

**大西教授雑記/ Miscellaneous Notes by Prof. Onishi**

日本の（都市工の）教師は普段どんな活動をしているのかを知ってもらいたいと思って、新年の計で、身近雑記を毎週 lab-info で配信しようと思っていたら、柏崎さんと高田君から、研究室マガジンの企画を知らされました。ということで、スタイルはいずれ定着すると思いますが、まず、身近雑記風に始めます。といっても、今年からといいながらすでに1か月経過しているので、定期性と継続性に不安があるのですが。

先週1月30日（金）に、四国経済連合会という経済団体に招かれて、愛媛県松山市で「四国自立に向けた広域連携によるまちづくり」というタイトルで講演をしました。先方で、あなたは年に何回講演しますか？と聞かれたので、昨年の手帳を繰ってみると、まあ50回くらいというところでした。講演の内容は、気候風土は抜群だが、何となく寂れつつあるという四国は、30年先を見て政策を考えた方がいいというものでした。それはともかく、松山は私の出生地で、また、すでに墓地も用意されているところです。講演終了後、少し時間をとって、このまち自慢の商店街である大街道と銀天街を歩きました。かつて東洋一のアーケード街と言われた銀天街には両親が住んでいた家もあったので、親戚の家を発見したりしながら懐かしく歩きました。空港までの帰路、卒業生の安川君の実家が経営している平和温泉の前を通り、私の兄の墓所を探しました。道が込み入ってなかなか行きあたらずに、諦めかけたら、目の前に墓地が現れ、無事墓参りを済ませたのでした。その途中、私の墓が用意されている廃寺の境内を通り過ぎることもできました。ということで、今年2回目の講演は、墓参りを兼ねたものとなりました。

While I was thinking as a plan of the new year that I would write an essay of daily affairs every week, Kashiwazaki and Takada asked me to contribute to newly polishing lab-magazine. Therefore, I will start writing miscellaneous note on what I experience. Whether it can be periodic or continuous is skeptical, because it passed a month already since I first made up my mind.

I gave a lecture on “Machidukuri by wide-area network for independence of Shikoku” in seminar organized by Shikoku Federation of Economic organizations on Friday, January 30. I was asked by the organizers how many times you make such lectures a year. Then I looked my pocket diary or last year and found about 50 times.



Castle and street cars

**海外都市調査レポート/Field Trip Report**

ダッカ、バングラデシュ 柏崎梢 (D1) /Dhaka City, Bangladesh by Ms. Kozue Kashiwazaki (D1)

1月11-15日の6日間、GCOE若手研究プロジェクト「次世代へ向けた都市知の創発」研究会（略称：としちけん）によるダッカ市視察のためバングラデシュへ行ってきました。都市計画、社会基盤、建築の三専攻から若手教授と博士課程学生が参加し、今回は参加者15名のうち当研究室から片山先生、高田(D1)、柏崎(D1)が参加しました。リーダーはOBの志摩憲寿助教授（社基）が務められました。

現地ではOBのMohammad Shakil Akter氏（06年度卒）が現在助教授として所属しているBangladesh Urban Engineering & Technology(BUET)の方々の協力を得、都市の総合的な視察を行うとともに、インフォーマル市街地、郊外地区、土木建築の3グループに分かれフィールドワークを行いました。貧困・洪水・人口集中で有名なダッカですが、街の雰囲気は予想以上に明るく活気に溢れており、人々のパワーを感じる街でした。同じ街をみても分野を超えて様々な意見が交わされ、理解の表現・情報の共有・新たな見解の創出の面白さと重要性を実感することができました。ゴキブリが頻出する宿泊先、猛暑の中の街歩き、そして帰国便の遅延（濃霧で1日遅れ）といったアクシデントもあり、若手ならではのタフな旅でもありました。

Dr. Katayama, Mr. Takada(D1) and I have joined to research trip at Dhaka city by one of GCOE project named “Weaving Intelligence toward Next Generation; Es” during 10 - 15 January 2009. By leadership of our BO, Dr. Norihisa Shima (UT) and Dr. Mohammad Shakil Akter (Bangladesh Urban Engineering & Technology; BUET), we did comprehensive study of the city and field work which is grouped into ‘informal city area’, ‘suburb area’ and ‘civil construction area’. The city is more powerful and friendly than I expected. We could have fruitful time through precious opportunities to express and change our opinion and idea interdisciplinary, though it was also hard trip such as hotel room with cockroach, full time field works and one-day delay of flight.



