

Journal of Policy Studies No.4

September 1997

< CONTENTS >

● Articles

中條 道雄

オープンネットワーク環境での電子商取引 —現状と課題—

Electronic Commerce in Open Network Environment: Current Status and Issues

Richard Tabor Greene

What Complexity Theory Can Contribute to Three Current Japanese Policy Challenges—Internationally Competitive: Higher Education, Venture Business, and Deregulation

久野 武

日本のPROTECTED AREA SYSTEMの考察

Observation on Japanese Protected Area System

久保田 哲夫

電子マネーの金融論

Monetary Economics of Cyber Money

長峯 純一

公共財、集会的選択、そして配分効率性(II)

Public Goods, Collective Choice and Allocative Efficiency (II)

Mark Sawyer

Language Policy in American Education: Standard English vs. Hawai'i Creole English in Hawai'i's Classrooms

柴田 愛子

税収予測と景気変動 —日米比較—

The Estimate of Total Tax Revenues and the Business Cycles

● Commentary

Eugene B. Gallagher

Two Sociological Issues in Health Care Allocation

● Book Review

Roland J. Fuchs

Martin S. Soroos, The Endangered Atmosphere: Preserving a Global Commons. University of South Carolina Press, 1997, 339 pp.

〈 ABSTRACTS 〉

● Articles

Author	中條 道雄 Michio Chujo 関西学院大学 総合政策学部 教授(1997年9月1日現在) Professor, School of Policy Studies, Kwasei Gakuin University (as of September 1, 1997)
Title	オープンネットワーク環境での電子商取引 —現状と課題— Electronic Commerce in Open Network Environment: Current Status and Issues
Abstract	Rapid advancement in Computer and Communications technology in recent years has been transforming the ways we communicate, work and conduct our business. One of the most remarkable development in past several years is the almost explosive growth and acceptance of the Internet at global scale. Though various forms of Electronic Commerce applications have been developed and in use among specific segments of industry and corporate groups, most such systems so far have been implemented on strictly 'closed' network in which only restricted parties can physically access. This paper describes current status and issues in emerging Electronic Commerce activities in 'open' network. Special attention is given to issues of information security and need to build both technical and social infrastructure that enables safe, reliable and efficient Electronic Commerce activities.
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(1997年9月1日現在) Professor, School of Policy Studies, Kwasei Gakuin University (as of September 1, 1997)
Title	What Complexity Theory Can Contribute to Three Current Japanese Policy Challenges— Internationally Competitive: Higher Education, Venture Business, and Deregulation
Abstract	This article explores the possible contributions Complexity Theory can make to policy studies, using current Japanese policy challenges as case studies. Fundamental concepts in Complexity Theory are presented along with eight tools for applying them and a brief location of this theory in a history of systems science. A coalition building model of social goal formation, policy formation, policy selection, and policy implementation processes is presented. Complexity Theory challenges and enhancements to rational choice, public choice, preference, reframing, and social movement theory are examined. Conflict between human designs of social systems and self emergent forces in those situations is described and used to define policy tampering. A social cellular automata process that eliminates this tampering while allowing intervention to create and influence social situations is presented in detail. Revolution processes and the recent micro-banking innovation are presented to illustrate the social cellular automata process in action. A model uniting nine theories of Japan is presented along with Complexity Theory implications for making policy in such a culture. Complexity Theory contributions to competitive higher education, venture business, and de-regulation policy processes in Japan are identified and united into an overall model. Contributions to both theory and practice of policy making are generated by this analysis. Finally a new way of leading is described that allows current central controllers in Japan to de-regulate not by large-scale institutional rearrangement but by changing the place and way that they intervene in social situations.
Author	久野 武 Takeshi Hisano 関西学院大学 総合政策学部 教授(1997年9月1日現在) Professor, School of Policy Studies, Kwasei Gakuin University (as of September 1, 1997)
Title	日本のPROTECTED AREA SYSTEMの考察 Observation on Japanese Protected Area System
Abstract	The characteristics of the Japanese protected area systems are generally considered to designate areas by law and to regulate land-use for the public welfare by conserving certain levels of valued natural features. These systems are not based on land ownership, as is commonly observed in the United States. The representative system is the Natural Park similar to the National Park. I consider the Japanese Natural Park to be composed of two parts. One part is the core area and the other is the surrounding area. The Natural Park authority does not have land ownership of the core area. The greater part of the core area is usually public land, such as a National Forest. The Natural Park authority makes an agreement with the public land authority to handle this area as a core area of the protected area and prohibit any construction except for limited types for public use. Therefore, it is not wrong to consider this area to be based on land ownership. On the other hand, the surrounding area belongs to a national or local authority or the private sectors. In this area, many types of land-use are acceptable to the extent that there is no significant destruction of nature. Natural parks often contribute to local economic development by increasing public use. As a result, natural parks have come to occupy large areas in Japan. The purpose of this paper is to observe and to examine the validity and limits of this system.
Author	久保田 哲夫 Tetsuo Kubota 関西学院大学 総合政策学部 教授(1997年9月1日現在) Professor, School of Policy Studies, Kwasei Gakuin University (as of September 1, 1997)
Title	電子マネーの金融論 Monetary Economics of Cyber Money
Abstract	There are many types of new systems which are called "Cyber Money". Some of them are not new types of money, but new systems of settlements. In these systems, there will be no credit creation, and the systems will not cause any trouble in this respect. But some systems originate new types of money. At present, some of these originators behave as narrow banks, but some do not. Though they are not creating so much credit, we cannot expect that the situation will not change also in the future. We have to make our financial system so as to assure equal footing between banks and these originators.

