SOCIOLOGY

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I. INTRODUCTION

Under the coalition cabinet headed by Hashimoto Ryūtarō, which replaced Murayama Tomiichi's coalition cabinet, the Japanese government in 1996-97 attempted to rebuild Japan's politico-economic system by promoting administrative and financial reforms. But as a result of the rise in the consumption tax in April 1997 and the Asian financial crisis that began in the summer of the same year, the recession was exacerbated, and overall these two years passed in an atmosphere marked by a shift from stagnation to decline. In Okinawa, where the majority of U.S. military bases in Japan are located, there arose an anti-base movement following the rape of a schoolgirl by American servicemen in summer 1995, and in response to this the government succeeded in winning U.S. agreement to return several bases, including Futemma Air Station, but this gave rise to further problems concerning the location and form of substitute bases. In addition, there also emerged problems in the Japan-U.S. security system itself regarding the drawing up of guidelines for the post-Cold War era and the definition of "peripheral circumstances," and these produced fresh points of political contention. At the same time, Yamaichi Securities and many other companies, both large and small, closed down or went bankrupt, there occurred unheard-of incidents of juvenile crime such as the murder and decapitation of an elementary-school pupil by a middle-school student in Kobe, and heated debate about a nursing

care insurance system continued as problems affecting the elderly grew more serious. These were all examples of increasing social problems that could be seen to point to a crisis in Japanese society.

Worthy of special mention among the responses of Japanese sociology to this situation was the Japan Sociological Society's annual conference held for the first time in Okinawa in November 1996, with a thematic section devoted to the question of "The Significance of Okinawa for Sociology," which attracted a large audience and saw some keen discussion. Issues raised included how to view Okinawa's twenty-seven years of U.S. military rule after 1945 from the perspective of postcolonialism, whether or not this long period away from Japanese rule had conversely led to the formation of an open viewpoint distinctive of Okinawa, and whether on the other hand it was perhaps the women who had had to bear the brunt of crimes stemming from the U.S. military bases. It should also be noted that the thematic section on the Great Hanshin Earthquake, in its third year since the 1995 annual conference, was brought to a close at the conference held in November 1997 at Chiba University.

The largest publication during the review period was a 27-volume series on contemporary sociology [I-01]. With regard to the history of Japanese sociology, there appeared a catalogue compiled by Kawai Takao [I-02] and a study of Shimmei Masamichi edited by Tanozaki Akio and Yamamoto Shizuo [I-03], while the history of Western sociology was dealt with by Akimoto Ritsuo [I-04]. There was also published a unique introduction to sociology compiled by Okumura Takashi with contributions by younger researchers [I-05], as well as a textbook on international sociology edited by Kajita Takamichi [I-06]. In the area of classical studies, there appeared a compilation of articles on K. Marx edited by Hosoya Takashi [I-07], two books on M. Weber by Orihara Hiroshi [I-08, 09], and works on American sociology, G. H. Mead and the Chicago school, subsequent developments in Talcott Parsons's functionalism, and so on, by Yazawa Shūjirō [I-10], Kawamura Nozomu [I-11], Hōgetsu Makoto and Nakano Masataka [I-12], Funatsu Mamoru [I-13], Matsumoto Kazuyoshi [I-14], and Suzuki Takeshi [I-15]. In addition, Nasu

Hisashi [I-16] considered movements in the United States with a focus on phenomenological sociology, and Hasegawa Takao [I-17] reexamined the significance of theories of mass society, especially those of Ortega y Gasset. On the theoretical front too there appeared a variety of publications, including works by Sengoku Yoshirō [I-18], who explores new paradigms on the basis of a reexamination of Marxism, Watanabe Masuo [I-19], who aims for a structural grasp of daily life, Kajita Takamichi [I-20], who attempts to extend the horizons of international sociology with a focus on questions of ethnicity, Onda Morio [I-21], who seeks to construct an economic sociology of growth by incorporating the ideas of Karl Polanyi and others, and Tateiwa Shin'ya [I-22], who sets out to fundamentally rethink questions of private ownership from the prespective of control of the body.

II. JAPANESE SOCIETY: STRUCTURE AND CHARACTERISTICS

On the subject of the structure and characteristics of Japanese society, there appeared during the review period several outstanding books that trace Japan's social history from the Meiji era through to the postwar Shōwa era, and there were also published several works that attempt to clarify the problematic nature of Japanese society from the perspective of ethnicity. There also appeared some studies that probe the diversity of Japanese society with reference to historical sociology and life history.

Chief among studies of Japan's social history from the Meiji era through to the postwar Shōwa era were a study of the formulation and historical role of the Imperial Rescript on Education by Soeda Yoshiya [II-01], an account of the formation, development and demise of careerism by Takeuchi Hiroshi [II-02], and a book edited by Suzuki Masahito and Nakamichi Minoru [II-03] which provides a multifaceted analysis of postwar high economic growth and the resulting social changes.

In research on Japanese society from the perspective of ethnicity, Fukuoka Yasunori and Kim Myŏng-su [II-04] shed light on the lives and consciousness of young Korean residents in Japan on the basis of a sampling survey, while Komai Hiroshi and others [II-

05~08] consider in a variety of forms problems and policies relating to foreigners seeking to settle permanently in Japan, and a compilation by Miyajima Takashi and Kajita Takamichi [II-09] deals with issues concerning the citizenship of foreigners. Although somewhat limited in their scope, the books by Yamamoto Takeo [II-10] and Shimpo Mitsuru [II-11] may also be added to these.

In the field of historical sociology and life history, there appeared a volume edited by Tsutsui Kiyotada [II-12] that sheds light on the diversity of Japan's historical sociology on the basis of the classics of sociology, a compilation by the Kyoto Film Festival Executive Committee [II-13] commemorating one hundred years of films in Kyoto that approaches Japanese society from the perspective of period films, and books by Tani Tomio [II-14] and Kobayashi Tazuko [II-15] that consider the significance of life histories as a sociological method, as well as a study by Katagiri Masataka [II-16], who considers the sociology of privacy from his own original perspective. In addition, mention may also be made of books on the social role of education by Tanaka Setsuo [II-17] and by Arimoto Akira and Ehara Takekazu [II-18].

III. POPULATION DYNAMICS AND THE FAMILY

With regard to population dynamics and the family, aging and its influence on the family continued to be the main focus of interest, but at the same time there also appeared some unique studies of the social history of the family, as well as comparative research extending to all of East Asia.

Representative of research on the aging of the population were a report brought out by the Population and Household Study Group [III-01] and a volume edited by Atō Makoto [III-02]. In addition, there also appeared a book by Furuta Takahiko [III-03] and a report by Hiroshima Kiyoshi et al. [III-04].

On the subject of the family, the volumes edited by Kumagai Fumie [III-05, 06] deal with the regional characteristics of the family in Japan, while farming families are discussed by Ishihara Toyomi [III-07] and the conditions of the contemporary family in

a work edited by Nonoyama Hisaya, Sodei Takako and Shinozaki Masami [III-08]. Muta Kazue [III-09] and Sakamoto Kazue [III-10] both describe the formation of the modern family in Japan and its different aspects from their own unique perspectives. Yamada Masahiro [III-11], Yoshizumi Kyōko [III-12], and Miyamoto Michiko, Iwakami Mami and Yamada Masahiro [III-13], all making use of relevant data, attempt to shed light on changes in marriage, the rise in nonlegal marriages, and parent-child relationships in a society in which greater numbers of people are either not marrying or marrying later in life. In addition, Kasugai Noriko [III-14] discusses relations between mothers and grown-up daughters in the context of the breakup of the family into the separate life courses of its members, while Sechiyama Kaku [III-15] compares the conditions of families in the main countries of East Asia from the perspective of patriarchalism as a feminist concept in an attempt to open up a new field in family and gender studies.

In addition, questions of aging in Japanese society are dealt with in a volume edited by Hamaguchi Haruhiko [III-16] and in a dictionary compiled by Sagaza Haruo *et al.* [III-17]. Hatanaka Munekazu [III-18], on the other hand, considers the type of systems desirable for supporting families with children in a society in which people are having fewer children.

IV. The Community: Rural and Urban

On the subject of rural villages, cities, and local communities formed in between the two or straddling both, there appeared studies that trace the long-term transformation of rural and fishing villages, research attempting to depict the diversity of local communities, and works on the modernization and internationalization of urban society and on palnning geared to the needs of people living in cities.

Starting with rural villages, Kitahara Atsushi [IV-01] reconsiders the significance of Japan's rural communities through a comparison with Thai villages, while Nakano Takashi [IV-02] tries to ascertain the end results of the modernization of Japanese

society by delineating the process of four centuries of change in a fishing village in the Hokuriku region. By way of contrast, Hasegawa Akihiko [IV-03] deals in particular with the transformation of rural society in the postwar era, and the book coauthored by Hasegawa, Fujisawa Yawara, Takemoto Tamotsu and Arahi Yutaka [IV-04] and that by Yamamoto Tsutomu [IV-05] discuss the state of underpopulation resulting from rural transformation and related problems.

In research on local society covering both rural and urban areas, Yamamoto Eiji, Takahashi Akiyoshi and Hasumi Otohiko [IV-06] edited a work on towns and villages in Okinawa, an important issue during the review period, and in addition there appeared volumes edited by Seino Masayoshi [IV-07], dealing with a small town in the Tōhoku region, and by Miura Noriko, Suzuki Hiroshi, Kinoshita Kenji and Toyota Kenji [IV-08] on the revitalization of villages and towns throughout Kyushu. Nor should one overlook the study by Kouchi Tōru [IV-09], who essays a typology of local community on the basis of changes in postwar Japan's local community, the book by Iwaki Sadayuki [IV-10] on local society during industrial changes, and the examination of issues in local politics by Kasuga Masashi [IV-11].

As regards cities, there appeared the collected works of Okui Fukutarō [IV-12], a former leading scholar of urban sociology, and a volume edited by Hasumi Otohiko, Nitagai Kamon and Yazawa Sumiko [IV-13], which demonstrates the contributions that the study of the sociology of communities can make to urban sociology. In addition, the volume edited by Satō Kenji [IV-14] considers cities from the perspectives of social history and semantics, while that edited by Yoshihara Naoki [IV-15] addresses the conceptualizing power of urban space, that edited Okuda Michihiro [IV-16] depicts various aspects of cities from the viewpoint of ethnicity, and Hashimoto Kazutaka [IV-17] deals with social planning for the enrichment of the lives of city-dwellers. Mention should also be made of the book compiled by Nakata Minoru [IV-18] on neighborhood associations (*chōnaikai*) and community's self-governing associations (*jichikai*), which underpin the foundations of Japanese cities.

V. INDUSTRY, LABOR, CLASS AND SOCIAL STRATIFICATION

On the subject of industry, labor, class and social stratification, there appeared a new type of research on labor-management relations and organizations, and a study of unions directed by a veteran researcher was also brought to fruition, but generally speaking research in this field was not very productive during the review period.

The only publications on industrial sociology were a volume edited by Inuzuka Susumu [V-01] and a book by Haneda Arata [V-02], apart from which there appeared a volume on business management in an information society edited by Aoyama Hideo and Kojima Shigeru [V-03] and a book on the sociology of organizations by Sawada Zentarō [V-04]. Alone in this field, Ogiso Michio [V-05] could be said to have made a creditable contribution with a study of several Japanese corporations on the basis of his own model of organizations. The study of management conditions in Great Britain by Inagami Takeshi [V-06] is a meticulous work, but it does not deal with management conditions in contemporary Japan.

