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Sumitomo Group is helping youngsters get the educational opportunities they need. 未来を担う子どもたちのために、 各企業で教育を通じた 社会貢献活動が行われている

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Aspirations

叶えたい未来がある

Biotope* at plant site encourages an informed appreciation of nature

*Biotope: Habitat of a particular ecological community ※ ビオトープ: 生物生息空間

On the Shida Plains, a stretch of attractive countryside in Shizuoka Prefecture, is a tranquil pond mirroring the sky. Peer into its depths and chances are you will see killifish (Oryzias latipes) darting back and forth. The pond is in the midst of woodland, mostly Chinese hackberry (Celtis sinensis), which provides an ideal habitat for the distinctive, fittingly named jewel beetle (Chrysochroa fulgidissima) or, in Japanese, tamamushi. This biotope, named Ikoino-mori, meaning tranquil scene, is on the site of the Shizuoka Plant of Sumitomo Bakelite Co., Ltd. The picturesque spot is home to all manner of creatures and plants.

"We have been developing environmentally friendly products as part of our efforts to minimize the environmental burden. It seemed only natural to expand the scope of our efforts to include conservation and regeneration of biodiversity. Indeed, creation of this biotope came to symbolize our environmental initiatives." says Takayashi Kumagai

Akira Nagano continues, "We asked Professor Tatsumi Yamada of nearby Tokoha University to investigate the flora and fauna in the dykes within the plant site. He found we share the site with rare killifish and that kingfishers are frequent visitors. So, inspired by a desire to create an environment where killifish can flourish and kingfishers nest, we sought to restore the original landscape, a verdant interplay of water and woodland.

The project was launched in 2012. Extensive planting of native species and eradication of non-native ones ensured that the emerging biotope fit seamlessly into the ecosystem of the area. Now, five years into the project, shoals of killifish are a common sight in the pond.

"The biotope has been open to the public since this spring. The first step toward an informed appreciation of nature, as well as of environmental issues, is to become interested in your natural surroundings. We are eager to offer our employees and local residents opportunities to cultivate such an interest," says Keiji Ueda.

This scenic spot, where people have created a space for nature to flourish and be appreciated, is an eloquent expression of the environmental philosophy of Sumitomo Bakelite Co., Ltd.

Environment Control Dept., Shizuoka Plant General Affairs Dept., Shizuoka Plant







racts of forest at the southern foot of Mt. Fuji were severely damaged by a typhoon in 1996, including parts of the state-owned Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park. As part of activities to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the company's establishment, Sumitomo Forestry leased around 90ha of this national forest from the government, christening it the "Forest of Learning," and started an afforestation project

The sustainable logging, planting and growing of trees as a business is nothing new to Sumitomo, which was engaged in such activities long before the term "corporate social responsibility (CSR)" was invented. For example, the company's 320-plus years of corporate history included the Great Afforestation Plan of 1894 to restore the forests surrounding the former Besshi Copper Mines.

Tree planting in the Forest of Learning continued with the help of volunteers. In 2006, the next phase of forest development began when Sumitomo Forestry initiated an environmental education support project for elementary and junior high school students in Fujinomiya City, where the Forest is located, in Shizuoka Prefecture. The concept behind the project was that forest cultivation is a longterm project that cannot be accomplished by a single generation, meaning the importance of the forests must be communicated to the next generation.

Fujinomiya-based NPO Institute of Whole Earth is partnering on the project. The area is divided into three

roughly equal sections of natural, plantation and replanted forest. Students experience the forest with all five senses from various perspectives. For example, they touch the tree trunks, listen to the native birds or the sounds made by the leaves and observe the differences between natural and plantation forest. The children's eyes reportedly sparkle as they experience the forest in all its beauty and abundance.

The area is part of a national park, and there is no power or piped water. It also includes the Forest Ark, a wooden activity base that utilizes solar and wind power, recycles rain water, and is fitted with composting toilets. By showcasing eco-friendly living, the facility provides an opportunity to feel how wood is useful in daily lives and envision the future use of wood, such as fuel for biomass power generation. Demonstrating that cutting down trees is not necessarily destructive, it also communicates the cycle of logging, planting and growing that contributes to many healthy plantation forests across Japan.

Over 7,000 children have taken part in this project to date. In March 2017, it received an award from the MEXT* in recognition of a decade spent providing a valuable educational experience to youngsters. Looking ahead, Sumitomo Forestry plans to develop a project by sending employees to schools to talk about the links between forests and society, and also by providing opportunities to learn about not only the trees, but also animals, insects and other aspects of local biodiversity.

1996年、富士山南麓に広がる森が台風 17号により深刻な風倒被害を受けた。一帯 は富士箱根伊豆国立公園に含まれる国有 林。住友林業はこの森の一部約90haを国 から借り受けて「まなびの森」と名付け、住友 林業設立50周年記念事業として1998年か ら森林再生プロジェクトを開始した。

創業320余年の歴史の中で、別子銅山の 「大造林計画」を完遂した同社には、世の中 にCSR(企業の社会的責任)という言葉が生 まれる以前から、本業の軸である木を伐ったら 植え、育てるという持続可能な事業への志が 浸透していた。

ボランティアの協力を得て植林は順調に進 み、次の「育林」を中心とするフェーズに移行 し始めた2006年、同社は地元・静岡県富 士宮市の小中学生を対象とした富士山「まな びの森|環境学習支援プロジェクトをスタート する。そこには「森づくりには長い時間がかか る。私たちの世代だけではこの森を見届ける ことはできない。だからこそ、次世代を担う子ど もたちに森の大切さを伝えたい」という思いが 込められていた。

プロジェクトは、富士宮をベースに活動する NPO法人ホールアース研究所との協働で実 施している。天然林・人工林・再生林がほ ぼ3分の1ずつ広がる、樹種に富んだ豊かな 森を散策し、五感を使って様々な角度から森を 体験するのだ。例えば、木の幹に直接触れて みたり、野鳥の声や木の葉のそよぐ音に耳を 澄ませたり、天然林と人工林の違いを間近で 見てみたり。そのとき、森の中にいる子どもた ちの目はキラキラと輝いているという。

当地は国有林の一部ということで、電気、水 道といったインフラが通じていない。その代わ り、森の中には太陽光・風力発電や雨水利 用、バイオトイレなどの設備を備えた木造施設 「フォレストアーク」がある。環境に配慮した 生活を体験することで、暮らしの中で木がどの ように役立ち、バイオマス発電の燃料も含めて 今後どのように使えるのか考える機会になる。 また、日本の森の多くを占める人工林では、木 を伐ることは自然破壊ではなく、伐って新しく植 え、育てるという循環を繰り返すことで健康な 森となることも伝えている。

すでに7.000人を超える子どもたちが参加 しているこのプロジェクト。10年続けてきたこ とが評価され、2017年3月には文部科学省 から「青少年の体験活動推進企業表彰」とし て審査委員会奨励賞も受賞した。今後は、森 と社会のつながりについて出張授業を実施し たり、木々だけでなく動物や昆虫も含めた生物 多様性について学ぶ機会を提供することも考 えている。

vering the trees by touch ppreciation to the instructor Right) The Forest Ark activity base is an eco-friendly facility equipped with solar panels and a pellet stove.

