

## 近郊酪農の展開

—神奈川県湘南地域を事例として—

中 出 フヂ子

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—

西 律 子

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.

Key Words : Elderly people, Relocation, Segregation, Emplaced, Everyday life world, Meaning of place

## 都心部の小公園と人々

—神田地区の公園の利用状況調査を通して—

水谷桂子

Small parks are often said to be merely pieces of space with no characteristics of their own, but actually they are equipped in accordance with the particular conditions of a community.

In the Kanda area where a number of buildings for enterprises stand next to next, inhabitants also have lived, most of whom have been engaged in commercial activities since many year ago. Several small parks in this area provide both the office workers and inhabitants with space of rest.

KANDA CHILDREN'S PARK have been designed mostly for children's use. On the other hand, AWAJI PARK temporarily allows almost one fifth of the space to be used as a site for an elementary school, and will be equipped again as a park after three years from now. These two parks, with 500 meters distance between them, used to show no remarkable difference in the number and conditions of users, but since differences have started to appear in the equipment of the parks, of the parks, some changes have come to be not iceable in these respects. This paper resorts on an investigation in the change.

While the office workers use both of the parks indiscriminately, the inhabitants are inclined to select between the two; those living near AWAJI PARK also visit KANDA PARK, in which a community of users have been formed. On the other hand AWAJI PARK has come to be used exclusively by businessmen in the neighborhood to rest.

The office workers place priority on the distance from their office when chosing a park for rest, while the inhabitants select it by other factors than distance. The other factors are greater space, better equipment, children's toys, a sanbox and familiar faces that can be seen at the expected time.

Both parks are crowded with the office workers during lunchtime, when the inhabitants never show themselves as if they were hidden. The inhabitants select a suitable time for more comforable use of parks, but the office works are not allowed to do so.

The way how the visiter concern with the park have large difference between the inhabitantsd and the office workers.

## 劇場空間にみる日常と非日常の接点

—野田秀樹の近作から—

森理恵

Recently, it is said that people could not have been having their definite purpose, because the change of environment redress the balance between ordinary and festivate. The aim of the present paper is to clarify the structure behind the change. Noda's production was selected as a study field.

HIDEKI NODA and his company, Yume no Yuminsha, began their activities with their first production, "The Tale of the Famed Blizzard of Cherry Blossoms that Never Really Bloom No Matter How Many Blossoms Appear (Sakunu Sakan no Sakurafubuki wa Fukiyuku Hodoni Sakitachite