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NOTE BOOK

SUPERIOR IN QUALITY

Principles of Urban Sociology

Summary

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The Principles of Urban Sociology

By Eitaro Suzuki

Summary

The author investigates especially on the following three points in this book.

1.) The city, 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 分散地
gathering and dispersion (集散)
distributing centre (集散地)

as a whole

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

© School groups are secondary. ~~to another~~
important groups in urban
life.

family or common livelifood
group
office group or common
o

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

section groups.

appear. (The author calls them life-improving groups.) (As are special kind of life-improving groups serves for governmental authority and has special ~~soo~~ 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

principally composed of
(the) (above fine kind & social) of groups.

And among these (fine),
livelihood, groups and office groups,
are basic and school groups (are) is second
the fundamental, life
all leisuretime
improving (groups (and
section groups) being but
superficial.

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

~~instance of~~ expressing regular movement in ~~their~~ (the whole of their) daily lives. We can observe spatial ~~and~~ regularity and time regularity in ~~a~~ 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 ~~#~~ ~~and~~ those ~~attending~~ belonging to urban offices or schools ~~so show~~)

(beyond ~~around~~ the city boundary.

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

The three points are in short ~~, that is~~ 1) on the function of ~~our urban society~~ city, 2) on the social construction of city 3) on the regularity of urban life in ~~space~~ time 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 so on. (of account)

The above ~~three~~ points are discussed in this book, ~~and~~ and almost nothing more is treated (there). No book ever published on urban sociology has ~~treated of~~ (tried to solve all 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 metaphisically but 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 this 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.

The fact that city grows up on the site of agricultural upon village can clearly

The meaning resident community

The conclusion of studies about this topics by the author is that

exactly
observed on present day
villages with various grade of
urbanization. And the same
fact is affirmed by the
historical studies of cities by historians.
We learn from the 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.

collecting [illegible]

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

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

The studies on such non-agricultural 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 ~~jointing~~ social organs (or institutions) jointing of material and social currents within a nation.

1. selling institutions
2. technical expert institutions
3. transportation institutions
4. communication institutions
5. governmental institutions
6. public peace institutions

7. educational institution
8. religious institutions
9. amusement institutions

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

of these nine kinds of gathering there ~~in a city~~ institutions, it carries higher urbanity.

2.) On the social construction on this topic is
The author's conclusion that
of a city — household groups and office groups are the basic groups of all urban groups.
his opinion
The author certifies 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 complicated and
confused too much, 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
analize it. before
The normal life of normal population

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

Man, when he is a child while remains 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, a normal man. Abnormal life means that his life is not on the above course. #

©

Because ~~one~~ no body can doubt that our urban society is supported ~~subsisted~~ only by normal activities of normal population.

It is obvious that abnormal population such as the sick or criminals will can not support all the urban life even a day.

This is the reason why the author is convinced to insist that household groups and office groups are 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 ~~source of~~ life of normal people. ©

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

⊗ for amusement, culture,
or life improvement.

course of occupational
life, the school group
may be termed quassi-
occupational group.
And we must say household
groups, office groups, and
school groups 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 ~~in~~ in both in time and space. or geographical

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

these stretch
② the whole 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 ~~a~~ dayly life.

~~As to the regularity in time,~~
~~it~~ Each citizen has his
own private the first timetable
area, which is slitely different
from his neiboring citizen,
but mostly same with him

urban ecologists ~~sociologists~~. One of his new opinions about this topics is that the social unity of an urban ~~society~~ community can be observed concretely, only in (a series of his so-called 'the first life sections', which is an area of service centres a city in concerns in his every day life) as to the regularity in time, should be explained a little more in details, because it is a quite new idea in social sciences.

#

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

We know time tables of business and activities ~~labour rest~~ obeied by all the members of every day. ~~An~~ an offices. There is a fixed day of rest every week, a fixed day of salary or wages. forms of The activity in an office are repeated regularly every day, every week, or every year. ✡ The same can be said with the activities of school ✡ ~~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, salary day is ~~for~~ payed regurally weekly or monthly on fixed day. This is because labour is done so much regularly every week, or every month.

(again) We know how we enjoy fixed The time of rest which is merely of labour the leisure-time, the time for rest,

(1)

~~salary have strictly fixed~~

~~time-rule is fixed strictly~~ most

And we know the time of salary and the time of rest are so important in our life and the time rule is obeyed strictly. Among our activities in life, labour, payment, and rest ~~are~~ have their own time rules. But the time rule for labour is the ~~primary~~ basic and the other two ~~are~~ depend upon ~~the two~~ labour. #

urban

(c) 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.

However,

There is no time-table of △

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

A village ~~or~~ community is a ~~society~~ of face to face society. While ~~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 ~~are~~ can be said to remain outside ✱ the urban society which is strongly confining its members but regularly, in time and space.

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

*

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

For the study of social
phenomena, especially that of

A

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