



Roppongi Art Night 2012  
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## Cultural Strategy

Strengthen Tokyo's message as a city of arts and culture by raising the allure of its diverse cultural centres

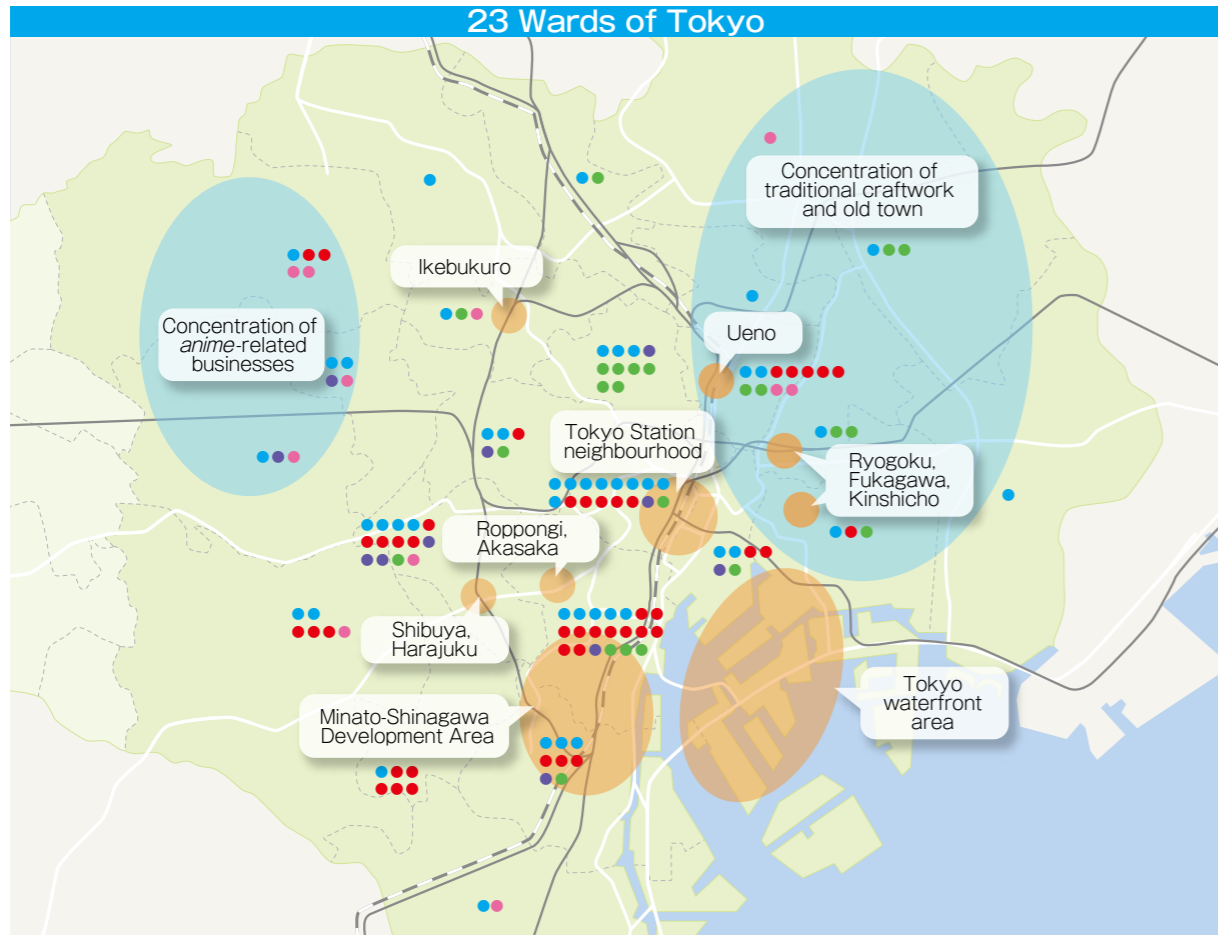
### Potential of arts and culture in Tokyo

- Numerous diverse cultural institutions are concentrated in Ueno, Roppongi, Ikebukuro, areas around Tokyo Station, and Shibuya, such as museums, art galleries, performance halls, cinemas, and other venues.
- Akihabara is famous for *anime*, video games, and other forms of pop culture. Harajuku is known for generating *kawaii*\*1 style and other global fashion trends. Kagurazaka retains the aura of Edo, pre-modern Tokyo. These are just a few of the many areas full of unique cultural resources.
- Tama region will undertake urban development, and has the potential to become a platform for arts and culture due to its high concentration of higher education institutions related to arts and culture.

