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The automobile of the future promises to bring new value 未来の自動車が、 私たちの生活に 新たな価値をもたらしてくれる。 illustration / chombosan

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The Future of the Automobile

SUMITOMO QUARTERLY AUTUMN 2018 NO. 154

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Our Aspirations

叶えたい未来がある

Sophisticated vibration control damper technology will guard restored

Kumamoto Castle

Vibration control dampers absorb shaking. Sumitomo Rubber Industries began developing this technology in the 1990s, initially for bridges, and released the MIRAIE damping system, employing state-of-the-art high-damping rubber, for houses in 2012.

The MIRAIE damper system has much to recommend it. As well as offering superior vibration control performance—absorbing 95% of vibration—and maintenance-free use for 90 years, it is compact, attractively priced and highly versatile.

Tatsuji Matsumoto comments: "As a company, we experienced and were affected by the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake of 1995 and the Great East Japan Earthquake of 2011, and so we really know how important good seismic performance of buildings can be. Our ambition is to make vibration control dampers standard equipment on houses. With that in mind, we are doing everything possible to encourage a broad take-up of these systems."

During the seven-year development project, Sumitomo Rubber Industries frequently performed demonstrations open to the public and visited house builders to explain the need for vibration control dampers.

When the Kumamoto Earthquake struck in 2016, houses equipped with MIRAIE suffered no damage from the Scale 7 quake. Obayashi Corporation, the main contractor for the Kumamoto Castle restoration project, noted how well MIRAIE had performed during the calamity and decided to adopt the damping technology for the castle keep. Since the system will be installed at a popular sightseeing spot that attracts many thousands of visitors, long life and compactness are essential. Confidence in Sumitomo Rubber Industries' ability to satisfy the challenging requirements led to the decision to go with MIRAIE. "We are delighted by the recognition our technology is gaining," says a beaming Matsumoto.

The damping technology is also going to be used for Higurashi Villa, a wooden building associated with the Sumitomo family that dates back to 1906 and was relocated to Niihama, Ehime Prefecture, very recently. Sumitomo Rubber Industries' technology is attracting keen interest.





he automotive industry is in the grip of a once-in-a-century grand transformation.

Electrification is one of the motors of this transformation. Although the pace may vary from place to place, the take-up of electric vehicles (EVs) and hybrid vehicles (HVs) is gaining momentum around the world. Plans of Japan's Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry call for all passenger cars manufactured and sold by Japanese automotive manufacturers throughout the world to be electric by 2050. The trend toward electrification is destined to keep on accelerating.

Autonomous driving is another prominent theme in the automotive world. Once we reach Level 3, cars will take full control during selected sections of the journey, with the driver called upon to intervene only in an emergency. One German automaker has already released a car with Level 3 capabilities. Further along the road to self-driving cars, various

contenders are conducting test-driving for Level 4. Full-blown Level 5 automation may arrive sooner than you think.

Sumitomo Group companies are gearing up to offer multifaceted support for the bright future of automobiles.

Mindful of the importance of keeping cars secure, NEC is preparing to launch its Security Analytics Service. Since connected cars linked to networks capable of large-capacity data communication will inevitably be subject to security threats, there is an urgent need for countermeasures. NEC is deploying its long-cultivated IT expertise to make sure the future of automobiles is bright.

Sumitomo Wiring Systems opened a test facility, with an anechoic chamber at its core, for automobiles, in 2016. In view of the soaring electronics content of automobiles, the company is evaluating the impacts of electromagnetic noise originating from electronic components and devices, starting from their initial develop-

ment phase, to ensure vehicle performance and functions will not be compromised by the noise. Sumitomo Wiring Systems was the first wiring harness manufacturer in Japan to have such a test facility.

Sumitomo Riko is developing a driver monitoring system (DMS) that detects signs of danger, such as drowsiness and fatigue. Using the company's proprietary Smart Rubber (SR) Sensor, the DMS measures vital signs of the seated driver. There are high expectations that the technology will help make driving by professional drivers safer.

The resounding success of this oncein-a-century transformation of the automobile cannot be achieved by the traditional automotive industry alone. It is also an opportunity for companies from other sectors to enter the automotive space. But the safety and happiness of people always comes first. Excited by the prospect opened up by the ongoing automotive revolution, Sumitomo Group companies are stepping up their initiatives. 「100年に1度」の変革期を迎えているといわれる自動車。

The Future

変革を引き起こす波の一つが電動化だ。電気自動車 (EV) やハイブリッド車 (HV) が世界中で徐々に普及し、国内では経済産業省が2050年までに世界で販売する日本の乗用車をすべて電動化する目標を公表している。今後もこの動きが加速するのは間違いない。

もう一つ、大きく押し寄せているのが自動運転の波だ。特定の場所で自動車が全ての操作を行い、緊急時にドライバーが操作を行うレベル3。これを備えた自動車が、すでにドイツの自動車メーカーから発売されている。さらに上のレベル4は現在、各メーカーが試験走行を実施中。完全自動運転のレベル5の実現もそう

遠くはなさそうだ。

そんな自動車の明るい未来を支えるため、住友グループ各社も様々な形で準備を進めている。

of the Automobile

自動車の未来

NECは、自動車の安全を守るための「セキュリティ分析官サービス」を開始。大容量通信でネットワークにつながる「コネクテッドカー」は、常にサイバーセキュリティの脅威にさらされることとなり、対策が急務だ。NECはIT企業として長年培った技術とノウハウを生かし、自動車の未来のために貢献していく。

住友電装は2016年に、電波暗室を備えた自動車の実験設備を新設。今後、自動車はますます"電子機器の塊"となっていく。各々の機器が発生するノイズの影響で、自動車の走行や機能が妨げられることがないよう、機器の開発段

階から試験を行うわけだ。このような施設を保有 するのは国内ハーネスメーカーで初めてという。

住友理工は、運転手の居眠りや疲労などの 危険性を検知するDMS(ドライバーモニタリン グシステム)を開発中。独自の「スマートラバー (SR)センサ」を使い、座席に座るだけで運転 手の生体情報を計測することができる。特に 仕事で運転する人々の安全を支える技術として 期待されている。

100年に1度の自動車の変革は、従来の自動車業界だけで実現するのは難しい。異業種にとっては新たに自動車産業に食い込む商機ともいえる。しかし、何より自動車に乗る人々の幸せを願って、住友グループ各社の取り組みはこれからも続く。



Protecting cars from cyberattacks

自動車へのサイバー攻撃を未然に防ぐ

etworking of an ever-increasing number of items is a fact of contemporary life. As we enter a world of connected cars linked to the cloud, automobiles will be no exception to this trend. The downside is that vehicles connected to networks may be vulnerable to security threats, just like our personal computers and smartphones.

With an eye to this interconnected future, NEC is working to endow cars with ever-greater value by capitalizing on its long-cultivated expertise in information and communication technology (ICT) and cyber security. To ensure safe and convenient connected cars, NEC is focusing on protection against cyberattacks that exploit their vulnerability. Once 5G (fifth-generation mobile communication) gains traction and connected cars become part of everyday life, automobiles will receive and transmit large amounts of data in real time. The need to have cyberattack-prevention technologies securely in place to maintain safety and ensure peace of mind is a pressing issue.

