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## ＜ ABSTRACTS ＞

### ● Articles

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Title	京都議定書における伸縮的手法と国内排出削減制度の構築 Flexibility Mechanisms in the Kyoto Protocol and the Design of Domestic Policies to Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions
Abstract	The Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, adopted in 1997, introduced four flexibility mechanisms in order to support target reductions of greenhouse gas emissions for Annex I parties in the first commitment period. Details of these mechanisms, however, have yet to be decided, and international negotiations have been going on to settle the questions at the sixth conference of the Parties in the fall of 2000. This paper reviews major issues related to these flexibility mechanisms with a view to gaining insights in designing domestic policies and measures to comply with the quantitative emission reduction commitments. Early start of domestic emissions trading and a review of existing energy taxes would be helpful to promote a smooth transition to international trading systems and an efficient attainment of the target reduction commitments.
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(1999年9月1日現在) Associate Lecturer of English, School of Policy Studies, Kwansei Gakuin University (as of September 1, 1999)
Title	Developing a Policy Framework Teaching Culture in the Classroom: An Occasional Series for Aspiring Teachers Part2: Universalities
Abstract	The first article in this series attempted to present a basis for the way I handle the issue of culture in the classroom. This second installment attempts to establish common links among human beings. This is done as a way to remind aspiring teachers of the essential worth of the students they will encounter. The beginning teacher is also encouraged to develop her own understanding of universalities.
Author	古川 靖洋 Yasuhiro Furukawa 関西学院大学 総合政策学部 助教授(1999年9月1日現在) Associate Professor, School of Policy Studies, Kwansei Gakuin University (as of September 1, 1999)
Title	新時代のオフィス像とファシリティマネジャー —資格制度の導入に際して— Ideal Office Image and Facility Manager in the Near Future -At the Introduction of qualifying examination of facility managers in Japan-
Abstract	This article introduces the outline of qualifying examination of facility managers in Japan, and argues about the ideal image of new office and the roll of facility managers at 21 <sup>st</sup> century. The qualifying examination of facility managers in Japan came into force from 1997. The enforcement of this exam may quicken the fixing of the facility management and facility managers in Japan. I consider the ideal image of new office from the broad and narrow sense. In the broad sense, I consider personal relations, the atmosphere of workplace and corporate culture as the office environment. And I consider that vigorous exchanges of information are very important. So, we must cause the change of communication structure in the organization. In the narrow sense, to cause the change of communication structure in the organization, we can use the new technology of information communication. Especially, since Windows95 of Microsoft went on the market, the number of people who use Internet and e-mail, mobile devices, etc. is growing extensively. And that technology and new devices bring force new office form: alternative office, virtual office, combioffice, cave and common. It is important that the changed office environment at the narrow level will link to the creativity of white-collar workers, and to the change of corporate culture (the changed office environment at the broad level). To change the office environment (at the narrow level or the broad level), the roll of facility managers is very important. As ever their roll was to manage many office devices efficiently. In addition from now, their roll must include the adjustment of many workers's sense of values from cross-organizational standpoint.
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(1999年9月1日現在) Professor, School of Policy Studies, Kwansei Gakuin University (as of September 1, 1999)
Title	The Selection-Automaton Model of Creativity as Non-Linear System Dynamics -Culturing Creativity in East Asia Examined Using 50 Interviews to Study Culture Impacts on the Insight Process
Abstract	This article presents a new model of the creative process, the Selection Automaton model. This model brings to bear on the questions of creativity research the tools and concepts of non-linear system dynamics. The emergence of creative works and creative insights is understood as a non-linear system dynamics avalanche event. Populations of things interacting in creative performance are identified and understood using non-linear system dynamics concepts such as the connectedness, diversity, and patchings parameters. Levels are identified in creative performance—a thoughts in mind level, an emotional reactions level, a moves and improvisations in performance level, and a parts of organizations level. There are three dimensions of creativity that evince these levels—four generator automatons (the cognition, insight, social, and domain automatons), four paradox generators (negation, hubris, feedback, and parallel projects), and four application generators (thoughts, emotional reactions, performance moves, and organization parts). Creativity dynamics applied to these same four aspects of society generate a number of new domains of interest today—high performance, innovation, emotional intelligence, organizational learning, knowledge management, and network economics. Submodels of Csikszentmihalyi's systems model and of the insight process within creativity are also presented.  The identification of populations, emergence phenomena, and levels, in creativity, allows us to deploy all of the concepts and results of non-linear system dynamics to understand creativity phenomena and enhance creative performance.  The selection automaton model of creativity subsumes, within it, a selection automaton model of the insight process. Recent research has found certain social psychological conditions that foster and others that hinder creative performance by affecting particular steps in the insight process, and certain cultural attributes that foster or remove such social psychological conditions. We can combine these to come up with hypotheses about the barriers and enablers to creative performance in any culture, for our example here, East Asian culture, in particular, Japanese culture. To refine these hypotheses 50 creative Japanese were interviewed about the role of insight in their own creation processes and about the role of particular steps in their insight process in the overall process. Barriers and enablers in Japanese society and their immediate situation to these insight process steps were obtained.  Qualitative analysis of the resulting transcripts made four of the five hypotheses unlikely. Only the lack of disagreement, variety, contending issues, and the like in Japanese society was felt by these creative Japanese as a block or detriment to their work. All other hypothesized difficulties and obstacles, such as social conformity in Japan, were not reported by respondents as obstacles at all. I conclude that most obstacles to creative performance lose power once people identify themselves as creative, hence, probably only work by limiting the number of people moving to make such a self-identification.

