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Research on Criminal Phenomena and Countermeasures against
Them in Kashima Industrial Development Area

— Fifth (Final) Report —

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I. Introduction

Since 1971 we have conducted a series of researches on the Kashima Seaside Industrial Area with a view to recognizing the correlation of crime with the process of development. This final report dealt with certain impacts on the inhabitants which had been arising out of the social, economic, and technological developments in the Area. The study included, *inter alia*, the changes in values and attitudes generally associated with the inhabitants. It also covered various aspects of the inhabitants' movement against development and of environmental problems in this industrializing area.

II. Outline of Research Projects

Understanding of the major forces and pressures that influence social changes and of the impacts that arise from such changes is imperative in the analysis of relationship between social changes and trends of crime in the Kashima Area. Under the Research Projects on Industrial Development of Kashima Area, comprehensive surveys were made of various factors relating to social changes, trends of crime and delinquency, and the progress of development in the Area. Statistical and other data thus obtained will be utilized for establishing an effective social defense policy which should be integrated into the Kashima and other regional industrial development plans.

The results of research projects which appeared in the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Interim Reports can be summarized as follows:

- (a) Kashima Area has attained its nearly fullest industrial development as initially anticipated. In addition to the changes in industrial structure, the process of industrialization and consequent urbanization has produced the great population growth and many urban ways of living in the Area.

- (b) Considerable backwardness can be observed in educational and cultural phases of social development mainly due to the lack of careful and sufficient considerations at the planning stage of the development project. This has had degenerating impacts on public morals in the highly urbanized area and weakened the educational function of family as an important institution for social control.
- (c) Attitudes and behavior patterns of junior highschool students in their daily lives did not always show definite modification in correspondence with the process of urbanization. However, there has been a growing delinquent subculture associated with various deviant behavior patterns particularly in those areas where urbanization has been most rapidly and remarkably changing all aspects of their lives.
- (d) The number of all Penal Code crimes known to the police and its rate to the population have showed a rapid increase between 1962 and 1971. Notable increase can be seen in the crimes of theft and professional or gross negligence causing death or injury during the same period. Since 1972 these two categories of crimes together with total Penal Code crimes have been on the decrease, although other categories of crimes such as fraud and embezzlement have showed a slight increase in number.
- (e) Efforts have been made to strengthen the police force for effective law enforcement and prevention of crime. However, such increasing power has nevertheless failed to keep pace with rapid increase in various crimes, whose clearance rate has accordingly declined from 1963 to 1971. Here it should be noted that the organizations for crime prevention were established with the active and cooperative participation of inhabitants to the police and other government agencies and have been operated to cope with crime situations resulting from the process of development in the Area.

III. Summary of the 5th (Final) Report

This Final Report mainly analyzed the results of inhabitant research which had been conducted to observe the impacts of development on the inhabitant's social attitudes and behavior patterns. It is interesting to note that the confusion of value system and the weakening of communal solidarity have been fostered remarkably in the central area of development as an unavoidable product of the conflict of old and new culture. This may provide one important clue to the correlation of deviancy and other pathological behavior with the process of development itself.

I. Progress of Industrial Development in Kashima Area

Kashima Seaside Industrial Area has been expected to complete its original

industrializing process during the period from 1963 to 1975. Around two-thirds of 61 industrial enterprises which had decided to extend their businesses to this Area started operation before the end of that period. A delay has been occasioned owing to the economic depression since 1973.

2. Recent Trends of Crime in Kashima Area

In 1974, all Penal Code crimes except "professional or gross negligence causing death or bodily injury" (mostly traffic accidents) known to the police showed a slight increase in comparison with those in the previous year. In the main area covering the jurisdiction of Kashima Police Station, there has been an increase in violent crimes in contrast to a decrease in crimes of theft and fraud. In the whole Kashima area under the jurisdictions of Kashima and two other police stations, the trend has been characterized remarkably in an increase in crimes of extortion and assault and a decrease in crime of fraud. Since these figures more or less correspond to those in other cities of similar population size, it may be assumed that crime in Kashima has been transforming its nature from initial products of confusion to recent urban-type deviancy. In addition, the number of professional or gross negligence causing death or bodily injury has decreased in number within the jurisdictions of Kashima and two other police stations in 1974, while those areas still maintained its considerably high occurrence rate than the whole Ibaraki Prefecture to which Kashima Area belonged.

3. Impacts of Development on Social Attitudes and Behavior Patterns

Comprehensive surveys were made of the relationship between social changes and social attitudes or behavior patterns of the inhabitants in Kashima Area. They were divided into "Native Inhabitants" who had settled down in that Area until 1963 and "Migrants" who had migrated to it since 1964. For more precise analysis, the former was further subdivided into three groups in consideration of the developmental impacts on them: (1) Core Area Group, (2) Intermediate Area Group, and (3) Marginal Area Group. Comparative analysis was made of various factors such as living conditions, social and moral attitudes, crime preventive measures, and victims of crime in each of these groups.