Yamada Nobuyuki [V-07], on the other hand, takes a broad view of labor-management relations from his own distinctive perspective and attempts to develop a new vision of the sociology of industry and work suited to an age of internationalization. In addition, the social history of white-collar workers by Susato Shigeru [V-08] and the study of Japanese production systems transplanted to the United States by Kumagai Fumie [V-09] should not be overlooked either. About the only notable study on labor was that on union identity and union leaders brought to completion under the direction of Inagami Takeshi [V-10].

As for class and social stratification, nothing of consequence was published, largely because the analysis of the fifth SSM (social stratification and social mobility) survey, conducted in 1995, is still underway. Since the end of the Cold War, studies of class and social stratification with a Marxist orientation have gone completely out of vogue, but some younger researchers taking part in the SSM survey and so on are exploring new possibilities.

VI. Mass Communications and Social Consciousness

In the field of mass communications and social consciousness, there appeared a number of works dealing with the changes in information behavior and information life that have accompanied increasing use of multimedia, as well as several noteworthy studies that probe the state of the social consciousness of the Japanese.

On the subject of mass communications and information life, there appeared first of all a work by Hanada Tatsurō [VI-01] that considers questions relating to the public sphere with reference to J. Habermas, as well as a volume edited by Tazaki Tokurō and Funatsu Mamoru [VI-02] that discusses a shift from information society theory to social information theory and a book by Narita Yasuaki [VI-03] on the culture of media space. The volume edited by the University of Tokyo Institute of Socio-Information and Communication Studies [VI-04], on the other hand, examines the information behavior of the Japanese by means of a careful analysis based on a sampling survey, while Mizuno Hirosuke, Nakamura Isao, Korenaga Ron and Kiyohara Keiko [VI-05] and Kojima Kazuto and Hashimoto Yoshiaki [VI-06], using different methods, show how the information life and social life of the Japanese have become more multifaceted and composite with increasing media diversification. In addition, Kobayashi Shūichi [VI-07] inquires into the state of contemporary people, becoming as they are "media people" with the development of different media, while Kawasaki Taisuke and Shibata Tetsuji [VI-08], basing themselves on their experiences as journalists, attempt to expose problems in contemporary Japanese journalism, and both of these books could be said to make original contributions to their respective fields.

As regards social consciousness, firstly the volume edited by Watanuki Jōji and Miyake Ichirō [VI-09] attempts to gain a grasp of changes in the voting behavior of the Japanese on the basis of nationwide panel surveys conducted between 1993 and 1996, and it provides much information that is helpful for understanding the voting behavior and political and social attitudes of the Japanese during this period, which saw the collapse of the 1955

regime. Yoshino Kōsaku [VI-10] has rewritten for Japanese readers his English book mentioned in Volume IX-1 of this series ([II-26]), and it contains sufficient improvements and additions to make it worth rereading as an independent work. Lastly, the book by Mashiko Hidenori [VI-11] deserves to be consulted as a critique of Japanese ideology by an author with his own critical perspective on the Japanese language and Japanese culture.

VII. Social Problems and Social Welfare

In the field of social problems and social welfare, not only were a comparatively large number of works published especially on social problems, but there also appeared the results of a new type of research that points to a new direction for the future.

On the subject of social problems, there appeared first of all several works on the Great Hanshin Earthquake, including an examination by Noda Takashi [VII-01] from the basic perspective of the sociology of disasters, a report by Sasaki Masamichi [VII-02] on the actual damage caused by the earthquake, and a volume compiled by Urano Masaki, Ōyane Jun, and Tsuchiya Junji [VII-03]. Next, in the area of environmental sociology there appeared a study by Torigoe Hiroyuki [VII-04] indicative of the level of Japanese environmental sociology, as well as a volume edited by Torigoe [VII-05] on questions pertaining to the environment and life-style, two books by Inoue Takao [VII-06, 07] dealing with the placing of the Shirakami Mountains on the World Heritage List and with the preservation of the environment, and an investigation of the risks surrounding nuclear power generation by Hasegawa Kōichi [VII-08]. As regards questions of discrimination, the most important publication was a series of four books edited by Kurihara Akira [VII-09].

Turning now to crime, the book by Ayukawa Jun [VII-10], although an introductory work, provides an overview of conditions in Japan, while Maniwa Mitsuyuki [VII-11] discusses youth and juvenile crime in postwar Japan in terms of socio-cultural history, and Sakurai Tetsuo [VII-12] touches on the cultural background to juvenile crime in Japan. Also not to be overlooked

are the book by Takahara Masaoki [VII-13], who deals with juvenile delinquency from the perspective of social pathology, and the study by Yajima Masami [VII-14], who considers juvenile delinquency in terms of culture. But even more important than these studies are the research by Noguchi Yūji [VII-15], who regards alcoholism as a form of self-addiction and links it to modern ills, the examination of women's dietary disorders in relation to gender issues by Asano Chie [VII-16], and the book by Nakane Mitsutoshi [VII-17], who attempts to present a fresh view of social problems from the vantage point of questions relating to survey techniques and from the perspective of constructivism.

As for social welfare, there appeared a volume compiled by Sodei Takako, Takahashi Hiroshi and Hiraoka Kōichi [VII-18] which brings together the most important articles on social welfare and medical care produced by Japan's postwar sociology, as well as an introduction to welfare in contemporary Japan by Suga Kazuhiko [VII-19]. Welfare for the elderly is dealt with in volumes edited by Nishishita Akitoshi and Asano Hitoshi [VII-20] and Takahashi Yūetsu and Takahagi Tateo [VII-21] and in books by Kaneko Isamu [VII-22] and Ogawa Takeo [VII-23]. In addition, Gotō Sumie [VII-24] discusses the relationship between the contemporary family and welfare, while Hatanaka Munekazu [VII-25] considers questions pertaining to the welfare of families with children as a premise for his study mentioned earlier ([III-18]).

VIII. Cultural Transformation and Social Movement

On the subject of cultural transformation and social movement, there emerged during the review period several new types of research that could be said to presage the advent of the twenty-first century.

First, with regard to religion, the volume edited by Iida Takeshi, Nakano Takeshi and Yamanaka Hiroshi [VIII-01] discusses the question of nationalism, which has experienced a resurgence since about the same time as the "revival of religion," while Ōsawa

Masachi [VIII-02] inquires into the background to the Aum Shinrikyō incident and probes the darker side of contemporary Japanese society. Also instructive for considering these issues is the book coauthored by Hashizume Daizaburō, Kure Tomofusa, Ōtsuki Takahiro and Mishima Hiroshi [VIII-03]. At the same time, one cannot ignore the fact that questions of the emotions have been attracting the interest of young people in particular, and the book by Okahara Masayuki, Yamada Masahiro, Yasukawa Hajime and Ishikawa Jun [VIII-04] shows that the sociology of emotions has begun to take definite shape in Japan too. Meanwhile, the fact that the books by Takahashi Yoshinori [VIII-05] and Tominaga Shigeki [VIII-06] have been well received by younger people, even though they belong rather to the older type of sociology of literature, probably reflects this change of mood in Japanese society.

Moving on to women and feminism, the volume edited by Ueno Chizuko and Watanuki Reiko [VIII-07] deals with questions of reproductive health in relation to environmental issues, while the study edited by Toshitani Nobuyoshi, Yuzawa Yasuhiko, Sodei Takako and Shinozuka Hideko [VIII-08] addresses the life-style of women who have graduated from women's universities with good academic credentials, and the compilation by Muramatsu Yasuko [VIII-09] discusses ways for women who enter the natural science courses to make the most of their potential. In addition, Amano Masako first deals with "consumers" (*seikatsu-sha*) from the perspective of social history [VIII-10], on the basis of which she then explores ways whereby women can take account of and still transcend feminism and make the most of their historical experiences [VIII-11]. These issues with bearings on social movements have been a long-term focus of Satō Yoshiyuki's research, condensed in a new book [VIII-12] representing a sociology of social movements focussing on consumers' cooperatives, in which women have been the main participants, and this book could be said to exemplify the level reached by research in this field of Japanese sociology. With regard to the sociology of consumer movements, reference can also be made to the study by Ōhashi Matsuyuki [VIII-13].

On the subject of youth, there appeared only a collection of essays by Kurihara Akira [VIII-14], and similarly there appeared little research of note on the sociology of sport apart from a book supervised by Komuku Hiroshi [VIII-15]. However, one cannot overlook the fact that research on sexuality, differing somewhat in its focus from gender studies, is attracting the interest of young people. The book by Akagawa Manabu [VIII-16], dealing with pornography, attempts to open up a new field in social history, while the book edited by Yajima Masami [VIII-17], for the compilation of which many young people were mobilized, brings together the stories of homosexuals, who have until now remained below the surface of Japanese society, and it attempts to alter perceptions of Japanese society by bringing this subculture out into the open. In addition, the study of bathing by Matsudaira Makoto [VIII-18] and the compilation by Kumazawa Makoto, Kiyoshi Mahito and Kimoto Kimiko [VIII-19], seeking to expose one aspect of Japanese society by focussing on the inner world of film buffs, could be described as pioneering works in the field of cultural studies in Japan.

Even more noteworthy is the fact that moves to deal squarely with "metamorphosis," diametrically opposite to "identity," and to construct a sociology of *homo movens*, or man as an inveterate traveller, have been taking definite shape. An example of the former is the volume edited by Miyahara Kōjirō and Ogino Masahiro [VIII-20], which sets out to evaluate metamorphosis, characterized by oblivion, in positive terms, and an example of the latter is the book by Niihara Michinobu [VIII-21], which has the air of a self-portrait of a young sociologist exploring a new society as he makes repeated visits to Sardinia in Italy. Should these new experiments join up with the fruits of researchers who have been searching for links with the third world, as exemplified by the volume compiled by Tsurumi Yoshiyuki and Miyauchi Taisuke [VIII-22], and with works such as that by Tsurumi Kazuko [VIII-23], who has been persistently seeking a form of "endogenous development" uninfluenced by the model of Western modernity, then there is a possibility that there will emerge in Japan too a social movement of young people with new global perspectives.

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I. Introduction

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Vol. 7,『〈聖なるもの／呪われたもの〉の社会学』*The Sociology of the "Sacred" and the "Cursed,"* 201 pp., 1996.

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Vol. 13,『成熟と老いの社会学』*The Sociology of Maturity and Old Age*, 214 pp., 1997.

Vol. 14,『病と医療の社会学』*The Sociology of Illness and Medical Care*, 238 pp., 1996.

Vol. 15,『差別と共生の社会学』*The Sociology of Discrimination and Symbiosis*, 248 pp., 1996.

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02 川合隆男（編）Kawai Takao (ed.), 『近代日本社会学関係雑誌記事目録』 *Catalogue of Journal Articles Related to Modern Japanese Sociology* 19＋444＋296 pp., 龍渓書舎, 1997.

This volume consists of an introductory section (with an introduction, table of contents, explanatory remarks, and specimens of journals included), the catalogue itself, and an author index. It lists the titles and authors of articles, etc., found in more than 30 journals, ranging from the early-Meiji *Meiroku Zasshi* 『明六雑誌』 (1874-85) to just before the inauguration of *Shakaigaku Hyōron* 『社会学評論』 (1950), and it is a useful source of information on the activities and achievements of Japanese sociology during this period.

03 田野崎昭夫・山本鎮雄（編）Tanozaki Akio and Yamamoto Shizuo (eds.), 『新明社会学の研究——論考と資料』 *A Study of Shimmei Masamichi's Sociology: Articles and Materials*, v＋473 pp., 時潮社, 1996.

