

News Letter

Foreign Student Service, Agriculture

走馬燈

森 友彦

〔農学研究科教授 農学専攻〕

昭和34年、大学生になって、しばらく経ってから友人になった彼との出会いが留学生とお付き合いをする最初のケースかも知れない。彼は卒業する前に故郷（母国）の北朝鮮に集団帰国し、大学を去った。彼が去ってから後にはじめて、外国人であることを知った。何かにつけて、いわゆる差別には敏感であり、正義感を前面に出して批判した。彼が家庭教師をしていた中学生の男子生徒を、ある時引き継いでほしいと頼まれた。彼としては、母国への帰国を前にしての身辺整理の一環だったのであろう。ごく当たり前に、自然にそれを引き受けた。彼は何の前触れもなく、話をしてくれるでもなく、ある日突然去ってしまった。その時は、その事についてはあまり気にするようなこともないままに過ぎ去った。その後、年月を経る中で、貴重な経験をしたなど思い、また、お互いの連絡は今日まで何もないが、彼とのつながりは、何か目的なり成果なりを期待するものがあってというものでは無くて、まだずっと続く一生ものだなという気がする。胡蝶の夢のようなひとコマといったところである。

助手（旧食糧科学研究所）の頃に出会ったスリランカからの国費留学生は、印象に残るひとりである。彼は、立身出世を信条とすることを悪びれもせず表に出すようなタイプであり、ついて行けないと感じる面とすごいと単純に感心する部分を併せ持っており、私にとってこれまでに馴染みのないユニークな青年であった。博士学位の取得にエネルギーに励み、また、社交にもタフに精を出して、毎日が文字通り充実した生活を送っていた。途中で奥さんとお嬢さんが加わり、夫と父親の役割が増えたが、以前と変わりなく精力的にこなし続け、それを私はただ“ほう”という思いで眺めるばかりであった。母国へ帰国し、食品会社を立ち上げ、立身出世の道を開き、走り始めた。音沙汰もないまま何年か経って、突然訃報が伝えられた。心臓麻痺とのことであった。ただ、ほう然とするのみであり、大きな喪失感を味わった。惜別の情多く、今に至るもエネルギーギッシュでタフな彼を憶い出す。

助教授（旧食糧科学研究所）の頃に出会ったトルコからの国費留学生は、正真正銘の紳士と言って良いであろう。敬虔なムスリムであり、同時に教養豊かなスマートさを具えた好感がもてる人物である。彼は結局、一年で帰国した。母国ですでに博士学位を取っていて、研究経験を積むのが目的であったようである。こちらとしては、当初は三年間の滞在のつもりで研究課題を考えたのであるが、そのような途中帰国をあっさり決めたのには、しばらくがっかりさせられた。けれども彼の好人物のせいで、それも束の間で

過ぎ去った。アンカラの大学で教授として教育研究に打込んでいる様子であり、これから数年以内にもし会えて、お互いに元気な姿を確かめ合えば良いなと思う。

教授（旧食糧科学研究所、農学研究科）になってからの留学生との出会いは、教官と院生という関係でのケースになりがちである。それでも、一人ひとりの個性を尊重した人間関係を保つという基本姿勢は守るように心がけてきた。この頃から、女性が急に増えはじめた。また、韓国と中国からの国費および私費留学生が比較的多く、タイ、マレーシアからの留学生もいる。私達の研究室が専門領域で世界的に高いレベルにあるということで、留学先に選んでくれているようである。それはそれで勿論嬉しいが、別の見方をすれば他に比較して高い評価の成果が得られると見込んでの選択でもあるということである。厳しい現実と向き合っているわけであり、気を抜けないなども感じる。日本、京都大学、私達の研究室は世界の先端を走っている、と留学生の目には映っているであろう。研究・教育の面、経済・社会情勢の安定感においても留学生にはそれらを楽しむという期待・願望は大きいであろう。留学生に満足してもらえるには、少々努力ではとても無理なような気がする。どこまでやってあげられるのか、どこまでやってあげないといけないのか、そのような“してあげる”気持ちがいづの頃から強まってきた気がする。昨今は、助手、助教授の頃の以前とは世界や社会の状況も違って、さらに自分の立場が違うということが、このように留学生への対応が変化してきた原因でもあるのであろう。少し、肩の荷が重くなったように感じはじめてもいる。

