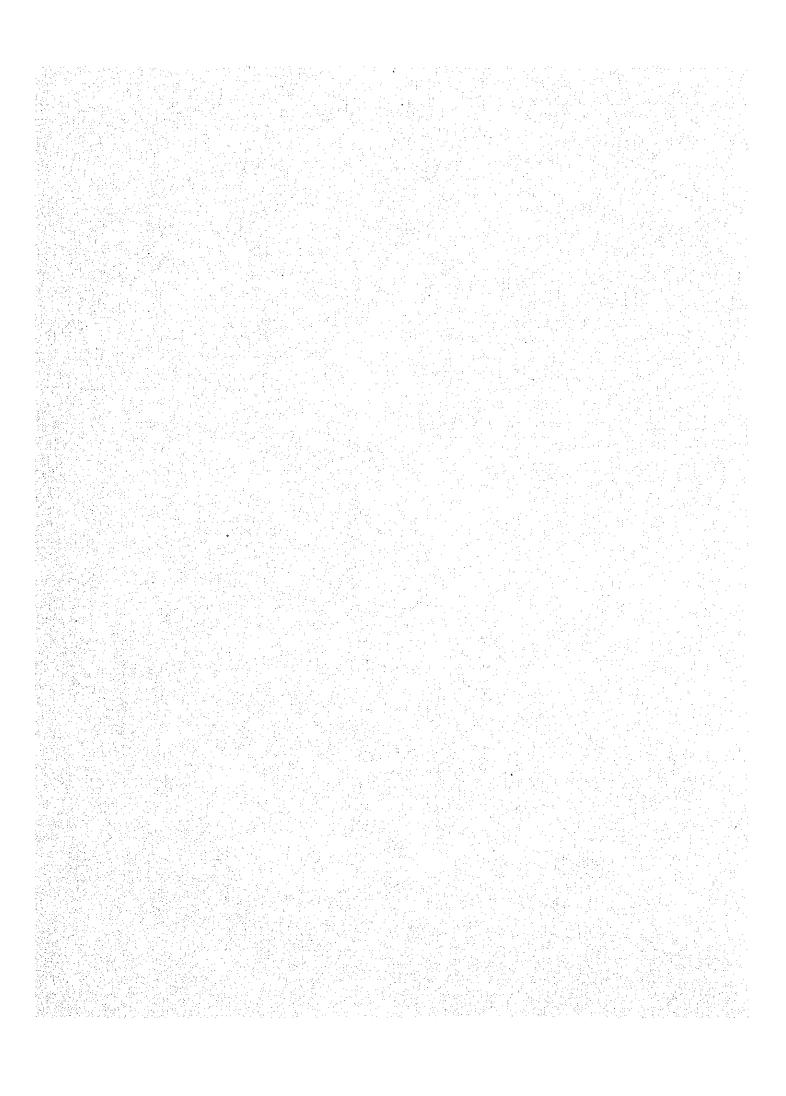
## フィリピン窯業研究開発センター 人材養成計画・中間報告書

昭和55年1月

国際協力事業団 名古屋国際研修センター

> 名古セ JR 80-1



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フィリピン窯業研究開発センター(Ceramic Research & Development Center)—以下 CRDCと言う一は、国際協力事業団、鉱工業開発協力部所管のプロジェクトとして、昭和51年7月に日比両国政府の代表によって締結された討議議事録(Record of Discussion)—以下 R/Dと言う—に基づき現在実施されているが、名古屋国際研修センターでは、本プロジェクトに係る人材養成計画に協力して、昭和52年2月より、原則として、毎年5名のカウンターパート研修員を定期的に受け入れている。

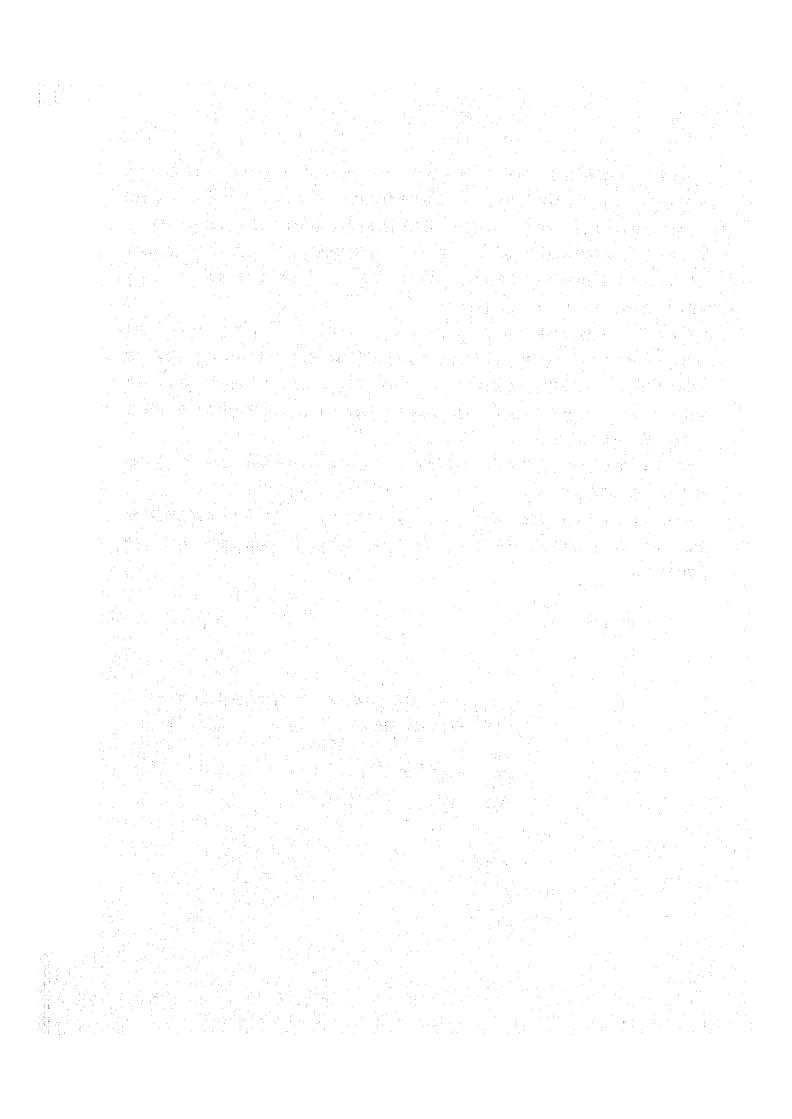
「プロジェクトの成否は最終的にはカウンターパートの養成にかかっている」と言われるが、 当センターでもその重要性を強く認識し、総力をあげて本計画の遂行に努めているが、今般、第 4回のカウンターパート研修員を受け入れ、これに係る研修計画を設定した段階で、初心に帰り、 今日までの研修遂行状況を再検討し、今後の研修をより効果的かつ円滑に実施するために中間報 告書をとりまとめた。

ついては、本報告書が、今後の人材養成計画、しいてはプロジェクト全体のよりよい指針の設定の一助となれば幸いである。

なお、今日までの研修の実施にあたり、平素より誠意ある御尽力を惜しまない研修実施機関関係者各位に、あらためて深甚なる謝意を表するとともに、今後の一層の御協力を切にお願いする 次第である。

昭和 55 年 1 月

国際協力事業団・名古屋国際研修センター 所 長 網 川 公 和



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#### 1 フィリピン窯業研究開発センター(CRDC)人材養成計画概要

フィリピン窯業研究開発センター人材養成計画は、昭和51年10月に実施調査団が作成したCRDC 人材養成計画表(参考資料1)に添って展開されているが、養成される人材はすべて下記の8種 類に分類される。

#### 1. 陶磁器生産技術スタッフ

中央 ( CRDC ) に勤務し、研究指導の中核となる人材で、次の2種類がある。

(1) インストラクター(参考資料1の中ではAと表示)

名古屋国際研修センターで原則として1ヶ年の研修を受け、帰国後、現地日本人専門家によってさらに1ヶ年のOn-the - job 研修を受け、研究開発及び指導業務の中核となる人材。

(2) 研究員(参考資料1の中ではBと表示)

CRDC で日本人専門家により約1ヶ年のOn – the –job研修を受け、主として研究開発業務に携わる人材。

2. 地場陶磁器産業振興スタッフ(参考資料1の中ではCと表示)

地方の陶業地に勤務し、地場陶磁器産業界の技術指導員となる人材。

3. CRDC のマネジメントスタッフ

CRDC の運営、管理に携わる幹部人材

以上のように、養成される人材はすべてその機能を明確にされているが、その機能と平行して 各自次のような専門分野を持っている。

(1) 原料技術

各種窯業原料の開発及び品質管理のための各種物理的、化学的試験等の実施

(2) 窯炉技術

品物の焼成に係る各種窯炉の築造及び維持管理と各種焼成技術の研究開発

(3) 製品開発

陶磁器の各種製造技術の研究開発

(4) その他

上級行政管理, 地場陶業者向け経営技術

このように機能を明確にされ、各自の専門分野を与えられた人材は、次の 3 種類の研修システムに乗せられる。

- A、名古屋国際研修センターによる1ヶ年の受入研修
- B, フィリピンでの日本人専門家によるOn the job 研修
- C、フィリピンでのフィリピン人スタッフによる訓練コース

そして、Phaseの進行と比例して有機的につながりながら末広がりに拡充されていく。

例: phase [、基礎確立期の前半(1978年)に、原料技術に関する研修を日本で受けた2名のインストラクターは、同時期の後半、(1979年)、CRDCで、日本人専門家により、さらに約1ヶ年のOn - the - job 研修を受け、phase [、充実期の前半(1980年)には自ら8ヶ月の訓練コースを開設し、地場陶磁器産業振興スタッフで原料技術を担当する人材5名を育成する。

#### 2. 人材養成計画進捗状況

#### 1. 実際の進捗状況

1977年2月より、第1章で述べた人材養成計画に基づき、名古屋国際研修センターにおいて定期的なカウンターパート研修が開始されたが、第1回より第4回までのカウンターパート全員のコード番号(参考資料2)を、元の人材養成計画にプロットしてみると、計画と実際の進捗状況が比較されるが、カウンター第3陣の中の1名として来日予定であった研修員が、健康診断の結果来日が中止になったことを除いては、当初の計画を完全に達成していると言える(参考資料3)

#### 2. 名古屋国際研修センターで養成した CRDC 関係職員の現状

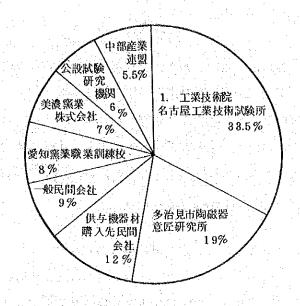
R/D 締結前より昭和54年度第4回カウンターパート研修員までも含めた時点で、名古屋国際研修センターで研修を受けたCRDC関係職員の総人数は27名にのぼっているが一現在のCRDC職員の総人員は、正規の職員及び契約職員等も含めて54名—このうち、1978年に米国に移住したMrs.B.Jimenez(コード番号—4)、1978年にイリガン州立大学窯業科講師として転出した Mr. M.Nagamora(コード番号 0)及び1979年に辞職したMr. V.Opano(コード番号—2)の3名を除いてはすべてCRDCに留まり、CRDCの上部機関である国家科学技術院(National Institute of Science & Technology)長官のDr. Vedasco Jose(コード番号—5)、CRDC 所長のMrs.G.Manalac(コード番号—3)をはじめ、企画調整部長及び同部の企画課長、調整課長、研究開発部長及び同部の技術課長、原料試験課長、製品開発課長、技術指導部長及び同部の地方センター課長、技術情報課長、研修指導課長とCRDCのすべての部課長は帰国したカウンターパートで占められ(参考資料4)これら帰国カウンターパートは文字通りCRDCの中枢として活躍している。

