

to sex overall. But there were more women over 90 years old who died at home. Cancer was the cause of death in 47% of men and 26% of women. Many (31.6%) did not use home care services, while 70.2% received medical treatment. Psychological services were used by 46.2% of the patients while 55.9% received counseling about their death. Psychological counseling should be a major component of the medical welfare care system. Moreover, it can be said that overall care management is important.

A Study of Advocacy Functions of Employees of Medical Welfare Institutions

Hayato HASHIMOTO

The purpose of this study is to clarify the advocacy functions of employees of medical welfare institutions. To investigate this issue, the ethical codes of conduct of professionals working at medical welfare institutions were divided into following three categories: 1) the relationship between the professionals and their patients, 2) the relationship among professionals (including institutions), and 3) whether the professionals can intervene in the relationship between other professionals and their patients to advocate for them. It was found that the most important factor was to guarantee the patients' rights. A common ethical code of conducts for professionals working at medical welfare institutions needs to be proposed.

A Study of the Influence Factor on the QOL Scale

Yasuho FUKUMOTO, Yasuhiko EGUSA and Makoto SEKIYA

The SDS (Self-rating Depression Scale), HDS-R (Hasegawa's Dementia Scale) and N-ADL (Nishimura's ADL Scale) along with BAQL (Basic Quality of Life Scale) were used to examine the influence factor to QOL. The subjects were 55 aged people using the day care and day service centers of an institution for the aged. It was found that day care and day service users were similar in terms of QOL since there was not statistical difference between the groups. It is not an influence factor to QOL, so the presence of disease and dysfunction does not change QOL. On the other hand, there was a negative correlation between BAQL and SDS (r -coefficient, $p < 0.01$), so that depression becomes stronger with higher QOL. BAQL correlates with the SDS items of "not satisfied /get irritated /easy to cry" ($p < 0.01$), which suggests QOL is influenced by unstable emotions. Also, it appeared that ADL and QOL differ qualitatively because there was a negative correlation.

From these results, it was thought that QOL is expressed as a kind of emotional reaction that disease and dysfunction generate in the self-evaluation of QOL. Also, there seems to be a functional mechanism involved in self-evaluation, and the clarification of this mechanism is needed to understand the academic basis of QOL enough.

Development of Policies for Individuals with Disabilities in the United States

Munchisa YOSHITOSHI

The purpose of this study was to review the development and characteristics of public policy related to welfare and education for individuals with disabilities which have led to current laws in the United States. Basically, individuals with disabilities were treated unequally and excluded from the public administrative service system until the late 1960s and early 1970s when fundamental federal legislation to ensure rights for persons with disabilities was enacted in conjunction with the upsurge of the equal opportunity movement. A number of federal legislative efforts to improve the welfare and education of individuals with disabilities were

enacted in the mid 1970s, including the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. These landmark federal legislations were influenced by the ideology and approach for normalization, mainstreaming and inclusion. This study examined these changes in federal legislation and analyzed the relationships among the legal requirements of these acts. Additionally, the present state of public policy for individuals with disabilities are briefly summarized.

An Experimental Analysis of Drivers' Cognitive Errors Caused by Cellular Phone Use

Yoshihiro KANEMITSU

The purpose of this study was to analyze drivers' cognitive errors caused by using cellular phones while driving. Fifty-six undergraduate students were checked with a Dynamic Vigilance Checker (DVC) while speaking on a cellular phone. The DVC measured many visual dynamic motions used when driving a car.

The main results were as follows: First, cellular phone use caused more salient cognitive disturbances such as missing signal targets as indicated by the DVC error indices. Second, judgement and response time for DVC was remarkably delayed by cellular phone use.

These results were discussed in terms of divided attention, arousal disturbance, and processing resources.

Implications of Pavlov's Theory in Clinical Psychology — Implicit Functional State and Dynamic Stereotype —

Genichi KAMONO

The Pavlov's theory has not been reflected in behavior therapy based on learning theory, because learning theorists in the USA were only concerned about the method such as classical conditioning, not about the Pavlov's theory. Experiments using dogs at Pavlov's school required several months, and the lack of exact experimental conditions made it difficult for American psychologists to follow Pavlov's method. And there were few additional experiments like those done at Pavlov's school.

According to Vasturo, E.G., the concepts of "implicit functional state" and "dynamic stereotype" of central nervous system in Pavlov's theory are similar to those of "set" and "habit" in psychology. It also explains the physiological basis to "set" and "habit".

The concepts of "set" and "habit" with physiological proof are useful in behavior therapy, because those concepts are able to add a wider view of human life to a relatively limited frame such as stimulus-response. The purpose of this paper was to do a survey of "implicit functional states" and "dynamic stereotype", and discuss the implications stated above.

Reflections on Acceptance of Death — Japanese Concept and Behavior —

Kazuko KIKUI and Keiko TAKEDA

Elisabeth Kübler-Ross reported on the psychological process of dying in her famous book, *On Death and Dying* (1969). The final stage, acceptance of death, has become a very important issue to professionals caring for the terminally ill patients as well as society in general.