader range of professionals.

Research on ethnicity was a major topic in this field too, with Kajita Takamichi [V-13] and Komai Hiroshi [V-14] providing excellent overviews of the situation regarding foreign workers in Japan, and Komai also compiled a two-volume collection of materials on the subject [V-15]. In addition, Watanabe Masako [V-16] edited two volumes of articles and materials based on a joint study and dealing with Brazilian migrant workers of Japanese descent, and mention should also be made of the book edited by Imada Takatoshi and Sonoda Shigeto [V-17], which examines the attitudes towards Japan of workers employed by Japanese companies throughout Asia.

As for class and social stratification, there appeared a book in English by Kosaka Kenji [V-18] on social stratification in contemporary Japan, as well as a volume on the connections between social stratification and social consciousness edited by Shirakura Yukio [V-19], a book discussing the relationship between gender and social classes by Ushijima Chihiro [V-20], and a painstaking analysis of the structure of promotion among white-collar workers by Imada Sachiko and Hirata Shūichi [V-21].

VI. MASS COMMUNICATIONS AND SOCIAL CONSCIOUSNESS

On the subject of mass communications and mass media, there appeared a book by Satō Takeshi [VI-01], who clarifies the situation in contemporary Japan against its historical background by tracing their development in Japan back to the 1920s, a book by Yoshimi Shun'ya [VI-02], who discusses cultural transformation in the contemporary "media age" in relation to Japan's urban and popular culture, a book by Kawasaki Ken'ichi [VI-03], who deals with the new issues being confronted by youth culture and Japanese culture in the information society of contemporary Japan, and a detailed study of the informationalization of local society

based on various surveys by Funatsu Mamoru [VI-04]. With regard to media, communication, information and networks, there appeared books by Watanabe Jun [VI-05], Kawasaki Ken'ichi *et al.* [VI-06], Kobayashi Shūichi and Katō Haruaki [VI-07], and Itō Mamoru and Kobayashi Naoki [VI-08], as well as a volume edited by Hayashi Toshihiko and Ōmura Hideaki [VI-09]. A common feature of these studies is the fact that the informationalization of Japanese society, which is advancing through the diversification of media, is being understood in terms of a major transformation of civilization and culture.

As for theories about the Japanese people (*Nihonjin-ron*), a perennial topic shared by media studies and social consciousness research, there appeared a book by Minami Hiroshi [VI-10] that may be described, at least in its scope, as the most comprehensive compendium of theories about the Japanese people to have been published. Similarly, the book edited by Minami [VI-11] represents a volume in an anthology of source materials on the life of the general populace, mention of which has already been made more than once in previous reviews, and it can also be utilized as a source of material for research on the Japanese people. In addition, the book by Kimura Yōji [VI-12] presents an intriguing study of Japanese culture from the author's own distinctive view of human relations among Japanese in which he analyzes the give and take of doing favors (*o-sewa*) and repaying them (*o-kaeshi*), prevalent especially in the Kansai region.

Lastly, as regards trends in social consciousness, there appeared two books by Hashimoto Akikazu [VI-13, 14] in which he analyzes the political changes since 1993 in relation to "popular will," and Yamamoto Mariko [VI-15] edited a volume comparing images of social status in Japan and the United States. Various studies on the political changes since 1993 and the social consciousness of the Japanese may be expected to appear in the next few years.

VII. SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND SOCIAL WELFARE

On the subject of social problems, there appeared firstly several

books on crime. These include a study by Maniwa Mitsuyuki [VII-01], who undertakes an international comparison of crime in the present age in relation of cultural background, books by Ayukawa Jun [VII-02] and Yonekawa Shigenobu [VII-03], who discuss juvenile delinquency in relation to social background and credential anomie, and a dictionary on crime and delinquency compiled by Hoshino Kanehiro *et al.* [VII-04]. With regard to discrimination against *buraku* ghettos, there appeared two books by Yagi Kōsuke [VII-05, 06], in which he discusses discriminative language in sociological terms and attempts to deconstruct the theories behind *buraku* liberation, while Okuda Hitoshi [VII-07] seeks to raise the *buraku* liberation movement from the level of “compensation” to “construction.”

In connection with labor, Makino Tadayasu [VII-08] discusses the prevention of health disorders among VDT (visual display terminal) operators from the perspective of the sociology of health, while Asakura Kageki [VII-09] published an ethnographic study of school absenteeism, and Asaka Junko *et al.* [VII-10] brought out an enlarged and revised edition of their unique study of “techniques for living” for the disabled. On environmental issues there appeared an interdisciplinary discussion edited by Mito Tadashi and Satō Yoshiyuki [VII-11], while Toda Kiyoshi [VII-12] examines “environmental fairness” in relation to élitism, Torigoe Hiroyuki [VII-13] edited a volume advocating “environmental folklife studies,” and Iijima Nobuko [VII-14] published a useful introduction based on her many years of research.

The greatest achievement in this period in the field of social welfare research was a painstaking study by Soeda Yoshiya [VII-15] in which he describes the formation and development of the daily life security system in postwar Japan. Other aspects of welfare in Japan, which has now become an aging society, are discussed in a volume edited by Yamashita Kesao [VII-16], while Tomita Fujio [VII-17] deals with community care and Enomoto Kazuko [VII-18] considers the present state of child welfare and related issues.

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.

Although not direct responses to the activities of Aum Shinrikyō during this period, research on the sociology of religion was comparatively fruitful, starting with a major study of the contributions of religion to Japan's modernization by Ogasawara Makoto [VIII-01], and there also appeared a study of several religions in relation to local communities, social stratification and ethnicity by Tani Fujio [VIII-02] and a book by Numata Ken'ya [VIII-03] in which he focusses on new and neo-new religions in an attempt to explore a new paradigm for religion and science. In addition, the textbook edited by Inoue Nobutaka [VIII-04] provides information on the state of sociological research on religion in contemporary Japan.

With regard to sport, the transformation of sports culture is discussed by Sugimoto Atsuo [VIII-05], while Oinuma Yoshihiro [VIII-06] published a major study of *sumō* society, and Esashi Shōgo and Komuku Hiroshi [VIII-07] edited a volume on high-school baseball. As for youth, the highly popular book on "gentleness" by Kurihara Akira [VIII-08] was republished, and there also appeared a volume supervised by Takahashi Yūetsu [VIII-09] that examines the consciousness and behavior of urban youth on the basis of fact-finding surveys in Tokyo and Kobe, as well as a book by Tsuboi Ken [VIII-10] in which he discusses the attitudes of present-day Japanese students towards internationalization in comparison with the views of foreign students in Japan.

On the subject of women, Kanegae Haruhiko and Hirose Yūko [VIII-11] compiled the first full-scale sociological study of the realities of sexual harassment in Japan, based on survey results and including both analyses of the current situation and theoretical discussions. The key concept in the volume edited by Muramatsu Yasuko (安子) and Muramatsu Yasuko (泰子) [VIII-12] is "empowerment," which served as the slogan for the international

women's movement during the period from the international women's conference in Nairobi to that held in Beijing, while the book edited by Inoue Minoru [VIII-13] attempts to discuss gender issues in an educative manner with "amusing male-female symbiosis" as its catchphrase. In addition, the series edited by Inoue Teruko *et al.* [VIII-14] and dealing with feminism in Japan from various angles is an indispensable source of information on the current state of Japanese research in this field.

Finally, with regard to social movements, the volume edited by Satō Yoshiyuki *et al.* [VIII-15], which deals from a distinctive perspective with the consumers' movement of women involved in the Seikatsu Club, is an excellent empirical study of a social movement. By way of contrast, the book by Soranaka Seiji [VIII-16] fails to convey a sense of reality because of an overemphasis of theoretical aspects, while the book by Katagiri Shinji [VIII-17], although presenting numerous concrete examples, lacks somewhat in impact. When dealing with the sociology of social movements, it is no doubt necessary to struggle with dynamic realities without any preconceived views.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

I. Introduction

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This book is the record of an interdisciplinary symposium that focussed on Yoshida's suggestion that the aim of the social sciences lies not in elucidating laws inherent in nature, but rather in clarifying the self-organization of society based on programs inherent in society and created by society itself. Several economists and system theorists debate the view that programming based on rules and self-organization based on programming constitute the objects of research in the social sciences, including sociology, thereby reversing the way of thinking in the natural sciences, where rules have been subordinated to laws. It is an important work for familiarizing oneself with the current state of theoretical sociology in

Japan.

- 02 今田高俊 Imada Takatoshi, 『ハイパー・リアリティの世界——21世紀社会の解説』 *The World of Hyper-Reality: Deciphering Society in the 21st Century*, 224 pp., 有斐閣, 1994.
- 03 今田高俊 Imada Takatoshi, 『混沌の力』 *The Power of Chaos*, 263 pp., 講談社, 1994.
- 04 盛山和夫 Seiyama Kazuo, 『制度論の構図』 *The Blueprint of Institutional Theory*, 287+22 pp., 創文社, 1995.
- 05 作田啓一 Sakuta Keiichi, 『三次元の人間——生成の思想を語る』 *Three-Dimensional Man: Talks on Generative Thought*, 212 pp., 行路社, 1995.
- 06 宮島 喬 Miyajima Takashi, 『文化的再生産の社会学——ブルデュー理論からの展開』 *The Sociology of Cultural Reproduction: Developments from Bourdieu's Theory*, 316 pp., 藤原書店, 1994.
- 07 庄司興吉 (編) Shōji Kōkichi (ed.), 『再生産と自己変革——新しい社会理論のために』 *Reproduction and Self-Reformation: Towards a New Theory of Society*, 389 pp., 法政大学出版局, 1994.
- 08 庄司興吉・矢澤修次郎 (編) Shōji Kōkichi and Yazawa Shūjirō (eds.), 『知とモダニティの社会学』 *The Sociology of Knowledge and Modernity*, 293 pp., 東京大学出版会, 1994.
- 09 千石好郎 (編) Sengoku Yoshio (ed.), 『モダンとポストモダン——現代社会学からの接近』 *Modernism and Postmodernism: An Approach from Contemporary Sociology*, 210 pp., 法律文化社, 1994.

A joint work by nine sociologists; it is indicative of the postmodern awareness of Japanese sociology.

- 10 下田直春 Shimoda Naoharu, 『社会理論と社会的現実——社会学的思考のアクチュアリティ』 *Social Theory and Social Reality: The Actuality of Sociological Thinking*, 278 pp., 新泉社, 1994.
- 11 笠原清志・西原和久・宮内 正 (編) Kasahara Kiyoshi, Nishihara Kazuhisa and Miyauchi Tadashi (eds.), 『社会構造の探究——現実と理論のインターフェイス』 *The Exploration of Social Structure: The Interface between Reality and Theory*, 443 pp., 新泉社, 1995.

A collection of articles compiled in memory of the sociologist Shimoda Naoharu, who died in 1994; in addition to Shimoda's opening article, it contains 19 articles, divided into two parts, by established and younger researchers who studied under him. Shimoda's article, dealing with the structural characteristics of Japanese society and intercultural conflict, critically examines Japanese-style democracy as symbolized by the "spirit of harmony (*wa* 和)," denounces overwhelming bureaucratic control in Japan, and advocates the building of "postmodern intercultural relations."

Part 1 on "Social Reality" contains several informative articles on intercultural contact in present-day Japan: Shōji Takayuki 庄司貴行 discusses problems of adjustment among foreign white-collar workers in Japanese companies; Yokoyama Seishi 横山征四 examines the question of cultural friction in Japanese companies in China; Sueda Kiyoko 末田清子 reports on the communication strategies of English-speaking foreign residents when they feel embarrassment; and Suzuki Takamitsu 鈴木孝光 considers intercultural adjustment among Brazilians of Japanese descent living in Ōizumi-machi 大泉町 in Gumma prefecture. Part 2 on "Sociological Theory" contains mainly articles by established researchers on phenomenological sociology and the sociology of knowledge, and it is therefore useful for acquainting oneself with the state of research in this area. The article by Nishihara, in which he explores the phenomenological approach in an attempt to reconstruct social theory from the perspective of "intercorporéité forces," could perhaps be said to represent an original contribution by Japanese sociology to social theory.