私達の研究室から、博士学位を取得して巣立った留学生



2003年品質評価学分野（森研究室）のメンバー
（4人の留学生がいます、筆者は前列右から4番目）

が、現在それぞれの環境で活躍しているようであり、良かったと思う。留学生も日本人学生も私にとってはつまるところ違いはなく、社会に出て各人にふさわしい能力を発揮し、各人各様の人生を送れるようになってほしいと願うだけである。来年3月に定年を迎えるこの時期に、留学生とのこれまでの出会い、お付き合いを思い出す機会が得られ、感慨深いものがある。私にとって留学生は、外国人という

点では特別な存在であっても、ご縁のあった日常の多くの人間関係の一つ一つであることも確かである。最近の世界の状況は各種の紛争を見ても複雑かつ深刻である。ついつい色めがねで外国を見、ひいては外国人・留学生を特別視してしまうおそれがある。人を人として見るとういう姿勢を確固として持ち、留学生に対応するということを、私は私流としてこだわり続けたいと思う。

交流の歩み (22)



Water Resources Management in Bangladesh in the 21st Century

Muhammad F. Bari

(Visiting Professor, Professor of Water Resources Engineering and Director of Students Welfare Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology (BUET), Bangladesh)

I would like to start by saying that the three-month experience of mine as a Visiting Professor from 01 January to 31 March 2003 at the Graduate School of Agricultural in Kyoto University has been both stimulating and rewarding. My first opportunity to work with Japanese researchers and Professors was in a JICA funded Japan-Bangladesh collaborative research on "Floodplain zoning based on assessment of agricultural damage in Bangladesh" which was conducted during 1995-96. On that occasion, I came to Japan for a six-week counterpart visit in July-August 1996. I spent three weeks in Tsukuba University with Professor Yohei Sato (now in the University of Tokyo), three weeks in Kyoto with Dr. Kiyoshi Torii and Professor Iwami of Ritsumeikan University. Since then Dr. Torii and myself have maintained contacts and research collaborations.

I extend my thanks to the Graduate School of Agriculture, Kyoto University for inviting me as a Visiting Professor and providing me excellent office facilities during my stay here. I also express my thanks to my parent institution, the Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology (BUET), for grating me leave for coming to Kyoto University a Visiting Professor. **BUET provides importance in developing collaborative programs with foreign universities and academic exchange and linkage have been important activity since 1960s. Currently BUET has linkage projects with the Delft University of Technology (DUT), Netherlands, and University of Alberta, Canada. I had the opportunity to serve as the Project Director of the BUET-DUT Linkage Project from 1995 - 2000. It is hoped that collaborative programs between Kyoto University and BUET will develop further.**

Gratitude is expressed Professor Toru Mitsuno for

his time and considerations shown to me. I had much fruitful discussion with him. Special thanks are extended to Professor Masaru Tanaka for hosting me, and Dr. Yoshiaki Morita for his kind hospitality and Ms. Katsuko Morita for excellent arrangement, logistic and help. I am thankful to Professor Ke-Sheng Cheng who was also a Visiting Professor during the same period and with whom I shared an office. Professor Cheng came from National Taiwan University and I enjoyed his pleasant company and friendship. Finally, I want to acknowledge my association with Dr. Kiyoshi Torii whose inspiration enabled me to be in Kyoto University and gain familiarity with the tremendous research and educational program built at this university.

During my three-month stay here at Kyoto University the main activities were:

- Interaction and exchange of research experiences with faculty members, notably Dr. Kiyoshi Torii and Professor Toru Mitsuno;
- Delivering lectures at the Graduate School of Agriculture, Kyoto University on topics relating to Integrated Management of Water Resources in the 21st Century and Management of Large-scale Irrigation Projects in Bangladesh;
- Visits to Kobe University; Arid Land Research Centre at Tottori University; and Lake Kojima with Dr. Torii, and Presentation at ALRC, Tottori University and in the Meeting of the Task Committee on Kojima Lake Peripheral Area Reclamation and Improvement in Okayama
- Visit with Professor Mitsuno to the Mayor of Omi Hachiman City and a project area involving Land and Water Management focusing on paddy biotope and wetland conservation near Lake Biwa.

