



SUZU 2017: Oku-Noto Triennale Open Call Document

September 2016
Oku-Noto Triennale Executive Committee



About Oku-Noto Triennale	3
About Suzu-city	4
Proposed site for artworks	7
Bibliography	24

AS WE LAUNCH THE TRIENNALE by Fram Kitagawa

Oku-Noto is the name given to the northern area of the Noto Peninsula on the northern coast of Japan. The city of Suzu is located at the point where the warm current (kuroshio) and cold current (oyashio) in the Sea of Japan meet. The region has a unique geography bounded by the sotoura (“outer harbor”) to the north and uchiura (“inner bay”) to the south. It is blessed with a verdant natural landscape, where diverse flora from both eastern and western regions of Japan co-exist, nourished by seasonal winds from the continent laden with moisture. Suzu flourished as an important port when maritime trade across the Sea of Japan was active, including Japanese missions to Tang China, official envoys from Bokkai, and the routes plied by kitamae-bune, the freight ships of the Edo-period. However, when the means of transportation shifted from sea to land, Suzu’s location became a disadvantage, leading to decline and depopulation. The current population of 15,000 is less than half of the figure in 1954 (38,000) when the city was established.

Suzu would be regarded as one of the most isolated places in Japan according to the dominant values of today. However, it remains a fount of Japanese culture where various cultures dispersed across Japan have accumulated over generations, as seen in its festivals and rituals, such as kiriko (giant lanterns), festival floats, and yobare (inviting families, friends and neighbours to feasts on festival days). Paradoxical as it may sound, it is this uniqueness that gives this place the quality of a singularity capable of bearing hope for our contemporary era.

“SUZU 2017 : Oku-Noto Triennale” aims to be an unprecedented festival in which participating artists can rediscover the charm of the place, its patterns of life and its people, while engaging locals and supporters from elsewhere. Artworks installed across the region, from the sotoura to the uchiura, will not only show a new way to explore the Oku-Noto cape, but also suggest future directions for the oyashio-culture, including a relationship between the Japanese archipelago and the continent. Local delicacies from the sea and mountains prepared according to traditional recipes; kiriko lanterns which are believed to relate to sea spirits; suzuyaki (unglazed ware) pottery, agehama-style salt fields (artificially flooded salt pans set above the high-tide mark), and Noto-gawara (Noto roofing tiles) – all of these distinctive things encountered and experienced here remind us of the foundational layers of Japanese culture.

This archetype of Japanese culture preserved in Suzu presents a forgotten Japan of profound significance for the current era, when we must consider the foundation and future of Japan in the face of global environmental issues and the corruption of ethical values within capitalism. Let’s create an art festival where traditional culture resonates with contemporary art.

ABOUT THE TRIENNALE

Concept	The triennale on the furthest land ~discovering the origin of Japan’s ritual festival and food culture~
Duration	50 days from Sunday 3 September to Sunday 22 October 2017
Venue	Across Suzu City in Ishikawa Prefecture
Participating artists	Approximately 50 (tbc)
Organizer	Oku-Noto Triennale Executive Committee
Executive Chairman	Masuhiko Izumiya (Mayor of Suzu-city)
General Director	Fram Kitagawa (Art Director)
Official website	http://oku-noto.jp/



Overview of Suzu



Agehama method salt production



Godzilla rock



Tsubaki outlook



Rokkozaki lighthouse



Noto Kirishima azalea



Kiriko festival



Terraced rice fields



Hayafune Kyogen



Sunset at the Nie coast



"Suzu-yaki" pottery



Aenokoto



Hachigasaki beach



Sonobo-no-taki waterfall



Yobare



Mitsukejima Island and Northern Alps



Sakasa-sugi at Koshoji Temple

Suzu City is located at the tip of the Noto Peninsula and surrounded by the sea where the cold current from the north and warm current from the south meet. The city enjoys beautiful natural landscape represented by the outer sea with reefs and the inner sea with sandy beach and gentle waves. Streets are filled with traditional houses with kuro-gawara (black roof tiles) with timber walls, reminding visitors of the origin of Japanese landscape.

Some of the local cultures are distinctive and have been nurtured in the rich environment. Culture of “festival” and “food” represented in “Autumn festival of Oku-Noto Suzu and Yobare” and agricultural rituals “aenokoto” has been passed onto generations. Traditional crafts and industries such as agehama-style salt, Suzu earthenware, Shichirin: metal-made portable stove made of diatom earth have been carefully inherited over generations. Such traditional techniques and agricultural rituals and rich landscape of Noto has been selected as GIAHS (Globally Important Agricultural Heritage) in 2011.

