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● Special Issue: Policy Studies for Development of Sustainable Society

Author	久野 武 Takeshi Hisano 関西学院大学 総合政策学部 教授(2008年11月1日現在) Professor, School of Policy Studies, Kwansai Gakuin University (as of November 1, 2008)
Title	持続可能社会研究センター閉幕にあたって —終わりなき持続可能社会構築への挑戦を— In Time of Closing Sustainable Society Research Center -Uninterrupted Challenge for Shape of Sustainable Society-
Author	天野 明弘 Akihiro Amano 関西学院大学 名誉教授(2008年11月1日現在) Professor emeritus, School of Policy Studies, Kwansai Gakuin University (as of November 1, 2008)
Title	炭素税の温室効果ガス排出削減効果について The Effects of Carbon Taxes on Carbon-dioxide Emissions in Japan
Abstract	Energy demand is often thought to be rather unresponsive to price changes. This idea, however, is not empirically well-founded. Consumption of energy is usually controlled by two factors, the amount of energy input and the quality of the instruments that convert energy into desired services. The response of the former to price changes may not be large, but that of the latter may usually be substantial in due course as the converting instruments will be replaced by those with higher energy-saving quality. We estimated energy demand functions for five major sectors, using a specification having long time lags with the price variables. The short-run elasticities are rather small, but the longer-run elasticities are generally much larger. Using these estimates, we then performed a simulation to find that a carbon tax of, say, ¥10,000 /ton carbon or ¥2,700/tCO ₂ (\$100/tC or \$27/tCO ₂) will reduce aggregate energy demand only by 1.5 per cent in the first year, but about 7 per cent after 12 years. Therefore, carbon taxes are not as quick-acting as emissions-trading schemes, but they are nonetheless quite effective as herbal medicines in the long run.
Author	入江 安孝 Yasutaka Irie 株式会社アイリーシステム 代表取締役(2008年11月1日現在)
Title	化学物質管理 —リスク管理と情報流通側面からの報告— A Substance Management -A Report from Risk Management and Information Distribution Side-
Abstract	We have experienced some of changes of ELV and RoHS Directives. Now, we are facing REACH Low. We have to find new meaning that it becomes from prohibition of substance using to risk management. The composition of this paper gives an explanation of the lead hazardous property and the risk management the first, and considers the background of REACH low. And I suppose that the substance information is required in supply chains management.
Author	加賀田 和弘 Kazuhiro Kagata 小樽商科大学 商学部 准教授(2008年11月1日現在)
Title	CSRと経営戦略 —CSRと企業業績に関する実証分析から— CSR and Strategic Management -An Empirical Study on CSR and Corporate Profitability-
Abstract	Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) has becoming more and more important factor on business management. However, the definition of CSR is still vague and so corporations cannot obtain clear stance how to work on CSR. The purposes of this article are two. One is to answer the question what approach should corporations adopt for CSR, especially a view point of strategic management? I proposed the idea of corporate reputation as a resource which could produce sustained competitive advantage from the view of RBV (Resource Based View of the firm). And another is to examine the relationship between CSR and corporate profitability by using the method of QAQF (Quantitative Analysis for Qualitative Factors). The results showed that corporations classified as positively working on CSR did not necessarily obtain high profitability except for the items, child-care leave acquisition rate and female employee ratio.
Author	家弓 新之助 Shinnosuke Kayumi KPMGあずさサステナビリティ株式会社(2008年11月1日現在)
Title	国内の排出量取引・排出削減クレジットの整理と経営戦略上の留意点 Classification of Emission Trading Schemes and CO ₂ Credits in Japan and Strategic Points to Be Considered
Abstract	This research paper aims to categorize the Emission Trading Scheme and CO ₂ credits in Japan and tries to show the points that are needed to consider when the management makes strategy to address Climate Change. The first point is that the management needs to conduct "Carbon Management". The second one is that the management needs to think third party's assurance for their amount of CO ₂ emissions. The last one is that management needs to consider the difference of carbon credits quality when they use credits for carbon offsetting.
Author	阪 智香 Chika Saka 関西学院大学 商学部 教授(2008年11月1日現在) Professor, School of Business Administration, Kwansai Gakuin University (as of November 1, 2008)
Title	環境負債の会計上の論点 Issues on Accounting for Environmental Liabilities
Abstract	Environmental liabilities are accrued in relation to (1) past contaminations, (2) recycling laws, (3) future assets retirement. (1) Especially, as site contamination issue is serious, its potential liability is enormous. Some Japanese companies already disclose contamination site clean-up liabilities, however the disclosed amounts is only a small part of potential liabilities which companies owe. (2) Liabilities arising from recycling laws to collect, dispose properly and recycle the products also should be recognized; although International Accounting Standard and US Accounting Standard require to accrue these liability when company sell the products, there is no accounting standard to deal with this issue in Japan. (3) As accounting standard of assets retirement obligation issued in Japan recently, liabilities arising from clean-up of site contamination, asbestos and PCB should be recognized as liability on Balance Sheet at the first stage of the project. It might affect companies' financial position. It is necessary to recognize and disclose environmental liabilities not only for informational purpose to investors, but also measuring and reducing business risks to companies. Companies should consider business risk of potential liabilities, and the business risk is much wider than legal obligations.

