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● Articles

Author	古川 靖洋 Yasuhiro Furukawa 関西学院大学 総合政策学部 教授(2014年11月1日現在) Professor, School of Policy Studies, Kwansei Gakuin University (as of November 1, 2014)
Title	フリーアドレス・オフィスとオフィスワーカーの生産性:再考 Free Address Office and the Productivity of Office Workers : Revisited
Abstract	In former paper, I researched the relationship between the free address office and the productivity of office workers, and the applicability of effective factors for the productivity of office workers in that office using questionnaire method. From that results, the introduction of the free address office itself didn't contribute the improvement of information exchange, creativity and morale of office workers. I consider the improvement of the office environment is not sufficient conditions, but necessary conditions. In this paper, using same questionnaire, I checked whether I got same results again or not. From this results, the introduction of the free address office contributed the improvement of information exchange and creativity. And I checked that the effective personal factors and organizational factors contributed to improve the information exchange, creativity and morale in free address office, again. I consider the free address office doesn't contribute to the improvement of the office workers productivity directly, and the effective personal factors and organizational factors are needed to use at same time.
Author	オン・クオック・ライ On-Kwok Lai, Li-Yu Chen, Chie-Peng Chen, Darryl Macer, Siti Nuraini Mohd Nor 関西学院大学 総合政策学部 教授(2014年11月1日現在) Professor, School of Policy Studies, Kwansei Gakuin University (as of November 1, 2014)
Title	Critical Community Engagements in Risk Society: Eco-Ethics in Comparative Perspectives
Abstract	This is a critical review to community engagement as well as an analysis of ethical aspects of sustainable development in the past several decades and its relation to efforts to promote ecological modernization for sustainability. In the 21st Century, the quest for sustainable development has been becoming the most important global development agenda. Governments and societies are being prompted to respond to the global challenge with different policy and local initiatives. To highlight sustainable development, this brief has delineated ethical dimensions and perspectives of global environmentalism. There is consideration of socio-eco-risk discourses, environmentalism and consequences of the modernity project, namely, the de-coupling of the pre-modern integration and harmony between people, technology and nature, represented by the Risk Society. Our paper discusses the emerging problematic of the risks - shaping the alternative development agenda; and the eco-ethical advocacies at local, regional and global domains, for alternative ecological modernization, are discussed along with the socio-cultural embeddedness of alternative development model(s).
Author	ミグラール・ダービー Darby McGrath 関西学院大学 総合政策学部 外国人常勤講師(2014年11月1日現在) Associate Lecturer of English, School of Policy Studies, Kwansei Gakuin University (as of November 1, 2014)
Title	Monolingual Dictionaries as a Learning Tool: An Examination of the Collins Cobuild Advanced Learner's English Dictionary
Abstract	This paper examines the Collins Cobuild Advanced Learner's Dictionary and evaluates its usefulness as a language-learning tool. It begins by situating the Cobuild within the context of monolingual learners' dictionaries in general, before taking a closer look at the philosophy that underpins the Cobuild, and at both the macrostructure and microstructure of the dictionary. Finally, it offers some suggestions as to what teachers can do to enable English learners to get more out of monolingual learners' dictionaries in general, and the Collins Cobuild Advanced Learner's Dictionary in particular.
Title	News Reporting in the Second Intifada: A Systemic-Functional Analysis
Abstract	The Second Palestinian Intifada (2000-2005) forms the context for this paper. The focus, however, is not on the events themselves, but on the treatment of those events in the media. Most specifically it examines and compares the treatment of two events in the conflict by two different news agencies: Reuters and the Associated Press. Systemic functional grammar (SFG) comprises the framework for the analysis, and some familiarity with the associated terminology is assumed. Much of this paper is concerned with a descriptive analysis of the language choices that comprise each article, but the paper also concludes with a brief appraisal of these choices. While the two articles are ostensibly very similar, the lens of SFG brings into focus some interesting and possibly revealing contrasts in the ways in which the two news agencies write, or have written, about the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.
Author	中野 幸紀 Yukinori Nakano 関西学院大学 総合政策学部 教授(2014年11月1日現在) Professor, School of Policy Studies, Kwansei Gakuin University (as of November 1, 2014)
Title	Dynamic Industrial Change Through the Popularization of Front-End ICT
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 operators and technicians of wireless technology. In contrast with the increasing number of licensees of wireless operators and technicians, the number of in-house operators and technicians started declining rapidly after the 1990s, except within the broadcast industry. This indicates that the popularization of front-end ICT, such as easy-to-use wireless technology, has led to the reduction in the number of well-qualified and knowledgeable operators and technicians. In the future, new non-professional technicians, who have comprehensive wireless and informatics literacy, will be the core people developing a more user-friendly advanced ICT society.
Author	鈴木 英輔 Eisuke Suzuki 元関西学院大学 総合政策学部 教授 現在、フィリピンのアテネオ・デ・マニラ大学法学院教授(2014年11月1日現在) Former Professor, School of Policy Studies, Kwansei Gakuin University Professor of Law, Ateneo Law School, Manila, Philippines (as of November 1, 2014)
Title	政策決定への理論 An Intellectual Apparatus for Decision-Making in Policy Perspective

