5. Reports of Events

Technical Tours

Program for Accompanying Persons

Post Conference Tour

Technical Tours

TT-1 Modern Architecture
Wednesday, August 3

About 30 participants joined this tour, which lasted about five hours.

The first visit was the Tokyo Dome, also known as the "BIG EGG", which is the largest air-dome structure in Japan. The participants were interested not only in construction techniques but also the beautiful space inside. Then, after visiting Ochanomizu Square, the group heades for the district of Aoyama. Everyone browsed down wellknown examples of Omotesando Street to the Yoyogi Olympic Stadium, seeing on the way several post modern architecture, Spiral, From First Building, Hanae Mori Building, etc.

The final visit was to the National Gymnasium designed by the reknowned architect, Kenzo Tange.

All participants fully enjoyed seeing a sample of the modern architecture in Japan.

TT-2 Highrise Buildings
Thursday, August 4

About 45 participants joined this tour. The tour visited the construction site of NEC Headquarters Building, and the Shinjuku Center Building, one of the existing skyscrapers in Tokyo. At the construction site, participants learned about the construction engineering of the building now going up and toured the site. At the Shinjuku Center Building, they also learned about the construction engineering of that building by video presentation and enjoyed a panoramic view of Tokyo from the 52nd story of the building.

TT-3 Bay Area Construction
Friday, August 5

The Technical Tour took place on August 5, 1988. The tour was made up of 35 people including 7 ladies. The weather was favorable, and the tour group left the Hotel New Otani at 9:30 am, returning at 9:30 pm completing all the visits as scheduled.

The purpose of this tour was to inspect on site the construction of bridges and submerged tunnels of the largest scale as yet attempted in Japan, and to discuss the design and

construction methodology with engineers from the public authority, and the contractors.

The bridges and the submerged tunnel to be visited constitute the vital links of the Bay Expressway which is to circumscribe the Tokyo Bay Area in a complete circle. A number of structures for this expressway are built on the deep loose subsoil in Tokyo Bay. The expressway provides arteries not only for present-day Tokyo but to any future waterfront additions to Tokyo.

The tour started at the narrow multilevel ramps of an existing part of the Metropolitan Expressway system, viewing the city from under and above, then moved east to the newer circular route along the Arakawa river, passing over the newly complered cable-stayed bridge, the road way of which is "S" shaped in plan due to geographical constraints.

The second stop was at Oi dry dock, where the sections of the tunnels to be submerged were being constructed. Each element measures 10 meters high, 40 meters wide and 130 meters long. Twelve elements were in various stages of construction, which allowed the visitors to study fabrication procedures.

The group found themselves under the gigantic Yokohama Bay Bridge. After a lecture on the project the group enjoyed a birds' eye view of the Yokohama harbor from the deck 66 meters above the water.

From the air back to the ground, and then awaiting the visitors was a test of seamanship! We boarded a launch, and off she went. In choppy water, the bridge was viewed from varying angles, and the cruise continued to Tsurumi, where the next long span bridge is to be built.

The group strolled into the China Town. Over a course of Chinese cuisine startes an exchage of information of eating habits among varying ethnic groups, and then discussions of customs, culture, life in genaral, etc, etc....

TT-4 NEODANI Fault Tour
Saturday, August 6—Sunday, August 7

The technical tour to the Neodani fault began when "The Shinkansen", or "Bullet Train", started from Tokyo station at 5:00 pm on August 6. The participants, 32 persons from 11 countries including 13 Japanese, rendezvoused at the Washington hotel in Gifu city where we stayed overnight.

On August 7, we left the hotel at 8:00am for the Neodani fault via a sightseeing bus. A

seismologist, Prof. Muramatsu from Gifu Univ., and a geologist, Prof. Okada from Aichi Prefecture Univ., together with Mr. Nomura, a head teacher of Takatomi elementary school, who are all specialists and experts on the Neodani fault, guided us all that day.

During the great earthquake in central Japan in 1891, called the Nobi earthquake, a great fault appeared with a length of 80 km, running from the southern part, Katabira in Gifu prefecture, to the northern part, Nojiri in Fukui prefecture. The fault from Takatomi to Nakamura in the middle part was the spots to visit in this tour. The main movement of the fault was due to left lateral strike slip which varied from 1-2 m in the vicinity of Takatomi, to about 5 m in mean value at Kinbara and to 8 m at Nakamura.