Author	佐々木 雅一 Masakazu Sasaki 有限会社グリーン戦略研究所 代表(2008年11月1日現在)
Title	老舗(しにせ)に見るCSR経営 CSR Management at "SINISE" Enterprises
Abstract	In Japan there is a Group of Enterprises called "SINISE" - Long life Enterprises. These Enterprises are continuing long time with their stable prosperity, though they experienced big fluctuations. The Key Words of their existence are "Continuation", "Prosperity", "Relationship" and "Confidence". "SINISE" enterprises built up the good relationships with their stakeholders, and were increasing their confidences what are the great properties, because they clarified their philosophies and achieved the CSR management with the expression that they kept their "NOREN" - symbolic sign cloth of enterprises. For the management of enterprises toward the Sustainable Economic Society it should be thought that the management methods of "SINISE" enterprises are considered and are evaluated again, and we will rebuild the new Principle of the Competition.

Author	野村 浩一 Koichi Nomura 富士ゼロックス株式会社 CSR部 企画推進グループ長(2008年11月1日現在)
Title	中国の労働市場の課題と企業の対応 —CSR調達活動、従業員支援教育を通じて— China's Labor Market Issues and Private Sectors' Responses: An Observation through Ethical Procurement and Employee Capacity Building Projects in China
Abstract	Attracted by its vast market opportunities and low labor cost, many companies from around the world, mainly Japan, Korea, Taiwan, Europe and the America, have gone into China. Chinese government has been welcoming foreign direct investment as one of the key engines to its economic growth. For the past XX years, China's economy has achieved annual growth rate of approximately 10%. In 2008, China's GDP is expected to become the third largest after the United States and Japan, surpassing Germany. Such rapid economic expansion has invited serious social distortion. Low retention rate, economic and social disparity and frequent strikes at factories have been affecting foreign private sector activities in China. This article introduces the recent changes in Chinese labor market issues, and the global movement to respond to such issues. At the same time, the article challenges to illustrate how Japanese companies' responding manners, which would impose strong affect on Japan-China strategic reciprocity relationship.

Author	古川 靖洋 Yasuhiro Furukawa 関西学院大学 総合政策学部 教授(2008年11月1日現在) Professor, School of Policy Studies, Kwansei Gakuin University (as of November 1, 2008)
Title	テレワークと持続可能な社会 Telework and the Sustainable Society
Abstract	According to the escalating crude oil price, many people are forced to change their current lifestyle. People should suppress the energy consumption and decrease the load to the environment though they maintain a present living standard. Now, it is the time when we should seriously think about the achievement of the sustainable society. In the all of the segment of the economical, the societal and the environmental section, if integrated approaches are not done, the achievement of the sustainable society will be difficult. In this article, I argue about the investment for a free network infrastructure by the public administration and the teleworking to achieve the sustainable society, and I take the case about the city of Seattle, WA.

