



Title	Principles of Urban Sociology
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Issue Date	1958-07-26
Doc URL	http://hdl.handle.net/2115/77338
Type	manuscript
Note	ノート（昭和 33年 7月 26日）、直筆英文。
File Information	D001_01PrinciplesofUrbanSociologysummary33726.pdf



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Principles of Urban So-
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Summary

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The Principles of Urban Sociology

By Eitaro Suzuki

Summary

The author ^{investigates} ~~treats~~ especially
^{on} the following three points in
this book.

1.) The city, ~~as in the case~~ ^{of} the
^{like the} agricultural village, is a
community in which every

helps each other

for the defence against common enemy and for getting living at everyday life.

- dispersing place 分散所
- gathering and dispersion (集散)
- distributing centre (集散中心)

as a whole

body cooperates # for life
 The city, however, ^{carries} besides the above character, which is quite same with the village, ~~keeps~~ ^{has} the function of ^{distributing} joint ^{carries} point of social and cultural ^{for material culture goods} circulation of ^{centre} currents within a nation.

The function as a ^{of social distributing} joint ^{centre} ^{unit} point which differs city from village.

① School groups ^{are secondary} ~~is another~~ important groups in urban life.

family or common livelihood group
office group or common

2.) Among all social groups accumulating ^{within} an urban community, or a city life as a whole, livelihood groups and office groups are the principal. ① Schools can be said preparing group of office group. ^{other} Various associations contributing ^{for life} for culture, improvement or for amusement ^{in urban life} are but leisure-time associations, however brilliant they may

appear. (The author calls them life-improving groups.)

(As one special kind of life-improving groups serves for governmental authority and has special ~~so~~ social power, the author classifies it as one kind of ^{urban} groups, which may be called #.)

Urban life as a whole is, so can be said, an accumulating community

section group.

principally composed of
(the) ^{above} (fine kind of groups, ^{special})

And among these (five),
livelihood, ^{group and} office group,
^{are basic} and school group ^{is second}
the fundamental, (life ⁱⁿ
^{all leisure time} improving) groups (and ^{part}
section groups) being but
special superficial.

3) Urban people preserve ^{as a whole}
order in their lives, by

beyond
~~around~~ the city
boundary.

show their attending area,
when they belong to urban
offices or schools, in their
daily life lives.

instinct of expressing regular
~~the whole of~~ ^{as a whole}
movement in their daily lives.

We can observe spatial
~~or~~ regularity and time
regularity in urban life.

Spatial regularity can be
observed ^{for instance} in trade area
and service area ^{both} inside
and outside
the natural city and ~~the~~ outside

(And ~~the~~ city living outside the city &
~~not~~ those attending belonging
to urban
offices or schools so show)

② The three points are in short
~~that is~~ 1) on the function of
~~an urban society~~ city 2) on the
social construction of city
3) on the regularity of urban
life in ^{time} space and ~~time~~ space.

Time regularity ^{repeating every m} in urban life
can be observed ^{daily, weekly, and monthly} in business
activity, rest, and settlement, ^{and on} of account ^{on}.

The above three points are
discussed in this book, and
almost nothing more is
treated. ^{there} No book ever
published on urban sociology
has ^{tried to solve all of} treated of these questions.
~~No one, however, can doubt~~
that these three questions are, no doubt,
the most fundamental questions

^{in this book}
① The author is showing the result of his study on these questions.

He explains his opinion not metaphysically ^{but} by on the the results of social surveying.

investigate to clear out ~~the functions~~ and ~~the social structure~~ of urban society.

② A little more in details will be explained ^{his opinion about} these three points.
^{how the author discuss what are his opinion}

1) On the function of ^{natural} city — city differs from ^{agricultural} village only for ^{its} function as ^a jointing organ of social currents within a nation.