- 12 西原和久 Nishihara Kazuhisa, 『社会学的思考を読む——社会学理論と「意味の社会学」へのプロレゴメナ』 *Reading Sociological Thought: A Prolegomena to Sociological Theory and the "Sociology of Meaning,"* 241 pp., 人間の科学社, 1994.
- 13 古屋野正伍・山手 茂 (編) Koyano Shōgo and Yamate Shigeru (eds.), 『国際比較社会学』 *International Comparative Sociology*, 292 pp., 学陽書房, 1995.

Motivated by a desire to stimulate research involving international comparisons, which has been lacking in Japanese sociology, this volume contains articles that undertake international comparisons with regard to topics such as the family, population, villages, cities, migrant workers, and ethnicity. The countries chosen as objects of comparison vary depending upon the subject matter, and the articles are all of an introductory nature, but they should provide leads for studying different aspects of Japanese society.

- 14 清野正義 Seino Masayoshi, 『世界社会論』 *World Society*, 301 pp., 晃洋書房, 1994.
- 15 金屋平三 Kanaya Heizō, 『変貌する世界と社会学』 *The Changing World and Sociology*, 181 pp., 法律文化社, 1994.
- 16 嘉目克彦 Yoshime Katsuhiko, 『マックス・ヴェーバーの批判理論』 *Max Weber's Theory of Criticism*, 286 pp., 恒星社厚生閣, 1994.

This book clarifies the achievements of Max Weber from the viewpoint of the "logical structure of the work of 'criticism,'" and the author

concludes that a passion for “a dignified mode of life” underlies all of Weber’s writings.

- 17 森 元孝 Mori Mototaka, 『アルフレート・シュッツのウィーン——社会科学の自由主義的転換の構想とその時代』 *Alfred Schutz in Vienna: Proposals for a Liberalist Shift in the Social Sciences and His Times*, 748 pp., 新評論, 1995.

In this book the author attempts to reconstruct the process whereby Alfred Schutz formulated his theories in Vienna, and it represents the most important contribution by Japanese sociology to research on the development and significance of phenomenological sociology.

- 18 川合隆男 (編) Kawai Takao (ed.), 『近代日本社会調査史 (III)』 *The History of Social Research in Modern Japan (III)*, 347 pp., 慶応通信, 1994.
- 19 石川淳志・橋本和孝・浜谷正晴 (編) Ishikawa Kiyoshi, Hashimoto Kazutaka and Hamaya Masaharu (eds.), 『社会調査——歴史と視点』 *Social Research: History and Perspectives*, 391 pp., ミネルヴァ書房, 1994.
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- 21 森 元孝 Mori Mototaka, 『モダンを問う——社会学の批判的系譜と手法』 *Questioning Modernity: The Critical Genealogy and Methods of Sociology*, 276 pp., 弘文堂, 1995.

An attempt to reconstruct the image of sociology from the standpoint of critical sociology. With J. Habermas’s theory of communicative action and N. Luhmann’s system theory as his ultimate goals, the author probes the significance of his own inquiry into the local residents’ movement in Zushi 逗子, Kanagawa prefecture, and his research on the evolution of A. Schutz’s phenomenological sociology. This book represents a new type of Japanese sociology.

II. Japanese Society: Structure and Characteristics

- 01 塩原 勉 Shiobara Tsutomu, 『転換する日本社会——対抗的相補性の視角から』 *Japanese Society in Flux: From the Perspective of Conflicting Complementarity*, 172 pp., 新曜社, 1994.

A small but thought-provoking collection of articles by a sociologist who has lived through the social changes of postwar Japan. He proposes a “dual-structure model” composed of the official sector and unofficial sector to explain structural changes in contemporary Japan, points to the multistratified structure of traditional religions, new religions and neo-new religions evident in religious changes, suggests that the Japanese system excels in short-term adaptation and convergence but could result in

long-term maladaptation and overconformity, and closes by advocating “theoretical pluralism” to reflect the current state of sociology. A distinctive feature of the book as a whole is that it is underpinned by the perspective of “conflicting complementarity.”

- 02 山下袈裟男 (監修) Yamashita Kesao (supvr.), 『日本社会論の再検討——到達点と課題』 *A Reexamination of Theories of Japanese Society: Achievements and Issues*, 234 pp., 未来社, 1995.

The results of a joint study by members of the Hakusan Association of Sociology 白山社会学会, composed mainly of researchers affiliated to Tōyō University. It comprises contributions by 21 sociologists, including the supervisor, on subjects such as: theories of Japanese society; the family and society; local society; management, labor and organization; the political system (including the collapse of the 1955 regime); social psychology (theories on the Japanese people and youth); religion and society (questions concerning new religions); social welfare and feminism (or gender); insurance and medical care; internationalization (questions relating to foreigners); and social welfare in a society of fewer births and fewer deaths. Although the individual essays are brief, they should provide leads for further research.

- 03 河村 望 Kawamura Nozomu, *Sociology and Society of Japan*, 229 pp., London: Kegan Paul International, 1994.
- 04 竹内 洋 Takeuchi Hiroshi, 『日本のメリトクラシー——構造と心性』 *Japan's Meritocracy: Its Structure and Mentality*, 290 pp., 東京大学出版会, 1995.

The author first points out the inadequacies of function theory, conflict theory and interpretation theory for explaining the Japanese-style meritocracy that has sustained Japanese society, and then in order to make up for these shortcomings he borrows from J. Rosenberg's tournament transfer theory and amplified effect theory and from E. Goffman's cooling theory to develop his own “selection system imprinting theory.” According to Takeuchi, the Japanese selection system, extending from schools to companies, is based on the amplification of differences through continued gradational selection, and it operates by cooling this heated competition by differentiating between ability and situations in which it may or may not be exercised and by means of “solicitous personnel management” that takes this distinction into account. Examinations and selection, employment and selection, and promotion and selection are all factually analyzed, and a merit of the book is that it substantiates theory with data. Insofar that people must always concentrate on surviving the competition

that currently concerns them, this selection system, resembling the tournament method, inevitably produces people of narrow vision, but the author suggests that with the spread of the “anomie of affluence,” distinctive of an affluent society, there are signs that this merit ideology is beginning to “waver.” This is a fine study that elucidates one of the most important mechanisms in Japanese society.

- 05 筒井清忠 Tsutsui Kiyotada, 『日本型「教養」の運命——歴史社会学的考察』 *The Fate of Japanese-Style “Culture”: Historical Sociological Observations*, 191 pp., 岩波書店, 1995.

This book traces within the context of Japan’s social history since the Meiji era the establishment and transformation of “culture” (*kyōyō* 教養) in the sense of building a well-rounded personality. During the Meiji era it was established as a form of moral training (*shūyō* 修養) and began to take root in the preparatory higher schools (Chap. 1), then in the Taishō and early Shōwa eras it was promoted by Natsume Sōseki’s pupils (Chap. 2), but especially since the Shōwa era it has been swept and almost engulfed by a great wave of popular culture (Chap. 3). However, at the same time it also served as the ethos of the corporate élite from the Meiji era through to the Shōwa era (Chap. 4), and now it is confronted by the question of whether or not it can regenerate itself within popular culture (Chap. 5). This book thus sheds light on one strand of Japan’s social and intellectual history.

- 06 橋川文三 (筒井清忠 [編]) Hashikawa Bunzō (Tsutsui Kiyotada [ed.]), 『昭和ナショナリズムの諸相』 *Various Aspects of Shōwa Nationalism*, 291 pp., 名古屋大学出版会, 1994.
- 07 盛岡清美 Morioka Kiyomi, 『若き特攻隊員と太平洋戦争——その手記と群像』 *The Kamikaze Special Attack Force and the Pacific War: The Young Pilots and Their Private Notes Left Behind*, 316+iv pp., 吉川弘文館, 1995.
- 08 松本三和夫 Matsumoto Miwao, 『船の科学技術革命と産業社会——イギリスと日本の比較社会学』 *The Scientific and Technological Revolution in Ships and Industrial Society: A Comparative Sociological Study of Great Britain and Japan*, 354 pp., 同文館, 1995.

A historical study relating to the sociology of science and technology, a still underdeveloped field of research in Japan, in which the author examines the scientific and technological revolution—a process in which science and technology merge, with the former leading the latter—and compares shipbuilding in Great Britain and Japan. He considers the manner in which the transfer of science and technology was conducted in

Japan, which was still in the process of modernizing, and how the Japanese government, companies and workers responded to the scientific and technological revolution that began following the transfer of science and technology, referring when necessary to primary sources. He concludes that, with respect to the bipolar structure combining government and private enterprise that is necessary for a scientific and technological revolution, there existed a British model centered on private enterprise and a Japanese model centered on the state, that systems of scientific and technological education played an important role in both of these models, and that because of differences in culture, customs and traditions both research and development organizations and the labor process evolved in ways peculiar to Great Britain and Japan.

- 09 松本三和夫・吉岡 斉 (編) Matsumoto Miwao and Yoshioka Hitoshi (eds.), 『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. 3, 160 pp.; Vol. 4, 188 pp., 弘学出版, 1994-95.
- 10 小熊英二 Oguma Eiji, 『単一民族神話の起源——〈日本人〉の自画像の系譜』 *The Myth of the Homogeneous Nation: The Lineage of the Self-Images of the “Japanese,”* 454 pp., 新曜社, 1995.

This book examines when and how the myth of Japanese homogeneity, which has been accepted by many Japanese ever since the prewar period, evolved and the role that it has played by considering it in relation to the various theories that have been put forward since the Meiji era and important related events such as the annexation of Korea. The consciousness of a “Japanese nation” emerged with the opening of Japan prior to the Meiji era, and this led to the question of its origins, with the prevalent view being that the Japanese were a mixed race in which many different races had become intermingled. There were even some who argued that Japanese and Koreans were derived from the same ancestors, and together with the view that the imperial family had come to Japan from Korea this was used to justify the Japanese advance into Korea as “an advance into the ‘homeland,’” as well as becoming the ideology behind the annexation of Korea in 1910 and Japan’s subsequent rule of the Korean peninsula. Against the background of this prevailing mixed race theory, there also appeared the historical studies of Kita Sadakichi 喜田貞吉 aimed at the eradication of discrimination against *buraku* ghettos, the view that the Japanese had originally been Caucasians, and the theory of Takamura Itsue 高群逸枝 that under the matrilineality of ancient times considerable miscegenation had occurred and as a result of the “coalescence of blood”

there had emerged a Japanese race aspiring to the creation of a single world family. The foundations of the view that the Japanese constitute a homogeneous race were provided by people such as Yanagita Kunio 柳田国男, who claimed that Japan was an island nation sharing homogeneous folk customs rooted in rice cultivation, Tsuda Sōkichi 津田左右吉, who argued that the Japanese nation was a peace-loving community that had evolved through the compilation of the *Kojiki* 古事記 and *Nihon shoki* 日本書紀, and Watsuji Tetsurō 和辻哲郎, who emphasized the unity of the Japanese nation on the basis of natural environment rather than “blood,” and because many of these theorists supported the postwar symbol emperor system, their views became dominant in postwar Japan. On the basis of these observations, Oguma argues that what is needed in order to counter such myths is not another myth, but freedom from all myths, and he writes that “myths are not necessary for coexisting with that which is dissimilar—what is needed is a little perseverance and some wisdom.” This study represents an outstanding reference book for research on ethnic problems, nationalism and ethnicity in Japan.

