



IN-EAST
SCHOOL OF
ADVANCED
STUDIES

“City of Tomorrow”

Urban Innovations and the Tokyo 2020 Games





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STUDIES**

Schedule

Workshop “‘City of Tomorrow’: Urban Innovations and the Tokyo 2020 Games”

University of Duisburg-Essen

February 27th, 2019, 10:00 – 17:00h

Venue Workshop

Building SG, Room SG 183
Geibelstraße 41, 47057 Duisburg

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Workshop SCHEDULE

10:00-10:30	Deirdre SNEEP Opening Remarks
10:30-11:00	Miyo ARAMATA Construction of the Main Stadium for the Second Tokyo Olympics: Implications and Issues
11:00-11:30	Coffee Break
Session 1	2020 Legacies I – Socio-cultural implications of the 2020 Olympic Games
11:30-12:00	Erez GOLANI SOLOMON (in cooperation with Christian DIMMER) Is it too early to speak about Zaha Hadid's ghost?
12:00-12:30	Heide IMAI (co-authored with Zdenka HAVLOVA) The Transformation of Tokyo's Fish Market's Identity: Tsukiji, Toyosu and Tokyo 2020
12:30-13:00	Christoph SCHIMKOWSKY Regulatory challenges and innovations: 'manner posters', public transport, and Tokyo 2020
13:00-14:00	Lunch



Session 2	2020 Legacies II – Socio-cultural implications of the 2020 Paralympic Games
14:00-14:30	Deirdre SNEEP “A Global Landmark for Young People”: the Elderly and the making of a Barrier Free Tokyo 2020
14:30-15:00	Sam GEIJER Insights in the impacts of the Paralympic Games: how its legacies are influencing a country’s politics and urban development
15:00-15:30	Anoma VAN DER VEERE The local effects of the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games: Discursive separation and pragmatic considerations in spreading sports for persons with a disability in Japan
15:30-16:00	Coffee Break
16:00-17:00	Final Discussion



ABSTRACTS

Construction of the Main Stadium for the Second Tokyo Olympics: Implications and Issues **Miyo ARAMATA**

Currently, the main stadium for the coming Olympic Games is being constructed in Tokyo. The structure uses woods, and it visually depicts the peaceful coexistence of the Japanese with nature and promotes sustainable development for the future. The site is that of the previous Games stadium; however, the decision to construct the stadium was not made smoothly. During the bidding process, the Japanese National Olympic Committee chose a streamlined, futuristic design for the new stadium. The original idea was considered too difficult to realize and triggered a heated discussion regarding the destruction of the surrounding landscape. Finally, mainly due to financial reasons, the design was changed to the current one.

The stadium is at the center of Tokyo, and its construction caused the forcible displacement of homeless and low-income people to enable material storage and build related infrastructure. Although the design was aimed at revitalizing the national timber industry, the construction relies on imported wood. However, we should emphasize the place's implication in relation to the Imperial family, which is rarely mentioned. In this presentation, I discuss a problem specific to Japan related to the Tokyo 2020 Games.

Session 1: 2020 Legacies I – Socio-cultural implications of the 2020 Olympic Games

Is it too early to speak about Zaha Hadid's ghost?

Erez GOLANI SOLOMON (in cooperation with dr. Christian DIMMER)

This presentation suggests that Japan's New National Stadium—while still under construction and in a process of becoming—is valuable to understanding the current, general determinations of Tokyo 2020 Olympics in and outside Japan, and in valuing its intended impacts. Since a design for the new national stadium was revealed in November 2012 and along its short but so-far turbulent evolution the stadium has functioned as a non-discreet architectural object. The stadium's capacity to 'problematize' the Olympic context was



recognized from the start. Its potential to represent, carry meaning and function ideologically was and currently is recognized by ideologist, politicians, planning professionals and the public. Still as a representation, before construction began, the stadium became the symbolic carrier of attention to Japanese context and tradition, and an expression of sensibility to current demographic and economic urgencies. It has then catalyzed a significant re-evaluation of heritage conservation in Japan, in particular modernist iconic buildings and infrastructure built in the 1950s and 60s. Then, currently the stadium is part in attempts to re-claim Tokyo's leading position as cultural and intellectual center.

