



UNSW SYDNEY INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM 22-23 February 2021

Kiyonori Kikutake, Marine City
Image courtesy by Antxon Canovas

ARCHITECTURES FOR A MUTANT CITY 60 Years of Metabolism 1960-2020 and Beyond

Goals of the symposium

Participants at the symposium will engage in talks focussed on Metabolism lessons and highlight their relationship with the duality destruction/reconstruction of the natural and urban landscape, the planning and design of communities and mass housing suitable for the contemporary mega-city, and the influence of eco-urban design approaches and strategies to face the challenges posed by recent threats to the urban society such as the global warming and climate change. The symposium intends to deliver 3 main goals:

1. It will deepen the knowledge and the understanding of the Metabolists projects and visions, and in general provide a broad understanding of the contribution of Japanese architecture and urbanism theories to the international discourse about modern architecture in the 20th Century;
2. It will stage a common platform for stimulating discussions and exchange of ideas, opinions and information on the themes of the current urban transformation of the built environment and the challenges posed by the future urbanization through the lenses of the Metabolism visionary projects and their ideas, theories and concepts;
3. It will facilitate the creation of new and strengthen already present links between foreign scholars, researchers and academics and their counterparts at UNSW Sydney – Built Environment in view of future

Dates: 22 - 23 February 2021
Time (Day 1): 9.30am - 5.00pm, Monday 22 February 2021 (Webinar - Sydney Time)
Time (Day 2): 9.30am - 12.00pm, Tuesday 23 February 2021 (Live and Webinar - Sydney Time)
Venue (Day 2): Gallery on the GF of Red Centre UNSW Sydney, Kensington Campus

A link to participate/ livestream

The event is free to everyone and will be livestreamed to UNSW youtube. For on-line attendance, a MS Teams link will be sent to all registrants via their registration email.

Project Director: Dr. Raffaele Pernice, UNSW Sydney (r.pernice@unsw.edu.au)
Organizers & Sponsors: UNSW Sydney - Built Environment / History and Theory of the Built Environment Research Cluster; and The Japan Foundation, Sydney

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Day 1 am, Monday 22 February 2021 (webinar - Sydney Time)

Session 1: (Moderators: Raffaele Pernice & Ian Perlman)

List of Speakers:

- Casey Mack
- Prof. Botond Bogнар
The University of Illinois – Urbana Champaign
- Dr. Yuriko Furuhashi
McGill University – Montreal
- Prof. Ken Tadashi Oshima
University of Washington
- E. Prof. Hajime Yatsuka
Shibaura Institute of Technology – Tokyo

9.15 – 9.30am : Introduction & Welcome

9.30 – 9.55am : Casey Mack

“Sunday Carpenter” Metabolism: Housing and Resident Decision-Making

In 1961, the Metabolist group's operative critic, Noboru Kawazoe, envisioned that an increase in free time for Japanese people would allow a cultural flourishing in domestic life, a blossoming embodied in what he calls the “Sunday carpenter” of the Do-it-yourself persuasion.” Recalling the vernacular and improvised housing that had inspired Kawazoe's Waseda professors, Wajirō Kon and Takamasa Yosizaka, such Sunday carpenters would have “their own freedom of expression” in building their dwellings, a freedom to be enabled, Kawazoe thought, by stacked plots of “artificial land.” Introduced by Yosizaka as a solution to Japan's postwar housing crisis in 1954, the concept of artificial land is arguably the core concept of Metabolism, with its pairing of a durable infrastructural frame infilled with variable accommodations provoking the movement's focus on a time-based urban architecture. Yet freedom of construction driven by residents' desires is noticeably absent from today's typical impression of Metabolism, a movement more associated with official expressions of national prestige and large prefabricated components deployed in a top-down fashion. This paper aims to adjust this impression through examining a participatory and cooperative housing tradition that can be found within or interwoven with Metabolism. Instead of a smooth technocratic salaryman occupying a capsule, the Sunday carpenter is amplified as an alternate conceptual avatar for the movement, a figure representative of a person or people willing and able (with the help of architects) to make and change their environments for living. Analyzed through a handful of built and unbuilt Japanese housing designs from the 1950s to today, the importance of resident decision-making in collective housing is put forward as a vital condition for housing's democratic rationalization and a culture of mutual aid.

