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大阪市立大学都市研究プラザ 10 周年国際シンポジウム-復元
力(レジリエンス)のある都市をめざして
アジアと欧州を架橋する先端的都市論-報告書

大阪市立大学都市研究プラ
ザ先端的都市研究拠点編

Edited by Urban Research Plaza

大阪市立大学都市研究プラザ

大阪市立大学都市研究プラザ 10 周年記念国際シンポジウム
復元力（レジリエンス）のある都市をめざして
——アジアと欧州を架橋する先端的都市論——
報告書の刊行に寄せて

都市研究プラザは、大阪市立大学が創設以来蓄積してきた「都市研究」の実績をもとに、2006 年 4 月に開設された。「プラザ」という名称を付したのは、研究者だけではなく、都市において様々なまちづくりの実践に取り組む人々もそこに集い、相互に刺激を与え合い、新たなアイデアを産み出すことができるような「広場」としての役割を果たしていきたいと考えてのことであった。

その後、2007 年度には、文部科学省が、我が国の大学の教育研究機能の一層の充実・強化を図り、世界最高水準の研究基盤の下で世界をリードする創造的な人材育成を図るため、国際的に卓越した教育研究拠点の形成を重点的に支援し、もって、国際競争力ある大学づくりを推進することを目的として創設した、グローバル COE プログラムの拠点のひとつに選ばれた。そして、2007 年度から 2011 年度までの 5 年間、文部科学省の財政的支援の下に、「文化創造と社会的包摂に向けた都市の再構築」をテーマとする研究拠点形成推進事業に取り組んだ。

その成果を受け継いでさらに、2014 年度には、文部科学大臣より「共同利用・共同研究拠点」としての認定を受けた。以来、この認定を踏まえて、全国の関連研究者のコミュニティが都市研究プラザを拠点として、大阪市立大学がこれまで蓄積してきた都市研究の知的リソースや人的・組織的ネットワークを活用し、最先端の都市研究に取り組んでいただけるよう、そのための基盤整備に取り組んできた。

そして、本年 4 月には、開設 10 周年を迎えるに至った。本報告書は、この都市研究プラザ開設 10 周年を記念して本年 9 月に開催した、国際シンポジウムの記録である。

都市研究プラザでは、この 10 年間、「都市論」、「文化創造」、「社会包摂」、「国際社会デザイン」の 4 つのユニットによって構成される研究体制を組織し、それぞれのユニットが独自に、そしてまた、相互に協働し合うかたちで、様々な研究活動に取り組んできた。各ユニットの、そしてまた都市研究プラザ全体としての研究活動において、とりわけ重視されてきたのは、アジアの諸都市を、そしてさらには世界の諸都市をフィールドとして、文化創造と社会包摂に資する先端的都市論の構築を目指した共同研究を推進することであった。

10 周年を記念して開催された国際シンポジウムも、そうした都市研究プラザにおける都市研究の指向性を強く反映したものであった。すなわち、日本の研究者および実践家と、アジアおよびヨーロッパ諸国の研究者および実践家が、いかにすれば都市のレジリエンスを高めることができるのかという問題関心を共有しつつ、それぞれの理論的ないしは実践的な立場から、それぞれがフィールドとする個別の都市への深い洞察を踏まえた、鋭い問題提起を含む報告を行い、それを踏まえて、国際的かつ学際的な議論が展開された。

そうした国際シンポジウムの模様を伝える本報告書が、都市問題に関心を寄せる多くの人々に読まれ、研究や実践の参考にしていただけたならば、これに勝る喜びはない。

大阪市立大学都市研究プラザ所長
阿部 昌樹



Urban Research Plaza 10th Anniversary International Symposium Towards a Resilient City: Bridging Urban Theories between Asia and Europe

22nd – 24th September, 2016

大阪市立大学都市研究プラザ 10周年記念国際シンポジウム

復元力（レジリエンス）のある都市をめざして —— アジアと欧州を架橋する先端的都市論

2016年9月22日（木）～9月24日（土）

主催 「アジア包摂型都市モデルの構築に向けた国際シンポジウム」 実行委員会
大阪市立大学都市研究プラザ

共催 公益財団法人大阪国際交流センター

助成 文部科学省共同利用・研究拠点形成事業費補助金「特色ある共同研究拠点の整備の推進事業
～スタートアップ支援」（大阪市立大学先端的都研究拠点）、独立行政法人国際交流基金、
公益財団法人社会科学国際交流江草基金、公益財団法人大林財団、公益財団法人野村財団

Edited by Urban Research Plaza, Osaka City University

編集：大阪市立大学都市研究プラザ

9/22 (Keynote)

Looking Out in Urban Design:

Crossing Cultures, Broadening Our Spatial Horizons

アーバン・デザインからの展望：

文化の境界を越え空間認識を拡大するために



Barrie Shelton

Urban Designer

University of Sydney

Abstract

Over the last century, international flows of literature on urbanism and urban design have been largely of two kinds – between Europe and North America and from that ‘transatlantic West’ to the rest of the world. Yet there were many ideas, practices and models to be observed in the recipient ‘rest’ at least as worthy of similar dissemination but these remained hidden to the outside world and taken for granted in their homelands. Even with the recent rise of non-Western nations as powerful global forces, the situation has not changed substantially for reasons of culture, language and politics. However, I would argue that many non-Western models and practices are generally more relevant to contemporary urbanism than some of the Western-generated ideas that have received attention from scholars and professionals everywhere – and to nowhere are these comments more applicable than Japan.

As a case in point, my presentation will highlight an urban structure (morphology) that characterizes broad areas of Japan’s larger cities. This structure is made up of a super-grid of wide cross-city roads and embedded super-blocks of narrow local streets. Such superblocks can support an astonishing array and distribution of activities and building types and sizes. When viewed against ideas about urban connection and related activity espoused or theorised by a string of writers and scholars from Jane Jacobs and Christopher Alexander in the 1960s through Bill Hillier to Stephen Marshall and Nikos Salingaros in the early twenty-first century, they may be better appreciated; for they are fertile places for the generation of innovative and creative enterprise, and for convenient living. At the same time, they are highly resilient.

My presentation will also show how this structure reflects ways of thinking in Japanese (and East Asian) spatial culture that are markedly different from those in the West – with a Japanese predisposition towards ‘area’ contrasting with a more ‘linear’ tendency in the West. Further, these predispositions show themselves across many scales of spatial expression – from the written word to the organization of cities. In this way I shall link my interests in urban morphology and city structure to the Urban Research Plaza’s concerns for creative enterprise and resilience in cities, and our shared focus on culture. I will conclude with a call for more serious exploration and dissemination of non-Western concepts and approaches in the fields of urbanism and urban design.

前世紀を通じてアーバニズムとアーバン・デザイン関係の思想の流れは大まかに二通りあった。ヨーロッパと北アメリカ間の流れと、その「大西洋を挟んだ西洋」から「その他」の地域への流れである。「その他」の地域にも世界へ伝播するに値するアイデアや実践やモデルが多かったのだが、外の世界からは隠され、自国ではあたりまえのものとして注目されることがなかった。非西洋国がグローバル・パワーとして台頭している現在でも、この状況にあまり変わらないのは、文化や言語や政治などに大きな要因があるようだ。しかし、こういった「その他」の地域に存在するモデルや実践の中には、これまで注目を独占してきた西洋発祥のアイデアよりはるかに現代のアーバニズムに適合するものが多い。その代表が日本である。

一例として、今回は日本の都市の広範な領域を特徴付ける形態を検討する。これは都市を縦横に走る幹線道路が作るスーパー・グリッドと狭いローカルな通りとからなるスーパー・ブロックで構成されている。このスーパー・ブロックは驚くほど多種多様な形態や規模の建物や活動を生み出す構造である。60年代から21世紀初頭まで西洋出身の専門家によって理論付けがなされてきた都市のコネクションやインターアクションに関するアイデアにそった見地から日本の都市構造を眺めてみると、スーパー・ブロックは革新的で創造的なものの生成に適した豊饒な構造であり、非常にレジリエントな構造でもある。この構造は日本ひいては東アジアの空間文化における考え方を反映しているものである。しかもそれが西洋の空間思考とは決定的な違いがあることを、日本のエアリアル（面的）傾向と西洋のリニア（線的）傾向を対比しながら説明したい。

このように、私自身の都市形態と都市構造への関心を、都市における創造的なエンタープライズとレジリエンスに着目する都市研究プラザのテーマに結びつけながら、文化に対する共通の焦点について述べるのが私の発表の目的である。最後にアーバニズムとアーバン・デザインの分野において、非西洋的なコンセプトやアプローチの真剣な探究や伝播が求められているということを提言して締めくくりとしたい。

Keywords: Morphology, Superblock, Creativity, Resilience, Spatial culture

キーワード：形態学、スーパー・ブロック、創造性、レジリエンス、空間文化

Biography

A graduate of the National University of Singapore (NUS) and University College London, Professor Kong was a faculty member in the NUS Department of Geography from 1991 to 2015. She joined the Singapore Management University as its Provost in September 2015. Professor Kong is widely known for her research on religion, cultural policy and creative economy, urban heritage and conservation, and national identity. Her recent publications include “Religion and Space: Competition, Conflict and Violence in the Contemporary World” (2016), “Food, Foodways and Foodscapes: Culture, Community and Consumption in Post-Colonial Singapore” (2015) and “Arts, Culture and the Making of Global Cities: Creating New Urban Landscapes in Asia” (2015).

ノッティンガム・スクール・オブ・アーキテクチャで建築の勉強を始めた後、西オーストラリア大学で地理学、アデレード大学大学院で都市計画を修了。過去四半世紀にわたり、主に都市史・都市デザイン・文化批評の分野で活躍。その成果は **Learning from the Japanese City**（邦題『日本の都市から学ぶこと』）と **The Making of Hong Kong** に反映されている。二冊とも日本語と中国語に翻訳され、アジアおよび西洋諸国で高く評価されている。アジアの都市研究を始める以前は、教育者、評論家、アーバン・デザイナーとして知られていた。専門分野での研究と国内外のコンペティションで多数受賞。タスマニア大学（1990-1997年）、シドニー大学（2002-2010年）、メルボルン大学（2010-2014年）でアーバン・デザインを担当。シドニー大学では、大学院アーバン・デザイン・プログラム主任として活躍。現在シドニー大学建築・デザイン・プランニング学部名誉教授。

9/22 (Keynote)

Arts, Culture and the Making of Resilient Cities

アート・文化と復元力のある都市にする



Lily Kong

Provost

Lee Kong Chian Chair Professor of Social Sciences

Singapore Management University

Abstract

This paper examines the ways in which cities that support, develop and promote arts and cultural activities can potentially derive benefits in terms of social and economic resilience. Drawing and elaborating on Matarasso's (1997) framework, this paper elucidates the manner in which such resilience can be developed, through enhancing personal development; developing social cohesion; enabling community empowerment and self-determination; building local image and identity; developing health and well-being, and generating economic benefits.

From a social resilience perspective, arts and cultural activities bring value at personal, community and societal levels. First, in terms of personal development, arts and culture can contribute to the development of a sense of confidence, enrich social lives, and bring educational benefits. Participation in the arts and culture helps to stimulate personal imagination, sensibility and understanding of individuals, encourage positive risk-taking, and develop more empathetic and discriminating citizens. Second, a major benefit of participation in the arts and culture is the social cohesion that it can engender. This takes place through bringing people together, enhancing intergenerational contact, facilitating more inclusive participation, developing group feeling, developing trust relationships, reducing crime and fear, encouraging civic engagement, and building community symbols. Third, arts and culture can contribute to community empowerment and self-determination through building organisational and skills capacity; and through facilitating a sense of empowerment. Arts and culture can also offer a sense of civic pride and community identity, building a local image. Fourth, arts and culture can contribute to the health and well-being of its participants and audiences, including improved quality of life, reduced stress and anxiety.

From an economic resilience perspective, the arts and cultural industries are an important complement to other industries in the generation of new jobs and economic growth in many cities. Arts and cultural industries, being people intensive rather than capital intensive, can create jobs locally. They can also impact on other sectors of the economy through the cross-fertilization of ideas and skills used in the arts. For example, arts training and education can have a beneficial impact on graphic designers, photographers, film-makers and music producers who work in the corporate sector. The creative, problem solving skills developed through involvement in the arts can also foster idea generation and lead to greater innovation in the business environment. A city that is able to reap these various personal, social and economic benefits through arts and culture is likely to be one that can build resilience over time, one in which social relations are robust and economic dependence diversified and economic performance enhanced.

Given the many ways in which arts and culture can contribute to personal, social and economic benefits, city authorities may benefit from examining the barriers to participation in arts and cultural activities. McCarthy and Jinnett (2001), in attempting to devise a new framework for building participation in the arts in the United States, began rightly by identifying some of the barriers to participation in the arts. They conceptualised these barriers into four general categories. Perceptual barriers include, for example, perceptions of elitism associated with the art form or

organisation, or perhaps perception of self-lack. Personal circumstances include the lack of time and company. Practical barriers refer to distance, cost, family commitments and timing, for example. And finally, prior experiences may refer to negative experience of prior attendance. The range of potential barriers to participation belie the fact that the participation decision is not a simple one, and involves a complex mix of attitudes, intentions, constraints, behaviours and past experiences. Individuals who are more strongly inclined to participate are less likely to be deterred by practical obstacles and are more likely to seek out information such as what is available, the associated costs and when the events take place. To build city resilience, diminishing these barriers to participation in and attendance at arts and cultural activities could be a helpful strategy for city authorities to explore and implement.

本報告では、Matarasso(1997)の枠組みに基づきながら、アートや文化活動を援助し、生み出し、推進する方法を検討するとともに、社会的・経済的な復元力の観点から、それらから利益が得られるようにする方法を示したい。とりわけ重視するのが、社会的一貫性やコミュニティに対する働きかけ、そして自分で決定しながら、各地域に特徴的なイメージやアイデンティティを構築し、健康と幸福を発展させ、経済的便益を生み出すことである。ここで重要になるのが、教育や訓練、さらには問題解決の能力であり、時間軸を超え長期にわたって継続できる能力であろう。McCarthy and Jinnett (2001)はアートの世界へ参加する枠組みを再検討し、それを遮るバリアーについて4つのカテゴリーに分け、エリート意識や自己の欠落、時間や仲間がいないことや家族の援助、過去の経験が障害になることを取り上げるとともに、都市の復元力を上げるためには、アートや文化活動に関わる人々にまつわるこうしたバリアーをいかに取り除くかが重要となる。

Keywords: arts and culture, social benefits, economic benefits, social resilience, economic resilience

キーワード：アートと文化、社会的利益、経済的利益、社会的復元力、経済的復元力

Biography

A graduate of the National University of Singapore (NUS) and University College London, Professor Kong was a faculty member in the NUS Department of Geography from 1991 to 2015. She joined the Singapore Management University as its Provost in September 2015. Professor Kong is widely known for her research on religion, cultural policy and creative economy, urban heritage and conservation, and national identity. Her recent publications include “Religion and Space: Competition, Conflict and Violence in the Contemporary World” (2016), “Food, Foodways and Foodscapes: Culture, Community and Consumption in Post-Colonial Singapore” (2015) and “Arts, Culture and the Making of Global Cities: Creating New Urban Landscapes in Asia” (2015).

国立シンガポール大学 (NUS)。およびロンドン大学 (UCL) で教育を受けたのち、1991～2015年まで NUS の教員 (地理学) を経て、2015 年よりシンガポールでの3つめの国立大学である SMU の学長 (Provost) を務める。これまでほとんどの都市研究プラザ主催の国際シンポジウムにパネリストとして出席してきた。地域文化、文化政策、創造経済、遺産保全などの研究で世界的に有名。“Religion and Space: Competition, Conflict and Violence in the Contemporary World” (2016), “Food, Foodways and Foodscapes: Culture, Community and Consumption in Post-Colonial Singapore” (2015), “Arts, Culture and the Making of Global Cities: Creating New Urban Landscapes in Asia” (2015)などの業績があり、本年からはプラザが設立のリーダーシップをとった国際ジャーナル *City, Culture and Society* (Elsevier 社発行) の編集長に就任。

ARTS, CULTURE AND THE MAKING OF RESILIENT CITIES

LILY KONG
Lee Kong Chian Chair Professor of Social Sciences
Singapore Management University

Keynote Address
Presented at
Osaka City University Urban Research Plaza
International Symposium:
Creative Cities/Inclusive Cities and Resilience
Sept 22-24, 2016

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OUTLINE OF PRESENTATION

- What does resilience mean?
- How can arts and culture contribute to resilience?
- How does a society know it is resilient?
- What are the barriers to participation in arts and culture?
- How can the barriers be diminished and participation increased?
- How can participation be turned to building proactive capacity?
- How can participation be turned to developing reactive capabilities?

2

RESILIENCE

What is (social) resilience?

○ "the ability of groups or communities to cope with external stresses and disturbances as a result of social, political and environmental [and economic] change" (Adger, 2000:347).

○ Changes are necessarily adverse and generally at a significant scale that affects large groups of people at the same time.

3

RESILIENCE FOR INDIVIDUALS AND SOCIETIES

- **Individual resilience:** examines how individuals recover from personal setbacks, focusing on communities (e.g. young, elderly, women, disabled etc) (psychology)
- **Societal resilience:** examines how societies/communities recover from adversities such as major environmental disasters (e.g. environmental studies, hazard studies)

4

CONCEPTUALISING RESILIENCE

- **Proactive capacity:**
 - how people anticipate adversities and try to create options to prevent, minimize or avoid vulnerable circumstances
- **Reactive capabilities:**
 - how people cope with adversities and how they recover from and adjust to vulnerable circumstances

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RESILIENCE THROUGH ARTS AND CULTURE

- **Building proactive capacities**
 - To harness arts and culture for social welfare:
 - understanding the power of arts and culture in effecting positive social change
- **Developing reactive capabilities**
 - To limit damage from adversity
 - To help recovery from adversity

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RESILIENCE THROUGH ARTS AND CULTURE

- **Enhancing personal development**
 - increasing confidence, enriching social lives, enhancing learning and education
- **Developing social cohesion**
 - bringing people together, enhancing intergenerational contact, facilitating more inclusive participation, developing group feeling, developing trust relationships, reducing crime and fear, encouraging civic engagement, building community symbols, building a nation.

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RESILIENCE THROUGH ARTS AND CULTURE

- **Enabling community empowerment & self-determination**
 - building organisational and skills capacity, facilitating a sense of empowerment, local image and identity
- **Nurturing imagination and vision**
 - enhancing imagination and sensibility of individuals, encouraging positive risk-taking, developing more empathetic and discriminating citizens

8

RESILIENCE THROUGH ARTS AND CULTURE

- **Enhancing health and well-being**
- **Contributing to economic benefits**
 - direct, indirect, public-good (existence benefits, option value, bequest value)
- **Creating a sense of place**
 - Urban regeneration
 - Refurbished historic buildings & neighbourhoods
 - Public art

9

HOW DOES A SOCIETY KNOW IT IS RESILIENT?

- **When adversity strikes!**
- **All else is a paper exercise**
- **Measuring resilience?**
 - Types of indices
 - Creative community index
 - Creative Vitality index
 - Cultural Vitality Index
 - Lessons from non-arts and culture-related indices

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BARRIERS TO PARTICIPATION

McCarthy and Jinnett (2001) – US framework

- Perceptual barriers
- Personal circumstances
- Practical barriers
- Prior experiences

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BUILDING PARTICIPATION: DEVELOPING STRATEGIES AND TACTICS

McCarthy and Jinnett (2001:32):

- “**diversify** participation by attracting different kinds of people other than those they already attract”
- “**broaden** participation by attracting more people”
- “**deepen** participation by increasing their current participants’ levels of involvement”

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BUILDING PROACTIVE CAPACITY TO HARNESS ARTS AND CULTURE FOR SOCIAL WELFARE

- Working with arts and cultural groups in the provision of
 - Healthcare, education, drug rehabilitation, eldercare, childcare etc.

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DEVELOPING REACTIVE CAPABILITIES TO LIMIT DAMAGE FROM ADVERSITY

- Understanding and leveraging on arts and cultural networks, leadership and influence
- Using arts to rebuild confidence

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THANK YOU

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THE SINGAPORE CASE

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SINGAPORE FOCUS GROUPS

- **Value of arts and culture**
 - Personal value
 - Social values
 - Fostering community ties
 - Fostering inter-generational ties
 - Sense of belonging
 - Cultivating a gracious and kind society
 - Helping the socially disadvantaged

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SINGAPORE FOCUS GROUPS

- **Value of arts and culture**
 - National values
 - Nation-building
 - Cultural identity
 - History and heritage
 - Environmental value
 - Educational values
 - Health
 - Economic values

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SINGAPORE FOCUS GROUPS

○ **Barriers to involvement**

- Lack of time
- Perception of the arts
- Lack of information
- Cost
- Small audience base
- Peer influence
- Insufficient range
- Accessibility: Generally adequate access but concessions needed for low-income families and those with special needs

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Strategies for increased community participation

- Broad-based appeal, Singapore flavour
- Bringing arts to heartlands
- Better publicity
- More and varied venues
- More exposure to arts
- Tertiary arts education; better teacher training
- More local productions

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Strategies for increased community participation

- More avenues for feedback
- Allow sector to grow naturally
- More funding and concessions
- More classes for general public
- Pay more attention to heritage
- See the intrinsic value of arts and culture
- Cultivate an arts "ecosystem"

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9/22 (Keynote)

The Political Economy of Urban Immigration:
the Case of Brussels
都市移住の政治経済学：ブリュッセルを中心に



Christian Kesteloot
Professor of Social and Economic Geography
Leuven Catholic University

Abstract

This presentation considers Brussels as an arrival city for immigrants. On the one hand, one can follow the strategy of the immigrant and examine how the opportunities and constraints in the city of arrival determine his/her further life trajectory. On the other hand, one can wonder about the economic, political, social and cultural contributions of immigrants to the urban community or conversely, about the increasing rejection of newcomers that do not immediately respond to the needs of the urban labour markets.

This presentation will examine this problem from the latter perspective with a political economic point of view, but will try to link this to the former approach as much as possible, taking Brussels as a study case.

In order to do so, the zones of arrival of immigrants in the city are confronted with the social ecological concept of transition zone (School of Chicago). This confrontation highlights the rather exceptional centrality of these zones (in comparison to other non US cities) and the fact that many immigrants remain stuck in these zones. Hence they are not zones of transition, but zones of consolidation of lower social classes in the city. This has given rise to a social production of space that facilitates all sorts of survival and livelihood strategies and that creates competition for its access between old and new immigrants. The presentation will use the Polanyian concept of modes of economic integration (market exchange, redistribution and reciprocity) to highlight the interactions between the urban environment offered by these zones and the strategies of their inhabitants.

本報告ではブリュッセルを移住者のアライバル・シティの事例として捉えたいので、都市コミュニティに移民がさまざまな貢献を果たす一方で、都市労働市場のニーズと直ちにマッチしないニューカマーが拒絶される場面が増えている現状を政治経済学的観点から検討する。そしてポランニーの経済統合形態概念（市場交換、再配分、互酬性）を用い、シカゴ学派の社会生態学概念である移行ゾーンがもたらす都市環境とゾーン住民の戦略との関係を明らかにする。

Keywords: Brussels, transition zone, livelihood strategies, modes of economic integration
キーワード：ブリュッセル、移行ゾーン、生業戦略、経済統合形態

Biography

Christian Kesteloot is formerly Research Director at the Flemish Fund for Scientific Research and presently Professor at the Division of Geography and Tourism of the University of Leuven and Senior Lecturer at the (French-speaking) University of Brussels. He is teaching urban geography, social and economic geography of China, of Japan and of developing countries and the history of geographical thought. Most of his publications consider relations between economic changes and urban space, ethnic minorities and housing. His research covers the relations between urban socio-spatial differentiation and economic growth and the impact of urban residential environments on issues of social integration and exclusion, for which he uses the concept of modes of economic integration (Polanyi). This concerns mainly Brussels and Belgium

- framed in a comparative West-European perspective -, as well as China. He is one of the authors of the White Book on Urban Policy of the Flemish Community “The century of the city” and co-editor of *Belgeo*, Belgian Journal of Geography and member of the Advisory Boards of *Tijdschrift voor Sociale en Economische Geografie*, *International Journal of Housing and the Built Environment* and *City, Culture and Society*. Currently, he is moving his research interests from urban to rural issues, focusing on land tenure, land reforms, food sovereignty and livelihood analysis.

元フランダース科学研究基金リサーチ・ディレクター。現職はルーヴェン・カトリック大学地理学・観光学部教授、ブリュッセル大学（フランス語圏）上級講師。都市地理学、中国、日本および発展途上国の社会経済地理学、地理思想史を教える。これまでの著作は経済変動と都市空間の関係、エスニックマイノリティ、ハウジングの問題を主に扱う。社会的空間的差異と経済成長の関係、都市居住環境が社会統合と排除の問題に与えるインパクトの研究についても、経済統合の形態にかんするポランニーの議論を用いて取り組んでいる。調査対象は主にブリュッセルとベルギー（西欧諸国の比較の観点から）および中国である。フランダース地域都市政策白書『都市の世紀』の共著者、*Belgeo*, *Belgian Journal of Geography* の共同編集者、*Tijdschrift voor Sociale en Economische Geografie*、*International Journal of Housing and the Built Environment* and *City, Culture and Society* のアドバイザリーボード・メンバーである。現在は研究の関心を都市から地方の抱える問題へと移動させ、地代や土地改革、食糧主権、生業分析などに力点を置いている。

The political economy of urban immigration: the case of Brussels

Chris Kesteloot
Division of Geography and Tourism
KU Leuven, Belgium

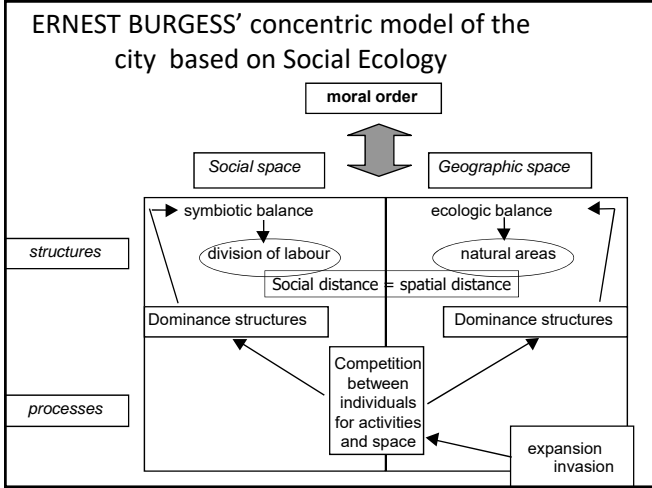
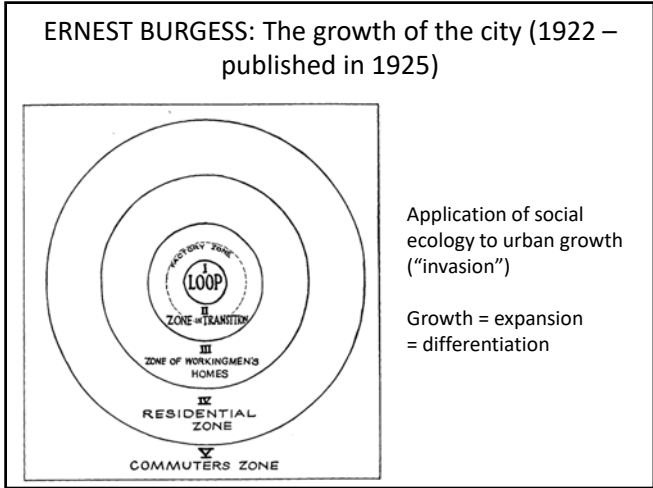
Towards a Resilient City: Bridging Urban Theories between Asia and Europe
Urban Research Plaza 10th Anniversary
International Symposium

Osaka City University
22-24 September 2016



- ### The political economy of urban immigration: the case of Brussels
- Urban immigration and the zone of transition
 - A zone of consolidation in Brussels
 - Understanding livelihood: Polanyi's modes of economic integration
 - The Brussels zone of consolidation and economic integration

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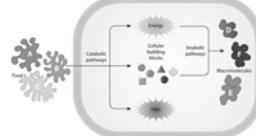
ERNEST BURGESS: The growth of the city (1925)

"How far is the growth of the city, in its physical and technical aspects, matched by a natural but adequate readjustment in the social organization?"

To be understood by the urban metabolism; : individual changes and adaptation to the urban community

Catabolism = disorganisation

Anabolism = reorganisation

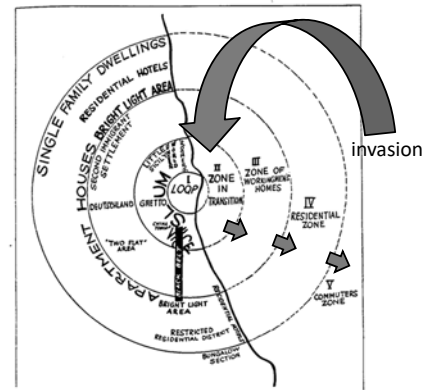


Illustrated by concrete model applied to Chicago:
"In the expansion of the city a process of distribution takes place which shifts and sorts and relocates individuals and groups by residence and occupation."

ERNEST BURGESS: The growth of the city

“Their invasion [of the immigrants] of the city has the effect of a tidal wave inundating first the immigrant colonies, the ports of first entry, dislodging thousands of inhabitants who overflow into the next zone, and so on until the momentum of the wave has spent its force on the last urban zone. The whole effect is to speed up expansion, to speed up industry, to speed up the “junking” process in the area of deterioration.”

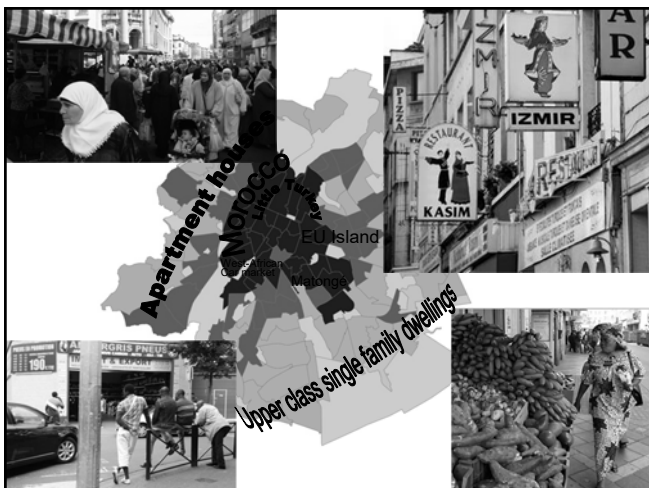
ERNEST BURGESS’ concentric model applied to Chicago



Brussels: Foreign migration balance 2001-2006



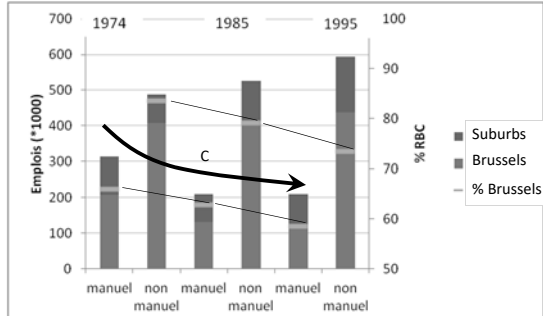
Brussels: Intra-urban migration balance 2001-2006



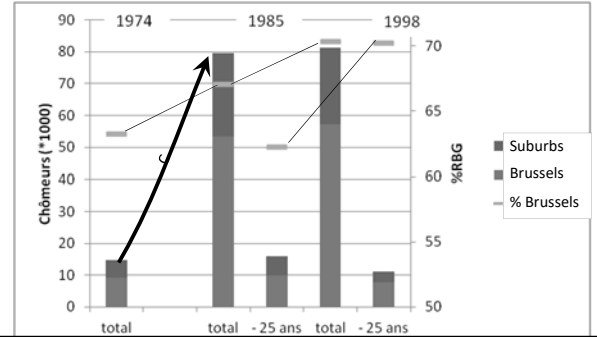
The political economy of urban immigration: the case of Brussels

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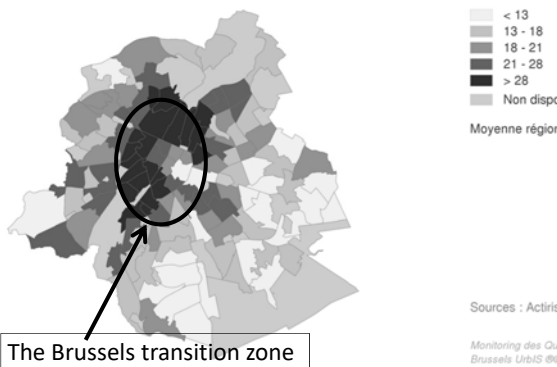
Effect of 1974-1986 crisis
 Employment in Brussels metropolitan area:
 Collapse of manual work
 Suburbanisation of employment



Effect of 1974-1986 crisis
 Unemployment in Brussels metropolitan area:
 Sharp increase of unemployment
 Concentration in Brussels



Brussels:
 Unemployment rate 2012

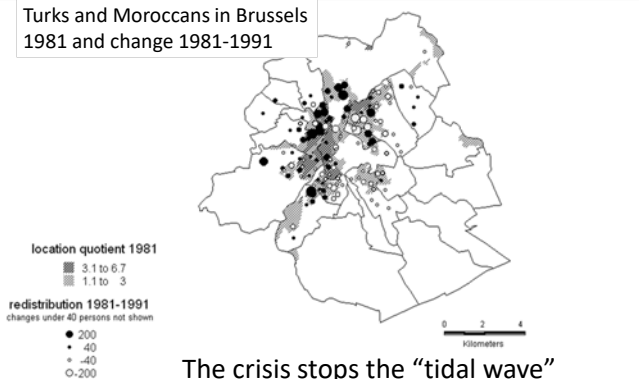


Brussels:
 Youth Unemployment rate 2012



The consolidation of ethnic neighbourhoods

Turks and Moroccans in Brussels
 1981 and change 1981-1991



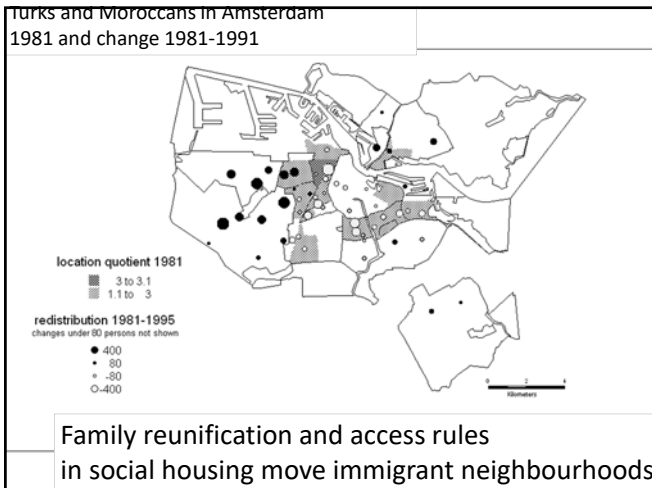
The consolidation of ethnic neighbourhoods also depends on the housing market:

Share of housing segments in Amsterdam and Brussels

		private rental	public rental	private owned
Amsterdam	1981	47	44	9
	1995	34	55	11
Brussels	1981	61	8	31
	1991	53	8	39

Brussels: market exchange

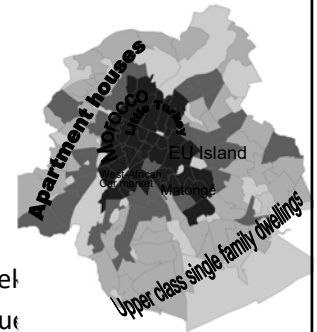
Amsterdam: redistribution



Economic crisis and consolidation ethnic neighbourhoods

⇒ Ethnic branding of neighbourhoods:

- Moroccan Molenbeek
- Turkish St-Josse/Schaarbeek
- Congolese Ixelles/Matongu
- Chinatown ... at the Stock Exchange
-



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Three modes of economic integration

Karl Polanyi, The Great Transformation, 1944

Great change since the Industrial revolution:

The economy controls society instead of society controlling the economy

⇒ which fundamentals relate economy and society?