In the following paragraphs, I endeavor to summarize the changing approaches of water resources management in Bangladesh in view of the needs of the 21st century. Bangladesh is endowed with fertile land and water resources. But often we experience water that is too much, too little, or too dirty. Nature of water resources management is such that the focus during wet season is on the provision of adequate flood control and drainage services. An important aspect is balancing conflicting needs of different stakeholder groups notably agriculture, fisheries, and navigation. On the other hand the requirement during dry season is ensuring adequate supply for domestic, industrial, agricultural, and environmental needs. Water resources planning and management is relatively new in Bangladesh compared to developed countries. Systematic planning for water management began in the early 1960s. During the past four decades, significant changes have occurred in the field of water resources and the quest for sustainable

development is a key issue. This shift in practice is discussed by looking back on 40 years of practice.

In the 21st century, water resources managers have the challenging task of sustainable development with measures that manage the water for human systems, but at the same time protect and nurture the natural systems. Engineers need to combine technical expertise with in-depth knowledge of policy, planning, communication skills, and finance and public involvement. Whereas in the last half of the past century the engineers and managers focused on building of projects, today's engineers and managers are confronted with more complex arena and issues.

Water resources management in Bangladesh has been adaptive and evolved over the years with a substantial shift in practice toward having a comprehensive and coordinated approach in place. The past 40 years of water resources management activities and practices can be broadly divided into three periods with somewhat distinct goals and objectives:

- II. 1985–1995 Systematic Planning and Studies; consideration of water needs for environment and nature conservation
- III. Since 1995 Water Sector Reform, Policy Formulation and Planning

Initiatives to develop water resources first began after devastating floods in 1954 and 1955. The first necessity was to provide protection against flood through construction of embankments along main rivers and in the coastal area so that agricultural and other economic activities could proceed in a protected environment. Separate government organizations were created for development of water resources, land and agriculture and water transport. The first Master Plan for water resources development was formulated in 1964 and it recommended for development of agriculture and irrigation through implementation of 58 large-scale projects by 1985. Agriculture is still the main consumer of water accounting for 58.6% of water demand, instream-use being 40.7% for navigation, salinity control and fisheries, and 0.7% for domestic and industrial use. The IBRD reviewed the 1964 Master Plan in 1972 and recommended to focus on quick yielding, less capital intensive and more labor-intensive projects because large projects had long gestation periods. In parallel implementation of large-scale projects continued. Between 1960 and 1985 physical infrastructure was in place providing flood protection to about 5.0 million ha and irrigation to 4.0 million ha out of the total irrigable area of 7.6 million ha.

The next period 1985–95 may be characterized as an era of systematic planning and studies, notable among these being National Water Plan Phase-I (NWP-I) completed in 1986, NWP-II in 1991, and Flood Action Plan studies during 1990–95.

With increased awareness about environmental impacts and based on lessons learnt the main thrust in the period since mid 1990s has been on the water sector reform and policy formulation. In response the National Water Policy (NWPO) was formulated in 1999 to guide

development and management of water resources in a comprehensive manner with both public and private participation. In order to operationalize the directives given by the NWPO, meanwhile a national water management plan (NWMP) has been prepared in 2001. The NWMP is a framework plan within which related organizations are expected to plan and implement respective projects and activities in a coordinated manner.

A recapitulation reveals that although substantial physical infrastructure for flood protection and irrigation has been constructed, the realized benefits fall far short of potentials. Analysis shows that the root cause of problem is the conditions that lead to inadequate operation and management and, the related issues are budgetary, socio-economic, institutional arrangement, and complexity and conflict that characterize most public-sector projects. Currently water sector reform programs are underway with the objective to improve performance of the water management systems and ensure sustainability through improved operation and maintenance, appropriate institutional reforms, and required physical improvement of water sector infrastructure. This is expected to contribute significantly to the goals of increasing agricultural production and floodplain fisheries, improving local navigation, mitigating adverse environmental effects of past interventions ensuring sustainability.