NEC is readying the Security Analytics Service for launch. Since automobiles are complex assemblages of diverse parts and components from numerous manufacturers, in the event of a cyberattack it is difficult to identify which elements have come under threat and to assess the likely impacts. NEC's service collects information on software threats and vulnerabilities corresponding to physical elements of vehicles and, based on that information, analyzes the probability of attacks on each element. NEC clarifies the combination of elements that

ネットワークで何もかもがつながる時代。自動車も「コネクテッドカー」として、クラウドなどと接続されようとしている。その一方、外部ネットワークにつながることで、パンコンやスマートフォンと同様にセキュリティの脅威が出てくることもまた事実だ。

日本電気 (NEC) は長年培ってきたICT (情報通信技術) とサイバーセキュリティのノウハウを活用し、未来の自動車の価値を向上させる取り組みを展開している。安全かつ利便性の高いコネクテッドカーの実現に向け、同社が力を入れる分野の一つが、自動車が外部とつながることによって生じるサイバー攻撃の脅威への対応だ。5G (第5世代移動通信システム) が実用化され、コネクテッドカーが本格的に普及すると、自動車は大容量データをリアルタイムでやり取りするようになる。サイバー攻撃をいかにして

未然に防ぎ、安全性や快適性を維持するか、技 術の確立が喫緊の課題となっている。

そこで同社が始めたのが「セキュリティ分析官サービス」だ。自動車は、様々なメーカーが製造する多彩なパーツが内部で複雑に組み合わさった集合体であり、サイバー攻撃を受けた場合、どの部分が原因で、どのような影響が出てくるのかを単純に判断するのは難しい。同サービスは、パーツに関連するソフトウェアの脅威情報と脆弱性情報を収集し、それをもとに各パーツに対する攻撃の可能性を分析するというものだ。問題が起き得るパーツの組み合わせを明らかにするとともに、顕在化しているセキュリティ上の脅威に対しリスクがあるのかないのか、ある場合はどのような対策をすべきかをメーカーに向けてレポートする。

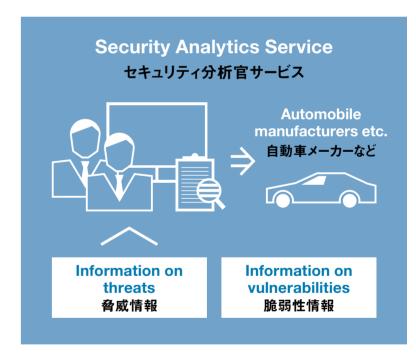
同社ではこのサービスを単体で完結するものではなく、その先に見据える「コネクテッドカー向けGW(ゲートウェイ)」への入り口と位置づけている。外部との通信を統合監視することで、自動車をセキュアな状態に保ち続ける構想だ。今後、自動運転が実用化すると、自動車の基本動作である「走る・曲がる・止まる」機能にサイバー攻撃が及ぶ可能性も否定できない。自動車の存立の基盤を守るため、同社の技術とノウハウが生かせる部分は極めて大きい。

2017年12月からは、自動車のワイヤーハーネスを製造する住友電工とモビリティ事業の協業を開始した。住友電工が持つ自動車部品のノウハウとNECの知見・技術を掛け合わせ、AIやIoTも活かしながら、コネクテッドカーの高度なセキュリティを実現していく考えだ。

may be compromised by an attack and issues reports to parts manufacturers, notifying them whether their parts are at risk from known security threats and, if so, informing them of the countermeasures to be implemented.

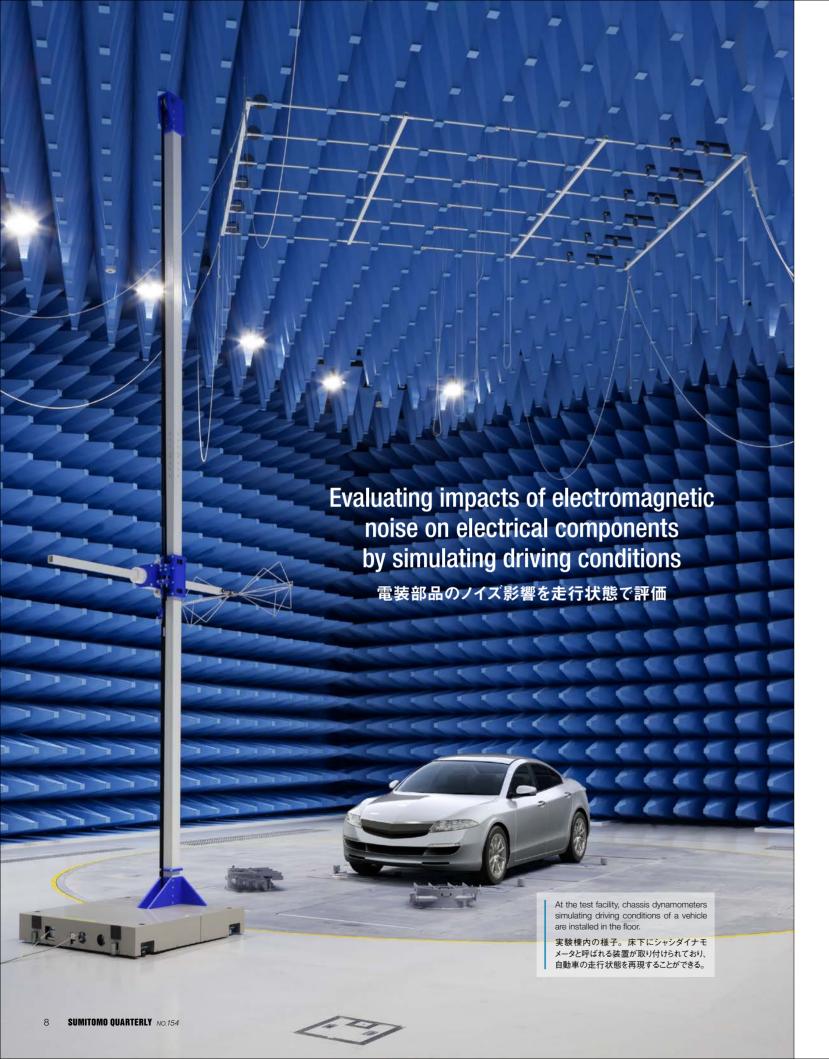
Rather than viewing the Security Analytics Service as standalone, NEC will position it as the starting point for an emerging Gateway for Connected Cars, which is an on-board system that the company envisages. NEC's concept involves maintaining the secure status of automobiles through integrated monitoring of their external communications. Once self-driving cars enter the main stream, cars' fundamental functions-moving, turning, stopping and so forth-may become cyberattack targets. NEC's technologies and knowhow potentially have a huge role to play in protecting automobile fundamentals.

In December 2017, NEC started collaboration in the mobility space with Sumitomo Electric, a manufacturer of automotive wiring harnesses. Combining Sumitomo Electric's knowhow in automotive subsystems with NEC's expertise, and harnessing emerging AI and IoT technologies to enrich the mix, the partners will devote themselves to attaining sophisticated security for connected cars.



Connected cars will inevitably be subject to security threats by virtue of their connection to networks capable of handling big data. NEC's Security Analytics Service will automatically collect information on known threats and vulnerabilities and, based on that information, issue reports on possible risks and countermeasures. NEC envisages establishing a system for integrated monitoring of automobiles' external communications by introducing an on-board Gateway for Connected Cars.

