Massive human mobilisation and their resultant settlement patterns have always been significant throughout human history. The study of such massive movements finds a place within anthropology and sociology, and the analyses of migration and relations within ethnic groups also add material for contemporary academic discussion of these well-established themes. In contemporary sociology, studies of migration and the analysis of relations between ethnic groups have an ongoing public and popular appeal. Newspapers and media thrive on the discussion.\textsuperscript{1} But even without the intense media interest, the topic of global migration and cross-cultural contact amongst different ethnic groups is still a vital, if at times controversial, issue in contemporary social science and has become even more so in this era of global migration.

With respect to global migration, technological advances have fostered massive mobility of human resources around the world with social scientists wrestling the associated social problems with both increasing intensity and interest. Some theoretical and critical observers envisage further exponential growth in global migration for this century.\textsuperscript{2}

In this study, initially begun 15 years ago (Mizukami, 1990), I attempted to conceptualise a new type of migration in the context of global migration; my focus then as now is on Japanese emigrants in Australia. As a result, I form this discussion of ‘sojourner’ as a

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\textsuperscript{1} Healy (1997: 69–86) raises an important question concerning the analysis of Australian society. Public debate in Australia is strongly controlled by an ideology promoting a global morality which is a mythical representation of the world as seen by dominant media and political interests.

\textsuperscript{2} In his analysis of Asian migrant labourers, Martin indicates “the number of foreign workers in virtually all fast-growing Asian nations is increasing and most indicators point toward more rather than fewer migrants in the 21st century” (Martin, 1996: 13). Others expect migration to continue to grow through the 1990s and on into the early 21st century, indicating “international migration has grown in volume and significance since 1945 and most particularly since the mid-1980s” (Castles and Miller, 1994: 3–4).
contribution in migration studies to the scientific examination of empirical data and hence also to the theory of migration. This study concludes with the refinement of this sojourner concept, identifying key aspects of the sojourner community and outlining future possibilities for sociological research.

As I have stated, there has been a long-term and sustained growth in the international mobilisation of human resources, commodities, capital and information. At the same time, exchange programmes between different nations flourish in political, economic, social and cultural domains. One of the outstanding programmes for cultural exchanges, which is established between Australia and Japan, is the ‘Working Holiday’ programme for understanding each other’s culture and way of life (see Chapter III). In addition to such exchange programmes, the profound inter-dependence between countries has in turn become cause and consequence of renewed trade and investment coinciding with the migration of labour. In the major world cities, branches of multinational corporations have been established attracting capital, labour forces and information. In fact, the emergent inter-dependence between national economies has been greatly facilitated in the last 50 or so years by massive technological advances in international transport, travel and communications. The development of the international markets is also an inducement to human mobilisation; as a result of the development of Japanese business overseas concomitant results are to be seen in Japanese communities in metropolitan areas in the world. Due to the development of economic links between Australia and Japan, the Japanese population in Australia has also been expanding.

1.1 Japanese Sojourners Presence

Contemporary Japanese migrants to Australia conceivably demonstrate important differences when compared with Japanese settlers in previous times and other ethnic minorities, such as settlers from southern Europe. Current Japanese migrants to Australia tend to settle in middle-class suburbs upon arrival. As part of their participation in a highly developed economic system, corporate employees can stay in foreign countries for extended periods of overseas assignment. Depending upon the economic requirements of their employ-