

Community Watch / Patrol and Neighborhood Safety Commons —Test Case of Matsunaga Safety Patrol Team, Fukuyama City (Hiroshima, JPN) —

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During the situation that cities or localities in many countries are more shifting their weights to safety-oriented society, many trials are sought in each context. Through the test case of establishment of an elementary school District Safety Patrol Team in Fukuyama City (Hiroshima, Japan), the structure of the neighborhood formation (comprised of neighborhood organizations) and the actual basis for the existence of "Neighborhood Safety Commons" is treated. And for the controversy concerning Police Stations in Japan (that Police has lost their abilities to commit neighborhoods since 1960s and 70s), light are shed to other aspects as well.

Keywords : Community Safety Commons Trayvon Martin Fukuyama Police

1. Community Watch and Patrol as Neighborhood Safety Commons

Community Policing, Community Watch, and Community Patrol have been inevitable elements in community planning in these decades in Japan, US and many European countries. Keeping formation for them such as networks between neighborhoods and community police officers, or residential formation for community patrol, needs tremendous efforts and works for neighborhood leaders, community polices etc. Keeping formation for them is so vulnerable.

1.1 Trayvon Martin Incident and Controversy on Community Watch

In this realm an incident in US has attracted the attention from all over the world. The fatal shooting of teenager Trayvon Martin in Sanford, Florida occurred by George Zimmerman, an appointed neighborhood watch coordinator. Zimmerman shoot with his gun the 17 years old high school student, Trayvon Martin who had not weapons. After Zimmerman was taken

in custody, questioned by the police for five hours, he was released with "no evidence" to refute his claim of having acted in self defense. After his release, many protestors called for his arrest and a full investigation. Six weeks later, he was charged with murder by a special prosecutor appointed by Florida Governor. (His trial began on June 10, 2013, and acquitted him of second degree of murder and of manslaughter charges.)

When the Trayvon Martin case exploded onto the national scene, it gave rise to a discourse on the appropriate public function of neighborhood watch of which number is 25,000 or more. On the one hand defenses or advocacies for Neighborhood Watch are observed. Those insist the social meaning and benefit, and also that it is mistake for Neighborhood Watch group not to check the background-check to him, claiming the Neighborhood Watch is supposed to be just eyes of police enforcement (not to suppress to fight with anyone, and not to bring any weapons). A police department's volunteer coordinator of Sanford City, advocates for Neighborhood Watch, saying,

"Obviously, he didn't follow the basic philosophy of the neighborhood watch." (The New York Times, 22 March 2012). National Sheriffs' Association that has promoted neighborhood watch, has the same opinion. On the one hand, Finegan (2012) remarks, in many states neighborhood watch members can carry firearms and are protected under Stand Your Ground laws from having to retreat when confronted by a suspect. They are also in need of statutory oversight and restrictions, just like the police. And also in response to the Trayvon Martin's case, US Congresswoman Sheila Jackson Lee tried to draft a bill that would require neighborhood watch groups to be certified and limit their duties. Brewer and Grabosky (2013) remark about the emergence of police - community 'co-production' as a prominent crime control paradigm in the US. As such programs like Neighborhood Watch is exposed to "warnings voiced by policing scholars and practitioners of a dark side that also continues to threaten, not enhance, public security (emerged typically in the Marvin's case)."

1.2 Vulnerable Community Network

Along with the "for" and "contra" controversy, one critical aspect of neighborhood/ community should be closely observed in the situation. The incident and the increasing pressure to making some regulations over neighborhood watches would be an unfortunate byproduct of the Martin tragedy, according to Sodaro. Many neighborhood watches have a hard time obtaining sufficient volunteers for this rather thankless activity." And "Increasing standards without providing incentives would decrease the volunteer pool" (Sodaro 2012). In the harsh communities /neighborhoods, community policing and community watch tend to be eagerly promoted. But more critical impact such as Martin's case, volunteer pools tend to decrease. Community-or neighborhood network is so vulnerable.

1.3 Neighborhood Safety Commons

In the undercurrent of such heated controversies, there would be some agony or fear about how to recognize or grasp the organic dynamism in neighborhoods. Neighborhood collective actions such as Neighborhood Watch are comprised of the works and networks of the neighborhood persons, especially based on the "public goods"-feeling inside them. The interactions with authorities such as police (police department, police stations, officers) or some municipality (some division, neighborhood coordinator staffs) tend to strongly affect the character and formation of neighborhood collective actions. Neighborhood collective actions in many cities have built or are possible to build Neighborhood Safety Commons (or Community Safety Commons), the shared resources for areal safety that are built by neighborhoods and utilized by neighborhood persons and the residents around there. Establishing it needs hard work, that requisites the broad networks in the neighborhoods, and with some authorities or agencies. Neighborhood Safety Commons, situational resource for areal safety, are so vulnerable for establishing in terms of community organizing from inside as well as in terms of external relationship or interaction.

