

A Case Study about the Relations between Population Growth and Tertiary Industrialization in Local Cities

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The present study covers three selected areas. One is Mooka City in Tochigi Prefecture, an inland industrial city having made a phenomenal success of its industrial park in recent years. One reason for the success is the city's proximity to Tokyo and the other is the comparatively inexpensive land price. The most serious problems now facing the city are those brought about by population growth, especially the vital necessity of expanding and consolidating the infrastructure and of harmonizing the relations between the local people and the newcomers.

The second area is the Shunan district in Yamaguchi Prefecture, a coastal industrial region. The area has successfully developed as an industrial center thanks to its favorable locational conditions endowed by nature. The coastal areas of the four cities in the industrial belt—Tokuyama, Hikari, Kudamatsu and Shinnanyo—are already so crowded with heavy-chemical industries that there is no room for other industries. So, the central problem of the area is how the area's tertiary industrialization is progressing. The commercial center of the area is Tokuyama city and, although population is steadily moving to hinterland towns and villages, the city's centrality is still very much in evidence. Population concentration in the city, moreover, is predicted to continue.

The third area for the present study is Kanazawa, the main city in the Hokuriku district. In this city, commercialization is steadily progressing without the city's being fully industrialized. The city's industrial parks are still heavily dotted with vacant lots and there is not much hope for their being fully occupied by manufacturing plants in the future. As it holds high centrality in commercial activities, however, Kanazawa will continue its unique development, taking full advantage of its traditional folk crafts and tourist in-

dustry. Population is now rapidly shifting, in increasing numbers, from the center of Kanazawa to neighboring cities, towns and villages. This development has naturally led to location of large scale super-markets in suburban areas and to the changes of the nature of the businesses located in the center of the city.

Urbanization does by no means follow a uniform course in all cities. On the contrary, its causes differ widely and its processes are different from city to city. Policies to be selected by the municipal authorities should naturally differ depending upon whether they will place present emphasis on secondary industry or on tertiary one. Differences in locational conditions also should dictate different policy approaches. Municipal authorities are required to make truly appropriate policy selection in full consideration of the special features of their cities.