Each village in Suzu City holds “village festival” to pray and celebrate gokokuhojo (bumper crop) in spring, summer and autumn. During 50 days from early September to the end of October in the autumn in particular, there is always a festival every day at different villages across the city. At the festival, people carry more than 100 of “Kiriko” as guiding light of a portable shrine. “Yobare” is a custom which masters of houses serve meals over sake with people carrying Kiriko. “Yobare” is important element of most of the festival across the city and people welcome families and friends with feast. We could say that the origin of “omotenashi” culture in Japan still exists in Suzu-city. This “Oku-Noto Suzu autumn festival and yobare” received the 19th of Furusato Event Grand-Prix by Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications. “Atari Mau Hanto Noto Nekkyo no Kiriko Matsuri” was recognized as Japanese Heritage in 2015.

Suzu City is a home of beautiful “Satoyama-Satoumi”, bounty food and most of all, wonderful people where the origin of Japanese festival and food culture has been handed down.



Access

From Tokyo

[By Airplane] Approximately two hours

From Haneda Airport to Noto Satoyama Airport : approx. 1 hr

From Noto Satoyama Airport to Suzu-city : approx. 40 mins by car

[By Train] Approx. 5 hrs

From Tokyo Station to Kanazawa Station : approx. 2 hrs 30 mins by shinkansen

From Kanazawa Station to Suzu-city : approx. 2 hrs 30 mins by car or express bus

From Osaka

[By Train] Approximately 5 hours and 30 mins

From Osaka Station to Kanazawa Station: approx. 2 hrs 30 mins by JR Thunderbird Express Train

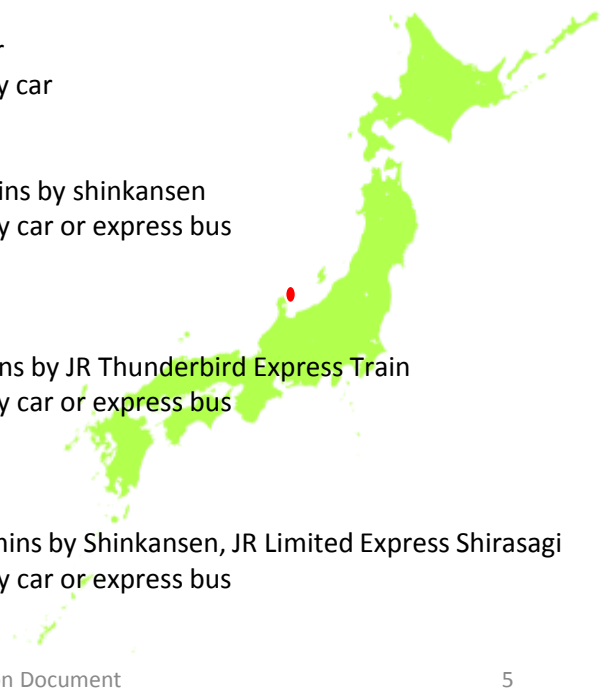
From Kanazawa Station to Suzu-city : approx. 2 hrs 30 mins by car or express bus