Along with the tendency that Commons researchers have treated, relative to the "traditional" natural-based commons, new researches on "New Commons" including "neighborhood commons", "local commons" have emerged since 1993, or 1994 (Hess 2008; Maeyama 2013). According to Hess, urban commons, or "neighborhood commons" covers several aspects:

- Homeless
- Housing, homeowners association, apartment communities
- Community Gardens
- Security
- Sidewalks
- Silence / Noise
- Street Trees
- Streets

In addition to that Benson focused on local security issue as neighborhood commons (1994). And Krebs, sever, and Clear (1999), Wagenaar and Soeparmman (2004), Blackstone et al.(2007) have treated local security. The "Neighborhood Safety Commons" that this article treats is one of the core concepts of new commons.

1.4 Community Safety in Japanese Context.

In US Community Watch and Community Patrol Movement have been closely related with the reform of the police. Due to Miller et al.(1994) Community Watch has been promoted especially in Community Era since 1980s. Philosophy and mission of police has changed. The mission changed from broad social service (Political Era :1940s to 1930s),and crime control (Reform Era :1930s to 1980s) with Professional Attitude and Centralized system, to Community Service (Community Era: 1980s to Present). In Community Era in US there occurred a new belief that through corporation with the people quality of life and neighborhoods are improved. It means "philosophical dramatically change". Along with on criminal control, emphasis is put on stabilities of neighborhoods, quality of live and activating neighborhoods. Police officers are supposed to act, not only for law enforcement, but also as advisors for projects in neighborhoods, facilitators and leaders, being expected to be "part of neighborhoods" (Reising & Parks 2004). In that process Community Watch has been developed and promoted in many cities in US.

In Japan the contexts are different from US. Ames (1981) made research on "police activities in community settings" through the surveys to some local cities in Japan : Kurashiki (Okayama Prefecture), Matsuyama (Ehime Prefecture). The result of the research is that instead of surprisingly declining criminal rates since 1950s,"decreasing tendency for citizens to cooperate readily with the police" was observed. By the urbanizations and industrialization, its effective work was posed". And "as the police

lose their ability to count on close personal relations within the community in the exercise of their duties, they come to rely increasingly on technology" (Ames 1981). In the peculiar municipality-police relation in Japan where the police stations are under the direct jurisdiction of National Police Agency, completely separated from municipalities' influence or claims, that situation deservingly has kept police station to "lose their ability to count on close personal relations within the community. Compare to the US Police reform including developing Community Watch, police stations as well as neighborhoods in Japan looked apathy for taking close relationship, keeping social service such as keeping neighborhood safety on a conjoint basis. Residents in neighborhoods seemed not to act for some collective actions for reducing social problems and for keeping neighborhood safety due to little violence, few drag etc. The "Community Safety Commons" appeared difficult to be established.

In this article for ascertaining the actual present situation of Community Safety Commons. That will shed light on neighborhoods actions and neighborhood - police relation, and also the reason of new development.

2. Neighborhood Safety Commons in Japan

- Through the case study on "Matsunaga Elementary School Safety Patrol Team"

2.1 Background

Here the background for movement for public safety should be mentioned. On June 8, 2001 Osaka massacre incident occurred. A 37-year-old former janitor Mamoru Takuma broke in Ikeda Elementary School in Osaka (affiliated with Osaka Kyoiku University) armed with a 28 cm kitchen knife and killed eight children, mostly between the ages of seven and eight, and seriously injured thirteen other children and two teachers.

That impact was tremendous. Around 2002 to 2005 volunteer patrol teams started to be established for elementary students' public safety by PTAs and neighborhood groups in all over Japan. As to the countermeasures to the violence against elementary schools, kidnaps, gropers team members, several to ten, tend do patrols and watches on streets' corners, wearing items such as patrol-jumpers, patrol-vests, and arm badges. And some drive their cars and bicycles with "PTA Patrol Car" stickers.

2.2 Public Safety Patrol Team and styles of their emerging

Due to the research (Maeyama 2012), in establishing Public Safe Patrol Team there are 4 types. 1) School boards of cities initiated and promoted residents and PTAs establish it. School boards, along with asking police stations in the areas to assist, promoted to build "Community Watch Team for Kids' Safety" in elementary school area basis (Such as Itabashi-ward of Tokyo, 2006). 2) Cities (especially Safety Division) or police stations called for the volunteers to build the "Community Watch Team for Kids' Safety". In the City of Soka (Saitama Prefecture) "Easy Community Watch in everyday life , in walking, dog-walking etc" were conducted (2005). 3) Private companies promoted patrol activities as their community contribution. Newspaper companies and their delivery shops built "Safety Patrol Teams". 4500 staffs of 75 newspaper delivery shops of "Too Nippo News" in Aomori Prefecture made agreement about the teaming with Aomori Police. 4) Individual volunteers and voluntary associations did patrol activity, such as some branch of Karate club, Senior Citizens' Clubs, Non profit organizations by themselves start their safety patrol actions. "Asaminami Mammorun Ja" Team (literally, "I will protect Asaminami Area" Team) was launched by Asaminami Kids' Brunch (Hiroshima City) of Shorinji Marchial Arts Association in 2008. And Yoshinogari Federation of Senior Citizens' Club started "Kids' Safety

Patrol Team by Silver Power" in 2004. The school boards-initiative style and cities-initiative style , along with other styles have been driven.