A collection of studies relating to the sociology of Shimmei Masamichi 新明正道, a representative sociologist of Japan who was active from the prewar to postwar period and died in 1984. It provides insights into the significance of Shimmei's sociology and the activities of sociologists who

matured under his influence, and it is helpful for understanding the circumstances of Japanese sociology.

04 秋元律郎 Akimoto Ritsuo, 『市民社会と社会学思考の系譜』 *The Genealogy of Civil Society and Sociological Thinking*, vi＋327＋ix pp., 御茶の水書房, 1997.

An example of how the sociological thought of the West is interpreted from the perspective of Japanese sociology.

05 奥村　隆 (編) Okumura Takashi (ed.), 『社会学になにができるか』 *What Can Sociology Achieve ?*, xi＋410＋10 pp., 八千代出版, 1997.

06 梶田孝道 (編) Kajita Takamichi (ed.), 『国際社会学——国家を超える現象をどうとらえるか』 *International Sociology: How to Understand Phenomena That Transcend the State* (2nd ed.), viii＋350 pp., 名古屋大学出版会, 1996.

07 細谷　昂 (編) Hosoya Takashi (ed.), 『現代社会学とマルクス』 *Contemporary Sociology and Marx*, 495 pp., アカデミア出版会, 1997.

A collection of articles by the leading authority on Marx among Japanese sociologist and by his pupils. It is divided into two parts, the first on Marx and the second on Weber, etc., with each consisting of 8 articles. The overall tone of the volume is set by Hosoya's article "Marx on Future Society," in which he writes: "Influenced by the designation 'Communism', his thesis concerning the social ownership of means of production... has been misunderstood to represent... all of Marx's image of future society,... and Marx's ideas on the flowering of the individual and society have been completely, or almost completely, neglected. This has, I believe, had important consequences in a practical sense too."

08 折原　浩 Orihara Hiroshi, 『ヴェーバー「経済と社会」の再構成——「トルソ」の頭』 *A Reconstruction of M. Weber's "Economy and Society": The Head of the "Torso,"* vi＋350 pp., 東京大学出版会, 1996.

An attempt to reconstruct M. Weber's *Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft* by the leading authority on Weber in the field of Japanese sociology. "In Japan's academe, which had its beginnings in the acceptance of European scholarship, there is still no end to the local tendency to vie in chasing the latest achievements from Europe and America (including 'positive applications'), but if the steady accumulation of meticulous basic research were to bear fruit so that the classics of the social sciences were promptly reconstructed critically and fundamentally and dispatched back to Europe, then the situation in Japan might perhaps change a little too." (p. 334)

09 折原　浩 Orihara Hiroshi, 『ヴェーバーとともに40年——社会科学の古

典を学ぶ』 *Forty Years in the Company of Weber: Studying the Classics of the Social Sciences*, 208 pp., 弘文堂, 1996.

10　矢澤修次郎 Yazawa Shūjirō, 『アメリカ知識人の思想——ニューヨーク社会学者の群像』 *The Ideas of American Intellectuals: A Tableau of Sociologists in New York*, 325＋ix pp., 東京大学出版会, 1996.

11　河村　望 Kawamura Nozomu, 『G. H. ミードと伊波普猶』 *G. H. Mead and Iha Fuyū*, 349 pp., 新樹社, 1996.

This book first examines the philosophy of J. Dewey and Mead, who established American pragmatism, as well as the latter's ideas on communication in particular, and then goes on to consider Yanagita Kunio 柳田國男 and Iha Fuyū, who under the influence of these two Americans set about developing Japanology and the study of Japanese society, and special attention is given to the process whereby Iha founded modern Okinawan studies. It is a painstaking study that will provide many leads for those interested in the significance of Okinawa 沖縄 for Japanese society and also in theories about the Japanese people, Japanese culture and Japanese society.

12　宝月　誠・中野正大（編）Hōgetsu Makoto and Nakano Masataka (eds.), 『シカゴ社会学の研究——初期モノグラフを読む』 *Studies in the Chicago School of Sociology: Reading the Early Monographs*, xvii＋595＋xiii pp., 恒星社厚生閣, 1997.

13　船津　衛（編）Funatsu Mamoru (ed.), 『G. H. ミードの世界』 *The World of G. H. Mead*, 190 pp., 恒星社厚生閣, 1997.

14　松本和良 Matsumoto Kazuyoshi, 『パーソンズの社会学理論』 *Talcott Parsons's Theory of Sociology*, 180＋7 pp., 恒星社厚生閣, 1997.

15　鈴木健之 Suzuki Takeshi, 『社会学者のアメリカ——機能主義からネオ機能主義へ』 *The America of Sociologists: From Functionalism to Neo-Functionalism*, v＋148＋xxviii pp., 恒星社厚生閣, 1997.

16　那須　壽 Nasu Hisashi, 『現象学的社会学への道』 *The Path to Phenomenological Sociology*, 209＋xvi＋vii pp., 恒星社厚生閣, 1997.

17　長谷川高生 Hasegawa Takao, 『大衆社会のゆくえ——オルテガ政治哲学：現代社会批判の視座』 *The Future of Mass Society: The Political Philosophy of Ortega y Gasset—A Perspective for a Critique of Contemporary Society*, x＋278＋23 pp., ミネルヴァ書房, 1996.

18　千石好郎 Sengoku Yoshirō, 『社会体制論の模索——パラダイム革新への助走』 *Searching for a Theory of Social Systems: The Run-up to Paradigm Reform*, viii＋337 pp., 晃洋書房, 1997.

Consisting of 4 parts divided into 12 chapters, this book discusses the starting point of the Marxist theory of social systems; the development of

class theory; state, class, and social systems; and the information revolution and the transformation of social systems. Taking account of the traditions of Marxist social science in postwar Japan, it is a major opus which summarizes the debates about paradigm reform that took place in the area of Neo-Marxism and affiliated fields in the 1970s and 1980s and attempts to apply contemporary Marxism to an understanding of the system underlying contemporary society, marked as it is by advances in the information revolution.

19 渡邉益男 Watanabe Masuo,『生活の構造的把握の理論——新しい生活構造論の構築をめざして』 *Theories for a Structural Grasp of Daily Life: Towards the Construction of a New Theory of Life Structure*, x+334 pp., 川島書店, 1996.

20 梶田孝道 Kajita Takamichi,『国際社会学のパースペクティブ——越境する文化・回帰する文化』 *The Perspective of International Sociology: Culture That Crosses Borders and Culture That Comes Back*, 320+iii pp., 東京大学出版会, 1996.

21 恩田守雄 Onda Morio,『発展の経済社会学』 *The Economic Sociology of Growth*, 528 pp., 文眞堂, 1997.

22 立岩真也 Tateiwa Shin'ya,『私的所有論』 *On Private Ownership*, xv+445+66 pp., 文眞堂, 1997.

II. Japanese Society: Structure and Characteristics

01 副田義也 Soeda Yoshiya,『教育勅語の社会史——ナショナリズムの創出と挫折』 *The Social History of the Imperial Rescript on Education: The Creation and Breakdown of Nationalism*, x+369 pp., 有信堂, 1997.

A historico-sociological study of the Imperial Rescript on Education (*Kyōiku Chokugo*), which served as the linchpin of ideological control in prewar Japan. It is divided into 6 chapters, dealing with the prehistory of the rescript, textual criticism and characterization of its content, philosophical conflict surrounding the rescript, its functions and effects, supplementary edicts, and its abolition, and Soeda clarifies the formation, expansion and collapse of the prewar Japanese state and society from the perspective of educational control. Based on the perception that "education is politics" and that it was the state bureaucrats of prewar Japan who put this into practice by means of school education, this study also touches on the nature of the Japanese people and Japanese culture, and in this sense it could be said to represent a development of the same author's『日本文化試論』 *A Tentative Theory of Japanese Culture* (see Vol. X-1, [II-07] of this series). Valuable source materials are also cited in the course of the historical accounts and analyses presented by the author, and

so it is essential reading for those intending to do research in this field.

02　竹内　洋　Takeuchi Hiroshi, 『立身出世主義――近代日本のロマンと欲望』 *Careerism: The Dreams and Desires of Modern Japan,* 332 pp., 日本放送出版協会, 1997.

A social history of modern Japan as seen from the viewpoint of careerism, divided into 12 chapters. The author describes how "the mechanism of examinees" established in the late Meiji era produced "an educated élite" and, notwithstanding "discord" between this élite and those unable to avail themselves of this apparatus, promoted the modernization of Japan, only to come to an end in "the anomie of an affluent society" that resulted from postwar high economic growth. According to Takeuchi, "type-I examination society," underpinned by a credentialist society and tales of success, still possesses a certain vitality, but "mass examination society (=type-II examination society)," in which the majority of people become caught up in exams, is "a factory for producing empty subjective entities raised by the system," "resonating" admirably with postmodern thought, which "gives priority to structure rather than subject and to system rather than desires." This too is an indispensable book for considering the present state of Japanese society.

03　鈴木正仁・中道　實　(編)　Suzuki Masahito and Nakamichi Minoru (eds.), 『高度成長の社会学』 *The Sociology of High Economic Growth,* x+240 pp., 世界思想社, 1997.

The fruit of a joint study by 10 scholars, including the editors, which sets out to reexamine postwar Japan's high economic growth from the perspective of the 1990s. It is divided into three parts, entitled "Building High Economic Growth," "Living through High Economic Growth" and "Looking at High Economic Growth" and consisting of three, five and two articles respectively. Part 1 deals with the history of industrial controls, which made high economic growth possible, the development of power resources and the Ministry of Construction's administration of rivers, and the medical industry and the problems of adverse drug reaction; Part 2 discusses questions pertaining to an "affluent" society and the aging of society on the basis of how high economic growth was viewed by economists, homemakers, villagers and youg people; and Part 3 compares Japan's high economic growth with that of China and considers its social and cultural outcomes. There is also a chronological table, and it constitutes a handy introduction to the social history of postwar Japan. There is much of interest to researchers of Japanese studies, including Chap. 1 (Aoki Yasuhiro 青木康容), which examines the debate surrounding the

1940 regime and other premises of high economic growth, and Chap. 10 (Suzuki), which discusses the merits and demerits of the changes brought about by high economic growth.

04 福岡安則・金 明秀 Fukuoka Yasunori and Kim Myŏng-su,『在日韓国人青年の生活と意識』 *The Lives and Consciousness of Young Korean Residents in Japan*, xvi+226 pp., 東京大学出版会, 1997.

A report on a survey of young Korean residents in Japan conducted in 1993, with 1, 723 samples, of which 800 (46.4%) were returned. The survey covered issues such as social stratification, ethnic education, identity, ethnic associations, attachment to Japan, use of Korean names, desire to become naturalized and retention of Korean nationality, formation of ethnicity, discrimination and ethnicity, and diversity of life-styles, and it provides an outlook for future directions in coexistence. Important facts to come out of this survey are that Japan's labor market is becoming more open to young Koreans; ethnic education is conducted chiefly at home; a sense of ethnic inferiority is often overcome through ethnic education and participation in ethnic associations; there is strong attachment to Japan; 80% use their Japanese names when dealing with Japanese; they are ambivalent about whether to become naturalized or retain their Korean nationality; ethnicity is either transmitted through social relations or acquired through subjective inclination; mediated by a sense of relative deprivation and a sense of ethnic inferiority, experiences of discrimination have an influence on the formation of ethnicity; and life-styles are becoming more and more diversified. As a full-scale survey of an ethnic minority in Japan, this is an extremely useful study.

