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## 〈 ABSTRACTS 〉

### ● Message

Author	柚木 学 Manabu Yunoki 関西学院大学 学長 (1996年3月1日現在)
Title	『総合政策研究』の創刊を祝って

### ● Invited Article

Author	モーリス F. ストロング Maurice F. Strong Chairman, Earth Council, Canada (as of March 1, 1996)
Title	Making Our Civilization Sustainable in the 21st Century
Abstract	This article elaborates the author's Opening Lecture given at a ceremony, on October 30, 1995, formally inaugurating Kwansai Gakuin University's School of Policy Studies at Kobe-Sanda Campus, Kwansai Gakuin University, Sanda.

### ● Policy Making

Author	天野 明弘 Akihiro Amano 関西学院大学 総合政策学部 教授 (1996年3月1日現在) Professor, School of Policy Studies, Kwansai Gakuin University (as of March 1, 1996)
Title	The Environment, Trade and Development
Abstract	<p>This paper presents three parts analysis concerning the relationships between international trade and development, on the one hand, and the environment, on the other hand. First, the reason for a limited role of the OECD Polluter-Pays Principle in Japan's environmental policy is discussed. It is pointed out that the unique interpretation of the principle in a Japanese way may cause some international friction.</p> <p>The conditions for internalizing global externalities are formally derived to apply the PPP to global environmental issues. In the case of global environmental problems, world-wide application of efficiency criteria must often be supplemented by some sort of transfer schemes to address the equity question. Recent institutional developments are reviewed from this standpoint, and some proposals are made.</p>

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 助教授 (1996年3月1日現在) Associate Professor, School of Policy Studies, Kwansai Gakuin University (as of March 1, 1996)
Title	Toward Total Quality Political Election Campaigns: the Case of Newt Gingrich's 1984 Re-election
Abstract	This paper builds a theory of Transparent Social Change by uniting 4 social change processes—innovation coalition building within organizations, political election campaigning, policy making, with social movement building among organizations—in one model with 4 ways to improve systems—parallel systems, emergent systems, total quality systems, and virtual systems. The 4 social change processes are modeled as different uses of coalition building sharing 6 steps. The 4 improvement ways are modeled as a 14 step process of improvement. Two applications of the model are reported. The first case applied the model to shorten the time to complete the work of Newt Gingrich's 1984 re-election campaign to the U.S. House of Representatives. 600 election volunteers were organized into 100 quality circles and themselves designed Newt Gingrich's 1984 election campaign processes in a one day mass workshop event, a so-called Management by Events Participatory Town Meeting. The second case applied the model to unite five separate quality movements —the Environment Movement fostering quality of the earth, the Quality of Worklife Movement fostering quality of work, the Consumer Movement fostering quality of life, the Spirit Movement fostering quality of mind, and the Total Quality Movement fostering quality of production. The resulting Global Quality Movement, is slowly taking shape as new techniques are invented that unite values from each group. The paper closes with 4 kinds of transparency to be obtained by future application of the model of social change processes presented in this paper.

Author	リチャード T. A. アービング Richard T. A. Irving 関西学院大学 総合政策学部 教授 (1996年3月1日現在) Professor, School of Policy Studies, Kwansai Gakuin University (as of March 1, 1996)
Title	The Problem of Severe Rural Depopulation in Japan: from Retrospective Countermeasure to a Forward Looking Rural Policy
Abstract	For the last quarter-century the Japanese government has attempted to stem the flow of rural out-migration and alleviate the problems experienced in areas of severe rural depopulation by implementation of a series of <b>kaso</b> countermeasures. This paper demonstrates the failure of many of these schemes, insofar as village abandonment remains a real threat in many parts of the rural area. The mechanism of the kaso phenomenon is explored with reference to an actual case-study, and suggestions put forward for the possible direction of a more effective rural policy.

Author	ケネス・ラドル Kenneth Ruddle 関西学院大学 総合政策学部 教授 (1996年3月1日現在) Professor, School of Policy Studies, Kwansai Gakuin University (as of March 1, 1996)
Title	Formulating Policies for Existing Community-Based Fisheries Management Systems
Abstract	Partly because of the failure of biological and economic models used to manage fisheries in industrialized countries, community-based systems have become widely advocated to manage tropical inshore multispecies and multigear fisheries. The modern usefulness of traditional systems, in particular, has been closely examined, especially in the Asia-Pacific Region. Whereas community-based systems have distinct advantages over centralized management, they are not axiomatically a best solution to complex fishery problems. In some cases they may retard economic development. This demands that clear development priorities be established together with an unsentimental assessment of the role that traditional systems can play in implementing them. In this paper three policy alternatives for the future of traditional community-based systems are discussed; case-by-case decision making, dilution or invalidation and reinforcement. The merits and demerits of an invalidation policy are exemplified and the problems of adopting a reinforcement policy examined. Criteria for policy determination are set out.

