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## < ABSTRACTS >

### ● Articles

Author	亀田 啓悟 Keigo Kameda 関西学院大学 総合政策学部 助教授(2006年11月1日現在) Associate Professor, School of Policy Studies, Kwansei Gakuin University (as of November 1, 2006)
Title	わが国における非ケインズ効果研究の方向性 A Note on Empirical Studies of Non-Keynesian Effects
Abstract	The purpose of this paper is to review recent literatures on Non-Keynesian effects pioneered by Giavazzi and Pagano(1990), and discuss the current situation on domestic studies in this area. The results are: (1) Perotti(1999) and Hjelm(2002) are superior to the others since only these two studies have theoretical foundations for estimation functions, (2) we have only two domestic studies in this field, Nakazato(2002) and Takeda, Komaki and Yajima(2005), and both of them applied Perotti(1999)'s frameworks, (3) therefore, we should analyze this topic with Hjelm(2002)'s frameworks as well.

Author	佐藤 和美 Kazumi Sato 関西学院大学大学院 総合政策研究科 博士課程後期課程(2006年11月1日現在) Graduate School of Policy Studies, Kwansei Gakuin University (as of November 1, 2006)
	久保田 哲夫 Tetsuo Kubota 関西学院大学 総合政策学部 教授(2006年11月1日現在) Professor, School of Policy Studies, Kwansei Gakuin University (as of November 1, 2006)
Title	台湾海峡をめぐる米中台における現状維持政策の諸相 The Taiwan Issue: Perspectives of Beijing, Washington, and Taipei
Abstract	The Taiwan issue, the origin of which dates back to 1949 when the KMT retreated to Taiwan under the leadership of Chiang Kai-Shek, is still one of the most complex political conundrums in the East Asian region. The purpose of this paper is to provide an overview of this issue by clarifying the positions and policies of Beijing, Washington and Taipei. This paper shows that all three governments favor the status quo in the short run, but each has a different vision of the future, which makes this issue almost unsolvable. The Chinese leadership has long considered unification to be an inalienable policy. Now that great power policy is China's foremost priority, however, China does not emphasize unification as the most urgent issue on its plate. China is now seeking the cooperation of the U.S. in order to prevent Taiwan from declaring independence. The U.S., a key buffer between mainland China and Taiwan, is now more politically and economically interdependent with China than ever before, but still asserts that the consensus of the Taiwanese people is a prerequisite for the resolution of the Taiwan issue. Trying not to be directly involved, the US is seeking to maintain the status quo. Taiwan faces a paradoxical relationship with China. Both major parties in Taiwan, the DPP and the KMT, are caught in the same dilemma: whether to strengthen economic ties with China or to seek Taiwanese political independence.

Author	関根 孝道 Takamichi Sekine 関西学院大学 総合政策学部 教授、弁護士(2006年11月1日現在) Professor, School of Policy Studies, Kwansei Gakuin University, Lawyer (as of November 1, 2006)
Title	現代廃棄物紛争と法的諸問題(1) —廃棄物紛争、今、なにが問題か— Current Wastes Disputes and Legal Issues Related (1) -What are the issues on Wastes Disputes now?-
Abstract	Wastes disposal is one of the most troublesome issues requiring immediate resolution. The basic policy under the Law of Wastes Disposal and Cleaning is "proper disposal" which means disposing wastes without causing any impediment to environmental conservation. This "proper disposal" policy does not mandate such an environmentally most desirable socio-economic system as to attempt less production and distribution of unnecessary commodities. Given that mass production and distribution system is untouched under the free market principle, the avenue of wastes disposal policy is limited to one of the following three alternatives; the above proper disposal, recycle and reducing the amount of wastes. Although the first option is most undesirable in light of environmental conservation, it is still major measures for wastes issues and extensively practiced as much as possible. This explains why so many wastes disputes are brought about especially at the remote place of low population density well often in mountains. Such depopulated and secluded areas are easy to construct wastes disposal facilities with less protest by local residents. As a result, the facilities are likely to concentrate on specific areas beyond their environmental capacities. This situation is also aggravated by a concentration policy which collects a wide range of massive wastes produced by other areas and then dumps at a specific small area. The problem is that such targeted areas are often sources of waters in case of final disposal by means of burying wastes. Also incineration disposal is likely to produce toxic substances such as dioxins. This is why dioxin panic turmoil took place where the incineration facilities were constructed. Also it need to be emphasized that wastes disposal facilities are by no means safe and wastes disposal itself is likely to be conducted at less costs to make much more profits under the free market principle. This makes inevitable for environmental contamination and dispute to happen at any time and place. This article examines judicial precedents on wastes dispute issues. First the issues are generally overviewed with emphasis on wastes disposal policy under the Law of Wastes Disposal and Cleaning. At the same time the patterns of wastes disputes are analyzed by probing the genuine reasons why wastes disputes are so many caused. Then it proceeds from the general issues to particular precedents as follows: preliminary injunction cases, administrative litigation cases, civil damage, permanent injunction and other cases, damage claim against the governments cases, taxpayers litigation cases, and other varieties of cases including information disclosure cases. Finally, if possible, it will suggest wastes disposal policy to be after the analysis of those judicial precedents.

### ● Research Notes

Author	古川 靖洋 Yasuhiro Furukawa 関西学院大学 総合政策学部 教授(2006年11月1日現在) Professor, School of Policy Studies, Kwansei Gakuin University (as of November 1, 2006)
Title	有効性に焦点を当てたホワイトカラーの生産性規定要因の作成 —簡便法の使用とその整合性— Making Determinate Factors of the Productivity of White-collar Workers -Using Handy Method and Consistency-
Abstract	For three years, I am researching about the productivity of white-collar workers. In past two times investigations, I used principal component analysis, and I extracted personal factors and organizational factors which have a great influence on the productivity of white-collar workers. And I classified white-collar workers into high productivity groups and low productivity groups using these factors. In this time, I used the handy method to make determinate factors of the productivity of white-collar workers. And I classified them again using handy factors. So, I confirmed the consistency among two existent results and a new result.

