二〇一〇年度

大阪府海外短期建築・芸術研修生招聘事業

財団法人　大阪府国際交流財団

Final Report

2010 Osaka Invitational Program for
Short - Term Overseas Trainees
in Architecture and Arts
Osaka Foundation
of Internatioal Exchange (OFIX)
SEPTEMBER 14 - OCTOBER 13

報告書

2010 年度大阪府海外短期建築・
芸術研修生招集聘事業
財団法人　大阪府国際交流財団
平成 22 年 9 月 14 日～ 10 月 13 日

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Front Cover Design : Yao Ming Dong (China)
Back Cover Design : Worawut Matthayan (Thailand)

I. Introduction

1. Program Overview

1. Name	2010 Osaka Invitational Program for Short-Term Overseas Trainees in Architecture and Arts
2. Purpose	This project uses donations from the Osaka native architect, Mr. Tadao Ando, and companies who support the purpose of this program to invite overseas students majoring in architecture or arts to Osaka. The objectives of the program are to bring about a better understanding of Japanese culture and architecture and to support the development of architecture and arts in the trainees' countries.
3. Eligibility	(1) Bachelor and Postgraduate students from Asian countries who are majoring in architecture aged under 35 and recommended by the universities based in cities having Friendship relations with Osaka. (2) Persons recommended by the Ando Fund's supporting companies. (3) Persons who receive the approval of the Osaka Foundation of International Exchange (OFIX).
4. Countries	10 trainees China (1), Indonesia (2), Nepal (1), Sri Lanka (1), Thailand (1), Korea (1), Taiwan (1), India (1), Mongolia (1)
5. Duration	September 14, 2010 to October 13, 2010 (30 days)
6. Host Companies	Major general construction companies in Osaka
7. Activities	(1) Weekday practical training sessions and visits to a construction site of one of the top general construction companies in Japan. (2) Group discussions with young architects and Japanese students majoring in architecture or art. (3) Weekend trips to see urban and historical sites in Osaka and the Kansai region. These trips will be organized by OFIX. (4) Home-stay with OFIX volunteer families.
8. Official Languages	English and Japanese
9. Expenses	OFIX bears the costs of the trainees' accommodation, living expense, basic travel insurance, and a round-trip economy-class ticket from the international airport nearest the trainee's current residence in his/her home country to Kansai International Airport (excluding local transportation and airport tax).
10. Accommodation	Park Hotel Rinkai Phone: (+81) 6-6444-0809 Fax: (+81) 6-6444-4199
11. Coordinators	Osaka Foundation of International Exchange (OFIX) 5F My Dome Osaka 2-5 Honmachibashi, Chuuou-ku, Osaka-city, 540-0029, Japan Phone: (+81) 6-6966-2400 Fax: (+81) 6-6966-2401

12. Program History& Participants

FY1993 China (2)

FY1994 (postponed to 1995 due to the Great Hanshin Earthquake)

FY1995 July 24 - August 12, 1995 (20 days)
(1st half) China (1), Indonesia (1), Vietnam (1), Bangladesh (1)

FY1995 March 25 – April 13, 1996 (20 days)
(2nd half) Laos (1), Mongolia (1), Nepal (1), Thailand (1)

FY1996 October 19 – 27, 1996 (9 days)
China (1), Philippines (1), India (1), Malaysia (1), Mongolia (1), Singapore (1), Thailand (1)

FY1997 November 10 – December 8, 1997 (29 days)
China (1), Laos (1), Nepal (1), Sri Lanka (1), Vietnam (1)

FY1998 October 5 – November 3, 1998 (30 days)
China (3), Vietnam (1), Laos (1), Nepal (1), Sri Lanka (1), Indonesia (2), Korea (2),
Thailand (1), Singapore (1)

FY1999 October 7－November 5, 1999 (30 days)
Nepal (2), Korea (2), Philippines (2), China (1), Thailand (1), Cambodia (1),
Indonesia (1), Sri Lanka (1)

FY2000 October 5－November 3, 2000 (30 days)
Nepal (2), Korea (1), China (2), Thailand (1), Indonesia (2),Taiwan(1),Hong Kong(2)

FY2001 September 6－October 5, 2001 (30 days)
Nepal (3), China (1), Indonesia (2), Thailand (2), Korea (1), Turkey (1),
Hong Kong (1), Taiwan (1)

FY2002 October 3 －November 1, 2002 (30 days)
Nepal (3), China (1), Indonesia (2), Thailand (1), Korea (2), Sri Lanka (1),
Cambodia (1), Taiwan (1)

FY2003 September 18 – October 17, 2003 (30 days)
Nepal (3), China (1), Indonesia (3), Thailand (2), Korea (2), Cambodia (1)

FY2004 September 9 – October 8, 2004 (30 days)
Nepal (3), China (2), UAE (1), Indonesia (3), Thailand (1), Korea (1), Taiwan (1)

FY2005 September 5 – October 4, 2005 (30 days)
Nepal (2), China (1), Indonesia (3), Thailand (1), Laos (1), Vietnam (1), Korea (1),
Sri Lanka (1), Taiwan (1)

FY2006 November 7 – December 6, 2006 (30 days)
Indonesia (2), China (2), India (1), Korea (1), Thailand (1), Nepal (1), Vietnam (1),
Hong Kong (1), Malaysia (1), Mongolia (1)

FY2007 October 16 – November 14, 2007 (30 days)
Indonesia (2), China (2), India (1), Korea (1), Taiwan (1), Sri Lanka (1), Nepal (1),
Hong Kong (1),

FY2008 October 7 – November 11, 2008 (30 days)
China (1), Indonesia (2), Nepal (1), Vietnam (1), Sri Lanka (1),
Thailand (1), Korea (1), Hong Kong (1), Taiwan (1)

FY2009 September 29 – October 28, 2009 (30 days)
Indonesia (2), China (2), Vietnam (1), Korea (1), Taiwan (1), Sri Lanka (1), Nepal (1),
Thailand (1)

2. Profile of Tadao Ando

1941	Born in Osaka, Japan
1962-69	Self-educated in architecture
	Traveled in U.S.A., Europe and Africa
1969	Established Tadao Ando Architect & Associates

Awards

1979	Annual Prize, Architectural Institute of Japan
	"Row House, Sumiyoshi"
1985	The 5th Alvar Aalto Medal, The Finnish Association of Architects, Finland
1989	Gold Medal of Architecture, Académie d' Architecture
	(French Academy of Architecture), France
1993	Japan Art Academy Prize, Japan
1995	The Pritzker Architecture Prize, U.S.A.
1996	The 8th Premium Imperiale
2002	Gold Medal of the American Institute of Architects, U.S.A.
	Honorary Degree, Unviersitá Degli Studi di Roma, Italy
	Honorary Degree, Tongji University, Shanghai, China
	The Kyoto Prizes, Japan
2003	Person of Cultural Merit, Japan
2005	Gold Medal of Union Internationale des Architectes
2010	Order of Culture

Affiliations

2002	Honorary Academician, The Royal Academy of Arts in London

Academic Activities

1987	Yale University, Visiting Professor
1988	Columbia University, Visiting Professor
1990	Harvard University, Visiting Professor
1997-	The University of Tokyo, Professor
2003-	The University of Tokyo, Emeritus Professor
2005	University of California, Berkeley, Regent Professor

Representative Works

1983	Rokko Housing I, II (1993), III (1999) Kobe, Hyogo
1989	Church of the Light, Ibaraki, Osaka
1992	Benesse House/Naoshima Contemporary Art Museum & Annex (1995), Naoshima, Kagawa
1994	Chikatsu-Asuka Historical Museum, Kanan, Osaka
2000	Awaji-Yumebutai (Awaji Island Project), Higashiura, Hyogo
	Komyo-ji Temple, Saijo, Ehime
	FABRICA (Benetton Communications Research Center), Treviso, Italy
2001	Pulitzer Foundation for the Arts, St. Louis, U.S.A.
	ARMANI/TEATRO, Milan, Italy
	Sayamaike Historical Museum, Osaka-Sayama, Osaka
2002	Hyogo Prefectural Museum of Art, Kobe, Hyogo
	The International Library of Chiledren's Literature, Taito, Tokyo
	Modern Art Museum of Fort Worth, U.S.A.
2003	4 x 4 House, Kobe, Hyogo
2004	Chichu Art Museum, Naoshima, Kagawa
	Langen Foundation, Hombroich Museum, Neuss, Germany
2006	Omotesando Regeneration Project (Omotesando Hills) Shibuya, Tokyo
	The Palazzo Grassi, Venice, Italy
2007	21_21 DESIGN SIGHT, Tokyo
2009	Aqua Metropolises General Adviser (Aqua Metropolises Osaka 2009)
2010	CHASKA CHAYAMACHI

II. 2010 Program Schedule

No.	Date	Day	Program	Accommodation
1	Sep-14	Tue	Arrival in Osaka / Orientation	Park Hotel Rinkai 1-19-16 Utsubo Hommachi Nishi-ku, Osaka TEL:06-6444-0809 FAX:06-6444-4199
2	Sep-15	Wed	AM: Opening Ceremony	
			PM: Welcome party - Visit to host companies	
3	Sep-16	Thr	Presentation & Discussion	
4	Sep-17	Fri	Kyoto Study Tour	
5	Sep-18	Sat	Self-study	
6	Sep-19	Sun		
7	Sep-20	Mon	Osaka Tour	
8	Sep-21	Tue	Courtesy call for Osaka Prefectural Government 10:00-25	
9	Sep-22	Wed	Practical training session	
10	Sep-23	Thr	Self-study	
11	Sep-24	Fri	Practical training session	
12	Sep-25	Sat	Homestay at OFIX hostfamilies	Homestay
13	Sep-26	Sun		Park Hotel Rinkai
14	Sep-27	Mon	Practical training session	
15	Sep-28	Tue		
16	Sep-29	Wed		
	Sep-30	Thr		
17	Oct-1	Fri	Asia Youth Symposium On Architectural Interchange with Kobe Design University	The Westin Awaji
18	Oct-2	Sat		Park Hotel Rinkai
19	Oct-3	Sun	Self-study	
20	Oct-4	Mon	Courtesy call to Ando Office	
21	Oct-5	Tue	Practical training session	
22	Oct-6	Wed		
23	Oct-7	Thr		
24	Oct-8	Fri		
25	Oct-9	Sat	Study Tour (Shibaryotaro museum, Sayamaike, etc)	
26	Oct-10	Sun	Self-study	
27	Oct-11	Mon		
28	Oct-12	Tue	Closing Ceremony & Farewell Party	
29	Oct-13	Wed	Departure from Osaka	
30	Oct-28	Wed	Departure from Osaka	

Ⅲ. Training Program

1. Host Company Profiles

■ **Takenaka Corporation**
Head Office/Osaka Main Office
Founded: 1610
Employees: 8,030（as of January 2010）
1-13, 4-chome, Hommachi, Chuo-ku, Osaka 541-0053
URL: http://www.takenaka.co.jp/

■ **Obayashi Corporation**
Osaka Main Office
Founded: January 1892
Employees: 9,222 (As of March 2010)
33, 4-chome, Kitahamahigashi, Chuo-ku, Osaka 540-8584
URL: http://www.obayashi.co.jp/

■ **Zenitaka Corporation**
Head Office
Founded: 1705
Employees: 1,387 as of March 31, 2010
Naniwasuji Twins West, 2-11, Nishi-Hommachi 2-chome, Nishi-ku, Osaka 550-0005
URL: http://www.zenitaka.co.jp/

■ **Daiwa House Industry Co., Ltd.**
Head Office
Founded: 1955
Employees: 13,723 (as of April 1, 2010)
3-3-5, Umeda 3-chome, Kita-ku, Osaka 530-8241
URL: http://www.daiwahouse.co.jp/

2. Training Report

Cynthia Chun-yu Hsieh (Taiwan)

Obayashi Corporation

My name is Cynthia chunyu Hsieh, and I am a PhD student majoring in Architecture at the National University, Taiwan. The reason I am studying architecture is because I love all that is beautiful. As an architect, having the chance to make the world more beautiful is a real honor for me. Recently I changed the focus of my studies from practical architecture to academic architecture. I started to research into creativity in architecture. This field is connected to social psychology, cognition, and architecture. I am also interested in digital architecture, a domain within digital technology, which includes improving the quality of architecture and developing the design thinking and design processing capabilities of the architect.

According to these interests I believed it would be very worthwhile to join in with cultural exchange activities. Therefore I applied to take part in the 2010 Ando Program, which is very well known at my university. I was lucky enough to be selected to take part, and had a wonderful time during my one month stay in Japan. The program not only gave me the opportunity to visit buildings designed by Tadao Ando, but also offered me the chance to take part in a varied study program. The study program included a work placement at a famous Japanese construction company, a seminar on ecological architecture, a study tour of Kyoto, a home-stay, interchange with students at the Kobe Design University, and a visit to Awaji Island.

Actually this was my fifth time visiting Japan. However, I had never stayed for such a long time. Staying for one month allowed me to experience real life in Osaka, including things such as running for a crowded subway train during rush hour. I found that not only are people in Osaka kind and helpful, but the city is beautiful and vibrant. As I mentioned above, everything about the stay was amazing. Firstly, I made lots of great friends, including the other trainees from different countries, and my colleagues at Obayashi. Secondly, I learned a lot about Japanese culture thanks to my host family. For example, I learnt how to wear kimono, and about the tea ceremony. I even bought my first kimono. Finally, I got to visit many marvelous and impressive buildings designed by Tadao Ando. For an architecture student there is nothing more exciting than visiting such masterpieces. Additionally the buildings are designed by someone that I admire immensely. In my view, most of his buildings are made using very pure geometry, which is classical and elegant. Also, I extremely like the way natural light is controlled in Ando's work. Through the sunlight, the buildings becomes a part of the natural environment. The gap between the inside and outside disappears through his design strategy.

There were several key training targets in the program. The first and most crucial one was training at a professional architectural office. Fortunately, my host company was one of the top five construction companies in Japan, Obayashi. Although Obayashi is a big company, and I was only there for a short time, they were so kind and considerate towards me. The training was separated into three parts. The first part was design training. I was assigned a project by the design department at Obayashi. The name of the project was Osaka Gallery in Shinsaibashi. I had to finish the project in 7 days, and had to present the completed project in front of all members of the design department. My partner for the training, Got, and I completed two models, one a site model, and the other an architectural one. We also painted several analysis diagrams, drawings, concept images, and introduced them all at the final presentation.

Our Obayashi colleagues gave us lots of useful feedback, and we then had great farewell party with them all. After the design training I transferred to the civil engineering department. As part of this training I visited some construction sites, and learnt about bridge and dam construction. It was very interesting because we got to visit places even professional architects may not get to see. The third part of our training was related to architecture construction. During those two days we visited some temples which Obayashi is renovating in Nara and Kyoto. Obayashi taught me not only about Japanese design skills and construction techniques, but they also gave me a strong ethic for work: do your best at everything.

The other key event I would like to mention is the home stay. I am so grateful to my host family mother, Sei san. This was my first time staying with a Japanese family, and they treated me as if I was their own daughter. I love them so much! During the stay, I learned about kimonos, and Bushido. We made sushi, okonomiyaki, and sashimi together. It was so much fun. Moreover, my host parents drove me to one of the biggest temple sites in Japan, Mount Kōya, where I experienced the peaceful and solemn atmosphere particular to such religious areas in Japan. Later, we went to a hot spring located in a winery. The outdoor area was so beautiful, and the inside area where we took a bath was classic, historical and aesthetically pleasing. We all had a very good time over those two days. The most important thing was that my host mother helped me to buy my first kimono. Because it was a second hand kimono it was very cheap, but extremely beautiful nonetheless. I would like to say a big thank you to my host family for everything.

Additionally, I also want to thank Professor Nitschke. During the conference we had about the sustainable environment, he gave me some very useful feedback. His presentation about Japan in the 20th and 21st centuries gave me an understanding of a specific architectural style called Metabolism, which I had wanted to learn about for a long time. Thanks to the basic knowledge he gave us during his speech, the trip to Kyoto the following day became so interesting. Professor Nitschke also spoke in great detail about the philosophy of Japanese space. For example, he mentioned that ideas of balance are very important in

Japanese space. For example, the balance between light and dark, and between renewal and preservation. All of this information helped me to appreciate better traditional Japanese spaces when I visited famous temples such as Nanzenji and the Phoenix Hall at the Byodoin Temple in Kyoto.

In conclusion, I would like to say that taking part in the Ando Program at this stage of my life has been a very special experience for me. At the end of this year I will graduate and finish my PhD. I am not sure I will ever get the chance to take part in this kind of program again. Apart from all that I have mentioned above, the seminar held with the Kobe Design University, the tour of Ando's office, the tour of Osaka, and all other parts of the program have left such a mark on me. I will forever remember everyone I met during the month in Osaka. Last but not least I'd like to thank the staff of OFIX. They were so helpful and worked effortlessly to solve every problem we had. Thanks to them I felt at home in Japan!

Jung Sowon (Republic of Korea)

Daiwa House Industry

Last winter I had the chance to visit Japan with a friend. I had originally planned to visit sites of architectural interest during the trip, but since I was with a friend this was not possible. I returned to Korea hoping for another chance to visit at some point. Three months passed and I was busy with my own projects. Then I received information about the 2010 Osaka Invitational Program for Short-Term Overseas Trainees in Architecture and Art. It felt like fate was shining on me. However, I felt more pressure than excitement at that time. The reason for this was the fact of it being an international program, with possible responsibility for managing tasks. But I knew that chances like this come along very rarely, so I would have been a fool to miss out on it. After this period of slight hesitation I handed in my application and was lucky enough to receive an email telling me I had been chosen as one of the 10 trainees.

On September 14th, I boarded the plane for Osaka, and after 1 hour my surroundings had changed completely. The first week of the program was somewhat of a difficult time for me. The first discussion day after three days made me very confused. It was my first ever presentation in English, and it took a lot for me to get over my nerves. As I had expected my presentation was a little bit of a mess. I felt that my efforts to correct my pronunciation and cultivate my knowledge of architecture had come to nothing. I felt like crawling into a hole and disappearing. I had a hard time maintaining my composure, and was worried about my lack of self-confidence being found out. However, thanks to this opportunity to practice, the symposium held at KDU ended without a problem. This was by no means the end of the matter though. Prior to coming to Japan I was also concerned about the right clothes to wear during the program. I made an effort to wear formal clothes, but after the first few days of training my feet hurt from blisters.

I spent half of my time on the program at my host company, Daiwa House. In Korea the population greatly increased after the end of the Korean War, which brought a huge demand for housing. However, the Korean government had no real policy on social housing. At the same time as this Daiwa Corporation introduced the first mortgage loan in Japan, and have been a leading company in Japan for many years. During our training we received many interesting lectures about the history of the company, and current projects. On some days the schedule consisted entirely of lectures. To be honest I was hoping to have more interesting things to do than just listen to lectures. Such days were somewhat difficult to get through.

