

# Journal of Policy Studies No.57

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## < CONTENTS >

### ● Articles

#### 柴山 太

大日本帝国陸軍はアメリカ軍の本土上陸作戦を阻止し得た！ — 1945年5～8月の両軍軍事算定によれば  
Japanese Imperial Army Could Defeat U.S. Armed Forces in Landing Campaigns of Kyushu and Honshu, according to both  
Militaries' Estimates and Calculations between May and August 1945.

#### 大村 華子

日本における有権者の経済評価と政党支持の関係  
Sociotropic Evaluation and Partisanship of Japanese Voters

#### 堀 郁

ゲーテとショーペンハウアーにみる<自然>の哲学的考察  
Goethe and Schopenhauer— Philosophical Reflections on “Nature”

#### 中野 幸紀

信頼財サービス産業の構造分析 — タクシー、医療、法務・財務・会計、自動車整備サービス —  
Structural Analysis of Credence Goods Service Industry — Taxi, Medical, Legal Financial Accounting,  
Motor Vehicle Maintenance Services —

#### 鈴木 隆洋

南アフリカとイスラエルにおける和平プロセスに対する先住民労働力政策の影響について  
: 資本の要請と先住民統合の関係から  
The Effect of Indigenous Labour Policies upon the Peace Processes in South Africa and the State of Israel  
: from the Relationships between Demands of Capitals and Integrations of Indigenous Populations

### ● Research Notes

#### 大村 華子

Nuanced Voters in Japan  
Estimating Transition between Economic and Accountability Voting

#### Michael Delve

Using the Francis and Hunston Model to Analyze Everyday Conversation

### ● Teaching Methods of the School of Policy Studies

#### Michael Griffiths

Accounting for Linguistic and Cognitive Demands in CLIL Course Design

### ● Policy Topics

#### 市嶋 典子

海外における日本語普及政策の展望と課題  
A Prospect and Obstacles on Promotion Policy of Oversea Japanese-Language Education

### ● Research Consortium

#### 細見 和志

関西学院大学総合政策研究科リサーチ・コンソーシアム第20回総会記念事業報告

### ● 新任教員紹介

#### Jennifer Jordan

Greetings

#### 戸部 智

「新任のご挨拶」

< ABSTRACTS >

● Articles

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Title	大日本帝国陸軍はアメリカ軍の本土上陸作戦を阻止し得た！－1945年5～8月の両軍軍事算定によれば Japanese Imperial Army Could Defeat U.S. Armed Forces in Landing Campaigns of Kyushu and Honshu, according to both Militaries' Estimates and Calculations between May and August 1945.
Abstract	This article, based on empirical analyses of U.S. and Japanese military calculations between May and August 1945, argues that U.S. Armed Forces would, probably or even highly likely, lose in their scheduled landing campaigns in Kyushu and Honshu, individually scheduled in October 1945 and February 1946. This finding strongly suggests that the American landing campaigns were never established as an effective means for compelling Japan to surrender, though, then, the whole world regarded this means as the most promising, compared with other means such as A-bombs, strategic bombing, Soviet participation in the Pacific War, and a diplomatic compromise by easing surrender terms. This 'major turnover' became possible, once Japanese Imperial Army in June 1945 decided to introduce an audacious military scheme of concentrating the whole air power, including even flight trainers for suicidal military missions, to the elimination of U.S. landing ships, which would transport tanks, canons and troops to Kyushu and Honshu beaches. In this scheme, massive-scale air suicidal attacks would be the major force in defeating U.S. landing forces, while Japan's army troops deployed in the beach areas would play the role of 'decoy,' though Japanese Imperial Army's troops would provide the final blow to the U.S. forces on the beaches in case the U.S. dared to land its troops in the beach areas after losing so many landing ships. About the same time in June 1945, the U.S. military staff in Washington recognized this fatal possibility, while they also noticed another strong possibility that even successful landing campaigns would not invite any easy surrender, due to their lack of military impact in defeating Japan's army.
Author	大村 華子 Hanako Ohmura 関西学院大学 総合政策学部 准教授、京都大学博士(法学) (2018年9月1日現在) Associate Professor, School of Policy Studies, Kwansei Gakuin University (as of September 1, 2018)
Title	日本における有権者の経済評価と政党支持の関係 Sociotropic Evaluation and Partisanship of Japanese Voters
Abstract	This research aims to assess the partisan bias problem in economic voting theory, focusing on the Japanese electorate. Recent research on economic voting has cast attention on the partisan bias problem mentioning that those who approve of the ruling parties/incumbent politicians are more apt to provide a high evaluation of the present socio-economic status. Literature stressing partisan bias comprises studies mainly conducted in the United States, where the partisan effect is considered stronger than that in other countries, founded on party identification. On the contrary, in Japan, the partisan bias is theoretically predicted to be lower than is seen in the United States, since there appears to be a fluctuation in the causal effect ranging from partisanship to approval of the government. In the Japanese context, sociotropic economic evaluation is more likely to occur unlike in the U.S. case, and the causal effect of social economic assessment is expected to influence approval of the government. This research is an attempt to show the longitudinal transition of the causal effect of sociotropic economic evaluations on approval of the government using the Japan Election Studies data and demonstrate that sociotropic evaluations continue to affect approval of the
Author	堀 郁 Iku Hori 関西学院大学総合政策学部 非常勤講師, Ph.D. Adjunct Lecturer, School of Policy Studies, Kwansei Gakuin University(as of September 1, 2018)
Title	ゲーテとショーペンハウアーにみる<自然>の哲学的考察 Goethe and Schopenhauer- Philosophical Reflections on "Nature"
Abstract	For today's environmental ethics it is essential to overcome the Cartesian mechanical view, because it's the cause of many actual environmental problems. Therefore a new idea of nature is in need, which is meant to indicate, how humans and nature can coexist in harmony. A view of nature in its wholeness (Natur als Ganzes) is contradictory to the Cartesian mechanical perspective. But this view is the key to solve those environmental problems. J. W. v. Goethe and Arthur Schopenhauer are representatives of this view. This article examines the problems of thinking nature in its entirety by a philosophical comparison and interpretation of Goethe's and Schopenhauer's thoughts on nature.

