

## Summaries

### Interdisciplinary education, interdisciplinary studies, and the integration of social sciences

*Kenichi Akao*

Education and research by interdisciplinary approach in social sciences are the fundamental ideals of the Faculty of Social Sciences, Waseda University (FSS). I discuss the merits and demerits based on my experiences as a graduate of an interdisciplinary department, forest science. There are challenges for teachers and undergraduates: how teachers make students understand the unique methodology and the intrinsic importance of each discipline and how students establish their specialty. Interdisciplinary research has a fundamental difficulty: the incommensurability between different paradigms on which disciplines are built. To overcome it, each researcher needs to integrate disciplines in social sciences within the person. That is the integration of social sciences. Although it is an individual challenge, it cannot be achieved alone. Close dialogs with different disciplines are necessary. The faculty members of FSS are diverse in their disciplines. We can take this advantage to achieve the integration.

### A historical description of local consumption culture

*Hiroyasu Kimizuka*

The aim of this article is to examine the process by which the regional characteristics of a product were historically formed, taking as an example the wine trade in Brittany. Part of the territory of the Angevin Empire, medieval Brittany serves as a transit point for the wine trade between England and Bordeaux. In the eighteenth century, wine gathered in the harbours of the south coast of Brittany. Then the cultivation of wine consumption spread to ordinary people living in the cities. Since the sixteenth century, cider production has spread from the northern part of the Brittany Peninsula in the inland area, and it has gained a position as an alcoholic beverage for the ordinary people in these areas. This geographical difference on the drinking culture of alcoholic beverages formed by the eighteenth century seems to influence the behavior of consumption in Britain today.

### Matching with Contracts: A Survey of the Recent Developments

*Manabu Toda*

This survey deals with two-sided markets where matchings among participants as well as contract between each matched pair are endogenously determined. We first give an overview of the model and results due to Hatfield and Milgrom [23] and others. Since the developments in the early years were highly complicated, it is not easy for the beginners to understand the details. Here, we provide a compact and easy-to-understand summary of them. Then, we review more recent contributions, which include the relationship with the classical job matchings and several efforts generalizing the key assumption of substitutability

in Hatfield and Milgrom.

## What Are the Social Sciences? For Those Who Study at the School of Social Sciences

*Kei Yoshida*

The aim of this article is to investigate what the social sciences are. First, this article considers what a society is. To examine this question, the dichotomy between *physis* (nature) and *nomos* (convention) and the debate between individualism and collectivism are discussed. Second, this article examines what science is. To answer this question, philosophers of science have investigated different scientific methodologies. Among them, this article deals with inductivism and falsificationism. Finally, the history of the term “social science” is discussed. Although it was appeared in the late-18th century Britain, French scholars such as Condorcet and Tracy contributed to the popularization of the term. Throughout this article, it is shown that the social sciences have many philosophical problems. Those who study at the School of Social Sciences are required to work on them through their research activities.

## Toward a structural analysis of a smart society using input-output economics

*Ayu Washizu*

In this study, a smart society is defined as follows: i) a society in which waste is thoroughly eliminated by efficiently managing the civic operations of society using information and communications technology (ICT), ii) a society in which new service industries and values are created by matching the components of society differently through advanced ICT. To formulate evidence-based environmental policies, energy policies, and economic structural policies to build a desirable smart society, this study proposed a newly expanded input output analysis (IOA) method. With the new IOA, the following economic structure can be found in a smart society: a structure that has expanded its scope by connecting the supply chain of the service sectors, originating from the information service sector that has emerged due to the smart society to the supply chain of long-standing manufacturing sectors. By verifying the effects of various policies using IOA and reflecting the results in the next policymaking, a more desirable economic structure of smart society can be constructed.

## A Survey of the U.S. Collection of Photographs Taken in Japan after the End of World War II

*Yoichi Sato*

This paper is a research note on the author’s ongoing survey of photo collections in the United States. A large number of photographs taken by Americans in Japanese cities immediately after the end of World War II are in large collections throughout the United States.

