What does Zhao's rise to the premiership mean in terms of elite transformation? Shambaugh makes two points. First, Zhao's rise represents a slight generational change among the elite, affirming the Party's policy to promote younger leaders. Zhao belongs to the "kang zhan" generation (War of Resistance Against Japan) as against the "Long March" generation. Second, Zhao's elevation confirms a trend from ideologues to managerial bureaucrats, paralleling a phenomenon that has been underway for sometime in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. This in turn reflects the emphasis on economic development, which requires skilled administrators who can not only manage policies and people but who are well-versed in the technical aspects of the economy. Zhao typifies this new elite type emerging from provincial (and parochial) experience, but differs from the parochial stereotype in that he has also had much experience with foreigners as well.

Shambaugh portrays Zhao as a very liberal economic thinker by the standards of socialist countries, standing above all for increasing output and bettering the well-being of the people. Zhao's notable quotation reflects this posture: "Socialism means two things: public ownership of the means of production and paying each according to his work. As long as these two principles are safeguarded we should feel free to adopt all those structures, systems, policies, and measures which can promote the development of production, and not bind ourselves as silkworms do within cocoons."

This fine biography is a signal contribution to our understanding of contemporary Chinese politics.

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Heritage of Endurance is the latest collaboration between the two prolific researchers, Hiroshi Wagatsuma and George A. De Vos, who have previously co-authored Japan's Invisible Race and Socialization for Achievement, among others. Their continuous interest has been to understand how Japanese personalities are shaped by their culture. The authors have advanced a psychocultural approach—an inter-disciplinary perspective built on social psychology and psychological anthropology—in the present volume as in the previous works.

Heritage of Endurance has resulted from a sustained and painstaking study of lower-class family patterns in Tokyo. The authors are particularly interested in the "genesis" of juvenile deviant social behavior and attitudes originated in the psycho-historical dynamics of parents' lives which are assumed to determine the qualities of their children's socialization. They de-emphasize two conceptual dimensions central to most studies of juvenile delinquency: situational consideration, the primary concern of sociologists focused upon the social-structural determinants of juvenile delinquency, and attention to delinquents themselves, the "subjects" of research. Stated briefly, the authors' assumption is that psychological mechanisms and attitudes developed through the socialization process within particular families account for socially deviant behavior.

The authors' research, which they characterize as an "experimental study," began in 1962 and was completed in 1968. It involved at least four scholars and 14 research assistants. Through the cooperation of four middle schools 50 "intact" families were chosen for the study: an experimental group of 30 families, each with a socially deviant son and a control group of 20 families, each with a normal son. The authors decided to focus upon a middle-school age cohort because of its critical, formative stage of personality development. They chose these two groups in order to compare the genesis of juvenile attitudes originated in the family interaction.

The research setting was Arakawa Ward in Tokyo marked by the predominance of working- and lower-class characteristics. It is the second densely populated ward in the city and has numerous petty entrepreneurial establishments which constitute the artisan-merchant economy of the ward, to which apprentices have traditionally been recruited from outside Tokyo. The methods of data collection consisted of an intensive application of Rorschach Test and Thematic Apperception Test administered to the youthful subjects and their fathers and mothers, and life-history interviews.

Turning to the findings, I shall briefly present the authors' general conclusions first, followed by more specific ones. When the research was conducted, urbanization was taking place with an intense pace under the government economic plans to increase personal income through the expansion of industry and international trade. This urbanization gained an unprecedented acceleration in the 1960s. Yet, poverty was visible in large cities such as Tokyo and caused a serious problem particularly for lower-class families most vulnerable to economic vicissitudes. Most of the fathers of the sample migrated to Tokyo as apprentices of petty entrepreneurial businesses before the war, and the subjects were born in Arakawa shortly after the war.

The authors conclude that severe problems of personal and social disorganizations have not been produced in Arakawa Ward by such urbanization. They attribute this generalization to the stability of social relations inherent in the "townsman culture" of residents that counters the general processes of urbanization. There is the persistence of paternalistic social relations serving as a nurturing force for the Arakawans, maintained through apprenticeship to the present days. The sample families live in this cultural context.

Another conclusion presented by the authors relates to a high level of achievement motives shown by the parents of these families, despite the fact that they occupy the lowest occupational strata. Though they are occupational failures who appear to be victims of economic processes, the authors report that they exhibit continuous striving, persistence, hard work, and frugality. Moreover, many parents do not fail to hold hope for their children's relative social success. The title of this volume symbolizes these values to which the Arakawans adhere.

The authors' third generalization is that social alienation and class consciousness among the parents of the study families are relatively absent. They attribute this evidence to "the expressive satisfactions found in Japanese paternalism, a still operative form of secondary socialization" (p. 446) in which mutual vicarious identification is developed.

While the sample families live in the social context influenced by these cultural and historical forces, the authors find important contrasts between the families of delinquents and nondelinquents. These two types of families are compared with special attention to the psychological materials of the parents. An extensive comparison of quantitative data from the projective tests are presented in six chapters, followed by the qualitative portraits of four families. The quantitative analysis involves specific atten-