Author	中野 幸紀 Yukinori Nakano 関西学院大学大学院総合政策研究科リサーチ・コンソーシアム・フェロー, 関西学院大学イノベーション研究センター客員研究員, 合同会社ジフティク代表社員, 日興自動車株式会社乗務員, 京都大学工学博士 (2018年9月1日現在) Fellow of Research Consortium, School of Policy Studies, Kwansei Gakuin University, Visiting Researcher of Kwansei Gakuin University Innovation Research Center
Title	信頼財サービス産業の構造分析 －タクシー、医療、法務・財務・会計、自動車整備サービス－ Structural Analysis of Credence Goods Service Industry － Taxi, Medical, Legal Financial Accounting, Motor Vehicle Maintenance Services –
Abstract	Cruising taxis rides have been recognized as one of the credence goods, because there is some doubt about overcharge still persisting even if a taxi driver responds in good faith to passenger's subjective demand. Social issues such as fraudulent behavior caused by informational asymmetries between providers and clients would have been accumulated, and it has resulted in regulations such as professional certification, fare restriction, entry barriers etc. The range of published papers on credence goods is limited in socio-economic issues between trust and dishonesty or socio-economic problematic. In this paper, we discuss "Credence Goods Service Industry (CGSI)" as a proper activity which has a stable technical structure. We have aggregated four service sectors, Taxi transport, Medical (except hospitalization), Judicial, financial and accounting, and Motor vehicle maintenance which were picked up from the 2011 Input- Output Table for Japan as a core CGIS. The original 4x4 Input-Output Table which consists of; Primary, Secondary, Tertiary and CGSI was compiled for the following IO analysis. Size of CGSI in national economy, degree of output induction, change of technical structure in longterm, and other structural features are discussed in this paper. The level of induced output corresponding to the change of the final demand is also examined. As a result, it was revealed that national production of CGSI in 2011 is about 25 trillion yen, the added value is about 15 trillion yen, and the final demand is about 19 trillion yen. This corresponds to about 3 - 4% of the national economy. In addition, the degree of output induction can be larger in CGSI than in the average service industry, the change of the input coefficient matrix from 2000 to 2011 is not only caused by the product mix effect, but also partly, by technical structure change. Regarding the future output simulation by IO analysis, in the case of a shift of final demand within the tertiary industry to the credence goods service, there is little significant change in the production level of national economy. However, assuming a shift of the final demand of secondary industry to the credence goods service, we found the production level of national economy significantly reduced. This is consistent with the Baumol's cost disease hypothesis.
Author	鈴木 隆洋 Suzuki Takahiro 同志社大学グローバルスタディーズ研究科博士後期課程、修士(農学)(2018年9月1日現在)
Title	南アフリカとイスラエルにおける和平プロセスに対する先住民労働力政策の影響について: 資本の要請と先住民統合の関係から The Effect of Indigenous Labour Policies upon the Peace Processes in South Africa and the State of Israel: from the Relationships between Demands of Capitals and Integrations of Indigenous Populations
Abstract	This article examines the characters of indigenous labours in South Africa and the State of Israel and their effects upon the peace processes in the two states. Both states have been built as European settler colonial states and implemented legal dualism against indigenous populations. SA and SoI experienced quite similar path in 80s and the first half of 90s. Both states attacked neighbouring states, faced huge resistances and economic crises, then had to adopt neoliberal economic reforms and start peace negotiations with major liberation forces, and announced reconciliations and new regimes. But the results bifurcated. In the economic reforms that started from the middle of 80s, SA needed more skilled and educated African labour, but for SoI, WBGS Palestinian labour was not indispensable, SA needed to increase the number of such workers and stabilise their status to improve productivity, but on the other hand, WBGS Palestinian's role in SoI remained unskilled worker, and Israeli economic reform was knowledge intensive and had nothing to do with Palestinians. This suggests that the difference in the demands for indigenous labour affected the directions of indigenous policy, and thus racial regime shifts.

