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＜ ABSTRACTS ＞

● Articles

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Title	Bangkok from 2005 to 2014 : The Politics of Protest
Abstract	"This government has to go" has been a constant theme in Thailand since the election of Thaksin Shinawatra as prime minister in 2001. This theme, however, is not the banner of just one side of the ongoing political struggles, but rather a theme used by both sides of the conflict when they sit in opposition to the current power holders. These two sides are often characterized as "bangkok elite" versus "poor farmers" or "yellow" versus "red". This article will examine the chronology of these protests from 2005 to 2014 while also reconsidering clarity of the division of the two sides.

Author	井上 一郎 Ichiro Inoue 関西学院大学総合政策学部 准教授 (2014年3月1日現在) Associate Professor, School of Policy Studies, Kwansai Gakuin University (as of March 1, 2014)
Title	オバマと習近平時代の米中関係 ～米国の「アジアへのピボット」をめぐる中国外交～ Sino-U.S. Relations in the Era of Obama and Xi Jinping : China's Response to the Rise and Fall of the U.S. "Pivot to Asia"
Abstract	President Obama took office in January 2009. He is a rare president, who did not raise China as an issue during his presidential campaign. However, in the latter half of his first term, President Obama's administration announced a "Pivot to Asia" or "Strategic Rebalancing." By stressing America's returning focus on Asia, the U.S. intended to defend its eroding influence in the Asia-Pacific region. In his second term, however, the Obama administration has been facing continuing diplomatic challenges from the rest of the region. Domestic political turmoil has also required the Obama administration to focus inward and be less concerned about foreign affairs. This article tries to understand Sino-U.S. relations in the era of Obama and Xi Jinping. By focusing on China's response to the rise and fall of America's "Pivot to Asia," this paper especially tries to clarify China's strategy toward the Asia-Pacific in terms of U.S. dominance, and the rise of China in this region.

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 (2014年3月1日現在) Professor, School of Policy Studies, Kwansai Gakuin University (as of March 1, 2014)
Title	Positioning Biodiversity in Ecological Modernization: Making Sense of the Advocacies for Eco-Norms for Sustainability
Abstract	Since the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD; COP10, in Nagoya October 2010), the soft-targeting biodiversity development strategy, without strong sanctioning -cum- incentive mechanism, is the key policy instrument for global ecological modernization. This brief examines how the CBD can possibly work in 21st Century of informational urban system... How far the instrumentality of the soft-targeting for environmental governance can functionally proceed in the coming decade requires much beefing-up not just in terms of mass-media and non-governmental organizations (NGOs)-driven activism, but also a set of well-coherent framework of reasoning and discourses, exploitable by the action agencies for biodiversity, to shape more positive and pro-active actions undertaken by nation states? here, this paper attempts to making sense the CBD from bioethical perspectives, aiming to develop an explicit and elaborated- shared ethical-normative framework to inform policy making. Furthermore, it discusses the arguably contradictions between economic developmentalism and biodiversity which define and shape the policy choices-driven dilemma for all stakeholders across different, inter-generational cohorts of ages; they also present a challenge for inter- nation state not to pursue biodiversity friendly policy initiatives for sustainable development? the learned inertia for engaging processes for biodiversity development.

Author	鈴木 英輔 Eisuke Suzuki 関西学院大学総合政策学部 教授 (2014年3月1日現在) Former Professor, School of Policy Studies, Kwansai Gakuin University (as of March 1, 2014)
Title	内閣法制局の「集団的自衛権」に関する解釈を超えて— 日米安全保障体制の再検討へ Beyond the Cabinet Legislation Office's Interpretation of the Right of Collective Self-Defense: The Need for Review of the U.S.-Japan Security Arrangements
Abstract	Japan's security policy has largely been shaped by the United States under the US-Japan Security Treaty and the legal opinions of the Cabinet Legislation Bureau (CLB) of the Japanese government. The United States considers that one of the key obstructions to the increasingly expanded role of the armed forces of Japan is the constitutional interpretation given by the CLB of the right of collective self-defense. The CLB says Japan has the right of collective self-defense, but Japan is not allowed to exercise it because Article 9 of the Constitution prohibits the use of force beyond individual self-defense. Consequently, the CLB denies Japan's "self-identification" with other nations' efforts in international security arrangements by not allowing its participation in U.N. peace-keeping operations which might involve the use of force. This article suggests that the CLB's understanding of the self-system is false and is based on the archaic and rigid notion of self as a single individual or nation, which denies the broadening of self-identification from an individual through a group of people and a local community to the world community and beyond. The article underscores the critical importance of securing the foundation of an independent self, so that it would not be readily absorbed into a stronger, larger other entity. The U.S.-Japan Alliance has been likened as the knight and the horse. The United States, the knight, is demanding Japan, the horse, perform what the knight directs. The U.S.-Japan Alliance is the core of Japan's security policy, but we should all be mindful that a knight can change his horse and a horse can throw the rider. To develop a mutually respectful alliance, the article suggests a thorough review of the U.S.-Japan Agreement on the Status of U.S. Armed Forces in Japan and the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty, which form the core of the U.S.-Japan Alliance.

