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## ＜ ABSTRACTS ＞

### ● Articles

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Title	The Borrowed Organ (-Donation) Reciprocities: Long Live My (becoming Other's) Body and Spirit!
Abstract	Who cares for (other's) human bodies – organ donation as an extension and/or representation of one's existence? This brief explores organ donation processes, focusing on the (virtual and real) socio-reciprocities among the stakeholders beyond organ donors and receivers; highlighting the contradictions, developing along the past, present and future historical timeline within a wider opportunities structure available in 20th-to-21st century. By discussing the socially giving of human organ to other person – transplantation-medicine promises for better survival outcome with the borrowed body part(s), it articulates that, bioethics for organ transplantation (OT) medicine, is struggling with socio-cultural traditionalism and governmental regulatory initiatives, not least the emerging market-force driven higher pricing for the best possible survival outcome for the living (and for the donor too), with both real and virtual (face-to-face or the absence of it) reciprocities between the organ(s)-donor and receiver(s) take place. This brief examines the contradictions of modernizing living and organ-donation processes in Chinese communities Hong Kong, with reference to the Three-Level-Structure of Analysis on Bioethics. Taking account of socio-technological innovations, initial findings show that, the concerned parties (biomedical professional and the relatives of the potential organ donors, vis-à-vis those recipient-patients) act differently, if not contradictory, within their own self-referential temporal logic, belief and emotions – juxtaposing the gate-keeping function of bio-medical regime for (diagnosis -cum- prognosis) promoting “sharing” or “recycling” (parts of) human bodies, which has been increasingly instrumental to define, as well as shaping, the meaning (and part) of human, body and soul, physical life, even without an explicit nor a well elaborated- shared ethical-normative framework.
Author	額田 康子 Yasuko Nukata 元大阪府立大学 研究員(2014年7月1日現在) 山中 速人 Hayato Yamanaka 関西学院大学 総合政策学部 教授(2014年7月1日現在) Professor, School of Policy Studies, Kwasei Gakuin University (as of July 1, 2014)
Title	太平洋戦争下における女性医師養成と戦後の民主化 ～京都府立医科大学女子専門部で学んだ女性医師に対するインタビュー記録～ Training Women Doctors During the Pacific War and Post-war Democratization: Interviews of Graduates of the Professional Training Course for Women at the Kyoto Prefectural University of Medicine
Abstract	With the escalation of the Pacific War, many male physicians were sent to the battlefields to work as military doctors, causing a serious shortage of physicians. In 1942, the Ministry of Education initiated a new policy to alleviate this shortage, promoting the establishment of temporary programs affiliated with Imperial Universities and Medical Colleges nationwide to train medical professionals. In line with this policy, Kyoto Prefectural University of Medicine established a Professional Training Course for Women in 1944 to train women physicians. At the time, there were few medical educational institutions that accepted women, and 167 women were trained in this unique course. Recruitment of new students was suspended after three years, and after the war ended, the Professional Training Course for Women was abolished in 1951. With democratization after the war, these women physicians continued to practice medicine and play an important role in community health care. Nevertheless, this unique training course for women physicians receives relatively little attention in the official history of the Kyoto Prefectural University of Medicine, One Hundred Years of History of the Kyoto Prefectural University of Medicine. Through oral interviews of these now elderly women graduates of this Training Course for Women, I have attempted to record their own accounts of their studies, experiences and lives and document the important role that they played.
Author	ジョン・ライランダー John Rylander 関西学院大学 総合政策学部 常勤講師(2014年7月1日現在) Associate Lecturer, School of Policy Studies, Kwasei Gakuin University (as of July 1, 2014)
Title	Hawaiian Rules: Assimilation and Socialization in Chess Play on Waikiki Beach
Abstract	This paper reports on a pilot field study involving the community of chess players who gather in an open air building on Kuhio Beach in Waikiki, Hawai'i. The focus is on how group members reveal patterns of assimilation when entering, while playing and upon completion of games.
Author	マーク・ソーヤー Mark Sawyer 関西学院大学総合政策学部 教授(2014年7月1日現在) Professor, School of Policy Studies, Kwasei Gakuin University (as of July 1, 2014)
Title	Intercultural Citizenship as the Ultimate Goal of Foreign Language Education: The Role of Critical Cultural Awareness
Abstract	In this paper I propose an expansion of the goals of foreign language education to encompass intercultural citizenship. I also suggest that to reach that goal, the fostering of critical cultural awareness (CCA) is a crucial step. I explain the concept of CCA, drawing mainly on the work of Byram (1997) and Guilherme (2002). I relate CCA to national curriculum documents of Portugal, Vietnam, and Japan. Finally, I introduce related research that has been published recently, and suggest directions for additional research. Although CCA was conceptualized specifically for foreign language education, it can and I believe should be applied to the teaching of a wide range of disciplines, certainly all those within the domain of policy studies.