The presentation will review how Japan's New National Stadium[s] has functioned, and how it is currently functioning, along a number of meaningful passages. It will notice a professional passage from Hadid to Kuma, material passage from concrete to wood, epical passage from universal to national, as well as a passage in time, from growth to post-growth period. In that manner, the presentation will conduct its own methodological passages, from the stadium to its wider surrounding. It will examine the stadium as an autonomous cultural object of unmistakable auditability but see it also as one part of a much broader program of government-sponsored initiative that speaks a rhetoric of tradition and nation branding. More specifically, the presentation will observe aspects such as the much-publicized yet unpersuasive inclusion of wood as a main construction material for the stadium, and the designation of the intended Tokyo Cultural Resources District as a source of authentic local culture. It will observe how these are framed as a passage, of corrective and competitive characters, from the 1964 Olympics, as from Zaha Hadid's by-now phantom design proposal. As a whole the presentation is interested how the construction of a New National Stadium became part of debates regarding the construction of a national identity, and how a new national image is being currently constructed around values such as maturity and environmentality, as well as strategy to deprioritize physical construction.

The Transformation of Tokyo's Fish Market's Identity: Tsukiji, Toyosu and Tokyo 2020

Heide IMAI and Zdenka HAVLOVA

Tsukiji—the world's largest fish market— was until recently a prominent landmark, reliable supplier for local merchants, restaurants and Michelin star sushi chefs, and captivating tourist destination, especially for foreign tourists who visited the tuna auctions taking place in the early morning hours. However, among controversies, postponements, and mixed feelings from all stakeholders, the Tsukiji fishmarket has recently moved from its old location to a brand-new facility in Toyosu, just a few kilometers east. The new facilities include neatly



organized and climate-controlled environment, supposed to bring the market up to a global standard, yet we can question whether the move has resulted in a loss of authenticity, spirit, and culture, so loved and tightly-interwoven with the old and noisy open paths among the stalls in the old market. In this paper, we will study, present and compare the old and the new fishmarket of Tokyo, to explain how the spaces, social networks and institutions that organize them worked, changed and now try to reorganize themselves. The reorganization needs to find new ways, tangible and intangible, to reconnect supply lines, communication between producers and consumers, as well as mirror the ongoing trends of Japan's restructuring, especially in terms of economic growth, social, and cultures changes affecting the city right before mega events such as the Tokyo Olympics in 2020 and the Osaka World Expo in 2025. How are these mega events and restructuring processes reflected in everyday spaces, sights, smells, and sounds of Tokyo, or does the city still has a marketplace open for all?

Regulatory challenges and innovations: 'manner posters', public transport, and Tokyo 2020

Christoph SCHIMKOWSKY

Cities are always at risk of falling victim to disorder. Crime, dirt and unruly conduct pose permanent threats to the urban order that cities must defend against. Addressing this, urban stakeholders endeavor to impose order onto city spaces through diverse regulatory mechanisms ranging from legal to architectural means. A preeminent strategy of control in Japanese cities is the use of regulatory signage, i.e. textual devices communicating behavioral expectations. While regulatory signage is a common sight in cities across the world, in Japanese urban space it is particularly ubiquitous and forms an internally diverse genre of public communication which is employed for various regulatory goals ranging from crime prevention to appropriate disposal of refuse. Part of a PhD project on the maintenance of the everyday urban order in contemporary Japanese cities, this presentation will focus on 'manner posters' as a form of regulatory signage concerned with the modulation of passenger conduct in public transit spaces. Omnipresent in train and subway stations, the style and regulatory will of manner posters posits them as innovative tool of urban control. This presentation will introduce manner posters as a means of social control and ask what sets them apart from other forms of regulatory signage. It will then discuss manner posters in relation to regulatory challenges Tokyo public transport will face during the 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Games.