05 駒井 洋（編集代表）・石井由香・下平好博・平石正美・若林チヒロ（編）Komai Hiroshi (ed. rep.), Ishii Yuka, Shimodaira Yoshihiro, Hiraishi Masami and Wakabayashi Chihiro (eds.),『新来・定住外国人がわかる事典』 *A Dictionary for Understanding Newly Arrived and Permanently Settled Foreigners*, 288 pp., 明石書店, 1997.

This book, with contributions by 42 researchers, including the editors, adopts the format of a dictionary to explain improtant matters relating to foreigners who have newly arrived in Japan as well as those who may wish to settle permanently in Japan. It is a useful work for investigating the actual conditions of foreigners in Japan, the legal system as it relates to foreigners, and the responses to foreigners on the part of Japanese society.

06 駒井 洋・渡戸一郎（編）Komai Hiroshi and Watado Ichirō (eds.),『自治体の外国人政策——内なる国際化への取り組み』 *Local Government Policies for Foreigners: The Engagement with Internal Internationaliza-*

tion, 466 pp., 明石書店, 1997.

In addition to an introduction and explanatory remarks by the editors, this book describes policies for foreigners in important local governments, with contributions by 15 researchers. The search for systematic policies is exemplified by Kawasaki city, Yokohama city, Kanagawa prefecture, and Tokyo; policies for foreign workers are exemplified by Hamamatsu city, Ōta city, Ōizumi town, and Gumma prefecture; coexistence in inner city areas is exemplified by Shinjuku-ku (Tokyo), Toshima-ku (Tokyo), Osaka city, and Osaka prefecture; and engagement with particular issues is illustrated by the Mogami region (Yamagata prefecture), Kōbe city, Tsukuba city, and Okinawa prefecture.

07 駒井　洋 Komai Hiroshi,『日本のエスニック社会』*Ethnic Society in Japan*, 379 pp., 明石書店, 1996.

In this book 11 researchers (exculding the editor) describe the consciousness and behavior of different foreigners living in Japan. It is an example of ethnicity studies in Japan.

08 渡戸一郎（編）Watado Ichirō (ed.),『自治体政策の展開と NGO』*Developments in Local Government Policies and NGOs* ［「講座・外国人定住問題」第 4 巻］, 337 pp., 明石書店, 1996.

09 宮島　喬・梶田孝道（編）Miyajima Takashi and Kajita Takamichi (eds.),『外国人労働者から市民へ——地域社会の視点と課題から』*From Foreign Workers to Citizens: From the Perspectives and Issues of Local Society*, xiii＋237 pp., 有斐閣, 1996.

An examination by 12 researchers (including the editors) of the requisites for foreigners to become citizens of another country. Although overseas examples are also cited, the majority of examples are drawn from Japan. The main topics covered are medical care and social security, housing, family problems, political rights, Japanese-language education and native-language education, gender bias, and the labor market. Also useful are the basic statistics and chronological table.

10 山本剛郎 Yamamoto Takeo,『都市コミュニティとエスニシティ』*Urban Communities and Ethnicity*, xiii＋355 pp., ミネルヴァ書房, 1997.

11 新保　満 Shimpo Mitsuru,『石もて追わるるごとく——日系カナダ人社会史』*Driven Away by Stones: A Social History of Canadians of Japanese Descent* (new ed.), 342 pp., 御茶の水書房, 1996.

12 筒井清忠（編）Tsutsui Kiyotada (ed.),『歴史社会学のフロンティア』*The Frontiers of Historical Sociology*, 262 pp., 人文書院, 1997.

A painstaking work by 29 researchers, including the editor. The second half, which reviews Japanese research undertaken from the perspective of

historical sociology in major fields, provides information on the state of research on the family; popular beliefs and new religions; urbanization; rural life and farmers' consciousness; mass culture; media; intellectuals; social stratification; education and selection; Japanese-style human relations, institutions and organizations; social pathology and social problems; and gender.

13 京都映画祭実行委員会（編）・筒井清忠・加藤幹郎（責任編集）Kyoto Film Festival Executive Committee (ed.), Tsutsui Kiyotada and Katō Mikio (gen. eds.),『時代劇映画とはなにか——ニュー・フィルム・スタディーズ』 *What Are Period Films ?: New Film Studies*, 269 pp., 人文書院, 1997.

14 谷　富夫（編）Tani Tomio (ed.),『ライフ・ヒストリーを学ぶ人のために』 *For Those Learning about Life History*, x+318 pp., 世界思想社, 1996.

15 小林多寿子 Kobayashi Tazuko,『物語られる「人生」——自分史を書くということ』 *The Narrated "Life": Writing One's Own History*, 241+4 pp., 学陽書房, 1997.

16 片桐雅隆 Katagiri Masataka,『プライバシーの社会学——相互行為・自己・プライバシー』 *The Sociology of Privacy: Interaction, Self, and Privacy*, v+227 pp., 世界思想社, 1996.

This is both a counterpoint to the theory of publicness and a discussion of discommunication, and the author also deals from this perspective with contextualism as a typically Japanese type of relationship.

17 田中節雄 Tanaka Setsuo,『近代公教育——装置と主体』 *Modern Public Education: Apparatus and Subjective Agent*, 238 pp., 社会評論社, 1996.

18 有本　章・江原武一（編）Arimoto Akira and Ehara Takekazu (eds.),『大学教授職の国際比較』 *An International Comparison of the University Professoriate*, 280 pp., 玉川大学出版部, 1996.

III. Population Dynamics and the Family

01 人口・世帯研究会（監修）・嵯峨座晴夫 Population and Household Study Group (supvr.) and Sagaza Haruo,『人口高齢化と高齢者——最新国勢調査からみる高齢化社会』 *The Aging of the Population and the Elderly: The Aging Society as Seen from the Latest National Census*, vii+199 pp., 大蔵省印刷局, 1997.

As is indicated by its subtitle, this book surveys the present state of the aging of Japanese society and future prospects on the basis of the 1995 census. As regards present conditions, Japan's population on 1 Oct. 1996 was estimated to be 125,860,000, of whom 19,020,000 (15.1%) were 65 years and older. This·was the first time that the percentage of the elderly

reached 15%, but in international terms this is less than Sweden, Great Britain and other leading European countries. However, it is already higher than the proportion in the United States and is expected to rise rapidly in the future, outstripping the majority of developed nations by 2000 and reaching 27.4% by 2025, far higher than any other nation. On the basis of this premise, this book discusses regional differences in the aging of the population within Japan; the falling birthrate and deathrate, both causes of population aging; household changes resulting from population aging and problems pertaining to households of the elderly; and structural characteristics of the aged population. It also includes many statistics, as well as a bibliography of research on aging, and is an extremely useful study for researchers in this field.

02　阿藤　誠（編）Atō Makoto (ed.),『先進国の人口問題――少子化と家族政策』*Population Problems in Developed Nations: The Trend towards Fewer Children and Family Policies*, v+277 pp., 東京大学出版会, 1996.

A comparative study of birthrates and family policies in developed nations. Chap. 1 includes an analysis of the reasons for fewer children in Japan and countermeasures as compared with other developed nations.

03　古田隆彦 Furuta Takahiko,『人口波動で未来を読む』*Reading the Future on tha Basis of Population Waves*, 284 pp., 日本経済新聞社, 1996.

04　廣嶋清志・大江守之・山本千鶴子・鈴木　透・三田房美・小島克久・佐々井　司・坂井博通・大友由紀子 Hiroshima Kiyoshi, Ōe Moriyuki, Yamamoto Chizuko, Suzuki Tōru, Mita Fusami, Kojima Katsuhisa, Sasai Tsukasa, Sakai Hiromichi and Ōtomo Yukiko,『第3回世帯動向調査 1994年人口問題基本調査　現代日本の世帯変動』*Third Survey of Household Trends, 1994 Basic Survey of Population Problems: House-hold Changes in Contemporary Japan*, 202 pp., 厚生省人口問題研究所, 1996.

05　熊谷文枝（編）Kumagai Fumie (ed.),『日本の家族と地域性（上）―東日本の家族を中心として』*Japanese Families and Local Characteristics (1): With a Focus on Families in Eastern Japan*, x+200 pp., ミネルヴァ書房, 1997.

06　熊谷文枝（編）Kumagai Fumie (ed.),『日本の家族と地域性（下）―西日本の家族を中心として』*Japanese Families and Local Characteristics (2): With a Focus on Families in Western Japan*, x+216 pp., ミネルヴァ書房, 1997.

III-05 and-06 represent the fruits of a joint study by 13 scholars, including the editor, in which they attempt to delineate the local character-

istics and diversity of Japanese families. Local differences extracted from household statistics are compounded by cultural factors such as local traditions and customs, thereby resulting in considerable diversity. In addition to the differences between northeastern Japan and southwestern Japan, pointed out already before the war, the transformation of farming in postwar Japan, especially the growth of part-time farming and the expansion of underpopulated areas, the aging of the population, and the transformation of local culture under the influence of these changes have all affected the family, and the contributors consider the current state of Japanese families with reference to numerous statistics and examples. The overall situation is dealt with in the Introduction and Chaps. 1 and 2 of Vol. 1 and the Introduction of Vol. 2, and in addition Vol. 1 deals with rural villages in Hokkaidō, Miyagi prefecture, Yamagata prefecture and Niigata prefecture and with the whole of Ishikawa prefecture, while Vol. 2 covers two cities and outlying islands belonging to metropolitan Tokyo, the whole of Aichi prefecture, underpopulated areas in Shiga prefecture, Shimane prefecture and Kōchi prefecture, the whole of Kagoshima prefecture, and the general characteristics of Okinawan families. Although these two volumes provide information on the general situation regarding Japanese families, in overall content the emphasis is on rural families.

07 石原豊美 Ishihara Toyomi, 『農家の家族変動——ライフコースの発想を用いて』 *Family Changes among Farmers: Using the Ideas of Life Course*, 208＋vi pp., 日本経済新聞社, 1996.

08 野々山久也・袖井孝子・篠崎正美 (編) Nonoyama Hisaya, Sodei Takako and Shinozaki Masami (eds.), 『いま家族に何が起こっているのか——家族社会学のパラダイム転換をめぐって』 *What Is Happening to Families Now ?: On the Paradigm Shift in the Sociology of the Family*, 258＋xvi pp., ミネルヴァ書房, 1996.

09 牟田和恵 Muta Kazue, 『戦略としての家族——近代日本の国民国家形成と女性』 *The Family as a Strategy: Women and the Formation of the Nation-State of Modern Japan*, 216 pp., 新曜社, 1996.

10 坂本佳鶴恵 Sakamoto Kazue, 『〈家族〉イメージの誕生——日本映画にみる〈ホームドラマ〉の形成』 *The Birth of the Image of the "Family": The Formation of "Home Dramas" as Seen Japanese Films*, vi＋411＋vi pp., 新曜社, 1997.

Approaching the family from the perspective of "images of the family," the author seeks to shed light on both the transformation of the Japanese family and the transformation of Japanese society, and because she makes use of films, this book also represents a history of film culture with a focus

on images of the family. It is thus useful for research on the history of modern and contemporary Japan from both these aspects.

11 山田昌弘 Yamada Masahiro, 『結婚の社会学——未婚化・晩婚化はつづ くのか』 *The Sociology of Marriage: Will the Trend to Remain Unmarried or to Marry Late Continue?*, vii＋180 pp., 丸善ライブラリー, 1996.

