

『魔術師』の結末について

林 和 仁

ジョン・ファウルズの『魔術師』は1965年の出版以来、様々な評価を受けて来たが、1977年の改訂版出版後も批評家の間で作品の解釈が大きく分れている。その最大の原因は結末をどう判断するかにあると思われるので、小論では初版と改訂版を比較することによって作者の意図を探り、特に結末に関わりのある3つの変更点、すなわち冒頭のタロットの魔術師に関する引用の削除、パディントン駅の待合所への言及の抹消、及び結末部における新しいパラグラフの追加の検討を中心として、小説全体の意味が結末にどう表現されているかを考えてみたい。

Summary

An Annotated Translation of Selected Letters of Miss Martha J. Barrows.

Haruko Wakayama
Haruko Ishikawa

The documents treated here are ten manuscript letters by a lady missionary, Miss Martha Jane Barrows, sent to Dr. Nathaniel George Clark, which compose the collection of the Missionary letters of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions (A.B.C.F.M.), as well as the letters of Miss Eliza Talcott and Miss Julia Dudley already published in *Kobe College Studies*. These letters by Miss Barrows convey a vivid picture of the pioneering days of Kobe College.

Miss Barrows, having been persuaded by her cousin Miss Dudley, decided to accept the calling of the A.B.C.F.M. and came to Japan in 1876. Since then until the autumn of 1880, she cooperated with both Miss Talcott and Miss Dudley in conducting a boarding school in Kobe which was then called the Girls' School, the predecessor of the present Kobe College.

The ten letters mentioned here dated September 1875 – January 1880 represent Miss Barrows as she was busy preparing for her departure after coming to a resolution to accept the offer of a post in Japan, and then show her devoting herself to the work in Japan, and end up with indications that she was groping for her way to be effective in the missionary work in Yokohama while at the same time taking care of herself weakened through overwork.

In the autumn of 1880, she left the Girls' School to apply herself intently to the work for women in their homes and participating in the foundation of Kobe Woman's Evangelistic School (now, Seiwa College). It is worth notice that here is also seen the problem common among the early missioneries, vacillating between educational work and evangelistic work.

In regard to the scope and the method of dealing with the text, we have practically followed those in "the Annotated Translation of Selected Letters of Miss Eliza Talcott (I)" in *Kobe College Studies*, vol. XXIV, No. 3.

This is a product of a complete collaboration of Wakayama and Ishikawa, but to be more exact, in respect of the translation, the responsibility rests on the latter and in respect of the annotation, on the former.

Help and encouragement generously accorded by Professor Mr. Kawamura Daizen of Kwansei Gakuin University must have grateful acknowledgement. He readily offered us these texts as historical materials and other letters and documents for verification.

Summary

Some Suggestions Regarding the Teaching Method of Elementary Piano Practice in the College Teacher's Course for Early Childhood Education

Koichi Tajima

It seems that students who have piano lessons as beginners after their entrance into a college are overwhelmed both in mind and body. This essay tries to consider some points which must be regarded in order to lighten their distress and to facilitate their smooth learning. The purpose of college education is to help them develop their musical abilities.

To start with, I have considered the psychological peculiarities of the students of the Latter Stage of the Younger Generation. Next, I have discussed the process of the acquirement of skill by focussing on Feedback Control System. Once they acquire this skill they will be motivated to learn more and this would help them overcome any problems they might encounter.

The next consideration is the means whereby the students can keep alive their motivation and interest in this field for a long time. And this can be done by teaching them to "practice by the intuitive way": they can learn to do so by realizing the importance of singing aloud the musical notes. It should be the aim of college education to prepare the students so that they can use their senses of sight, hearing and touch, and control their musical feelings, in such a way that they will be able to maintain their motivation for learning by themselves.

Summary

The Certification and Training System of Social Workers in Britain

Totaro Okada

Professionalization of social work in Britain owed greatly to late Dame Eileen Youghusband. She had presided over the research working party on social workers' conditions and published the so called "Younghusband Report". "Seeborn" reorganization of personal social services in local authorities in 1970 was accompanied by an assurance of social workers' status in that country. In 1971 the Central Council for Education and Training in Social Work (CCETSW) was established and thus started the new unified certification system. There are two kinds of certificate: Certificate of Qualification in Social Work (CQSW) and Certificate in Social Service (CSS). Universities, polytechnics, colleges and agencies plan and prepare the education and training programs which CCETSW approves for certification. Samples of university programs are shown. Activities of the National Institute for Social Work are also discussed.

Summary

Covariant Derivative and Gauge Transformation

Michiko Miyamoto

I am impressed by "Gauge Fields" (Introduction to Quantum Theory) written by L. D. Faddeev & A. A. Slavnov. I have described the covariant derivative and the concept of gauge transformation by translating the first chapter of the book into Japanese.

I understand, owing to the same transformation property of the covariant derivative $\nabla_\mu\psi(x)$ as $\psi(x)$ under gauge transformation, $\nabla_\mu\psi(x)$ transforms like this $\nabla_\mu^\omega\psi^\omega(x) = \Gamma(\omega(x))\nabla_\mu\psi(x)$, when $\psi(x)$ transforms like this $\psi^\omega(x) = \Gamma(\omega(x))\psi(x)$.

Social Policy at the Crossroads and its Tasks

Totaro Okada

The functions of social policy in the Democratic-Welfare-Capitalism (T.H. Marshall's term) are prevention of poverty and to provide social services for people's basic needs manifestly and to stabilize the society latently.

Today the Welfare State ideology is being challenged both from Socialism and New Economic Liberalism especially from the latter. One of its consequences seems to be a trend towards the idea of a "Welfare Society" which emphasizes more self-help as well as participation.

The tasks of social policy in the contemporary Japan may be: coping with new poverty, structuring good care service systems for the elderly, the handicapped, etc. in local communities; proper professionalization of social workers; and building a democratic fair society in general.