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### ● Message

Author	福田 豊生 Toyoo Fukuda 関西学院大学 総合政策学部 教授、総合政策学部長(2004年11月1日現在) Professor, School of Policy Studies, Kwansei Gakuin University Dean of School of Policy Studies, Kwansei Gakuin University (as of November 1, 2004)
Title	The 10 <sup>th</sup> Anniversary of School of Policy Studies

### ● Invited Article

Author	トラヤ・アーメド・オベイド Thoraya Ahmed Obaid 国連人口基金(UNFPA) 事務局長(2004年11月1日現在) Executive Director, United Nations Population Fund (as of November 1, 2004)
Title	Exploring A New Paradigm for Gender and Development in the 21 <sup>st</sup> Century

### ● Articles

Author	マーク N. ベル Mark N. Bell 関西学院大学 総合政策学部 外国人常勤講師(2004年11月1日現在) Associate Lecturer of English, School of Policy Studies, Kwansei Gakuin University (as of November 1, 2004)
Title	Racism and Redemption: Wisdom from <i>Invisible Man</i>
Abstract	<i>Invisible Man</i> (1952), by the African-American writer Ralph Ellison (1914-1994), is one of the most remarkable novels of the twentieth century. Ellison, by giving us an aesthetic vision of America's misadventure in race relations, opens us up to see it in a new way and perhaps to consider more deeply some of its more difficult realities, the wholesale subjugation of an entire group who arrived with some of the first settlers to Jamestown, Virginia (early seventeenth century). Through Ellison's aesthetic we can also see more clearly some of the sources of racism. I will also look to Stephen J. Gould (1941-2002) for a history of America's most powerful belief system, its empirical science, aspects of which unfortunately have become politicized, used in many ways to reinforce racism even to our own day, something Ellison very clearly brought out in the novel. <i>Invisible Man</i> offers a genuine redemption from racism, which the reader must reach a bit to grasp.

Author	古川 靖洋 Yasuhiro Furukawa 関西学院大学 総合政策学部 教授(2004年11月1日現在) Professor, School of Policy Studies, Kwansei Gakuin University (as of November 1, 2004)
Title	高い生産性を達成するホワイトカラーの規定要因 —個人的要因と組織的要因の観点から— The Determinate Factors of the White-collar Workers that Achieve High-Productivity -From the Perspective of Personal Factors and Organizational Factors-
Abstract	In recent years, many Japanese firms executed large-scaled restructuring. Above all, they carried out displacement of white-collar workers. In that movement, each white-collar worker is required the rise of their productivity. Especially, the rise of knowledge worker's productivity is a matter of great urgency. This is a sign of the shift that the nature of their work is changing from quantity-based to quality-based work. When I study about the productivity of white-collar workers, the concept of efficiency is the center of many arguments. But, it is difficult to apply this concept to quality-based work. So, I require the study of quality-based productivity of white-collar workers. I took about 1000 white-collar workers as an object of this study. In this survey, I noticed personal factors of white-collar workers and organizational factors of their firms etc. The variables of quality-based productivity is measured by creation of new ideas, information exchange among other sections, morale of white-collar workers. Using principal component Analysis, I extracted personal factors and organizational factors which have a great influence on the productivity of white-collar workers. And I analyzed the relationship of these variables and other variables of questionnaire by regression analysis and QAQF.

Author	ハンス W. ゴッティンガー Hans W. Gottinger 関西学院大学 総合政策学部 教授(2004年11月1日現在) Professor, School of Policy Studies, Kwansei Gakuin University (as of November 1, 2004)
Title	Econometric Modeling and Policy Analysis of Oil Spill Processes with Application to Japan
Abstract	This paper explores approaches to model specification suitable for empirical investigation of a stochastic oil spill model. We focus on the effects of economic incentive measures on the frequency of oil spills, spill size, and volume of oil spilled. We look into the relationships between parameters that describe the spill generation process and the enforcement effort - in view of data for the Japanese Pacific and Japan Sea.