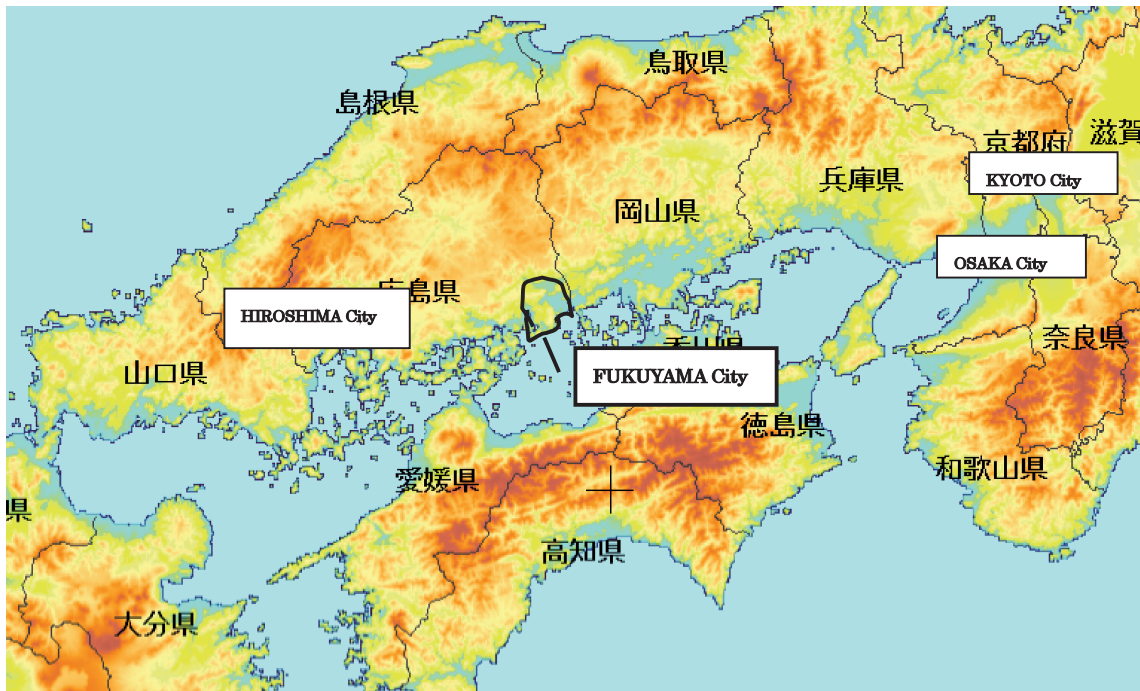
2.3 Structure of Neighborhood Watch Organizations and "Safety Commons"

Here Structure of Neighborhood Watch is observed. As to the benchmark of structure the Matsunaga area of Fukuyama City (Hiroshima Prefecture) is examined. Fukuyama City is the next city of Kurashiki City that Ames made the survey in the late 1970s to the first 1980s. And the formation layout of Safety Patrol in Matsunaga District (Fukuyama City) is examined in terms of Safety Commons on the basis of research including interviews. The Fukuyama City is about 150 miles west from Osaka. And Matsunaga area is located in the west area of Fukuyama. Population of Fukuyama is about 460,000, and within it population of Matsunaga District is about 39,541¹.

According to the interview to Mr. Hironari Yamazaki, President of League of Matsunaga School Area Jichikai (Chonakai) [Matsunaga Gakku Jichikai Rengoukai]², when Mr. Yamazaki retired the city and became a member of consultation body for Fukuyama West Police Station, accepting the asking from the police station, he found peoples' commitment to Bohan Kumiai (Crime Prevention Association) were inactive in 2003. So he tried to cultivate organizations including Bohan Kumiai (Crime Prevention Association) as well as partnership with the Fukuyama West Police Station etc for years.

Matsnaga School Area is a standard local community as of local cities, comprised of 12 neighborhoods, and of which population is 11,034 (Figure 1). Average number per household is 2.21.