目隠しをして手の感触だけで、木を当 てるゲームに興じる子どもたち(左)。 訪れた児童・生徒たちの感想文を綴 じた冊子が、後日、送られてくる。そこ には感謝の心に満ちた言葉がちりば められている。活動拠点となる「フォ レストアーク」は、太陽光発電やペレ ットストーブなど環境にやさしい設備を 備えている(右)。



The Sensory Delight of Immersion in the Forest

森を五感で感じる喜び

For children, the sights, sounds and smells of a forest experienced for the first time are as enjoyable as visiting a

初めて体験する、森の手触り、色や形、匂 い…。子どもたちはまるでテーマパーク 訪れたかのように、森を楽しんでいる。







Cultivate the ability to think about ethical questions based on a theme from genetic diagnosis

遺伝子診断をテーマに考える力を養う

any of the most interesting and important questions have no definitive right answer. They are ethical questions, often concerning human life, as opposed to questions of fact. As a consequence of the rapid progress of science and technology, we are confronted with new questions, not least in the field of medical ethics. For example, genetic diagnosis can determine susceptibility to certain diseases and conditions. The question as to whether such knowledge obtained by genetic diagnosis is beneficial to the individuals concerned is by no means simple.

As there is no definitive right answer to this question, it is a suitable theme for education dealing with ethical issues. Sumitomo Dainippon Pharma has developed an educational program on ethics for junior high schools and high schools entitled "Science, Technology and Human Happiness." The aim is to encourage youngsters to develop their own views, reach conclusions and make decisions while appreciating the views of others.

In the class, students watch a short movie about a person who had a genetic diagnosis, knowing in advance that he was genetically predisposed to contract an incurable disease, and who has to take a momentous decision in light This is a chance for students to develop their views while appreciating those of others as they tackle an ethical question with profound implications to which there is no right answer. This may be the first time they have been encouraged to think deeply about ethical issues. Students organize their thoughts on specially designed worksheets (below) and summarize the views expressed by the members of their group.

正解のないテーマについて自分の意見をまとめ、他人の意見を 受け入れるプログラム。子どもたちにとって、生命と倫理の問題について深く考える初めての体験かもしれない。授業では専用のワークシートを配布(下)。これを使って自分の考えを整理し、グループとしての意見をまとめてもらう。



of the result. Then, the students note down their views together with supporting grounds on specially designed worksheets. Based on the worksheets, they discuss their views in groups. Finally, each group makes a presentation summarizing the views of its members. Students will derive an "answer" through discussion in which they are exposed to the views of their fellow students.

They can change their ideas in light of the views expressed by other students, always bearing in mind that no definitive right answer exists. This program is not about whether genetic diagnosis itself is good or bad, but is designed to encourage students to grapple with ethical questions that have important implications for individuals and society. A student who participated in the program commented that it helped him appreciate the value of listening attentively to the views expressed by others and endeavoring to empathize with them, rather than just sticking unquestioningly to his own ideas. Another student commented that although it was sometimes initially difficult to understand the views of others, if they provided context in the form of new information, she was usually able to grasp what they were trying to express.

One of the characteristics of this program is that a teacher and a Sumitomo

Dainippon Pharma employee collaborate to give each class. In education programs offered by companies, employees usually serve as instructors and give lessons. However, in Sumitomo Dainippon Pharma's program, a teacher leads the lesson and the employee only fulfills a supporting role, providing an introductory explanation and advice from the perspective of a specialist. This collaborative approach has proven effective in encouraging youngsters to vigorously express their views as they address questions with profound implications in a limited time.

The program was launched in 2011 as part of Sumitomo Dainippon Pharma's social contribution supporting education of the next generation. Having conducted lessons at 20 schools in fiscal 2016, the company aims to do so at 30 schools this year.

The program is an excellent fit with Sumitomo Dainippon Pharma's corporate mission: To broadly contribute to society through value creation based on innovative research and development activities for the betterment of healthcare and fuller lives of people worldwide. This mission inspires the company's continuing initiatives to encourage youngsters to cultivate abilities that promise to expand their horizons as active, informed citizens in a vibrant society.



A Sumitomo Dainippon Pharma employee acts as a facilitator during discussion. His specialist knowledge helps keep the discussion on trac 熱く議論を交わす子どもたちにアドバイスする社員。専門知識を持った大人がいなければ成り立たないプログラムといえるだろう。

世の中には、正解のないテーマがある。生命と倫理の問題はその代表といえるだろう。 科学技術が急速に進歩し、遺伝子診断によって将来発症する可能性のある病気が予見できるようになった現在、その診断結果をあらかじめ知ることが人間にとって"良いこと"であるか否かは、当然ながら簡単に答えを導き出せるものではない。

しかし正解が1つではないからこそ、教育のテーマとしてふさわしいという見方もできる。 大日本住友製薬は、中学校・高校向け道徳 教育プログラム「科学技術と人の幸せ」を展開。そのねらいは、子どもたちに"道徳的実践力"を養ってもらうことにある。

授業では、遺伝子診断で治りにくい病気に かかる可能性が判明し、人生の決断に迫られ る人物のストーリーを見せる。その上でまず は、個人の考えを根拠と共に専用のワークシー トに書いてもらい、それを持ち寄ってグループ でディスカッションを行う。そして最後にグルー プとしての意見を1つにまとめて発表する。自 分の意見とは異なる、他の人の意見も受け入 れながら、「答え」を導き出すのだ。

