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### Abstracts

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This paper aims to explore the feasibility of establishing British health and social care systems for elderly people in Japan. Four main British health and social care systems, drawn from Dr. Evan's paper, were analyzed based on six criteria: 1) system's role, 2) location of responsibility in each system, 3) key concepts of each system, 4) needs of each system in Japan, 5) necessary conditions for applying each system if applied in Japan, 6) obstacles to applying each system in Japan. Owing to the author's background, social/psychological influences on each system were emphasized and examples of American health/social care systems were used.
General Practitioner とCommunity Based Health Care の日英比較
A Comparative Study on General Practitioners of Community Based Health Care in the United Kingdom and Japan

The General Practitioner's role in community based health care is essential for a primary care system. In today's aging society, senior citizens who are chronically ill in the UK use the health care services provided by General Practitioners within their community. However, Japanese hospitals have a closed system that does not allow access to the community's General Practitioners as opposed to UK's open system. Consequently, the number of Japanese General Practitioners is decreasing and aging.

This essay will analyze wholistic medicine, specific needs of the public in a community, where to locate General Practitioners, the number of General Practitioners and their age, the number of patients and their length of stay in hospitals, the government policy on medical education, and lastly the employed Medical Doctors in UK hospitals. Following the analysis are proposed Japanese policies on medical education and an open system in public health and its team concepts.

Title: Recent Medical Care Financing Reform for Japan's Aging Society - With Special Reference to the "First Stage" of Reform -

Author: 岡本 祐司 Etsuji Okamoto

Abstract: Six measures used by the Japanese Ministry of Health and Welfare (MHW) during its first stage of medical care financing reform were: (1) introducing co-payments and deductibles for elderly and employees, (2) freezing medical care fees through "zero-sum" fee revisions, (3) manipulating the fee schedule to change the behavior of doctors and hospitals, (4) creating two-stage gatekeepers for "highly sophisticated technologies," (5) freezing hospital beds, and (6) constructing a legal cost shift mechanism from government to health insurance societies. Unlike many European countries or Canada, Japan was able to succeed in cost control without a single-payer system, strict global budgeting for hospitals, explicit volume control, nor limitation on freedom of choice of physicians and hospitals. Instead, strict fee control coupled with manipulations of the fee schedule has played a pivotal role in the MHW's reform strategy, demonstrating that a universal health care system with extremely low costs can be maintained at the expense of quality of care and hidden costs. Since medical care is one of the most labor-intensive industries, however, low costs inevitably compromise the quality of care. Low cost and low quality are flip sides of the same coin.

Title: Current Issues and Future Challenges Facing Japan's Health Care System; How Japan Will Cope With an Aging Society

Author: 宮崎 尚 Hisashi Miyazaki

Abstract: How to cope with the dramatic rise in the need for elderly health and welfare care services is a formidable issue facing all the industrialized countries, especially Japan. Given its rapid rate of aging, Japan does not have time to waste. Unfortunately, the Japanese health care system has not been sufficiently prepared to respond to the needs of the growing elderly population. This is the main reason an ambitious reform plan has been developed. This move, The Ten-Year Gold Plan, is departure from the previous laissez-faire policy of the Japanese government toward a more planned health care economy. How to harmonize central planning and local autonomy will be a serious challenge for Japanese policy makers to overcome.

Title: Drug Usage in Japan

Author: 岡本 祐三 Yuzo Okamoto

Abstract: One of the major problems of the Japanese health care system is the relatively high level of drug utilization. To illustrate the pattern of drug utilization in Japan, the subject is approached from two different directions. One is the examination of whether the level of Japanese drug expenditure is really high. The other is examination of how the Japanese prescription pattern differs from that of other industrialized countries. Many efforts have been made to explain the first question while little work has been done to answer the second.