Three modes of economic integration:

Three types of social relations in which individuals/households engage in order to get access to their means of existence

A theoretical and holistic conception



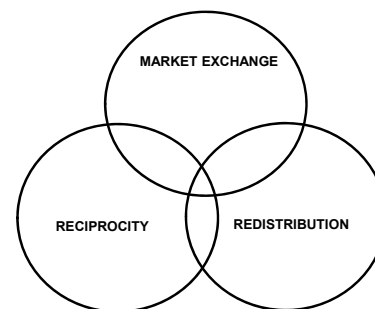
Three modes of economic integration

Households: coordination cells of consumption processes
= organization of life in the short term ("maintenance")
and long term ("replacement")

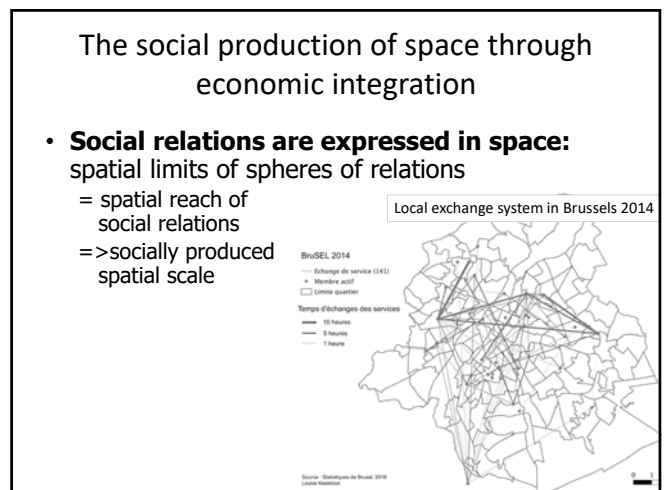
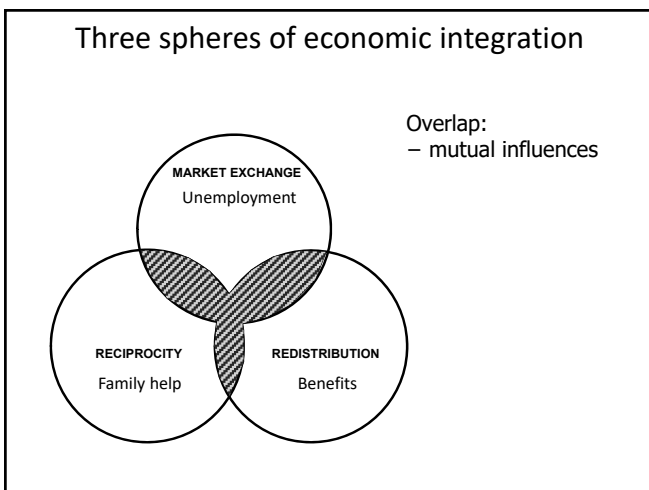
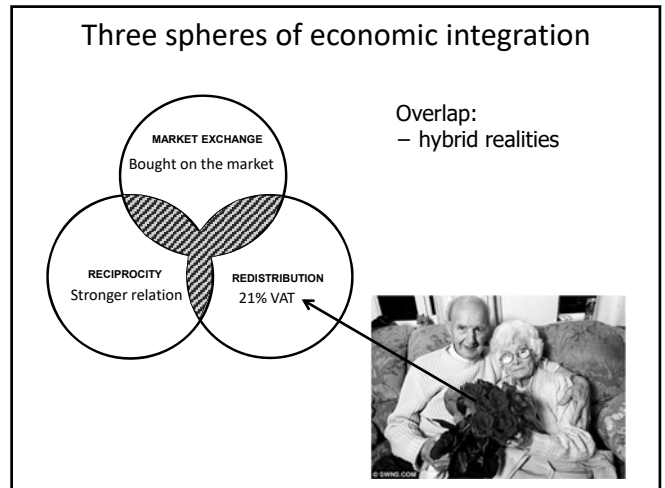
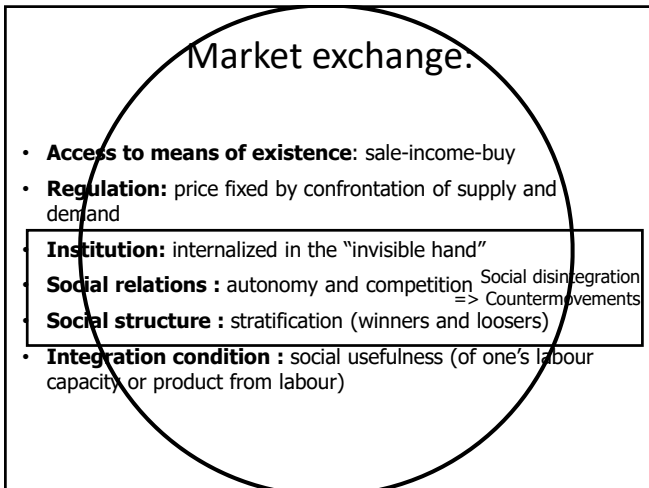
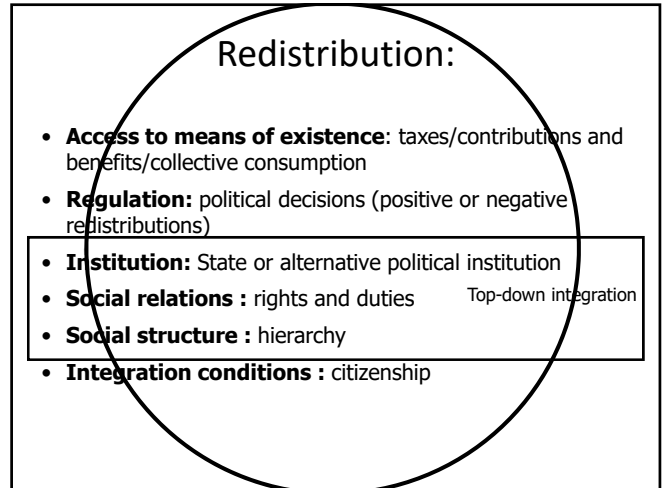
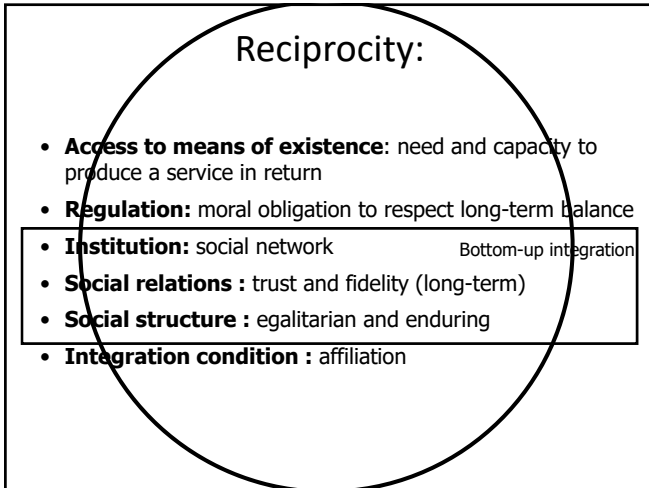
Economic integration = exchange relations:
imply dependency of households from larger economic
structures in which production and distribution of
means of existence are organized

⇒ Economic integration = integration of households in
economic structures

Three modes of economic integration




From modes to spheres of integration: all relations within one mode
form a sphere of relations



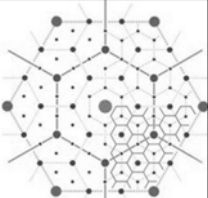
The social production of space through economic integration

- **Material means and objects of exchange structure space:**
= artefacts, their spatial relations, meanings and symbols



Market exchange

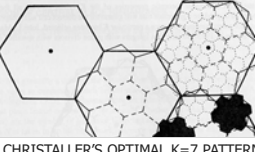
- **Spatial expression :**
spatial reach of goods
centrality and accessibility of production, distribution and consumption centres
= **varying spheres of influence**
(from neighbourhood to global world)
- **Space structuration :**
location of production, distribution and consumption
organisation of spaces of consumption (residential space)
dynamics related to competition and accumulation



CHRISTALLER'S OPTIMAL K=3 PATTERN

Redistribution

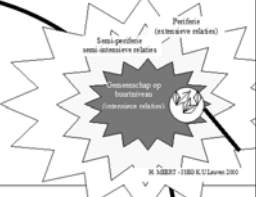
- **Spatial expression :**
hierarchically embedded territories
centrality and access of redistribution institutions and collective consumption goods
= **Political territory**
- **Space structuration :**
location of redistribution artefacts
spatial justice versus efficiency => spatial **stability**
spheres of influence of collective consumption goods versus boundaries of political territory



CHRISTALLER'S OPTIMAL K=7 PATTERN

Reciprocity:

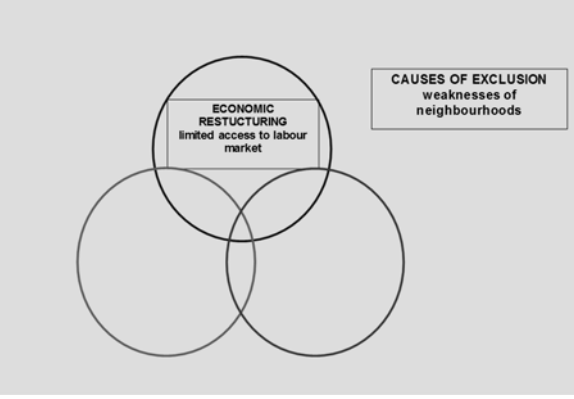
- **Spatial expression :**
relations related to need: urgency and unpredictable frequency
=> No time-spaces bundles
=> Enduring multiscale social networks
= **Social territory**
- **Space structuration :**
no tangible production of space
= **passive** structuration capacity based on structures of other modes of integration (e.g. school as a basis of social networks between parents)



The political economy of urban immigration: the case of Brussels

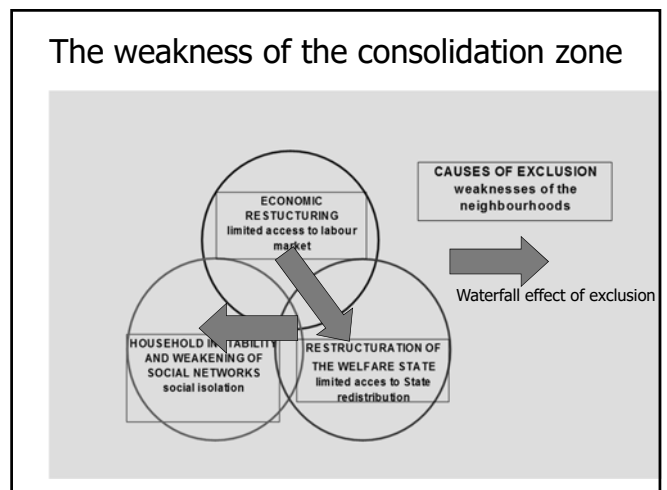
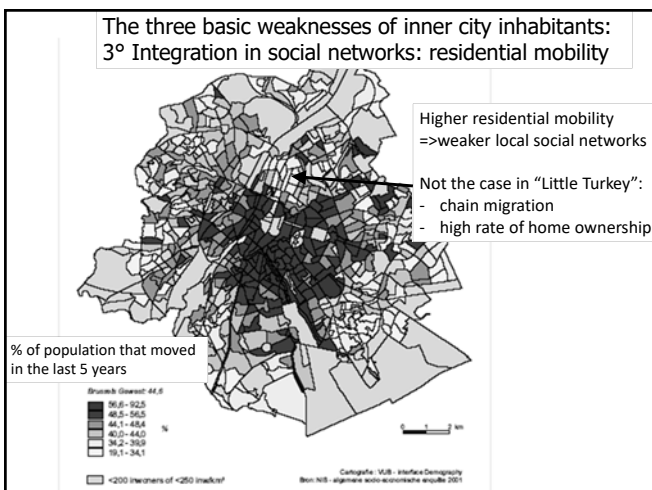
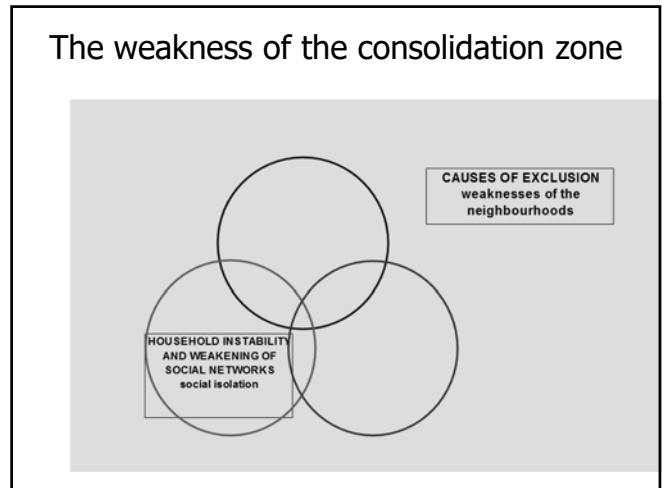
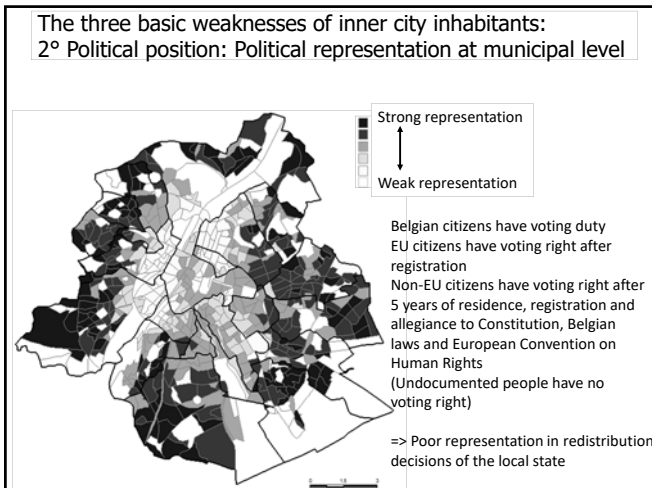
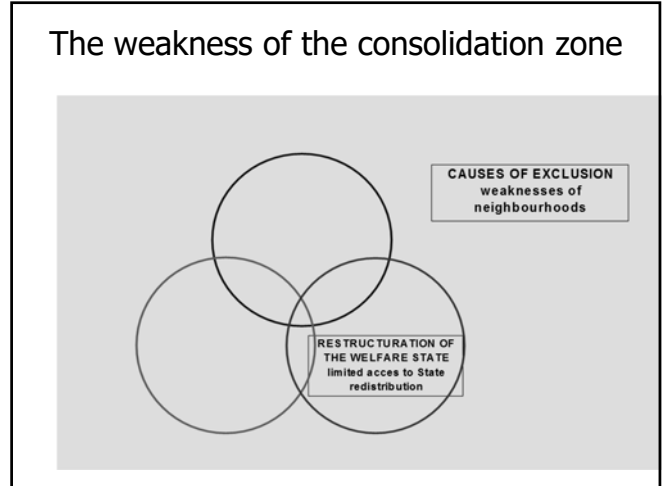
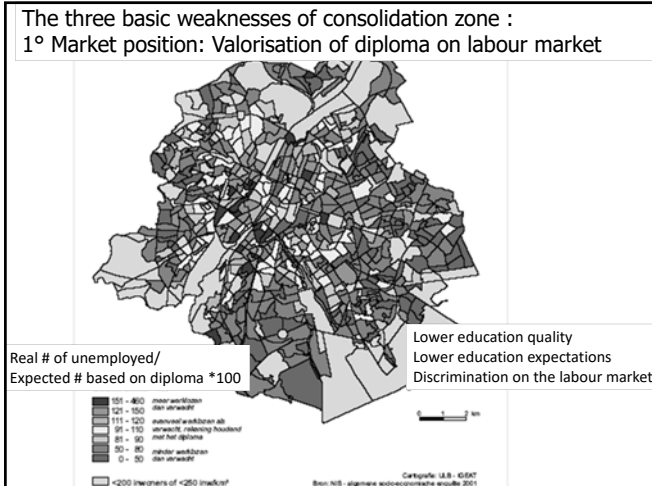
- Urban immigration and the zone of transition
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The weakness of the consolidation zone

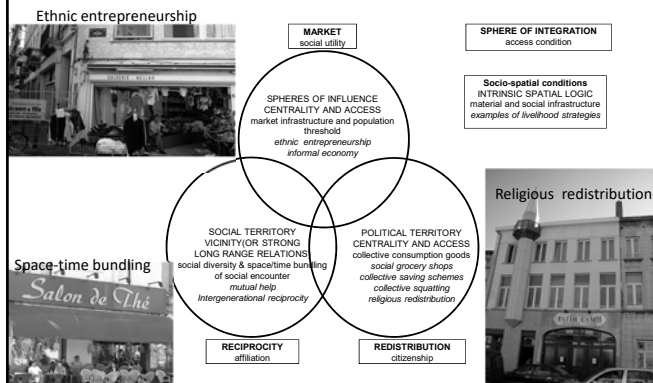


ECONOMIC RESTRUCTURING
limited access to labour market

CAUSES OF EXCLUSION
weaknesses of neighbourhoods



The geography of integration



The geography of integration

- Spatial conditions for efficient local livelihood strategies:
 - centrality
 - e.g. ethnic entrepreneurship
 - heterogeneity
 - e.g. reciprocity and social mix
 - historical thickness
 - e.g. 19th century charity institutions
- Versus cities with rich centre and poor periphery

Territorial policies

- People do move, the built environment does not
 - policies for territorial groups must take residential mobility into account
 - policies aimed at changing the built environment must take their effect on residential mobility of the poor into account
 - protect from changes on housing market and retail market
 - give power to the poor to control access to new local resources

Territorial policies

- Changing spatial conditions is also difficult
 - History can not be changed
 - More heterogeneity
 - diversified housing stock
 - material and social infrastructure for appropriate collective consumption
 - social mix
 - But: social mix is never as good as making the poor rich
 - But: social mix diverts attention from the real issues
 - Neighbourhoods can not be moved

Territorial policies

- Non-territorial strategies can be more powerful
 - Secure access to labour or universal allowance
 - Political rights at every political level
 - Increase positive redistribution flows
 - from market sphere to redistribution sphere
 - from rich to poor

Territorial policies

- Territorial policies imply politics of scale
- Focus on neighbourhood scale can deflect from actions at other scales
- Therefore, policies must have inter-scalar dimensions
 - integrate deprived areas in urban community
 - collective lobby of deprived areas for national measures
 - collective lobby for economic measures at international level (e.g. EU)



“Deprived areas of all countries unite”

Political lessons?

- Pure market exchange is socially destructive (fictitious commodities)
 - Market exchange and reciprocity target an equilibrium situation, but this situation is never defined beforehand and its dynamic is never negotiated
 - Redistribution is always a result of political decisions (and depending on power relations within that political realm)
 - Only redistribution can warrant economic integration for everybody (if power relations are right)
- ⇒ Redistribution (and thus politics) is the field of social inclusion

9/22 (Cultural Creativity and Resilience)

My Father and Kisaichi Botanic Garden: 100 Year Dream

父と私市植物園：百年の夢

Satoru Ihara

Former Professor

GE Power Systems, USA

Tokyo Institute of Technology, Tokyo, Japan

Abstract

This presentation tells how Kisaichi Botanic Garden was built and compares with (1) Adirondack New York State Park, (2) Jenkins Park, a community park in upstate New York, and (3) Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University in Boston, Massachusetts. Kisaichi Botanic Garden was built on rented land and might cease to exist soon since the annual rent negotiation broke down recently. This presentation attempts to initiate discussions for saving selected trails and trees by suggesting construction of a luxury condominium tower. Kisaichi Botanic Garden is affiliated to Osaka City University. It is located in Kisaichi of Katano City. It was founded in 1950 with resources inherited from a military camp for training young boys as armed farmers to be sent to Mongolia and Manchuria. The inherited resources included the land taken from Kisaichi farmers for minimum rent and the crew of some 20 people who used to teach farming. New staff botanists and a rotating director were added. The start-up fund was decided in previous year without considering financial needs. It was not sufficient, but it was the best the university could do within its framework. Several professors took turns and shared the director duty of Kisaichi Botanic Garden in addition to their normal full time duty of research and teaching. The staff botanists were very much interested in research toward obtaining PhD. It was not organized solely for building a botanic garden. Each balanced his efforts for his own interest and the group interest. Somebody had to plant trees, and my father became Master Dokata. Dokata is a laborer with a pickax and a shovel. Kisaichi Botanic Garden was built by hands on rented land. Planting trees on un-promised land was mentally punishing. My father used to say that Kisaichi Botanic Garden would be great in 100 years. He said it quietly as if he was trying to convince himself. My father needed this 100 year dream to cheer himself up. But others resonated with his 100 year dream and worked hard over 10 years to build an academic garden with mini forest displays. Kisaichi botanic garden is normally quiet since not many people visit. This is the inherent characteristics of an academic garden without strong attractions or advertisements. Osaka City had difficulty in justifying the purchase of the land solely on the basis of academic merit because the academic benefits are hardly visible to the ordinary taxpayers.

私市植物園の創設の様子を概説し、(1)アディロンダック公園、(2)ジェンキンズ公園、(3)ボストンのアーノルド樹木園と比較する。私市植物園の敷地の大半は借地であり、年度毎の借地料交渉が最近決裂したため廃園になる可能性がある。一部の遊歩道と樹木を廃園後も残す為の

議論が始まるのを望み、そのきっかけを作るために高層高級マンションの誘致を提案する。私市植物園は大阪市立大学理学部附属植物園で交野市の私市にある。少年に農業研修と軍事訓練を与え、武装移民団として満州や蒙古に送り出していた大阪市興亜拓殖訓練道場の用地と20人余りの作業員を受継ぎ1950年に創設が始まった。用地は僅かな借地料を支払って私市の農家から調達したものであった。数人の植物学の教職員が着任して創設作業が始まる。創設期間の植物園長は輪番であった。必要経費の査定なしで創設資金が準備してあった。大阪市立大学の機構と財政の制約内では最大限の創設資金であったが十分ではなかった。植物園長職務は研究・教育任務で手一杯の教授の職務に追加されたので負担軽減のため数人の教授が輪番で担当した。私市植物園の教職員にとっては博士号取得の為の研究が重要であった。私市植物園の組織は創設のための特定組織ではなかった。誰かがしなくてはならないので、父が土方の親方になって植樹の指揮を執った。機械無しの創設作業だった。借地だったので将来が定かでなかった。父は口癖のように「百年経てば立派になるぞ」と言って自らを励まさねばならなかった。百年の夢は作業員にも教職員にも伝わり全員が励ましあって学術研究植物園を10年以上かけて作り上げた。

Keywords: Kisaichi, Botanic, Arnold, Adirondack, Jenkins

キーワード：私市植物園、アディロンダック公園、ジェンキンス公園、アーノルド樹木園

My Father and Kisaichi Botanic Garden 100 Year Dream

1. Building Kisaichi Botanic Garden
2. Three American Ways
3. Survival Strategy

Satoru Ihara
GE Power Systems New York, USA
Tokyo Institute of Technology Tokyo, Japan

Osaka, Japan
September 2016

Kisaichi Botanic Garden



写真提供: 大阪市立大学理学部附属植物園

4



Kisaichi Botanic Garden



写真提供: 大阪市立大学理学部附属植物園

5

Kisaichi Botanic Garden

Founded in 1950

with resources inherited from military camp

Land – taken from farmers for minimum rent

Crew – used to teach farming

Animals & Fruit Trees

Buildings & Hand Tools

with new staff botanists & rotating director

3

Kisaichi Botanic Garden

Rotating Director

Research + Teaching + Directorship

K. Tamari – Tropical Plants

Y. Ihara – Vegetables Master Dokata

Research Associates

Hibiscus, Roses, Flowers, Wild Flowers

Crew

6

Progress to PhD

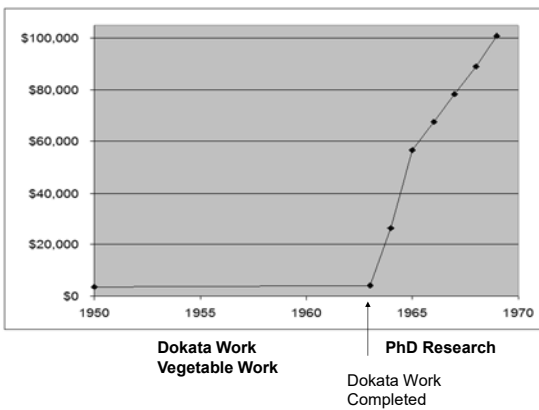
	My Father	Myself
finished college	32	22
started PhD research	49	24
obtained PhD	54	28

7



10

Kisaichi Botanic Garden - Rent



8

Kisaichi Botanic Garden

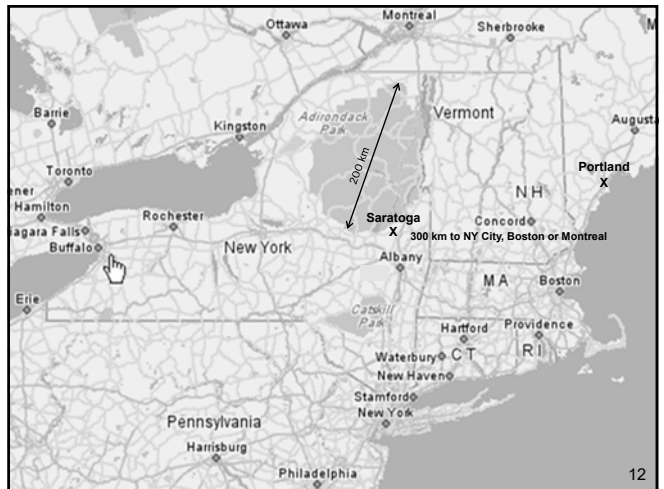


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Kisaichi Botanic Garden

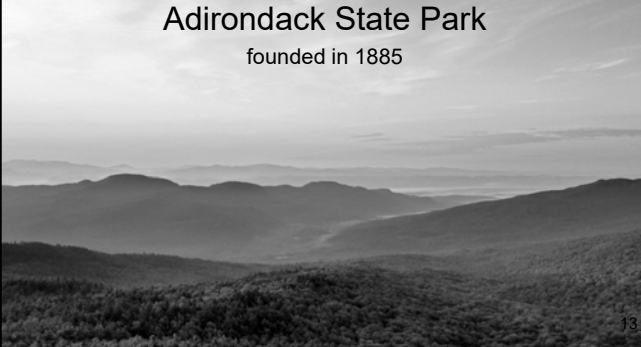
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12

Adirondack State Park


founded in 1885



million ha Yellow Stone 0.9 Grand Canyon 0.5 Glacier 0.4 Yosemite 0.3	Adirondack State Park 2.4 million ha 2000: 40% public 60% private 105 towns with 130,000 people 2008: Nature Conservancy bought 5,900 ha for \$16 MM \$2,700/ha Kisaichi Botanic Garden 26 ha \$1,000/sq m \$10 million/ha
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13

Jenkins Park



16

Adirondack State Park




14

Jenkins Park



17



Jenkins Park

- 22 ha donated in 1952
- Annual Budget: **\$18,000** collected from Park District (600 property owners)
- 7 member **Advisory Board** directs Town of Ballston (population 9,800)

15

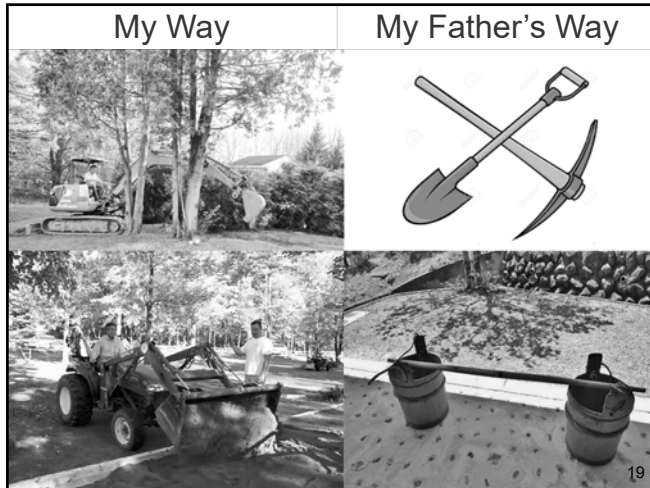
Jenkins Park

Benefits are town wide and beyond
 Elevate to Town Park ?

➔ No, stay as Community Park

- Volunteer work unites us
- We can respond quicker to desires of people
- Town priorities change with snow and politics

18



19

Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University

In 1882, Harvard gave land to City of Boston
City gave Harvard 1,000-year lease

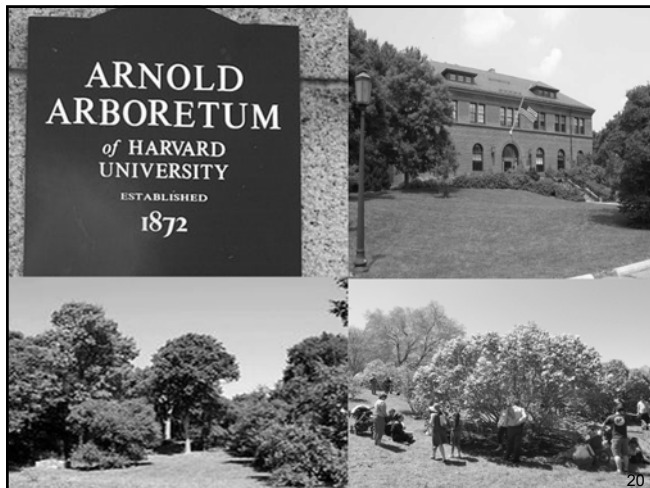
Plant Work by Harvard

- Plant collection & maintenance, education, research

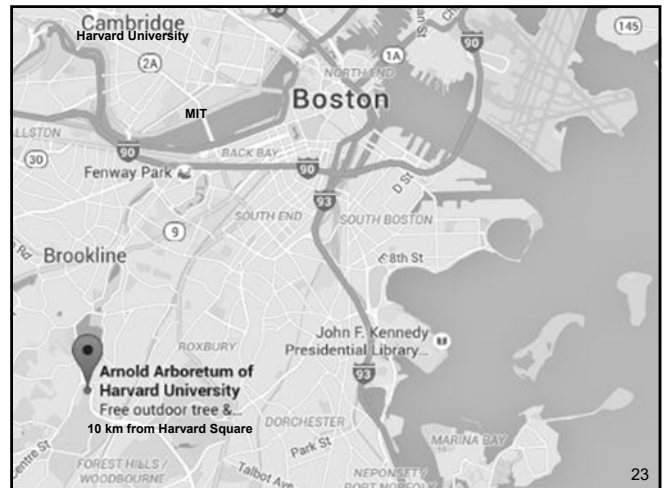
Park Work by City of Boston

- Water, benches, roads, boundaries, policing

22



20



23

Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University

- Established in 1872
- 114 ha land and funds donated by:
Benjamin Bussey - 1842
James Arnold – 1872
- Separate Department
with \$7 million (2003) budget

21

Kisaichi Botanic Garden

Built on Rented Land

- inhumane to trees
- inhumane to planters

Is Osaka City heartless & stupid?

➔ No, priorities changed
with typhoons & politics.

