

Abstracts (要 旨)

A Study of the Indicators of Security & Safety for Parents and Children on the stage of child-rearing in Megalopolis

Hisako MAKIMURA

We found that the old aged is increasing and the young aged is decreasing in population, the other side the child-rearing families increasing in population by high residential buildings in center of Osaka. We researched some areas in Osaka City on traffic access, conveniently, day nursery, day-care service, regional child-care support group. We checked on roads, parks, stations, public facilities, shopping centers by baby carriage in addition.

Key Words : security, safety, child-rearing, parent and child, city planning, megalopolis

Cross-nationality marriage with *Kibei Nisei* ; A case study on Nobuko Iinuma

Itsuko KAMOTO

Nobuko met Seiko Iinuma at the guest room of the Tokiwa dormitory of Jissen Women's University, Tokyo. Nobuko does not consider her marriage to be *kokusai kekkon*, which can be literally translated as "international marriage", since Seiko is a *Kibei Nisei*. Seiko was born in the United States to Japanese parents in 1926. His mother took infant Seiko to Japan and he was brought up in Kochi, his parents' hometown. Second generation of Japanese Americans are called *Niseis*, and further referred to as *Kibei Niseis* if they grew up in Japan before being repatriated to the United States as young adults. Even though Nobuko never thinks of herself as a War Bride, she is one by virtue of gone to the United States on a military ship in 1953. War Bride Studies seldom explore the cases of Japanese women marrying *Kibei Nisei*, even though it is well known that second-generation Japanese Americans were instrumental in bringing many Japanese women across the Pacific Ocean to the United States after World War II. This paper based on the life history of Nobuko Iinuma, and hopes to add a missing piece to the study of War Brides.

Key Words : *Kibei Nisei*, *kokusai kekkon* (cross-nationality marriage), War bride

Awareness survey and future issues on family pets

Takaharu GAMO

In this survey research, by focused on family pets, the results of "public opinion survey on animal protection" published by Cabinet office in October 2010 was verified by comparing with the results for younger generation who live in the Kinki area, and the problems that should be solved in Japan were made clear by investigating situation in America and Germany through analyzing the documents issued by general consulate.

Main results are indicated as follows:

- (1) Compared with 7 years ago, the proportion of pet lovers has increased (from 66% to 73%), but the proportion of breeding experience has decreased (from 37% to 34%).
- (2) Compared with 7 years ago, cat and fish breeding ratio increase and dog breeding ratio decreases.
- (3) In America, the percentage of households having dogs holds steady at 37% in the last 3 decades (19% in Japan). That can be thought that family pet is deeply built into the lives of American.
- (4) In Germany, animal protection group has been organized across the country since 80 years ago and create the strong management structure for removing animal kill-disposal by settling the shelter called "animal house".

Key Words : animal protection, family pet, pet breeding

A Study of the Consciousness and the Realities of Men & Women with respect to Work in a Recession and the old aged & depopulated Society

Hisako MAKIMURA

There is in need of women's work in the old aged and depopulated society. We researched and analyzed on the consciousness and the realities of men & women with respect to work about 3000 peoples in Osaka-City in recession. House-wives reduce, and women who work regular increase. The other hand, men who work regular reduce. The reason of work comes near between men and women.

Key Words : work, work life balance, gender, recession, old aged society

A Note on Japanese Deflation

Shoken ITO

I studied the effects of deflation on private plant & equipment investments and corporate profits. I could say, the sluggish investments until the beginning of 2000s were mainly due to the overcapacities and the debt burdens which Japanese enterprises had in post-bubble era. The low level investments compared with cash flows in 2000s could be attributed the low expected growth rates. The downward rigidities of wages compared with general prices were observed in 1990s, but not so in 2000s at least in non manufacturing industries. It suggests deflation did not decreased corporate profits in 2000s.

Key Words : deflation, capital investments, expected growth rates