9.55 – 10.20am : Botond Bogнар

The Formalism of Change: Paradoxes and Contradictions in Metabolist Architecture

The Metabolist movement was one of the most important developments in post-war Japanese architecture. It debuted on the scene with futuristic, not to say utopian, urban projects which, considering the increasing urban and environmental problems in industrializing Japan of the 1960s, tried to find solution for the serious predicament plaguing urban communities, particularly Tokyo. The intention was to envision new, open, and so, dynamic urban models which, using the latest industrial

technologies, would guarantee orderly growth and internal flexibility by means of easy changeability or replaceability of its components. None of these visionary proposals were realized, although many of the inherent ideas were translated into the regular practices of the representative architects. Their common intention notwithstanding, the work of this avant-garde movement was as paradoxical even contradictory, as the age in which it emerged and operated. The numerous and increasingly significant projects by the Metabolists were characterized by many unique features, which included highly innovative programs, bold structural solutions and formal articulations that, alluding to the intended flexibility of the system, exuded the “aesthetics of change”. Focusing primarily on the work of Kenzo Tange, Kiyonori Kikutake and Kisho Kurokawa, the following essay probes these traits of Metabolist architecture, while noting the eras that gave birth to, then facilitated its demise; it also considers its legacies.

10.20 – 10.45am : Yuriko Furuhashi

Spaceship Earth: Metabolist Capsules, Petro-economy, and Climate Engineering

This paper analyzes Metabolist architects' use of petrochemical products, in particular plastics, as their building materials in relation to current debates on climate change. I take their design of prefabricated “capsules” as a point of departure to analyse how their vision of recyclable capsules echoes the mid-century ecosystem analogy of the Spaceship Earth that gained traction among economists, and scientists in the late 1960s. Once imagined as the gigantic space capsule covered with its atmospheric shell, the Earth also emerged as an object of technological intervention, namely climate engineering. This imagination of the planetary capsule has recently returned with vigour amidst contemporary debates on the Anthropocene.

In order to clarify the relevance of Metabolism to the current discourse on climate engineering, this chapter zooms in on the central metaphor of metabolism that Metabolist architects used as their group's namesake, a metaphor which they borrowed from the work of Marx and Engels in order to highlight their ecological vision of capsules and megastructures as living organisms. Read alongside the recent Marxist ecological theory of the “metabolic rift” and debates on the Anthropocene, the ecological undertone of Metabolist architecture presents a dilemma of sustainability; they aspire to produce sustainable architecture, and yet their reliance on plastics and their petro-economic financing betray their aspiration at the material level. It is this paradox and its implications for the future of architecture and urban planning that this paper will explore.

10.45 – 11.20am : Ken Tadashi Oshima

Kikutake Kiyonori circa 2011: Sustaining Life through Metabolism

2011 marked the year of the 3.11 disaster, Mori Art Museum retrospective exhibition “METABOLISM, THE CITY OF THE FUTURE,” and the passing of Metabolist architect Kikutake Kiyonori (1928-2011). While the magnitude of the tsunami devastating the Tohoku coast was unprecedented, origins of Kikutake's theory of Metabolism can be found in his attempts to create an architecture resilient to frequent flooding that he faced in his hometown of Kurume, Kyushu. This talk will examine Kikutake's life-long pursuit of such an architecture, both

floating above sea and land, as envisioned and realized at the critical point at the end of his life and rebirth through subsequent re-evaluation. These projects include his own landmark Sky House (1958-85), Marine City (1958-75), and plan for a Stratiform Structure System—which his protégée Ito Toyo would further develop as part of his “Home for All” designs in response to 3.11 reconstruction. Beyond the renewed interest in Metabolism through exhibitions and publications including Project Japan (Rem Koolhaas, et. al., 2011), this talk will look to the metabolic evolution of Kikutake's architecture of resilience and change.