Abstract	<p>A policy-oriented jurisprudence developed in the mid-20th century by Myres S. McDougal in collaboration with Harold D. Lasswell, and further refined later by W. Michael Reisman, of the Yale Law School is unique. It does not consider law as an autonomous body of rules; rather, it considers policy to be an essential component of law. When first introduced to the world, their approach was revolutionary as it challenged the fundamental tenet of all major inherited theories about law that focused on rules rather than individual human beings who made decisions. Their approach to the study of law was soon dubbed as the New Haven School as scholars, practitioners and students who subscribed to this theory about law had an affiliation, one way or another, with New Haven where the Yale Law School is located.</p> <p>The New Haven School defines law as a process of decision that is both authoritative and controlling. It provides an intellectual apparatus to allow those who make use of it to clarify goals, to place past decisions in relation to the goals so clarified and to appraise such decision trends for their compatibility with and approximation to the clarified goals; it will enable observers to project future development in decision and to invent alternatives to approximate the preferred goals.</p> <p>This article briefly introduces the major features of the New Haven School's methodology.</p>
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Title	Contextualizing Current Activities of the National Language Division in Japan
Abstract	<p>This paper reports on current activities of kokugo bunkakai, i.e., the National Language Division of the Cultural Council, and offers a critical examination of them based on the historical underpinnings of the current language regime as well as changes in linguistic dynamics in Japan. The examination delineates relationships among the ideological background of the current language regime, ongoing shifts in linguistic dynamics within Japan, and government policy-making responses, or the lack thereof, to such changes. There is a need to reconceptualize the role of Japanese from a wider perspective that is grounded in understanding domestic linguistic phenomena in the global context. The present study investigates not only the range of language policies but also how they are formed, reproduced, and changed.</p>

Author	<p>呂 茜 Qian Lu 関西学院大学 大学院総合政策研究科 大学院研究員(2014年11月1日現在) Doctor's Course Researcher, Graduate School of Policy Studies, Kwansei Gakuin University (as of November 1, 2014)</p>
Title	<p>日本と中国における歴史的環境保全政策の変遷とその比較 A Comparative Study of Conservation Policy for Historical Environment in Japan and China</p>
Abstract	<p>In Chinese cities, historical environment has been destroyed by rapid urbanization. The historical cities of Japan have also been troubled whether to conserve or develop such historical area in the high-growth period. To solve this problem, Japan has adopted policies and legal systems to preserve the historical environment. Therefore it would be helpful to compare the policies and legislation of both countries to consider the conservation policy for historical environment in China. In this paper, we compare the conservation policy for historical environment of Japan and China in terms of legislation and administrative structure to implement the policy.</p> <p>Japan and China have a common point in the following respects; a point which has been gradually expanding the conservation scope of cultural heritage and historical building, a point which has been trying to address in a comprehensive legal system, and a point which has developed from point to area conservation. In addition, both countries are also common in confronting the problem of vertically divided administration system of the urban planning section and the cultural heritage section, although both try to superficially cooperate.</p> <p>However, there are the following differences between Japan and China. The policy and legal system in Japan had continuity between the prewar and the postwar, but in China the policy and system before the war had not been taken over to after the war. In China, the legal system for area conservation is still weak and urban development has higher priority than area conservation for such historical buildings. And, Japan is ahead of China in terms of community participation and its system to make such city conservation planning.</p>

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Title	<p>福島「農と人の再生」に向けたあらたな取り組みと課題 —ふくしまオーガニックコットンプロジェクトを事例として— A New Approach for Rebuilding the Agriculture and Community in Fukushima After the Nuclear Disaster —Fukushima Organic Cotton Project As a Case Study—</p>
Abstract	<p>Since the Fukushima nuclear accident, farms in Fukushima are continuously receiving damage both directly and indirectly from the accident. There are still many exclusion zones due to radioactive contamination, and people are increasingly abandoning their farmlands. Many farmers have lost their jobs and human connections have been cut. It was under these circumstances that the "Fukushima Organic Cotton Project" started. It is a project which assists food crop farmers who have "stigma damage" because of consumers' severe reaction to radiation. The project helps farmers rebuild their lives through cotton cultivation. Cotton plants absorb almost none of the radioactivity that has contaminated the soil. Taking advantage of its characteristics, cotton cultivation is being expanded in the region where it is difficult to produce food crops and in the abandoned farmlands. Currently, the project does not make enough profit and relies on environmental funding, but it plays an important role in revitalizing Fukushima's agriculture. This paper focuses on the activities of the "Fukushima Organic Cotton Project", and details the effect and significance through action research.</p>

● Research Consortium

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Title	関西学院大学大学院総合政策研究科リサーチ・コンソーシアム第16回総会記念事業報告

● 新任教員紹介

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Title	「新任のご挨拶」
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Title	言語表現教育の理論と実践のために
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Title	「新任のご挨拶」