Rejecting popular views, the author seeks the reasons for the growing trend in Japanese society to live single or to marry late in "the decrease of opportunities for 'upward marriage by women', with low economic growth as its direct cause," and in "changes in the 'system of love marriage', with the vitalization of contacts between the sexes as its direct cause." According to Yamada, present-day Japan is in a state of transition to the "postmodern couple." This book is helpful for understanding the family and marriage in contemporary Japan.

12 善積京子 Yoshizumi Kyōko, 『〈近代家族〉を超える——非法律婚カップ ルの声』 *Transcending the "Modern Family": The Voices of Non-Legally Married Couples*, 294 pp., 青木書店, 1997.

This book discusses the spread of non-legal marriage in Japan on the basis of survey data, etc., dealing with issues such as motives, the realities of home life, and resultant social changes.

13 宮本みち子・岩上真珠・山田昌弘 Miyamoto Michiko, Iwakami Mami and Yamada Masahiro,『未婚化社会の親子関係——お金と愛情にみる家 族のゆくえ』 *Parent-Child Relations in an Unmarried Society: The Future of the Family as Seen in Money and Affection*, xv＋244＋iv pp., 有斐閣, 1997.

Focussing on parent-child relations, the authors examine lifestyles, the future of support and care for aged parents, and the future of young people in contemporary Japanese society, marked as it is by an increasing tendency for people not to marry. A wealth of data is presented in simplified form, thereby facilitating a grasp of the general situation.

14 春日井典子 Kasugai Noriko,『ライフコースと親子関係』 *Life Course and Parent-Child Relations*, iv＋188 pp., 行路社, 1997.

Based on a survey of graduates of a women's university conducted in 1993-94, this book examines relations between mothers and their grown-up daughters from the perspective of life-course theory. Focussing on the intercompensatory nature of parent-child relations, it should provide leads for understanding one aspect of the Japanese family.

15 瀬地山　角 Sechiyama Kaku,『東アジアの家父長制——ジェンダーの比 較社会学』 *Patriarchalism in East Asia: A Comparative Sociology of Gender*, x＋348＋xxv pp., 勁草書房, 1996.

16 浜口晴彦（編）Hamaguchi Haruhiko (ed,), 『エイジングとは何か——高齢社会の生き方』 *What Is Aging?: Living in an Aged Society*, ix+214 pp., 早稲田大学出版部, 1997.

　　　Although an introductory work, it apprises one to a certain degree of the actualities of the aging of Japanese society and responses to it.

17 嵯峨座晴夫・浜口晴彦ほか（編）Sagaza Haruo, Hamaguchi Haruhiko *et al*, (eds.), 『現代エイジング辞典』 *A Dictionary of Contemporary Aging*, 584+xiii pp., 早稲田大学出版部, 1996.

18 畠中宗一 Hatanaka Munekazu, 『チャイルドマインディング——もうひとつの子ども家族支援システム』 *Child-Minding: Another Support System for Families with Children*, 178 pp., 高文堂出版社, 1997.

　　　The author considers the family from the perspective of childcare and discusses systems for supporting families with children. This book helps one to understand the history and present state of social nursery care centers and support systems for families with children in Japan.

IV. The Community: Rural and Urban

01 北原　淳 Kitahara Atsushi, 『共同体の思想——村落開発理論の比較社会学』 *The Philosophy of Communities: A Comparative Sociology of Village Development Theory*, vii+220 pp., 世界思想社, 1996.

02 中野　卓 Nakano Takashi, 『鰤網の村の400年——能登灘浦の社会学的研究』 *Four Hundred Years in a Village of Yellowtail Net Fishing: A Sociological Study of Nadaura Coast on the Noto Peninsula*, xxvi+387 pp., 刀水書房, 1996.

　　　The fruit of many years of research on a fishing village in Ishikawa prefecture, this book traces changes in the distinctive organization surrounding yellowtail net fishing (*buri-ami*) and the associated social organization, as well as describing the survival of fishing villages in Japan and their responses to modernization. The long time span, extending from the late 16th century to recent times, has resulted in an outstanding portrayal of early modern and modern Japan as seen from a fishing village in the Hokuriku region. This is a work indicative of the current level of Japanese social history, with its traditions going back to the prewar period.

03 長谷川昭彦 Hasegawa Akihiko, 『近代化のなかの村落——農村社会の生活構造と集団組織』 *Rural Communities in the Modernization of Japan: Changing Rural Life Structure and Rural Group Organization in Japan*, x+274 pp., 日本経済評論社, 1997.

　　　One of the few comprehensive studies of Japanese rural society. First summarizing the major changes that have taken place in postwar rural

society, the author then describes how a regional society has evolved with changes in the livelihood system and how, on the basis of this, rural collective organizations have been reorganized and what might be described as a regional compound society has been formed.

04 長谷川昭彦・藤沢　和・竹本田持・荒樋、豊 Hasegawa Akihiko, Fujisawa Yawara, Takemoto Tamotsu and Arahi Yutaka,『過疎地域の景観と集団』*Landscape and Groups in Underpopulated Areas*, 363 pp., 日本経済評論社, 1996.

05 山本　努 Yamamoto Tsutomu,『現代過疎問題の研究』*A Study of Contemporary Problems in Depopulation*, 270＋vii pp., 恒星社厚生閣, 1996.

06 山本英治・高橋明善・蓮見音彦（編）Yamamoto Eiji, Takahashi Akiyoshi and Hasumi Otohiko (eds.),『沖縄の都市と農村』*Cities and Villages in Okinawa*, viii＋335 pp., 東京大学出版会, 1995.

A joint study by 7 researchers, including the editors, which represents the results of more than 20 years of research on Okinawa from around the time of its return to Japan in 1972. It describes how the programme to promote development, adopted after its return to Japan, has changed Okinawa with regard to the industrial structure and employment structure, regional problems, town-village relations, the urban formation of Naha, the organization of self-governing associations, "homefolks" associations, depopulation and social and lifestyle changes in northen villages, and the autonomy of villages within U.S. military bases and local culture, and reference is made when necessary to the prewar situation. Changes that accompanied economic growth in postwar Japan, such as the hollowing-out of rural areas and changes in social relations as a result of the concentration of the population in cities, were repeated in Okinawa after its return to Japan, while Okinawa as a whole, with the gravitation of the population to Naha, has been relegated to Japan's "periphery," and these social conditions in Okinawa are critically analyzed in relation to its functions as an enormous military base, which remained even after its return to Japan. This book is essential reading for any inquiry into not only Japan's regional problems but also Japanese society as a whole.

07 清野正義（編）Seino Masayoshi (ed.),『東北の小さな町』*A Small Town in the Tōhoku Region*, ix＋280 pp., 恒星社厚生閣, 1997.

08 三浦典子・鈴木　広・木下謙治・豊田謙二（編）Miura Noriko, Suzuki Hiroshi, Kinoshita Kenji and Toyota Kenji (eds,),『まちを設計する』*Designing Towns*, xi＋291 pp., 九州大学出版会, 1997.

A joint study by 13 researchers, including the editors, in which they

describe and analyze examples of the town-buildings (*machi-zukuri*) and the revitalization of villages (*mura-okoshi*) in Kyushu. A wide variety of examples are covered, ranging from smaller towns and villages, with examples of coexistence with nature, cultural creativity, vying for visitors, and an emphasis on welfare, to larger towns such as Arita, renowned for its porcelain, and Minamata in the aftermath of the outbreak of Minamata disease, as well as larger cities such as Fukuoka and Kita-Kyūshū.

09 小内 透 Kouchi Tōru, 『戦後日本の地域社会変動と地域社会類型——都道府県・市町村を単位とする統計分析を通して』 *Change in Local Community and Types of Local Community in Postwar Japan: On the Basis of a Statistical Analysis with Prefectures and Cities, Towns and Villages as Units*, 426+viii pp., 東信堂, 1996.

10 岩城完之 Iwaki Sadayuki, 『産業変動下の地域社会』 *Local Community during Industrial Change*, 194 pp., 学文堂, 1996.

11 春日雅司 Kasuga Masashi, 『地域社会と地方政治の政治学』 *The Political Science of Local Community and Local Politics*, 181+xi pp., 晃洋書房, 1996.

12 川合隆男・山岸 健・藤田弘夫 (編) Kawai Takao, Yamagishi Ken and Fujita Hiroo (eds.), 『奥井復太郎著作集』 *Collected Works of Okui Fukutarō*, 大空社, 1996.

Vol. 1, 『社会思想論』 *Social Thought*, 392 pp.

Vol. 2, 『社会政策論』 *Social Policy*, 858 pp.

Vol. 3, 『都市論 (1) ——都市史・都市社会学』 *Urban Studies I: History of Cities and Urban Sociology*, 524 pp.

Vol. 4, 『都市論 (2) ——都市社会調査』 *Urban Studies II: Urban Social Survey*, 684 pp.

Vol. 5, 『都市論 (3) ——現代大都市論』 *Urban Studies III: Contemporary Megacities*, 770pp.

Vol. 6, 『都市論 (4) ——商店街研究, 国土計画論, 戦時都市論』 *Urban Studies IV: Studies on Shopping Streets, National Land Planning, and Wartime Cities*, 970 pp.

Vol. 7, 『都市論 (5) ——戦後都市論, 都市と文学』 *Urban Studies V: Postwar Cities, City and Literature*, 550pp.

Vol. 8, 『国民生活論, 教育論, その他』 *Studies on National Life, Education, and Other Essays*, 550 pp.

Sep. Vol., 492 pp.

13 蓮見音彦・似田貝香門・矢沢澄子 (編) Hasumi Otohiko, Nitagai Kamon and Yazawa Sumiko (eds,), 『現代都市と地域形成——転換期とその社会形態』 *Contemporary Cities and the Formation of Local Communities:*

Societal Modes in Times of Transition, iii+238 pp., 東京大学出版会, 1997.

A collection of articles by 10 researchers, including the editors. Using the results of community surveys with which many of the contributors have been continuously involved for many years, they discuss new societal modes that are beginning to emerge chiefly in urban areas, dealing with topics such as community groups, families, class and social stratification, residential space, community policies, residents' movements, urban politics, the publicness, community planning, and the social process in cities. This is a study indicative of the level attained by empirical urban and community studies in Japanese sociology.

14　佐藤健二　(編) Satō Kenji (ed.), 『都市の解読力』 *The Decipherment of Cities* [21 世紀都市社会学第 3 巻], xii+245 pp., 勁草書房, 1996.

In this book 7 researchers, including the editor, investigate various social phenomena that are unfolding on the stage of urban society. They deal with "tailing" and the understanding of the "individual," urban myths about water and germs, the gay movement and cities, cities and community magazines, cities viewed in terms of sound, town-building and surveys, and social research and cities, and because these all treat of various Japanese cities, this book can also be consulted for research on Japanese cities.

15　吉原直樹　(編) Yoshihara Naoki (ed.), 『都市空間の構想力』 *The Conceptualizing Power of Urban Space* [21 世紀都市社会学第 5 巻], 280+xiv pp., 勁草書房, 1996.

16　奥田道大　(編) Okuda Michihiro (ed.), 『都市エスニシティの社会学——民族／文化／共生の意味を問う』 *The Sociology of Urban Ethnicity: Questioning the Meaning of Ethnos, Culture and Symbiosis*, 4+297 pp., ミネルヴァ書房, 1997.

A collection of articles by 13 researchers, including the editor, who analyze the different states of ethnicity in various cities. Subjects dealt with include Okinawans in Osaka, Koreans in Yokohama, Chinese in Kobe, foreign residents in Tokyo, and Koreans living in Kita-Kyūshū.

