Summary

Reference point and focus shift in IT-clefts

YUMOTO Kumiko

In this paper, we present a simple and unified account of the interpretation of three distinctive features of IT-cleft constructions : information structure "It-is", clause constitutes and discourse functions. We argue that the IT-clefts represent a schema of a reference point construction with focus shift.

Key Word: IT-clefts, reference point, focus shift, foregrounding, backgrounding

Anatomy of a Syllabus

Joseph PHILLIPS

This paper traces the cooperative development of a modular-based English language syllabus in the face of changing student abilities and needs. It considers four student-driven and three developer-driven dynamics that formed the interactive matrix upon which the syllabus evolved.

Key Word: Syllabus, Syllabus development, Student ability, Lifetime education, Learner autonomy, Copyright, Textbook

The Basis of Christian Welfare Theory
—From the Perspective of a Theology of the Good News—

IMAZEKI Kimio

The work of social service can be seen in the personal supportive work of persons deprived of civil autonomy. Extending that actual supportive work, the aspiration towards a communal image of that society is depicted.

This dissertation studies the basis of Christian welfare theory from the perspective of a theology of the Good News (the Word of God), considering a desirable community image.

The core here, with the Biblical concept of the Kingdom of God and the family of God as a clue, is the consideration of a welfare community where no one is forsaken or omitted.

Strategic Planning in Higher Education in the U.K.

SUZUKI Toshiyuki

While the environment around the higher education system in Japan has changed, the higher education system in the U.K. has been drastically reformed since 1980's as efficiency and accountability were demanded over it because of massification and marketization.

In these structural changes in the higher education system, institutions have to adapt in order to survive, and one of their policies is to adopt strategic planning.

Strategic planning is defined as a process concerned with identifying the long-term direction of an higher education institution or other organisation, generating ideas and choices, taking the necessary steps to achieve the stated goals, and monitoring progress or non-achievement in order to adapt the future strategy.

From 2004, national universities in Japan became corporate bodies which must have mid-term targets and plans, and manage themselves at their own risk. There are some problems on corporatisation introduced by Government but strategic planning is an important and essential tool because institutions cannot concentrate on activities and achieve their aims unless they analyse internal and external environment and plan mid to long-term plans. Therefore, there needs to be a well-designed plan considering the British experience.

Maria Montessori's Viewpoint on Children with Special Needs

MAENOSONO Koichiro

M. Montessori has an unparalleled understanding of children and at the same time

is the children's companion. Even after M. Montessori's life was completed at the age of 82, her great message for children remains. On her tombstone, is carved the epitaph, "It is my hope that the beloved children who have the possibility of doing anything will join with me to establish peace for humankind and for the world."

Montessori's conceptions were entirely conducted from the viewpoint of children. When Montessori, as a doctor, came into contact with children who had special physical or mental needs, she thought of them as the subject of human respect. And in addition to establishing special education institutions for mentally challenged children, she diligently endeavored to seek the realization of educational methods for them by taking the first historical step in opening education for children with special needs.

Key Word: Maria Montessori, Education for children with Special Needs, Itard, Séguin, C. Bonfigli

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The synchronicity arong peoples aiming toward the creation of the image of "Homeland(Kyodo)" in the modecnization of Japanese society

IZUMI Kuroishi

The modecnization process of Japanese society was carried along by many peoples belonging to various locations and professions. This study aims to examine the diversified relationships between a Japanese architect Kon Wajiro and several peoples, some of whom were related to Aoyama Gakuin, and to explain how their eclosing activities were realized in the construction of Japanese modern society. I would like to discuss that the factors of the development of their relationships were rather personally formulated and were besed on their beliefs in the religions and ethical ideas, and were achieved in gradual synchronic process rather than a sicnple evolutional one.

Key Word: Kon Wajiro, Homeland, Aoyama Gakuin, spirit of the age (Zeitgeist) first

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The Culture Necessary for Librarians in a Stage of Universal Access Higher Education

OTANI Yasuharu

In this paper, the culture necessary for librarians is discussed. Although discussion as to the general idea of culture in higher education is confused in Japan, librarians

need to have traditional rather than current culture. Howerer, it is impossible to train, well-cultured librarian in a stage of universal access higher education. Teachers of librarian qualification courses in most Japanese universities should try to have students acquire minimum culture througt remedial education.

Key Word:　Culture, universal-access higher education remedial education, librarian qualitication course training of librarian, liberal arts education

On the Choice of the Title of Nakahara Chuya's First Collection of Poems

OKAZAKI Kazuo

The author points out that prior to choosing the title "Yagi no Uta (Song of a Goat)" Nakahara Chuya considered two other titles, namely: "Shonenji (Childhood)" and "Shuragoibanka".

Strangely. this was after the work had been sent to the printer, and in fact, the work was not available to the public until two years after.

Key Word:　Nakahara Chuya. the firast collection of his poems. Yagi no uta, Syonenji, Shuragoibanka

Women and the English Enlightenment: An Introductory Essay, Part 1

UMEGAKI Chihiro

Feminist scholars have interpreted the Enlightenment generally in two ways: as an emancipatory set of ideas which gave women a chance to be modern citizens, and as an oppressive programme which excluded women from full citizenship despite its discourse of universal emancipation. In this article, I will not decide hastily which is the correct interpretation, but instead, explore methodological possibilities for a more sophisticated understanding of women's own experience in the age of Enlightenment.

Among historians, it has recently been acknowledged that the Enlightenment was not a unified body of thought created by an established canon of 'great thinkers'. The new historiography has demonstrated that the Enlightenment penetrated diverse social groups, and that it was constructed by plural discourses which sometimes generated tensions and conflicts among themselves. These broadened definitions of

the 'Enlightenment', I argue, will be beneficial to our understanding of women's participation in the Enlightenment world.

Necessity of Presenting Objective and Substantial Values —Examination of Arguments on the Righteousness of Law in Germany—

KAWAMI Makoto

The thought that rejects the presentation of objective and substantial values is dominant nowadays. There are two reasons for this. One is the criticism for "danger" of presenting subjective values as objective. The other is the methodological arbitrariness of "reductionism" which attempts to deduce values from nature or fact. But these criticisms are in dilemma in that these insistences rebound on themselves.

Confronting this dilemma, it is one choice for contemporary legal philosophy to assume a "so-what" attitude, arguing that we cannot escape from it or we don't have to acknowlelge it. But when we survey the twists and turns of arguments of the righteousness of law in Germany, where people must confront themselves with their experience of Nazism, the necessity of seeking the presentation of objective and substantial values seriously emerges.

In this paper I examine "Natural Law Renaissance" just after World War II, "Die juristische Methodenlehre," by Theodor Viehweg, "Die juristische Hermeneutik" by Karl Engisch and Hans-Georg Gadamer, "Existenzialismus" by Martin Heidegger, and "Rechtsontologie" by Arthur Kaufmann. We cannot find the righteousness of law outside of the world of law such as nature but inside it. But it shoud not be "the world of legal practice" (Viehweg), "the world of legal reality" (Engisch, Gadamer), "the world of existentialist existence" (Heidegger), but "the world of legal existence" (Kaufmann). Kaufmann's approach is remarkable as a "non-reductionist" presentation of objective and substantial values. However, his presentation is still abstract. We should seek a more concrete presentation.