Author	細見 和志 Kazushi Hosomi 関西学院大学 総合政策学部 助教授(1999年9月1日現在) Associate Professor, School of Policy Studies, Kwasei Gakuin University (as of September 1, 1999)
Title	同一性と差異性のパラドックス —メルロ＝ポンティの『可逆性』の解釈をめぐって— Paradox of Identity and Difference —on Some Possibilities of Interpretation of “Reversibility” in Merleau-Ponty—
Abstract	Merleau-Ponty's notion of “Reversibility” has two possibilities of interpretation. On the one hand, according to M.C.Dillon, it is interpreted to be a system of difference or divergence that is never closed. On the other hand, C.Lefort insists that it should be understood as that of identity or sameness that excludes the fundamental element of difference. These two interpretations show that what Merleau-Ponty elaborates by “Reversibility” is a paradoxical structure of a reversible relation of subject and the World.

Author	鈴木 實 Minoru Suzuki 関西学院大学 総合政策学部 教授(1999年9月1日現在) Professor, School of Policy Studies, Kwasei Gakuin University (as of September 1, 1999)
Title	Compound Depression in Thailand
Abstract	This paper identifies the main causes of the economic crisis of Thailand in 1997. The Thai crisis is the result of diffusion of the bubbles due to the financial liberalization and globalization, and it could be considered as a compound depression. This paper refers to the economic movements after the baht devaluation, and examines various policy measures adopted by the government under the supervision of the IMF. In order to prevent a similar economic bust in the future, the need for various alternative policy measures will be proposed.

### ● Teaching Method

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(1999年9月1日現在) Associate Lecturer of English, School of Policy Studies, Kwasei Gakuin University (as of September 1, 1999)
Title	Growth and Development
Abstract	The Personal Growth course offered as an advanced content-based elective in the KSC academic English program is designed to encourage Policy students to set current and long-range goals and work on honing the personal skills necessary to achieve them. Successful policy outcomes require planning as well as analysis, and the task of planning a successful life gives students a project to work with that is particularly close to home. Participants in the course first undertake an extensive investigation of other people's successful lives to analyze the factors that contributed to their high level of achievement. They critically compare their results from real-life studies to the research findings of academic psychologists and the popular keys to success propagated by current best-selling self-help gurus. Research skills are developed through a four-step process that integrates three shorter papers into a substantial report on an extensive research project by the end of the semester as students' understanding of the research process and critical analysis grows. The last third of the course is devoted to interpersonal skills including conflict resolution and problem solving as students explore concepts of social responsibility and cooperative achievement. Students culminate their experience with a concrete plan for their own futures.

### ● Special Article

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, 1999)
Title	The Encapsulation of the Modern Hospital in Society: A Critical Perspective
Abstract	Hospitals are a major institution in contemporary society. They are the physical site and the organizational venue for the delivery of technologically sophisticated treatment and skillful, solicitous professional care to patients. Hospitals are thus a means employed to achieve the best possible medical outcome for the patient. However, from a critical perspective, they are not simply a functional or utilitarian means toward an end. Hospitals additionally have high symbolic value as an index of modern medicine and of general societal modernity. If there is an excess of symbolic value over functional utility, then it is possible to speak sociologically of “encapsulation.” This article explores the encapsulation of the hospital in both developing and industrial societies, drawing upon the sociological theories of Peter Berger and Talcott Parsons.