## ● Research Notes

Author	大村 華子 Hanako Ohmura 関西学院大学 総合政策学部 准教授, 京都大学博士(法学) (2018年9月1日現在) Professor, School of Policy Studies, Kwansei Gakuin University (as of September 1, 2018)
Title	Nuanced Voters in Japan Estimating Transition between Economic and Accountability Voting
Abstract	Recent retrospective voting studies have focused not only on the retrospective economic voting (economic voting), but also on the retrospective accountability voting (accountability voting). Retrospective voting based on voter's evaluations of economic conditions is considered economic voting, whereas accountability voting is where voters consider the consistency between promises the government makes and what it actually implements. Voters are assumed to waver between economic and accountability voting; this balance informs timeseries transitions in relative weight given to each in voting behavior. Referring to such voters as nuanced voters, this research uses the case of Japan's electoral politics and attempts to determine historical change in retrospective voting patterns. In this study, electoral accountability is set as the deviation of the realized (observed) value from the promised value by the government. Two types of analysis are then conducted: the impulse-response functions between economic/accountability voting and the cabinet approval rate by the Bayesian structural vector autoregressive (B-SVAR) model, and time-series contributions of economic/accountability components for approval ratings by historical decompositions (HDC). Assuming that the weight of economic/accountability voting changed after 1993-94 electoral institutional reform in Japan, a transition in the behavior of nuanced voters was clearly apparent in public works spendings in the private goods sphere. Moreover, according to theoretical expectations, accountability voting in regard to government expenditures and GDP predominated both pre and post-reform, and neither nuanced change between economic and accountability voting nor critical change after reform were observed.

Author	マイケル・デルブ Michael Delve 関西学院大学総合政策学部 外国人常勤講師(A.L.E.), M.A.TEFL(2018年9月1日現在) Associate Lecturer of English, School of Policy Studies, Kwansei Gakuin University (as of September 1, 2018)
Title	Using the Francis and Hunston Model to Analyze Everyday Conversation
Abstract	Sinclair and Couthard (1975) demonstrated the predictive power of their initiation-response-feedback pattern in classroom discourse. However, this model of analysis was restricted in its application to the classroom. Francis and Hunston (1992) developed their own model of analysis designed to cope with a variety of discourse situations. This study sets out to see how well the Francis and Hunston model can be applied to a real discussion. A discussion type conversation was transcribed and analysed. The model successfully used revealed basic structural patterns of discussion-type discourse between friends. However, must be adapted to match the structural demands of the text genre being analysed  Using the Francis and Hunston Model of conversation to analyze a discussion between two friends  'Discourse analysis prioritises the interactive nature of language. In relation to spoken language, this means the co-operation of more than one individual is essential to its performance. But people are different in thought, word and deed.' (Sinclair 1995: 83)

## ● Teaching Methods of the School of Policy Studies

Author	マイケル・グリフィス Michael Griffiths 関西学院大学総合政策学部 外国人常勤講師(A.L.E.), M.A.A.L.(2018年9月1日現在) Associate Lecturer of English, School of Policy Studies, Kwansei Gakuin University (as of September 1, 2018)
Title	Accounting for Linguistic and Cognitive Demands in CLIL Course Design
Abstract	Content and Language Integrated Learning (CLIL) has grown in recognition in Japan in recent years. However, much of the CLIL literature and research has come from Europe. Therefore, CLIL practitioners and course designers in Japan are required to contextualize their understanding of CLIL and their course materials. Furthermore, a comprehensive CLIL course design framework is yet to be produced. CLIL practitioners and course designers do not have a practical methodology that informs them on how to create a syllabus and course materials. This paper aims provide clarity on the definition of CLIL particularly in a Japanese context, an exploration of the linguistic and cognitive demands in CLIL courses, and ways to account for these two areas during the design process.

## ● Policy Topics

Author	市嶋 典子 秋田大学国際交流センター 准教授, 博士(日本語教育学)
Title	海外における日本語普及政策の展望と課題 A Prospect and Obstacles on Promotion Policy of Oversea Japanese-Language Education

## ● Research Consortium

Author	細見 和志 Hosomi Kazushi 関西学院大学大学院総合政策研究科リサーチ・コンソーシアム会長 関西学院大学総合政策学部 教授, 文学修士(2018年9月1日現在) President of Research Consortium, School of Policy Studies, Kwansei Gakuin University Professor, School of Policy Studies, Kwansei Gakuin University, Master of Arts (as of September 1, 2018)
Title	関西学院大学総合政策研究科リサーチ・コンソーシアム第20回総会記念事業報告

## ● 新任教員紹介

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Title	Greetings
Author	戸部 智 Tobe Satoshi 関西学院大学総合政策学部 専任講師 (2018年9月1日現在) Assistant Professor, School of Policy Studies, Kwansei Gakuin University (as of September 1, 2018)
Title	「新任のご挨拶」