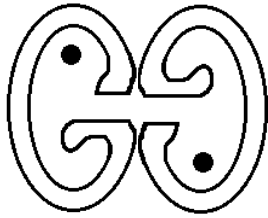


日本双生児研究学会ニューズレター



《第 51 号》

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会員募集のお知らせ

入会を希望される方は郵便振替用紙に口座番号(00910-2-253840)、加入者名(日本双生児研究学会)をご記入の上、年会費(3,000円)をご送金下さい。また、通信欄に所属・所属の住所・電話番号・FAX 番号・E-mail 等をお書き添え下さい。

〒565-0871 大阪府吹田市山田丘 1-7

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双生児研究学会

第 26 回学術講演会開催のご案内

創立以来、双生児募集枠を設け、これまで 912 組の双生児が入学し、2011 年度は全校で 64 組が在籍している、この東京大学教育学部附属中等教育学校で、第 26 回日本双生児研究学会学術講演会を、開催していただけることになりました。

本校では現在、東京大学教育学研究科のプロジェクトとして、創立以来蓄積してきている各種のデータの電子化を進めており、同時に、そのデータを用いたデータベース構築が進んでいます。

多くの双生児が 6 年間を過す、世界に類を見ない「ふたごの学校」のようすを、ご覧いただけるような企画を用意して、皆さまのご参加をお待ちいたしております。

1. 講演会の概要

1) 会期と会場

会期：平成24年（2012年）1月28日（土） 9:20～17:10 懇親会 17:30～19:30

会場：東京大学教育学部附属中等教育学校（<http://www.hs.p.u-tokyo.ac.jp/>）

2) プログラム（詳細は後述）

- ① 研究発表（口頭発表）
- ② 特別企画 1（酒井邦嘉先生[東京大学 大学院総合文化研究科]による講演）
- ③ 特別企画 2（東大附属の双生児たちによるシンポジウム）
- ④ 幹事会
- ⑤ 総会

