National Coastal Development Planning and Local Environmental Impact: The Political Economy of Free Export Zone

Kang Jung-Woon

What this paper is supposed to do is to gather the evidence of supporting the argument that centralization and economically oriented national coastal development planning as well as lack of local participation resulted in serious urban coastal problems. The study first sets up to identify the discussion of the urban coastal dilemmas resulting from national coastal development planning. The discussion of urban coastal problems will be followed by detail analysis of the Masan Free Export Zone in Korea.

Korea is an interesting case to look at the structural dimensions of development and environment in coastal development. The national governments since 1961 have been strongly growth-oriented regimes. A history of a Korean coastal city offers valuable insights into the traditional pattern of top-down, growth-centric national planning of coastal development and its environmental consequences. The Masan Free Export Zone (MAFEZ) is a uniform case that little or no attention to environmental impacts on urban coast and to the role of local government in the policy-making of coastal development planning.

This study is going to look at how urban coasts have been developed within the framework of national coastal development policies in terms of political economy while focusing on the roles of national and local governments. Simply looking at the formal arrangements of coastal zone policy making mechanism is a necessary, but not a sufficient condition of the structural analysis. We have to understand the political economy framework within which coastal development planning is situated.

Historical Review of Pedestrian Road Development in Japan: Implementation to Korea

Kwon Yong-In & Jae-sun Ryu

Walking is basic means of transport mode in the life of people since primitive age. But, the life style of people had changed a lot with the invention of several means of transport mode such as train, automobile, airplane, and ship. Among those, automobile has changed people's pattern of movement significantly with many other changes in the life. In case of Europe and North America, the horse carriage was means of everyday's life for the long period. Therefore, the separation between horse carriage and pedestrian was originated much before than Korea and Japan where most of road was occupied only by pedestrians until 19th century.

With the advent of automobile in the beginning of 20th century, it was tried to separate the vehicle traffic and pedestrian both in Korea and Japan. But the motorization in Japan was started in the beginning of 1960's which is much earlier than that of Korea. Therefore, Japan start to develop pedestrian spaces which was much earlier than that of Korea as well.

This paper intends to examine the historical review of pedestrian space development process and its adaptation to the both country of Korea and Japan. In addition, case studies for the implementation of pedestrian space in both countries have been scrutinized. It is hoped that the results will have the way toward improving pedestrian facilities in Korea in the near future.

A Case Study of Pusan Amenity Plan

Kim Seung-Hwan
The image-making of Pusan out of social drives in pursuit of Quality of life and globalization comes from making the identities of 'lively, beautiful, and amenable city'. In reviewing the historical needs, urban development formed by the lack of the systematic planning has exposed and accumulated many problems relating to amenity. As results, more emphasis was placed on only the part of urban functions. Thus, the real humanity of the city with comfort and joy was excluded, the destruction of ecosystem, the pollution of ocean, river and air, the reduction of open space and wilder life, the traffic jam and the increase of noise developed with the increase of the negative impact of the environment which results in the loss of human well-being.

On the age of the local government, the appearance of the citizenship that turns the previous city into attractive and wonderful city, remarkable city of personality, and amenable city results in essential needs of making the 21st century amenity city to work out environmental pollution like air pollution and water pollution.

Particularly, holding the Asian Games in the city of Pusan places more emphasis on the timing and the importance of the Pusan Amenity Plan.

The city of Pusan under the contemporary needs proposes the master plan of the 21st century city with “Pusan-like Amenable Urban Environment”, encourages the pride and the love of the city, establishes the image of the city with unique attraction. Pusan Amenity Plan was built as the first plan of the country to actualize the comprehensive visions mentioned above. This plan was accomplished by the private institute, “Ad hoc Committee of Amenity” in the“(Foundation) Urban Development Institute”. Rediscover and conserve the Pusan-like resources through the Pusan Amenity Plan which contribute to changing desolate and disorderly city without fashion (taste), without interest, and without ease into the well-balanced city with fashion (taste), with interest, with abundance.

A Study on a Color Method for Color of Signages in Urban Environment
- Comparative Study of Fukuoka and Seoul

Masaru SATO & Kim Young-Mee

In today's urban landscapes, it is important problem how to control visual attribute of signage from the scientific point of view. Therefore, we need to establish the logical method for the purpose. In this study first of all, we made a quantitative analysis of each color of building surfaces and sign boards in some urban areas, and made the Semantic Differential (SD) analysis depending on the quantitative data.

As a result of the investigation, we found that the chroma control have a large effect on the image of urban space. Therefore, we could deduct that color controlling in relation to the regional characteristics, would be possible. In order to consider the regional characteristics in this study, we sampled four areas; Tenjin, around Hakata Station in Fukuoka, Japan, and Youido, Myungdong in Seoul, Korea. Finally we represented a possibility of the signage control method, considering the control concept which is based on the visual perceptibility of human beings.