From Nagoya

[By Train] Approximately 5 hrs

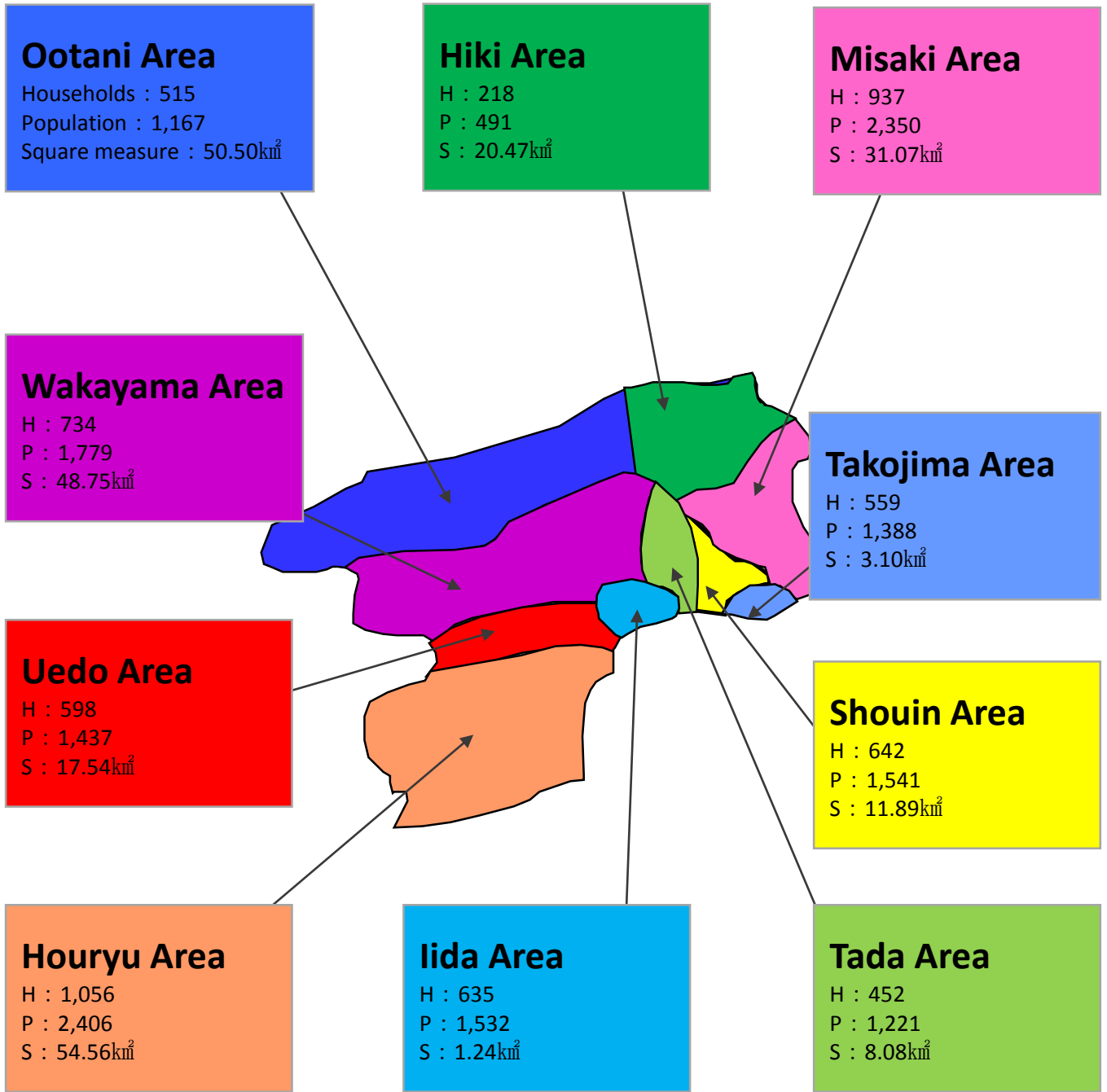
From Nagoya Station to Kanazawa Station: approx. 2 hrs 30 mins by Shinkansen, JR Limited Express Shirasagi

From Kanazawa Station to Suzu-city : approx. 2 hrs 30 mins by car or express bus



10 Area

Each of the ten areas has its own community center.



All Suzu city

Square measure : 247.20km² Households : 6,346
 Population : 15,312 (Male 7,095 Female 8,217) ※including foreigner
 Under 14 1,109 (7.2%) Over 15 Under 64 7,132 (46.5%) Over 65 7,071 (46.1%)

Population and Households : August 31 2016
 Square measure : October 1 2012

Hiki Area

Former Hiki elementary school and Junior high school (Part of Elementary School)



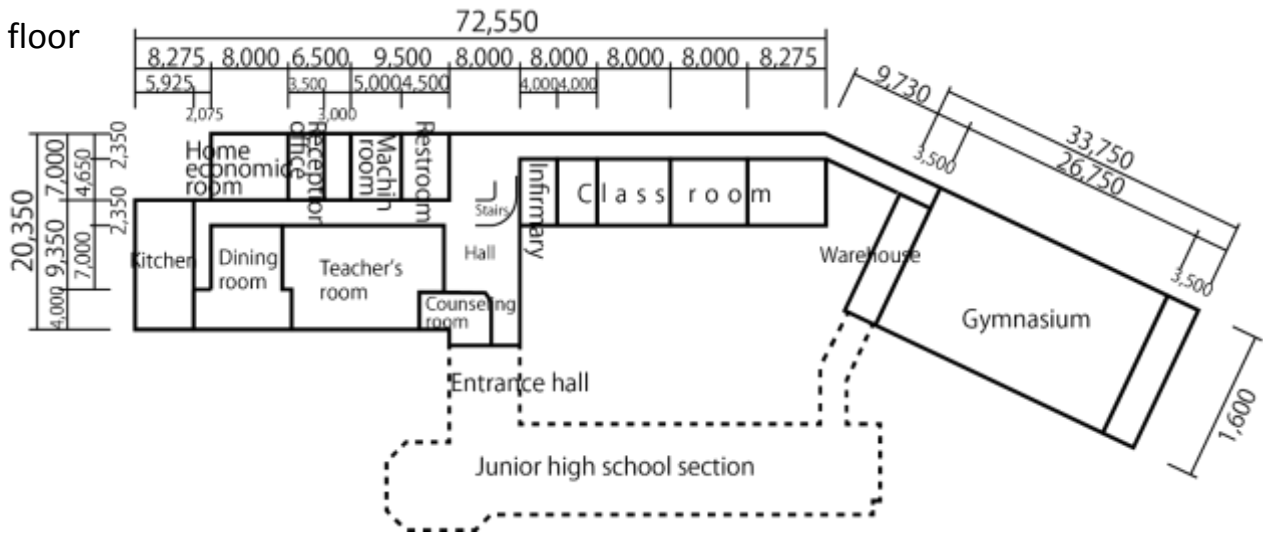
Conditions	The entire facility including courtyard space and gymnasium is suited to accommodate any projects across various genres such as installation and performance whereas the schoolyard can only be available for events. Part of the former junior high school on site will be renovated into an accommodation by spring 2017 for volunteers and artists will be able to stay and produce artworks.
Duration of exhibition	Unlimited
Address	8 Nu, Oritomachi, Suzu City
Outline of facility	The former elementary school was established in 1981 and closed in 2005 while the attached junior high school was built in 1993 and closed in 2005.
Other facilities	Parking space for approximately 15 cars, courtyard, gymnasium, schoolyard No electricity and water supply to the former elementary school.
Owner	Suzu-city