24

Kisaichi Botanic Garden

Rent negotiation broke down recently

Best land for luxury condominium

- 20 stories, 400 units/tower
- \$ 2 million/unit for Shanghai people

25



庵原 悟
urotas@ieee.org

28



Limit land loss & keep trees
Shield trees from politics
through integration into local society

- Myoken Zaka People
- Landlords
- Katano City
- Kyoto University

26

Benefit and Work Sharing

Katano City

- Park Work – Myouken Zaka People
- Social Work – Landlords
- Tree Education – Katano City Children

Kyoto University

- Conservation of Tree Species – Nation

Osaka City University

- Plant Work & Research

27

9/22 (Cultural Creativity and Resilience)

Shigaraki and Tokushima: Otsuka Art Museum and Beyond

信楽と徳島：大塚国際美術館のさきに

Eitsugu OSUGI

Managing Director

Otsuka Ohmi Ceramics Co.

要旨

【陶器の街信楽】信楽は周囲を 500 から 600 メートルの山に囲まれた高原で古くは 8 世紀に聖武天皇が都（紫香楽宮）を置いた地でもある。信楽焼はこの時に屋根瓦を作ったのが始まりともいわれているが、産業としての窯場として成り立ったのは 13 世紀中世の頃である。産出する陶土（蛙目粘土・木節粘土など）から壺や甕などを作り、時代とともに茶壺、花瓶、火鉢、植木鉢などと主力品は変遷してきた今も続く陶器の産地である。京都にも近く信楽土として京焼きに使われたり、職人が移り住んだり外部との交流の盛んな地域でもあり、現在は陶芸の森にアーティスト・イン・レジデンスとして受け継がれている。

【鳴門の砂から生まれた大型陶板】吉野川から下流に流されてくる大量の砂利用し建材を創る。これが大塚が焼き物を作るきっかけである。世界 7 カ国の特許を取得した大型の陶器の板「陶板」誕生をオイルショックが襲い事業化を断念、信楽に釉薬の技術を取得する為訪れたのがきっかけで大塚オーミ陶業を設立し信楽に縁ができた。

【大塚国際美術館の魅力】大塚グループの創業 75 周年の記念事業として設立された陶板による西洋名画のレプリカを展示する美術館。1075 点の名画を原寸大で複製している。バチカンのシステリーナ礼拝堂などを空間ごと再現した環境展示は図録などでは味わえない臨場感に圧倒されると好評で年間 20 万人を超える来館者で賑わっている。

（セラミックアーカイブの夢）徳島で生まれ信楽で育った陶板。大塚国際美術館の成功からより精密なレプリカの製作へ進化しようとしている。陶板の大きな特徴である耐久性を活かし、絵画や文化財など様々な地域で大切にされている貴重な人類の遺産を、原寸で見ると触れることができる、さらには長く色あせもしない、そんなセラミックアーカイブの世界が広がってほしいと願っている。

Shigaraki: Old Ceramic town Shigaraki

Large Ceramic Board build by the sand of Naruto, Tokushima Prefecture

Appeals for Otsuka Art Museum

Dreams for Ceramic Archives

キーワード：陶板、信楽、粘土、鳴門、セラミックアーカイブ

Keywords: ceramic board, Shigaraki, clay, Naruto, ceramic archive

9/22 (Cultural Creativity and Resilience)

Cultural Exchange with Chuncheon, Korea through Metasequoia Trees
メタセコイヤ並木による韓国春川市との交流

Mareo FURUTA

Section Chief and Senior Officer

Kakamigahara City Industrial Section, Life Fulfillment Division, Cultural Promotion

要旨

1999 年各務原市は韓国春川市と産業交流を始める。2001 年に韓国で春川市にある南怡島のメタセコイヤ並木を舞台としたドラマ「冬のソナタ」がヒットする。その後、「冬のソナタ」は日本でも放送され、韓流ブームを巻き起こす。2004 年に春川市の協力を得ながら、姉妹都市提携 1 周年記念事業として、各務原市で「冬のソナタ」春川物語を開催する。イベントでは、写真展やロケ地の再現などを行ったほか、グッズの販売も行い多くの人で賑わった。市の公園整備事業の中で、岐阜大学農学部跡地にあった「メタセコイヤの木」を活用しつつ、新たに植樹することで、ロケ地南怡島に似せたメタセコイヤ並木道「冬ソナストリート」を整備する。ブームにも乗り並木を求めて多くの人を訪れるなど、全国的にも話題となった。2004 年には南怡島のメタセコイヤ並木と全国的にも珍しい「並木の姉妹提携」を結ぶ。2005 年日韓関係に伴い一時市の交流事業が全て中断となったが、姉妹並木道提携 1 周年記念事業を南怡島のメタセコイヤ並木を舞台で行ったことを契機に市の交流事業が再開した。記念事業では、200 人を超える市民が参加し、メタセコイヤを植樹し、新たにメタセコイヤの森を整備した。両市の交流から新たな特産品として「各務原キムチ」を開発し、全国に PR しながら、まちおこしとして活動している。

各務原市と春川市の交流事業の中でメタセコイヤの木、並木が果たした役割は非常に大きなものがある。その後、「冬ソナ」ブームは去ったが、その美しい樹形、落葉針葉樹という特殊性に惹かれる市民は少なくない。週末は並木のある美しい自然景観が市民の憩いの場、癒しの場となっている。その他、四季を通じてメタセコイヤ並木（公園）を活用したイベントが実施されているほか、映画やドラマ、CM などの撮影にも並木が活用されており、今では各務原市になくてはならぬ存在、良い都市イメージの発信のシンボリックな存在となっている。移住定住促進の面からも「メタセコイヤ並木」は一役かってくれる存在であると考えられる。

In 1999 Kakamigahara City began a cultural exchange with Chuncheon City in Korea. In 2001, a row of metasequoia trees on Nami Island in Chuncheon City were used as a backdrop for the drama, Winter Sonata, which became a big hit. Winter Sonata was shown in Japan, sparking a great interest in Korean exchange. With the cooperation of Chuncheon City in 2004, to celebrate the first anniversary of our sister city alliance, Kakamigahara City held the Winter Sonata Chuncheon Chronicle Exhibition. The event included an exhibition of photos, reproductions of locations and so on. Goods were on sale and purchased by many people. A vacant lot within the city parks Gifu University Agriculture Department was used to plant metasequoia trees to refresh the area and build long rows of metasequoia trees similar to that as shown on Nami Island "Winter Sonata Street". The row of trees is visited by many people and has become a well-known locale.

In 2004, the rows of metasequoia trees in Kakamigahara city and the rows of metasequoia trees from Nami Island, Nami Island Co., Ltd symbolized the Metasequoia Tree Partnership. From the cultural exchange between the cities came new products “Kakamigahara Kimchi”, nationwide publicity, and revitalization of the city.

The cultural exchange between Kakamigahara and Chuncheon cities, the metasequoia trees have clearly played a significant role. The beautiful natural landscape has become a weekend oasis for citizens, a soothing place. Additionally, the rows of trees have become a place to hold events, for filming movies and dramas, commercials, and has truly become a symbol of the city and generated a positive image of Kakamigahara City. The metasequoia trees have also helped from the viewpoint of attracting and enticing people to come and settle in the city.

キーワード：韓国春川市南怡島、冬のソナタ、各務原キムチ、冬ソナastreet、姉妹並木道
提携

Keywords: Nami Island, Chuncheon, Korea. Winter Sonata, Kakamigahara Kimchi, Winter Sonata Street, Metasequoia Tree Partnership

信楽と鳴門:大塚国際美術館のさきに

大塚オーミ陶業株式会社
大杉 栄嗣
2016年9月24日

OZSUKA OHMI CERAMICS CO.,LTD. 1

信楽

甲賀寺跡

史跡紫香楽宮跡の遺構復元図

OZSUKA OHMI CERAMICS CO.,LTD. 2

信楽

現代の登窯

焼締陶器から施釉陶器へ

OZSUKA OHMI CERAMICS CO.,LTD. 3

信楽

旧中之島フェスティバルホール

OZSUKA OHMI CERAMICS CO.,LTD. 4

信楽

太陽の塔(黒い太陽)

OZSUKA OHMI CERAMICS CO.,LTD. 5

信楽

新幹線岡山駅

OZSUKA OHMI CERAMICS CO.,LTD. 6

信 楽

国立代々木競技場レリーフ


京浜急行上野駅レリーフ


日本26聖人殉教記念館レリーフ


滋賀県庁 階段腰レリーフ


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鳴 門

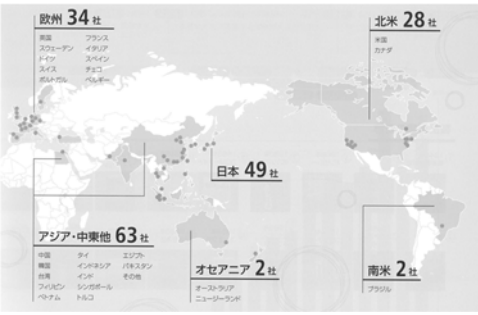
鳴門海峡の渦潮


阿波踊り


OTSUKA OHMI CERAMICS CO.,LTD. 8

鳴 門

大塚グループの海外拠点数と従業員数



大塚製薬株式会社
徳島工場研究所
Hi-Zタワー

北米 28社	フランス	イギリス	ドイツ	オーストラリア	ニュージーランド
中国	インド	タイ	インドネシア	フィリピン	マレーシア
韓国	台湾	香港	シンガポール	ベトナム	タイ
オセアニア 2社	オーストラリア	ニュージーランド			
南米 2社	ブラジル				
アジア・中東他 63社					

	会社数	工場数	研究所数	従業員数
世界	178社	194ヶ所	48ヶ所	約47,000人
日本	49社	54ヶ所	25ヶ所	約18,000人
海外	129社	140ヶ所	23ヶ所	約29,000人

OTSUKA OHMI CERAMICS CO.,LTD. 9

鳴 門 信 楽

一握りの砂


大型陶板 1m×3m 完成


世界7か国の特許取得

OTSUKA OHMI CERAMICS CO.,LTD. 10

信 楽 鳴 門

1968年 鳴門にて建築タイルの開発着手
 1970年 信楽にて共同研究開始
 1973年 大塚オーミ陶業設立
 10月豊橋工場建設計画の中止
 1980年 信楽工場建設



滋賀県立陶芸の森


アーティスト・イン・レジデンス事業


OTSUKA OHMI CERAMICS CO.,LTD. 11

大塚オーミ陶業

大阪「天神祭り」




OTSUKA OHMI CERAMICS CO.,LTD. 12





大塚国際美術館

世界25カ国190余の美術館が所蔵する西洋名画 1075点
原寸大に陶板で複製し常設展示

① 系統展示(942点)
古代、中世、ルネサンス、バロック、近代、現代
に至る約3000年を時代順に展示

② テーマ展示(121点)
『食事』や『家族』『レンブラントの自画像』
などをテーマに分けて展示

③ 環境展示 (12点)
原画作品の置かれている空間を
館内に環境まるごと立体再現

OZSUKA OHMI CERAMICS CO.,LTD. 19

大塚国際美術館


システィーナ・ホール/(環境展示)



OZSUKA OHMI CERAMICS CO.,LTD. 20

大塚国際美術館

スクロヴェーニ礼拝堂/(環境展示)



OZSUKA OHMI CERAMICS CO.,LTD. 21

大塚国際美術館

秘儀の間/(環境展示)



OZSUKA OHMI CERAMICS CO.,LTD. 22

大塚国際美術館

新作創作歌舞伎 システィーナ歌舞伎 主演:片岡愛之助



OZSUKA OHMI CERAMICS CO.,LTD. 23

大塚国際美術館

N響コンサート 結婚式

王将戦



OZSUKA OHMI CERAMICS CO.,LTD. 24

大塚国際美術館



CUL CON美術フォーラム

子どもたちのワークショップ



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大塚国際美術館

聖テオドル聖堂/(環境展示)



OZSUKA OHMI CERAMICS CO.,LTD. 25

キトラ古墳壁画 複製

キトラ古墳 石室内部



OZSUKA OHMI CERAMICS CO.,LTD. 27

キトラ古墳壁画 複製

修理中の天文図 (部分)




石室から剥がされた 白虎 (部分)

OZSUKA OHMI CERAMICS CO.,LTD. 28

キトラ古墳壁画 複製

監修委員会による試作品の検討




OZSUKA OHMI CERAMICS CO.,LTD. 29

キトラ古墳壁画 複製

試作品と実物との比較検討



OZSUKA OHMI CERAMICS CO.,LTD. 30



キトラ古墳壁画 複製

迫る本物 四神の館、24日から公開



内部に入ったような体験ができる石室の原寸大模
型＝20日午後、奈良県明日香村、跡野鑑太撮影

極彩色壁画で知られる奈
良県明日香村のキトラ古墳
(特別史跡、7世紀末～8
世紀初め)の壁画を保存・
公開する施設「キトラ古墳
壁画体験館 四神の館」が
24日の正式オープンを前
に、20日、報道陣に公開さ
れた。修理を終えた建築物の
「天文図」「朱雀」「白虎」
の壁画が保管室に置
かれ、ガラス越しに近い距
離で見ることが出来る。
本格的な壁画を保存・公開

朝日新聞2016年9月21日(水) 掲載

OTSUKA OHMI CERAMICS CO.,LTD.

37

セラミック アーカイブへ



タイ クラアワン寺院



法隆寺坐像



火焰型土器の複製

OTSUKA OHMI CERAMICS CO.,LTD.

38

9/22 (Cultural Creativity and Resilience)

Regional Resilience by Lexus Bamboo-Made Steering Wheel

竹ハンドル製造を通じた地方・中山間地域のレジリエンス

Koki KATAYAMA

President

Miroku Techno-Wood Co.

要旨

株式会社ミロクテクノウッドは、高知県南国市に在る従業員 130 名余りの木製部品を製造する会社です。グループの中核会社である株式会社ミロク製作所は猟銃製造を主体事業としており、50 年前から米国 **Browning** 社の猟銃製造の大半を担ってきました。当社は、そこで培った銃床加工技術を生かして高付加価値の自動車内装部品を製造するための会社として 1999 年 11 月に設立されました。当社製品の特徴は、猟銃の銃床加工技術を基にした「高級無垢木材を切削加工した製品づくり」であり、自動車内装部品メーカーとしては他社に無い独自の工法を採用しています。2000 年からレクサス向けの純木製ステアリングホイールとシフトノブの製造を続けており、過去 16 年間で約 230 万本の純木製ステアリングを作ってきました。

木材料は、高級木材として古くから世界で親しまれてきた「ウォールナット」「バーズアイメイプル」ですが、2012 年からは「高知県産の竹」がラインアップに加わり、レクサス G S、E S、L S、H S、R X に順次採用されて、現在も毎日 100 本近い竹ステアリングがレクサスへ搭載されて市場へ出荷されています。「竹」は日本では古くから日常生活用品の材料として広く使われてきたものですが、近年では需要が激減し、竹産業そのものが絶滅の危機にあります。それによって管理されなくなった竹が繁殖して竹害（土砂崩れや山林の生態系の破壊など）を引き起こしています。そこで、2007 年から高知県産業振興センターや高知県工業技術センターなどとの共同プロジェクトで「高知県産竹材を用いた自動車内装材等工業部材の開発」の取り組みを始め、平成 19 年度四国経済産業局の地域資源活用型研究開発事業に採択されました。この成果が、「世界初の量産車での竹ステアリングホイールの誕生」となったのです。材料である竹の伐採から乾燥、板材加工、ステアリングの製造、革巻きまで高知県内での一貫生産体制を構築することで、絶滅寸前であった竹産業の復活や産業の乏しい中山間地域での現金収入の場が出来て、高知県内での雇用や経済的な波及効果も生まれました。

Tokai Rika Co., Ltd. today announced that Tokai Rika and Kochi Prefectural Industrial Technology Center and Miroku Techno Wood Co., Ltd. developed new type Steering Wheel and Knob of Automatic Shifter. These new products convey feeling of genuine real wood. The Steering Wheel and Automatic Shifter Knob are characterized as using real wood, which is impregnated with resin. Wood is hardened with special resin and become sturdy against moisture and scratch, meanwhile it leaves feeling and touch of wood. These products are made from experience of craftsman those who have engaged in real wood many years and the newest industrial technology. This is the world's first automotive interior parts to use this method. The Steering Wheel and

Automatic Shifter Knob are adopted to “Toyota Crown Majesta” which was released on March 26,2009 in Japanese market.

キーワード：自動車部品開発、竹ステアリングホイール、一貫生産体制、地域資源、経済効果

Keywords: automobile parts, bamboo-made steering wheel, local resource, economic effectiveness



**レクサスの竹ハンドルの製造
を通じた地方・中山間地域
のレジリエンス**

2016年9月22日

株式会社ミロクテクノウッド
代表取締役社長 片山 弘紀



会社概要(持株会社)

- 社名 株式会社ミロク(東証2部上場)
- 本社所在地 高知県南国市篠原537-1
- 代表者 代表取締役社長 弥勒 美彦
- 創業/設立 1893年2月/1946年7月
- 資本金 8億63百万円
- 事業内容及びグループ企業

セグメント名称	主な事業内容	グループ企業	
猟銃事業	猟銃の製造及び販売	◎ミロク製作所 ◎ミロク工芸	◎南国ミロク
工作機械事業	深孔加工機・工具の製造及び販売	◎ミロク機械	◎MIROKU MACHINE TOOL INC. ◎弥勒深孔機械(太倉)有限公司
自動車関連事業	自動車用ハンドルの製造及び販売	◎ミロク製作所	※ミロクテクノウッド
その他の事業	木工製品の加工及び販売	◎ミロク製作所	

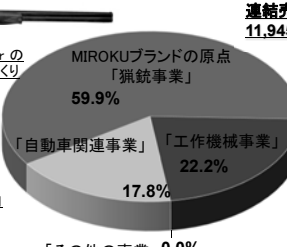
◎: 連結子会社 ※: 持分法適用会社

MIROKU

グループ事業構成

1. 「猟銃製造」が主体事業
2. 「猟銃づくり」の技術をベースに事業を多角化
3. 中核3事業の“強み”を活用した事業を展開

連結売上構成:
11,945百万円(2015/10期)



59.9% 「猟銃事業」
17.8% 「自動車関連事業」
22.2% 「工作機械事業」
0.0% 「その他の事業」

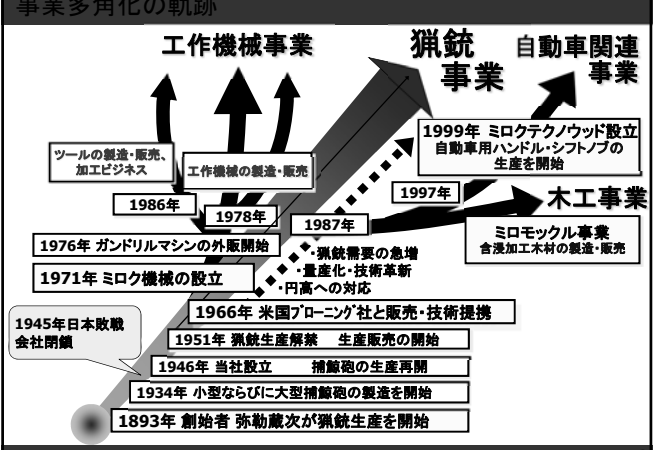
「自動車関連事業」
工業製品の代表「自動車」
に生かされる“匠の技”

「猟銃事業」
BrowningとWinchesterの
ブランドを担うものづくり

「工作機械事業」
世界屈指の猟銃づくりの
技術から生まれた事業

MIROKU

事業多角化の軌跡



1893年 創業者 弥勒蔵次が猟銃生産を開始

1934年 小型ならびに大型捕鯨砲の製造を開始

1946年 当社設立 捕鯨砲の生産再開

1951年 猟銃生産解禁 生産販売の開始

1966年 米国「ローニング」社と販売・技術提携

1971年 ミロク機械の設立

1976年 ガンドリルマシンの外販開始

1986年 ツールの製造・販売、加工ビジネス

1987年 工作機械の製造・販売


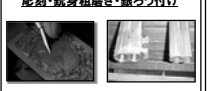


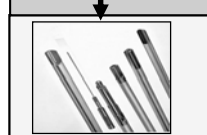
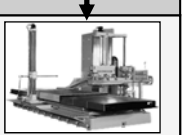
1987年 猟銃需要の急増
・量産化・技術革新
・円高への対応

1997年 ミロモックル事業
含浸加工木材の製造・販売

1999年 ミロクテクノウッド設立
自動車用ハンドル・シフトノブの
生産を開始

MIROKU

猟銃製造の要素技術と事業の多角化

木材加工技術	金属接合技術 金属の精密加工技術 彫刻技術	深孔加工技術
堅牢な銃床を作る目止め・磨き	彫刻・銃身粗磨き・銀ろう付け	銃身の孔あけ
		
自動車関連事業	工作機械事業	
 純木製ハンドル、純木製シフトノブ	 ツール(ガンドリル)	 深孔加工機(ガンドリルマシン)

MIROKU

自動車関連事業発展の経緯

- ・1987年…銃床端材を使用した小物類の製造。
⇒ドアノブ、宝石箱など。自動車用小物なども手掛ける。
- ・1997年…純木製レバーコンビネーションスイッチを開発。「プログレ」に採用される。
- ・1998年…木目調ハンドルが「マークII」「コロナ」に採用される。
- ・1999年…(株)ミロクテクノウッドを設立して本格的に事業展開する。
- ・2000年…純木製ハンドル・シフトノブが「アリスト」他に採用され生産を開始。

⇒ それ以来、純木ハンドル・竹ハンドルの生産が16年間で合計230万本となる。

レバーコンスイッチ	木目調ハンドル	純木製ハンドル	シフトノブ	竹ハンドル
				
適用1号車種	メイプル	メイプル	メイプル	
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
プログレ	マークII コロナ	ソアラ (レクサスSC)	ソアラ (レクサスSC)	レクサスGS
1997	1998	2000	2000	2012

MIROKU

竹ハンドル 開発の背景

- ・合成樹脂製品などの竹の代替製品の普及
- ・安価な中国産竹材の輸入拡大
⇒ 国産の竹材に対する需要が激減



高知県内の竹産業の衰退

- ・放置竹林による人工林への侵蝕と森林の荒廃などの“竹害”
- ・中山間地域から都市近郊への人口流出

一方で
マテリアルとしての
竹の可能性

業界からの強い要望
「美しい杣目」「独特の質感」「貴重な木材」
(自動車用内装材として、特に欧州・北米向け)

＜行政（高知県）のニーズ＞

- ・高知県の“地産外商”のテーマとして「新たな竹製品」の可能性
- ・森林県として「竹害」対策の必要性 ⇒ 「竹林の管理」
- ・中山間地域の産業振興対策が課題

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6

当社における竹ハンドル 開発の経緯

- ・2007年～2008年 高知県産の竹材を用いた自動車内装材の開発に着手
「高知県産竹材を用いた自動車内装材等工業部材の開発」というテーマで平成19年度四国経済産業局の地域資源活用型研究開発事業へ採択される（高知県産業振興センター、高知県工業技術センター、(株)コスモ工房、他1社との共同プロジェクト）

- ・2009年～2010年 納入先の(株)東海理化とトヨタ自動車での採用へ向けて量産化の生産技術、安全性保証、供給体制の確立などを図ってきた

- ・2011年 レクサスGSでの採用が決定！
⇒「第42回東京モーターショー2011」にて展示公開



- ・2012年～ 竹ハンドルの生産を開始
⇒メーカー保証の「竹ハンドル」としては世界初！

MIROKU

7

工業資源としての「竹」の特徴

- ＜利点＞
- ①伐採しても自生するので植林の必要がない。
 - ②3年という短期間で安定した物性まで成長する。
 - ③成長過程で二酸化炭素を大量に吸収するエコ材料。
 - ④県内調達のため調達・輸送にかかるコストを低減。

- ＜欠点＞
- ①比重や強度など素材のバラツキが大きい。
 - ②断面が小さく加工が難しい。
 - ③処理によってはカビや狂いが起きやすい。
 - ④季節によって材料の性質が変わる。



共同プロジェクトによる技術開発で欠点を克服した！
天然素材の竹を過酷な条件に耐える工業製品材料に加工。
高級車レクサスのハンドルの材料に使用可能となる。

MIROKU

8

竹資源を工業製品にするための技術開発

- ★「湿熱処理技術」：自動車の室内環境に耐える素材に処理（防カビ、寸法変化等）
- ★「積層曲げ接着技術」：曲げながら積層し高周波により接着剤を硬化して固定
- ★「表面処理技術」：塗装により竹材の触感を再現



湿熱処理



曲げ積層



表面処理



レクサス向け
ハンドルの完成

MIROKU

9

特徴（高知県内での一貫生産）

- ★竹材料の確保、伐採、乾燥、板材加工、ハンドルの製造、革巻きまでを高知県内で完結する体制を確立
「高知県産材使用」「高知県発の技術」「高知県内一貫生産」



伐採
(竹切り子)



ラミナ加工
(コスモ工房)



SW/H製造
(ミロックテクノウッド)



革巻き
(愛知皮革高知)

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10

竹ハンドル採用車種

LEXUS



GS (2012年2月～)



ES (2012年5月～)



LS (2012年8月～)



HS (2012年12月～)



RX (2013年7月～)

※上記写真はレクサス、トヨタHPより提供 2016年6月更新

MIROKU

11

竹ハンドル販売実績と原竹の必要数

<発売以来5年間の 竹ハンドルの販売実績>

・2012年度	: 11,400本
・2013年度	: 24,400本
・2014年度	: 26,200本
・2015年度	: 23,700本
・2016年度	: 25,700本(予想)
(合計)	111,400本



LEXUS GS



LEXUS LS

<原竹の必要数>

1本の竹ハンドルを製造するためには1本の原竹が必要

⇒ 毎日100本の原竹を山から切り出す必要がある

⇒ 板材にして乾燥
⇒ 乾留してラミナ材に加工

⇒ ハンドル材料へ

⇒ 毎日100本のハンドル生産

MIROKU

12

竹ハンドルによる波及効果

◆ 高知県で大きな雇用創出を実現

・竹切り子(伐採職人)	: 10~15名増
・弘田竹材店	: 3名増
・(株)コスモ工房	: 10名増
・(株)ミロクテクノウッド	: 30名増
・愛知皮革高知(株)	: 20名増 等

◆ 周辺産業への広がり

① 竹切り子(竹専門伐採職人)の仕事の継承

竹材生産量は2010年には30年前の4%に迄減少していた

② 工業用竹ブラシの生産開始

コスモ工房がハンドル材に使用できない竹材の用途拡大

③ 「高知竹材センター」の設立・稼働

地元建設会社、コスモ工房、地域の開発公社が共同で会社を設立、地域住民が竹を伐採して竹林の保全と雇用の増加

MIROKU

13

竹ハンドルへの各界の評価

- 第27回(2012年度)「高知県地場産業大賞」地場産業賞
- 第17回(2012年度)「四国産業技術大賞」技術功績賞最優秀賞
- 2013年 第5回内閣総理大臣表彰「ものづくり日本大賞」
伝統技術の応用部門優秀賞
- 2015年 JIDAデザインミュージアムセレクションの対象製品に選定



ものづくり大賞授賞式

<受賞のポイント>

- ①加工の難しい竹を工業製品にまで高めた
- ②最高水準の製品性能、意匠性、独特の触感を実現して高級車レクサスへ採用
- ③材料調達から製造まで高知県内での一貫生産体制で地域資源の有効活用に貢献
- ④新製品開発による雇用拡大、経済効果

MIROKU

14

9/22 (Art and Resilience)

Citizen Movement Through Arts Towards Resilient City

アートによる市民運動：復元力のある都市に向けて

Ivada ARIYANI

Lecturer in Interior Design Study Program

ISI Yogyakarta

Abstract

Yogyakarta has been suffering from several complex problems related to the land use and its negative impacts. Even though this situation had arisen years ago, it reaches its climax just recently when the development of commercial buildings aggressively appears in many corners of the city. The situation is then deteriorated by the negative impact on its citizen such as the loss of public open space, devastation of heritage building, and the sudden drought of water sources. The counter of this situation had been promoted not only by its citizen but also art workers who reflect this on their work. One of the action of Yogyakarta citizen relating to these unpleasant situations then well-known as Jogja Ora Didol (Yogyakarta is not for sale) movement. This movement become happening all over the city, transform it from an expression of rejection to a popular tagline of defending their city ownership.

Confirming to the characteristic of resilient system that have to be adaptive, self-sufficient, auto-organization, redundancy, diversity, innovative learning and empowerment of local communities, this city has shown its collaboration between artists and local people. The collaboration between artists and citizen in working on this complex city problem had made this issue become more visible.

This research traces the process of creative work to observe how the artist collaborate with the local people. It is also important to investigate the art practice by the citizen and the artists to see their relevance with the resilient system.

To conduct this research, a qualitative method is employed to analyze the data descriptively. The data is collected by observation, interview, literature review and documentations. First, the observation is conducted to evaluate the collaboration between two actors. To enrich the data, interview is also needed in this stage to dig the process deeper. Secondly, the gathered data would be confirmed to see what feature that support the resilient system in the perspective of collaborative work.

The results of this study indicate that there are several categories of creative process done by artists and the local people. Each category represents the characteristic of collaborative work against the misused of land and its impacts. More importantly however, these arts should provide insights and pressure relieve for the citizen, rather than merely be a campaign tool

ジョグジャカルタは土地利用とその悪影響がもたらす複雑な課題と格闘している。問題そのものはかなり前から存在していたが、それがきわめて深刻化したのはつい最近、街の各所で商

業ビルの開発計画が乱立したことがきっかけだった。市民生活に悪影響が出ることで事態はさらに悪化している。市民に開かれた空間が失われ、古くからの建物が破壊されているほか、水資源が突然枯渇するといった問題も起きている。

この状況に抗して市民だけでなくアーティストも立ち上がった。作品を通して現状への考察を深めたのである。不快な現状に対するジョグジャカルタ市民の動きの1つが「ジョグジャ・オラ・ディドル」〔=ジョグジャカルタは売り物ではない〕運動だった。運動は街全体を包み込み、拒否の表現から自分たちの街を守ろうという大衆的なスローガンへと変貌していった。

復元力のあるシステムには、適応性を備え、自足的で自己組織的であり、冗長性と多様性に富み、ローカルなコミュニティの創発的な学習とエンパワーメントといった特徴がかならず認められる。こうした特徴に沿うかたちで、ジョグジャカルタではアーティストと地元住民とのコラボレーションが実現した。複合的な都市問題にアーティストと市民が力を合わせて取り組むことで、この問題がいつそう可視化されたのである。

本研究はクリエイティブな作業のプロセスをたどることで、アーティストと地元住民とのコラボレーションのあり方を明らかにする。市民とアーティストによるアート実践を検討することもまた、その営みと復元力のあるシステムとの関わりを考える上で欠かせないからだ。

本研究では、質的手法を用いてデータを記述的に分析した。データは観察、インタビュー、文献研究と記録により収集した。まず観察を通して市民とアーティストという2つのアクターのコラボレーションを評価した。またデータの質を高めるため、観察と同時にインタビューを行い、コラボレーションのプロセスを掘り下げた。次にコラボレーション作業の観点から復元力のあるシステムを支える特徴を明らかにすることで、収集したデータを裏付けた。

その結果、アーティストと地元住民とのクリエイティブなプロセスには複数のカテゴリーが含まれることが示された。各カテゴリーは、土地の誤った利用とその影響に対するコラボレーションの特徴を示すものだった。だがより重要なのは、その過程で作られたアート作品が単なる運動の道具ではなく、市民にとって洞察を与え、圧力を和らげるものであったという事実だったのである。

Keywords: collaboration, resilience, arts, city land use, creative work

キーワード：コラボレーション、復元力、アート、都市の土地利用、クリエイティブ・ワーク

**Citizen Movement Through Arts
Towards Resilient City**

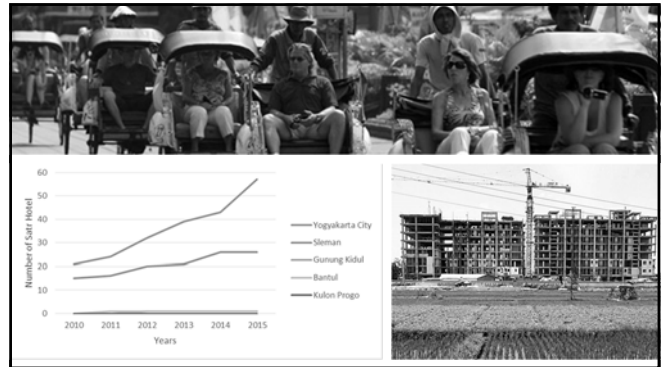
Ivada Ariyani
Faculty of Visual Arts,
Indonesia Institute of Arts



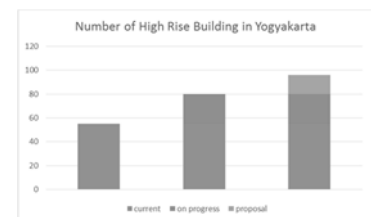
2010

- Government
- NGO
- Community
- Individual

2006



Number of High Rise Building in Yogyakarta (2015)
(including hotel and apartment)



Source: Skyscrapercity Forum
<http://www.skyscrapercity.com/forumdisplay.php?f=3892>, retrieved 10/09/2016



2013: FESTIVAL MERTI KUTHO #2
Respond several issues in Yogyakarta: a symbol of revitalise public space in a heritage area:

- Revitalise heritage area, clean it out from advertising
- Restore the function of pedestrian (not for parking lot)
- Revitalise diffable line in the pedestrian
- Revitalise bike line
- Reresik sampah visual

Actors:

- Bike community
- Diffabel community
- Street art community
- Reresik sampah visual community

**ART FESTIVAL
IN SEARCH OF HARYADI**




**FESTIVAL SENI
MENCARI HARYADI**
NEGARA MENGILANG DI TENGAH KOTA

6 OKTOBER 2013 - 6 MARET 2014

DAFTARKAN PROYEK KREATIFMU MELALUI:
INFO@MENCARIHARYADI@GMAIL.COM

Spirit: Art as a channel to accomodate critics to the Yogyakarta mayor.
Open Call for community to express their critics through arts: 20 groups



- Using Haryadi (The Mayor) as an icon regarding the leadership in the context of city management
- Participant of the festival: communities in the city, without involving any institution.
- To create a space for dialogue through arts
- To celebrate the chaotic situation of the city through arts
- To employ arts as a tool to criticize the city situation



The Format of Festival:

- Organically formed
- Self funding (community and artists)
- Art work: low budget, delightfull, temporarily
- Task force of the festival committee: as a support system to connect the communities with the art workers, and publicize it.

