

	田村明の動き	社会と横浜市の動き	Key events in Akira Tamura's life	Key events affecting Yokohama, Japan and the world
1926	7月25日、父田村幸太郎と母忠子の三男として東京に生まれる		Born in Tokyo on 25th of July, third son of Mr. Kotaro and Mrs. Tadako Tamura	
1931	青山師範付属小学校入学		Entered the primary school affiliated with Aoyama teacher's college	
1944	旧制東京都立第一中学校第四学年修了 旧制静岡高等学校理科甲類入学 18歳で徴兵検査合格(第一乙種合格)		Graduated from the first Tokyo metropolitan secondary school Entered the science course at the old Shizuoka high school Passed the second grade of the conscription test at the age of eighteen	
1945	兵役猶予で工場動員 敗戦で静岡高等学校再開	終戦 全国各地で占領軍による接収が始まる	Ordered to work at factories during the final period of World War II The old Shizuoka high school reopened after the war	Japan's defeat in World War II Requisition of property by occupation armies all over Japan
1947	静岡高等学校仮卒業 旧制東京大学工学部建築学科入学	主要エネルギー産業復興のためのハイパーインフレが発生	Tentative graduation from the old Shizuoka high school Entered the Department of Architecture at the University of Tokyo	A period of hyperinflation began because of excessive investment in heavy industries
1950	東大建築学科卒業、卒業論文「大都市地域構造の変動に関する研究」丹下健三助教授が指導教官 旧制東大法学部法律学科に合格 国家公務員上級試験合格 運輸省大臣官房観光部計画課に入省「観光都市計画」を提唱	朝鮮戦争勃発による特需発生	Graduated from the University of Tokyo, completing a dissertation titled "Evolution of urban structure of the Tokyo metropolitan area" under the supervision of assistant professor Kenzo Tange Entered the Department of Law at the University of Tokyo Passed the entrance examination for the course to become a high-ranking official of the central government Became an official of the Tourist Planning Section of the Ministry of Transport, starting the planning of international tourism to Japan	Korean war began and which led to significant progress of the Japanese economy as a consequence
1951	運輸省に勤務しながら東大法学部に通うが、運輸省を1年半で辞める	サンフランシスコ講和会議	Studying at the University of Tokyo while working at the Ministry of Transport, resigning from the Ministry after one and half years of experience	San Francisco Peace Conference held
1952	毎年のように国家公務員試験を受け合格、大蔵省・農林省・労働者などに内定、でも2週間以内に辞める	サンフランシスコ平和条約発効	Sat the annual entrance examinations to enter several government ministries and passed, but resigned from each of them within two weeks	San Francisco Peace Treaty enacted, making Japan independent from the allied forces
1953	旧制東京大学法学部法律学科卒業 新制東京大学法学部政治コース入学		Graduated from the University of Tokyo's law course in the Department of Law then entered the politics course taught by the same department	
1954	新制東京大学法学部政治コース卒業 日本生命保険相互会社本店(大阪)不動産部不動産課次長		Graduated from the politics course Became assistant section chief of real estate section, head office of Nippon Life Insurance company, Osaka	
1960	33歳で斎藤真生子と無教会式で結婚	池田勇人首相が国民所得倍増計画を7年目で実現 浅田孝メタボリズムグループ結成を主導し、「世界デザイン会議」事務局長を務める 丹下健三研究室「東京計画1960」を発表	Married with Ms. Makiko Saito in a non-church movement style wedding at the age of thirty three	Scheme to double incomes of all workers successfully achieved by Prime Minister Ikeda Metabolism group formed at the initiative of Takashi Asada, and the "World Design Conference" was held in Tokyo Professor Kenzo Tange released his "Tokyo Plan 1960: a superstructure redevelopment project over the Tokyo Bay" to the public
1961	丹下健三教授に日本で最初の都市計画事務所を開く浅田孝を紹介される 浅田孝の誘いで田村明が香川県観光開発計画の調査に同行	浅田孝が環境開発センターを発足させる	Professor Kenzo Tange introduced Tamura to Takashi Asada, who set up the first planning office in Japan Asada accompanied Tamura to the research tour of Kagawa tourist development plan	Asada set up the first town planning consultancy office in Japan named the "Environmental Development Center (EDC)"
1962	田村明が計画実践する『地域計画機関のあり方について』を浅田孝に提言 浅田孝主宰「環境開発センター」に参加		Tamura proposed a vision for new planning and its method for implementation to Asada entitled "Formation of appropriate regional planning organisation" Tamura joined the "Environmental Development Center (EDC)" established by Asada in Ginza, Tokyo	
