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<td>外交</td>
<td>The characteristics of the Japanese protected area systems are generally considered to designate areas by law and to regulate land-use for the public welfare by conserving certain levels of valued natural features. These systems are not based on land ownership, as is commonly observed in the United States. The representative system is the Natural Park similar to the National Park. I consider the Japanese Natural Park to be composed of two parts. One part is the core area and the other is the surrounding area. The Natural Park authority does not have land ownership of the core area. The greater part of the core area is usually public land, such as a National Forest. The Natural Park authority makes an agreement with the public land authority to handle this area as a core area of the protected area and prohibit any construction except for limited types for public use. Therefore, it is not wrong to consider this area to be based on land ownership. On the other hand, the surrounding area belongs to a national or local authority or the private sectors. In this area, many types of land-use are acceptable to the extent that there is no significant destruction of nature. Natural parks often contribute to local economic development by increasing public use. As a result, natural parks have come to occupy large areas in Japan. The purpose of this paper is to observe and to examine the validity and limits of this system.</td>
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| 中條 道雄 | 外交 | Rapid advancement in Computer and Communications technology in recent years has been transforming the ways we communicate, work and conduct our business. One of the most remarkable development in past several years is the almost explosive growth and acceptance of the Internet at global scale. Though various forms of Electronic Commerce applications have been developed and in use among specific segments of industry and corporate groups, most such systems so far have been implemented on strictly 'closed' network in which only restricted parties can physically access. This paper describes current status and issues in emerging Electronic Commerce activities in 'open' network. Special attention is given to issues of information security and need to build both technical and social infrastructure that enables safe, reliable and efficient Electronic Commerce activities. |

| Richard Tabor Greene | What Complexity Theory Can Contribute to Three Current Japanese Policy Challenges— Internationally Competitive: Higher Education, Venture Business, and Deregulation | This article explores the possible contributions Complexity Theory can make to policy studies, using current Japanese policy challenges as case studies. Fundamental concepts in Complexity Theory are presented along with eight tools for applying them and a brief location of this theory in a history of systems science. A coalition building model of social goal formation, policy formation, policy selection, and policy implementation processes is presented. Complexity Theory challenges and enhancements to rational choice, public choice, preference, reframing, and social movement theory are examined. Conflict between human designs of social systems and self emergent forces in those situations is described and used to define policy tampering. A social cellular automata process that eliminates this tampering while allowing intervention to create and influence social situations is presented in detail. Revolution processes and the recent micro-banking innovation are presented to illustrate the social cellular automata process in action. A model uniting nine theories of Japan is presented along with Complexity Theory implications for making policy in such a culture. Complexity Theory contributions to competitive higher education, venture businesising, and de-regulation policy processes in Japan are identified and united into an overall model. Contributions to both theory and practice of policy making are generated by this analysis. Finally a new way of leading is described that allows current central controllers in Japan to de-regulate not by large-scale institutional rearrangement but by changing the place and way that they intervene in social situations. |

| Takeshi Hisano | 外交 | The characteristics of the Japanese protected area systems are generally considered to designate areas by law and to regulate land-use for the public welfare by conserving certain levels of valued natural features. These systems are not based on land ownership, as is commonly observed in the United States. The representative system is the Natural Park similar to the National Park. I consider the Japanese Natural Park to be composed of two parts. One part is the core area and the other is the surrounding area. The Natural Park authority does not have land ownership of the core area. The greater part of the core area is usually public land, such as a National Forest. The Natural Park authority makes an agreement with the public land authority to handle this area as a core area of the protected area and prohibit any construction except for limited types for public use. Therefore, it is not wrong to consider this area to be based on land ownership. On the other hand, the surrounding area belongs to a national or local authority or the private sectors. In this area, many types of land-use are acceptable to the extent that there is no significant destruction of nature. Natural parks often contribute to local economic development by increasing public use. As a result, natural parks have come to occupy large areas in Japan. The purpose of this paper is to observe and to examine the validity and limits of this system. |

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| Tetsuo Kubota | 電子マネーの金融論 | There are many types of new systems which are called "Cyber Money". Some of them are not new types of money, but new systems of settlements. In these systems, there will be no credit creation, and the systems will not cause any trouble in this respect. But some systems originate new types of money. At present, some of these originators behave as narrow banks, but some do not. Though they are not creating so much credit, we cannot expect that the situation will not change also in the future. We have to make our financial system so as to assure equal footing between banks and these originators. |
This article examines allocative efficiency as it is impacted by private choice versus public choice, the latter here being collective decision by majority voting rule. How do individuals decide between private versus public choice, what impact results from majority voting as the form of collective choice, and what is the allocative efficiency of both the private and public choice forms—are the three primary questions examined herein.

First, a good supplied by a market such that one individual’s consumption detracts from that of others is considered. Collective equal consumption of the good is assumed, and the corresponding resource allocation effects are examined. The result is that equal consumption of a private good has no resource allocation merit, except for income transfer. The type of a good used for evaluating allocative efficiency was found to be crucial, along with great difficulty doing normative analysis for a collective consumption good.

Second, considering individuals who worry about losing utility by switching to collective consumption, probabilistic risk estimates by the individual including consideration of staying with private consumption as one of the alternatives are assumed. This causes the individual’s demand levels for the good to be revised downward as well as decrease in collective demand. This kind of risk—considering individual tends to exit more from present collective choice as there are more various tastes for the good in any community.

Third, individuals dissatisfied with collective choice who exit from the community are considered (Tiebout’s “voting with one’s feet”). Individuals who consider moving to other communities should regard the utility level obtained under either private or collective choice in his present community as an opportunity cost of moving somewhere else.