#### 3. 各種研修実施機関が CRDC カウンターパート研修に占める役割

当センターでは、カウンターパート研修員の特性、さらには個々の研修科目にそれぞれ合致する研修場所を随時選定し、きめ細かな研修を実施しており、第1回から第4回までのカウンターパート研修員全員(但し、管理者研修のコード番号20.21.の研修員を除く)の講議・研修旅行等を除く研修内容は、参考資料5「第1回より第4回までのカウンターパート研修員の実習内容」のようになる。

これら実習の総人日合計に対する各種研修実施機関の受け入れ人日数の割合を百分率で示すと(人日数はすべての月を31日とし、土日祭日等も含める)下記の図表のようになり、名古屋工業技術試験所、多治見市陶磁器意匠研究所を中心にして、各種研修実施機関がそれぞれの特色を生かして人材の養成に貢献していると言える。

CRDC カウンターパート研修に各種研修実施機関が占める割合



			4.5	and the second s
	No.	研修 実施機関	引受人日	割合 (%)
<b>4</b>	1.	名占屋工業技術試験所	1,4 6 1	3 3.5
	2.	多治見市陶磁器意匠研究所	840	1 9
F. Derrich	3.	供与機器材購入先民間会社	507	12
	4.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	3 9 3	9
人日	5.	愛知県窯業職業訓練校	3 5 2	8
数	6.	美濃窯業株式会社	294	7
	7.	公設試験研究機関	263	6
	8.	中部產業連盟	245	5.5
		- (1)	4,3 5 5	100
	実習総 4,355 人日数	実習 名,355 4. 人日数 6. 7.	1. 名古屋工業技術試験所         2. 多治見市陶磁器意匠研究所         3. 供与機器材購入先民間会社         4,355         4. 一般民間会社         5. 愛知県窯業職業訓練校         6. 美濃窯業株式会社         7. 公設試験研究機関         8. 中部産業連盟	実習総       1. 名古屋工業技術試験所       1,461         2. 多治見市陶磁器意匠研究所       840         3. 供与機器材購入先民間会社       507         4,355       4. 一般民間会社       393         人日数       5. 愛知県窯業職業訓練校       352         6. 美濃窯業株式会社       294         7. 公設試験研究機関       263         8. 中部産業連盟       245

#### 3. 研修実施上の今後の課題

#### 1. 既存のコース組み入れ計画の継続

当センターでは、現在、窯業関係コースとして次の4つの集団研修コースを運営している。

- (1) 窯業技術集団研修 コース (11ヶ月,定員8名,於名古屋工業技術試験所) 各種陶磁器の製造技術に係る基礎的知識,技術の試験研究段階での習得を目的とする。
- (2) 釉薬着彩技術集団研修コース(6ヶ月,定員7名,於多治見市陶磁器意匠研究所) 陶磁器用釉薬の製造技術及び加飾技術の習得を目的とする。
- (3) 耐火物製造技術集団研修コース(6ヶ月,定員10名,於美濃窯業株式会社) 陶磁器焼成用窯炉に使用される耐火物製造技術の習得を目的とする。
- (4) タイル製造技術集団研集コース(8ヶ月、定員10名、於伊奈製陶株式会社) 建築用タイルの製造技術の習得を目的とする。

これらはいずれもその分野では最高の研修実施機関により、指導のknow - how を蓄積したベテランの指導員によって研修が実施される。

カウンターパート研修の実施にあたっては、当センターでは、これらのコースを有効に利用 し、これに研修員を組み入れることによって下記の例のように「既存のコース組み入れ計画」 を設定している。

#### CRDC カウンターパート既存のコース組み入れ計画 ( 昭和 5 5年度名古屋国際研修センター 案)

	既存の コース名	組み入れ期間及び研修内容	組み入れ終了後の個別実習期間及び研修内容	組み入れ
í.	窯業技術集団研修 コース	5ヶ月(講義及び総括集団実習)	6ヶ月 研修員の特性に合致したもの	2
2.	釉薬着彩技術集団別修コース	6 ヶ月(全 期 間) 釉薬の製造技術及び加飾技術一般	6 ヶ月 釉薬製造及び加飾技術の中で特に研修員 の特性に合致したもの	1~2
3.	耐火物製造技術集団研修コース	6 ケ月 (全 期 間) 耐火物製造技術一般	6 ヶ月 耐火物製造技術の中で特に研修員の特性 に合致したもの	1
4.	タイル製造技術集団研修コース	8ヶ月(全期間) タイル製造技術-般	4 ケ月 タイルの製造技術の中で特に研修員の特 性に合致したもの	1
				5~6

<sup>※</sup> タイルコースについては、研修員選考会の席上適格と認められた場合に限りこれを引き受けるものとする。

これによると、研修員は、その特性に合致した集団研修コースに参加することにより、整った態勢のなかで、基本的な知識、技術を広く習得し、その後、個別研修の期間において、カウンターパートとしての専門分野の研修に専念することになる。

この制度が昭和58年度に導入されて以来、カウンターパート研修はより一層効果的かつ円滑に実施されるようになり、将来にわたりこの制度を維持することは、途上国に共通の課題である技術者の層の強化拡大に通じるひとつの道であると思われる。

#### 2. 供与機器材保守管理実習の制度化

供与された機器材を自由に操作し、充分に保守管理のできる人材を育成して供与機器材の有効性が発揮されること、また、その人材を養成する最適の場所は供与機器材のメーカーであることは明白であるが、購入機器材選定の段階ではメーカーと何ら関係のない当センターが、カウンターパートの供与機器材保守管理実習の段階になってメーカー側に研修員の引受を依頼することは容易なことではない。

また、勝手の違う研修員の指導に人と施設を提供する充分な態勢がメーカー側にはなく、そのメーカー側の損失を補てんする充分な予算的措置を取ることも当センターにおいては望めない。

したがって、プロジェクト所管部及び供与機材担当部が、機器材を購入する段階で、何らかの形でメーカー側にカウンターパートの供与機器材保守管理実習を引き受けるよう義務付けることが必要であると思われる。

さらに、途上国への機器材供与という特殊性を考慮に入れた場合、入札時の条件に、供与機器材の特性に応じた必要な期間の研修員引き受けを加えるなど、既成の概念を打破した抜本的な手段を取ることも一案である。

幸い、CRDC の供与機器材保守管理実習に関しては、鉱工業開発協力部、開発技術課及び無償協力・調達部、機材第1課の取り計らいにより、入札終了後、原子吸光光度計、示差熱分析装置、X線解析装置及び走査型電子顕微鏡等について、3ヶ年にわたり、研修員1~2名を2~3週間引き受ける(研修実施経費は名古屋国際研修センターが同センター基準に拠り負担する。)旨の覚え書を、関連2社とのあいだに取りかわしており、研修実施上大きな助けとなっている。

供与機器材は、これに係る人材の養成と一体となって初めて意義があり、上記の例のような きめ細かな方策が取られてこそ初めて血の通ったものになると思われる。

#### 3. 技能者研修の重要性

陶磁器産業のような中小規模工業においては、高度の技術や経営管理を必要とせず、幅広い 層に技術の普及が可能であることが指適されているが、人材養成の見地よりこれを換言すれば、 高度の研究者や技術者及び経営管理に携わる人材の育成は必要最少限に押え、実際の「ものづくり」のできる技能者を最大限に育成することによって初めて産業の振興が実現するということになる。

研究者及び上級管理者の育成がある程度達成された CRDC においても、今後は、陶磁器の製造に直接従事する「生地釉薬調合師」、「手ロクロ師」、「機械ロクロ師」、「原型師」、「鋳込み師」、「絵付師」、「焼成師」等の技能者の養成に腰を据えてかかる時期である。

当センターでは、現在、コード番号14の研修員に、窯業技術集団研修コースに部分的に合流させた後、技能者研修を課しているが、愛知県窯業職業訓練校における全課程を終了させるため、研修期間を延長するなど特別の配慮を払い研修を実施しており、この人材は今後のCRDCにおける技能者養成の核となり得るものと期待されている。

なお、比国側より、技能者養成の核となり得る素質を持った人材を毎年定期的に確保し、送り出すことが可能であるとの保障が得られれば、当センターでは、愛知県窯業職業訓練校における技能者研修を制度化することも考慮中である。

#### 参考 資料

- 1. CRDC 人材養成計画表
- 2. 名古屋国際研修センターが受け入れたCRDC カウンターパート研修員一覧表
- 3. CRDC 人材養成計画進捗状況表
  - 4. 帰国カウンターパート研修員のCRDC における現在の役割
- 5. 第1回より第4回までのCRDCカウンターパートの実習内容
- 6. 管理者研修の内容

資本

計画表 CRDC 人材養成

。 C . 比国での比国個スタップによる訓練コーズ (8ヶ月) B. 比国での日本人専門家による On-the-job

A. 日本でD日本側による受け入れ研修 B. 比国での日本人専門家による On-the-job (12ヶ月と2ヶ月) 研修(12ヶ月)

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ーペート研修員一覧表(55年1月現在) 屋国際研修センターが受け入れた CRDC カウンタ 分中