1963	「環境開発センター」銀座事務所働きはじめる ソ連・東欧・西欧53日間の都市・建築を見る旅に参加	飛鳥田一雄横浜市長に初当選「誰でも住みたくなる都市づくり」直接民主主義を提唱	Tamura commenced working at the EDC Joined a fifty-three day tour of the Soviet union, Eastern and Western Europe to study global cities and architecture	Ichio Asukata, the newly elected socialist mayor of Yokohama, proclaimed direct democracy for citizens using the slogan "town planning which makes everybody love to live in this town"
1964	田村が中心となり環境開発センターが市の骨格事業となる『六大事業』を市に提案	東京オリンピック開催 日本がOECDに加盟 市議会が一万市民集会の予算案否決 第一回市民生活白書発表	EDC directed by Tamura proposed "the Six Spine Projects" as the structural plan to reform the city of Yokohama	Tokyo Olympic Games held Japan became a member state of the OECD and joined the advanced countries group The city council of Yokohama rejected mayor Asukata's budget plan to hold a ten thousand citizen direct meeting The white paper on citizen's lives revealed for the first time by mayor Asukata

1965	市の財源に頼らず外部資金を活用する六大事業を市会全員協議会で説明	中国文化大革命開始	Yokohama's city legislature was briefed on the proposal for "the Six Spine Projects", not relying upon the limited city finances, but on outside investment	Chinese cultural revolution began
1967	飛鳥田の政治顧問である鳴海正泰が田村明に横浜市入庁の意向打診	美濃部亮吉革新都政(1967~1979年)3期12年間「広場と青空の東京構想」 港北ニュータウン開発促進協議会発足 飛鳥田市長と三菱重工業社長が造船所移転に向けての基本合意	Masayoshi Narumi, political adviser to mayor Asukata, visited Tamura to persuade him to join the city government's administration	Ryokichi Minobe elected as the governor of the Tokyo metropolitan government being supported by Asukata Land owners association formed to accelerate the development of the Kohoku new town A basic agreement on the future relocation of the shipyard between mayor Asukata and president of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries was signed
1968	田村明横浜市入庁し市組織を総合化する『企画調整室』新設 高架方式で都市計画決定された首都高速道路地下化交渉開始 公的負担を開発事業者に求める「横浜市宅地開発指導要綱」制定	都市計画法公布(施行69年) 多摩田園都市開発につき東急と覚書締結	Tamura joined the city government and the office of Planning and Coordination was set up for him A project to underground the planned elevated motorway was commenced at the request of mayor Asukata as the first assignment to Tamura The Local Development Exaction system that demanded public obligations by housing developers was adopted on Tamura's initiative	Newly reformed Town Planning Law enacted by the Japanese Diet (legislature) The city of Yokohama and the Tokyu Railways company reached an agreement for public exactions surrounding Tokyu's new housing development
1969	首都高速の半地下化決定 日本鋼管製鉄所扇島移転拡張対策協議会結成 学校建築デザイン委員会 二つに分かれた都心部を一体化するため三菱重工業が市からの造船所移転申入れを受けて検討開始		The plan to underground the motorway was finally accepted by the Ministry of Construction Negotiation between the city and the Nihon Steel company to move its steel factories to a new reclaimed land in a pollution-free environment commenced Design committee for public schools established The relocation project of shipyard owned by the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries (MHI) was formally initiated at the request of the city	
1970	新都市計画法を活用し市街化調整区域を多くとる戦略的線引き方式を決定 扇島移転で日本鋼管と公害防止協定を締結 市から提案書として環境開発センター「緑町周辺(注:横浜造船所)地区開発基本構想」	日本万国博覧会(大阪)	Strategic designation of non-urbanised area by the newly revised Town Planning Law to control new housing development Pollution prevention deal reached between the Nihon Steel company and the city government to relocate all the company's facilities into the new site on Ogijima island A redevelopment plan for the MHI shipyard was proposed to the city by the Environmental Development Center	Osaka international exhibition held
1971	市内中小工場を移転集約し無公害化する金沢地先埋立事業の実施計画を立案し埋立て着工 市独自の公害対策を行う公害対策局新設 山手の丘景観保全で重要なフランス山を買収 市中心部再開発の一翼を担う横浜駅東口開発公社設立	国連人間環境会議 環境庁発足	Implementation plan of the Kanazawa reclamation project, which houses small factories in the inner city with new devices to prevent pollution, finalised and its timely construction on the site began Establishment of Pollution Prevention Bureau executing independent environmental policy Purchase of the French Hill at the Bluff for preservation of the green hill landscape of the city Establishment of the city-affiliated redevelopment corporation on the east side of Yokohama station as a vanguard of the MM21 development	United Nations environmental conference for development of human habitation Establishment of the Ministry for the Environment