11.20 – 11.45am : Hajime Yatsuka Let's bring Metabolism back from behind the Curtain of Oblivion

Even after 60 years, Metabolism remains a benchmark against which Japanese architecture are measured, representing Japan's period of rapid economic growth. However, the lapse of time since then that brought about drastic change of social and economic backgrounds has driven the movement out of oblivion. Only stereo-typed images of it, those of megastructures and capsules, were left scraped off the significance in the historical context like the remains in the ruins. In this presentation, I shall try to gather, hopefully together with other presenters, such remains trying to reset them against the background of Japan; such remains like Kikutake's Tower shaped Community and Kurokawa's Agricultural city, both exhibited in the MoMA New York in 1960, were related to the local conditions of their hometowns. Both were agricultural hinterlands and often damaged by the flood cause by typhoons. These disasters were the outcomes of their natural and geopolitical conditions, which had been controlled by the ancient landlords, of whose family Kikutake was from. Kurokawa was also paired by the serious damages of the neighborhood agricultural around his native town, Nagoya by 1959 Ise bay typhoon killing more than 5000 people. Masao Otaka, the eldest member of the group, was from Fukushima, one of Japan's most underdeveloped provinces, recalled that when he was a small boy, witnessing the drastic metamorphosis of his hometown by a series of civil engineering constructions building infrastructures, left a deep impression. The idea of artificial ground in concrete, associated the group-form theory developed with Fumihiko Maki was motivated by this formative experience. Even Maki, who was the only member from Tokyo and the most sophisticated urban architect, developed his group-form theory on the images of old Japanese agricultural farms. In the main lecture, I shall analyze such hidden aspects of Metabolism and also of the process of its oblivion.

11.45 – 12.45pm : Roundtable Discussion

(End of Session 1)

12.45 – 2.00pm : Lunch Break

Day 1 pm, Monday 22 February 2021 (webinar - Sydney Time)

Session 2: (Moderators: Raffaele Pernice & Philip Oldfield)

List of Speakers:

- Dr. Yasutaka Tsuji
University of Tsukuba
- Prof. Kiwa Matsushita
Shibaura Institute of Technology - Tokyo
- Dr. Raffaele Pernice
UNSW Sydney
- Dr. Hyunjung Cho
KAIST - Daejeon
- Dr. Peter Šenk
University of Maribor

2.00 - 2.25pm : Yasutaka Tsuji

This is Your City: The Pop Future Foretold by Metabolism

Kiyonori Kikutake and Kishō Kurokawa, members of Metabolism, sent their drawings to the Visionary Architecture exhibition at MoMA, New York. Two years later, they exhibited their own vision in Ikekuboku. This talk will examine the exhibition This is Your City あなたの都市はこうなる, held at the Seibu Department Store, Ikekuboku from 12 to 17 October 1962, curated by the Metabolists. Metabolism is characteristic of the era of rapid industrialization often remembered for the 1964 Tokyo Olympics and the 1970 Osaka Exposition. The Mori Art Museum's retrospective exhibition Metabolism, The City of the Future (2011) has emphasized this group as a manifestation of high economic growth and social changes that differentiate Japan from other countries of the time. Following this, it can be argued that the Metabolism had the ability to forecast potential realities through urban planning. That said, I will argue that Metabolism's contribution was to believe in the power of images to visualize techno-utopia, through an examination of the This is Your City exhibition installations, focusing on photos from the Archives of Osamu Murai 村井修. This paper will also look into how pop-art discourse provided an important but still unrecognized influence on the character of Metabolism.

2.25 - 2.50pm : Kiwa Matsushita

Maki and Team X (especially Aldo van Eyck): Humanity and In-Betweenness

The Metabolism members were respectful to each other's ideas, but by no means they shared the same vision for the future. It is well known that the Collective Form by Otaka and Maki presented a quite different idea from the hierarchical system of a core and industrially produced identical elements by Kikutake and Kurokawa. As the techno-utopian images of the latter caught more attention and came to be recognized as the main idea of the Metabolism, Otaka and Maki became aloof from the movement.

The idea of Collective Form, however, remained the central concept for their architectural design, and the updated version is still driving Maki's active career after 60 years. It proposed a system, rather than a form, which remains relevant even in contemporary shrinking cities. While the Metabolism is often compared with their European

contemporaries, such as Archigram and Yona Friedman, Otaka and Maki's idea resonate more with that of Team X. Although Maki attended the Team X conference in 1960, and wrote on his affiliation with the members of Team X in several texts, their similarities are seldom scrutinized. In this paper, therefore, I shall focus on the idea of Collective Form, which has developed into Maki's recent proposal of "Another Utopia" in relation to the ideas of Team X, especially that of Aldo van Eyck, such as "Twin-Phenomena" and "In-Betweenness."