17　橋本和孝 Hashimoto Kazutaka, 『ソーシャル・プランニング——市民平活の醸成を求めて』 *Social Planning: For the Fostering of Civic Life*, ix+190 pp., 東信堂, 1996.

18　中田　実ほか　(編) Nakata Minoru *et al.* (ed.), 『町内会・自治会の新展開』 *New Developments in Neighborhood Associations* (*Chōnaikai*) *and Community's Self-Governing Associations* (*Jichikai*), 296 pp., 自治体研究社, 1996.

V. Industry, Labor, Class and Social Stratification

01 犬塚　先（編）Inuzuka Susumu (ed.),『新しい産業社会学——仕事をとおしてみる日本と世界』 *A New Industrial Sociology: Japan and the World Seen through Work*, xxi＋293 pp., 有斐閣, 1996.

Although a textbook, this book provides information on new trends in Japan's industrial sociology, dealing with the demise of seniority-based personnel management, young people's attitudes towards work, gender and labor, questions relating to the mandatory retirement system, the state of labor unions, the formation of new corporations for working people, etc. It should provide leads for further research.

02 羽田　新 Haneda Arata,『産業社会学の諸問題』 *Problems in Industrial Sociology*, 185 pp., 税務経理協会, 1996.

03 青山英男・小島　茂（編）Aoyama Hideo and Kojima Shigeru (eds.),『情報社会と経営』 *Information Society and Business Management,*, viii＋189 pp., 文眞堂, 1997.

04 沢田善太郎 Sawada Zentarō,『組織の社会学——官僚制・アソシエーション・合議制』 *The Sociology of Organizations: The Bureaucracy, Associations, and the Council System*, vi＋264 pp., ミネルヴァ書房, 1997.

05 小木曽道夫 Ogiso Michio,『組織の自己革新——知識集約的部門の現場から』 *The Self-Reform of Organizations: From the Realities of the Knowledge-Intensive Sector*, xiii＋285 pp., 夢窓庵, 1997.

The author first summarizes previous research on organizations, and seeing their essence in the self-organizing model, he devolops a three-dimensional model consisting of formal structure, emergent structure and informal structure and then analyzes the results of his investigations into knowledge-intensive organizations in Japan. He finds that the three structures are independent of each other, that productivity is due more to emergent structures and informal structures than to the environment and formal structures, that Japanese-style management, with the very objectives of organizations now being questioned, is no longer adequate, and that therefore, in order to launch out into a more self-creative type of order-formation, greater recognition should be given to the importance of emergent structures. The author's investigations are focussed on industrial design departments in the manufacturing industry, product development departments, design departments in the apparel industry, and design offices.

06 稲上　毅 Inagami Takeshi,『現代英国経営事情』 *Business Management Conditions in Contemporary Great Britain*, iii＋299 pp., 日本労働研究機

構, 1997.

07 山田信行 Yamada Nobuyuki,『労使関係の歴史社会学——多元的資本主義発展論の試み』 *The Historical Sociology of Labor-Management Relations: An Experiment in Pluralistic Capitalist Growth Theory*, vii+270 pp., ミネルヴァ書房, 1996.

After having redefined labor-management relations in the context of neo-Marxism and world system theory, the author uses this to discuss the pluralistic growth of capitalism, with the United States, Japan and Malaysia as examples. The main points that he makes are that whereas in the United States there has been increasing casualization because of the impasse reached in labor-management relations, resulting in greater dependence on immigrant labor, in Japan casualization has been successfully institutionalized under the flexible organization of labor based on Japanese-style labor-management relations, and in Malaysia the effect of foreign capital has changed from negative to positive and labor-management ralations geared to export-oriented industrialization have evolved. By resituating and reformulating the concepts and theories of labor-management relations within the context of global macroscopic capitalist growth, Yamada attempts to transform them into a theory able to adapt to the major changes taking place in contemporary society, and he points to one direction for the future sociology of industry and labor with a focus on labor-management relations.

08 寿里　茂 Susato Shigeru,『ホワイトカラーの社会史』 *The Social History of White-collar Workers*, iii+259 pp., 日本評論社, 1996.

09 熊谷文枝 Kumagai Fumie,『日本的生産システムイン USA』 *Japanese Production Systems in the U.S.A.*, v+277+vi pp., 日本貿易振興会, 1996.

Based on the experiences of Japanese businesses that have made inroads into the United States, this book is an attempt to examine the cultural friction underlying Japan-U.S. economic friction. On the basis of investigations conducted throughout the United States in 1988-95, the author argues for the establishment of ideals by Japanese corporations, the creation of a hybrid culture, and the setting of objective standards of quality control etc.

10 稲上　毅 (編) Inagami Takeshi (ed.),『成熟社会のなかの企業別組合——ユニオン・アイデンティティとユニオン・リーダー』 *Enterprise Unions within a Mature Society: Union Identity and Union Leaders*, vi+348 pp., 日本労働研究機構, 1995.

A joint study by 6 researchers, including the editor, based on the analysis of a questionnaire conducted by post in 1993 on 2,415 unions

(with replies from 1,050 unions [43.5%]) in order to gain a grasp of the state of labor unions in contemporary Japan. Major discoveries include the following points: (1) interest in unions is waning, but moves to review the scope of union membership and increase participation in management are continuing; (2) union activities are expanding outwards towards protection of the environment, welfare volunteerism, etc.; (3) symbol reform is conspicuous and the union identity movement is also strong, but this does not mean that traditional roles have been abandoned; (4) there is a strong tendency for union leaders to be elected without any opposing candidates and to make a smooth return to the workplace, but consideration must be given to new methods of leader training; and (5) overall Japanese unions are moving towards seeking a "symbiotic" relationship between labor and management. This is a valuable study among the few works enabling one to gain an understanding of the state of labor unions in contemporary Japan.

VI. Mass Communications and Social Consciousness

01 花田達朗 Hanada Tatsurō,『公共圏という名の社会空間――公共圏、メディア、市民社会』 The Social Space Called the Public Sphere: The Public Sphere, Media, and Civil Society, 337+xxv pp., 木鐸社, 1996.

A basic inquiry into communication and mass communications based on J. Habermas's theory of Öffentlichkeit (publicness), this work demonstrates the theoretical level reached by Japanese sociology in this field. According to the author, the term 'public sphere' must win general acceptance in Japanese society, just as the term 'civil society' has done, and he maintains that there are prospects of this happening.

02 田崎篤郎・船津 衛 (編) Tazaki Tokurō and Funatsu Mamoru (eds.),『社会情報論の展開』 Developments in Social Information Theory, 157 pp., 北樹出版, 1997.

03 成田康昭 Narita Yasuaki,『メディア空間文化論――いくつもの私との遭遇』 A Cultural Study of Media Space: Encounters with More Than One "I," ix+252 pp., 有信堂, 1997.

Starting from the current realities of Japanese media space, such as karaoke, computer games, pagers, and the Internet, the author discusses the significance of the media and communications, the power of the media to structure reality, and the autonomy of cyberspace and then considers ways of "taming" media space as public sphere. This book is an excellent guide to the realities of contemporary Japanese society, in which media space has been established as a form of culture.

04 東京大学社会情報研究所 (編) University of Tokyo Institute of Socio-In-

formation and Communication Studies (ed.), 『日本人の情報行動 1995』 *The Information Behavior of the Japanese in 1995*, x+415 pp., 東京大学出版会, 1997.

A joint study by 15 researchers headed by Suzuki Hirohisa 鈴木裕久, based on a survey conducted nationwide, in 1995 on a sample of 1,400 people (1,025 returned [73.2%]). Consisting of questions relating to domicile, basic daily behavior, main information behavior, secondary information behavior, etc., it provides the following information: as regards basic daily behavior, on an average the Japanese spend daily 451.8 mins.(31.4%) sleeping, 185.0 mins.(12.8%) dressing, washing, etc., 102.6 mins.(7.1%) eating and drinking, 78.4 mins.(5.4%) traveling, 303.5 mins.(21.1%) working, 53.2 mins.(3.7%) studying, 69.6 mins.(4.8%) engaged in hobbies, 160.7 mins.(11.2%) resting, and 35.3 mins.(2.5%) engaged in other activities; they spend on average 426 mins. daily engaged in information behavior, which in terms of media patterns consists of mass media contact (53%), direct information behavior (23%), packaged mass media contact (14%), personal media utilization (10%), and other types (1%). An analysis of information behavior according to attributes and media types is followed by analyses of changes in the information behavior of children and in the use of the media by the Japanese and of the allocation and typology of time resources relating to information behavior, and the book closes with predictions of future directions. In addition, the appendixes contain basic data and the original questionnaire, and all in all this is an indispensable work for the study of the information behavior of the Japanese.

05 水野博介・中村 功・是永 論・清原慶子 Mizuno Hirosuke, Nakamura Isao, Korenaga Ron and Kiyohara Keiko, 『情報生活とメディア』 *Information Life and the Media*, 179 pp., 北樹出版, 1997.

Putting forward the concept of "information life," the authors discuss changes in information life in postwar Japan, the dissemination of television and its influence on daily life, living conditions and the use of communications media, networking and changes in information behavior, and the future of the informationalization of everyday life. It is a useful work for acquainting oneself with the general state of the information life of the Japanese.

06 児島和人・橋元良明 (編) Kojima Kazuto and Hashimoto Yoshiaki (eds.), 『変わるメディアと社会生活』 *The Changing Media and Social Life*, xi+256 pp., ミネルヴァ書房, 1996.

A joint study by 17 researchers, including the editors, in which they

attempt to gain a multifaceted grasp of the changes in social life accompanying the development and diversification of the media. Although not systematic study, it may be referred to for information on the state of the media in Japanese society.

07　小林修一 Kobayashi Shūichi,『メディア人間のトポロジー』 *The Topology of the Media Person*, 227 pp., 北樹出版, 1997.

08　川崎泰資・柴田鉄治 Kawasaki Taisuke and Shibata Tetsuji,『ジャーナリズムの原点──体験的新聞・放送論』 *The Starting Point of Journalism: An Experiential Study of Newspapers and Broadcasting*, xi+215 pp., 岩波書店, 1996.

A study of problems in Japanese journalism based on the experiences of two newspaper reporters. The main topics include factors that make newspapers lifeless, whether or not television is a form of journalism, whether or not power checks are functioning, and crime coverage and human rights, and it contains on-the-spot information on the current state of journalism in Japan.

09　綿貫譲治・三宅一郎 Watanuki Jōji and Miyake Ichirō,『環境変動と態度変容』 *Changes in the Environment and Changes in Attitude* [「変動する日本人の選挙行動」第2巻], vi+224 pp., 木鐸社, 1997.

An empirical study of the political consciousness of the Japanese, based on analyses of 7 nationwide panel surveys conducted between immediately before the 1993 Lower House elections and immediately after the 1996 Lower House elections. Valid samples numbered 2,682, with the results being compared with data from previous surveys conducted by the authors, and the maintenance and rejection of traditional values according to birth cohort are also analyzed. Other important topics include trust in the system and distrust of politicians, recognition mobilization and the proliferation of policy views, dissatisfaction with and hopes for political reform, the emergence of new political parties and the evaluation of candidates, and changes in the coalition framework and the responses of party supporters, and the authors end by proposing a model for voting participation by the Japanese, according to which there is a high probability that people with considerable political experience, people with a strong sense of duty towards voting, people with a keen interest in the distribution of political power in the Diet, people obtaining concrete benefits through Diet members, and people attached to their local community will vote. It is also pointed out that many Japanese look upon voting as a 'duty' and that Japan's democracy is to a certain extent sustained by this sense of duty. This work is indispensable for the study of the political

consciousness and social consciousness of the Japanese.