A Study on the Landscape Expressed in Literature Works - Case of Takayama City

Tomoko IKEDA & Akira OHGAI

The concept of landscape has attracted attention of many planners and residents since 1970's in Japan. Most of Japanese had been satisfied with quantity of facilities and establishments, and then have required cultural-qualitative life in their living environment. According to the viewpoint of landscape, conservation of historic houses, enhancement of the amenity in dwelling places and citizen's participation in community design are being advanced. The landscape is recognized as an important paradigm for planning of more comfortable city 1) 2).

In this movement, the actual plans and improvements have progressed more speedy than theoretical surveys on the landscape. Most researches have gotten data by questionnaire surveys. Typically, to evaluate and analyze the landscape, researchers make some subjects select adjectives from the sets of contrary adjectives like 'neat-dirty,' and the
consequences derived the psychological experiments are analyzed as the properties of the landscape; it is known as Semantic Differential method.

Considering that the landscape makes complicated sense in human mind, we need to get more concrete and spontaneous expressions concerned with the landscapes to analyze them. These representations will help us to understand the landscape deeply from the side of mental image.

Literary works contain detailed and spontaneous descriptions about landscapes to let their readers imagine the stages of stories. The landscapes expressed in a literary work are written by the author who has an individual point of view. But the descriptions have generality, because unspecified number of people read the work, understand the landscapes in which the story is evolved and are felt the characters to exist in that imaginary landscapes. The authors make efforts to get the most effective descriptions to express the images of their worlds containing landscapes. The analyses of the expressions concerned with landscapes in the literary works will lead us to understand the mental images of the landscapes which have meanings in minds. The results derived from the analyses will show the main properties of the landscapes in images.

To reckon the literary works as the unique data for urban and regional planning has not been established as a method of grasping image of the landscapes. The purpose of this paper is to propose the method of reading landscapes from literary works. The quantitative and qualitative analysis of some cases will be used to understand the properties of the landscape in the study town.

Farmland Preservation and Rural Landscape Management as Regional Landscape Resource in Urban Areas

HongtaeLee & Shinji ISOYA

One of the problems of internationalization which has emerged in regional cities is the internationalization of landscape. Internationalization of the regional city has had a strongly negative rather than positive influence on urban landscape. In other words, a traditional urban landscape which has been developed by the unique natural environment of each region allows us to feel the special character of individual and regional landscape. However, as internationalization progresses, equipment, facilities, technology and information together with capital flows from the economically developed national centre, and the style of economic development influences urban planning as to design, materials, construction and specification of buildings. Before long, the urban landscape of the regional cities will be transmuted into an international style, “world city” showing no nationality. On the other hand, with the progress of internationalization outside visitors will increase, and they will be looking for individual and regional landscape.

In Japanese cities too, with the creation of urban landscape made uniform by modernization and internationalization, the creation of a characteristic regional landscape has been the main issue of urban landscape administration from about 1990(Yokonaka, 1994 1). What, then, will be the meaning of regionalism, and what will be the means for creating regional landscapes with in urban landscape planning? We have defined the meaning of regionalism in landscape planning as not intending to mimic advanced regions or uniform urbanization, but to discover to reevaluate and to utilize nature, tradition, history and culture, regional industry, and the style of the inhabitants (Shinji, 1987)2) The role and importance of rural landscape is thus one effective means for creating such a regional character in urban landscape planning. (Shinji,1992)3). The semi natural historical rural landscape, which has been formed over a long period of time, deeply reflects natural and regional characteristics. Therefore, the rural landscape in urban areas should be included in urban planning to ensure a quality of stability and local specialty in regional cities.

This study therefore focuses on the importance of the creation of the regional urban landscape by means of the utilizing the rural landscape, and clarifies the present situation and problems of farmland preservation and rural landscape management in Japanese urban areas.

Furthermore, this paper seeks a desirable method of future farmland preservation and rural landscape management in Japanese urban areas by comparing the system of farmland preservation and rural landscape management with that of urban areas in Europe and America. The study is organized as fellows.

(1) An overview of existing thought on the incorporation of regional landscape in urban landscape planning, and
the present situation of utilization of rural landscape as a regional landscape resource in the administrative history of Japanese urban landscape.

(2) The roles of farmland and rural landscape as a regional landscape resource in urban landscape planning.

(3) The current situation and the issues of farmland preservation and rural landscape management in Japanese urban areas.

(4) The system of farmland preservation and rural landscape management in urban areas of Europe and America.

Changing Identity of Place and the Process of Universalization of Local Townscape - A Case of Yono-honmachi Main Street -

Yoichi KUBOTA

Modernization of urban environment derives from the paradigm of industrialized human settlements. Modern technology and economic system introduced into local communities inevitably change traditional spatial context by means of physical transformation of built environment. This paper tries to sketch out what are major keys in maintaining the identity of places in local town or city under the wave of globalization which tends to result in uniformalization or universalization of townscape.