Map 1 West Japan and Fukuyama City (Hiroshima Prefecture)



(map : based on the data from Digital Japan Web System)

Figure 1 Population of Matsunaga Elementary School Area

Neighborhood	Population	Household
Matsunagacho	322	153
Matsunagacho1	165	99
Matsunagacho2	1494	643
Matsunagacho3	1403	645
Matsunagacho4	2135	995
Matsunagacho5	1400	645
Matsunagacho6	829	349
Matsunagacho7	7	6
Minami –Matsunagacho	1171	515
Minami –Matsunagacho2	1661	777
Minami –Matsunagacho3	440	168
Minami –Matsunagacho4	7	1
(Sum)	11,034	4,996

In Matsunaga School Area a Runover accident occurred by dump truck in the neighborhood 15:30 in 16 July 2010. Ayano Takahashi (7 years old) was killed when she walked and came back to her home³. 5 Months later Matsunaga School Area Safety Patrol Team was established officially. Making process of it is observed as the benchmark.

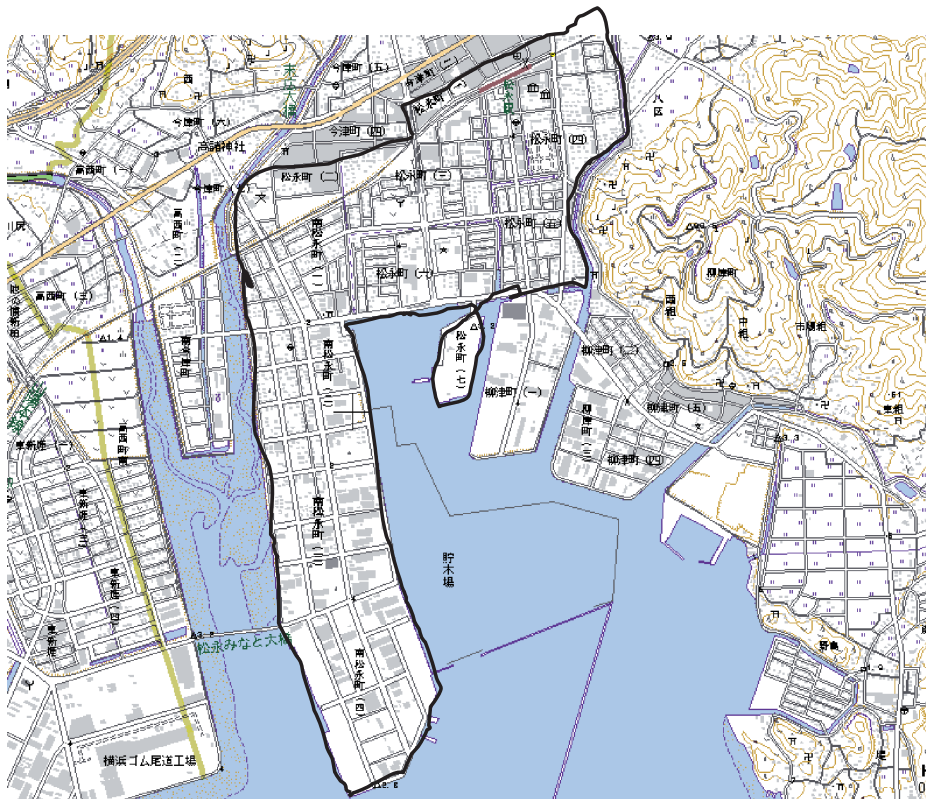
Establishment of Matsunaga School Area Safety Patrol Team

The first members are 110, comprised of the members of it 90 as well as Area Safety Promoters (Tiiki Anzen Suisinin) 30. In the “going to school time” in the morning about 50 attended the activity. And in the closing time in the afternoon 15 to 16 members attended.

It is officially established by Gakku Machizukuri Suisin Iinkai (School Area Neighborhood Council) that had been promoted to build in all over the city areas by the city. The first establishment ceremony was held in 17 December 2010, to where along with Gakku Machizukuri Suisin Iinkai, two other organizations attended: Fukuyama West Police Station and Bohan Kumiai (Crime Prevention Association)⁴.

Ten days ago of the ceremony the written request sheets were sent to each household in the school area, that requested the residents to attend the Safety Patrol Team on volunteer basis. It remarked, “Confronting the critical death-traffic accident in July as well as the often bicycle thefts in this area, we need to strengthen our organization, and seriously need to build Matsunaga School Area Safety Patrol Team,

Map 2 Matsunaga Area (Fukuyama City)



(map : based on the data from “Digital Japan Web System”)

through which each resident is supposed to act against crime prevention in natural way". And also along with the Call Sheet (Figure 2), Registration Card was sent to each household⁵.

2.4 Formation-Layout of for School Area Safety Patrol Team

As to the formation-layout for Matsunaga Elementary School Safety Patrol Team (Figure 3), Local Commissioner (民生委員), Crime Prevention Federation and its members, Local Safety Promoters, and Womens' club are the relatively traditional organizations that have long history of cooperation with municipality, police etc. Those became the one big basis for the Safety Patrol Team. And on the other hand registered volunteer citizens became the biggest basis for that team.