Author	槇村 久子 Hisako Makimura 京都女子大学 現代社会学部 教授(2008年11月1日現在)
Title	ストックホルム市ハンマビー・ショースタッド環境配慮循環型臨海都市開発のサステナブル・シティの実現 Hammarby Sjostad is the Best Environmental Solutions Due to Its Sustainable City in Stockholm
Abstract	Hammarby Sjostad is the best environmental solutions in Stockholm. The point of that environmental program is lower the total environmental impact by half. That environmental programs are land use, soil pollution, energy, water and sewage, garbage, building material, transportation, noise, green area. Because Hammarby Sjostad was an industrial seaside area 10 years ago. The one of "Hammarby model" is the recycle systems which waste and sewage in this area are restored to energy. That city is the winner of the construction category 2007 due to its sustainable city concept. Hammarby Sjostad has come to serve as a role model for urban development project all around the world.

Author	松枝 法道 Norimichi Matsueda 関西学院大学 経済学部 准教授(2008年11月1日現在) Associate Professor, School of Economics, Kwansei Gakuin University (as of November 1, 2008)
Title	企業の環境技術投資に対する環境政策の影響について On the Impacts of Environmental Policies upon Private Investment in Environment-related Technologies
Abstract	This article surveys recent economics studies that address the impacts of various environmental policies upon individual firms' investment activities in the environment-related technologies. It can be shown in general that market-oriented policy instruments, such as an emission tax and systems of tradable emission permits, have relative advantage over command-and-control measures in terms of encouraging such investment activities. However, there are some important caveats that should not be overlooked by policymakers in the presence of market powers.

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Title	テキスト情報と地図情報によるグローバルリスクマネジメント Global Risk Management Based on Text and Map Information
Abstract	人口増加、経済発展に伴い不足することが確実視されている食料資源は、世界各国間の調整が不可欠である。インターネットの登場は世界中の人々が情報を共有することを可能にした。地図情報とデータベースの連携により、新しい付加価値が生み出されている。新しい時代を担う学生の情報リテラシーの向上が期待されている。これらの背景を踏まえた上で、2008年秋学期の講義において、受講生に対して食料資源の動向に関連が深いと思われる所得などのテキスト情報および地理情報システムによる空間情報を講義毎に提供する。提供された情報について、受講生は指示に従う形で、掲示板のそれらの情報を記載するという仕組みを構築している。本稿では、これらの一連の試みを紹介し、新しく創造される情報および期待される効果について紹介する。 Google Maps API makes it possible to overlay gridded population datasets on maps. Information such as Land Use and Cover Change information, crop production and price can be added to Maps. Anyone on the planet can add information on the web-site. Information related with land use and cover change is collected and analyzed using simple semantics and ontology. Through this procedure, following result is expected to be obtained. It is not only the value but also this year's phenomena is something wrong than usual. For the first step, authors let their students to work on handling GIS information and text information such as economic datasets. Students are expected to add their comments according to the topics. Those comments are summarized and expected to create something new information.
Author	松本 健一 Ken'ichi Matsumoto 国立環境研究所 地球環境研究センター(2008年11月1日現在)
Title	ポスト京都議定書における帰属炭素税 A Carbon Tax Based on the Imputed Price of Carbon for the Post-Kyoto
Abstract	In this article, a carbon tax based on the imputed price of carbon (ICT) is proposed for the post Kyoto Protocol considering the global participation and economic equity. Although the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol has come, climate change measures have made little progress globally due to the institutional defects and problems of the Kyoto Protocol and the Kyoto-type international climate change policy. Considering such defects and problems, a carbon tax is a suitable method. In this study, the effect of ICT is compared with that of the internationally common carbon tax from environmental and economic perspectives applying an applied general equilibrium model. It is shown that ICT is a more appropriate method for the post Kyoto Protocol international climate change policy considering the environmental and economic aspects simultaneously.
Author	吉田 誠宏 Masahiro Yoshida NPO法人大阪府環境協会 副理事長(2008年11月1日現在)
Title	持続可能性のためのシステム発生源対策 The Weakening of a Systematic Function to Disturb Sustainability
Abstract	The various environmental problems are brought by a direct cause and an indirect factor. The direct cause is polluter itself, and the indirect factor obstructs "measures to a direct cause". On the other hand, if near future makes so it is sustainable society, then there will be only few indirect factors in the society. The indirect factor is brought by a systematic function. This system includes 4 constitutions of an organization / structure / a mechanism / the system. In addition, the issue of system occurs in every society. On this account the indirect factor should divide "a systematic function to obstruct sustainable development" from the issue of system. The indirect factor giving load to the environment can separate from the issue of system by calculation of the quantity (the degree of the bad influence). By this, the indirect factor will weaken "a systematic function to obstruct sustainable development". The total procedure is as follows. ① The search of the indirect factor ② The calculation of the quantity of environment load that a factor brings ③ The publication of a factor taking part in an environmental problem ④ The inside collapse of the issue of system