Author	長峯 純一 Junichi Nagamine 関西学院大学 総合政策学部 教授(2006年11月1日現在) Professor, School of Policy Studies, Kwasei Gakuin University (as of November 1, 2006)
Title	流域マネジメントとアメリカ・チェサピーク湾プログラムにおける取り組み Watershed Management and the Efforts in the Chesapeake Bay Program
Abstract	In this research note, the Chesapeake Bay Program, which is one of the most famous and advanced watershed management plan and has been undertaken since early 1980', is introduced. The author visited the Chesapeake Bay area and interviewed several key persons in 2006 summer. Based on the information obtained by that visit and the reports or materials related to the Chesapeake Bay, the program called "Chesapeake 2000" agreement, which is now running, and its related topics are examined here. In particular, the system of objectives and its measures, policy making processes, management system, and policy evaluation are focused in order to understand the whole picture of the Chesapeake 2000 program. The Chesapeake Bay was pointed out as "impaired water" by the Federal Clean Water Act in 1999. Further it has been cleared that they have a serious budget deficiency to realize the program, although the Chesapeake 2000 program has already started. It is explored that what efforts they have taken recently, faced with those problems. Finally, taking those problems into consideration, the author's interest, how this management system functions, and its related research themes for the future are shown.

## ● Teaching Note

Author	陣内 正敬 Masataka Jinnouchi 関西学院大学 総合政策学部 教授(2006年11月1日現在) Professor, School of Policy Studies, Kwasei Gakuin University (as of November 1, 2006) 柿原 美由紀 Miyuki Kakihara 関西学院大学 総合政策学部 非常勤講師、神戸YMCA学院専門学校 非常勤講師(2006年11月1日現在) Part time Lecturer, School of Policy Studies, Kwasei Gakuin University (as of November 1, 2006)
Title	総合政策学部・日本語教育の10年 An Overview of the School of Policy Studies' Japanese Language Program
Abstract	In this paper, the Japanese Language Program (JLP) of the School of Policy Studies for these ten years is described and several activities in the JLP are discussed. The JLP consists of five semesters (JLP I ~ V) whose aim is to nurture the academic language ability of KGU students to participate sufficiently in research seminars starting from the third year. From semester I to IV, the ability to be acquired is shifting little by little from the passive ability (listening and reading) to the active one (speaking and writing), leading to final activities: debating on some current issues, writing and delivering short papers. In semester V, 'a media-oriented' activity is conducted where the students make either a campus newspaper or a campus magazine. Judging from students' class evaluations, the JLP has worked well in recent years, but it is necessary to examine continuously student needs and wants to make an optimal program.

Author	高畑 由起夫 Yukio Takahata 関西学院大学 総合政策学部 教授(2006年11月1日現在) Professor, School of Policy Studies, Kwasei Gakuin University (as of November 1, 2006) 星 かおり Kaori Hoshi 関西学院大学 教務部キャンパス自立支援課 職員(2006年11月1日現在) Administrative Assistant, Self-help Support Center, Kwasei Gakuin University (as of November 1, 2006) 皆本 礼子 Reiko Minamoto 元 関西学院大学 総合政策学部 職員(2006年11月1日現在) Former Administrative Assistant, School of Policy Studies, Kwasei Gakuin University (as of November 1, 2006) 小野田 弘之 Hiroyuki Onoda 関西学院大学 社会学部 職員(2006年11月1日現在) Administrative Assistant, School of Sociology and Social Work, Kwasei Gakuin University (as of November 1, 2006) 植田 幸利 Yukitoshi Ueda 関西学院大学 総合政策学部 職員(2006年11月1日現在) Administrative Assistant, School of Policy Studies, Kwasei Gakuin University (as of November 1, 2006) 久保田 哲夫 Tetsuo Kubota 関西学院大学 総合政策学部 教授(2006年11月1日現在) Professor, School of Policy Studies, Kwasei Gakuin University (as of November 1, 2006) 細見 和志 Kazushi Hosomi 関西学院大学 総合政策学部 助教授(2006年11月1日現在) Associate Professor, School of Policy Studies, Kwasei Gakuin University (as of November 1, 2006) 中條 道雄 Michio Chujo 関西学院大学 総合政策学部 教授(2006年11月1日現在) Professor, School of Policy Studies, Kwasei Gakuin University (as of November 1, 2006) 窪田 誠 Makoto Kubota 関西学院大学 総合政策学部 助教授(2006年11月1日現在) Associate Professor, School of Policy Studies, Kwasei Gakuin University (as of November 1, 2006) 渡部 律子 Ritsuko Watanabe 関西学院大学 総合政策学部 教授(2006年11月1日現在) Professor, School of Policy Studies, Kwasei Gakuin University (as of November 1, 2006) 井垣 伸子 Nobuko Igaki 関西学院大学 総合政策学部 教授(2006年11月1日現在) Professor, School of Policy Studies, Kwasei Gakuin University (as of November 1, 2006)
Title	障がいを持つ学生への学習支援(3) 教材用ビデオテープへの字幕付け作業について Educational Support to the Audio-visually Handicapped Students (3) Superimposing to Video Tapes for Use in the Lecture
Abstract	Since 2004, we have carried out an educational support to audio-handicapped students (note-taking by PC) at the School of Policy Studies, Kwasei Gakuin University. In the process, we have tried to superimpose to the video tape for use in lectures, to support note-taking. In this report, we explain our superimposing system, and discuss its educational meanings.