友達の考えを聞いて、自分の意見を変えても一向に構わない。正解はなく、間違いもない。遺伝子診断が良いか悪いかを問うものでもなくて、命の決断を自らに問いかけ、考えさせるプログラムといえる。生徒たちからは「自分だけの考えで突き進むのではなく、周りのことも考えなければいけないと分かった」「違う立場の意見を理解するのが難しかったが、新しい情報を取り入れていくことで理解できるようになった」といった声が聞かれる。

教師と社員による「コラボレーション型授業」の形式をとっているのも特長の一つ。 企業が学校に教育プログラムを提供する場合、

社員が先生役となって一方的に授業を行うケースが多いが、このプログラムでは教師が授業をリードし、社員は導入解説と専門家の立場からアドバイスするにとどめる。子どもたちの活発な発言を促し、限られた時間内で、深いテーマを掘り下げて考えるのにはこの方法が向いているという。

同プログラムは、2011年に次世代育成支援における社会貢献の一環として企画が立ち上がった。昨年度は20校で実施され、今年度は30校での実施を目指している。

根底にあるのは、「人々の健康で豊かな生活のために、研究開発を基盤とした新たな価値の創造により、広く社会に貢献する」という同社の企業理念だ。その理念を確固たる出発点とし、子どもたちが自ら未来を切り拓く力を身につけてほしいという願いを込めて、この取り組みは今後も続いていく。



Donations of School Facilities in Thailand Inspired by the Founder's Aspirations

創業者の思いを受け継ぎ、タイで学校施設を寄付

eidensha will celebrate its 120th anniversary in December 2017. As part of its anniversary projects in Thailand, Meidensha donated a library room and water storage tanks to Kalayaniwattana Secondary School and a new school building for the Mae Cam's Baan Thung Yao Primary School. A ceremony was held in January this year at each school in which the children, teachers and school administrators, local government officials, and local residents participated.

Despite rapid economic growth, public infrastructure, including water utilities, is often rudimentary in the provinces. Educational facilities are frequently insufficient, too. Meidensha jointly with Thai Meidensha, which celebrated its 50th anniversary in 2016, in cooperation with an NPO, launched this anniversary project.

In a mountainous area about a two-

hour drive from Chiang Mai in northern Thailand where the schools are located, there are few schools. Having schools with good facilities would attract people and eventually lead to development of the area. Water storage tanks were also donated because this part of Thailand usually has virtually no rain in the dry season, making it difficult to secure enough water. Meidensha envisaged contributing to regional development by supporting education in Thailand where Meidensha established its first overseas subsidiary and has been doing business for half a century. In Thailand Meidensha had already launched another initiative in which specialists from the company give some lectures to students studying electrical engineering at King Mongkut's Institute of Technology, a university. The donation project expanded the scope of Meidensha's contribution to education in Thailand,

which now extends from primary to tertiary education.

This anniversary project is inspired by the story of Hosui Shigemune, the founder of Meidensha. In 1913, Meidensha relocated its factory to Osaki in Tokyo, 16 years after the company's foundation. In those days, there were no schools in Osaki and children of the employees working at the factory had to go to a school far from their homes. Hosui thought there should be a school near the factory. After he passed away, his wife, Take Shigemune, became the president of Meidensha and she shared his aspirations for the local community. At her own expense, Take established a school in 1918. This school was later donated to the local government and exists to this day as Hosui Elementary School of Shinagawa Ward. The school will celebrate its centenary next year.

When Meidensha employees thought

明電舎は2017年12月で創業120周年を迎える。これを記念する事業として、タイのガラヤニワッターナ中高等学校に図書室と水貯蔵タンクを寄付、またメチェム小学校で校舎の建設を行った。いずれもこの1月、児童・生徒や学校関係者、地元自治体、住民たちも参加して、現地で式典が開催された。

発展著しいタイだが、地方部では水道などの 公共インフラに加えて教育施設が不足してい るところも多い。そこで、2016年に設立50 周年を迎えたタイ明電舎と共に、NPOなどの 協力も得て、今回の記念事業に乗り出した。

場所はタイ北部のチェンマイから車で2時間近くかかる山岳地域。周辺には学校がほとんどない。そうした地域で学校施設を充実させれば、そこに人が集まり、町も発展していく。寄付に水貯蔵タンクを加えたのは、同地が乾期に雨が少なく、水の確保に難があるためだ。ゆかりの深い国、タイでの教育貢献をベースに、地域発展にもつなげる未来像を同社は描いた。タイではすでに社員が大学へ赴き、電気工学系の学生に特別講義を行う取り組みも始めている。今回の事業で、小学校から大学までと、同社のタイにおける教育への貢献が一層広がることとなった。

今回の記念事業の背景には、創業者・重 宗芳水の思いが深く刻み込まれている。明 電舎は創業から16年後の1913年より、東京・ 大崎に工場を移転。その頃周辺には学校がなく、工場で働く社員の子どもは遠い学校まで通わなければならなかった。これを見た芳水は、工場の近くに学校が必要だと考えたのだ。芳水の没後、その思いを引き継いだ妻で2代目社長・重宗たけが私財を投じ、1918年に小学校を設立。その後、地元自治体に寄付され、現在も「品川区立芳水小学校」として存続している。同校は来年、100周年を迎える。

120周年記念事業として何ができるか考えたとき、社員たちの胸にこのエピソードが当然のごとく思い起こされた。教育に貢献したい、

教育を通じて地域に貢献したい。その思いが、遠いタイの地でも結実したわけだ。

現在、芳水小学校では年に1度、社員による出張授業が行われている。電気を軸としたものづくりを本業とする明電舎らしく、6年生を対象にモーターを使った組み立ての楽しさを伝えている。今回寄付を行ったタイの学校でも、タイ明電舎が主体となって同様の取り組みを進められればと考えている。

いつか、「電気の技術で世の中に貢献する」 明電舎の精神がタイの子どもたちにも伝わり、 彼らと共に働く日が来るのかもしれない。 **3**



as well as local government officials attended the opening ceremony on January 26.(Photo at left and above) メチェム小学校の新校舎。1月26日に開かれた式典には、子どもたちや地元自治体関係者らが駆けつけた(左ページと上)。

about what they would like to do to mark the 120th anniversary, they recalled this episode. The aspiration to contribute to education and thus to a vibrant local community is bearing fruit also in Thailand.

