

移住地における建築的アイデンティティの表れ

～パラグアイ日本人移住地における日本的建築の表れから～

Appearance of architectural identity in the living space of Japanese settlement

～ The appearance of Japanese design architecture in Paraguayan Japanese colonies ～

## INTRODUCTION

Immigration seems to be making more headlines in recent years. As the world globalizes in terms of nations' economies, investment, borders are opened up more easily for freer flow of goods and products. People are supposedly freer to move around the world, too. However, insufficient recognition of existing immigrant societies can be pointed out.

This research focuses on the living spaces of people with multiculturalism in the Japanese immigrants of the Republic of Paraguay in South America, where 6 Japanese colonies exist, as a case study of Japanese immigration in the world. Through the comparative survey with housing research and interview to 1sei (1<sup>st</sup> generation, emigrant/pioneer), 2sei and 3sei (1sei's descendants) of Japanese Paraguayan, it aims to examine the living space changes by generation considering the hypothesis that the 2sei or 3sei has more localized life style compared to the first generation.

## HISTORY OF JAPANESE IMMIGRATION IN PARAGUAY

The official beginning of Japanese immigration in Paraguay is traced back to 1936, when the first immigrant group arrived as agricultural settlers. The next wave of Japanese immigration took place in the early 1950s when Paraguay opened its doors to countries devastated by the war. The third group of treaty immigrants settled in the Pirapó and Yguazú Colonies of southeastern Paraguay, where they have engaged in the production of soy beans, wheat, orchard fruits, and cattle farming.



## HYPOTHESIS

The fusion of Paraguayan and Japanese culture can be seen in various fields in the Japanese colonies in Paraguay. Therefore, we assume its cultural environment reveals even in the architectural field, and the feature of the Japanese and Paraguayan characteristics appearing in the residential space built at the time of immigration and those built after the localization has progressed since then is different.

## PURPOSE

The principal aims of this study are

1. To determine the effects of cultural influences on the design of living space which changes by migration to other countries.
2. To identify the transformation, fusion and localization that has been made in Nikkei farmhouse in the Japanese colonies under the influence of local climate and local culture.
3. Contribute to database of the history of Japanese immigration to Paraguay.

## METHODS

This research consists of the following surveys.

- ① Literature survey: to grasp the background of the residence life and the Japanese colony at the time of immigration.
- ② Observation survey: grasp of living space and living life of 1sei, 2sei and 3sei.

