

STARTING POINT TOWARD REMINISCENCES:
ORIGINS OF YURY OLESHA'S NOVEL *THREE FAT MEN*

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Yury Olesha wrote his first novel, *Three Fat Men*, in 1924. Intended as juvenile literature, it describes an imaginary revolution. Critics and scholars have discussed its ideology and literary style, but they haven't adequately examined the theme of the past. Three elements which pertain to the past can be observed: plot, style and reminiscences from Olesha's childhood. They exist on different planes, but they are all related to the past. The plot of this novel is based on a historical event: the revolution. By 1924, the Russian Revolution and the civil war had become myths in Russian literature. Many writers, including Vsevolod Ivanov, Babel, Furmanov, Serafimovich, Sholokhov and Bulgakov had written novels about the civil war. *Three Fat Men* is related to this tendency. However, in regard to style, this novel is neither realistic, nor "ornamental". It imitates plays, influenced by traditional popular theaters, and fairy tales. This style is common in Russian avant-garde literature. Some motives of the story derive from Olesha's childhood. In addition, this story includes myths about father and son: Familienroman, discussed by Freud, and "paradise lost". Such elements symbolize the ambivalence about the revolution which exists in this work. This feeling is similar to the ambivalence about the mythical image of the father. In his later novels, Olesha used reminiscences of his childhood to represent an ambivalent feeling toward Soviet society. *Three Fat Men* is the beginning of this tendency in his work.

年長知的障害者への発達診断の試み

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要 約

「可逆操作の高次化における階層一段階理論」に基づいて発達年齢2歳前後の年長知的障害者の発達診断を試みると、上部連関・下部連関・基本連関でそれぞれ「ずれ」が生じているもの。これまでの生活経験や労働・対人関係の蓄積などによる生活年齢効果がいずれの局面においても認められた。特に、自我は通常の2歳児とは比較にならないほど労働や生活の影響を受け散逸連関の形成物として他の3つの連関を刺激しある種の「揺れ」を促していた。しかし、一方下部連関では対称性の欠如、基本連関では対称性原理に基づく「対」操作の固定化、上部連関では1語文構造での停滞が次の発達を予兆させる「転倒」を発生させることができず<タテの発達>を抑制した。この際、「対」は初期の発達において貢献するが質的な転換を遂行させるためには桎梏に転じたと言えよう。そしてそれが年長知的障害者の場合「硬さ」として現象化するわけだが、内面的な豊かさに支えられた「対」操作は更なる内面化のプロセスとして機能する。そこで、同一の「対」操作においても「硬さ」に転ずるか、内面的な豊かさに結びついた機能と見なすか、判断を下すことが年長知的障害者の発達診断においては重要な指標と考えられた。

キーワード

年長知的障害者、可逆操作の高次化における階層一段階理論、生活年齢効果、対称性原理、自我、労働