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<ABSTRACTS>

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<tr>
<td>マーク N. ベル Mark N. Bell</td>
<td>America’s Religion: The Brief Abstract of a Culture</td>
<td>Religion, like poetry, is the abstract of a culture, important for understanding a culture’s underlying sensibility. Religion in America, derived from the Protestant Reformation, evolved with the culture into something uniquely its own. It is difficult to gain an overall sense of America’s spirituality and I believe one of the great American writers of the nineteenth century, Herman Melville, through his remarkable novel <em>Moby Dick</em>, can help in this endeavor. In <em>Moby Dick</em>, Melville not only offered his vision of what religion in America had become, but inadvertently gave a picture of what it was evolving into, since he pinpointed certain central features during this time. Religion, rather than any religious ferment. Surprisingly, the basic orientations of America’s spiritual life have changed little in the hundred and fifty years since <em>Moby Dick</em> was published.</td>
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<td>古川 靖洋 Yasuhiro Furukawa</td>
<td>Virtual Organizations and Knowledge Management</td>
<td>In this study, I survey virtual organizations where we create innovative knowledge: the source of new business and new product development. In virtual organizations, I describe that member of virtual organizations are controlled by hierarchy, if they usually exchange sensitive information. And I describe that trust among members is most important, so that they have to make up that as soon as possible. Because, member usually work separately: place and time. To make up trust among members, the leadership of virtual organization leader is one of important roles.</td>
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<td>ハンス W. ゴッティンガー Hans W. Gottinger</td>
<td>Sequential Technology Choice and R &amp; D Racing</td>
<td>This paper develops a framework to analyze how choices are made when R &amp; D competition occurs between two firms, and the aggressiveness-time tradeoffs have to be resolved in multiple stages. At issue is the way in which resources are used at each stage, i.e., are aggressive problems undertaken and solved (slowly) or are quick solutions adopted in an effort to get the product to market faster? We first analyze why differently positioned firms choose different targets. We focus on this translation between extreme asymmetries between firms and ex post asymmetries in the equilibrium outcomes. Our second focus is on understanding the implications of the tradeoff between the level of aggressiveness and time spent on each stage in a multi-stage process.</td>
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<td>井垣 伸子 Nobuko Igaki</td>
<td>A Quantitative Analysis of YUTORI for Jobs with Random Disturbance</td>
<td>The present study discusses a quantitative measurement of what we call <em>YUTORI</em> in Japanese. When the probability that we can complete a job by its deadline exceeds our own threshold, we can say that we have some <em>YUTORI</em>. The completion time of a job becomes random due to some disturbances which occurs irregularly. On the basis of these ideas, we formulate the probability that we can process our jobs before their due date coping with disturbances. We show the above probability can be formulated by applying the recent advances in queuing theory.</td>
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<td>ボール・ミッドフォード Paul Midford</td>
<td>Japan as a “Normal” Democracy? Common Challenges with Other Advanced Industrial Democracies</td>
<td>This paper examines the question of whether Japan is a democracy comparable with other advanced democracies. It answers in the affirmative, demonstrating that Japanese democracy appears “unique” because it is usually compared with the United States, textbook ideals, and prevalent majoritarian conceptions of democracy. Given that the US is frequently an outlier among the democracies, comparing Japan with the Western European nations or Canada makes more sense, and doing so reveals Japan to be more or less a normal democracy. Beyond comparing Japan to real external models instead of textbook ideals, Japanese democracy also appears normal when the concept of “consensus democracy” is applied to the country. The second part of this paper considers common challenges facing Japan and other advanced democracies, including declining voting rates, growing public mistrust, and a growing democratic deficit as elected national governments find themselves increasingly powerless. Potential solutions, including administrative reform and internet voting are briefly considered.</td>
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### Refereed Article

**Author**
鈴木 實 Minoru Suzuki  
関西学院大学 総合政策学部 教授（2003年9月1日現在）  
Professor, School of Policy Studies, Kwansei Gakuin University (as of September 1, 2003)

**Title**
サリー大学小衛星プロジェクトからの教訓  
Lessons from Surrey’ Microsatellite Projects

**Abstract**
This paper describes the salient features of small satellite projects developed by the University of Surrey. It refers mainly to the socio-economic aspects of Surrey’s small satellite projects rather than their technical aspects. The Surrey project proved that a public school with superb technological leadership and international perspective could manage to develop satellite projects even without much assistance from the government. Surrey’s success case provides valuable insights toward space development and application projects in Japan. In addition, several policy proposals will be made for sound space development and its application to policy formulation in Japan.

### Book Review

**Author**
籠谷 公司 Koji Kagotani  
関西学院大学 大学院 総合政策研究科 博士課程後期課程（2003年9月1日現在）  
Graduate School of Policy Studies, Kwansei Gakuin University (as of September 1, 2003)

**Title**
Political Analysis of the WTO Enforcement Problem among the Member States: Globalism, Regionalism, and Domestic Politics

**Abstract**
The World Trade Organization is expected to promote trade liberalization among the member states. Yet, the legalization of trade rules does not seem to control market failure completely. Why do member states achieve free trade through management by the WTO? To answer this question, the article develops a quantitative model to analyze the political factors generating differences in member states’ enforcement performances. In this article, three political factors are paid attention to: economic interdependence among states, regionalism, and domestic politics. Results show that the nature of international trade under the WTO system is anarchic, that the increase of RTAs since the latter half of the 1980s is benign, and that the governmental policy choices are affected by domestic protectionist pressure and domestic political institutions. This suggests that the three political factors affect member states’ policy choices even though the WTO functions well.