Deux Penseurs Modernes:
Descartes et Sōseki
（IV）

Chitoshi KONDA

RÉSUMÉ

Selon Erich Fromm, la structure de la société moderne influence l’homme de deux manières très opposées: elle le rend plus indépendant, autonome, et critique, d’une part, mais d’autre part, plus isolé, seul, et angoissé. Et dans l’histoire de la philosophie française, n’est-ce pas cette opposition même que nous trouvons entre Descartes et Pascal? Mais il ne faut pas trop simplifier les choses. Chez le jeune Descartes lui-même, n’avons-nous pas constaté ces deux tendances tout à fait contradictoires? Mais contrairement au philosophe chez lequel, après qu’il a découvert une fois son chemin à suivre, il est difficile de retrouver quelque trace qui puisse suggérer le moindre retour à sa jeunesse instable, nous pouvons voir dans les textes de Sōseki, réapparaître plusieurs fois sa jeunesse malheureuse sous des formes diverses. Mais pourquoi donc cela? Une des réponses possibles serait que Sōseki, comme écrivain, n’a pu éviter de revivre son passé. Car c’est, d’après lui, en cherchant sa matière dans sa propre expérience et en la recomposant à nouveau qu’un auteur progresse. Et ainsi, comme Descartes, bien qu’il ait acquis une fois, après la découverte de sa voie, une confiance en soi et une tranquillité mentale, il a fini par devenir une espèce de misanthrope qui ne pouvait s’empêcher de chercher une solution ailleurs, comme dans la tradition du bouddhisme Zen（禅）.

Mot-clefs: philosophie de Sōseki, union originelle du sujet et de l’objet, recherche de soi-même
Cross-National Comparison of the Structure of Well-Being: Examination based on data from the world values survey

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to demonstrate an example of secondary analysis using the World Survey Data.

This paper first describes the history of the study of subjective well-being, and some of the interests that motivate this presentation. The second part of this paper explains why we compare seven nations here, describes the nineteen variables (or response scales) used to measure subjective well-being, and discusses the methods and procedures of Factor Analysis by which we identified the structure of subjective well-being. The final part provides the results of our analysis, and some suggestions for further investigation. These results suggest that comparative study on subjective well-being is feasible using Factor 1, particularly two variables which construct Factor 1: life satisfaction and home satisfaction.

Key Words: subjective well-being, cross-national comparison, factor analysis
Multidimensional Scaling of Social Network

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the present study was to measure the social network in a seminar class by using multidimensional scaling technique. In the first study, three months later their entrance to the university, eighteen freshmen were asked to rate the subjective communication frequency among members of the seminar class on a four point scale. In addition the seat location of each student was recorded. The correlation between the subjective communication frequency and the distance between students was statistically significant. Multidimensional scaling of network data yielded a similar configuration with seating positions. In the second study, fifteen juniors were asked to rate subjective communication frequency among members of a seminar class about one month after they had acquainted with each other. Multidimensional scaling of network data showed that networks were formed as a function of group arrangement.

Key Words: social network, multidimensional scaling, subjective communication frequency
Concerning Youth Subcultures in the Postwar Era Vol. 3:
‘Boso-zoku’ and ‘Crystal-zoku’

Koji NAMBA

ABSTRACT

Since 1959, in the year ‘Kaminari-zoku (Thunder Tribe)’ was born, some Japanese motorcycle gangs began to be criticized and controlled by the police, educational institutions, and the press, which called them by names such as ‘Mach-zoku’, ‘Harajuku-zoku’ and ‘Circuit-zoku’. Among them, the ‘Boso-zoku (Joy-ride Tribe)’, who appeared in the middle of the 1970s as the result of motorization and economic growth, provoked the most significant ‘moral panic’, and it was depicted as the most sensational ‘folk devil’ in Japanese society. Almost all of the members were males in their upper teens. They were high school students or manual workers. Their social class background was not so low, compared with other delinquent boys, though one of their features was their hostility toward the ethos of the middle class. They rejected higher learning or were rejected by it. Other features of the ‘Boso-zoku’ were masculinity, a sense of territory, kitsch-like nationalism, or aspiration to be featured by media, such as newspapers, car magazines and photo-books. By many means of regulation, in the 1980s, the number of ‘Boso-zoku’ groups and their size decreased. However, ‘Yankees’, ‘Boso-zoku’ sympathizers or alumni, have maintained or developed a unique lifestyle. Even now, the word ‘zoku’ has become a synonym for ‘Boso-zoku’, and ‘Yankee culture’ survives.

