

## An Inquiry into the Images of Japan Abroad: Content analysis of a monthly magazine in Germany

Kazufumi MANABE  
Sven HOLST

### ABSTRACT

This paper deals with the results of a content analysis of the German monthly magazine “MERIAN” (from 1972, 1980, 1992 and 2001 issues) which was conducted to explore the images of Japan from abroad.

The first section of this paper focuses on the historical background and characteristics of “MERIAN” as follows:

1. Historical background of the publication of “MERIAN.”
2. Profile of the subscribers of “MERIAN.”
3. Analysis of the countries, areas and cities dealt with in “MERIAN.”

The second section presents the results of the content analysis of “MERIAN” as follows:

1. Analysis of the articles (including essays and interviews)
  - (1) Classification of the subjects
  - (2) Classification of the writers
  - (3) Rating of the articles from a positive or negative perspective of images of Japan
2. Analysis of the photographs
  - (1) Analysis of the quantity of photographs
  - (2) Analysis of the content of photographs
    - a) Classification of the photographs
    - b) Analysis of the cover-photographs
    - c) Problems with the photographs and explanations
2. Analysis of the Advertisements
  - (1) Analysis of the quantity of advertisements
  - (2) Analysis of the content of advertisements

**Key Words:** MERIAN, images of Japan, content analysis

## How Do Housing Types Affect Neighborhood Relationships? Analysis of a four-city survey in Japan

Shinsuke OTANI

### ABSTRACT

Is neighborhood weakened by urbanism in contemporary Japan? To answer this question, I have conducted a four-city survey (Musashino, Nishinomiya, Hachioji, and Matsuyama) (1999) in Japan. This survey uses a new method of sampling that measures the effects of both urbanism and housing type (Type I: Single-unit houses in traditional residential areas, Type II: Single-unit houses in suburban areas, Type III: Owned condominiums, Type IV: Public apartments) on personal community networks. This paper provides diverse analyses of how housing types are related to neighborhood networks.

The urbanism hypothesis and popular understandings would lead us to believe that neighborhood relationships are weakened by urbanism. However, according to my survey findings, it is housing type, and not city size, that is most important when explaining the relationship between neighborhood contact and urbanism. Neighborhood relationships are strongly related to housing type. Therefore, when attempting to answer the question we need a more careful analysis which takes into consideration the effect of housing type.

**Key Words:** neighborhood relationships, urbanism, housing types, personal community networks

## Japanese-Brazilian Workers' Life in Japan: Members of a Seventh Day Adventist church

Michiko KAWAKUBO

### **ABSTRACT**

This paper describes the life of Japanese-Brazilian workers in Japan investigated by interviews and a questionnaire survey. The Seventh Day Adventist members in Shizuoka-ken were selected and these Brazilians are all members of the Seventh Day Adventist church in Kakegawa city.

I participated in their annual meeting at summer camp for 5 days and asked them to answer questionnaires and interviewed them. I asked them when and why they came to Japan, how long they intended to stay in Japan, problems they have in their daily life and occupational life, etc.. I also attended their weekly service at their church on Saturdays to observe their activities. As a result, I found that their biggest problem is communication due to the language difference. This problem causes other problems such as with human relationships, racial prejudice, children's education, etc..

**Key Words:** Japanese-Brazilian workers in Japan, Seventh Day Adventist,

## A Study of KOBAYASHI Sanzaburo in HAWAII: Focusing on his activity in Honolulu, 1892–1908

Yasuo MUROTA

### ABSTRACT

This paper presents research on KOBAYASHI Sanzaburo who was a medical doctor in Hawaii. There have been few studies of his life and work. KOBAYASHI was born in Hyogo prefecture and studied under MATSUMOTO Jun who was an army medical doctor. Then he entered Cooper Medical College in San Francisco to major in surgery. After he graduated from Cooper Medical College in 1891, he went to work as a doctor in Hawaii.