コネクテッドカーは大容量回線でネットワークとつながっているため、常にセキュリティの脅威にさらされる。 NECでは、顕在化した脅威情報や脆弱性情報を自動収集し、考えられるリスクと対処法をレポートする「セキュリティ分析官サービス」を開始。 将来的には車内に「コネクテッドカー向け GW (ゲートウェイ)」と呼ばれる 装置を導入し、外部との通信を統合監視するシステムを構想している。



s electric vehicles spread, the electronics content of automobiles will soar. And once IoT and autonomous driving come into their own, external communication and interconnection of on-board devices will surge ahead. This wave also means automobiles will incorporate more and more devices that are sources of on-board electromagnetic noise.

Precision electronic devices don't like electromagnetic noise. Sumitomo Wiring Systems manufactures wiring harnesses, as well as harness components, for automobiles. The need to control electromagnetic noise from such items is an important issue because the noise can affect other devices. If normal operation is disturbed by electromagnetic noise, devices may be unable to execute the expected functions. And if an autonomous driving system were affected, safety could be compromised with potentially dire consequences. Not only electromagnetic noise originating inside an automobile but also electromagnetic waves from external sources can affect devices, causing failure to perform as expected.

For conducting noise tests on automobiles in motion in house, Sumitomo Wiring Systems constructed a test facility, comprising an anechoic chamber (a space designed to be completely isolated from electromagnetic waves from exter-

nal sources and to prevent leakage of any electromagnetic waves from within the facility) and all necessary apparatus, on the same site as Suzuka Plant in Mie Prefecture. The test facility started operation in October 2016. Chassis dynamometers (rollers used for testing vehicle performance) installed in the floor of the test facility simulate driving conditions of a vehicle, enabling evaluation of electromagnetic noise from various devices under conditions emulating actual driving conditions on roads.

In tests, as well as measuring electromagnetic noise generated by the company's products, the impacts on the products of electromagnetic waves from external sources are evaluated. Various electromagnetic waves, ranging from low-frequency waves, such as from AM radio, to high-frequency waves, such as those produced by mobile phones, are irradiated on products under test.

Testing while a vehicle is in motion can clarify interference with other electronic devices and components, which cannot be done by testing each product alone. Whereas such tests are conducted at similar facilities of automotive manufacturers, in-house evaluation from the development phase enables Sumitomo Wiring Systems to create safer, securer products. Another advantage is that Sumitomo Wiring Systems

can proactively propose new products to automotive manufacturers that are amply supported by test data. Automotive manufacturers have already adopted several proposals that were refined based on evaluations conducted at this test facility. Going forward, Sumitomo Wiring Systems intends to transform evaluations at the test facility into unique added value while accelerating development so as to contribute to the emergence of vehicles satisfying future needs and aspirations.



The test facility, on the Suzuka Plant site, where ideas for new products needed for future vehicles are refined.

鈴鹿製作所敷地内に立つ実験棟。未来の自動 車の発展を担う新製品が、ここから生まれていく。

今後は電気自動車(EV)が普及し、自動車は電子機器の塊となっていく。IoTや自動運転時代を迎えれば、車外との通信や車内機器同士の連携システムも進化するだろう。それは同時に、車内に電磁波ノイズの発生源となる機器が大量に搭載されることを意味している。

精密な電子機器の中にはノイズの影響を受けやすいものが数多く存在する。住友電装では複数の電線を束ねた車載用ワイヤーハーネスやその構成部品を製造しているが、それらの製品から発生した電磁波ノイズが他の機器に影響を与える可能性があるため、ノイズの抑制が課題となっている。電磁波ノイズにより正常な動作を妨げられると、各機器がめざす機能を実現できない場合もある。仮に自動運転システムに影響を及ぼすことがあれば、安全運行にとって致命的要素となる。自動車内部で

発生する電磁波ノイズだけでなく、外部からの 電磁波により機器が影響を受け、性能を発揮 できないこともあり得る。

そこで同社は、走行状態の自動車に関するノイズ評価を社内で行うことをめざし、三重県の鈴鹿製作所敷地内に電波暗室 (外部からの電磁波を燃かった。大の部からの電磁波を外へ漏らさないように設計された空間)を備えた実験棟を建設。2016年10月に稼働を開始した。実験棟の床下にシャシダイナモメータ(自動車の動力性能などを測定する装置)と呼ばれる装置が取り付けられ、ローラーの上で自動車の走行状態を再現することができる。実際に自動車が走っている状態で、各機器から発せられる電磁波ノイズの影響を測ることができるのだ。

試験では製品から発生する電磁波ノイズを 計測するとともに、外側から電磁波を当てた状 態で製品が受ける影響も評価する。一つの製品に対して、AMラジオなどの低い周波数から携帯電話などの高い周波数まで様々な電磁波を照射して試験を行う。

実際に車が走っている状態で試験を行うと、製品単体の試験では分からない、他の電子機器・部品との干渉が判明する。従来は自動車メーカーにある同様の施設でチェックが行われていたが、開発段階から社内で評価することで、より安全で確実な製品作りが可能となる。また、数値に裏打ちされた新たな製品を自動車メーカーに対し、積極的に提案できるようにもなるという。この実験棟で評価を行い見極めた提案がメーカーに採用された事例もすでにある。今後はこの実験棟での評価を独自の付加価値とするとともに開発スピードアップにつなげ、未来の自動車の発展に貢献していく考えだ。



Monitoring drivers' vital signs

運転者の生体情報をモニタリング

ragic traffic accidents frequently occur because a driver falls asleep, becomes overtired, suffers sudden illness, or the like. Indeed, this is widely recognized in society as a problem in search of a solution. In particular, there are growing calls for a system to prevent drivers of trucks and buses falling asleep. Exploiting its conductive rubber technology, Sumitomo Riko has launched development of a system that measures vital signs (pulse rate, respiration rate, and body motion) in order to estimate the driver's condition (drowsiness, fatigue, etc.).

The Driver Monitoring System (DMS) Sumitomo Riko is developing simultaneously detects the pulse rate, respiration rate, and body motion (shift in center of gravity) based on the pressure distribution and its change mea-

sured by the Smart Rubber (SR) sensor built into the driver's seat or in a cushion fitted to the seat. No additional burden is imposed on the driver: the driver is seated and the DMS automatically evaluates the driver's condition. The SR sensor is made of a soft, conductive rubber material developed by Sumitomo Riko. Compared with conventional conductive rubber materials, this proprietary material offers superior conductivity, flexibility, and elasticity. The SR sensor consists of 16 electrodes configured in a grid, with 8 aligned vertically and 8 horizontally. Electrostatic capacitance is measured at the 64 intersections of these electrodes to detect pressure. Although it is difficult to detect subtle signals, such as pulse and respiration rates, in a vehicle on the move because of all the vibration and

noise, the SR sensor enables stable detection independent of this environment by digital processing of the pressure signals obtained at the 64 measurement points.

When measuring vital signs, subjects usually have to wear sensor devices. Drivers are reluctant to wear such devices. For the SR sensor to measure vital signs, the driver simply needs to be seated and the soft sensor causes no discomfort to the driver.