There were also lots of visits such as to the Nara Research Center. The train to Nara was very busy, but the wonderful views from the train helped to get rid of our fatigue. Unlike the lectures at the head office, the visits to outside facilities were rather technical, focusing on many different things such as solar heating

systems, and tree planting techniques. We learnt about earthquake resistance and noise reduction technologies, as well as how houses can be better developed to suit the needs of the elderly. In recent years a large number of firms have tended to focus on making their designs fit modern trends. By contrast, Daiwa House helped me realize that the use of traditional approaches can also be invaluable in solving problems.

Prior to visiting Japan I was aware of some traditions such as the traditional dress being the kimono, and the national flower being the cherry blossom. During the month long program I got a real sense of other things such as the Japanese way of thinking, and house design ideas. All in all the time I spent with the host company was truly great, and a really valuable experience.

The most unforgettable memory was the visit to the Nara factory. After the factory tour we took a picture together and then got in the car ready to head back to Osaka. When we looked back the factory staff who had guided us were standing there waiting to see us off. We were so surprised by their kindness. It was exactly this kind of thing that gave all of the trainees such a good impression of Japan. Korean culture is currently very popular in Japan, which also meant I was always received very kindly. So life in Japan was very comfortable for me. Another interesting thing for me was travelling by subway during the rush hour. The trains were always so packed with people, making it difficult to move. I have never experienced this kind of thing in Korea. The 3 weeks with the host company flew by so quickly. We managed to work alongside the host company staff members with no problem whatsoever, thanks to the help of three interpreters, who helped us make our last speech in Japanese. So thanks to the help of a great many people, this part of the program was a great success.

Included in the program schedule were a number of activities the aim of which was to introduce us to Japanese life and culture. I particularly enjoyed the home stay where I stayed with Mrs. Ueda, who was so kind and friendly. Despite her age her passion for learning was amazing. She made me feel at home, and taught me how to wear a kimono, and arrange flowers. She told me that sleep for her is waste of precious time, and for 2 days we stayed up talking in broken Japanese and English until 1am. In the morning she prepared breakfast for me and took me to many interesting places. I like to meet new people and even though I have met many people from different countries, saying goodbye is always difficult. As Mrs. Ueda stood on the train platform waving goodbye I shed tears. It was the same at the farewell party. I feel so lucky to have met her, and I am sure I'll see her again someday.

Even now I can't quite believe that I actually met Tadao Ando, one of the world's most famous architects. How many people get to meet this kind of person when they are still a student? It felt like winning a lottery jackpot. Even though it was only for a few minutes, we got to visit his office, and talk with him. We asked him many things and his responses were magnificent. One answer in particular gave

me goose bumps. One of the trainees asked Ando why he always designs with gray concrete. He answered that the structure could not have its own color, because the space should be filled with people who bring their own colors. Of course each person can interpret his answers differently, however this answer stood out for me. Before I met him, I imagined that his office and appearance would be lavish. To my surprise, he wore cotton trousers and normal sneakers, and his office was not that huge. Moreover, Mr. Ando worked in an open plan office. Generally most people in a similar position to Mr. Ando seek to express their authority by any means possible, and certainly would have their own private work space closed off from other members of staff. The people working for Ando are so proud of their work, and although busy, seemed to enjoy it very much.

Aside from the training, we also took part in visits to buildings designed by Ando, and to Kyoto with Professor Nitschke. Kyoto is my favourite place in Japan. The place is a prime example of how to preserve traditions, whilst modernizing at the same time. The tour with Professor Nitschke helped us to appreciate tiny elements of urban design which we had not been aware of before.

Looking back at my life in Japan, it was time given to me for my betterment and to be a person who could share what I learnt here. Indeed I was able to grow because of many stimuli around me. I will never forget it. I was also able to know 10 other young trainees from different countries and we became an international family.

I would like to say thank you to OFIX and Mr. Ando for giving me this wonderful opportunity. And of course I would also like to say thanks to all of the people I met in Japan.

And I would like to say thank you to give opportunity to take part in one of 10 and make new family to OFIX and Mr. Ando. Of course, all people I met for 1 month in Japan too.

Ayu Sukma Adelia (Indonesia)

Zenitaka Corporation

I am Adelia from Bali, Indonesia, one of the youngest of the trainees. This was my first time going abroad, and it was without my friends and family too. I have no relatives in Japan, so I felt rather alone to start with. I tried to be as brave as possible, but of course for much of the time I was worried and lacking in confidence. But I didn't hesitate for a moment, knowing it would be a great chance and beneficial to my future. And I was right. The following story may bring a smile to your face.

Osaka to me was a really modern city. There were so many new things for me to learn, and I had to do so quickly. Helping me out along the way were all the other trainees, and I want to say thanks to all of them. Thanks guys! My plane landed successfully at Kansai Airport. I was so excited, and wanted to jump and scream as loudly as possible, but decided not to for fear of everyone thinking I was a bit odd. I didn't know where to go, and was in awe of the huge airport. I followed the other passengers as they boarded a train. A train? Where would it go to? Should I get on it also? I was so confused. I decided to get on the train in the end, and just prayed that this was the right thing to have done. Luckily it was the right decision. I was the first trainee to arrive in Osaka, along with Hanif, also from Indonesia. I was so happy that the first person I met in Osaka was a man from Indonesia! Then we met up with Richard from OFIX, who took us from the airport to our hotel. We had to take the subway to get to our hotel. This was my first time using a subway, and I really didn't understand what to do. I had so many questions about the whole thing, but kept them to myself as I followed Richard and Hanif. It was so exciting having all these new things to think about all at once. It was then that I truly realized I was in Osaka, a place so far from my home.

The 10 Ando Trainees came from 9 different countries and regions around Asia, and we had never met each other before. We came from various educational backgrounds, including some undergraduate students, some postgraduate students, and some doctoral. There were even a few already working as professional architects. We had different ways of thinking, which for me was the most exciting thing. I felt a bit nervous before meeting the other trainees, but these worries disappeared as soon as I met them. Everyone was so friendly, and warm towards each other. After one month living together, we became more than just friends, we became like family.

To be honest the welcome meeting and reception, which took place the day after we arrived in Osaka, made me quite nervous. It was at this time that I met OFIX members and staff, and my host company staff for the first time. I met Mametsuka san, Isobe san, and Iwai san, from my host company, Zenitaka. It was really hard for me to remember all of the Japanese names. I was placed in the same host company as Ani,

the trainee from Mongolia. After the reception we went to the office, and I was surprised at how close to the hotel it was. It was just a few minute walk, which I was so happy about. At that time I was praying to myself that everyone at the host company would welcome us, and that I would not make any mistakes whilst there.

After meeting all of the Zenitaka architectural department staff my mind was at rest. They gave me such a warm welcome, and filled our schedule with so many different visits. Fantastic! It was like a little adventure for little girls. Unfortunately though there wasn't really an opportunity to assist with office work. We did get to visit some construction sites though which was interesting. I learnt how they undertake projects, and work to solve design problems. Zenitaka left such a deep impression on me. It was difficult saying goodbye at the end of the training, not only because they took us to so many interesting places, but because they were so kind and welcoming, making every effort to make me feel comfortable and at home. Some of the guys were so funny, and I enjoyed chatting with them and laughing. Although sometimes communication was a little difficult, we always tried to understand each other through laughing and joking.

The training focused on trips rather than on office work, which meant I didn't gain that much experience of the design process, but I got to learn so much from visiting sites. I learnt not only about architecture, but about culture, history, language, and entertainment, food, and life in Japan! I would like to say thank you to all at Zenitaka for taking us to the green roof company, the sky building, temples, Nara, Himeji Castle, Osaka Castle, USJ, Osaka Aquarium, and to all of the other museums and tours we went on. Also, thank you for taking us to see the current Kyoto Bank project, and the two apartment projects, as well as to the rakugo performance (of which I unfortunately only understood half!), and for a walk along the largest suspension bridge in the world, and for a ride on the *sekai de ichiban hayai densha. Domo arigato gozaimashita.* Last but not least I would like to express my gratitude to the CEO of Zenitaka Corp, for meeting with us, and to everyone in the architecture department for your immense kindness (Goda san, Isobe san, Nakanishi san, Tanaka san, Ishisaka san, Kawano san, etc.). And a very big hug for Kanae san, Kana san and Yuji for being my friends, and also my interpreters.

Taking part in a symposium with Prof. Nitschke, and with KDU students was a memorable experience. The symposium opened my eyes, and helped me realize the state the world is in. We as architects have a big responsibility to make the world a better place to live in. The calendar I received from Prof. Nitschke will always remind me of what sustainability really is. The two symposiums we took part in were really important because we were able to exchange information about architecture from other countries, and learnt so much. The other memorable thing was visiting Awaji Yumebutai, and the water temple trip. Awaji Yumebutai was like paradise on a small island. It was an exclusive place in a huge area. The water temple is

a tiny temple under a pond, which left a deep impression on me and gave me even more respect for Tadao Ando, who designed it.

Having a chance to meet Ando, was such an amazing experience which I will never forget. He is a constant source of inspiration, and a truly great man. The souvenirs we received from him were fantastic. I also really enjoyed my time spent with the Ijiri family. I love their house, which was so warm inside, with views of rice fields from the windows. They are a wonderful family. The best moment was when we had a special dinner with all family members. Iijiri san is a great cook, and I fell in love with her marinated salmon. It was one of the best dinners I have ever had. I am so happy to have met this family, and I hope to keep in touch with them.

I really enjoyed every tour we did with OFIX. The Kyoto Tour, Osaka Tour, and Ando Tour. Prof. Nitschke gave us lots of information when we walked around Kyoto together. We walked a long way but I never felt tired because it was so exciting. I really respect the effort being put in by the Kyoto government to preserve the city. On the last day in Osaka we had a “Corridor Party”, and it was cool. That was such a nice last moment with all of the Ando trainees, and all of the girls wore kimono. Cynthia’s host mother helped me put on a kimono too.

After returning to my home country, I miss everything about the program. The farewell party for me was not a party because I felt so sad. I was happy to give a performance at the party, and I hope everyone enjoyed it. I miss my room at the Park Rinkai Hotel, I miss walking along the street, I miss going to Zenitaka’s office, I miss going to the subway station (although I never knew how to use it properly!). I miss getting together with the trainees in the hotel lobby every night. All of us busy with our own computers, sometimes talking about our host companies, and laughing together. I miss Osaka, and will always remember everything I learnt from the program. Now I have no regrets about taking part in the program.
I realize that the program gave me a good opportunity to gain friends over Asia, to increase my knowledge as an architecture student, to change my points of view regarding architecture for the better, and to prepare myself for a better and brighter future.

Muhammad Hanif Wicaksono (Indonesia)

Takenaka Corporation

Japan was on my list of “must visit destinations” long before taking part on the Ando Program. The advanced technology, the arts, and many other unique characteristics that have spread across the world fascinated me, and made me want to visit Japan someday. I was recommended to take part by my senior, who joined the program in 1998, and by the head of the Architecture program at my university where I completed my studies almost 4 years ago. I was so excited to join the program. As this was my first visit, it was a chance to learn about Japanese arts, architecture, and experience everyday life in Japan. Of course, Ando sensei is a big influence for me as an architect, so the program was perfect in every way.

I took part under slightly different circumstances than the other 9 trainees. I currently live and work in the UK, which meant I had to make special arrangements to fly into Japan. Because of this I was in close contact with the OFIX staff prior to coming to Japan, and they were always so kind and helpful. I really appreciate the help they gave me which allowed me to join the program. I really believe that the program will be a great foundation for me on returning to my home country.

Osaka is one of the biggest cities in Japan, and as such is similar to Jakarta in Indonesia. However, it has better public facilities, transportation, and city planning, compared with still developing big cities in Indonesia. Being in Osaka for a month gave me lots of new design ideas that could be implemented back in my home country.

I have 3 years of experience working for several architectural design consultants in Jakarta, as well as 3 months experience of working in Australia and the UK. Working for Takenaka during this program furthered my knowledge of the working culture in Japan. Projects are coordinated slightly differently to my previous experiences. Like typical design offices in Asian countries, most workers stay at the office until late at night. This is different to offices in Australia and the UK. The different way of managing and organizing the company helped to broaden my knowledge.

As one of the biggest design and construction companies in Japan, Takenaka provides a wide range of building services expertise. The team introduced me to both the studio design process, and to actual current building sites. They showed us their advanced design techniques using simulation tools, such as an audio simulation laboratory, as well as extensive usage of simulation software for lighting, airflow etc.

Takenaka is making great efforts to make the buildings they design sustainable. The company undertakes both new modern designs, as well as the conservation of heritage buildings. During my time with Takenaka I was involved in 3 projects, and visited several ongoing and completed projects. Many of

the building owners are big railway companies. It was interesting to find out that railway companies play such a big role in property development, something unique to Japan.

Visiting Tadao Ando's office was a great experience. Being able to have a brief discussion with him, sharing ideas and thoughts, was such a delight. I was so impressed at how this office has produced so many good designs all over the world. Their approach mostly relies on the production of physical models, and as such was a new idea for me. During the program we visited several buildings designed by Ando, and this allowed me to see them with my own eyes rather than imagining them from articles. Ando's staff patiently explained the design process to us and answered our questions. They also showed us how people in the office interact, which gave me a real insight into how the office of this world class architect works. I believe that their great work and achievements are gained through patience and continuous learning through hard work.

What I will never forget is that, by the end of the visit, my wife texted me to tell me she was in the process of giving birth. At midnight our first son was born. So it was a doubly memorable day for me. The day I became a father, and the day we met Ando sensei.

Each trainee's experience at both the host company and exploring Kansai was different. While some trainees visited many places with their host company, others were busy with office tasks. I myself had a nice balance between the practical training and exploring. Apart from Osaka I explored Kyoto, Kobe, Awaji, Sakai, Tondabayashi, Kishiwada, and Shiga. Travelling to suburban areas, walking in narrow allies, strolling alone in the city crowds, trying local foods, finding out how the people of Osaka live.

Being in Osaka and Kyoto is like being in the past, present and future at the same time. It is possible to trace Japanese classical historical settings as well as feel the modernity of Japan. I really appreciate how well the Osaka Prefectural Government treated us during our time in Osaka. Indeed, everyone we interacted with during our stay was so nice.

The home stay with a host family was one of the most interesting parts of this program. I stayed with the Fukunishi family in Sakai City. What was interesting was that the wife of the family, Kazuyo san, actually took part in a home stay in Surabaya, Indonesia 20 years ago. It was as if we had turned back time, when she showed me old pictures of Surabaya. She knew some things about Indonesian culture, and we shared many things about our unique differences. We went to her son's annual sports festival, and I saw how the pupils performed together in perfect harmony. I was introduced to her friends, Keiko san and Kunimatsu san, who later guided me around the old part of the Tondabayashi area. Keiko san invited me to her house to have some tea, and we discussed many things. I will never forget their kind hospitality.

Being together in the same hotel for 1 month with 10 different people, from 9 different countries, and

different ages, was memorable for me. We built up a close friendship, and learnt about our different cultures, whilst realizing that we all live together on the same earth. Hearing all of their stories and ideas helped me to further my knowledge of different cultures. I believe that God has created us all as unique, different nations, and tribes so that we may find out about each other in this way. Cynthia, Jung, Adelia, Yao, Shanta, Got, Mak, Nam and Ani, they are all my good friends. I wish I could visit each one of their uniquely beautiful countries some day.

I believe, being a part of this program will be an everlasting memorable experience, will broaden our knowledge and vision on design, culture, life which we are to create for the world on our return. I wish to express my deep humble appreciation to Mr. Tadao Ando for his generosity in contributing and inspiring many youths who will shape the future of the world. I would like to thank OFIX for being such dedicated organizers and their great support during the program. I am certain that we are all able to strengthen our friendships and look forward to working together. I will be happy to visit Japan again…

Darshana Shanthapriya Vithanage (Sri Lanka)

Daiwa House Industry

In September, 2010 Osaka Invitational Program for Short-Term Overseas Trainees in Architecture and Arts, gave me and nine other lucky young architects from the countries across Asia a once-in-a -lifetime chance to train and explore 30 days in Osaka. The training was incredibly well organized and we were looked after at every stage of the training by a great team of people mainly from OFIX and our host companies (In my case Daiwa House Group), host families and Kansai mini wing interpreters.

Packed with a suitcase I arrived at Kansai Airport, Osaka. The journey had started very pleasantly in Colombo where I live and had to stay at Changi airport in Singapore for 18 hours to catch my next flight to Kansai. At Kansai Airport, we were warmly welcomed by two very pleasant officers from OFIX.

Driving from the airport to the hotel, we got a sense of the massive scale of Osaka Prefecture. The city went on forever! The next 30 days were spent getting to know the vast city better, and learning more about Osaka.

The program was very full, and it took us a few days to get over our jet lag, but that did not stop us from enjoying the packed program of lectures, activities and site-seeing tours that had been arranged. The combination of these elements of the training was perfectly balanced and allowed us to learn about Japanese architecture (through the lectures and the visits), learn about the ancient culture of Japan (through the practical activities and visits) and also visit the major tourist attractions in the city. Not only Japanese architecture and culture, but we were also blessed to learn about the cultures of eight other neighboring countries in Asia. I believe that is an added advantage of this precious program.

My first impression of Japan was according to what I had imagined although my first – hand experience intensified the previous image in mind. The polite and warm manner shown towards a curious foreigner visiting a new country, starting from the very beginning and lasting throughout the entire program, depicts the courteousness Japanese people are known for. Each and every person contributing to the program did their very best to make the training a pleasant and enlightening experience.

The training in the host company was very well organized. I and two other trainees were appointed to Daiwa House Group for our internship. Daiwa House Group is one of the largest housing construction companies in Japan. I was really lucky to train in this particular company as they perfectly balanced the training for one month and covered every component of the company's business. The company appointed a special person fulltime to guide us throughout the training. From this company training we gained a comprehensive knowledge about company structure, nature of their business, special strategies used in

sales, construction technologies, research technologies etc.

During the training we visited the Daiwa House head office, Nara research laboratory, Nara factory and a few other construction sites. Each and every person contributing from the company to this short term training did their very best to make the training successful. Especially I want to mention the hospitality we received from the staff members of the Nara factory…I believe they are the symbol of true Japanese culture.

The meeting with the Mr. Tadao Ando in the Tadao Ando Architects and Associate building was another memorable occasion in our life. We were all seated in second floor of the building and had a discussion with him regarding the Japanese architecture and future of architecture. Finally we received a personally signed memorable gift from the Mr. Ando and had a group picture with him.

