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Title	History and Culture in English Education: Reflections on Content
Abstract	Language teachers, called upon to teach both their cultures and their native languages, often find topics relating to their cultures the more challenging. In this article I explore what I learned through teaching these courses for many years. I see a non-ideological approach as more useful and offer encouragement to broaden the scope of content for college students in Japan. For my course <i>The Black American Experience</i> , I outline my goal for presenting some of the clashing value systems at the root of the race relations conflict in America. I also discuss the nature of ideologies and cultures as a way to put historical content into perspective.

Author	関根 孝道 Takamichi Sekine 関西学院大学 総合政策学部 教授、弁護士(2004年3月1日現在) Professor, School of Policy Studies, Kwansai Gakuin University, Lawyer (as of March 1, 2004)
Title	沖縄ジュゴンと環境正義 —辺野古海上ヘリ基地問題と米国環境法の域外適用について— Okinawa Dugong and Environmental Justice —Henoko Seabase Facilities and Extraterritorial Application of U. S. Environmental Law—
Abstract	The IUCN Second World Conservation Congress in Amman, Jordan, adopted a Recommendation for the conservation of Okinawa dugongs in October 2000. This is because their critical habitat areas in Henoko offshore Okinawa are to be landfilled for the construction of U.S. seabase facilities in return for the U.S. military airport at Futenma. Since Okinawa dugongs are not only designated as one of Japan's natural monuments but also seriously endangered with the remaining number estimated at the most less than 50, the proposed seabase facilities are determinatively detrimental to the continued existence of Okinawa dugongs. Given the ineffectiveness of Japan's nature conservation laws, the last resort for their protection is to initiate a lawsuit under the U.S. environmental law in their court. This article examines the possibility of extraterritorial application of U.S. environmental laws for the protection of Okinawa dugongs with the conclusion that the National Historic Preservation Act ("NHPA") is most applicable due to the section 402's declaration of its extraterritorial application. In addition, since Okinawa dugongs are listed as an endangered species under the U.S. Endangered Species Act ("ESA"), an ESA lawsuit under its citizen suits provision is prospective and significant as a test case challenging ESA's overseas application.

### ● Special Articles

Author	ユージン B. ギャラガー Eugene B. Gallagher Professor Emeritus of Medical Sociology, University of Kentucky (as of March 1, 2004)
	C. クリスティーナ・シオニアン C. Kristina Sionean Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Health and Society Fellow, University of Wisconsin (as of March 1, 2004)
Title	Where Medicalization Boulevard Meets Commercialization Alley
Abstract	The concept of medicalization has emerged, in health care analysis and policy debate, as an important way of thinking about the expansion of the health care system in modern society, and about the spread of health consciousness in populations and communities. Broadly, medicalization refers to the attaching of medical causes and consequences to "normal" phenomena such as alcohol consumption, mood variations, physical fatigue, daily diet, and childbirth which in earlier times were handled without resort to biomedical analysis or medical practitioners. According to social scientists such as Michel Foucault, medicalization emerged during the 17 <sup>th</sup> and 18 <sup>th</sup> centuries in regard to mental illness, leading to the growth of the asylum; and to infectious disease, leading to quarantine by public health authorities. These features of medicalization were accomplished through mechanisms of surveillance and social control, with no significant economic costs or consequences. These initial trends in medicalization were succeeded by what we call "Phase I" medicalization, during the nineteenth century, when the individual doctor-patient dyad became the paramount modality of medicine. Economic costs remained limited and attached to the solidarity of the dyad. This paper argues that, contrastingly, in the current era — Phase II — medicalization is coming to have overwhelming economic significance. A massive yet indirect consequence of the many advances in clinical medicine is the "economic tilt." Medical care bureaucracies, pharmaceutical companies, hospitals, and organized providers, with the assistance of information technology, categorize and systematize their products and services in the direction of "commercially-oriented medicalization."

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	ハイディ・エバンス・ナチ Heidi Evans Nachi 立命館大学 情報理工学部 常勤講師(2004年3月1日現在) Lecturer, College of Information Science and Engineering, Ritsumeikan University (as of May, 2004)
Title	Exploratory Techniques for Curriculum Renewal
Abstract	This paper reports on one university's curriculum renewal efforts to gather exploratory data from students and staff. Four information-gathering techniques are introduced to illustrate how productive change can be prompted by employing regular and systematic invention procedures. From the data collected, program administrators gain a more accurate and complete perspective of how current practices are being received by teachers and students as well as which aspects of the curriculum warrant further investigation. To exemplify the kind of change that can result from such invention practices, three sample curriculum modifications are presented as well. Through this case example, the authors hope to show that implementing and maintaining a practice of curriculum-focused invention does not have to require a significant burden on staff. Rather, standard program activities can be tailored to elicit valuable reactions from program insiders and to foster a collaborative effort towards curricular innovation.

### ● Commentary

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Title	Is there a conflict between the pursuit of shareholder value and sustainable economic growth?