- 11 蘭 信三 Araragi Shinzō, 『「満州移民」の歴史社会学』 *The Historical Sociology of “Migrants to Manchuria,”* 358 pp., 行路社, 1994.

A sociological study of the Japanese who migrated to Manchuria (in present-day northeast China) between 1932 and 1945 with the backing of the national policies of the Japanese empire. The author situates his research within the field of migrant studies in a broad sense as represented by *The Polish Peasant* by W. I. Thomas and F. W. Znaniecki. The book consists of an introduction followed by eight chapters and an epilogue. Chapter 1 outlines the subject matter and research methods, while Chapter 2 presents an overview of Japanese migration to Manchuria as part of national policy, and the author makes the penetrating comment that although this policy upheld the ideal of “racial harmony,” it was promoted against the background of discrimination against *buraku* ghettos in Japan. Chapter 3 offers a quantitative analysis of the mechanisms for sending migrants to Manchuria, and Araragi concludes that “they were premised on socioeconomic factors in which there was a preponderance of agricultural elements over industrial and urban elements, and a determinant factor in the operation of the transport mechanisms was the encouragement of migration by the administrative authorities by means of ‘model prefectures for migrants to Manchuria’ and ‘special guidance divisions for designated development.’” Chapter 4 analyzes the migrants’ individual traits, Chapter 5 analyzes their experiences of Japan’s defeat, and Chapter

6 analyzes the sense of communality among these people when they returned to Japan after the war and established new villages. In Chapter 6 it is pointed out that “the associational ‘development cooperatives’ that were newly formed through the ‘acquired opportunity’ provided by the development of Manchuria changed into ‘development communities’ through the mediation of factors such as the collaboration in production and daily life that accompanied development and the sense of ethnic unity in a colony, and in the course of repatriation after Japan’s defeat this changed into a ‘community joined together by a common fate.’” Chapters 7 and 8 first deal with the identity of the Japanese women who remained in China and then examine the ethnic experiences and ethnic consciousness of the migrants as a whole, and the epilogue provides a comprehensive discussion of the migrants’ sentiments and logic. As a study in historical sociology dealing with people whose whole being suffered the burden of Japan’s tragedy from the Manchurian Incident through to the Pacific War, this is a painstaking study that should be read not only by Japanese but also by overseas Japanologists.

- 12 駒井 洋 Komai Hiroshi, 『移民社会日本の構想』 *The Concept of Japan as a Society of Immigrants*, 215 pp., 国際書院, 1994.

Based on the view that Japan too, now facing an influx of foreign workers, must become a society of immigrants, this book discusses matters such as the ideology of Japanese homogeneity, permanent residency for foreign workers, the conditions of foreign trainees in Japanese companies, and the role of local government in international exchange, and it incorporates the results of various fact-finding surveys conducted by the author. It is a useful reference for the study of migrant workers and ethnicity in Japan.

- 13 駒井 洋 (編) Komai Hiroshi (ed.), 『定住化する外国人』 *Foreigners Becoming Permanent Residents* [「講座・外国人定住問題」第2巻], 289 pp., 明石書店, 1995.

This book forms parts of a four-volume series on questions relating to the permanent residency of foreigners in Japan, and the relevant issues are here dealt with by nine contributors, including the editor. Chapter 1 (Komai) emphasizes the need to regard foreigners not simply as a source of labor, but as people leading everyday lives; Chapter 2 (Kura Shin’ichi 倉真一) describes the manner in which foreign workers are beginning to settle permanently in Japan; Chapter 3 (Ishii Yuka 石井由香) examines the self-help organizations that have been formed in Japan by foreigners married to Japanese; Chapter 4 (Fukiura Tadamasa 吹浦忠正) traces the

course of events whereby the permanent residency of refugees in Japan has finally become an issue; Chapter 5 (Tani Tomio 谷富夫) analyzes the current circumstances of Korean residents, who represent a precedent for the permanent residency of foreigners; Chapter 6 (Tajima Kyūzō 田島久蔵) describes the conditions under which Latin Americans of Japanese descent are settling permanently in Japan; Chapter 7 (Itō Yasuo 伊藤泰郎) deals with the circumstances of the so-called “new overseas Chinese” who have recently settled in Japan; Chapter 8 (Ko Sōn-hwi 高鮮徽) depicts the energy of the “new Koreans” who are beginning to settle in Japan; and Chapter 9 (Tamaki Matsuo 田卷松雄) discusses questions pertaining to the permanent residency of other Asian nationals in Japan. This book deserves to be regarded as a pioneering work in the study of ethnic minorities in Japan.

- 14 駒井 洋 Komai Hiroshi, 『外国人定住問題資料集成』 *Collected Materials on the Question of the Permanent Residency of Foreigners*, 1174 pp., 明石書店, 1995.

A collection of materials relating to the permanent residency of foreigners in Japan. It includes: “Statistics of Registered Aliens” (Immigration Bureau, Ministry of Justice); “Report of a Fact-Finding Survey of Employment among Foreigners of Japanese Descent in Japan” (Japan International Cooperation Agency, Feb. 1992); “The Realities of Chinese Residents in Japan: Report on a Questionnaire Directed at Readers of *Ryūgakusei Shimbun*” (*Ryūgakusei Shimbun* Editorial Department); “Iranians in Japan” (Office of Sociology, Tsukuba University); “Report on a Fact-Finding Survey of the Consciousness of Citizens of Foreign Nationality in Kawasaki City” (Kawasaki City); “A Practical Study of the Acceptance of Foreign Children and Pupils and Their Guidance and Education” (Nakanishi Akira 中西晃 *et al.*); “Survey of the Internationalization Policies of Local Governments in Japan” (Bureau of Citizens and Cultural Affairs, Tokyo Metropolitan Government); and “Proposals for the Formulation of Guidelines for the Internationalization Policies of Kawasaki City” (Kawasaki City Foreign-Citizen Policies Research Committee).

- 15 関根政美 Sekine Masami, 『エスニシティの政治社会学——民族紛争の制度化のために』 *The Political Sociology of Ethnicity: For the Institutionalization of Ethnic Conflict*, 326 pp., 名古屋大学出版会, 1994.
- 16 吉野耕作 Yoshino Kōsaku, *Cultural Nationalism in Contemporary Japan: A Sociological Enquiry*, 270 pp., London & New York: Routledge, 1995.

III. Population Dynamics and the Family

- 01 嵯峨座晴夫 Sagaza Haruo, 『人口学の周辺を歩く』 *Around the Periphery of Demography*, 193 pp., 家族計画国際協力財団, 1995.
- 02 廣島清志・大江守之・山本千鶴子・三田房美・小島克久 Hiroshima Kiyoshi, Ōe Moriyuki, Yamamoto Chizuko, Mita Fusami and Kojima Katsuhisa, 『日本の世帯数の将来推計——全国 1993 年 10 月推計・都道府県 1995 年 3 月推計』 *Future Estimates of the Number of Households in Japan: National Estimates for October 1993 and Prefectural Estimates for March 1995* [厚生省人口問題研究所「研究資料」283], 227 pp., 厚生統計協会, 1995.
- 03 廣島清志・大江守之・山本千鶴子・三田房美・小島克久 Hiroshima Kiyoshi, Ōe Moriyuki, Yamamoto Chizuko, Mita Fusami and Kojima Katsuhisa, 『高齢者の世帯状態の将来推計——1990-2010 年長寿社会における高齢者の居住状態予測モデルの開発に関する研究』 *Future Estimates of the Household Conditions of the Elderly: A Study on the Development of a Model for Predicting the Housing Conditions of the Elderly in a Longevous Society, 1990-2010* [厚生省人口問題研究所「特別研究報告資料」12], 108 pp., 厚生統計協会, 1995.
- 04 上野千鶴子 Ueno Chizuko, 『近代家族の成立と終焉』 *The Establishment and Demise of the Modern Family*, 346 pp., 岩波書店, 1994.

A sequel to the author's 『家父長制と資本制』 *Patriarchalism and the Capitalist System* (see Vol. IX, [III-06] of this series), this time dealing with the modern family and composed of five chapters: “The Shakiness of the Modern Family,” “The Modern Age and Women,” “The Development of Home Studies,” “High Economic Growth and the Family,” and “The Paradox of Sexual Discrimination.” Essentially, this book elucidates the establishment of the modern family in Japan (Chapter 2), clarifies its transformation during the postwar period of high economic growth (Chapter 4), and analyzes the present-day shakiness of the modern family (Chapter 1), and in addition the author argues for the need for home studies in order to shed light on the realities of the modern family (Chapter 3) and discusses the possibilities of social and cultural transformation paradoxically produced by sexual discrimination (Chapter 5). Particularly outstanding is the analysis of the state of the family in contemporary Japan in Chapter 1, with “family identity” as its key concept. This book is required reading for research on the family in Japan.

- 05 木本喜美子 Kimoto Kimiko, 『家族・ジェンダー・企業社会』 *The Family, Gender, and Corporate Society*, 234+24 pp., ミネルヴァ書房, 1995.

This book, composed of eight chapters and two supplementary articles

divided into three parts, examines the Japanese manifestations of what is termed the “family crisis” in family studies, describes the research and discussions of this subject that have been conducted by Japanese sociology of the family, with its “gender approach” influenced by feminism, and considers why, in spite of all the debate on the subject, the family in Japan remains basically contained by corporate society. According to Kimoto, the reason that the family in contemporary Japan appears to be comparatively stable is that corporate society has backed the model of the “modern family” through in-house welfare schemes, etc., while workers and their families have underpinned corporate society by sharing a sense of values giving priority to material goals, and it is incumbent upon the sociology of the family to find the key for breaking down this “complicitous relationship.”

- 06 落合恵美子 Ochiai Emiko, 『21世紀家族へ——家族の戦後体制の見かた・超えかた』 *The Family in the 21st Century: How to View and Overcome the Postwar Structure of the Family*, v+244 pp., 有斐閣, 1994.
- 07 山田昌弘 Yamada Masahiro, 『近代家族のゆくえ』 *The Future of the Modern Family*, 271 pp., 新曜社, 1994.
- 08 井上真理子・大村英昭 (編) Inoue Mariko and Ōmura Hideaki (eds.), 『ファミリーズムの再発見』 *The Rediscovery of Familism*, 247 pp., 世界思想社, 1995.

A collection of articles by six contributors, including the editors, who “consider the intertwining of autonomy and dependency in the family with ‘familism’ as the key concept.” They examine the shakiness of the Japanese family, said to be relatively stable when compared with developed nations in the West, in relation to issues such as families having children with disabilities, families having children with asthma, child abuse, abuse of the elderly, the autonomy and dependency of the father, and the family as a form of religion, and they also explore the possibilities of a new “public family.”

- 09 平野敏政 Hirano Toshimasa, 『現代社会と家族的適応』 *Contemporary Society and Family Adjustment*, 257 pp., 慶応通信, 1994.

The first half of this book provides an introduction to family studies, while the second half contains the results of surveys conducted in Chiba prefecture on the family and housing circumstances and on the gender-based division of labor, as well as the results of a survey conducted in Yokohama city on views of supporting the elderly. The author concludes that the still common practice of children sleeping together with their parents is affecting the socialization of children, that the gender-based

division of labor has not yet reached the stage of reversing the roles of husband and wife, and the Japanese families are undecided about how to bear the burdens of supporting aged parents.