Meeting with the Deputy Governor of Osaka Prefecture was another memorable occasion and fantastic example of the hospitality we received. We were all seated around the circular summit room and one staff member from OFIX introduced us to the deputy governor and then we had a nice chat with him regarding Osaka city and Japanese culture. Finally we received a commemorative gift from the deputy governor and had a group picture with him.

At the end of the second week we were ready at the hotel lobby to meet our host families for the home stay program. I was picked up by a father and mother with their son. They were very nice and the son spoke English very well. We drove to a neighborhood outside of Osaka where they lived in their own one-family-house. The house was recently built and was a mixture of Western architecture with Japanese elements. At the entrance, one had to take off ones shoes and make one step up to enter. Located on the ground floor were the kitchen, living room and a Tatami room - a room with Japanese floor and windows. All the rooms were separated by sliding doors. And finally, there was a bathroom with more intelligent features, such as a heated mirror.

The home stay program was an amusing addition to the program, advancing the cultural experience towards the domestic domain. The host families, demonstrating Japanese hospitality, did their utmost to make our stay a pleasant one. Donating their time to guide Asian visitors around Osaka and, in my case, to have the opportunity of having a traditional tea party and gaining familiarity of domestic habits, is priceless.

Initially I was nervous at the prospect, but my family (Ando family) was so lovely that they quickly put me at ease. Their teenage son represents the typical well behaved young Japanese son even though he studied in America for a few years. This energetic youngster became my unofficial interpreter during my home stay. I loved the chance to see how modern Japanese live and work, and was taken to a famous expo

memorial park in Osaka and in the evening we had hot spring foot spa.

The next day I spent the morning at a sports festival at a local elementary school, which was very interesting and visited a famous open air museum for old Japanese houses.

The palate provoking cuisine of Japan, consisting of fresh and tasteful varieties of fish and vegetables, reached its height during the home stay program where I was served a great variety of deliciously, fresh, domestically cooked food. The selection that makes Japanese cuisine results in the healthiness of Japanese people providing them longevity. I must thank my host mother for the delicious traditional Japanese meals and must thank my host father for the well planned home stay and two days I will never forget.

Though I had heard of Japanese organization and punctuality prior to my visit to Japan, the actuality of it came to my surprise. Throughout my travels around the world I have never visited a country so clean, efficient and safe, despite the significant population. The citizens of Japan seem trustworthy and willing to familiarize with and aid a foreigner despite communication difficulties. Japan with its advanced technology differs from other Asian countries and yet the atmosphere and culture, its people, are incompatible with western countries. Thus Japan has a unique stance in the cultural geography of the world.

Altogether the training program in Osaka was very diverse. In addition to the practical training we had enough opportunities to explore Osaka, Kyoto, Himeji or Nara on our own. In the evening we had spare time too. It was very fortunate, that our hotel was located in the centre of Osaka. This made it easy to get around. I visited as many different parts of Osaka as possible. I liked to see the busy business areas, the green museums area, the living areas with surprisingly low buildings and the calm temple sites. The contrasts between the different parts of the city were strong so that the atmosphere could change completely, within only a few minutes of walking. As an architect, I enjoyed experiencing the diversity and the density of the city.

In the thirty days of the training I was shown many sides of Osaka. We saw very old and very new things, met Japanese people with different backgrounds and visited many areas. I tried to fix a picture about Japan but I had to change my opinion every day. In the end, I maybe have an idea about Osaka and Japan but I still only know a little. So I will go on learning about Osaka, stay in contact with the people I met and hopefully return for a next visit on another occasion.

This training program for Asian young architects implicate which opportunities Osaka can offer in relation to Asia and its population. To have gained first- hand experience of Osaka and its culture was so precious, and will definitely be practical in the future, in regard of education, work, projects or any kind of affiliation. It has already been an inspiring experience for me and I feel deeply grateful for the opportunity. I hope that in the future these two nations, Sri Lanka and Japan, can benefit from a mutual alliance, rich of

friendship.

I would like to express my thanks to Mr. Tadao Ando, Osaka Prefectural Government, Osaka Foundation for International Exchange, Daiwa house group and other host companies, Ando family and other host families, Prof. Gunter Nitchike, Kobe Design University, all volunteer interpreters from Osaka Mini Wings, especially Shimada San, Aoshima San and Nakai San and all the participants of the Training programme for making the training the outstanding, once-in-lifetime experience that it was!

Worawut Matthayan (Thailand)

Obayashi Corporation

This was my second trip to Japan. The first time was as part of a sightseeing tour during which I visited Hagone National Park, Owakudani Valley, and Tokyo Disneyland. It was a fairly rushed four days, with a tight schedule, with all participants in the tour having to strictly follow the designated program. Therefore I was not able to learn that much about the Japanese way of life and culture. This is why I was so excited to take part in the Ando Program and spend one month in Osaka. I looked forward to learning about the Japanese way of life, culture, the architectural masterpieces of Tadao Ando, as well as the ancient architecture of the Kansai area. At the end of the program, I was left with so many wonderful memories that I will treasure forever.

My first impression of Osaka after arriving was how few the cars were on the roads, and around the hotel. It reminded me of Bangkok streets during festival periods. Normally there is terrible traffic almost every day in Bangkok. The roads in Osaka are never too busy, and I realized that this is thanks to the excellent train system in the city. This means that people don't need to drive cars as much anymore. Of course I hope that in the future Bangkok and other big cities become like this with plenty of good trains and subways. Another thing that impressed me was the fact that there was next to no litter on the roads and pavements. This cleanliness and neatness was something my fellow trainees and I commented on every day. One day one of my friends showed me a photo of a construction site in Osaka, and it was the cleanest construction site I had ever seen. He also showed me a photo of a concrete mixing truck which was spotless also.

Another thing I noticed was the special markings on the pavements to assist blind people, and there were handrails set at different levels in subway stations and buildings to aid both the elderly and children. This reflects the concept of "Design For All", which is a popular idea that is also slowly being taken into consideration by the new generation of Thai architects. I was also amazed by the level of traffic awareness and adherence to rules. For example, whilst waiting to cross the road, not a single person would cross unless the light was green, even if there were no cars in sight. Furthermore cars always tended to stop for pedestrians at zebra crossings. I really wished that people in Bangkok would behave in the same way.

With regards to city design, I thought the "Street Furniture" was really interesting. For instance, each drain cover on the road is designed with a different illustration of a tourist spot in Osaka. It is this attention to detail that makes Osaka such a pleasant place to live.

In the field of architecture, I have a personal affection for local architecture that represents the unique

ideas, beliefs, and cultures of a particular area. Thus, whenever my fellow trainees and I had time off, we always enjoyed visiting sites of local architectural interest such as Osaka Castle, and museums. It was there that we learned about Osaka's history, and also saw local people involved in cultural activities such as Japanese drumming. My Indian friend and I also had the chance to try drumming and it was really good fun. Apart from the castle, we also went to the Shitennoji Temple, which is the oldest Buddhist temple in Japan. We were very luck that day, because we happened be visit when there was an event on and the place was full of people. We also got to see a Japanese style Buddha image in the chapel.

During my stay I had the chance to visit many architectural sites in Kansai such as the Todaiji Temple in Nara. My host family took me to see this ancient temple, with a gorgeous wooden structure. In fact I learned that it is the biggest wooden structure in the world. Nara Park was a very beautiful place where there were lovely deer, and a wonderful pavilion in the middle of a lake, which blended perfectly with the surrounding area. When I entered the pavilion I was lucky to meet a gentleman who was playing the theme tune to the film Princess Mononoke, one of my favorites. I was also able to visit Kyoto a couple of times. The first was with my fellow trainees, for a tour led by Professor Gunter Nitschke. During this tour we gained a lot of information about the ancient streets and houses. My favorite part was walking along the Philosophers Path, which was so very beautiful. We also paid a visit to some traditional Japanese gardens in temples nearby. This visit to Kyoto made me fall in love with the city. After this visit, I had two further chances to go back. On one of my days off I had no trouble waking up early and taking the train from Osaka to Kyoto. On arriving I took a map in hand and navigated myself around the beautiful temples, natural scenery, and graceful architecture. At certain points I got a bit lost, but was also blown away by how kind people were in showing me the way. In fact one person I asked even took the time to take me to the place I was headed. After this I promised myself that faced with a similar situation in Bangkok I would always make an effort to help Japanese tourists out.

Later on I visited other places such as Kiyomizu Temple, a huge and impressive piece of cultural heritage, and Kinkaku-ji Temple, with its charming entrance and the fascinating Golden Pavilion reflected beautifully in the ponds surface. Ryoanji Temple also impressed me with its Zen garden, as did Ninna-ji Temple with its museum housing Buddha paintings, and unique Japanese dried garden. Another remarkable place in Kyoto was the Fushimi Inari Shrine, impressive because of its huge red wooden gates, believed to represent the gates to heaven. Walking through the temple grounds I was so surprised to see hundreds of gates dotted along the walkway, making me feel like I truly was walking to heaven. The roadside up the hill was surrounded by the most beautiful natural scenery. To give a further two examples of places that impressed me, there was the Cricket Temple, and the Bamboo Temple. Both temples were prime examples

of the way temples merge with nature. All of these places mentioned in both Kyoto and Osaka were built to be in harmony with nature and the natural surroundings. The most aesthetic of emotions is the feeling of being connected to nature. Both humans and buildings pale into insignificance compared with nature. Moreover, the use of natural construction materials leads to warm and calm feelings.

Besides the beauty of the natural scenery, the experience I gained from training with Obayashi was valuable due to the fact that I was given the opportunity to design an Osaka Gallery, a project I worked on with the trainee from Taiwan. We also had the chance to visit many construction sites, not normally open to the public. These sites included several major projects such as Osaka Station, Diamond Dam (this is the first time I had a chance to see dam construction), and energy saving/cultural preservation sites such as the Todaiji General Culture Center, where I learnt about many things such as earthquake resistance techniques. Additionally, I also learnt about insulation techniques, and environmental concepts.

The works of Tadao Ando in both Osaka and on Awaji Island are a must see and truly wonderful pieces of architecture. Seeing them with my own eyes I truly understood the concepts behind his designs. Apart from the training, one of the most rewarding parts of the whole program was getting to know my fellow trainees. The 30 days we spent together were so much fun, and we had so many experiences together in Osaka. We have so many wonderful shared memories, and exchanged our different concepts and knowledge of art, architecture, culture, and customs. Finally, I would like to say that if I get the chance I would love to return to this dream destination during spring when the sakura (cherry blossom) are in full bloom, or to see the colorful leaves during autumn. There are so many places in this wonderful country for me to explore and appreciate.

Makwana Nirav Arvindbhai (India)

Takenaka Corporation

The Ando program was a dream comes true for me. When I was selected for the program, I started dreaming about Japan. The first thing that came to my mind when I heard of this program was MR. Ando and his works and then the famous airport of Kansai by Mr. Renzo Piano. I literally got dreams of the same during my night sleeps. In order to achieve those dreams in reality, I have to get a visa for JAPAN. Generally it is very difficult for INDIANS to get a VISA, but OFIX staff was so much advanced and helpful in preparing the visa documents and getting the VISA done. When I got the VISA and flight tickets for JAPAN, I started visualizing about my journey to Kansai Airport, What I will see first when I would be coming out from the plan and all. I was not scared but very excited to see what I will see first at airport. Believe me; I noticed first thing is Mr. Suenage (my best, old, International friend from Japan) from OFIX, standing just outside of exit gate, with very formal face expression, recognizing me and saying hello to me. That gave me some relief after reaching JAPAN. After that only I had a little time for visual survey of airport, after a regular customary inspection on arrival. I was not able to believe that I am standing at Kansai Airport, which was my dream to see it in reality during I was studying architecture in my university.

The first trip from airport to hotel was very exciting to see Osaka's highways and city profile, sitting inside the bus with other three trainees with little chat. After a long journey of more than 30 hrs, the well decorated and pleasant environment of reception area of Hotel Park Rinkai gave me relief. We all trainees was looking at each other and chatting about our experience of journey in plane. After orientation from Ms. Mukai and Mr. Suenaga, we received the most expensive thing, money to spend. Mr. Richard ensured us that there want be any problem of language to us throughout the trip.

I entered in to my room (913), believe me, it was perfect for a bachelor. It was little small according to my size, but very cozy and beautiful. Looking at the long and busy road from the 9th floor window was amazing and thrilling experience. Next to my room was a balcony, giving pleasure having drink with looking at activity on road in night and early morning sunrise.

Looking around neighborhood near hotel, was very peace full and very clean, the garden was awesome. The first time we all trainees took a walk in night around river passing nearby hotel. It was very much fun walking across streets and along riverside, sitting on pedestrian bridge on river, clicking pictures of each other's and making plans what to visit next.

The welcome party was very helpful to know the whole staff of OFIX and other organizer of program. The food was looking tempting but major dishes were Non-vegetarian. I am very

thankful to the staff of park hotel, who has arranged specially veg. dishes for me. I also made a friend from the kitchen staff who kept guiding me throughout all the meals. All the members who attended this function were very kind and helpful. Photo session with them was memoires for life time.

The discussion with Prof. Gunter was very enriched and helpful to learn in the area of sustainable practice in architecture. All the trainees were excellent on their presentation. Learning and listening and looking at different projects through presentations from all the trainees, enriched my knowledge in sustainability. For me it was an honor to receive the first prize in the symposium from Prof. Gunter. I believed that each of us was capable enough to receive the first prize.

The Kyoto study tour was very inspiring from all aspect of traditional architecture and environmental city planning point of view. We had use first time our prepaid train cards given b OFIX. The first time travel in subways in Osaka was a great experience. Thanks to OFIX coordinators to took care of us during all the travels across city and kept eye on us not to face any difficulty during roaming around city. The cleanest river of city Kyoto was surprise for me. I had never seen that much clean river in my life. Introduction of Kyoto just outside subway station by Prof. Gunter was clearly giving me an idea about prosperity of the area. Walking along the streets of the city Kyoto was an mind blowing experience with the elaboration of it from Prof. Gunter. It was very helpful for me to understand the aspect of traditional Japanese city planning and architecture. The beautiful Japanese lady wearing kimono and walking in traditional house street of Kyoto was adding value of old Japanese culture in to totality. Visiting shrines and temples, with understanding of its architecture and gardens, in Kyoto with Mr. Gunter and OFIX staff was fabulous. The talk with professor in the courtyard with beautiful garden of shrine was adding a value of its experience.

On the way back to Osaka, the last place at Kyoto, the Kyoto station was also a thrilling experience. The view of city sky line from Kyoto station’s roof garden was mind-blowing. The station itself was a object in a space in term of its architecture. The station design reminded me the step well of Indian architecture.

Mrs. Kawasaki helped us to realize the real taste of Danjiri festival. I had enjoyed watching people eating Octopus and having beer, just outside of subway station, enjoying the environment of festival. The rhythm and sound of SOURYA - SOURYA was adding value to the whole liveliness of the place. People were so energetic and enthusiastic participating in the festival. Different community with their own dresses, pulling their cart with a sound of drums, to saw them pulling the cart was thrilling experience. Mrs. Kawasaki already arranged some place for us to watch the festival in a pleasant environment. Thanks a lot to her and her husband for very nice welcome at her house.

On the way back to Osaka, we had a nice time at Nankai Station roof garden. It was a fabulous piece of art in architecture. The various levels of terrace garden with the view of city were amazing. The way to hotel passing through Sinshaibashi shopping street was amazing too. Finally I had found the place to hang around. Lots of shops different consumers have left me to think what to shop and what not to shop. The people around street gave me a feeling of real Osaka culture and customs.

The trip to Osaka castle was too much fun. I had played local drums with local people in Japanese style in the garden of castle on Sunday. The castle was too beautiful. The view from top floor held my breath for a moment. I also had a chance to see karate school located in the compound of the castle. The visit to the Japanese traditional houses museum was immeasurable. Thanks to OFIX volunteer who actually put her heart hard to make this trip memorable for us. One this I noticed during walk towards the traditional museum place is the variety of pet dogs, all similar in sizes and shapes but different colors. The museum itself gave me a perfect picture of earlier Japanese life and traditional. The Museum servers its purpose in perfect manner; for an architect to understand its architecture.

The museum of History helped me to understand the history, culture and customs of Osaka and Japan as well. The river boat trip was exciting to see skyline of Osaka buildings from the river. Thanks to Mr. Suenaga for helping to get a burger. The views of bridges crossing across and specially the Osaka castle was looking beautiful from the boat.

The visit to the temple of Tennoji was exciting too. I had grasp the essence of the temple's meaning and its form. The experience of reaching the top floor by going up very very narrow stairs was thrilling. The pond with many turtles and lots of birds around was amazing to watch.

Finally the day came. It was the day when we found our host parents. It was very exciting for each of us to know who would adopt us for one and a half days. My host father, Mr. Takashiba, picked me up, in his car, for the home stay visit to his house. He was very kind and polite and a fan of apple electronic products. I was told by some one that he is a boxer but I was lucky that he was an architect and professor, too.

It was a very great experience to see Ando's buildings around the city. He took me around in his car to make my visit more comfortable and memorable. His wife cooked special vegetarian dish for me. We had lots of fun during dinner with sake. It gave me pleasure to cook an Indian dish for them the next day. He also gave me a bottle of sake, which was very tasty. I would like to thank them very much for the efforts that they took to make my visit to their house homely.

The visit to the Kobe Design University was very meaningful. That gave me an opportunity to understand the students and their coursework in the university. The receptionist was very delighted. The

time for my presentation in the conference was too short for me to express my views fully. The experience of staying at Westin Awaji was one of the greatest experiences that I had during the entire trip. To see buildings around by Mr. Ando with the office staff member from Mr. Ando's office helped us to understand his idea and design process of the project. The hotel was one of the best hotels that I have stayed in my entire life. I cannot forget the experience of it for my entire lifetime. The trip to the water temple was also one of a dream-come-true experience for me. It was so beautiful that I cannot describe it in words.

Finally, the most important day of my life, was the day I visited Mr. Ando's Office. His office was smaller than what I had assumed. Mr. Ando was focused and worked neatly inside his office. We had a 1 hour discussion with the great Mr. Ando and I had the first chance to ask him one question to him. His reply clarified several confusions I had and gave direction to my thoughts in architectural practices. He was a very kind and egoless person who gave time for us and had several group pictures with us. Still it was a very short time for any architect to spend with him or his office. I got the most valuable gift of my life, Mr. Ando's autograph with my name in a book of his work.