Author	長峯 純一 Junichi Nagamine 関西学院大学 総合政策学部 助教授(1996年3月1日現在) Associate Professor, School of Policy Studies, Kwasei Gakuin University (as of March 1, 1996)
Title	公共財、集合的選択、そして配分効率性(I) Public Goods, Collective Choice and Allocative Efficiency (I)
Abstract	<p>We may enjoy a particular good or service under either private or collective choice. Conversely, we may choose any kind of goods or services as either private or collective consumption. Usually those goods and services are defined as private or public or quasi-public goods according to the extent of rivalness or non-rivalness in consumption. However in this paper, those goods and services are classified into private consumption goods or collective consumption goods in no relation with some particular nature of goods. Any type of goods from private to public one can be collective consumption goods in our definition.</p> <p>Firstly, we show when individuals shift their choice from private one to collective one in consuming some good. Next, we examine the case in which a particular non-rival public good is left in collective choice and a decision making there follows simple majority voting rule. In the framework of the median voter model, we suppose a tax share of each individual as given and fixed and then analyze how the size of that collective consumption good is chosen. We analyze and compare the two cases in which one assumes a tax share as uniform among individuals and the other assumes a tax share as given by ideal Lindahl tax scheme.</p> <p>In conclusion, the assumption that a tax share of each individual is given and fixed is important for applying the majority voting model in a consistent way, but that gives the restrictions on allocative efficiency as a whole and also the welfare level of each individual. If an initial tax structure is set in a unwise way, some individuals might worsen their utility levels by sifting from private to collective choice. Here we observe a kind of risk in a democratic decision making and the trade-off between majority voting rule and allocative efficiency.</p>

Author	ウィリアム E. ステズリック William E. Steslicke 関西学院大学 総合政策学部 教授(1996年3月1日現在) Professor, School of Policy Studies, Kwasei Gakuin University (as of March 1, 1996)
Title	Health Care Protection and The Japanese Way of Life
Abstract	The high levels of <i>health care protection</i> , <i>health status</i> , <i>human development</i> , and <i>quality of life</i> (HHHQ) that have become part of the contemporary Japanese "way of life" are described from a comparative, international perspective. The rapid aging of Japanese society has led to re-examination of the social and economic policies of the 20th Century in preparation for the "society of longevity" of the 21st Century. Implementation of the <i>Ten-Year Gold Plan</i> may provide the infrastructure for coping with the health and welfare needs and demands of Japan's growing elderly population, while maintaining the currently high HHHQ levels.

Author	渡部 律子 Ritsuko Watanabe (Greene) 関西学院大学 総合政策学部 助教授(1996年3月1日現在) Associate Professor, School of Policy Studies, Kwasei Gakuin University (as of March 1, 1996)
Title	Effects of Social Support, Prior Geriatric Training and Type of Job on Job Satisfaction among Staff Working with Demented Elderly
Abstract	This study examined the effect of social support and prior geriatric training and job type on the job satisfaction among staff working with demented elderly in one private nursing home in New York State, USA. A questionnaire was administered to 223 employees of the nursing home asking respondents about their income, age, type of job (social worker, community nurse, nursing home nurse, therapist, nurse's aid), existence of previous geriatric training, comfort level with the elderly, locus of control, collegial support, and supervisory support. 125 questionnaires were returned. Multiple regression was used to find determinants of job satisfaction. Results indicated that supervisory support, higher comfort level with the elderly, and prior geriatric training were three significant determinants of job satisfaction for all employees. Issues concerning the most appropriate type of support for such employees are discussed.

