Syllabus: Seminar on Modern Japanese Society

Course Aims and Description

This is an advanced seminar for students with serious interest and some background in Japanese society, or with a strong background in sociology and some knowledge of an Asian society. Its aim is to help prepare students to conduct substantive research on Japan using a sociological approach. The seminar will examine the current state of American knowledge concerning Japanese society, focusing on three major issues. First, what are the theoretical perspectives underlying research on Japanese society, and how have these perspectives shaped research questions by shifting attention toward some phenomena and away from others? Second, what research questions have been thoroughly studied, what topics are relatively unexplored, and what issues need to be studied in a new light because of changes in Japanese society? Third, what research methods have been used in the existing research on Japan, and what methods are appropriate for future research?

The focus of the seminar is primarily on English language studies of Japanese society by both Western (primarily American) and Japanese social scientists. Students are encouraged to enrich the seminar and their own research by using Japanese language sources as well. We will discuss the effects of the language and culture of the researcher on the research as issues arise.

All but the last few class sessions will be organized around sets of readings on various topics. It is preferable that you read all the selections for a particular week at least lightly, rather than selecting one for more thorough study and not reading the others, unless we divide them up between students. For some sessions we may also analyze a small amount of data (statistics, video clips, etc.) in class. Seminar participants will be expected to attend class regularly, to do all assigned reading before coming to class, and to participate fully in class discussions.

Each participant will write a seminar paper, to be submitted in both draft and revised final form. The main points of the seminar paper will also be presented orally in class near the end of the semester. The seminar paper may be a polished "think-piece" using available sources, a research report based on data, or a fully-developed research proposal for some future (presumably real) research project. The topic must be developed in consultation with the instructor very early in the semester. This paper proposal is due in class on February 1. A full draft of the seminar paper is due April 5. Basic English editing is your responsibility and should be taken care of before submitting the first draft. I will critique this draft carefully and return it to you. You are expected to incorporate the critique suggestions (although of course you are free to disagree with them) into the final draft, which is due on the last day of class, May 3. Grades will be based on the seminar paper and presentation, and general class participation.

Texts

Course pack at Professional Image contains readings not in Doing Fieldwork in Japan.
Reading and Discussion Schedule

January 11  Introduction to the course
Questions: How are the major theoretical orientations in American sociology reflected in research on Japan? How can you recognize these orientations in studies of Japanese society? What other theoretical perspectives are you likely to encounter in contemporary studies of Japan? How can sociological research methods be used to study Japan? How do publications written for a sociological audience differ from those written for a Japanese Studies audience?

Readings:


January 18  Martin Luther King Day, no class
January 25  Interpersonal Relations and Emotional Dynamics
Questions: Are these two views of amae different, and if so, how and why? What is the relationship between amae and the conflict management strategies described by Lebra and Salamon? How are the conflict management strategies described by Lebra revealed in the Rengō Sekigun purge?

Readings:


February 1  Socialization and Social Control
Research Paper Proposal Due at beginning of class
Questions: What relationships can you see between styles of socialization and styles of social control? How do these studies make the abstract concepts of socialization and social control researchable? What is the utility of such abstract concepts for doing research? What do socialization and social control have to do with the basic principles of social structure and everyday practices of social interaction?
Readings:


February 8   Studying Families and Age Groups

Questions: How can outsiders study families? How can you turn a demographic category such as an age group into a subect of sociological study? How do you get the numbers, and how do you get beyond them? How can studies of families build on other fieldwork and longterm relationships?

Readings:
White, Merry, “Taking Note of Teen Culture in Japan: Dear Diary, Dear Fieldworker” in *Doing Fieldwork in Japan*, pp. 21-35.


February 15   Presidents’ Day, no class

February 22   Studying Communities

Questions: How did Bestor and Culter do their fieldwork? How are the communities they studied similar and how are they different? What kinds of theory guided their research? What audience do you think they were writing for?

Readings:
March 1  
**Structure of Business, Industry and Bureaucracy**

Questions: How do these articles "map" or diagram the relations between companies or bureaucratic entities, and through this the larger Japanese social structure? Are their maps similar? For what purposes do these studies use their structural maps? Why does a researcher need such a map? Could these studies have been done without paying attention to these relations and mapping them?