Meidensha employees visit Hosui Elementary School annually and give classes to children in the sixth grade. As befits a manufacturer of electrical equipment, Meidensha offers classes in which youngsters have a chance to find out how an electrical motor works and use it in projects. Meidensha is thinking to launch similar programs under the initiative of Thai Meidensha at the schools in Thailand to which they donated facilities.

The Meidensha philosophy of contributing to the world through electrical engineering is being communicated to children in Thailand and Meidensha hopes to continue the relationship with them far into the future.

Library at Kalayaniwattana Secondary School. Hardly any other school libraries in the mountains of northern Thailand are so well stocked with books. Water storage tanks were installed on the school site, too.

ガラヤニワッターナ中高等学校の図書室。タイの山あいの村でこれだけ豊富な図書をそろえている施設は極めてまれである。同じ敷地の一角に水貯蔵タンクも設置された。







The Elementary School established by Take Shigemune, the wife of Meidensha founder Hosui Shigemune. (The photo was taken around 1930.) Contributing to communities through support of education is a longstanding tradition at Meidensha.

創業者・重宗芳水の思いを継いで、その妻・重宗たけが設立した小学校(写真は昭和初期の様子)。 教育を通じた 地域貢献はこの時代から続いている。



Ryoko Takagi *Jisita*Sumitomo Group

漫画ルポライター たかぎりょうこの住友グループ探訪 **Destination** [今回の訪問先]

Sumitomo Metal Mining Niihama Nickel Refinery

住友金属鉱山 ニッケル工場

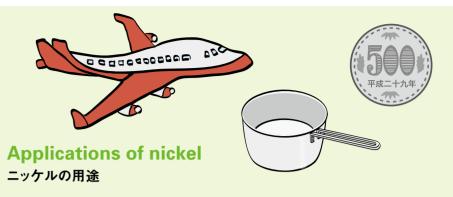
Niihama, Ehime Prefecture, is home to Japan's sole refinery for production of high-purity electrolytic nickel and electrolytic cobalt. 電解製錬により、高純度な「電気ニッケル」と「電気コバルト」を生産する、国内唯一の工場。愛媛県新居浜市に位置する。



電気ニッケルと電気コバルトの主原料である「M S (Mixed Sulfide:ニッケル・コバルト混合硫化物)」。「MS」は、ニッケルを約60%含む砂粒状の原料で、フィリピンの関係会社で生産されている。







Nickel is a vital ingredient of products that vary greatly in shape, size and purpose. They range from the humdrum stainless pots and pans in your kitchen and even the 500-yen coin in your pocket to the sophisticated battery materials for hybrid vehicles and electric vehicles, as well as corrosion- and heat-resistant alloys found in jet engines.

ニッケルは、私たちにとって身近な「ステンレス製品」や500円玉などの「硬貨」から、ハイブリッドカーや電気自動車の「電池材料」、飛行機のジェットエンジンの材料となる「耐食耐熱合金」まで、幅広く用いられています。



Suited up in protective gear for safety during the plant tour

工場内は安全な 服装で巡りました

In an electrolytic cell, nickel is electrodeposited on stripping plates, which are thin nickel plates. When deposition reaches a thickness of about 1 centimeter, these plates are hoisted out and the nickel is recovered.

電解槽で種板(薄いニッケル板)にニッケルが電着して、厚み1cmほどになったところで一斉に引き上げ、クレーンに吊り下げて洗浄場所まで運ぶ。



rriving at the plant, I am confronted by a bewildering array of piping running in all directions. Such a scene is typical of the big industrial plants I have visited on other trips. But as I make my way into the heart of the site, entering a cavernous building where they produce electrolytic nickel—that's high-purity nickel produced by electrolysis, it dawns on me that something is missing. "There is hardly any noise!" This calm atmosphere is a world away from metal-bashing plants where assembly, pressing, and other processes kick up a tremendous noise and lots of vibration.

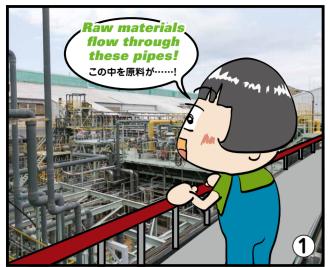
Even before I set foot in the plant, the very name Sumitomo Metal Mining led me to expect giant draglines, conveyors, ore crushers, belching chimneys and ever-present harsh, jarring noise. I couldn't have been more wrong. This place is "So quiet!" Apparently it's because the MCLE method used to produce electrolytic nickel is as quiet as a mouse, all chemistry and no metal bashing!

The MCLE method—short for Matte Chlorine Leach Electrowinning, goes like this. First, nickel contained in mixed sulfide

工場に入ると、配管が縦横無尽に走っている。それは工場見学を続けている私にとって見慣れた風景のはずなのに、なんだか敷地内を回れば回るほど、何かが足りないような違和感があった。その理由は、電気ニッケル(電解製錬して作る高純度なニッケル)を生産する工程の、ある建屋に入ったときに分かった。「あ、音がほとんどしないんだ!」。これまで見学してきた工場は、たいてい大きな動力プラントであり、組み立てたりプレスしたりする工程で、かなり大きな音や振動があった。

今回も見学する前から、住友金属鉱山さんは鉱山というくらいだから鉱石を切り出すイメージで、工場内も大きな音がするのだろう、と思い込んでいたのだ。しかし、これがびっくり。まるでそんな音はしないのである。「この工場は静かですねぇ~!」と思わず口にすると、「それは、MCLE法という製錬方法で、電気ニッケルを作っているからですね」とのこと。

MCLE (Matte Chlorine Leach Electrowinning:マット塩素浸出電解採取)法とは、簡単に言うと、塩素を利用して原料中のニッケルを溶かした後に、電気分解させる溶液の中に、プラスとマイナスの電極を入れて液中に電気を流し、マイナス側にニッケルを電着させる技術だという。また、電極となるニッケル板は、「種板」と言うそうだ。なるほど、ここで電









(MS) intermediate, which is a kind of halfway house between unprocessed ore and refined nickel, is dissolved using chlorine. Next, an anode and a cathode are inserted in the solution. Then current is applied to perform electrolysis. Abracadabra! Nickel is electrodeposited on the cathode! Ions are the unsung heroes of electrolytic nickel production. They work quietly and diligently to recover the nickel. So there is no burning or banging!

