

Can Little Black Sambo be Revived Liberated from Racism?
– The Revised Versions of the Story Have New Other Problems –

MAUCHI Satomi

Japan's most popular version of *The Story of Little Black Sambo* that had been out of print along with various versions is published again after 16 years. This paper is to study the problems that are found in the original and the recently published version and to examine the revised versions published in the late 1990s. Criticized racism is attributed mainly to the naming and the illustrations reflecting the racism in America. Three revised versions which try to rescue the classic of children literature have new names and setting, yet they have new problems. In spite of their attempts, the revised versions cannot be free from the problems of racism and colonialism inherent in the original. It reflects colonialist mentality of the time not only in the naming and illustrations of the boy and his parents but also in the relation between the boy and the tigers.

**Pursuing New Pedagogy that Enables EFL Students
to Correct Machine Translation Errors**

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Abstract: This study demonstrates free online translation software's inability to produce translations that are both grammatically acceptable and stylistically appropriate, which runs counter to many students' belief that automatic machine translation produces perfect English sentences from their Japanese base texts. Effective use of machine translation requires an understanding of three kinds of difference: inter-linguistic syntactic difference, intercultural pragmatio-social difference; and lexico-grammatical appropriacy difference. This paper examines some problems inherent in using Internet-based translation software and offers suggestions on how English teachers in Japan can integrate skills involved in using machine translation effectively in their writing classes.

The Rationalism and the Constructivism on the EU's Enlargement —The synthetic approach to the Rationalism and the Constructivism—

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This article analyzes the EU's eastward enlargement in the post-Cold War era using the rational actor model (RAM). The RAM is an assumption that the actor makes the decision of his behavior by considering the cost-benefit calculation. Graham Allison asserts "If a nation or its representatives performed a particular action, that action must have been selected as the value-maximizing means to achieve the actor's objectives", while the constructivist, Frank Schimmelfennig insists that in order to explain the EU's case, the international norm and the political value is more useful than the cost-benefit analysis. The object of this article is to demonstrate that the RAM is suitable for understanding the EU's case by adding the political cost-benefit to the rational model. In order to understand the expansion strategy of the EU, analysis from the security side is necessary. Joining the EU, the CEECs not only enter into the single market of the EU, but it will cooperate with the EU in the Common Foreign Security Policy (CFSP). CEECs' cooperation with the EU in CFSP has an important meaning for European security. Furthermore, if the regional conflict breaks out in the politically unstable CEECs, the potential costs such as military intervention, Peace-Keeping Operations, and refugee care will occur. To avoid the huge cost generated by such conflict, the eastward expansion can also be regarded as preventive diplomacy.

Experiment in Legisprudential Study with the “Moot Diet”

OKADA Junta

“Legisprudence” means the legislative policy based on the Constitution. In spite of a good deal of academic effort, its theory has not been established. It may be difficult to form the Legisprudential theory, because it has a great deal to do with real policy. So analyzing Jurisprudence academically is not enough to theorize Legisprudence. There also needs an art of policy learned from experiences. Therefore it is found the Moot Diet may be better way.

This article introduces the experiment of the “Moot Diet” held at SFC, Keio University, including the record of preparation and performance and the evaluation of it. And we can see the Moot Diet has potentiality to reform the legislative system and to develop democracy. After all, practices of the Moot Diet shall be essential to Legisprudence.