Hawaii has had many immigrants from Japan beginning in 1868. They confronted many difficult problems to live there. Dr. KOBAYASHI founded the Japanese Hospital in Honolulu in 1896. His reputation increased among not only Japanese but also among other foreigners in Hawaii. But this hospital was insufficient to meet the needs of Japanese in Honolulu. So he founded a new hospital in 1899. KOBAYASHI hospital was often called Nihonjin Byoin, or the Japanese Hospital.

He came to faith in Buddhism when he contracted a serious disease and became a member of Bukkyo Seinenkai (Young Men's Buddhist Association). Later there was the great Chinatown Fire in January 1900. This disaster left 3500 Japanese homeless. So Nihonjin Jizenkai (Japanese benevolent society) built the Japanese Charity Hospital. KOBAYASHI's Japanese hospital faced financial difficulties after the Chinatown fire. Then Immigration companies bought KOBAYASHI's Hospital, and donated it to the Japanese Charity Society in 1902.

When he returned to Japan in 1903, he was requested to be a director of a charity hospital in Japan, so he went back to Hawaii in order to gather donations. In Hawaii he worked to raise funds and helped to found a charity hospital in Kyoto in 1908.

**Key Words:** KOBAYASHI Sanzaburo, Hawaii, history of immigration, charity, charity hospital

## The Ambivalent Placement of a LWUC (Language of Wider Use and Communication) (English) in Content Study at University

Alan BRADY

### ABSTRACT

This paper focuses on socio-political and socio-educational positions taken at one discipline-area study (i.e. sociology/social work), at university in Japan with regard to its language of wider use and communication (LWUC) English language provision. An explicit integration of a LWUC English study with Japanese L1 discipline-area and life-issues' content study is necessary (1) for Japan as a nation, (2) for Japanese people as a citizenry in an increasingly complex and connected Asian region and world, and (3) for the further regional and global development of the university in Japan. The neglect that has existed at one university named "Shimada" and its sociology and social work faculty in conceiving and developing an integrated language and content study reflects what Lindblom (1990) calls a half-hidden conflict. This conflict involves groups of disconnected language and content faculty who stubbornly adhere to preferred solutions regarding the placement and function of English language study in the curriculum. Possible solutions with respect to a more beneficial higher education role and responsibility of a LWUC English language study at this particular discipline-area studies' university can only be approached if, as Lindlom maintains, inquiry and knowledge are brought to bear so as to alter misconceived notions and practices of integrated language and content study.

**Key Words:** ambivalent placement, language of wider use, content study

Practical and Research Implications for the Support of  
Hiroshima and Nagasaki Survivors in the United States:  
From a psychosocial perspective

Satoshi IKENO  
Kayoko NAKAO

**ABSTRACT**

The purpose of this qualitative study is to explore psychosocial issues facing “*Hibakusha*” in the U.S. We conducted life review interviews with eight Japanese-American *hibakusha*, including “*Kibei*.” Analyses revealed life-long adaptation processes of Hiroshima /Nagasaki tragedy survivors, and a range of cross-cultural hardships that they were forced to face throughout their lives. This study concludes with a discussion on practical and research implications for assisting a-bomb survivors in the U.S.

**Key Words:** Hiroshima, Nagasaki, Japanese American, survivors, atomic bomb, social work

## The Promotion of Community Well-Being and “Public Space”

Kim NAN-HEE

### ABSTRACT

For the promotion of community well-being, there is a need for commonality. A concrete method of accomplishing such commonality is by organizing people in community. But organizations based on commonality tend to exclude non-members. There is a need for a process that subsumes people from the community who have been excluded from the organization.

Therefore, this paper is a study of “public space,” which uses the concept of “public” to examine those spaces open to everyone, and how they contribute to the process of promoting community well-being.

“Public space” for the promotion of community well-being has the following features: first, it has the characteristics of “public space” identified by Hannah Arendt. In fact this is the space where politics begins, and reflects the pluralism and initiative of human beings. But it does not have a totalitarian mentality and does not put labor’s values in a positive light. “Being plural, human beings can gather to form a space amongst themselves, and in that space can see their common world from different points of view and therefore talk about their common affairs” (Canovan, 1992: 146). Some examples include, psychological, spiritual, and active [making friends]. The second feature of such public spaces is that the means of accomplishing its potential is through communication. Finally, this space plays a background role in providing an infrastructure where people can be brought together, and thus be the setting for community well-being practice and activities.