On the contrary PTA, Childrens Group, Chonaikai remained inactive according to Mr.Yamazaki.

Figure 2 Call Sheet for Safety Patrol Team to residents

〒729-0104
福山市松永町 様

2010年12月7日
松永学区まちづくり推進委員会
委員長 福島 治

防犯ボランティア「まつなが見守り隊」結成式参加について (お願い)

平素より、地域安全活動にご理解ご尽力いただき厚くお礼申し上げます。
松永学区では、住民が安全で安心して暮らせる犯罪のないまちづくりをめざし、自主防犯活動に取り組んでいるところです。しかしながら、7月には小学生の重大死亡事故の発生や、自転車の盗難等多発していることに鑑み、さらなる組織の強化を図る必要があります。
この度、防犯ボランティア「まつなが見守り隊」を結成し、必要な情報を積極的に提供するなどして、地域住民が防犯活動を自然に取れる行動を推進していくことになりました。一人でも多くの方に、この活動に参加していただきますようお願いいたします。

1. 日時 12月17日 (金) 13:00~15:00 (受付 12:30~)

1. 場所 西部市民センター 5階 多目的室

1. 内容

13:00~ 開会挨拶 松永学区まちづくり推進委員長
福山西警察署長
福山西警察署管内防犯組合連合会長

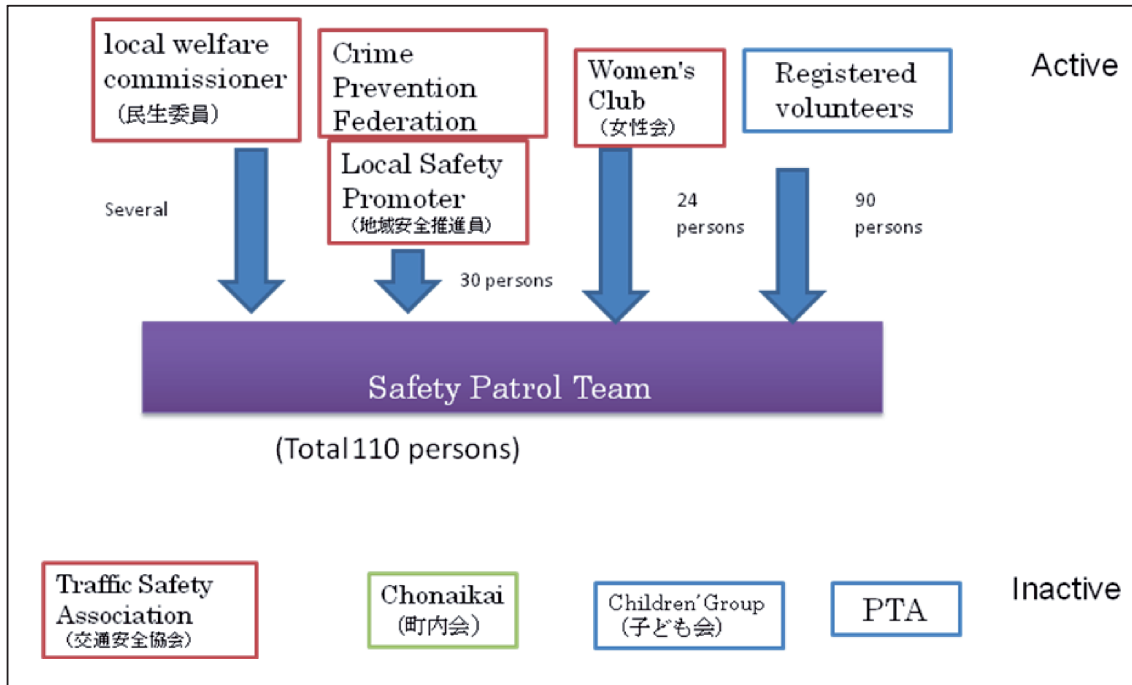
13:15~ 講演「防犯活動とボランティアの役割」
＝子どもの見守り活動のポイント＝
講師 例や邑のコーディネーター 佐川達吾さん

14:30~ 記念写真撮影終了後、松永小学校前移動

15:00 松永小学校前公園集合
子どもと一緒に下校 (安全パトロール) 流れ解散

※ 防犯ジャンパーまたはベストを着用し、横断旗 (下校時使用) をご持参ください。
※ 子どもと一緒に下校しますので、後援で参加してください。
※ 安心・安全ボランティアカードに登録されていない方は当日お問い合わせください。
※ ボランティア協力者がおられればお問い合わせのうえ、ご参加ください。

Figure3 Organizational Relations in Matsunaga Elementary School Safety Patrol Team



2.5 Areal Fascicle of Organizations

The Establishment of the "Safety Patrol Team" comes from successful bundling of some types of organizations in terms of organizational relationship.