\* 1 The quality of cuteness in the context of Japanese culture.

### Policy direction

- Invigorate community development with unique arts and cultural resources through partnerships between the Tokyo Metropolitan Government, the national government, NPO, and arts and cultural organisation, among others.
  - ▶ Ueno represents the core of Japan's foremost educational and cultural institutions that hosts "Ueno Bunka no Mori" project.
  - ▶ Cultural resources are rising as a part of urban renewal in Ikebukuro, Shibuya-Harajuku, Roppongi, Akasaka, and areas around Tokyo Station. Major development projects are underway in the Minato-Shinagawa redevelopment area. In Tokyo's waterfront area, arts and culture will form an integral part of the cityscape as the legacy of the Tokyo 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Games.
- ▶ Tradition and the modern come together in Ryogoku, Fukagawa, Kinshicho, with the Edo-Tokyo Museum and the Museum of Contemporary Art Tokyo at its core.
- ▶ In Tama and the islands, numerous types of local performing arts and other manifestations of traditional culture thrive. Tama area is also the home of many art universities.
- **Raise global awareness of cultural centres as the core element of the branding strategy for the Tokyo metropolitan area by bolstering public communication overseas through relationships with international media.**
- Promote the conservation of historical scenery and architecture where the cityscape, history, and culture blend together.