While ‘Yankee culture’ has been constructed as Japanese working class youth culture, since the 1970s, against the background of rapid growth of the college-attendance ratio from the 1960s to the 1970s, college students from middle class families constructed their own youth subculture in the beginning of the 1980s, influenced by some ‘catalogue magazines’ featuring trendy fashions or shops. They were named the ‘Crystal-zoku’ after a novel, ‘Nanto-naku, Crystal (Being Like a Crystal without Reason)’ written by Yasuo Tanaka. In this novel, Tanaka depicted the urban lifestyle of a female student who belonged to tennis circle, had a part-time job as a fashion model, lived with a boyfriend in a fashionable area, dressed in expensive clothes and accessories with stylish brand names, and sometimes went to a disco to meet another boyfriend. Being the opposite to ‘Boso-zoku’, ‘Crystal-zoku’ was female-centered. They loved to go shopping and to spend much time in leisure around Minato-ku or Shibuya-ku, while ‘Boso-zoku’ or ‘Yankees’ committed themselves to the locality where they lived.

In the 1980s, every young person became interested in consumption, especially in fashion. So, many cliques focusing on different tastes for fashion emerged. There was the most significant division between college-goers (white-collar worker candidates) and non-college-goers (salesclerk or blue-collar candidates). In this paper, I examine ‘Crystal-zoku’ as an extreme example of the former and ‘Yankees’ of the latter. However, despite the difference of their backgrounds, these two youth subcultures symbolized the beginning of the period in which everybody’s identity was based on how much money was spent on consumption, or how to consume.

Key Words: Boso-zoku, Crystal-zoku, youth subcultures
The Device of the Environmental Problem Emphasized Rule in SIMINSOC

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the present study was to devise a new rule with emphasis on an environmental problem, based on SIMINSOC (Simulated International Society) (Hirose, 1997), and examining the possibility of this new gaming as a tool for environmental problem-concerned research and education.

Specifically, the following rules were introduced as new rules. First was the change of the generating risk of an environmental problem. Second was the introduction of manure cost. Third was the introduction of cleaners. Fourth was the change of environmental problem solution expense and the introduction of two methods of environmental problem solution.

We carried out three courses of games using the environmental problem emphasized rule. The comparison across courses by macro data and by conducting micro-macro analysis, revealed that the environmental problem emphasized rule devised by this study had validity and could be useful as a new simulation-gaming technique. Moreover, it could be thought that this gaming showed the effect of environmental education on the players.

Key Words: SIMINSOC, environmental problem emphasized rule, micro-macro
Educational Needs of Maltreated Children in Foster Care in the U.S.: Developing collaboration between educational and child welfare systems

Sachiko BAMBA

ABSTRACT

Maltreated children in the United States, especially those who are in foster care, are at risk of school failure. Difficult schooling experiences in turn are strong predictors of later difficulties in maltreated children’s adolescence and adulthood. Despite the fact that most children living in foster care attend public schools, few mechanisms exist to support successful collaboration between public child welfare systems and public educational systems. Although the necessity of collaboration between multidisciplinary professionals in implementing social work practice has long been addressed, research has repeatedly revealed difficulties in collaboration between the educational and child welfare systems and between professionals in those two systems. This paper addresses the educational needs of maltreated children in foster care in the U.S. The author (1) reviews previous literature on the school performance of maltreated children who are placed in foster care as well as collaboration problems between educational and child welfare systems, (2) presents new data on recent governmental attempts to meet these children’s educational needs, and (3) develops recommendations on how governments can better assist future cross-system collaboration efforts to improve the educational performance of maltreated children in foster care.