■ Map

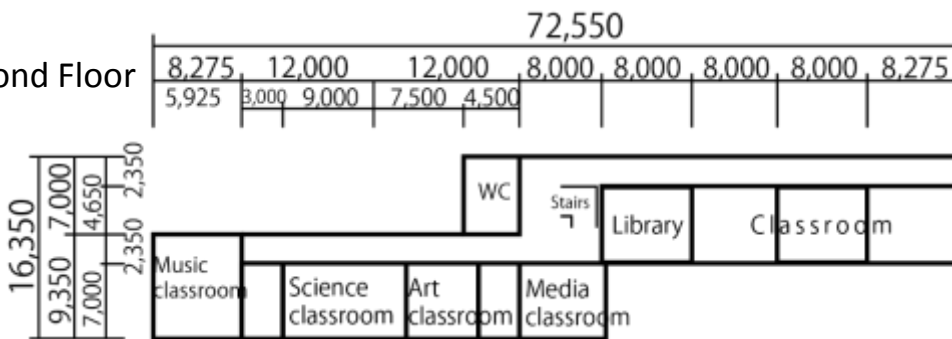


■ Sketch & Photo

First floor



Second Floor



Courtyard



Schoolyard



Staircase



Monuments created by graduates.



Entrance

Misaki Area

Kanazawa University Noto Campus (former Kodomari elementary school)



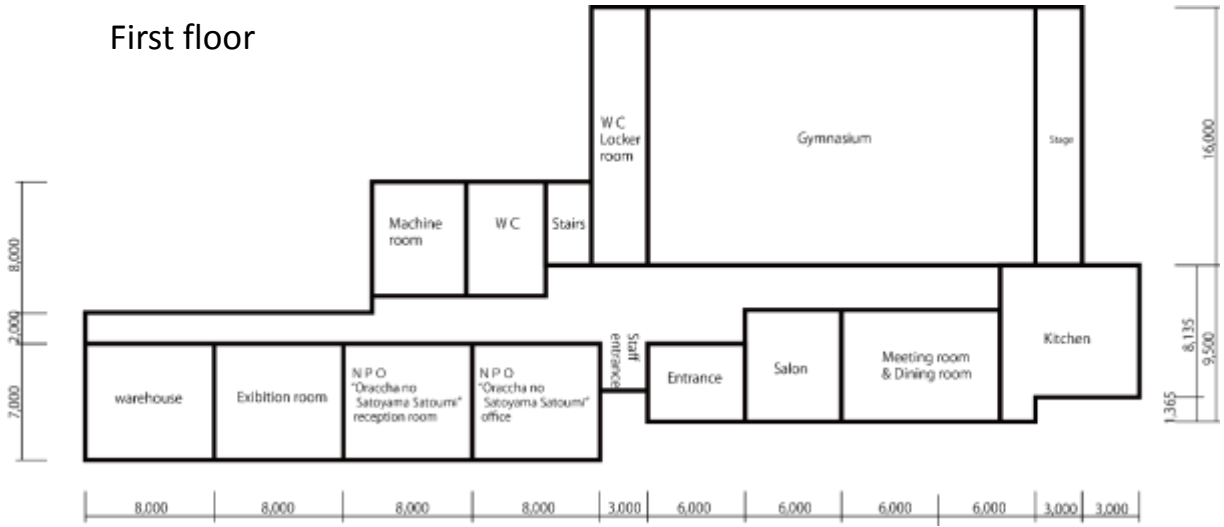
Conditions	Gymnasium and schoolyard of this permanent station for NPO and Kanazawa University can be used for hosting events and workshops. Kodomari nursery located behind the campus is due to be closed in March 2017 which is a potential site for the artworks.
Duration of exhibition	Negotiable
Address	33-7, Kodomari, Misaki-machi, Suzu-city
Outline of facility	The campus was once an elementary school which opened in 1980 until it was merged to another school in 2004. It was re-opened as Noto Satoyama-Satoumi Nature School in 2006. Approximately ten people including teachers of Noto Satoyama Satoumi Meister Training Programme and staff members NPO occupy the facility as base.
Other facilities	Parking space including schoolyard can accommodate approximately 20 cars. Schoolyard.
Owner	Owner: Suzu-city Tenant: Kanazawa University