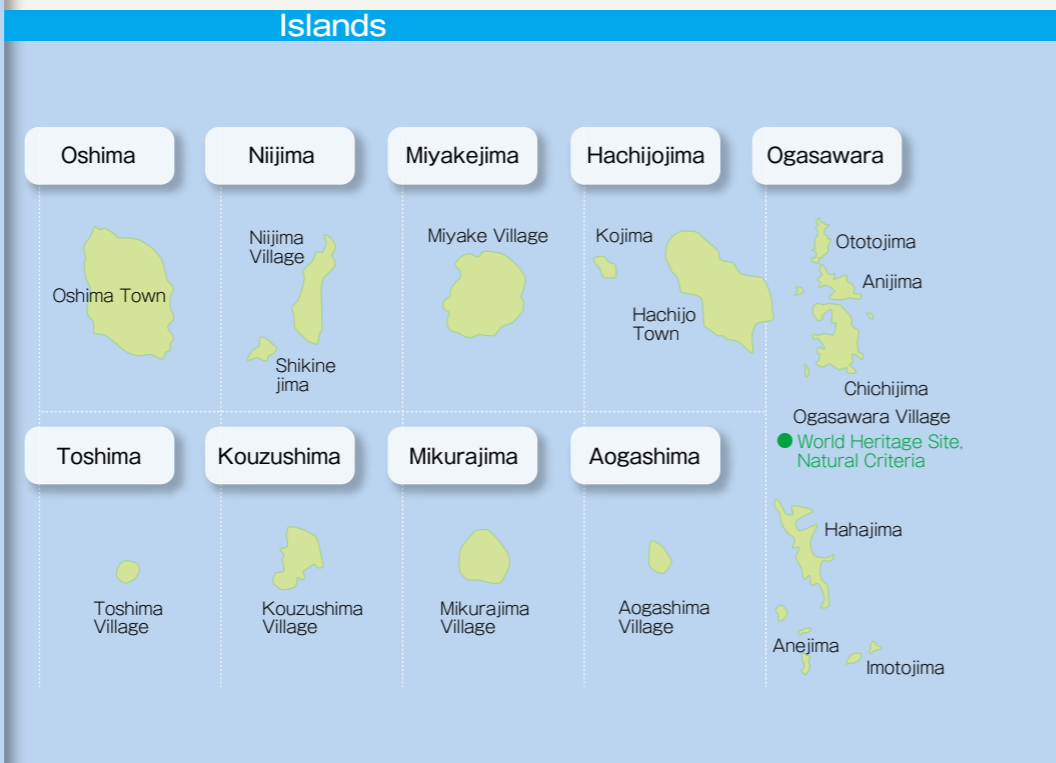
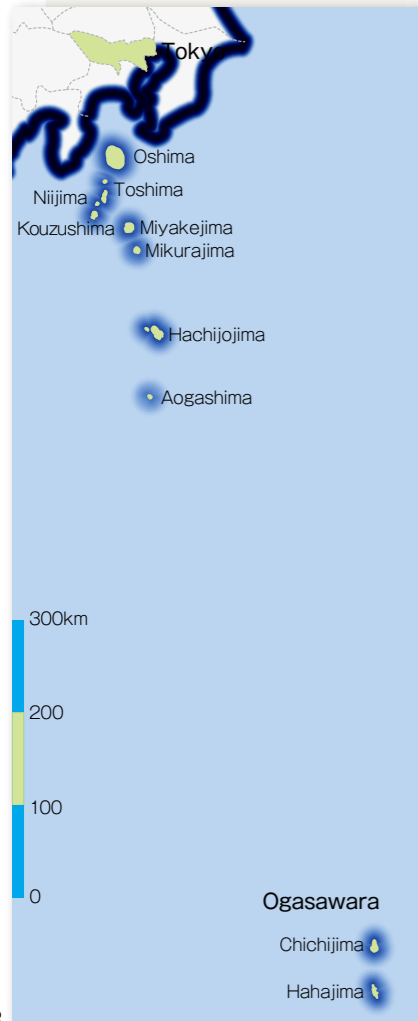
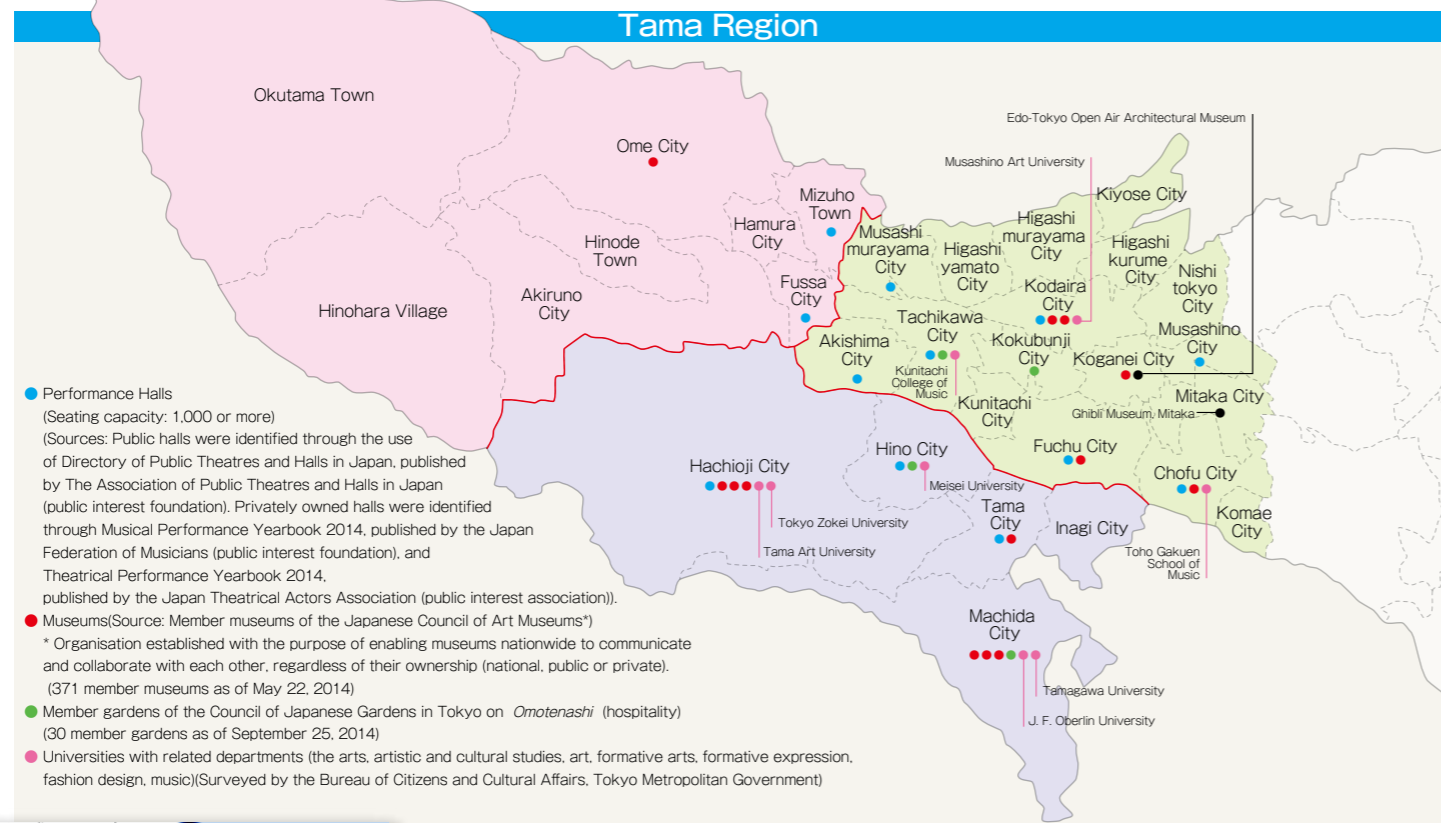
- Performance Halls  
(Seating capacity: 1,000 or more)  
(Sources: Public halls were identified through the use of Directory of Public Theatres and Halls in Japan, published by The Association of Public Theatres and Halls in Japan (public interest foundation). Privately owned halls were identified through Musical Performance Yearbook 2014, published by the Japan Federation of Musicians (public interest foundation), and Theatrical Performance Yearbook 2014, published by the Japan Theatrical Actors Association (public interest association)).
- Museums  
(Source: Member museums of the Japanese Council of Art Museums\*)  
\* Organisation established with the purpose of enabling museums nationwide to communicate and collaborate with each other, regardless of their ownership (national, public or private). (371 member museums as of May 22, 2014)
- Noh Theatres  
(Source: Nohgaku Performer's Association(as of March 2015) )
- Member gardens of the Council of Japanese Gardens in Tokyo on *Omotenashi* (hospitality)  
(30 member gardens as of September 25, 2014)
- Universities with related departments (the arts, artistic and cultural studies, art, formative arts, formative expression, fashion design, music)  
(Surveyed by the Bureau of Citizens and Cultural Affairs, Tokyo Metropolitan Government)

