

## Résumé

### THE STAGE TECHNIQUES OF *TOSA JŌRURI* (XV)

Fumiko TORII

The rich dramatic world of *Tosa Jōruri*, which was very popular in the Genroku period of the Edo era, was closely related to the Yōkyoku. There were five basic ways of transforming the Yōkyoku materials to make them suitable for *Tosa Jōruri*:

1. Modernisation
2. Adaptation
3. The insertion of elements of the Yōkyoku materials verbatim into *Tosa Jōruri* scripts
4. The creation of sequels to popular plays
5. The creation of plays featuring popular characters from the Yōkyoku in new situations.

Those five methods were often used in combination, and contributed much to the success of *Tosa Jōruri* as entertainment.

## Résumé

### ERGÄNZUNGEN ZU »YASUNARI KAWABATA« (II)

—Vortrag und Essay—

Mizue KOBATA

Hier erörtern wir Y. Kawabatas Vortrag »Über das Vorhandensein und die Entdeckung von Schönheit« und »Schönheit der japanischer Literatur«.

Es ist allgemein bekannt, daß Kawabatas Werke (Romane oder Novellen) höchst ästhetisch sind. Diese Beiträge erhellen, wie er über Schönheit dachte und wie hoch er die Japanesche Tradition der Schönheit schätzte.

Der Verfasser sorgt sich um die Zukunft der japanischen Kultur, daher scheint es mir, als würde er in diesen Beiträgen seinen letzten Willen mitteilen.

## Résumé

# THE PSYCHOSOMATIC APPROACH OF DANCE MOVEMENTS IN THE REGULAR PHYSICAL EDUCATION CLASS

## Part I. The Effects of Static Physical Movements

Hiroko NISHI and Kensuke IWAOKA

This paper is the first part of the study concerning the potential effects of dance movements on the integration of mind and body. First, we summarize the theory of psychotherapy from 1960's up to the present date, with special reference to the introductive use of the physical movements and/or the body. Based on the first study, the static physical movements are performed in the regular physical education class in the second study, and is examined as to whether the static movement-induced sensation can be the basis for the communication between mind and body in the dynamic dance movements.

The major findings in the second study are as follows:

The static physical movements such as single-stretching, paired stretching, and relaxation, are the inner-oriented ones in itself, and when they are performed purposefully, the body-awareness is improved and the mind is deeply connected with the body.

The static movement-induced sensation is directly related to the body-concept, and therefore, it can be the basis for the communication between mind and body in the dynamic dance movements.

We will examine the effects of the dynamic physical movements next time.

## Résumé

# THE CHARACTERISTICS OF HITTING THE BALL IN HOCKEY

Keiko KUSUHARA

The purpose of this study is to compare the characteristics of the hitting movements in hockey. There were fourteen subjects, all of them members of the hockey club in Tokyo Woman's Christian University. They were divided into three groups according to the length of time they had been playing the sport: in the first group, there were three subjects who had played hockey for more than two years; in the second group, there were two subjects who had played it for between one and two years; in the third group, there were nine subjects who had played it for less than one year. These were called the intermediate, elementary, and beginners' groups respectively.

The subjects performed hitting motions twelve times, and these motions were recorded by VTR. The time required for each hitting motion and the motions of their sticks were observed. In addition, the following results were obtained:

1) In the complete sequence of hitting motion, it took considerably more time to raise the stick than to swing it or to follow through.

2) It was found that the subjects with longer experience of the game required a shorter time to actually hit the ball, although the differences between the groups in this area could hardly be described as significant.

3) The coefficient variations of the intermediates were less than of the beginners in each phase when the time required by the three groups was compared. It seemed that the reproducibility of the motions of the intermediate was superior to that of the beginners. (As one would expect, the coefficient variations of the elementary group fell between those of the intermediate and beginners' groups.)

4) The conclusion of the study is that hockey players have to train their coordination in order to manage the ball effectively; in particular, they have to develop skill in moving their arms quickly when they raise their sticks.

## Résumé

### INFORMATION AND CULTURE —Development of Computing in the Humanities—

Mari NAGASE

In recent years there has been considerable growth in the development of computers which can deal not only with numerals but also with various languages, graphic elements, and sounds. In this sense, *culture* has become *information* so as to be processed by computers and transmitted through networks and other various media.

