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〈 ABSTRACTS 〉

● Articles

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Title	二酸化炭素国内排出削減メカニズムの確立に向けて Green Climate Program: A Proposal Toward Establishing Domestic Permit-Trading System for Carbon Dioxide Emission Abatement
Abstract	Leading Annex I countries of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change have been giving serious considerations on some domestic mechanisms such as carbon taxes and emissions trading systems that can assure compliance with the emission reduction commitments of the Kyoto Protocol. In this paper I propose a policy package, "Green Climate Program," that is centered around a domestic emissions trading system in Japan with accompanying measures to cope with various equity considerations. It is shown that a hybrid approach that puts together both down-stream and up-stream approaches and grandfathering and auction allocation methods can combine efficiency and equity aspects in an appropriate manner, which will enable to give abatement incentives to diverse agents and to invite broad participation. Various charge schemes are also supplemented to mitigate adjustment difficulties.
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(2000年3月1日現在) Associate Lecturer of English, School of Policy Studies, Kwansai Gakuin University (as of March 1, 2000)
Title	Devolution of Power in the Classroom: Three Processes in a World Events Course
Abstract	Much is said about the importance of increasing autonomy among learners in the language classroom. Anecdotal evidence certainly suggests that many language teachers embrace the concept. Still though, given constraints such as the limited communicative ability of some students and the perceived pressures of time and efficiency, many teachers face difficulties encouraging autonomy. Obstacles to student empowerment are especially apparent within a tightly coordinated program of courses. Nevertheless, the overwhelming benefits of student empowerment encourage teachers to infiltrate their classes with opportunities for students to determine aspects of their educational experience. The following article will attempt to present a case of successful implementation of autonomous decision making in the classroom.
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Title	The Coordinated English Language Program at the School of Policy Studies
Abstract	This article explains the English Language Program at Kwansai Gakuin's School of Policy Studies. It is written with the intention of showing the SPS-ELP as an example of an academic language program that has been implemented at a Japanese university. The authors hope to enter into dialog with educators who are looking at and working with curriculum design in ways appropriate to Japanese universities.
Author	デキキス・ジョー Joseph DeChicchis 関西学院大学 総合政策学部 教授(2000年3月1日現在) Professor, School of Policy Studies, Kwansai Gakuin University (as of March 1, 2000)
Title	The role of computer text preprocessors in the salvation of Mayan and Formosan and other minority language orthographies
Abstract	This paper discusses two examples of autochthonous language literacy programs which have experienced radical orthographic changes, and it proposes that the script preprocessors which are designed to write exotic scripts using standard roman computer keyboards be adapted to facilitate shifts from one orthography to another. After explaining the strategy of preprocessing, the potential application of this technology to the orthographies of Q'eqchi'(Mayan) and Paiwan(Formosan) is described. Because similar orthographic conflicts exist for many languages around the world, preprocessing, which can provide efficient script translation, can help minority peoples to better cope with orthographic change.
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(2000年3月1日現在) Professor, School of Policy Studies, Kwansai Gakuin University (as of March 1, 2000)
Title	Leveraging Diversity
Abstract	People reputed, in various organizations, to be excellent at handling diversity were interviewed and their protocols in handling particular types of diversity situations analyzed for mental procedures they used. These procedures were formalized, grouped across individuals, and turned into methods, used in a pre-test, post-test design to confirm method effectiveness. 30 skill dimensions in handling diversity well were thusly discovered and 30 methods, one for each dimension, were developed and confirmed as useful in pre-test, post-test format. This research format—from empirical high performers to abstract models of inside-the-head procedures to external methods applied—from artificial intelligence research—has much to offer social science research in general, as demonstrated by the 30 diversity methods developed and confirmed effective here. Future research better elaborating types of diversity to be handled is needed.