Well, it was also a great experience working with my host company. I had learned a lot for my practice in architecture as well as in urban planning field. All the credit goes to Mr. Miyajima and Mr. Noguchi, who helped me out to learn from the company. I totally appreciate the efforts of the company to train me, during my time in the company. I am especially very thankful to Mr.Sugimoto and Ms. Ayako for treating me out several times during my stay and taking me several times to several places to visit. I felt it was a very short time to involve myself fully in the project that company was doing. The team that I was working with was very friendly. It is an unforgettable experience for me to attend a welcome dinner party by my co-team members. I thank them very much for that opportunity. They were more of friends than just co-team members.

Finally, I thank OFIX group for making my visit to JAPAN possible, comfortable and very well organized throughout my stay in the country. Special thanks to Mr. Suenaga, Ms. Mukai and Mr. Richard. Thanks to all the trainees from various countries, who joined me in this program, for giving me memories I would remember for life time. Thanks to my company's coordinators and members who made efforts for my training in the company. A very special thanks to my host family, Mr. and Mrs. Takashiba for having me as a guest. Thanks to park hotel group members who arranged a nice stay for the entire period. And lastly, I would like to give my very special thanks to Mr. Ando and his office to make my dream comes true.

Namrata Maharjan (Nepal)

Daiwa House Industry

TRAVELLING IS ONE OF THE BEST FORM OF LEARNING

No, it wasn't a dream. All that I have experienced and have travelled from 14th September 7:00AM to 14th October 0:30AM in JAPAN was my reality. My one month in Japan passed as flash of light. I was desperately waiting to travel (hobby) to my dream country, Japan, and OFIX (Osaka foundation for international exchange) made it possible. I was impressed by the Japanese culture, lifestyle and hospitality from the 1st day I stepped in Japan. I got an opportunity to rapidly and systematically realize the reason behind the development of Japan within a short period of time. Prior to my Japan visit, I was informed about the punctuality of the Japanese and cleanliness of Japan but coming to Japan, I found it was beyond my expectation. One thing I felt was, from the room maid of park hotel to the Vice-Governor of Osaka prefecture government all people have a kind heart with a sense of non discriminative, loyal, helpful nature. All the members of OFIX, especially Suenaga san, Satsuki san & Richard san, tried their best to make us feel comfortable and happy in a foreign land.

On the very second day of the program, I got an opportunity to introduce our traditional Nepalese vernacular sustainable architecture among the other nine trainees from eight different Asian countries, during a presentation with Mr. Gunter Nitschke, who I met few days before leaving for Japan. At the same time I became familiar with other trainee's traditional and modern building technologies too, which was fruitful.

I along with two other trainees of OFIX are really blessed to be appointed by Daiwa House Group, the second largest housing company of Japan (as per my host family updated), so I must grant my heartfelt thanks to all the members of Daiwa house Industry Osaka Main office (Osaka) & Daiwa house Industry Central Research Laboratory (Nara city). Despite the company's busy schedule, they always gave us high priority and introduced and demonstrated eco-friendly, sustainable,& disaster resistant technologies such as solar power, wind power, water treatment, recycling & reusing of daily waste, terrace plantation, special acoustic treatment system, injury proof opening, PITT software, LED lighting, DAEQT system, various insulation membranes for wall, opening & floor, old age housing, excellent toilet, robot for physically handicapped, construction site visits etc. " Contextual invention after deep research", this principle of Daiwa house struck me very much. Through this short training session, I came to realize that for an

Architect, designing the structure is not only sufficient. The design should also be eco-friendly, contextual as per climatic, geographical, topographical aspects of the site, and at the same time safe and durable as "health is the greatest wealth". I would also like to thank our contributors such as Yuri Ota san, Norikazu Suzuki san, Hero san and all three English interpreters of Kansai Mini Wings, Nakai san, Shimada san and Aoshima san who added aroma to beauty through their volunteer services. All the staff tried their best and of course they all are best in their own way. They took care of us from food to construction site visits and arranged refreshment programs to break our monotonous schedule, which was effective.

Delivering a speech to the Vice Governor and other higher professionals of Osaka prefecture was another incredible experience for me which I never did before as it was my first attempt doing so. We also received a precious commemorative gift which will remind us of our valuable time with them forever. The meeting with Architect Tadao Ando in the Tadao Ando Architects and Associate building and making personal queries to Architect Tadao Ando regarding his design philosophies was another unbelievable opportunity for me. To some extent we achieved indirect tips for being successful architect. He also revealed some secrets behind his success, too. Finally we received personally autographed memorable gifts (pixes and books) from him and had a group photo shot with him, too.

Almost in the middle of the program, we stayed at the Westin Resort & Conference hall, a building with a fusion of modern and traditional, which was designed by Architect Tadao Ando. While mentioning about area coverage and design concept of this resort, I never approached such a massive, multi functional and peculiar resort before. Winning the first prize in the workshop held and participated by OFIX trainees & students from Kobe Design University was another surprising incident. Visiting Osaka castle museum, Osaka aquarium Kaiyukan (most awaited moment), open air museum for old Japanese houses, presentation with Mr.Gunter Nitschke, a city tour on the aqua liner, multi functional and peculiar resort. Winning 1st prize at the workshop held in same resort and participated by the OFIX trainees and others students from The Kobe Design University meant a lot to me. Attending the danjiri festival in Kishiwada with Hiroko Kawasaki, a symposium in Kobe university, visiting buildings designed by Tadao Ando, attending welcome & farewell parties, wearing kimono & yukata etc are other unforgettable, incredible & lifetime experiences of my life in Japan.

Apart from these, I am really lucky to be selected by Mr. Takafuni Inoue for the home stay. In those 2 days, I stayed in a Japanese residence, we had our social and cultural exchange, visited a Nepalese restaurant, Living traditional museum, Nara prefecture and famous architectural buildings, cooked and ate

delicious Nepalese dishes and experienced the life style of Japanese family with Mai san, Taka san, Grandmother & Ayuna (a multi talented and true entertainer, the 5-year old daughter of Taka san). As Taka san is fond of base ball and karate and he is also good player, he introduced me to a famous baseball player of Japan and also arranged for my tour to the biggest base ball stadium of Osaka. I felt at home as if I was with my own family during my home stay. We had formed a true family bond.

Last but not least, I am proud to mention the strong friendship bond created between all the 10 trainees. We lived as one big Asian family. We enjoyed a lot together by exchanging language & lifestyles, explored Japan even though in off days. None of us knows whether we'll meet again in the future, but we believe in our friendship and god. I appreciate from the bottom of my heart the way OFIX did their best to make us understand, explore and know Japanese culture, lifestyle and architecture together with different Asians through training and on-site activities. I wish all the best for future expansion and flourish. I'll try my best to adopt technologies that had been demonstrated and taught to me, once I am back to my country. Furthermore, I am looking forward to pay back what I had been granted during this one month. DOMO ARIGATO GOZAIMASTA for everything and I can proudly and confidently mention that, we trainees are the luckiest people in the world.

Yao Ming Dong (China)

Takenaka Corporation

My Osaka Dream

How time flies. The month of training organized by OFIX came to an end. Looking back over the past month, it all seems like a dream. A group of people from different countries came to a strange country, exchanged different cultures, then left, maybe never to see each other again. It fills me with such emotion. Thanks to OFIX, this was my first time going abroad, and I learnt so much from the training, in particular, about ancient Japanese architecture.

Before the training I was under the impression that the ancient Japanese forms of architecture and culture came from China. However, after visiting ancient buildings in Nara and Kyoto, I found that though many buildings were influenced by Buddhism, the indigenous religion of Japan, Shinto, also played a very important role, and had a quite deep effect on ancient Japanese architectural forms. Mountains, rivers, lightning, wind, waves, trees, rocks, are all worshipped in Shinto. The gods and the people are not separate, but exist within the same world and share its interrelated complexity.

Visiting such ancient buildings one gains a strong sense of the architects wanting to demonstrate the beauty of nature, and the importance of harmony with it. A very obvious example is that the roofs of shrines are usually made of cypress barks, and sometimes covered with thatch, rather than tiles. Over time moss grows on the roof, a simple natural roof greening technique! To give another example, unlike other countries, in Japan rain chains connected to the gutter or roof scuppers are used instead of pipes, so that people can appreciate the beauty of the falling rain.

When I was staying with my home-stay family, the Shimaoka's, they told me that Japanese people still prefer to use wood as a building material. This is in spite of the fact that there are other more stable and fireproof materials.

Modern Architecture

In the 1980's a new generation of Japanese architects, exploring both modern and postmodern design, started to contribute to the development of contemporary architecture. Artists such as Tadao Ando, Itsuko Hasegawa, and Toyo Ito began to gain appreciation amongst architects worldwide. For example Ando developed a radically new style, and is considered one of the most influential architects today. His buildings often combine geometric simplicity with unfinished concrete and glass structures, illustrating the contrast between modern society and urban chaos with a clarity that characterizes traditional Japanese

architecture.

We were so lucky to be able to see Ando's buildings with our own eyes. During the program we visited buildings designed by Ando such as Honpuku Temple, the Osaka Prefectural Sayamaike Museum, and the Awaji-Yumebutai complex. I was so impressed by the way Ando used natural light, as well as with the way in which he used complex three dimensional circulation paths. These paths interweave between interior and exterior spaces formed both inside large-scale geometric shapes and in the spaces between them.

Another building in Osaka which impressed me very much was Namba Parks. It is difficult to imagine that an office and shopping complex could be designed like this. People enter the complex feeling like they are entering nature. There are groves of trees, clusters of rocks, cliffs, lawns, streams, waterfalls, ponds, and outdoor terraces. Sometimes you can even see live outdoor stage shows!

My Training

My host company was Takenaka Corporation, the second largest construction company in Japan. I was assigned to the A-project site office in Tennoji. The height of the building being built in this project is 300m, and it will be the tallest building in Japan when completed. The whole project is scheduled to be completed in 2014. My tutors, Mr. Harada and Mr. Suzuki treated me very well, as did all of my colleagues. We had lunch together every day and discussed many things. Unfortunately due to the tight schedule I was unable to visit Mr. Suzuki's home.

Mr. Suzuki gave me the task of designing one corner of the observatory. It seemed simple to start with, but was really difficult to design. I had to consider not only function issues, but aesthetic issues too to make the building look beautiful. With the help of my tutors I managed to complete my mission.

The staff at Takenaka are very professional, and whenever they are faced with a difficulty in design they make models straight away, and discuss possible solutions. They also have their own laboratories, so are able to do a lot of experiments to improve lighting design and curtain wall design. This might be the reason behind the quality of Japanese architecture.

The environment

Japan has the most advanced environmental protection industry, the most comprehensive environmental laws and regulations, and the most significant pollution control results. In fact, after World War II, the Japanese focused on the development of the heavy chemical industry, factory buildings, without much thought to effective environmental management. With the economic take-off, Japan's environment

somewhat suffered, with huge threats to the health of the Japanese. But the Japanese were quick to realize this, and this century they have worked hard to reduce levels of industrial pollution. Walking the streets of Osaka, the sky is blue, with no litter on the road.

The cars also seemed brand new, with no trace of mud on the tires. China currently faces similar problems, so we have a lot to learn from Japan with regards to environmental protection.

The Japanese People

During one month in Osaka I did not hear the sound of a car horn or bicycle bell, or hear any quarrels once. What really left a lasting impression on me was how cars automatically stop to let people cross. The whole community is so harmonious and orderly, like a well-functioning machine.

My Friends

We came from different countries in Asia, and therefore were able to share our different cultures, and spend many wonderful days together. I learnt a lot from my friends, about cultures, religions, and of course English. My friends Cynthia, Jun, Adelia, Hanif, Shandai, Got, Mac, Nam, and Ani, I hope to see you again, perhaps with your grandson or granddaughter ☺ .

One month is very short, but it has given me so many unforgettable memories. Thanks to the Osaka Prefectural Government and to OFIX for giving me this opportunity. Thanks also to the Shimaoka family. I hope to come back to Japan and see you some day.

Ariunzaya Chinbat (Mongolia)

Zenitaka Corporation

Just a few weeks ago we were in Osaka, Japan. No one would believe that I had a great chance to be in Osaka and get help from OFIX. Because for a still developing country like Mongolia, development in fields such as technology, industrialization, and even architecture are all still dreams. We have a long history but lack the durable foundation. People in Mongolia have a great respect and admiration for Japan. Personally, I used to watch Japanese TV programs and movies when I was a child. My favorite program was called “I Can do By Myself”, which aired on NHK. I used to watch it and try lots of the things introduced. As a teenager I started to watch Japanese dramas such as “Love Generation”, “Under One Roof” (hitotsu yaneno shita), and “Oshin Girl”. In high school I liked watching Japanese science programs, and also sumo wrestling on TV.

Just a few weeks ago, I realized some of my dreams. There were both sweet and sour days, with lots of amazing experiences. It was my first trip abroad. Before I came to Japan I had a few worries. I live with my grandparents, and at the time my grandfather was not well. He could not stand, and could hardly talk. I take care of him along with my grandmother. I love him so much, so leaving him when he was so ill was very difficult for me. Also, I had a bit of a problem with my Guarantor. Even after boarding the plane I was kind of nervous with a spot of travel nausea. But then everything just went away and I was full of joy and calm.

From my very first day in Japan I noticed a difference. The climate was the first thing. It was humid for the first week, and then it became a bit cooler and was just right. So many things were different, such as the greenery, night lights, road materials, direction of traffic, use of space, the quality of things, prices, and food. The first week was a bit of a challenge, and I made quite a few little mistakes. To give you one funny example, in Mongolia every morning I run down five flights of stairs from my home when on my way to school. At first I missed this, but soon I forgot all about it. I also noticed differences in traditions, customs, and way of life.

The only things I was used to were the public telephones. I used them every day to talk to my sister and tell her about the amazing things I had learned that day. Public telephones were to be found everywhere so it was very easy to talk to her.

During the month long program I visited Kyoto, Osaka, Nara, Kobe, Hyogo, and Tokyo. I visited museums, hotels, apartments, temples, shrines, houses, bridges, parks, castles, and shopping areas. Every day was an exciting new start, with new experiences and the gaining of new knowledge. Before I came to

Osaka I made a list of the things I really wanted to do. The list included things like learning how limited spaces are used in Japanese traditional houses, general living conditions, earthquake proof technology, modern building materials, and of course about Ando's buildings, and designing schedules. I used my notebook every day to write down information, and draw sketches of buildings and places I found interesting. This is because my teacher told me there are limits to how much the human brain can remember. Thanks to the notes I made I am now able to read it and remember vividly all the things I saw in Japan that I miss.

The place I most remember is Kyoto. When I was a young girl my father went to Kyoto for several days, and brought us back cute dolls, toy houses, and key chains as souvenirs. So for me Kyoto is the first place in Japan I heard about. When I visited I saw the traditional Japanese housing, which illustrated well the whole process of preservation. They know about history and traditions, so they are able to present this well to visitors. Every building was full of details illustrating Japanese architecture, such as the entrance doors, bridges, roofs, and shaded areas. I was also very impressed by the legislation they have in place to protect the natural surroundings. It is forbidden to build temples, shrines and buildings on the mountain side. This really encouraged me to change my outlook on sustainability between the natural and built environment. The beauty of the temples was astounding. The sheer history of these great wooden structures, and the efforts made to preserve them was truly amazing. In Nanzenji Temple we visited the Hojo Garden, a garden with strong Zen influences. The array of pebbles, rock, grass, trees, gave us a great feeling of contemplation and relaxation. We stayed for a while thinking and meditating.

My host company was Zenitaka Corporation. They were all so kind and gave me a warm welcome. My co-trainee was Ayu Sukma Adelia from Indonesia, a smart girl who helped me express myself, and gave me the confidence to ask about things. Our schedule was very busy, with visits to many different places on the same day. Visits included places such as the longest suspension bridge in the world, the fastest train, an adorable roof garden, beautiful and historic castles, Todaiji Temple with its cute deer, the Hanshin-Awaji earthquake memorial institution, a Rakugo theater, coin factory, aquarium, construction sites, and many other places. All training days at the company were memorable. The design team, managers, volunteer interpreters, and all the other people we worked with were so kind and generous. They always helped answer our questions, and both welcomed and saw us off so nicely.

On the last day of training I met the company president, Mr. Zenitaka. I think he is a very lucky person to have such super colleagues.

Many famous Sumo grand champions are from Mongolia, so many people asked me about them when I first met them. One member of staff at my host company even gave me some sumo related documents,

and that made me so proud of my country and the Mongolian wrestlers. One funny thing throughout the program was my camera. A few days after arriving in Osaka I dropped my camera on the concrete floor. After that I had to shake the camera before it would work, which must have looked strange to everyone.

My host family was so kind to me. When I first met them I was a little worried about the language barrier, but in the end it caused no problems at all. We visited two interesting shrines, and a junior school sports day. The mother of the family was lovely, and we became great friends. She is a very strong woman, taking care of her family and working hard to run the house. Sometimes people say housekeeping is not real work, but those people have no idea what a big job it is. Her small hands can do many things. She likes to draw, knit, and sew. She teaches origami, ikebana, and the tea ceremony. She also loves to travel to foreign countries around the world. I talked to her a lot during those two days in English and Japanese. I also had the chance to learn about and participate in Japanese traditions such as wearing a kimono, the tea ceremony, and Japanese food. The father of the family was a talented engineer, and drove us around with his wife. He couldn't speak English, and I can't speak Japanese, but using the few kanji I know we were able to talk about Mongolia, his driving, and sumo. They came to the farewell party too. The mother gave me a lovely yukata, which I enjoy wearing so much.

During the presentation session I learnt so much from the other trainees. We shared our respective knowledge and ideas pertaining to our home countries. I learnt from their different ways of thinking, methods, and expressions. I was the youngest trainee, and thus felt so lucky to be able to learn from these skilled architects and from Professor Gunter Nitschke. He talked openly about his research in Japan, with specific focus on Kyoto.

I noticed one interesting thing during the presentation session with Kobe Design University. The ten OFIX trainees all talked about traditional architecture or introduced the architecture of their home country. However, the KDU students tended not to talk about traditional architecture. Sometimes I think Japan being an island nation makes it different from other places. The history of Japan shows us that it was closed off from other countries for many years, and developed amazing things such as samurai and geisha. On the other hand, I also heard that Japan is very open to new ideas from other countries. Economic growth and new technologies create a new way of living. This could lead to a loss of tradition in the next few years. Tradition is tradition, tradition is uniqueness. People should transmit traditions and history to the next generations. If people are not aware of such things, they should endeavor to learn about them, and work to preserve them for future generations. It is hard to appreciate traditions without understanding them. If we focus on learning about our history we are able to make informed decisions. This is what I took from the presentation sessions with the Kobe Design University.