2. 研究発表

- ① 発表 15分 ・ 質疑 5分 です。
- ② 発表時のスライドはMicrosoft PowerPointでお願いします。

3. 会費について

参加費： 2,000円 双生児の保護者： 1,000円 懇親会費： 3,000円（事前申し込み）

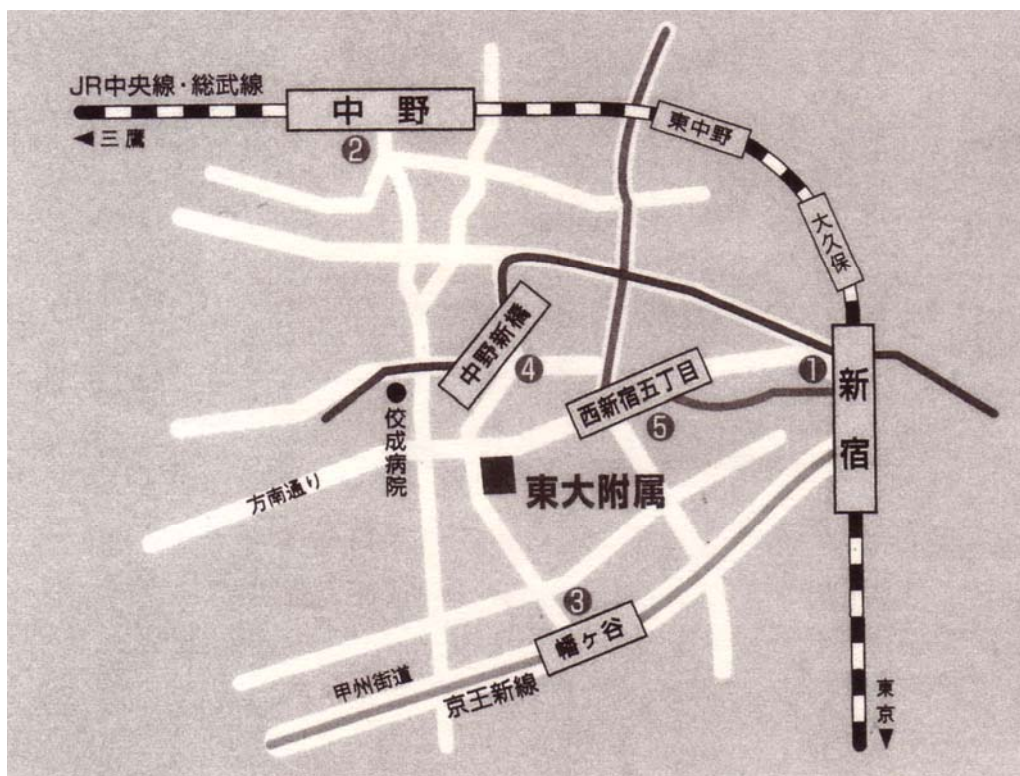
4. 託児について

託児サービスはございません。予めご了承くださいますよう、お願い申し上げます。

5. 宿泊について

大会事務局では予約の斡旋はしておりません。
必要な方は各自でご予約頂くようお願いいたします。

6. 交通のご案内 (ウェブサイトも併せてご覧ください)



- ① JR線「新宿駅」西口から 京王バス
(永福町行、佼成会聖堂普門館前行)「東大附属」下車、徒歩1分
- ② JR線「中野駅」南口から 京王バス
(渋谷駅行、新宿駅西口行)「南中野地域センター」下車、徒歩5分
- ③京王線「幡ヶ谷駅」下車徒歩15分
- ④東京メトロ丸の内線「中野新橋駅」下車徒歩10分
- ⑤都営大江戸線「西新宿五丁目駅」下車徒歩15分

7. お問い合わせ・連絡先

東京大学教育学部附属中等教育学校
日本双生児研究学会第26回学術講演会大会事務局
〒164-8654 中野区南台1-15-1

E-mail : twins26@hs.p.u-tokyo.ac.jp

TEL : 03-5351-9050 (代表) FAX : 03-3377-3415

8. プログラム詳細

- | | | |
|---------------|---|---|
| 1. 開会の辞 | 9:20～9:25 | 場所：大教室（南校舎 2階） |
| 2. 事務連絡 | 9:25～9:30 | |
| 3. 特別企画 1 | 9:30～10:50 | 「脳から見た言語の発達」
酒井邦嘉（東京大学 大学院総合文化研究科） |
| 4. 特別企画 2 | 11:00～12:20 | 東大附属の双生児たちによるシンポジウム |
| 5. 昼休み | 11:20～13:20 | （幹事会 於：1階応接室） |
| 6. 総会及び表彰 | 13:20～14:10 | 場所：大教室（南校舎 2階）
双生児学会奨励賞受賞講演
福島昌子（東京大学教育学部附属中等教育学校） |
| 7. 一般演題（1） | 14:20～17:10 | 場所：大教室（南校舎 2階） 座長：杉浦祐子（ツインマザースクラ
ブ）、檜府暢子（東京大学教育学部附属中等教育学校） |
| 14:20 – 14:35 | 多胎育児支援の現状と課題 ～訪問と拠点による複合的な子育て支援から
森田圭子 ^{1/2/3} 、山田幸恵 ^{2/3} 、田中輝子 ^{2/3/4} （ ¹ 特定非営利活動法人わこう子育て
ネットワーク、 ² 特定非営利活動法人ホームスタート・ジャパン、 ³ 埼玉ホーム
スタート推進協議会、 ⁴ 一般社団法人日本多胎支援協会） | |
| 14:40 – 14:55 | 「虐待防止のための連携型多胎支援事業」について
志村恵、糸井川誠子、大木秀一、大岸弘子、大高恵美、越智祐子、加藤則子、
河原廣子、玄田朋恵、佐藤喜美子、末原則幸、杉浦祐子、田口章子、田中輝
子、天羽千恵子、中川美香、服部律子、平石皆子、布施晴美（虐待防止の
ための連携型多胎支援事業推進委員会） | |
| 15:00 – 15:15 | 行政・医療との協働による地域に根差した多胎支援～ぎふの報告その 1
服部律子 ¹ 、川緒市郎 ² 、安藤智子 ³ 、糸井川誠子 ³ 、小川洋子 ³ 、加納真奈美 ³ 、
田口章子 ³ 、寺澤貞子 ³ 、野村万里子 ³ 、林真由美 ³ 、安江明美 ³ 、山田香保里 ³ 、
他 3 8 名 ³ 、（ ¹ 岐阜県立看護大学、 ² 国立病院機構長良医療センター、
³ ぎふ多胎ネット） | |
| 15:20 – 15:35 | 多胎の妊産婦とその家族へのケアマニュアルの開発
平石皆子（埼玉県立大学保健医療福祉学部看護学科） | |
| 15:40 – 15:50 | 休憩 | |
| 15:50 – 16:05 | 双子の父親の「子育て観」、「子ども観」
林知里（千里金蘭大学看護学部） | |
| 16:10 – 16:25 | 母親の視点で考える男女のふたごの子育て
廣瀬英子、田中公子、牧真理子、増田麻美、ボイル由美子、村田ゆかり、
吉江裕子、早内由美子、横内まき子、金井寿子、大島早苗、渡辺千恵子、
杉浦祐子、天羽幸子（ツインマザースクラブ） | |