● Articles

Author	リチャード・テイボア・グリーン Richard Tabor Greene 関西学院大学 総合政策学部 教授(2008年11月1日現在) Professor, School of Policy Studies, Kwansei Gakuin University (as of November 1, 2008)
Title	Orthogonal Disciplines A New Science of Diversity that Generates: College 2, Decade Colleges, Auxiliary Universities, Organizations as College Students, and Universities of Creativity
Abstract	<p>3 Research Questions—What Will Solve Some Lackings in Traditional Disciplines, Be a Scientific Basis for Cross-Discipline Work, and Explain Who Rises to the Top of All Traditional Fields?</p> <p>Existing universities, with their disciplines and corresponding professions, are generating ever narrower people, given ever narrower educations, publishing theses on ever narrower topics, at the same time that more and more real problems of our societies are falling between the cracks between such narrow disciplines, professions, and people. Higher education is producing people of general incapability, well versed in sub-fields, so small, that virtually no one, outside the sub-field, can understand or use what they do. Combining different disciplines and professions, in particular projects or as cross-function teams, has proven difficult where not entirely ineffective. The basis of getting two or more different fields to interact well is missing or incomplete, due to tacit routines hard to make explicit and re-found in contexts of other disciplines, differing knowledge formats preferred in various disciplines and professions, and ignorance of social status markers and conditions in fields other than one's own, among others.</p> <p>Result—A Categorical Model of 54 Orthogonal Disciplines that Purport to: Solve Lacks in Traditional Fields, Form a Scientific Basis of Cross-Discipline Work, and Explain Who Rises to the Top of All Traditional Disciplines</p> <p>This paper presents 54 orthogonal disciplines, cutting across all traditional disciplines, and explaining who rises to their tops, that were suggested by 315 eminent people in 63 diverse strata of society, half American and half global. These 54 orthogonal fields solve failings in traditional ones, and constitute a research basis for getting different fields to deeply and precisely interact. These orthogonal fields are an alternative to other proposed bases of unifying the disciplines such as consilience (Harvard's Wilson), cognitive psych (Harvard's Bok), and the philosophy and epistemologies of knowledge (Clark, Kuhn and others).</p> <p>Method—Recursive Nomination Process from 315 Eminent Nominators to 54 Sets of 150 People "Great" at Each Orthogonal Discipline</p> <p>A model of 63 strata of society was made, 5 people for each of the 63 strata were nominated via a delphi process among University of Chicago MBA students, for a total of 315, half American half global, these 315 were asked to nominate two things: the capability basis of all those at the top levels of performance in their respective field (these answers producing a categorical model of 54 orthogonal disciplines), and, later in time, 150 people for each of the 54 orthogonal disciplines who exhibited top level mastery of that orthogonal discipline (in whatever traditional field). Over 8100 people (54x150), thusly nominated as great at some particular orthogonal discipline were then given interviews and questionnaires over a five year period. The results were analyzed to produce categorical models of the 54 orthogonal disciplines and of the principal skill contents of each of those 54 orthogonal fields. This paper presents only the categorical model of the 54 orthogonal fields and other papers present the models of skills in each individual orthogonal field.</p> <p>Results—54 Orthogonal Disciplines, That Cut Across All Traditional Ones, Determining Who Rises to Their Tops, Identified</p> <p>Categorization of interview and questionnaire results resulted in a final model of 54 orthogonal fields, each of which cuts across all traditional fields and determines who rises to their tops.</p> <p>Discussion and Implications—New Sciences of: Diversity, Excellence, Curriculum; New Colleges of 92 Courses for Each Orthogonal Field</p> <p>Six applications of orthogonal disciplines are explored in some detail, with detailed examples furnished for some and suggestive, but informal, datasets presented for others. These include: a second college for people between 38 and 42 (college 2), other college experiences between other decades of life (decade colleges); an entire meta-university surrounding existing ones and researching/teaching orthogonal disciplines (the auxiliary university); universities that teach departments, processes, events, managers, employees, professional staffs as students (entire organizations as college students); and entire colleges made up of 90+ courses on one orthogonal discipline (a University of Creativity, for example). The paper closes with hypotheses and open questions that might be explored by further research, and implications for establishing a Science of Diversity, a Science of Excellence, and a Science of Curricula.</p>
Author	オン・クオック・ライ On-Kwok Lai 関西学院大学 総合政策学部 教授(2008年11月1日現在) Professor, School of Policy Studies, Kwansei Gakuin University(as of November 1, 2008)
Title	Envisioning Better Inter-Generational Dynamics in <i>Ubiquitous Japan</i> : Contributions of New Media for Active Ageing Society
Abstract	<p>Mobile communicative gadgets become social necessity for most Japanese and they are used for intensive social networking; for instance, the mobile phone's role in friendship-building among younger generations – but what about the senior adults for the place anchorage for active ageing? This paper examines the coping strategies of Japanese society, in the shortage of caring services, with socio-techno innovations derived from information and communication technologies (ICT), towards ageing-in-place.</p> <p>Mobile phone and e-communications promise for borderless, flexible and ubiquitous contacts: real time, round-the-clock, anytime and anywhere, making the geo-spatial conditions irrelevant and for all age groups, but are these offerings for the beneficiaries of an ageing society? This paper examines the socio-familial-spatial (social networking, location and place) relevance of mobile communication, emphasizing the use of ICT and mobile communication by/with/for ageing population, for realizing the benefits of ageing-in-place. It especially considers elderly and their families, in the need for socially and geo-spatially fixed anchors (the essence of ageing-in-place), despite (or perhaps because of) the 'mobility' through ICT. As the trend towards the intensification of ICT use, though affecting differential inter-personal relationships, our study evidently points to the feasibility of the practice for ageing-in-place in the information age.</p>
Author	今泉 信宏 Nobu T. Imaizumi 関西学院大学 総合政策学部 教授(2008年11月1日現在) Professor, School of Policy Studies, Kwansei Gakuin University (as of November 1, 2008)
Title	Rampant Racism in America (2)
Abstract	It has been over forty years since the heyday of the Civil Rights Movement of the 1960's. Generally it is believed that things have changed a great deal concerning the plight of African-Americans. Affirmative Action has propelled certain African-Americans into the creation of a new middle-class among African-Americans. But the number of new middle-class African-Americans is very limited, and the black underclass suffers from economic depression. In this article white racism, which is the root of all racial and economic problems among blacks, will be explored and a few clues to solutions are suggested.