**Key Words:** community well-being, commonality, ARENDT’s “public space”

## Taneaki Hara's Career and Achievements:

Focus on his establishment of the Tokyo Rehabilitation Facility and his support method

Yuko KATAOKA

### ABSTRACT

Taneaki Hara is the pioneer of prison reform and rehabilitation of ex-convicts in Japan. He established the Tokyo Rehabilitation Facility in January 1897 in response to the ex-convicts' requests for help. The purpose of this study is to clarify his achievements as the head of the Tokyo Rehabilitation Facility during the Meiji era, and as data to accomplish this clarification, sources such as Hara's theses were used. Hara helped with the rehabilitation of persons who had been discharged, receiving the support of his patrons and friends. He himself developed the method for supporting the ex-convicts, deciding on the support policy for each client, depending on his situation at the intake. He adjusted the environment for ex-convicts and conducted improvements in their way of life. He documented the record of the rehabilitation of ex-convicts on his "Hogo-cards", evaluated his own practices, and published his findings. Before the social casework method was introduced in Japan, he was practicing an advanced support method adapted to the circumstances of our country. And Hara also made the effort to train new persons who would be engaged in the rehabilitation of ex-convicts.

**Key Words:** rehabilitation of ex-convicts, Tokyo Rehabilitation Facility, support method

# The Role and Actions of Social Entrepreneurs during the Forming Process of NPOs (Non Profit Organization) for Community Work.:

A qualitative analysis of interviews with NPO founders

Kentaro KAWAMOTO

## ABSTRACT

Recently, NPOs for community work are attracting attention as service supply organizations and a receptacle of public activities. Up to now, much research on NPOs for community work has focused on the social services that these NPOs supply. However, there is little research that clarifies how NPOs for community work have been planned and formed with the involvement of citizens and residents.

The aim of this study is to make clear through qualitative research the role of their founders (social entrepreneurs) and how they acted in the process in which NPOs for community work become service supply organizations.

Three cases were chosen and semi-structured interviews were conducted. As a result of a content analysis of the data, the organization forming process could be classified into five stages, and the founders roles are “Motivator”, “Networker”, “Mission Articulator”, “Facilitator”, “Presentator”, “Coordinator”, and “Supporter”. Also, the progressive life cycle model of NPOs for community work is presented.

**Key Words:** social entrepreneur, forming process, non-profit organization for community work.

## Study on Evaluation of International Cultural Exchange Organizations: Evaluation survey of Japan foundation operations in South Korea

Kazufumi MANABE  
Masako OKAMOTO  
Hidetaro CHOKKI  
Tomoko OMIYA

### ABSTRACT

The Japan Foundation was established in 1972 as a specialized agency promoting international cultural exchange between Japan and other countries. In 2003, it became an independent administrative institution (under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs) and, at the same time, the systematic implementation of an evaluation process became mandatory. Implementation of an “Evaluation Survey” forms part of the process whereby the performance of the Japan Foundation is reported to the governmental committee responsible for evaluating independent administrative institutions and other similar entities.

The purpose of the Evaluation Survey, however, is not limited to the fulfillment of responsibilities related to accountability. There is a greater purpose. It is to express, from an empirical perspective, a new form of exploration used to establish what kind of entities international cultural exchange organizations should be at this time in the context of contemporary society. This point was incorporated in the questionnaire used for the Evaluation Survey.

One more important meaning that can be attached to this Evaluation Survey is that it acts as a proposal for new methodology used in this area of research. This can be summarized by the following two points:

1. We characterized this Evaluation Survey as either a heuristic or exploratory endeavor.
2. We employed a systematic method based on the Facet Approach in the questionnaire design.

In addition to commenting on the hypothetical framework of the survey, which is constructed by interest in the above issues, we made suggestions about the future direction of data analysis.

Finally, we have added the Source (or Master) Language Questionnaire for this Evaluation Survey as an appendix.

**Key Words:** policy, program, project, Facet Approach, involvement, attitude, general, specific