Among this information, literary information based on language is considered to play a vital role in the development of software and systems which themselves are constructed by means of various artificial languages.

According to this movement, the use of computers in arts research has increased, but as yet there exists no basic agreement on fundamental questions concerning the relation between *culture* and *information*. Especially, the serious discussion of the systematic and theoretical application of computers in the arts has been neglected. Furthermore, methodologies are not established.

In this article I shall explore the present uses of text databases which represent literary information. The major areas of the computer application of text databases in literary research will be covered, together with a full explanation of the architecture involved.

The description of the project to construct relational database of the Japanese and English versions of "The Tale of Genji" will follow to provide a concrete example of text databases. This project has recently been completed, and the text has been distributed all over the world from April, 1990 by the Oxford University Computing Service.

An introductory guide to the new marking system for literary documents, SGML, will also be provided to indicate some of the future prospects of text databases.

## Résumé

# THE THEOLOGY OF THE NEW TESTAMENT AND DOGMATICS (IX)

—Concerning “Christology from Under”—

Akinori KAWAMURA

1. Recently there has been much discussion of “Christology from Under.” The modern European theologian most closely associated with this Christology is W. Pannenberg. According to him, orthodox Christology starts from the Deity of Christ and stretches to the incarnation. It is, however, impossible for man to stand in the position of God. Therefore, he must find a way which starts from the man Jesus and reaches the recognition of his Deity.

I think this sort of Christology has arisen from distrust in modern biblical science, whose method is mainly historicophilological study. Today it seems impossible for “biblical theology” to come into existence. Therefore the dogmaticians feel anxiety about biblical science and try to enter the field themselves with “Christology from Under.”

2. Biblical science is the science of the church as well as dogmatics. Therefore, church tradition is necessary as a counterpart of the historico-critical method. Both biblical science and dogmatics have the same object.

I think that “Christology from Under” must originally be treated by biblical science. It is no wonder that dogmaticians have anxiety as to whether or not a bridge can be laid between dogmatics and biblical science. They must, however, have hope for the future of biblical science and entrust to her what she should be entrusted with.

When dogmatics entrusts the historical Jesus to biblical science and concentrates upon “Christology from Above,” biblical science can respect it and listen to what it has to say. It is very difficult, though, for biblical science to have a high regard for dogmatics when it insists on “Christology from Under.”

## Résumé

### A STUDY OF HUSBANDS' AND WIVES' ATTITUDES TOWARD THE EMPLOYMENT OF MARRIED WOMEN

Motoko WAKAMATSU, Natsumi OGUCHI and Keiko KASHIWAGI

The purpose of this study was to investigate husbands' and wives' attitudes toward the employment of married women. The data was obtained through a questionnaire answered by 326 graduates of Tokyo Woman's Christian University and their husbands—that is to say, by 326 married couples. The questionnaire consisting of 12 items on their opinions and attitudes concerning women working aimed at establishing: (a) how much husbands and wives are free from the traditional idea that is a woman's place is in the home; (b) how much husbands participate in housework, and (c) how much these women participate in the labor market.

The following four hypotheses were made: (1) wives would show a more flexible attitude toward the traditional ideas of sex roles than would husbands, (2) the younger generation would be more unconventional than the older generation, (3) childless couples would be more unconventional than couples with children, and (4) couples in which the wives had a job would support more unconventional ideas than would couples in which the wives had no job.

The actual findings were as follows; Wives were open-minded and flexible in all three areas. However, the second hypothesis, that the younger generation would be more unconventional than the older generation, was found to be untenable. Upon the birth of children, the husbands' idea concerning women showed a tendency to grow more conservative; they began to expect women to lay more stress on housekeeping and care of their children, though the husbands did not think that they themselves should do more housework. On the other hand, with a birth of children, wives did not change their ideas of their social and domestic roles. Comparing the cases where the wives had jobs with those where they did not, both husbands and wives in the former case were more unconventional than those in the latter case concerning the women's social and domestic roles; however, concerning husbands' participation in housework, there

was no difference between the former and the latter groups.