^{on} the fact that city grows up ^{the site of agricultural} upon village can clearly

The meaning resident com-
munity

The ^{the} conclusion of studies
^{about} on this topic by the author
is that

exactly
observed ^{on} in present day
^{with} villages ~~or~~ various grade of
urbanization. And the same
fact is affirmed by the
historical
studies of cities by historians.
We learn from the
~~studies~~ studies of villages with
various grade of urbanization
that with the increase of urbanity
in a village, ^{so much} increase of
those ^{people} whose occupations are not
agricultural can be observed.
jointing points for

^{collective}
contribute as a result
for ^{spreading and unifying} ~~promoting~~ generalization
or ~~balancing~~ or ~~spreading~~
materials or culture ~~or~~ within
a nation.

Non-agricultural occupations,
in short, are servicing for
unifying the culture and labelling goods
(as joints of currents of) materials
and culture within a nation.

The studies on ^{such} non-agricultural
~~total~~ occupations ^{have} led
the author to the conclusion
that almost all non-agricultural
occupations ^{# have} serve as
jointing organs of social
and material
(currents within a nation.)
There is a city there, where
many jointing organs are
^{gathering} assembling. And a city
as a whole carries the
function of jointing point

A small store in an agricultural village will spread ^{among villagers} materials from remote places.

Even a small detail merchant ^{may be} a ^{said} social organ spreading materials among nation.

Institutions mean social organs.

of social and material currents within a nation.

The author observes ^{the following} nine kinds of ^{social} ~~jointing~~ ^{or institutions} ~~jointing~~ organs of material and social currents within a nation.

1. selling institutions
2. technique ^{cal expert} institutions
3. transportation institutions
4. communication institutions
5. governmental institutions
6. public peace institutions

7. education^{al} institutions

8. religious institutions

9. amusement institutions

The author observed these nine kinds of jointing institutions ^{are all} gathering in each city ^{popularly} as called ^{a city} popularly. There are various grade of quasi-city, where nine kind of institutions are not gratified. And with the increase of number and scale of each

of these nine kinds of
institutions, ^{gathering ^{there} in a city} it carries ^{by}
higher urbanity. (on this
topic is

2.) On the social construction
of a city — ^{The author's conclusion that} household
group and office groups
are the basic groups
of all urban groups.

The author certifies ^{his opinion} it,
with the help of his theory
on normal life of normal
population.

(we can't observe correctly

urban life)

^{stands}
Urban ^{society as it is} is complicated and
^{too much} confused, because it con-
tains large quantity of
people ^{normal and abnormal,} gathering
in a small area.

And we must put away first of
all abnormal lives and abnormal
population ^{in the urban society}, if we try to
analyze it. ^{before}

The normal life of normal ^{population}

can be understood from
~~means~~ our common way of
living in our life.

Man, ^{while} when he ^{remains} is a child
before school age, live
under the protection of his
parents in their household,

after his school age
he attend school day after day.

After his graduation from
the school, he carries
on ^{some} occupation.

When he becomes too old

#

Abnormal life may be observed, ^{naturally} with abnormal population, but even normal population often may be ~~cannot~~ but thrown off the line.

to stay ^{at} his position he retires ^{from his post in his office} and becomes under the protection of his children or public service.

The above course of life is the normal course, and anyone who is on such course of life is, ^{no doubt,} ~~is a~~ normal man. Abnormal life means that his life is not on the above course. #

① Because ^{no body} ~~any one~~ can doubt that our urban society is supported ^{only} (normal) ~~subsisted~~ by the activities of normal population.

It is obvious
Abnormal population such as the sick or criminals, ~~will~~ can not support ^{all} the urban life even a day.

^{This the reason}
It is a reason why the author is convinced to insist that ~~the~~ household group and office group are the ~~the~~ basic groups of all urban groups.

We can easily understand that the social construction of urban society as a whole ^{must be} ~~is~~ constructed ^{fundamentally} on the normal ~~course~~ of life of normal people. ②

^{And}
For the normal ~~course~~ of life of normal people, ~~the~~ life in household and the life in office are the basic. #
^{As} school life ^{may be said} is the preparatory

⊗ for amusement, culture,
or life improvement,

course of occupational
life, and the school group
may be termed quasi-
occupational group.
And we must say household
group, office group, and
school group are the
basic groups. ^{Other} various
groups, [⊗] in urban society
are all mere ^{but} leisuretime
groups, however brilliant
they may appear.