Efforts aimed at reforming water management to achieve sustainability hinges on such factors as water use efficiency and conservation, ecological integrity and restoration, water pollution abatement, and equity and participation in decision making. It is to be noted that institutional reform to advance these objectives is dependent on economic conditions and government's financial constraint. Institutional development includes activities such as establishing autonomy in financial issues, personnel, policies, and planning; providing effective leaders and skilled managers; hiring, training, and retaining personnel; setting up administrative procedures and policies; maintaining a commercial orientation and financially sound practices; making sound technical decisions in all areas; creating a positive organizational culture; and providing quality services to consumers.

So far major initiatives in water sector, be it construction, rehabilitation, study or reform has been donor driven. Financing of public sector projects in the country seems to be a continuing problem as cost recovery is difficult and government finance is often limited. Thus it remains to judge the sustainability issue in terms of criteria suggested by leading thinkers. These may be summarized as: (i) technical assistance is most successful when it helps people learn to do things for themselves in the long run; (ii) the basic nature of success for both the national systems for development and community management systems it creates is sustainability, the ability to perform effectively and indefinitely after donor assistance has been terminate; and (iii) sustainable development is more likely to occur if each of the key participants recognizes and assumes its appropriate role and shoulders its share of responsibility.



**Teaching Activities
in Natural Products
Chemistry
at Kyoto University**

Wolfgang F. Kraus

(Visiting Professor, Emeritus Professor of Hohenheim University at Stuttgart, Germany)

I was teaching organic chemistry at Hohenheim University for 25 years, and my research field was, and still is, the chemistry of biologically active plant constituents, *e.g.* pesticides of plant origin, also called "botanical pesticides". This was the basis of my scientific connections to many places in Japan and especially to Kyoto University where a few years ago Prof. Tamio Ueno raised the idea to invite me as a visiting professor. It took a while to finish the procedure, in the meantime Prof. Ueno retired, I retired too, but this enabled me to accept the invitation and to come for a whole year. I came with my family, wife and daughter, we arrived in January this year, and Prof. Ohigashi was kind enough to host me at Graduate School of Agriculture, Division of Applied Life Sciences. At this point I should like to thank, also in behalf of my family, Prof. Ueno and the university authorities for offering the opportunity to come, and Prof. Ohigashi and all other colleagues and group members for the nice treatment we had here.

During the past 11 months I gave a series of lectures on natural products chemistry to graduate students and to Prof. Ohigashi's group covering isolation, structure determination and biological activity of natural products of plant origin. In this connection separation techniques, methods for biotests, spectroscopic techniques for structure elucidation, biotest coupled separation, the combination of separation techniques with spectroscopic methods, and structure-activity relationships were discussed.

In addition I finished some manuscripts to be pub-

lished next year. I was also allowed to accept a number of invitations to give lectures at other places all over Japan from Hokkaido to Okinawa and my family was happy to join me on these visits. The weekends were mostly filled with sightseeing in and around Kyoto which is my favoured place in Japan for now 25 years.

The most important issue of my stay here is, from my point of view, that my host agreed to establish regular group seminars in English for his PhD students and postdocs. Once a week we had a two hours seminar where the students reported on their results in English, and the subsequent discussion was also done in English. I think this is a very important task because I recognized – and I knew that already from many earlier visits to Japan – that the students here know very well English in reading and writing but they don't speak the language because they are afraid to make mistakes. Hence conversation is sometimes rather difficult and during or after lectures there are usually no or very few questions. In our seminars, however, when they were forced to speak English they did very well and therefore I think I am right in my opinion that it is not the knowledge but practice they are lacking. If the seminars are continued that way after I have left, than my stay here was successful. In this connection it may be allowed to suggest to introduce lectures or seminars in English also in other departments to train students and young scientists to use this foreign language regularly in order to enable them to attend international conferences and to present and discuss their contributions in English. From the administration site Kyoto University is already going this direction by inviting visiting scientists and professors from abroad, and to set up a really reasonable budget for that. This is a highly motivating issue for the local faculty members and staff, and an important factor for establishing international connections also for the foreign visitors. We don't have this type of support in Germany — our universities have no special budget for scholarships and each visitor has to be financially supported by external organizations — and I wish we would have such a system. Scientific research is becoming more and more global, and international cooperation is badly needed to make progress. Please continue that way!