Session 2: 2020 Legacies II – Socio-cultural implications of the 2020 Paralympic Games

“A Global Landmark for Young People”: the Elderly and the making of a Barrier Free Tokyo 2020

Deirdre SNEEP

Japan being a super aging society is a topic that has already been discussed from many perspectives as it has become an increasingly pressing issue (Coulmas 2007, Campbell 2014, Prieler and Kohlbacher 2016). Recently there has been a growing interest in how aging affects a city. In accordance with this and well-aware of the fact that Tokyo still lacks in terms of accessibility, the Japanese government pledged to create a ‘barrier free’ city by 2020, in time for the 2020 Olympic Games. These efforts are urgent: Japan is the first country in the world where aging is becoming an urban phenomenon instead of primarily a rural one. The city needs to prepare for the fact that an ever-growing segment of its population is becoming less mobile and how changing demographics alter city dynamics (Sorensen 2006). Simultaneously, the age until which Japanese elderly are vital and active keeps rising. Tokyo 2020 will be the first aging society to act as a host of the Olympic Games, and the Japanese elderly are far from passive bystanders. For example, a significant number of volunteers that have already signed up to help the city preparing and organizing the event are retirees. On the other hand, many senior citizens have protested against Tokyo hosting the Olympics. If the 1964 Olympic Games were labelled the ‘Science Games’ because of the emphasis on technology, the 2020 Games might as well be called the ‘Silver Games’ as it will be the first time elderly play such an active role in the preparations of the event. Nevertheless, there is little to no attention for the aged when it comes to the official promotions of the 2020 Olympic Games, reflecting the negative views on ageing in Japan that are persistent until today (Formanek 2008) as well as the tendency to emphasize a youthful image of Olympic cities (Ward 2011). This paper presentation focuses on the role ageing so far has played in the staging of the 2020 Olympics, especially in the light of the promise of making Tokyo a ‘barrier free’ city by the time the Olympics will be held in Tokyo. By analyzing the making of a ‘barrier free’ city we not only learn about the power dynamics behind the promotion of accessibility, but also about the changing cultural perspective on elderly and what it means to be part of a super-ageing society.



Insights in the impacts of the Paralympic Games: how its legacies are influencing a country's politics and urban development

Sam GEIJER

Governments worldwide tend to see mega sports events, such as the Olympic and Paralympic Games, as tools for development. The Paralympic event of 2016 hosted 4,350 athletes making it the third largest sports event worldwide (International Paralympic Committee, 2015). Despite this prominent position in the field of mega sports events, legacy of the Paralympic Games is a topic which has rarely been discussed (Weed and Dowse, 2009). During the last decades, people with a disability have been included in sports increasingly and the attention of the media for adapted sports has risen (Doll-Tepper, 2007). Nevertheless, people with a disability still remain restricted in their participation and limited in their activities due to their impairment (World Health Organization, 2011). The size of the Paralympic Games and the international attention it receives can ensure a decrease in obstacles blocking their participation, which results in more social inclusion of disabled people in a host nation.

During this presentation an analysis will be provided on Paralympic Games and their legacies influencing a country's politics and urban development, since these are two important factors in relation to inclusion of the target group. The events which will be discussed are those hosted in Sydney 2000, Beijing 2008, London 2012 and Rio de Janeiro 2016. The presentation is based on a literature review concerning the first three cases. These three editions have been chosen, since Paralympic legacy planning and research have only been evolving as of the year 2000 up until 2012. The presenter furthermore conducted qualitative fieldwork during and after the event of Rio de Janeiro 2016.