In the first phase of this project, Sumitomo Riko is developing a software program to estimate the driver's degree of drowsiness from telltale changes in the pulse rate. While the technology for measuring vital signs has been developed in house, the company is jointly developing technology to estimate the driver's condition with Nagoya University and Aichi University of Technology. As a next step, 運転中の居眠りや疲労・急病などが原因で悲惨な交通事故がしばしば発生し、社会問題となっている。とりわけ商用トラックやバスの運転手の居眠りを防止する仕組みを求める声は強い。住友理工は導電ゴム技術を活用し、生体情報(心拍、呼吸、体動)を計測し、状態(居眠り、疲労など)を推定するシステムの開発に乗り出している。

同社が開発するDMS (ドライバーモニタリングシステム) は、運転席のシートや後付けの座布団に内蔵した「スマートラバー (SR) センサ」によって、圧力の分布と変化をもとに心拍、呼吸、体動(重心移動)を同時に検知。運転者がシートに座るだけで、状態推定が可能になる。SRセンサには、柔らかいながら電気を通す独自開発の導電ゴム材料を使用。従来の導電ゴ

ム材料と比較して導電性、柔軟性、伸張性に優れている。縦横8本ずつの電極で構成され、合計64の交差ポイントが測定点となり、静電容量を計測することで圧力を検知している。走行中の車内は振動や騒音が大きく、心拍や呼吸の微弱な信号を捉えることは難しいが、SRセンサは64の測定点から得られる圧力信号にデジタル処理を施すことで環境に依存しない安定した検知ができる。

通常、生体情報を計測するには体にセンサー機器を装着しなければならないが、そのような機器を身につけるのは運転者の抵抗感が強い。その点、SRセンサは座るだけで計測でき、柔軟なので運転者に違和感を与えることもない。

同社では、まず心拍数の特徴的な変化から 運転者の居眠りの危険度を推量するプログラ ムを開発中。同社は、生体情報の計測技術は 自社で開発し、運転者の状態推定は名古屋大 学や愛知工科大学と共同開発を行っている。 今後は心拍だけでなく呼吸や体動、将来的に は血圧も含む複数の指標を組み合わせた、より 高精度な状態推定技術に取り組んでいく。

計測した数値を活用し、運転者に警告を出したり、外部に自動連絡するなどのサービスやアプリの開発については、自動車メーカーや自動車部品メーカー、運送事業者などと共同で進めていく予定だ。

すでに一部の商用車向けシステムは実証実験が行われており、2019年、遅くとも2020年度中には実用化したいと同社は考えている。将来的には自動運転支援など多様な展開も視野に入れている。



they intend to develop more precise condition estimation technology that uses not only the pulse rate but also the respiration rate and body motion, and a combination of several indicators, including blood pressure.

Sumitomo Riko plans to collaborate with automotive manufacturers, automotive parts manufacturers, and transport companies to develop services and apps, such as for issuing an alert to the driver and for automatically notifying the driver's condition to accredited parties by utilizing the measured data.

A field trial of a system for commercial vehicles is already underway with a view to commercialization in 2019 or in 2020 at the latest. Sumitomo Riko envisages a wider application field in the future, including support for autonomous driving.

SR-OMS DIMO

SR OMS DIMO

SR OM

The pressure distribution detected by the SR sensor is visualized (left side of the screen). The portion around the ischium, a bone that is part of the hip and subject to strong pressure, is shown in red. Vital signs are monitored based on the pressure distribution and its change.

SRセンサが検知した圧力分布を可視化したところ (画面左)。強い圧力がかかる座骨周辺が赤く表示されている。圧力の分布やその変化から生体情報をモニタリングする。

Hiroki Tsuboi Sumitomo Group

「漫画ルポライター つぼいひろきの住友グループ探訪

Destination [今回の訪問先]

Nissin Electric: Sekison-tei

Sekison-tei is the name of the residence where Junichiro Tanizaki lived for seven years from April 1949 to December 1956, from the age of 63 to 70. When the Tanizaki family moved. Nissin Electric took over the property.

月~1956年12月,63歳 ~70歳までの7年間、生 活した邸宅。谷崎家の転 居に際し、日新電機が譲 り受け、保存している。



Sekison-tei main house and Japanese garden (above) Sekison-tei was the setting for the novel The Bridge of Dreams (right)

石村亭の母屋と日本庭園(上)。 石村亭が舞台になった小説『夢 の浮橋」(右)。



The inner gate of Sekison-tei (right) that appeared in an illustration from The Bridge of Dreams (above) (Illustration: Konosuke Tamura)

『夢の浮橋』の挿絵(上)にも描かれた、 石村亭の中門(右)。(挿絵:田村孝之介)



(1) The study, where The Key (Kagi) and other famous works were written. (2) The drawing room, where Tanizaki met with Naoya Shiga and other literary contemporaries, (3) A photo of Junichiro Tanizaki taken in the study

(1)『鍵』などの名作が執筆された、書斎。(2) 同時期に活躍した文豪、志賀直哉たちとの 交流の場であった、応接間。(3) 谷崎潤一



ekison-tei, located some 20 minutes from Kvoto Station by car. is the former residence of Junichiro Tanizaki, the leading author of Japanese aesthetic novels, and the setting for The Bridge of Dreams (Yume no ukihashi), a novel published in 1960.

Sekison-tei was the best-loved residence of Tanizaki, who changed homes frequently, moving more than 40 times in his life. He lived there for some seven years from April 1949 to December 1956, from the age of 63 to 70. As I approached the unobtrusive, simply designed, inner gate framed by two cedar posts, I felt as if I had entered a time tunnel and been swept back to the time when Tanizaki lived.

Sekison-tei was built around 1911, and Tanizaki purchased the house in 1949. He lived here in a household with his wife Matsuko, her younger sister Shigeko, and four others and wrote works including The Key (Kagi). When the Tanizaki family moved to Atami in 1956, Tanizaki sold the residence to Nissin Electric, where the husband of a former school friend of Matsuko happened to be an executive. Tanizaki had a request: "Please use it unaltered, because I want to see it when I visit Kyoto." Respecting his wishes, Nissin Electric has maintained the residence in its original state to this day. Mr. Toshio Kajima, in charge of CSR in the company's Corporate Administration Dept., says that decisions on repair and restoration to preserve the property were difficult. "Should we restore the residence to its original state or change construction materials to enable maintenance for many years into the future? We had numerous discussions and searched for ways to provide durability to an extent that would not compromise the atmosphere."

Although ordinarily Sekison-tei is used as a company guesthouse and not open to the public, I was granted permission to gather information for this article. What a great privilege for a mere reporter!

First, I visited the study, located in an annex separated from

1960年に出版された小説 『夢の浮橋』 の舞台であり、日本の耽美小説 の第一人者である文豪、谷崎潤一郎がかつて住んでいた「石村亭」は、京 都駅から車で20分ほど走った所に現存している。

生涯において40回以上も引っ越しを繰り返した谷崎が、1949年4月~ 1956年12月の約7年間、63歳から70歳まで生活し、最も愛したという邸 宅だ。中門は両端に2本の杉丸太を立てたシンプルなもので、ひっそりとし た門構え。まるでタイムトンネルの様に感じられ、谷崎潤一郎が生きた時代 に吸い込まれていくようだった。

この石村亭はもともと1911年ごろ建てられた家で、谷崎が1949年に買 い取った。妻の松子、妹の重子たちと7人で生活し、『鍵』などの作品をここ で執筆した。1956年に谷崎家が熱海に移り住む際、松子の女学校時代 の同級生の夫が、日新電機の役員を務めていた縁で同社に売却した。「京 都を訪れた際には見に行きたいので、現状のまま使ってほしい」という谷崎の 願いを同社が守り、現在まで保存しているのだ。この保存にあたって修復の 判断が大変だったと、同社総務部(CSR担当) 梶間俊郎さんは言う。

「元の状態に修復して残すのか、未来へ長く残せるように建材を変えるの か、社内でも議論を重ねながら、雰囲気を壊さない範囲で耐久性を持たせ ることを探りながら進めてきました」

石村亭は普段、同社の迎賓館として使われており非公開なのだが、今回 は特別に取材させていただいた。 ルポライターのはしくれとしてこんなにうれ しいことはない!