- 10 飯田哲也 Iida Tetsuya, 『家族と家庭——望ましい家庭を求めて』 *Family and Home: In Search of the Desirable Home*, 223 pp., 学文社, 1994.
- 11 橋本 満 Hashimoto Mitsuru, 『物語としての「家」——パーソナル・ヒストリーに見る日常世界の解釈』 *The "Home" as a Narrative: The Interpretation of the Everyday World to Be Seen in Personal Histories*, 286 pp., 行路社, 1994.
- 12 舟橋恵子 Funahashi Keiko, 『赤ちゃんを生むということ——社会学からのこころみ』 *Giving Birth to a Baby: An Approach from Sociology*, 222 pp., 日本放送出版協会, 1994.
- 13 望月重信 Mochizuki Shigenobu, 『子ども＝社会への構図』 *A Blueprint for Children and Society*, 245 pp., 高文堂出版社, 1994.
- 14 江馬成也 Ema Seiya, 『子どもの民俗社会学』 *The Sociology of Folkways Relating to Children*, 287 pp., 南窓社, 1994.
- 15 住田正樹 Sumita Masaki, 『子供の仲間集団の研究』 *A Study of Children's Peer Groups*, 534 pp., 九州大学出版会, 1995.
- 16 金子 勇 Kaneko Isamu, 『高齢社会・何がどう変わるか』 *An Aging Society: What Will Change and How?*, 184 pp., 講談社, 1995.
- 17 山口 透 (編) Yamaguchi Tōru (ed.), 『高齢社会への対応』 *Responses to an Aging Society*, 230 pp., 高文堂出版社, 1994.

A joint study by six sociologists, including the editor; it provides information on the realities of Japan's aging society, the roles of the family with regard to the elderly, and the significance of education for the elderly.

- 18 森岡清志・中林一樹 (編) Morioka Kiyoshi and Nakabayashi Itsuki (eds.), 『変容する高齢者像——大都市高齢者のライフスタイル』 *The Changing Image of the Elderly: The Lifestyles of the Elderly in a Metropolis*, 185 pp., 日本評論者, 1994.

Based on the perception that the population of the Tokyo metropolitan area is continuing to age, this book examines with reference to data changes in the lifestyles of the elderly. It includes articles on intriguing topics such as "The Birth of a New Type of Grandmother?" (Andō Kiwamu 安藤究) and "Personal Networks after Retirement" (Morioka).

- 19 青井和夫 (編) Aoi Kazuo (ed.), 『世代間交流による高齢者の社会参加促進に関する基礎的研究——高齢化社会の世代間交流』 *A Basic Study of the Promotion of Social Participation by the Elderly through Intergenerational Exchange: Intergenerational Exchange in an Aging Society*, 463 pp., 長寿社会開発センター, 1994.

- 20 青井和夫 (編) Aoi Kazuo (ed.), 『世代間交流による高齢者の社会参加促進に関する基礎的研究——論文・資料集』 *A Basic Study of the Promotion of Social Participation by the Elderly through Intergenerational Exchange: Collected Articles and Materials*, 444 pp., 長寿社会開発センター, 1995.
- 21 松本寿昭 Matsumoto Toshiaki, 『老年期の自殺に関する実証的研究』 *A Factual Study of Suicide in Old Age*, 584 pp., 多賀出版, 1995.
- 22 浜口晴彦・嵯峨座晴夫 (編) Hamaguchi Haruhiko and Sagaza Haruo (eds.), 『大衆長寿時代の死に方』 *Facing Death in an Age of Mass Longevity*, 278 pp., ミネルヴァ書房, 1995.
- 23 Bentelspacher, Carl and 御薬袋啓子 Minai Keiko (eds.), *Ageing in Japan and Singapore*, Singapore: Department of Japanese Studies, National University of Singapore, 267 pp., 1994.

IV. The Community: Rural and Urban

- 01 益田庄三 (編) Masuda Shōzō (ed.), 『対馬の漁村——日韓共同研究』 *The Fishing Villages of Tsushima: A Joint Japanese-Korean Study*, 376 pp., 行路社, 1994.
- 02 牧野由朗 (編) Makino Yoshirō (ed.), 『志摩の漁村』 *Fishing Villages in Shima, Mie Prefecture*, 324 pp., 名著出版, 1994.
- 03 松本通晴・丸木恵祐 (編) Matsumoto Michiharu and Maruki Keisuke (eds.), 『都市移住の社会学』 *The Sociology of Urban Migration*, 246 pp., 世界思想社, 1994.
- 04 町村敬志 Machimura Takashi, 『「世界都市」東京の構造転換——都市リストラクチュアリングの社会学』 *Structural Changes in the "Cosmopolis" of Tokyo: The Sociology of Urban Restructuring*, 317 pp., 東京大学出版会, 1994.

A sociological analysis of the megalopolis of Tokyo seen as a "cosmopolis"; it consists of an introduction, eight main chapters, and a conclusion. Chapter 1 presents a framework for analyzing cosmopolises that is based on new urban sociology, world system theory, and new international specialization theory; Chapter 2 traces the history of Tokyo's restructuring from the late Edo period (1850s) to the 1980s; Chapter 3 analyzes the movements of multinational corporations, which provide the economic basis for Tokyo's restructuring, and the resulting polarization of social stratification; Chapter 4 analyzes the organizational links and concerted behavior of the various institutions and groups representing the actors in Tokyo's restructuring; Chapter 5 analyzes the formulation and implementation of the Tokyo metropolitan government's policies relating to coastal development; Chapter 6 analyzes the movements of both public and

private developers aimed at greater flexibility for transforming Tokyo into a postmodern city; Chapter 7 provides an analysis of town-building in one corner of Tokyo (Koyama-chō 小山町, Minato-ku); and Chapter 8 analyzes modes of housing among the rapidly increasing residents of foreign nationality and the formation of their spheres of life. On the basis of this wide-ranging analysis, the author concludes that further observation of future developments is still necessary in order to determine whether or not the “modern city” of Tokyo will be able to become a cosmopolis geared to postmodern conditions and able to produce world citizens. This is an indispensable book for research on Tokyo.

- 05 松本 康 (編) Matsumoto Yasushi (ed.), 『増殖するネットワーク』 *Proliferating Networks*, 281 pp., 勁草書房, 1995.
- An attempt by five researchers (including the editor) to shed light on contemporary cities by means of the network approach. Chapter 1 (Matsumoto) points out the importance of the network approach for urban studies and analyzes examples taken from Nagoya; Chapter 4 (Nozawa Shinji 野沢慎司) deals with marriage relationships in the context of personal networks and compares cases in Asaka city (Saitama prefecture) and Yamagata city; Chapter 5 (Tsuzuki Kurumi 都筑くるみ) examines the reception of Brazilians of Japanese descent in Toyota city (Aichi prefecture).
- 06 岩城完之 Iwaki Hiroyuki, 『都市社会変動と生活過程』 *Urban Social Change and the Life Process (Lebensprozeß)*, 271 pp., 時潮社, 1994.
- 07 小嶋勝衛・永野征男 (編) Kojima Katsue and Nagano Yukio (eds.), 『都市化の現状と将来』 *The Present State of Urbanization and Its Future*, 182 pp., 大明堂, 1995.
- 08 藤田弘夫・吉原直樹 Fujita Hiroo and Yoshihara Naoki, 『都市とモダニティ——都市社会学コメンタール』 *Cities and Modernity: Commentaries on Urban Sociology*, 269 pp., ミネルヴァ書房, 1995.
- 09 吉原直樹 Yoshihara Naoki, 『都市空間の社会理論——ニュー・アーバン・ソシオロジーの射程』 *Social Theories of Urban Space: The Scope of New Urban Sociology*, 251 pp., 東京大学出版会, 1994.
- 10 高橋勇悦・菊地美代志 (編) Takahashi Yūetsu and Kikuchi Miyoshi (eds.), 『今日の都市社会学』 *Urban Sociology Today*, 306 pp., 学文社, 1994.
- 11 西山八重子 (編) Nishiyama Yaeko (ed.), 『都市と自治の社会学』 *The Sociology of Cities and Self-Government*, 277 pp., 文化書房博文社, 1994.
- 12 奥田道大 (編) Okuda Michihiro (ed.), 『コミュニティとエスニシティ』

Community and Ethnicity [「21世紀の都市社会学」第2巻], 302 pp., 勁草書房, 1995.

- 13 奥田道大・田島淳子 (編) Okuda Michihiro and Tajima Junko (eds.), 『新版・池袋のアジア系外国人』 *Asian Foreigners in Ikebukuro (New Edition)*, 290 pp., 明石書店, 1995.

A sequel to the editors' earlier work of the same title (see Vol. IX-1, [II-18] of this series); it presents the results of surveys conducted in 1994 and examines whether or not cities and society as a whole in contemporary Japan will move in any direction other than the "closed-circuit Japanese-style city."

- 14 奥田道大・広田康生・田島淳子 Okuda Michihiro, Hirota Yasuo and Tajima Junko, 『外国人居住者と日本の地域社会』 *Foreign Residents and Japan's Regional Society*, 361 pp., 明石書店, 1994.
- 15 松平 誠 Matsudaira Makoto, 『現代ニッポン祭り考——都市祭りの伝統を作る人びと』 *A Study of Festivals in Contemporary Japan: The People Who Create the Traditions of Urban Festivals*, 252 pp., 小学館, 1994.

This book provides examples of attempts being made to give life to urban festivals in contemporary Japan, and it deals with the Kanda festival 神田祭り (Tokyo), *nebuta* ネブタ festival (Aomori), Awa dance 阿波踊り (Kōenji, Tokyo), and *kappa* festival かつば祭り (Shinagawa, Tokyo), as well as the *oeshiki* 御会式 held at the Nichiren-sect temple of Hommon-ji 本門寺 (Ikegami, Ōta-ku, Tokyo) and the *festa* introduced to Ōizumi-machi (Gumma prefecture) by Brazilians of Japanese descent. In addition, the author also discusses the question of shrine parishioners (*ujiko* 氏子) in localities that have been ravaged by land sharks and describes the efforts being made throughout Japan to create festival traditions. This book should provide valuable leads for research on festivity (*hare* ハレ) in contemporary Japanese cities and local regions.

- 16 堀川三郎・森下 満・柳田良造・PRAHA まちづくり情報センター (編) Horikawa Saburō, Morishita Mitsuru, Yanagida Ryōzō and PRAHA Town-Building Information Centre (eds.), 『小樽運河問題の20年』 *Twenty Years in the Issue of the Canals of Otaru*, 157 pp., 小樽再生フォーラム, 1995.
- 17 田中豊治 Tanaka Toyoharu, 『地方行政官僚制における組織変革の社会学的研究』 *A Sociological Study of Organizational Changes in the Local Administrative Bureaucracy*, 602 pp., 時潮社, 1994.

A full-scale study of the organization of local administration in Japan divided into four parts: "A Basic Perspective on Theories about the

Organization of Local Administration” (7 chapters), “A Dynamic Analysis of the Process of Administrative Organizational Change” (7 chapters), “Towards Participation by Local Residents and the Building of Open-Type Administrative Organizations” (9 chapters), and “The Academic Position of the Present Study” (4 chapters). The author argues that local administrative organizations must introduce participation by local residents and transform themselves from bureaucratic organizations into nonbureaucratic organizations.

- 18 鳥越皓之 Torigoe Hiroyuki, 『地域自治会の研究——部落会・町内会・自治会の展開過程』 *A Study of Regional Self-Governing Associations: The Development of Village Associations, Neighborhood Associations, and Self-Governing Community Associations*, 298 pp., ミネルヴァ書房, 1994.

A study of self-governing community associations (*jichikai* 自治会), a focal point of community studies. The author first reviews the research history and then describes their development with reference to numerous examples from the Meiji era through to the postwar period. The standpoint adopted by the author in this study of community self-government is defined as belonging to neither theories of modernization nor theories of cultural forms, but as representing “life environmentalism,” which consists of ownership theory, power theory and resident initiative theory. Further noteworthy features are the discussion of internal conflicts, which questions the prevailing “monolithic myth” about self-governing community associations, and comparisons with the *pan-sang-hoe* 班常会 of Korea.