1972	民有林を非課税で保全する「市民の森」制度第一号開園 歴史的な外国人居留地であった「山手地区景観風致保全要綱」制定 日照等指導要綱の制定 住宅開発を抑制する用途別容積制(住居容積規制) 企画調整局内に都市デザイン担当者をおく 市営地下鉄開通、大通公園開園	沖縄返還 日本列島改造計画発表	Opening of the first citizen's forest, whereby the owner and the city made a deal to preserve the forest as open to the public with the incentive that no land tax would be payable Adoption of the Yamate landscape control system to preserve the historical assets of the Bluff where an old foreigner enclave was situated Adoption of the sun light preservation system for housing developments Enactment of special zoning code restricting volume of residential use in the commercial and business districts Appointment of urban designers within the bureau[TC: Which bureau? The planning and coordination bureau?] Opening of the first city subway system and the Odori Park	Return of Okinawa to Japan from the American occupation A plan to reform the whole of Japan by the then Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka was announced
1973	六大事業の主要事業である港北ニュータウン基本計画の決定	第一次石油危機 1956年から73年石油危機までの経済成長率平均9.1%高度成長期が終焉	Finalization of the Kohoku new town basic plan as one of the Six Spine Projects	Oil crisis, Japan's super-high rate of economic growth ended
1975	企画調整局スタッフと大高建築事務所による「都心臨海部再開発基本構想」をまとめる 都市デザイン担当が海岸通りの都市デザイン指導を進める		Urban waterfront redevelopment plan covering the MHI shipyard and the Japan railway freight yard finalised by the staff of the Planning and Coordination Bureau and Otaka Architecture Office Urban design staff successfully implemented their design control measures in the area of Yamashita Park street	
1976	三菱重工業が横浜造船所移転先として金沢埋立地を市と停止条件付仮契約を締結		MHI signed a tentative contract with the city to relocate their shipyard to the Kanazawa reclaimed land with a cancellation provision	

1977	市民からの出資でプロ野球場をつくる横浜スタジアムの設立総会 ベイブリッジ都市計画決定		Establishment of Yokohama stadium company through investment from citizens running the professional baseball stadium Implementation of legal procedure for the town planning decision[TG: Not that clear what is meant by this] for the construction of Yokohama Bay Bridge as one of the Six Spine Projects	
1978	市と三菱重工業が横浜造船所移転仮契約の2年間延長で合意 日本建築学会より業績部門学会賞「横浜市における都市計画活動-都市空間創造への総合的実践」を横浜市企画調整局が受賞 イラク国よりバクダッド都市マスタープラン策定依頼 東京大学工学部講師、早稲田大学理工学部客員教授に就任 企画調整局長をとかれ技監のみに就任	飛鳥田一雄市長退任し日本社会党委員長に就任 元自治省事務次官の細郷道一が市長当選	Agreement to postpone the tentative contract to relocate the shipyard of MHI for two years because of the unstable economic environment The Architecture Institute of Japan bestowed the prize of accomplishment to the Planning and Coordination Bureau of Yokohama represented by Tamura so as to commemorate the series of town planning activities in Yokohama as an integrated manner of creating rich urban space Formal request to formulate the master plan for Baghdad city, Iraq, utilising the know-how of Yokohama Appointed as a lecturer of Tokyo University and as visiting professor of Waseda University Displacement of director of Planning and Coordination Bureau and relegation to the post of superintendent of physical planners	Mayor Asukata resigned and became the leader of the Japan Socialist Party Michikazu Saigo, ex-assistant Minister of Home Affairs, elected as the mayor to succeed Asukata
1979		イギリスのサッチャー政権(~90)「小さな政府」を標榜する新保守主義 MM21開発に向けた八十島委員会「都心臨海部総合整備基本構想」発表		Margaret Thatcher, who campaigned for smaller government, formed the first conservative administration in Britain The city commissioned the urban waterfront integrated development plan by the Yasojima committee to accelerate its MM21 development
1980	田村明を囲む市職員の若手勉強会『横浜まちづくり研究会』発足 東京大学より「宅地開発における開発指導要綱の成立過程とその基礎的都市環境整備への効果に関する総合的研究」で博士号を授与 ベイブリッジ着工	1980年9月イラン・イラク戦争勃発によりバクダッド都市計画中断 市と三菱重工業が「横浜造船所横浜工場の移転とその跡地開発に関する協定」を締結	A voluntary study group was formed by young city workers to learn from Tamura named "Yokohama Machi-making study group" Received Ph.D. from the University of Tokyo publishing a dissertation entitled "An integrated study regarding the process of adoption of land development exaction systems and its influence towards improvement of the basic urban environment" Commencement of construction of Yokohama bay bridge	Iran vs. Iraq war began, causing the request to formulate the town planning plan of Baghdad was postponed Finally the city and MHI reached an agreement to relocate MHI's shipyard and redevelop the site