Author	<p>関根 孝道 Takamichi Sekine 関西学院大学 総合政策学部 教授、弁護士(2008年11月1日現在) Professor, School of Policy Studies, Kwansei Gakuin University, Lawyer (as of November 1, 2008)</p>
Title	<p>環境影響評価制度をめぐる法的諸問題(1) ～環境影響評価の意義・目的・理念について～ Legal Issues Relating to Environmental Impact Assessment with Reference to Its Significance, Purpose and Idea</p>
Abstract	<p>The Law of Environmental Impact Assessment was enacted in 1997. It was in 1999 that the Law become entirely applicable to the projects enumerated thereunder. Section 7 of the Law's implementing rule provides in essence that after the elapse of 10 years from when the Law had become applicable the Government shall examine how the Law has been implemented so far and take necessary measures according to the consequences. Therefore the year of 2009 is the time for the Government to conduct such reflection. Has the Law successfully protected the precious environment as originally expected? Has the Law faithfully been enforced by the governments concerned and observed by the project proponents? Is the Law effective on earth? This article argues the legal issues relating to the environmental impact assessment under the Law in order to detect the fundamental defects deeply rooted in the Law. This article deals with the significance, purpose, and idea of such an environmental impact assessment system as it should be. It is intended that this article in some way contribute to the 10 years' Law review above mentioned for a better system.</p>