- 19 須田直之 Suda Naoyuki, 『地域開発の社会学』 *The Sociology of Regional Development*, 416 pp., 北の街社, 1994.

The author first summarizes the various theories about regional development and reviews Japanese research on the subject, and then deals with topics such as regional development and innovation, the spread of innovations and local vitalization, entrepreneurship, and business offices and local growth.

- 20 高橋和宏・大西康雄 (編) Takahashi Kazuhiro and Ōnishi Yasuo (eds.), 『自己組織化過程のネット分析——地域権力構造の比較研究』 *A Net Analysis of the Process of Self-Organization: Comparative Studies of Regional Power Structures*, 234 pp., 八千代出版, 1994.

- 21 橋本和孝 Hashimoto Kazutaka, 『生活様式の社会理論』 *The Social Theory of Lifestyles* [enl. ed.], 342 pp., 東信堂, 1994.

V. Industry, Labor, Class and Social Stratification

- 01 尾高邦雄 Odaka Kunio, 『尾高邦雄選集』 *Selected Works of Odaka*

Kunio, 夢窓庵, 1995.

Vol. 1, 『職業社会学』 *Occupational Sociology*, 308 pp.

Vol. 2, 『仕事への奉仕』 *Serving One's Job*, 298 pp.

Vol. 3, 『社会階層と社会移動』 *Social Stratification and Social Mobility*, 332 pp.

Vol. 4, 『労働者意識の構造』 *The Structure of Workers' Consciousness*, 276 pp.

Vol. 5, 『日本的経営』 *Japanese-Style Management*, 330 pp.

A collection of writings selected by their author, a representative sociologist of postwar Japan who died in 1993 at the age of 84. These volumes bring together the fruits of fifty years of research during which Odaka applied himself to the establishment of occupational sociology in the prewar period, advocated “service” to one’s job in the postwar upheavals and period of high economic growth, maintained an interest in the structure of social stratification that evolved as a result of economic growth and in the consciousness of workers, and continually argued for workers’ participation in management while closely examining the merits and demerits of Japanese-style management. These volumes represent a body of research that must be taken into account even today by those who would study changes in occupational consciousness and workers’ consciousness in Japan, changes in the structure of social stratification and the current of sociological research on this subject, and the theories and realities of Japanese-style management. Another helpful feature is that, apart from the sections summarizing overseas research (a common characteristic of Japanese writings on sociology), they have been compiled so as to present the flow of the author’s ideas in a consistent manner.

- 02 犬塚 先 Inuzuka Susumu, 『産業社会における組織と秩序』 *Organization and Order in Industrial Society*, 200 pp., 有斐閣, 1994.

This book puts forward the views that in Japanese corporate society the mode of organization as seen from the management side is that of a “combined organization” with flexible internal relations, internal decision-making adopts a “spiral form” in which the center prevails while maintaining a center-periphery structure, and labor unions are basically “monitor-type organizations.” The author’s arguments are based on data relating to the present state and future outlook of the consciousness of workers employed in Japanese companies, the current situation regarding labor problems related to aging and the responses of companies and individual workers, and the structure of the “company-centered society” that has resulted from the important position that companies occupy as

social units within Japanese society.

- 03 稲上 毅・H. ウィッタカー・逢見直人・篠田 徹・下平好博・辻中豊 Inagami Takeshi, H. Whitaker, Ōmi Naoto, Shinoda Tōru, Shimodaira Yoshihiro and Tsujinaka Yutaka, 『ネオ・コーポラティズムの国際比較——新しい政治経済モデルの探索』 *An International Comparison of Neo-Corporatism: Searching for a New Political-Economic Model*, 556 pp., 日本労働研究機構, 1994.

A collection of articles on neo-corporatism, viewed as a policy cooperation system between vocational groups that brings together both the pluralistic marketplace and the authoritarian state while differing from them both. The situation in Japan is compared with that in Sweden, Austria, Germany, Korea and the United States, and it is pointed out that the term “laborless corporatism” is no longer applicable to Japan, where “consultative corporatism” on a macro level based on micro-corporatism has become established, and that a “new convergence” in this direction may possibly occur internationally. In addition to these general comments, reference may also be made to the following chapters when studying corporatism in contemporary Japan: Chapter 4 (Ōmi), dealing with macro-corporatism in relation to wage settlements and policy participation; Chapter 5 (Shinoda), discussing mezzo-corporatism in an age in which “reindustrialization” is being advocated as the successor to industrialization and deindustrialization; Chapter 6 (Shimodaira), comparing the economic performance of corporatism in different countries; and Chapter 7 (Tsujinaka), which provides a quantitative comparative analysis of the distribution and functions of vested-interest groups in Japan, the United States and Korea.

- 04 職業・生活研究会 (編) Occupations and Livelihood Research Group (ed.), 『企業社会と人間——トヨタの労働・生活・地域』 *Corporate Society and People: Toyota and Work, Living and the Local Community*, 595 pp., 法律文化社, 1994.

A comprehensive joint study of the Toyota Motor Corporation and the company town of Toyota; it may be regarded as a sequel to 小山陽一 (編) Oyama Yōichi (ed.), 『巨大企業体制と労働者』 *The Giant Corporation Establishment and Workers* (see Vol. VI-1, [V-04] of this series). It consists of an introductory chapter describing the investigations on which the book is based and the issues raised, Part 1 “Toyota Motor Corporation: Management and Labor” (8 chapters), and Part 2 “Toyota City: The Local Community and Its Residents” (7 chapters). According to the introduction, the earlier work edited by Oyama was based on investiga-

tions conducted in 1978–83, whereas this book is based on investigations carried out in 1984–90. Of special interest in Part 1 are: Chapter 2 (Fujita Eishi 藤田栄史), in which it is argued that the Toyota production system, rather than representing post-Fordism, is a form of neo-Fordism that remains within the confines of Fordism; Chapters 3 (Sawada Zentarō 沢田善太郎) and 4 (Yumoto Makoto 湯本誠), which point out that the workers' "social skills" and "organizational skills" play an important role in maintaining this production system; and Chapter 7 (Tsuji Katsuji 辻勝次), which describes the long-term business practices within the Toyota group. Likewise, of particular interest in Part 2 are: Chapter 1 (Nagasawa Takashi 長沢孝司), which classifies the residents of Toyota city into local-born landowners, newcomers working for Toyota, newcomers affiliated to subcontractors, and other newcomers and clarifies the differences in income and stability of livelihood between various social strata; Chapter 2 (Kimoto Kimiko 木本喜美子), dealing with the actual conditions of the "my-companyist" families that sustain the corporate society of large corporations; Chapter 6 (Nakagawa Katsuo 中川勝雄), which points out that as it matures, local society in the company town of Toyota is also producing possibilities of self-government by residents; and Chapter 7 (Ōkura Shūsuke 大倉秀介), which depicts in great detail the society of foreign residents, who have grown rapidly in numbers, largely because of the influx of Brazilians of Japanese descent. This book, which is a major factual study representing an important achievement by Japanese sociology, thus demonstrates that the world-leading company of Toyota is founded on a production system, or labor management system, that is in effect nothing more than an improved version of Fordism and on a labor procurement system that has completely engulfed local society by creating a company town.

- 05 榊瀧俊子 Masugata Toshiko, 『企業社会と余暇——働き方の社会学』 *Corporate Society and Leisure: The Sociology of Ways of Working*, 265 pp., 学陽書房, 1995.
- 06 宮本孝二・森下伸也・君塚大学 (編) Miyamoto Kōji, Morishita Shin'ya and Kimizuka Daigaku (eds.), 『組織とネットワークの社会学』 *The Sociology of Organizations and Networks*, 225 pp., 新曜社, 1994.

Comprising fifteen chapters divided into two parts, this book consists largely of textbook-style essays.

- 07 岡田至雄 Okada Yukio, 『経営組織論——社会学的視点からのアプローチ』 *Business Organization Theory: An Approach from a Sociological Perspective*, 288 pp., 関大出版部, 1995.

- 08 鈴木 貢 Suzuki Mitsugu, 『現代企業における組織行動と文化』 *Organization Behavior and Culture in Contemporary Corporations*, 157 pp., ソルト出版, 1995.
- 09 梅澤 正・上野征洋 (編) Umezawa Tadashi and Ueno Yukihiro (eds.), 『企業文化論を学ぶ人のために』 *For People Learning about Corporate Culture*, 267 pp., 世界思想社, 1995.
- 10 牧 正英 Maki Masahide, 『高齢化社会と労働問題——職場組織活性化の研究』 *An Aging Society and Labor Problems: A Study of the Vitalization of Workplace Organizations*, 178 pp., 恒星社厚生閣, 1994.

New labor problems have arisen with the aging of society, and this book discusses their origins and countermeasures, dealing with the aging of Japanese society, countermeasures being taken by companies, the employment of middle-aged and older workers and the question of workplace vitalization, obtaining employment and retirement in the case of older workers, and the roles of companies and the government. It is largely based on existing research and government materials, but Chapter 4 includes the results of the author's own survey of "Images of Life after Retirement."

- 11 中野 進・山脇敬子 Nakano Susumu and Yamawaki Keiko, 『日本の医師——その考現学』 *Japan's Doctors: A "Modernological" Study*, 251 pp., 勁草書房, 1994.
- 12 佐藤 厚 Satō Atsushi, 『プロフェッショナルの仕事と管理に関する調査研究』 *An Investigative Study of the Work and Management of Professionals* [「日本労働研究機構調査研究報告書」55], 159 pp., 日本労働研究機構, 1994.
- 13 梶田孝道 Kajita Takamichi, 『外国人労働者と日本』 *Foreign Workers and Japan*, 253 pp., 日本放送出版協会, 1994.
- 14 駒井 洋 Komai Hiroshi (tr. by Wilkinson, Jens), *Migrant Workers in Japan*, London: Kegan Paul International & Routledge, 1995.
- 15 駒井 洋 (編) Komai Hiroshi (ed.), 『外国人労働者問題資料集成』 *Collected Materials on the Question of Foreign Workers*, Vol. 1, 668 pp.; Vol. 2, 719 pp., 明石書店, 1994.

A collection of materials relating to foreign workers in Japan. Vol. 1, containing government materials, includes: "Numbers of Illegal Overstayers" (Immigration Bureau, Ministry of Justice); "Numbers of People Refused Entry and a Summary of Immigration-Control and Refugee-Recognition Act Violations" (*id.*); "Report of a Fact-Finding Survey of Employment among Foreigners of Japanese Descent in Japan" (Japan International Cooperation Agency, May 1993); "Survey of Social Mal-

adjustment among Foreign Workers in Japan” (Council for Public Policy 公共政策調査会); “Report of the Results of a Fact-Finding Survey of Employment among Foreigners” (Administrative Inspection Bureau, Management and Coordination Agency); and “Public-Opinion Survey on the Question of Foreign Workers” (Cabinet Public Relations Office). Vol. 2, containing materials produced by local governments and universities, includes: “Report of a Fact-Finding Survey of Welfare and Livelihood Issues among Resident Foreigners” (Tokyo Metropolitan Social Welfare Council); “The Streets of Ueno and Iranians: Friction and Symbiosis” (Office of Health Sociology, Faculty of Medicine, University of Tokyo); “Working Conditions of Foreign Workers in Tokyo” (Tokyo Metropolitan Labor Research Institute); and “Report of a Fact-Finding Survey of the Living Conditions of Foreign Students and School Pupils” (Bureau of Citizens and Cultural Affairs, Tokyo Metropolitan Government).