16:30 – 16:45 **子ども期の仲間関係における能動・自己主張性の発達**
～親による双生児きょうだいの育て方と子どもの友達づきあいの観点から
前川浩子¹、酒井厚²、眞榮城和美³、松本聡子⁴、則定百合子⁵、上長然⁶、
酒井彩子⁷（¹金沢学院大学文学部、²山梨大学教育人間科学部、
³清泉女子学院大学人間学部、⁴お茶の水女子大学人間発達教育研究センター、
⁵和歌山大学教育学部、⁶近畿大学豊岡短期大学、⁷お茶の水女子大学大学院
人間文化研究科）

16:50 – 17:05 **親による双生児きょうだいのピアマネージメントに関わる要因の検討**
- 親と子どもそれぞれのパーソナリティに注目して -
酒井厚²、前川浩子¹、眞榮城和美³、松本聡子⁴、則定百合子⁵、上長然⁶、
酒井彩子⁷（¹山梨大学教育人間科学部、²金沢学院大学文学部、³清泉女学院
大学人間学部、⁴お茶の水女子大学人間発達教育研究センター、⁵和歌山大学
教育学部、⁶近畿大学豊岡短期大学、⁷お茶の水女子大学大学院人間文化研究科）

8. 一般演題（2） 14:20～16:50 場所：多目的教室（総合教育棟 4階）
座長：福島昌子、沖浜真治（東京大学教育学部附属中等教育学校）

14:20 – 14:35 **チンパンジーのきょうだい関係ー比較双生児学の試み(2)**
安藤寿康¹、友永雅紀²、福守朗³、絹田俊和³（¹慶應義塾大学文学部、
²京都大学霊長類研究所、³高知県立のいち動物公園）

14:40 – 14:55 **三つ子の出産率、死産率、周産期死亡率、乳児死亡率の動向1999～2008年**
今泉洋子、早川和生（大阪大学大学院医学系研究科保健学専攻）

15:00 – 15:15 **乳児期のふたごにおける事故の発生状況**
佐々木裕子、太田ひろみ、佐藤喜美子（杏林大学保健学部看護学科）

15:20 – 15:35 **双生児のきょうだい関係と社会的適応との関連**
野寄茉莉^{1/2}、藤澤啓子³、安藤寿康³、長谷川寿一¹
（¹東京大学総合文化研究科、²日本学術振興会、³慶應義塾大学文学部）

15:40 – 15:50 休憩

15:50 – 16:05 **利き手、利き足、利き耳に影響を与える遺伝及び環境構造**
鈴木国威¹、安藤寿康^{1/2}
（¹慶應義塾大学先端研究センター、²慶應義塾大学文学部）

16:10 – 16:25 **社会的役割と抑うつ症状に共通する遺伝・環境要因**
尾形宗士郎¹、富澤理恵²、西原玲子³、加藤憲司⁴、早川和生^{1/4}
（¹大阪大学大学院医学系研究科保健学専攻総合ヘルスプロモーション科学講座、
²千里金蘭大学看護学部看護学科、³Harvard University school of public health、
⁴大阪大学大学院医学系研究科附属ツインリサーチセンター）

16:30 – 16:45 **高齢双生児における生活満足度に関する研究**
植田真帆¹、加藤憲司²、早川和生^{1/2}（¹大阪大学大学院医学系研究科保健学科
専攻、²大阪大学大学院医学系研究科附属ツインリサーチセンター）