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(2004年11月1日現在) Professor, School of Policy Studies, Kwansei Gakuin University (as of November 1, 2004)
Title	Transformative Urbanization and Social Segregation in a Transitional Economy: Chinese Dual Urbanism under Globalizing Forces
Abstract	Since 1978, Chinese cities have been experiencing re-urbanization due to economic liberalization in all economic sectors. In the last decade, the re-urbanization has been fueled by internationalization and globalizing forces: the restructuring of urban landscape, the emergence of a polarized and dual socio-economic urban structure and dynamics. This paper addresses to these issues and the problematic of urban question in China.

Author	関根 孝道 Takamichi Sekine 関西学院大学 総合政策学部 教授、弁護士(2004年11月1日現在) Professor, School of Policy Studies, Kwansei Gakuin University, Lawyer (as of November 1, 2004)
Title	有害廃棄物の越境移動と国際環境正義 —いわゆるニッソー事件とバーゼル条約をめぐる法的諸問題について— Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and International Environmental Justice —Legal Issues on the So-Called Nisso Case with Reference to the Basel Convention—
Abstract	The Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal was adopted in 1989 and has become effective since 1992. The Convention, ratified by the Japanese Diet in the same year of 1992 and effective since after its ratification in the following year of 1993, has established such a control system as requires “prior informed consent” of related party nations for the transboundary movement of hazardous wastes, while short of totally banning such movement. To domestically implement the prior informed consent requirement embodied in the Convention, each party nation is mandated to legislate domestic laws for the fulfillment of obligations under the Convention. Japan has enacted and amended such laws according to the Convention’s direction, exercising broad discretion bestowed thereunder. The so-called Nisso case highlighted the effectiveness of Japan’s domestic implementing system of the Convention. The case revealed many controversial issues among which were the relationships between the Convention and Japan’s implementing domestic laws, its insufficient check system allowing the export of hazardous wastes under the pretext of recyclable materials and the responsibilities of both individuals and nations involved, Japan and Philippine, under the Convention. This article recognizes the issues of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes as a matter of not only North-South problem but also human rights concern with international significance. From such a standpoint, this article discusses the case’s legal issues relating to the liabilities of interested parties as individuals and nations involved with emphasis on the intercourse between the Convention and its Japan’s implementing domestic laws. Finally, this article refers to the necessity of paradigm shift in Japan’s wastes policy to effectively achieve the Convention’s noble goals.
Author	岩下 幹夫 Mikio Iwashita 関西学院大学大学院 総合政策研究科 博士課程後期課程(2004年11月1日現在) Graduate school of Policy Studies, Kwansei Gakuin University (as of November 1, 2004)
Title	日本近代法理論における道徳性の問い —穂積陳重「法律進化論」とショーペンハウアーの接点 The Question of Morality on the Principles of Legal Theories in Contemporary Japan —Points of contact between Nobushige Hozumi’s Legal Evolution and Schopenhauer
Abstract	Nobushige Hozumi (1856–1926) was largely influenced by Schopenhauer’s principles of legal theories in his understanding of law. In his theories of legal evolution Hozumi found a basis for marriage, which was the social origin, in Schopenhauer’s philosophy. Hozumi also stipulated that transcendental basic laws, which would become legal theories of evolution, would become compassion. Furthermore, Hozumi, just as Schopenhauer did, followed Schopenhauer in his elucidation of legal theories which progressed from revenge to punishment to justice and to compassion (Mitleid), that is loving compassion. Hozumi believed that Schopenhauer’s philosophy was the foundation for his legal theories of evolution. And his aim was to maximize the practicality and realization of justice and human love. Along the line of accepting Schopenhauer’s philosophy the aim of this paper is to crystallize the foundation of Schopenhauer’s thought behind legal theories of evolution. It is also noted that attempts are made to look into a possibility of acceptance and the outcome of Schopenhauer’s philosophy in contemporary Japan’s legal theories (in legal science and legal philosophy).
Author	オムリ・ブージット Bouzid Omri 関西学院大学大学院 総合政策研究科 博士課程後期課程(2004年11月1日現在) Graduate school of Policy Studies, Kwansei Gakuin University (as of November 1, 2004)
Title	The Status of Women under Tunisian Law
Abstract	The roots of Tunisia’s pioneering role in women’s affairs go back to the beginning of the 20th century. Since its Independence, Tunisia has committed itself to the values of progress and modernity. The very first act of the Tunisian Assembly in 1956 was the adoption of the Personal Status Code (Code du Statut Personnel, or CSP). It abolished polygamy and codified the emancipation of women and their equality with men to exercise fully their civic, social, economic, and political rights. The total equality of women and men in civil rights, education, and employment is a legal reality that affects all aspects of life. Bourguiba was the first President of Independent Tunisia, from 1956 to 1987. Bourguiba’s remarkable foresight demonstrated by him, as leader of the Neo-Destour Party and Tunisia’s first president, was to give women benefits from the time of the country’s Independence. This CSP contributed decisively to the improvement of women’s conditions, setting up a new organizational basis for the family structure founded on equal rights for women and men, and moralization of the marital relationship within the family and society. Yet, despite Tunisia’s great success in moving toward gender equality, there remain some barriers to full equality in some areas. After describing the legal changes, which have advanced women’s status, this paper will describe some remaining gender gap issues and will suggest policies for achieving full equality.