- 16 渡辺雅子 (編) Watanabe Masako (ed.), 『共同研究 出稼ぎ日系ブラジル人』 *A Joint Study of Brazilian Migrant Workers of Japanese Descent*, 明石書店, 1995.
 Vol. 1, 『論文編 就労と生活』 *Articles: Employment and Livelihood*, 652 pp.
 Vol. 2, 『資料編 体験と意識』 *Materials: Experiences and Awareness*, 598 pp.
- 17 今田高俊・園田茂人 (編) Imada Takatoshi and Sonoda Shigeto (eds.), 『アジアからの視線——日系企業で働く1万人から見た「日本」』 *Asia's Gaze: "Japan" as Seen by 10,000 People Working in Japanese Companies*, 224 pp., 東京大学出版会, 1995.
- 18 高坂健次 Kōsaka Kenji (ed.), *Social Stratification in Contemporary Japan*, London: Kegan Paul International, 1994.
- 19 白倉幸男 (編) Shirakura Yukio (ed.), 『現代の社会階層と社会意識』 *Contemporary Social Stratification and Social Consciousness*, 271 pp., 社会移動研究会, 1994.
- 20 牛島千尋 Ushijima Chihiro, 『ジェンダーと社会階級』 *Gender and Social Class*, 178 pp., 恒星社厚生閣, 1995.
- 21 今田幸子・平田周一 Imada Sachiko and Hirata Shūichi, 『ホワイトカラーの昇進構造』 *The Structure of Promotion among White-Collar Workers*, 173 pp., 日本労働研究機構, 1995.

VI. Mass Communications and Social Consciousness

- 01 佐藤 毅 Satō Takeshi, 『日本のメディアと社会心理』 *Japanese Media and Social Psychology*, 329 pp., 新曜社, 1995.

A study of the mass media in Japan consisting of “Part 1: Culture and

Mass Media within History” (3 chapters), “Part 2: The Current State of Culture and Communication” (3 chapters), “Part 3: The Media and Politics” (2 chapters), and “The Current State of Communication Research” (2 chapters). Of special interest with regard to research on the mass media in Japan are Part 1, which surveys the period from the 1920s through to the postwar era of high economic growth, and Part 3, which deals with the role of the media in relation to politics. Most intriguing is the author’s elucidation of the process whereby the mass media, which after the modernism of the Taishō and early Shōwa eras became extremely distorted by militarism, gradually broke free of political influence during the postwar period of high economic growth, as is his inquiry into the significance of renewed questioning of the relationship between politics and television against this background. Reference may also be made to Part 2 when considering the transformation of Japanese culture accompanying informationalization and the role of language in this process.

- 02 吉見俊也 Yoshimi Shun’ya, 『メディア時代の文化社会学』 *Cultural Sociology in the Media Age*, 330 pp., 新曜社, 1994.

With the aim of approaching culture in the media age from a sociological perspective, this book first traces the course of printing technology, acoustic media, electric media (telephone and radio), and electronic culture, then discusses the significance of media events and the transformation of reality itself into a form of advertising, examines the composition and transformation of semantic space in 20th-century Japanese cities, and considers prewar and postwar popular culture as modes of communication, all in an attempt to develop a dramaturgical perspective on society. Chapters 5 and 6 in particular are instructive studies of urban culture and popular culture in contemporary Japan from the standpoint of media theory and communication theory.

- 03 川崎賢一 Kawasaki Ken’ichi, 『情報社会と現代日本文化』 *Information Society and Contemporary Japanese Culture*, 254 pp., 東京大学出版会, 1994.

Following a discussion of the concept of information society and the social influence of the information revolution, the author considers the culture of new media such as the telephone and computer communications, as well as the youth culture of contemporary Japan based thereon, and he also examines the transformation of Japanese culture as a result of informationalization and the potential for Japan to become a multicultural nation. With regard to contemporary Japanese culture, it is pointed out that popular culture is dominant, the distinctions between foreign

methods, Japanese methods and eclectic methods are being discarded, cultural infiltration of other countries is becoming a problem, culture with a high level of new aesthetic refinement is in demand, and the surmounting of regionalism is also becoming an issue.

- 04 船津 衛 Funatsu Mamoru, 『地域情報と地域メディア』 *Local Information and Local Media*, 222 pp., 恒星社厚生閣, 1994.

An examination of questions relating to the informationalization of local communities based on numerous surveys and consisting of six chapters. Chapter 1 explains the author's approach; Chapter 2 analyzes trends in the local informationalization policies of the central government and local governments; Chapter 3 describes the state of local media as typified by CATV; Chapter 4 analyzes the distinctive features of local information; Chapter 5 examines information on disasters and related questions pertaining to the media; and Chapter 6 presents a summary and points to future issues. The author states that for the realization of local informationalization cooperation based on residents' common interests rooted in the community is necessary.

- 05 渡辺 潤 Watanabe Jun, 『メディアの欲望——情報とモノの文化社会学』 *The Desires of the Media: The Cultural Sociology of Information and Objects*, 250 pp., 新曜社, 1994.

This book discusses how the material objects flooding contemporary society become forms of media and how virtual reality is produced through simulation and simulacra. It also deals with the postwar history of bestsellers (Chap.5) and youth culture (Chap. 6).

- 06 川崎賢一・往生影文・川浦康至・高木晴夫・遠藤 薫・橋爪大三郎・安川 一 Kawasaki Ken'ichi, Ōjō Kagefumi, Kawaura Yasushi, Takagi Haruo, Endō Kaoru, Hashizume Daizaburō and Yasukawa Hajime, 『メディアコミュニケーション——情報交流の社会学』 *Media Communication: The Sociology of Information Exchange*, 232 pp., 富士通経営研究所, 1994.

- 07 小林修一・加藤晴明 Kobayashi Shūichi and Katō Haruaki, 『〈情報〉の社会学』 *The Sociology of "Information,"* 220 pp., 福村出版, 1994.

- 08 伊藤 守・小林直毅 Itō Mamoru and Kobayashi Naoki, 『情報社会とコミュニケーション』 *Information Society and Communication*, 213 pp., 福村出版, 1995.

- 09 林 敏彦・大村英昭 (編) Hayashi Toshihiko and Ōmura Hideaki (eds.), 『文明としてのネットワーク』 *Networks as Civilization*, 209 pp., NTT出版, 1994.

- 10 南 博 Minami Hiroshi, 『日本人論——明治から今日まで』 *Theories*

about the Japanese People: From the Meiji Era until Today, 393 pp., 岩波書店, 1994.

An exhaustive survey of “theories about the Japanese” (*Nihonjin-ron* 日本人論) by an author who, drawing on a comprehensive form of social psychology ranging from the micro to the macro, has “for several decades examined the life, culture and psychology of the Japanese from various angles and endeavored to establish ‘the study of the Japanese’ as a subject of academic research.” In the introduction Minami gives five basic types of *Nihonjin-ron*—theories about the Japanese as seen from their natural environment, theories about the Japanese based on historical viewpoints, analyses of the mentality peculiar to the Japanese, theories about the Japanese based on opinion polls, and theories about the Japanese based on content analyses of mass culture—and he describes the evolution of their diverse variations since the Meiji era. During the Meiji era the self-consciousness of the Japanese was stimulated by the Meiji Restoration, resulting in theories propounding the immutability, mutability, inferiority, etc., of the Japanese, and the conflict between Westernism and Japanism led to advocacy of self-reflection on the national character, which was in contrast to theories of Japanese superiority. During the Taishō era comprehensive theories about the Japanese developed under the influence of internationalism, producing extremely wide-ranging theories of which the theories about Japanese culture and Japan’s natural environment that then appeared in the prewar Shōwa era were an extension, and these in turn linked up with fascism and its emphasis of the “Japanese spirit.” In the postwar Occupation period Ruth Benedict’s *The Chrysanthemum and the Sword* became the subject of intense debate, and since the period of high economic growth the comprehensive theories about the Japanese have evolved from theories about personal relations to theories about group psychology and now to theories about the psychology of daily life; at the same time there has also occurred a fractionation into theories about the natural environment and views of nature, the culture of everyday life and the family, the Japanese aesthetic sense, Japanese modes of linguistic expression, religious consciousness, legal consciousness and the political milieu, and Japanese-style management, and questions have been raised both about the conduct of the Japanese in international society and, following the death of the Shōwa Emperor, about the emperor system. All in all, this is an excellent guide for research on theories about the Japanese people and Japanese culture and on social consciousness and ideology in Japan.

- 11 南 博ほか (編) Minami Hiroshi *et al.* (ed.), 『近代庶民生活誌 17——見世物・縁日』 *An Anthology of Source Materials on the Life of the Populace during the Modern Era (17): Shows (Misemono) and Feast Days (Ennichi)*, 512 pp., 三一書房, 1994.

This volume brings together materials relating to the public shows and feast days associated with particular deities that added color to the lives of the Japanese from the Meiji era through to the early Shōwa era; especially intriguing are works such as 香具師奥義書 “Secrets of a Showman” by Wada Nobuyoshi 和田信義, 露天研究 “A Study of Street Stalls” by Yokoi Kōzō 横井弘三, and 露天に関する調査 “A Survey of Street Stalls” by Tokyo City 東京市.

- 12 木村洋二 Kimura Yōji, 『視線と「私」——鏡像のネットワークとしての社会』 *The Eyes of Others and ‘I’: Society as a Network of Mirror Images*, 200 pp., 弘文堂, 1995.

A preliminary study of the self-system (“I”) of the Japanese and its “leap to the other” and about the nodes (“socion”) and networks (“socionet”) of relationships that are formed in this manner. It includes some interesting hypotheses about the Japanese and Japanese culture, including the idea of “scales of indebtedness,” reflecting the fact that the Japanese try to maintain a balance by repaying any favors as quickly as possible, and the theory of “long-term unlimited exchange” based thereon.

- 13 橋本晃和 Hashimoto Akikazu, 『民意政治学——「55年体制後」への道程』 *Politics Based on Popular Will: Directions for the Era after the ‘1955 Regime,’* 390 pp., 勁草書房, 1995.

In this major study the author, working on the premise that the will of the electorate towards politics changes in accordance with changes in combinations of “factors of consciousness,” analyzes the results of surveys of consciousness and attempts to elucidate the process leading to the collapse of the 1955 regime in 1993 and subsequent developments; the survey data are based on a variety of surveys conducted between 1985 and 1993 that ranged from national surveys to surveys of regional cities. Hashimoto divides the transformation of popular will in the postwar era into three periods, namely, the period of conservative/progressive ideology (1949–69), the period of life ideology (1969–89), and the period of information ideology (1989–), and by the second half of the second period “class consciousness,” “anxiety consciousness” (feeling some sort of unease about current politics and society), and a “‘conservative vs. de-conservative/progressive’ axis” had come to determine the electorate’s will, but since the third period these have taken the form of “LDP

supporters vs. supporters of no particular party” with regard to everyday party support, “conservative standpoint vs. de-conservative/progressive or non-conservative/progressive standpoint” with regard to everyday political stance, and “ruling party vs. abstentionists” with regard to voting stance at election time. It is also argued that the collapse of the 1955 regime could already be foreseen with the advent of the period of information ideology, in which information about the changing world comes to determine value orientation. The fact that many sections of this book do no more than set forth the results of survey data analyses gives some cause for dissatisfaction, but it is still worth consulting as a bold attempt to examine political consciousness at a time of great upheaval.

- 14 橋本晃和 Hashimoto Akikazu, 『「新・無党派」の正体』 *The Realities of the “New Non-Party-Supporters,”* 194 pp., 東洋経済新報社, 1995.
- 15 山本真理子 (編) Yamamoto Mariko (ed.), 『ソーシャルステータスの社会心理学——日米データにみる地位イメージ』 *The Social Psychology of Social Status: Images of Status to Be Seen in Japanese and U.S. Data,* 236 pp., サイセンス社, 1994.