中ででは、	2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	<b>一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一</b>	研修機関及び内容	A Company of the Comp
9	Mr. Thomas D. Recio	1967 (本部個別扱い)	名古屋工类技術試験所	CRDC研究開絡部長
δ.	5 Dr. Vedasco Jose	1973	第 1回 窯莢 開発 セミナー	NISTX间
7	Mrs. B. Jimenez	1974	<b>蔡                                    </b>	
r	Mrs. G. Manalac	1975	第 2回窯类開発セミナー	C.RDC原成
<u>ا</u> ا	2 Mr. V. Opano	1975 7/24 1976 3/31	ダイン製造技術祭団研修コース	
Ţ	Miss O. Sugita	1976 9/30 1977 3/31	耐火物製造技術缤団研修コース	準備期間のため集団コースに単発参加
0	Mr. M. Nagamora	1976 11/4 1977 9/30	<b>需                                    </b>	
-	Miss V. Villarete	<b>ラカウンターペート第1</b> 陣	(原料技術) X線,原子吸光,TGA,DTA,化学分析等	
0	Miss N. Cilindro	1977 2/4 1977 12/12	(原料技術) X線, 原子吸光, T GA, DTA, 赤外分光光度計等	
က	Mr. T. Badoy	ender of the second of the sec	- (案炉技術)。案炉。	
4	Mr. C. Martinez		(窯炉技術 ) 窯炉	
ស	Mr. A. Caraig		(製品開発)、瓦の製造技術、磁器生地調整、機械ロクロ等	
မ	Mr. A. Torillo	カウンターパート第2庫	(原料技術) 赤外分光光度計,走查型電子顕微鏡等	
7	Miss E. Rivera	1977-12/51978-10/10	(原科技術)	
œ	Mr. C. Salegumba		1	CRDC希邁密時(物題者距為少樂2元)
တ	Miss J. Banal			
0 1	Miss C. Retugal	Ε.	(製品開発)、炻器の製造技術	
1.1	Mr. G. Villegas	トカウンターペート第3庫 【1978 4/301979 3/31	99 粗蒸ュース 加飾技術,転写技術	
1.2	Mr. A. Nestor	1978 11/22 1979 9/30	(線) 緊 禁コース 供与機器材保守管理契容	
13	Mr. R. Vidallo	1978 11/22 1979 9/30	顺 簇集 3 一 人 原料製精技術	
14	Mr. F. Sison	11978 11/22 1980 3/31	990 技能研修 造型,成形技術	
15	Mrs. Adelaida Elvinia	入カケンターペート第4脚 71979 4/51980 3/31	1. 100 和菜コース 一 低火度粕	
1 6	Mrs. Natividad Villostas	1979 4/5 1980 3/31	(製) 組織コース 高火既粕	
17	Mr. Luis Rivera	1979 9/27 1980 8/31	例	かから、これのでは、これ
18	Mr. Apolo Canayon	1979 9/27 1980 8/31	第一耐火物 = — x 一耐火物	A Thirty Control of the Control of t
19	Miss Sofia Cavales	1979 9/27 1980 8/31	例 祭業コース 物理試験	Mark Company
20	Mrs. G. Manalac	1979 2/19 1979 3/2	<u> </u>	C R D C 序 b
2.1	Mr. S. Bernando	1979 6/28 1979 7/30	第4回繁裝開発七:ナー参加	CRDC企画調整部長

က 椞 紅 业

妆给

礟

インストシクダー

陶磁器生產技術スタ

表 낋 长 缉 剉 画 111111 密 蘣 女 < CRDC

1983.1~1983.12 + + Ò ιŊ Ŋ N 'n N S 万国での万国側スタッンパナる部様コース ۷ 4 ∜ Μ μq μņ Ç ф ρĠ M മ മ O М Ö άĠ O 4 S Ś ίŊ 盎 Ü C O O 1982.1~1982.12 Η. 'n Н 2 N 'n Ċ  $^{\sim}$ Ŋ Ŋ N 0 N • Phase ∢ ٧ 4 B μ  $\alpha$ മ്പ m άÒ Ö ρά Ç Ó Μ Ö ф ф 넊 Ś Ś 'n 'n Ö ΰ Ö Ö 1981.1~1981.12 Ш Ö 'n Ś N Š 'n H  $\dashv$   $\circ$ 0 :  $\omega$ Ŋ 2  $\sim$ Ŋ 比国での日本人専門家によるOn-the-job研修 . ď μΩ V. C  $\alpha$ A Ö ф O ф S മ്പ  $\alpha$ മ്പ **PQ** М m ٧ Ŋ Ŋ Ŋ 1 Ö O Ų O N N  $^{\circ}$ u) 'n Ś ń 7 1980.1~1980.12 盘 √ Ħ щ V. ρη V Ω. മ ф മ മ O Ω Μ Ö ф Ċ Ā O Phase 1 胀 (2) (9) 'n Ŋ Ŋ 长 @/ (2) ن Ö O O 1979.1~1979.12 ႕ ന 2  $^{\sim}$  $\sim$ Ð Ŋ 'n Ņ ä æ 苺 A B ∢ : 🕰 ٧ μ മ്പ ф μ Ö ρĄ Ö O φ മ Ö Ω ⋖ 名古屋国際センターによる受入研修 (2) H ➂ 9, (3) 熎 Phase 8  $1978.1 \sim 1978.12$ 嫰 N ---2 2  $^{\circ}$  $\sim$ 2 埘 ⋖ έ Ω ∢. ď ф മ  $\boldsymbol{\omega}$ മു 0 (9) ⊚¦ <u>ල</u> **⊚** 0 1976.9~1977.12 Preparation 7 -1  $\sim$ 靐 ď ⋖ ₫ 遾 0 4 矬 Θ (m) (9) カンダーのレギジメンドメダッゴ 窯炉技術 器器 技能 原為技術 原本技術 経営技術 器品 苌 Œ 祌 苌 と入材 塑 級加 多品 原本 報行 ᅋ뜶 翢 怎 100 놴

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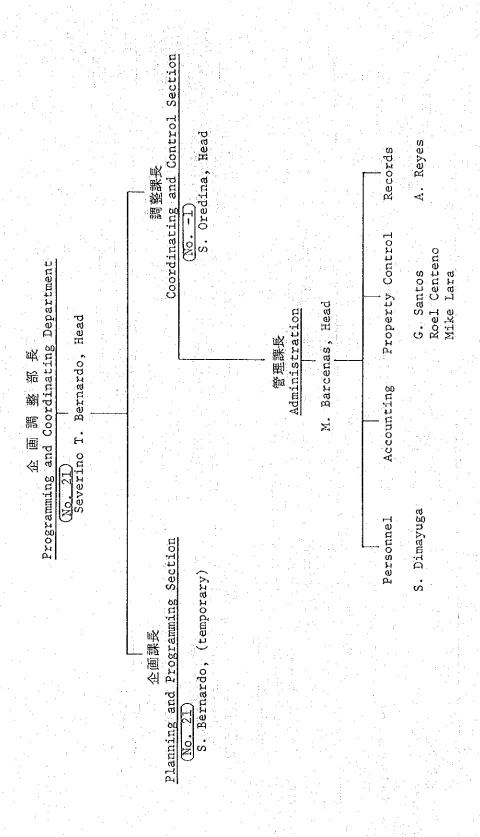
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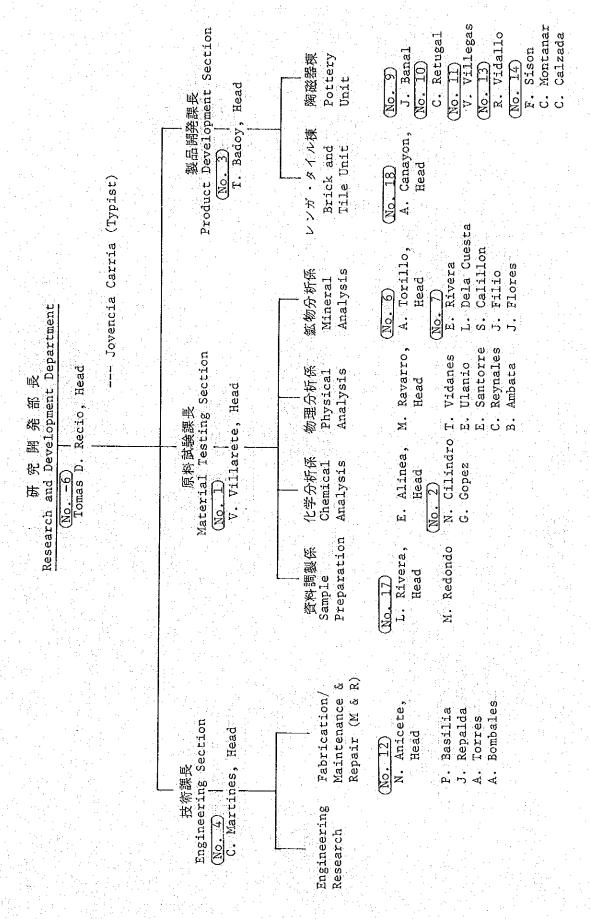
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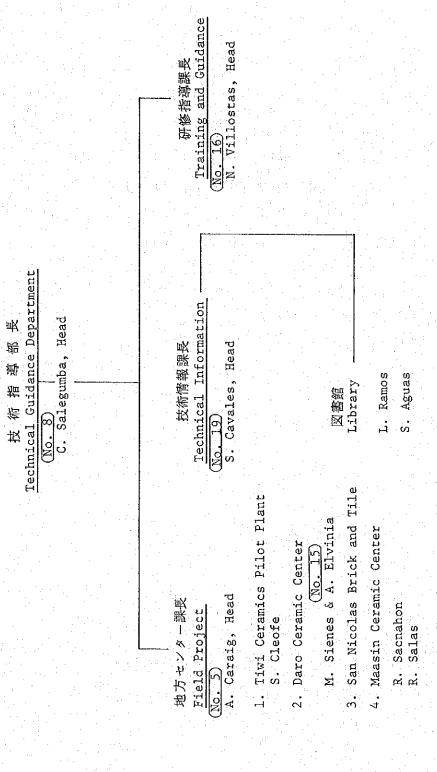
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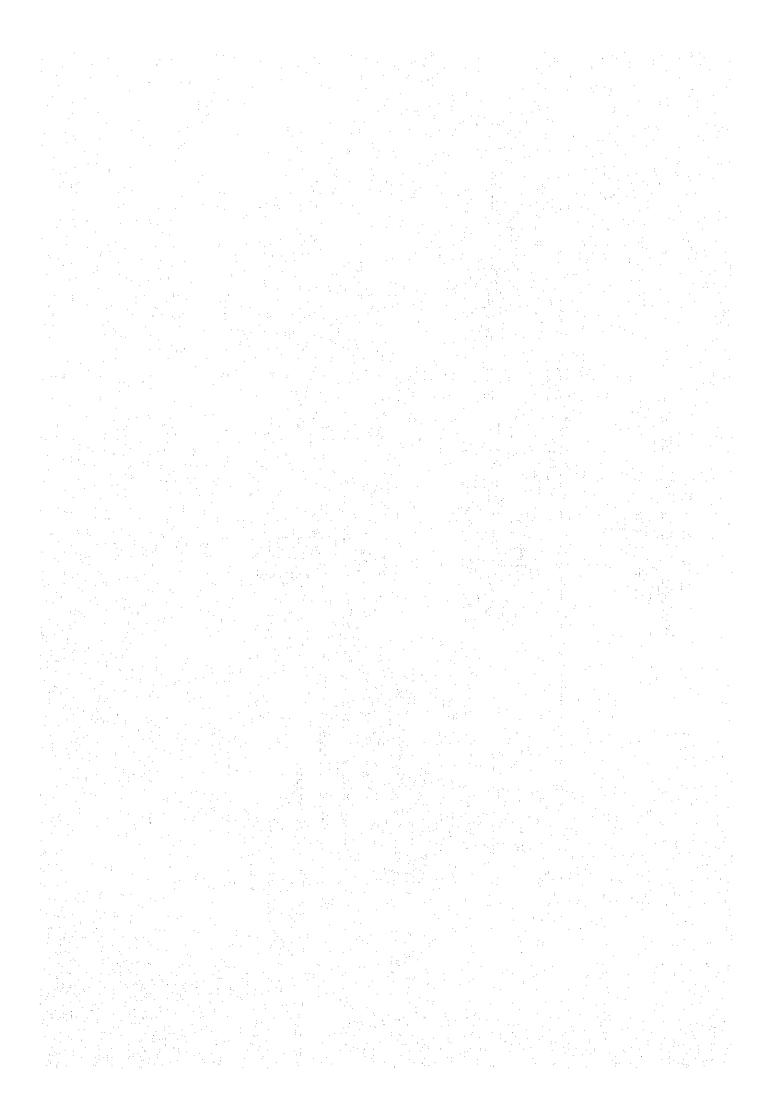
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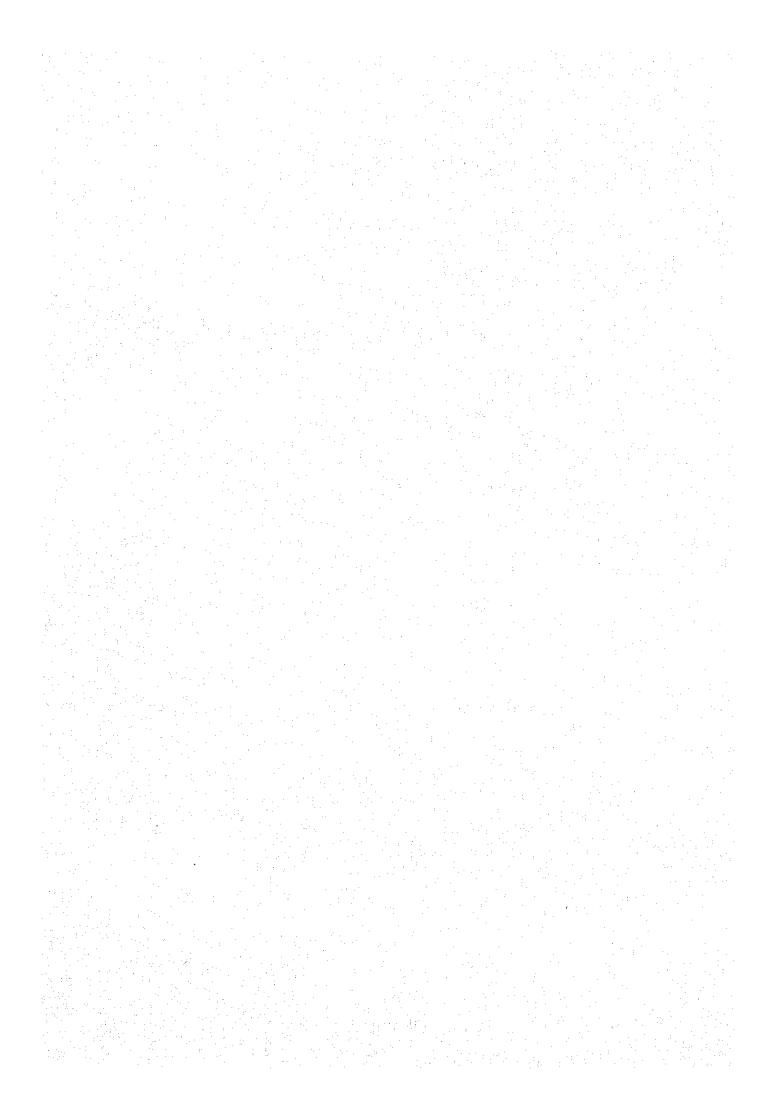






