Residential mobility of sociology graduates:
Analysis of a survey of alumni of School of
Sociology at Kwansei Gakuin University (7)

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this paper is to describe the characteristics of residential mobility of alumni of the Faculty of Sociology at Kwansei Gakuin University. The results show the following: (1) When young, many graduates move to another place, but when they are older, few move. (2) Many graduates live in the Kansai region, and do not move to other places except in the Kansai region. (3) Through marriage or change of occupation, many graduates change their place of residence. (4) Those who work for a large company change their place of residence more easily than those who work for a small company.

Key Words: residential mobility, life history, discrete-time logit model
Breastfeeding and the Risks of Late Modernity:  
With a Focus upon Environmental Risks

Yasuko MURATA

ABSTRACT

In this paper, we examine the ways in which the practices of breastfeeding have been conditioned by a wide range of social transformations throughout the modern age. By adopting the sociological concept of ‘risk(s)’ advocated by Ulrich Beck, we shall identify three stages in the transformation of breastfeeding practices in Japanese society.

Firstly, risks of pre-modernity are analyzed. Risks of pre-modernity can be almost entirely equated to the lack of breast milk, which was most likely to result in infant death. At this stage, the community played an important role in overcoming risks.

Secondly, risks of early modernity are addressed. With the rise of nutritional science in the 1950s, the era of formula milk arrived. Despite some serious incidents such as the Morinaga Milk Arsenic Poisoning Incident in 1955, there still existed a shared belief that risks could be overcome via individual predictions, with the help of new technologies.

Thirdly, risks of late modernity are examined. At least two conflicting processes were involved: one was the rise of the ‘breast is best’ campaign since the end of the 1970s at the global level. The other was the rise of what Beck called ‘risks of environmental problems’. The contamination of mother’s milk with dioxin involved unprecedented media coverage in the late 1990s. Breastfeeding mothers are left with growing uncertainties.

Key Words: Breastfeeding, Environmental Risks, Late Modernity
Cross-national comparison of the dimensions and structure of religiosity:
ISSP 2008 Data Analysis

Kazufumi MANABE

ABSTRACT

A variety of studies have been conducted on the structure of religiosity. In Japan, the term “religious consciousness” is more often used than “religiosity”, but here we use the term “religiosity” for the convenience of our cross-national comparison. These studies suggest that religiosity has a multidimensional structure, and they primarily aim to extract and measure those multiple dimensions through data analysis of questionnaire surveys. Based on previous studies, this paper divides religiosity into three dimensions: (1) religious denomination; (2) religious practice, participation and behavior; and (3) religious belief. By conducting a secondary analysis of the data from the Religion Module Survey (2008) of the International Social Survey Programme (ISSP), we focus on these three dimensions, and try to identify clearly the characteristics of religiosity in three countries: Japan, Germany, and Sweden.

The specific procedures involved in the ISSP 2008 data analysis presented in this paper are as follows:

1. When conducting a secondary analysis of a questionnaire survey, a blueprint or road map is needed. We provide such a blueprint or road map here in the form of a hypothetical diagram for conducting the data analysis.

2. We conduct a factor analysis for the variables related to religiosity.

3. We draw line graphs showing the relationships between the variables related to the determinants (socio-demographic variables) and the variables related to religiosity.

4. We draw line graphs showing the relationships between the variables related to religiosity and the variables related to the consequences (values and attitudes variables).

Key Words: religiosity (religious consciousness), ISSP, data analysis, hypothetical diagram (causal model), structure, fact analysis, line graph connecting means
Émile Durkheim and the positive science of moral

Yousuke KOTO

ABSTRACT

Émile Durkheim comprehendeded issues that required resolution by upgrading the scientific nature of ‘sociology’, not as ‘social problem’ but in its former name as ‘moral problem’. This may have been because he was born into the family of a rabbi, which would explain why he was strongly interested in the concept of ‘moral’. For Durkheim, ‘social’ is synonymous with ‘moral-oriented’.

In his dissertation “The Division of Labor in Society”, he stated that the concept of the division of labor was the best heritage of ‘socialist’ economics, and set the mutual relations between the division of labor and solidarity as the theme for analysis. He analyzed ‘solidarity’ from the view point of ‘constraint’ that has the external sanction of ‘law’.

In “Rules of the Sociological Method”, the property of ‘constraint’ came to the fore to define ‘social’ facts. This definition is based on the syllogism that ‘moral equals constraint’ and that ‘social equals moral’, and these two equations ultimately lead to the conclusion that ‘social equals constraint’.