VII. Social Problems and Social Welfare

- 01 間庭充幸 Maniwa Mitsuyuki, 『現代犯罪の深層と文化——日米中比較社会学』 *Culture and the Depths of Contemporary Crime: A Comparative Sociology of Japan, the United States and China,* 230 pp., 世界思想社, 1994.
- 02 鮎川 潤 Ayukawa Jun, 『少年非行の社会学』 *The Sociology of Juvenile Delinquency,* 243 pp., 世界思想社, 1994.
- 03 米川茂信 Yonekawa Shigenobu, 『学歴アノミーと少年非行』 *Credential Anomie and Juvenile Delinquency,* 390 pp., 学文社, 1995.
- 04 星野周弘・米川茂信・荒木伸治・澤登俊雄・西村春夫 (編) Hoshino Kanehiro, Yonekawa Shigenobu, Araki Shinji, Sawanobori Toshio and Nishimura Haruo (eds.), 『犯罪・非行事典』 *Dictionary of Crime and Delinquency,* 784 pp., 大成出版社, 1995.
- 05 八木晃介 Yagi Kōsuke, 『差別表現の社会学』 *The Sociology of Discriminative Language,* 210 pp., 法政大学出版局, 1994.
- 06 八木晃介 Yagi Kōsuke, 『部落差別のソシオロジー——解放理論の脱 = 構築のために』 *The Sociology of Buraku Discrimination: Towards the Deconstruction of Liberation Theory,* 301 pp., 批評社, 1994.
- 07 奥田 均 Okuda Hitoshi, 『部落解放への挑戦——「補償」から「建設」へ』 *Challenging Buraku Liberation: From “Compensation” to “Construction,”* 235 pp., 解放出版社, 1994.
- 08 牧野忠康 Makino Tadayasu, 『現代労働の保健医療社会学——VDT 作業

者の健康障害予防に関する保健社会学的研究』 *The Sociology of Health and Medical Care in Contemporary Labor: A Study from the Perspective of the Sociology of Health on the Prevention of Health Disorders among VDT Operators*, 398 pp., 多賀出版, 1994.

- 09 朝倉景樹 Asakura Kageki, 『登校拒否のエスノグラフィー』 *An Ethnography of School Absenteeism*, 256 pp., 彩流社, 1995.
- 10 安積順子・岡原正幸・尾中文哉・立岩真也 Asaka Junko, Okahara Masayuki, Onaka Fumiya and Tateiwa Shin'ya, 『生の技法——家と施設を出て暮らす障害者の社会学』 *Techniques for Living: The Sociology of the Disabled Who Live Away from Home and Outside Institutions* [enl. & rev. ed.], 366 pp., 藤原書店, 1995.
- 11 三戸 公・佐藤慶幸 (編) Mito Tadashi and Satō Yoshiyuki (eds.), 『環境破壊』 *Ecocide*, 299 pp., 文真堂, 1995.

This volume brings together the results of an interdisciplinary discussion of environmental problems, with contributions by ten researchers (including the editors). Among the more important articles are: 宇井純 Ui Jun, 戦後経営環境の変遷 “Changes in the Postwar Business Environment,” in which various questions are raised by a researcher who has been dealing with Japan’s environmental problems from an early stage; 横山正樹 Yokoyama Masaki, 開発と環境破壊の構造的暴力 “The Structural Violence of Development and Ecocide,” in which the author, approaching pollution and environmental problems from the standpoint of peace studies, emphasizes the need for victim relief; 鳥越皓之 Torigoe Hiroyuki, そこにすむものの権利 “The Rights of Those Who Live There,” which defends the rights of local residents vis-à-vis the environment by introducing the concept of communal possession; and 原 剛 Hara Takeshi, 環境の危機に出口を求めて “Searching for a Way Out of the Environmental Crisis,” which describes the implementation in Japan of “Agenda 21,” with “sustainable growth” as its key, which was adopted at the 1992 Rio Summit. This volume provides an overview of the state of environmental studies in Japanese social sciences.

- 12 戸田 清 Toda Kiyoshi, 『環境的公正を求めて——環境破壊の構造とエリート主義』 *In Search of Environmental Fairness: The Structure of Ecocide and Élitism*, 322 pp., 新曜社, 1994.

Based on the view that environmental problems are underpinned by a broad-based form of élitism in which the powerful create problems and the weak suffer the consequences, this book examines the destruction of the environment by the “oil civilization” of contemporary capitalism and by the state-controlled socialism of the former Soviet Union, as well as the

relationship between North-South problem and environmental destruction, and the author advocates “the expansion of self-governing regions” and “participatory democracy” as countermeasures for resisting élitism. Although the author cites many examples from around the world, there are few concrete references to environmental destruction in the Japanese context, but the bibliography should serve as an aid to further research.

- 13 鳥越皓之 (編) Torigoe Hiroyuki (ed.), 『試みとしての環境民俗学』 *An Experiment in Environmental Folklife Studies*, 216 pp., 雄山閣出版, 1994.
- 14 飯島伸子 Iijima Nobuko, 『環境社会学のすすめ』 *An Invitation to Environmental Sociology*, 237 pp., 丸善, 1995.
- 15 副田義也 Soeda Yoshiya, 『生活保護制度の社会史』 *The Social History of the Daily Life Security System*, 344 pp., 東京大学出版会, 1995.

A painstaking study that describes the creation and development of the daily life security system in postwar Japan from the standpoint of historical sociology, which views social realities like a drama. Critical of the one-sidedness of “movement theory” which considers that “the establishment of social welfare systems and policies and the improvement of their levels are won when popular movements and social movements based on the daily life demands of the people confront state power,” the author presents a dynamic picture of the formation and development of the daily life security system from a standpoint that places emphasis on the awareness and behavior of welfare bureaucrats directly responsible for the establishment and operation of the system. The book is divided into three parts: Part 1 deals with the “formative period,” divided into the “preparatory period” (1945-49), “initial period” (1950-53) and “period of suppression of levels” (1954-60); Part 2 deals with the “period of improvement of levels” (1961-64) within the “developing period”; and Part 3 deals with the “period of adjustments to the system” (1965-73) and “period of reducing differences” (1974-83) also falling within the “developing period.” In postwar Japan, emerging from the confusion and poverty of defeat, the Daily Life Security Law 生活保護法 was, according to the author, “a most outstanding law” for the dissemination of democracy, and welfare bureaucrats and others made considerable efforts to set up systems based on this law. During the period of high economic growth levels of security were raised and differences in living standards between recipient households and the general population were reduced, but at the same time there also occurred instances of fraudulence among recipients, and “the wishes of the highest political power” came to operate in response to incidents such as the Asahi court case, which demanded stricter enforce-

ment of the rules governing the provision of assistance. Consequently further adjustments were made to the system, and as the Japanese economy entered a period of low growth the gap between the consumption standards of the general population and the levels of daily life assistance were further reduced, but there still remains “the existence of vast numbers of people missing out on assistance,” which represents “the greatest problem awaiting critical examination in the daily life security system.” Drawing on the above considerations, the author suggests in the epilogue that ultimately questions of culture underlying social institutions must also be subjected to examination. This is an ambitious study that delves into one aspect of Japan’s social security system from a sociological standpoint while also extending its purview to theories of culture.

- 16 山下袈裟男 (編) Yamashita Kesao (ed.), 『転換期の福祉政策——在宅福祉サービスをめぐる検証』 *Welfare Policy at a Turning Point: An Examination of Home Care Services*, 277 pp., ミネルヴァ書房, 1994.

A joint study by sixteen researchers, including the editor, that examines Japan’s welfare policy in the 1990s, when community welfare and home care have begun to become the main forms of welfare provision; Part 1 (3 chapters) deals with general issues, while Part 2 (12 chapters) discusses individual cases. It provides useful information on the actual state of social welfare in present-day Japan.

- 17 富田富士雄 Tomita Fujio, 『コミュニティ・ケアの社会学』 *The Sociology of Community Care*, 154 pp., 有隣堂, 1995.
- 18 榎本和子 Enomoto Kazuko, 『児童福祉の現状と課題』 *The Present State of Child Welfare and Related Issues*, 230 pp., 青山社, 1995.

VIII. Cultural Transformation and Social Change

- 01 小笠原 真 Ogasawara Makoto, 『近代化と宗教——マックス・ヴェーバーと日本』 *Modernization and Religion: Max Weber and Japan*, 259 pp., 世界思想社, 1994.

This book considers with reference to Max Weber’s sociology of religion, centered on the ethics of Protestantism and the spirit of capitalism, whether any religions have played a decisive role in Japan’s modernization. The author arrives at a basically negative conclusion with regard to the Jōdo Shin sect, Zen, Confucianism, Sekimon Shingaku 石門心学 and Christianity, and he argues that it was *ie* consciousness and nationalism that played a role similar to that of Protestantism in the modernization of Japan. This work is also useful in that it summarizes representative views put forward by earlier scholars.

- 02 谷 富夫 Tani Tomio, 『聖なるものの持続と変容——社会学的理解をめ

ざして』 *The Maintenance and Transformation of the Sacred: Towards a Sociological Understanding*, 323 pp., 恒星社厚生閣, 1994.

A study of Japanese religion by an established sociologist; it is composed of an introductory chapter and three parts (“Local Changes and Traditional Religion,” “The Stratified Development of New Religions” and “Japanese Society and Folk Religion”). Part 1 deals with the distinctive religious sphere of Itsukushima Shrine 厳島神社 in Hiroshima prefecture (Chap. 1), the group conversion of Christian hamlets in the Gotō Islands 五島列島, Nagasaki prefecture, to Ōmotokyō 大本教 (Chap. 2), and the community structure of former Christian hamlets scattered throughout Nagasaki prefecture and their belief systems (Chap. 3). It is worth noting that in Chapter 2 it is pointed out that the group conversion of Christian hamlets “was an eminently religio-sociological phenomenon produced by the intertwining of a magico-religious character, with ancestral rites and material benefits as its chief elements, and a combination of territorial and blood relationships in the village community” and that “even in this unusual instance universal factors in Japanese religion were in fact strongly operative.” Part 2 describes how the spread of new religions is generally related to particular social strata (Chap. 4) and also deals with the various personality types involved in the Sōka Gakkai 創価学会 (Chap. 5) and the coexistence of magic and communality in youthful adherents of Sūkyō Mahikari 崇教真光 (Chap. 6). In Chapter 6, based on a written questionnaire conducted in 1987, it is interesting to note that in summarizing the interrelationship between various factors relating to religious motivation, the author points out that the consciousness of youthful adherents is directed towards “stability in private life and future prospects” and that a switch in the meaning of the “salvation of people” advocated by Sūkyō Mahikari may possibly occur along these lines. Finally, Part 3 deals with the beliefs associated with the Korean temple 朝鮮寺 that have taken root in the Ikoma 生駒 Mountains bestriding Kyoto, Osaka and Nara prefectures (Chap. 7) and the beliefs of Korean residents in Japan (Chap. 8), and then by way of contrast touches on the potentialities of Japanese religion (Chap. 9). The relationship between ethnicity and religion is of course important, but the author also points out that there are four types of gods appearing in different religions—namely, transcendental gods, all-encompassing gods, functional gods and unifying gods—and that God as portrayed in *Chimmoko* 沈黙 (Silence) by Endō Shūsaku 遠藤周作 is of a decidedly all-encompassing nature, and he concludes that “ultimately the dynamism of Japanese

religion hinges on the 'resurrection of the all-encompassing god'." This is an outstanding study that, while based on a number of concrete examples, deals with the relationship between the Japanese and religion and in doing so touches on the essence of faith.

- 03 沼田健哉 Numata Ken'ya, 『宗教と科学のネオ・パラダイム』 *A New Paradigm for Religion and Science*, 446 pp., 創元社, 1995.

