

Abstracts (要 旨)

“The Shadow of Guerilla Thoughts in the Argentine Diplomacy in the 21 century
— the mothers who claimed for the justification of their children’s radical thoughts”
as my last lecture at Kyoto Women’s University

Hiroshi MATSUSITA

This article is a modified version of my last lecture I gave on February 14, 2015 at Kyoto Women’s University, where I taught subjects such as the civil society and comparative politics in the Faculty of Contemporary Societies during eight years until last March. My lecture was composed of two parts. In the first one, I spoke of my personal history and academic carrier, trying to explain how I became interested in International Relations and in particular, Argentina. The reason why I decided to choose the course of International Relations when I was a sophomore at the University of Tokyo in 1961 was that US-Japan relations at that time had become the national concerns due to the revision of the Security Treaty and I also began to study US-Latin American relations, which gave me a chance to get a glimpse of Argentina. But, my keen interests in her were born as a result of my study of political science at Cuyo University in Mendoza, Argentina more than two years when I was a student at the master course of International Relations of the University of Tokyo. Since then, I have been investigating Argentine politics and her international relations using general political theories, although it has not been an easy task to apply an adequate theory to understand the complex realities of Argentina. The second part treated with the activities of an Argentine feminine organization called the Association of the Mothers of Plaza de Mayo, led by the mothers whose sons and daughters were killed because of their revolutionary ideologies during the military dictatorship between 1976 and 1983. That organization was highly appreciated when Argentina recovered democracy in 1983 as the most stubborn opponent against the military government and as the civil society organization that contributed most to democratization.

However, their claim for the restoration of honors toward their children had not been heard until the coming of the Kirchner administration in 2003 by which the mothers were coopted and they became corrupted as the government was. It means that the Association, which had been a very clean organization and similar to European-style civil society was not free from Argentina’s traditional political culture such as corruption.

Key Words : civil society. International Relations, political science, Argentina. Association of the Mothers of Plaza de Mayo, corruption, political culture

What was the ‘meaning and task of Erkenntniss-Theorie’?
— In case of Eduard Zeller —

Kouichi WATANABE

It had been often referred that Eduard Zeller’s lecture ‘On meaning and task of epistemology’ (1862) contributed to the spread and fixing of the new philosophical discipline, i. e. epistemology (Erkenntnistheorie). As it is known, the word ‘Erkenntnistheorie’ could be coined by Tennemann in his *History of Philosophy* (1819),

and its distinction between metaphysics and logic has been made clear as early as in 1827 by Ernst Reinhold. On the other hand, Zeller put the discipline at the center of philosophical problems in modern times, and indicated its issues to be explored future, on the basis of his historical perspective which has been acquired in his previous work, *Philosophy of Greeks*. For considering the present and future of the epistemology, it would not be meaningless to know the history.

Key Words : Erkenntnistheorie, Eduard Zeller, Neo-Kantianism

Measuring Municipal Activities and Employees' awareness

Junko KAKEYA

I consider the measuring municipal activities as the way of managerial accounting in this paper. We may not achieve the purpose of managerial accounting depend on how we use it. For example, managerial accounting decreases employees' awareness. Many local governments think employees' awareness as the problem in the measuring municipal activities. If we increase employees' awareness, the measuring municipal activities can be succeed. I consider measuring municipal activities as "Diagnostic Control Systems" of Simons. Simons says that overcoming resistance to measurement, which is related to diagnostic control systems, is important". I classify the relation between the contents of measuring municipal activities of Kyoto city and employees' awareness.

Key Words : managerial accounting, measuring municipal activities, local government, motivation

Did the Women Councilors Change after Amalgamation? — On the Qualitative Change After Amalgamation —

Hideko TAKEYASU

The number of women councilors in local government had long remained sluggish since the first general local election in 1947. The number only turned upwards in 1980s, and since then, steadily increased. However, the increase has slowed down in 2000, as Devolution of Power Law was introduced and local government amalgamation progressed along. Proportion of women councilors increased very slightly in 2007.

Here, we verify and discuss how women's participation in Japanese local government had progressed during the 65 years after WWII. Also, we discuss what qualitative change has occurred due to the massive reorganization of local government of Heisei era, by comparing with 2002 Survey of local councilors and 2012 Survey of women councilors.