Title: Observations on Long-term Care Insurance for the Elderly in Japan

Author: 二木 立 Ryu Niki

Abstract: The rapid improvement in the standard of living resulting from economic development after World War II, and the diffusion of health services throughout the nation has led to a sharp decline in the infant mortality rate and an increase in the life expectancy for both males and females in Japan. Japan has become the most rapidly aging nation in the world. Health care for the handicapped and bed-ridden elderly has become one of the major social issues at present. In order to cope with the problem, a number of reforms of the elderly health and welfare system have been instituted. In 1996, a unique long-term care insurance system was introduced. This paper discusses the various issues regarding the new system.
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**Commentsaries**

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**Abstract**

This is a survey article on the new field “human ecology” as it applies to policy studies. Few people will agree with the way this paper defines that field. This paper is not designed to produce agreement. Rather, this paper hopes to stimulate better definitions of the field by others. Professors of new fields have a special obligation to define their contents, methods, and boundaries, if for no other reason than students of such new fields deserve guidance on what they should be learning and what, upon graduating, they will be capable of doing.

This article addresses the following research questions: 1) what does a human ecologist know that differs from what graduates of other fields know; 2) what types of problems does a human ecologist solve better than graduates of other fields; 3) what makes a human ecologist different from an ecologist; 4) how does one best educate human ecologists? Though in passing this article deals with material on the origins of human ecology as a field and the way it is taught at various higher education institutions, the primary thrust of this article is answering the research questions, not repeating institutional or intellectual history. Students of human ecology related fields, their parents and employers, and researchers will find this article’s answers to these questions useful.

This article presents Evolutionary Engineering, the creation and modification of systems that self-consciously evolve, as the skill that all human ecologists have, because it is the skill that defines “human ecologist”. The steps of that process show how 18 different bodies of knowledge are used by human ecologists when they create, improve, influence, or design systems that reflexively evolve. This article examines problems with non-linear systems caused by the fragmented, linear, direct command nature of existing bodies of knowledge and professions, and how human ecology overcomes those segmentations, linearities, and command processes. Difficulties in designing systems that evolve, living systems, human systems, and difficulties inherent in design itself are used to specify roles for Evolutionary Engineers. Four attempts at creating a systems science that ended up lacking influence are compared with one successful form of systems science that gained world-wide popularity—the total quality movement. The relationship between personal change capability and capacity to change the systems and lives of others is explored as a limit to Evolutionary Engineering. A Theory of Surprise is presented, built from ways that linear models that we humans use to simplify our world get upset by various non-linear phenomena in our world. The study, measurement, improvement, and self-emergent design of policy processes is examined as a major field of application of Evolutionary Engineering. Cases of policy failure are explained with reference to particular steps in the Evolutionary Engineering process that were omitted by the policy formation process and policy implementation process used in each case. Finally, a new type of leadership, being ushered in by Evolutionary Engineering is illustrated using examples of Evolutionary Engineering versus other ways of creating coalitions (student governments on campus used as an example), and Evolutionary Engineering versus other ways of leading meetings (methods for personal leadership used as an example).
## Teaching Note

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<th>Author</th>
<th>スティーブン・ミルズ  Steven Mills</th>
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<tr>
<td>関西学院大学 総合政策学部 外国人常勤講師（1996年11月1日現在）</td>
<td>Associate Lecturer of English, School of Policy Studies, Kwansei Gakuin University (as of November 1, 1996)</td>
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### Abstract

Effective learning and teaching of English pronunciation is often hindered by many authors and teachers who either implicitly or explicitly believe that a suprasegmental focus rightfully deserves precedence over a segmental focus. The popular view “Don’t teach segmentals first!”—an unfortunate expression of a counterproductive conventional wisdom—promotes not only lack of faith but also lack of attention to facts concerning the significance of a segmental focus. Data gathered during a decontextualized listening experiment illustrates that listeners were to a large extent confused by Japanese speakers’ inability to accurately articulate phonemic distinctions that unambiguously differentiate meaning. Consideration of the data and other issues concerning the segmental-suprasegmental controversy support the view that what is actually needed in order to increase the effectiveness of English pronunciation training in Japan is a well-balanced segmental-and-suprasegmental-first approach.