A Study on New Zealand Social Security System
from a Koeki point of view
TAKEDA, Mariko

Although a general consent on social security as a system essential
for the public good has been made in most industrialized countries, we
are still experiencing the weakness of its basis; often social security
schemes are easily retrenched by economic and financial pressures.
This paper examines the purpose and role of social security from a
Koeki point of view, through studies on tax-based New Zealand social
security system. The study centers on the characteristics of 1938 So-
cial Security Act and the treatment of women in social security since
1938. This paper is implied to be an introduction to further research
on social security and Koeki.
西洋音楽受容の非音楽的基礎
前坊 洋

日本は文化接触論研究に対して恰好のフィールドを提供する。幕末の使節団員たちが洋楽にアレルギーをしめしたにもかかわらず、明治新政府は東京音楽学校を創設し、洋楽受容に精魂をかたむけた。雅楽を専門とする楽部の面々から、洋楽習得へのプレッシャーから自由ではなかった。この急激な変化は、「猥褻」への憎悪をその背景に有する。伝統音楽の詞は卑猥にすぎるとうけとられたのである。洋楽は単純にその旋律美によって受容されたものではない。制度急変のとき人は猥褻に対して不寛容となった、というのは興味ふかい事実である。

On the Acceptance of Western Music in the Nineteenth Century Japan.
MAENOBO, Yo

Japan is an interesting field for research into the research of acculturation. Although the ambassadors of Tokugawa Japan were all allergic to Western music, the Meiji Government established a national music school and made great efforts to accept it. Even the members of the Imperial Household Agency who had specialized in Japanese classical music felt that they had to learn the Western style. In the background to this sudden change was the hatred toward the idea of obscenity. People thought that the words of Japanese traditional music were too obscene. Western music was not accepted simply because of the beauty of the tune. Furthermore, we are interested in the fact that people were not able to be generous in judging obscenity at a time when the social system changed quickly.
Development of the lipid database
“LIPID\textsubscript{BANK} for Web” towards to the new Systematic Bioactive Lipid Database (SBLD)
OSHIMA, Mieko

“LIPID\textsubscript{BANK} for Web” is a new database system offering information on lipids over the Internet. This database was developed by the joint research project between International Medical Center of Japan and the Japan Science and Technology Corporation from 1996 to 1999. It is composed of three parts: the factual data including name of the lipid, chemical and physical properties, information of biological activities, genetic information, etc., the graphic data including picture and figure, and the related reference data. This is the first lipid
database open to the world through internet from Japan. This article describes the brief history and the future scope of the lipid database. Also how to search the glycolipid data from “LIPID_BANK for Web” is explained. In near future, this lipid database should be expanded to the new Systematic Bioactive Lipid Database (SBLD) and linked to the other databases, such as, Genom-database, Sugar-database, Enzyme-database and Protein-database, etc.

わが国における大学進学移動の動向と変化
山口泰史
松山　薫

本稿では、1971年から2000年の間における大都市圏と地方圏での大学進学移動を比較検討した。その結果、①1990年代以降、地方圏を中心に大学が急増していること、②しかし依然として地方圏では進学者に対する大学入学定員が不足しており、しかもその状況は10年以上改善されていないこと、③とはいえ、地方圏でも学生の地元度は決して高くなく、地方圏にあっても県外からの流入が相当数見られること、④大都市圏に全国から学生が流入するのはその受け皿の大きさゆえんであり、そうした規模の影響を除いた指向性については、地方圏でもむしろ近隣県との結びつきが強いこと、などが明らかになった。

Structural change in patterns of university entrant migration in Japan since 1971
YAMAGUCHI, Yasufumi
MATSUYAMA, Kaoru

In this paper, the authors compared the patterns of entrant migration between the ones from the metropolitan areas and those from the non-metropolitan areas since 1971 and the following points were re-
revealed.

First, the number of universities increased rapidly in the 1990s, especially in the non-metropolitan areas.

Second, the capacity of the universities in the non-metropolitan areas is still not enough for the number of local students who go on to universities. This imbalance has not changed for the past ten years or more.

Third, in the non-metropolitan areas, the rate of local high-school graduates among the university entrants in each prefecture is not necessarily high. Most of those prefectures have a lot of students from another prefectures.

Finally, it can be assume that large capacity of universities located in the metropolitan has strong influence on attracting entrants. But once the influence of the capacity was eliminated in order to argue "directivity" between prefectures, in the most of non-metropolitan areas the connection with neighboring prefectures were more conspicuous than the one with the metropolitan areas.