A truly great moment for all of us was meeting Ando sensei. We had an opportunity to talk to him and ask many questions. Many people respect him as a grand teacher, and a true example of a real warrior (as my friend says). I feel the same way. I first became aware of Ando san through his Church of Light. It is a fascinating piece of work, designed and built with a limited budget, and a building which brought him huge fame as an architect. The extraordinary reflection of light on the concrete wall and the ceiling implies Jesus as the light of the earth. It is a building I am very interested in but unfortunately we didn't get a chance to visit the church during this visit.

Ando is renowned around the world. During the training days and self-study days I had the chance to visit several of his works. All of them were built using strong geometrical shapes and angles, often using light and water reflections. The use of inner and outer spaces show how deeply thought out the designs are. Feeling, observing, staying, melting into the building, just some of the concepts I experienced when visiting Ando's buildings.

During the final self-study days I went to Tokyo to visit my sister and relatives. I could take the night bus and had an interesting journey to Tokyo. Tokyo is different from Osaka. It is the capital city, so every function of the state is found here. Crowded areas such as the famous Ginza shopping street, the beautiful palace of the Emperor, Tokyo Tower, and all the high rise buildings came as a surprise. I was only there for 2 days, but I managed to visit all the places I wanted to. I went to the Harajuku Protestant church with my sister and teacher who live in Japan. They helped me to understand what the pastor and church committee members were talking about. I learned many things from the building and from those people.

I miss my 9 fellow trainees so much. We spent so much time together, having breakfast together, meeting in the Wi-Fi internet zone, in the hotel corridor, and going shopping together. So we were like a huge brotherhood or big family. I learned not only about architecture but about a variety of Asian cultures and traditions. All are in my heart still now. I miss all of the OFIX staff who helped to take care of us, all the interpreters, and all the Zenitaka staff and host family members. Words cannot express how much I loved spending time with all of you. I would like to say thank you all so much. I hope that someday we will meet again!

Ⅳ. 2010 Asia Youth Symposium on Architectural Interchange Program

This program is held at the Awaji Yumebutai complex, designed by Tadao Ando, and brings together university students from around Asia and Japan majoring in architecture and the arts. The aim is to provide them with an opportunity to exchange ideas, to learn about each others cultures and traditions, and contribute to the development of architecture and the arts.

During the program, there were PowerPoint presentations in English by the trainees and Kobe Design University students about each country, culture, and things they are interesting in. The presentations and discussions which followed helped the students, professors and other attendees to further their appreciation and understanding of each topic. There was also a workshop and night session which aimed to build friendship between the Ando trainees and the KDU students through games and a dinner party. These events were greatly enjoyed by the trainees and students because they offered them a forum to discuss things in a less formal setting than at the presentations and discussions.

This year's 31 participants

・Trainees from Asian countries	10 (5 males, 5 females) from 9countries/regions
・Graduate Students from Kobe Design University	11 (6 males, 5 females)
・Professors from Kobe Design University	6
・Ando Tadao Architect Office staff	2
・OFIX staff	2
・OFIX observer	1

【Dates and Schedule】

Friday October 1st		**Saturday October 2nd**	
10:00	Campus tour	10:30	Presentation by trainees and KDU students 3 KDU students(5minutes/per person) 3 Trainees(5minutes/per person) Q&A 15 minutes/per group in 3
11:00	Welcome reception		
12:20	Workshop	12:00	Lunch
14:00	Presentation by trainees and KDU students 5 KDU students(5 minutes/per person) 5 Trainees(5 minutes/per person) Q&A 15 minutes/per group in 3	13:00	Presentation by trainees and KDU students 1 KDU student (5minutes/per person) 2 Trainees(5minutes/per person) Q&A 15 minutes/per group in 3
16:00	30 minutes break	13:30	General comments by Prof. Kodama and Prof. Nitschke
16:30	Leave for Awaji Island by a bus		
17:00	Awaji service area tour	14:00	Awajiyumebutai tour(by Ando Tadao Architect Office staff)
18:00	Check in at Westin Awaji Hotel	16:00	Honpukuji Temple tour
18:30	Dinner reception （International Reception Hall）	16:50	Leave for KDU (Trainees and OFIX staff return to Osaka)
20:00	Night session（International Hall room 302）	17:30	Farewell speech by KDU
22:00	Close of day one	18:00	Close of Program

2010 Asia Youth Symposium on Archtectural Interchange Program

Kobe Design University

	Name	Country	Gender	Diploma
1	Nozomi Minamino	Japan	M	Master's
2	Velozo De Souza Janayna	Barazil	F	Master's
3	Moreira Gabriel Strzalkowski	Barazil	M	Master's
4	Natali Herzovich Lorberbaum	Argentina	F	Master's
5	Saori Baba	Japan	F	Master's
6	Taiki Fujimaki	Japan	M	Master's
7	Yang Yen Ni	Japan	F	Master's
8	Takaaki Shimada	Argentina	M	Master's
9	Kuniaki Ogura	Lebanon	M	Master's
10	Yuji Yoshimura	Brazil	M	Master's
11	Bruna Bajramovic	Bosnia	F	Master's

Trainees

	Name	ountry/Regic	Gender	Degree
1	Cynthia Chun-yu Hsieh	Taiwan	F	Doctor's
2	Jung Sowon	Korea	F	Bachelor's
3	Ayu Sukma Adelia	Indonesia	F	Bachelor's
4	Muhammad Hanif Wicaksono	Indonesia	M	Architect
5	Darshana Shanthapriya Vithanage	Sri Lanka	M	Doctor's
6	Worawut Matthayan	Thailand	M	Architect
7	Makwana Nirav Arvindbhai	India	M	Doctor's
8	Namrata Maharjan	Nepal	F	Bachelor's
9	Yao Ming Dong	China	M	Architect
10	Ariunzaya Chinbat	Mongolia	F	Bachelor's

Ⅴ　付録　　Annex

1. 2010 年度研修生　2010Trainees

Taiwan　台　湾	
	Cynthia Chun-yu Hsieh シンシア　チョエン　ユ　シエ (謝淳鈺) National Chiao Tung University 国立交通大学 Host Company 受入先:　Obayashi Corporation　大林組
Korea　韓　国	
	**Jung Sowon** **ジョン　ソワン (鄭召婉)** Inje University 仁済大学 Host Company 受入先:　Daiwa House Industry　大和ハウス工業
Indonesia　インドネシア	
	**Ayu Sukma Adelia** **アユ　スクマ　アデリア** Udayana University ウダヤナ大学 Host Company 受入先:　Zenitaka Corporation　錢高組
	**Muhammad Hanif Wicaksono** **ムハンマド　ハニフ　ウィチャクソノ** Catalyst Regeneration ltd.UK （有）カタリストリジェネレイション Host Company 受入先:　Takenaka Corporation　竹中工務店
Sri Lanka　スリランカ	
	**Darshana Shanthapriya Vithanage** **ダルシャナ　シャンタプリア　ヴィターナゲ** University of Peradeniya　Lego International ペラデニヤ大学　レゴインターナショナル Host Company 受入先:　Daiwa House Industry　大和ハウス工業

Thailand　タ　イ

Worawut Matthayan
ウォラウット　マッタヤン

Kasetsart University　Dreamland Property
カセットサート大学　㈱ドリームランドプロパティ

Host Company 受入先:　Obayashi Corporation　大林組

India　インド

Makwana Nirav Arvindbhai
マクワナ　ニラブ　アルビンバイ

Center for Environmental Planning & Technology
CEPT 大学

Host Company 受入先:　Takenaka Corporation　竹中工務店

Nepal　ネパール

Namrata Maharjan
ナムラタ　マハージャン

Tribhuvan University
トリブバン大学

Host Company 受入先:　Daiwa House Industry　大和ハウス工業

China　中　国

Yao Ming Dong
ヤオ　ミン　ドン（姚鸣东）

Shanghai Construction Design & Reseach Institute co. Ltd.
（有）上海国際建築設計研究協会

Host Company 受入先:　Takenaka Corporation　竹中工務店

Mongolia　モンゴル

Ariunzaya Chinbat
アリウンザヤ　チンバット

Mongolian University of Science and Technology
国立モンゴル科学技術大学

Host Company 受入先:　Zenitaka Corporation　錢高組

2. Presentation Report

New Starategies for Green Building in Taiwan

A Case Study of Green Magic School

Cynthia Chun -yu Hsieh (Taiwan)

Introduction

Recently, the damage of environment by human beings has become more and more serious. It often occurs sevents such as global warming, acid rain, forest damage, and ozone depletion. Therefore, the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) in 1980 firstly brought out a manifesto named “Sustainable development” which resulted a boom of environmental protection. In fact, the biggest killer of our surrounding is the construction. There is over 40% of CO_2 Emission in the world produced by architecture and the building materials. In Taiwan, the CO_2 Emission produced by architectural industry accounts for 28.8% of total including 9.31% of building materials, 11.88% of residence using, 1.49% of construction transportation and 5.94% of commerce. It is very emergent to plan a policy of green building in order to conserve sustainable environment. However, contemporary green building concept originates from the Europe and the United States. These green building technologies from cold climate regions in West are not necessarily suitable for tropical and subtropical countries. Taiwan is located within the Sub-Tropical Climate zone. We need our own green building technologies.

As a result, Taiwan government started to carry out the Green Building assessment system specifically for Taiwan area from 1999 till now. There are nine indicators of green building used in Taiwan. 1. Biological diversity。2. Greenery。3. Soil Water Content。4. Daily Energy conserving。5. CO_2 Emission Reduction。6. Waste Reduction。7. Indoor Environment。8. Water Resource。8. Sewage and Garbage Improvement。[1]

The background of green magic school

Here comes a very good example of green house which is qualified in the nine indicators as stated above. Located at the NCKU Campus in the south of Taiwan, the Green Magic School will have three levels above ground and one level underground, housing an international conference hall. NCKU Green Magic School was awarded by the Architecture and Building Research Institute of the Ministry of the Interior as a "Diamond Level Candidate for Green Building Labeling" and is going to obtain "Platinum Certification for Green Building" from the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design of US Green Building Council. The NCKU Green Magic School is slated to use "adequate techniques", instead of "expensive techniques", to achieve "quadruple benefit" with the challengeable aims to save 50% energy, to conserve 30% water, to reduce 30% carbon emission as well as for a utilization expectancy of one hundred year

Fig.1 The green magic school: percepective, exterior and interior (under construction)

Four new strategies

In the case of building a sustainable architecture to save energy, conserve water and reduce carbon emission, the design team of Magic School have to raise some new strategies. The design team claims a manifesto "good concept is beter than high Technology". They believe high technology is definitely not the cure-all that will save the Earth. The most local and simple technologies are often the best green-building technologies. After a series of serious consideration, the four finalized strategies are less glass, lighting conserving, ventilation and green materials.

Less glass

Glass is the genesis of contemporary architecture, but it's also a bigger killer of energy. In tropical and subtropical regions especially, glass curtain wall designs really waste energy. In consequence, there is only a quoter of glass in the outside wall of the green magic school. It keeps adequate ventilation and lighting but and low solar heat. As long as using glass carefully, this building can save energy waste by 11% in comparison with general buildings.

Fig.2 The facade of green magic school

Lighting conserving

Besides using less glass to lower the solar heat, lighting conserving is the second stratigies to keep cooling inside. The design team uses Cold Cathode Fluorescent Lamp, Metal Halide Lamp and the reflecting ceiling design, that can saving energy about 20% in comparison with traditional ceiling design.

Ventilation

Limited to the ventilation route and using function most of the large-scale indoor space will choose to utilize the air-conditioning system to solve the condition of ventilation and air exchanging. If it can be considered

seriously at the first planning, there might be great benefits for environmental comfortableness and energy conservation. The design team thinks about learning from aboriginal house which is Paiwan Tribe's slabstone houses.

According to Professor Hsien-Te Lin(2010), the many examples in the world of native and local architecture are mankind's most precious wisdom and green building's most valuable fountainhead.[3] The slabstone houses can resist fire and earthquakes and also be able to breathe. Namely, they are houses that are alive. The way of building this kind of house is stacking slabstone layer by layer which mimicksed the scales of snake. The skin of slabstone houses including the roof and facade is not airtight. Consequently, the wind will flow through the gaps among the stone wall, wood structure and roof, so the ventilation and the cooling is very suitable for human living. During the summer when it's really hot outside, it is very cool inside. In the winder it can get very cold outside but inside it's quite warm. The magic school design team runs some experiments to prove the statement above. They got the data as following. In the summer, outdoor temperatures are over 30˚C. But the indoors of slabstone houses, temperatures stay within a 20-24 degree range at different heights, and the ceiling is only 25 degree. But in infrared camera used to measure the roof's heat at the same time found the roof's surface temperature to be as high as 60 degrees.

Fig.3 Paiwan Tribe's slabstone houses which can breathe

Applying the concept of slabstone houses to the green magic school, the design team trys to create nature ventilation by a passive solar chimney. When the outdoor temperature is lower than 29˚C, the cool air will be inhaled into interior by special airway. The heated-rising air caused by sun will pump the indoor air out to exterior through the chimney. As a result, the application of passive solar chimney can shut off the air-conditioner automatically when outside temperature is lower than at 28˚C. Comparing to the traditional design which consumes 42032kWh the application of the passive solar chimney can decrease the energy consumption to 32515 kWh. The energy consumption of the air-conditioner reduces about 25 6% per year.[4]

Fig.4 the application of passive solar chimney can create nature ventilation

Green Material

Professor Lin have claimed that the most stunning point of this green building is that they use 100% of green construction materials. For example, firstly, the Portland blast-furnace slag cement, donated by China Steel Corp. in Kaohsiung City, Taiwan, can reduce the cement utilization by 30% as well as cut carbon emission by 10%. It can increase the solidity strength of concrete by 40%. Secondly, the light-weight ceramsite made by mud clay dredged from nearby reservoirs can be used for partition walls and ground soils on rooftop garden, so that the structural load can be lessened and the life duration of reservoirs can be extended as well as the water usage of rooftop garden could be significantly reduced because of the intrinsic porous structures in the ceramsite which could retain more water. This new material can reduce waste and at the same time extend the life of reservoirs.[5]

Conclusion

From what has been discussed above, there are three points can be concluded through the case study of Green Magic School. First of all, a proper Green Building assessment system is needed, which is specific for tropical region instead of a copy from the Western. Secondly, sustainable environment is not just a manifesto. Architects have to put more and more efforts on this issues and establish this idea in practice. Thirdly, it is not good to rely on high technology always. Nature and the ancient constructing methods are our wisdom teachers. In this case clearly, Paiwan Tribe's slabstone houses solve the most difficult problem of ventilation. If all architects can remember the idea of reducing the environmental detriment during construction, than the original beauty of our island will be preserved. Finally, a sustainable global environment will be coming soon.

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Renewal Preservation in a Sustainable Global Environment
Introduction of Built Examples in South-Korea

Jung Sowon (Korea)

SEONYUDO ISLAND

RETURN OF THE FORGETTEN LAND

In The world, spouted enormous information, “Identity” word makes the conversation topic. There are various developments with preservation and sustenance each nation. Then, what is the most Korean style? It can be situated some agendas; The renewal of urban traditional housing; Han-Ok in Apartments as look like matchboxes which lived half the people, old-dwelling fashioned reinterpretation and so on. However, the things already mentioned are mostly creation in a broken than kept a natural form.

That’s why it is a reason why I inform the first ecological park with building structure recycling.

Once upon a time, Seonyudo Island had a small peak and picturesque, jagged cliffs. This beautiful setting inspired wandering Confucian gentleman scholars (*seonbi)*, who came here during the Joseon Dynasty to paint and compose poetry.

But in a dramatic shift of fortune, this small island on the west side of the Han River had its mountain and cliffs removed during the Japanese occupation of Korea, and in 1978, it became the site of a sewage treatment plant. Twenty-three years later, the plant was shut down, and after two years of planning and restoration, Seonyudo was transformed into a gorgeous, eco-consciousness park that opened in 2003.

The 110,000-square-meter Seonyudo Island was designed with the concept which is the picture drawn by Jungseon.

Described by the Seoul Metropolitan Government as a "postmodern space," the award-winning park harmoniously combines the organic with the industrial by preserving the former treatment plant's structures and integrating them into a series of gardens. Water is the island's principle theme.

For example, bygone settling basins for water treatment chemicals are now home to small fish and many species of aquatic plants that naturally purify water.

In a large, recessed area, rows of 15-foot tall supporting columns are wrapped in vines. These columns used to support a reservoir's concrete slab roof, but today they stand roofless on a bed of small, smooth rocks.

Nearby, there's also a large hot-house chock full of plants with small, medium and large streams of water flowing all around. Besides the gardens, a maze-like series of paths and bridges connects the park's other components, including the Han River History Museum, a 200-seat amphitheater, a greenhouse and the modest Cafeteria Naru, which offers snacks and a great view of the river below.

Most visitors reach it via an elegant 468-meter footbridge, nicknamed the *Mujigae-dari*, or the Rainbow Bridge. It connects Seonyoudo Island with the south shore of the Han River and it is gift from France.

Eco-consciousness is a popular buzzword around Seoul these days. A couple of years back the city unveiled an ambitious 30-year " Han River Renaissance Master Plan." A kiosk near Seonyudo Park's entrance promoted the city's environmental strategic plan for the Han River and the metropolis that surrounds it. Seonyudo is a great start.

RENEWAL AND PRESERVATION IN SUSTAINABLE GLOBALENVIRONTMENT

Saving Bali from Degradation

Ayu Sukma Adelia (Indonesia)

The word "Sustainable Development" appears when the world began to realize that environmental problems associated with social problems (poverty). Conferences UNCED (Earth Summit) for the first time, bring awareness to the world and then gave birth to the concept of "Sustainable Development" which is defined as "**development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs**." This concept was created to bring together two issues that were previously considered contradictory, they are economic development and environmental conservation, by balancing the needs of social, environmental, and economic. Then in the following years, several conferences also discuss Sustainable Development, among others, such as the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa in 2002.

Developing countries is the most widely criticized by various circles. Developing countries still have not managed to be assessed applying the principles of Sustainable Development. This is because the government still placed priority on development oriented solely for economic development that serves the interests of capital and ignores the environmental and social interests of the wider public. Indonesia as one of the developing countries, was not immune from these problems. Indonesia has experienced economic failure that has made Indonesia fell into a prolonged economic crisis.

Renewing Bali

Bali is one of the famous island not only in Indonesia but also around the world. Bali famous for its natural charm and culture that is based on a strong belief in religion, and entrenched in society, make Bali as one of the best spiritual destination in the world.

Being one of the world tourist destination, not only provide exceptional living for the people of Bali, the lack of public awareness of the importance of preserving nature, making Bali now face the complex problems of environmental degradation. Uncontrolled development, environmental destruction, dams are not good habits such as the habit of throwing garbage in the river, is a problem that is very dangerous for the natural beauty of Bali. This, due to the lack of public awareness and knowledge of the danger.