Author	長峯 純一 Junichi Nagamine 関西学院大学 総合政策学部 教授(1997年9月1日現在) Professor, School of Policy Studies, Kwansei Gakuin University (as of September 1, 1997)
Title	公共財、集合的選択、そして配分効率性(II) Public Goods, Collective Choice and Allocative Efficiency (II)
Abstract	<p>This article examines allocative efficiency as it is impacted by private choice versus public choice, the latter here being collective decision by majority voting rule. How do individuals decide between private versus public choice, what impact results from majority voting as the form of collective choice, and what is the allocative efficiency of both the private and public choice forms—are the three primary questions examined herein.</p> <p>First, a good supplied by a market such that one individual's consumption detracts from that of others is considered. Collective equal consumption of the good is assumed, and the corresponding resource allocation effects are examined. The result is that equal consumption of a private good has no resource allocation merit, except for income transfer. The type of a good used for evaluating allocative efficiency was found to be crucial, along with general difficulty doing normative analysis for a collective consumption good.</p> <p>Second, considering individuals who worry about losing utility by switching to collective consumption, probabilistic risk estimates by the individual including consideration of staying with private consumption as one of the alternatives are assumed. This causes the individual's demand levels for the good to be revised downward as well as decrease in collective demand. This kind of risk-considering individual tends to exit more from present collective choice as there are more various tastes for the good in any community.</p> <p>Third, individuals dissatisfied with collective choice who exit from the community are considered (Tiebout's "voting with one's feet"). Individuals who consider moving to other communities should regard the utility level obtained under either private or collective choice in his present community as an opportunity cost of moving somewhere else.</p>

Author	マーク・ソーヤー Mark Sawyer 関西学院大学 総合政策学部 教授(1997年9月1日現在) Professor, School of Policy Studies, Kwansei Gakuin University (as of September 1, 1997)
Title	Language Policy in American Education: Standard English vs. Hawai 'i Creole English in Hawai 'i's Classrooms
Abstract	The 1987 Hawai 'i State Board of Education policy on "Standard English and Oral Communication" is analyzed in terms of the effects it has had on people's lives, the beliefs and attitudes that shaped its creation, modification, and implementation, and the actual situation in the schools for which it was intended. Public school principals are focused on as a source of information: face-to-face interviews with five principals are reported, and questionnaire data from thirty-three principals are analyzed.

Author	柴田 愛子 Aiko Shibata 関西学院大学 総合政策学部 教授(1997年9月1日現在) Professor, School of Policy Studies, Kwansei Gakuin University (as of September 1, 1997)
Title	税收予測と景気変動 —日米比較— The Estimate of Total Tax Revenues and the Business Cycles
Abstract	Many economists have serious reservations as to the reliability of estimates given in government budgets here in Japan as well as in the United States. This paper analyzes and compares the systematic biases existing in the estimates of total tax revenues in two budgets—the budget proposed by the Japanese prime minister to his Diet and the budget proposed by the Office of Management and Budget to the U.S. Congress. The results of this study indicate that the estimates of total tax revenues are significantly affected by the business cycles in Japan but not in the United States.

● Commentaries

Author	ユージン B. ギャラガー Eugene B. Gallagher Professor of Medical Sociology, University of Kentucky, U.S.A. (as of September 1, 1997)
Title	Two Sociological Issues in Health Care Allocation

● Book Review

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 September 1, 1997)
Title	Martin S. Soroos, The Endangered Atmosphere: Preserving a Global Commons. University of South Carolina Press, 1997, 339 pp.