### ● Urban Studies

Author	アキイエ・ヘンリー・ニノミヤ Akiie Henry Ninomiya 関西学院大学 総合政策学部 教授(1996年3月1日現在) Professor, School of Policy Studies, Kwasei Gakuin University (as of March 1, 1996)
Title	阪神大震災とソーシャルワーク・リハビリテーション The Kobe Earthquake and Social Work Rehabilitation
Abstract	<p>The Kobe earthquake was an ecological phenomenon that created damage on the economic and social systems in the Kobe area, to the communities, families and individuals. With more than 200,000 homes destroyed, many citizens had to evacuate to temporary housing or the residences of friends or relatives. Also, many people lost their employment due to the destruction of factories and companies.</p> <p>This essay analyzes the earthquake damage and its rehabilitation process by the following time scale periods :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Rescue</li> <li>2. Evacuation</li> <li>3. Relief</li> <li>4. Rehabilitation</li> <li>5. Integration</li> <li>6. New Community</li> </ol> <p>Analysis of each period could be beneficial for consideration in prevention, rescue and relief programs for a similar disaster in the future.</p> <p>The rehabilitation period focuses on those who need to integrate into the community from temporary housing. The wholistic rehabilitation approach works for psychological, physical and socio-economic integration. In order to promote a community-based social service system as well as public medical services, it is necessary to organize a medical social service network system for evacuees who are in the 48,300 temporary housing units.</p>

## ● Developmental Studies

Author	ローランド J. フュックス Roland J. Fuchs Director, The International START Secretariat, U.S.A. (as of March 1, 1996)
Title	Developing an International Community of Scholars
Abstract	<p>Hundreds of thousands of scholars now participate in interlocking networks. This paper reviews the development of this international community of scholars in both non-governmental and inter-governmental arenas, using the example of the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU) and the International Social Science Council (ISSC) for the non-governmental sector, and the United Nations University (UNU) as an example of an inter-governmental approach. Relative strengths and weaknesses of each are discussed.</p> <p>Future network development may involve new a new framework, blending the advantages of the two approaches in order to bring the full intellectual resources of mankind to bear more effectively on global problems. Advances in computers and communications technology now bring in reach the possibility of a truly global community of scholars.</p>

## ● International Studies

Author	久保田 哲夫 Tetsuo Kubota 関西学院大学 総合政策学部 教授(1996年3月1日現在) Professor, School of Policy Studies, Kwasei Gakuin University (as of March 1, 1996)
Title	通貨統合の理論的分析 Economic Models of a Monetary Union
Abstract	The countries of EU have experienced a great monetary crisis after EU decided to proceed into the level of the Monetary Union. This article discusses that the real cause of the difficulty is not in a monetary union, but in a globalization of the economy. In any kind of an international monetary system, the difficulty will eventually occur. The appearance of the problem is not the same, but the problem itself will not be vanished. We prove the appearance will become more similar regardless of the international monetary system, when the globalization deepens.

Author	園田 明子 Akiko Sonoda 関西学院大学 社会学部 非常勤講師(1996年3月1日現在) Part time Lecturer, School of Sociology, Kwasei Gakuin University (as of March 1, 1996)
Title	国際機構の事務局職員の男女平等原則 Equality between Men and Women in International Secretariats
Abstract	<p>The main purpose of this article is to examine and appraise two related questions, through the analysis of the relevant decisions of international administrative tribunals as well as the practice of international organizations : How has the principle of equality between men and women been established in the law of the international civil service ? Once legal equality is confirmed, how and to what extent can it be effective ?</p> <p>The principle of non-discrimination saw its scope of application expanded, while its legal nature asserted itself. As a general principle of law, the equality between male and female staff members has led international secretariats to accord greater priority to the recruitment and promotion of women in posts subject to geographical distribution. Furthermore, it encourages improving the conditions of service of women staff members in particular situations, especially as a result of their national laws.</p> <p>This article aims at contributing new elements of reflexion to policy studies scholars and practitioners who are concerned with international administration.</p>

Author	鈴木 基史 Motoshi Suzuki 関西学院大学 総合政策学部 助教授(1996年3月1日現在) Associate Professor, School of Policy Studies, Kwasei Gakuin University (as of March 1, 1996)
Title	Distributional Problems, Strategic Delay, and International Cooperation: Managing U.S.-Japan Semiconductor Trade Conflict
Abstract	I use a private information bargaining approach to analyze the process and outcome of U.S.-Japan cooperation in semiconductor trade. The approach explains that the main source of the U.S.-Japan trade conflict was derived from the states' divergent distributional expectations about how to cooperate. A major negotiation impasse emerged while each state exploited the advantage of its private information. The process of bargaining occurred as a series of steps to align the states' expectations so as to allow for cooperation. The article discusses the empirical performance of the bargaining approach relative to the rational institutional and the power-oriented approach and provides implications for theories of international cooperation.