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＜ ABSTRACTS ＞

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Author	井上 一郎 Ichiro Inoue 関西学院大学大学院 総合政策研究科 客員准教授(2007年11月1日現在) Visiting Associate Professor, Graduate School of Policy Studies, Kwansei Gakuin University (as of November 1, 2007)
Title	中国外交と危機管理 事例研究: 1999年在ユーゴスラビア中国大使館のNATO爆撃事件 Chinese Diplomacy and Crisis Management Case Study: NATO Bombing on the Chinese Embassy in Yugoslavia in 1999
Abstract	The NATO U.S. aircraft bombing of the Chinese Embassy in Belgrade at midnight May 7, 1999 has caused three Chinese nationals killed and twenty injured. Although the U.S. government explained that was a "mistake" and offer condolences immediately after the incident, student led anti-U.S. violent demonstration began milling around the U.S. embassy and consulate offices in China. Soon after, Chinese government announced the suspension of the official exchange and the U.S.-China relationship suffered its most damaging blow since the Tiananmen Incident 1989. However, through crisis management and conflict resolution efforts towards normalizing the relationship, only four month later, in September 1999, President Clinton had a meeting with President Jiang Zemin on the occasion of APEC leaders meeting in Auckland, New Zealand. At this point, both countries agreed to put the relationship back on normal and recover a degree of communication. This paper analyzes the process of crisis management and the conflict resolution efforts to recover the relationship in terms of Chinese foreign policy. By dividing into three stages, first, the response immediately after the bombing, second, the maintenance of domestic stability and negotiation with the U.S., and the last, recovering and normalizing the relationship, this article tries to examine how Chinese government had managed and finally solved the serious crisis.
Author	レスリー N. オノ Leslie N. Ono 関西学院大学 総合政策学部 外国人常勤講師(2007年11月1日現在) Associate Lecturer of English, School of Policy Studies, Kwansei Gakuin University (as of November 1, 2007)
Title	A Task-based Needs Analysis of an English for Academic Purposes Reading Program
Abstract	This paper will focus on the development and results of a needs analysis conducted within an English for Academic Purposes (EAP) reading program at an American university. Based on literature addressing current issues in EAP reading and needs analysis implementation, a student questionnaire was developed, administered and evaluated to form the basis of this project data. A factor analysis was also conducted to further investigate the validity of the questionnaire results. Overall, the results suggest the need to incorporate a more task-based approach into EAP reading curriculum. More specifically, task-type should accurately reflect those that learners are required to perform in their academic courses and possibly differ according to certain sub-groups of the learner population (e.g., graduate and undergraduate students). Additionally, reading materials that students commonly encounter in academic courses should be used for EAP reading instruction. Suggestions for the improvement of future EAP task-based needs analyses are provided.
Author	テク・ナート・ダカル Tek Nath Dhakal Tribhuvan University, Nepal Associate Professor (as of November 1, 2007)
Title	Conservation of National Parks and Wildlife Reserves in Nepal: A Policy Discussion
Abstract	Nepal has a rich bio-diversity and occupies a large number of wildlife and indigenous plant families and exotic orchids including the birds, butterflies, and mammals, etc. The management of national parks, protection of wildlife habitat, regulating hunting, and conservation of the bio-diversity were brought under the ambit of regulatory control only in the early 1970s to control destruction of forest and bio-diversity, and deter hunting of wild animals. Such policy measures became helpful to create protected areas such as national parks, wildlife reserves, and the hunting reserve. However the policies adopted during 1970-90 was felt inadequate to solve the problems caused due to the conflicts between park management and local people, and the conflicts between local people and wildlife. After early 1990s, a change in management policies of the protected area system the collective role of government and the people at large was realized. To augment this strategy, necessary legal instruments were enacted and policy measures were adopted and established some conservation areas and the buffer zones. Despite some changes can be noticed, a lot of problems have also been emerging primarily due to the lack of political commitment, inadequacy of efficient administrative set up, heavy dependence on forests products for livelihood, lack of people's awareness, and lack of stringent enforcement mechanisms to deter the wrongdoers. For this, it requires political consensus, mobilization of the local people as an integral part of the conservation efforts and commitment and capacity enhancement of the concerned authorities for efficient handling of the conservation activities.
Author	渡部 律子 Ritsuko Watanabe 関西学院大学 総合政策学部 教授(2007年11月1日現在) Professor, School of Policy Studies, Kwansei Gakuin University (as of November 1, 2007)
Title	介護支援専門員における職業倫理「自立支援」の理解度と実践度合い—主任介護支援専門員のアンケート調査の分析から見る現状と課題 The Definition and the Degree of Practice of "Autonomy" among Japanese Care-managers: Quantitative and Qualitative Analysis
Abstract	This study aims to examine Japanese care-managers' practice of professional ethics. One of six ethical principles for care-manager training, "autonomy" was chosen for this study. Two analyses of 263 chief care-managers' questionnaires were conducted. The first analysis used content analysis to categorize how chief care-managers defined "autonomy". The second analysis applied multiple regression to see if degree of ethical practice, relating to autonomy, achieved (self reported), was predicted by: definition of autonomy, gender, age, and license status. The first analysis showed that a little less than 30% of respondent defined autonomy as "physical independence", and the rest as "psychological independence". The second analysis showed that only definition of autonomy was a significant predictor of the degree of ethical practice. Those who defined autonomy as physical had higher self reported degree of ethical practice. This can be interpreted as achieving "ethical practice" by preferring the easier definition of its content. The implication for practice is that care-managers should be taught the multiple aspects of autonomy so they can respect both physical and psychological autonomy of clients. The implication for policy is that policy makers need to enable both physical and psychological autonomy of clients.

● Policy Topics

Author	スマン・バスネット Suman Basnet 世界コミュニティラジオ放送連盟 アジア・太平洋地域事務局長(2007年11月1日現在)
Title	世界を変えるもうひとつのメディア ～コミュニティラジオの世界ネットワーク Community Radio in Asia and the Pacific: Challenges and Best Practices
Author	ケビン・フィネラン Kevin Finneran 米国科学アカデミー出版「Issues」誌 編集長 (2007年11月1日現在)
Title	Science, Ethics, and Public Policy: What kind of social institutions should we have in the 21 st century? -The Role of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences-
Author	ミランダ A. シュルーズ Miranda A. Schreurs ベルリン自由大学 比較政治学 教授、環境政策リサーチセンター 所長(2007年11月1日現在)
Title	Environmental Security and Regional Cooperation in East Asia