10　吉野耕作 Yoshino Kōsaku,『文化ナショナリズムの社会学——現代日本のアイデンティティの行方』 *The Sociology of Cultural Nationalism: The Future of the Identity of Contemporary Japan*, vi＋292＋6 pp., 名古屋大学出版会, 1997.

Understanding in terms of cultural nationalism the popular theories about the Japanese (*Nihonjin-ron* 日本人論) that have been in vogue since the late 1960s, the author resituates them on the basis of the results of earlier research on ethnicity and nationalism and analyzes them in particular from the perspective of 'consumption' with reference to the results of a survey conducted in Shizuoka prefecture. In doing so, he criticizes four popular views of *Nihonjin-ron*, which regard it as either a means of deliverance from an identity crisis, an expression of a sense of cultural superiority reflecting economic success and social stability, a form of ruling ideology, or an attachment to identity in terms of Japanese culture. This work represents a new type of research on the social consciousness of the Japanese based on a new theory of nationalism.

11　ましこ・ひでのり Mashiko Hidenori,『イデオロギーとしての「日本」——「国語」「日本史」の知識社会学』 *"Japan" as an Ideology: The Sociology of Knowledge with Regard to the "Japanese Language" and "Japanese History,"* 334 pp., 三元社, 1997.

Taking the view that problems pertaining to Okinawa are Japan's problems and that Japanese history must be reinterpreted from the perspective Ryukyuan and Okinawan history, the author questions the use of the Japanese language and Japanese history as ideological apparatuses. He also takes into account Yoshino Kōsaku's views outlined above ([VI-10]) and is critical of the current situation in which Japanese history has become a "mass consumer item."

VII. Social Problems and Social Welfare

01　野田　隆 Noda Takashi,『災害と社会システム』 *Disasters and Social Systems*, v＋231 pp., 恒星社厚生閣, 1997.

Having first summarized sociological approaches to disasters, the author examines our vulnerability to disasters lurking in everyday society and considers the lessons to be learnt from the Great Hanshin Earthquake. Dividing views on disasters into the theory of the externality of risk, the theory of interaction, and the theory of cultural determination, he adopts the theory of interaction and examines from this perspective emergency social systems and problems relating to disasters and organizations. On the subject of vulnerability to disasters, he carefully points out in particular

the pitfalls of disaster-prevention systems and considers the importance and ways of "planning" responses to disasters. With regrd to the Great Hanshin Earthquake, he especially emphasizes the role of the community in coping with unforeseen disasters. This may be regarded as a relatively systematic treatment of the sociology of disasters.

02　佐々木正道 Sasaki Masamichi, 『阪神・淡路大震災におけるボランティアの実態調査』 *A Fact-Finding Survey of Volunteers in the Aftermath of the Great Hanshin Earthquake*, 237 pp., 阪神・淡路大震災ボランティア活動調査委員会, 1996.

03　浦野正樹・大矢根　淳・土屋淳二（編）Urano Masaki, Ōyane Jun and Tsuchiya Junji (eds.), 『阪神・淡路大震災における災害ボランティア活動』 *Disaster-Relief Volunteer Activities after the Great Hanshin Earthquake* [早稲田大学社会科学研究所研究シリーズ 36], 456 pp., 早稲田大学社会科学研究所, 1996.

04　鳥越皓之 Torigoe Hiroyuki, 『環境社会学の理論と実践』 *The Theory and Practice of Environmental Sociology*, viii＋280 pp., 有斐閣, 1997.

This book examines the theoretical achievements of Japan's environmental sociology and the results of its practical activities from the vantage point of 'living environmentalism', which seeks to consider environmental issues from the standpoint of people living in the society in question, and the author discusses subjects such as the basic theories of living environmentalism, environmenal rights and ownership, the existence of common rights of possession, the subjective initiative of residents, communities and citizens' participation, the creation of citizens' participation systems by the administration, issues and problems relating to public utilities, movements for creating a living environment in rural areas, pollution resulting from daily life in cities, the living environment and natural environment, and the living environment and historical environment. The chief points made by Torigoe are that Japan's environmental sociology is effective in directly resolving environmental and pollution-related problems; as such it has significance as a critique of the overemphasis of theory and the functionalistic leanings of Japan's sociology; and, unlike natural environmentalism and modern technicism, there is a need to conduct debates on the level of living rather than on the level of existence. This is an excellent work that exemplifies the level reached by Japan's environmental sociology in a manner that is easy to understand.

05　鳥越皓之（編）Torigoe Hiroyuki (ed.), 『環境とライフスタイル』 *The Environment and Lifestyles*, 251 pp., 有斐閣, 1996.

06　井上孝夫 Inoue Takao, 『白神山地と青秋林道──地域開発と環境保全の

社会学』 *The Shirakami Mountains and Seishū (Aomori-Akita) Forest Road: The Sociology of Regional Development and Environmental Protection*, 223 + ix pp., 東信堂, 1996.

07 井上孝夫 Inoue Takao, 『白神山地の入山規制を考える』 *Thinking about Restrictions on Entry to the Shirakami Mountains*, 245 pp., 緑風出版, 1997.

Focussing on the Shirakami Mountains, which have been placed on the World Heritage List, this book deals with isses such as what it means in Japanese society to protect the natural environment and the composition of Japanese-style social relations surrounding the management of heritage sites. Together with VII-06, it provides leads for studying issues concerning environmental protection in Japan.

08 長谷川公一 Hasegawa Kōichi, 『脱原子力社会の選択――新エネルギー革命の時代』 *Options for Society Breaking Free from Nuclear Energy: An Age of Revolution in New Energy Sources*, iv + 354 pp., 新曜社, 1996.

09 栗原 彬 (編) Kurihara Akira (ed.), 『講座 差別の社会学』 *Lecture Series: The Sociology of Discrimination*, 弘文堂, 1997.

Vol. 1, 『差別の社会理論』 *Social Theories of Discrimination*, 300 pp.

Vol. 2, 『日本社会の差別構造』 *The Structure of Discrimination in Japanese Society*, 296 pp.

Vol. 3, 『現代世界の差別構造』 *The Structure of Discrimination in the Contemporary World*, 300 pp.

Vol. 4, 『共生の方へ』 *Towards Symbiosis*, 300 pp.

This series contains contributions by 72 researchers, including the editor, and Vol. 2 in particular deals with various forms of discrimination in contemporary Japanese society. As well as describing the realities of discrimination against Korean residents in Japan, *buraku* ghettoes, disabled people and their families, victims of pollution-related diseases such as Minamata disease and industrial accidents such as those involving Mitsui Mining, foreigners living in large cities, Okinawa, unmarried people, and sufferers of illnesses, it also discusses issues such as the ethnomethodology of gender-based categories, the dreams and frustrations of the school reform movement, the use of fingerprints in immigration control and discrimination, and the discriminative structure of the care system. It serves as a useful guide for approaching questions of discrimination in Japanese society.

10 鮎川 潤 Ayukawa Jun, 『犯罪学入門――殺人・賄賂・非行』 *An Introduction to Criminology: Murder, Bribery, and Delinquency*, 196 pp., 講談社, 1997.

Although an introductory work, this book describes many different aspects of the realities of crime in Japan. Subjects covered include murder, drug-related offences, sexual offences, corporate crime, organizational deviance, criminal organizations, juvenile delinquency, the treatment of offenders and the judicial system, and the victimology and changes in the social environment.

11   間庭充幸 Maniwa Mitsuyuki,『若者犯罪の社会文化史──犯罪が写し出す時代の病像』 *The Sociocultural History of Youth Crime: The Pathological Image of the Times Reflected in Crime*, xi+302 pp., 有斐閣, 1997.

Dealing with changes in youth and juvenile crime in postwar Japan, this book describes how the youths who drifted into crime during the postwar liberation came to espouse a strong sense of occlusion as Japanese society became more controlled, turning to "self-destructive crimes" and "game-type crimes," and eventually ended up committing the "game-type crimes of computerniks" based on fabrications such as that of Aum Shinrikyō. It represents a compact social history of crime in postwar Japan.

12   桜井哲夫 Sakurai Tetsuo,『不良少年』 *Juvenile Delinquents*, 222 pp., 筑摩書房, 1997.

A collection of essays about juvenile delinquency and deviancy in which the author touches on the birth of "juvenile delinquents" in Japan and their postwar history, their treatment in comics, the culture of delinquency, and anti-school culture, and it is helpful for understanding the situation in Japan.

13   高原正興 Takahara Masaoki,『社会病理学と少年非行』 *Social Pathology and Juvenile Delinquency*, 190 pp., 法政出版, 1996.

14   矢島正見 Yajima Masami,『少年非行文化論』 *A Cultural Study of Juvenile Delinquency*, 357 pp., 学文社, 1996.

15   野口裕二 Noguchi Yūji,『アルコホリズムの社会学──アディクションと近代』 *The Sociology of Alcoholism: Addiction and the Modern Age*, viii+198 pp., 日本評論社, 1996.

According to the author, there are four approaches for dealing with alcoholism—deviancy theory, medical sociology, clinical sociology, and theories of modern society—and he attempts to shed light on various aspects of alcoholism in contemporary Japan from all four approaches. He concludes that, sociologically speaking, alcoholism is an addiction based on co-dependency, and "the fiction of the self," symbolic of the modern age, "now stands buttressed by addiction, playing an outstanding supporting role." This represents a new type of research which, although ground-

ed in social pathology, goes beyond it to develop a critique of modern society.

16　浅野知恵 Asano Chie,『女はなぜやせようとするのか──摂食障害とジェンダー』 *Why Do Women Get a Slim Obsession?: Dietary Disorders and Gender*, 249＋xix pp., 勁草書房, 1996.

17　中根光敏 Nakane Mitsutoshi,『社会学者は2度ベルを鳴らす──閉塞する社会空間／熔解する自己』 *Sociologists Ring the Bell Twice: Occlusive Social Space and the Dissolving Self*, 232 pp., 松籟社, 1997.

18　袖井孝子・高橋紘士・平岡公一（編）Sodei Takako, Takahashi Hiroshi and Hiraoka Kōichi (eds.),『福祉と医療』 *Welfare and Medical Care* [リーディングス日本の社会学 15], vii＋263 pp., 東京大学出版会, 1997.

A collection of articles on welfare and medical care representative of postwar Japanese sociology, divided into three parts dealing with sociological approaches to welfare, various aspects of social welfare, and the sociology of insurance and medical care respectively. The detailed bibliography makes it an indispensable work for research in this field.

19　須賀和彦 Suga Kazuhiko,『現代社会と福祉』 *Contemporary Society and Welfare*, 238 pp., 福村出版, 1997.

20　西下彰俊・浅野　仁（編）Nishishita Akitoshi and Asano Hitoshi (eds.),『改訂版　老人福祉論』 *On Welfare for the Elderly (Rev. Ed.)*, 240 pp., 川島書店, 1997.

A textbook by 10 researchers, including the editors, for training social workers and care-workers. It provides an overview of the state of welfare for the elderly in contemporary Japan, dealing with topics such as the aging of Japanese society and the actual state of problems relating to the elderly, the psychology and mental disorders of the elderly, welfare needs, laws pertaining to welfare for the elderly, home-care services, institutional care services, social work, and services for the elderly.

21　高橋勇悦・高萩盾男（編）Takahashi Yūetsu and Takahagi Tateo (eds.),『高齢化とボランティア社会』 *Aging and a Volunteer Society*, vii＋227 pp., 弘文堂, 1996.