9. 事務連絡 17:10～17:15 場所：大教室（南校舎 2階）

10. 閉会の辞 17:15～ 場所：大教室（南校舎 2階）

*懇親会 17:30～19:30 場所：多目的教室（総合教育棟 4階）

第 14 回国際双生児学会のお知らせ

来年の4月1日から4日にかけてイタリア・フィレンツェで開催される第14回国際双生児学会（第2回国際双胎妊娠会議と共催）の案内が来ております。事務局からの案内を掲載いたします。

Dear ISTS Members,

We invite you to join us for the 14th International Congress on Twin Studies which will take place from the 1st to the 4th of April, 2012, in Florence, Italy. The congress will be held together with the 2nd World Congress on Twin Pregnancy: A Global Perspective.

The congress will focus on the latest developments in epidemiology, prenatal and perinatal factors and genetics, covering a wide range of normal traits and diseases. Please visit the congress website at

<http://www.mcaevents.org/twins2012/>
<http://www.mcaevents.org/twins2012/>

to see the preliminary program and further congress information. The flyer for the congress is attached and we would appreciate it if you could put the flyer up and pass on the information to those interested about the conference.

All abstracts will be considered for oral and poster presentations and will be published in *Twin Research and Human Genetics*. Abstracts can be submitted online via the congress website and the deadline for abstract submission is 16th January, 2012.

As a reminder, ISTS members who have paid their membership dues for 2012 will be eligible for reduced registration fees - and early-bird discounts also apply.

We look forward to seeing you in Florence!

Gonneke Willemsen
Secretary General ISTS

論文・抄録紹介

Effect of Maternal Age and Fertility Treatment on the Increase in Multiple Births in Japan: Vital Statistics, 1974–2009

Syuichi Ooki¹⁾

¹⁾ Department of Health Science, Ishikawa Prefectural Nursing University

Background: The present study used vital-statistics data to estimate the effect of maternal age and fertility treatment on the number and rate of multiple live births in Japan from 1974 through 2009.

Methods: Japanese vital statistics published by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare from 1974 to 2009 were gathered and reanalyzed with regard to maternal age class and plurality of live

births. The numbers of spontaneous and iatrogenic multiple births during 1977–2009 were estimated, with the assumption that spontaneous multiple-birth rates according to maternal age class would be constant and equal to those of baseline values, ie, the means between 1974 and 1976.

Results: During the 25-year period, multiple-birth rates according to maternal age class increased after the late 1980s. This tendency was obvious in women aged 35 to 39 years. The estimated numbers of iatrogenic multiple births remained nearly constant in women aged 20 to 24 years and greatly increased in women aged 30 to 34 and 35 to 39 years. The rate (per 1000 live births) of iatrogenic multiple births gradually increased from 0.7 (1977) to 1.3 (1986), then rapidly and markedly increased from 1.3 (1986) to 11.4 (2005), and finally decreased to 8.1 (2009). The estimated maximum percentage of iatrogenic multiple births was 50.0%, in 2004 and 2005.

Conclusions: The rapid increases in Japan in the number and rate of multiples born to women older than 30 years are likely due to iatrogenic rather than spontaneous multiple births.

Key words: multiple-birth rate; spontaneous multiple births; iatrogenic multiple births; maternal age; fertility treatment

Journal of Epidemiology, 21(6), 507-511, 2011

Estimation of the Contribution of Assisted and Non-Assisted Reproductive Technology Fertility Treatments to Multiple Births During the Past 30 Years in Japan: 1979–2008