The first place we visited was a part of the fault called "Umehara Fault" near the town of Takatomi and the village of Ijira. During the 100 years since the great earthquake the fault in this area has been changed by heavy rainfall and the traces have become low marshy areas. Thus there are many springs and ponds. In this area we could see a small but very deep spring where water comes down along the dislocation line of the fault.

On Koshikiri ridge after visiting several traces we could see a damaged root of a tree ("Hinoki" in Japanese, a sort of white cedar) caused by a small fault passing near the main one, which was caused by the depression of the main fault. We could recognize a depression zone in a small hill along this main fault.

At a large bamboo forest not far from this hill we could see a deep crack, which at first looked like a drainage trench. The morning tour was completed by visiting the Ijira Historical Data Building where we had our lunch and looked at some exhibitions of the articles of daily in the village at the time of the great earthquake.

We left the place at about 11:20 am for Neodani fault. The first place we visited in the afternoon was an observatory of the fault at Kinbara where trench excavation surveys were made by the Central Research Institute of the Electric Power Industry in 1984 to 1985. At present the trench is covered and an observation station is built on the site.

Leaving Kinbara we visited the famous fault scarplet at Midori, Neo village. The relative height of this scarplet is about 6 m. At the time when the great earthquake occurred vertical displacement of about 6 m and a left lateral dislocation of about 3 m appeared along this escarpment. Walking in looking up the scarplet, one is struck by the violence and power of the forces of nature.

The Neodani fault extends parallel to the highway. We could see the left lateral offset of 7-8 m passing through farm fields' boundaries and paths at Naka, near Midori, Neo

village.

Though it was a very hot day, all the participants walked around with vivid energy, followed the explanations of guides and talked with enthusiasm. On the bus trip back to Gifuhajima station we had a "Karaoke Party," that is, every one gave a vocal solo with a recorded orchestral accompaniment.

TT-5 Traditional Wooden Buildings
Monday, August 8

The tour bus started at 1:00 pm, August 8, from the Kyoto International Conference Hall with twenty three participants and a guide. The group first visited the famous "Sumiya" inn in the Shimabara area of Kyoto city, which has been used as a Geisha house for several hundred years. A part of the "Sumiya" inn was under repair for preservation, so the tour gave us an opportunity to have a look at the traditional art and craftmanship of Japanese architecture as it appeared in progess.

The bus then headed to the eastern mountains surrounding Kyoto city so as to visit the "Chion-in" Temple. The main gate of the temple is the largest wooden gate in Japan, and was also under repair.

Program for Accompanying Persons

AP-1 Japanese Traditions
Wednesday, August 3

Almost all of the accompanied persons participated in this program. Mrs. Keiko Kubo, representing the AP Program Sub-committee, made a welcoming speech. At the same time all the staff members of the AP Sub-committee were introduced.

Demonstrations of Japanese flower arrangement in the Sogetsu style were made, showing both traditional and modern arrangements.

In the Kimono Show, several ladies volunteered to model Kimonos, the traditional Japanese formal dress. The tea ceremony began in the opposite corner, while many ladies were still observing how to put on a Kimono and its accessories. Many were interested in how Japanese green tea is made in the tea ritual, or "Chanoyu". Some participants had a chance to drink the green tea, learning how to appreciate the tea as well as the tea bowl

in the formally prescribed manner.

During and after these activities, many strolled around the beautiful Japanese garden full of beautiful greenery. They enjoyed taking pictures of one another. After this pleasant afternoon, the participants returned to the hotel.

AP-2A Japanese Life
Thursday, August 4

Three groups of ten participants in the Home Visit program visited three Japanese families; the Aoyama's, the Watabe's and the Yamazaki's respectively.

The group of eleven (including two children) met the Yamazaki family at Ofuna station at 10:45 am. They viewed "typical" houses, shops, schools, traffics, people, in short a typical suburban scene. On the way, they reached a market place. They enjoyed browsing in the small shops.