Based on the far-sighted and profound view that the study of religion can change even the basic vision of sociology, this book examines religion, especially neo-new religions, in contemporary Japan, and after having probed the conditions for becoming a believer in new religions such as the Sōka Gakkai, Risshō Kōseikai 立正佼成会, Reiyūkai 霊友会, Seichō no Ie 生長の家 (House of Growth), PL Kyōdan PL 教団 (Church of Perfect Liberty), and Tenrikyō 天理教, it deals in detail with neo-new religions such as the ESP Kagaku Kenkyūjo ESP 科学研究所 (Institute for the Study of Extrasensory Perception), Byakkō Shinkōkai 白光真宏会, GLA (God Light Association), Kōfuku no Kagaku 幸福の科学 (Institute for Research in Human Happiness), Kosumomeito コスモメイト (Cosmo-Mate), Ōyama Nezu no Mikoto Shinji Kyōkai 大山祇命神示教会, and Shinnyoen 真如苑. According to the author, in contemporary Japan "there is evidence of changes in personal relationships centered on young people and of a proclivity towards religions of a new type that are not established religions, and there are many who acknowledge paranormal phenomena and mystical phenomena," and "neo-new religions have succeeded in extending their influence by absorbing this kind of social stratum."

- 04 井上順孝 (編) Inoue Nobutaka (ed.), 『現代日本の宗教社会学』 *The Sociology of Religion in Contemporary Japan*, 257 pp., 世界思想社, 1994.

Although a textbook, Chapter 3 "Religion in Contemporary Japan" (Yumiyama Tatsuya 弓山達也) and Chapter 5 "The Development of New Religions" (Inoue) may be referred to for information on the religious situation in Japan.

- 05 杉本厚夫 Sugimoto Atsuo, 『スポーツ文化の変容』 *The Transformation of Sports Culture*, 248 pp., 世界思想社, 1995.

- 06 生沼芳弘 Oinuma Yoshihiro, 『相撲社会の研究』 *A Study of Sumō Society*, 372 pp., 不昧堂出版, 1994.

- 07 江刺正吾・小椋 博 (編) Esashi Shōgo and Komuku Hiroshi (ed.), 『高校野球の社会学——甲子園を読む』 *The Sociology of High-School Baseball: Interpreting Kōshien Stadium*, 242 pp., 世界思想社, 1994.

- 08 栗原 彬 Kurihara Akira, 『やさしさのゆくえ——現代青年論』 *The*

Future of Gentleness: A Study of Contemporary Youth, 236 pp., 筑摩書房, 1994.

- 09 高橋勇悦 (監修)・川崎賢一・芳賀 学・小川博司 (編) Takahashi Yūetsu (supvr.), Kawasaki Ken'ichi, Haga Manabu and Ogawa Hiroshi (eds.), 『都市青年の意識と行動——若者たちの東京・神戸 90's (分析編)』 *The Consciousness and Behavior of Urban Youth: Tokyo and Kobe for Young People in the 90s (Analysis)*, 275 pp., 恒星社厚生閣, 1995.

An analysis of surveys conducted on young people between the ages of 16 and 29 living in Suginami-ku 杉並区, Tokyo, and Higashi Nada 東灘 and Nada 灘 wards, Kobe; in addition to the supervisor and editors, seven other researchers have also made contributions. The survey was conducted by post, with 2,500 questionnaires being sent out in both Tokyo and Kobe, but only 526 valid replies were received in Tokyo and 590 in Kobe, representing an overall return rate of 22.3%, and therefore the data is not very reliable. The questions dealt with personal relations, media contact behavior and frames of reference, and on the basis of the replies an analysis of contemporary Japanese youth is presented with regard to their value orientation, relations with friends, relations with the opposite sex, music, telephone communication, hobbies, persons of reference, networking, views of "social change" and "publicness," and determinant factors in their lives. Some interesting results emerged, including the fact that "expressive individualism" represents a widespread value orientation among contemporary youth, while the ratio between innate factors, effort and chance as determinant factors in life is on average considered to be 3: 5: 2.

- 10 坪井 健 Tsuboi Ken, 『国際化時代の日本の学生』 *Japanese Students in an Age of Internationalization*, 164 pp., 学文社, 1994.

The author was induced to reconsider the behavior of Japanese students after observing the enthusiasm for learning exhibited by foreign students studying at Japanese universities. On the basis of a comparative study he discovered that a not inconsiderable number of male Japanese students have succumbed to "avoidance of success" and "loss of volition," and when their "worship of the West and contempt of Asia" is added to this, it is found that intercultural exchange in an age of internationalization is by no means proceeding satisfactorily. This book is instructive with regard to the state of Japanese students and issues in international exchange.

- 11 鐘ヶ江晴彦・広瀬裕子 (編) Kanegae Haruhiko and Hirose Yūko (eds.), 『セクシュアル・ハラスメントはなぜ問題か——現状分析と理論的アプローチ』 *What Is Wrong with Sexual Harassment?: An Analysis of the*

Current Situation and a Theoretical Approach, 278 pp., 明石書店, 1994.

A collection of articles, divided into two parts, by the editors and five women sociologists. Part 1, written by Kanegae, summarizes the results of a joint study undertaken in 1988-92, and it describes the current situation and characteristics of sexual harassment in Japan in relation to the experiences of victims, the circumstances, its influence, and their responses. According to Kanegae, the distinctive features of sexual harassment in Japan are: (1) more than 70% of working women have experienced it; (2) it frequently takes the form of verbal harassment, bodily contact, and demands for favors at parties and during company trips; (3) victims are generally women in their twenties who are in their first two to three years with the company, while the perpetrators are usually men who can utilize their position or authority; (4) the commitment of victims to their workplace declines; (5) it seldom has any influence on the victim's occupational position in the form of some kind of compensation; (6) it is difficult to refuse or protest against such behavior; and (7) the majority of victims do not discuss the matter with another person. Background factors underlying these characteristics include: (1) gender segregation in the workplace is deep-rooted, and men do not regard women as equal work partners; (2) companies and other groups are communal, and personal relations in the workplace are liable to involve the whole personality; (3) because of groupism, with its emphasis on harmony, it is difficult for victims to raise the issue, but at the same time it is also difficult for perpetrators to make demands in exchange for some kind of compensation in the workplace; and (4) from the very outset the Japanese workplace demands of women the demonstration of "feminine charm," and in this sense it has a distinctive structure conducive to sexual harassment. Part 1 thus provides a useful overview of the situation in Japan. The six articles in Part 2 discuss sexual harassment from the perspective of women's studies and feminism and are most thought-provoking.

- 12 村松安子・村松泰子 (編) Muramatsu Yasuko and Muramatsu Yasuko (eds.), 『エンパワーメントの女性学』 *Empowerment and Women's Studies*, 267 pp., 有斐閣, 1995.
- 13 井上 實 (編) Inoue Minoru (ed.), 『おもしろ男女共生の社会学』 *The Sociology of Amusing Male-Female Symbiosis*, 232 pp., 学文社, 1994.

Although an introductory work, Part 3 "Autonomy and Symbiosis in the Workplace," especially Chapter 8 "Anticipated Support Measures for DEWKS," provides leads for research in that it includes examples of how Japanese companies are coping with DEWKS (double employed with

kids).

- 14 井上輝子・上野千鶴子・江原由美子 (編) Inoue Teruko, Ueno Chizuko and Ehara Yumiko (eds.), 『日本のフェミニズム』 *Feminism in Japan*, 7 vols.+1 sep. vol., 岩波書店, 1995.
- 15 佐藤慶幸・天野正子・那須 壽 (編) Satō Yoshiyuki, Amano Masako and Nasu Hisashi (eds.), 『女性たちの生活者運動——生活クラブを支える人々』 *The Women's Consumer Movement: The People Who Sustain the Seikatsu (Livelihood) Club Consumers' Cooperative*, 389 pp., マルジュ社, 1995.

A sequel to Satō Yoshiyuki (ed.), 『女性たちの生活ネットワーク——生活クラブに集う人びと』 *The Livelihood Networks of Women: The People Who Flock to the Seikatsu (Livelihood) Club Consumers' Cooperative* (see vol. VIII, [VIII-22] of this series). It traces the subsequent development of the Seikatsu Club Consumers' Cooperative from the perspectives of the women's consumer movement (Part 1, 4 chapters), the consciousness and behavior of full-time staff (Part 2, 4 chapters), and those who leave the cooperative (Part 3, 2 chapters). In 1987 the cooperative had 140,000 members and a business turnover of 38.1 billion yen, but by 1993 these had risen to 220,000 and 74.1 billion yen respectively, and its activities had spread to Tokyo, Hokkaido and ten prefectures, while its "representatives" in local assemblies had increased from 33 in 1988 to more than 70 and its workers' collectives numbered almost 130. In Part 1 Amano situates this social movement within the genealogy and context of the concept of "consumer" since prewar times, while Satō describes how "housewives' livelihood cooperative activities" have developed into a "women's movement," and Watanabe Noboru 渡辺登 argues that through the representatives' movement women have reached the stage where they can change politics. In Part 2 Itō Midori 伊藤美登里, Wakasa Kiyonori 若狭清紀, Ōya Sachie 大屋幸恵 and Imai Chie 今井知恵 analyze the consciousness and behavior of full-time employees, describing for example the establishment of a division of labor in which cooperative members are responsible for the movement *per se* while full-time staff are responsible for its management (Itō), and it is also interesting to note that this movement, which with its aim of utilizing the latent energy of housewives was initially premised on a gender-based division of roles, has since then been forced to consider its own self-reform through the introduction of feminism. Finally, in Part 3 Nasu and Yokota Naotoshi 横田尚俊 take up the question of people who leave the movement, a subject that is seldom considered in research on social movements, and they analyze the process

whereby cooperative members and employees who joined the Seikatsu Club because they viewed it as a “movement” have since left either because it has too many problems, even though they approve of its ideals, or because they have been disillusioned by its pyramid structure, “alienated work” or “the dream of exclusivity.” An outstanding aspect of this book is thus the manner in which it offers a critique of the movement from the inside as it were, and overall it is a highly stimulating study that, while focussing on one representative social movement of contemporary Japan, examines the significance and nature of social movements at a time when they find themselves in a state of turmoil.

- 16 曾良中清司 Soranaka Seiji, 『社会運動の基礎理論的研究——一つの方法論を求めて』 *A Study of the Basic Theory of Social Movement: In Search of a Single Methodology*, 274+24 pp., 成文堂, 1995.

By reviewing both Japanese and overseas research on social movements, this book sets out to formulate a “single methodology” for the study of social movements. Important themes include basic structural conditions, problematic circumstances and dissatisfaction (chiefly the forfeiture of relative values), archetypal social movements, movement ideology and leadership groups, resource mobilization, and personalities. Although there is mention of the early Hitlerite movement, very little of the author’s theorizing is applied to social movements in Japan.

- 17 片桐新自 Katagiri Shinji, 『社会運動の中範囲理論——資源動員論からの展開』 *The Theory of the Middle Range for Social Movement: Developments from the Resource Mobilization Theory*, 248 pp., 東京大学出版会, 1995.

Having first summarized both Japanese and overseas theories of social movements with a focus on the resource mobilization theory, the author formulates a framework for analyzing the movement process and the structure and functions of their organization from the standpoint that “social movements are non-institutional activities that seek to reform part or all of a public situation” (p. 73). He then analyzes the movement to purify lakes and marshes in Shiga, Ibaraki and Chiba prefectures, the anti-nuclear movement of 1982, local residents’ movements relating to the construction of Rokkō Island in Kobe and the Akashi Straits Bridge, and the movement opposed to the construction of the Rokkō Liner railway. This book thus provides leads for further research on social movements in contemporary Japan.