Readings:


March 8  
**Studying Work Environments**

Questions: What do these studies tell us about the nature of work in large companies and bureaucracies in Japan? How does work commitment vary with the position of the worker? With the type of office or company? How do Ogasawara and Rohlen offer different perspectives on essentially the same kind of company? How does new research on women change the dominant view of work commitment in Japan? How do you do participant observation in a work setting?

Readings:


March 15      **Studying Labor Organization and Worker Resistance**  
Questions: How do these studies confront common assumptions? What kinds of questions and approaches enabled the authors to get beyond the common assumptions and see something different? What is the research (data) base for each of these articles, and how does that affect the analysis? How are the unions Turner studied different from other enterprise unions?

Readings:  


March 22      **Spring vacation, no class**  
March 29      **Social Stratification and Mobility**  
Questions: What is the relation between education, social stratification, social mobility, and the social structure we mapped earlier? Who is at the "bottom" and why? What aspects of these patterns apply to women and what aspects work differently? How were these studies done and what sorts of data did they require? What is the audience for these writings?


April 5      **Studying Minorities**  
**First Draft of Research Paper Due at Beginning of Class**  
Questions: How and why has the status of Burakumin changed, and how does the research literature reflect these changes? Are there similar changes in other minority groups in Japan? Why don’t all “minorities” benefit from the same kinds of legal and institutional changes in Japan? How do Roth and Lie relate reflexively to their fieldwork situations? How do they make good use of their special vantage point?

Readings:  


April 12  **Studying Social Movements and Social Change**  
Questions: How, why, and when does the legal system become a focal point for conflict, resistance, and social change in Japan? How does the legal system become a convenient way to study social movements? What else goes on in social movements that does not directly involve the legal system?

Readings:  
Steinhoff, Patricia G., “New Notes from the Underground: Doing Fieldwork Without a Site” in *Doing Fieldwork in Japan*, pp. 36-54.


April 19  **Studying Popular Culture and Media**  
Questions: What do these examples tell us about how culture is produced, reproduced, and changed? How are one’s senses and sensitivities employed in doing this kind of research? How can you study change with research subjects such as these? What theoretical perspectives underlie these studies? What difference does it make if your research subject has a fixed “site”? What other methods are used in these studies of popular culture?

Readings:  
Yano, Christine, “Unraveling the Web of Song” in *Doing Fieldwork in Japan*, pp. 277-293.


April 26  **Studying the Criminal Justice System**  
Questions: How can we study a criminal justice system that limits access to outsiders? How do we get beyond the statistics to understand what is really going on?

Readings:  
Johnson, David T. “Getting In and Getting Along in the Prosecutor’s Office” in *Doing Fieldwork in Japan*, pp. 139-155.


**Extra Session  Student Presentations**
Because we lose two Monday class sessions to legal holidays, we will need at least one additional class session for student presentations. This will be scheduled during the exam period.

**May 3  Student Presentations**

**Final Draft of Research Paper Due at beginning of class**

**Kokua Statement**  Any student who feels s/he may need an accommodation based on the impact of a disability is invited to contact me privately. I would be happy to work with you and the KOKUA Program (Office for Students with Disabilities) to ensure reasonable accommodations in my course. KOKUA can be reached at (808) 956-7511 or (808) 956-7612 (voice/text) in room 013 of the Queen Lili'uokalani Center for Student Services

**Plagiarism**  The following definition of plagiarism comes from the UH-Manoa Student Conduct Code: *Plagiarism includes but is not limited to submitting, in fulfillment of an academic requirement, any work that has been copied in whole or in part from another individual's work without attributing that borrowed portion to the individual; neglecting to identify as a quotation another's idea and particular phrasing that was not assimilated into the student's language and style or paraphrasing a passage so that the reader is misled as to the source; submitting the same written or oral or artistic material in more than one course without obtaining authorization from the instructors involved; or "drylabbing," which includes obtaining and using experimental data and laboratory write-ups from other sections of a course or from previous terms.*

*University of Hawai‘i at Manoa Student Conduct Code* (1992), p. 6