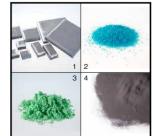
The great advantage of MCLE is its efficiency in producing high-purity electrolytic nickel. Another merit is that it doesn't involve the use of heat. On the other hand, MCLE does involve risks associated with chemical reactions. Chlorine and various chemical solutions must be strictly managed.

While listening to the explanation, I gazed at an electrolytic cell containing solution. "People are working with dedication and discipline. But no one works as hard as the ions in the solution. They never take a break!" I wanted to say a word of appreciation to them. "lons, you are doing a great job performing electrolysis all day long!"

気ニッケルを作るのは、焼いたりたたいたりする方法ではなくて、溶液の中で、イオンの働きにより電気分解して採取する方法なのか。

ちなみにこのMCLE法の良いところは、まず純度の高い電気ニッケルを効率よく生産できること。そして火を使わないところ。一方でリスクとしてあるのは、化学変化を利用しているため、塩素や各種薬液の管理と対策は特に厳重に行う必要があるとのことだった。

そんなお話を聞きながら、溶液の入った電解槽をじっと眺めていたら、「人も規律正しく働いているけれど、ここで一番休まず働いているのは、溶液中のイオンたちなんだなぁー。24時間ずっと電気分解し続けて本当にお疲れさま」とねぎらいの言葉をかけたくなってしまった。



(1) Electrolytic nickel products. (2) Nickel sulfate is suitable for plating and battery materials. (3) Nickel hydroxide is the cathode active material for nickel hydride batteries in hybrid vehicles. (4) Lithium nickel oxide is the cathode material for lithium-ion batteries whose principal application is electric vehicles. (1) 電気ニッケルの製品。(2) メッキや電池材料用途の硫酸ニッケル。(3) 主にハイブリッド自動車に使用される、水酸化ニッケル。(4) 主に電気自動車の電池材料に使用される.ニッケル酸リチウム。

Immerse yourself in Sumitomo Group's history at Besshi Copper Mine Memorial Museum

別子銅山記念館で住友グループの歴史に迫る



Besshi Copper Mine Memorial Museum has six corners (left). The ruins of Tonaru ore storage depot and mill, sometimes known as "the Machu Pichu of the Orient" (right)

6つのコーナーに分かれる、別子銅山記念館内(左)。別子銅山記念館内(左)。別子銅山の山中に位置し、東洋のマチュピチュとも呼ばれる、東平(とうなる)貯蔵庫・選鉱場跡(方)。





hat an idyllic spot! Arriving at Besshi Copper Mine Memorial Museum, I took a deep breath, filling my lungs with wonderfully fresh morning air and gazed at the forest-clad mountains. I couldn't imagine that copper had been mined from those mountains.

One of the highlights is a fascinating model of the Besshi Copper Mines and their vicinity in the late 19th century during the heyday of Japan's Meiji-era industrialization. This was a real community with an elementary school, a hospital, a theater, and other communal facilities around the mines. Miners, engineers, and others associated with the mines and their families lived in a virtually self-contained community. The hospital established in those days still flourishes as a medical clinic affiliated with Sumitomo. This was a Sumitomo town!

Besshi Copper Mine Memorial Museum is a chance to immerse yourself in Sumitomo's history, including the many technical and regulatory obstacles Sumitomo had to overcome after the discovery of the copper deposit in order to establish the mines as a going concern that became the jewel in the Sumitomo crown. Time and again, Sumitomo was able to rise to the challenge, thanks to a workforce and a leadership selflessly devoted to the success of this ambitious enterprise. The Besshi Copper Mines are at the heart of the Sumitomo Group and its upward trajectory from the late 19th century onward. Here at the Besshi Copper Mine Museum, Sumitomo's business philosophy that continues to this day and the aspirations of the people who worked at the mines are palpable. Although the mines are vividly recreated in the museum, they are receding into history. The mountains have returned to nature thanks to afforestation, their service as a source of copper ore a memory. But they remain an imposing yet protective presence for the people living in the area.

なんて素晴らしい環境なんだろう。別子銅山記念館に到着して最初に感じたのは背後の青々とした山から放たれる清々しい朝の空気だった。 あの山々から銅が採掘されていたなんて想像ができない。

けれど、別子銅山記念館に入り、別子銅山を中心とした街の復元模型を見るとそのイメージは大きく変わった。 明治中期の諸施設復元模型には、小学校や病院、劇場など人々が集まる大きな施設が山を中心に配されていた。 この街には、銅山に関わる人々の生活、文化そのものがあったのだ。 その頃できた病院は今でも住友系列の医療機関として存続しているという。 まさにここは住友の街だったのだろうなぁ、と想像した。

別子銅山記念館では、初めにこの銅山を発見し、住友が永代稼行の認可を受けるまでの苦難や、その後次々と襲いくる銅山経営危機が、数々の資料から伝わってくる。そのたびに、住友には自分の身を顧みず会社のために謙言する忠義の人がいて、銅山は結果として住友の宝として守られてきた。別子銅山は住友グループの歴史の源流に位置するのだろう。ここに来れば、脈々と続く住友の事業精神や、そこで働いた人々の思いが来場者の心に流れ込む。そして銅山としての使命を終え、植林による再生を経て今もゆったりとたたずむ山々は、人々の生活をこれからも見守ってくれるだろう。



In a gallery of the Besshi Copper Mines, workers hand-pumped water issuing from springs deep underground. Each team would pump away for three hours before being replaced by the next one, and so eight teams would cover the 24-hour cycle. (Photo courtesy of Sumitomo Historical Archives)

明治中期まで別子銅山の坑道では、1日3 時間ずつ8交代制で、地底の湧き水をくみ 上げていた。(住友史料館所蔵)

> Hard world It must have been a tough three hours!

3時間なんて無理~

SUMITOMO'S MODERN DEVELOPMENT

近代住友の歩み Part 12

Fifth Director-General Kankichi Yukawa Steers Course Toward General Enterprise 総合企業への道を推し進めた五代目総理事・湯川寛吉

Major Shift from Copper to Manufacturing 銅から「メーカー」へと大きく舵を切る



Kankichi Yukawa (1868-1931)

Assumed office as fifth Director-General of Sumitomo in 1925. With his wealth of experience gained in the Ministry of Communications and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Yukawa was a visionary manager who was keen to develop new businesses.