まず、美しい日本庭園を挟んで母屋とは向かい側の離れにある、書斎に 伺った。フリーランサーにとって憧れの「住まいとは別の場所に仕事部 屋を借りる」ということを自分の敷地内でやっておられたとは! 書斎は8畳 (14.56㎡)の和室で、中心には谷崎潤一郎が使用した机と同形のものが 置かれていた。この部屋で執筆していたのかと思うと緊張が走る。1956 年に『中央公論』上で発表された『鍵』の一部は、この部屋で口述筆記を 行った。書斎の左奥に置いた小さな机で、担当者は谷崎が話したことを文 字に書き起こしたという。その奥に続く応接間は、同時期に活躍した文豪

SUMITAMA AUARTERI Y NO 154

Workplace < Home

仕事場 < 家庭









the main house by a beautiful Japanese garden. The layout enabled Tanizaki to work in a place apart from his residence without leaving his property, an arrangement that is the envy of every freelance writer! The study is an eight-mat (14.56m²) Japanese room. In the center is a desk of the same type as the one used by Tanizaki. It made me feel both uneasy and intrigued to think that the great author himself worked in this room. It was here that Tanizaki dictated a portion of *The Key (Kagi)*, published in 1956 in the literary journal *Central Review (Chuokoron)*. It is said that a secretary seated at a small desk situated at the left rear of the study transcribed the words as Tanizaki spoke them. Tanizaki used a drawing room located to the left rear of the study to meet with friends, including his literary contemporary Naoya Shiga. Apparently, editors who came to pick up manuscripts were not admitted to the study, but rather made to wait at a western-style building located between the study annex and an inner gate.

I was fascinated to learn of Tanizaki's day-to-day lifestyle. He is said to have been regular in his habits, leaving the main house for the study at 5:00a.m. and leaving the study after work at 5:00p.m. Family members were forbidden to enter the study except for urgent matters, and Tanizaki would hang up a sign that read, "Now writing." In this way,

である志賀直哉など、友人と交流するために使用したものだ。 原稿を取り に来た編集者はここへは通さず、書斎がある離れと中門の間に立っている、 注館で待たせていた。

驚いたのは谷崎の日々の生活だ。谷崎は母屋から朝5時に書斎へ出社、夕方5時に退社という規則正しい働き方をしていたそうだ。また、よほどの急用以外は書斎に家人が入ることは許されず、「只今執筆中」の看板を掲げていたのだとか! プライベートと仕事を完全に切り分けていたのだ。自分もそうありたいが、なかなか1つの家に仕事部屋があると難しい。離れが作れるように自分も頑張ろうと心に誓った(笑)。

谷崎が生活していた母屋は、木造瓦養の平屋建てだ。母屋の南側から東側にかけて廻り廊下と刎高欄があり、日本庭園を270度見渡すことができる。この景色は前出の『夢の浮橋』の挿絵としても描かれている。庭園は回遊して鑑賞する形式のため、見る角度によって景色が違うし、奥行きもある。左奥の築山から水が流れてきて滝になり、添水をカコーンカコーンと鳴らしながら池へと流れる。南側には日差しよけにムべの棚があり、春になるときれいな花を咲かせるそうだ。

また、少し立ち入った場所ではあるが、お風呂場も見せていただいた。ヒノキの香りが満ちた清々しい空間で、天窓からは空が見える。ここで谷崎は一日の疲れを癒やしたのだろう。今回の取材を通して、谷崎作品の美しさの裏側を知り、より作品の魅力を感じるようになった。



he completely separated his work from other aspects of his life. Although I'd like to do the same, it's difficult for someone working in a home office. I vowed to work hard so that I, too, can someday build an annex (lol).

The main house, where Tanizaki lived, is a one-story wooden structure with a tiled roof. A connecting passageway with traditional wooden railings that elegantly curve upward at the corners of the building, which runs from the south side of the main house to the east side, offers a 270-degree view of the Japanese garden. A view from the passageway is depicted in illustrations in the abovementioned *The Bridge of Dreams*. Since the garden was designed to be appreciated while strolling, the scenery differs according to the viewing angle, and the garden has depth. Water flows from an artificial hillock at the left rear of the garden in a waterfall, passes through a sozu, a fountain with a bamboo tube that clacks against a stone, and flows into a pond. In the southern part of the garden is a shade-giving trellis covered with a Japanese stauntonia vine that blooms with exquisite flowers in the spring.

Intruding into a private area, I was shown the bathroom. It's a refreshing space imbued with the fragrance of Japanese cypress. A skylight offers a glimpse of the sky. I suppose this is where Tanizaki recovered from the day's fatigue. From my reporting for this article, I discovered the story behind the beauty of Tanizaki's works and came to appreciate more deeply the allure of his writing.

The words of Mr. Yoshinori Koike of the Corporate Planning Dept. have remained with me: "To Nissin Electric, Sekison-tei symbolizes 'Integrity, Trust and Long-term Relationships,' the Principles of Activities." I hope that Nissin Electric will preserve forever Sekison-tei, whose cultural associations and architectural value are likely to increase with the passage of time, for the sake of Tanizaki fans worldwide.





A connecting passageway that appeared in an illustration from *The Bridge of Dreams* (right) and a shade-giving trellis covered with Japanese stauntonia beyond (above) (Illustration: Konosuke Tamura)

『夢の浮橋』の挿絵(右)にも描かれた廻(まわ)り廊下と、そ の向こうに日差しよけのムベ棚(上)。(挿絵:田村孝之介)

「石村亭は日新電機にとって、行動の原点である"誠実・信頼・永いお付き合い"の象徴でもあります」という、経営企画部の小池辰典さんの言葉が胸に残った。今後ますます文化的価値、建造物としての価値が高まっていくだろう石村亭を、世界中にいる谷崎ファンのためにもずっと守っていってください!

Nissin Electric marked its centenary in 2017.

2017年に100周年を迎えた日新電機



Nissin Electric manufactures and sells substation equipment, other power system equipment, and other electrical equipment and instruments. Nissin Kogyosha was founded in November 1910 as what is now known as a venture company and incorporated as Nissin Electric Co., Ltd. in 1917. The company marked its centenary in 2017. The name "Nissin," taken from a Chinese classic, is imbued with the company's commitment to "continuous and untiring efforts to innovate every day." Because the company deals with power system equipment, which is heavy machinery whose form cannot be easily changed, making efforts every day is important.