Key Words: maltreated children in foster care, education, child welfare
Potential Needs of Specialized Foster Parents for Abused Children:
Analyzing a questionnaire survey on foster parents’ needs

Yoko KIMURA

ABSTRACT

Recently, the placement of children in residence other than their family home has been increasing as the number of severe cases of child abuse has increased. In a number of child residential homes, the ratio of abused children to the whole is above 50%. In such a circumstance, the issue of not offering sufficient care and nurturing for abused children has become a concern, and the institution of foster families has considerably come into notice. As a result, The Ministerial Ordinance on the Approval of Foster Parents and The Minimum Standard on Fostering by Foster Parents were legislated in September of 2002. In this legislation, Specialized Foster Parents were newly-established. However, the institution of Specialized Foster Parents does not lay the foundations to put into practice because the system of foster parents has not taken root in Japan and not much research has been conducted on it.

This paper aims to inquire into the potential needs of Specialized Foster Parents, using a questionnaire survey for foster and adoptive parents, with the ultimate goal to develop programs supporting and training them. The inquiry method uses chi-square tests in the factors of foster parents’ needs according to the levels of the interest in, and the will to become Specialized Foster Parents. In the results, the attributes of the groups with high levels of interest and will are fostering children as foster parents, not adoptive parents, having the experiences of accepting a child (or several children), having the experiences of fostering children in high-school ages, but not having adopted. They seem to 1) face fostering difficulties with issues such as behavior problems in the periods of school age and puberty and trauma caused by abuse, 2) need and practically use a variety of resources, and 3) be highly conscious of views on social care and supports for children’s independence.

This study suggests that the programs to develop should include ones to provide knowledge of, and skills to cope with, the above issues that abused children tend to experience, information systems of resources useful for Specialized Foster Parents, to promote the competency to use and search the resources, and programs to attain a sense of values regarding social care and support.

Key Words: specialized foster parents, abused children, program development
From ‘Zoku’ to ‘Kei’

Koji NAMBA

ABSTRACT

In Japanese, whenever coinages were formed to express a certain youth subculture, the suffix ‘-zoku’ was used. For example, in the 1950s, young people who were influenced by the novel, ‘The Season of the Sun’ were called ‘Taiyo-zoku (Sun Tribe)’. ‘Zoku’ means a tribe or group which shares the same sense of value, attitude toward another youth subculture or generation, taste for shopping or leisure, manner of speaking or gestures, etc. However, since the late 1980s, the suffix ‘-zoku’ has been taken over by the suffix ‘-kei’.

Usually, ‘Kei’ has been used for indicating a clique which shares same the taste for fashion or music. For example, ‘Shibuya-kei’ was originally a genre of music which was popular in the first half of the 1990s among young people who liked to go to record shops or clubs in the Shibuya area. Thereafter, the meaning of ‘Shibuya-kei’ was expanded to describe the fashions, movies, or style of publishing, which were favored by the people who liked ‘Shibuya-kei’ music.

Comparing ‘zoku’ and ‘kei’, the former means primarily a group of human beings, while the latter is sometimes used for expressing a certain genre of music or fashion. In other words, ‘Kei’ is a complex of people, artifacts, places etc., which are connected by a certain common sense of value and taste. While the members of ‘Zoku’ maintain a sense of identification and face-to-face contact, ‘Kei’ is more mediated and ad-hoc. The members of one ‘Kei’ can simultaneously belong to another ‘Kei’ and they can properly use different identities depending on the situation. I think the transition from ‘Zoku’ to ‘Kei’ reflects some significant social changes, especially among young people; such as the increase in mediated communication, consumption-oriented trends, and multiplicity of identities, as they are released from the sense of belonging to a class, gender, generation or locality.

Key Words: youth culture, collective identity, Zoku and Kei
The History, Current State, and Problems of Public Opinion Research

Kazufumi MANABE

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this paper is to reexamine the history, current state, and future problems of public opinion research.

This paper first describes the history of public opinion surveys, which is characterized as (1) from a period of “public opinion polls” to a period of “survey research”, and (2) from a period of formulating “causal laws” to a period of establishing “structural laws.”

The second part of this paper explains the current state of public opinion research. The focus of the research has been changed from “national surveys” to “cross-national surveys.” This trend is a very new phenomenon.

The final part provides the future prospect of the study of public opinion. We suggest that in the age of globalization the large scale multi-national comparative surveys are expected to become more important.

Key Words: public opinion poll, survey research, cross-national comparison