● Research Notes

Author	小西 尚実 Naomi Konishi 関西学院大学総合政策学部 准教授 (2014年3月1日現在) Associate Professor, School of Policy Studies, Kwansai Gakuin University (as of March 1, 2014)
Title	Human Resources Development Initiatives in Singapore: Investing in Sustainable Global Competitiveness

Abstract	Human resources are a country's most important asset, and significantly impact its economic development. Indeed, as a small city-state with few other resources, Singapore has both identified and focused on the critical importance of its human resources. Since the country's independence in 1965, Singapore has made significant investments into developing its human capital. Its human resources development strategies have continuously evolved over the past forty years, in conjunction with the changing national economy. Currently, Singapore is known as Asia's most successful country, as within only one generation, it has transformed itself from a very small, developing country into a modern, industrial, and prosperous economy. Therefore, Singapore can be considered a unique case study for studying a successful national strategy of human resources development. However, little study has been undertaken, hence this paper canvasses a collection of research and fieldwork, conducted in 2013, in order to identify the essential features of Singapore's human resources development. Furthermore, the paper attempts to reveal the emerging challenges that Singapore is facing, which include a labor force shortage due to the world's lowest birth rate, combined with a rapidly aging society. This poses the question of whether the current policies related to human resources development are sustainable in a rapidly changing global economy.
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Author	中野 幸紀 Yukinori Nakano 関西学院大学総合政策学部 教授(2014年3月1日現在) Professor, School of Policy Studies, Kwansei Gakuin University (as of March 1, 2014)
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Title	通信技術従事者の過去・現在・未来 Communication Operators and Technicians: The Past, Present and Future
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Abstract	This study analyzed the Employment Matrix Tables (industrial sectors and occupations) extracted from the linked Input-Output Tables, in order to identify the trends of the socio-industrial state of technicians and operators of wireless communication activities. In contrast with the increasing number of licensees of wireless operators and technicians, the number of in-house operators and technicians in transport and telecommunication industries started declining rapidly after the 1990s, except within the broadcast industry. This indicates that the proliferation of sophisticated wireless technology led to the reduction of well-qualified communication operators and skillful technicians who were hired through the last half of the century within the above mentioned industries. While a radio station cannot operate any radio equipment without a proper radio operator's license and a radio station's license, a user can operate a cellular phone of which radio power reaches 0.8 watts at its maximum without any license. This is an example of a contradiction in the present radio regulation policy. It does not respond to our social needs. The proliferation of easy-to-use wireless technology requires an easy-to-acquire license that reflects diverse needs and skill levels of individual end-users. In the future, advanced ICT society will be developed by new non-professional technicians who have comprehensive wireless and informatics literacy.
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● Policy Topics

Author	会田 和弘 Kazuhiro Aida NPO法人イーパーツ常務理事・事務局長(2014年3月1日現在)
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Title	「セキュロくキッズ～双六を用いた情報セキュリティ教育の試み」 SECUROKU for Kids : of information Security Education for an Elementary School, Using a Japanese Board Game "SUGOROKU"
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Author	後藤 政志 Masashi Goto 元東芝 原子炉格納容器設計者(2014年3月1日現在)
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Title	原発設計技術者から見た福島原発の現状—原発の安全性を問う An Analysis on the Current State of the Accident of Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant: Questions of Safety from the Viewpoint of a Nuclear Engineer
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