

Abstracts

Do Students Who Take Notes Really Understand Lectures ?

—Facing the result of “I want teachers to write important points on the blackboard=83%”—

Miki TSUTSUI

The purpose of this paper is to clarify the relation among college students' understanding lectures, taking notes, and studying for themselves. Many of them are insufficiently ready to study in college because of the over-adjustment to 'transmission-stock of knowledge model.' Therefore, what is necessary first is not the guidance such as 'how to take notes,' but the improvement of their readiness to study in college. Then, what shall we do? – led by this question, the author designed the survey and analyzed the data to get the following four findings. 1) Students who don't understand lectures very well are less likely to organize key-words-only-written-on-the-blackboard and what teachers explain only orally into writing their own passages. 2) 'Advanced understanding (= whether they organize their own thoughts when they have time to do so because of having finished taking notes quickly)' does not depend on the extent of understanding lectures. 3) The average time of studying of 'advanced-understanding-type' is longer, but not statistically significant. 4) The average time of reading of 'advanced-understanding-type' is twice longer, and statistically significant. The implication of these findings is 'the effect of reading to lecture-listening.' Reading improves students' readiness to study in college, because it develops 'autonomous audience.' The author concludes that we should find better ways to direct student to read and write and to feed-back them, in other words, better ways to structure the chances of 'the passiveness and responsiveness of linguistic acquisition,' especially at the early stage of freshmen's education.

Japan's "Democratization Diplomacy": Its Democratization Support Activities since 1990s.

Koichi SUGIURA

There has been little literature on Japan's democratization activities although democratization support is recently attracting much international attention. This article examines Japan's involvement in democratization abroad in the international trend of democratization support, and attempts to show its characteristics. This article briefly looks at the history of Japan's democratization support, and then examines its actual activities of democratization support, focusing on three activities: helping foster democratic norms, promoting democratization, and defending democratization. It makes it clear that Japan has shown its strong commitment to support for democratization abroad although its priority in Japan's diplomacy is still low, and that its approach to democratization support has been based on dialogue and economic and social cooperation to establish a foundation for democratization. Japan needs to institutionalize democratization support more clearly, keep balance between democratization abroad and other national interests, and seek more cooperation with civil society in Japan.

A Study on the President's Directive Authority

Tomoki SAWADA

When does a statute grant powers to the President as opposed to other official? Prominent theories of presidential power argue or assume that any statute granting authority to an executive official also implicitly confers

that authority upon the President.

If Congress's legislative practice were to name only an agency official or the President alone as the statutory delegate, then the difference between a delegation to an independent agency and executive agency would provide a basis to embrace the view that the President has directive authority under delegation to executive officers.

This article challenges the claim that statutes conferring power on executive official should be read to include the President as an implied recipient of authority. The initial trust of the argument is to show that as matter of statutory construction the President has directive authority only when the statute expressly grant power to the President in name.

Efforts for family reunification in America

Ayako HARADA

There is a growing awareness that it is important to provide sufficient guidance and support to parents and ensure that children are returned safely to their own homes after temporary separation from abusive parents. Therefore, to put this idea into practice, a well-coordinated reunification service system should be developed. This study focuses on the efforts for family reunification in America, in order to gain insight into our own system. Based on the field study in Washtenaw County, Michigan, we explain the basic policy and practice of the reunification, and discuss their strengths and limitations.

The selective abortion and gender in eugenics

KAKIMOTO Yoshimi

This article aims to make clear the change of the sense of abortion, from one of the means of birth control to a way of a practice of selection of fetus.

The group of disability people in 1970's Japan opposed to the activists of "Women's Lib (Women's Liberation)", insisting that the selective abortion makes a society which tolerates to eliminate many handicapped people, and that women's right of abortion permits it. Accepting their accusation, women activists have arrived to the position that "want to have a child is egoistic, want not to a child is also egoistic".

But the progress of medical technology makes possible to select a fetus, either avoiding the physical state undesirable, or choosing the sex desirable. And the new eugenics, especially called "laissez-faire eugenics", describes the prenatal diagnostic as the hopeful and useful technology, because it realizes a society in which people do not have any painful future having a child undesirable.

We can see a moral difficulty of new eugenics by reason of admitting the condition of elimination of the fetus, which reflects the disability in this society and the inequality of female.

In Quest of "Someday": A Study of Cross-national marriages in Montréal, Canada

Itsuko KAMOTO

After the collapse of the bubble economy in 1991, more and more Japanese women find their foreign partners outside of Japan. Almost seventy percent of marriages of Japanese people overseas are cases between a Japanese

woman and a non-Japanese man in 2003. The revision of Japanese Nationality Law in 1985 brought the possibility for Japanese woman that her children will be able to choose his or her nationality by 21-year-old. There is no case study which explored if this revised nationality law could have effect on the ethnic retention among children from this type of marriage and the selection of Japanese Nationality. This paper shows that strong attitude for retention of the ethnic identity as Japanese or Japanese culture has nothing to do with the selection of Japanese Nationality through a study of Cross-national marriages in Montreal, Canada, conducted in March, 2005. Most of the marriages took place in the 1990s.

Key Words : Cross-national marriage / Third Culture Kids / Selection of Nationality

A Research on U.S. Law School Curricula: Toward A Gender Sensitive Curriculum Model for Legal Professional Education in Japan

Kayo MINAMINO, Keiko SAWA, Akira FUJIMOTO, Yayo OKANO

This paper is a part of the project “A Practical research on the current issues and agendas for constructing a curriculum model which incorporates gender perspectives into legal professional education in Japanese Law Schools.” We did research on curricula of several U.S. Law Schools in terms of the gender related courses and perspectives. Then we try to find what social and legal conditions have contributed to the U.S. legal education program in which gender related legal courses are established as standard courses.

“Sexual Objectification and Ethics of Sex”

EGUCHI Satoshi

In this paper, I shall consider the problem of “sexual objectification”. I will examine Kant’s position in his Lecture on Ethics and Martha Nussbaum’s article “Objectification”. I will try to show that “sexual objectification” contains many philosophical problems, and we can not simply insist that pornography and prostitution are wrong because they objectify women. Lastly I will comment upon the main subjects and the prospects of the philosophy and ethics of sex.

Human Right in Contemporary Society

Naoki KAMO

This paper is based on the hand-out distributed to the students at the class ‘Human Right in Contemporary Society’, in the Faculty for the Study of contemporary Society, Kyoto Women’s University. It deals with theory, history, present conditions, social systems, and some particular problems, necessary for the study of human right. Human right is a large-scale theme relating to various academic fields, so in writing this paper I depend largely on specialized literature of each field.

Key words : fundamental human rights, freedom, equality, social systems, psychological structure of prejudices

The Activity & Process of CAT (Center for Alternative Technology) and Sustainable
Development of Community

Hisako MAKIMURA

I study for lifestyle and economic development of community to sustainable society in the relation between industry, technology and community from the process of CAT (Center for Alternative Technology) in England. CAT started for self-sufficiency at a disused quarry in 1974, but now CAT receives many tourists to the ecological visitor center. So CAT is many good influences on economy, society and culture at region.

Key word : CAT / community / sustainable development / environment / social economy
