

Cooperation between the Nagoya City Science Museum and the Nagoya University Museum

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Science Museums can be classified as traditional science museums and science and technology centers. The formers are object-oriented and hand-off, but the latter are experience-oriented and hand-on. The Nagoya City Science Museum (NCSM) is one of the latter.

Positioning of a science and technology center in local community can be considered as shown in Fig. 1. The Youngster's Science Festival is one of examples of cooperation of NCSM with schools and industries for public understanding of science and technology.

"Special Exhibition of Prof. Noyori's Nobel Prize in Chemistry 2001" can be said as good example of cooperation between NCSM and the Nagoya University Museum (NUM). This exhibition was made in NUM during the period from Nov. 23 to Dec. 27, 2001, and made in NCSM during the period from Jan. 25 to Mar. 3, 2002. In the exhibition in NCSM, more experience-oriented exhibitions for younger generation were added to the exhibition in NUM, since visitors of NCSM are much wider generation than those of NUM. Another example of cooperation will be an educational project in astronomy and geoscience by the use of planetarium in NCSM, to join NCSM and NUM with high schools in Nagoya City and Aichi prefecture.

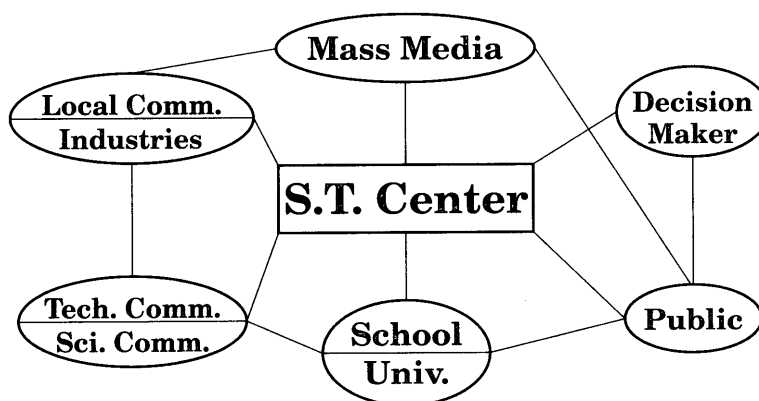


Fig. 1

名古屋市科学館(NCSM)と名古屋大学博物館(NUM)との協力

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科学系博物館は、Traditional science museumとScience and technology center (S.T.Center)に大別できるが、名古屋市科学館は後者に属し、experience-orientedでhand-onの展示を行っている。

S.T.Centerの地域コミュニティにおける位置づけは、Fig. 1に示す通りである。

NCSMとNUMとの協力の好例は、特別展「野依良治 ノーベル賞への道」であり、2002年2月～3月、NCSMで行った特別展では、2001年11月～12月、NUMで行った展示に、体験型の展示を追加し、年少者にも親しみを抱かせるよう、努力した。

また、NCSMのプラネタリウムを活用して、NCSMとNUMとの協力による「高校生のための宇宙・地球セミナー」を計画している。

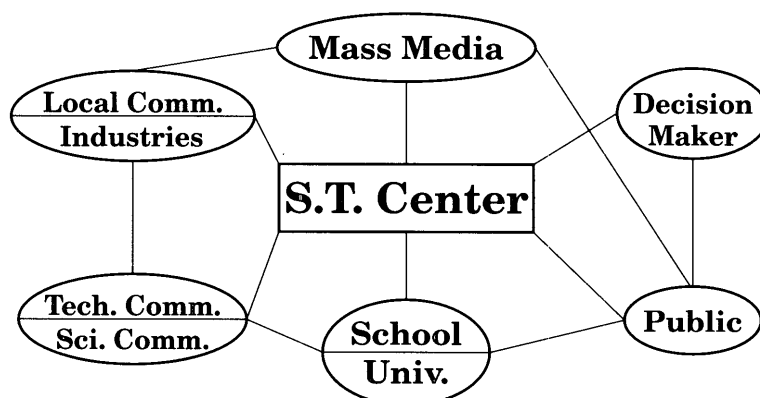


Fig. 1