Syuichi Ooki¹⁾

¹⁾Department of Health Science, Ishikawa Prefectural Nursing University

The effect of assisted reproductive technology (ART) and non-ART ovulation stimulation fertility treatment on the number and rate of multiple live births from 1979–2008 in Japan was estimated using two independent data sources, ART statistics and vital statistics. Japanese ART statistics presented by the Japan Society of Obstetrics and Gynecology between 1989 and 2008 were gathered and reanalyzed. The number and rates of ART between 1984 and 1988 were interpolated using an approximation formula, using the values from 1983 when the first ART baby was born in Japan, and the 1989–1992 values. The number of ART multiples between 1979–1982 was set as equal to zero. The minimum (or maximum) number of non-ART iatrogenic multiple births was estimated by subtracting the maximum (or minimum) ART multiples from the total iatrogenic multiples, which was estimated by vital statistics assuming that spontaneous multiple-birth rates according to maternal age class would be constant. There was an overall increase in the non-ART multiple births during the 30-year period, whereas ART multiples tended to increase from 1983 to 2005, and then rapidly decreased thereafter. The number or percentage of ART multiples was almost consistently lower than that of non-ART multiples. The percentage of non-ART multiples (33%) among the total multiples was estimated to be about three times more than the ART multiples (11–12%) in 2008. Given the medical and social impact of multiple births, it is imperative to construct a hospital-based monitoring system for fertility treatments, specially non-ART fertility treatments and multiple births.

Keywords: multiple births rate, spontaneous multiple births, iatrogenic multiple births, assisted

Birth Defects in Singleton versus Multiple ART Births in Japan (2004-2008)

Syuichi Ooki¹⁾

¹⁾Department of Health Science, Ishikawa Prefectural Nursing University

Abstract

The purpose of the present study was to evaluate the relative risk (RR) of multiple births for birth defects after assisted reproductive technology (ART) using Japanese nationwide data from 2004-2008 with singletons as the reference group. In multiples compared to singletons, the percentage of birth defects per pregnancy was significantly higher (RR=1.88, 95% confidence interval (CI) 1.60-2.13), the percentage of birth defects per live birth was not significantly higher (RR=0.90, 95% CI 0.78-1.05 or RR=0.94, 95% CI 0.81-1.10), and the early neonatal mortality rate was significantly higher (RR=2.68, 95% CI 1.52-4.70 or RR=2.80, 95% CI 1.60-4.92). The early neonatal mortality per 10,000 live births was slightly higher in ART (5.09) than in the general population (3.86). We concluded that the impact of birth defects after ART would be larger in families with multiples compared to families with singletons, since the mean number of children would be larger in the former.

Journal of Pregnancy, Volume 2011, Article ID 285706, 8 pages doi:10.1155/2011/285706, 2011

Genetic and Environmental Sex Differences in Mental Rotation Ability: A Japanese Twin Study

Kunitake Suzuki¹⁾, **Chizuru Shikishima**¹⁾ and **Juko Ando**^{1,2)}

¹⁾Keio Twin Research Center (KoTReC), Keio Advanced Research Centers, Tokyo, Japan

²⁾Faculty of Letters, Keio University, Tokyo, Japan

Sex differences in mental rotation ability have been observed in many countries. A previous study of Finnish participants reported that genetic and environmental influences on mental rotation ability differ between sexes. In this study, we assessed genetic and environmental influences on variance in mental rotation ability in 649 Japanese twins using a mental rotation test. To explain the influence of sex on variance in mental rotation ability, we applied genetic analysis using the sex limitation model. The following two factors explained variance in mental rotation ability: (1) the additive genetic factor, which reflects the accumulated small influence of many genes, and (2) the unique environmental factor, which is a type of environmental factor that differs between co-twins. The shared, environmental factor, a type of environmental factor common for co-twins, could not explain the variance in mental rotation ability. Furthermore, the additive genetic factor was the same between sexes (i.e., not qualitative sex differences for the additive genetic factor), indicating that the same genes affect mental rotation ability in both sexes. Despite this observation, the additive genetic influence was greater in males than in females. In contrast, the unique environmental influence was not different between sexes. Considering the current results and those of a previous study, the quantitative sex difference for the additive genetic influences in mental rotation ability may be universal, while the unique environmental differences may depend on the characteristics of specific populations.