湯川寛吉(1868~1931)

1925年、五代目総理事に就任。 逓信省時代 の外遊、外務省参事官としての活躍など豊富 な経験を基に先見性を発揮。意欲的に新規

Epiphany on Tour of America

Born in the coastal city of Shingu, Wakayama Prefecture, Sumitomo's fifth Director-General Kankichi Yukawa was a scrupulous yet amicable man who was widely admired. He successfully diversified Sumitomo's business interests away from copper production toward those of a general enterprise.

Yukawa visited America in 1897

as a Ministry of Communications official on business related to the Universal Postal Union. During the trip, he visited the Homestead Steel Works. He commented, "My initial delight at seeing the manufacture of steel plates for Japanese warships gave way to the realization that Japan having to order steel from abroad despite its domestic mines was by no means praiseworthy." He felt that Japanese manufacturing industry was backward if it could not make the basic materials for a warship. He resolved that Japan should develop the capability to make its own steel plate and electric wire as a matter of urgency. In 1905, he decided to join Sumitomo.

Starting his career as a manager in Head Office, Yukawa became the assistant to Director-General Masaya Suzuki. Five years later he was promoted to Director and took on concurrent managerial responsibility for Sumitomo Copper Rolling Works (present-day Sumitomo Electric Industries and forerunner of former Sumitomo Metal Industries and for-

mer Sumitomo Light Metal Industries). His first challenge was the pipe-making business. At the time, Japan relied on foreign imports for high-grade products such as boiler pipe and condenser tubes. Insisting Japan should be able to produce these domestically, Yukawa invited engineers from Navy Ordnance and England to supply expertise. Two years later, Sumitomo became the first Japanese private-sector firm to make seamless steel pipe successfully.

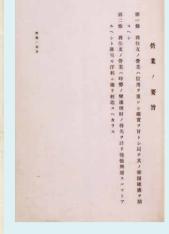
Bold Reforms in Line with Sumitomo Spirit

The Sumitomo Electric Wire & Cable Works (forerunner of Sumitomo Electric Industries) was established in 1911. Besides creating national production capacity for electric wire and cables, the cabling link led to Sumitomo taking an equity stake in Nippon Electric Company, which was developing a communications business. From 1915, the Sumitomo Steel Foundry (forerunner of Sumitomo Metal Industries) began manufacturing steel products such as hubcaps, wheel axles, gears and bogies for naval and railway use. The frustration felt years before at the US steelworks had been dispelled.

In 1927, as Sumitomo's fifth Director-General, Yukawa began pushing ahead with further corporate reforms. The Besshi Copper Mines, which had been referred to as the "eternal asset" for successive Sumitomo generations of business under the Rules Governing the House of Sumitomo drafted by the first Director-General, Saihei Hirose, was removed from direct Sumitomo jointstock company control and repositioned as an affiliate under the control of Head Office. The reason for this move was twofold: Sumitomo's copper business was struggling in view of American domination of the sector, and the profits from Besshi were falling as the mine's reserves of copper ore dwindled. Yukawa's decision to spin off Besshi as an independent mining operation marked a major policy turning point for Sumitomo, signifying the desire to move with the times by catching the wave of new business possibilities. The decision was not at odds with the Sumitomo Spirit, but actually consistent with the second article of the Rules Governing the House of Sumitomo to eschew short-term gain in favor of developing business while monitoring general trends.

In 1928, Sumitomo's Business Rules were formulated, based on the Rules Governing the House of Sumitomo. The reference to the Besshi Copper Mines as an "eternal asset" was removed. With a clear focus on business diversification. the foundation was laid for Sumitomo to grow into a general enterprise.





(Left) Sumitomo's Business Rules were issued in 1928, The reference to the Besshi Copper Mines was removed from the Business Principles (top). This text has remained part of the business philosophy of Sumi Group companies to this day.

1928年に交付された住友社則制定の 通知(左)。これにより「営業ノ要旨」(上) から別子銅山の条文が削除された。これ は今日でも住友グループ各社の理念とし

アメリカ視察で衝撃を受ける

大海原に面した和歌山県新宮市に生まれ、 実直かつ円満な人格で人々に慕われた住友 五代目総理事・湯川寛吉。彼の功績は、住 友の事業を拡大し、産銅資本から「総合企業」 を目指して飛躍を図ったことにある。

彼がまだ逓信省(現・総務省)の役人だっ た1897年、万国郵便会議委員としてアメリカ に出張。ホームステッド製鋼場を見学した折り、 「わが日本軍艦の鉄板製造中のものを一見 し、初め何となく喜ばしい感じを起こしたが、た ちまち、日本に鉄山があるのに、鉄板を外国に 注文しなければならないのは、あまりほめられた ものではない」と、軍艦の基礎材料さえも満足 に製造できない日本の製造業の後進性を痛 感する。そこで、鋼板や電線など国内メーカー の育成が急務と感じ、1905年、住友に入社 を決めたのだった。

入社と同時に本店支配人となった湯川は、 当時の総理事・鈴木馬左也の補佐役を務め、

5年後には理事に昇進し、住友伸銅場(住友 電工、旧住友金属、旧住友軽金属の前身)の 支配人を兼務する。着任後、真っ先に取り組 んだのが製管事業だ。当時、海外輸入に頼 っていた罐管や復水器管などの高級管類を、 国内で生産できないものかと思案した湯川は、 海軍工廠や英国から技術者を招き、2年後、 日本の民間企業としては初となる、継ぎ目なし 鋼管「シームレスパイプ」の製造に成功する。

住友の精神を堅持しつつ大胆に改革

また住友は、1911年に電線製造所(住友 電工の前身)を設立。電線類の国産化に成 功するとともに、通信ケーブルとの関係から、当 時、通信事業に力を入れていた日本電気に資 本参加。1915年からは住友鋳鋼所(旧住 友金属の前身)で海軍、鉄道用の外輪・輪軸 歯車・台車などの製鋼品の国内生産に着手 する。かつてアメリカの製鋼所で体験した悔し さを、ここで払拭したのである。