受変電設備をはじめとする電力機器などを製造・販売。1910年11月、日新工業社として創業し、2017年に日新電機 (株) として創立100周年を迎えた。創業当時は今で言うベンチャー企業のような会社であった。社名の「日新」は中国の古典が由来で、電力機器という、重くて簡単には形を変えづらい機械であるからこそ、「少しでも新しくしようとする努力を、途切れなく続けなくてはいけない」というベンチャー魂が込められている。

SUMITOMO'S MODERN DEVELOPMENT

近代住友の歩み Part 17

Sadayoshi Yoshida harnessed the power of electricity to modernize the Besshi Copper Mines

電力で別子銅山の近代化を推し進めた吉田貞吉

Sumitomo's "father of electric power" laid the foundation for the Seto Inland Sea industrial belt 瀬戸内工業地帯発展の礎を築いた 住友の"電力の父"

Laying the world's longest submarine cable

In the early 20th century, hydroelectric power plants were constructed at mines in many places around Japan to secure a stable supply of electricity. At the Besshi Mine Office, which was directly operated by Sumitomo before becoming Sumitomo Besshi Mining Co., Ltd. in 1927, the Electricity Sub-section (forerunner of Sumitomo Joint Electric Power) was newly established within the Machinery Section. Sadayoshi Yoshida was assigned to the Electricity Sub-section in 1907.

Yoshida participated in the project to construct the Hadeba Power Plant in Niihama together with the staff of the Civil Engineering Section. At the plant, water from rivers in the Besshi mountains flowed into a reservoir via mine

tunnels and channels, and the accumulated water was discharged downhill to a power station at the foot of the mountains. Although the construction posed extremely difficult challenges in view of the technology and resources available at that time, the firm's Civil Engineering and Construction Sections joined forces in a successful power source development project that showcased Sumitomo's unique capabilities. Yoshida himself supervised installation of generators made by Siemens of Germany and filled a high-pressure iron pipe with water to conduct hydraulic pressure tests.

The long-awaited Hadeba Power Plant began operation in 1912. The plant's water drop (change in water level) of 597 meters was the highest in Asia at the time, and the maximum power output of 3,000 kilowatts was among the highest in Japan.

Sadayoshi Yoshida (1883-1954)

Born in 1883 in Takanabe, Miyazaki Prefecture. Graduated from the Kyoto Imperial University Department of Electrical Engineering and joined Sumitomo Head Office in 1907. Worked at the Besshi Mine Office and became managing director of Tosa Yoshinogawa Hydroelectric Electric Power Co., Ltd. (later Shikoku Chuo Electric Power, which became Sumitomo Joint Electric Power) in 1927. Became a board member of Sumitomo Head Office and president of Sumitomo Chemical in 1942.

吉田貞吉 (よしだ さだよし) 1883年~1954年

1883年、宮崎県高鍋で生まれる。京都帝国大学電気工学科を卒業し、1907年住友本店に入社。別子鉱業所に勤務し、1927年土佐吉野川水力電気株式会社(後に四国中央電力、住友共同電力)常務取締役に就任。1942年、住友本社理事・住友化学工業社長に就任。



Next, Yoshida undertook a project to meet burgeoning demand for electric power at Sumitomo's Shisakajima Smelter. He devised a plan to transmit electricity from Niihama to the island where the smelter was located via a submarine cable. He traveled to the United States to gather information relevant to the project and became convinced of its feasibility through the practical experience he gained overseas. The laying of the submarine cable was completed in 1922. With a cable length of 20 kilometers, it was the world's longest, exceeding the 6.7-kilometer length of a cable across San Francisco Bay in the U.S.

At Shisakajima, electricity was secured for power winches, belt conveyors, tramcars and other equipment as well as electric lights to illuminate the homes of workers. After renewing its facilities and boosting efficiency in this way, the Shisakajima Smelter remained in operation for more than half a century until termination of copper smelting in 1976. The plant's longevity was in large measure attributable to this major power transmission project.

The Sumitomo Head Office predicted future expansion of demand for electric power in the area and pressed forward with the next development project. To secure water rights on the Yoshino River, in February 1919 it established Tosa Yoshinogawa Hydroelectric Electric Power Co., Ltd. (name changed to Shikoku Chuo Electric Power Co., Ltd. in 1934, the predecessor of Sumitomo Joint Electric Power Co., Ltd.). Sumitomo integrated its electricity operations in 1927 by transferring the electricity division of Sumitomo Besshi Mining Co., Ltd., including the Hadeba Power Plant, to Tosa Yoshinogawa Hydroelectric Electric Power. Yoshida became managing director (effectively the chief executive) of the company and devoted himself to developing hydroelectric power in Shikoku while securing the electric power required for Sumitomo's businesses.

Efforts to expand the electric power business even in wartime

However, the Sino-Japanese War broke out in 1937. The Japanese economy was placed under state control, the Electricity Control Law and Law for the Establishment of Japan Electric Power Generation and Transmission Company were promulgated, and a framework for state control of electricity was put in place. Consequently, private-sector companies were required to transfer privately owned electric power stations to the staterun Japan Electric Power Generation and Transmission Company. Shikoku Chuo Electric Power lost nearly half of its generating capacity of 153,900 kilowatts.

Even in the face of this powerful headwind, Yoshida moved forward with expansion of the electric power business. From 1937 to 1941 Sumitomo constructed the Ohashi Dam in Hongawa Village,

Kochi Prefecture. This concrete gravity dam was one of the highest dams in Japan at that time. Yoshida later remarked, "It was the most difficult construction project of all." Ohashi Dam continues to operate as a pillar of Shikoku Electric Power Company's business.

The electric power business that Yoshida spearheaded not only advanced

modernization of the Besshi Copper Mines through the power of electricity, it also became a driving force for other developments, such as the rise of the machinery, chemical, and aluminum industries. Yoshida was both Sumitomo's "father of electric power" and a pioneering figure who laid the foundation for the Seto Inland Sea industrial belt.





Interior of the former Hadeba Power Plant in Niihama, which remains to this day (photo above, courtesy of Niihama City). One of the original German power generators (front left) and three Japanese frequency converters are shown. Preparations are underway to open the plant to the public as a registered tangible cultural property of Japan. The plant, completed in 1912, had a water drop of 597 meters (photo right), the highest in Asia at the time.

新居浜市に今も残る旧端出場水力発電所の屋内(左。写真は新居浜市提供)。当時使われていたドイツ製発電機1台 (左手前)と日本製の周波数変換器3台が並んでいる。国の登録有形文化財で現在、一般公開に向けて準備が進められている。完成は1912年。水の落差597mは当時、東洋一であった(右)。

世界最長の海底ケーブルを敷設

20世紀に入ると日本各地の鉱山で、動力確保のため水力発電所が相次いで建設される。住友直営の別子鉱業所(1927年、住友別子鉱山株式会社となる)でも機械課の一部門として電気係(住友共同電力の前身)が新設され、1907年に吉田貞吉はその機械課電気係に配属された。

吉田は土木課のスタッフと共に端出場水力発電所の建設に参加。別子山の各河川から鉱山用トンネルや水路を通じて貯水槽に水を送り、たまった水を麓の発電所まで流す方法を採用する。当時としては極めて難しい工事であったが、土木と建築が一体となった、住友ならではの電源開発だった。吉田はドイツ、ジーメンス社の発電機を自ら取り付け、高圧鉄管に水を入れ、水圧試験を実施した。