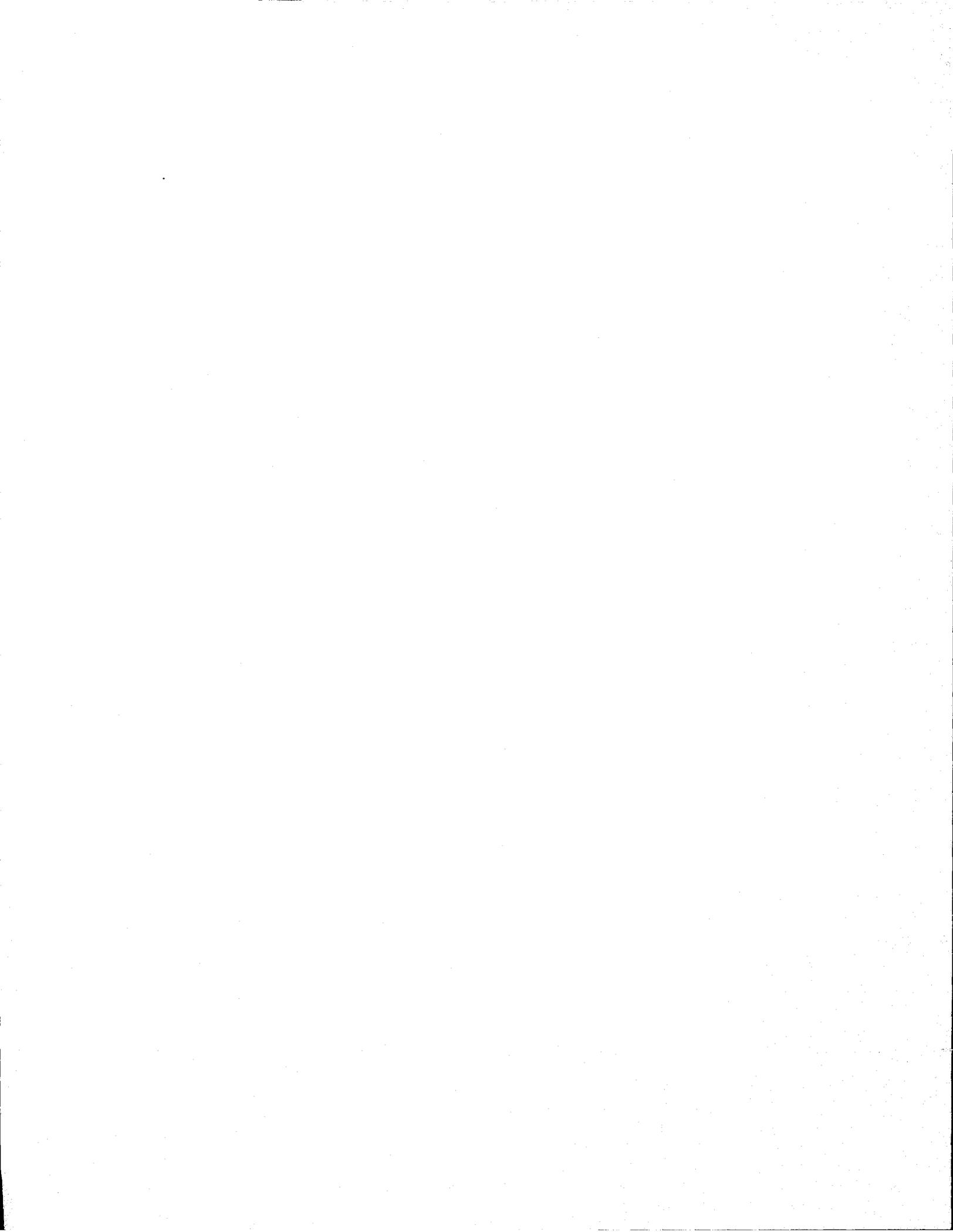
It was made clear by the survey that the development project had brought about serious impacts on the side of inhabitants as well as their communities in Kashima Area. There had been a considerable proportion of migrants who showed different social and moral attitudes and behavior patterns together with a growing number of native inhabitants who tended to adopt closer attitudes toward those of migrants. Further the high cost of present crime prevention activities may well illustrate existence of the difficult and unsolved issues in the field of criminal policy.

4. Environmental Problems in Kashima Area

Despite the initial stress on "Non-Pollution Development," there had been a visible sign of pollution in the Area. In accordance with the progress of development, there will be more occurrence of pollution and increase in crime relating to the environmental conditions.

IV. Conclusion

As we have been in this and previous research reports, the change in the way of life in Kashima Area is characterized by extensive conflicts of norms and values, rapid social change, increased mobility of the inhabitants, emphasis on material goods and individualism, and an increase in the use of formal rather than informal social controls. It is of an urgent necessity to have a well-laid social defense program integrated with a comprehensive community development project while planning such industrial development program as the Kashima Project. As a matter of fact, the Kashima had to face the increase in crimes in parallel with the progress of development, although they have regained relatively calm and stable tendency at present. There have been still a number of unsolved and difficult problems in crime control and prevention in Kashima Area, which require swift and certain treatment for the solutions.



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