

## ABSTRACT

### Wittgenstein's *Über Gewißheit*

Nobuaki MATSUO

*Über Gewißheit* is not easy to estimate properly, because it is a mere collection of Wittgenstein's short notes which belong to the last year and a half of his life. It is often regarded as a work intending to repel philosophical scepticism through the criticism of G.E.Moore's refutation of it. I think it is surely a right but a narrow view. In this paper I try to show that it is a work casting a new light on some unnoticed ways of language and mind. The essential insight of *Über Gewißheit* can be stated as follows; All the language-game is only possible under that certain material or substantial framework, so to speak, which we have unconsciously formed and trusted. If one notices the framework and tries to express it as a language-game, it makes its appearance as a lot of queer propositions, which are called "the world-picture propositions" that Moore insisted "he knew". According to Wittgenstein, you neither "know" nor "not know" them. You are always practicing the language-game, entrusting yourself to some substantial framework, and that's all.

### A Brief Study of the Historical Geography of China: A Case Study of the Chinese Ancient Capital for the past 30 years

Tomoo KIDA

The paper analyzes the vicissitude from Studies of Historical Administration Geography to Studies of Historical Geography of China on the Chinese historical geography research. And it carries on the discussion in regard to some problems of the Chinese Ancient Capital research. First, it surveys the process of Chinese Ancient Capital Study for the past 30 years, then analyzes the change and the problematical point of "Large Ancient Capitals". It especially considers Six Large Ancient Capitals which are selected in approximate-

ly 1980, for example, these Capital are Beijing Xian Luoyang Nanjing Kaifeng Hangzhou. Finally it mentions about Anyang, Zhengzhou, and Datong which are the capitals designated recently, and discusses the issues connected with Nine Large Ancient Capital's various questions in detail.

## To the peace in the world

Kotohisa TAKAHASHI

“True peace cannot be realized by politics.”

The Buddha renounced the throne and started seeking after the truth. Buddhism is the teachings to seek for “peace”. In other words, it awakens people to the “truth of their life” and leads them to preach it. I will consider Shinran's words, “May the world be peaceful. May the teachings of the Buddha spread widely.”

## Study on Parent's Participation of Decision Making in School Management: about the Supreme Court judgement on December 10th, 2009

Hiromichi OJIMA

The purpose of this study is to examine the Supreme Court judgement on December 10th, 2009.

A group of students' parents brought a lawsuit against Edogawagakuen Toride Junior High School and Senior High School (ETS) in Ibaraki Prefecture in Japan in 2006. The claim was to restore the education to the previous one, as described in the contracts, and to get compensation for the damages.

The District Court refused the claim of the group. The High Court made a favorable judgement to the claim for the damages. The Supreme Court refused again the claim of the group.

Such precedent is extremely rare and the judgement of the Supreme Court is the first case in Japan.

Issues to be examined in this article are as follows.

1. Could a party capacity of contractual relationship in school education in this case be a legal dispute?
2. Who is a party capacity of contractual relationship in school education? Could parents be a party capacity?
3. Are contents of school education included in contractual relationship issues?
4. Should parent's right of school selection be protected?

Conclusion:

There are several questions about the Supreme Court judgement.

The following rights should be recognized from the viewpoint of recent school management policy and the results of educational research.

1. parent's right of participation in school management
2. parent's party capacity should be recognized in school education.
3. parent's right of school selection should be recognized in all phases of school education and management process.

## Pope as a Commercial Writer: A New Image of the Poet as Compared with Curll

Tadayuki FUKUMOTO

Pope belonged to the class of gentleman poet, who despised making money through the literary profession. The bookseller Curll was a striking opposite to him, not hesitating to publish spurious biographies or piratical editions of letters of authors. He saw to it that a biography of a late author was published soon after he was dead, because he knew the commercial value of a biography depended chiefly on the freshness of the hero in people's minds. Therefore, he had to collect material in a short time about the hero for the book to be bulky enough. Contemporary feelings towards these instant biographies by Curll

were well expressed in Arbuthnot's words: "a new terror had been added to death." Actually Curll under the pseudonym of William Ayre wrote a biography of Pope and published it the year after the poet's death. Expectedly enough, it contains a lot of irrelevant accounts just to make it bulkier and raise its price. Hence comes the view that Curll was a mortal enemy to Pope, as well as other writers.

