

## 高等研究所 第55回 月例研究会 (WIAS 55th Monthly Workshop)

【日 時】7 月 12 日 (金) 11:00~12:30

【会 場】9 号館 5 階 第一会議室

【発表者】Marisa Kellam 准教授、杉森 絵里子 助教

1. Marisa Kellam 准教授 : 11:00~11:40 (質疑応答含む)

### “Political Parties and Coalitional Instability in Comparative Perspective”



Across countries, political institutions, and time, why are some governing coalitions more or less stable than others? In particular, under what conditions do struggles for power and patronage bring governing coalitions to the brink of collapse?

I study (primarily) the electoral and governing strategies that presidents and presidential candidates pursue as they attempt to navigate multiparty systems under various institutional configurations. My main explanation for the different strategies that presidents pursue has to do with the kinds of interests represented by the parties with which presidents must interact. In my work, I recognize that some political parties win election, and re-election, by providing particularistic benefits to their supporters, rather than the more standard policy programs that most scholars consider when characterizing parties. While my regional expertise is in Latin America, my ideas should travel to democracies in other regions where these types of parties are also common.

The goal of my research is to explain coalitional behavior when coalition members' electoral fortunes are only weakly tied to the policy performance of the government. My research agenda includes several projects that seek to understand the consequences of patronage and pork-based coalitional strategies for governability, accountability, competition, political stability, and the quality of democracy.

2. 杉森 絵里子 助教 (Eriko Sugimori) : 11:50~12:30 (質疑応答含む)

「自己の時間的拡張:記憶課題を用いたアナログ研究」



発表者は、記憶エラーの要因について基礎研究を行い、その知見を基に、どういった人がどういった類の記憶エラーをおかすのかという個人差に焦点を当てた応用研究を行ってきた。

基礎研究では主に、現実か否かを判断する記憶メカニズム（リアリティモニタリング）を、（１）現実に見たことか否か（インプットモニタリング）、（２）現実に行なったことか否か（アウトプットモニタリング）の２つに分類し、記憶エラー要因を検討した。その結果、「自分が見た/実行した」感覚がどの程度強く残るかがその後のリアリティモニタリングに影響を及ぼすことが明らかになった。

応用研究では、（１）ポジ/ネガティブな妄想傾向と性格を表す単語に対するインプットモニタリングの関係、（２）幻聴傾向と聴覚刺激のインプットモニタリングの関係、（３）幻聴傾向と発話アウトプットモニタリングの関係についてそれぞれ検討した。その結果、（１）妄想傾向によって視覚した形容詞をポジ/ネガティブな形に記憶変容すること、（２）幻聴傾向者は実際に聞いたことと想像したことの区別がつきにくいこと、（３）幻聴傾向者は実際に発話した感覚が残りやすいことがそれぞれ明らかになった。

**“Temporal extension of self: Analogue research using memory tasks”**

I have conducted fundamental research regarding factors of memory errors, and applied research regarding individual differences in memory errors based on findings of the fundamental research.

In the fundamental research studies, the memory mechanism of distinguishing reality and fantasy (reality monitoring) was divided into two: Whether it was really seen or not (input monitoring) and whether it was really conducted or not (output monitoring). Factors of memory errors were also investigated. Results revealed that the degree to which the sense “I am seeing/conducting it” remains in the memory trace the correctness of reality monitoring will be affected.

In the applied research, we investigated (1) relationships between positive/negative delusional ideation and input monitoring about adjectives describing personality traits, (2) relationships between auditory hallucination-like experiences and input monitoring about auditory stimuli, and (3) relationships between auditory hallucination-like experiences and output monitoring about speech. Results revealed that (1) memory about the adjectives was distorted according to the positive/negative delusional ideation, (2) people who are prone to have auditory hallucination-like experiences were likely to confuse what they heard and what they imagined, and (3) people who are prone to have auditory hallucination-like experiences were unlikely to have the memory “I spoke it”, respectively.