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## < CONTENTS >

### Articles

古川 靖洋

日本企業のオフィス形態とコミュニケーション  
Office Design and Communication in Japanese Corporations

Richard Tabor Greene

A Categorical Model of General Empirical Computation  
Towards a Theory of Such Computation, with Policy and Organizational Learning Implications

中野 幸紀

The Harnessing of Innovation toward a Sustainable Rural Energy Delivering System

中野 幸紀

東アジアにおける産業技術地図の変化と技術移転  
T.T.and the Change of Industrial Technology Map in East-Asia

### Teaching Methods

Gregory Anderson

Developing a Policy Framework for Teaching Culture in the Classroom: An Occasional Series for Aspiring Teachers  
Part 1: Assumptions and Foundations

Steve Lessinger

Debate Classes Support Policy Studies Majors

### Special Article

長澤 泰

A Sustainable Healthy Urban Environment for Everyone

## < ABSTRACTS >

### Articles

Author	古川 靖洋 Yasuhiro Furukawa 関西学院大学 総合政策学部 助教授 (1998年9月1日現在) Associate Professor, School of Policy Studies, Kwansai Gakuin University (as of September 1, 1998)
Title	日本企業のオフィス形態とコミュニケーション Office Design and Communication in Japanese Corporations
Abstract	This article is the study of the present condition of office design, communication and morale in Japanese corporations. As a result of two times questionnaire, I introduce my consequence. First of all, the design of office in Japanese corporations is changing from open-office to closed-office, to improve productivity in office. By doing correlation analysis, the coefficient between the horizontal informal communication variable and the vertical one has the highest score. If the one of which informal communication is active, this active condition spreads the another one, and the communication of the whole corporation will become very active. On the other hand, correlation coefficients between office design variables and communication variables show no significance. So, to improve the activity of communication in office design, managers must arrange communication control methods, from a standpoint of not organizational efficiency but effectiveness.

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 (1998年9月1日現在) Professor, School of Policy Studies, Kwansai Gakuin University (as of September 1, 1998)
Title	A Categorical Model of General Empirical Computation Towards a Theory of Such Computation, with Policy and Organizational Learning Implications
Abstract	ABSTRACT: This paper presents a categorical model showing how three forms of computational system machine computers, (human) social computers, and biological computers are interacting to generate new forms of computation. The result is the beginnings of a theory of empirical computational systems not a theory of abstract computational systems like well known theories by Turing, Church, and others. The most general and abstract model of computation that we have the Turing machine includes (subsumes) but omits mention of: one, the hierarchy of codes, and the recursive nature of "operations" within codes at any one level, that are the heart of "processing" of information. The input, output, and memory of computation are less interesting when using computation to understand society and nature; than the "processing". This paper uses a hierarchy of codes model of processing to elucidate how machine, social, and biological computers interact to find or create 18 types of computational system. The categorical model presented here can be used to predict new forms of computation to be achieved by machine computers, new types of computation to be recognized in biological and social systems, and to understand the dynamics of computational system evolution. In particular, application to policy dilemmas and organizational learning is introduced.

Author	中野 幸紀 Yukinori Nakano 関西学院大学 総合政策学部 教授 (1998年9月1日現在) Professor, School of Policy Studies, Kwansai Gakuin University (as of September 1, 1998)
Title	The Harnessing of Innovation toward a Sustainable Rural Energy Delivering System
Abstract	This paper presents some ideas to accelerate the introduction of new energies in rural areas, where there is not enough additional capital, skilled labor and advanced technology. I point out the analogies between information industries and new self sufficient energy services emerging in some developed countries and that the globalization and the rapid growth of an information society could be a driving force of new businesses in these two sectors. In both cases, end-user's position is greater than before because of the development of communication and information processing technology in general. To create a sustainable renewable energy supply system in rural areas, frequent policy dialog via new media between end-users and future service providers under the supervision of local authorities is required.

Author	中野 幸紀 Yukinori Nakano 関西学院大学 総合政策学部 教授 (1998年9月1日現在) Professor, School of Policy Studies, Kwansai Gakuin University (as of September 1, 1998)
Title	東アジアにおける産業技術地図の変化と技術移転 T.T. and the Change of Industrial Technology Map in East-Asia
Abstract	The argument on the re-evaluation of East-Asia industrial activity commenced after the monetary and financial turmoil in 1997. This paper analyzed the change of regional industrial technology map from the 1980's to the present, and shows that the production technologies and systems have not been deeply influenced by the recent volatile movement of capital but by the diffusion process of production technology. The financial difficulty seemed to accelerate the re-location adjustment of production sites in this area. We selected the electric machinery industry for the analysis of technology stocks and the electronics industry for the inter-regional technology transfer analysis. The principles observed for the successful industrial technology transfer in this area should be, (1) continuity of the technology accumulation, (2) chance for new frontier technology development and (3) creation of channels or creneau (slits) of specific products in global market not yet dominated by the developed countries.

### Teaching Methods

Author	グレゴリー・アンダーソン Gregory Anderson 関西学院大学 総合政策学部 外国人常勤講師 (1998年9月1日現在) Associate Lecturer of English, School of Policy Studies, Kwansai Gakuin University (as of September 1, 1998)
Title	Developing a Policy Framework for Teaching Culture in the Classroom: An Occasional Series for Aspiring Teachers Part 1: Assumptions and Foundations
Abstract	Not for the seasoned professional but rather for the beginning language teacher, the following essay is the first installment in what I hope will become an ongoing series on the role of culture in the English language classroom. Future papers in the series will include a report on the debate over teaching culture directly or implicitly. That article will include specific references to a survey being conducted of students who have returned to Japan from overseas study. The present essay establishes the somewhat naive and perhaps sanctimonious basis for the way I attempt to handle culture in the classroom.

Author	スティーブ・レッシンジャー Steve Lessinger 関西学院大学 総合政策学部 外国人常勤講師(1998年9月1日現在) Associate Lecturer of English, School of Policy Studies, Kwansai Gakuin University (as of September 1, 1998)
Title	Debate Classes Support Policy Studies Majors
Abstract	Training in academic debate is offered in elective courses at KSC to prepare students for productive participation in scholarly and professional discourse. Debate gives students the skills they need to be assertive in what they say, to support their positions logically, and to defend their ideas against opposing points of view. Students choose their own high-interest debate topics from a wide range of current issues and are kept motivated when classmates have the floor through challenging interactive exercises. The whole class is led through a three-stage gradual progression from simple "one-person" debates to full-fledged academic policy debate NDT style.

### Special Article

Author	長澤 泰 Yasushi Nagasawa 東京大学大学院 工学系研究科 教授(1998年9月1日現在) Professor, Department of Architecture, Graduate School of Engineering, The University of Tokyo (as of September 1, 1998)
Title	A Sustainable Healthy Urban Environment for Everyone
Abstract	This paper discusses the creation of a more healthy urban environment which provides sustainable living and working conditions for all people in megacities including the aged,handicapped,and other vulnerable members of our societies. An overview of the many critical issues facing urban populations is followed by a report,consisting of two major parts,of developments in health services and how they are linked to developments in other urban building types,particularly housing. Part 1: PROBLEM FINDING identifies four important trends in hospital environments and they are discussed with comparison to developments in other building types. Part 2: PROBLEM SOLVING outlines issues important for forward-looking solutions and discusses them in relation to the concept of a healing environment . Finally,conclusions are made regarding: changes that can be expected in the provision of better health care and how facilities and services will be different in the future; and changes that will be required in the creation of a more healthy urban environment.