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Opening Address by Kazuo Miyake, Director of RCCCC

Although recent years see an increase in the number of Japanese infant studies, it has to be admitted that in this country the state of the art in this field is still in its infancy. A coming of age will not be in sight for some time without a more consistent and systematic effort on this relatively new field. In proposing this workshop, it was hoped that one small step in the progress toward a more exciting state of affairs for infant studies in Japan could be made by providing a good opportunity for interaction of not only researchers from different countries in the field, but also for researchers from different disciplines. Here in this workshop, as we would have a much smaller group than what will be expected for the Conference proper in Tokyo, I am certain that we would be able to benefit from a more intimate, face to face interaction.

Current Research Activities of RCCCC

The general objective of the research activities at RCCCC is to elucidate the process of socialization in infancy and early childhood, specifically the factors underlying the development of individual as well as cultural variations in attachment, compliance, emotional expression, and other forms of social behavior. To attain this objective we have conducted a couple of longitudinal studies starting from newborn period to preschool years.

The theoretical framework of our research emphasizes the interaction of early temperamental dispositions with maternal mode of interaction in the establishment of individual differences in socio-emotional development. Our finding so far indicates the possibility of a temperamental disposition toward irritability and fearfulness in the first year that could make a considerable contribution to the variations observed in the attachment classification. It is shown that what is called "security of attachment" reflects, at least partly, a temperamental disposition to become irritable and fearful. It is also suggested that temperamental and maternal variables are likely to interact to determine the pattern of attachment behavior. It is found that major differences exist in Strange Situation performance of our one-year-old infants relative to those in the United States.

We also found the existence of major differences in Strange Situation performance of our one-year-old infants relative to those in the United States. Specifically, Japanese infants were overrepresented in the C(resistant) classification and underrepresented in A (avoidant) classification. Our findings seem to indicate that the Strange Situation created a distress so intense in some Japanese infants that they could not easily recover from the distress even by reunion with their mothers.

We know that Japanese customs encourage close physical proximity between mother and infant and infrequent exposure to strange adults. Moreover, the emphasis on dependence in our culture undoubtedly increases our infants' showing distress when separ-

ated from their mothers. Hence, the ideas about attachment as assessed by the Strange Situation procedure are challenged by our infants and mothers. Assuming the preferred patterns of mother-infant interaction in our culture, what Ainsworth attachment classification means must change. In this connection, Hinde (1982) clearly pointed out the fallacy of viewing a single pattern of mother-infant relationship as adaptive :

The picture of an environment of evolutionary adaptedness serves well enough as a first stage in our thinking. But as we go beyond that, we must accept that individuals differ and society is complex, and that mothers and babies will be programmed not simply to form one sort of relationship but a range of possible relationships according to circumstances. So we must be concerned not with normal mothers and deviant mothers but with a range of styles and a capacity to select appropriately between them At one level of approximation, there are general properties of mothering necessary whatever the circumstances. At a more precise level, the optimal mothering behavior will differ according to the sex of the infant, its ordinal position in the family, its mother's social status, caregiving contributions from other family members, the state of physical resources, and so on. Natural selection must surely have operated to produce conditional maternal strategies, not stereotypy.

While preparing for publishing a final report of the research stated above, our research team has launched on the study of the socialization of emotion in infancy and communication style between mother and infant in close collaboration with Professor Campos of the University of Illinois at Urbana/Champaign and his research team.

It has been hypothesized by anthropologists and psychiatrists that the nonverbal communication style and the underlying attitudes of Japanese mother account for the profound differences in subsequent personality, socialized affects (e. g. pride and shame) and group behaviors existing between American and Japanese children. Confirmation of these hypotheses is one of the significant areas of our research.

As a first step toward this goal, a series of lab observations was carried out comparing American and Japanese mothers' style of communication when prohibiting their 23-months-old infants from touching attractive objects. Preliminary findings from this study demonstrate that the Japanese mothers seem to be more inhibited to use harsh tone of voice and less verbal. They are somewhat less persistent in their restriction of their infants. Cultural differences in the infants' readiness to comply with maternal prohibition also appear likely. We hope not only to elucidate cultural differences, but also common processes of emotional communication that are significant in influencing subsequent child behavior.

Secondly, a longitudinal research is underway currently in order to investigate how both socialization and temperamental dispositions lead to early individual and cultural differences in emotional behavior and expression. We believe this kind of study can help illuminate the processes through which early social influence modifies, extends, or overrides emotional development.

With some 40 mothers and their infants living in Sapporo as our subjects, a home observation was conducted which included not only observations of natural interaction between mother and her 5-month-old infant, but also several controlled procedures

designed to elicit emotional interchange between the two or emotional reactions from the infant. At 12 months of the infant age the same mother-infant pairs were invited to our lab. In this lab observations were included assessments of the infant's temperamentally-based tendency to become inhibited when faced with unfamiliar events, expressions of smiling and laughter, fear, and anger to a variety of social and nonsocial stimuli, reaction to maternal prohibitions, and responsiveness to posed emotional expressions. Parallel observations of the mother-infant interaction at 5 months of age are underway in Champaign, Illinois, and the assessments at 12 months of age are scheduled for spring 1988.