The typical Japanese lunch for summer --- noodles, vegetable tempura, rolled sushi --- was served. After lunch they visited another friend of Mrs. Yamazaki, who is a tea ceremony teacher. They were welcomed by Mrs. Ishizone, in Kimono, at the gate. In the tea room, they learned how to eat sweets, drink tea and appreciate the tea bowl. A few ladies learned how to make tea.

Time went so fast! They waved good-bye to their new Japanese friends, heading for the station. Upon their request, we stopped at a big supermarket to browse and shop. It was very hot and humid, but this lively group seemed to have enjoyed their full day, and had experienced a bit of Japanese life.

AP-2B Nikko Tour
Thursday, August 4

34 people including 4 Japanese ladies joined this tour. At 8:00 am the motorcoach started for Nikko from the Hotel New Otani. We traveled the Metropolitan Expressway and Tohoku Highway and arrived at Nikko city at 11:30 am. We visited the Toshogu Shrine, built in the seventeenth century, and saw many Japanese traditional shrines. Then we visited the Futarasan Shrine, where a sacred dance called Gagaku was performed by a pair of girls in Shinto Costume. Then the motorcoach climbed through the 48 hair-pin turns of

the Iroha Driveway up to lake Chuzenji. We enjoyed a delicious rainbow trout lunch at a lakeside restaurant. After lunch we visited the famous Ryuzu cascade and Kegon waterfall. The scenery of the Nikko National Park was very beautiful and all the participants enjoyed it. We came back to the Hotel New Otani at 8:00 pm.

AP-2C Japanese Art
Thursday, August 4

Four foreign ladies and three Japanese ladies joined this program. At first we visited the Tokyo National Museum and viewed traditional Japanese art. Then we enjoyed a Japanese Tofu lunch at a famous Japanese restaurant. After lunch we took in the exhibition of modern Japanese art at the Yamatane Museum of Art, where in addition we were served Japanese green tea. At last we visited the Ohta Memorial Museum and appreciated beautiful Ukiyoe art which is a form of color woodblock printing.

It was very hot day and it was a bit difficult to visit three museums in one day, but everyone enjoyed this program very much.

AP-3 Tokyo Exproration
Friday, August 5

In the morning seventy participants enjoyed sightseeing in Tokyo. The main destinations were Meiji Shrine, the Imperial Palace plaza and Asakusa Temple. After sightseeing we came back to the Hotel New Otani to have lunch. In the afternoon fifty-four participants went shopping together. At first we went to a duty free shop at Kamiyacho and then Ginza Mitsukoshi department store, and various other shops in the Ginza. Many ladies were inclined to buy Japanese paper, craft goods, and various small gifts.

AP-4 Kyoto Tour
Sunday, August 7

More than 100 participants joined the Kyoto tour. Participants visited Nijo-castle, Ryoanji-temple and Kinkakuji-temple.

In the big wooden building, people appreciated many gorgeous paintings on sliding doors

and imagined how the Shogun Tokugawa and his family spent their lives there.The beautiful garden with pond, white sand and green pine trees was also very attractive.

In Ryoanji-temple, they saw the famous rock garden but it was too crowded to think of its philosophical meaning. Kinkakuji-temple, which was established by Shogun Ashikaga Yoshimitsu more than 500 years ago, was shining in the sunset and the pond in the stroll garden was reflecting the famous Golden Pavilion.

AP-5 Nara Tour
Monday, August 8

The Nara tour, with about sixty participants, left Kyoto early in the morning of August 8. The tour members enjoyed visiting the world largest wooden building in Todaiji-temple and were surprised to see the world largest bronze image of the Buddha. The roof-tiles, 60% of which were replaced 8 years ago, were also very beautiful.

When the group visited Kasuga-shrine, the tame deer were very pretty and they came near us to ask for biscuits. In Yakushiji-temple, the members enjoyed seeing both the old and new pagodas. Everybody was very much amazed to see the old wooden structure that has survived many earthquakes in the past.

Regretably we couldn't visit Horyuji-temple, the world oldest wooden building, for lack of time.

AP-6 Noh Play and Barbecue
Monday, August 8

About 150 people in two buses, most of them in couples, first got off at the Kongo Noh Theater located on a central corner of the old city where people live in traditional Japanese house with low roofs closely arranged in rows and encompassed by narrow labyrinthlike lanes.