1981	マチの歴史的 분석を元にまちづくりを考える企画調整局「港町・横浜の都市形成史」を刊行 田村明横浜市退職し法政大学法学部政治学科教授に就任 幕末開港から明治に至る歴史資料を収集分析する横浜開港資料館開館	米国にレーガン政権(~88)新保守主義	A paper titled "Port city of Yokohama, its historical development process" was published by the Planning and Coordination bureau to reflect the history of Yokohama and its town planning activities Tamura left the city administration and became a law professor at the University of Hosei Yokohama archive of Edo and Meiji history opened on the old site of former British consulate	Reagan administration in the USA implemented policy of new conservatism
1982		日本に中曽根政権(~87)新保守主義 企画調整局廃止、企画財政局と都市計画局に分割		Nakasone administration in Japan started new conservatism Abolition of the Planning and Coordination Bureau, and division into the Planning and Financial Bureau and Town Planning Bureau
1983	田村明の横浜市での理論と実践を語る中公新書「都市ヨコハマをつくる」出版	第一次行政改革審議会答申で景気対策を「民活」にシフト、都心部の地価高騰 みなとみらい21事業着工	"The making of Yokohama city" published by Chuko Shinsho to explain the rationale and implementation of town planning in Yokohama by Tamura	Administrative reform council of the central government decided to follow an economic policy of privatisation, leading to the rapid increase of land prices in the central urban areas Construction of reclamation MM21 started
1986	自治体職員が自主的に学ぶ「自治体学会」設立に参加、代表運営委員となる		Participated in the organisation of the "Local Administration Society", where local government workers learned independently, and went on to become the president of the society	
1990	全国のまちづくりグループに招かれ、まちづくり伝道師となる	バブルが崩壊過程に入る 細川内閣が緊急経済対策として「規制緩和」を打ち出す 細郷市長死去 元建設省事務次官の高秀秀信が市長当選	Invited by many town making groups around the country as an evangelist of town making	"Bubble Economy" burst Hosokawa administration introduced a deregulation policy to enhance the economy Mayor Saigo passed away Hidenobu Takahide, ex-assistant Minister of Construction, was elected as Yokohama's new mayor
1991	この頃より世界134カ国を盛んに見聞しはじめる	国からの圧力により用途別容積制限廃止	Tamura had travelled to around 134 countries and regions by this time	Yokohama's special zoning code to restrict residential use repealed in response to pressure of central government
1993		米国が日本に対して内需拡大から市場開放・規制緩和・市場の構造改革を要求強化		USA demanded that Japan open its market, deregulate legal measures, and transform its market structures
1994		宅開要綱廃止に至る「行政手続法」施行		Administrative procedure law enacted which led to the abolishment of the LDE system
1997	法政大学定年退職	北海道拓殖銀行、山一証券の破綻が金融不安を増大。	Retired from the University of Hosei	Certain large banks and stock companies liquidated due to economic recession
2000	都市づくりの実務家として初の「都市づくりの理論及び手法の構築とその実践」で日本建築学会大賞を受賞		Tamura became the first urban planner to be bestowed the Grand Prize from the AIJ for his "Rationale of town making and its implementation"	

2001		小泉内閣(～2006)聖域なき構造改革「官から民へ・国から地方へ・改革なくして成長なし」		Koizumi administration proclaimed new central government policy of privatisation, localisation, and radical reform to follow
2002	田村明を囲む市民による自主勉強会「現代まちづくり塾」設立	松下政経塾出身の中田宏が市長当選	“Modern machi-making voluntary society” set up in Tokyo to learn from Tamura	Hiroshi Nakata, educated at the Matsushita Politics Society run by the Panasonic corporation, elected as the mayor
2004		宅地開発指導要綱を廃止し「横浜市開発事業の調整等に関する条例」に移行		Abolition of the LDE system and its transformation into a new by-law without a public obligation
2006	「都市プランナー田村明の闘い」学芸出版社		“Akira Tamura’s War: Towards the Citizen’s Government” published by Gakugei Publishing Co.	
2008		リーマンショック世界的金融危機(世界同時不況)		Global financial crisis occurs
2009		中田宏の任期途中辞任を受け、林文子が横浜市長に当選		After Nakata’s abrupt and scandalous resignation, Fumiko Hayashi elected as Yokohama’s mayor
2010	1月25日田村明83歳伊豆で眞生子夫人に見守られて死去		On the 25th of January, Tamura passed away at his age of eighty three years old, under the care of his wife Makiko in Izu	