

Urban Mining

《城市礦山》

Yuko Mohri

毛利悠子

Diorama materials from Germany, LED lights, used cables, recycled metal materials, table, electric fan

Dimensions variable

2014

德國製造模型物料、LED 燈、已試用的電線、回收金屬物料、桌子、電動風扇
尺寸不定

2014

When the Great East Japan Earthquake and Fukushima nuclear disaster happened in 2011, Yuko Mohri's life in Tokyo was changed. For the next two years, she couldn't instill her feelings into her work, even though she gave it a great deal of thought and time. On something of a lark, she started researching the rubbish situation in Tokyo and found that Yumenoshima (literally 'Dream Island': reclamation land in the Tokyo Bay area in which a disposal center is situated, also a park) had been developed to a huge establishment. It is not a traditional disposal centre where garbage is burnt and then used for landfill, but instead a recycling system was engaged where burned embers were used for blocks of pavement. Rare metals are collected from the garbage that cannot be incinerated, culminating in a value of about six million dollars a year. In other words, the trash whose previous incarnations have ended are now finding new purposes. She remembered that she, herself, had similar ideas before the earthquake, and in time, the idea manifested itself in the work, *Urban Mining*, which arose from a computer that was to be disposed.

二零一一年日本東部和福島發生的大地震及核災難，改變了毛利悠子在東京的生活。在往後的兩年間，她雖然投入了大量思索和時間，卻仍是不能將自己的感受融入作品之中。後來，因為一時興起，她開始研究東京的廢物情況，發現「夢之島」（位於東京灣由填海所得的土地，既是垃圾堆填區，也是公園園區）經已成為一個既龐大，而且發展成熟的地方。這不是一般傳統用於焚燒及堆填垃圾場的廢物處理中心，而是一個回收系統，可以將焚燒垃圾所得的餘燼造成修建路面的材料。不能焚燒的稀有金屬會被收集，最終每年累積價值約六百萬美元的廢物。換句話說，完成了使命的物料從今找到了新出路。她記得自己在地震發生前也有類似的構思，現在，這個想法在作品《城市礦山》中展現出來——它是來自一台將被廢棄的電腦。

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