Rhythmical

3.) On Regular Movements
in Urban Life —

Regularity in Urban Life
can be observed to ⁱⁿ ~~in~~
both ^{in time} and space. ^{or geographical}

As to the regularity in space,
many urban sociologists
have discussed. This is
the only topic the present
author investigate ⁱⁿ common
with other urban sociologists,
especially with American

① ^{these} the whole ^{stretch} of continued
areas ^{named} called 'the first life
sections' by the author.

The first life section is an
area of service centres
^{to} which a citizen ^{makes use of} concerns in
his ~~se~~ daily life.

~~As to the regularity in time,~~
Each citizen has his
own private the first limit of
area, which is slightly different
from his neighboring citizen,
but mostly same with him.

urban ecologists
~~sociologists.~~

One of his
new

opinions about this topics
is that the social ^{unity of an} entity ^{urban}
can be observed, ^{concretely} only ^{entity}
in a series of his so-called
'the first life sections', which
is an area of service centre
a citizen concerns ^{in his} every day. ^(life)
As to the regularity in time,
should be explained, ^{a little} more
in details, because it is
^{quite} a new idea in social sciences.

#

Only these two groups,
office ~~to~~ group and
school groups, have
strict time-tables of
activity in urban society.

We know time tables of
business and activities
~~labours~~ rest, observed by
all the members of
every day. In an office,

There is a fixed day of rest
every week, a fixed day
of salary or wages.

The ^{forms of} activity in an office
are
repeated regularly every
day, every week, or

every year. The same
can be said with ^{the activities of} schools
Among others ^{as to} labour and #

Although each kind of activity has

Buying and selling, ^{so} can
be said, is a form of regular
order of social conducts, but
is not repeated.

In ^{each office} urban society, salary day
is ~~for~~ payed regularly weekly
or monthly on fixed day.

This is because labour
is done ^{so much} regularly every
week, or every month.

^{again} We know
The time of rest, ^{which} is merely
^{we enjoy fixed} the leisure-time, the time for rest, ^{of labour.}

①

~~Salary~~ ~~have~~ strictly fixed
time-rule is fixed, strictly, ^{most}

And we know ^{the} time of salary
and the time of rest
is important in our life and
are
the time rule is obeyed strictly.

Among our activities in life,
labour, payment, and rest

we have their own time
rules. But the time rule

for labour is the ^{basic} ~~primary~~

and the other two are
depend upon ~~the two~~.

labour. #

^{urban}
① is enjoyed in our life.

^{But} The salary, which is the payment for labour, is appreciated as the ~~root~~ ^{source} of life.

The regularity of life concerns to various forms of life, but it does most strongly to labour.

The time tables for labour in offices ^{are} the primary planners of urban life, so we may say. There is, ^{however,} no time-table of Δ

fixed on the earth, and
that the dwellers in village
are ~~more moral~~ and
more emotional.

A village ~~is~~ community
is a ~~society~~ of face to face ^{society}
~~when~~ ^{pile} the city urban community
is a society of strangers.
This is the primary fact
which results differences
between the rural world
(and urban world)

△ labour for children
before school age and
the old incapable for labour.
These two classes can be
said to remain outside
of the ^{urban} society which is ^{confining} strongly
^{but} regularly ^{its members} in time and
space.

its members

Urban life is much more
restricted by time-tables
than rural life. That is #

#

because in urban life
majority of people belong
to ^{larger} offices where time-
tables must be obeyed
by all the members of them,
when occupations were
carried on ^{within} by every family,
time-tables of work must
have been much more
loosely.

For the study of social
phenomena, especially ^{that} of

①

④

urban society, we can't
neglect regularity of life
in time and space. ;