

近郊酪農の展開

—神奈川県湘南地域を事例として—

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In this thesis, I have made an investigation of the trend of milk production in suburban area of Tokyo and Yokohama and also have analyzed the regional features of the dairy farming in Shonan region.

Shonan region is about 50-70km far from Tokyo. And it is very famous for seaside resort in Japan. In Meiji era, many statesmen and executives who lived in Tokyo had villas in Shonan because of its mild and warm climate.

In Shonan, there are not wide plains except Hiratsuka City near Sagami River and in the north hills spread out, in the south sand dunes exceed in.

Many farmers made efforts to use land efficiently and some farmers began to breed milch cow, influenced by the ranchers in the international port city Yokohama in Meiji period.

In Taisho times, two milk plants started in Hiratsuka. An annual income by milk selling per one milch cow was two times as much as one year salary which a person earned. But the price of milch cow

was so high that every farmer could not buy it.

In Showa age, three large milk companies have supported and brought up dairy farmers to control them.

The Government also assisted them and the increase of milch cow and milk product resulted in the excess of milk supply.

Dairy farming in Japan is stagnant now. The first reason is the adjustment of milk product since 1979. The second is the environmental problems caused by the urbanization especially in suburban area. The last is the trade liberalization on beef in 1991. On the other hand dairy farming is very important for organic, sustainable and environmental protective agriculture. It is not easy for Shonan farmers to continue suburban dairy farming. But it is necessary for gardening farmers to get cow dung and for urban people to receive fresh milk and pastoral scenery surrounded by animals and green grasses.

高齢者の集住に見る“老いの風景”

—ライフヒストリーによる記述から—

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This study focuses on the individual experience, action, feeling, and fantasy of, elderly people in Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo city. They are living in apartment house, SILVER PEER OTUKA, BUROSU-HOUSE, OTUKA-APARTMENT HOUSE FOR WOMAN, SILVER-PEER, BUROSU-HOUSE are the house of single, elderly people. They experienced the process of relocation. The women in OTUKA APARTMENT HOUSE are living for long time.

For elderly people, what is meaning the residential space? How do they feel the residential space? Do they feel it, coming “home” ?

I'd try to listen the voice of elderly people, and approach to the attempts to challenge the associated elderly people

Practices, identities remain both embodied and emplaced.

Everyday life world of elderly people is accumulated everyone experience, and it influences meaning of place.

Place of everyday life world is constructed two factors. One is physical element, the other is mental element.

For elderly people, both elements are very importance.