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| 氏名(本籍) | カッティ ノエミ オソリオ ウガルテ (パナマ) | | |
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| 学位論文題目 | Comparative Study on Conservation of Timber Frame and Mixed Construction Buildings of Cultural Interest in Panama and Japan (パナマと日本における文化的価値を有する木造・混構造建造物の保存修復に関する比較研究) | | |
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論文の内容の要旨

This thesis argued that biased interpretation of national heritage reflects on the effectiveness of national conservation policy to meet the requirements of the World Heritage Committee regarding the preservation of outstanding universal value.

Tailored national image (rooted in nationalism) and biased interpretation of cultural heritage affect the interpretation and truthfulness/credibility/genuineness of a cultural property as witness to part of the history of mankind, effecting the permanency (maintenance) of outstanding universal value qualified by integrity and authenticity of said cultural property.

Aim and Objectives: The aim of this thesis was to emit recommendations for the benefit of Panamanian conservation of timber frame buildings of cultural importance after identifying problems concerning image interpretation and its effect on legislation, based on a comparative study with Japanese conservation of timber buildings from a legal perspective.

The target of the study covered timber frame buildings in the historic center of Panama City from the second half of the 19th century to 1950, and timber-frame buildings in Japan existing on second half of the 19th Century to the first half of the 20th Century, built with local technologies.

Method: The methodology of research involved the analysis of the spirit of legislation on conservation in Panama and Japan in their historic, economic and political context; analysis of the causal relationships between context and legislation enacted, its application on selected case studies to clarify strengths and flaws was comparatively analyzed in order to draw recommendations to Panama to improve conservation process on timber frame buildings of cultural interest.

Analysis and Results: The thesis was divided in three parts: the first part concerned the historic background on the negative image affecting timber frame tenant buildings in the Old Quarter of Panama City, and the analysis of the

spirit of Panamanian legislation on conservation; the second part concerned similar analysis concerning the spirit of Japanese legislation on conservation; the third part concerned the comparative study of legal process of conservation in both countries and how it was applied on selected case studies.

Part I: Panama: Timber frame houses in the historic district of Panama City which includes part of the Tenancy Belt have a negative image associated with a lack of permanence, poverty, lower classes, and unsanitary conditions; this negative image is a result of various historical events as well as economic and social factors spanning from the middle of the 19th century into the first half of the 20th century.

I found that legislation on conservation in Panama was unbalanced to favor investment over development of conservation philosophy due to the economics-driven policy on national historic heritage.

Part II: Japan: Fatherland and religion were represented in the figure of the emperor, giving the conservation legislation imperial/national prestige as symbolic target. This symbolic target changed after WWII as the notions of what is heritage, what may be understood as a cultural property and who it may represent changed with the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties in 1950. It was clear that historic national heritage and national image were inextricably related and this relationship prompted centralization of national heritage administration, as Japan was undergoing restructuring in the postwar period.

Part III: Comparative Study: Conservation process in Panama and Japan was observed and analyzed: classification of heritage, institutions involved and their structure, legal process was charted from the legal standpoint of the owner (in the case of Japan) and investor (in the case of Panama). The conservation process then was observed on selected case studies.

Recommendations

- R.1) Create a master law of conservation.
- R.2) Centralize stewardship.
- R.3) Articulate the network by including participation of local governments.
- R.4) Establish qualifications for credentials of professionals of conservation.
- R.5) Foster active participation and cooperation with the public through dissemination and public information programs to create public awareness on the issues of conservation.
- R.6) Encourage private participation but under strict supervision from the central agency.

審 査 の 結 果 の 要 旨

本論文は、世界遺産であるパナマ歴史地区の顕著な普遍的価値の適切な保存のため、これまで軽視されてきたが、しかし世界遺産としての価値を考えるうえで重要な要素である木造建築について、その保存が軽視されてきた歴史的背景及び現行の行政法・行政制度の分析、修復事業が実施された文化財である木造建築3棟のケーススタディを通じて、パナマにおける木造建築の保存の問題点を明らかにし、これを日本の制度、所有者や地域社会との関わり方と比較検証することで、世界遺産であるパナマ歴史地区の保存計画改善のための提案を行ったものである。欧米の都市計画制度の影響下にあるパナマでは、保存といえども許認可のシステムが一般の都市計画に組み込まれて計画図面のみで仕事が進められる傾向が強く、特に木造建築の保存に必要であるはずの専門監督機関及び技術者のきめ細やかな関与と指導に欠けていた。本論文はこの点に優れている日本の木造建築の保存制度とパナマのそれとを多角的に比較検証したもので、木造建築の保存制度の国際的な比較研究においてこれまでにない貴重な視点を提供した研究として評価される。

よって、著者は博士（世界遺産学）の学位を受けるに十分な資格を有するものと認める。