PRE - Art Festival In Search of Hariyadi

Happening Art:
Kartu Pos untuk Kota; Mimpi Buruk untuk Haryadi
(Postcard for the City; a Nightmare for Haryadi)


- Asking for the absence of nation (government) regarding the city & community problems

(Dwi Oblo/National Geographic Indonesia, retrieved at 10/09/2016)

Happening Art:
Jogja Kids Ask For Promise
"Bocah Jogja Nagih Janji"

- The disappearance of public space in Kampong
- Kampongs was slowly evicted by the uncontrolled commercial building development
- Kampong was once a front yard of the city, now it become the back yard of this cultural city



(Dwi Oblo/National Geographic Indonesia)



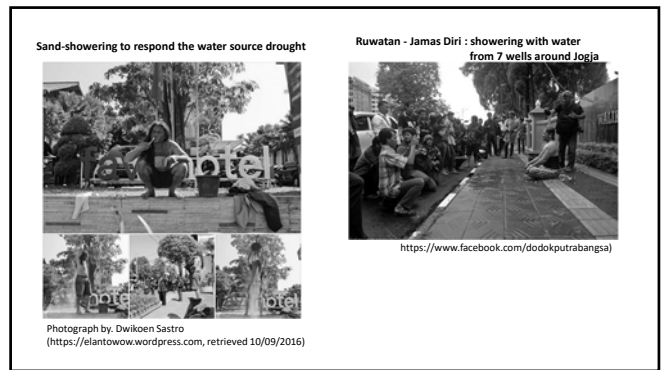
Performance Art: an Amateur Choir
"Vox Populi Vox Polis/
Swara Warga Swara Kota".

(Voice of Community, Voice of City)

NGUNDANG DOLAN:
CALL FOR PLAYING



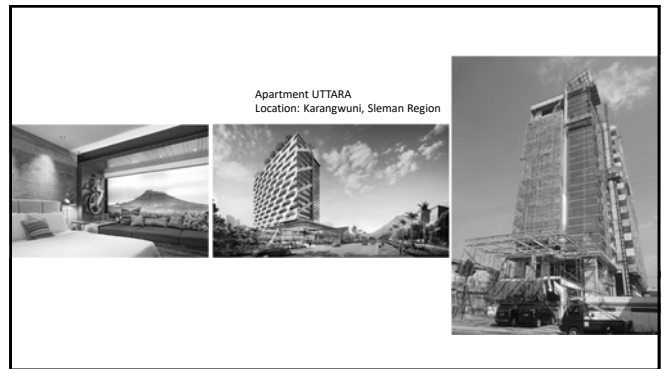
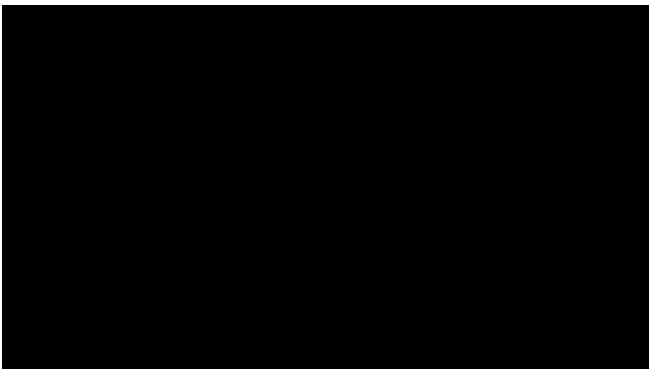
Graffiti Jogja Ora Didol
(Abdullah Roffi/National Geographic Indonesia, retrieved 10/09/2016)



Sand-showering to respond the water source drought

Ruwatan - Jemas Diri : showering with water from 7 wells around Jogja


Photograph by: Dwioken Sastro
(<https://elantow.wordpress.com>, retrieved 10/09/2016)




Apartment UTTARA
Location: Karangwuni, Sleman Region



Source: www.liputan.ternas.com (retrieved 30 August 2016)



- The lost of public space
- Decrease of water debit
- Lost of sunlight access
- Economical effect
- Internal conflict
- The threat of natural disaster (earthquake)
- Traffic jam



...IT'S BUILT...

NOW:

- Strategy for Adaptation
- As a model for other community

DISCUSSION

- Adaptive:**
- Plan strategy for adaptation after the Utara apartment built
 - Involving profesional, academia, expert to formulate the strategy
 - Continuing the fight to show that they are not stopping to make a better city/community
 - Maintain the energy of community
 - Reduce internal conflict by arts

Self Sufficiency:

- Not involving any commercial sponsorship
- Not involving any corporate social responsibilities
- Self funding
- Provide supporting system in every specific case
- Social media as a tool to communicate
- Empowering community to speak on their own behalf
→ focus on local issue

Auto Organization:

- The first inisiator was an ordinary citizen
- Very natural
- Organic
- Engage the link they have
- No formal institution
- The spirit of Empowered Community is the glue
- No formal leader : everyone could be a leader depend on the context and place.

Diversity:

- Diffable
- Many different communities with different background
- Invite ordinary people to be part of movement

Innovative Learning:

- Learn to fight their own rights through arts
- Law Literate through their own case
- Know their own power through the fight

Empowerment Local Communities

- Building the spirit of Empowered Community
- Allow the community to fight their own rights

CONCLUSION

There are two kind of collaborations between community and art worker:

1. There is no clear differences between community and art worker, both act as an artist.
2. Community be a part of the art work, but not act as an art worker.

There are some positive resources that Yogyakarta has, to develop a resilient community through arts:

1. The community in Jogja in some cases are very well organized.
2. The creative process itself is very powerful to bring the message to the audience.
3. The collaboration between artists and community was very natural, organic, diverse and broad.

9/22 (Art and Resilience)

'Adaptive Re-Use' of Cultural Heritage in the Development of Surakarta,
Former Capital of Javanese Kingdom

ジャワ王国の旧首都スラカルタの開発における文化遺産の「適応的再利用」

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Universitas Gadjah Mada

Abstract

Surakarta, located in the heart of Java island, is the former capital of Javanese Kingdom from 1745-1945 AD. The city, known as the sister city of Yogyakarta, successfully sustained its heritage urban landscape such as traditional city centre including the court and heritage buildings surrounding. On the other hand, the existence of remaining heritage buildings and sites scattered all over the city are threatened by urban development. A large number of them are demolished by investors and replaced by new commercial buildings such as hotels and modern shopping centres. The old ones thought are not appropriate to modern era. This paper examines strategy to maintain urban landscape as cultural heritage in Surakarta. It is important issue as cultural heritage assists us to locate ourselves in the world and in meaningful society, past, present, and future.

Survey including observation to cultural heritage in the city and interview are methods used to collect the data. Then, the historical and cultural significance of such heritage buildings and sites are investigated to determine the value of those cultural heritage. After that, the strategy is determined to sustain the existence of heritage urban landscape.

There are several heritage buildings and sites in Surakarta which is historically and culturally significant. They can be re-used in ways that give them new life and benefit to people surrounding. The 'Adaptive Re-Use' of cultural heritage is proper strategy to modify heritage buildings or sites in Surakarta in accordance with urban conservation concept. Modernity and traditional elements should not be contradicted; it should be collaborated to support the development of the city. Thus, this research is useful for people working in urban planning, as it suggests a hybrid urban landscape between old and modern elements, and meaningful society.

ジャワ王国の旧首都スラカルタは中心部の歴史的都市景観が残されていることで知られるが、街全体に分散する歴史的建造物が都市開発に脅かされるという問題を抱えている。本報告はこうしたスラカルタの都市景観を文化遺産として維持するための戦略を検討する。現地での観察とインタビューを元にした調査により、歴史的・文化的に重要な歴史的建造物などを都市景観の保存という理念に沿って変更し、モダンティと伝統的な要素とをコラボレートさせる「適応的再利用」が有効な戦略であることが明らかになった。

Keywords: Surakarta, heritage urban landscape, cultural heritage, adaptive re-use, conservation
キーワード：スラカルタ、歴史的都市景観、文化遺産、適応的再利用、保存

'Adaptive Re-Use' of Cultural Heritage in the Development of Surakarta, Former Capital of Javanese Kingdom

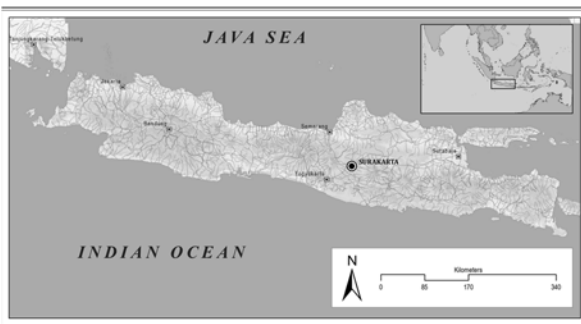
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What is Surakarta in the Past?

The former capital of Javanese Kingdom (Islamic Mataram Kingdom) from 1745-1945 AD

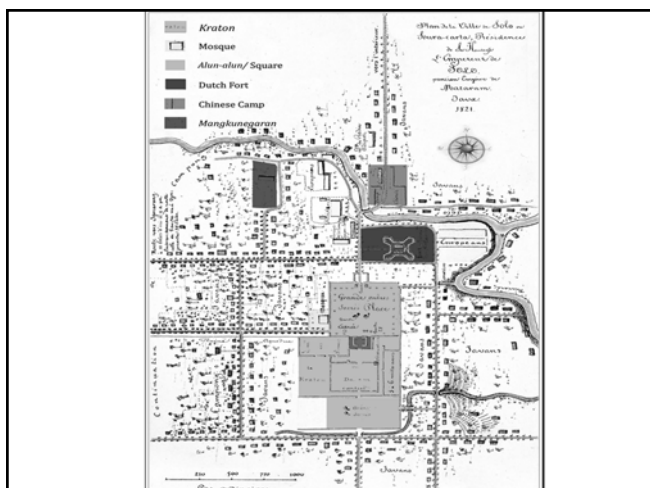
The sister city of Yogyakarta

Java Island, Indonesia



The Significance of Surakarta

- It provides a wealth of knowledge about the past
- successfully sustained its heritage urban landscape → esp. the old city centre (the court and heritage buildings surrounding: *dalem* (house of nobility), *alun-alun* (square), and great mosque)



Unfortunately

- The existence of remaining heritage buildings and sites scattered over the old Surakarta city are threatened by urban development.
- A number of them are demolished and replaced by new buildings such as shopping centre, bank, and offices.
- or...
- They are left, damage, and ruin.

Conservation

- A tool for cultural sustainability, as it allows the communal practices of culture to continue and keeps urban history for the next generation

Question

- What is proper conservation strategy to preserve old urban landscape of Surakarta?

Hypothesis

‘Adaptive Re-use’ is proper strategy to modify heritage buildings or sites in old city of Surakarta, as it is useful by people surroundings

Adaptive re-use

- Adaptation means ‘modifying a place to suit proposed compatible uses’ → adaptive re-use
- Compatible use: no change to the culturally significant fabric; minimal change; or minimal impact changes
- More change may be tolerated if it is the only way a building can be saved, but it is too risk

It might be justified

- Preserving the **façade** of a building and renovating the fabric of the remainder totally.
It might be justified
- when the only significance of the building is in the form of its contribution to a streetscape and buildings located close to it (Aplin 2002:134).

Aims

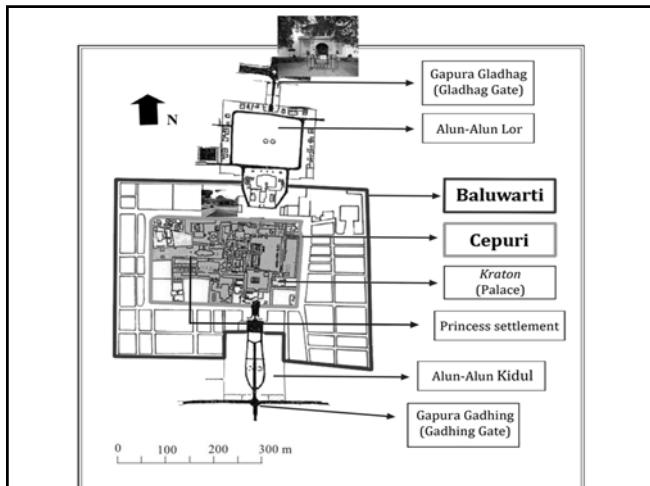
- Knowledge about the existence old urban landscape as cultural heritage assists us to locate ourselves in the world and in meaningful society, past, present, and future

Methods

- Doing survey, interviewing people, studying literature
- Determining the area including buildings and site
- Determining its significance value
- Determining the strategy

Focus of the area: Buildings Located at the old city

- Vastenburg Fort in Gladag
- Dalem Sasana Mulya in Baluwarti



Significance Value: Vastenburg Fort

Historical value

- The earliest building to indicate the presence of the Dutch in Surakarta.
- It was built in 1745, at the same time as Surakarta court was established.
- Close to the court complex → the king's power to control everything in his kingdom

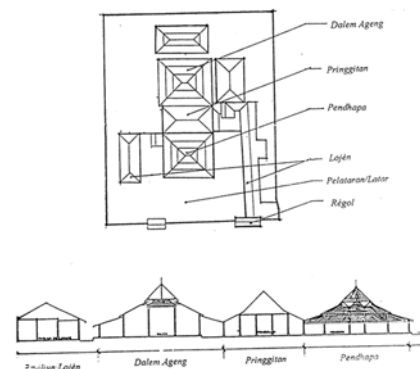
Cultural value

- Typical architecture of Dutch fort: a massive, strong structure, built according to a square plan, completed by four pointed bastions and four high walls.
- It is surrounded by a broad moat and had four drawbridges in each of its four walls.

Significance Value: Dalem Sasana Mulya

- **Historical value**
- Established in the 19th century.
- House of crown prince (Former kedatPakubuwana XI and Pakubuwana XII, Surakarta kings, lived in the house before ascending to the throne)
- **Cultural value**
- Typical house of Javanese nobility.
- The house has *pendapa*, *pringgitan*, and *dalem*. *Pendapa* functioning as a meeting place, *pringgitan* functioning as a veranda for watching *wayang* (shadow puppetry) and *dalem* or inner house where the family lived.

Plan of Dalem



Conservation Consideration:

- Cultural heritage needs to be presented to the public for many reasons such as commercial reasons, and very important reasons are education and social
- Altering existing buildings for new functions by adapting to fit new needs or new functions
- → adaptive re-use is proper strategy applied to Vastenburg and Dalem Sasana Mulya:

Vastenburg Fort

- The wall retained and it functions as reminder of the fort's history
- The inside which is demolished was rebuilt for a representative city park completed with trees, benches, pond, and playground.
- A small stage can be built at the park for cultural performance
- Souvenir shop, canteen, and toilet are built to complete the facility of the park.
- Thus the park not only function as city lung, but also socio and entertainment space which are useful for people in several ways

Dalem Sasana Mulya

- Tourist destination: walking tour and '*andong*' (horse cart) tour can be stop at this *dalem* to explore three parts of the *dalem* , to see people making *batik*, people playing *gamelan* (Javanese music), and Javanese nobility museum
- Several rooms laid from north to south at the east of *pendapa* can be used as art store or souvenir store (one room is already used as batik store)
- The *pendapa* can be used for learning gamelan as well as Javanese dance
- Guest house also can be built in the *dalem* complex experiencing the life in Javanese tradition

Conclusion

- Adaptive re-use is a proper strategy toward conservation of cultural heritage in the old urban landscape of Surakarta.
- It challenges people's creativity by giving new function to heritage buildings without losing its cultural character.
- It is useful to give heritage buildings new life and benefit to people surrounding.
- It not only benefits people economically, but also educate and entertain them.

THANK YOU



9/22 (Art and Resilience)

Mapping the Living Cultural Sites of Bangkok: Understanding and Building Local Identities of the Mega-City

バンコクの生きた文化スポットのマッピング：メガシティのローカルなアイデンティティの理解と形成

Pornprapit PHOASAVADI

Assistant Professor

Chulalongkorn University

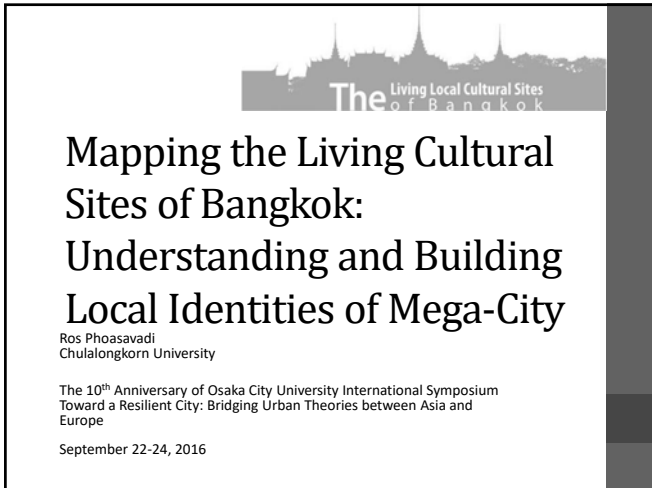
Abstract

The paper will present a survey project of the variety of cultural activities from each of Bangkok's 50 districts. Bangkok Metropolis is considered one of the world's 21 mega-cities in the world. It has a rapidly increasing population and thus it has complex layers of cultural diversity. Total of 250 living cultural sites were categorized and analyzed to testify that Bangkok' local cultural sites are filled with local wisdom with their residents. A review of literature indicates that no previous studies of this type have been undertaken and the interviews with the informants living of these districts support this view. A source of pride for the people through the realization of their importance in their role of carrying on a cultural tradition into Thailand's future uplifted their spirit. This project brings together the diverse living local culture of Bangkok with its prominent cultural facets comprised of five aspects: performing arts, traditions, sports and recreation, craftsmanship and the domestic arts. Funded by the Culture, Sports, and Tourism Department of the Bangkok Administration, and conducted by the research teams of Thai Music and Culture Unit and Urban Culture Research Center at Chulalongkorn University, the project is intimately attuned to Bangkok community's unique contexts. A discovery of 250 Bangkok's living cultural sites as a cultural hub with its rich history and local identity overcomes her identity crisis that has long been overlooked, underestimated, and misrepresented.

本報告は、世界有数のメガシティ・バンコク都の全 50 区でのさまざまな文化活動を対象とした前例のないプロジェクトについて報告する。合計 250 の生きた文化スポットを対象にインタビューを含めた現地調査を行った結果、これらのスポットが、ローカルな文化活動をにやう地元住民の誇りの源であるとともに、豊かな歴史を備え、ローカルなアイデンティティと結びついた文化ハブであることを明らかにした。本研究の成果は、過小評価と誤解にさらされてきたバンコクのアイデンティティ危機を克服する一助ともなるだろう。

Keywords: Local Culture, Community, Cultural Hub, Bangkok

キーワード：ローカル文化、コミュニティ、文化ハブ、バンコク



Images of Bangkok

Notorious Sex Tourism Industry

- It is estimated that 2.5-4 billion dollars each year and employs about 200,000 people (Morris 2002:2)
- Eighty nine percent of tourists that came to Bangkok are male. (Bishop and Robinson 1998: 67)

Recently, a number of advertising campaigns has been launched aimed at promoting tourist attractions. They draw tourists to mainstream attractions of museums, temples, royal palaces, art galleries. (Binson et al, 2014: 43)

But there are also numerous other types of attractions called Living Local Cultural Sites. It reveals the way of life of those who live in the communities of Bangkok mega-city. (Binson et al, 2014: 43)

Website

<http://livingculturalsites.com/>

โครงการจัดทำแผนที่แหล่งวัฒนธรรมท้องถิ่นที่มีชีวิต
ตามโครงการวิจัยวัฒนธรรมเมือง กรุงเทพมหานคร
สำนักงานวัฒนธรรมจังหวัดกรุงเทพมหานคร
สำนักงานวัฒนธรรมเมือง กรุงเทพมหานคร

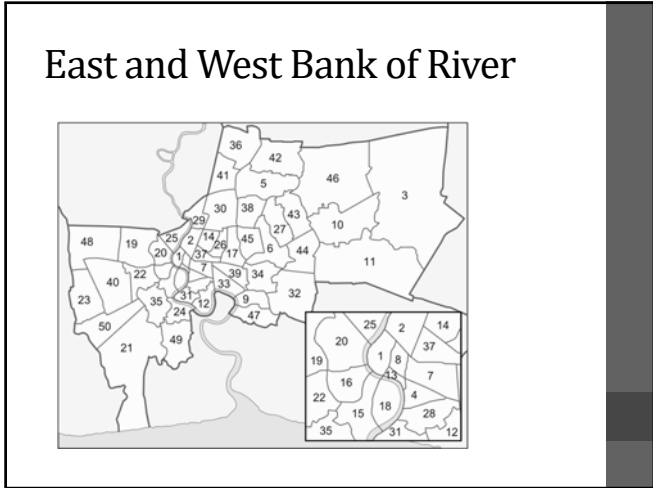
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<http://livingculturalsites.com/>

แผนที่แหล่งวัฒนธรรมท้องถิ่นที่มีชีวิต
Living Cultural Sites

พื้นที่ชุมชน Nonong Chok

แผนที่แหล่งวัฒนธรรมท้องถิ่นที่มีชีวิต
Living Cultural Sites



Royal Barge Museum - Bangkok



Objectives and Goals

- To fortify Bangkok's cultural tourism and thereby boost up social economy by way of creative and sustainable economy
- To mitigate its notorious reputation
- To support the Creative City Initiative of the Bangkok Metropolitan Administration
- To highlight Bangkok as a "City of Culture"
- To set a foundation for a future UNESCO Creative Cities Network
- To make Bangkok stronger by looking at living cultural sites and bring the sites closer to both local and outside attractions.
- To raise social awareness of local identity and sense of pride.

Clusters of Lanna Cultural Sites



Clusters of Mon cultural sites



Cluster of Mon communities



Mon communities in Bangkok



Cluster of Chinese cultural sites



Cluster of Islam communities



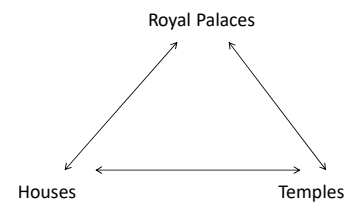
Cluster of Brahman-Hinduism



Conceptual Framework

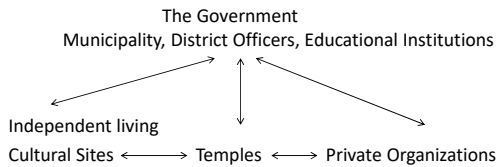
1. Living Culture is classified as the non-material culture where every community has their own unique cultural compilation.
2. The area where a local cultural phenomenon originated is called a local cultural site, which belongs to the owner.
3. A living local cultural site reflects the lifestyle and characteristics of its host.

Circulation of arts and culture



Change of Cultural Caretakers

- End of Absolute Monarchy is the end of royal support to the traditional arts.
- The expansion of the city
- The introduction of formal education



Five aspects of the Living Cultural Sites

1. Performing Arts



Criteria of the Five Aspects of the Living Cultures

1. Performing Arts: Theatrical performances that express human creativity, emotions, and imagination while reflecting a community's way of life.
2. Tradition: A set of cultural practices passed down from generation to generation or a set of customs and ritual procedures unique to the cultural site.
3. Sport and Recreation: Enjoyable activities that promote relaxation, fitness development, and mental well-being.
4. Craftsmanship: This cultural area highlights experienced experts with a specific skill-set as in musical instrument makers, temple mural painters and buffalo horn carvers.
5. Domestic Arts: This community market category is rooted in the tradition of home-based enterprises that typically began with a small vendor. It includes desserts, beverages, prepared meals, and restaurants that earned their fame by utilizing their family recipes.

Five aspects of the Living Cultural Sites

2. Tradition



Criteria of the Five Aspects of the Living Cultures

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Five aspects of the Living Cultural Sites

3. Sport and Recreation



Criteria of the Five Aspects of the Living Cultures

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Five aspects of the Living Cultural Sites

4. Craftsmanship



Criteria of the Five Aspects of the Living Cultures

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Five aspects of the Living Cultural Sites

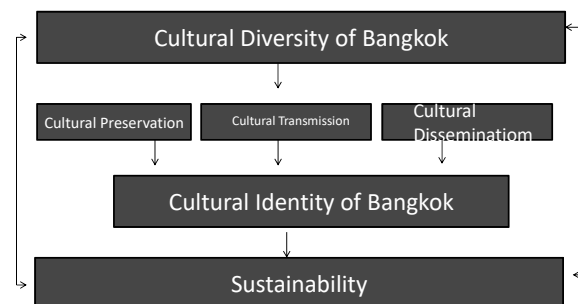
5. Domestic Arts



Criteria of the Five Aspects of the Living Cultures

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Conceptual Components of Cultural Sites



Performing Arts



Performing Arts



Performing Arts



Performing Arts



Performing arts

The analysis of the interview data collected from cultural owners and stakeholders is similarly divided into these same areas.

Transmission and Dissemination

1. Transmitted by lineage: Elders transmit their art form to their descendants as in the Thai-styled antiphon groups
2. Transmitted by formal instruction: The art forms are transmitted formally by a teacher in a school setting
3. Transmitted by a private individual artists or performer to the general public.

Sustaining the Tradition

1. Ancestral Mode: Traditional form is passed down on through the generations by ones ancestors. The contemporary owners have learned it from family or community elders who were masters of the art or well-known regional artists.
2. Formal Education mode: Art form is centered on either an individual teacher's particular skill set or a school's interest.
3. Contemporary culture creation mode: These sites have served as recently acquired contemporary cultural repositories during the last ten years.

Discussion

This project reveals that in most cases where they were well-established living cultural sites and no assistance from the city's district offices, the sheer determination of the community and their conscious engagement in cultural preservation as part of their independent and unique identity.

For example, these ancient facets of Thai culture lack the proper development of access to them for both locals and tourists.

This is true for many living cultural sites in Bangkok.

Ladkrabang District



Masked Dance Troupe in Ladkrabang District



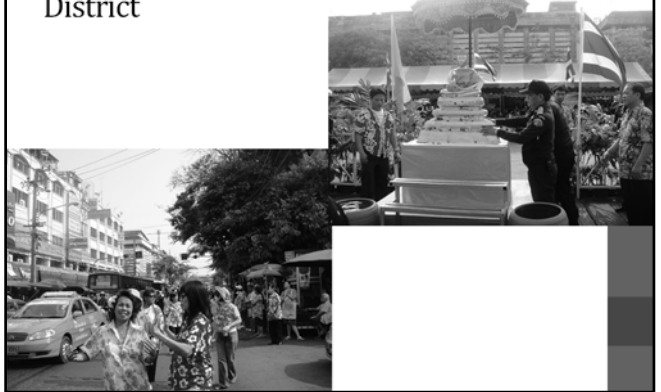
50 Districts in Bangkok



Maha Songkran in Don Maung



Annual Procession of Buddha Sihing during Song Kran Festival in Dindang District



Community Harvest Festival in Bang Khen District



Long Tail Boat Racing – Bang Na District



2. Likhay Reap in Minburi District



3. Sword Dance in Klong Sam Wa



Kamnai Troupe



Thai Folk Music Performance in Chatuchak district



Military Band in Don Maung



Thai Folk Troup at Sri Iam Anusorn School in Bang Na district



The Continuation of ancient sports



Master Sue's boxing camp in Wangthonglang



Traditional

Thai sword
Performance in
Bangkok Noi district



Takraw Club in Klong San



Craftsmanship



Bronze bowl in Bangkok Noi



New products by contemporary craftsmen





4. Craftsmanship: Thai-Styled House Replica by Santad Thai Crafts



5.



Contributions

1. Bring Revenue
2. Usage of the Mapping for the assessment of the destruction before and after the aftermath such as natural disaster, big flood.
3. Serve as education model and educational tools for students
4. Provide a guideline for national policy makers
5. Reveal unseen cultural sites and bring out their concerns such as easy access, road construction.
6. Pride of Bangkok cultural identity

Acknowledgements

1. Thai Tax payers
2. Bangkok Metropolitan Administration, Culture, Sports and Tourism Department
3. URP Bangkok Office
4. Center of Excellence for The Thai Music & Culture Research at Chulalongkorn University

9/22 (Art and Resilience)

An Approach to a Resilient Society through the Process of Constructing Architectural Projects: The Example of Cyclone Shelter Construction in Bangladesh, and Traditional House Renovation in the Sanagouchi Village in Tokushima, Japan

建築が出来るプロセスを通じたレジリエントな社会へのアプローチ——バングラデシュのサイクロンシェルターと、徳島佐那河内村での古民家改修事例を通じて

Shigeki MAEDA

Associate Professor

Osaka Institute of Technology

要旨

アートや、建築が出来るプロセスを通じてひととひととの関係を結ぶということが、レジリエントな社会へのアプローチとなると考えています。

1つ目のプロジェクトは、バングラデシュ南部のベンガル湾近くの島でサイクロンシェルター兼マザー&チャイルドセンターです。サイクロンによる高波から避難するための建物ですが、現地の住民の方が建設プロセスに参加しながら建設しています。すでに医療センターとしては臨時診察などを行っており、非常時のみならず日常に皆が利用できる場所になりつつあります。

2つ目のプロジェクトは、徳島県佐那河内村での古民家の改修を、移住してくる方と一緒に進めているものです。村での生活は、都心での暮らしに比べて、釣りや農作業、祭りなど、日常時に切り結ばれる人との関係性が維持されるシステムを持っています。古民家の改修を移住者本人が行うことで、時には失敗もありますが、その失敗もストーリーとなって村への愛着に繋がっていきます。またその古民家では、満月の日のみ開催されるフルムーンダイニングという食堂が、村の改修した民家で行われるというアートプロジェクトが続いています。

Reinforcing the relationship between the people through the art and process of the construction of the architectural project will help to be the society with the Resilience.

1.Cyclone shelter cum Mather and child care center in the coastal area in Bangladesh helps the sustainable health care in the impoverished region.

2.Renovation of the traditional house in the Sanagouchi Village, Tokushima, Japan helps to reduce the rural depopulation.

キーワード：バングラデシュ、サイクロンシェルター、佐那河内村、古民家改修

Keywords: Bangladesh, Cyclone shelter, Sanagouchi village, Renovation of traditional houses

9/22 (Diversity and Resilience)

The Politicisation of Diversity Planning in a Global City: Lessons from London

グローバル都市における多様性重視型の都市計画の政治学化：ロンドンから学んで

Mike RACO

Professor of Urban Governance and Development

University College London

Abstract

This paper explores the politics of diversity planning in one of Europe's most socially and economically divided and globally-oriented cities, London. The analysis draws on Latour's writings on modes of politicisation to examine the processes and practices that shape contemporary urban governance. It uses the example of diversity planning to examine the 'what' and 'how' of urban politics. It shows that on the one hand diversity is represented in pragmatic, consensual, and celebratory terms. Under prevailing conditions of contemporary global capitalism, the 'what' of diversity has been politicised into an agenda for labour market-building and the attraction of 'talented' individuals and foreign investment. However, at the same time this celebratory rhetoric represents part of a wider effort to deflect political attention away from the socially and economically divisive impacts of global models of economic growth and physical development. There is little discussion of the ways in which planning frameworks, the 'how' of diversity policy, are helping to generate new separations in and beyond the city. Moreover, despite claiming that policy is pragmatic and non-ideological, the paper shows how diversity narratives have become an integral part of broader political projects to orientate the city's economy towards the needs of a relatively small cluster of powerful economic sectors. The paper concludes with reflections on the recent impacts of the vote for Brexit and the election of an openly Muslim London Mayor. It also assesses the broader relevance of a Latourian framework for the analysis of contemporary urban politics

本発表はヨーロッパで最も社会経済的な分断が進む一方で、強烈なグローバル志向をもつロンドンを事例に多様性重視型の都市計画の政治学を論じる。B・ラトゥールの議論を用いて今日の都市ガバナンスを形成するプロセスと実践を検討することで、多様性重視型の都市政策が都市内外で新たな社会経済的分断を作り出し、限られた経済クラスターのニーズに応える方向に都市経済を誘導していることを明らかにする。

Keywords: Diversity; Urban Planning; Governance; Politics; Community

キーワード：多様性、都市計画、ガバナンス、政治、コミュニティ

The Radical Ambiguities of Diversity Politics in a Global City: Lessons from London

Professor Mike Raco
Bartlett School of Planning
University College London

Some core data

- Four years: March 2013 – February 2017
- € 6.5 million
- 14 partners
- 14 fieldwork cities
- 2 external advisors
- 10 Work Packages
- (webpage: www.urbandivercities.eu)

3



The screenshot shows the homepage of the DIVERCITIES project. At the top, there is a navigation menu with links for Home, About, Partners, Events, Publications, Photos, and Contact. Below the menu is a large grid of small images representing various cities and people. The main heading reads "DIVERCITIES governing urban diversity". Below this, there is a section titled "Creating social cohesion, social mobility and economic performance in today's hyper-diversified cities" with a European Union flag icon. The text describes the project's aim to examine how Europe can benefit from diversity and its central hypothesis. A "Latest News" section on the right mentions a 4th international consortium meeting in Athens and a policy brief on governance arrangements and initiatives in 14 cities.