Author	柴山 太 Futoshi Shibayama 関西学院大学総合政策学部 教授。(2014年7月1日現在) Professor, School of Policy Studies, Kwasei Gakuin University (as of July 1, 2014)
Title	冷戦初期のイギリス連邦は国際システム上の「極」と見なし得るか？ － 化学兵器大国としての英国そして米軍部内での英連邦総力戦能力についての評価 Was the British Commonwealth Qualified to be a “Pole” in International System in the Early Cold War? – the United Kingdom as Chemical-Weapon Superpower and the U.S. Military’s Evaluation on the British Commonwealth’s Total War Potential
Abstract	Eminent Cold War historians have taken for granted that the Cold War history was about a history of bipolar world, consisting of the United States and the Soviet Union, and they naturally dismissed a “polar” status for the British Commonwealth, though they have acknowledged that, in the early Cold War, Anglo-Soviet rivalry preceded U.S.-Soviet rivalry. However, this article underlines that the United Kingdom possessed amazing amount of chemical weapons including confiscated TABUN from defeated Germany, with a powerful delivery system, i.e., long-range strategic bombers and global networks of air bases, and that the UK as chemical-weapon super power could gravely threaten Soviet total-war potential. Moreover, even without any integration of this British chemical-weapon potential into strategic evaluation, the U.S. military firmly believed that the British Commonwealth might not be able to defeat the Soviet Union in a total war, but the British Commonwealth would hardly yield to the Soviet Union, and that, with U.S. supply of atomic weapons to the U.K., the British Commonwealth could enjoy a distinct advantage in the total war against Russia. In other words, in objective military standard and American military perception, the British Commonwealth was qualified to be a “pole” in the early Cold War, so that, any scholarly approach, based on overlooking the significance of the British Commonwealth in describing the origins of the Cold War, is, to state the least, insufficient.

Author	鈴木 英輔 Eisuke Suzuki 元関西学院大学総合政策学部 教授(2014年7月1日現在) Former Professor, School of Policy Studies, Kwasei Gakuin University (as of July 1, 2014)
Title	民族国家の意味と「国民国家」という概念の持つ混乱: 「市民社会」の「世界秩序システム」への参加へ The Meaning of “Nation-States” in Japanese and its Confusion: Civil Society’s Participation in the World Order System
Abstract	The two different Japanese expressions used for “nation-states” have confused foci of inquiry between internal political processes and international relations. Before 1945 the Japanese word for the “nation” of the concept of “nation-state” was “minzoku” (民族), but after Japan’s defeat it has become overwhelmingly common to use “kokumin” (国民). The former refers to a group of people of the same ethnicity, which is traditionally expressed by the word “nation” and it became the basis of the early 19th century assumption that each distinct nation should form its own state. The latter is meant to be “nationals or citizens of the state and traces its meaning to the French Revolution that sovereignty belongs to the nation. It underscores democratic processes to integrate or unify residents within the territorial state into one group. The focus on the internal aspects of who is sovereign overlooked the historical development of the state from absolute kingdoms through the break-up of empires to the independence of colonies and to the break-up of newly independent states. The history of the right of self-determination attests that the “one nation, one state” formula is no longer valid and that a state can be made of multiple ethnic groups in a democracy. This essay suggests that we do away with the use of “kokumin kokka” (国民国家[nation-state]) and use, instead, one word “kokka” (国家[state]) dropping the word “nation”.

## ● Policy Topics

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Title	日本の未来と原子力政策のありかた A Recommendation toward the Nuclear Energy Policy for Future Japan