

**Planning and Support Mechanism for Downtown Regeneration, Park, Cheon-Bo**

Park Cheon-Bo & Oh, Deog-Seong

No Abstract

**Study on the Newly-Formed Decline Areas in Kanazawa from the Viewpoint of Population and Housing Construction**

Tatsuo MASUTA & Akihiko TANI

In recent years Japanese local cities have faced a new problem of neighborhood declines in non-central areas. Some areas, which are typically located in the inner suburbs, shows declines in both population and housing construction in recent years after long years of increases in the early postwar period. On the other hand, the other areas, which are mostly newly developed residential areas in the outer suburbs, shows continuing growth with a sign of slow down in recent years. Overall, the population densities in central areas, inner suburbs and outer suburbs are converging to about 80 persons/ha, indicating the city is becoming less dense and uniform. Such a city can be inconvenient, less manageable and, above all, very inefficient.

**Border Areas in Cross-Border City Regional Development: Kinmen in between Marginalization and Node of Taiwan-Fujian Cross-Border Flows**

Chao-yin LIU & Te-Fu LIN

As a territorial border region, Kinmen's development, how to breakaway political and economic peripherality of nature of border regions under the category of national sovereignty, has become a fundamental issue of the local society since the abolishment of its military security mission. Considering the contiguous locational relation of Kinmen and Xiamen in Fujian province of China, the city-region developmental growth of Xiamen and the southeastern Fujian province, and the close economic and trade interaction between Taiwan and Fujian, Kinmen asks more openness to become a part of Kinmen-Xiamen-Fujian city-region within the framework of cross-border development of Taiwan and Fujian. However, due to the politics of cross-strait relations and national identity construction within Taiwan, the central authorities launched "Small Three-Links" as a response and Kinmen adjusted its developmental strategies into a node of Taiwan-Fujian cross-border flows in the dynamics of cross-strait political negotiation. This ongoing formation process of local developmental strategies of Kinmen challenges the underestimation of dynamic politics of international boundaries in the city-region models. Also, in contrast to the conventional border geography that has rather concentrated on peripherality within nations, traditional border crossings and inter-and intra-regional political conflicts, Kinmen reveals a possible developmental movement from the local border when the local recognize the power of the globalizing economy and the large-scale international/inter-regional division of labor.

**A Study on the New Framework for Asian Regional Cooperation on the Analogy of Regional Unification of the European Union -A Case Study of Institutional Comparison of Regional Strategies**

Fumihiko SETA, Kensuke KATAYAMA, Takashi ONISHI  
& Tetsuo KIDOKORO

This paper will firstly introduce principles and actual systems of regional policy in the EU mainly made up of the Structural Funds, and next compare it with the condition of Asian regional development represented by ODA, and finally extract necessities and problems for closer Asian regional association in the future. The conclusions are 1) Regional policy of the EU, centered by the Structural Funds, shows objective indices of regional disparities by each small area of the whole EU region, imposes the member countries a large amount of contribution and allocates the Funds intensively to underdeveloped areas according to the conditions. The achievement of the unification is based on the concept called "cohesion". 2) Regional policy in Asian region can be partly analogized by ODA chiefly supplied by Japan or Korea and by aids funded by multilateral regional agencies like ADB. But the situation is basically different from the situation of the EU. ODA is based on principles of different contexts, often used as bilateral diplomatic measures and operated by unclear standards for applications of programs and projects. Though some movements towards partial regional association can be seen in the projects supported by ADB or Japan's ODA, the systems and situations don't yet reach real and effective movement towards integrated Asian regional association.

## **Culture meets commerce: the development experience of Kinmen from battlefield to Tourist Destination**

Cheng,-Cha LUI

In the age of pluralism and globalization, with its historical significance background, Kinmen has transformed from a strictly controlled battlefield to present tourism paradise. Its development experiences are just like the other traveling destinations, it is usually flooded with tourists before it is ready to welcome their arrival, thereby it has resulted in insufficient attraction at the latter stage and low prosperity in the tourist areas. Therefore in order to attract more tourists, industry situated in an embarrassed situation of price cutting competition. Moreover, when the civilization enters the stage of so-called "postmodern" stage, human could achieve the effect of virtual reality through use of technical and performing methods, especially when various countries diligently try to restore their national inherent culture at the moment. New regions are created as the result of globalization, in addition to self-identification architectures; these have become the factors of traditional nation culture restoration. But in this age, under commercial homogeneity and standardization, people are keen to pursue diversification. Therefore, Kinmen provides its unique Minnan human geography and historical war cultures as attractions towards tourists; this will be a great help in promoting the travel industry. And should according to World Tourism Organization's slogan of "traveling is a contribution towards preserved cultural heritage, for the peace and mutual understand" as the practice to achieve development objectives of "establish county based on sightseeing, literate Kinmen".