#### 参考資料 5.

第 1 回よ り第 4 回までの CRDC カウンターパート実習内容



#### 第1回 カウンターパート(1977.2/4-1977.12/12)

\* 1 Miss Vergilia H. Villarete (原料技術) \* 2 Miss Negette G. Cilindro

Na	研修期間	研修 実施 機 関	新 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
1	1977. 4/18-1977. 6/3	名古屋工業技術試験所	X線分析、化学分析
2	1977. 6 < 6-1977. 7 < 1	(納島津製作所(供与機材 講入先会社)	X線分析、原子吸光計 T.G.A.
			赤外分光光度計
3	1977. 7/11-1977.12/ 2	名古屋工業技術試験所	X線分析
			電子顕微鏡 比色計
			赤外分光光度計
4	1977.12/ 5-1977.12/ 9	中部産業連盟	経営管理

#### 第1回 カウンターパート (1977.2/4-1977.12/12)

\* 3 Mr. Temerlane P. Badoy (窯炉技術) \* 4 Mr. Cesar V. Martinez

No.	研修期間:	研修 実施 機 関	研修 内容
1	1977. 4/18-1977. 6/10	伤 石 崎 製 陶 所	ガス窯焼成
2	1977. 6/13-1977. 6/17	名古屋工業技術試験所	窯炉 設計
. 3	1977. 6/20-1977. 6/21	妓阜県陶磁器試験場	築炉
4	1977. 6/22-1977. 6/24	愛知県常滑窯業技術センター 三河分場	窯炉の熱効率
5	1977. 6/27-1977. 7/ 1	滋賀県立信楽窯業試験場	トンネルキルン
6	1977. 7/11-1977. 8/ 5	山本匣鉢製造㈱	窯炉用たな板、さや
7	1977. 8/15-1977. 9/ 9	宮崎製陶翎	磁器食器焼成
8	1977. 9/12-1977.12/ 2	高砂工業(銀(供与機材購入先会社)	<b>窯</b> 炉
9	1977.12/5-1977.12/9	中部産業連盟	経営管理

#### 第1回 カウンターパート(1977.2/4-1977.12/12)

\* 5 Mr. Augusto A. Caraig (製品開発)

Na	研修 期間	研 修 実 施 機 関	研修内容
1	1977. 4/18-1977. 6/ 3	梯 神 谷 儀 八	<b>兀製造技術</b>
2	1977. 6/6-1977. 6/10	(角) 石 畸 製 陶 所	ガス窯炉焼成
3	1977. 6/16-1977. 7/ 1	丸 石 窯 業 原 料 剱	磁器生地調整
4	1977. 7/11-1977. 8/ 5	伯 陶 楽 園 製 陶 所	食器製造技術
5	1977. 8/15-1977. 9/ 2	名古屋工業技術試験所	原料試験、生地調整
6	1977. 9/ 5-1977. 9/30	岐阜県陶磁器試験場	機械ロクロ
7	1977.10/3-1977.12/2	多治見市陶磁器意匠研究所	釉薬、顔料、加飾技術、造型技術
8	1977.12/ 5-1977.12/ 9	中部産業連盟	経営管理

#### 第2回 カウンターバート(1977.12/5-1978.10/10)

\* 6 Mr. Angelo R. Torillo (原料技術)

Na	好 够 期間	研修实施期間	研修内容
1	1978, 3/13-1978, 3/31	日本陶器的	磁器食器の製造技術
2	1978. 4/13-1978. 4/28	名古屋工業技術試験所	原料の焼成特性等
3	1978. 5/8-1978. 6/28	名古屋工業技術試験所	粘土の比較研究 (日本&フィリピン)等
4	1978. 6/26-1978. 6/30	名古屋工業技術試験所	赤外分光光度計
5	1978. 7/10-1978 8/ 2	(秭島 津 製作 所(供与機材購入先会社)	X線分析、原子吸光計
			T、G、A 赤外分光光度計
6	1978. 8/ 4-1978. 8/24	日本電子(執)(供与機材購入先会社)	<b>走査型電子顕微鏡等</b>
7	1978. 8/28-1978. 9/13	名古屋工業技術試験所	粘土分析(アンドレアゼンピベット等)

#### 第2回 カウンターバート (1977.12/5-1978.10/10)

\* 7 Miss Esmeralda M. Rivera (原料技術)

No.	研修期間	研修 実施期間	研修 内容
1	1978. 3/13-1978. 3/31	日本陶器(株)	磁器食器製造技術
2	1978. 4/13-1978. 4/28	名古屋工業技術試験所	原料の焼成特性等
3	1978. 5/8-1978. 6/3	愛知県立瀬戸窯業高校	化学分析等
4	1978. 6/26-1978. 6/30	名古屋工業技術試験所	赤外分光光度計
5	1978. 7/10-1978. 8/ 2	<b>(納島津製作所</b>	X線分析、原子吸光計
		(供与機材購入先会社)	T.G.A.
			赤外分光光度計
6	1978. 8/4-1978. 8/24	日本電子㈱	走查型電子顕微鏡
- 44 - 4		(供与機材購入先会社)	ty a, k i ju wa maja a maja a maja a maja Tipun a a kata tu iliya maja paka kata ta a i
7	1978. 8/28-1978. 9/13	名古屋工業技術試験所	化学分析等

#### 第2回 カウンターパート(1977.12/5-1978.10/10)

\* 8 Mr. Christopher C. Salegumba (上級管理者研修)

Na	研修 期間	研修 実施 期間	研修 内容
1	1977.10/31-1977.11/25	中部產業遭盟	
2	1978. 1/17-1978. 3/24	中部産業連盟	上級行政管理
3	1978. 5/15-1978. 9/ 9	中部產業連盟	
4	1978. 8/21-1978. 8/26	高砂工業份	窯 炉
		(供与機材購入先会社)	

#### 第 2回 カウンターパート (1977,12/5-1978,10/10)

#### \* 9 Miss Juanita V. Banal (製品開発)

	No	研修期間	研修 実施 機 関	<b>研修内容</b>
•	1	1978. 3/13-1978. 3/31	日本陶器㈱	磁器食器製造技術
ĺ	2	1978. 4/13 -1978. 4/28	名古屋工業技術試験所	原料の廃成特性等
-	3	1978. 5/ 8-1978. 9/13	愛知県立瀬戸窯業高校	磁器の製造法

#### 第2回 カウンターパート(1977.12/5-1978.10/10)

#### \* 10 Miss Corazon P. Retugal (製品開発)

No	研修期間	研修 実施機 関	研修 内容
1	1978. 3/13-1978. 3/31	日本陶器+(	磁器食器の製造技術
2	1978. 4/13-1978. 4/28	名古屋工業技術試験所	原料の焼成特性
3	1978. 5/ 8-1978. 9/13	多治見市陶磁器意匠研究所	炻器に係る釉薬

#### 第8回 カウンターバート (1978.4/30-1979.8/31)

#### \* 11 Mr. Vicente G. Villegas (装飾技法、転写技法)

Na	研修期間	研修実施機関	研修内容
1	1978. 5/15-1978. 9/13	多治見市陶磁器意匠研究所	釉薬着彩集団研修コース参加
			(既存のコース組み入れ計画)
5	1978.10/28-1978.11/ 2	多治見市陶磁器意匠研究所	転写
3	1978.11/6-1978.12/1	ミンマ株式会社(供与機材購入先会社)	撮 影実習
4	1978.12/4-1979 3/9	多治見市陶磁器意匠研究所	転 写

#### 第3回 カウンターパート(1978.11/22-1979. 9/80)

#### \* 12 Mr. Nestor G. Anicete (供与機器保守管理、窯炉)

Na	研修期間	研修実施機関	研修 内容
1	1979. 1/16-1979. 3/31	名古屋工業技術試験所	窯業技術集団研修コース集団実習 (既存のコース組み入れ計画)
2	1979. 4/ 2-1979. 8/10	株式会社石川時鉄工所 (供与機材購入先会社)	供与機器維持管理
3	1979. 8/20-1979. 9/14	高砂工業株式会社 (供与機材購入先会社)	窯炉維持管理