Local welfare commissioner, "Minsei Iin" (民生委員) is the position that is woven intensely with local governments. They are defined as "special local public officials on part time basis" by Local Public Service Act 3-3-2 (3 years term). They are designated by ministry of Welfare based on nomination from Minsei Iin Recommendation Meeting in cities' level, and recommendation from prefecture governor. Their mission is comprehend as to consult and assist the persons who need help — handicapped, seniors who live alone, prostitutes etc.—, and to help them live their everyday life by themselves, and to assist and cooperate with social work agencies. They work with no compensation (except traffic fees). The intrinsic character of Minsei Iin is related to its institutional predecessor (Homei Iin) since 1818⁶. In Matsunaga several Minsei Iins have committed.

Chonakai (町内会) or Jichikai (自治会) is the omnipresent neighborhood organizations. The number in Japan is circa 300,000. As to legal definition or background it does not have act or ordinances, but it has intense relation with cities, and comprehended as the basic layer organization among many kinds in each area (Pekkanen 2006)⁷. It is built on the assumption that all households are supposed to be the members, and to work for neighborhood beautification. There has been controversy of its function and of its membership (Maeyama 2009). In Matsunaga area (11,034 population) there are 38 chonakais. Among 4,996 households, circa 2800 households are the members of them (participation rate 56.0%).

Crime Prevention Association (Bohan Kumiai 防犯組合) is established in each Chonakai. All the households are supposed to be the member. It is quite same logic that all the households should

be the members. And Federation of Crime Prevention Association is established by the promotion of police stations. And district-wide federation was established as Federation of Crime Prevention Association (Bohan kumiai Rengokai 防犯組合連合会). According to bylaw Local Safety Promoters (Chiiki Anzen Suisin In 地域安全推進員) are designed in consent from the chief of police station mainly in terms of leaders of chonakais. 1 Promoter is supposed to set per 100 households. Their mission is 1) to defuse local safety activity (defusing safety information to residents, commitment to safety actions, attendance to meetings of chonakais, and 2) to take relations with police and related agencies (contacting to police station about accidents and disasters etc, about consultation about residential safety, about critical points in each area, about requests from residents)⁸. Due to Mr. Yamazaki, "Those (crime prevention association and local safety promoters) tend to be merely nominal" in Matsunaga area. And their actual works were only the night patrol twice in a year in Matsunaga before 2007⁹.

Women's Club (Fujinkai) has also long history. Original one is built in 1870s (such as Women's Club established by Christian churches, one by Buddhist churches, and one Patriotic Women's Club) and promoted to defuse by central government 1920s and 1930s. Its mission is to promote social commitment, cultivate oneself of married women. The all married women are supposed to join the club. In Matsunaga, among Matsunaga Fujinkai 24 persons committed the Patrol Team.

PTA (Parent - Teacher Association) is common association all over Japan. Under the guidance of General Head Quarters PTA was promoted to establish in each school for parents' and teachers' learning and for contribution for children¹⁰. Due to Mr. Yamazaki PTAs of the area are not active. Even for parents' patrol meeting twice a year, the members tend not to be so active.

Childrens' Association (Kodomokai 子ども

も会) is kind of club for children, aiming at sound development of children by way of neighborhood power (softball tournament, new year party, fundraising by way of recycle service etc). But due to industrialization the number of it tend to decrease. According to Mr. Yamazaki, the member rate within all household is just 20 to 30 %. And the commitment of the association is inactive.

Matsunaga Elementary School produces about 110 graduates (12 years old) every year. Since 2010 the school urged pupils to write Thank You Card for Patrol Team members.

Without specific relation to some organizations some persons have commit to thee Patrol Team on individual basis. In the case of Matsunaga Patrol Team. 90 persons have committed in the Matsunaga Area.

3. Critical Point for Sustaining the Neighborhood Safety Commons

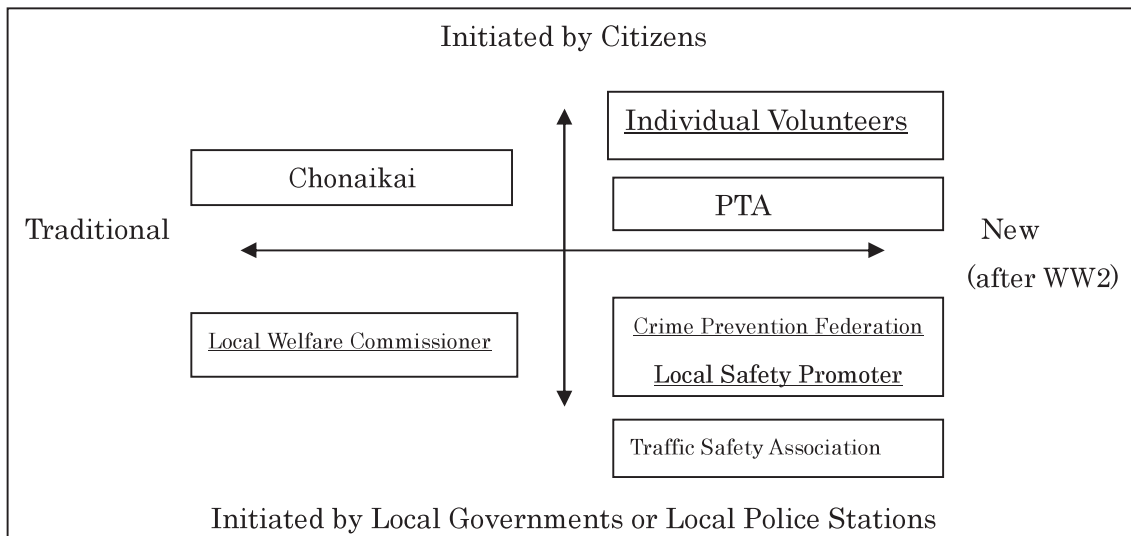
In the broad sea of organizations, we recognize some types of organizations (Figure 4). First, the old-type organizations that have been woven in