2.50 - 3.15pm : Raffaele Pernice

The Urbanism of Metabolism. Visions, Scenarios and Models for the Mutant City of Tomorrow

Since the publication of the Metabolist Manifesto in 1960, when a group of young Japanese critics, designers and architects vigorously announced their innovative proposals for a new urbanism, the fascinating concepts and bold forms embodied in the images of their urban models have exerted an extraordinary power around the world. Recent studies have in many ways explained how Metabolism developed its architectural experiments and new urban design principles expressly to respond to the urban infrastructural developments and mass housing problems of post-war Japan, in a context of unprecedented economic growth, massive urban expansion and strong technological progress. Expressing the vitality and the regenerative spirit of Japan's new impetus towards economic, social and urban revival after the recent tragic past, the visionary urban forms and the advanced technological architectures of the Metabolists functioned as catalyst and a magnifying glass of several innovative concepts and ideas already circulated by designers and engineers at work in Japan and elsewhere since the early 1950s. Inspired by the biological metaphor of organic growth, their urban architectures originated in a period of radical transformation of the urban planning and design's practice and theory following the fading of Modernist influence. In this vacuum, the Metabolists envisioned a model of city built around new technological knowledge produced by the interbreeding of different scientific disciplines, which triggered the search for radical urban forms and new architectural concepts, giving birth to peculiar and highly influential design models collated around the fundamental notions of cycles of uses, nomadism, modularity, compact urbanism and replaceability.

While the paper revisits and critically discusses the merits/failures dichotomy of key urban architectures and planning schemes developed by the Metabolists in the context of Japan post-war urbanization, it will reflect on their lessons and legacy, and how these visions and ideas could be re-interpreted and adapted to the reality of the contemporary cities and their future needs.

3.15 - 3.40pm : Hyunjung Cho

The Legacy of Metabolism in the Anthropocene's Lens

In this paper, I would like to examine the legacy of Metabolism in architecture and urbanism through

the lens of Anthropocene, a set of profound changes wrought to the Earth system. The Metabolists' proposals for future cities have been widely associated with technological optimism and utopian rhetoric prevalent in architecture and urbanism in the 1960s. However, the Metabolists visionary urban schemes—cities erected on the sea or spiralling into the sky—did not simply fit into the unified category of utopian architecture. Rather, their proposals for future cities were largely saturated with the fear and anxiety over a metabolic rift and looming environmental crisis. I would argue that the lesson learned from the Metabolist movement is an insight into how to survive apocalypse and regenerate the city whilst embracing mass destruction and existential anxiety. This lesson has surfaced in recent years with renewed urgency and relevance since the Anthropocene narratives posed complex challenge to the field of architecture and urbanism. This study aims to illuminate the groups' under-recognized concerns over impending catastrophe and examine how the sense of crisis and apocalyptic future scenarios shaped their unique architectural thinking and design.

3.40 - 4.05pm : Peter Šenk Infrastructural Architecture as an Urban Metabolic Agent

At the World Design Conference in Tokyo in 1960, the Metabolist Group emphasized the issues of mobility, growth, and change. Although they had already been discussed in architectural circles before, they were given strong organic imagery and connotations by the Metabolists who compared them to biological processes. The organic unity of the metabolic city was intended to integrate the mechanical and the biological into a comprehensive whole. With the organic analogy in the architectural approach to conceptualizing and designing infrastructure, the interventions in the metabolic city can be seen as a step towards contemporary sustainability thinking.

This paper describes and analyzes certain crucial tasks of contemporary sustainable urban regeneration exposed through the lens of Metabolist ideas in the assemblage of architecture and urbanism as material practices, operating in the unpredictable contexts of the space of flows, grassroots and institutional socio-political frameworks, and with expressive communication and aesthetic agendas.

Metabolist propositions for changeable, growing, responsive and responsible building typologies and infrastructures are an optimistic affirmation of architecture as a social catalyst within the society of the "and". Their agenda of care as a mode of interference between the economic, environmental and social reveals the need for infrastructural architecture as an urban metabolic agent.