Recent studies show, however, that there was a symbiotic relationship between them. Pope actually availed himself of "curlicism" (Defoe's coinage) in several ways. For example, he added a vast number of notes to his version of *The Iliad*, as Johnson pointed out, "to swell the volume." Besides, Pope traded upon Curll's mercenary mind to publish a manipulated version of his own letters in 1737. In this paper I would like to compare the poet's career with that of Curll, thereby revealing Pope as a commercial writer.

## Yeats's Sense of Crisis in the 1930s, with Special Reference to His Criticism of "Inorganic Mind"

Hiroyuki YAMASAKI

Yeats's interest in the fascism and eugenics of the 1930s has given rise to most diverse interpretations. They can roughly be classified into two groups: prosecution group and defense group. Both groups, with all their precious achievements, seem to have one deficiency in common, namely that they tend to have approached this issue exclusively from the political perspective. This paper is an attempt to interpret his interest in fascism and eugenics as reflecting his sense of crisis over the degradation of organic mind into inorganic which Yeats regarded as the fundamental cause of the degeneration of modern European civilization. In this relation, Yeats sums up his hatred and love of the Renaissance as follows: "I detest the Renaissance because it made the human mind inorganic; I adore the Renaissance because it clarified form and created freedom." This summary he made in 'On the Boiler' (1939) is crucially important in understanding the true nature of the inorganic mind as contrasted with the organic mind, which keeps alive the sentiment of an exalted freedom in its

proud submission to any traditional norm or authority. The inorganic mind which Yeats criticized as what was disseminated by the Renaissance is almost identical with the naked reason that Edmund Burke criticized as what was disseminated by the French Revolution, in that they both are characterized by being unwilling to submit to any traditional norm or authority. This paper has demonstrated how directly or indirectly his sense of crisis over that degradation has been reflected in many of his texts, including 'On the Boiler,' 'Purgatory,' and 'Under Ben Bulben,' in which he referred to either fascism or eugenics, or which revealed his interest in them.

## The training guidance of the institution in care-worker education 2:

Home care is active, and to get cooperation Active home care

Akihiro KAWASAKI

This study is part of the result of interviews about care welfare education in care homes, where care-worker training school's teachers thought that they could be superior as care homes in the care training. In the Journal of Ryukoku University No. 476, it was already reported about two (Miyagi Prefecture, Saitama, in Japan) of the four care homes.

Here, I considered care-worker training systems in the remaining two care homes (Saga, Kagoshima) by utilizing KJ method.

# Relationships between Early Childhood Education, Kindergarten Education, and Early Childhood Care and Education from The Viewpoint of Educational Methodology.

Kinuko KODAMA

Now in Japan, there is a difference between the three terms such as 'early childhood education', 'kindergarten education', and 'early childhood care and education'.

From the viewpoint of early childhood care and educational history, early childhood care was different from early childhood education. The early childhood education was school education for young children.

Early childhood education was created by F.W. A. Froebel in 1840 as Kindergarten. He constructed a quite new educational curriculum from a newly born infant to his/her early childhood. It was an educational curriculum in accordance with childhood development. He is regarded as a founder of early childhood education, which also means early childhood care and education.

In Japan, the first kindergarten was established by the government in 1876. For many people, it was quite new and strange education. The word 'hoiku', early childhood care and education, was new for most of the people. However, when day nursery houses were built after that, they also called the works of day nursery as 'hoiku'.

Nowadays in Japan, some people say that kindergarten education is not 'hoiku' but a kind of school education, or that day nursery 'hoiku' is not early childhood education. Yet both kindergarten education and day nursery 'hoiku' consist of the same type of curriculum, apart from the one of school education.

In this point two statements are deductible:

1. Early childhood education includes early childhood care.
2. Both kindergarten education and 'hoiku', early childhood care and education, share the same construction of curriculum, thus they are called as early childhood education.

# Factors Affecting Recruitment and Retention of Social Workers and Care Workers

Haruhiko SAKAGUCHI

The author is deeply concerned about the lack of social workers and care workers in current Japanese society. Therefore in order to find suggestions for solutions to this social problem, factors in recruitment and retention of the professions are explored and it is examined, which factors are significant.

The author examines the results of two surveys. The first one was conducted by the research project to which where the author was belonging. The target of the survey was social work or care work students of Ryukoku University Junior College and Doshisha University. The second one was conducted by Center of Social Welfare Promotion and National Examination. The target of the survey was certified care workers, certified social workers and certified psychiatric social workers. The author identifies the most important solution to the lack of social workers and care workers as improvement of working conditions, including salaries. It is clarified that improvement of the public esteem of social workers and care workers, as well as quality improvement of social work and care work education in tertiary education institutions, are also important solutions. In addition, the author argues that these solutions are mutually related.