ABSTRACT

Reexamination of the theory of intuition concerning the philosophy of Kant (4)—From the view point of Leibniz

Tadashi FUJIMOTO

We consider how the theory of intuition on Kant has been understood in the history of philosophy.

In order to investigate this issue, Leibniz's ontology of philosophy is taken up in this paper. And in the case of making an analysis of Kant's argument on the intuition, we attach much importance to Leibniz's concept of Monad.

At the same time, Leibniz's argument about the "Generation of space-time" is treated as the example.

Study of collected poems of Gominoho-in (後水尾院)

Yukio KUSAKA

I investigated the manuscript including more than 60 of his collected poems and came to the following conclusions.

His first collected poems were established while he was alive. I call it the first collected poems. It is the Imperial prince Dohko and Michimochi Nakanoin who are his pupils that participated in the editing. There is the book which prince Dohko transcripted in Shogoin (聖護院), and there is the book which Michimochi Nakanoin transcribed in Kyoto University.

The second collected poems were established after his death. Michimochi Nakanoin participates in the editing. It is thought that Gosai-in, who is his son gave an order for the editing of the second collected poems. They are called Ohsoh-syu or Eisoh-syu.

The other manuscript is the book which another person edited without permission.

An Annoted Japanese Translation of the *Karmaprajñapti* (5): from Chapter 10 to 11

Norisato AOHARA

This study is in a series of annoted Japanese translations of the *Karmaprajñapti*, an early Abhidharma buddhist text belonging to Sarvāstivāda. This time I take up the final chapters, Chapter 10 and Chapter 11. They include the classificative analysis about karmas and their vipākas or fruits, such as the four karmas, four dharma-samādānas, eight dānas, three vedanīya-karmas, and so on. But many of them are not systematic and thus dogmatically immature as compared with later Abhidharma thought. In these chapters, it is noteworthy that there are several references to the *Saṃgītiparyāya*, that is the former śāstra of their school, and the sole Abhidharma title quoted in this book. It shows us some suggestions about the relationship among the earliest Sarvāstivāda literatures.

Poincaré and the Problem of the Exactness of Mathematical Truth

Kunitake ITO

What is the nature of the exactness of mathematical truth? This question was posed by Descartes' *Meditations*. The same subject is treated in Henri Poincaré's *Science and Hypothesis*. In this paper, the author analyses the main thread of the arguments in this famous treatise and tries to assess the contemporary relevance of his viewpoint to the current debate in the field of the philosophy of mathematics. The paper concludes that Poincaré's position is rather close to the interesting conventionalist standpoint of the later Wittgenstein.

A study about projective drawings

Based on the report of The 5th International Conference of Expressive Psychotherapy

Sachiko TERAI

I recently presented a paper, "Reading pictures on the basis of projections: Using psychoanalytical understanding." at the 5th International Conference of Expressive Psychotherapy held in Suzhou City, China, in August 2015. The aim of the presentation was to introduce projective drawing tests, which are not yet widely diffused in China, through concrete cases.

In the question and answer session following the presentation, there was a relatively large number of questions, characteristic of an international conference, and it became clear that there were major differences in the reception of projective drawing tests among countries and cultures.

The current paper is divided into three parts: Part I, the introduction; Part II, the content of the presentation at the conference; and Part III, the reactions of Chinese participants to the presentation and a discussion of these reactions. The reception to what is shown in projective drawings varied by country, and these variations seemed to be influenced by differences in society and culture, particularly totalitarianism in China. In order to prove this objectively, the significance of attempts to undertake comparative studies of China and Japan was considered.

Propaganda of Buddism in Japan to the southern Qing

Naoki NAKANISHI

The propaganda of Buddhism in Japan to the southern Qing started in 1898 (Meiji 31) with the support of the government in Taiwan, which aimed to gain control of Amoy, located the opposite side of the sea. In the short term, a number of Buddhists increased dramatically, because the Qing government declared that only Japan can cede Fujian and people there became Buddhist while searching for political and economic

benefit. In July the Otani group constructed the base of propaganda in Amoy. In February 1899, the Honganji group started its propaganda in Amoy. These movements led their groups to increase their believers for a short time. In June, the Rinzai-shu group started making an inspection in southern Qing with economical support from the Taiwanese Government. In fact, however, it just seemed to increase the Buddhists in number as the political influence of Japan had extended.

Problem with the childcare social work education in the childcare training: From the review of the precedent study

Shuji OTOMO

Child abuse worsens. There are socioeconomic factors such as poverty and the isolation. In addition, there are the mental and physical disorders of the protector, too, and thus a complex problem exists. It is necessary to understand the actual life situation of such a protector, and the social background, and the need to grasp needs depending on it precisely. Therefore, the application of theory and method of social work in childcare are demanded. This report addressed the problem in the precedent study. It is intended to clarify the problems in childcare social work education and in particularly childcare training and childcare training guidance.

As a result of consideration, this report submitted the following as problems in social work education and the study for future childcare training. ① Acquiring an assessment viewpoint specific to social work based on the ecological approach while assuming the specialty as the childcare teacher a base in the current training curriculum is a realistic and an effective aim. ② One of the most effective education methods for the viewpoint acquisition is on-site training in the childcare training. ③ It is necessary to examine a childcare training program and the way of super vision, a program in the associated childcare training guidance. ④ For viewpoint acquisition of the childcare social work, training facilities share contents and the method of the educational one word with the training school.