4

Introduction

- Cities as sites of **'super-diversity'** (Vertovec 2007) or **'hyper-diversity'** (Tasan-Kok et al. 2013: 4): *'an intense diversification of the population in socio-economic, social and ethnic terms, but also with respect to lifestyles, attitudes and activities'*
- New **challenges** for policy-makers and planners, seen as a risk and a threat
- But diversity also heralded as an **opportunity** by policy-makers at different levels of scale, notably EU institutions and a number of city governments

Introduction

1. **Politicisation** as a process and the genealogy of the term 'diversity' in the governance and planning literature
2. Focus on London – and the radical **ambiguities** of diversity policy in a Global City
3. Case study work in **Haringey Borough** on the relationships between 'top-down diversity' framings and local practices of diversity governance

UCL

Politicising 'Diversity'

- Beginnings as an **ambiguous politics**
- Term emerged in corporate management literatures of the 1980s:
 - Presented as a key economic competitiveness – both supply and demand side
 - Important part of the New Public Management agendas
- Simultaneously a part of civil rights and identity politics
 - Part of a politics of 'recognition' and a 'Millennial politics' (Ranciere, 2006)
 - Diversity management as a core element of a social justice agenda

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Processes of Politicisation

- How the term 'diversity' has been **politicised** and given content
- Latour's (2007) 5 modes of politicisation:
 - Relational exchanges
 - Pragmatism/critical pragmatism
 - Public Management and bureaucratic organisation
 - The co-production of policy
 - Governmentality and de-politicisation

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Forms of Politicisation	Core Characteristics
Relational Exchanges	Political agendas and identities formed through the relational interactions between different subjects.
Pragmatism/Critical Pragmatism	Issues become objects of political debate through the actions of concerned publics and groups.
Public Management and Bureaucracy	Policy-making as technical-bureaucratic practice. The exercise of sovereignty.
The Co-production of Policy	Policy-making a joint exercise of policy producers and users.
Governmentality and De-politicisation	Processes of seeking to take issues out of the political area.

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London as a Hyper-diverse City

- The most ethnically and socio-economically diverse city in the EU?
- 2011 Census: total population of **8.17 million**, of which 31% born outside of the UK and **55% other than White British** (against 31% in 1991)
- Home to 41% of all non-White British residents of England and Wales. Over 300 languages spoken.
- Extremely high levels of socio-economic inequality: 2 million+ Londoners in poverty (after housing costs); half of these in working households

www.spectator.co.uk/2014/05/14/brasil-boys-from-brazil/

Visited 48 Getting Started

The Samba surge: Brazilians in London are more fun than Russians

London's latest wave of high-rolling immigrants
Stephen Robinson




ILLUSTRATION BY MARCUS BUTT

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30 May 2012 Last updated at 01:41

London, France's sixth biggest city

By Lucy Ash
BBC News



More French people live in London than in Bordeaux, Nantes or Strasbourg and some now regard it as France's sixth biggest city in terms of population. What is attracting a new generation of young...

In today's Magazine

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Policy Dilemmas and Forms of Politicisation

- Radical ambiguities between:
 - Promoting economic growth/well-being and
 - Maintaining social order/cohesion/legitimacy
- How to support a 'global city' growth agenda but mitigate its negative effects?
- What modes of politicisation are present/absent and who frames dominant agendas?
- What conflicts are generated and how are they resolved (or not)?

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Diversity Politics in London: A Pragmatic Instrumentalism?

- **Pragmatic** approach that promotes (hyper-)diversity - as a commodity and as a factor that gives London a decisive edge in the competition for global investment / creative workers
- Particular elements of the 'diverse' city are **curated and commodified** to fulfil wider economic policy objectives (the 'global city')
- **Labour market-building** for a global city: 'talent' agenda, diversity in the workplace
- **Place-marketing** and global investment (mega-events e.g. Olympics)

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London Planning System and 'Diversity'

Supplementary Planning Guidance

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Planning for Equality and Diversity in London
Supplementary Planning Guidance to the London Plan
October 2017
MAYOR OF LONDON

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'Mixed communities' Agenda

POLICY 3.8 MIXED AND BALANCED COMMUNITIES

Strategic

A Communities mixed and balanced by tenure and household income should be promoted across London through incremental small scale as well as larger scale developments which foster social diversity, redress social exclusion and strengthen communities' sense of responsibility for, and identity with, their neighbourhoods. They must be supported by effective and attractive design, adequate infrastructure and an enhanced environment.

B A more balanced mix of tenures should be sought in all parts of London, particularly in some neighbourhoods where social renting predominates and there are concentrations of deprivation.

- Social mix to be achieved through housing tenure diversification... continued from New Labour
- Initially: to achieve urban 'regeneration' and tackle supposed 'neighbourhood effects' + concentrations of poverty in social housing
- Now: new high-density housing development projects for high income groups driven by 'viability' for developers + attacks on social housing in the context of funding cuts to local councils

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3. Between celebratory narratives and (planning) policy realities

The example of the London Borough of Haringey - a 'hyper-diverse' borough which has been the subject of political attention and policy change in the aftermath of the 2011 London riots

Official planning and urban regeneration policy narrative and agendas

Local mobilizations and contestations in defence of 'actually existing diversity' and 'diversification from above'

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- LB Haringey: 254,926 residents (2011 Census)
- 65.3% of population *not* White from British Isles; huge mix of origins
- Clear East-West division marked by a railway line

- 64% of households 'deprived' in one or more dimensions
- Parts of the borough (Tottenham): a long history of urban policy interventions funded by central and local government and of 'ethnic' and racial mobilizations
- Now subject to large-scale regeneration plans accompanied by the threat of socio-economic displacement



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=A3E5qAKU-I>

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Tottenham: Post-riots Planning and Regeneration Discourses

- Official analyses of the problems and strategies for the regeneration of Tottenham published in 2012:
 - *It took another riot* (Mayor of London's Independent Panel on Tottenham)
 - *A plan for Tottenham* (Haringey Council)
- Both reports advocate large-scale regeneration through new developments to bring new businesses, developments and higher income groups into the area and to **diversify** the local economy as well as housing tenure, argued to be too dominated by social housing estates

IT TOOK ANOTHER RIOT

A Plan for **TOTTENHAM**

PREVIOUS ATTEMPTS TO REGENERATE TOTTENHAM HAVE FAILED.

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Haringey's Local Plan 2013 - 2025

- A vision taken forward in the (legally binding) Local Plan documents currently being revised since 2013 (under public consultation)
- 'A place for diverse communities that people are proud to belong to'
- Increase in housing and employment targets to be delivered by the Borough by 2025 (imposed by the revised London Plan): 10,000 new homes + 5,000 new jobs

Public perception of crime is high₁₀, although this is likely greater than the reality₁₀, and the number of properties damaged in the riots reflected only a tiny proportion of local stock. There is great diversity, but it has yet to be harnessed as an authentic selling point.

Failed housing estates should be redeveloped. Mono-tenure developments could be mixed, and future tenures could be better blended, bringing social change and an inclusive diversity₁₀. Tottenham could become a place where more residents choose to stay, rather than pass through whilst en route to better economic times.

With the diversity of Tottenham's population, there is a considerable breadth of linguistic potential, as well as a potentially untapped goldmine of different skills brought by migrants who have not been able to deploy their talents on account

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The battle for the local economy

- The policy narrative:
 - Diversify and grow the economy - supporting business and job growth, addressing the borough's worklessness by increasing the skills and employability of local people, encouraging enterprise and inward investment, protecting employment land, strengthening Haringey's town centres and planning for retail growth;
- The reality: loss of functioning and valued local businesses, shops and employment land

Tottenham's new stadium masterplan: the fury amid the regeneration

The north London club says 'we are finally seeing the start of the much needed regeneration' in deprived Tottenham but 'we are not everyone is happy with its impact' in pictures. Foreigners looking out to redevelopment?

Just two years after the Tottenham Hotspur chairman, Daniel Levy finally gave up his fight to move to the Olympic Stadium site in Stratford, his club is closing in on a new 60,000-seat stadium, and apparently all he was asking for, back in White Hart Lane.

The local council, Haringey, desperately been to keep Spurs investing £40m in a deprived area, agreed last year to reduce the club's obligations towards transport and other community improvements, originally part of planning permission for the new stadium. From £10m down to £6m. In total £40m of public money from the council and the hope of London's office has been promised for the area around Spurs' proposed new stadium; the architect's sense of urgency prompted

UCL

The Battle for Wards Corner

- Indoor market located in a building scheduled for physical redevelopment - large presence of Latin American businesses
- Lack of skills or formal qualifications restricted entrepreneurs' choices in the labour market + difficulties in expanding their activities, due to limited language skills or to being located in areas that were perceived as serving tight-knit local migrant communities

"if one wants Latin American products in London they either have to come to Seven Sisters or go to Elephant and Castle". (R30)

"[The market is] special because it is different to anywhere else in London... it is an important centre for the Latin American community". (R37)

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Conclusions

- Diversity not 'governed' but curated, marketed (selectively) and managed through 'equality of opportunity' agenda + related monitoring approaches
- 'Strong tensions and contradictions at London and Borough levels between (pragmatic) celebratory narratives of diversity, and planning and regeneration policies which cumulatively lead to divisive models of growth/capital accumulation
- 'Diversity' discourse masks questions of *redistribution* left to market mechanisms and individual action
- Planning system and planners left weakened... forced to support developers' projects

Conclusions

- Important to locate where agendas are being created and by whom - regimes
- Specific forms of politicisation – presented as 'pragmatic' and celebratory
- Attempts to resolve conflicts by uniting social and economic policy objectives
- But politicisation has taken on multiple forms – strong interactions between relational processes of global and local
- Acting as a focus for resistance and the rolling out of alternative agendas

9/22 (Diversity and Resilience)

Mobility and Immobility in the Inner City of Japanese Metropolises: The Case of Ethnic Clusters of Korean Residents in Osaka

大都市インナーシティにおける移動と定住—大阪の在日朝鮮人集住地区を事例に—

Taku FUKUMOTO

Associate Professor

Miyazaki Sangyo-keiei University

要旨

日本の大都市インナーシティにおけるエスニック集住地区の諸相を考える際、国際人口移動とのつながりや、その背景にある東アジアの政治的状況を意識することが肝要である。植民地期の日本への移動、第二次世界大戦後の冷戦構造の中での人口移動の停滞、そして1990年代以降の国際人口移動の活発化という三つの局面に応じて、エスニック集住地区もその形態や機能を変化させてきた。本発表では、大阪の在日朝鮮人を事例に、集住地区の変遷を移動と定住という観点から考察したい。

現在の大阪市における在日朝鮮人集住地区は、その起源を第二次世界大戦前の移民に持つ。ここでは、特に戦後、在日朝鮮人が「外国人」として公的な社会保障から排除され、深刻な社会的差別に直面する中で、工業の自営業を中心とするエスニック経済が成立した。このことは、持ち家の取得とも相まって彼ら・彼女らの定住と社会的上昇を促進すると同時に、国内他地域からの同胞人口や、済州島からの少なからぬ非合法の労働者を包摂していた。

1980年代以降は、既存の在日朝鮮人人口の転出が顕著になると同時に、韓国の海外渡航自由化を契機に、「ニューカマー」の急増もみられるようになった。とりわけ2000年代以降は、「韓流ブーム」の影響に伴う新たな形態のエスニシティの商品化が登場し、コリアタウンの景観も部分的に変容した。

これらの「ニューカマー」には短期の滞在を志向する者が多く、彼ら・彼女らに応じた一時滞在用住居の登場もみられる。ビジネスの回転も速く、定住に至るといっても日韓にまたがる生活圏を構成しているように見える。現在のインナーシティ集住地区は、例えば在日1世の福祉施設といった「定住」の最終局面がみられる。移動性の高い人々の存在は、定住化した地域社会と齟齬をきたしている部分もあるが、しかしそれを都市の活力へとつなげていくような取り組みは依然潜在的なままである。

By focusing on trends of international migration and political dynamics in East Asia, this paper considers the transition of the ethnic cluster of Koreans in Osaka in terms of mobility and immobility.

キーワード：移動と定住、インナーシティ、在日朝鮮人、集住地区、大阪

Keywords: Mobility/Immobility, Inner City, Korean Residents in Japan, Ethnic Clusters, Osaka

Mobility and immobility in an inner city of Japanese metropolitan areas: A case of ethnic clusters of Korean residents in Osaka

Taku FUKUMOTO
(Miyazaki Sangyo-keiei University)

2016/9/22
Urban Research Plaza 10th Anniversary International Symposium
Towards a Resilient City: Bridging Urban Theories between Asia and Europe

0.Objectives

- Focusing on the historical transition of ethnic clusters of Koreans in Osaka
- Analysis of changes within the political contexts of East Asia and local conditions
- Considering the implications of the analysis in terms of (im)mobility of Koreans and the inner city of Japanese metropolitan areas

1.Introduction: International Migration in East Asia in the Early 20th Century

The expansion of Japanese imperialism

1937-Second Sino-Japanese War

1941-Pacific War

South-East Asia

2.Koreans in Osaka (1)

- Approximately over 80% of Koreans in Osaka originate from Cheju Island

Seoul

Osaka

Fukuoka

Tokyo

Cheju Island

2.Koreans in Osaka (2)

- Increase before WWII
- Rapid decrease just after the war

The number of Koreans

Cheju-Osaka seaway opened

The end of the W.W.II

year

2.Koreans in Osaka (2)

- Gradual increase between the 1960s and the 1980s
- Decrease after 1990s

The number of Koreans

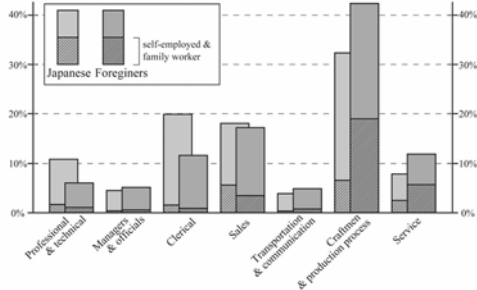
Cheju-Osaka seaway opened

The end of the W.W.II

year

2. Koreans in Osaka (3)

- High rate of self-employed Koreans (manufacturing and service)

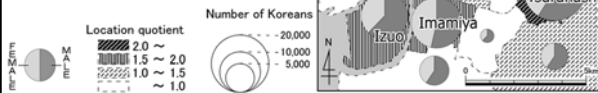


2. Koreans in Osaka (3)

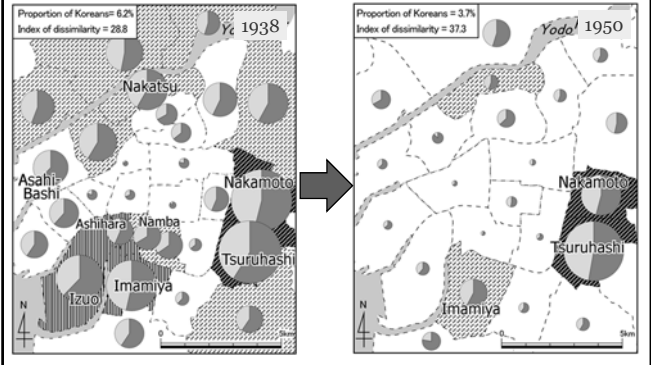
- Concentration of self-employment (manufacturing and service)
- High proportion of owner-occupiers
 - Discrimination in labor and housing market (based on their nationality as well as their ethnicity)
 - Development in ethnic resources to manage their lives under disadvantaged circumstances

3. Changes in ethnic clusters: (1) in 1938

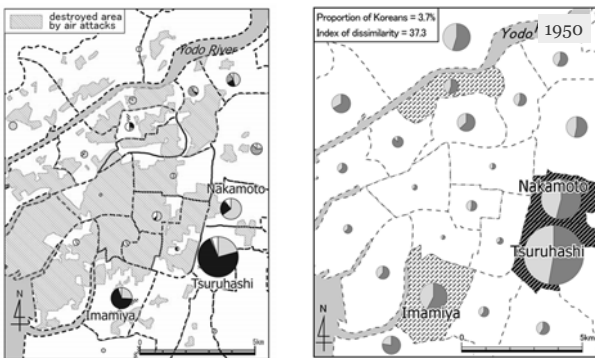
- Most of them engaged in low-wage jobs
- Formation of ethnic clusters in inner city areas in Osaka
- Spatial mobility of Koreans was generally high



3. Changes in ethnic clusters: (2) in 1950

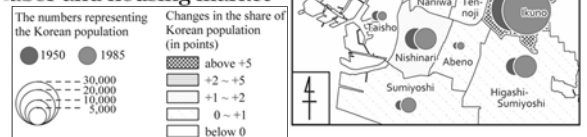


3. Changes in ethnic clusters: (2) in 1950



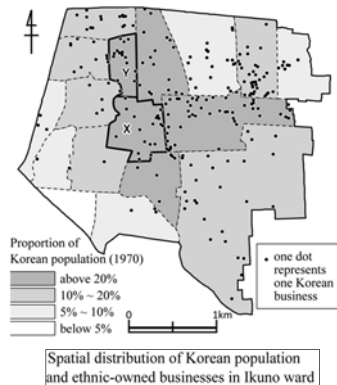
4. Persistence of ethnic clusters

- Backgrounds: exclusion and discrimination
 - After the war, Koreans were excluded from almost all of national welfare securities
 - Discrimination in the labor and housing market



4. Persistence of ethnic clusters

- Spatial overlapping of business and residence
- Land purchases by Koreans occurred frequently after the 1950s
 - By residents
 - By entrepreneurs



4. Persistence of ethnic clusters

- Land purchases by Koreans contributed to the spatial fixity of ethnic clusters, or to their low mobility
- Persistence of ethnic clusters also contributed to the development of ethnic resources and networks
 - i.e., ethnic organization, banks, insurance companies, Korean schools, etc.
- These ethnic clusters absorbed the Korean population
 - Internal migration
 - International migration ('illegal' migrants from Cheju Island)

5. Weakened segregation after the 1980s (1) deteriorating aspects

- Decrease of Korean population
 - Social stratification among Koreans (related to emigration from the ethnic clusters)
 - Differences in occupational status between Koreans and Japanese became unclear
 - The proportion of low mobility persons (especially the elderly people) increased
- Deterioration in mid- or small-sized factories in inner city areas
 - Shift toward service economy

5. Weakened segregation after the 1980s (2) new trends

- Change in ethnic economy
 - Expansion of Korean businesses toward broader societies (i.e. businesses targeted at Japanese customers)
 - Commodification of ethnicity



5. Weakened segregation after the 1980s (2) new trends

- Investment in real estates
 - Apartments and commercial buildings
 - Korean nightclub districts in Ikuno Ward



5. Weakened segregation after the 1980s (2) new trends

- Increase of 'newly-arrived' Koreans
 - Deregulation of outbound trips in Republic of Korea in 1989
- Ethnic businesses managed by them
 - 'Korea Boom' in Japan
 - Restaurants, product outlets, cosmetics shops, ...



5. Weakened segregation after the 1980s
(2) new trends

- Accommodations for mobile persons
 - Korean-style guesthouses
 - A considerable part of 'newly-arrived' Koreans consists of temporary visitors
 - Transnational liveli-hoods

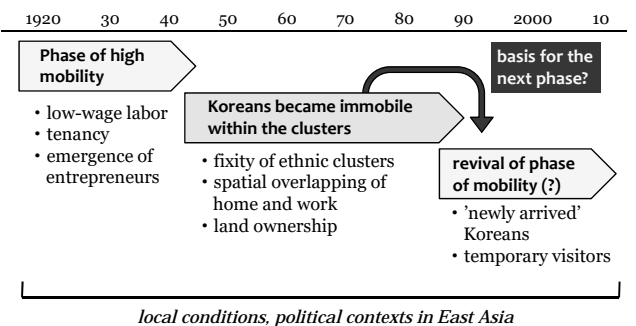


5. Weakened segregation after the 1980s
(2) new trends

- Relationship between 'old-timer' Koreans and 'newly-arrived' ones
 - Apartments owned by 'old-timer' Koreans (easier access to the housing markets)
 - Commodification of ethnicity in the ethnic clusters
- While the clusters has faced deteriorating situations, there is a symptom of the increase of 'mobile' people

6. Discussion

• (Im)mobility in the ethnic clusters



Thank you for your attention...

Please drop in and see 'Koreatown' in Ikuno Ward during your stay in Osaka!!

9/22 (Diversity and Resilience)

“‘Familization’” as A Governance Strategy: The Case of ‘Right of Residence’” in Shanghai

ガバナンス戦略としての「家族化」——上海の「居住権」を事例に

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Abstract

Since the 90s, the socialist social security system gradually disintegrated, while around the housing, child care, pension, medical care, etc., the state has not established a national insurance system in the process of China's marketization. However, the basic living order of the society has been basically maintained. One important reason is that the "familization" of the social life, the original families are required by the state to assume the basic responsibility for the protection of personal life.

This study taking the case of residence right of Shanghai citizens, analyze that under the legal framework of the country, how the local governments can use the various regulations and policies to put the citizens' "right of residence" above the "registered residence", "property rights" and "(residential) right of residence", and let the family become the main support body of the right of residence, thereby reducing the "housing security" pressure of the government, and promote the development of land development.

The flexible operation of the "individual-family relationship" is an important way for the state to adjust the welfare policy since 1949. Different from the traditional familyism (家族主義), "family responsibility" as the core content of the new "familyism" (家庭主義) has become a national advocacy ideology since the 1990s. On the one hand it has become an important mechanism to maintain social order, on the other hand become the background of all sorts of social crisis.

1990年代以降、中国の社会保障制度は崩壊が進む一方、住宅、児童、年金、医療等の分野では市場化が進行するなかで全国的な保険制度がまだ確立されていない。そうした状況でも社会の基本的秩序が維持されている大きな要因は社会生活の「家族化」にあるが、そこには同時に伝統的な「家族主義」から「家族の責任」への力点の移動が見てとれる。本発表では上海市民の居住権の事例分析を通じてこの点を明らかにする。

Keywords: Governance, Familization, Welfare Policy, Social Security, Shanghai

キーワード：ガバナンス、家族化、福祉政策、社会保障、上海

“Familization” as A Governance Strategy: the Case of “right of residence” in Shanghai

CHEN Yingfang
Shanghai Jiao Tong University

1

Question

- Since 1990s, during the marketization in china, Old socialist security system gradually disintegrated. Meanwhile housing, Childcare, nursing care, medical etc. the nati has yet to establish a national insurance system. However, the basic social order was maintained.

what mechanism of maintain order is?

1

2

Purpose of the research

The effect of “family” : guarantee the responsible for the individual person life
“habitancy right” as example, analysis the system background and particle mechanism of separation right.

(previous research:
the rank of the social guarantee; mutual assistance system and live itself order of migrant peple)

2

3

1、 Background: “Familization of Insurance”

- “Normalization of family life” (1970'last—1980s)

Individuals return to home

	Policy theme
Family reunion	Recover works home leave holiday, Justification the spring festival family reunion
	Allow “knowledge of youth”who leave in rural area go back to city
	Deal with the separated stay family problem
Economic Life	Family sideline legalization
	Rural implement the “household responsibility system”
	“Private” business legalization
Political Life	abolish “Black Five”; prohibition of child / family political discrimination
	Opening citizens travel abroad / overseas
Overseas	Open Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan compatriots to return home to visit relatives
	Modify the “Marriage Law”

3

4

1、 Background: “Familization of Insurance”

- **The change of economic system and marketization in the 1990s**

The disintegration of socialist enterprise;
Bankruptcy, restructuring, workers laid off;
“Lifetime guarantee by company” convert to “Social insurance”

Reform of housing system: Housing allocation monetization

Reform of health care system、 education and supply of public product marketization.....

4

5

1、 Background: “Familization of Insurance”

- **Fasten the responsibility on family**

Deng Xiaoping(1992): “We need family, have family is a good things.....We also need maintain family. There are many elders in our country, they are take care by every family. The Chinese culture start from Confucius, it is advocates support for the elderly。” 《Chronicle of Deng Xiaoping (1975—1997)》

5

6

1、 Background: “Familization of Insurance ”

- **Fasten the responsibility on family**

In 1950 《Marriage Law》 , Provision of support and maintenance responsibilities between the parents and their children.

In 1980 《Marriage Law》 in a special chapter lists which was “Family relationship” (third chapter) , Further clarified between the children and their parents (New Marriage Law added the stepparent) maintenance and upbringing / education. Moreover, The legal incorporated the relationship between grandparents and grandchildren to “family relationship”, Defines family members living guarantee mutual responsibility

6

7

1、 Background: “Familization of Insurance ”

- **Fasten the responsibility on family**

In 2001 revised 《Marriage Law》 . Further strengthen the mutual responsibilities among family members, even in the middle generation still alive, there still exist a mutual obligation between grandparents and grandchildren; siblings also stipulates that responsibility for the siblings.

“Article No.28 : The grandparents who have affordability, for the parents have died or whose parents are unable to raise a minor grandchildren, children, grandchildren, have the obligation to dependents. Obviously, if their parent have died and they have ability to raise their grandparents, they have responsibility to raise them

Article No.29 The grandparents who have affordability, for the parents have died or whose parents are unable to raise a younger brother and sister, the elder brother and sister have the obligation to dependents. The younger brother and sister who grew up by their elder brother and sister, if their elder brother and sister who are without labor capabilities and without sources of living, the younger brother and sister have the obligation to dependent

7

8

1、 Background: “Familization of Insurance ”

- **Fasten the responsibility on Family**

responsibilities were incorporated into the Constitution: In 1982 《The constitution》 , Family responsibilities were incorporated into the Constitution.

“Article No.49: Parents have the duty to rear and educate their minor children, adult children have the duty to support and assist their parents. “

8

9

1、 Background: “Familization of Insurance ”

- **Analysis**

Family doctrine is considered to be China's consistent ideology, it is considered the Chinese family system has always been the most important social institution.

But after 1949, the family system and family ideologies in China hit by the state.

Since 1980, the state adopted a series of legal and socio-economic policies, reshaping Chinese family system. Releasing some rights to family at the same time, the country re-enabled family, and shift many responsibility of personal insurance onto family.

9

10

2、 “The right of residence” :Legal / Policy Framework

- **The right of residence: As right for freedom
Constitutional level**

In 1954 《The Constitutional》 “third chapter Basic rights and duties of citizens” Article No.90 “People’s Republic of China citizens have freedom of movement and residence. ”

Since 1975, "the Constitution," this content disappeared.

10

11

2、 “The right of residence” :Legal / Policy Framework

- **The right of residence:as right for freedom**

“Floating population” gradually gained freedom of residence in the city

In 1982 the State Council opened “Urban Vagrants and Beggars into Custody and Deportation”

In 1985 “Interim Provisions on the Ministry of Public Security of urban transient population management” (temporary residence permit system)

In the early 1990s, the State Council issued “The reform of Housing and Repatriation Work of opinions” containing the object is expanded to “three non-officers” (No legal documents, no fixed residence, no steady income) , That is, without identity cards, temporary residence permits and the flow of migrant workers . Live more than three days requires a non-local citizens account for temporary residence permits, otherwise it will be as illegal residence, shall be detention and repatriation.

On June 20, 2003 the State Council announced the “city life without the vagrants and beggars management approach” abolished “Urban Vagrants and Beggars into Custody and Deportation”

On December 12, 2015 the State Council announced the “Provisional Regulations on Residence Permit” (residence permit system)

11

12

2、 “The right of residence” :Legal / Policy

- **Right of residence : As right of life Constitutional level**

China's "Constitution" Article 45 stipulated that "citizens in old age, illness or incapacity of the situation, have access to material assistance from the state and society."

Article 12 of the United Nations' International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights "stipulated that:" the lawful residence of the territory of a State, within its territory freedom of movement and freedom to choose his residence. "(China signed in 1998, domestic yet ratification and entry into force)

12 13

2、 “The right of residence” :Legal / Policy

- **The right of residence: As right of life**

"live protection", "welfare housing" legal framework and major policy

In 1999, the People's Republic of China State Council Order No. 271, "urban minimum living security regulations" Article No.6 Article , the urban minimum living standard according to local urban residents to maintain basic living necessary for clothing, food, housing costs, and due consideration of hydropower coal-fired (gas) costs and expenses to determine the compulsory education of minors."

"Social Assistance Law," published in August 2008 draft, but has not been promulgated until now.

In November 2008 "Housing Security Law" was included in the 11th five-year legislative plan of the NPC Standing Committee, but so far has not issued

13 14

2、 “The right of residence” :Legal / Policy Framework

- **The right of residence: in civil law**

Besides of "Constitution", "Marriage Law", "Law of Succession" of mutual responsibility to protect the lives, property inheritance rights between family members

14 15

2、 “The right of residence” :Legal / Policy Framework

- **Analysis:**

In the constitutional level, citizens' right for freedom of residence, migration is still not confirmed.

"Floating population" gradually gained freedom of residence in the city.

In the framework of the existing household registration system, with "local resident accounts" of the city residents was identified as the country's "tenure" security object.

"Social Assistance Law," "Housing Security Law" stranded, the family and its members as a private body, the body becomes the primary responsibility to protect the living

15 16

3. The operation of the city government's housing policy: Shanghai's "residence" guarantee

The hierachy of housing security(2008)

Forms of security	Object Hukou	Object Identity	Content	Paid by
Housing welfare	Urban permanent residence	Employees of state organs& institutions	Housing distribution or price subsidy	Government
Housing fund	Urban permanent residence; residential permit	Employees	Purchase house with personal saving or loans (migrants with residential permit can not get loan)	Employer/employee Required to pay
Low-rent housing	Urban permanent residence	Urban poor with housing difficulties	Low-rent house or the rent subsidy	Governments at all levels/employer
Subsidy	Urban permanent residence; nongzhuantai	The relocated Family by urban renewal/ city expansion	Monetary allocation or house allocation	The developers
No security	Temporary residence permit residence	Peasant; Migrant worker	Private house; Dorm; renting	Themselves or Employer

17 17

3. The operation of the city government's housing policy: Shanghai's "residence" guarantee

Existing urban housing security system (Local residents account as the object)

- * Low-cost housing: rent subsidies."Economic poverty + housing poverty" groups as the object
- * Affordable Housing: Common property, Targeted to middle and lower-income groups
- * Low price 、 Small and medium size ordinary housing : Preferential policies, Targeted to middle and lower-income groups

17 18

3. The operation of the city government's housing policy: Shanghai's "residence" guarantee

• **Background: Developmentalism and the government's multiple responsibilities**

As the Economic Development Subject: Human resource competition; land GDP / land finance (sale of land use rights, land to pull pioneering real estate)

Social guarantee the main responsibility for the household population

Population control tasks (Household population aging, welfare resource pressures)

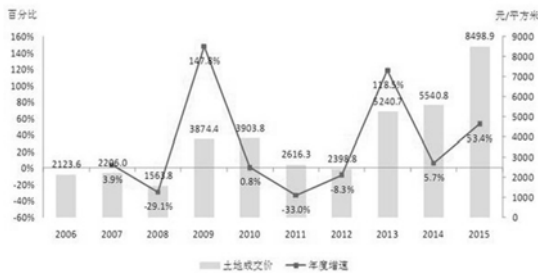
3. The operation of the city government's housing policy: Shanghai's "residence" guarantee

• Population pressure
Shanghai household population change

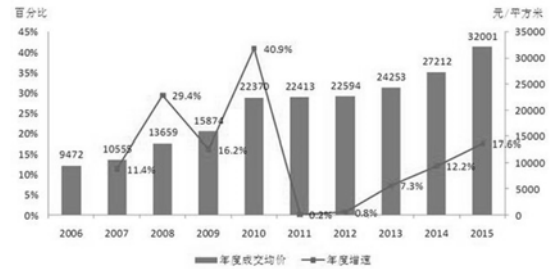
The history of migrants household register in shanghai (unit: 10,000)

	household register move-in people	household register move-out people	Machinery household register population growth
1950-1957	400.79	351.93	48.85
1958-1976	305.60	478.87	-173.27
1977-1993	397.55	301.42	96.14
1994-2010	228.17	75.35	160.60
2011-2014	49.78	23.06	26.72

Shanghai average transaction price of land and the annual growth rate of change



Annual average transaction price and Year on year growth Change of commercial housing Shanghai



3. The operation of the city government's housing policy: Shanghai's "residence" guarantee

"Population control" as the most important urban governance

"Qualified residence status" category management (current):

Residence status category { Mobile population: residence permit
Local residents: Local household

Household population access category { Economic immigration (selectivity, competition principles)
Social immigrations population (historical issues; couple / paternity)

3. The operation of the city government's housing policy: Shanghai's "residence" guarantee

Multiple policy objectives household population access policy

Policy objectives { Control of the total population; (relieve pressure housing security)
Open up the housing market; (human resources to meet the need for Competition)

Policy objectives { Relieve pressure on housing security;
Open up the housing market
Pioneering welfare resources

Method: the conditions for "registration of Local household"

3. The operation of the city government's housing policy: Shanghai's "residence" guarantee

Residency status qualification level and flow between the grades

- * Residency status qualification level :
 - Residence permit
 - Temporary collective account
 - Resident collective / community household
 - Permanent resident accounts ("household," full citizenship)
- * Competitive rules for residence status
 - Direct settled ("professionals", family)
 - "Temporary residents turn into permanent residents": points system

24 25

3. The operation of the city government's housing policy: Shanghai's "residence" guarantee

- The requirement of settled "Permanent resident accounts" : obtain the right of residency from Real estate market or family
 - Obtain independent residency: applicants in Shanghai should provide housing property rights, "real estate license"
 - ⇒ Economic migrants become major purchase
 - Other obtained residency:
 - Owned housing or public rental home consent of Shanghai family / relatives'
 - Family / relatives to become the main security of tenure

25 26


3. Urban government's housing policy operation: Shanghai's "habitation" security

- **Analysis:**
 - City government as the main subject of economic development, but also the main beneficiaries of real estate development, the familization of housing security has a strong motivation.
 - Under the current legal framework, the city government has large freedom to design the policy to satisfy its needs, that becoming the main driver of the "familization" of the habitation.
 - Housing exclusion has been the main form of urban social exclusion.

