

# Creating Creative Cities? Cultural Administration and Local Authorities in Japan since the 1970s

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# What is the Designated Manager System?

- the management system of publicly installed facilities
- a local government chooses the best supplier of a public service
- a designated manager executes a public service on behalf of the local government itself.
- This supplier could be anyone who could supply a

# Why the system has changed?

- introduced by new provisions in the Local Government Act: Article 244, in 2003
- before the revision, they were limited to the public companies
- The reasons for the revision are,
  - resident's needs have diversified
  - the number of the private sector able to offer satisfactory service in the public service domain
  - it is effective to use the know-how of a private entrepreneur or company in the supply of public

# The Background of “Cultural Administration”

- Uniformity of Japanese society had increased under the economic growth and widespread industrialization
- Local authority needs to create autonomous and decentralized political systems
- To encourage the formulation of policies based on each region’s distinctive history and

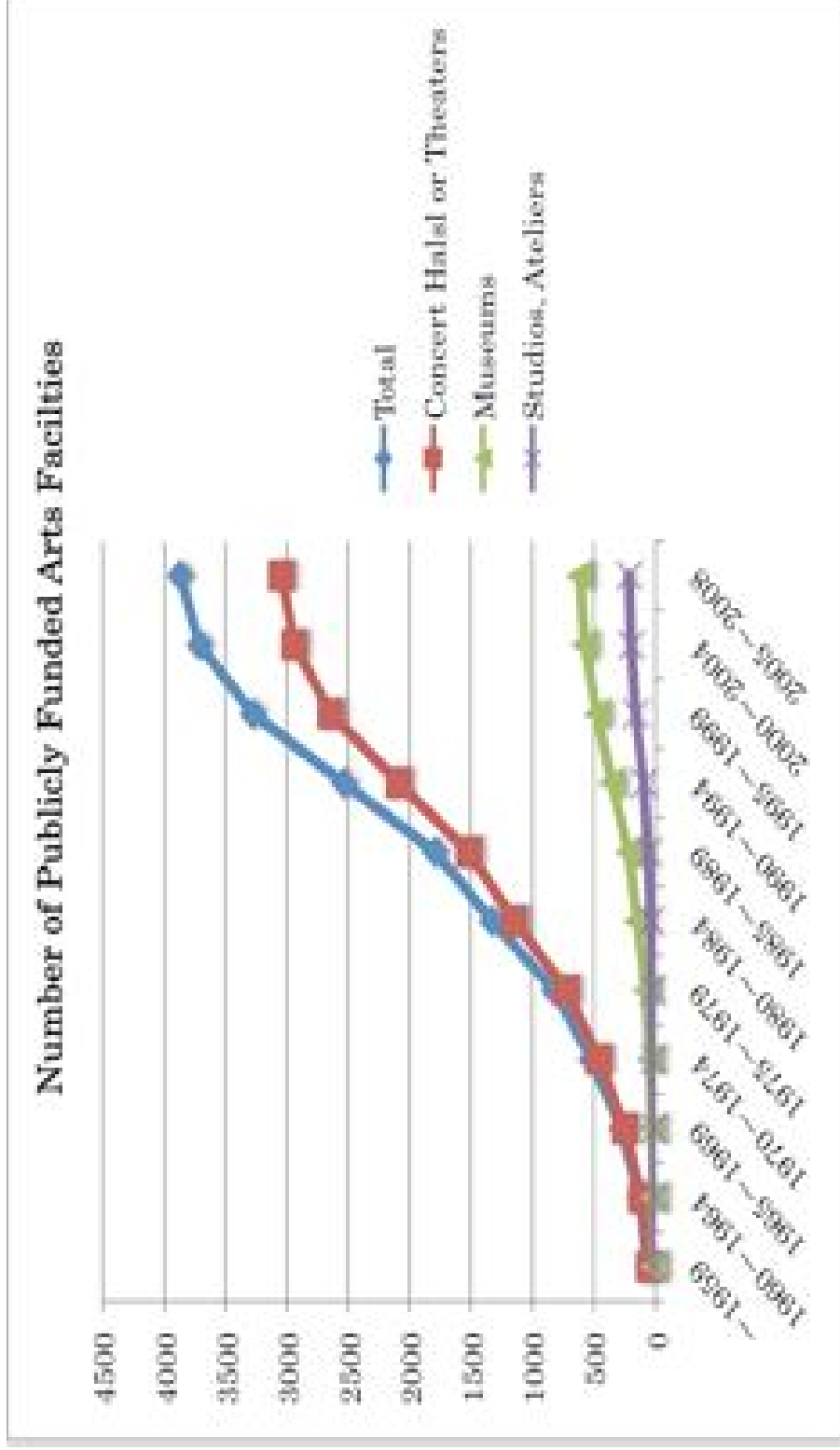
# The principle of “Cultural Administration”

- Local residents’ autonomy
- Municipality initiative
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# Epoch-making points of Cultural Administration

- The target is regional culture and identity
- New attention was brought to various regional culture
- The notion of a citizenship newly defined
- The reform of Local Governments' attitude to