The local effects of the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games: Discursive separation and pragmatic considerations in spreading sports for persons with a disability in Japan

Anoma VAN DER VEERE

Three municipalities in the Tokyo area are currently expanding sports activities for persons with a disability. Contrasting the separated nature of disability sports in terms of public facilities in Japan, especially so in terms of education and medical institutions, these municipalities are expanding disability sports programs in existing sports facilities accessible to local populations by operationalizing 'Sports Service Points' (SSP). There are three key motivators that form the basis of the establishment of these SSP's. The primary factor is the focus on the Tokyo 2020 Games, with a specific emphasis on the Paralympic Games. A second



determinant is the cooperative framework established with the Dutch Olympic Committee and Nation Sports Federations (NOC*NSF) called the Game Changer-project. The third is a grouping of what this paper terms pragmatic considerations; specifically budgetary concerns and local conditions affecting the implementation of widespread disability sports. This paper provides an analysis of the effects of the Paralympic Games in contemporary Japanese discourses on sports, and juxtaposes the results with the findings from fieldwork conducted in the three municipalities, focusing primarily on disability sports. It shows that there are several broad initiatives in Japan to spread awareness of disability sports among the Japanese population, with the Paralympic Games in 2020 as the main impetus of this development. Moreover, it shows that the general discourse in Japan on disability sports is still separated from what are considered 'normal sports'. This paper argues that the local developments in the three municipalities both overlaps with the mainstream discourse, yet also diverges significantly through the implementation of the SSP's, as all three municipalities rely on existing institutional infrastructure and public facilities to facilitate the spread of disability sports in their localities.



SHORT BIOGRAPHY OF THE PARTICIPANTS

Miyo ARAMATA, Meiji University, Tokyo

Miyo ARAMATA is Professor of Geography at Meiji University. Her research focuses on the critical analysis of urban planning, with particular attention to Paris, and Casablanca as a former French colonial city. Recently she organized a research group of mega-events and contribute to it in a comparative study between Tokyo and Paris, which will hold the Olympics in 2020 and 2024. She wrote a book on the conservation policy of the Marais district of Paris in *Mythology of Paris and Urban Landscape* (2011, Japanese, Akashi-shoten), contributed a chapter on the Goutte d'Or district of Paris in *Social Integration and Exclusion of Migrants* (2009, Japanese, Tokyo University Press), and university textbooks on human geography. E-mail: aramata@meiji.ac.jp

Sam GEIJER

Sam Geijer is a sports manager and social scientist and is passionate about the power of sports. He is dedicated to research the effects of sports on excluded groups and as such he has been involved in a self-funded PhD concerning Paralympic legacies. Sam received his Bachelor's degree in 2011 in Sport, Management and Business from the Amsterdam University of Applied Sciences and concluded his Master's program in 2014 in Latin American and Caribbean Studies at the Utrecht University. Due to his current positions, as a lecturer at the Amsterdam University of Applied Sciences (his former educator) and as a project leader at the Dirk Kuyt Foundation, his PhD is on hold for now. Due to his affiliation with the Leiden Asia Centre he had the opportunity to do pre-Paralympic research on accessibility of sport infrastructure in Japan in 2018.

Erez GOLANI SOLOMON, Bezalel Academy of Arts and Design, Jerusalem

Erez Golani Solomon earned his Ph.D. in Architecture from the University of Tokyo in 2006. He is currently a Senior Lecturer of Architectural Design and Theory at the Architecture Department of Bezalel Academy of Arts and Design, Jerusalem, and teaching also at the Graduate School of Media and Governance of Keio University, Tokyo. His research work encompasses a range of issues concerning the contemporary city, and the ramifications of architectural developments under contemporary cultures and politics. Erez practices architecture as partner at the Tokyo based firm Front-Office.



Zdenka HAVLOVA, University of Tokyo

Zdenka Havlova has recently received a Ph.D. in Architecture from the University of Tokyo (2018), and is currently dividing her time between architectural design, research, and teaching. She is currently a teaching and research assistant at Kengo Kuma Laboratory of the University of Tokyo and an architect at Kengo Kuma Architects and Associates. Zdenka's research revolves around multilevel pedestrian urbanization and public space in developed, hyper-developed, and developing cities worldwide. She is a founding member of the Urban Research Table research group.