Fortunately, some parties such as environmental experts, architects, cultural, and responsive government also will issue. Many efforts have been made to restore and preserve the nature of Bali, in order to continue to grow but by keeping them for future generations, in accordance with the principles of sustainable development.

Bali reorganized assisted by the government with various regulations, especially regarding development control regulations to the provisions of the building should be built to conform with the character of the

Balinese culture so typical of Bali hoped would never be lost. Such provisions, among others, set the display problems of the building, where every building is built to use a **pyramid roof** (which is one of the principles of traditional Balinese buildings).

Pyramid roof

As well as any building must comply with building height limits, 15 meters. In addition, no less crucial is about environment conservation. Bali has a clear regulation regarding environmental / building worthy of conservation, to how to guide their implementation. Related parties not only governments, but also aided by organizations such as NGOs and experts as well as environmental specialists, cultural, and also an architect.

Talking about conservation, as written in "The Burra Charter for the Conservation of the Place of Cultural Significance" in 1981, mentioned that conservation is the umbrella term of all conservation activities. Preservation, restoration, reconstruction, revitalization, demolition are some activities that are classified as conservation.

Balinese social life is basically dependent on the culture and tourism, and therefore in Bali recently has much effort to retain all the potential of culture, which is also associated with nature, tradition, religion and social life. Is not an easy business to be able to preserve the Balinese in the middle of the number of foreign cultural influence intake. Some areas in Bali, such as in the Kuta area, some areas were uncontrolled development, for economic reasons and capital interests take precedence, so it is visible degradation of culture in the region.

Kuta, as one of the most famous tourists destination in Bali

However, elsewhere, would be somehow different. Several important sites in Bali which has historical and cultural value, still remain intact and continue endeavored to keep its sustain. Only a few historic sites slowly being abandoned and forgotten by the lack of government attention to the sustainability of these places. Seeing the problem, take out an idea to renew the area, by way of revitalization. In accordance with the guidelines issued by the revitalization of the local government area, revitalization can be done in the area that was left for dead because of physical conditions and inadequate of infrastructure already with the dynamic development of this adult life, so that people do not care about the area, left to go to the town area which is considered more advanced. Very regrettably, some important sites that should be maintained and cared even more neglected and of course this can not continue to be left.

Many parties have been aware of this situation, and together with the government, began to repair and renew these critical sites, in order not to lose and especially to be able to live again. An idea that is considering sustainability, so that in later days, this place will continue to be maintained. As happened in the Puri Klungkung and the center of the Klungkung City Point, Semarapura, Bali. Puri Klungkung, past is an area with a lot of historical records and also contains a high cultural value. At the time, Puri Klungkung is the largest kingdom in Bali, who also had become the administrative center of Bali, so once the area is very developed. Unfortunately, the kingdom was destroyed by the Dutch (colonial period) in the Puputan War in 1908. Now only a few parts of the kingdom was left and that is not well maintained, even his story rarely heard.

This is truly alarming, until finally came the idea of a community organization Semarapura, Semarapura Cultural Heritage Trust (SCHT) supported by the government, to revive the region. This is also supported by European Union especially for the study of this project.

A part of Puri Klungkung, named Kerta Gosa, which is left and still exist until now. The picture from the past, taken around year 1920s (left) and Kerta Gosa at the present time, which is a part of the conservation project (right).

The plan, in this region will be some conservation activities, including preservation, rehabilitation, reconstruction, and revitalization. The concept is pursued as much as possible to build the "City of Tells". 2,54 ha area will be revitalized by this project. History as reflected by the presence of buildings and environmental situation improved and raised again, so that everyone who came to visit both local tourists,

especially the younger generation, and foreign tourists can understand the history of this kingdom, which is also an important part of Balinese history. Things that are done among others by seeking documentation and information about how the original condition in the past in order to restore the shape space that has been destroyed, to revitalize the area with emphasis on function and quality of the region, reform of public facilities, to enhance visual quality, ecological, and economy, and the latter by providing guidance to the community that will be involved in the planning process and this revitalization of Puri Klungkung, so this effort can be expected to a sustainability experience.

Among the skepticism many people over the inability of developing countries in implementing sustainable concepts, Bali remains optimistic. By doing some kind of project on conservation projects like this Klungkung City Revitalitation Project, not simply a preservation but how to create a sustainability. For that, not only preserved the relics of historic, but also the surrounding environment, not just to rebuild the lost history, but also revitalized the atmosphere of the past which have now been lost, not only to restore the identity of an almost forgotten to the public but also provide awareness, knowledge, habits, and also a better livelihood, especially for the younger generation.

Project Klungkung City not the only preservation and revitalization project in Bali, some also have implemented similar projects in several areas, including Port in the Singaraja, North Bali, as well as Pura Taman Ayun in Mengwi area, which is still in the stage of implementation.

Taman Ayun Temple at Mengwi (left).
Port at Singaraja City, Buleleng, North of Bal (right).

Conservating Balinese Cultural Heritage

In principle, the government was the one who plays an important role on the sustainability of the cultural life of Bali. Fortunately, the government of Bali is also quick to respond to problem occur so that more damage can be minimized. Bali Government has issued clear boundaries regarding the conservation of cultural heritage, especially regarding to the guidelines to do it, so that all activities connected with it remained on track and indeed a positive impact on society.

In accordance with government regulations, conservation of cultural heritage (including architectural buildings, area, arts, languages, etc.) as a media tool for cultural exchange between domestic and international tourists with the local community, and understanding of the cultural heritage of local communities should be a priority.

Bali tourism depends heavily on life, so the tourism aspect also becomes the main consideration for the government. In the event of a conflict of interest between the tourists on the one hand with local communities on the other hand, the management of cultural resources must be done in a sustainable manner for the benefit of present and next generation that will come. Local and indigenous communities should be involved in conservation and tourism planning, conservation and tourism as well as it should, benefit the local community.

Reconstruction of Ngibikan Village, Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Muhammad Hanif Wicaksono (Indonesia)

On 27 May 2006, an earthquake with a magnitude of 6.3 occurred in the Indian Ocean were hardly affected the city of Jogjakarta, Central Java – Indonesia. Two aftershocks, measured at 4.8 and 4.6, occurred between 4 and 6 hours later.

The quake approximately caused 5,782 deaths, while 36,299 people were injured, 135,000 houses damaged, and an estimated 1.5 million left homeless, 3,580 of those deaths and more than 1,892 injuries occurred in the area of Bantul, while 1,668 others died in villages in the southern parts of Klaten district. Around five million people live within 50 km of the epicenter.

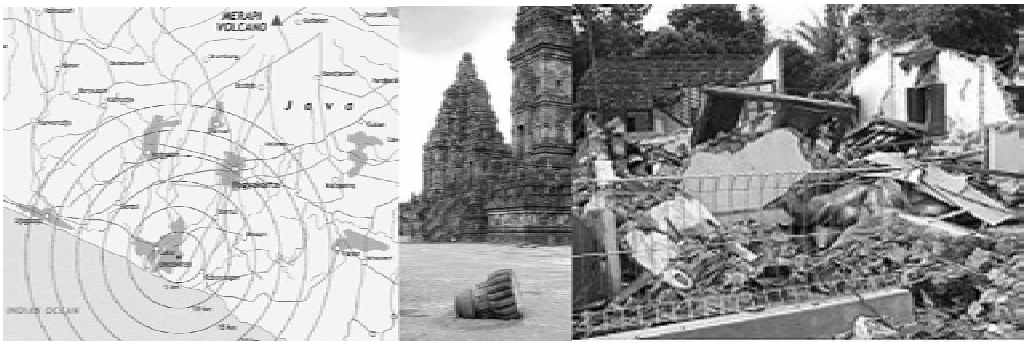


Image: (From left to right); [1] Jogjakarta Earthquake Epicenter, [2] One of the fallen stone pinnacle from one of damaged temples in Prambanan temple, [3] Klaten collapsed houses

The earthquake's shallow depth was a major factor, but the scale of the damage was made worse by failure to meet safe building standards and employ basic earthquake-resistant construction methods. Most homes in the area were built with low-quality materials without structural frames and reinforcing pillars. Many deaths and injuries occurred when buildings and walls collapsed.

The impact caused by the earthquake not only caused damage, but also cause trauma for many people who experience it. Therefore, settlement areas damaged by the earthquake reconstruction require not just build physical, but can also rebuild the "life" in it.

The government was slow to implement assistance in reconstructing private houses, leading many homeowners to repair or rebuild their homes either by themselves or with community help. Reconstruction in some areas was aided by relief agencies.

In Ngibikan village; where no formal educational backgrounds in building, many of the earthquake victims contribute to rebuild their villages that were destroyed by the earthquake. With spirit of togetherness to rise up and bring back their daily lives. Ngibikan Village community participation in post-earthquake settlement construction gives a lesson in overcoming the problem of rehabilitation and reconstruction post- earthquake settlements. Villagers rebuilt their homes with extremely limited resources, using simple affordable materials. They turned to traditional materials, such as bamboo, because of the damage inflicted by collapsing brick walls.

The contribution of Jogyakarta based architect Eko Prawoto, an example of a new generation of architects living in the developing countries who struggle improve the living conditions of the common people. Through using locally sourced and often recycled materials his designs are not only environmentally sensitive but also reduce building costs so that builders' pay can be maximized.

Prawoto has researched earthquake resistant buildings made from materials such as bamboo, straw and

coconut wood and is working to reintroduce these to the general public. Prawoto's buildings are usually more modest in scale and therefore require less specialist training making them more suitable for self-building, a quality that has allowed Prawoto to use his expertise in the reconstruction efforts following the 2006 earthquake. He has helped and mobilizes villagers to rebuild their homes as earthquake resistant structures as cheaply as possible, and before the slow handout of governmental assistance for which not all can wait.

Image: (From left to right); [1] Ngibikan village before earthquake, [2] Ngibikan village after earthquake.

With financial assistance from a local newspaper fundraising, and design input from Eko Prawoto, the villagers of Ngibikan, led by community leader Maryono, reconstructed 65 homes in less than 90 days. The new homes are based on a vernacular building type, the "limasan" house with innovative modifications to keep the wooden structures lightweight but at the same time resistant to future earthquakes. The community rebuilt the physical fabric of their environment which in turn helped to rebuild the 'gotong royong' or togetherness of this agrarian village.

As such, the Ngibikan village reconstruction provides an alternative model for a post-disaster reconstruction project that demonstrates the enormous positive impact of a grassroots rebuilding effort.

Stages of works:

1. **Community Discussion**
   Mr Maryono as the community leader, understand the situation that the citizens in refugee camps should be immediately return to their homes. Mr. Maryono invites the residents to have discussion that the reconstruction should be built independently. Mr. Maryono received a very positive response from the community. Points of the issue are:
   - Rapid and simple method of construction.
   - Costs effective construction.
   - Improvement on public facilities which previously not meet the standard.
   - Earthquake-resistant structure to reduce trauma.
   - A healthy house design.
   - Community participation in reconstruction in accordance with each group expertise.

Image: Mr. EkoPrawoto (architect), Mr. Maryono (community leader), and the community discussing the reconstruction strategy.

2. Planning

Eko Prawoto adopts the citizen's desires with design outputs as follows:

- Utilizing the former material remains.
- Using simple wooden lightweight structures which have earthquake resistance.
- New structure based on the design of the traditional 'limasan' houses, traditional Java roof style that symbolize local identity and the spirit of recovery.
- Create a typical plan and main structure, but customized facade finishing.

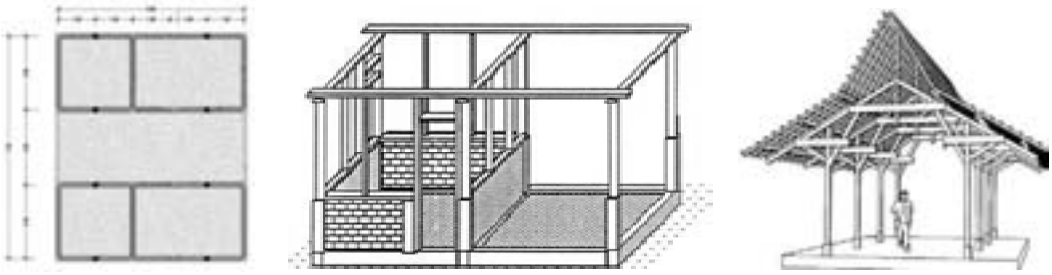


Image: (From left to right); [1] Plan, [2] Main structure, [3] Main structure with roof.

3. Task Grouping

The community grouped with a working group as follows:

- Land preparation works.
- Building foundation works.
- Wooden structure works.
- Wall installation and finishing works.

Image: Community participation in building process.

4. **On Site Implementation**
   The residents perform the stages of work in accordance with the sequence of technical work in planning.

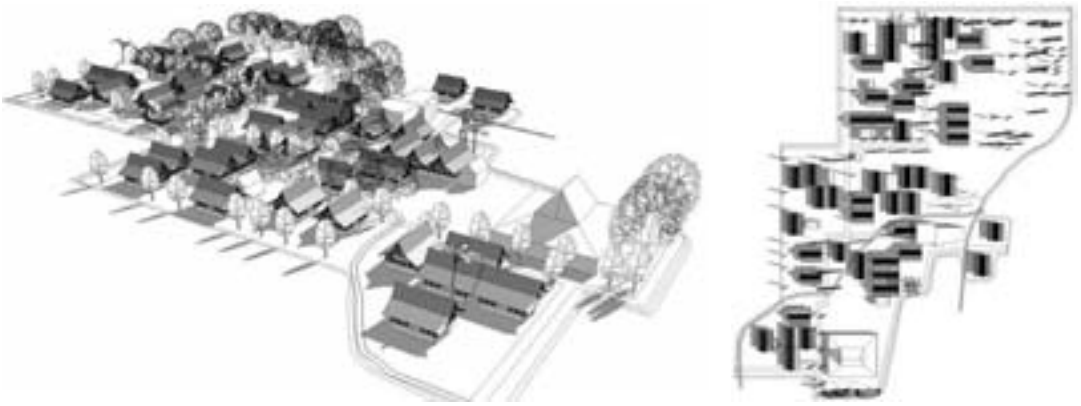


Image: Ngibikan village after reconstruction.

Evaluation:
Community life has been slowly recovering. This recovery process noted several things:

- Fast reconstruction; 65 homes reconstructed in less than 90 days.
- Innovative structure modifications resistant to future earthquakes.
- The community rebuilt the physical fabric of their environment which in turn helped to rebuild the 'gotong royong' or togetherness of this agrarian village.
- The communities which are fully involved to rebuild their homes and satisfied with the result.
- Village master plan became more ordered.
- The houses having unique character with the same building typology.
- Orientation of the building facing the street for easy self-rescue in case of earthquake.
- Path expansion creates better accessibility.
- Grant from the newspaper fundraising still remaining and distributed to the other village that still need help.
- Provides an alternative model for a post-disaster reconstruction project that demonstrates the enormous positive impact of a grassroots rebuilding effort.

Image: Present condition.

In 2010, Mr. Eko Prawoto, as architect in charge and Mr. Maryono, initiator during the reconstruction process in 2006, has been nominated for Aga Khan Award 2010 for his contribution to the society.

“Renewal and Preservation in a Sustainable Global Environment”
Example from Sri Lanka

Vithanage Darshana Shanthapriya (Sri Lanka)

There are numerous definitions of sustainability. Many are based on the three-pillar model: a project is considered sustainable when it responds equally to economic, ecological, and social factors – which often can be measured only subjectively – and brings these into lasting balance.

Balance. That sounds desirable. But we all know that it is often very difficult to achieve balance in practice; we are usually forced to weigh and trade off various interests. But even then we can produce notable achievements, certain aspects of which might even be exemplary. In this report it presents a new clothing factory at Thulhiriya in Sri Lanka, the production site of an international clothing maker. The first phase of this building was finished mid-2008. Few months later design team of this project recognized that this exemplary project also has its weaknesses. For example, one could have covered the entire roof with photovoltaic panels. Columns in the halls could have reduced steel consumption. The aluminum roofing represents a significant amount of gray energy. Perhaps they could have avoided reshaping the pond on the site, and damaging flora and fauna by dredging. One could have done many things differently. But still, the factory is impressive – also in terms of sustainability. As an Architectural designer I have seen uncounted industrial buildings in my lifetime, but no project has impressed me as favorably as this two-story building. Passive cooling reduces energy consumption. A hydroelectric plant supplies 90 percent of the power requirement, and photovoltaic panels cover the rest. Once the final wing is constructed, the factory will give 1,300 people work – in a country beset by tsunami and civil war. Despite limited resources, much has been done with this building to enhance its sustainability profile.

Site description

MAS Fabric Park is located in Thulhiriya, five kilometers from a hub where two important highways intersect. The park possesses well developed infrastructure with roads, all utilities, and a water-treatment plant. The land is zoned into areas for industrial, warehousing, residential, commercial, institutional, and religious uses, and it includes small green zones. The residential zone is planned for 200 people; 80 people live there, 18 of who work at MAS Intimates Thurulie. MAS considered several sites in the industrial park for its new factory. Instead of reusing one of the vacant buildings in the park, the largest of which measures 500,000 square meters, the company built a new structure on an undeveloped site at the northern tip of the park. Deciding whether to build on a Greenfield site or reuse buildings or building sites is a central issue in sustainable construction. Greenfield construction

Site design

The thrust of the site design is to efficiently accommodate the factory and to maximize open space. This was achieved by planning a two-story building with a footprint of only 6,780 square meters, or roughly fifteen percent of the site. The remaining open space was either left undisturbed or planted for erosion control. The pond and the dense woods on the western part of the site were retained. Most large trees on the site were preserved. The building is located near the center of the site, situated in response to the terrain, climate, soil, and hydrology. Natural topography and drainage patterns were preserved as much as possible by situating the building along the contour lines.

The entrance to the site is at the southern tip. Pedestrian and vehicular circulation are segregated at the entrance and routed efficiently. The main road for trucks on the site follows the eastern boundary, leading directly to the loading docks. The employee entrance is just north of the main gate, and includes locker rooms and parking for 25 bicycles. Farther to the northwest is the visitor entrance. Immediately to the west of the entrance are ten parking spaces for cars of visitors and staff. Most of the 800 staff who work at the plant today commute by bus. It can be noted that if all staff were to commute by car, in the U.S. fashion, the site would be a parking lot. All roads, walks, and terraces on the site are paved with cement-stabilized earth instead of sealed pavement. The porous surface reduces runoff and helps recharge the groundwater. Paving covers about ten percent of the site. About 400 trees were planted, doubling the number on the site. Essentially all areas not occupied by the building, pond, or pathways are planted with trees, most of them in the courtyards and in the green belt to the east of the building. The vegetation helps keep the factory cool. Shading of the building and grounds will keep the building an estimated 1 to 2°C cooler when the trees mature and the green canopy spreads. Requirements for watering and maintenance are reduced because endemic and adapted species were selected. Rare, endangered, and medicinal species were planted as well.