Key Words : women councilors, local politics, women's participation, amalgamation of Heisei era, gender differences

Human Resource Development of Noh
— The Case Study of Zeami, “Nennenkeikojoujou” —

Kumiko NISHIO

This research clarifies characteristics of human resource development of Noh are Japanese traditional masked dance-drama. Noh was built on the achievements of Kanami and Zeami at 14th-century. Zeami wrote “Nennenkeikojoujou”, it covered human resource development of Noh, he staged 7th steps of the career development of Nohgakushi (professional player of Noh). Those steps are as like as turning points for their career. He argued about how to develop professional skills and discuss the turning point for career at greater length, those his findings are connected to the concept of career.

Modern Noh takes from the thinking way and concept of Zeami. Because Today all Nohgakushi belong to Ryugi (as like as Guild), and they have deeply relationships with Noh master and their predecessor for their training. So they can be cultivated human resources capable of traditional cultural skills.

Key Words : Japanese Traditional Culture, Noh, Zeami Human Resource Development, Career, Turning point for Career

From the recipients of public medical assistance to the medically insured——
The Thoughts and Processes relating to the Realization of Health Rights in France,
as seen in the institutionalization of ‘La Couverture Médicale Universelle’ system

Miyako NAKAMURA FUJIMORI

‘Universal coverage’ in Japan started in 1961. In France, ‘universal coverage’ was realized in January 1st 2000, when ‘La Couverture Médicale Universelle’ came into effect, having been established in the July 27 Act, 1999. It would appear that ‘universal coverage’ had been implemented 40 years earlier in Japan than it was in France. However, the meaning of ‘universal coverage’ differs in these countries.

One of the primary objectives for ‘La Couverture Médicale Universelle’ in France was to abolish the 100 year-old system of medical aid (conversely, making provisions for illegal residents of other nationalities to receive national medical aid), and to include those who did not have medical insurance and who could not pay insurance premiums due to low-income in a free basic medical insurance plan, so that all people legally residing in France could have medical insurance.

Under the medical insurance system, there is often an insurance fee (or tax) payment for the insured, and a further self-payment involved at the time of diagnosis. Another objective of ‘La Couverture Médicale Universelle’ was to include individuals for whom this self-payment is difficult on account of a low income in a supplementary insurance plan, in order to provide them with free treatment or to lessen the burden. The thorough universalization of medical insurance has secured health rights as they were defined in the 1946 Constitution.

In Japan, the medical insurance system and public assistance’s medical aid coexist. The National Health Insurance Act, in force since January 1st 1959, exempts households on public assistance (National Health Insurance Act, Article 6, Paragraph 9), and medical aid is administered by the local government. This paper argues Japan’s current system, in which entitlement to medical care is distinguished according to the amount of

income. With that in its center of discussion, this paper will attempt to uncover what kind of concepts and administrative and financial reforms preceded the realization of ‘universal coverage’ in France.

Key Words : the realization of ‘universal coverage’ in France, a basic medical insurance plan, a supplementary insurance plan, public medical assistance

Ruby Community and Rails Girls
— Community and Movement to Support Open Source Development —

Yuki MARUNO

Programming education with the Ruby programming language has been conducted since the Department for the Study of Contemporary Society was founded at Kyoto Women’s University (KWU) in 2000. In addition, Ruby on Rails, a web application development framework based on Ruby, has also been included in the curriculum in 2013. Both Ruby and Ruby on Rails are examples of open-source software.

In this research note, first a background on open-source development is provided, and then programming education at KWU and Rails Girls events held at KWU are described.

Key Words : Open Source, OSS, OSS Community, Rails Girls, Programming Education

A study of the gap between desired and actual number of children

Satoko SAKAZUME

This study aims to analyze the gap between desired and actual number of children theoretically.

Our model follows Becker (1965), but we divide the time devoted to child-raising activities between men and women. Using our model, we analyze the effect of the women’s wages, the men’s wages, and the prices of childcare services on the demand for children. Some variable increases the demand for children, so it is possible that the variable causes the gap between desired and actual number of children.

Our model shows that the high prices of childcare services and the low men’s wages cause the gap.

Key Words : the gap between desired and actual number of children, model analysis