local governments or police network (local welfare commissioner, Crime Prevention Federation, Women's Club). And for the second PTA that was established after WW2, and citizens who raised hands voluntarily. On the contrary to the predictable assumption that old-traditional types and new types of organization (after WW2) behave differently, we could not ascertain the difference of the types for the commitment to Patrol Team.

The main point of efficiently establishing the Patrol Team – basis to the Neighborhood Safety Commons is that for the formation multi organizations were efficiently bundled. Among all organizations all types of organizations are combined to the formation. (Active organizations are underlined ones from each realm: citizen initiated traditional type, Citizen new type, local agency initiated traditional type, and local agency initiated new type).

And at closer looking at the organizations, we recognize two aspects. For the first the leader such as Mr.Yamazaki has tried to cultivate the positive attitude of organizations. When he started community

Figure 4 Types of neighborhood organizations



work in 2003, he found peoples' commitment to Crime Prevention Association (Bohan Kumiai) were inactive. And since then he worked for Gakku Machizukuri Suisin Iinkai (School Area Neighborhood Council) as its head office member. And he has promoted many neighborhood organizations to have active members. Especially "after 2007 when I become the president of Crime Prevention Federation I recruited "workable persons" to the organization". Cultivated basis in each organization become the basis to be operative.

For the second as to the active organizations the relatively long and intimate approaches from local government or local police stations are observed, that have kept or promoted the positive attitudes of them. He remarked, "Mr. Yokoyama of Fukuyama West Police Station took nice cooperation for years." (On the other hand in the case of PTA, and chonaikai there has been lack of some positive momentum.)

In terms of the momentum, it is interesting that two ways of strategy were implemented. For the first, to the old-type organizations that have been woven in local agencies, leaders including Mr.Yamazaki, have kept good cooperation with Police Station, and raised the number of members and encouraged the safety consciousness of the members. That is found especially in the case of Crime Prevention Federation. For the second, to the new comer citizens "Call Letters" sent to each houses have been so efficient.

3.1 Attitude of Agencies

As Mr.Yamasaki remarks, "fine relation of neighborhood organizations with the Police Station and Matsunaga Extended Learning Center of Fukuyama City is important". In addition to that the point is that approach from agencies, especially approach from police station was not the bureaucratic one that intends to mobilize neighborhood organizations from their own profit or theory in this case. Actually it does not have specific relationship with the city or city brunch, but it has directly approached the neighborhood

and neighborhood organizations from point view of establishing public safety.

3.2 Issues remained

In terms of "Commons", there remain issues. Commons; in this case, Neighborhood Safety Commons is so vulnerable. For keeping the Neighborhood Safety Commons, maintaining that formation is inevitable as the basis of it. That is related to the other issue - "Free Rider" issue. Mr.Yamazaki remarked, "When parents do not feel some benefit, they will not join the association (Childrens' Association). When I speak to the kids "good morning" in the patrol, the kids of such families even do not say "Hi" to me". Volunteers and many organizations work for Patrol Team using their times and energies. On the other hand some residents are not willing to provide them to Patrol Teams, though they and their kids fully enjoy and are guarded by the maintained Neighborhood Safety Commons. It is related to the sanctions for the neighborhood safety Commons that should be focused on in the next research steps.

3.3 Finally

At the final part two things are mentioned: For the first. Ames made research on "police activities in community settings" through the surveys to some local cities, and concluded: "as the police lose their ability to count on close personal relations within the community in the exercise of their duties, they come to rely increasingly on technology" (Ames 1981). We should add our new conclusion that police stations have worked for involving residents and neighborhood organizations through the intensively woven networks in order to fasten public safety in cities since 2007. Though we just shed light on 2000s and 2010s' situation of Neighborhood Safety Commons as well as the woven organizational network between neighborhoods and public agencies (police stations, local governments), re-examination on them in 1970s and after is perceived necessary to conduct¹¹.