\* There are many more museums, theatres and other cultural resources in addition to the ones shown above.



Festival/Tokyo 14  
"Festival Fukushima"  
@Ikebukuro Nishiguchi Park  
Photo: Ryosuke Kikuchi

Many forms of local performing arts and other manifestations of traditional culture thrive in all the municipalities of the Tama Region, where several universities specialising in the arts find their homes.



### Northern Tama

<b>Tachikawa City</b>	<i>Shishimai</i> (lion dance)
<b>Musashino City</b>	<i>Hayashi</i> (traditional musical accompaniment)
<b>Mitaka City</b>	<i>Hayashi, Dangomaki</i> (scatter dumpling ritual) at the Yakushi-den, Nozaki Hachiman Shrine
<b>Fuchu City</b>	<i>Taiko-ko</i> (buddhist drum folkways in Musashifuchu), <i>Musashifuchu no Kurayami Matsuri</i> (festival of the darkin Musashifuchu), <i>Soban Nembutsu</i> (prayer to the Amitabha Buddha accompanied by a small gong), <i>Hayashi</i>
<b>Akishima City</b>	<i>Hajjima Hiyosi Jinja no Sakaki Matsuri</i> (sacred tree branch festival at Hiyoshi Shrine in Hajjima), <i>Nakagami no Shishimai, Hayashi</i>
<b>Chofu City</b>	<i>Hayashi</i>
<b>Koganei City</b>	<i>Itoayatsuriningyo</i> (string puppetry) of the Edo Era, <i>Hayashi, Noutai</i> (Noh chanting), <i>Mochi-tsuki</i> (rice cake making ritual in Sekinocho)
<b>Kodaira City</b>	<i>Hayashi</i>
<b>Higashimurayama City</b>	<i>Gagaku</i> (court music and the Dance of Urayasu), <i>Hayashi</i>
<b>Kunitachi City</b>	<i>Shishimai</i>
<b>Komae City</b>	<i>Hayashi</i>
<b>Higashiyamato City</b>	<i>Hayashi</i>
<b>Kiyose City</b>	<i>Fusegi</i> (a ritual to prevent epidemic and evil in Shitajuku), <i>Hinohana Matsuri</i> (fire festival in Nakazato), <i>Hayashi, Kiyotojishi</i> (Kiyoto lion dance)
<b>Higashikurume City</b>	<i>Shishimai, Hayashi</i>
<b>Musashimurayama City</b>	<i>Soban Nembutsu</i> (prayer to the Amitabha Buddha accompanied by a small gong), <i>Hayashi, Shishimai, Fujiko</i> (Mt. Fuji worship pilgrimage) in Yatsusengen Shrine
<b>Nishitokyo City</b>	<i>Hayashi</i>

### Southern Tama

<b>Hachioji City</b>	<i>Hachioji Kurumaningyo</i> (Hachioji Puppetry), <i>Shishimai, Ryutotai</i> (dragon's head dance), <i>Kiyari</i> (work song), <i>Kamiange no Seenokami</i> (traveller's guardian deity of Kamiange)
<b>Machida City</b>	<i>Shishimai, Hayashi</i>
<b>Hino City</b>	<i>Hayashi</i>
<b>Inagi City</b>	<i>Edo no Sato Kagura</i> (sacred Shinto music and dance), <i>Momura no Hebiyori Gyoji</i> (a ritual to prevent epidemic using thatch-made-snake), <i>Shishimai</i>

### Western Tama

<b>Ome City</b>	<i>Torakashwa Jinja no Sairei Gyoji</i> (A series of Shinto ritual events in Torakashwa Shrine), <i>Musashimitake Jinja no Daidaikagura</i> (sacred Shinto music and dance at Musashimitake Shrine), <i>Sawai no Shishimai, Shishimai</i>
<b>Fussa City</b>	<i>Hayashi</i> , handcraft skills for the <i>Mikinokuchi</i> (Shinto Ornament)
<b>Hamura City</b>	<i>Hayashi</i>
<b>Akiruno City</b>	<i>Akikawa Kabuki, Sugao Kabuki, Shishimai, Hayashi, Kagura</i> (sacred Shinto music and dance), <i>Boutsukai</i> (cudgel-playing of Nishitokura)
<b>Mizuho Town</b>	<i>Shishimai, Hayashi</i>
<b>Hinode Town</b>	<i>Shimohirai no Houou no Mai</i> (dance of the phoenix in Shimohirai), <i>Soban Nembutsu</i> (prayer to the Amitabha Buddha accompanied by a small gong), <i>Shishimai, Hayashi</i>
<b>Hinohara Village</b>	<i>Hinoharamura no Oto Shinji</i> (Shinto ritual of the sacred meal at Hinoharakasuga Shrine), <i>Hinoharamura no Shikisanba</i> (Noh prelude of Hinohara Village), <i>Ozawa Shikisanba</i> (Noh prelude of Ozawa), <i>Sasano Shikisanba</i> (Noh prelude of Sasano), <i>Kashiwagi no Jindai Kagura</i> (sacred Shinto music and dance of Kashiwagino), <i>Kazuma no Daikagura</i> (sacred Shinto music and dance of Kazuma), <i>Fujikura no Shishimai, Kazuma no Shishimai, zuma no Shishimai</i>
<b>Okutama Town</b>	<i>Kashima Odori</i> (Kashima dance of Ogochi), <i>Ogochi no Kyodo Geino</i> (series of local folk performing arts of Ogochi), <i>Kotozura no Shishimai, Kan-niwa no Kagura</i> (sacred Shinto music and dance of Kan-niwa), <i>Shishimai</i>