In this paper, the background of the survey is first presented, and how the photographs themselves should be viewed prior to the survey is organized. Specifically, the meaning of the photographs as photographic records, the factors that shape the photographic images, and how to read the photographic images. In addition to reporting on the survey, three collections were selected from those considered to be of high value to Japan in the future, and an overview of these collections was presented. Finally, the survey presented the prospect of being able to organize what kind of photography by Americans immediately after the end of the war in terms of typologies of the gaze.

## Book Review A Grand Analytical Framework on The Past, Present and Future of World Economy and International Specialization

*Tran Van Tho*

This book analyses the world economic history by focusing on the changes in three moving costs (costs of moving goods, ideas and people) and on the interrelation of production, consumption and trade. This unique approach convincingly showed the factors accounting for the great divergence in the 19th and 20th centuries, and the transition from divergence to great convergence from the late 20th century. The book also offers useful insights to think about the future of the world economy. However, the observation of the author on the post-World War II history of economic development and foreign direct investment in East Asia is partially not accurate.

## A Study on the Model of Policy Windows (Part 1)

*Nobuo INO*

This research examines the model of policy windows (Multiple Streams Approach: MSA) which was developed by John W. Kingdon. In his book "*Agendas, Alternatives and Public Policies*" he proposed that for an issue to become a political agenda, three streams (problem stream, policy stream and political stream) must join together at critical moments in time ("coupling").

Kingdon's model has become popular among researchers in many countries in order to analyze not only agenda setting, but also decision making in public sector. However, some researchers point out problems within the model.

This article is the first one in a series of the author's study on Kingdon's model. This article shows how Kingdon has evolved his model on the basis of the garbage can model to analyze a process of policy making under conditions of ambiguity. Then this paper outlines the model from the points of view as follows: a) the relation between influence of individual participants and their resources, b) the meaning of key concepts such as individual streams and "coupling," c) key roles of related actors including policy entrepreneurs and others, d) the nature of "coupling."

# Prediction Methods of the Key Performance Indicators in the Retail Companies

*Tota SUKO*

In modern enterprise management, many Key Performance Indicators (KPI) are used for the improvement of corporate activities. The KPIs are often utilized in order to grasp the current state of the business. In addition, prediction of the KPIs can be an important material in management decisions. Therefore, the construction of highly accurate the KPIs prediction model is desired. It is necessary to build a predictive model for each case, because KPIs used by industries and companies are different. In this study, I compare the prediction algorithms for some KPIs which are used by certain major retail companies. The KPIs are related to each other. Therefore, We can indirectly predict that by using the prediction result of other KPIs. So, I show a result of comparison of the direct prediction method and indirect prediction method.

# Citizenship Education and Political Participation of Youth in France

*Noriko SUZUKI*

Citizenship education has been introduced to high school education more actively after the recognition of voting rights for 18-years-old and older in Japan. This article aims at investigating how citizenship education has been carried out in France in order to raise awareness among youth for their participation in politics. It analyses the historical background of political participation of youth and, philosophy, content and structure of citizenship education in France. In this article, I would like to highlight two features of citizenship education in France. First, citizenship education provides basic knowledge to students through civic education as an independent subject while promotes interdisciplinary activities in the whole school. Second, citizenship education requires a cooperation and collaboration with the local community. Based on these analysis, as an example of practices of citizenship education in France, I would like to focus on the election and training of student representatives at high schools. The election of student representatives can be as a practice of representative democracy by casting one vote as a voter in the school. Through these activities, French schools are trying to educate their students about Republican values. This trend has been strengthened since the 2004 headscarf ban on public schools. The Peillon Act in 2013, the founding of EMC, and the Charter of Laïcité institutionalized the content and teaching methods of the Republic's values through citizenship education. In conclusion, I examined whether the development of such citizenship education could lead to student's participation in real politics.