Keywords: mental rotation, variance, sex differences, genetic and environmental factors, twin
Twin Research and Human Genetics, 14(5), 437-443, 2011

Motor Development of Triplets: A Japanese Prospective Cohort Study **Yoshie Yokoyama¹⁾ Masako Sugimoto^{1,2)}, Yu Miyake¹⁾, Jun Sono²⁾, Kenge Mizukami²⁾, Jaakko Kaprio^{3,4)} and Karri Silventoinen⁵⁾**

¹⁾ Department of Community Health Nursing, Osaka City University, Japan

²⁾ Nishinomiya City Public Health Center, Nishinomiya, Japan

³⁾ Department of Public Health and Institute for Molecular Medicine, University of Helsinki, Finland

⁴⁾ Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services, National Institute for Health and Welfare, Helsinki, Finland

⁵⁾ Population Research Unit, Department of Social Research, University of Helsinki, Finland

We analyzed whether motor development in early life is different between singletons and triplets in Japan. The motor development was reported by mothers by postal questionnaire for 1,121 triplet children and in regular health check-ups for 13,906 singleton children. Children who were suspected of having neurological abnormality or disability were excluded from the analysis. The ages of milestone achievements were significantly higher in triplets for each outcome compared to singletons. Further, after adjustment for gestational age, birthweight, and birth length, the differences were significant for maintaining head, sitting alone and standing holding on. In children with birthweight of 2 kg or more, the ages of milestone achievements were significantly higher in triplets for each outcome compared to singletons, except walking holding on. Moreover, after adjustment for the confounding factors, the differences were significant for sitting alone and walking independently. On the contrary, singletons attained motor development facilitating crawling, walking holding on, and walking independently slower than triplets among those children with birthweight of 2 kg or less after adjustment for gestational age. In conclusion, triplets are overall at higher risk for the delay of gross motor milestones as compared to singletons independently of birth-related factors. In contrast, among children with a birthweight of less than 2 kg, singletons showed slower motor development than triplets after adjusting for gestational age. There is an obvious need to apply developmental standards that consider at least both multiple birth status (singleton, twin or triplet) and birthweight.

Keywords: triplet, singleton, motor development, birthweight

Twin Research and Human Genetics, 14(2), 185-191, 2011

Height of Age Growth of Triplets from Birth to 12 Years in Japan **Yoshie Yokoyama¹⁾, Masako Sugimoto²⁾, Janne Pitkaniemi³⁾, Jaakko Kaprio^{3,4,5)} and Karri Silventoinen³⁾**

¹⁾ Department of Community Health Nursing, Osaka City University, Japan

²⁾ Nishinomiya City Public Health Center, Nishinomiya, Japan

³⁾ Department of Public Health, University of Helsinki, Finland

⁴⁾ Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services, National Institute for Health and Welfare, Helsinki, Finland

⁵⁾ Institute for Molecular Medicine, University of Helsinki, Finland

We analyzed the characteristics associated with the growth in height of Japanese triplets from birth to 12 years of age. The study included 376 mothers and their 1,128 triplet children, who were born between 1978 and 2006. Data were collected through a mailed questionnaire sent to the mothers asking for information recorded in medical records. For these births, data on triplets' length and

height growth, gestational age, sex, parity, maternal age at delivery, and maternal height were obtained from records in the Maternal and Child Health Handbooks and records in the school which children receive health check-ups. The height deficit of the triplets compared to the general population of Japan remained between 2% and 5% until 12 years of age. Moreover, at 12 years of age, the differences of height between the general population and triplets were approximately -3.6 cm for male and -4.4 cm for female. Maternal height showed the strongest contribution to height of triplets from 6 to 12 years of age. In conclusion, triplets remain shorter than singletons until 12 years of age.

Keywords: triplet, height, growth, very low birthweight, maternal height, sex

Twin Research and Human Genetics, 14(5), 468-475, 2011

OBITUARY

A eulogy to the late Professor Eiji Inouye

Akio Asaka (Honorable Member, Japan Society of Human Genetics, Fuefuki Central Hospital)



The world of Human Genetics and Psychiatry lost an academic giant, Professor Eiji Inouye, on 17 October 2010, at the age of 90. He passed away from primary heart and secondary renal failure after a 3-week hospitalization at Tokyo University Hospital. The elder of his two daughters believes that her father consciously left this world on the 20th anniversary of her mother's—his beloved wife's—death. A miracle and a truly marvelous story, if so.

Professor Inouye was born in Tokyo in 1919. His family produced many distinguished ophthalmologists. He enrolled in the Tokyo Imperial University School of Medicine in 1939, yet his academic endeavors were cut short due to World War II (1941–1945).