Thulhiriya is in the intermediate climate zone of Sri Lanka. The site can host plants from the country's wet zone and dry zone. Species from both zones are present. For example, at the top of the cascade, dry-zone plants thrive in the strong sun. At the base, where water accumulates, wet-zone plants thrive in the moisture. The green roofs of the building are planted with a local grass variety and some medicinal herbs. This flora requires little maintenance. No drop of water that enters the site is lost without

providing some benefit. Green areas are designed to absorb up to 25 millimeters of rain before runoff begins. Erosion is controlled by porous surfaces, dense planting, and, where necessary on steep slopes, stabilized soil. Runoff is channeled to the retention pond, which serves as the primary irrigation source for plants on the site. The pond was dredged and enlarged to increase its irrigation capacity. Native fish species and indigenous water plants were introduced. MAS reports that the number and variety of species on the site has expanded significantly, especially reptiles and birds, including waterfowl. The facility is used during daylight hours only. At night the site is left to nature, and emissions of light and noise are kept low. The image of MAS Intimates Thurulie is that of a factory in a garden paradise, because three quarters of the verdant site remains unbuilt. Except for the untouched forest, the greenery and water are handled primarily as scenery or functional amenities and secondarily as natural habitat. By placing greater emphasis on site ecology, the environmental impact of this model green factory could be further reduced.

The pond is designed primarily for retention of irrigation water, decorated with islands and a footbridge, and designed for visitors to walk around it. The trails could be closed, and the bridge removed to prevent human intrusion into the biotope. Much of the bank is unnaturally steep and devoid of typical flora; nature is a perfect guide for appropriate slopes and variegated planting. The fence around the site prevents many animals, particularly mammals, from entering the site, foraging, or reaching the pond; it could be opened to allow passage and connect isolated habitats. The field to the east of the building is a monoculture turf dotted with trees – a 3,000-square-meter lawn; it could be developed into valuable habitat if it were designed and planted with nature as the model by adding a diversity of tall grasses, large plants, and shrubs, all allowed to undergo seasonal cycles of blooming, going to seed, and withering, with minimal intervention, otherwise known as “grounds maintenance.” Such improvements would be relatively easy to make at MAS Intimates Thurulie. Exemplary ecological site design could serve to sensitize and educate plant employees, visitors, and a potentially broader audience about design with nature. Such a plan must be part of the mission of a model green factory, especially a Greenfield project that claims for itself such a large piece of land, with a floor-area ratio of 1:4.

Contextual and aesthetic Impact

Sustainable architecture is durable and adaptable. It provides attractive, comfortable, and functional indoor environments. It enhances its surroundings, fitting functionally and aesthetically into its setting, providing culturally valuable indoor and outdoor spaces. MAS Intimates Thurulie offers a pleasant and functional indoor environment that ideally supports lean manufacturing. The building harmonizes with its site; indoor and outdoor spaces are integrated into a green park. Built literally of local soil, furnished and finished with indigenous materials such as bamboo, and incorporating traditional Sri Lankan architectural elements such as courtyards, the building is of and for the locality and culture in which it exists. To economically achieve a comfortable indoor environment, the design responds to its tropical climate with a full array of passive cooling measures and with an energy-efficient mechanical cooling system. The building is a catalyst for the 68-hectare MAS Fabric Park, planned as a mixed-use rural settlement that offers a high-quality environment for working and living.

Construction materials

To reduce the gray energy or embodied energy (energy expended to process and transport materials) in the building, the main walls are made of compressed stabilized-earth block manufactured forty kilometers from the site. The machine-molded blocks are made of local soil, sand, and locally manufactured cement. The large size of the blocks minimizes mortar joints. The walls require no plaster finish; they are simply sealed with varnish on the interior and exterior. In contrast to the low-energy block, most other main materials in the building are conventional materials that embody high amounts of gray energy. Roofing is zinc-aluminum imported from Australia. Windows use imported plate glass and aluminum frames. The building is framed in locally made concrete and steel manufactured from imported billets. Gray energy could have been reduced by reducing structural spans, dividing glazing units into smaller sizes, and using wooden windows instead of aluminum. Floor finishes include polished concrete tile, rendered and cut concrete, tile, and wood. Bamboo is used for window blinds and various forms of sunscreen. Nonhazardous finishes and materials are used throughout the building, ensuring good indoor air quality, which is enhanced by high air-exchange rates. Partitions are gypsum board and tabletops MDF. The design team says that no viable greener alternatives are available in Sri Lanka. Construction was carefully managed to minimize environmental impact. Topsoil was segregated during excavation and reused later. Stabilizing plants, silt traps, and storm water-collection ponds were used to prevent soil erosion during construction. Much of the construction debris was used in the sub-base for paving on the site, and special mechanisms were introduced to recycle construction waste, which reduced the amount of waste that went into landfills.

Worawut Matthayan (Thailand)

The Earth has existed in the solar system for over 5,000 million years and it formed from a large, rotating cloud of interstellar dust and gas that cooled themselves into liquid and then solid form. The earth rotates around the sun which is the heart of all energy and power for mankind and living things on earth. When elements react with the energy, living things appear, making the planet distinguish from other stars in the solar system. Human beings have lived on the earth for over 500,000 years according to the evidence found in Old Stone Age (Paleolithic Period) and built up incessant revolution. However, this planet has been considerably changed during the last 300 years when the rate of plants and animals has been constantly decreasing and being extinct. This is certainly resulted by the industrial revolution in 1700s when the world has altered more rapidly than in Old Stone Age (Paleolithic Period). There are plenty phenomena indicate that our planet is under serious circumstances such as global warming, the hole in Ozone layer, deforested areas, and various kinds of pollution.

In order to identify the problems and establish the precise solutions, unfathomable comprehension of the world environment is essential along the way. The world environment can be categorized into 2 parts as follows;

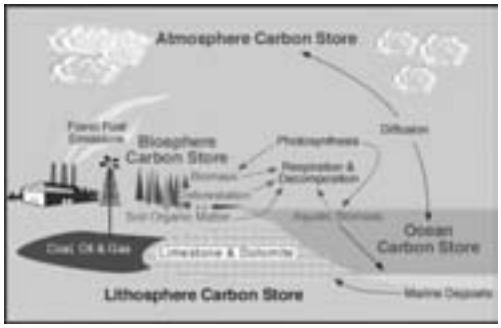
1. Natural Environment comprises of both living things and non-living things including soil, water, wind, fire, minerals, forest, wildlife and human, which maybe take a hundred years or even short time for generation and evolution. Since natural environment is diverse, all the living things must allocate every natural resource properly together; otherwise, every single unit on the earth would be badly affected if any part of the environment gets destroyed because all the environmental components are systematically dependent on one another.

2. Manmade Environment consists of concrete and abstract objects such as cities, communities, buildings, streets, tradition and education which are created in order to make lives convenient, socialized, and civilized.

Indeed, humans always tell apart themselves from the nature even they are a part of it. Humans, at present, try hard to construct novel environment to serve their own needs more than to live with the nature harmoniously.

Ecosystem means is the field of relation between living things and non-living things in the same environmental context and with the systematically dependence.

Ecosystem plays a role as the tool that manages global lives in a balanced and pleasant way. As the ecosystem provides the mechanism for living together, protecting oneself, replacing of shortage, and throwing away waste, the equilibrium in between humans and natural environments can be created if humans appreciate the Ecosystem. This way, of course, help lessen environmental problems. The mechanism of ecological working system composes of the cycle of elements that replenish in every part of the world. The relation between living things to non-living things is shown in the figure.



Picture 1 from : www.physicalgeography.net/fundamentals/9r.html

Humans built their own environment by consuming up natural resources and throwing away wastes including gas especially a great deal of carbon dioxide into the air. Furthermore, forests have been devastated for cities' construction that these natural carbon dioxide-absorbers, trees, become insufficient to help inhale regenerated carbon dioxide causing Greenhouse Effect and following by Global Warming which led to natural disaster such as melting of glaciers, flooding, eroding of coastal areas, occurring of hot wave, spreading of epidemics by carriers, and increasing of ecosystem stress. Moreover, Ozone has been being depleted by some of man-made gas such as Chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) deposited in the air that pulls down UV ray into the earth to cause skin cancer to humans. Nuclear power that is formulated to replace depleted energy is harming people lives and its waste is going to worsen the situation when humans currently cannot find the safe place to abandon it. Insufficient consumption of mankind leads a mammoth loss of natural resources like forest, fuel, plants and wildlife to either living or non-living things in recent century.

Sustainable Architecture

These days, in Thailand, Architectural education in many institutes tries to implant the concept of Sustainable Architecture which is fundamental to embark on sustainable development in the future. Faculty of Architecture, Kasetsart Univeristy highly respects the faculty's philosophy aiming to establish the idea of Green Architecture into students' minds. As the faculty realizes that Green Architecture is the main stream of sustainable development that needs stage by stage operations from immense to diminutive stage respectively. Each stage intimately relates to following stages and has its own mechanism correlating to environmental mechanism that can maintain equilibrium of global environment by following the natural way. Therefore, the following horizontal and vertical integrations must be preceded.

Sustainable Architecture can be defined as architectural mechanism that is consistent to environment and can cooperate between humans' requirements and environmental conditions smoothly for the intention to minimize the negative environmental impact of buildings by enhancing efficiency and moderation in the use of materials, energy, and development space. Providing that Architectural work has been done corresponding to natural mechanism in which natural resources are utilized in the long run, construction materials synthesized from natural components from recycling process are used, ambience in community is concerned, water is effectively consumed and renewed, this construction becomes a masterpiece of sustainable architecture that lessen predicament of the environment.

Principles of Sustainable Architecture

1. Proficient exploitation of energy and alternative energy

2. Efficient consumption of resources

3. Apprehension of Ambience Condition

4. Well-organized utilization of water

5. Preservation of Ecosystem in employed area

6. Awareness of safety and health of the buildings' dwellers

7.Effective integration

Architectural Example correlating to Sustainable Architecture

1. **Samui National Airport**



The stupendous feature of this green architecture is smooth articulation to Cultural Context by making the exceptional architectures with Tropical Vernacular Design including beauty, brightness, sustainable material and design to feature passive design.

2. Monk residence at Buddha Khao Kodom Temple


Sufficiency, sustainability and friendliness for all living things on earth are the consequences that are intentionally generated green architecture for thousand years under Buddhism philosophy. This building represents the trouble-free design and raw materials that lead to calm, ventilation capacity to expel indoor air, and "quality" of interior condition.

These two buildings are granted Asa Green Award from The Association of Siamese Architects Under Royal Patronage under the following considerations;

1. **Intention: Green Design Intention**

Architectural construction signifies the precise intention of the designer or owner of the building in order to demonstrate the sustainable green architecture in 3 aspects: Ecological, Social and Economics, and the overall designs are well harmonized, appropriate, and valuable in the field of architecture**.**

2. **CONTEXT: Community & Cultural Context**

There should be intention to support and never damage physical, historical, social, and cultural context and also clear objective to present community identity & sense of place. There should be development and support of proper practice in open area in the purpose of community advantage. Transportation, at the meantime, should be sustainably developed to connect the district to public utility sources for example providing bicycle parking area, carpool, or mass transportation.

3. EARTH: Sustainable Land Use & Landscape

Any project will be developed with comprehension of physical, biological, and ecological features of the

land and avoiding of building on the land in where rich assortments of environment are occupied. Geographically architectural design can play a large part in conserving initially environmental condition of land, water resources, local corps, and habitat and reproductive areas. The ideas of such sustainable architecture incorporates minimizing of building footprint, reducing discharge rate of the rainfall onto the land surface, preparation of retention pond, controlling of sewage water, and lowering downsides of urban heat island by expanding more green areas.

4. TROPICAL: Tropical Design Solution

It is essential to have consciously architectural design and suitable application in tropical areas such as solar shading, heat protection, wind direction & natural ventilation, thermal comfort, daylighting, and passive cooling**.**

5. COMFORT: Occupant Safety, Health & Comfort

Construction design and management have to provide the occupants with thermal comfort, lighting, visual, and acoustics. Moreover, safe design is also crucial when constructing building including air quality, ergonomics, fire protection, handicap access and universal design.

6. ENERGY: Energy Conservation

Dissipating away of power can be lessened by building design with efficient and sufficient usage of energy such as wall structuring, air conditioning, lighting, and architectural engineering that has crucial process like calculation, measurement and indication of energy conservation comparing with other standards such as OTTV, RTTV, lighting power density, energy consumption, power demand for renewable or alternative energy.

7. WATER: Water Conservation

The design and management of water conservation reduce the amount of pipe water utilization by recycling waste water, using sanitary wares that can save the water, geologically architectural design, using plant that has proper water consumption, never use pipe water on watering plants, retaining rainfall for utilization in the project, trying wastewater treatment on watering plants, or create innovation for water usage.

8. MATERIALS: Building Material & Construction

Building materials and construction technique are important factor to diminish both direct negative environmental impacts such as noise, smoke, dust, hazardous gas and sewage water, and indirect environmental impacts resembling of embody energy and carbon. The architects are concerned for reusing and recycling local materials to create work and community system for sustainable economy.

9. SELF-SUFFICIENCY: Flexibility, Adaptability & Sufficiency

"Right size - Long life - Loose Fit" is one of the most important explanation of green architecture that must be relevant to sufficiently architectural concepts including economy, balance, reason, protection, and moral knowledge. Green architecture must efficiently and economically utilize natural resources, land, and budget, and can lead to timing value that maintains adaptive reuse and flexibility such in a case of resembled building or prefabrication building.

10. FEEDBACK: Post-occupancy Feedback

Assessment of architectural design's outcome and mistake and the use of the building must be employed and exercised as suggestion or case for new generation. Post-occupancy evaluation is a process to explain the cooperation among owner, designer, user, expert, consultant and community representative involving in the construction that help achieve the purpose of green design intention. In addition, commissioning and monitoring will help explain the success, suggestion for the owner and user of the project. There is also knowledge management to educate people through printing works or by sightseeing.

Renewal and Preservation in a Sustainable Global Environment
"Sustainable Urban Community: Auroville, The city-in-The-making."

Makwana Nirav Arvindbhai (India)

1. Introduction

Auroville, a collective experiment dedicated to human unity and international understanding. The city-in-the-making is located on the Coromandel Coast in south India. It draws its inspiration from the vision and work of the renowned Indian seer and spiritual visionary, Sri Aurobindo. His spiritual collaborator, The Mother, founded the township in 1968 and gave its Charter. It attracts people from all over the world to reside there to be a part of the community. The combination of various lifestyle with common interest shows a strong need of an urban community where high living standards with spiritual experience are given more attention. The charter of Auroville is strongly indicating the direction of sustainable development of the community should be adopted in each and every aspect of life. The efforts to follow the charters show clear intention and willingness of people to adapt and implement it. Thus assessing the case of Auroville makes more meaningful sense to understand new trends towards sustainability in Indian context. A community level approach is the first step towards showing sustainable development efforts for holistic global concerns. It is the first level where urban planning issues can be address to start with sustainable community.

2. Sustainability in Community

People themselves should involve in this process and do value to the 'community'. Certain attributes of the shared visions are surprisingly constant: an attractive and green neighborhood which is safe, pollution-free and uncongested; a sense of local community and excellent access to friends and facilities both locally and regionally. There are sharp divides, however, between those who envisage individual pollution-free vehicles and those who imagine cars banned in favor of foot, pedal, bus and tram. There is also the divergence between those who invoke a rural idyll and urbanites who want a vibrant city life. But the coincidence of values is much more striking than the differences. Both village and city people wish for a place, a community where they feel they belong: an attractive, convivial and healthy place that balances privacy with community and local provision with city access. The sustainability talks of human-scale, mixed use and socially diverse communities, providing residents with increased convenience and sense of local identity, while at the same time reducing their ecological footprint. It would provide affordable housing, work opportunities, food production, energy and water conservation as well as self-reliance for its residents in an ecologically aware and sensitive way. The alternative to sprawl is simple and timely: neighborhoods of housing, parks and schools placed within walking distance of shops, civic services, jobs and transit - a modern version of the traditional town. The convenience of the car and the opportunity to walk or use transit can be blended in an

environment with local access for all the daily needs of a diverse community. It is a strategy which could preserve open space, support transit, reduce auto traffic, and create affordable neighborhoods.

3. Ideal Urban Community

The term 'community', has the conventional meanings of 'neighbors' or 'people of a district', or the district itself, a locality which is familiar or has a particular unifying character. From historic towns and cities, communities are neither the stylized neat catchment zones of tradition nor the atomized housing units of the house-builders, but something much more organic: communities blend into each other as part of a wider urban variety. Land use and social character are often much more diversified than new towns. Thus the 'community' is defined as a residential or mixed use area around which people can conveniently walk. Its scale is geared to pedestrian access. New Urban Communities are the care and culture of human beings'. It declares that it is important to learn from the traditional wisdom of city making, and to avoid the errors of modern peripheral urban development. The principles supported emphasize:

- Ecologically responsible development principles consistent with social responsibility and cutting energy use and pollution.
- A pedestrian-dominated public realm to facilitate 'good social life' and provide an attractive human-scale environment.
- Pedestrian, bicycle and public transport networks within the neighborhood and linking to the city as a whole, discouraging automobile use;
- Diversity' of use - housing, work, shopping, civic, cultural and health facilities in a fine textured, compact, low rise urban fabric.
- Architectural identity that is rooted in the collective memory of the region, reflecting characteristics most valued by the local community.
- Heterogeneous social composition, with special attention to the needs of children, elderly and low income groups.
- The active involvement of local communities, forming partnership with local government and business, is seen as central to any strategy for achieving sustainable development.

4. Assessing Auroville Community

The checklist to assess community is partially adopted and partially formed. The study has adopted the checklist developed by Global Eco-village Network, which doesn't show any process on how they conceived the questions and its scoring system.

4.1 Ecological Aspects: Community also has to take initiative of actively planning conservation of dwindling natural resources of the needs of future generation. Water runoff from the community land should be minimized in all ways.

More usage of Eco-Technologies should be promoted and encouraged within. No food production within community, especially very few quantity of organic food is produced for commercial activity (specific restaurants) only. Community should address concept of shared spaces, equipments, tools etc. for energy conservation within the buildings. Community should also have a mass transit to travel longer distances and try to encourage work opportunities within place.

4.2 Social Aspects: community should provide information or training to its members to enhance decision making and mutual empowerment skills. Educational facilities should be available to all age groups; location of the same should be preferable within or in bio region. Health care facilities should be more enhanced to meet the diversity and need of its people.