In “Suicide”, Durkheim proposed two perspectives in order to reach through the analysis of the ‘observable external property’ that is the objective of ‘empirical science’ to the scientific analysis of ‘moral’ that ‘exists innermost’. One perspective entails adopting ‘hypothesis and deduction’, and the other perspective focuses on the ‘social rate’ as computed by processing statistical data such as the ‘suicide rate’. The social rate was interpreted stochastically, and it opened up the road to sociological research on the social trends that ‘constrain’ human behavior.

In “The Elementary Forms of Religious Life”, Durkheim classified ‘constraint’ into three categories, and selected ‘religion’ as the source of constraint stemming from internal authority. The world of ‘symbol’ is generated when the ‘meaningful world’ overlaps an observable object. As long as a domain with internal authority is added to ‘the meaningful world’, the dichotomy between the ‘sacred’ and the ‘profan’ comes to be established.

Émile Durkheim devoted his life to establishing ‘sociology as an empirical science of moral’ as a ‘rabbi of the Third Republic.’

Key Words: moral, constraint, statistical data
Exploratory Multivariate Statistical Data Analysis
—— multivariate correspondence analysis ——

Keiichiro NAKAYAMA

ABSTRACT

Multiple variable correspondence analysis has a wide application area as exploratory multivariate statistical analysis, which can be applied to tables with individuals in the rows and categorical variables in the columns. Here I explain the outline of multiple correspondence analysis with a simple table as an example, and calculate the procedure using Excel and R.

I then analyze the cultural data from Japan and Germany, and present several methods analyses.

Key Words: Multiple correspondence analysis (MCA), R, FactoMineR
A Theory of Relative Deprivation Revisited (8):
A digression on J. Davies’s J-curve theory

Kenji KOSAKA

ABSTRACT

The present paper locates J. Davies’s J-curve theory of revolution as a contribu-
tion to the development of a theory of relative deprivation, although he did not use the
term as such in his paper titled “Toward a Theory of Revolution”. He suggested that
revolutions are most likely to occur when a prolonged period of objective economic
and social development is followed by a short period of sharp reversal to generate a se-
rious gap between the expected need satisfaction and the actual need satisfaction,
which he characterizes as J-curve theory. He analyzed three revolutionary episodes us-
ing the J-figure to depict the development and the following downfall which eventually
brought about revolutions. His theory seems to satisfy the requirements and definition
of relative deprivation proposed by Runciman. While other scholars such as Stouffer,
Merton, Davis and Runciman focused on the cross-sectional data and approach, Davies
focused on the longitudinal data and approach. Thereby, Davies played a role in ex-
panding the scope of a theory of relative deprivation.

Key Words: Relative deprivation, revolution, J-curve theory, Runciman
Social history of a colonial city, Gunsan (1)

—— History of the Japanese House in Sinheung-dong
(formerly called the Hirotsu House) and the Hirotsu Family ——

Kazuko FUJII

ABSTRACT

Gunsan City in Jeollabuk-do is located on the west coast of South Korea. With a population of 270,000, this city was merely a local town after liberation from Japan’s colonial rule in 1945. The area was developed by Japanese colonists in 1899, when Gunsan Port was opened.

At that time the Honam Plain including Gunsan was a major granary of the country. Japanese colonials used for their farms the abundant water resources of the Geumgang River running through the plain. Gunsan thrived as it was located in the middle of the rice trade route. Japanese colonists who settled in Gunsan constituted more than one-third of the population.

However, those Japanese were forced to pull out in the wake of Japan’s defeat in World War II, leaving behind all their property.

What followed was an influx of Korean into the urban district in Gunsan, and the city changed through time with new Korean communities. However, because of a delay in the region’s development, quite a large number of old Japanese buildings remained, without being demolished. These remaining buildings have for decades been considered “negative legacies”.

Recently an attempt to preserve this historic architecture as a “modern cultural & historical heritage” has been gaining momentum, and in 2009 the government established a project named the “Belt Zone Promotion of Modern Industry, Heritage and Artistic Creation” to preserve and utilize those so-called “negative legacies” in Gunsan.

A symbol of this transformation is the Japanese House in Sinheung-dong (the former Hirotsu House). Although it was designated as a protected property of South Korea, the country has little accurate information about the house and its former residents.

I have interviewed returnees, mainly members of the “Getsumei-kai”, a group of Japanese returnees from Gunsan. Through a series of interviews, I was fortunate enough to meet Mr. Shohei Hirotsu, one of the grandsons of Mr. Kichisaburo Hirotsu. The present report was compiled from this research, and from hearing about the history of the Hirotsu House.

Key Words: colonial city, Gunsan, modern cultural & historical heritage, Japanese House in Sinheung-dong