The analysis of the data from the observations stated above allows us to examine the developmental influences of mother's style and infant temperament as well as stability and change in early emotional development from a cross-cultural point of view.

We regard this study as a preliminary one, and I entertain the hope that more elaborate design will be employed in our future studies to assess both infant and mother characteristics in and outside of interactional contexts beginning from newborn period in order to better comprehend the contributions of mother and infant to emotional interchange and development.

The Program

NEW DIRECTONS FOR INFANCY RESEARCH

Thursday, 9 July

10 : 30~13 : 30	Registration
11 : 30~12 : 30	Opening Session
	Greetings
	Chairperson : Chen, Shing-jen
	Address : Miyake, Kazuo
12 : 30~13 : 30	Lunch
13 : 30~14 : 45	Address : Papoušek, Hanuš
	" The Middle European Contributions to Infant Research "
14 : 45~15 : 00	Coffee Break
15 : 00~16 : 30	Address : Butterworth, George
	" Main Themes in European Research on Infant Perception and Cognition "
16 : 30~17 : 20	Open House
	Research and Clinical Center for Child Development
18 : 00~	Reception at Pakeretto Lake Park

Friday, 10 July

9 : 30~12 : 30	Plenary Session
	Panel Discussion
	Chairperson : Bell, Richard
	Speakers :
	1. Beller, Kuno

	" Cultural and Situational Correlates of Infant Temperament "
	2. Fogel, Alan " A Dynamic Systems Approach to Infant Development : Theory and Research Strategies "
	3. Lipsitt, Lewis " Hedonic Mediation of Self-Regulatory Behavior in Infants "
	4. Okonogi, Keigo & Watanabe, Hisako " The Importance of Infancy Research: Psychiatric Point of View "
12 : 30~13 : 30	Lunch
13 : 30~14 : 30	Address : Kobayasi, Noboru " Significance of Infant Research in Pediatrics "
14 : 30~14 : 45	Coffee Break
14 : 45~17 : 00	Discussion Session
	a) Newborn Chairpersons : Bell, Richard & Chen, Shing-jen
	b) Cognition, perception Chairpersons : Cohen, Annabel & Wakai, Kunio
	c) Socio-emotional development Chairpersons : Grossmann, Klaus & Takahashi, Michiko

Saturday, 11 July

9 : 30~10 : 15	Reports by Discussion Chairpersons
10 : 15~11 : 45	Discussion Session
11 : 45~12 : 00	Closing Remarks

List of participants

Participants from Abroad

<i>Name</i> (family, given)	<i>Affiliation</i>	<i>Area of Interests or Specialty</i>
Ashkenazi, Zafrira	Children's Diagnostic and Rehabilitation Center, Beer-Sheva, Israel	Culture and childrearing; infant stimulation programs
Bell, Richard	Department of Psychology, University of Virginia, U. S. A.	Reciprocal socialization; genetic factors
Beller, E. Kuno	Department of Social Education —Early Education, Berlin Free University, F. R. G.	Conflict moderation; daycare; infant attachment
Butterworth, George	Department of Psychology, University of Stirling, Scotland	Origins of thought & language; joint visual attention
Cohen, Annabel	Center for Research in Human Development, Erindale College, University of Toronto, Canada	Memory and perception; infant hearing
Fogel, Alan	Department of Child Development and Family Studies, Purdue University, U. S. A.	Social & communicative development; dynamic systems view

Grossmann, Karin	Department of Psychology, Regensburg University, F. R. G.	Attachment : comparative, in relation to illness
Grossmann, Klaus E.	Department of Psychology, Regensburg University, F. R. G.	Lifespan attachment ; precursors of attachment
Hwang, Philip	Department of Psychology, Gothenburg University, Sweden	Parent-infant relations ; role of father
Lipsitt, Lewis	Department of Psychology, Brown University, U. S. A.	Sensory & learning processes ; early experience
Morgan, George	Department of Human Develop- ment and Family Studies, Colorado State University, U. S. A.	Mastery motivation
Papoušek, Hanuš	Max Planck Institute for Psychiatry, F. R. G.	Pediatrics/Developmental psycho- biology ; parent-infant interaction
Papoušek, Mechtild	Max Planck Institute for Psychiatry, F. R. G.	Psychiatry/Developmental psycho- biology ; parent-infant interac- tion
Stevenson, Marguerite	School of Family Resources and Consumer Sciences, University of Wisconsin, Madison U. S. A.	Contingent responsiveness & lan- guage, social, & cognitive skills.