# The Problem of Publicly Funded Arts



# Characteristics of these Facilities

- Local authorities construct elaborate multi-functional stages for the performing arts and music, especially for classical music
- There are no creative groups, such as drama or dance companies, or orchestras
- Construction budgets are significant, but management budgets are minimal
- Some of the facilities managed by a foundation, but

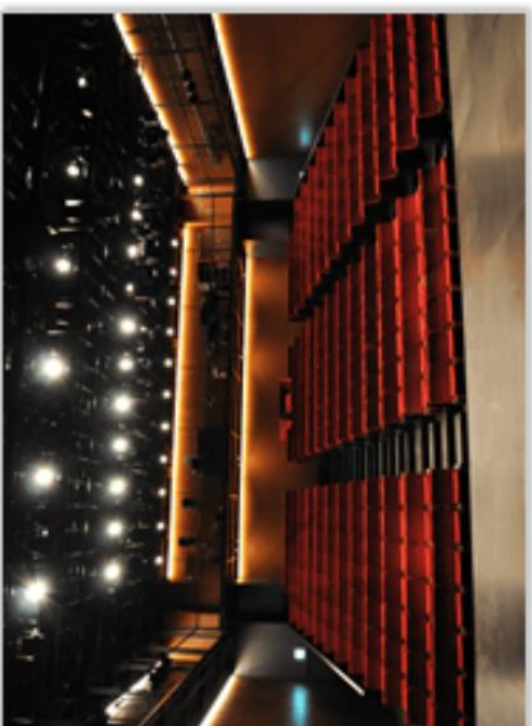
# Conclusion

- Cultural facilities were constructed, but new policies of Cultural Administration were not implemented
- Cultural facilities without “software” were recognized as problematic
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# Positive Potentials

- Some local governments are taking cultural promotion more seriously
- Movement toward making plans, goals, and legislation with citizen participation
- Some foundations are revitalizing their core mission
- A few independent private groups are taking part in the management of publicly-

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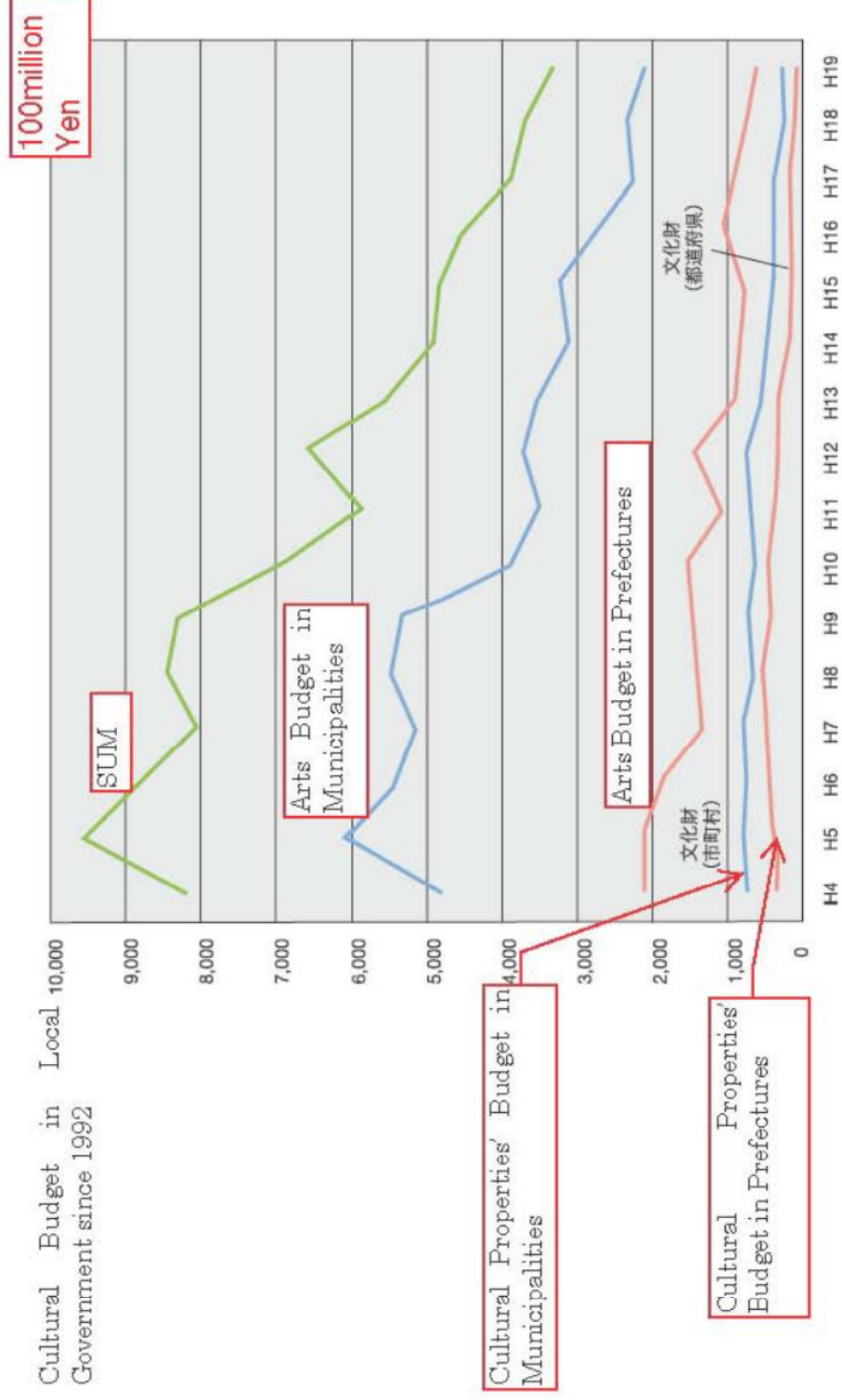