4.05 - 5.00pm : Roundtable Discussion & Wrap up

(End of Session 2)

Day 2, February 23 February 2021 (webinar & live on campus – Sydney Time)

Session 3: (Moderators: Raffaele Pernice & Paul Hogben)

Venue: Gallery on the GF of Red Centre UNSW Kensington

List of Speakers:

- E. Prof. Jon Lang
UNSW Sydney
- Shaowen Wang
UNSW Sydney
- Philip Draw
UNSW Sydney
- Prof. Julian Worrall
The University of Tasmania

9.15 – 9.30am : Introduction & Welcome

9.30 – 9.55am : Jon Lang

The Metabolists in Context

Architects produced many manifestoes on the design of cities, their precincts and projects within them during the twentieth century. The most imaginative of their generic ideas and illustrative designs for cities – the ones that departed from the norm – captured considerable attention. Others were more down to earth. The former set includes the proposals of the Rationalists among modernists in the years between the world wars and those of Buckminster Fuller, the Metabolists, the Archigram group and several other megastructure proponents in the post-war era. They produced many design ideas harnessing advanced technologies, existing and imagined. The boldness of their ideas received many accolades, but no urban designs have actually been built based on their ideas. It is thus easy to dismiss the manifestoes as whimsical and self-aggrandising works. They are, however, based on perceptions of urban problems as their proponents saw them. Implicit, but seldom articulated in the manifestoes were models of people, the quality of their lives and their aspirations. Much in their proposals was driven by the exciting application of advanced structural technologies.

Understanding the problems that the various design proposals address and the functions that they serve enables us to comprehend their implications for urban design today. If one accepts Abraham Maslow's model of a hierarchy of human motivations from the most basic for survival to those of aesthetic and cognitive needs as the basis for understanding the functions that the built environment can serve, then the conclusion is not that the designs were too functional but rather they were not functional enough. They addressed a paucity of the functions that the built environment can afford. While the designs make us sit up and think, they fail to capture the richness of the lives of humans and other animate species.

9.55 – 10.20am : Shaowen Wang

Mainstreet Metabolism in Collective Form: Hillside Terrace Revisited

The concept of collective forms is among the most relevant and enduring importance of the architectural and urban keywords produced by the Metabolist design vocabulary since 1960. It has since broadened the imagination and design strategies confronted by the endless urban expansion and densification. The investigation of growth in human settlements that leads to the

Three Paradigm – Compositional Form, Megastructure, and Group Form – was introduced by Fumihiko Maki in his 1964 paper Notes on Collective Form. Different than the Metabolist architects, such as Kisho Kurokawa, Maki's investigation and theorization of urban growth in form alludes to a different mode of control through architecture and urban design. As Rem Koolhaas has pointed out in Project Japan (2011), Maki "acts as a technical choreographer of movements, elements, and potential..." instead of the traditional mode of architect in total control. The utopian vision of growth in architectural and urban forms brought forth by the Japanese Metabolists will play out through elements and relations over time for Maki. This essay will critically review and analyse the creation and progressive evolution of spaces, architectures and urban functions, and their relations within the public domain, which lay behind the design for Hillside Terrace by Maki, and what lessons can still be learnt from this project.

10.20 – 10.45am : Philip Drew

Metabolism Adventure – A Personal View 1967-1996

Japanese Architecture was of considerable worldwide interest, especially after the 1964 Tokyo Olympic Stadia highlighted its distinctive regional interpretation of modernism fused with Japanese carpentry tradition, after the inspiration of Le Corbusier and Antonin Raymond. The great adventure of Metabolism is explored as a personal experience in 1967, and during later revisits to study the works of individual Metabolists and research Minka domestic architecture under the direction of professor Teiji Itoh, treating the concept of assembled components, exaggerated and supersized to megastructure proportions that persisted into the 1970s at Osaka Plaza under Kenzo Tange and Arata Isozaki. The account dwells on, and gives special attention to Arata Isozaki's development in particular, and his subsequent later application of Metabolist practices, including capsule housing by Kisho Kurokawa.