Participants from Japan

<i>Name (family, given)</i>	<i>Affiliation</i>	<i>Area of Interests or Specialty</i>
Itoigawa, Naosuke	Osaka University Department of Human Sciences	Ethology, Developmental psychol- ogy
Ōtaki, Midori	Jōetsu University of Education	Attachment
Ōhama, Kikuko	Komazawa University Depart- ment of Literature	Language acquisition & interac- tion
Okonogi, Keigo	Keio University Medical School	Psychiatry
Katō, Tadaaki	Nippon Aiku Research Institute for Maternal-Child Health & Welfare	Pediatrics/Mother-infant interac- tion
Kohzuma, Shirō	Tokyo University Medical School	Obstetrics
Kobayashi, Noboru	National Children's Hospital	Pediatrics/Infant behavior
Takahashi, Michiko	Tokyo Gakugei University	Social interaction, Attachment
Nakamura, Kou	Sapporo Medical College Psychology Area	Newborn visual perception
Hamada, Yōko	Keio University Medical School	Infant psychiatry
Fujisaki, Machiyo	Gunma University Department of Education	Developmental psychology/Longi- tudinal study
Maekawa, Kihei	Tokyo Jikei Medical College	Pediatrics

Mizukami, Keiko	National Children's Hospital Medical Research Center	Mother-infant interaction ; neonatal behavior
Yamaguchi, Hiroko	Shiraume Gakuen Junior College	Cognitive development ; symbolic play
Wakai, Kunio	Kobe University	Family interaction & cognitive development ; learning
Wakaba, Yōko	Tokyo Gakugei University	Psychology of handicapped chil- dren
Watanabe, Hisako	Yokohama City Hospital	Psychiatry
Isshiki, Nobuo	NHK Broadcasting Corporation	TV Director
Yamashita, Itaru	Hokkaido University School of Medicine	Psychiatry
Shitara, Masayo	Sapporo City Hospital Division of Child Psychiatry	Child psychiatry
Mizuno, Kazuko	Sapporo City Hospital Division of Child Psychiatry	Child psychiatry
Fukuyama, Keiko	Kinikyo Hospital Pediatric Sec- tion	Pediatrics
Onishi, Michiko	Otani Women's College	Child development
Miyamoto, Minoru	Hokkai Gakuen University	Child clinical psychology
Miyake, Kazuo	Hokkaido University Faculty of Education	Early socialization ; parent-child interaction
Chen, Shing-jen	Hokkaido University Faculty of Education	Newborn & infant behavior development
Seki, Michiko	Hokkaido University Faculty of Education	Socialization ; preschool educa- tion
Furutsuka, Takashi	Hokkaido University Faculty of Education	Physiological psychology ; pre- mature infant development
Nakano, Shigeru	Fuji Women's Junior College	Children's play
Kanaya, Yūko	Kokugakuin Junior College	Mother-infant interaction ; temperament
Usui, Hiroshi	Hokkaido University of Education	Cognitive style ; personality devel- opment
Satō, Kimiharu	Hokkaido University of Education	Perception & cognition
Kojima, Yasuji	Sapporo University	Cognitive development ; social interaction
Aoki, Mari	Hokkaido University of Education	Mother-infant interaction ; per- sonality development
Bradshaw, Donna	Visiting Research Fellow	Emotion socialization ; emotion communication

Takahashi, Yoshinobu	Doctoral program student	Cognitive development
Nakamura, Chiaki	Master's program student	Mother-infant affective interaction
Matsumot, Mayumi	Master's program student	Mother-infant interaction
Kusanagi, Emiko	Research student	Temperament
Ōtaki, Mariko	Research Student	Mother-infant interaction
Tamura, Aoi	Graduate of master program	Mother-infant interaction & crying

Reflections on the Workshop

As Dr. R. Bell has provided us with a general comments on the workshop as a whole, repetition will be avoided. A few points will be recorded here to serve as a memorandum to which we can return to when we want to confirm or to review the course of progress in our research and thinking on behavioral development in the future.

1. Both in preparing for the workshop as well as in participating in the interaction, it is felt that a great deal has been learned. We hope that all the participants would agree with us on this, although we are not completely sure this was the case. From the point of view of a beneficiary, one of the most valuable experiences was perhaps the opportunity to meet scholars from countries with different traditions concerning the approaches to our common problems, and this without our going. It was also felt that though a small group of no more than forty researchers, we had one of the best selection. The valuable experience of listening and conversing with the masters was in front of us for picking.

2. The importance of systematic description and the fact that it can be achieved without fancy instrumentation were demonstrated to us more than once during the workshop. This corrected our unconscious belief that experiment took place only in the lab, and modified it with a new one which says that experiment takes place first in researcher's head. We were very much impressed by the simplicity with which problems were formulated and solved, and data shown.

3. One more point in terms of the source of information and inspiration for future research to be remarked on is the emphasis on evolutionary biology. This was true not only at the workshop, but also at the conference too, and in the literature in general. It is hoped that this workshop will serve as a starting point for many of us in doing our home work for future research in behavioral development. (Shing-jen Chen)