Heide IMAI, Hosei University, Tokyo

Dr. Heide Imai is a Visiting Associate Professor at the Faculty of Global and Interdisciplinary Studies at Hosei University, Tokyo, Japan. Heide Imai holds a PhD (2009) in Urban Sociology from Manchester Metropolitan University and a MA (2005) in Cultural Studies from Oxford Brookes University. Dr. Imai has taught at different universities in Japan, the UK and Germany and she has researched widely about vernacular landscapes, cultural identities and urban practices in times of globalization, currently working on new projects in Korea and China. Graduate School of Education. In his research Helmut Demes focuses on questions of human resource development, education and labour market issues in Japan.

Chris SCHIMKOMSKY, University of Sheffield

Christoph Schimkowsky (MA, MA) is a PhD researcher and University Prize scholarship holder at the University of Sheffield. Based at the Department of Sociological Studies and School of East Asian Studies, he is currently working on the maintenance of urban order in contemporary Japanese cities and their everyday regulatory landscape. Christoph has previously studied at the School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS), Waseda University and the University of Göttingen. His broader wider interests include the construction of knowledge and authority as well as everyday processes of meaning-making.

Deirdre SNEEP, University of Duisburg-Essen

Deirdre Sneeep (Dr. des) studied Japanese Studies and Area Studies at Leiden University, and did her doctoral project in Urban Theory Studies at the University of Duisburg-Essen. Her doctoral research project was about the digitalization of space in Tokyo through to mobile phone use, looking at the relation between technology and the urban environment. For her postdoctoral studies she is looking at innovation in an urban setting once more, this time looking at the relation between urban ageing and urban innovations in the light



of the 2020 Olympic Games. She is currently working as a postdoc at the IN-EAST School of Advanced Studies at the University of Duisburg-Essen. Her main research interests, apart from Japanese Studies, lie in urban ethnography and science and technology studies.