五代目総理事に就任した湯川は1927年、

さらなる改革を推し進める。初代総理事・広 瀬宰平が起草した「住友家法」に「住友家累 代の財本」と記されていた万世不朽の別子鉱 業所を、住友合資会社の直営事業から切り離 し本社傘下の連系会社に置いたのだ。この 背景には、産銅事業がアメリカの一極支配に より苦しくなってきたことや、別子銅山自体の 鉱脈が衰微し、収益が落ち込んだことがある。 この2つの理由により、「別子銅山事業の分 離独立」という、住友の大転換ともいえる方針 を湯川は打ち出した。世の中のニーズ、動き に合わせ、新たな事業の可能性にかけたのだ。 これは住友の精神と矛盾するものではなく、「事 業は世の中の推移を見極めながら興廃し、浮利 (目先の利益)に走らないこと」(「住友家法」 第二条) の考えにのっとった決断である。

さらに1928年、「住友家法」を基にした「住 友社則」を制定。その際、「住友家累代の財 本」の条文を削除した。事業の多角化を明確 に打ち出し、住友がさらに総合企業へと成長 する礎を築いたのだ。

News & Topics

ニュース&トピックス

New President 新社長就任



Mr. Makoto Takashima becomes President of Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation

In April 2017, Mr. Makoto Takashima, Director and Senior Managing Executive Officer of Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation, assumed office as President and Representative Director. Mr. Takashima also serves as Chief Executive Officer. President Takeshi Kunibe became President and Representative Director of Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group.

Mr. Takashima joined Sumitomo Bank in 1982. Having served as Senior Managing Executive Officer of Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation, Mr. Takashima became Director and Senior Managing Executive Officer in December 2016.

三井住友銀行頭取に 髙島誠氏が就任

2017年4月、三井住友銀行の頭取 (代表取締役)に、取締役兼専務執行 役員の髙島誠氏が就任した。 髙島氏 は最高執行役員も兼任する。 國部毅 頭取は三井住友フィナンシャルグループ 取締役社長(代表取締役)に就任した。

髙島氏は1982年に住友銀行入 行。三井住友銀行専務執行役員な どを経て、2016年12月から取締役 兼専務執行役員を務めていた。 30



Mr. Masaru Hashimoto becomes President of Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank

In April 2017, Mr. Masaru Hashimoto, Deputy President and Representative Director of Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, assumed office as President and Representative Director. President Hitoshi Tsunekage became Chairman.

Mr. Hashimoto joined Mitsui Trust Bank in 1980. Having served as Director and Senior Managing Executive Officer of Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Mr. Hashimoto became Deputy President and Representative Director in October 2016.

三井住友信託銀行社長に 橋本勝氏が就任

2017年4月、三井住友信託銀行の取締役社長(代表取締役)に、取締役副社長の橋本勝氏が就任した。常陰均社長は取締役会長に就任した。

橋本氏は1980年に三井信託銀行へ入行。三井住友信託銀行取締役事務執行役員などを経て、2016年10月から取締役副社長を務めていた。



Mr. Osamu Inoue becomes President of Sumitomo Electric Industries

In June 2017, Mr. Osamu Inoue, President of Sumitomo Wiring Systems, assumed office as President and Representative Director of Sumitomo Electric Industries. President Masayoshi Matsumoto became Chairman of the Board of Directors and Representative Director

Mr. Inoue joined Sumitomo Electric Industries in 1975. Having served as General Manager of the Automotive Business Unit and President of Sumitomo Electric Bordnetze GmbH, he became President of Sumitomo Wiring Systems in 2012.

住友電工社長に 井上治氏が就任

2017年6月、住友電気工業の社長 (代表取締役)に、住友電装社長の井上治氏が就任した。松本正義社長は取締役会長 (代表取締役)に就任した。

井上氏は1975年に住友電気工業へ入社し、同社自動車事業本部長、Sumitomo Electric Bordnetze GmbH. 社長などを経て、2012年から住友電装社長を務めていた。

News & Topics

ニュース&トピックス

New President 新社長就任



Mr. Yoshio Taoka becomes President of Sumitomo Precision Products

In June 2017, Mr. Yoshio Taoka, Executive Vice President of Sumitomo Precision Products, assumed office as President and Representative Director of the company. President Shinichi Miki became Advisor. Mr. Taoka joined Sumitomo Precision Products in 1979. Having served as Director of the company, he became Executive Vice President and Representative Director in 2016.

住友精密工業社長に田岡良夫氏が就任

2017年6月、住友精密工業の社長(代表取締役)に、同社副社長の田岡良夫氏が就任した。三木伸一社長は相談役に就任した。田岡氏は1979年に住友精密工業へ入社し、同社取締役などを経て2016年から代表取締役副社長を務めていた。 30



Mr. Fumiyoshi Kawai becomes President of Sumitomo Wiring Systems

Mr. Fumiyoshi Kawai assumed office as President of Sumitomo Wiring Systems in April 2017. President Osamu Inoue became President of Sumitomo Electric Industries. Mr. Kawai joined Sumitomo Electric Industries in 1978. Having served as Managing Director of Sumitomo Electric Industries, he became Senior Managing Director in 2016.

住友電装社長に川井文義氏が就任

住友電装の社長に、2017年4月、川井文義氏が就任した。 井上治社長は住友電気工業社長に就任した。 川井氏は1978年に住友電気工業へ入社。 同社常務取締役を経て2016年から専務取締役を務めていた。



Mr. Masaki Tachibana becomes President of Sumitomo Mitsui Finance and Leasing

In June 2017, Mr. Masaki Tachibana, Director and Deputy President of Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation, assumed office as President of Sumitomo Mitsui Finance and Leasing. President Yoshinori Kawamura became Special Advisor. Mr. Tachibana joined Sumitomo Bank in 1980. Having served as Director and Senior Managing Executive Officer of Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation, he became Director and Deputy President in 2015.

三井住友ファイナンス&リース社長に橘正喜氏が就任

2017年6月、三井住友ファイナンス&リースの代表取締役 社長に、三井住友銀行代表取締役兼副頭取執行役員の橘 正喜氏が就任した。川村嘉則社長は特別顧問に就任した。 橘氏は1980年に住友銀行へ入行。三井住友銀行取締役 兼専務執行役員などを経て、2015年から代表取締役兼副 頭取執行役員を務めていた。



Mr. Shigeo Saito becomes President of Nissin Electric

In June 2017, Mr. Shigeo Saito, Senior Managing Director of Nissin Electric, assumed office as President. Mr. Hideaki Obata became Chairman and Representative Director. Mr. Saito joined Sumitomo Electric Industries in 1979. Having served as Managing Director of Sumitomo Electric Industries, he became Senior Managing Director of Nissin Electric in 2016.