Graduating early due to the war, he had little choice but to accept work as a navy surgeon. He was almost sent to Iwo Island (Iwojima), where Japanese military forces were almost entirely wiped out. His class was the hardest hit in the 150-year-long history of the School of Medicine—more than half of his classmates were lost to the war. Inouye witnessed refugees from Nagasaki shortly after the atomic bomb attack, recounting their ghostlike appearances, walking in single file with their faces devoid of expression—a sight that left him at a loss for words and acutely aware of the powerlessness of medicine in the face of such a tragedy.

After the end of the war in 1945, Inouye returned to the University of Tokyo and began work at the Department of Psychiatry. His main interests were in the fields of psychiatry and human genetics. He published his first paper

entitled 'A Study on Personality by the Twin Study Method' in 1953, for which he received a Doctorate of Medicine from the University of Tokyo. In 1962, he became a professor of Brain Research at the University of Tokyo, and continued collaborating with his colleagues in the fields of psychiatry and human genetics. His main focus was to clarify the influence of hereditary and/or environmental factors not only on personality, intelligence and academic achievement, but also in the pathogenesis of mental disorders such as mental retardation, epilepsy, schizophrenia and neurosis, mainly by use of the twin method. Later, he expanded his research to the newly arising field of cytogenetics, and wrote many influential papers on the relationship between chromosome aberrations—especially sex chromosome anomalies—and mental disorders and/or criminal behavior. After retiring from the University of Tokyo in 1980, Inouye worked as Director of the Institute for Developmental Research in Aichi Prefecture from 1981 to 1984.

Among the contributions he made to the academic society, most noteworthy are the effort and time he spent in establishing the Japan Society of Human Genetics (JSHG). He was a founding member of JSHG, serving in various positions such as secretary, trustee, director and finally President of JSHG from 1977 to 1987. Inouye contributed greatly to the growth and innovation of JSHG. He became an honorable member of JSHG in 1989. In 1970, he received an award from JSHG titled, 'Twin Studies and Human Behavioral Genetics'. Internationally, Inouye was a member of the Permanent Committee for International Congress of Human Genetics, and its Vice President from 1976 to 1981. He also served as a committee member at WHO.

He was acquainted with many researchers in psychiatric genetics as well as in human genetics, including Professor Erik Essen-Möller (1901–1992, honorable member of JSHG) from Sweden.

Inouye also established the Japan Society for Twin Studies (JSTS) in 1987, serving as its President from 1987 to 1992. In 1992, he organized the 7th International Congress of Twin Studies (ICTS) in Tokyo, Japan. He also played an important role in establishing the Japanese Society of Mental Deficiency and the Japanese Society for Congenital Anomalies.

In addition to being an accomplished researcher and making the aforementioned contributions to academic society, Inouye showed talent in education, inspiring many pupils with his knowledge and famously strict training methods. His stern and determined personality were said to be partly induced by his experiences of the war. Though he never was vocally anti-war, the loss of so many friends to the war seemed deeply rooted within his heart.

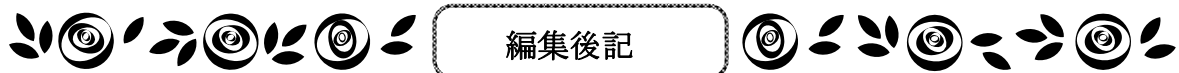
At home, Inouye showed deep affection for his two daughters, and they in turn respected their father very much. He was fond of gardening, playing golf, hiking, classical music and art appreciation. Inouye left a farewell poem (Japanese traditional Haiku) written in a memo handed over to his elder daughter 2 days before his passing:

October morning
Soul wavering to and fro
Touch of summerly heat

Professor Inouye's memory and legacy will remain forever etched in the minds of those who knew him. We would like to convey our warmest sympathy and heartfelt condolences to his two daughters and their family members.

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編集後記

今年も残り少なくなってきましたが、第26回学術講演会（大会長 村石幸正先生）のプログラムを掲載した『ニュースレター』をお届けします。みなさま、第26回学術講演会に奮ってご参加ください。今後も会員の皆様のご協力を宜しくお願い申し上げます。特に国際雑誌、国際学会の抄録をお送りくださいますようお願い申し上げます。

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