4.3 Economical Aspect: There has to be a system that moderates the economic inequalities within the members and engage them in local economic co-operations. Economy is the tool for Auroville to become a progressive project for next 20 years. Auroville needs to think about its own production based economy to reduce the dependency on the international grants/ Donation/Aid. Auroville should be open to new ideas of local business/ economy pullers/ development of eco-industries.

4.4 Cultural Aspect: community should endeavor to strengthen its internal (community glue) bonds. The Community Resilience is very poor in the Auroville. The community should be able to respond beneficially and should show its concerns to its members in crisis or in personal problems and marginalized members if needed. Auroville shows its concerns towards conscious living but it should be strengthened in the areas of personal responsibility, personal growth and caring interactions with others.

4.5 Spatial Aspect: community Size and Density factors are most important for Auroville. Group housing with 3-5 storied buildings will add to its sustainability performance.

5. Conclusion:

A set of Design principles have been derived for all the sectors of Sustainable Urban Community, which can form a guideline for spatial planning of the place.

5.1 Ecological Design Principles:

- Community should be able to provide humane built environment which provides them a condition to live harmoniously within the Place.
- Community's natural environment systems and processes should be respected at higher level.

- Community should be a place where its inhabitants can integrate their lifestyle to Environment.
- Community should be able to produced/brought food, an organic and nutritious, for its inhabitants from local or bioregion sources.
- Community should have very less air polluting transportation plan/policy/systems/methods.
- Community should be able to minimize waste generation in any form of its actions.
- Community should have a clean, renewable water supply system through respecting, protecting and conserving of natural water bodies.
- Community should have a system for 'solid waste and waste water' to reused/treated before disposed.
- Community should have Renewable, non-toxic energy sources to heat and power the community.
- Community should have buildings which blend with the nature using natural, bioregional and ecologically sound (renewable, non-toxic) materials and methods of construction.

5.2 Social Design Principles:

- Community place should be able to provide a sense of social stability and dynamism in lifestyle to its inhabitant.
- Community should have spaces and technology which can support and maximize communication, interaction, relationships and productivity.
- Community's talent, skills and other resources should be shared freely within people.
- Community should have unity in diversity for acceptance, inclusivity, justice and transparency to enrich environmental and social experience of place.
- Community should be able to provide opportunities for teaching and learning to all age groups through a variety of educational forms.
- Community should be able to provide options for restoring, maintaining or improving health including natural remedies and alternative health practices.

5.3 Spiritual/Cultural Design Principles:

- Community should be able to provide large scope of artistic and other cultural activities and celebrations through artful living and preservation and sharing of beauty and aesthetic values.
- Community should respect and support for spirituality manifestation in different ways.
- Community should have shared cultural beliefs, values and practices that define and express the uniqueness of it.
- Community should consciously choose and contributes to the creation of a peaceful, loving, sustainable world.

5.4 Economical Design Principles:

- Community should strongly realize its economical growth with its Ecological, Social and Cultural perspectives for its future development.

- Community should majorly relay on its internal/local economy and not on International/national Aid/Donation.
- Community should have non polluting small to large scale industries to generate economy and provide employment to its inhabitants.
- Community should attract and open to new firms/people which lead to further satisfaction of local consumers.
- Community should have strong Steering Committee equipped with talented technical assistance on which, people have trust and faith.
- Community should have its own best economic plans which directly and regularly influence the monthly income of its members.
- Community should have a provision of providing loans and subsidies to community members when it's needed?

5.5 Spatial Planning Principles:

- Community should be fully emphasized to Site condition, Vegetation cover, Natural Drainage Paths and Climatic conditions for its environmental concerns.
- Community should consider existing development and present land ownership equally while developing new areas for future. Transformation in use of building and reuse of same for other purpose is highly appreciated in community's sustainability.
- Community should contain neighborhoods which have a population range size of 400 – 600 persons with the variation of +/- 30%.
- Community should contain dwelling units of whose Typology, Orientation and Construction material and techniques are in respect to climate and environment.
- Community should have well mix of various types of housing. G+2 to G+4 buildings are more sustainable in every aspect. Medium and High density housing is preferable for best sustainable model for community.
- Community should contain hierarchy of well oriented positive open spaces according to standards for public, semi public and private use of inhabitants.
- Community should contain public open spaces which are integrated with adequate public amenities within 10 – 15 minutes of walking distance from residential buildings.
- Community should contain neighborhoods carefully located from each other within walking distance of 10 – 15 minutes with inner areas pedestrianized with cycle path provisions.
- Community should contain neighborhoods carefully designed in its architecture language to give them own identity in character of space and quality of life.
- Community should address safety for all age people; Children and Old age people should be equally emphasized.
- Community should have concepts of common/shared parking facilities. No vehicles should be allowed till the door step of the house unless emergency.

- Community should have hierarchies of road network and eco-public-transport facilities serving each zone equally. Public transport facilities should avail within 10 -15 minutes of walking distance from neighborhood.
- Community should have shopping area, office areas and working areas within 10 -15 minutes of walking distance from neighborhood. 'Walk to Work' and 'Work from Home' concepts will add value to community's sustainability.
- Community should have provisions of Eco-kitchen gardens, waste water treatment, rain water catchment, storage & percolation, decentralized water supply system and waste dumping sites with support of Eco-technologies.

Thus…Considering above principles a recommendation is given for the case of Auroville. This approach is based on author's individual perception to the problems. It may not show all the implications of design principles listed above but tried to cover most of them. The approach may vary from individual to individual but guiding principle should remain same in order to achieve sustainability for Auroville. These principles can be more elaborate and emphasized in detail of Master plan or Perspective plan documents of Auroville.

Renewal and Preservation in Sustainable Global Environment

Namrata Maharjan (Nepal)

Environment is totality of effect of object around us i.e SURROUNDING and global is earth where living is possible i.e favorable place to survive. In common language, global is representation of globe factors such as air, water, land, vegetation etc while taking about renewal and preservation of global environment, its first and foremost topic need to be concerned in order to make a earth as place n space suitable for living.

Today's worlds prime problem is GLOBAL WARMING, which is very serious problem and causing increasing in temperature of atmosphere leading unsuitable human and living creature comfort temperature and also consequential drowning of land portion, melting of snow of Himalayas etc. one of the main reason behind it is people's SELFCENTERED habit and greedy nature. For the sake of own, they deteriorating their surrounding without perceiving , feedback of their actions and the result ,we are facing. It always says that ITS NEVER TOO LATE. We jointly can make an effort to preserve n renewal global environment in sustainable manner. People from any kind of profession can contribute in order to conserve and preserve the earth. For example, a singer can deliver a massage and encourage people to maintain a good physical, social and cultural environment through songs and similarly architect make a effort through the designing procedures. No matter whatever be the persons profession and background its equally important to carry on minor steps that can help to control the global warming such as reusing, recycling, following moral codes, being ethical and being responsible towards society, country and earth. Government of particular country should take action through renewal and preservation of global environment as it is most powerful and upon which development of country depends on. It should never forget that development should always favor the earth's preservation.

Being bit concerned about architectural field, Earth is not only for human beings only, other living creature also deserve to survive in it. So while designing a space, appropriate place has to be segregate for them too, which automatically helps to balance the ECOSYSTEM. As per Nepal's background, traditional designs are still far more outstanding and systematical which followed major principles of design even though they seem minor and they had successful to create the feeling of SENSE OF PLACE through design, use of local craftsmanship, use of local building materials such as timber, clay, stone etc. same as Nepal, countries like Japan and China too have strong traditions which are more environment friendly.

Hence after writing all these, finally I would like to focus and remind that all the national and international level seminar and actions may go to vain until and unless each and every citizen of particular country is self awared and educated as its being truly said that EDUCATION is most powerful and effective weapon which can contribute to bring positive changes in this world, so renewal and preservation in sustainable of global environment its one of the effective way to save our earth.

Introduction of the Conservation and Reuse of Shanghai Neoteric Industry Architecture

Yao Ming Dong (China)

Started from the 1990s, with the adjustment of industrial structure, spatial structure of Shanghai has undergone major changes. Emerging industrial center of gravity transferred to new industrial areas and suburban areas, urban development in the traditional industrial district into a predicament. Huangpu River and Suzhou Creek, were the major transport channels for materials for a long time. The both sides gathered a large number of industrial plant, a major industrial area at that time.

In recent years, with the rapid economic development, and as requirements of international metropolis, Shanghai set off a wave of another round of urban redevelopment. Meanwhile, the real estate sector continued to grow, so the Huangpu River and Suzhou Creek have become excellent real estate treasure lands, numerous waterfront landscape plots have been formed in both sides. By the impact of the two, a large number of industrial buildings have disappeared, many of them of great historical and cultural significance. Fortunately, the current situation has caused the government's attention. Nowadays along the Huangpu River and Suzhou Creek, a group of forward-looking and experimental examples of the old plant transformation have taking place. At Suzhou Creek area, consideration of saving architectural style and reducing costs of construction, architects like to reuse the original structure by using materials tend to have a sense of history like the old brick, old wood, recycled materials etc.

Meanwhile the reuse of old factories alongside Huangpu River, significantly increased awareness of energy saving design and the use of energy-saving technologies

Today let me introduce you two different ways of reuses being undertaken in two areas.

Suzhou Creek case

Suzhou Industrial Park concentrates on converting the old factory building into artist studios to form the Suzhou Creek, the theme of the humanities and cultural environment.

Originally, built for the purpose of industrial productions, these industrial buildings, although some of them are no lack of good design, rarely enter the list of heritage conservation. Not to mention the protection of the whole flock. As an industrial plant, each one building is closely linked with changes in business, especially the historic buildings which have recorded valuable information of business development. Therefore, we believe that protection for industrial buildings, in addition to outstanding individuals, protection for the entire representative plant is also very necessary.

Artists choose the old factory, is just rising in china. Objectively, a huge warehouse space gives a modern artist a very relaxed and creative environment, the effect of large modern paintings size, some how should be attributed to warehouse. Subjectively, the love of "historical traces" building, is the spiritual needs of the artist, it's also of human emotional needs.

A huge old warehouse , has a tremendous sense of history, art find the mystery of space and spirit in the great historical sites, the artist needs a large space to play and show their heart in the mood.the different structure of the old warehouses, modeling different space and the history give art the platform for best play. And internal space can be continuously changed for function demand, especially for arts and cultural venues.

NO.50, Mo gan shan Road is located in Putuo District, Suzhou Creek turns a big corner here .Moganshan Road, first the British Concession, then a Japanese concession, the original plant of NO.50, Mo gan shan Road was built in 1933, is Zhou family industry, changed names for several times, now is called the Shanghai spring urban industrial park. The entire area covers an area of 23,600m^2

From 1938 to 1994, the total construction area over 30,000 m^2, there are many structure forms like brick and wood, brick, steel trusses ect,. This whole section of Moganshan Road, along the Suzhou River, including NO.50, Mo gan shan Road, are witnesses of the national industry, reflecting the structural changes of Shanghai's national industrial building , also reflecting the history and culture of Shanghai for nearly a hundred years.

One corner of NO.50, Mo gan shan Road

September 2002, due to municipal demolition, Suzhou Creek 1131 and the Art Warehouse on West Huaihai Road has disappeared, at the same time, NO.50, Mo gan shan Road, with the settle in of the first dozen artists studios and three galleries, a much larger group of the art plants emerging.

With the move in of the large number of domestic and international contemporary artists studios, galleries, film and television studios, art bars, artists spontaneously converted the new concept to the old plants, so that the vitality of a large space to be continuous, to avoid the consequences of a distorted beyond recognition or disappeared.

The protection of the Suzhou River should be a holistic care. The so-called holistic, not only means the entire watershed management and protection, Also means the restructuring, the revitalization of feeble regional and conversion of historic space to the cultural space

Huangpu River Case

The expo shanghai locates on both sides of Huangpu River which promotes directly a process of urban renewal and transformation of old city area. The expo area dotted with a large number of old industrial buildings and historic buildings which are transformed to exhibition pavilions, theatres and so on to meet the requirement of expo. according to World Expo site master plan, the park's red line area is 5.28km^2, and 38,000,000m^2 industrial plants and houses be included in the scope of protection, in 3.28 km^2 fence area, 25,000,000m^2 of existing industrial buildings are preserved and converted into business hall group, the joint pavilion, the pavilion of urban Future, Leisure Square, These old plants are the witnesses of the urban economic, social and cultural development, with the Expo, re-use the old plant will lead to more in-depth study.

The Main Power House Extension Project, the old main power house originally built in 1985 and consisted of the main plant, the east chimney and coal planks, After transformation, it will be the one of the top five main theme Expo Halls, including " the pavilion of urban Future ", best practice area city case auditorium and the energy center, It is the first three-star green building renovated from an old manufacturing construction in China, It combines many state-of-the-art energy and eco-housing technologies, such as solar panel, wind power generation, water source heat pump, light guiding device, natural ventilation system, green building materials, water recycle system, structural reinforcement technique, LED, and intelligent integration system. It will be the best platform to showcase the application of new energy resources, new technologies and new ideas in green building construction

Perspectives of the pavilion of urban Future

The china state shipbuilding corporation pavilion is reconstructed from an old factory and adds a new structure to the former plant. To some extent the arc structure resembles the keel of ships, which matches well with the use of the pavilion; while to others it may look like bones of dragons, a symbolize for the insisting spirit of China's national industries. The entire shipbuilding process and future ships are displayed in the pavilion. In the pavilion visitors can preview new modes of human civilization, which emphasize roles of shipping, and also experience life in the future "water world."

Perspectives of China State Shipbuilding Corporation Pavilion

Renewable and preservation in a sustainable global environment

Ariunzaya Chinbat (Mongolia)

We live on the earth. Now it's the era of globalization, there become many issues that interlock the countries around the world. Any countries can discard from them. Some of those issues are thoughts toward earth, earth-friendly viewpoint and the global environment. World's population is growing fast, but the capability of earth is going down. From the beginning the earth is created with boundary, scope of the fields and sources.

The whole amount of mineral sources such as oil, coal and ore are reducing. Everything has beginning, flourishing, and ending.

This problem refers to high developed countries, developing countries as us and even underdeveloped countries. Unless now isn't the time, we would face same things one day.

However I am not meteorologist or ecologist I understand that I should contribute my best on this earth where I live and get things that I need and my generation to live long and peaceful on this earth.

First I would like to talk about the concept of sustainable. It is the meaning of the word capable of being sustained. According to the Roman architect Vitruvius a good building should satisfy the three principles of 'firmitatis, utilitatis, venustatis' which translates roughly as –

- Durability - it should stand up robustly and remain in good condition.
- Utility - it should be useful; and function well for the people using it.
- Beauty - it should delight people, and raise their spirits.

For bigger scale which is city, arranged master plan can be used to make residents' comfortable built and natural environment. For the country, right policy helps to beneficial result on people living condition and influence wholly on earth background. To get efficiency from earth long and Eco-friendly activities positively influence its condition.

To make Sustainable environment, we use Architectural sustainable design.

Sustainable design (also denoted as "green design", "eco-design", or "design for environment") is the art of designing physical objects to comply with the principles of economic, social, and ecological sustainability. It is a growing trend within the fields of architecture, landscape architecture, engineering, industrial design, interior design and fashion design.

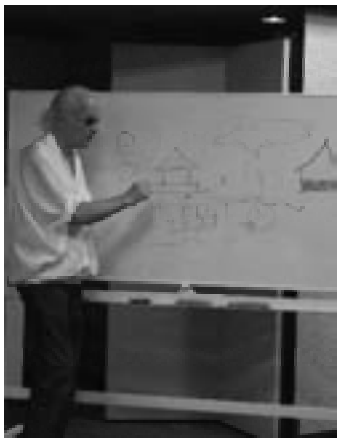
- About Mongolia – general introduction
- Feature and difference from other countries

- Sun radiation, orientation
- Wind direction
- Precipitation/rainfall
- Temperature change
- Geographic altitude
- Desertification
- Warming
- How Mongolian climate influence to sustainable design?
- Gtz-German project
- Energy efficient policy – energy efficient house
- Green area - synthetic grass, lawn, terrace, forestry

3. 研修写真 Photographs

9 月 15 日 15th Spetember
開会式・懇親会
Opening Ceremony&Welcome Party

9 月 16 日 プレゼンテーション＆
ディスカッション
16th September Presentation & Discussion



9 月 20 日 大阪府庁表敬
20th September Courtesy Call to
Osaka Prefectural Government

9 月 20 日 大阪府内視察　日本民家集落博物館、大阪歴史博物館、アクアライナー

20th September Osaka tour Open-Air Museum of old Japanese Farm houses, Osaka Museum of History, Aqua liner

10 月 4 日　安藤忠雄建築研究所表敬

4th October Courtesy call to Tadao Ando Architect & Associates

9 月 25･26 日ホームステイ
25th-26th September Homestay

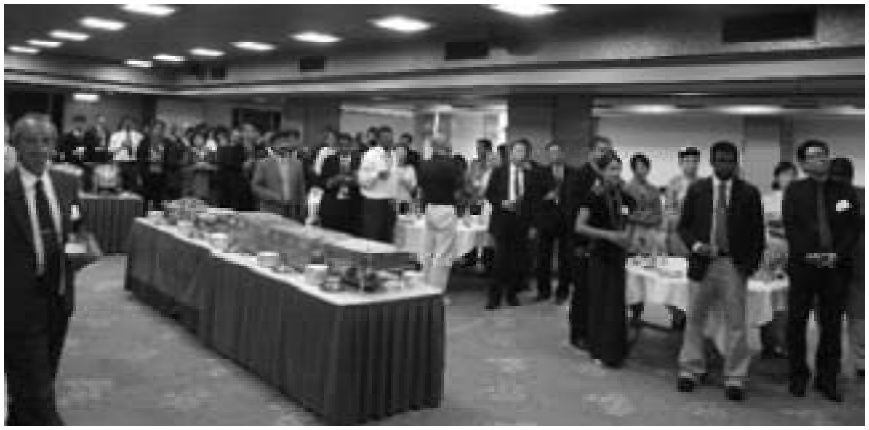
10 月 2 日 2 日 アジア青年･建築交流会議 & 本福寺

1st-2rd October　Asia Youth Symposium on

Architectural Interchange & Water Temple

10 月 9 日 大阪府立狭山池博物館
近つ飛鳥博物館＆司馬遼太郎記念館
9th October Chikatsu Asuka Museum &
Sayamaike Museum &Shibaryotarou Mseum

10 月 12 日 修了式・修了報告会
12th October Closing Ceremony &
Farewell Party



4. 協力企業・関係者

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(All names within each group are listed in alphabetical order.)

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