And for the second. During the process to involve neighborhood residents, similarity is recognized in utilizing residential potential for local public safety in US and Japan. Nevertheless the contexts of adopting community watch / patrol are perceived to be different in US and Japan. In US Community Watch is closely combined with reforms of Police Stations in local governments-dynamics. On the other hand Community Watch / Patrol is not combined with the reform in that dynamics in Japan. Rather it is related to adjusting-trends of Police Stations that took cooperative works directly with local neighborhood organizations.

4. Findings

We acquired the following findings:

- 1) As to keeping vulnerable Neighborhood Safety Commons, through the survey on Neighborhood Patrol – basis of the Commons- by way of the case study in Matsunaga area, Fukuyama City, the efficient formation of organizations has been achieved through comprehensively bundling many kind of organizations (4 types categorized including). The basis of it is 1) the efficient cultivation of organizations (recruiting workable member) and efficient strategy in order to outreach the necessary layers of residents, 2) efficient and constant approach to neighborhoods from Police Station.
- 2) In contrast to the image “ police lose their ability to count on close personal relations within the community” that Ames provided with his research in the late 1970s, the Police Station have conducted active work and establishing relationship with neighborhood in 2000s and 2010s. Re-examination on Neighborhood Safety Commons as well as the neighborhood- police networks in 1970s and after is perceived necessary to conduct.

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Sgt. Larry B. Hordge St. Petersburg Police Department

for sharing their prescious time and providing me with great a wealth of information, in addition to as well as encouragement from their rich experience as social leaders.

■ This article is drafted on the basis of one part of the presentation:

MAEYAMA,Soichiro, The role of community organizations for 'safety patrol', in 14th Global Conference of the International Association for the Study of Commons (5th June 2013);

■ This work was supported by KIBAN Kenkyu of Fukuyama City University

1 Basic Resident Resister (Jumin Kihon Daicho) as of 2012. In this area (Matsunaga Elementary School Area) is comprised of 12 small neighborhoods as Figure 1.

2 Interview

Person: Mr. Hironari Yamazaki, (President of Federation of Matsunaga School Area Jichikai (Chonakai)

Day: 8 April 2013

Place: Matsunaga Extended Learning Center

3 According to Mr. Yamazaki , he stood 100 meters of the accident location, when the accident occurred.

4 "Written Request for attending Matsunaga Mimamoritai (Safety Patrol), Crime Prevention Volunteer" [Bohan Borantia, Matsunaga Mimamoritai Kesseishiki Sanka nitsuite] (7 December 2010).

5 Safety Volunteer Registration Card (Anshin Anzen Borantia Toroku Cado) for the volunteer persons with forms such as name, address, phone, the days and times he/she can attend, place he/she could stand etc.

6 Its predecessor institution is "Homen Iin(方面委員)" that worked as honored position for social welfare such as salvation of low income persons. That was devised in 1918 by some consuls of Osaka Governors, drawn direct line from Eberfeld system in Germany. And it had spread to all over Japan, when it acquired legal background "Homen Iin Act (方面委員令) " issued in 1936. Homen Iin of which area were elementary school area, was supposed to survey the life level of residents of the area, and to help or salvage the persons necessary to be saved. Mostly as Homen Iin members of wealthy layer and family tended to be designated.

7 That was utilized as the mutual surveillance system in WW2 age, and after the prohibition by MacArthur , it recovered after San Francisco Treaty (1946)

8 Bylaw of Local Safety Promoters by issued by "Fukuyama Police Station Area Federation of Crime Prevention Association" (2003).

(福山西警察署管内防犯連合会 地域安全推進員活動要領).

9 According to Mr. Yamazaki , when he started to commit, the number of the Promoters was 64.

10 <http://www.nippon-pta.or.jp/index.html> (as seen in October 2013)

11 Especially Ames made survey in BINGO area ,the area, where Fukuyama is located.

コミュニティパトロール（安心安全見守り隊）とコミュニティコモンズ

——「まつながみまもり隊」（福山市）の形成位相を事例に——

前 山 総一郎

要旨

世界各国において安心（safety）に重心を置いた態勢形成にウェイトがおかれる中で、それぞれの社会における脈絡において多くの試みがなされてきている。福山市（広島県）の「まつながみまもり隊」結成をベンチマークとして、日本の脈絡の視点から、諸組織からなる地区コミュニティのフォーメーション構造と、コミュニティの安全保持にかかわる「コミュニティコモンズ」存立の実際の基盤が扱われる。日本の警察が1960年代および70年代に都市化と工業化の中でコミュニティへのコミット力を喪失したとする議論（W.Ames）に対して、安全見守り体制づくりに向けての地区コミュニティ、警察署との連携の実相を示しつつ、新たな光を投じた。

キーワード：コミュニティの安心 コモンズ トライヴオン・マーティン 福山 警察