As we entered the theater, we took off our shoes at the entrance and sat down on a wooden floor with small mats. As the play began, an old man clad in traditional Noh player's kimono appeared from the dead end of the corridor leading to elevated stage of 6 meters by 6 meters square and stopped just half way accompanied by a female interpreter. He welcomed us and briefed us on the story of the play.

The meaning of the play seemed difficult to understand for foreigners and Japanese people as well, because the words in the play were archaic Japanese. However, the style of the play and the behavior of the actors might have given some glimpse of old Japanese culture.

Leaving the theater behind, we again took our tour buses to the summit of Mt. Hiei where we were to have barbecue party at a hotel. Half way to the mountain toll road, we suddenly met a very heavy traffic. Before people in the bus became wearied by the inch by inch driving, unexpectedly and fortunately we were welcomed by a grand view of fireworks at Lake Biwa. Our group enjoyed it and for a while we could forget the trying bus ride. Finally getting to the barbecue house of the hotel, we took in a fine night view of Kyoto. After emptying our dishes, most people went outdoors and enjoyed the fine view of Kyoto surrounded by dark purple mountains. The cool air of the mountain top blew comfortably and we felt relieved. Some people lingered there and wished to stay longer, when they were called on to go back to the buses to go down the mountain to their hotels.

Post Conference Tour

PT Honshu-Shikoku Bridge and Tadotsu Shaking Table
August 10-12

On the day following the closing session of the Conference about fifty tour participants left Kyoto station for Okayama by Shinkansen—Bullet Train—, early in the morning.

It was not as hot as anticipated, however thick clouds were threatening with the chance of heavy rain. From the city of Okayama, two sight-seeing buses took the party to Washu -zan site which commands an impressive view of the entire series of bridges between Honshu (Japan's main island) and Shikoku island.

After having lunch and taking group pictures at Washu-zan, historical and technical explanations were given in the boat between Kojima (Honshu side) and Sakaide (Shikoku side) by the staff of the Honshu-Shikoku Bridge Authority.

The bridges cross 10 km of the Seto-Inland Sea, dotted by 5 small islands there. The strait has a maximum depth of 85 m and a maximum tidal current of 2.7m/s. The geology is granite, which is partly covered with a thick sedimentary layer.

All the bridges in the straits are double-deck structures, for both highway and railroad

traffic.

The party had an opportunity to observe a dynamic loading test on a huge soil mass to study the feasibility of constructing nuclear power plants on consolidated granular soil, which was conducted at a site very close to the building housing the sbaking table.

Takamatsu City is the capital of Kagawa prefecture and the center of buisiness on Shikoku Island. It was twilight, and the party got off the buses at Takamatsu to stay overnight. More than half of the party stayed out until nearly mid-nights visiting a "Health Center", where various kinds of hot baths amusements and restaurants were available. The ladies especially seemed to enjoy taking various hot baths for nearly two hours.

Next morning, the party first visited Yashima. High hill, where the entire view of Takamatsu City, as well as the Seto Nai Kai Inland Sea with its small scattered islands, could be seen.

Quite fortunately, clear skies allowed the party to enjoy an ideal view of the bridges from various angles, among the splendid scenery of the Seto Nai Kai Inland Sea, one of the most beautiful National Parks in Japan.

About three O'clock in the afternoon, the party arrived at the site of the Tadotsu shaking table, which has been installed at the Engineering Laboratory of the Nuclear Power Engineering Test Center.

This, the world's largest shaking table, was completed in 1981 at a cost of three hundred million US dollars. Eight large-scale shaking table tests for nuclear power plants have been conducted since.

Two other sight seeing spots, Ritsurin park and Kotohira-gu shrine were examples to represent the specific features of historical Japanese culture. In order to arrive at Kotohira -gu shrine, the tour group had to climb up more than one thousand steps. Professor Flores from Chile, nearly eighty years old, also endoring this strenuous exercise.

One the way back to Honshu, there was a chance again to observe the "Honshu-Shikoku Bridge" from the highway deck of the bridge.

Sentimentalism seized the tour group when they returned to Osaka City in the evening, to conclude the tour; happy memories and friendship remained.

Post Conference Tour, Honshu-Shikoku Bridge

Program for Accompanying Persons, Japanese Life