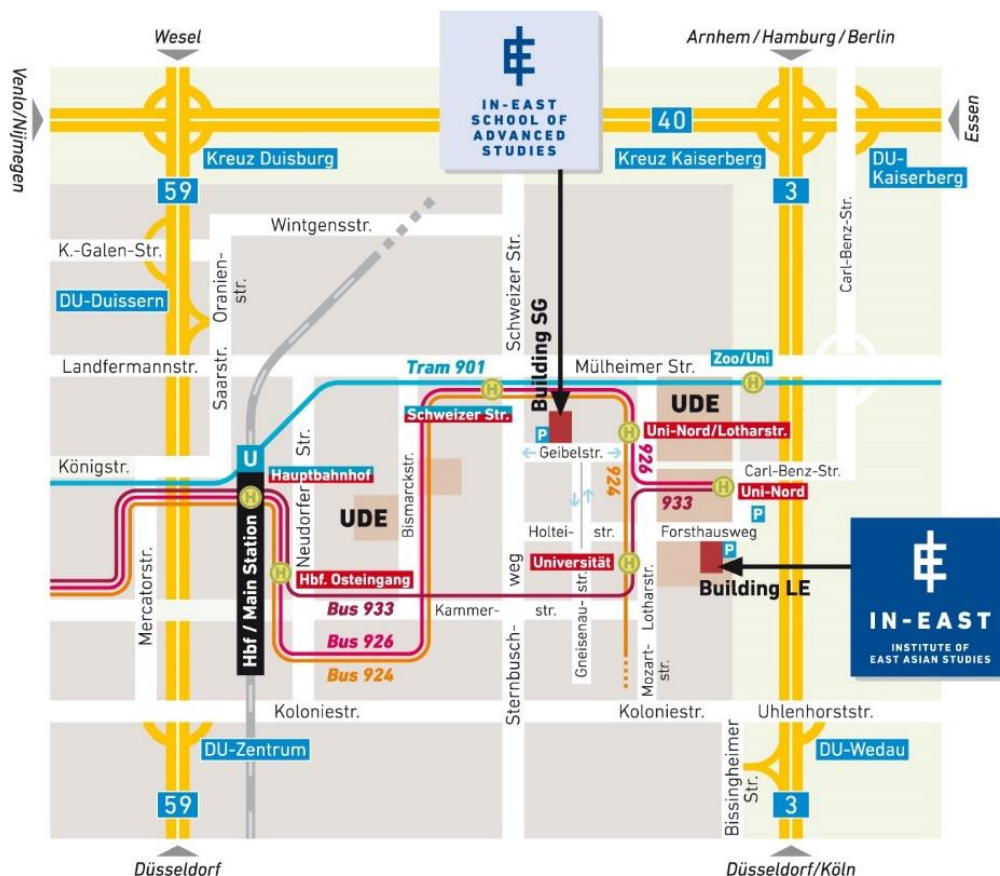
Anoma VAN DER VEERE, Leiden University

Anoma P. van der Veere is a Postgraduate Researcher at LeidenAsiaCentre, The Netherlands, affiliated to Leiden University. He is currently pursuing a PhD as a MEXT scholar at Osaka University, Japan, and is a research associate at the IAFOR Research Centre at the Osaka School of International Public Policy. His main field of interest is the intersection of public policy, governance, education, and human rights. Focusing on media representations through discourse and content analyses, he is currently working on developments in Japan in relation to the Tokyo 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Games. Anoma earned a bachelor in Japanese Studies and a Research MA in Asian Studies at Leiden University. This research was generously supported by the LeidenAsiaCentre as part of the 'Road to Tokyo 2020' project.

HOW TO GET THERE

Universität Duisburg-Essen, Campus Duisburg

Geibelstraße 41, 47057 Duisburg



Arriving by Plane – Travel Advice Airport to Duisburg

There are a large number of airports around the city of Duisburg.

Dusseldorf International Airport (DUS) is the closest one to Duisburg. It only takes **10 minutes by train** to go to Duisburg main station. Trains leave every 10-20 minutes from Dusseldorf Airport. **By taxi, it takes 25 minutes** from Dusseldorf International Airport to Duisburg city. There are two additional international airports within a radius of 200 kilometers:

Frankfurt International Airport (FRA) which is 1.5 hours away by direct high speed **train** and



[Amsterdam Airport Schiphol \(AMS\)](#) in the Netherlands. From Amsterdam Airport Schiphol it takes 2 hours by [train](#) to get to Duisburg. The excellent German rail network guarantees easy and convenient transportation. Furthermore, there are three regional airports from which you can reach many destinations within Europe: [Cologne \(CGN\)](#), [Dortmund \(DTM\)](#) and [Weeze \(NRN\)](#), all within 1 hour distance from Duisburg city.

By Car

Starting Point Autobahn (A3, A40): Exit Duisburg-Kaiserberg. Turn left onto **Carl-Benz-Straße** in the direction of Zentrum/Universität. Follow the road for 1.5 km (now called **Forsthausweg**) onto crossroad with traffic light. Straight onto **Holteistraße**. Turn right onto **Gneisenaustraße**. Turn left in the end onto **Geibelstraße**. After 100 m parking lot on the right behind the **SG Building**, No. 41.

Starting Point Duisburg City: Via **Mülheimer Straße** in the direction of Zoo/Universität (about 2 km eastbound). Turn right onto **Lotharstraße**. Turn right onto **Holteistraße** at the first traffic light and continue as described above (1: **Gneisenaustraße, Geibelstraße**).

Access Geibelstraße only via Holteistraße/Gneisenaustraße.

Public Transport

Arriving at Duisburg Main Station: Leave the platform downstairs via stairs or elevator in the middle of the platform. Leave the main station through the exit **“Ostausgang”** where [taxis](#) are waiting to take you to **Geibelstr. 41, 47057 Duisburg** or walk past the taxis to [bus stop Hauptbahnhof Ostausgang](#), located at Neudorfer Straße. Take Bus 924 (destination Neudorf) or Bus 926 (destination Uni-Nord, 7 stops). Get off at **Uni-Nord/Lotharstraße**, turn right onto **Geibelstraße** and proceed to No. 41, **SG Building**.

Arriving by tram 901: Get off at **Schweizer Straße**, turn right onto **Sternbuschweg**, turn left onto **Geibelstraße** and proceed to No. 41, **SG Building**.