## ● Research Note

Author	片寄 俊秀 Toshihide Katayose 関西学院大学 総合政策学部 教授(2004年11月1日現在) Professor, School of Policy Studies, Kwansei Gakuin University (as of November 1, 2004)
Title	新しい「商・学連携」の試み —まちかど研究室「ほんまちラボ」の経過から— The New Experiment of “The Merchants-Students Cooperation” –From the Experience of a Street Corner Laboratory, “Honmachi Lab.” Trial–
Abstract	This paper is a report on the author’s thoughts and findings during the eight year trial of the street corner Laboratory “Honmachi Lab.”. This trial began in 1997 and continued until 2004. The Laboratory (Lab.) is situated on the Honmachi Central Street of Sanda City. The street is a typical street in a declining shopping district in Japan. The author made observations during the process of decline of the shopping street and also studied the possibilities regarding the renovation of the central part of the city. However, the author knows it is very difficult to solve the problem of decline, and he does not say that the Laboratory is the solution to problem but he found that the Honmachi Central Street has some advantages as follows. If the members of the shopping street such as Honmachi Central Street establish what is causing the decline and find how to use this information they could then find ways to resolve their problems. Some of the advantages are: (1)Everybody knows each other → Excellent crime prevention, (2)Generational communication → Full of promise, (3)Kindness toward old people and kids → Sincerity and Barrier-free, (4)Some festival events. Enjoyable to live → Pleasure, (5)The residents makes efforts to maintain a historically beautiful town and environment → Sustainability, (6)The cooperation among the business, agriculture and university → Cooperation.

Author	高畑 由起夫 Yukio Takahata 関西学院大学 総合政策学部 教授(2004年11月1日現在) Professor, School of Policy Studies, Kwansei Gakuin University (as of November 1, 2004)
Title	“ボーダー”と“クロスボーダー”をめぐるいくつかの議論 Several Discussions on Border and Cross-border
Abstract	I review the history of modern taxonomy of things, life, humans, ethnic groups, and cultures. Based on such a classification, we have built modern science, society, states, etc. On the other hand, classification often has caused prejudice, discrimination, and disputes. In this note, I try to discuss how we can bridge overcome many borders surrounding ourselves.

## ● Commentary

Author	アンドレアス・ファン・アフト Andreas van Agt 元オランダ首相(2004年11月1日現在) Former Prime Minister of the Netherlands (as of November 1, 2004)
Title	Three Years after September 11 –Is the World Sliding Downhill?–

## ● Policy Topics

Author	岡 敏弘 Toshihiro Oka 福井県立大学大学院 経済・経営学研究科 教授(2004年11月1日現在) Professor, Department of Economics and Department of Business Economics, Fukui prefectural University (as of November 1, 2004)
Title	環境政策の課題に経済学はどう答えるか —有害化学物質と温暖化— Economics and Environmental Policy