Abstracts

Possibility of Online-Journalism
——Simplification to Complication, On the Changing Processes of the Editorial Technique

Tetsuya SHIBAYAMA

On account of the world wide development of the Information Technology, Our contemporary society, as a mass society, is faced with a large exchange of the media system.

Because of this, the work and role of the Journalism bored by established Newspapers and Television broad castings are changing. On this paper, I tried to investigate the possibility of new Journalism appropriate to the new century, focused on Online-Journalism now rising through the Internet. News informs various facts of our society to a reader or audience, but because of the physical limit of the space and time, the technique for writing articles adopts a simplification of the fact. However, Online-Journal has no limit of space. You could able to write articles as you like, and reader could choice online articles according to their tastes and necessities. I have argued, on this paper, concerning about editorial technique, and it should change quite contrarily, that is, Simplification to Complication. Throuhgh these change of editorial technigue, we might be able to understand the exact fact of our contemporary society than ever.

Privatizing and Liberalizing Electricity, the Case of Hungary

Gábor BAKOS

Hungary, a forerunner in Eastern reforms, has boldly privatized its energy sector with foreign capital. While in the West liberalization resulted in electricity abundance and dramatical tariff-cuts, in Hungary it brought excess capacities, but lower tariffs are still a long way to go.

Constructing Clinical Sociology

Mariko INOUE

The idea of clinical sociology is not new. Almost 70 years ago, Louis Wirth of Chicago School, in a pioneering article entitled "Clinical Sociology", described the sociologists' contribution through the "cultural approach" in the child guidance clinics. In the cultural approach of clinical sociological intervention, client's "definition of situation" and its cognitive, cultural background are attached importance to. Redefiniton of client's internalized meanings and alteration of cognitive maps is mainly a concern of clinical sociologists.

When one turns to macrolevel,clinical sociologists try to understand multiple,competing definitions of situation of actors concerned in the problem. Reconstruction of the operating definition of situation through group procedures is the main task of macrolevel clinical sociological intervention.

The Idea of Compassion

Shunji YOKOTA

大乗仏教の菩薩と方便の二つの概念の分析と批判的再考を通じて仏教の慈悲論を新たに考える。慈悲の救済論的意味を認識した上で新たなる慈悲の社会的歴史的側面の展開の可能性と必然性も認めなければならない。これによって初めて仏教の慈悲論は救済論の全ての側面について論ずることができる。ホワイトヘッド・プロセス思想とキリスト教自由神学の考えを参考しながらこの論点を展開する

On the Trends of Japanese Business Start-Ups

Shoken ITO

1. Japanese business start-up rates were 4% in 1990's, lower than 6-7% in ex-first oil crisis, but taking the decline of economic growth rate into consideration we may say recent business start-ups are rather firm.
2. We find lags between the declines of economic growth and those of business start-ups, which could be explained by the changes of relative income advantages of business owners to employees.
3. Industries of hgh business start-up rate are concentrated in IT area. Japanese economy is now under IT revolution.
4. Present firms in high start-up industries are tend to be incorporated in early stage. Traditional pattern, that firms start firstly as selfemployed then become incorporated with firm growth, has been passing away.

Understanding of 'Bushi' as Modern National Morality:
a Precondition of Fomation of a Militant Nation

Minoru NOGUCHI

In this paper, I shall argue that in the wartime Japanese educational authorities implanted incorrect 'Bushi' conception in Japanese people, and that this incorrect conception has not been wiped out yet.

First, I will show the original state of 'Bushi' and that the Japanese history, large part of which was governed by military regimes, was unhappy and exceptional one from the East-Asian point of view. Secondly, I will examine several problems caused by universal admiration of Bushi ethic. Lastly, I will show how the modern nation has educated people in order to implant Bushi spirits in their breast, and argue for the importance of education of scientific history.

The National Identity of Canadians and Ice Hockey

Momo KANO PODOLSKY

This paper will argue that English-Canadians have often used Americans as a basis for comparison when discussing the nature of their own national identity. Both Canada and the United States share a similar history as a former British colony, but Canadians are eager to point out the ways in which they are culturally distinctive from their powerful southern neighbors. We will discuss how ice hockey, the most popular sport in Canada, has traditionally played an important role in the construction of the Canadians' national identity, and explore such themes as sport as a cultural symbol and the nature of identity.

Legal Protection of Biological Resources and Traditional Knowledge:
With Specific Reference to "bio-piracy" in India

Mika YAMANA

The Government of India and non-government organizations all over the world are watching and have started taking action against so called bio 'piracy' of traditional technologies and knowledge. Some of the patents being granted in the US and Europe have been already revoked on the basis of the lack of novelty. For example, The United States Patent and Trademark Office has cancelled (on August 1997) the patent it granted (in March 1995) for the use of turmeric (haldi) powder as a wound healing agent. Tumeric has been known to the natives since ancient time as a wound healing resource and there are old Sanskrit documents which mention it, therefore, it cannot be patented in any other name in any other country. This has enhanced the confidence and pride of India and help remove unfounded fears about India's helplessness in preventing bio-piracy and appropriation of inventions based on indigenous knowledge base.

This paper discusses India's stance on biological resources and traditional knowledge and the proposal for modifications of TRIPs (Trade-Related Intellectual Property Rights) Agreement in accordance with the Convention on Biological Diversity.

Economic Model of Investment in Education
—Coresidence or Separation—

Satoko SAKADUME

In this paper I investigate the relation of investment in education and the parent-child residential choice using game-theoretic model. This model shows that if investment chosen by parents is lower than a certain level, children choose to live with parents, if higher, then they choose to live separately.