日新電機社長に齋藤成雄氏が就任

2017年6月、日新電機の社長に、同社専務取締役の齋藤成雄氏が就任した。小畑英明社長は代表権のある会長に就任した。齋藤氏は1979年に住友電気工業へ入社。常務取締役などを経て、2016年から日新電機の専務取締役を務めていた。

News & Topics

Sumitomo Electric Industries 住友電気工業



Sumitomo Electric Industries creates 120th anniversary commemorative logo

Sumitomo Electric Industries celebrated its 120th anniversary in April 2017. Sumitomo Electric Industries' history dates back to April 1897, to the establishment of Sumitomo Copper Rolling Works. Since its foundation as a manufacturer of electric wire and cable, the company, including its group companies, has steadily expanded the scope of its operations over the years. In the 1960s, Sumitomo Electric Industries began diversifying by entering the automotive parts and traffic control systems businesses while also opening its first overseas production facility, in Thailand in 1969, an initial step toward globalization.

To celebrate its 120th anniversary, Sumitomo Electric Industries has created a 120th anniversary commemorative logo. The 0 in 120 is designed as a globe, highlighting the global reach of the Sumitomo Electric Industries brand and expressing Sumitomo Electric Industries' pursuit of harmony with the Earth and its contribution to global development. Sumitomo Electric Industries is using the logo for business cards, product catalogues, paper bags, its website, etc.

Sumitomo Group Public Affairs Committee 住友グループ広報委員会

24th "A Brief Message from the Heart" Letter **Contest Award Presentation Ceremony**

An award presentation ceremony for the 24th "A Brief Message from the Heart" Letter Contest was held at the Takamuku Community Center in Sakai City, Fukui Prefecture, on April 23, 2017. In this annual contest sponsored by Sumitomo Group Public Affairs Committee, contestants compete by writing memorable short letters on a given theme.

The 2016 competition's theme was "Sorry," and of 44,348 entries from Japan and abroad 178 letters were honored (5 Grand Prizes,

10 Excellence Awards, 20 Sumitomo Awards, etc.). The venue was decked out with a profusion of flowers. Six students from the Maruoka Junior High School of Sakai City read the award-winning letters expressing the full range of sentiments associated with being sorry. The winners were presented with certificates made of the local Echizenori textile.

第24回一筆啓上賞 「ごめんなさい」の顕賞式を開催

2017年4月23日、"日本一短い手紙"のコ ンクール、「第24回一筆啓上賞」 顕賞式が福 井県坂井市の「たかむく古城ホール」で開催さ

今回の応募テーマは「ごめんなさい」。国内 外から、4万4、348通の作品から選ばれた入賞 作品178編(大賞5編、秀作10編、住友賞20 編他)の入賞が称えられた。会場は色とりどり

> の花で埋め尽くされ、 「ごめんなさい」にま つわる様々な想いが たくさん詰まった各作 品が坂井市立丸岡 中学校の生徒6人に より朗読され、受賞者 全員に越前織の賞 状が授与された。 👀

Let's take a peek at bento boxed lunches of Sumitomo Group staff around Japan

全国各地の住友グループ社員の お弁当を紹介します

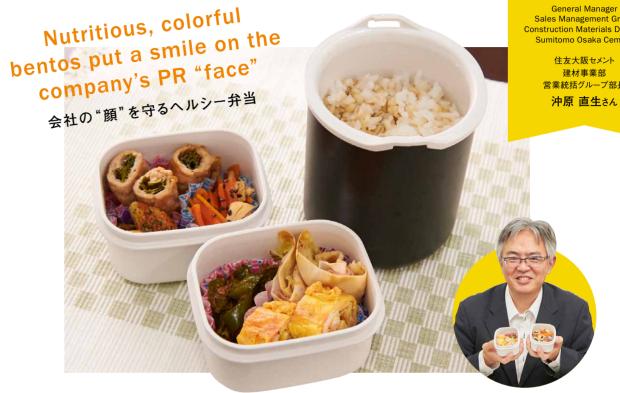




Naoki Okihara

General Manager Sales Management Group Construction Materials Division Sumitomo Osaka Cement

> 住友大阪セメント 建材事業部 営業統括グループ部長



kihara is in charge of public relations for the Construction Materials Division that handles special cement materials for construction. His work, which includes

relations with the media, making lots of presentations, and participating in sales promotion activities at exhibitions, involves plenty of travel. In a typical month, he may be away on business for as much as half the time. Bentos prepared by his wife are contributing to Okihara's all-round health, cheerfulness and enthusiasm. This is the eighth year since she started making a bento for him. It has been a family custom ever since their son began junior high school and needed a bento each day.

"Before that, I lived away from my family for about three years on assignment. Every medical checkup revealed worsening of my blood pressure and other vital signs. But within a year of returning to my family and my wife's cooking, everything returned to normal."

His wife's attention to detail is evident in every aspect of the bentos she prepares for him. "The dishes are thoroughly cooked or dressed with vinegar to retain their freshness."

With his daily bento overflowing with nutritious delights guaranteed to maintain his cheerfulness, Okihara is the smiling PR "face" of Sumitomo Osaka Cement. The green onion wrapped with meat and the chicken and carrot mixed with sweetened vinegar are among Okihara's favorites. Other tasty elements include spicy fried chikuwa, omelet with dried shrimps and spring rolls with ham. The artfully prepared dishes are nutritious and colorful!

メーンのネギの肉巻きも、鶏肉とニンジンをゆでて甘酢であえたおかずも、沖原さんの好 物。炒めたチクワには香辛料が効いている。干しエビ入りの卵焼きやハム入りの春 巻きなど、手間のかかった品々は栄養バランス抜群で、彩りもきれい!

Established in 1907, Sumitomo Osaka Cement is a leading supplier of cement for use in infrastructure projects and at construction sites throughout Japan as well as overseas. Mineral resources and construction materials are among the company's businesses. It also has a highperformance products business.

1907年設立。セメント供給を通じて、社会インフラ整備という 公的事業の一端を担っている。セメントの他、鉱産品や建材な どの関連事業や、高機能品事業など幅広く展開