こうして1912年、満を持して端出場水力発電所が稼働する。 当時、水の落差597mは東洋一。 最大総出力3000kWは日本最大級であった。

次に吉田は、四阪島製錬所で急増する電力 需要をまかなう事業に取り掛かる。吉田が考案 したのは、新居浜から海底ケーブルで島まで送 電する計画だ。吉田自らその研究のためアメリカまで出張し、実地研修を経てこの計画が有効であることを確信した。1922年に敷設完了した海底ケーブルは全長20kmに及ぶ。これはサンフランシスコ湾に敷かれた6.7kmを抜いて当時、世界最長の長さを誇るものだった。

四阪島では巻き上げ機やベルトコンベヤー、軌 道電車などの動力が確保され、さらに従業員の各 家庭にも電灯が灯された。こうして設備を一新し て合理化された四阪島製錬所が、1976年の銅 製錬廃止まで半世紀以上も命脈を保てたのは、 この時の大改造の送電によるところが大きい。

住友本社は将来この地域で電力需要が拡大するのを見込んで、さらに次の計画を推し進める。1919年2月、吉野川の水利権を確保するため、土佐吉野川水力電気株式会社を設立(1934年、四国中央電力株式会社に名称変更、後の住友共同電力)。1927年には住友別子鉱山株式会社の電気部門を、端出場水力発電所を含めてすべて同社に移管し、住友の電気事業を一つに統合した。吉田はその常務取締役(実質のトップ)に就く。住友の事業に必要な電力確保に重点を置きつつ。四国における水力発雷地点の開発を目指

して奔走することになる。

戦時中も電力事業拡大に尽力

しかし1937年、日中戦争が勃発。日本は統制経済の下に置かれ、電力管理法、日本発送電株式会社法が公布され、電力においても国家管理体制が敷かれることとなった。これにより各民間企業は自社が保有する発電所を、国営企業の日本発送電株式会社に提供せざるを得なくなる。四国中央電力も最大総出力15万3900kWのうち半分近くを失うこととなった。

そんな逆風の下でも吉田は、電力事業の拡大に邁進する。1937~1941年には高知県本川村で大橋ダムの建設を推し進めた。戦前では国内最大級の提高を誇るコンクリート重力式ダムで、吉田自ら「この建設は最も困難を極めた」と後に語っている。この大橋ダムは今も、四国電力が事業主体となって稼働を続けている。

吉田が先陣を切って取り組んだ電力事業。電力によって別子銅山の近代化が推し進められたのはもちろん、機械工業や化学工業、アルミ工業など、他の事業を興す原動力にもなった。吉田は住友の"電力の父"であるとともに、瀬戸内工業地帯の礎を築いた人物と言うこともできるだろう。 30

News & Topics

ニュース&トピックス

NEC NEC

Nishinomiya City and NEC establish cloud-based email system for use if disaster strikes

For use in the event of a disaster, Nishinomiya City in Hyogo Prefecture and NEC have established an email system on NEC Cloud laaS, the NEC cloud platform service.

As part of efforts to make good deficiencies revealed by the 1995 Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake, which struck Kobe and the surrounding region that includes Nishinomiya, the city has been taking steps to support business continuity in the event of a disaster. Introduction of the cloud-based email system is part of this ongoing effort. Designed to enable seamless communication with minimal disruption in emergencies even if the normal system on the city government's server is damaged, the backup cloud-based email system's user interface is the same as that of the normal system. The cloud-based system has been operational since April 2017 for testing. Training with employees of Nishinomiya City conducted in February 2018 confirmed the trouble-free use of the system.

西宮市とNEC、 災害時のメールコミュニケーション システムをクラウド上に構築

兵庫県西宮市と日本電気 (NEC) は、NECの クラウド基盤サービス 「NEC Cloud laas」 上に、 非常時用のメールシステムを構築した。

西宮市は阪神・淡路大震災を教訓として、災害時の事業継続性強化に取り組んでおり、今回のシステム導入もその一環。市役所サーバー上の平常時用メールシステムと同様の環境をクラウド上にも構築したことで、平常時用システムが被災した場合でも非常時用システムに速やかに切り替え、通常と変わらない方法で円滑なコミュニケーションを行える。クラウド上のシステムは2017年4月から試験的に稼働しており、2018年2月に職員を対象として実施した訓練でも円滑に利用できることが確認されている。

Sumitomo Mitsui Construction 三#住友建設

Remote vibration monitoring of dilapidated reinforced concrete structures on Gunkanjima for demonstration/verification

Sumitomo Mitsui Construction has installed a system for remotely monitoring abnormality of high-rise reinforced concrete structures on Hashima Island (commonly called Gunkanjima) 15 kilometers off Nagasaki, a UNESCO World Heritage site associated with Japan's industrialization dating back to the Meiji era. Operation of the system has started for demonstration and verification.

High-rise buildings on Gunkanjima are at risk of collapse owing to their age. In partnership with Nagasaki City and advised by Professor Koichi Kusunoki of Tokyo University's Earthquake Research Institute, the company installed a health monitoring system using wireless vibra-

tion sensors for Japan's oldest high-rise reinforced concrete building, which was constructed in 1916. This system constantly monitors subtle vibrations and uploads the data to the cloud to enable remote detection of abnormality. Going forward, the company aims to establish an infrastructure management platform applicable to any structure.

よる倒壊の危険性が指摘されている。 軍艦島の高層建造物群は、老朽化に 要遣物の異常検知を遠隔で行う た建造物の異常検知を遠隔で行う た建造物の異常検知を遠隔で行う 温泉 (通称、軍 三井住友建設は、世界遺産に登録 三井住友建設は、世界遺産に登録

ムの構築を対の構造物に適用の関の組みを始め

Man L 適用丁をよく ファ 管理がり組みを始めた。 将来的にはあらゆく、遠隔から建物の異常を検知するクラウドに随時アップロードするこクラウドに随時アップロードするこの高層 RC 造住宅に 「ワイヤレス振の高層 RC 造住宅に 「ワイヤレス振

帰振動検知の実証運用を開始 艦島」の老朽化したRC建造物を対象に

News & Topics

ニュース&トピックス

Sumitomo Forestry 住友林業

Wood pellet production and sales company established to utilize unused timber from forests as power generation fuel

Sumitomo Forestry has established a new company to produce and sell wood pellets for use as power generation fuel jointly with Electric Power Development Co., Ltd. (J-POWER).

Extensive tracts of forest across Japan are ready, or just about ready, to be logged. There is a need to establish a cycle that encompasses logging, use of timber, including wood from forest thinning, and replanting. The new company aims to set up Japan's largest wood pellet supply system by utilizing unused timber from forests as fuel for power generation. Sumitomo Forestry is in charge of forest management and stable supply of domestic timber to secure sustainable wood resources while J-POWER, as part of efforts to realize a sustainable society, will work to reduce CO₂ emissions at coal-fired thermal power plants through the co-firing of wood biomass with coal. The partners are targeting commercialization in 2021.

いる「未 利用によって、石炭火力発化などで は木質バイオマス燃料と下い、木質資源を確保。一方のに樹木 林の管理と国産材の安定の。そこ い、木質資源を確保。一方の大変で、国内最大級の木質ペレットの製 で、国内最大級の木質ペレットの製 で、国内最大級の木質ペレットの製

設立

て生

Sumitomo Dainippon Pharma 大日本住友製薬

Subsidiary facilitating employment of people with mental disorders established

Sumitomo Dainippon Pharma established Cocowork Co. Ltd. as an enterprise where people with mental disorders can work and develop their capabilities to achieve independence.

