

Hard Times—Paradox of Facts and Fiction

Masaie Matsumura

Thomas Gradgrind and Josiah Bounderby, the two protagonists in *Hard Times* are allied to each other by the faith in the principle of facts, figuring respectively as the cultural and industrial magnate of Coketown. Gradgrind as a "man of facts and calculation" brings up his children, Tom and Louisa, based upon his "system," which ironically leads to his disastrous "Reaping" and "Garnering." The ordeals which Gradgrind thus undergoes comprise Dickens moral that absense of sympathetic imagination in a father does no good to his children, and all work and no play is necessarily harmful after all.

More ironical is it that Gradgrind takes for facts all those fictions which Bounderby—the self-made Humbug—has been forging around him and about Coketown industry. Bounderby as Gradgrind befriends him is not a real being but a man made of the worst kind of fiction. So it is more than paradoxical that a man of facts should have a blind faith in the vaunting "Bully of humility." Among the "hands" that are exposed to all the facts and realities of Coketown, Stephen Blackpool is of the worst lot. His life of "No Way Out" seems to make a parallel with that of Louisa in Stone Lodge, but he suffers hard times most to the end in the "muddle" of facts of the industrial world.

Christian Symbolism and its Iconography

A. Dura-Europos

Yu Sugise

The aim of this study on Christian symbolism and its iconography is to survey a new aspect of ontology in Christian theology. Dura-Europos is a focal point not only for the study of Early Christian art but for Jewish symbolism as well, especially for tracing the Hellenistic influence in Judaism and Christianity.

This article treats the traditions and faith of the Jews of the Diaspora as exemplified in Philo of Alexandria, the problem for Jews and Christians presented by Roman Emperor Worship, and problems rising from apocalyptic, mystic and gnostic tendencies affecting such matters as baptism, communion and sarcophagi.

Contents

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5. The dynamic symbolism of funeral rites (including sarcophagi) and processions, baptism and communion in worship.

(continued)

Social Conditions Contributing to the Third Wave of Juvenile Delinquency in Japan

Naoyuki Murakami

In 1981 Japan experienced the third peak of juvenile delinquency since the end of World War II, the rate of juvenile nontraffic offenders guided and/or investigated by the police amounting to 14.3 per 1000 population. This rise, beginning in the mid-1970's, is mainly due to an increase in minor offenses such as shoplifting or bicycle theft. On the other hand there has been a steady decrease in serious offenses.

According to my research, this third wave of delinquency is not so much a "crime wave" as a "control wave" brought on by mass media and law enforcement policies during the period of uncertainty that has prevailed in Japan since 1973. This paper attempts to analyze the social process behind this "control wave" of juvenile delinquency.

Electroweak Interactions

Michiko Miyamoto

In this study I appreciate the review “Status of the Standard Electroweak Model” by Professor J. Bernabéu and the lecture “Weak Interactions of Quarks and Leptons: Experimental Status” given by Professor S. Wojcicki at the 1984 SLAC Summer Institute. I come to the following conclusion:

Experimental Values of U_{KM} matrix elements are

$$U_{KM} = \begin{pmatrix} |U_{ud}|=0.973 & |U_{us}|=0.22 & |U_{ub}|<0.32 \\ 0.19<|U_{cd}|<0.34 & |U_{cs}|=0.81 & |U_{cb}|\geq 0.025 \\ |U_{td}|=? & |U_{ts}|=? & |U_{tb}|=? \end{pmatrix}$$

Summary

Kobe Jogakuin (Kobe College) as Seen
in the *Seinenkai Geppō*, 1888-1889

Kosaku Yamaguchi (ed.)

A series of articles on Kobe College appeared in the *Seinenkai Geppo* (YMCA *Monthly Report*) in 1888 and 1889. There are only four extant issues from the first two years of publication: No. 2 (Nov. 1, 1888), No. 3 (Dec. 1, 1888), No. 4 (Jan. 1, 1889) and No. 6 (Mar. 1, 1889). The present paper consists of an editing and annotation of the articles on Kobe College contained in these four issues.

Summary

Social Changes of the Early Meiji Era as Seen in the Life of Sutematsu Yamakawa

Hisa Akiyama

This article traces the life of Sutematsu Yamakawa, one of five girls chosen by the Japanese government to accompany Ambassador Tomomi Iwakura to Washington, D.C., in 1872. With the exception of Umeko Tsuda, the lives of the women after their return to Japan are little known to us. This article attempts to provide information on another member of the group and through her life to show some of the social changes of the early Meiji era.

Early Childhood Education as Self-Development

Takashi Furusho

The life and the environment of children have changed remarkably in the last twenty years. The number of children who play together out of doors is decreasing. With the increase in electrical appliances for the household, parents require less help from children; instead, particularly in Japan, children are urged to spend more time in study. As a result children spend their time watching television, looking at picture books or playing quietly indoors rather than engaging in physical activity.

Children whose activities are vicarious, through representations, rather than direct, through their own interaction with the environment, tend to become egocentric. Egoism is caused by the fact that the relation between the child and his outer world is worsening. For experiences of primitive perception a vivid interaction between the child and his environment is necessary. In primitive perception subject and object unite and the subject has a chance to be filled with life. Our present-day society has suffered a marked decline in this exchange of life, a loss that we must make a conscious effort to recover. Children should have more opportunities to move their bodies and to have direct interaction with nature and human society. Such opportunities will aid the development of the true self, which manifests itself not in representative activities but in sympathetic interaction of the human being with the environment.

A Bird's-Eye View of the Works Composed by Osamu Dazai 1947 (7~12)

Shoshi Yamanouchi

The collection titled "The Complete Works of Osamu Dazai" comprises all that Osamu Dazai (1909~1948) ever wrote and in addition his statements at the meeting of joint criticism of contemporary literary works and round table talks, particularly those set in print.

At the same time, efforts were made to include descriptions of those contemporary magazines which either printed the late writer's works in full, or introduced them in part previewing the "Complete Works of Osamu Dazai." This allows this edition to be used as an aid for those desiring to make reference to the said "Complete works" in relation to certain paragraphs or passages in the original writings still in the form of manuscripts.

Space is also given to critics of Dazai's writing, limited strictly to such portions as directly dealt with the late writer's works.

In the "Additional Note," allusion is made to works of Dazai published so far only as fragments and to those which failed to be printed in "The Complete Works". It also includes "notes" and "remarks" related to the works as well as to their first publication, and other remarks insofar as they relate to the literature of Dazai.