#### 第3回 カウンターバート(1978.11/22-1 979. 9/30)

#### \* 13 Mr. Ruben A. Vidallo (原料精製)

Na	21 22 111	研修 実施機関	矿 修 内 容
1	1979. 1/16-1979. 3/81	名古屋工業技術試験所	窯業技術集団研修コース集団実習 (既存のコース組み入れ計画
2	1979. 4/ 2-1979. 6/22	名古屋工業技術試験所	水ひ
3	1979. 7/ 9-1979. 7/13	煅 加 仙 鉱 山	製土実習 (工場実習)
1	1979. 8/13-1979. 9/14	土坡市立陶磁器試験場	製土実習(比国産原料 150 ㎏使用)

#### 第 3回 カウンターバート(1978.11/22-1980.3/31)

### \* 14 Mr. Fernando M. Sison (造型、成形技法)

No.	研修期間	研修実施機関	研修 内容	7
 1	1979. 1/15-1979. 3/31	名古屋工業技術試験所	造型	1
2	1979. 4/ 2-1980. 3/14	愛知県窯業職業訓練校	成形技術等	

#### 第4回 カウンターパート(1979.4/5-1980.8/31)

#### \* 15 Mrs. Adelaida Elvinia (低火度釉)

Na	矿 修 期 間	研 修 実 施 機 関	研修内容
1	1979. 5/14-1979. 9/12	多治見市陶磁器意匠研究所	釉薬着彩技術集団研修コース参加
			(既存のコース組み入れ計画)
2	197910/ 1-1980. 3/14	多治見市陶磁器意匠研究所	低火度釉

#### 第4回 カウンターバート (1979.4/5-1980.3/31)

#### \* 16 Mrs. Natividad Villostas (高火度釉)

N	ka 研修期間	研修 実施 機 関	研修内容
1	1 1979. 5/14-1979. 9/12	多治見市陶磁器意匠研究所	釉薬着彩技術集団研修コース参加
			(既存のコース組み入れ計画)
2	2 1979.10/ 1-1980. 3/14	名古屋工業技術試験所	高火度釉

#### 第4回 カウンターパート(19799/27-19808/31)

#### \* 17 Mr. Luis Rivera (物性試験)

Na	矿 修 期 間	研修 実施機関	研修内容
1	1980. 1/28-1980. 5/30	名古屋工業技術試験所	粒度分析 他
2	1980. 6/ 9-1980. 8/15	名古屋工業技術試験所	窯業技術集団研修コース集団実習参加
			(既存のコース組み入れ計画)

#### 第4回 カウンターバート (1979.9/27-1980.8/31)

#### \* 18 Mr. Apolo Canayon (耐火物)

No,	研修期間	研修実施機関	研修 内容
1	1979.11/ 1-1980. 8/15	美濃窯業株式会社	耐火物製造技術集団研修コース参加
			(既存のコース組み入れ計画)
			耐火物製造個別実習
			(集団研修終了後の 6 ヶ月間)

#### 第4回 カウンターパート(1979.9/27-1980.8/31)

#### \* 19 Miss Sofia Cavales (物理試験)

	Na	研修期間	研修実施機関	研修内容
ं	1	1980. 1/28-1980. 5/30	名古屋工業技術試験所	赤外分光光度計 他
	2	1980. 6/ 9-1980. 8/15	名古屋工業技術試験所	窯業技術集団研修コース 集団実習参加
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## CRDC PROJECT FOR MR. SALEGUMBA JICA - NITC PROJECT

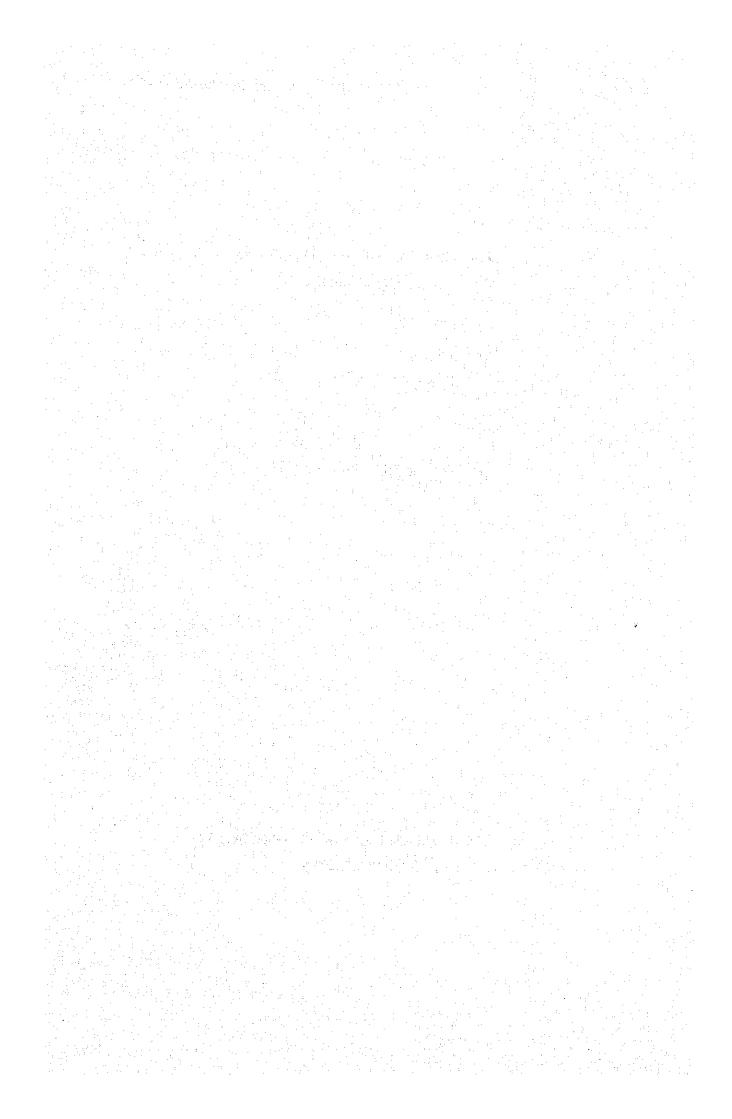
RESEARCH PROGRAM

1ST STAGE

OF

JANUARY TO MARCH, 1978

CENTRAL JAPAN INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION NAGOYA, JAPAN



#### 1. Objective

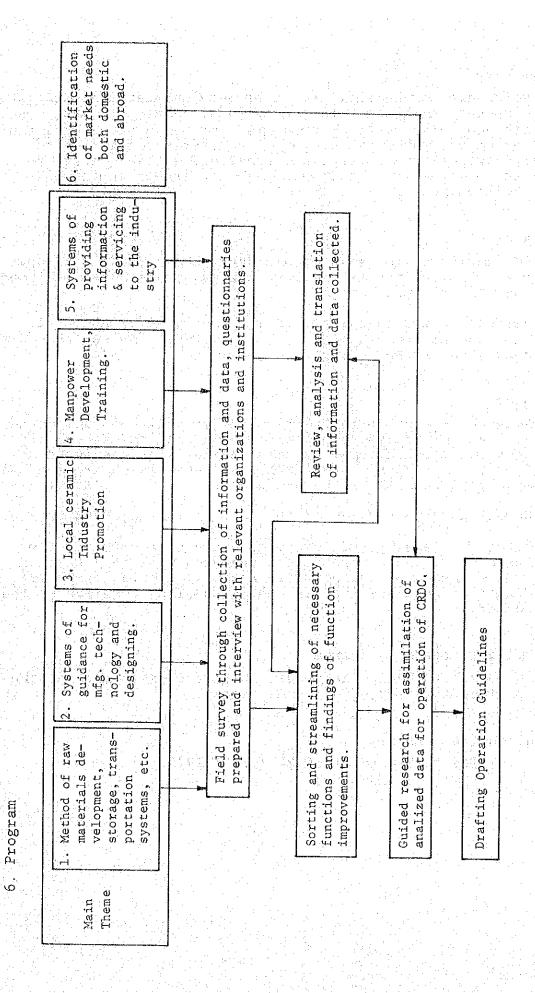
In reference to the Philippines National Ceramic Research and Development Center that is scheduled to operate in 1981, research and survey will be conducted for the purpose of formulating major framework of operation schemes concerning the organizational and operational functions of the center, designed to serve for the development of ceramic industry in the Philippines.

#### 2. Targets

- 1) Collection of information and data necessary to make operation guidelines as required for major organizational and operational functions.
- 2) Based on the data and information obtained as above (1), the general framework is to be formulated for the scheduled operation of the center.

#### Methods

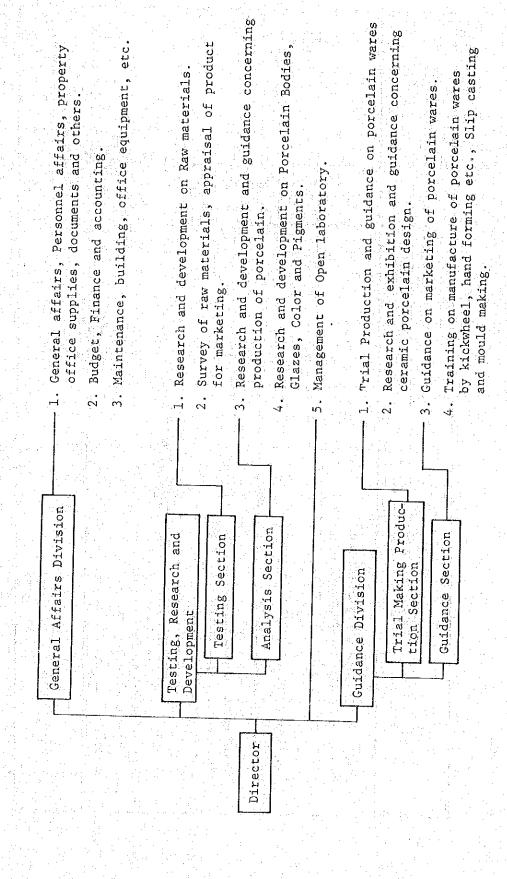
- 1) Relevant series of information and data will be collected by means of visits to ceramic industries, and state, prefectural and municipal ceramic testing and experiment stations, laboratories, research institutes which are located mainly in the central part of Japan.
- 2) Review and translation of the information and data gathered.
- 3) Based on the selected information and data obtained from the above 1 and 2, the guided research will be conducted with emphasis on the possible assimilation in a practical manner as best possible for the scheduled operation of the center.
- 4. Consulting staffs in charge
  SUZAKI Sukehiro CJIA consultant. With the assistance of the consulting staffs at CJIA, as necessary.
- 5. Duration (1st Stage)
  Jan. 17 (Tue.) 1978 to March 24 (Fri.) 1978.