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Title	Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever, Mosquitoes, and Copepods
Abstract	The story of Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever, an "emergent" disease known only since 1950, illustrates the benefits that are possible with local community action and ecological management. Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever is transmitted by mosquitoes that breed in water storage tanks and other water-filled containers around people's homes. There is no vaccine or medicine for this virus; the only way to prevent the disease is to get rid of the mosquitoes. Initially spectacular success controlling the mosquitoes with DDT during the 1950s and 1960s was not sustainable because the mosquitoes evolved resistance to DDT. Other pesticides have gone into use, but there has been no overall reduction in the disease. Nearly one hundred million people in tropical Asia and Latin America are now afflicted with dengue each year, about one-half million children are hospitalized annually with life-threatening Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever, and thousands die. The pesticide-based strategy of the last fifty years has been a failure, but what else can be done? Ecological management promises to be more effective and sustainable. The copepod <i>Mesocyclops</i> provides an example. This tiny crustacean kills all the mosquito larvae whenever it is in water-filled containers where the mosquitoes breed. Vietnam has mounted a campaign to distribute copepods to thousands of villages with a dengue problem. The mosquito and the disease have disappeared from every village that uses this predator. The key to success is strong community organization to ensure that everyone in a village uses the copepods.

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	中條 道雄 Michio Chujo 関西学院大学 総合政策学部 教授(2000年3月1日現在) Professor, School of Policy Studies, Kwasei Gakuin University (as of March 1, 2000)
Title	次期学習指導要領公示に伴う情報教育政策の変化検討 A Study of the New Direction in Policy for Information Education as Indicated in the Next National Curriculum Standards
Abstract	Though educational use of the computers have been around for decades, formal programs for information education in Japan did not start until government reformed National Curriculum Standards in 1988. National Curriculum Standards have been reformed every ten years or so in the past by the Ministry of Education, Science, Sports and Culture. In the next National Curriculum Standards, a new general subject area "Information Study" will be established in upper secondary schools as a required area. Consistent and systematic information education through all stages of school education is strongly emphasized. This paper describes the result of our investigation of differences between current and new National Curriculum Standards, and a study on the direction of next educational policy in the field of computer and information education. Some critical issues in implementing the new curriculum are discussed.

Author	キム・チ・トラン Kim Chi Tran 関西学院大学 総合政策学部 助教授(2000年3月1日現在) Associate Professor, School of Policy Studies, Kwasei Gakuin University (as of March 1, 2000)
Title	Coastal-Marine Pollution and Its Impacts on Public Health in Southeast Asia Toward local community participation in pollution control
Abstract	The coastal zones are very important areas in Southeast Asia because rapid industrialization and urbanization have taken place along the coasts, and a significant percentage of the total protein consumption in the region is from marine fisheries. Changes in the hydrological and nutrient cycles as results of development manifest their effects immediately in these coastal zones. The primary variables from upstream processes, altered through land use and land cover changes, impacting on the coastal zone are water quality and fluxes of sediments, nutrients and toxic substances. That leads to toxic algal blooms, for example. The presence of such pollutants causes serious impacts on coastal-marine productivity, habitability and public health. In this paper, some coastal-marine pollution issues in Southeast Asia and its impacts on public health will be presented. The participation of the coastal communities to the coastal-marine pollution control will be discussed.

● Book Review

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Title	Hard Questions, Heart Answers by Bernice King (Daughter of Martin Luther King, Jr.)

● Commentary

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Title	Econometric Assumptions for Edumetric Tasks? Some Issues of Examination Ethics and Policy
Abstract	A commonly held belief about university entrance examinations in Japan is that they must perform dual functions: provide the basis for selection from among relatively qualified candidates to each department, and provide revenue for the university. The first of these beliefs, when put into practice, appears to be subject to pervasive misperceptions about what constitutes appropriate and sufficient assessment methodology. The main intention of this commentary is, therefore, to introduce a methodology for language assessment grounded in conventional psychological testing theory (Suen, 1990). A second aim is to suggest that use of econometric assumptions, as they are applied to entrance examinations, can lead at least to serious ethical questions, and in the worst case scenario, to potential litigation against a university.