26 27

4. Problems

The groups of a large number of without the housing security.
The order of housing life is fragile.




27 28

4. Problems

Failure of family support

Example of the educated youth back to Shanghai

Tens of millions of "stay-at-home children", "loss of the elderly"



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4. Problems have been exposed

- Family ethics crisis
 - Social problems are defined as the "family ethics problem"*



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5. conclusion

Familism and the welfare system of
“East Asia”、 “Confucian” ?

Country – family - personal relationship.

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Many Thanks !

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9/23 (Diversity and Resilience)

Putting flesh on the bone: Looking for solidarity in diversity, here and now

理論の具体化を求めて——多様性における連帯の探究

Stijn Oosterlynck

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Abstract

In many Western European countries, concern rises that both formal mechanisms of redistribution and informal acts of charity, reciprocity and support are challenged by ethnic and cultural diversity. Against such gloomy perspectives, this paper draws on insights from sociology, geography, pedagogy and political science to argue that four traditional sources of solidarity (interdependence, shared norms and values, struggle and encounter) remain relevant, but require a rethinking of their spatial and temporal framing to capture today's intricate engagements of solidarity. More specifically, we draw on theories from the aforementioned disciplines to claim that our understanding of solidarities grounded in the spatial boundedness of territorial states and the intergenerational continuity of supposedly culturally homogeneous nations should be complemented and enriched with an in-depth knowledge of solidarities developing in an entirely different spatio-temporal register, namely that of the everyday urban places and practices in which people engage across ethnic and cultural boundaries.

多くの西欧諸国では、分配というフォーマルなメカニズムとチャリティや相互扶助、支援などのインフォーマルなメカニズムが民族的・文化的多様性によってともに困難な状況にあるとの懸念が生じている。こうした憂鬱な見取り図に対し、本報告は既存の連帯概念の見直しを提起する。領域国家の空間的制約と文化的同質性という仮定に基づく国民国家の世代間連続性に基づく連帯概念は、民族的・文化的領域を越えた人々の交わりが展開する日常的な都市空間と実践のあり方によって補われ、豊かなものとされるべきである。

Keywords: solidarity, diversity, citizenship, place

キーワード：ガバナンス、家族化、福祉政策、社会保障、上海

9/23 (Socially Engaged Art and Design)

The Role of Musical Improvisation: Towards Building an Inclusive Community

インクルーシブなコミュニティ創成に向けた即興音楽の役割

Rii NUMATA

Research fellow Urban Research Plaza

Abstract

This paper considers the issue of social inclusion in the field of art by examining the esthetic value of musical styles performed by people with and without disabilities.

Generally, issues related to people with disabilities include discrimination, ignorance, and isolation, and ways to build relationships with people in the society at large have been discussed. However, in the field of art, works created by people with disabilities are easily regarded as something different from mainstream art. Criticism of Outsider Art or Art Brut includes such viewpoints, and also in the field of music, performances by people with disabilities are often regarded, despite the fact that they are not, as music therapy and evaluated in terms of how much the players made efforts from that standpoint.

When considering inclusion in artistic fields, it is important to find ways to build relationships that extend beyond the notions of caretakers and caregivers in society. Since collaboration in music is much easier, it is possible to think of a point where values by people with and without disabilities can be treated equally. This point should be pursued for people with disabilities to make it possible for them to be pillars of art activities beyond gaps between techniques.

Music improvisation is one of the styles that enables the building of such relationships. The inherently flexible and free style of the music itself contains potentialities for new and unforeseen happenings and opens new possibilities for criticism.

The Otoasobi Project, a group of musicians, music therapists, individuals with learning disabilities and their families who have strong connections to fruitful Japanese improvisational music culture, has created various types of performances. These include not only free improvisation ensembles but also baseball or sumo wrestling and other activities, arising from various forms of dialogues between participants. The response of a member of an audience who saw one of the performances was, "I had the feeling that an attempt to show something that I can't usually see was revealed through the sounds." Musicians who collaborated in the group evaluated the music as, "It is not the music itself, but the happenings in the whole place that are interesting." In short, the collaboration performances brought the people involved with them new perspectives of music.

In this presentation, I will discuss these issues by showing video excerpts of The Otoasobi Project.

本発表は、障害のある人とない人によって演じられた音楽形態の美的価値観を検討することによって、芸術の領域における社会的包摂の問題を考察するものである。

一般的に、障害のある人に関連した問題は、差別、無知、隔離などがあり、社会一般の人々とどのように関係を構築するかが議論されている。しかしながら、芸術の領域においては、彼らの作品はメインストリームの芸術とは異なるものとみなされることが多い。アートにおける

社会包摂を考えるためには、障害のある人が芸術の担い手として芸術活動に参加できるように、ケアする人／される人を越えた関係性を模索する必要がある。

共演が比較的容易な音楽の領域において、即興演奏という形態は、技術や価値観の差異を超えて音の中で関係性を構築し、対話することを可能にするものの一つである。この形態はまた、より新しい表現、「まだ見ぬもの」を見たいという欲求を内包するものであり、新たな批評を切り開く可能性を持つものである。

神戸で活動する音遊びの会は、日本の豊穡な即興音楽文化と結びつき、ミュージシャン、知的障害者とその家族、音楽療法家との様々な対話の中から、自由な即興音楽アンサンブルのみならず、野球や相撲も含めたパフォーマンスを発表してきた。障害のある人とならない人によるパフォーマンスは、関わった者に音楽の新たな観点をもたらしている。

本発表では、音遊びの会の映像の抜粋を紹介し、議論を展開する。

Keywords: Disability, Musical Improvisation, Relationship, Dialogue, Art

キーワード：障害、即興音楽、関係性、対話、芸術

9/23 (Socially Engaged Art and Design)

Relationship between Artistic Activity and Activism for LGBT Human Rights: Focusing on the Difference between Japan and the US

アートと LGBT の人権運動の関係についての考察——日本とアメリカの事例を中心に

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to consider about the relationship between art and activism. Recently, in many European countries, Oceania countries, and the Americas, same-sex marriage has been legalized. And the most of these countries have anti-hate crime law. Especially in the United States, under Obama administration, this movement has been making a progress rapidly. But in Japan, such movement does not exist at all. Where does this difference come from? When observing the situation in Europe and the US, we notice that many musicians, artists, and novelists, are involved in the human rights movement for LGBT people, which we don't see in Japan.

A few years ago, we launched a group, "Café LGBT+" in order to think about this problem. Since last year, we have held study sessions with experts from various fields. We also carried out a research in New York. In my presentation, I would like to discuss the possibility of cooperation between art and activism about LGBT human rights in Japan.

The most important point of this discussion is carrier development of artists. In the US, artists and activists complement each other. Participating activism, artists grow up to be mature artists.

And they get new theme and ideas, while activism gets different perspectives, new way of presentation, and beautiful visual and so on through artists. This kind of cooperation between artists and activism is possible because of the principle of free speech and democracy in the US, where diverse expressions are encouraged.

本研究ではアートとアクティビズムの関係について検討する。欧米では LGBT の人権擁護運動は常にアーティストとの協働で進んできた。一方、日本ではそのような事例は少ない。私たち研究チームは Café LGBT+ というボランティアな集まりを持ち、これまでに様々な専門家や活動家、アーティストを招いて勉強会を開催し、海外調査も実施してきた。その結果、例えばアメリカにおけるフリースピーチの原則が、多様な価値の共存や市民ネットワークの寛容さを生み出し、異なる専門職者の協働を容易にしている現状が見えてきた。この協働は「アーティストにとってのキャリア形成」、「アクティビズムにとっての表現手段の獲得」という形で、相互補完の関係にある。この観点は今後の調査研究に重要な示唆を与えるものと思われる

Keywords: Art, Activism, LGBT, Human Rights, Freedom of Expression

キーワード：アート、アクティビズム、LGBT、人権、表現の自由

9/23 (Socially Engaged Art and Design)

“Architecture” Never Builds Anything: “LIVING ARCHITECTURE MUSEUM FESTIVAL OSAKA” as a Case Study of Urban Renaissance
何も作らない「建築」——都市再成の実践としての「生きた建築ミュージアム フェスティバル大阪」

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要旨

建築は時が流れるほど面白くなる。都市には、そんな建築が多くある。「建築観光都市」を宣言してみよう。それは生活の場であるまちの粘り強い作り変えとなるだろう。

なぜそう言えるか？ ここで「観光」と呼んでいるのは、文化財の鑑賞のようなものとは違う。もっと生き生きした動きだ。基本的に建築は、何かに使うことの必要から生まれている。当時のなりわいの証である。そして、目の前に今あるものは、誕生からの時間も閉じ込めている。

だから、一つの建築からさまざまなものが見える。施主の顔、設計者の個性、彼らが生きた時代、素材の味わい、エリアごとの特性・・・。同じ対象に接しながら、これら互いに違う言葉を交換できる。

大阪で 2014 年から行われている建築公開（オープンハウス）事業「生きた建築ミュージアム フェスティバル大阪」（通称イケフェス大阪）は、このような建築の多面性を使った都市再成の実践として捉えることができる。大阪市と建物所有者、大学教員などが連携し、週末の 2 日間を

中心に、昨秋は近現代の 95 建築を公開し、120 プログラムを実施。述べ約 3 万人の参加で、ガイドブックを手にした方々が街にあふれた（今年は 11 月 5 日・6 日を中心に開催予定）。

「フェス」という言葉通りに楽しいのは、人々が業者や客、観光客や地元民といった区別から解き放たれ、向き合えるからだ。

建物を公開し、使い変え、少しの関心と知識を入れることで、今まであった存在が、別のものに思える。日常が観光になる。人間の交流が生まれ、新しい言葉と使い方が見出せる。普段から都市の中にたくさんの人がいるのに、なぜか私たちを閉じ込めている壁。そこからの解放は、都市の中にある過去からの資産を建築として意識することによって始まる。

イケフェス大阪の成功は、専門的だと思われがちな建築という概念が、そこに生きた人を知り、生きている人と知り合うことができる効果を持つことを証明している。日常の中で他者に思いを馳せ、世界と地域に同時につながることでできる「建築観光都市」は向いているはずだ。暮らすにも、旅するにも。そんな復元力のある都市に作り変えたい。何も作らなくていい。

"LIVING ARCHITECTURE MUSEUM FESTIVAL OSAKA" is an open house program in Osaka. Living Architecture means new criterion for Modern & Contemporary Architecture symbolizing history and culture in Osaka. Every Living Architecture have interesting story among its life. This festival is a case-study of urban renaissance focusing great architectural stocks in Osaka.

Keywords: Urban Regeneration, Open House, Sightseeing, Idea of Architecture, Others' Understanding

キーワード：都市再成 オープンハウス 観光 建築概念 他者理解

9/23 (Socially Engaged Art and Design)

Report from the 1st Asian Architectural Student Summer Workshop in Osaka/Sabae

第 1 回アジア建築学生サマーワークショップ（大阪／鯖江）レポート

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Abstract

The talk is the report of the 1st Asian Architectural Students Summer Workshop in Osaka/Sabae, which was just finished on the 29th August 2016. The workshop aims to share the learning experiences for the architecture students studying at university in greater Asia and to broaden their understanding about other culture and to establish future network. The uniqueness and the challenge of this workshop were, instead of the school-to-school relationship in which the instructors came with the students from each school, only students travel to Japan and the number of the countries/schools were 12 having hyper diverse mix of culture, religion, and

background. In this workshop, 24 students from 12 different countries had stayed in Kawada village in Sabae-city, Fukui, arranged into three teams to work on designing and also on making a full-scale mock-up of what we called “Pod Architecture” which is a place for intimate dialogues; with the others, with nature, and history. Students were asked to work with the local architectural materials such as cedar trees, bamboos that they had to get after getting into the village. Students had to share the living experience in two large traditional farmhouses from sleeping, eating, bathing, etc. By introducing this unprecedented challenging workshop, the author would like to get a feedback discussion from the audience on the future potential of cross-cultural architectural design education in Asia Pacific region where diverse culture, thinking, and environmental condition coexist. The participating countries were Taiwan, South Korea, China, Indonesia, India, Myanmar, Mongolia, Cambodia, Thailand, Singapore, Nepal, and Japan. The 1st Asian Architectural Students Summer Workshop was organized by the workshop committee within Architectural Design Association of Nippon (ADAN) in collaboration with the city of Sabae, and with sponsorship by ASJ. Tohru Horiguchi served as the director/studio master of the workshop committee.

先日、福井県鯖江市河和田町で行われた第1回アジア建築学生サマーワークショップ（主催：日本建築設計学会アジア建築学生サマーワークショップ実行委員会 代表：堀口徹）の報告である。このワークショップは、アジア各地の大学で建築デザインや都市デザインを学ぶ学生を対象に、日本の建築デザインの思想と技術を学ぶ機会を提供するとともに、アジア各地の学生たちが生きた国際交流を通じて世界への視野を広げ、将来的なネットワーク構築の機会を共有することを目指すものである。記念すべき第1回にはアジア12カ国から24名の学生が参加。2016年8月18日～29日の日程で福井県鯖江市河和田町にて共同生活をしながら取り組んだ。スタジオマスターは京都を拠点に活動する若手建築家・森田一弥を筆頭に梅原悟、堀口徹の3名が務めた。このワークショップでは、人と人、人と環境、人と歴史が対話するための小規模建築を「Pod Architecture（繭の建築）」と命名し、3チームに分かれてそれぞれデザインと原寸モックアップの制作に挑んだ。このワークショップの紹介を通して多様な文化や思想、風土や気候が共存するアジアを起点とした国際交流型の建築デザイン教育の可能性について議論したいと考えている。

Keywords: Architectural education, workshop, Asia Pacific, cross-cultural, rural area

キーワード：建築教育、ワークショップ、アジア太平洋、国際交流、地方都市

9/23 (Socially Engaged Art and Design)

Community based art project: Breaker Project

地域に根ざしたアートの実践：ブレイカープロジェクト

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9/23 (Socially Engaged Art and Design)

Medicine-Based Town Project in Kashihara City, Nara Prefecture

MBT (Medicine-Based Town)

医学を基礎とするまちづくり

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Abstract

In Japan, which is facing an aging population, social security expenses are increasing rapidly. It is necessary to control medical spending and care costs. Moreover, to solve those problems, we have to change medical service system from “hospital care” to “home medical care”.

From this kind of circumstance, Nara Medical University including Medical University Hospital (hereinafter, referred to as “NMU”) are implementing “Medicine -Based Town” (hereinafter, referred to as “MBT”) project in cooperation with Nara Prefecture and Kashihara City government.

This is a plan to relocate educational area of NMU by 2021, and redevelopment existing area of the campus. Taking this opportunity, NMU promote community development with civic faculties and student’s collaboration in a cross-sectional way by utilizing medical knowledge and by insert university facilities and hospital facilities into the existing town. At the same time, the university tries to develop new industries by cooperation with several companies. In fact, “MBT Consortium“ which is a general incorporated association to promote cooperative research between NMU and any type of company, have already established in April 2016.

A pilot project has been already started in Imai-cho area, where the historical features of the “Edo period” have been preserved for more than 200 years, and therefore this area is specially designated as a national preservation district.

For example, there is a plan to develop a network of daily use healthcare watching system for resident by ICT technology. At the same time, there is also a plan to reuse vacant houses in Imai-cho area into various facilities, such as dormitory for faculties, share house of the students, community space for residents where they can check their health, rehabilitation facilities, laboratory for companies who want to develop new industries by collaborate with NMU.

The aim of MBT project is to renovate both local community and human being.

Therefore, MBT is not a theory to divide space by people’s physical condition. MBT is a method of reconstructing social connection and planning by collaboration with diverse entities. The medical knowledge present in every medical university could contribute to building up a new town in which people can live calmly and safely. In other words, every medical university throughout Japan or all over the world will be the base of the new town project. Furthermore, if the MBT project goes well, there is some possibility to reduce social security expenses and build safe and secure community.

高齢化が進むわが国では「いかにして社会保障費を抑えるか」ということが喫緊の課題である。奈良県橿原市に位置する奈良県立医科大学では、奈良県や橿原市と協力しながら「医学を基礎とするまちづくり（Medicine-Based Town、以下MBT）」構想を進めている。これは、医学的な知見を活用し、まちづくりに関わるさまざまな分野を横断的に捉え、さらには民間企業も巻き込んで産業創生を行う手法であり実践である。大学に隣接し、重要な建造物群保存地区に指定されている「今井町」において、「まちなか医療」の展開が計画されている。地域資源を活用しながら、空き家の増加抑制・利活用、歴史的街並みの保全、高齢化の進行抑制、コミュニティの維持といった課題の解決を目的に、様々な施設をまちなかに埋め込み、高齢者の生活と健康を支え、同時に新しい産業も育てていくことを目標としている。さらにMBTは、医学という成長分野と地域固有の資源を合わせてまちづくりを行っていくもので、奈良県橿原市のみならず、他地域でも実践しうるものである。

Keywords: Healthcare, Medical knowledge, Community Development, Vacant Houses

キーワード：健康、医学の知、まちづくり、空き家

9/23 (Socially Engaged Art and Design)

Overview of Art Programs and Community Design Projects Organized by the Osaka Prefectural Government

大阪府が実施するアート事業とコミュニティ・デザイン事業の概要

Kaoru TERAURA

Curator

Osaka Prefectural Government

要旨

大阪府が実施しているアート事業とコミュニティ・デザインのプログラムを紹介する。

「おおさかキャンバスプロジェクト」は公共空間でのアート作品の展示を通じて、規制緩和等、都市の使いこなしを進め、誰もが表現したいことを実現できる都市を目指すことで、都市の魅力を高めながら、よりレジリエンスの高い都市空間につながる要素について、作品事例を通して概説する。

また他部局や市町村等の課題解決をサポートする「プラットフォーム形成支援事業」では、アートやデザインを活用し、持続的な市民協働や土木インフラ設備の地域による自立的利活用等を進めることで、レジリエンスの高いまちづくり、都市整備につながる取組みを実施している。実践事例を紹介する。

The public art project and the community design program organized by the Osaka Prefectural Government are presented. The art project called “Osaka Canvas Project” aims to contribute the resilient city through installing public art works which often do not conform to the existing rules or

regulations of the city. The community design program called “Support Project of Creating Platforms” is a program to provide support for local governments to solve their problems by utilizing art and design as a tool to create a platform which invites diverse stakeholders for creative solution.

Keywords: Art, Community Design, Urban Area, Machizukuri, Community Development

キーワード：アート、コミュニティ・デザイン、都市、まちづくり

9/23 (Botanical Gardens and Museums and Resilience)

Cities in the 21st Century: A Governance Perspective

21世紀の都市：ガバナンスの視角から

Franz WALDENBERGER

Director

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Abstract

Urbanisation is one of the major global trends affecting the social, economic and political conditions of our lives. Urban life is attractive for the prospects and options of education, jobs, consumption and the pursuit of diverse lifestyles.

At the same time, larger cities face a number of big challenges like anonymity, isolation, social segregation, crime, traffic congestions or environmental pollution. The opportunities and risks of urban life need to be addressed at various levels – policy making, administration, business, private and civic society.

Solutions are constrained by the complexity of issues, the scarcity of resources, including time, the ability to integrate diverse areas of knowledge and the need to cope with conflicting interests. Governance is to provide processes and structures and to support value systems that allow for the balancing of conflicting interests, the integration of diverse fields of knowledge and the mobilization of resources.

My talk will consider how this can be applied to the tasks of urban governance by paying special attention to aspects of creativity and innovation.

都市化は最も主要な地球規模の傾向であり、社会的・経済的・政治的な状況に影響を与えている。ここでは、とりわけ創造性やイノベーションの側面に注力しながら、我々が直面している様々な課題や問題点を解決する方途を探りたい。

Keywords: Governance, Urbanisation, Economic and Political Conditions, Opportunities, Risks

キーワード：ガバナンス、都市化、経済的・政治的条件、機会、リスク

9/23 (Botanical Gardens and Museums and Resilience)

City Greening Development: Contribution of Plant Sciences and Botanical Gardens

都市緑化: 植物科学と植物園の貢献

Moritoshi IINO

Director/Professor

Botanical Gardens of Osaka City University

Abstract

Living in “megacities” is a very recent phenomenon in human history and is very much in the process of experimental development. Green environment is needed for our less stressful life and contributes to alleviation of the heat island phenomenon and reduction of disaster risks. Greening has in fact been one of the major issues considered by most megacities of the world and is especially an important issue for Osaka because it has a very low green area ratio compared to other megacities. Here I will discuss urban greening strategies based on biodiversity and biomass recycling. I will also discuss benefits of having botanical gardens for urban development.

メガシティでの生活は、人類の歴史においてはつい最近の出来事である。都市における緑の環境は、市民のストレス緩和に働き、ヒートアイランド現象の緩和と防災にも寄与する。緑化は多くのメガシティが掲げる重要課題の一つであるが、大阪にとっては、緑被率が他のメガシティよりも極めて低いことから、特に重要な課題である。ここでは、これからの都市緑化について、生物多様性とバイオマス循環の視点から議論する。また、植物園の有効性についても議論する。

Keywords: City greening, Megacity, Biodiversity, Plant science, Botanical gardens

キーワード: 都市緑化、メガシティ、生物多様性、植物科学、植物園

9/23 (Botanical Gardens and Museums and Resilience)

Healthy City and Digital Disruption: A Case of Botanic Gardens in Sydney, Australia

健康都市とデジタルによる混乱: シドニーの植物園の事例から

Hoon HAN

Professor

University of New South Wales

Abstract

Digital health monitoring devices have been increasingly applied to cyclists and trackers in urban open spaces in Australia. This research investigates how botanic garden design

contributes to promoting a healthy city especially for those who uses disruptive technologies such as GPS, health monitoring apps and devices. This study uses mapping and monitoring tools to visualise urban mobility in and around botanic gardens through individual health monitoring devices. The potential of various botanic gardens is discussed in relation to their ability to promote a healthy city. This paper concludes that the big data from cyclists and trackers can provide more reliable and accurate health information especially when designing complex ecological systems such as botanic garden. The potential advantages of integrating mobility data from disruptive digital technologies include improved timeliness, complementarity, cost-effectiveness and better certainty for a health city.

デジタルによる健康モニタリングの機器はオーストラリアで広く使われつつある。本報告では、GPS を組み込んだハンディタイプのモニタリング機器を取り上げ、ビッグデータがどのようにして植物園の再設計に利用されるかをシドニー植物園の実践例を用いて説明したい。

Keywords: Open space, Botanic garden, Healthy city, GPS, Health monitoring

キーワード : オープンスペース、植物園、健康都市、GPS、健康モニタリング

9/23 (Botanical Gardens and Museums and Resilience)

From Coal Mine to Museum City: Creative Example of Yeongwol-gun, Korea

炭鉱から博物館都市 : 韓国・ヨンウォル郡の創造的事例

Byung-Jun Yi

Professor

Pusan National University

Abstract

This presentation treats the story about the process coal mine of the past with the population of 40 thousand persons became museum city. As Yeongwol-gun that is famous of coal mine closed the coal mine, Yeongwol-gun that had only agricultural products such as apples, grapes, etc. and some historical culture resources found new vitality of city. Yeongwol-gun focused on small museum rightly.

For individuals who wanted to manage museum in the school closed by reduced population, city enacted ordinances and let them establish museum. And, it was focused by individuals who wanted to manage nationally small museum, especially, theme museum. They provide the place of experiences for tourists who visit with topics that are found difficultly in other areas, such as folk painting museum, insect museum, Africa museum, India museum, geographical museum related to topography of Yeongwol-gun, fossil museum, etc.

There are greatly two reasons that Yeongwol wants to be museum city. First, it's to gather people who want to establish and manage museum and let them live in there. Second, Yeongwol utilizes museum as city marketing and strategic measure. For people who want to experience museum city, Yeongwol, they establish marketing strategy they can visit the nature and historical resources of Yeongwol and purchase agricultural products of Yeongwol.

人口4万人の炭鉱町から博物館都市に変貌した韓国・ヨンウォル郡の事例から、そこに定住させる仕組みや都市マーケティング、戦略的な業績評価の尺度の設定について示したい。また、テーマ別博物館（民族絵画・昆虫・アフリカ・インド・地理など）についても紹介する。

Keywords: Creative city, Museum city, Experience learning city, Urban restoration, City resilience

キーワード：創造都市、博物館都市、経験学習都市、都市の復元、レジリエンス

9/23 (Disaster Prevention and Resilience)

Social Implementation of Community Disaster Management System for Improvement of Daily Life Behaviors

日常に埋め込まれた市民防災力の育成に向けたコミュニティ防災システムの社会実装に関する研究

Kazuhiko MORI, Muneki MITAMURA, Takaaki SHIGEMATSU, Hitoshi WATANABE, Daisuke SAEKI, Eisuke IKUTA (Osaka City Univ.)

要旨

本稿では、大阪市立大学都市防災教育研究センターが開発しているコミュニティ防災システムの社会実装の概要について報告する。大規模災害にむけての自助共助の仕組み及びその構築に向けた防災教育が求められている。地域に密着した公立大学が地域のステークホルダーと協働して、市民の防災力向上に向けて地区ごとに防災教室を開設して、防災教育を実施し、加えてその過程で防災リーダーの育成を進めている。この防災教育の特徴は、場所・時間・人のリアリティを持った防災訓練を実施し、意識、知識、技能に加えて日常生活行動の改善を進めることにある。教育効果を計測するために防災力指標を開発し、継続的に計測している。2014-2015年度試行により、防災教育プログラム及びその防災力指標を開発している。今回のコミュニティ防災教育プログラムは、大阪市住之江区、西成区、住吉区、平野区の中の4地区において試行した。2014年4月から2016年3月に、受講者30~50名、21回のワークショップ、13回の公開講座・市民対話を実施し、記述式のCDMS indexにより実施前と実施後の評価を行った。その結果、日常防災行動の向上にはリアリティ・オリエンテーションの教育プログラムが有効で、特に地域の人々が参加しリーダー及び各々の役割を確認することが意識を行動させ、日常的な防災の取り組みにつながることを示唆された。その条件として、アクティブラーニング型の教育プ

プログラム、中学生の参加とコミュニティ防災協議会などがあがった。しかし、アクティブラーニング型防災教育を実社会で継続的に実施することの困難さなど、問題点も明らかとなった。

This article presents a synthesis of Social Implementation of Community Disaster Management System (CDMS) which Center of Education and Research of Disaster management (CERD)、Osaka City University, has been developing. CDMS is expected to have an important role to keep Zero Fatality under mega disasters as large as Tohoku mega disaster - earthquake and Tsunami occurred in March 11, 2011. It is known that there were differences of fatality damage in disaster-suffered villages between with and without CDMS. Especially, Tohoku mega disaster made clear that that improving daily life behavior is more available to reduce fatality damage than just standardized disaster learning and training. We focused CDMS on improvement of daily life behaviors contribute to disaster risk reduction.

キーワード：社会実装、コミュニティ防災システム、シチズンサイエンス、日常生活行動、災害のリアリティオリエンテーション

Keywords: Social Implementation, Community Disaster Management System, Citizen science, Daily life behavior, Disaster reality orientation

9/23 (Disaster Prevention and Resilience)

Cultural Capital as the Base of Creative Regional Development and Sustainability: Efforts to Utilizing Indigenous Crops in Tsuruoka City in Yamagata Prefecture

地域創造と持続可能性の基盤としての文化資本——山形県鶴岡市における在来作物を活用した取り組み

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要旨

東京一極集中と人口減少社会の到来のもとでわが国各地域においては、地域資源を基盤とした持続可能な地域経済の創造的発展が求められている。

小論においては、山形県鶴岡市における在来作物を活かした地域創造の取り組みについて考察し、自然資本、文化資本を基盤とした市民、専門家、自治体等の協働という地域イノベーションの基本的枠組みが、地域の持続的、創造的発展の重要な鍵であることを明らかにしている。

Under the circumstances of the concentration in Tokyo and the decreasing of the total population of Japan, it is necessary for local economies to undergo creative and sustainable development based on the regional resources.

In this paper, efforts towards local innovation utilizing indigenous crops in Tsuruoka City in Yamagata Prefecture are examined, showing that the collaboration by citizens, specialists, and local governments based on natural and cultural capital is the key to sustainable and creative development of local economies.

キーワード：在来作物、文化資本、鶴岡市、持続可能な発展

Keywords: Indigenous crops, Cultural capital, Tsuruoka City, Sustainable development

9/23 (Disaster Prevention and Resilience)

Changes in the Contents of a Guidebook "Lonely Planet Japan" with a Focus on Regional Diversity in Kansai Region

「ロンリープラネット日本」ガイドブックの変容

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要旨

日本におけるインバウンド観光（訪日外国人の観光）は今、大きな盛り上がりを見せている。こうした中、関西地方（近畿地方）の豊かな地域多様性は、外国人にどう受け止められているのだろうか？

本研究では、2013年から国土交通省を中心に推進されている「ビジット・ジャパン・キャンペーン」開始前と近年とで、英文ガイドブックにおける関西地方の記載内容がどう変化しているかを検討した。研究対象は、英文ガイドブックとしてシェアの大きい『Lonely Planet Japan』の2000年版と2013年版である（2015年版も一部参照）。

その結果、内容的には地域概要や旅の手助けとなる情報などの一般情報が減少し、買い物、飲食、宿泊、交通や、宗教（寺社等）に関する記載が増えたことが明らかになった。個々の場所とそこへのアクセスの情報が重視される形となっていた。

地域ごとに見ると、京都に関する記載量が多い。ここでは、宗教に関する記載を重視しつつも飲食・宿泊・交通に関して詳しく扱い、観光者にとっての利便性を強調する方向にある。しかし両年版とも、人混みの回避を重視した過ごし方が提案されている。大阪は買い物と飲食の街としての性格を強めた。博物館等の文化施設も積極的に掲載されるようになっている。神戸は、飲食に魅力はあるが滞在して楽しむ観光地としては意識されない傾向にある。阪神・淡路大震災に関する記述はほぼ消滅した。奈良とその周辺、および三重県は、全般に記載量が減少しており、魅力的な観光地として映っていないのかもしれない。紀伊半島と関西北部については、情報の「開拓」が進み、記載量が増えている。

Changes in the contents of a guidebook "Lonely Planet Japan" are examined with a focus on regional diversity in Kansai Region. The author compares the Year 2013 edition with the Year

2000 edition which is before “Visit Japan Campaign” promoted by Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Japan since 2003.

キーワード：インバウンド観光、観光行動、地域多様性、関西、近畿地方

Keywords: Inbound tourism, Tourist behavior, Regional diversity, Kansai, Kinki Region

9/23 (Disaster Prevention and Resilience)

When Culture and Creativity Commit to Disasters: Creative Resilience and the 3.11 in Japan

文化・創造性と災害：日本における創造的レジリエンスと 3.11

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Abstract

Traumatic disasters, both natural and man-made, are occurring more and more often everywhere in the world. In recent years’ policy makers and scholars have been giving greater attention to research efforts that focus on the resiliency of local and regional ecosystems and how to improve it.

However, an aspect of resilience that has not yet received attention concerns how culture and creativity can relate to this type of trauma, in other words, how they can proactively be dealing with and overcoming the difficulties local ecosystems are faced with following a traumatic event.

After having introduced the concept of creative resilience and other concepts related to traumatic events, the presentation will focus on showing some of the results of the research conducted in Japan just a few months after the Great East Japan Earthquake on March 11th 2011 (“3.11”).

トラウマとなる災害が近年頻繁に起こっている。ここでは、東北大震災の起きる数か月前に焦点を当てながら、文化や創造性がいかにトラウマの型に影響を及ぼすかについて、創造的復元力という概念を用いて明らかにしたい。

Keywords: Creative resilience; traumatic disaster; Art and culture; Great East Japan Earthquake of 2011

キーワード：創造的復元力、トラウマとなる災害、芸術と文化、東日本大震災

9/23 (Semba Plaza)

Practicing the Totsukawa Bon-Dance in the urban center of Osaka: Bon-Dance workshop at Senba Art Café

大阪の都心で十津川村の盆踊りを練習する：船場アートカフェでの盆踊りワークショップ

Koichi SUWA

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Abstract

Since 2012, we have hosted a workshop to practice a mountain village Bon-Dance in Senba, an urban center in Osaka. Through the workshop, we provide an opportunity for collaboration between local (in-group) and urban (out-group) communities.

In August 2012, I visited Totsukawa, a mountain village in Nara Prefecture, with my colleague who has visited the village often for more than 30 years. I was fascinated by the traditional dance performed by the local community in the village. Regrettably, I could not participate fully, because it is too difficult for beginners. Despite this difficulty, all participants were non-professional dancers and ordinary members of the local community. The dance was designated as an important intangible cultural property in 1989 by the Japanese government's Cultural Affairs Agency. However, the village also faces challenges such as depopulation and an aging population.

I discussed my fascination with the dance with my colleague, and we planned a workshop to practice it in October 2012 at the Senba Art Café, an art studio run by Urban Research Plaza, Osaka City University. We invited an instructor who was raised in the village, and hosted the workshop once a month for two years. Members of the village's local community acknowledged our workshop, and they approved of our activities in downtown Osaka. Although the instructor relocated to another city, the workshop continues, albeit without an instructor.

Based on this four-year activity, I propose the concept of "cultural common-pool resources" from the viewpoint of sustainability of the local community. We acknowledge Japanese folk performing arts and community arts as cultural common-pool resources, which are similar to natural common-pool resources such as community forests, fisheries, and grasslands. However, cultural common-pool resources are artifacts, whereas natural common-pool resources are not manmade. While resources benefit the local community, the community must manage them. We found that collaboration between local (in-group) and urban (out-group) communities mediated by cultural common-pool resources positively influenced both communities in terms of management and sustainability.

