

Open Lecture

Ethics and Economic in the Very Early Work of Adam Smith

Lecturer: James Alvey (Senior Lecturer, Massey Univeristy)

Date: September 8, 2014 (Mon.), 15:10-16:40

Place: ERB-347

This paper utilizes the ethics and economics framework developed elsewhere (Alvey 2014; Alvey 2011; Alvey 2005). It is part of a sequence of papers re-examining Adam Smith oeuvre.

The ethics and economic framework is presented in summary fashion in the first substantive section. The framework has eight themes: an ethics-related view of motivation; functionings and capabilities; social achievement; agency; freedom; rights; “just price”; and ethical methodology.

This framework is then put to use in re-examining Smith’s early works, lectures, and correspondence (which are arranged in roughly chronological order). It seems reasonable to call the 1740s and early 1750s the very early period of his life (Smith published the *Theory of Moral Sentiments* in 1759). This period provides useful foundations for his mature works.

The structure of the paper is as follows. After some introductory comments, Section 2 sets out the ethics and economics framework. This framework is then put to use in examining four early works by Adam Smith. Section 3 examines “Of the External Senses” (1740-44). Section 4 reviews his famous essay on the “History of Astronomy” (1746). Section 5 scrutinizes the two other historical essays which were designed as companions to the astronomy essay (1746-51). These were on 1) physics and 2) logic and metaphysics: “History of Ancient Physics,” and the “History of Ancient Logics and Metaphysics.” Section 6 provides some concluding remarks.

(Reported by James Alvey and convened by Takashi Kibe)

The Diayou/ Senkaku Controversy: How the Media Shaped Public Opinion and Increased the Risk of War

Lecturer: Thomas Hollihan (Professor, University of Southern California)

Discussant: Patricia Riley (Professor, University of Southern California)

Date: October 14, 2014 (Tue.), 9:00-11:00

Place: H-213

The lecture summarized the findings of Dr. Hollihan's new book on the long-standing controversy over the Diayou/ Senkaku islands. Although US media described them as unpopulated specks of land, in Japan and China they are seen as vital parts of the motherland. Japan claims it 'discovered' these unclaimed islands in the late 19th century and annexed them to Okinawa. China claims these islands have been Chinese for centuries and that Japan seized them during its period of imperial expansion. The lecture examined the media diplomacy in the competing narratives revealed in textbooks, legacy media, and social media.

(Reported and convened by Joo-Young Jung)

公開講演会

開発途上国の教育と世界銀行の取り組み

講演者：伊波浩美（元 独立行政法人 国際協力機構研究所（東京）調査役；元世界銀行（ワシントン DC）エコノミスト）

日 時：2014 年 10 月 23 日（木）10:10-12:00

場 所：H-260

本講演は、公共政策入門のクラスのゲスト講義として行われました。

開発途上国の教育の現状と世界銀行の教育に関する取り組みについてご講演いただきました。

（報告・招聘：大森佐和）

『100%の安全』なき世界における『安心』

— 科学合理性と社会的合理性 —

講 師：村上陽一郎（ICU 科学史・科学哲学名誉教授）

日 時：2014 年 11 月 4 日（火）、13:50-15:30

場 所：N-220

科学の立場にたったときのリスク管理（安全管理）の要点の一つは確率です。リスクの評価では、その事象の生起確率と、その事象が起こってしまったときの損害の規模という二つの要素が主役になりますし、リスクへの対策も、その二つの要素の「積」の大きさによって、プライオリティを設定し、実行する、という方法がとられるのが普通です。理学的に見ても、工学的に見ても、それ以外の方法は「非合理」に映ります。しかし、「安心管理」あるいは、その対概念としての「不安管理」という観点に立てば、上に上げた合理性では満足されないことが多いのも事実です。例えば、フクシマ絡みの、低レベルの放射線に対する現在の日本社会では、説得力を持たず、不安の解消にもなりません。そうした社会心理は、人間社会という点では「非合理」と切り捨てられず、ある種の合理性を認めなければならないことになります。こうして「科学合理性」と「社会的合理性」の間には、超えるのが難しい溝があるように思われます。これをどう解決するのか、講義で一緒に考えてみることにしたいと思います。

（報告：村上陽一郎／招聘：加藤恵津子）

Open Lecture

From CSR to ESG: A Core Business Strategy for Sustainability

Lecturer: Mariko Kawaguchi (Chief Researcher, Daiwa Institute of Research, Research
Division)

Date: January 30, 2015 (Fri.), 11:30-12:40

Place: H-168

Corporate social responsibility (CSR) has been a niche subject within corporate management studies. However, investors are now paying more attention to this area by translating the word CSR into ESG, which stands for environment, social and governance. Investors are becoming aware that ESG aspects in core business are important in evaluating long-term corporate value besides from financial aspects. However, it is debatable how to disclose what kinds of ESG-related information of companies: mandatory or voluntary, global or local, and comprehensive or specific. The lecturer discussed the possibilities and challenges of some ESG frameworks, such as Integrated Reporting, carbon constraint and conflict minerals. They are expected to lead to better investment performance for the investors, while promoting more sustainable business practices.

(Reported and convened by Katsuhiko Mori)