■ Map

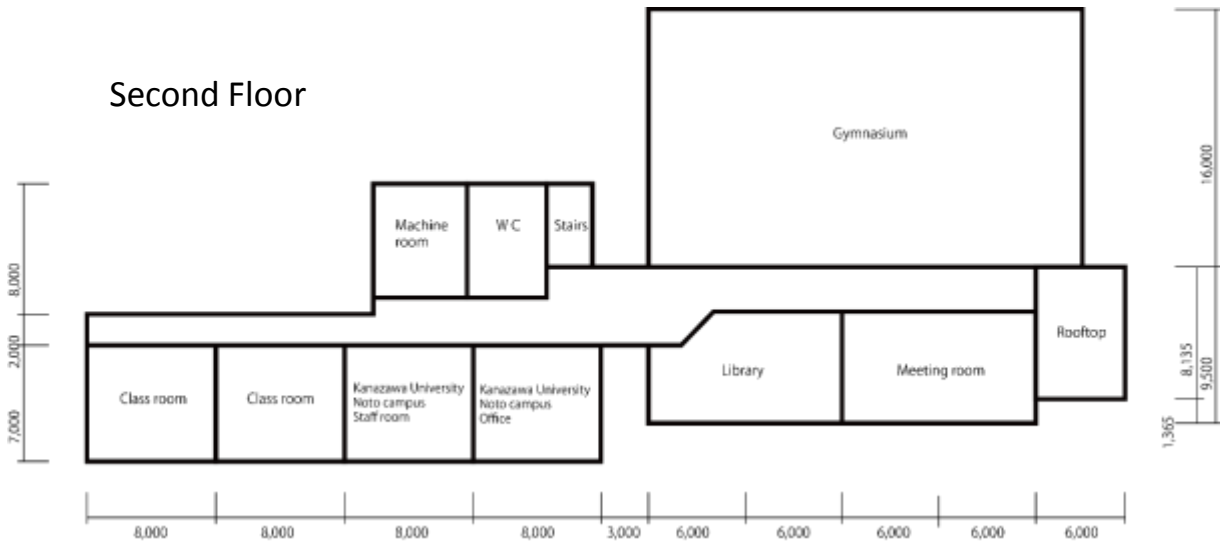


■ Sketch

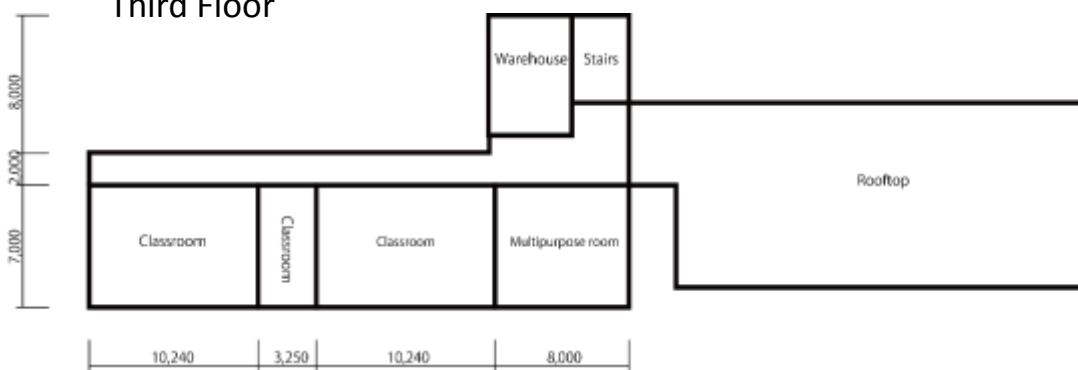
First floor



Second Floor



Third Floor



Misaki Area

Kodomari nursery

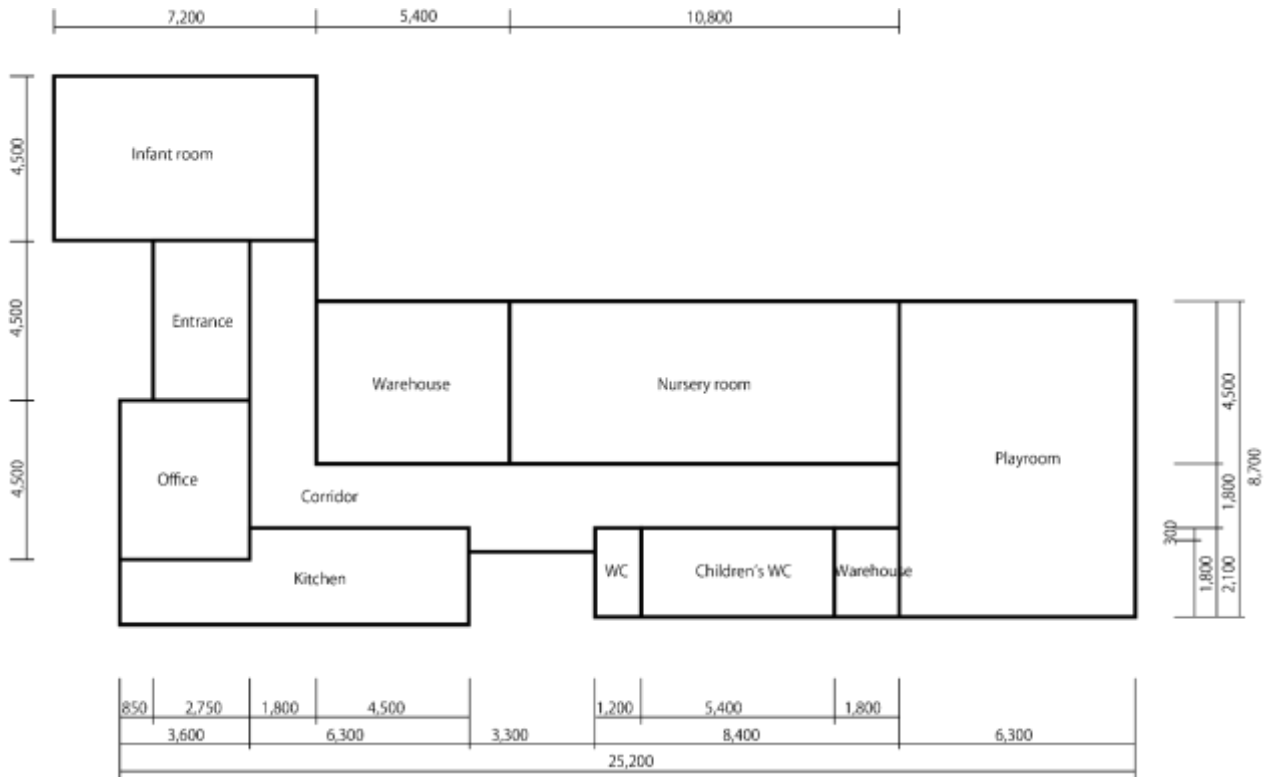


Conditions	The entire facility is suited for any projects including installation and performance.
Duration of exhibition	Unlimited
Address	1-33-17 Kodomari, Misaki-machi, Suzu-city
Outline of facility	It will be closed in March 2017
Other facilities	Parking space for approximately 10 cars excluding school building of the Kanazawa University Noto Campus
Owner	Suzu-city

■ Map



■ Sketch & Photo



A stage in the playroom



Nursery room

Takojima Area

A gigantic play equipment at “Waku Waku Yume Land”



Conditions	Potential site for running an event responding to the theme set out by the designer of the facility or adding new equipment and functions.
Duration of exhibition	During the festival *Duration can be extended upon agreement in case of adding new equipment or facility.
Address	28 Mebu, Hachigasaki, Takojima, Suzu-city
Outline of facility	Designed by the Environment Design Institute and built in 1995.
Other facilities	Parking space and public restroom
Owner	Suzu-city

■ Map



Iida Area

Former fire department building and training facility
(Currently used as an office for Oku-Noto Triennale Executive Committee)