10.45 – 11.20am : Julian Worrall

An Eternal Return? Considering the Temporality and Historicity of Metabolism

This paper engages and mobilises the legacy of Metabolism through the specific lens of its temporality. With an ambition to develop architectures and urban models able to encompass movement, growth and change, emphatic faith in technological progress, and invocations of Buddhist ideas of transience and becoming, Metabolism was a movement that explicitly incorporated the dimension of time into its project. Set against the context of a rapidly growing and transforming Japan in the aftermath of total war, a range of approaches to time and change can be identified in Metabolist work, including endless expansion, cyclical renewal within stable structures, gradual evolution, progressive stratification, and ruination. The temporality of Metabolism also encompasses its own historicity as a movement and set of ideas – its unfolding through historical time from birth and flourishing to decline and demise, extending to include its afterlife in the form of recollection and rediscovery – an afterlife that

this conference itself participates in. The paper aims to bring discussion of these ideas to bear on a wider discussion of approaches to heritage, memory and the constructed past at a contemporary juncture of climate change and ecological crisis. Rather than a set of architectural techniques or urban strategies, Metabolism's more enduring legacy for us may lie in the temporal realm – a reconsideration of the relation between past, present, and future.

11.20 – 12.20pm : Roundtable Discussion & Wrap up

(End of Session 3)

LIST OF SPEAKERS AND PROFILES :

Emeritus Professor Hajime YATSUKA is an architect and Emeritus Professor of Architecture at Shibaura Institute of Technology in Tokyo. His concern as a researcher and critic focuses on architecture and urbanism of 20th century Japan and the world. Among his book publications are: *Le Corbusier- Urbanism as Biopolitics* (Seidosha, 2013), *Metabolism Nexus* (Ohmsha, 2011), *Shiso toshite no Nihon kindai kenchiku* (Modern Japanese Architecture as Intellectual History) (Iwanami, 2005). His translated texts have been published in many journals in the US., East Asia and Europe.



Before settling in Australia in 1990, **Emeritus Professor Jon LANG** headed the joint MArch/MCP Program in Urban Design at the University of Pennsylvania where he taught for twenty years. At the University of New South Wales, he headed the School of Architecture in the 1990s and early 2000s. His writings include *Urban Design: The American Experience* (Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1994), *Urban Design: A Typology of Procedures and Products* illustrated with over 50 Case Studies (Architectural Press 2005; Routledge 2017), and, with Nancy Marshall, *Urban Squares as Places Links, and Displays* (Routledge 2016). His most recent book is *The Routledge Companion to Twentieth and Early Twenty-first Century Urban Design: A History of Shifting Manifestoes, Paradigms, Generic Solutions and Specific Designs* (Routledge 2020). In 2010, he received the Reed and Malik Medal from the Institution of Civil Engineers in London.



Professor Botond BOGNAR is Professor and Edgar A. Tafel Endowed Chair in Architecture at the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign. He received his BArch and MArch degrees at the Technical University of Budapest and his MA in Architecture and Urban Planning at the University of California, Los Angeles. With a Japanese Ministry of Education (Mombusho) Scholarship he conducted research at the Tokyo Institute of Technology for two years. As a licensed architect, he practiced architecture in both Hungary and Japan, where he lived for several years. Professor Bognar is an internationally renowned scholar of the history and theories of contemporary Japanese architecture and urbanism. He has published over twenty books and monographs, numerous chapters to books, and many essays and articles. He has also lectured all around the world. He is the recipient of a Japan Foundation Fellowship; the Architectural Institute of Japan (AIJ) Cultural Appreciation Prize; two Graham Foundation Fellowships; the William and Flora Hewlett Fellowship; the Social Science Research Council Fellowship; the Asian Cultural Council Fellowship; and the title of University Scholar at UIUC.



Professor Kiwa MATSUSHITA, PhD, is an architect and a professor at Shibaura Institute of Technology. She received BA from the University of Pennsylvania, majoring art history and MArch from Harvard University, Graduate School of Design, where she was a member of Harvard Design School Project on the City, a research project led by Rem Koolhaas. After returning to Tokyo, she worked at Maki and Associates. She was one of the curation members of "Metabolism, The City of the Future" exhibition at Mori Art Museum in 2011 and its catalogue includes her essay, "Fumihiko Maki: City and Crowd" (Shinkenchiku, 2011).