### The Islands

<b>Oshima Town</b>	<i>Okada Hachiman Jinja no Shogatusai</i> (New Year's festival at Okada Hachiman Shrine), <i>Yoshiya Jinja no Shogatusai</i> (New Year's festival at Yoshiya Shrine), <i>Kagura</i> (sacred Shinto music and dance)
<b>Toshima Village</b>	<i>Toshima Hachiman Jinja no Yabusame</i> (archery ritual at Toshima Hachiman Shrine)
<b>Niijima Village</b>	Folk performing arts of Niijima, <i>Odori</i> (grand dance of Niijima), <i>Nijima no Kagura</i> (sacred Shinto music and dance of Niijima), <i>Shishi Kiyari</i> (lion dance performed to traditional work songs)
<b>Kouzushima Village</b>	<i>Katsuo Tsuri Gyouji</i> (bonito fishing ritual on Kouzu island)
<b>Miyake Village</b>	Rituals in Miyake Island, <i>Miyakemura no Yominchara</i> (A folk ritual for housewarming of Tsubota area), <i>Toga Jinja no Meguri Mikoshi</i> (divine palanquin parade of Toga Shrine), <i>Gosai Jinja no Shinji</i> (Shinto ritual held at Gosai Shrine), <i>Oshaku Jinja no Shinji</i> (a series of Shinto ritual at Oshaku Shrine), folklore song and dance of Miyake Island
<b>Mikurajima Village</b>	folklore song and dance of Mikura Island
<b>Hachijo Town</b>	Folk performing arts and songs of Hachijo Island, <i>Kashitate no Baodori</i> (a dance in place of Kashitate), <i>Kashitate no Teodori</i> (a dance with hand movement of Kashitate)
<b>Aogashima Village</b>	<i>Aogashima no Shimaodori</i> (folk dance of Aogashima)
<b>Ogasawara Village</b>	<i>Ogasawara no Nanyo Odori</i> (a folk dance from the South), <i>Ogasawara no Minyo</i> (folk songs of Ogasawara)

\* Intangible folk cultural properties list were compiled from the Comprehensive Catalogue of Tokyo Metropolitan Cultural Properties (December 2014), and it include properties designated by national, metropolitan, and municipal authorities.  
 \* *Hayashi, shishimai*, and other properties designated from the municipal intangible folk cultural properties are collectively designated in one category.



# Message from

Songwriter  
Producer  
Committee member, Tokyo Arts and Culture Committee

## Yasushi Akimoto

### Tokyo is alive

I was born and raised in Tokyo, but it doesn't mean that I know everything about the city. Tokyo I know is that there are 13.39 million citizens with each stories as well as 126.97 million citizens of Japan have their own stories of Tokyo. The culture consists of these stories interwoven with one another like a tapestry. And the tinge of colour wasn't created in a day, but over a long period of time that has become the appeal of Tokyo.

Furthermore, a "new Tokyo" is being brought in Tokyo both from other cities of Japan and the world, and the city changes on a daily basis.

Promoting the arts and culture in Tokyo, I would like to put together "the Tokyo everyone knows" with the input of as many people as possible, and to think about the things that must change and that must not.

Tokyo is alive. What do you know about Tokyo?



# Message from

Art Director  
Committee member, Tokyo Arts and Culture Committee

## Katsumi Asaba