2012年より船場アートカフェで継続的に実施してきた「コミュニティと民俗芸能研究会（通称「踊り研究会」）」について報告する。「踊り研究会」では、民俗芸能を通じた都市と農山村の交流についてより実践的に検討するため、奈良県十津川村の盆踊りに焦点をあて、その技芸の修得などを通じて、農山村に関心を持つ都市住民によるコミュニティの維持構築を行ってきた。この活動を通じて、ローカルなコミュニティと、（ローカルなコミュニティに対する）外部のコミ

ユニティが、「文化的共有資源」としての盆踊りを媒介として協働することの意義と可能性が見えてきたと考えている。

Keywords: Bon-Dance (Japanese folk performing arts), cultural common-pool resources

キーワード：盆踊り、文化的共有資源

9/23 (Semba Plaza)

The Activities of Suriyasankhit

スリヤサンキートの活動

Akiko NAGASAWA

Director of Suriyasankhit

要旨

スリヤサンキートは、2006年2月に行われた船場アートカフェ（大阪市立大学都市研究プラザ）主催のワークショップ、「アジアの民族音楽実践講座1：タイのピーパート」に参加した受講生らによって、2006年4月に設立されたグループであり、持続的に活動するタイ古典音楽合奏団としては、現在、関西で唯一のグループです。

その活動目的は「タイ音楽文化の発信と普及」、「緩やかで豊かな音響空間の創出による市民の癒しとコミュニケーションの場の提供」、「関西地域における文化力の向上促進」、「日タイ間における文化的国際交流」、「アジアの文化交流を通じた多文化共生の模索」、「等であり主な活動として」、「船場アートカフェでのタイ音楽ワークショップ（月1回開催）」、「関西地域を中心とした多様な文化イベントでの演奏活動」、「日タイ文化交流事業」、「タイ研修」があげられます。

今回はタイの音楽とはどのようなものか概要をお話し船場アートカフェでスリヤサンキートがどのような活動、ワークショップをしているのかをお話したいと思います。

2012年より船場アートカフェで継続的に実施してきた「コミュニティと民俗芸能研究会（通称「踊り研究会」）」について報告する。「踊り研究会」では、民俗芸能を通じた都市と農山村の交流についてより実践的に検討するため、奈良県十津川村の盆踊りに焦点をあて、その技芸の修得などを通じて、農山村に関心を持つ都市住民によるコミュニティの維持構築を行ってきた。この活動を通じて、ローカルなコミュニティと、（ローカルなコミュニティに対する）外部のコミュニティが、「文化的共有資源」としての盆踊りを媒介として協働することの意義と可能性が見えてきたと考えている。

Suriyasankhit is the only one Thai traditional music ensemble in the Kansai area. In this Symposium, I will make short presentation about the outline of Thai traditional music, and will talk about story of our origin, and our activities at the Senba art cafe.

Keywords: Appeal and Promotion of Thai Traditional Music and Culture, International Cultural Communication

キーワード：タイ音楽文化の発信と普及、文化的国際交流、地域の人たちとのコミュニケーション

9/23 (Semba Plaza)

The Introduction of KAMIGATA-MAI as Traditional Japanese Dance
上方舞の紹介

Yoshitaka IKEDA

Chairman of the neighborhood association of 2-chome Koraibashi

Sonoyu YOSHIMURA

Master of Yoshimura school of Kamigata-mai

要旨

上方舞は宮中に源流を持ち、能の影響を受けて発達した日本舞踊の舞で、静かで厳かな雰囲気
に特徴があり、主に上方で発達した。現在、上方舞の4つの流派のひとつである吉村流の吉村ゆ
きその先生が、船場のビルに稽古場を設けて、上方舞の指導を行い、地域の文化の振興に貢献し
ている。

今日は高弟の吉村園悠さんに、上方舞の演目から「縁（ゆかり）の月」を舞っていただく。

KAMIGATA-MAI is a traditional Japanese dance developed in the Kyoto-Osaka District from
Edo period. There are traditional four schools of KAMIGATA-MAI. The performance named 'Yukari
no Tsuki' are danced by Sonoyu YOSHIMURA, a master of Yoshimura school.

Keywords: Kamigata-mai, Noh, The Kyoto-Osaka District

キーワード：上方舞、能、上方、吉村流

9/23 (Toyosaki Plaza)

A House for a Multi-Cultural Family
マルチ・カルチュラル家族の理想の家を探して

Emiko OKAYAMA

Professor

University of Melbourne

Abstract

Having grown up in an old Japanese farmhouse, Emiko moved to Australia in her twenties.
Having spent his childhood years in an English Edwardian terrace house, Barrie also moved to
Australia in his twenties. Together, they have lived several types of dwellings that include a

Federation freestanding townhouse, a suburban Irish semidetached house and an inner city converted warehouse apartment. Now they have move to Japan to live in a house that is a unique amalgam of Japanese and Western styles, and represents well their ideas of living. They will talk about their experiences of living and moving houses between cultures.

日本の古い農家に育った岡山は 20 代でオーストラリアへ移住。一方幼年時代をイギリスのエドワード朝様式テラスハウスで過ごしたシェルトンは、同じく 20 代でオーストラリアへ移住した。二人合わせてこれまで様々なタイプの家に住んできた。その中には、フェデレーション様式の一戸建てタウンハウスやアイルランド郊外のセミデタッチド・ハウス、シドニー都心部の倉庫を改装したマンションなどが含まれる。2016 年 9 月、二人の住生活の理想を体現するユニークな和洋折衷の家に移り住み、日本移住を果たした。今回のセッションでは、西洋と日本の二つの文化での住体験について語る。

Keywords: moving houses, two cultures, experience

キーワード：転居、異文化、生活経験

9/23 (Toyosaki Plaza)

Renovating and utilizing modern Nagaya (row houses) in Osaka

大阪における長屋の活用と改修について

Shihoko KOIKE

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Osaka City University

Abstract

You can enjoy food in Osaka and the city is fun. The characteristics of the city dates back to the Edo period (1603–1868) when townspeople (comprising mainly merchants and craftsmen) were powerful. The townspeople lived in nagaya. Now, after several hundred years, you will see many attractive people living in nagaya in Osaka. You can see people living, working, and rearing children in nagaya. Stepping out of nagaya, they find themselves part of a community. People communicate with each other under the eaves. Nagaya epitomize the city of Osaka.

What we call modern nagaya in Osaka is characterized as follows: The nagaya were built during the Meiji era (1868–1912), the Taisho era (1912–1926) and the beginning of the Showa era (1926–1989). Each unit shares its side walls with its immediate neighbors. The rooves are connected with each other, and several units constitute one nagaya. The nagaya are mostly rentals. In areas outside Osaka, nagaya often conjure up the image of ura-nagaya, a rear tenement house. Being some distance from a main street, ura-nagaya can be found off street. However, many omote-nagaya (front tenement houses) resembling extravagant machiya were built in Osaka.

We have renovated 10 nagaya with 18 units in five wards in Osaka City. We came to know Toyosaki Nagaya about 10 years ago. We were intrigued by city life brought by the appearance of Toyosaki Nagaya, its closeness to the sky, and seasonal changes found there. However, Toyosaki Nagaya had various problems. The nagaya was dilapidated. Its tenants were aging. There was an increasing number of vacant units.

So we decided to review the design of Toyosaki Nagaya. We kept the floor layout of rooms with four and a half mats or less in size. We used the dimensional system that had been handed down from the Edo period. The nagaya was seismically retrofitted and renovated as rental housing popular among today's young people. We are not looking to pursue large-scale renovation. Every time we find a vacant house, we renovate it with minor changes. We intend to keep renovating one by one in town, and build human relationships.

大阪はおいしい町であり、おもしろい町である。そのルーツは、町人が大きな力を持っていた江戸時代にまでさかのぼる。その町人は長屋に住んでいた。そこから数百年、現代の大阪では長屋に住む魅力的な人に出会うことができる。長屋に暮らす人。長屋で仕事をする人。長屋で子育てをする人。家から一歩出ると、すぐそこが町である。私たちは、大阪市内の5つの区にまたがる18戸10棟の長屋を再生してきた。10年ほど前に豊崎長屋に出会った。長屋のデザインを見直し、小間が連続する間取りを大事にしながら、江戸時代から脈々と続く寸法体系を引き継いだ。耐震補強を施し、長屋を現代の若い人向けの賃貸住宅として再生し、人のつながりをつくっていかうとしている。

Keywords: Renovating/utilizing/modern Nagaya/review design

キーワード：リノベーション、活用、近代長屋、デザインを引き継ぐ

9/23 (Toyosaki Plaza)

The Regeneration of Osaka NAGAYA and OPEN NAGAYA OSAKA

大阪の長屋の再生と「オープンナガヤ大阪」

Shinobu FUJITA

Professor

Osaka City University

Abstract

In Osaka, there are many row houses: NAGAYA, with traditional rich life culture of the pre-war large Osaka era, and also NAGAYA districts with emotional rich community across the alley that is full of seasonal flowers and greenery. They are, if left untreated, while disappear one after another, also seen the activities of citizen groups that they try to conservation and utilization.

Renovation of Osaka NAGAYA has a high potential, but it also faces many subjects. Seismic strengthening of wooden house, the technical aspects of the design and construction of building

and interior, legal surface, such as the Building Standards Law and the Fire Services Law, the management aspects of the real estate, the side of the living life and improved livability, to advance the construction work consensus of the side, the movement aspects of supports by experts, administrations, NPO, etc. By resolving these subjects one by one, we advanced the renovation, in Toyosaki NAGAYA area, main house 1 buildings, row houses five buildings 14 units of the seismic reinforcement, and made the Osaka City University Model of the NAGAYA renovation.

To spread this model, and the same time to publish the information of various types of row houses conservation and use cases, we held an event OPEN NAGAYA OSAKA.

OPEN NAGAYA OSAKA is an event, modeled on the Open House London, beginning in 2011, participation 4 venue, but was a participant 33 people, in the last year, the fifth time in 2015, 28 venues 35 programs, visitors were more than 2,000 people roughly in total. At each venue, for example, houses, restaurants, cafes, shops, and sites of under construction, etc, each stuffs made and carried out programs of observational tours, briefings, individual consultations, mini-concerts, galleries, workshops, such as tea party and told the visitors charm points of the Osaka NAGAYA and livelihood there. Visitors went around their each routes with guide maps. Visitors, before participation for this event, had thought “old, dark, difficult to live”, after joining, their evaluations had greatly improved to “bright, stylish, easy going to live”. It is the best achievement of this event.

By steady efforts to increase the cases of renovation, to develop OPEN NAGAYA OSAKA, by going to build the Osaka NAGAYA network, the urban regeneration of Osaka would be progressed greatly.

豊かな大阪長屋のリノベーションを進める大阪市大モデルを作ってきた。このモデルを広めるため、同時に他の大阪の多様な長屋保全・活用事例を広く公開するために、オープンナガヤ大阪を5回開催してきた。これを発展させ、大阪長屋ネットワークを構築することが、大阪の都市再生に寄与し得るであろう。

Keywords: NAGAYA/OPEN NAGAYA OSAKA/ Renovation/ urban regeneration

キーワード：長屋、オープンナガヤ大阪、リノベーション、都市再生

9/24 (Towards an Inclusive City)

Challenges in Housing the Homeless in Hong Kong

香港におけるホームレスのハウジング問題

Anne Kim Ping SIT

Community Organizer

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Abstract

Hong Kong ranks first for the most unaffordable housing city in the world with its soaring property prices. Owning a property is an immense challenge even for the middle class, let alone the grassroots and the underprivileged people.

Housing problem is crucial, with widening wealth gap, deepening inequalities and rising social tension, give rise to greater challenge in fighting against homeless issues in Hong Kong.

According to the survey results of “Homeless Outreach Population Estimation Hong Kong (H.O.P.E. HK)” done in 2013 and 2015, the homeless population in Hong Kong rose from 1,414 in 2013 to 1,614 in 2015. Yet the raise is not surprising due to increased challenges to look for a place to live, whether from public housing supplies to private rental market. Tightened public housing policies forced longer queues for singletons, cancellation of rent control and the security of tenure caused ever rising rental costs, lack of temporary shelters or alternative housing etc., all are factors resulted to homelessness in Hong Kong.

On the other hand, welfare and supporting services for the homeless were insufficient to meet their needs. They faced great obstacles to reintegrate to the society: the government tends to neglect them and handle homeless issues through eviction. Media coverage over homeless issues was often full of labeling and disgraces. The general society have bias and low acceptance to them which imposed extra difficulties for them in terms of employment and accommodation.

In the presentation, following items will be included:

- 1) Background introduction of homeless population in Hong Kong
- 2) How current government policies fail to tackle homeless problem
- 3) How the media and society view homelessness
- 4) New challenges faced in housing the homeless and approaches our organization applied to fight against them.

香港のホームレス問題に取り組む上で、いっそう深刻化するハウジング問題は避けて通ることのできない問題である。本報告では香港のホームレスに関する基本的な情報を示した後に、現政権の施策の失敗を明らかにするとともにメディアや社会のホームレス観の問題点を指摘する。そしてホームレス人口の増加、家賃高騰や不足する低廉住宅、排除中心の政策や社会的偏見といった課題に対し、香港社区組織協会（SoCO）がどのように取り組んでいるのかを紹介する。

Keywords: Homeless, Public Housing, Rent control, H.O.P.E Survey, Alternative housing

キーワード：ホームレス、賃貸公営住宅、家賃統制、H.O.P.E 調査、オルターナティブハウジング

9/24 (Towards an Inclusive City)

Housing Assistance Through Private Initiatives

民間主導による居住支援と地域再生

Yin-Tze LEE

Social Worker

Taiwan Homeless Association

9/24 (Towards an Inclusive City)

The Public Rental Housing Policy in Korea: Historical Changes and Future Direction

韓国の住宅政策と居住福祉政策

NAM Won Seok

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Abstract

Public rental housing Policy in South Korea began in 1989. But before 2000, informal housings have taken charge of housing needs of low-income households because supply of public rental housing was very low. A large supply of public rental housing has been made since 2000 when Korean government has overcome the financial crisis. Since then, though public rental housing supply has had ups and downs, policy stance for public rental housing supply is maintained until now. The future of public rental housing policy needs to have more interest in such selecting target groups, setting rent and resident participation in housing management, etc. rather than achieving quantitative supply goal. And it should be considered to complement the difficulty of constructing public rental housing through the use of private rental housing. More fundamentally, it is necessary to envision the comprehensive roadmap of residential welfare policy including public rental housing, looking to the next 10 years.

韓国の公共賃貸住宅政策は、1989年に入りようやく始まった。しかし、公共賃貸住宅の供給不足のため、2000年以前まではインフォーマル住宅が低所得層の住宅へのニーズに応じてきた。公共賃貸住宅の大量供給は、韓国が経済危機を克服した2000年代以降、およそ7年間にわたって行われた。それ以降、公共賃貸住宅ストックの供給は波があったものの、ストックの供給自体は現在まで続いている。今後、公共賃貸住宅政策は、量的供給のみならず、入居対象の選定、入居者の管理参加等にも関心を注いでいくことが求められる。また、民間賃貸住宅の公的活用を通じて、公共賃貸住宅を補完していく必要がある。より根本的には、今後10年を見据えた、公共賃貸住宅を含む、総合的な居住福祉政策のロードマップを構想していく作業に取り掛かる必要がある。

Keywords: South Korea, Public rental housing, Private rental housing, residential welfare policy
キーワード：大韓民国、公共賃貸住宅、民間賃貸住宅、居住福祉政策

9/24 (Towards an Inclusive City)

Taiwan's Housing Policy and Housing Issues: The Case of Taipei
台湾の住宅政策と住宅問題——台北市を中心として

Liling HUANG

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9/24 (Towards an Inclusive City)

Everyday Life of Residents in High-density Sham Shui Po District and
the Unchallenged Land (Re)development Regime in Hong Kong

高密度地域・深水埗住民の日常生活と不問に付される香港の土地（再）開発レジーム

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Abstract

It has been argued elsewhere that high-density is a process that produces and reproduces injustice, perpetuating the unjust land (re)development regime in Hong Kong. In a case study of Sham Shui Po district, in which the socially less-privileged people including the underclass, the new migrants, the homelessness and the elderly, are concentrated in a high-density neighbourhood, I interviewed a number of households and found that the supports and services provided by the social welfare organisations have somehow improved their livelihood. Nevertheless, these households who still live under this unjust regime have seldom thought of challenging it. This presentation is intended to unravel this puzzle in two related steps. First, I shall discuss how the historical geography of Hong Kong has produced the hegemonic urban space, resulting in the high-density city. In tandem with the depoliticisation of politics, this hegemonic urban space has dominated the everyday life of the citizens. Second, this presentation will explore by means of interviews why and how the citizens do not have the time-space and power to resist and challenge the regime which has perpetuated social injustice.

高密度状態は不正義を作り出し、不公正な香港の土地（再）開発レジームを存続させているといった議論がある。しかし社会的不利を被る人々が高密度地域に集まる深水埗地区での聞き取り調査により、社会福祉団体の活動が住民生活をいくぶん向上させる一方で、住民自身はその不公正なレジームをほとんど問題だと捉えていないことが明らかになった。この一見不可解な状況を香港の歴史地理学的考察とインタビューの分析から解明する。

Keywords: High-density Development, Land (Re)development Regime, Everyday Life, Social Justice, Hong Kong

キーワード：高密度開発、土地（再）開発レジーム、日常生活、社会正義、香港

9/24 (Social Inclusion Efforts for Ex-offenders)

Rehabilitation and Employment Assistance: It Is Easy to Feel Sorry, But It Is Hard to Provide Rehabilitation Services

更生と就労支援: 反省は一人でもできるが、更生は一人ではできない

Koichi HAMAI

Professor

Ryukoku University

要旨

「刑務所を見れば、その国がわかる」と言われることがある。それは、刑務所にその国が抱える問題が凝縮して表れるからである。

TIME 誌 が、ノルウェーのハルデン刑務所を世界で最も人道的な刑務所として紹介したことがあるが、こうした世界で最も寛容とも評されるノルウェーの刑事政策を今日まで引っ張ってきたのはオスロ大学の故ニルス・クリスティ (Nils Christie) である。彼の主張は、簡単にいうと次のようになる。犯罪は、特別な個人の問題ではなく、社会の問題である。犯罪は、私たち普通の人間が、普通でない状況に追い込まれたときに発生する。罪を犯した人は、私たちとなら変わらない人間である。そして彼らは、刑罰を受けた後、私たちの隣人として社会に帰ってくる。だから、その解決を法律の専門家である法曹だけに任せてはいけない。犯罪は、本来、地域社会の中で解決すべき問題である。だから、ノルウェー刑事政策の中心的課題は、罪を犯した人が良き隣人として社会復帰できるよう必要な手助けを行うことにある。

これに対して日本の刑事司法は、依然として罰を与えて反省させることに力点を置いている。しかし、反省することと、更生することは別物である。裁判所で泣きながら罪を悔いて反省したとしても、罪を犯した原因の住所不定・無職や依存症などの問題が解決しなければ、すぐに再犯をして戻ってくる。反省させても、普通に生きていくことができる選択肢を持たなければ再犯は防げない。気持ちだけでは人は立ち直れない。そして、再犯防止に必要なことは、生活の再建であり、社会での「居場所」と「出番」である。まっとうに生活していくことのできる選択肢を与えることが再犯防止には絶対に欠かせない。就労支援は、そのための重要なツールである。就労は単に生計の手段を提供するだけでなく、まっとうな人間関係を築き、自尊感情を高める上でとても重要である。どのような犯罪であっても就労が安定しているときの再犯率はとても低い。今回は、ノルウェーや香港など諸外国の取り組みを参考に、日本の犯罪者処遇の取り組みや今後の課題について、就労支援を中心に考えてみたい。

The offenders cannot recover themselves only for remorse. A place to live and job are two key issues for their recovery and re-integration into the community. Today, we will discuss offenders' rehabilitation through support for employment.

キーワード：居場所と出番、刑務所、更生、選択肢、ノルウェー

9/24 (Social Inclusion Efforts for Ex-offenders)

Social Welfare and Labour Services in Norwegian Prisons: Experiences from a Norwegian Project

ノルウェーの刑務所における福祉と就労支援：ノルウェーの取り組みから

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Abstract

Besides the restriction of liberty, prisoners in Norway have the same rights as everybody else who live in Norway. This includes the right to medical, educational, social and employment services, which are delivered to the prison by ordinary local and municipal service providers. Among these “import services” NAV is by far the most important and comprehensive one. NAV is the abbreviation for the Norwegian Labour and Welfare Administration. NAV delivers and governs a broad range of social security benefits, labour market measures and services, social assistance and disability benefits and pensions.

In 2009/2010 the Norwegian Directorate of Labour and Welfare launched a three-year pilot project "Coordination of measures for reintegration" in six prisons. The aim was to develop new models of cooperation between correctional services and NAV, which could improve ex-convicts' reintegration in the community after release. The Work Research Institute (WRI) in Oslo was commissioned by the Directorate to evaluate the pilot project. The (formative) evaluation has been conducted during the years 2011-2013.

A significant feature of the pilot project was the deployment of counselors from local NAV-offices within these six prisons on a daily base. There they were available for prisoners who needed guidance and counseling concerning social and health problems (housing, economic assistance, family issues, substance abuse problems etc) and/or employment-related issues (access to vocational training, work experience training, job finding-activities etc).

The transition from prison to the community usually is a critical phase, and the project was designed to identify and address prisoner' needs before release - in particular their needs for social assistance, vocational rehabilitation services – and to ensure that these services were available both before and immediately after release. This was a new and quite comprehensive role for NAV.

The evaluation of the pilot project has shown that the presence of NAV-counsellors in prison was a good precondition to connect with the inmates, establish mutual trust and to assist them towards a better life situation. Both inmates and the prison staff were satisfied with the service

and availability of NAV in prison. The presence of NAV-counsellors in prison also improved interdisciplinary cooperation between the prison and other so-called import services (health, education). A recently published study on the effect of incarceration in Norway, based on a panel data set from several registered data, serves as a proof-of-concept showing that a focus on vocational rehabilitation while serving time in prison actually can be preventive.

The offenders cannot recover themselves only for remorse. A place to live and job are two key issues for their recovery and re-integration into the community. Today, we will discuss offenders' rehabilitation through support for employment.

ノルウェーでは、労働福祉局から常勤の駐在員を派遣し、受刑者と直接交流をはかりながら、就労支援を中心に、受刑者がかかえるさまざまな課題を支えるプロジェクトが試験的におこなわれた。本報告では、受刑者個人のニーズに沿ったきめ細やかな支援を可能にしたとの評価をえているこのプロジェクトにかんする研究成果をもとに、受刑段階における就労支援の意義について論じる。

キーワード：ノルウェーの刑務所、再統合、就労支援、多機関連携

Keywords: Norwegian prisons, Reintegration, Vocational rehabilitation, Interdisciplinary cooperation

9/24 (Social Inclusion Efforts for Ex-offenders)

Education of Prison Officers in The University College of Norwegian Correctional Service.

ノルウェー矯正研修所における刑務官教育

Hans-Jørgen Brucker

Director

The University College of Norwegian Correctional Service Senior Researcher

Abstract

The Norwegian Correctional Services shall implement penalties in such a way that new offences do not occur during the penal implementation, at the same time as the objective for the rehabilitation work is reduced recidivism. Society shall be protected against those who are dangerous or who do not intend to change their criminal lifestyle.

The correctional system focuses on rehabilitation and preparing inmates for life on the outside. This is done in part by investing in education and training programs, but also through extensive use of "open prisons" in which prisoners are housed in low-security surroundings and allowed frequent visits to families.

More serious offenders are sent to closed prisons, which have heightened security. While more serious offenders serve the majority of their sentence in closed prisons, they are usually

transferred to open prisons for resocialization and further rehabilitation before release. Overall, one third of prison beds are in open prisons and the rest are in closed prisons.

To help with rehabilitation, all prisons offer education, mental health and training programs. The most common programs are for high school and work-related training although inmates can also take miscellaneous courses. All inmates are involved in some type of regular daily activity, unless they have a serious mental or physical disability. If they are not enrolled in an educational or training program, they must work within prison.

Prisons emphasize rehabilitation and follow the “principle of normality”. The principle dictates that “life inside will resemble life outside as much as possible”.

Some 3,600 full-time equivalent staff is employed in the prison service, and around 325 in probation.

The University College of Norwegian Correctional Service is educating prison officers in Norway.

The College consists of four departments; administration, studies, further education and research. The studies consist of a two-year education at a University College level. The students receive full pay and are taught in various subjects like psychology, criminology, law, human rights and ethics. One of the two years, the students are in a training prison. During the year in prison, they have theoretical studies about two days each week.

The University College are responsible for about 70 courses and Conferences each year with more than 2000 participants. Examples of topics are: substance abuse, security, cognitive Programs, radicalization, foreign prisoners, understanding of other cultures and training of leaders.

Examples of Research topics are: Penalties and Sentences, Electronic Monitoring, Recidivism, Foreign prisoners/convicts, and Preventive detention.

ノルウェーの刑務所では、受刑者の社会復帰を強く意識しており、刑務所のなかにおいても可能なかぎり社会における生活との似たものになるように心がけられている。刑務官の採用、教育、研修を担う機関である矯正研修所においても、心理学や犯罪学、法律、人権などの教育や研究をおこなっている。本報告では、ノルウェーの矯正研修所における刑務官の教育について論じる。

キーワード：ノルウェーの矯正サービス、刑務官、教育

Keywords: Norwegian Correctional Service, Prison officers, Education

9/24 (Social Inclusion Efforts for Ex-offenders)

From Juvenile Delinquents to Elderly Criminals: Correctional Services in Hong Kong

少年非行から高齢犯罪者まで：香港における矯正サービス

Anne Kim Ping SIT

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Abstract

Hong Kong is one of the safest city in the world. In 2015 crime in Hong Kong dropped to its lowest rate since 1979. The Correctional Service Department (CSD) strategically input a lot of efforts and resources to combat against juvenile delinquency, early intervention measures and preventive programs targeting the general youth had significantly lowered crimes committed by youth (under age 21) from 9,667 in 2007 to 4,135 in 2015.

While the CSD has successfully reduced youth crimes, correctional services for adult and elderly offenders is a completely different story. Majority of the ex-offenders were facing great disadvantage in terms of finances, employment, and accommodation. Having difficulties to reintegrate back to the society, some fell into the loop of recidivism. Although Hong Kong's recidivism rate has been dropping in the past decades, the rate was 27.1% in 2013, still comparatively higher than the rate of Singapore (25.9% in 2013). And according to data provided by the CSD, there has been a rising number of elderly offenders (aged 50 or above) in the past decade, from 8.68% of male prison population in 2000, rose to 21.2% in 2013. Yet having lower expectations on the elderly offenders to change, they can be seen as a population being neglected by the criminal justice system of Hong Kong, thus the hardships faced by them to reintegrate to the community were even more severe.

Ever since the 1990s, the Society for Community Organization (SoCO) has been dedicated to building a system which protects human rights, including that of the detainees, defendants, convicts and ex-offenders. Besides providing direct assistance for the ex-offenders to reintegrate, SoCO has been closely monitoring prisoners' condition and advocate for equal opportunities for the inmates and ex-offenders in the past 20 years.

In this presentation, following issues will be discussed:

1. Crime statistics and an introduction of correctional services in Hong Kong.
2. Difficulties and obstacles faced by adult and elderly ex-offenders to reintegrate to the community
3. SoCO's services for ex-offenders: advocacy for equal opportunities for prisoners and ex-offenders.

香港では、高齢者による犯罪が問題とされ、かれらの社会復帰にさいしてさまざまな困難に直面している。本報告では、香港の犯罪統計や矯正サービスの現状等を紹介しつつ、受刑者や出所者の権利を擁護するための SoCO の取り組みについて報告する。

キーワード：高齢出所者、矯正局、受刑者の権利、再統合

Keywords: Elderly ex-offenders, Correctional Service Department (CSD), Prisoners' rights, Reintegration

The Challenge of New Penal Institutions

新たな刑事施設での挑戦

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要旨

市民参加型の施設運営を行うには、段階を経て、地域住民に刑事施設を理解してもらう必要がある。第一段階は、迷惑施設からの脱却であり、刑務所を知ってもらうことが重要である。第二段階としては、地域社会に支えられる刑務所運営である。新たな刑事施設ではクラブ活動や構外作業、職業訓練の指導等に多くの地域住民の方が参加している。また、独自の受刑者の社会復帰プログラムとして、地域住民との交流を目的とした「文通プログラム」や「地域お手伝い活動」等を実施している。第三段階としては、ソーシャル・インクルージョンの社会にしていくことである。

地域社会の理解や連携を深めるためには、刑事施設の設置が地域再生、地域活性化の有効な方策となれば、その地域での刑事施設や刑務所出所者等への理解が格段と進むものと思われる。さらに、地域の人たちの技能や知識を借り、また、自然環境を生かすことにより、社会復帰支援コミュニティを形成する取組みが重要である。

今後の刑事施設の在り方として、施設内処遇は規律ある規則正しい生活の中で、改善更生のためのプログラムや就労支援のための職業訓練を積極的に実施し、受刑者が自らを見つめ直し変化し、責任を背負っていくことを学び、それを地域の方々が支え、社会復帰に向けての希望と意欲を持ち周囲の人々との関係を保つためのスキルを習得することが大切であり、それを社会に繋げていくことが必要である

Acceleration of social inclusion of released offenders necessitates reformation on the part of prison administration. For instance, involvement of local citizens into the administration can be introduced to facilitate integration of our effort and community life. Achievement of the correctional goal requires joint effort with local citizens so to establish supporting community for re-socialization of released offenders.

キーワード：地域との共生 市民参加型の施設運営 社会復帰支援コミュニティの形成

Keywords: Integration in local community, Prison administration with citizen involvement, Establishment of supporting community for re-socialization

9/24 (Social Inclusion Efforts for Ex-offenders)

Social Rehabilitation Services: Securing "Work" and a "Place to be"

更生保護における社会復帰支援について——「仕事」や「居場所」の確保

Shinichi MATSUDA

Office Head

NPO National Employment Assistance Providers Association

要旨

本発表では、まず、我が国の更生保護の現状を説明する。

更生保護は、矯正施設に収容中から出所後の生活の環境を整える生活環境の調整、地域の様々な関係機関と連携した保護観察等の刑事司法過程の社会内処遇と呼ばれる任務を担い、犯罪をした者や非行ある少年を地域の中で立ち直らせて社会復帰を支援し、その再犯防止を図るといふ役割を果たしている

地域の中での諸活動は、保護観察所等の国の機関のみでは十分な効果を挙げることが困難で、保護司、更生保護施設、協力雇用主等の多くの地域の民間のボランティアが、それぞれの特性をいかし、この活動に積極的に参加している。

我が国の更生保護は地域のボランティアとの協働により成り立っているとと言っても過言ではない。

次に、生活環境の調整、保護観察の実施の過程での社会復帰支援の現状を説明する。平成19年版犯罪白書が「約3割の再犯者が約6割の犯罪を惹起」と指摘するなど、再犯者対策は安定・安全な社会作りのための喫緊の課題となった。平成26年12月に政府は、犯罪対策閣僚会議で「宣言：犯罪に戻らない・戻さない」を決定し、「「世界一安全な国，日本」の実現に向けて、犯罪や非行をした者を社会から排除・孤立させるのではなく、再び受け入れること（RE-ENTRY）が自然にできる社会を目指」とし、数値目標を掲げたうえで、再犯防止につながる「仕事」や「居場所」の確保にむけた取組の方向性を示している。国の責任で行われる更生保護においても、「仕事」や「居場所」の確保に向けての各種施策が導入されている。「仕事」や「居場所」の確保に当たっては、矯正施設、福祉機関、労働機関を始めとする多機関との連携が必須である。保護観察の実施の過程等で、多機関と連携しながら展開している「仕事」や「居場所」の確保の施策を紹介したい。

「仕事」の確保では、刑務所出所者等総合的就労支援対策、更生保護就労支援事業、刑務所出所者等就労奨励金、地方公共団体への働き掛けを取り上げ、「居場所の確保」では、更生保護施設の機能強化、自立準備ホームを取り上げ加えて、高齢又は障害を抱える受刑者の社会復帰支援を紹介したい。

This presentation provides an update on the current status of rehabilitation services in Japan. These services function to prepare the ex-offender for a return to society and a self-dependent living, and relies on coordination with volunteer organizations. One of the pressing issues remains the high relapse rate into crime. To this end, this presentation will introduce current service practices based on the provision of work and facilities, which are engineered to prevent such relapse.

キーワード：更生保護、刑余者に対する社会復帰支援、就労支援、多機関連携

Keywords: Rehabilitation Services, Social Rehabilitation of Ex-offenders, Employment Assistance, Multi-organization Networking

9/24 (Social Inclusion Efforts for Ex-offenders)

Community Scale Housing/Welfare Assistance for Ex-Offenders: The Final Frontier of Welfare Provision in the City

地域における居住・福祉の支援と「刑余者」—都市の最後のセーフティネット—

Toshio MIZUUCHI

Professor

Osaka City University

要旨

矯正施設／機関を退所あるいは通過した人を日本では「刑余者」と通称されることが多い。本発表は、「刑余者」支援の制度的な本流を扱うのではなく、ホームレス支援、生活困窮者支援、あるいは生活保護現場で支援者が遭遇した「刑余者」の支援の見取り図を明らかにするものである。大きくは、(1)発表者が深く関わる日本における脱ホームレス支援の中で遭遇した「刑余者」の支援の流れと現状を紹介する。(2)同時に都市社会は「刑余者」のセーフティネットをどのように受け入れ、今後もどのような機能させるべきか、(3)そして忌避できないこのセーフティネットを少子高齢化の下で都市の将来の構想とどのように接続させ、都市論として社会の認知どのように得ていくのかを論じたい。

(1)では、まず流れとして、退所後の中間施設、地域という方向に実に多様なパターンのあることを指摘し、(2)においては、セーフティネットとして、中間施設がどのようなものであり、どのような支援をしているのか、また地域の受け皿とは何なのか、どのような居住環境でどのような生活支援があるのか。(3)最後に(2)の社会資源の密度や集中を、都市の施策としてどのように意識化し、明示化し、セーフティネットの役割の社会的認知を与えてゆくのか？そしてそのような都市構想が、わかりやくどのように都市論と接合させながら、論じていけるのかを考えてみたい。

This presentation will offer a discussion on the various urban welfare resources used by NPOs to provide services to ex-offenders.