With BUET members



Traffic Jam in Old Dhaka



People in informal settlements

## 母国都市紹介/Introduction of Home City

マレーシア 符 志恒 (D1) / Malaysia, Mr. Kung Foo (D1)

### From Ipoh with Love, Introducing My Home Town in Tokyo

I am pleasure to be invited to write an article about my home town and to describe how it influences me in pursuing my urban planning engineering doctoral degree. However, honestly to say, my interest in the field of urban planning and regional development is nothing to do with my home town. My pursuit of higher level knowledge is thoroughly influenced by a famous Bruce Lee's philosophy, "*Using no way as way, having no limitation as limitation*" (for more detailed information, please browse for the Bruce Lee Biography). Such explanation may sound weird but it is the matter of fact. On the other hand, my home town demonstrates to me how important natural environment play a role in human being daily life and how unique it is compare to other city. Therefore, instead of giving a general introduction (*which you can search from internet*), I devote this article to explaining how different my home town from Tokyo.

The name *Ipoh* derives from a local tree, which the sap of this tree is poisonous and was used by the indigenous people to coat the tips of the darts of their blowpipes (*equipment for defense and hunting*). Since it is surrounded by the hills, the nickname of "Hill City" is given. Unlike Tokyo with skyscrapers everywhere, one can barely find building more than ten storeys in Ipoh. As a city that came into existence in 1820s, many old British colonial style buildings and shop houses still remain. Such buildings have become an attractive element for filming. Movies such as "*Lust & Caution*" (*directed by Ang Lee*) and "*Anna & the King*" (*starring by Jodie Foster*) have chosen Ipoh as their film's background. Another difference between Tokyo and Ipoh is that Ipoh is relatively more "green" and "natural". One can find many trees, grass and flowers along the road sides, and most of the time, this vegetation is being included in the design of the road. In addition, the children play ground (*with real & green grass, in contrast with the Japanese concrete play ground*) and the recreation parks are the compulsory requirements for any new developed housing area. So, Ipoh and the other cities in Malaysia have no problem in promoting green spaces within the urban area, because the Malaysian have been doing it since *long, long, long* time ago. In term of natural, one still can see many natural trees, which are already more than hundred years old around Ipoh. These trees are not artificially planted by people or urban developers, but are originally from the forest. They are not only the legacy of the ancient times, but also a symbol of life, which makes Ipoh different from a purely "*concrete forest*" like Tokyo.

From the social life perspective, I think the people in my home town (*also included other cities in Malaysia*) are always be ready to communicate with "*alien*" (*the term used by the Japanese to refer the foreigner*). In other words, the Malaysians are more open and tolerant with various different cultures. This is not only because of the ability to speak multi-languages, but the main reason is that the Malaysian has a globalization mind set, which they indeed respect the coexistence of different culture. The multi-cultural society is an advantage, and yet, it is a limitation for Malaysia, where it is hard to find a general way to describe "how Malaysia looks like", especially to someone who is from a mono-cultural society/country.

I still remember once I told my foreign friend that "culture" and "nationality" are different, where "Chinese" is my culture and "Malaysian" is my nationality. Even though I practice the Chinese culture, but I represent Malaysia. My friend seems have no idea, instead of confusing..... I think this is the Ministry of Tourism should work harder and harder in advertising Malaysia.



Ipoh City Skylines



Partially Overlooking Ipoh

## 国内都市調査レポート

徳島県上勝町・高知県仁淀川町 高田誠マルセール (D1)

3月8日から11日まで、jCOE若手研究会の一環で徳島県上勝町と高知県仁淀川町長者乙を訪ねました。上勝町は(株)彩の葉っぱビジネスで全国的に有名な町であり、多くの視察者が我々と同様に視察にやって来ていました。彩の横石氏の公演では、その熱い思いと巧妙な話術で視察者の心に強く訴えるものでした。高知県長者集落は東洋のマチュピチュと評された棚田と集落構成を有する地域です。活性化を目指し地元の住民で構成される「だんだんクラブ」が様々な取り組みを開始しています。



## 編集後/Editors Notes

国地研初の研究室マガジン。いかに判り易かつ読みてに興味をもたれるマガジンに仕上げていくか、今後の続稿で進展していきたいと思ひます。初ということで、気張らず徐々にマガジンの質を高めていければ良いと考えています。皆様からの厳しいご意見お待ちしております。次回はザンビア視察の報告などを載せたいと思ひます。(高田)

投稿記事を募集しています。突然依頼をさせていただくこともありますので何とぞ温かいご協力のほどお願いします。(柏崎)

We welcome your any comment, idea and, of course, articles for this lab-magazine. Thank you very much for your cooperation!