Akekurenai no Monogatari)", in April 1976 and for five years and a half until their sixteeth production, "The Prisoner of Zenda-The Night of Our Moss-Covered infants (Zendajo no Toriko-Kokemusu Bokuraga Eiji no Yoku)", in October 1981, they used the Komaba Little Theatre (Komaba Shogekijo) in the campus of Tokyo University's Liberal Arts Faculty as their base.

Running at full speed and leaping. A completely new style of acting was being born there. The acting style of Hideki Noda has one outstanding feature: never standing still and being always in motion. In his productions, the scenery as a whole eschews elements which indicate some specific time or space; it is designed in such a way that changes indicate a completely different place. If there is a need for a definite set change, a symbol characterizing the new scene is bought on, thereby aboiding a blackout. In the text, many of his plays begin with an exchange of very short lines. Those lines are sopken very fast and short as if they were bitten off and they themselves accelerate the pace of the play and give the

dience the presentiment thatthe story will unfold and dissolve before them at a speed surpassing what they experience in everyday life. The story which appears to have begun lightly enough with a ward game is soon entangled in pursuit and conflict. Serious conflicts deriving from discrimination provided the core for the drama. When a play ends, Actors stop acting, lights go down, and the set is enveloped in darkness. In many Noda's works, fighting between opposing comps of mem becomes more and more violent and the world is finally destroyed.

HIDEKI NODA is rhythm. We learn just by attending a performance of his production primeval existence. When his production ends, his audience feel like weeping. The festivate atmosphere of Noda's works is to be full of the feeling, therefore, it is the point of contact with ordinary.

We turn out that ordinary have opportunities to come in contact with festivate by the feeling for Noda's production in this study. It must be a point of contact with ordinary and festivate.

居留地空間へのまなざしとその変容

―明治後期から関東大震災時までの横浜を事例として―

若麻績 明 里

In this thesis, I have tried to reveal the Yokohama settlement and the mutual deed of the residents and the non-residentst through the "sight" of the surrounding inhabitants.

Settlement in this thesis is the section of the land generally waste land outside the Japanese town, that originally set aside as the place of trade and residence. The method I have used in this thesis are as follows:

(1) The reference to the newspaper.

I have referred the newspaper named "YOKOHAMA BOUEKI SHINBUN" during 25 years of 1898 to 1923, and pick up the articles concerning the residents of the settlement, and examined the "sight" of the people through the

media.

(2) An interview.

I have done the hearing of the surrounding inhabitants and had them describe the settlement or the city of Yokohama at that time in their own experiences, and examined the everyday sight not shown in the newspaper.

The results I have got through these two method is that in the modern Yokohama, newspaper as a media created a sense of collaboration or citizenness in people's mind, and formed the "sight" from their depth. The "sight" created a border line between the interior and exterior in the city space and, as a result, created the subject to be eliminated.

I am compelled to pay attention to this fact it was also in this period when Japan joined the modern capitalism of the western world, in the name of national project and stepped in to the course of dominance. To sum up, I take the greatest interest in taking the "sight" as a grammatical method of the modern ages.

卒業論文要旨

高齢者夫婦世帯の配偶者介護による生活行動の変化

一札幌市中央区を事例として一

穴 口 朋 子

配偶者の健康が損なわれることによって生まれた生活行動変化として、在宅では介護の性質上の制約として配偶者の様子を見て外出、あるいは交代を頼める人がいるときには外出するなどの時間的な制約が顕著である。また心理的な制約として配偶者への遠慮から自分の外出も控える人もいる。日常的に行動を共にしていた夫婦では、介護活動の必要がなくても配偶者のいる病院へ足を運ぶ傾向がある。物理的制約でも心理的な制約でも,介護活動が優先され、その他の生活必需活動や余暇活動を規定していた。

また結婚年齢の差や平均寿命の差などから,夫婦間における介護は,男性の世話を女性がする可能性が高いが,入院している夫に手料理を届けるた

めに買い物の時間帯・回数が変化した女性の例も 複数あり、男女差が見られた。日常的に夫が妻の 外出を嫌がっていたため在宅介護時にますます外 出しなくなった女性や、逆に日頃自由にさせても らっているからこういうときにこそ側にいなくて はと、必要がなくても病院で付きっきりになる女 性もいる。また入院している場合,配偶者の意識 があれば夕食時に一緒にいようとする。これらは 女性に見られた心理的制約である。結果として女 性の場合、病院滞在時間が病院の食事時間と面会 時間, 特に面会終了時刻に制約される傾向にあり、 場合によっては患者と一緒に食事がとれるのが望 ましい。男性の場合, 夫婦世帯だと介護活動と共 に新たに家事の負担がかかり、制約のなかった余 暇活動に大きな変化をもたらす。ホームヘルパー の確保や在宅福祉サービスの時間的融通を可能に させる必要がある。

高齢者にとって移動の負担は大きい。しかし医療機関を決定する場合,地理的条件は最優先されない。その収入を公的な年金に頼る高齢者世帯にとっては交通費の支出負担も大きい。介護活動に携わっている高齢者が利用している医療機関が異なっている例が多く,負担を大きくしている。主治医が,自宅近くの,入院施設のない診療所であるためであるが、配偶者の入院している病院でも同じ治療が続けられるような,医療機関の連携も必要ではないかと考える。