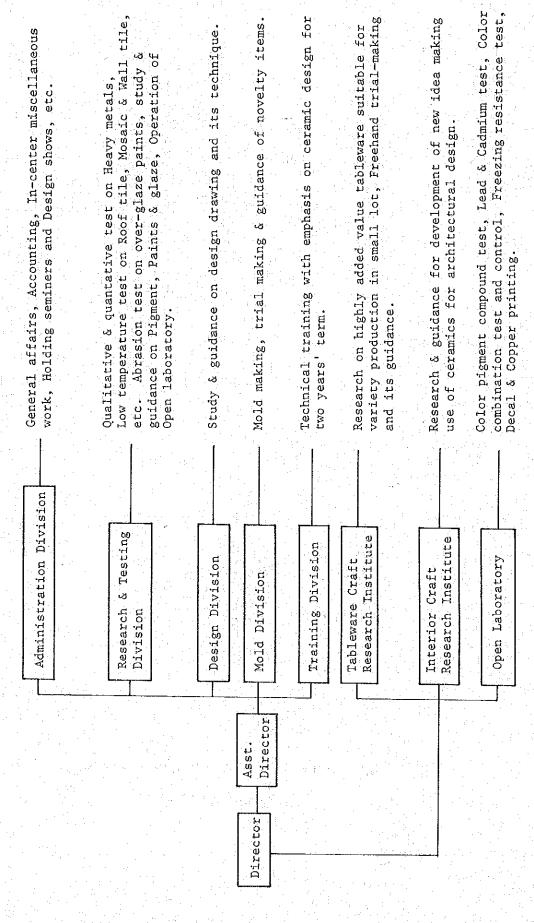
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7. Schedule	Schedule (Month. Item		1. Review & Analysis of information & Data readily available	2. Tokyo study trip	3. Planning and scheduling the field visits, the necessary formats of questionnaries for each items of study.	4. Data collection, field visits, by interviewings, questionnaries collection	5. Interim report	

(Typical Organizational Structure of Prefectural Research Institute) Organization of SAGA PREFECTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR CERAMICS



# (Typical Organizational Structure of Municipal Research (Design) Center) Organization of Tajimi Municipal Pottery Design Center



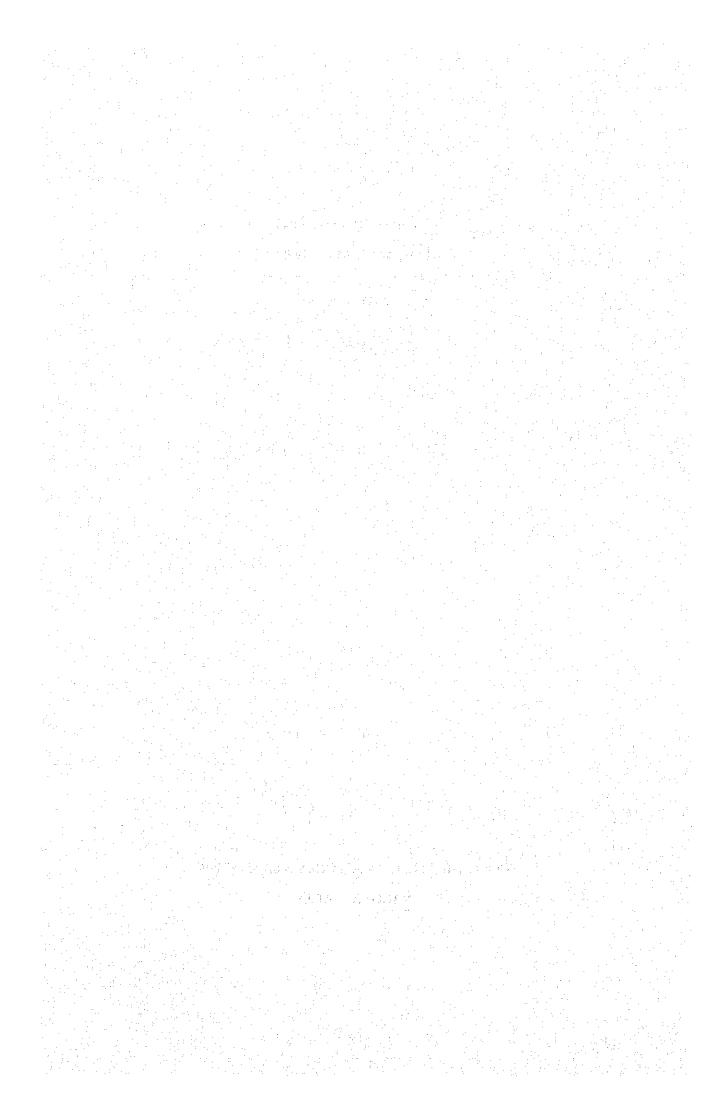
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그 중화를 살려고 얼굴한 생각을 느느는 경기 회문 생각을 가고 있다.
그는 생활 경영화에 가려지는 경향에 가려가 되고 있다. 그 생생님은 그런 그는 생활 그는 그리고 그리고 그는 그를 가게 되고 싶었다. 그리고 생활 그는 그리고 있는 것이 되었다. 그들은 그들은 그리고 말라고 있는 것을 하고 있다. 그리고 있는 것은 것이 되었다.
그들을 불편한다고말하는 그렇게 가게 하는 밤 되는 여름이가 된 만한 그들은 이 소를 만든다.
可能感 重大投资,大学的"福祉"等中国,增强国家企业,企业中民产工资源的生产,产品企业的
사람들 회장 경기 전문 이번 수 있는 경기 등 경기를 가는 것이 되었다. 그는 경기 가장 하는 것이다.
그리었을 민입에서 그는 집안된 동물을 보고 하고 이를 즐겁는 그릇들이 모른것으로 그렇게 되었다.
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그 그렇는 나는 생생님은 하는데 말을 수 내를 보고 있다면 하는데 살을 만든데 그렇게 하는데
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### RESEARCH PROGRAM FOR MR. SALEGUMBA

- 2ND STAGE -

1978

CENTRAL JAPAN INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION NAGOYA, JAPAN



#### 1. OBJECTIVE

In reference to the Philippines National Ceramics Research & Development Center that is scheduled to operate in 1981, administrative documents concerning organizational and operational functions of the Center will be developed through research and survey, for the possible application in the Center, being designed to serve for the development of the ceramics industry in the Philippines.

#### 2. TARGETS

- a. Through comparative study between the Philippines and Japan, major activities of the Center will be ascertained.
- b. Organizational manuals, operating formats and necessary system procedures for major activities of the Center will be designed to be proposed for application in the Center as operation guidelines.

#### 3. METHODS

- a. Review of the obtained series of information collected in the visits to ceramic industries, and state, prefectural and municipal ceramic research institutes in Japan.
- b. Guided research with emphasis on the possible assimilation in a practical manner as best possible for the scheduled operation of the Center in the Philippines.

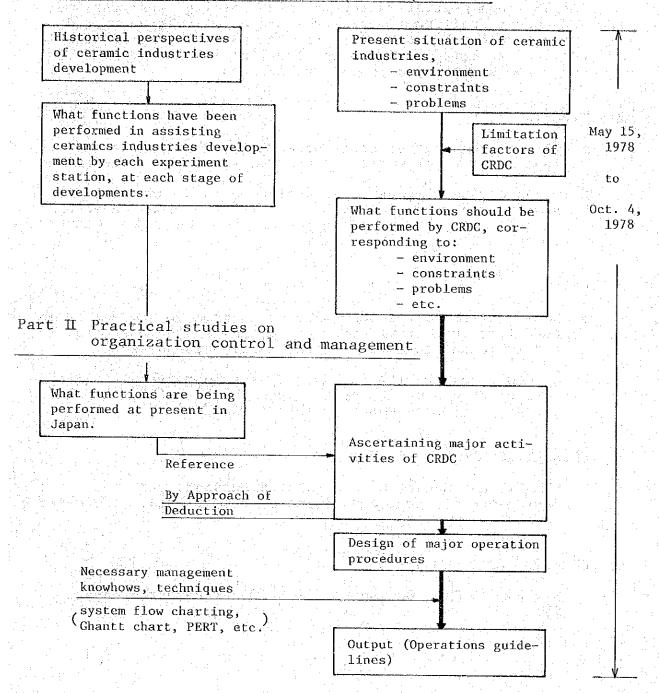
#### 4. CONSULTING STAFF IN CHARGE

SUZAKI, Mr. Sukehiro CJIA consultant, with the assistance of other consulting staffs at CJIA, as necessary.

#### 5. DURATION (2nd stage)

May 15, 1978 to October 4, 1978 (Total Research days ... 25)

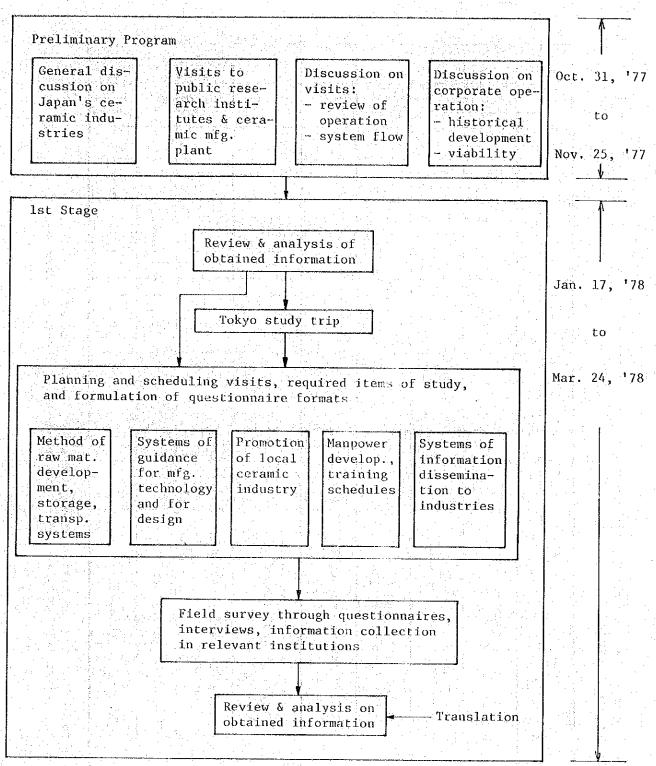
Part I Comparative Study concerning Policy Matters



7. Schedule (2nd Stage)

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Comparative Study concerning Policy Matters. Practical Studies on Organization Control & Management Note: Part I Part II



#### REPORT

ON

## A STUDY OF SOME CERAMIC RESEARCH INSTITUTES IN JAPAN

submitted by:

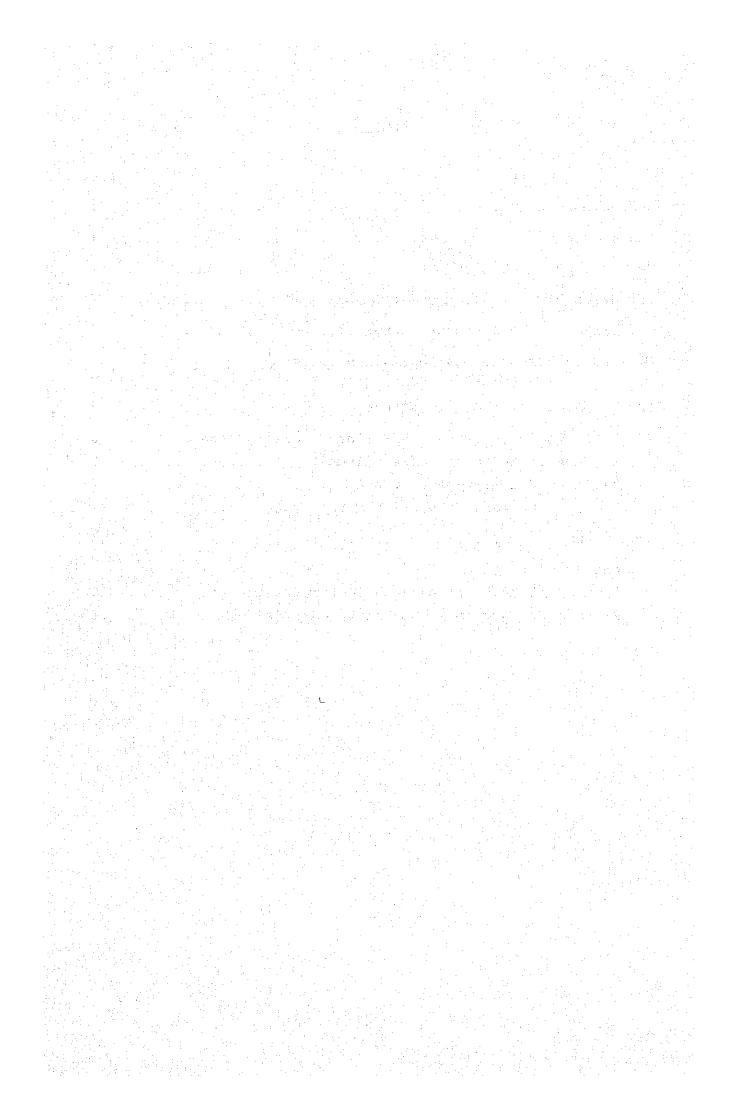
CHRISTOPHER C. SALEGUMBA CRDC (trainee) Counterpart Training II

#### Instructor:

Mr. Sukehiro Suzaki International Consultant CJIA, International Consulting Center Nagoya

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#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENT:

The undersigned wishes to extend his sincerest thanks and gratitude to:

- Mr. Akira Takanaka, Executive Director, Central Japan Industries Association, and his consulting staffs who in many ways gave their unselfish advice and guidance. His assistance for invaluably providing all facilities of CJIA in the performance of my studies.
- Mr. Seichi Kumazawa, Course Leader, NITC, and Mr. M. Oyama, NITC, Training officer for Philippine CRDC counterpart, for their deep concern and interest in my training and welfare.
- Mr. Tatsuo Fujimura, Expert, Consultant, JICA, for giving me the opportunity to study on some governmental organizations, relevant to my studies, in Tokyo and for his sincere dedicated concern for the advancement and development of the Philippine CRDC.
- To all the Directors and personnels of all research institutes we have visited, who have been so cooperative and have shown their deep interest in my studies and in behalf of our center.
- And most of all to Mr. Sukehiro Suzaki, CJIA Int. Consultant and my instructor, who was with me throughout the study, for his unparalleled patience, understanding and excellent instructorship.

#### BACKGROUND:

As part and continuation of the management course presently undertaken by the undersigned, a research study of some of the Ceramic Institutes was conducted. For this special study, the consulting staff of the Central Japan Industries Association (CJIA) was designated to handle the program. They formulated the study scheme, course content, schedule and methodology to carry out the program.

Program and Schedule of training
The objective of the study was to gather ideas and pertinent information on management, operations and practices of ceramic institutes for the purpose of formulating major framework of operation scheme concerning the management and operation of a research institute such as the CRDC.

Methodology

The study was conducted through questionnaires, visitations and interviews to government and some Prefectural and Municipal ceramic institutes. These institutes were mostly located in central Japan. The visits and interviews aimed to gather relevant information on the following areas.

- a. Organization and objectives of ceramic research institutes
- b. Major functions
- c. Operations and practices on
  - 1) conducting tests and research
  - 2) systems of granting assistance to small ceramic manufacturers to improve manufacturing techniques & quality of products.
  - 3) Training programs provided by the institutes.
  - 4) Operation, objectives, and management of open laboratories.
- d. Assistance and guidance programs for small producers.
- e. Role played by Government, Prefectural, and Municipal institutes in the development of the ceramic industry.
- f. Role played by ceramic Associations and Business cooperatives to help the manufacturers.

#### I. Brief History of Japanese Ceramics

To be able to understand the development of the ceramic industry and the role played by ceramic institutes a brief study on the history of ceramics was made.

The history of Ceramics in Japan, as well as any other country, is very hard to pin-point. Japanese ceramics perhaps could be traced from the Jomon Period, roughly, (4500 - 250 BC) Products of these period were the earthenware type. They were usually characterized by the rope or cord design. Forms and shape of pots were mostly of the connical shape.

Yayoi Period (250 BC - 3 AD) In 1884 earthenware products were excavated in Yayoi-cho in Tokyo. These archeological diggings were proven, through tests, that they were products after the Jomon Period.

Sueki Period (4 AD - 13 AD) Sueki wares was shown to have been manufactured throughout the archepelago. Most have been formed by potter's wheel. Products of this period were mostly for common household use. This brought about the Hajiki wares, bisqued fired at high temperature but, with no glaze.

Kamakura Period, Muromachi Period (4 AD - 16 AD) During this period, Seto was then the biggest ceramic producing area. Other major producing areas were Tokoname (Aichi), Echizen (Fukui Prefecture), Shigaraki (Shiga Pref.), Tamba (Kyoto Pref.) and Bizen (Okayama Pref.). Wares, during this period were still the household items. Some were glazed from natural ash glaze as a result of firing. Most potters during this period were naturalized Koreans from Chinese descendants.

In 1242, a Japanese potter, Kato Shirozaemon Kagemasa, returned from China. He found good clays in Seto. He decided to build his kiln in Seto. He introduced the latest techniques he learned from China in his factory. This time he introduced, for the first time in Japan, the manufacture of artificial glaze.

In 1598 Toyotomi Hideyoshi died. Many Japanese from Korea came back to Japan. They brought with them many Korean potters. One of them was Lee San Pei. Whose real name was Yi Chan Pyong. He discovered white clay in Arita, Saga Prefecture. The white clay turned to be a good clay for porcelain. He succeeded in manufacturing crude porcelain. Soon the industry spread fast to the neighboring provinces. It was, however, introduced in the Seto area at a later date.

Thirty years later, in the 17th century, the first enamel red overcolor was perfected by Sakaeda Kakiemon. It was painted on glazed porcelain plates. These soon flooded the European markets.

Edo Period (1624 - 1868) Japan was completely close from foreign trade. Ceramic manufacturing became one of the biggest industry. In 1868, first year of Meiji, a new type of government was formed. New policies were drafted. The policy was based on the principle of competition. As a result, Foreign technical engineers were taken in by the government. They were given huge compensations. One of these engineers was Dr. G. Wagner. He came to Japan and practically devoted all his life to the modernization of Japanese ceramics. This period was the outbreak of western style education of ceramic science and technology. This brought about the establishment of ceramic research institutes in Japan.

#### II. National Research Institutes

There are sixteen Governmental Research Institutes throughout Japan. They can be classified in two categories. One category are those performing special designated research such as Electric Technology, environmental technology and so on. The other category is mainly responsible for research and development serving the local industrial and social requirements.

Government Industrial Research Institute Nagoya (MEIKOSHI)
This institute puts great emphasis on joint researches. Such as Metallurgy Chemistry, etc., and Ceramics.

The general objectives of the institute is to have a closer relationship with the industry. Therefore the research projects ranges from fundamental to applied research in industrial science. This is the only National Institute that is performing researches in Ceramics. The institute has six divisions. The fifth and sixth division are devoted to ceramic research. The fifth division is the center for conduc-

ting researches on, what may be called, new and special ceramics. Non-metallic inorganic materials are being investigated. Other fields of research are, High Temperature Refractory materials, High Pressure and High Temperature Ceramics and others.

The sixth division is doing fundamental research on current technological problems of the ceramic industry. This division has three sections. The first Section is located in its main office in Nagoya. The second and third sections are located in its branch office in Seto City.

- a. The first section conducts research on physical and chemical properties of ceramic raw materials. The identifying of clay minerals is performed by instrumental analysis such as X-Ray diffraction methods.
- b. The second section conducts research on raw materials and manufacturing technology. Fundamental study on preparation of whiteware bodies, glaze bodies, and microstructure of glazes are also studied. Studies on finish products, produced by manufacturers, are also tested on such quality as durability against frost etc.
- c. The third section conducts researches on design of Pottery, Porcelain and Stoneware. Studies on trial manufacturing is also done in this section. Studies on secondary clays for architectural interior materials also studied.

#### III. Public Research and Development Institutes for Ceramics

Ceramic research institutes are mostly prefectural. There are a few Municipal research centers. They are located mostly in ceramic producing areas and are created under prefectural laws. These means they are directly governed by prefectural laws.

The general objectives and functions of prefectural institutes are:

- To conduct test research on raw materials found in locallity for the development of the ceramic industry.
- To give technical guidance on various problems met by the producers.
- c. Development of new materials and natural resources in the area as well as guidance in its utilization.
- d. Research and development of new designs, shape of body, application of designs and color pigment.
- e. Improvement and development of manufacturing techniques and trial manufacturing.

- f. To conduct training for manpower development.
- g. Conduct seminars and symposiums on various subjects confronting the ceramic industry.

#### IV. Technical Training Institutes for Ceramics

Training institutes for ceramics are also located in most of the ceramic producing areas. There are approximately ten of these training institutes. We visited only two.

- a. Aichi Prefectural Seto Ceramic High School and
- b. Aichi Prefectural Ceramic High Vocational Training Institute. This is also located in Seto.

According to information gathered from the school, the Seto Ceramic High School was founded by the German chemist Dr. G. Wagner, in the year 1895. The school was primarily established to meet the enthusiastic people of Seto area in the manufacture of ceramics. As has been known and stated somewhere in this paper, ceramics making started long before this date. Since then the school was accepting graduates from the five year course. And graduates from primary school with six years. This continued up to 1940. In 1948 the educational system in Japan was reviewed, and changes were made. As a result, the qualification to enter the school was changed. Only graduates from high school was accepted. Since then there were many changes made to suit the needs of the ceramic industry. In 1957 a Business Commerce course was incorporated. The courses, then were, Ceramic Technology, Design and Artware Technology and Business course.

In 1972 the school opened a new course, Advance Course in Ceramics. This course is divided into two. The General Ceramics and Art Ceramics. The objective was to provide more advance Technology to students who want to pursue higher technical level and to meet the demand for more technical people in the industry.

Ceramic technology course provides advance technology to middle management or company owner. Advance art ceramic course was for those who want to become ceramic designers, Artists and for employment in Ceramic factories.