The new company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Nichiei Sangyo Co., Ltd., which is Sumitomo Dainippon Pharma's subsidiary. Sumitomo Dainippon Pharma focuses on psychiatry and neurology, fields in which the need to facilitate the employment of people with mental disorders is recognized. The new company will address this issue by providing a supportive environment for people with mental disorders, helping them become independent by offering them a workplace where they can fulfill their potential. Cocowork will produce and sell agricultural produce. At a farm to be opened on the same site as the Central Research Laboratories of Sumitomo Dainippon Pharma in Suita City, Osaka, the company will use hydroponics with sunlight. Cocowork is scheduled to start operation in February 2019 and then Sumitomo Dainippon Pharma will file an application to make it a special subsidiary company.

精神障がいがある方の 雇用促進を目的とした 子会社を設立

大日本住友製薬は、精神障がいのある方が自立に向けて働ける場として、株式会社ココワークを設立した。

新会社は同社の子会社・ニチエイ産業の100%出資子会社として設立。同社は精神神経領域に注力しているが、その領域では精神障がいがある方の雇用促進が社会課題となっている。今回の設立はその課題解決の一助となることを目的としており、自立を支援し、生き生きと働ける場を創出していく考えだ。事業内容は農産物の生産・販売で、大阪府吹田市の同社総合研究所内に農場を設け、葉物野菜などの太陽光型水耕栽培に取り組む。2019年2月の事業開始を目指しており、事業開始後は特例子会社の認定を申請する予定だ。

News & Topics

Nissin Electric 日新電機

Second accreditation for Kyoto City's biodiversity and cultural regeneration projects

Nissin Electric received No. 19 accreditation under Kvoto Citv's scheme for collaborative biodiversity regeneration projects. The city launched this scheme in 2014 to conserve the biodiversity that nourished Kyoto's traditional culture. This is the second such accreditation for Nissin Electric, which received No. 2 accreditation in 2014. On the



site of its new training center to be opened in 2019, the company will create a "rain garden," a type of traditional Japanese garden designed so that rainwater slowly permeates the ground. In addition, the garden, featuring plants traditionally associated with Kyoto, such as Asarum caulescens Maxim. and Iris domestica, will be a venue for communicating the importance of biodiversity and a source of delight for the company's employees and the community. Nissin Electric's initiatives are highly evaluated and led to the accreditation.

京都市の生きもの・文化協働 再生プロジェクトで2度目の認定

日新電機は、京都市が推進する 「京の生きもの・文化協働再生プ ロジェクト」の第19号認定を受けた。 同プロジェクトは、京都の伝統文化を 育んできた固有の生態系保全を目的 として京都市が2014年から推進し ているもの。同社は2014年に第2 号の認定を受けており、今回が2度目

の認定となる。同社では、2019年開設予定の 研修センター敷地内緑地に、古くから和風庭園な どで見られる様式で、雨水をゆっくりと地中に浸透 させることができる「雨庭 | を整備する計画。こ れに加えて、京都固有のフタバアオイ、ヒオウギな ども植栽し、生物多様性の大切さを社員や近隣 住民に広めていく考えだ。今回、これらの取り組 みが評価され、第19号の認定となった。

Sumitomo Mitsui Auto Service 住友三井オートサービス

Launch of car sharing service facilitating use of a vehicle for business and personal purposes

Sumitomo Mitsui Auto Service has launched Scash, a corporate car sharing service whereby an employee uses the same companyleased vehicle for both business and personal use. This system is designed to contribute to work style reform.

Having two cars, one for business and another for personal use, leads to duplication of costs, such as for maintenance, and wastes time because employees have to transfer back and forth from one car to the other. But use of a corporate car for personal use poses problems, such as allocation of fuel costs and the question of responsibility in the event of an accident.



The new service facilitates use of the same leased vehicle for business and personal purposes, automatically judging which category applies based on the operating data of the leased vehicle collected by the on-board system and the data on vehicle use recorded on the dedicated smartphone/tablet app.

台の車を業務用 ビスを 私用で使い分けら





"Variety is the spice of life!" says Yoko Hasegawa (left) Deputy Manager of the General Affairs Dept. "I eat a big lunch to keep me going in the afternoon," says Taiyo Mizukami (right), Manager of the General Affairs Dept., who was a keen rugby player in his youth. (2) The Gram Viking buffet features numerous items, ranging from beef and tofu cooked with soy sauce, sugar, etc. to warm vegetable salad. (3) The shashoku in the annex has a cheerful atmosphere.

(1) 「多彩さがお気に入りです」と言う、長谷川葉子さん(左: 総務部課長代理)と、「しっかり食べて午後の活力に します」と言う、学生時代はラグビー選手だった水上大洋さん(右:総務部課長)。(2) 豆腐や牛肉などを醤油で甘 辛く煮たものや温野菜サラダなど、品数豊富な「グラムバイキング」。(3) 明るい雰囲気の、新館の"社食"。

上unch at a SHASHOKU!

"Shashoku." cafeterias for employees. or "sha-in shokudo" to give them their full name. are a fascinating feature of the workaday world in Japan. Feeling hungry? Join us on a tour of the Sumitomo Group's shashoku nationwide to find the source of our energy.

> 日本では「社食(SHASHOKU)」という 愛称で親しまれている、「社員食堂」。 住友グループ社員の元気の源である、 全国各地の社食を紹介します

This Issue's shashoku

今回ご紹介するのは

Mitsui Sumitomo Insurance 三井住友海上

Established in October 1918, Mitsui Sumitomo Insurance handles various non-life insurance products and financial services In addition to its 40,267 agents in Japan the company's network covers 42 countries and regions. Mitsui Sumitomo Insurance is the sole insurer with bases in all 10 ASEAN countries

1918年10月設立。様々な損害保険事業と金 融サービスを取り扱う。日本全国に4万267の代 理店を持つほか、日本国外に42カ国・地域のネ ットワークを持つ。特にアジアでは、ASEAN10 カ国すべてに拠点を持つ唯一の保険会社。

he folks at the Mitsui Sumitomo Insurance head office are spoilt for choice. They have two shashoku, one at the main building and the other in the annex. If they opt for the popular Gram Viking buffet at the annex shashoku, they can help themselves to as much or as little as they like from 10 or so main and side dishes. And as the lineup changes daily, they will never get bored. When we stopped by the shashoku,

Payment is simple at customer-activated terminals for self-checkout using e-money. The shashoku is also a staunch defender of the environment. It switched from plastic cups and straws to paper ones this August. Ideas first applied at the shashoku may eventually help Mitsui Sumitomo Insurance hone the services it offers its customers.

colorful dishes, such as braised chicken and vegetables, caught our

eye. Some people, eager to experience everything, sample every dish.

*Why "Viking"? Because "smörgåsbord" is a tonque twister for Japanese. In the late 1950s, an enterprising Japanese thought smörgåsbord was a great idea. He wanted to introduce the concept to Japan but realized "smörgåsbord" would never catch on. An ingenious marketer thought "Viking" would do the trick since the Vikings also hailed from Scandinavia, The Vikings starring Kirk Douglas was a current hit movie, and "Viking," or at least "Baikingu," is easy for Japanese to pronounce. The name stuck

メニュー豊富な「グラムバイキング」

- に対応し るアイデーをかに行っるアイデーに対応し

口分ず 源アて境ッ年た