Comparison of Community Annoyance from Railway Noise
Evaluated by Different Category Scales

Taroh MIZUMOTO\*1, Jiroh TAKASAGO\*2 and Hanako NAKAJIMA\*2

 (Received ○th October 2022, Accepted ○th February 2023)

Abstract

The concept of Third Cinema was begun in Latin America in the 1960’s by two Argentine filmmakers, Felnando Solanas and Octavio Getino. According to Solanas and Getino, Third Cinema is concerned with making political films. This is in contrast to both ‘First Cinema’, which describes the type of films made by Hollywood with the aim of making a financial profit; and Second Cinema, which refers to so-called ‘Art Cinema’, where the aim is to depict the director’s vision of the world. Third Cinema is a collaborative process and its aim is to instigate political revolution. This paper explains the history of Third Cinema and examines whether the concept still has relevancy in the present.

Keywords: Lagrangian singularity, Lefschetz invariant, Congruences, Standard zeta values

**1 INTRODUCTION**

Since the time that Schultz(1) proposed a synthesis curve to show a unified dose-response relationship for various kinds of noise sources, a considerable number of reviews ###############. Furthermore there is a great need for a unified annoyance scale acceptable to many researchers.

We constructed four to seven-point category scales in Japanese for noise annoyance based on the meanin-gs of the descriptors assigned to the categories and in-vestigated the effect of the different category scales on the annoyance response in a psycho-acoustic experim-ent(2). ######## Because of the lack of social survey date on the community response to ordinary railway n-oise in Japan, there is now a great need for data to rel-ate the two.

**2 METHODS**

**2.1 Social survey**

A social survey on community response to railway noise was carried out by a distribute-collect method in urban and rural areas along railways in Kyushu, Japan, during the periods from May to June.

##########################################################################################

############################################################################################

############################################################################################

############################################################################################

\*1 Library

\*2 Department of Civil Engineering and Architecture

　We constructed four to seven-point category scales in Japanese for noise annoyance based on the meanin-gs of the descriptors assigned to the categories and ######################################################.

############################################################################################.

**3 CONCLUTIONS**

The following main conclusions were reached in the present study.

1. Annoyance response such as % very annoyed and % rather annoyed are strongly affected by ########.

2. This suggests that ########################.

3. No systematic difference is found in dose-response　relationships between railway and road traffic noises, obtained from social surveys #####################　###########################################.

This finding is quite different from those of European studies.

**ACKNOWLEDGMENT**

This study was partly funded by Grant-in Aid for Scientific Research by the Japanese Ministry of Educa-tion, Science and Culture. The authors appreciate the scientific support of Dr. Evy Christrom, University of Gothenburg, in planning the framework of the．．．

**REFERENCES**

1. Schultz, T. Z., Synthesis of social surveys on noise annoyance, Journal of the Acoustical Society of America, 64(2), 1977, p377-405.
2. Mizumoto, T. , Takasago, J. and Washibetsu, S., An experimental study on an annoyance scale for noise assess- ment, Journal of the Acoustical Society of Japan (in Japanese), 50(3), 1987, p215-226.
3. Mizumoto, T. , Takasago, J. and Washibetsu, S., Cross-cultural study on community response to traffic noise(1): Surveys in Songkhla, Thailand and Tomakomai, Japan, Proceedings of Internoise (in Japanese), 945, 1994, p1145-1148.