Aichi Prefectural Ceramics High Vocational Training Institute.

This institute, also located in Seto was established to meet the needs of the manufacturers. One of its aims is to give training on factory production techniques. It offers three courses.

- a. Ceramic Production I
- b. Ceramic Production II and
- c. Ceramic design course

Each course has a duration of one year. Ceramic Production course No. II is offered to those workers who, in the course of time, want to transfer to a ceramic factory from another industry.

Ceramic Design Course is generally given to those who want to enter into the ceramic manufacturing business as a designer.

#### V. Potter's Association and Business Cooperatives

Japans pottery industry is composed of four central organizations. One of these is the Japan Pottery Manufacturers The federation is bases on the Law on Co-opera-Federation. tives of small and Medium Enterprise. The main objective of the federation is to guide the organization, business and management of the various ceramic organizations including cooperatives, of small and medium enterprise. The prefectural federation of small business associations is organized by the cooperatives and associations of small firms in each prefecture and, as well as a nation-wide cooperative and association, becomes a member of the National Federation of Small Business Associations. The Government support the activities of the federation by granting a sudsidy to cover part of their business expense. The federation is formed by different manufacturers associations comprising approximately four thousand manufacturers and eight hundred raw material suppliers. It became a strong political unit in representing the ceramic industry to the National Government. The federation became the official representative of the government on matters pertaining to ceramics in and out of Japan.

#### 1) Ceramic Business Cooperatives

Small size of business, in many instances, are handicaped and find themselves at a disadvantage in many ways, such as low credit rating and technical incapabilities. result it is advantageous for them, who are in the same industry, to get together. They cooperate each other in the spirit of mutual assistance to create a firm organi-This will increase their productivity and also strengthen their bargaining power. They are organized in accordance with the Law on Cooperatives of Small and Medium Enterprises. It aims in securing smaller enterprises fair business opportunities and improvement of their economic status by means of cooperation in the spirit of mutual aid. Under the Law there are six types of cooperatives. these six, The Common Facility Cooperative is the most popular. It enables the smaller member enterprise to rationalize their management and improve their business terms through the following activities. Cooperative business activities such as:

a. Production, processing, purchase, selling, transportation, storage, etc. and business funds needed for the improvement of their economic position.

#### 2) Japan Pottery Design Center

This foundation was organized in August 1956 under the joint sponsorship of the Japan Pottery Exporters Association and the Japan Pottery Manufacturers Federation. The basic objective of the center is to contribute to the promotion and development of export pottery. To attain this objective it does the following:

- a. Protection of new designs for Japanese export pottery
- Taking necessary measures for prevention of unfair export transaction and
- c. Improving and development of new designs
- 3) Japan Pottery Inspection Association

This organization was established under the Export Inspection Law, authorized by the government.

Its main functions are:

- a. Inspection and appraisal of ceramics for export
- b. Does chemical and physical test on glazes. This is done in the laboratory of the institute.
- c. Training and guidance and research on quality of product.
- d. Research and dessimination of inspection standards made by the association as approved.
- e. Consultancy, guidance and research on packaging for export.
- f. Statistical survey concerning inspected products.
- g. Cooperate with other organizations and other inspection agencies.
- h. Issuance of certificate for export.

The association is particularly concerned, and very strict in the test of lead and cadmium contents.

#### CONCLUSION:

The research study on the different Ceramic Research Institutes is vary valuable to the undersigned. It paved the way in identifying many problems confronting the newly established Philippine CRDC. From this studies, it is believed that, much of the features and characteristics of these institutes as well as its limitations might be applicable in carrying out the acti-

vities of the center.

- 1) It was found that there are three categories of Ceramic Research and Development Institutes in Japan
  - a. National Research Institutes
  - b. Prefectural Research Institutes and the
  - c. Municipal research Institutes
- 2) Researches done in these institutes ranges from fundamental to applied scientific research. However it is interesting to note that each institute has its own unique characteristics. Notably the nature of the raw materials differs from one region to another. Each region has its typical type of product. Problems, therefore, arising from the various faces of manufacturing greatly differs from other regions. This, greatly influences the nature of research conducted in the institutes.

It was also noted that the organizational set-up differs to some extent. Generally the following set-up is common to all.

- (1) General Affairs Division
  - a) Information Dissimination Section
  - b) Technical Guidance and Consulting Section
  - c) General Affairs Section
- (2) Testing and Research Division
  - a) Chemistry Section
  - b) Testing and research Section
- (3) Design Research Testing Division
  - a) Mould making and plaster section.
- (4) Trial Manufacturing and Development Division
  - a) Manpower development Training
- (5) Open Laboratory
- 3) All institutes is doing exhaustive research on the raw materials within the sphere of their locality. In areas where good quality clays seems to be deplecting, intensive research on secondary clays or other materials, such as waste clay, is being conducted.
- 4) The institutes are closely cooperating with manufacturers through cooperatives and associations. Problems arising from the various faces of the business and of the manufacturing process is brought to the attention of the cooperatives and or associations.
- 5) Open laboratories are maintained by the institutes for the manufacturers. Most often small producers can not afford to

put there own laboratories. Laboratory equipment and testing apparatus are very expensive. The function of the laboratory is to allow manufacturers to test and perform other researches themselves with the guidance of the institute.

Results of the research is kept in secrecy.

Finally the study was certainly of great value. The CRDC being the only government office, concerned with the development of the ceramic industry, surely faces a tremendous task. It will play the role of National, Prefectural and Municipal institutes. Whether the features and characteristics, as well as the operation and systems employed in these centers, remains to be seen. There are constraints and many factors to consider. With all these factors to consider, certainly, I believe that "MANAGEMENT" will play a vital role in the success of the CRDC.

#### APPENDIX:

# LIST OF CERAMIC INSTITUTES AND ASSOCIATIONS VISITED

Date	Name and Address	Person Interviewed
13, Feb '	78 International Research Develop- ment Corporation, Government Research Institute, Nagoya (MEIKOSHI) 1, Hirate-cho, Kita-ku, Nagoya	Mr. Yoshitomo Mineo Chief
14, Feb. '	78 Japan Pottery Manufacturers Federation 32, Nunoike-cho, Higashi-ku, Nagoya.	Mr. Kozo Mitsui Managing Director
15, Feb. '	78 Japan Pottery Design Center 32, Nunoike-cho, Higashi-ku, Nagoya.	Mr. Kozo Mitsui Concurrent Director
- ditto	- Japan Pottery Inspection Association 32, Nunoike-cho, Hogashi-ku, Nagoya.	Mr. K. Hayashi Managing Director
17, Feb. '	Ceramic Research Institute, Seto Aichi Prefecture (Aichi Ken Seto Ceramic Tech- nical Center) Yamaguchi, Seto City, Aichi Prefecture.	Mr. Koshiro Inagaki Director
17, Feb. '	78 Aichi Prefecture Ceramic High Vocational Training Institute. Yamaguchi, Seto, City, Aichi Prefecture.	Mr. Sadao Miwa Principal
20, Feb. 17	78 Aichi Prefecture Seto Ceramic Material Cooperative Togen-cho, Seto City, Aichi Prefecture	Mr. K. Harata Deputy Director
22. Feb.	78 Ceramic Research Institute, Tokoname Aich Prefecture. (Aichi Ken Tokoname Ceramic Technical Center) 48-88 Mitsuike, Tokoname City, Aichi Prefecture.	Mr. Tadayoshi Kato Director
22, Feb. '7	78 Ceramic Research Institute, Tokoname Mikawa Branch 2-15, Roken-cho, Hekinan City, Aichi Prefecture.	Mr. Aizo Tanaka Chief

23, Feb. 178	Mie Ceramic Research Center 788 Higashi-Akuragawa, Yok- kaiichi City, Mie Prefecture,	Mr. Satoshi Nakasaki Director
6, March '78	Prefectural Seto Ceramic Senior High School, Aichi 25 Gongen-cho, Seto City, Aichi Prefecture.	Mr. Teruo Aoyama School Master
7, March '78	Toki City Institute of Ceramics 15556-2, Dachi-cho, Toki City	Dr. Torao Ohtsuka Director
8, March '78	Tajimi Municipal Pottery Design Center 77, 2-chome, Misaka-cho, Tajimi City, Gifu Prefecture.	Mr. Teruo Kumazawa Director
8, March '78	Gifu Prefectural Ceramic Institute 3-11, Hoshigadai, Tajimi City, Gifu Prefecture.	Mr. Takao Se Director
9, March '78	Shiga Prefectural Research Institute of Ceramics Nagano, Shigaraki-cho, Koga- gun, Shiga Prefecture.	Mr. Chiaki Nishio Director
10, March '78	Shigaraki Ceramic Industry Cooperative Shigaraki-cho, Koga-gun Shiga Prefecture.	Mr. Takemaro Teramoto Managing Director
27, Feb. '78	Saga Prefectural Research Institute for Ceramics Arita-cho, Nishimatsuura-gun, Saga Prefecture.	Mr. Zenzaburo Arai Director
- ditto -	Arita Ware Industrial Cooperative Yamauchi-cho, Saga Prefecture.	

#### LIST OF GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS VISITED

Date	Name and Address	Person Interviewed
23, Jan. '78 ( AM )	Mining and Industrial Development Corporation Department, JICA 2-1, Nishi-Shinjuku, Shinjukuku, Tokyo.	Mr. Tatsuo Fujimura Expert, Consultant JICA
- ditto - ( PM )	Lecture "Japans Research and Development Policy" Lecuture Room JICA Office, Tokyo	Prof. Y. Saito Chuo University Tokyo
24, Jan. '78 ( AM )	National Federation of Small Business Associations Annex. Nippon Jitensha Kaikan 9-3, Akasaka-1-chome, Minato- ku, Tokyo 107	Mr. Kiyoshi Isii Executive Director
- ditto - ( PM )	Office of Policy Dissemina- tion Small and Medium Enterprise Agency 1-3-1, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda- ku, Tokyo.	Mr. Gakushi Niimura Chief
25, Jan. '78 ( AM )	Office of International R and D Corporation, Agency of International Science and Technology, MITI 1-3-1, Kasumigaseki, Chiyodaku, Tokyo.	Mr. Matsuo Kubokawa Director
- ditto - ( PM )	Technology Section, Guidance Dept. Small and Medium Enterprise Agency 1-3-1, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda- ku, Tokyo.	Mr. Shigeo Suzuki
26, Jan. '78 ( AM )	Small Business Finance Corporation Tokyo Branch 7-2, 1-chome, Nishishinjuku, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo.	Mr. Matsuo Tajima Asst. Manager
- ditto - ( PM )	Small Business Training Center Small Business Promotion Cor- poration 3-1, Saiwa-cho, Fuchu City, Tokyo	Mr. Akira Eguchi Chief, Gen. Affairs Dept.

27, Jan. '78 Machinery and Technology Mr. T. Kikutani

(AM) Section
Japan External Trade Organization
2-5, 2-chome, Toranomon,
Minato-ku, Tokyo.

- ditto - Mining and Industry Department
Lecture "Technological Cooperation and Transfer of
Technology"
JICA Office, Tokyo.

