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<td>マーク N. ベル Mark N. Bell</td>
<td>教授, School of Policy Studies, Kwansei Gakuin University (as of March 1, 2006)</td>
<td>The span of dissimilarity in Western value systems, most visible in political parties and religious organizations, often baffle Japanese students majoring in Policy Studies. An appropriate model to help students sort out important differences is hard to find, particularly one that is non-doctrinaire. H. Richard Niebuhr (1894–1962), an American theologian, articulated a paradigm, based on typology, for understanding various approaches of Christianity to culture in <em>Christianity and Culture</em> (1951). Niebuhr’s paradigm is easily enlarged to include the secular world, as I have been doing with my advanced English classes for many years. Though Niebuhr himself was ambivalent about categorizing people, his model is an ideal pedagogical tool to help students appreciate fundamental ways of looking at life. While I regret oversimplifying his profoundly thoughtful approach, I believe it can introduce undergraduate students to basic world-views, helping them gain valuable reference points from which to generalize. I hope my introduction of the paradigm here will encourage teachers to aim higher with advanced English students, to focus more on teaching critical thinking skills.</td>
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<td>ハンス W. ゴッティンガー Hans W. Gottinger</td>
<td>メンバー, IMS, Maastricht University, NL</td>
<td>Future emissions of trace gases are intrinsically linked to economic growth and abatement policies, which in turn, are governed by expectations of greenhouse damages. Trace gas indices that depend upon future emissions can be calculated either on the basis of 小総合 サイエンス テクノロジー 板, ブルッサス (as of April 1, 2006)</td>
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<td>マイケル T. A. イーリング Michael Healey</td>
<td>教授, School of Policy Studies, Kwansei Gakuin University, Professor, The University of British Columbia (as of March 1, 2006)</td>
<td>Environmental impact assessment (EIA, together with social and cultural impact assessment) is a primary tool for evaluating environmental consequences of major development projects. How well EIA functions is an index of how well a country is meeting the requirements of sustainable development. Canada and Japan passed EIA legislation relatively recently (1992 and 1997 respectively) although both countries employed EIA in a limited way prior to passing legislation. In this paper we review and compare the histories and current practices of EIA in Canada and Japan and consider how effective their EIAs are through case studies of major dam building projects. The history and the current structure of EIA are similar in Canada and Japan and, although there continue to be problems with EIA, it has opened the decision-making process to considerable public scrutiny. This was a major change, particularly in Japan where public review of government decisions was rare in the past. Few projects have actually been cancelled as a result of EIA but projects are now designed to reduce environmental and social impacts. Cumulative impact assessment, consideration of alternative use of environmental resources and post-project follow-up remain weak aspects of EIA.</td>
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<td>リチャード T. A. イーリング Richard T. A. Irving</td>
<td>教授, School of Policy Studies, Kwansei Gakuin University (as of March 1, 2006)</td>
<td>A micro-level survey describing an anatomy of village decline in contemporary Japan. Based on information contained in the Basic Residential Register this study looks at the demographics of change in a small village community in the Kanbayashi Valley in the northern part of Kyoto Prefecture. It is the first of a two part study, the second part exploring Part One results in the context of population change in fifty neighbouring village communities.</td>
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<td>オン・クォック・ライ On-Kwok Lai</td>
<td>教授, School of Policy Studies, Kwansei Gakuin University (as of March 1, 2006)</td>
<td>Both aging and globalization processes are problematic, and the latter forces reinforce the former processes. With comparative data and policy analysis, this paper attempts to discuss family dynamics, particularly the filial piety praxis, in Asian societies, with reference to an emerging regime of domestic helper migration. It discusses the Asian Miracle, socio-cultural and social policy changes, in the last three decades, and examines the social future of Asian societies, in the context of globalization.</td>
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Title

市町村合併による財政への影響 —篠山市合併後5年間の検証—
The Financial Effects Resulting from Municipal Incorporation: Five Years of Sasayama City

Abstract

Since 1999, a nationwide movement of municipal incorporation has taken place. While Sasayama city was recognized as the first case of this movement, it has already been seven years. So the financial effects of incorporation for this city were becoming more obvious. In this paper, we intend to calculate such effects for five years of Sasayama city. Classifying reduction of public expenditure as positive effects and expansion of it as negative effects, finally the total net effect is deduced. Sasayama city case shows that positive effects are slightly more than negative effects and about 1.12 billion yen of public expenditure, which is less than expected, was saved for five years. Sasayama city was dramatically expanding public investment projects using national government grants related with incorporation. Those projects have pushed up management cost and local debts cost which almost cancel savings of expenditure.

● Research Note

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Title

ネパールにおける山岳観光の現状と問題に関する人類学的研究 —東部ネパール・バルン川流域の事例から—
Problems and Prospects of Mountain Tourism in Nepal Himalaya —A Case of the Makalu-Barun National Park—

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to describe and analyse the actual conditions of mountain tourism and local communities of the Arun valley in eastern Nepal based on the field survey and references. It sums up the present situation of mountain tourism around Nepal Himalaya at first, and points out the issues which occur in the Makalu-Barun National Park and Conservation Area in the next. It also indicates the guidelines for the next intensive field research which is to be practiced in future.
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