

## Social Concerns In The 1980s Chapter 25

Contemporary Japan: History, Politics and Social Change since the 1980s presents a comprehensive examination of the causes of the Japanese economic bubble in the late 1980s and the socio-political consequences of the recent financial collapse. Represents the only book to examine in depth the turmoil of Japan since Emperor Hirohito died in 1989, the Cold War ended, and the economy collapsed Provides an assessment of Japan's dramatic political revolution of 2009 Analyzes how risk has increased in Japan, undermining the sense of security and causing greater disparities in society Assesses Japan's record on the environment, the consequences of neo-liberal reforms, immigration policies, the aging society, the US alliance, the Imperial family, and the 'yakuza' criminal gangs

This classic presents a detailed and lively discussion of the history, significance, and implications of coalitions in the American two-party system. Lipset and his colleagues set forth strategies and guideposts. These essays of the twenty-one scholars, party leaders, and candidates are an update of the 1978 volume *Emerging Coalitions in American Politics*, also edited by Lipset. "At the turn of the century, Taiwan appeared to be a success story in both its economic and political development. Rapid economic growth and economic transformation had commenced in the 1960s and continued through the 1990s, earning the name of a "miracle" in the 1980s. While considerably delayed, the country's transformation from a one-party dictatorship began slowly in the late 1980s but was completed without much trauma by the mid-1990s, reflecting both reforms from above by the ruling Kuomintang (KMT) and pressure from below by the opposition Democratic Progressive Party (DPP). The first two decades of the 21st century brought generally bad news, however. The economy slowed and became considerably more dependent on China, who claimed sovereign control over Taiwan; and politics became more conflictual as Taiwan's situation worsened. In terms of issues, national identity and cross-Strait relations dominated Taiwan politics throughout much of the democratic era. However by the late 2010s, economic and social issues had become important concerns as well. Consequently, as the 2020s opened, Taiwan was clearly at a crossroads in its international, political, and social situation. This book analyzes issues in contemporary Taiwan. The first two chapters consider a variety of issues; the next four analyze cross-Strait relations; then come three chapters on issues and the party system and three on constitutional and legal issues; and the final one focuses on a social issue"--

With its highly centralized political institutions, Israel is typical of the unitary, nonfederal political systems in the world. On the other hand, with its growing emphasis on federalism, the United States reveals the functions and dysfunctions of the pluralist system. In this provocative book, Frederick Lazin compares the two types of political systems to show how municipalities in Israel, as in the United States, exert considerable influence on implementation of national domestic policies. He argues convincingly that unitary systems have many of the same difficulties that their federal counterparts have in implementing social welfare policies. This study provides a theoretical basis for understanding how administrative institutional system and socioeconomic status variables affect the potential influence of municipalities and make implementation of policies so problematic. It develops a model for policy implementation in unitary systems which then serves as a framework of analysis for a series of case studies of social welfare, education, and health policy in Israel. Comparisons are then made with the federal political system of the United States in which the national government needs the cooperation of local authorities to implement its policies. Reference is made to federal housing policies and programs for low-income Americans. Similarities as well as differences are noted between the two systems in order to reach conclusions about policy implementation regardless of type of political system. The book contributes both to the general literature on policy implementation as well as to the politics of unitary versus federal systems. It provides a unique and important analysis of problems confronting both types of system in the area of policy implementation of social welfare programs, which remain important concerns in political systems throughout the world.

Selected and condensed portions of five reports prepared by Project SPAN (Social Studies Priorities, Practices, and Needs) are presented. The purpose of Project SPAN was to describe and assess the current and recent state of social studies/social science education, designate desired states to which social studies might or should aspire, and shape recommendations as to how those desired states might be approached. There are four sections. The first section, drawn mostly from the conclusion of an extensive report written by Hazel Whitman Hertzberg as historical background for the project, describes efforts to reform social studies during the period 1880-1980. The second section focuses on the current state of five critical elements in social studies programming and instruction: rationales, goals, and objectives; curriculum patterns; curriculum materials; teachers; and instructional practices. The third section, "The Future of Social Studies," describes in some detail the six major problems that SPAN staff and consultants believe need to be faced in the 1980s, the "desired states" toward which social studies educators might strive, and recommendations flowing from a comparison of current states and the problems associated with the desired states. The fourth section describes one of the several major alternatives to the current pattern of social studies considered by the SPAN staff and consultants. The alternative is a social roles approach to social studies. (Author/RM)

Arguing that the social integration of Western Europe already exists in an advanced form, Kaelble examines eight selected aspects of society: the European family; employment structures; big business; social mobility and education; social inequality in the class system; life in European cities; the rise of the welfare state; and industrial relations. Approaching a 'European history' rather than the traditional collection of national histories, his unique and challenging view of social development will interest not only historians but also sociologists and political scientists. Includes list of publications of the Science Council of Canada.

This book provides a detailed overview of conflicting issues and practices related to Federal government information policies and the distribution of federal information through print and non-print information handling technologies. Drawing from published literature and interviews with key Federal officials, it provides a framework for viewing Federal information policies and practices.

Most of the seven major industrial countries are now experiencing significant changes in their demographic structure. A persistent pattern of declining fertility and improving life expectancy has created major segments of the population that are already relatively aged or will become so in the near future. This paper examines the impact of prospective demographic trends on the level