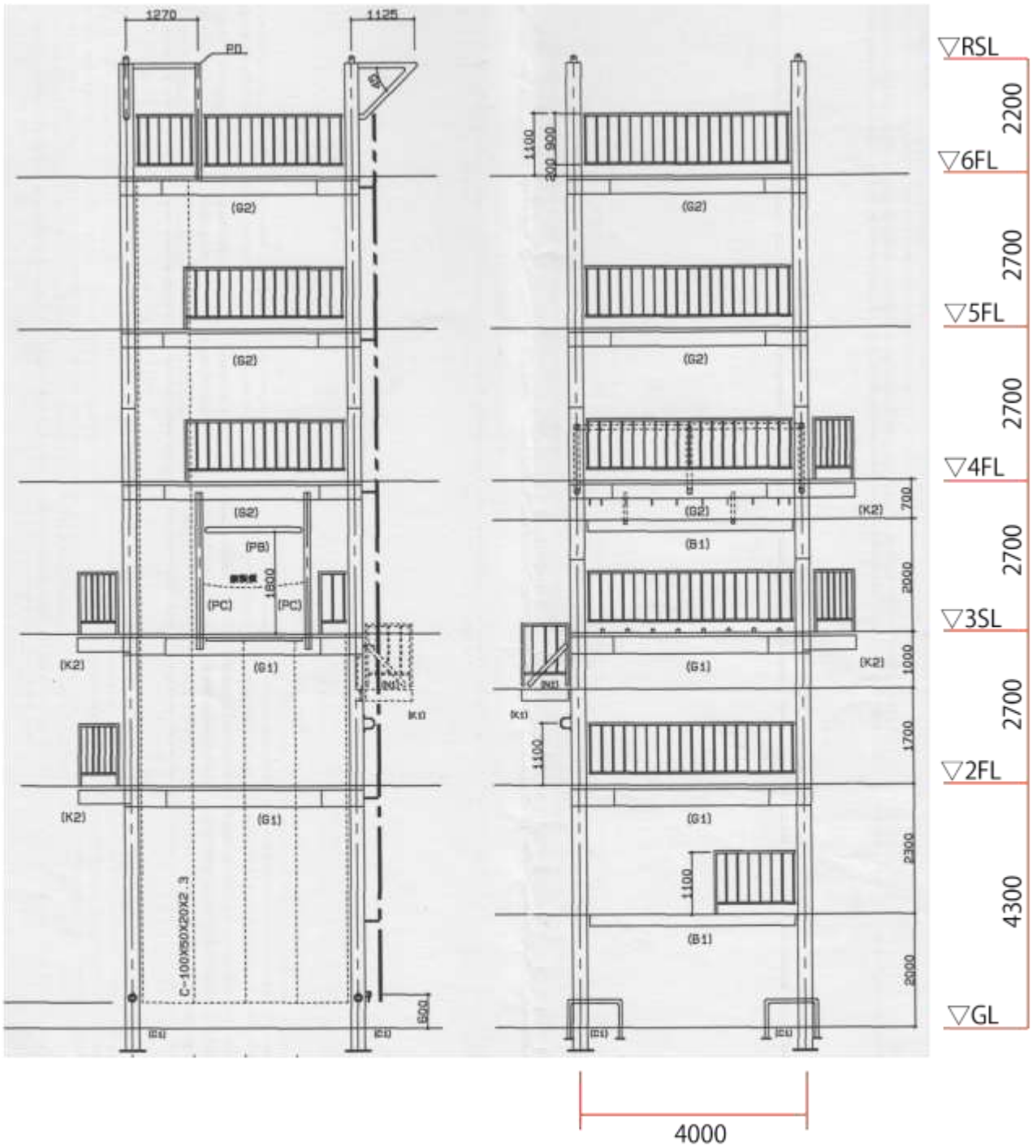


Conditions	The outer wall of the former fire department building and the entire building for training can be used for installation.
Duration of exhibition	Unlimited
Address	1-120-13 Iida-machi, Suzu-city
Outline of facility	It had been the fire department building until March 2016 and is currently used as an office for Oku-Noto Triennale Executive Committee since May 2016.
Other facilities	Parking space for approximately seven cars
Owner	Suzu-city

■ Map



■ Section



Houryu Area

Suzu Sun Sun Park



Conditions	The outer space of gate enclosing the solar panels of the solar photovoltaic power station will be available for any projects including installation and performance. * Any proposals interfering the lights for the solar panels will not be accepted.
Duration of exhibition	Unlimited
Address	4-79-5 Ushima, Horyu-machi, Suzu-city
Outline of facility	Hokuriku Electric Power Company built the mega solar power plants on the site of former Horyu elementary school which was closed in 2012.
Other facilities	Parking space for approximately 20 cars
Owner	Suzu-city

■ Map



■ Photo



School gate and the statue of Ninomiya are still kept.

The play equipment on site is an artist's work.