キーワード：刑余者、セーフティネット、居住福祉支援、ホームレス、生活困窮者

Keywords: Ex-offenders, Wefare, Housing Welfare Assistance, Homeless

9/24 (Resilience of Culture and Creativity)

Memory of Bishoen: Hajime Seki and Bishoen

美章園の思い出：關一と美章園

Junichi SEKI
President
WHO Association of Japan

要旨

私は満2才になる前（昭和12年）から高等学校（天王寺高校）に入る直前（昭和25年）まで、美章園に住んでいました（第二次大戦中、疎開していた1年半を除く）。場所は阿倍野区美章園2丁目37（昭和18年の区制改革前までは住吉区桑津町285）で、現在は美章園公園となっている所でした。私の記憶では、当時、家の周囲は道幅も比較的広く、いわゆる四軒長屋や、道から少し奥まった門のある家などが並んでいる住宅街であり、しかも住んでいる人の顔の見える非常に住み易い街だったと思います。また、近くには美章園温泉があり、よく通いました。

当時、道路はわれわれ子供の遊び場であり、土曜日の午後にはいつも美章園温泉の横の道路脇に紙芝居屋さんが来るのが楽しみでした。このように、子供に優しい街でもありました。私の住んでいた家は、昭和の初め（多分昭和5年）に祖父關一が建てた庭のある和洋折衷の建築様式のものでした。祖父は、日記によると、大正8年にこの土地を買い、翌年（大9年）そこに小屋を建て、日曜毎に妻や子供らとそこで半日また一日を過ごしていたようです。

それでは、關一が何時この場所に土地を買い、家を建てたのか、今や聞く術もありませんが、当時の關一の日記などを手がかりに調べると、大正から昭和初期の時代はこの周辺地域が都市として大きく創成されていく時代であったと思われれます。天王寺中学（現在の天王寺高校）の現在地への移転、新校舎落成（大正8年）、明浄女学院の設立（大正10年）、ドイツのバウハウスをモデルにした大阪市立中等工業学校（現在の大阪工芸高校）の校舎竣工（大正13年）などが相次ぎました。そして、究極的には阪和線の高架による開通と美章園駅の竣工があり、その最大の貢献者であった山岡順太郎（美章土地株式会社）と關一の接点について日記等からの資料により言及したい。

I had lived in Bishoen, Osaka from the age of 2 years to 15 years old. Bishoen is the place where was comfortable because of its relatively broad roads and having space in front of each entrance areas. Road there was our playground and everyone knows who we were in this area. I like to hear the voices by my grandfather Hajime Seki's diary and try to know the reason why he bought land there.

キーワード：美章園、關一、山岡順太郎、和洋折衷、バウハウス

Keywords: Bishoen, Hajime SEKI, Syncretism, Bauhaus

9/24 (Resilience of Culture and Creativity)

Potential and community: Resilience in Tanabe, Osaka

田辺のポテンシャルでコミュニティ再生

Naoki YOSHIMURA

Secretary General Association for Hope Zone Tanabe, Osaka

要旨

大阪市東住吉区にある田辺は大阪市内によくある平凡な町に見えます。しかしこの田辺は実にポテンシャル（潜在的な力）を秘めた場所なのです。このセッションでは、田辺の復元力の源泉について論じたいと思います。

ポテンシャルとは、この地域の持つ歴史、伝説、人材です。この地域の歴史は先史、古代、中世、近世、近代、現代に関わっています。重層した歴史の厚みはこの地域が大阪の歴史・文化の母体となる上町台地の付け根に位置していることにあります。直近の桑津や桃ヶ池から縄文・弥生の遺跡が見つかっていて、この時期から人々が生活していたことが推察されます。古代この地域は百済郡といわれ渡来系の人達が多く済んでいました。日本でも東アジアの先進的な文化がいち早く取り込まれた地域でした。田辺という地名も田辺氏という渡来系の氏族がここを支配していたことに由来します。また古代の中国大陸・朝鮮半島からの文化を受け入れる玄関港である住吉津（すみのえのつ）がある住吉とも親交がありました。伝説に基づく住吉大社の神馬を田辺で飼育していた史実を示す神馬厩舎跡、神馬塚などがあります。中世、平重盛が開創したという法楽寺があります。戦国時代、田辺の村を防衛した環濠集落の名残があります。江戸時代、近郊農村として棉栽培が盛んで棉株の隙間に植えられ大阪を代表する野菜となったのが田辺大根でした。

農村田辺ですが明治・大正と日本の近代化が進み商都大阪が大きく発展すると大阪市が周辺の村々を併合していきます。田辺は大正 14 年に大阪市となります。田辺は大阪のベッドタウンとして住宅化が進みます。並行して南海電車平野線、大阪鉄道(現近鉄南大阪線) 阪和電鉄(現 JR 阪和線) が田辺を通過し都市化が加速します。

太平洋戦争中、大阪は絨毯爆撃の空襲にさらされますが田辺はその猛攻から逃れました。そのため田辺には戦前からの住宅が多く残っています。しかし、特異な巨大爆弾が投下されています。模擬原爆という広島・長崎への原爆投下のための訓練爆弾でした。

平凡に見える田辺ですが探ってゆくと私たちが歴史の教科書で学んだこととつながることが多くあります。遠く感じていたことが日常生活している場所とつながっている。田辺は掘り起こしてゆく事が楽しい町です。掘り起こしたことを町の人々が参加出来るイベントにして行くとコミュニティ意識が産まれます。

また自宅で毎年数千匹のホタルを育てる「ホタルおじさん」や何でも 20 分の 1 のミニチュアにする「木工おじさん」といった人間国宝のような人をはじめ、色々な能力をもった人材がいます。これらの人々を結び、参加してもらいながら田辺を再生させています。

キーワード：歴史伝説、人、つなぐ、参加、コミュニティ

Keywords: legend, person, connect, participation, community

9/24 (Resilience of Culture and Creativity)

Nature of Shinoda Forest and Furusato Museum in City of Izumi, Osaka

信太の森の自然とふるさと館

Hachiro TAMARU

Director

Fan Club of Shinoda Forest

要旨

「信太の森」は清少納言の枕草子や紫式部の源氏物語にも登場し、藤原定家を筆頭に多くの歌人に詠われてきました。その信太の森は、更に白狐伝説を生みだし、陰陽師安倍晴明生誕にまつわる「葛の葉物語」として演じられてきました。これらの文芸を生み出した背景には、信太山丘陵（信太の森）の自然がいかに豊かであったかということが言えます。

信太の森の中心であったのが、和泉の国、5社の一つである聖神社です。現在は鶴山台団地の外れに本殿を囲む僅かな社寺林がありますが、社寺林に隣接して白狐伝説ゆかりの鏡池があります。その鏡池の売却問題が浮上し、当時、聖神社の社寺林内に群生していたブナ科マテバシイ属のシリブカガシを守ろうとしていた人たち（シリブカガシを守る会）が中心となって鏡池の保存運動が展開されました。

このことを知った文楽、歌舞伎、落語界の著名人が「上方ばなしのよりどころ」と保存運動に参加し、文学者、歴史学者、作家なども巻き込み、最高裁まで争われる9年に及ぶ裁判闘争になりました。

この裁判では、文化価値の高い池売却の違法性などが争われますが、一審、二審原告敗訴にも関わらず、提訴された和泉市の市長が交替したことを契機に、和泉市の鏡池に対する考え方が大きく変わりました。

最高裁に控訴された後、和泉市は、鏡池を重要な歴史遺産と認め、市が買い戻して、文化財保護条例を制定し、鏡池を史跡指定第1号として保存することとなったことで、原告は控訴を取り下げました。

この結果、和泉市は1997年3月22日に和泉市文化財保護条例を制定し、鏡池を和泉市の史跡第1号に指定し、鏡池の改修工事、2001年度に「ふるさと空間づくり」ネットワークの一つの拠点と位置づけて信太山の自然・歴史や葛の葉伝説、熊野街道等に関する展示施設として建設され、2002年6月に「信太の森ふるさと館」としてオープンしました。

信太の森ふるさと館は、信太山丘陵の自然を生かし、小・中学生を対象とした信太山ネイチャークラブを毎月開催し、四季折々の自然観察会をはじめ、葛の葉伝説など地域文化の伝承のために子ども歌舞伎を組織して秋の芸能祭を開催するほか、地域の自然・歴史・文化に関する展示会を行うなど地域に根差した自然や文化の発信基地として活用されています。

今後、信太の森ふるさと館を中心に、今後作られる信太山丘陵市有地の自然公園や国史跡指定の黄金塚古墳公園、信太山青少年野外活動センターなどとのネットワークづくりにより地域の活性化が期待されるところです

9/24 (Resilience of Culture and Creativity)

Cultural Creativity in Abeno Ward, Osaka and Tennoji Turnips, a Naniwa

Traditional Vegetable

阿倍野の文化創造性となにわ伝統野菜〈天王寺蕪〉の復元力

Ringo NAMBA

Director

Tennoji Turnip Association

要旨

大阪を南北に貫く丘陵地を上町台地と云い、阿倍野は、天王寺から帝塚山あたりまで上町台地の南部分にある。地名については、阿倍氏が飛鳥時代後半に創建した大規模な寺院にちなんだ説が有力である。古代から人々の営みがあり、平安時代には、京の都から大勢の人が上町台地を歩き、熊野詣をした。今、この台地上には「ちんちん電車」と呼ばれ、親しまれている大阪で唯一残る路面電車が走っている。

天王寺蕪は江戸時代から明治時代前半まで阿倍野・天王寺の名産であった。この天王寺蕪は、全国的に人気のある野沢菜のルーツである。江戸時代に野沢温泉健命寺・八代目住職の晃天園瑞和尚が京都遊学の折、美味に魅せられて種子を持ち帰ったところ、信州の気候風土で、葉柄が長く育ったのが野沢菜の始まりと伝わっている。野沢温泉村では村中の人々が、歴史を含めて野沢菜を大切にされ、天王寺蕪の名を知っている。さらに種子を持ち帰った和尚に感謝するため、野沢温泉村は和尚が歩いた道をたどるウォーキングを、これまで2回企画している。さらに今年、村制60周年を迎え、その記念事業として、「野沢菜の原種・旅の起点」という記念碑を四天王寺境内に建立、11月10日に除幕式が行われる。野沢菜は長野県食の文化財に指定され、その後20年で売上が70億円から200億円にのびている。

近代大阪の文化・芸術振興のため、明治時代、阿倍野に大阪で最初の洋画塾ができたが、さらに、大正時代に近代美術教育拠点として工芸学校が設立された。近代阿倍野の都市建築の特徴として、大正から昭和前半にモダンな長屋が多く建てられた。昭和町の寺西家長屋は全国初の登録文化財に指定され、内部をレストラン等に活用し現在によみがえらせている。そしてこの長屋から「どっぷり昭和町」という、阿倍野3大祭の一つに入るイベントが生まれた。大阪の住まいの代表であった長屋、天王寺蕪など、阿倍野の文化創造性を掘り起こし、地域で大切にしていくことが地域住民の心を繋ぎ、都市復元に活力を与えていく可能性を秘めている。

We will find out some cultural creativity in Abeno Ward, Osaka by looking at the relationship between Tennoji Turnips, a Naniwa Traditional Vegetable and local peoples and outside by historical perspectives.

キーワード：上町台地・熊野街道・天王寺蕪・ちんちん電車・長屋

Keywords: Uemachi Plateau, Ancient road of Kumano, Tennoji Turnips, Tram, Tenement or Nagaya

9/24 (Resilience of Culture and Creativity)

Appeals for Otsuka Art Museum and Ceramic Archives 大塚国際美術館の魅力とセラミックアーカイブ

Asaka YAMADA
Chief of Marketing Planning
Otsuka Ohmi Ceramics Co.

要旨

【大塚国際美術館の設立】大塚グループの創業 75 周年の記念事業として構想され実現した夢の美術館大塚国際美術館の設立経緯からその展示内容、レプリカ美術館ならではの見どころを紹介いたします。

【セラミックアーカイブ】大塚国際美術館で陶板による絵画の複製製作に挑戦し原寸大で美術品などを鑑賞することの有用性を実証しました。図録などでは体験できない原寸大の迫力は大きな感動を見る人たちに与えました。こうした経験から私たちは焼き物の持つ耐久性を活用し、時とともに変化していく美術品や大切な人類の遺物を次の世代に引き継いでいくことができないだろうかと考えその可能性を追い求めています。

Otsuka Art Museum was built by Otsuka Pharmaceutical Group to commemorate the company's 75th anniversary. Its collection of more than 1,000 reproductions of Western masterpieces on ceramic boards comprises the works from 190 museums in 25 countries and was selected by 6 acclaimed art historians. Using a special manufacturing technique, images of the masterpieces were replicated on the ceramic boards in original size. The museum is located in the national park of Naruto which overlooks the Inland Sea.

キーワード：大塚国際美術館、セラミックアーカイブ、陶板絵画、複製、耐久性

Keywords: Otsuka Art Museum, ceramic archives, ceramic board painting, replication, durability

9/24 (Resilience of Culture and Creativity)

Noritake Garden

ノリタケの森の歴史

Jun WATANABE
Managing Director
Noritake Garden

要旨

株式会社ノリタケカンパニーリミテドは、平成 13（2001）年 10 月に創立 100 周年の記念事業の一環として、「ノリタケの森」を開園いたしました。

当社は、『白く美しい精緻な洋食器を日本でつくりたい』という熱き想いのもと、1904 年、輸出用の陶磁器を作る工場、日本陶器合名会社として名古屋駅から徒歩 15 分の地に創立されました。以来 110 年余に渡り、脈々と受け継がれてきたものづくりへの情熱と、地域の皆様、お客

様、従業員をはじめ、ノリタケを応援くださった多くの方々への感謝の気持ちを込めて形にしたものが、この「ノリタケの森」です。

開園以来、650万人を超える人々が来場されました。来場された方々の中で、2003年に皇太子殿下ご夫妻の行啓、2015年には天皇皇后両陛下の行幸啓いただいたことは、当社の荣誉とするところでございます。

園内の木々も、開園から15年経ち、噴水広場の20本ほどあるメタセコイアの樹冠も立派な円錐形に、トレードマークの六本煙突には全面に「ツタ」が絡まり、北側の一角にある「ピオトップ」も緑多い草木に覆われるようになりました。

また、当園は当社の社会貢献活動の中心でもあり、名古屋市と大規模災害時の一時避難場所として開放する協定を結んでいます。

更に、当園は名古屋の代表的な産業観光名所のひとつとなっており、訪れた皆さんは創立以来の産業遺構を見て、明治からの産業発展に思いをはせたり、陶磁器の製造工程や創業当時の製品のオールドノリタケを見たり、お皿への絵付け体験をしたりして楽しむこともできます。

当園は、開園の趣旨やその施設のユニークさを高く評価され、これまでに多くの賞をいただきましたが、昨年は公益財団法人都市緑化機構からみどりの社会貢献賞を受賞し、「楽しむ緑」として都会のオアシスとして認定もされました。

最近では、8月に園内店舗「ノリタケスクエア名古屋」を改装し、テーブルから広がる心地よい暮らし“DIAMOND DAYS”をコンセプトして、何気ない日常を少しだけ特別な日にできるような“コト”発信をしております。また、店内では、当社の持てる技能と技術を結集したマスターピースコレクションを展示しております。

キーワード: ノリタケの森、洋食器、ノリタケミュージアム、オールドノリタケ、マスターピースコレクション

Keywords: Noritake Garden, Western tableware, Noritake Museum, Old Noritake, master piece collection

9/24 (Resilience of Culture and Creativity)

Regional partnership in Showa Commemorative National Government Park

国営昭和記念公園と地域連携

Daisuke SHIMODE

**Chief of Survey Planning Section of Showa Commemorative National Park
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism**

要旨

国営昭和記念公園は、昭和天皇御在位五十年記念事業の一環として国が整備・維持管理する都市公園です。本公園は、「緑の回復と人間性の向上」をテーマに、豊かな緑につつまれた広い公共空間と文化的内容を備えたものとし、現在及び将来を担う国民が自然的環境の中で健全な心身を育み、英知を養う場とすることを基本理念としています。本公園は、米軍基地として利用さ

れていた土地を再整備したものであり、既存樹木を残置、移植するなどして、計画的な植栽を配すことにより、良好な景観を備えています。園内には約 2 万本の高木があり、四季折々の草花などが人気を集め、現在は年間 450 万人の方々が当公園を利用されています。このような植物の維持管理には、地域のボランティアの協力も欠かせません。現在、当公園では約 20 のボランティア団体の協力をいただいております。また、オープンスペースを活かし、地域振興行事の場として、地域の活性化にも寄与しています。今後も、「緑の回復と人間性の向上」を基本理念として、「みどりの文化」の情報発信を行います。

Showa Commemorative National Government Park was built as a series of projects commemorating the 50-year reign of the Emperor Showa. The theme of park is "Restoration of Greenery and Enhancement of Human life." This land was used as the U.S. military base before. A good landscape in a park was made with to transplant the trees which grew into the land deliberately. As a result, about 20,000 tall trees are in the park at present. And a flowering plant in each season is popular, 4,500,000 people a year are using a park at present. And 4,500,000 people a year visit a park by a beautiful flower's in each season blooming. The volunteer's cooperation in this park is necessary to such plant up keeping. In addition the park is useful for regional revitalization.

キーワード：都市公園、自然環境、樹木、移植、地域創成

Keywords: urban park, landscape, transplant, regional, revitalization

9/24 (Resilience of Culture and Creativity)

Yoshino Cedar and Education by Wood

吉野杉と木育

Taku TOKUNAGA
Chief of Wood Education
Yoshino Town Hall, Nara

要旨

いわゆる吉野材の産地である吉野地域とは奈良県の南部に位置し、約 500 年の歴史を有する日本林業発祥の地です。当吉野町はその吉野材の集積地であり、製材所の集まる貯木地区では良質な吉野材を優良な木材として市場に送り出す為に盛んに加工を行っております。今年吉野町は「ウッドスタート（木育）宣言」を行い、改めて木の町として大人から子供まで木と共に生活する事を目指す生涯木育の推進を行います。では吉野杉・歴史・環境を通して考えられる吉野町の木育とはどのようなものでしょうか。私の活動を通して、八尾市の小学校と吉野町のこども園で行う木育の違いと課題や難しさ、現在町内で行われている木育の動きも含めて今後の可能性を皆様にご紹介したいと思います。

Yoshino is located at the south of Nara Prefecture and the oldest place for forest industry in Japan. Town of Yoshino declared “Wood Start Though Wood” and implement various Life-long education by wood projects in the various generations with other cities like City of Yao, Osaka

キーワード：吉野町 生涯木育 吉野杉

Keywords: Town of Yoshino (Nara), Life-long education by wood, Yoshino Cedar

9/24 (Resilience of Culture and Creativity)

Sound of Wind and Stringed Instrument: Auralization of Nature

風の音と弦楽器：自然の可聴化

Kosuke NAKAGAWA

Instrument Maker

Nakagawa Stringed Instrument Co.

要旨

様々な種類の木材でギターなどの弦楽器を製作してきました。そこには樹種による音の違いや、同種の木材でも密度の違いによって音の響き方が変化するなど、奥深い世界があります。そのような不均質な素材である木材で楽器はつくられています。木材の成り立ちを知るために森へ踏み込めば、そこには様々な音が溢れています。小川のせせらぎの中で鳥たちは歌っています。風が吹き抜けると色々な形の葉っぱをゆらし自然のハーモニーを作り出しています。そのような自然のハーモニーを楽器として可聴化するために「エオリアンハープ」という、風が演奏する弦楽器の製作をはじめました。森に生えている木々が木材となり、そこに吹き抜けている風が楽器の音となって響きわたり楽器が自然の代弁者となる瞬間があります。主にエオリアンハープのこれまでの製作事例や、自然と楽器の音との関わりなどについて皆様にお伝えしたいと考えております。

When I research wood material itself, I go to forest. There are so many sound in the forest. Sound from little stream, birds are singing and different shape of leaves whispering by wind below through. I have been making the Aeolian Harp which played by wind. To auralize this sound of nature. Tree in the forest become wood material for the instruments. Then wind in the forest plays this Aeolian harp as speaking for the nature.

I will talk about example of Aeolian harp making and relation between nature and sound of instrument.

キーワード：弦楽器、エオリアンハープ、自然と音楽

Keywords: Stringed Instruments, Aeolian Harp, Nature and Music

9/24 (Resilience of Culture and Creativity)

Discovery and Spread of Metasequoia (Dawn Redwood) and Cultural Creativity: 75 years since the discovery by Dr. Shigeru Miki メタセコイアの発見・普及と文化創造：三木 茂博士の発見から 75 年

Minoru TSUKAGOSHI and Seiko MITSUI
Osaka Museum of Natural History

要旨

メタセコイア属 (*Metasequoia*) は、三木 茂博士によって、1941 年に化石をもとに新属として設立されたヒノキ科の落葉針葉樹である。三木博士は、それまでヌマスギ属 (*Taxodium*) やセコイア属 (*Sequoia*) とされていた化石の中に、それらとは異なる未知の植物を見出し、メタセコイア属と命名し化石種として発表した。1946 年、中国湖北省の山村の神木とされていた針葉樹が、メタセコイア属の植物であると同定され、胡先驩博士によりその生存が発表され、「化石が生きていた」として世界的な話題になった。その後、1948 年に、胡博士と鄭万鈞博士により、現生種である *M. glyptostrobooides* Hu et Cheng が記載された (Hu and Cheng, 1948)。メタセコイア属は 1 属 1 種で、現生種は、メタセコイア (アケボノスギ、イチイヒノキ) の和名で呼ばれている。

1948 年、アメリカの古植物学者チェイニー博士 (Chaney, R. W.) は、生きているメタセコイアの発見に驚き、湖北省の現生種を調査し、種子をアメリカに持ち帰り苗木を育成した。チェイニー博士は日本での保存活動を呼びかけ、三木博士はメタセコイア保存会を結成した。1950 年にアメリカ合衆国から保存会に 100 本の苗木が贈られ、保存会は全国の研究機関や自治体にこの苗木を配布するとともに、苗木の育成を行い、市民や団体に 1 本単位で頒布した。また、メタセコイアの苗木を、大阪書籍が教科書採択校に贈ったり、学校が卒業記念樹として 100 本以上も購入したりした。

メタセコイア発見から 75 年・生存発表 70 年の現在、メタセコイアは日本各地で植栽され、都市の景観を造り、シンボリックな樹木としても親しまれ、文化を創造している。メタセコイアの自然科学的な位置付け、日本への導入の歴史、たくましく生きている姿に対して、人々は想いを寄せ、復元力を感じている。古来より人類は植物に想いを寄せてきた。その根底には、植物のもつ復元力が人々の想いを引きつっていると考えられる。現在、日本において、メタセコイアは、文化を創造し、復元力を人々に示している植物と言える。

Metasequoia, which was established based on fossil specimens by Dr. Shigeru Miki in 1941, is a deciduous conifer belonging to cypress. Living Metasequoia has been discovered in China. Dr. Hu H. H. announced the living in 1946. By the exchange of scientists of Japan, China and USA, seedlings of Metasequoia were given to Japan in 1950. Metasequoia Preservation Association spread trees of Metasequoia by the cuttings on the basis of the seedlings. Now trees of Metasequoia are widely planted in Japan and have created a culture. People are feeling Resilience to Metasequoia in the history and live appearance.

キーワード：文化、メタセコイア、保存会、復元力、三木茂

Keywords: culture, Metasequoia, preservation association, resilience, Shigeru Miki

9/24 (Resilience of Culture and Creativity)

Metasequoia in City of Katano, Osaka Prefecture

メタセコイアによる交野と地域とのリンク

Hayato OTSUKA

Chairman

City of Katano, Kuraji Machidukuri Committee

要旨

私市植物園（大阪市立大学理学部附属）に端を発して、大阪府・交野市の周辺にあるメタセコイアをたどりながら、交野の多様性や交野と近隣地域との関係性を見ていきたい。

具体的には、私市植物園を文字通りゼロから作り上げた庵原遼（いはらゆずる）元教授宅、交野小学校給食センター、住吉神社、大門酒造、天田神社境内、交野支援学校、松塚公園、府民の森、京阪郡津駅前などを取り上げる。一つ一つを辿っていき、エピソードを紐解くことによって、いかなる気持ちでメタセコイアを増やしていったかが明らかとなる。

Metasequoia, which was established based on fossil specimens by Dr. Shigeru Miki in 1941, is a deciduous conifer belonging to cypress. Living Metasequoia has been discovered in China. Dr. Hu H. H. announced the living in 1946. By the exchange of scientists of Japan, China and USA, seedlings of Metasequoia were given to Japan in 1950. Metasequoia Preservation Association spread trees of Metasequoia by the cuttings on the basis of the seedlings. Now trees of Metasequoia are widely planted in Japan and have created a culture. People are feeling Resilience to Metasequoia in the history and live appearance.

キーワード: メタセコイア、私市植物園、交野市、庵原教授宅

Keywords: Kisaichi Botanical Garden, metasequoia, City of Katano, House of Prof. Ihara

9/24 (Resilience of Culture and Creativity)

History of Yuhigaoka High School through Metasequoia in the Campus

メタセコイアが語る夕陽丘高校の歴史

Junnosuke ODA and Yu SAWADA

Students

Yuhigaoka High School

要旨

私たちが学んでいる夕陽丘高校には、現在5本のメタセコイアがあります。私たちはこの夏、大阪市立大学の岡野先生や、大阪自然史博物館の塚腰先生から、メタセコイアやその他の植物について、色々なことを教わりました。その中には、植物に対する見方が大きく変わったことがたくさんありました。たとえば、植物の葉の付き方には、枝から葉が1枚ずつ交互に生える「互生」と、枝の1つの節から2枚セットで生える「対生」の2種類があり、これが植物を分類する上で非常に重要であることを教わりました。これを知った日から、道に植物が生えていると、「この植物はどちらだろう」と観察するようになりました。いつも何気なく通っていた通学路がいきなり学びの場になりました。まさに知識が私たちの世界を変えてくれました。まずこの様な事からをいくつか紹介します。

次に、夕陽丘高校とメタセコイアとの関わり、そして三木先生の下でメタセコイアを研究され、本校で教鞭を執った引田先生について紹介します。メタセコイアを発見・命名された三木茂先生の教え子のひとりであった引田茂先生は、昭和19年～50年まで、夕陽丘高校で生物の教員をされていました。その当時、園芸部の顧問であった引田先生が、生徒達と相談して私市の市大植物園からメタセコイアの苗を分けて貰い、学校の敷地に植えたそうです。平成6年まで使われていた旧校舎の前には、何本ものメタセコイアが並び、創立70周年を記念した文鎮にも、校舎と共にメタセコイアがデザインされていました。また、私たちはこの夏、文献や資料をもとに、メタセコイアについて学習してきました。そして私たちなりに、メタセコイアの絶滅についての仮説を立ててみました。これを機にたくさんの方が絶滅の原因について考えてもらえたらと思います。

最後に、このシンポジウムの共通のテーマであるレジリエンスとメタセコイアについて自分たちの考えを紹介します。レジリエンスとは、精神的回復力、抵抗力、復元力、耐久力などの意味を持つ心理学用語です。私たちは、メタセコイアが理系的な側面から見ても、文系的な側面から見ても、レジリエンスと深い関係があると考えています。

Mr. Shigeru Hikita was a biology teacher at Yuhigaoka High School 40 years ago. He studied Metasequoia and planted them in the garden around the school.

For our summer biology project, we examined the extinction of Metasequoia. We will show you the results of our research and our finding on Metasequoia and Resilience.

キーワード：メタセコイア、引田茂、三木茂、夕陽丘高校

Keywords: Metasequoia, Shigeru Hikita, Shigeru Miki, Yuhigaoka High School

9/24 (Resilience of Culture and Creativity)

Fossil Living in Showa Era

昭和に生きた化石

Koji SUGIMURA

Teacher

Showa Junior High School

要旨

私とメタセコイアの関わり合いは、1998年大阪府教育センターに技術・家庭科の研究者として勤務し、木材加工について研究し、その中でメタセコイアについて学習する機会を得ることができました。

今回紹介する「昭和に生きた化石」は、2012年の第29回NHK放送コンテスト大阪大会に出展するために、昭和中学校放送部で制作したビデオ作品です。本校のグラウンドには4本のメタセコイアが植えられており、そのうち3本が40メートルほど成長して、近くを走る阪和線からもよく見えていました。作品は、このメタセコイアがどのような経緯で植えられたかを調べていくものです。内容の中心は、大阪市立自然史博物館の主任学芸員・塚腰実先生へのインタビューです。アメリカから日本に送られてきた100本のメタセコイアの苗のうち、雲雀丘学園と大阪市立大学理学部附属植物園と聞き、取材を行いました。塚腰実先生の話によると、昭和中学校のメタセコイアは、教科書会社の道德の教材で、接ぎ木などで増やされたものが配布され、1953年頃に植えられたものと推測されます。

なお、昭和中学校のメタセコイア4本のうち、背の高い3本が落雷の危険性があるということで、2015年11月に伐採されました。

Living Fossil in Showa" to introduce this time, in order to exhibit in the 29th NHK broadcasting contest Osaka in 2012, is a video works created by Showa junior high school broadcasting Club. The school of the ground has been planted four of Metasequoia, of which three have been growing about 40 meters. Work, is what used to find out whether this Metasequoia were planted in what prehistory. The main content is the interview to the chief curator, Mr.Minoru Tsukagoshi of the Osaka Museum of Natural History . He said Metasequoia of Showa junior high school, in the teaching material of moral textbook company, it is distributed which was increased in such as grafting, it is assumed that was planted in 1953. It should be noted that, out of the Metasequoia four Showa junior high school, that the tall three there have been cut down in November 2015, because of a risk of lightning strikes.

キーワード：昭和中学校、大阪府教育センター、NHK放送コンテスト、技術・家庭科、木材加工

Keywords: Showa Junior-high School, Osaka Prefectural Education Center, Technology and Home Economics, woodworking

9/24 (Resilience of Culture and Creativity)

Hibarigaoka Junior and High School and Metasequoia

雲雀丘学園とメタセコイア

Hiroaki ITAKURA

Teacher

Hibarigaoka Junior and High School

要旨

本校の創立の際に三木茂先生が植えてくださった木と、その実生(みしょう)といわれる木の、2本のメタセコイアが、本校のシンボルツリーとなっています。何回か伐採の危機に直面しましたが、そのたびに、教員・理事長をはじめとした、木への思いが反映され、木は育ち続け、校舎改築の際には、前例を見ない移植工事を敢行し、いまでも育ち続けています。

本校にメタセコイアが植えられたいきさつ、移植の過程を取材し、雲雀丘学園中学高校放送部は、これまでにテレビドキュメントを2本(「メタセコイアとともに」高校放送部 2004年制作、7分)、「eternal」中学放送部 2009年制作、8分)制作し、NHK杯放送コンテストに出品しました。中学の作品は、県大会最優秀賞を受賞し、全国大会に出場しました。

今回は、その2本を放映し、雲雀丘学園とメタセコイアとのかかわりを、皆さんにお伝えしたいと考えております。

There are two Metasequoia trees and they are becoming our symbols. One is what Professor Miki of Osaka City University planted in 1950s and the other is growing by its seedling. Sometimes we faced difficult times for the trees, but teachers and principal always protected and moved it to the near-by because of constructing new building.

キーワード：雲雀丘学園、メタセコイア、三木茂、放送部

Keywords: Hibarigaoka Junior and High School, Metasequoia, Higeru Miki, Broadcasting club

9/24 (Keynote: Resilience of Guitars)

On Wood and Technology Which Produce Tone for Guitars

ギターの音色を生み出す木材と技術について

Masaaki SHIOZAKI

Luthier

M. Shiozaki Stringed Instrument Workshop

要旨

アコースティックギターは表板、裏板、側板、ネック、指板、ブリッジ、ブレイシング(カ木[ちからぎ])で構成される。それぞれの用途において色々な木材が使われる。木材はそれぞれに固有の響きを持っているので、使われる材料によってギターの音色は様々に変わる。それに加えて、表板の内側にはブリッジからの音を増幅させるためにブレイシングがある。このブレイシングによって、音の大きさや木材固有の響きとは別な音色を作ることができる。その音色は主音と倍音の構成によって、ほとんどが決まる。マーチンギターの40シリーズの音は、他のギターと違って主音に対して倍音がはっきり聞き分けられるために、リッチな音に感じられる。

Acoustic guitar is composed of a front plate, back plate, side plate, neck, fingerboard, bridge, bracing. A variety of wood is used in each of the applications. Since it has a unique sound to each of the wood, the sound of the guitar by the material to be used is changed to a variety. In addition, the inside of the front plate there is a bracing in order to amplify the sound from the bridge. By

this bracing, it is possible to make a different tone with the size and wood unique sound of sound. The tone depending on the configuration of the tonic and the harmonic, almost is determined. 40 series sound of a Martin guitar, in order harmonic is unreasonable clearly against tonic unlike other guitar, is felt to rich sound.

大阪市立大学都市研究プラザ 10 周年国際シンポジウム-復元力（レジリエンス）のある都市をめざして
アジアと欧州を架橋する先端的都市論-報告書

2017年3月30日

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