Professor Ken Tadashi OSHIMA is Professor of Architecture at the University of Washington, Seattle. Dr. Oshima served as President of the Society of Architectural Historians from 2016-18 and has been a visiting professor at the Harvard Graduate School of Design and taught at Columbia University. From 2003-5, he was a Robert and Lisa Sainsbury fellow at the Sainsbury Institute for the Study of Japanese Arts and Cultures in London. Dr. Oshima's publications include *Kiyonori Kikutake: Between Land and Sea* (2016), *Architecturalized Asia* (2013), *GLOBAL ENDS: towards the beginning* (2012), *International Architecture in Interwar Japan: Constructing Kokusai Kenchiku* (2009) and *Arata Isozaki* (2009). He curated "Tectonic Visions Between Land and Sea: Works of Kiyonori Kikutake" (Harvard GSD, 2012), "SANAA: Beyond Borders" (Henry Art Gallery 2007-8), and was co-curator of "Frank Lloyd Wright: Unpacking the Archive" (MoMA, 2017) and "Crafting a Modern World: The Architecture and Design of Antonin and Noemi Raymond" (UPenn, UCSB, Kamakura Museum of Modern Art, 2006-7).



Dr Julian WORRALL is an Australian architect, urbanist, scholar, and critic, with an international reputation as an interpreter of the architecture and urbanism of contemporary Japan. Julian's research career has been broadly concerned with the construction of "alternative modernities" as seen through the lens of contemporary Japan. This orientation commenced with his doctoral research at the University of Tokyo. Entitled "Railway Urbanism: Commuter Rail and the Production of Public Space in 20th Century Tokyo", the study examined the history and character of the public spaces associated with the rail transportation infrastructure in Tokyo. His first book, entitled *21st Century Tokyo: A Guide to Contemporary Architecture* (Kodansha International, 2010), was a portrait of contemporary Tokyo as seen through its architecture. As Professor at University of Tasmania, his current research relates the formation of the built environment in Japan to larger socio-cultural phenomena such as privatisation, revitalisation, historicism, and cosmopolitanism.



Dr. Raffaele PERNICE is an Italian architect and Senior Lecturer in Architecture and Urbanism at the University of New South Wales, Sydney. He received a PhD in Architecture from Waseda University in Tokyo and a M.Arch from the University IUAV of Venice in Italy. Dr. Pernice has extensive research and teaching experience in Australia, East Asia and the Middle East, and his interests and activities lay at the nexus of architecture and urbanism, ranging from design practice through to the theory and history of architecture and city planning, with a focus on the cities of Japan and the Asia-Pacific region. Dr. Pernice is author of *From Tokyo Bay Planning to Urban Utopias. The Metabolist Movement in the Years of Japan's Rapid Economic Growth 1958-1964* (2014). His research has been supported with scholarships and grants from universities and national and international institutions, such as the MEXT (the Japanese Ministry of Education), the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Japan Foundation, the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS), among others.



Dr. Yasutaka TSUJI is Assistant Professor at the University of Tsukuba, Japan. He specializes in the history of art and architecture after 1945. He was a visiting scholar at Columbia University with a Japanese Government Fellowship from the Agency for Cultural Affairs in 2014-2015, and a research fellow of the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science at the University of Tokyo in 2014-2016. His publications include "Too Far East is West: The Visionary Architecture Exhibition as a Background to Metabolism", in *East Asian Architectural History Conference 2015 Proceedings*, October 2015. As a contributor, "Outdated Pavilions: Learning from Montreal at the Osaka Expo," in *Invisible Architecture: Italian and Japanese Movements in the 1960s* (Milano: Silvana Editoriale, 2017).



Dr. Peter ŠENK, PhD, is an architect, Associate Professor of Architecture and Spatial Planning at the Department of Architecture, Faculty of Civil Engineering, Transportation Engineering and Architecture, University of Maribor. He is a co-founder of the architecture office Studio Stratum, IPoP – Institute for Spatial Policies, artistic research platform FWC – First World Camp and House of Architecture Maribor. His research interest includes architectural theory, urban theory, and the theory of visual culture. He has published articles, books, and conference papers in these fields, lectured and shown his work at exhibitions internationally. He is the editor of *City-Edge* (2014) and *Funkcija v arhitekturi* (Function in Architecture, 2020) and the author of *Capsules: Typology of Other Architecture* (2015, 2018).