Houryu Area

Former Kashihara nursery

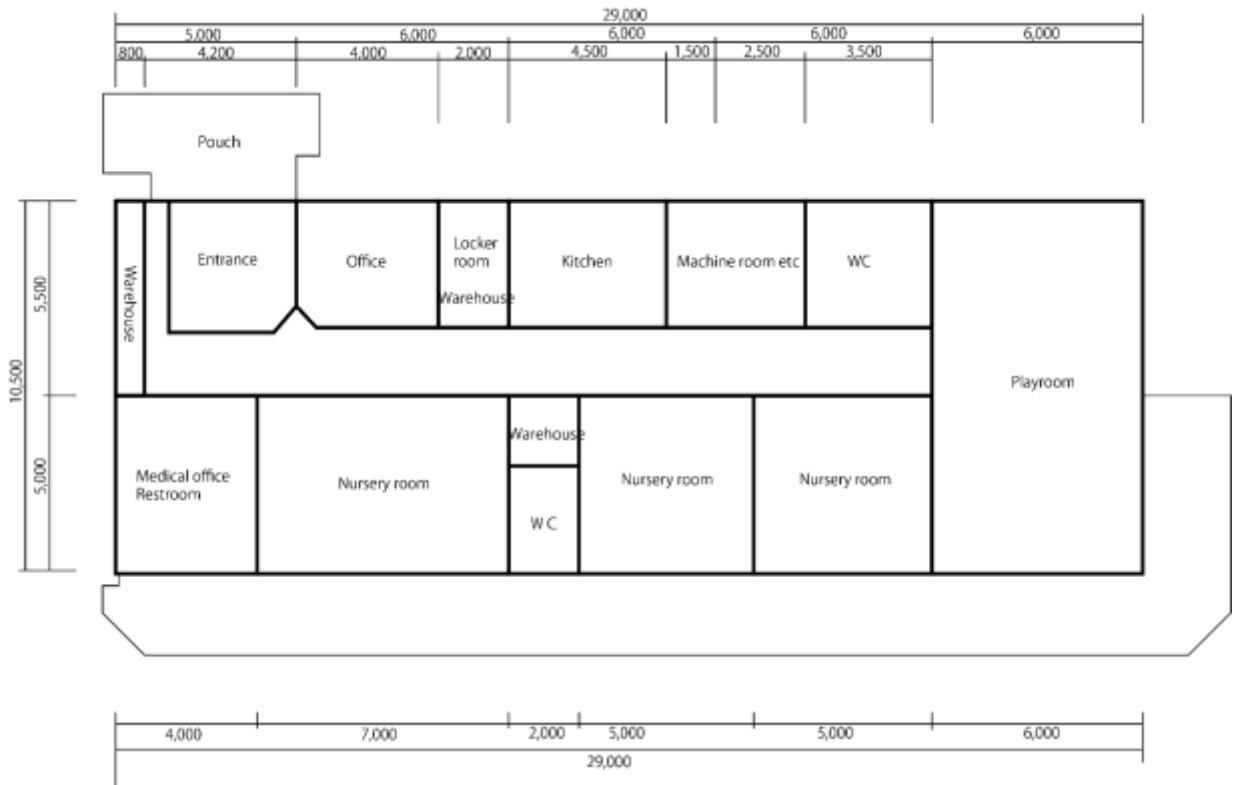


Conditions	The entire facility is suited for any projects including installation and performance.
Duration of exhibition	Unlimited
Address	10-48-38 Kashihara, Horyu-machi, Suzu-city
Outline of facility	Established in 1980 and closed in 1994 and has been used as a warehouse to store event equipment for local residents
Other facilities	Parking space for up to 9 cars No electricity and water supply to the facility.
Owner	Suzu-city

■ Map



■ Sketch & Photo



Playroom



Stage props used in the nursery are still stored.



Playground is used by the local residents



Playroom



Outer wall of the nursery room.

Houryu Area

Fresh Line Mitsuke Park



Conditions	This national park is suited for any projects including installation and performance under some rules and regulations.
Duration of exhibition	During the festival A separate negotiation required for other period.
Address	38-1 Ukai, Horyu-machi, Suzu-city
Outline of facility	Constructed in 1998 as a facility for local residents and hub for tourism.
Other facilities	Parking space for approximately 100 cars
Owner	Suzu-city

■ Map



東

About Fresh Line Mitsuke Park

珠洲市のシンボル
見附島を核とした
市民の交流の場と
観光振興拠点の発
実のため計画を策
定。



平成3年7月に建設大臣の
認定を受けています。



認定の範囲は雄略川から舟橋川までの汀線延長1,160m、面積58ha。

このうち、第一期計画として既設公園2.9haに
隣接した陸域部5.3haを平成5年度から9年度
までに16億円をかけて整備
しました。



九州島側には噴水広場や子供広場の広場を配し、園内道路で結んだ恋路側の海浜部には朝日の広場と景観と景観に配慮した緩傾斜遊歩や人工リーフを整備し、安心して水に慣れ始める空間を創造しています。

北

“藍と緑のロマンの里 フレッシュライン見附”パンフレットより

The other potential sites and facilities for artworks



Abandoned houses



Conservation forest



Coastline



Parks and unoccupied land



The site for the 14th Nippon Jamboree held in 2007 is also available. The Jamboree will be held again in 2018.



Bibliography

50th Memorial Publication "History of Suzu" (in Japanese only)

(珠洲市制五十周年記念「珠洲のれきし」)

July 15th 2002

Editor "History of Suzu" compilation committee (珠洲のれきし編さん委員会)

Chairman: Shuichiro Hashimoto (委員長 橋本秀一郎)