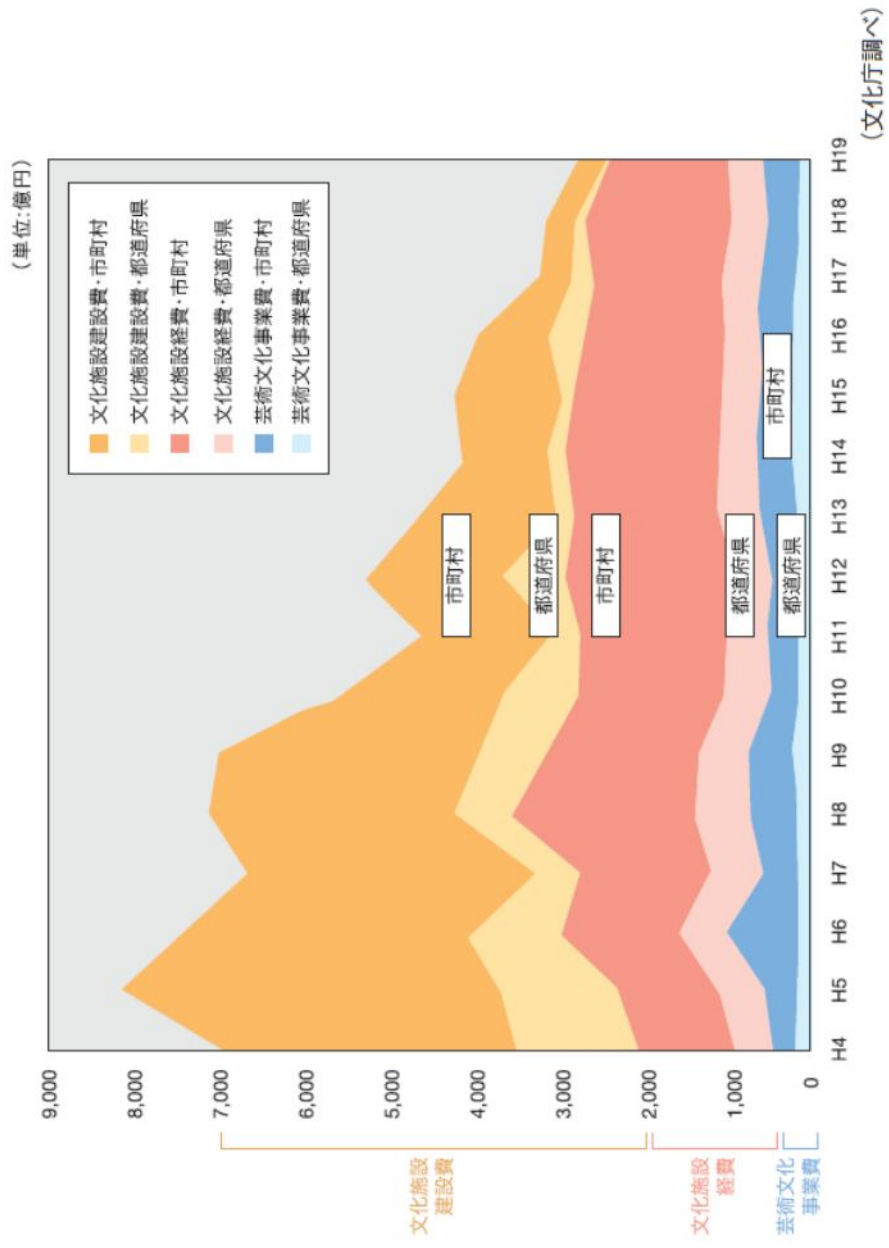
The Workshop of making ordinance for arts promotion In 2006 in Koganei



# Cultural Budget in Local Government since 1992



◆ B. 芸術文化経費の推移



Expense for cultural facilities construction

Managing expense for cultural facilities

Project expense for arts and

# Public Administration: Uses and Promotion

- Culturally-based Japanese Lifestyle Activities
  - Ikebana (Flower arranging), tea ceremony, calligraphy
- Cultural Properties → Museums
- Traditional Culture: Highly developed performing arts in previous Edo period → Cultural Halls
  - Kabuki, Noh, and Kyogen, etc...
- Art Culture: Imported from the West
  - Opera, Classical Music, Ballet, Dance, Drama, etc...  
→ Cultural Hall
- Movie, Animation,