Dr. Hyunjung CHO is Associate Professor in the School of Humanities and Social Sciences at KAIST (Korean Advanced Institute of Science and Technology) in South Korea. She received her Ph.D. in art history from the University of Southern California in 2011, with a specialization in Kenzo Tange and the Metabolist Movement. Her research topic includes Korean and Japanese architecture, with an emphasis on the intersection between art and architecture. Her articles on this topic were published in *Journal of Architecture*, *Journal of Architectural Education*, and *Architectural Research Quarterly*.



Dr. Yuriko FURUHATA is Associate Professor and William Dawson Scholar of Cinema and Media History in the Department of East Asian Studies, and an associate member of the Department of Art History and Communication Studies at McGill University. She is the author of *Cinema of Actuality: Japanese Avant-garde Filmmaking in the Season of Image Politics* (Duke University Press, 2013). Her second monograph, *Atmospheric Control: A Transpacific Genealogy of Climatic Media* (Duke University Press, forthcoming) traces the technological, institutional, and geopolitical connections between Japan and the United States that led to the development of artificial fog, weather control, cybernetic environments, metabolic architecture, and networked computing during the Cold War period.



Originally based in New York, **Shaowen WANG** is an experienced architectural design educator and academic, having served both as a design tutor and as convener for a wide array of studio courses at universities in Sydney and Canberra at all major Sydney architecture schools across both the undergraduate and postgraduate programmes over the course of the last decade. In addition to leading design studios, Shaowen has previously contributed to the formation of the Computational Design History and Theory core courses programme at UNSW Sydney. She was the lecturer for *Computational Design Theory I* (2015/2018). She is the course convener and studio leader for the graduation studio of the M. Arch Program at UNSW Sydney since 2019.



Casey MACK is an architect and the founder of Popular Architecture in Brooklyn, New York, an office combining simplicity and innovation in design work across multiple scales. Mack graduated with a B.A. in Art History from Vassar College and a M.Arch from Columbia, afterwards working with the Office for Metropolitan Architecture and teaching urban design at the New York Institute of Technology and housing at Parsons. His work has been published in *OASE*, *Harvard Design Magazine*, *The Avery Review*, and *Infection*. He is currently writing the book *Digesting Metabolism: Artificial Land in Japan 1954–2202* (Hatje Cantz, 2021).



On completion of his studies in architecture at UNSW, under a Traineeship with the NSW Government Architect, in 1967 **Philip DREW** studied traditional and modern buildings in Honshu, Japan, before continuing on to Toronto, Canada, where he wrote, *The Spirit of Japanese Architecture*, before moving to London where *Third Generation: The Changing meaning of Architecture* was published in 1972 in Germany, America and Japan, prior his return to Australia as Senior Lecturer in Theory and History of Architecture at the University of Newcastle. *Third Generation*, dealt with Archigram and Metabolists Kisho Noriaki Kurokawa, Kiyonpri Kikutake, Arata Isozaki, whose urban visions closely related to Archigram Group whom he met in London while at the Architectural Press. Drew has been a visiting associate professor in the USA at Washington University St Louis, and University of Idaho. His published works include books on Arata Isozaki, Frei Otto, Jørn Utzon, Glenn Murcutt, Tadao Ando, Ed Suzuki, Harry Seidler, Peter Stutchbury, Martorell Bohigas Mackay Puigdomenech, a general history of nomad and urban tents, and the Australian Veranda, *New Tent Architecture*. He is currently completing a dissertation, *The Fire in the Stone*, on English architectural sculptor, Thomas Vallance Wran (1832–1891).



Organizers and Sponsors

Project Director: Dr. Raffaele Pernice, UNSW Sydney (r.pernice@unsw.edu.au)
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More Information

The event is organized as both live and remote on-line event (webinar). This symposium is funded by the Japan Foundation Program for Intellectual Exchange Conferences Grant 2020 (Ref. no. 10126897)

Contacts

Dr. Raffaele Pernice, UNSW Sydney (r.pernice@unsw.edu.au)