The Logic of Intraparty Politics of the Japan Socialist Party

Hiroki MORI

The Japan Socialist Party (JS) had held a party programme, *Nihon ni okeru Syakaisyugi heno Michi* (1964-1986) and it had constrained political behaviors in the internal party arena. Scholars who analyze JSP have been largely concerned of intraparty competitions, however they have paid little attention to the influence of the party programme in the political process of the JSP.

This study examines the role of the party programme and confirms the logic of intraparty politics of the JSP.

On Education (1)

Naoki KAMO

In contemporary Japan, education has become an important social problem. In the latter half of the 20th century, science and technology made remarkable progress, and our daily life became affluent and convenient, but conversely, education from preschool stage to university stage is now falling into a state of devastation and 'anomie'. In this essay, as a preliminary work for contributing to the solution of the problem from the standpoint of social philosophy, I will try to enumerate and systematize many factors which are considered important for understanding the status quo of Japanese education.

To put it more concretely, the aim of this essay is to collect information which seems to be important in connection with questions, such as 'What is the real problem about contemporary education?' or 'How is the pessimistic future prospects of Japanese society having a bad effect on normal growth of children?' or 'What will be the aim of 21st century's education?'

Situation of Women in Science and the 'Equal Opportunity'

Sawako MAEDA

Situation of women scientists in Japan has been investigated and compared with those of the United States and the European countries. It is found that there are some common features among them, that is, women are clustered in the lower levels of the academic professions, in the certain disciplines such as humanity and social sciences, and in the short-term/part-time contracts . To improve the odd distributions of women scientists and to promote the gender equality in science, the policy of 'equal opportunity' and the related 'positive actions' have been enforced in the US and the EU countries. It is considered that the key concept of 'equal opportunity' is 'equity', which brings about the diversity in science. There are still some arguments about the recommendation of the 'positive action' announced by the Association of National Universities in May 2000. The 'positive action' should be put into shape under a definite concept in view of the status of Japanese women scientists .

The Life History Approach to the Study of Japanese Pioneer in Utah:
A Case of the Japanese Newspaper Founder

Haruo HIGASHIMOTO

This is an exploratory study of Uneo Terasawa, founder of the Utah Nippo, a Japanese newspaper published in Salt Lake City, Utah, from 1914 to 1991. The purpose of this study is to examine how the life history approach contributes to sociological interpretations about a Japanese pioneer who emigrated from Japan to work in California, and then moved to Utah where he eventually settled. The scope is limited to the period from his immigration to the United States in 1905 to the time he established the Utah Nippo in 1914.

Because Uneo died in 1939, the oral history method, the traditional data collection procedure in life histories, was not able to be used for this study. However, the materials and documents remaining at the newspaper building, such as photographs, letters, notebooks, were available to enable the researcher to reconstruct his history. Interviews of his family in the United States and relatives in Japan were also conducted to collect further information.

One of the major findings were documents that gave an insight into how he spent the early days of his immigration. His footprints were traced by the letters preserved at the newspaper building. A business card and a notebook showed that he was a labor contractor in Fresno, California in 1908–09, before he moved to Utah. Postcards indicated that he was politically active and became instantly involved in the Japanese community in Salt Lake City and Utah. He worked with the Japanese Association of Utah and the existing Japanese newspaper which had been established in 1907.

It has been indicated that his goal was to go back to Japan to become a politician, and that he started the Japanese newspaper as a means to attain that goal. There is evidence that he was also a vice president of a mining company and had interest in other investment ventures. As an active member of the community, he must receive full recognition as one of the major builders of crucial social institutions for the early Japanese community, such as The Utah Nippo newspaper, the Buddhist church, and the Japanese Association of Utah. He made use of the newspaper, the only mass medium at that time, to develop his influence in the Intermountain area including Idaho, Wyoming and eastern Nevada.

What is "community" in CommunityFM?
The Function of Community FM as the Core of Communality.

Kenji SAKATA

A community usually consists of a group within a small area, or the 'locality' and a grouping of people with the same interests, or a 'communality' within that locality. However, new communities have recently appeared which do not have a particular locality. This is because, media and broadcasting are going through a period of rapid change. The existence of the Internet and computer networks have led to the growth of new communities which are linked only by communality: these communities are called "media communities", "network communities" and "information communities".

CommunityFM is an FM radio service which covers the smallest of areas within Japan-cities, towns and villages. CommunityFM was used only for the practical purpose of disseminating local information.

This article examines the relationship between the new communities and CommunityFM. I investigated

CommunityFM in the Kinki area last year in order to answer the question, "what is 'community' in CommunityFM". The results of my research reveal that the members of CommunityFM radio stations still feel that 'community' means 'locality'. However, they are beginning to accept the idea that CommunityFM can function in new communities.

Re-examining the Image of Parent-Child Relationship in the United States and England: Leading Decisions in Custody Disputes

Kayo MINAMINO

When parents dispute over their child's custody the court is confronted to a difficult question of choosing one of them as custodian, which vitally affects the child's well being for a considerable long period. This note addresses the rule of custody award in the Anglo-American law system, especially in terms of the evaluation of the parent-child relationship and the policy of gender equality. Taking up two leading cases of custody disputes, one in the United States, the other in England, we will first overview each case to make clear what the rule of decisions are, second examine each case's evaluation of the relationship of the child with the parent/caregiver. Finally, we will consider the meaning of the gender roles to the care of the child and rule of custody law.