

# Journal of Policy Studies No.11

September 2001

< CONTENTS >

## ● Articles

Richard Tabor Greene

A Garbage Can Model of Creativity —the Four Cycle Model—  
Derived From a Model of 42 Models of Creativity by Selecting 7 of Them:  
Subcreations; Insight, Creation Process, and Question Finding Dynamics;  
Population Automaton, and Darwinnian Systems Models of Creativity

On-Kwok Lai

The Political Economy of Urban Housing Regime in Transition: PRChina, 1949-2000

On-Kwok Lai and Ritsuko Watanabe

Long Term Care Insurance for Better Aged Care Services: A New Chapter for Japanese Welfare System in 21<sup>st</sup> Century

高畑 由起夫・西村 晃一・山田 優介・逢坂 美喜子・金 貞姫・南葉 聖子・田中 万紀子・今井 嘉一

『リサーチ・フェア』の現状と課題 (1): 1998~2000年度での傾向

The annual Research Fair and related issues (1): Some tendencies during the years of 1998-2000

< ABSTRACTS >

● 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(2001年9月1日現在) Professor, School of Policy Studies, Kwansai Gakuin University (as of September 1, 2001)
Title	A Garbage Can Model of Creativity —the Four Cycle Model— Derived From a Model of 42 Models of Creativity by Selecting 7 of Them: Subcreations; Insight, Creation Process, and Question Finding Dynamics; Population Automaton, and Darwinian Systems Models of Creativity
Abstract	A model of 42 models of creativity from the research literature is presented. Weaknesses in the last five years of research journal publications on creativity are then specified and understood with reference to this model of models of creativity. A new model of creativity—a garbage can type model—called the Four Cycle Model—that corrects certain, but not all, weaknesses in well-known models by Amabile, Simonton, Sternberg, Martindale, Gruber, Runco, and others is presented. Thirteen types of variables are included in this new model: long-term background variable types (culture, socio-economics, self type), creation variable types (mental fluency and association breadth, subcreations, creativity processes, creation dynamics, question finding dynamics, creative output), audience variable types (audience hot topics), short term background variable types (career, environment, workstyle). Of these thirteen, subcreations plays the linchpin role, in various ways. Four feedbacks are explicitly modeled: one, creative outputs change long term background variables of the creator which in turn change creative outputs; two, creative outputs change short term background variables of the society which in turn change creative outputs; three, creative process steps change question finding functions used by the creator which change intermediate creative outputs which change creation functions used by the creator which change creative process steps which change creative outputs achieved; and four, mental flexibility and breadth of association achieved change subcreations invented, which, in turn, change mental flexibility and association breadth possible. The Four Cycles Model, that this paper presents, includes seven other models of creativity within it, explained in this article: the subcreations model, insight model, creation dynamics model, question finding dynamics model, darwinian systems model, culture mix model, and population automaton model. 303 variables affecting creativity are encompassed in these models. The Four Cycle Model also includes seven models of other long-term and short-term background aspects that influence creativity (culture, self image, workstyle, career dynamics, work environment, and social processes). A 44 page creativity questionnaire produced from this model is attached as an appendix. A stratified sample of 63 creator types in Japanese society is presented as the target population the questionnaire will be administered to over the next five years. Hypotheses and research questions derived from the 4 cycle model are summarized at the end of the article.
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(2001年9月1日現在) Professor, School of Policy Studies, Kwansai Gakuin University (as of September 1, 2001)
Title	The Political Economy of Urban Housing Regime in Transition: PRChina, 1949-2000
Abstract	The socialist Chinese housing is not just institutionally different from the Western one when measured against the policy objective and output, but also, for half a century, its housing regime has been undergoing changes as shaped by politico-economic forces. To highlight the idiosyncrasy of housing (particularly in welfare terms) regime in China, this paper addresses the changes in housing policy and the reform governance structure, in the period 1949-1999, with specifically reference to the housing question, contradictions and policy initiatives. Against the context of Asian Financial Crisis, it further explores on the emerging issues on housing reform towards the 21 <sup>st</sup> century. More specifically, it reviews the housing (welfare) regime change of the SOEs' housing provision, focussing on the shift to a pro-market approach which has led to the commodification of housing, dual land and housing market.
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(2001年9月1日現在) Professor, School of Policy Studies, Kwansai Gakuin University (as of September 1, 2001) 渡部 律子 Ritsuko Watanabe 関西学院大学 総合政策学部 教授(2001年9月1日現在) Professor, School of Policy Studies, Kwansai Gakuin University (September 1, 2001)
Title	Long Term Care Insurance for Better Aged Care Services: A New Chapter for Japanese Welfare System in 21 <sup>st</sup> Century
Abstract	The implementation of Japan's Long Term Care Insurance Scheme in April 2000 was the culmination of some 30 years of policy deliberation on aged care, shaping many changes in service delivery, and much debate between service providers, different levels of government, academic analysts and major media interests. Understanding the policy development of the LTC Insurance scheme and its financing arrangements requires an appreciation not only of rapid demographic and social change, especially in family structures and attitudes to caring for aged parents, but the pressures that population aging and economic downturn are placing on Japan's pension and health insurance systems also need to be recognized. The later part of this paper specifies the major changes in organization of service delivery that have increased opportunities for private sector providers, including large corporations, and restructured contractual relationships between municipalities and providers in all sectors. New arrangements for client assessment, classification, care management and extended service types are then outlined. An interim assessment is then made of the likely consequences of the reform, with the concerns of welfare professionals that the public welfare system is under threat juxtaposed with bureaucratic goals of liberalizing the provision of long term care.

Author	高畑 由起夫 Yukio Takahata 関西学院大学 総合政策学部 教授(2001年9月1日現在) Professor, School of Policy Studies, Kwansei Gakuin University (as of September 1, 2001)
	西村 晃一 Koichi Nishimura シャープ株式会社(2001年9月1日現在)
	山田 優介 Yusuke Yamada 関西学院大学 総合政策研究科(2001年9月1日現在) Graduate School of Policy Studies, Kwansei Gakuin University (as of September 1, 2001)
	逢坂 美喜子 Mikiko Osaka 関西学院大学 総合政策学部(2001年9月1日現在) School of Policy Studies, Kwansei Gakuin University (as of September 1, 2001)
	金 貞姫 Kim Jonhi 関西学院大学 総合政策学部(2001年9月1日現在) School of Policy Studies, Kwansei Gakuin University (as of September 1, 2001)
	南葉 聖子 Seiko Nanba 関西学院大学 総合政策学部(2001年9月1日現在) School of Policy Studies, Kwansei Gakuin University (as of September 1, 2001)
	田中 万紀子 Makiko Tanaka 関西学院大学 総合政策学部(2001年9月1日現在) School of Policy Studies, Kwansei Gakuin University (as of September 1, 2001)
	今井 嘉一 Yoshikazu Imai 関西学院大学 総合政策学部 職員(2001年9月1日現在) Administrative Assistant, School of Policy Studies, Kwansei Gakuin University (as of September 1, 2001)
	Title
Abstract	Since 1998, SPS (School of Policy Studies, Kwansei Gakuin University) has annually held a "Research Fair". This fair provides a forum for under-graduate and post-graduate students to present their research papers, and it aims to allow students to share research results with one another, and to discuss the meaning of policy studies, overviewing the specialized courses of SPS (International Development, City, and Ecology courses). This paper reports on three of these fairs held between 1998-2000, as a new attempt for FD (faculty development). First, we describe the details of planning and management, and the problems, which we have faced in this area. Then, we point out the potential functions and values of the Research Fair, and propose future management plans.