22　金子　勇 Kaneko Isamu,『地域福祉社会学』 *The Sociology of Community Welfare*, 270 pp., ミネルヴァ書房, 1997.

23　小川全夫 Ogawa Takeo,『地域の高齢化と福祉──高齢者のコミュニティ状況』 *The Aging of Local Communities and Welfare: The Community Conditions of the Elderly*, 220 pp., 恒星社厚生閣, 1996.

24　後藤澄江 Gotō Sumie,『現代家族と福祉』 *The Contemporary Family and Welfare*, iv＋180 pp., 有信堂, 1997.

25　畠中宗一 Hatanaka Munekazu,『子ども家族福祉論・序説』 *An Introduc-*

tion to the Study of Welfare for Families with Children, 221 pp., 高文堂出版社, 1996.

VIII. Cultural Transformation and Social Movement

01 飯田剛史・中野 毅・山中 弘 (編) Iida Takeshi, Nakano Takeshi and Yamanaka Hiroshi (eds.),『宗教とナショナリズム』*Religion and Nationalism*, vi+278 pp., 世界思想社, 1997.

A collection of articles by 12 researchers, including the editors, that deal with the links between the revival of religion and the simultaneous resurgence of nationalism. Examples drawn from Japan include the festivals of Korean residents in Japan and their ethnicity, nationalism in modern Japan and the emperor system, anti-secularism and nationalism in contemporary Japan, and cultural nationalism and religious movements.

02 大澤真幸 Ōsawa Masachi,『虚構の時代の果て——オウムと世界最終戦争』*The Outcome of a World of Fictitiousness: Aum Shinrikyō and Armageddon*, 302 pp., 筑摩書房, 1996.

Dealing with the sarin-gas attack on the Tokyo subway system by members of Aum Shinrikyō in March 1995, the author argues that the mutually projected delusions of the members became an aberrant eschatology for an age of fictitiousness, taking the physical form of sarin. According to Ōsawa, in order to prevent the ideal of the end of the world from having destructive results in an age when "transcendence" has been attenuated by the logic of capital in the flow of never-ending time, we must possess a tolerance embracing a "two-tiered relativization" that is able to relativize nihilism too. This book represents a response to a singular incident related to religion in contemporary Japanese society by one of the most acute observers in Japanese sociology.

03 橋爪大三郎・呉 智英・大月隆寛・三島浩司 Hashizume Daizaburō, Kure Tomofusa, Ōtsuki Takahiro and Mishima Hiroshi,『オウムと近代国家』*Aum Shinrikyō and the Modern State*, 311 pp., 南風社, 1996.

04 岡原正幸・山田昌弘・安川 一・石川 准 Okahara Masayuki, Yamada Masahiro, Yasukawa Hajime and Ishikawa Jun,『感情の社会学——エモーション・コンシャスな時代』*The Sociology of Emotions: An Emotion-Conscious Age*, xii+236 pp., 世界思想社, 1997.

The sociology of emotions has begun to make its presence felt in Japan too, and this book is the best available collection of articles taking into account research developments in the United States. Chap. 6 in particular, by Ishikawa, who links questions of the emotions to questions of intercultural understanding based on cultural relativism, raises hopes for future developments in this field.

05 高橋由典 Takahashi Yoshinori,『感情と行為——社会学的感情論の試み』 *Emotion and Action: A Tentative Sociological Theory of the Emotions*, 262＋viii pp., 新曜社, 1996.

06 富永茂樹 Tominaga Shigeki,『都市の憂鬱——感情の社会学のために』 *The Gloom of Cities: For the Sociology of Emotions*, 302 pp., 新曜社, 1996.

07 上野千鶴子・綿貫礼子（編）Ueno Chizuko and Watanuki Reiko (eds.), 『リプロダクティブ・ヘルスと環境——共に生きる世界へ』 *Reproductive Health and the Environment: Towards a Symbiotic World*, 270 pp., 工作舎, 1996.

A joint work by 13 researchers, including the editors, who consider worldwide development problems, North-South problems, and ecological problems from the perspective of women's reproductive health and reproductive rights. Among the contributors, Watanuki argues for intergenerational "symbiosis" by viewing women's bodies as "internal nature," while Ueno reviews new developments in feminism relating to reproductive health and rights.

08 利谷信義・湯沢雍彦・袖井孝子・篠塚英子（編）Toshitani Nobuyoshi, Yuzawa Yasuhiko, Sodei Takako and Shinozuka Hideko (eds.),『高学歴時代の女性——女子大学からのメッセージ』 *Women in an Age of High Academic Credentials: A Message from a Women's University*, xiv＋211 pp., 有斐閣, 1996.

A joint study by 10 researchers from Ochanomizu University, one of only two national women's universities in Japan. Issues considered include what young women seek from university; Japanese society and female students; changes in domestic science departments; women's studies, gender studies, and university education reform; what companies seek of female students; the hurdles and potential of women researchers; whether women with high academic credentials have shut men out of the labor market; the families and daily life of women with high academic credentials; and how to balance career and home. The appendix contains important related materials arranged in an easy-to-follow manner, and as a whole this book is an excellent introduction to the position and role of women with high academic credentials in contemporary Japan and to their potential for bringing about social change.

09 村松泰子（編）Muramatsu Yasuko (ed.),『女性の理系能力を生かす——専攻分野のジェンダー分析と提言』 *Getting Women to Make Use of Their Abilities in the Natural Sciences: A Gender-Based Analysis of Fields of Specialization and Some Proposals*, 310 pp., 日本評論社, 1996.

10 天野正子 Amano Masako, 『生活者とはだれか――自律的市民像の系譜』 *Who Are Consumers (Seikatsusha)?: The Genealogy of Autonomous Citizens*, 242 pp., 中央公論社, 1996.

The author examines the meaning of the word 'consumer' as a key word of different historical periods by tracing it back to its origins, which she finds in Miki Kiyoshi's 三木清 theory of a culture of daily living under the wartime fascist régime. She then traces its postwar developments, critically examining both economic critiques based on Ōkuma Nobuyuki's 大熊信行 "consumers' declaration" and Yamazaki Masakazu's 山崎正和 "soft individualism" and then describing the developments from "theory" to "movement," exemplified by the experiments of the Peace for Vietnam Committee (Beheiren ベ平連) and the women's movement centered on the Seikatsu Club Consumers' Cooperative. Not only is this a social history of contemporary Japan as seen from the perspectives of consumers and women, but it is also an outstanding study of gender and social movements in contemporary Japan. It is essential reading for linking feminism and social movement theory.

11 天野正子 Amano Masako, 『フェミニズムのイズムを超えて――女たちの時代経験』 *Transcending the -Ism of Feminism: The Historical Experiences of Women*, 293 pp., 岩波書店, 1997.

12 佐藤慶幸 Satō Yoshiyuki, 『女性と協同組合の社会学――生活クラブからのメッセージ』 *The Sociology of Women and Cooperatives: A Message from the Seikatsu (Livelihood) Club Consumers' Cooperative*, vii+276 pp., 文眞堂, 1996.

Approaching the issue from the perspective of the rebirth of communities in contemporary industrial society, the author defines the Seikatu Club Consumers' Cooperative as a "cooperative self-organization of daily living" and, having first considered the significance of staff work, he then goes on to discuss women's workers' collectives, consumer cooperatives and feminism, and the Seikatsu Club Consumers' Cooperative as a form of social participation for women, as well as touching on environmental problems and the consumer cooperative movement, staff organization and the activities of cooperative members as a new social movement, contemporary industrial society and interlocutory communication, and the life-world and social movements. Satō analyzes in sociological terms the formation of new human relations in the context of the current questioning of the relationship between the economy, ecology and technology, the role of women in this, the meaning of utilizing feminism in the consumer cooperative movement, and the significance of a "representative move-

ment" whereby women use the cooperative movement to advance into politics. He also examines the idea of joint purchasing as a solution to environmental problems insofar that it shows the links between "the kitchen and global environmental problems" and ideas for reforming the organization of cooperatives with reference to the perspective of gender.

13 大橋松行 Ōhashi Matsuyuki, 『生活者運動の社会学──市民参加への一里塚』 *The Sociology of the Consumer (Seikatsusha) Movement: A Milestone in Citizens' Participation*, 197 pp., 北樹出版, 1997.

This book deals with subjects such as the movement to stop chemical detergents entering Lake Biwa 琵琶湖, the citizens' movement in the city of Zushi 逗子, and the residents' movement on Miyake Island 三宅島 from the perspectives of the increasing conservatism of young people in an "affluent society," cultural administration, etc.

14 栗原　彬 Kurihara Akira, 『〈やさしさ〉の闘い──社会と自己をめぐる思索の旅路で』 *The Struggles of "Gentleness": On a Journey of Musings about Society and Self*, 256 pp., 新曜社, 1996.

15 小椋　博 (監修) Komuku Hiroshi (supvr.), 『新・スポーツ文化の創造に向けて』 *Towards the Creation of a New Sports Culture*, 260＋45 pp., ベースボールマガジン社, 1996.

16 赤川　学 Akagawa Manabu, 『性への自由／性からの自由──ポルノグラフィの歴史社会学』 *Freedom to Sex/Freedom from Sex: The Historical Sociology of Pornography*, 204＋13 pp., 青弓社, 1996.

A social history of pornography, with the final two chapters dealing with its history and the current situation in Japan. It is to be hoped that more empirical research on this subject will appear in the future.

17 矢島正見 (編) Yajima Masami (ed.), 『男性同性愛者のライフヒストリー』 *The Life Histories of Gays*, viii＋491 pp., 学文社, 1997.

One of the few studies of gays in the field of Japanese sociology. It is based on interviews and describes how the interviewees became aware of their homosexuality and how they came to behave as gays. It concludes that in Japan homosexual relations are rooted in consensus, but "this consensus is in fact a typically Japanese vague kind of consensus," and "examining the sexuality of gays has direct bearings on the examination of the future modality of sexuality."

18 松平　誠 Matsudaira Makoto, 『入浴の解体新書』 *A New Anatomy of Bathing*, 253 pp., 小学館, 1997.

On the basis of the history and present state of the culture of bathing in Japan, the author develops ideas on comparative culture.

19 熊沢　恂・清　眞人・木本喜美子 Kumazawa Makoto, Kiyoshi Mahito

and Kimoto Kimiko, 『映画マニアの社会学——スクリーンにみる人間と社会』 *The Sociology of Film Buffs: People and Society as Seen on the Screen*, 218 pp., 明石書店, 1997.

20 宮原浩二郎・荻野昌弘 (編) Miyahara Kōjirō and Ogino Masahiro (eds.), 『変身の社会学』 *The Sociology of Metamorphosis*, v+256 pp., 世界思想社, 1997.

This book approaches the human desire for change in contemporary society in terms of the key word 'metamorphosis', arguing that if the power of self-retention can be equated with memory, then the power of metamorphosis is equivalent to oblivion. It represents a new type of sociology that tries to approach society and people from an angle diametrically opposite to that of theories of identity.

21 新原道信 Niihara Michinobu, 『ホモ・モーベンス——旅する社会学』 *Homo Movens: The Sociology of Travelling*, 269 pp., 窓社, 1997.

22 鶴見良行・宮内泰介 (編) Tsurumi Yoshiyuki and Miyauchi Taisuke (ed.), 『ヤシの実のアジア学』 *On Coconuts and Asian Studies*, 349 pp., コモンズ, 1996.

23 鶴見和子 Tsurumi Kazuko, 『内発的発展論の展開』 *The Evolution of Endogenous Development Theory*, 318+xiv pp., 筑摩書房, 1996.