2002年7月日本語教室における折り紙講習会
(前列右側3名がクラウス先生ファミリー)



2002年7月客員教授ラットム先生、クラウス先生ファミリーとの親睦会



A Swedish Guest Professor's Experiences

Lars Lönnstedt

(Visiting Professor,
Professor of Swedish University of
Agricultural Sciences, Sweden)

Spring 2002 I received an invitation from Drs. Iwai and Mori to visit Faculty of Agriculture, Kyoto University. I became very happy! I never hesitated to accept the invitation. Earlier visits to Kyoto and Japan have given me very positive experiences. I like the kind Japanese people, the fascinating culture and the beautiful country. However, it was not just to leave Sweden and my faculty in Uppsala. I have my obligations, which means research, supervision, teaching and administration. I had to convince my family that this was a good opportunity for me. Maybe the hardest part to solve was teaching? Colleagues are not happy for taking the responsibility for other's teaching. I solved this by squeezing in my visit between my two courses, i.e. from beginning of October 2002 to end of February 2003. Supervision could be done via Internet. My own research I could bring along. It was just a pleasure to leave administrative duties back home. I should also mention that the head of my department was very supportive for me going to Kyoto University. Third daughter Åsa promised to visit me around the New Year.

When I arrived I was warmly welcomed. I was given a nice office, helped to set up the computer and supplied with all other necessities for my work. I ended up living in a colleague's house in Hieidaira, which means that I had to commute by bus. However, during the weekends I walked over the Daimonji Mountain to my "base camp", i.e. my office at the university.

Once a week during the fall, October-December, I was teaching for a couple of hours. The base for my lectures was the research I have been doing during my 35 years. My main message was that the forest sector must be seen as a system, as a whole. What happens in Japan depends on what is happening in other parts of the world. What happens in forestry depends on what is happening on the markets and in the forest industry. Material I did not have, Swedish colleagues sent me or I found on Internet. I used PowerPoint for my presentations. One advantage was that I could distribute handouts before each lecture. I had planned to have discussions about different topics but that did not work out so well, the main reason being the students lacking experience for practicing English. Instead I directly asked one student at a time if he/she had any specific questions. I also introduced a tea break. It is good to have a break from talking a foreign language and also gives an opportunity to get to know each other. An important holiday in Sweden is St. Lucia, 13 December. Thus, I invited the students to a party with spicy and warm red wine.

When I arrived I was not sure what research to do. It could be about nonindustrial private forest owners or the forest sector. I ended up with the last subject and more specifically backward vertical integration. I am interested in advantages and/or disadvantages for forest industry companies to own forestland. In Sweden I have made a set of interviews with CEO's, Chief Executive Officers, about this question. I also collaborate with North Carolina State University about this issue. As I do not speak or understand Japanese I could not make any interviews. Instead I have collected data about fifteen Japanese pulp and paper companies' financial performance, production and use of wood raw material. It has not been easy and would never have worked out without a lot of help. I would have needed a couple of more months for making the statistical analysis. I guess that it is always like that.

Japanese companies will be interesting to compare with American and Swedish ones as they do not own or use own forestland while it often is the opposite in the US and Sweden. However, there has been a tendency in the US that some companies have sold their land. In Sweden we have had a discussion about this option. I will also analyze if I can explain the differences in rate of return between the Japanese companies. Given the knowledge about forest management and the wood material maybe an interesting research area for the Faculty could be the value added chain, i.e. what happens after forestry?

During my stay I have had the opportunity to travel a lot. Twice I have visited the Forestry and Forest Products Research Institute, Tsukuba. I have been in Tokyo to collect data at the Japan Paper Association and Oji Company. I have been lecturing at Hokkaido University, Gifu Academy of Forest Science and Culture and KST prefabricated houses. I have also had the opportunity to visit private forest owners and companies. Around New Year Åsa visited me and we traveled around. At the base camp I have had a bicycle, which during the weekends have taken me around in Kyoto and given me many nice memories.

Next time I promise to learn some Japanese! Thank you for the invitation and to all of you that have made this visit to such a pleasant experience! Good-bye!



2002年12月13日スウェーデンのセントルシア祭を祝い講義の後、ホット赤ワインをいただく



Exciting Experience in Kyoto by a Man Born in a Neighboring Country

Yoo, Kyung Hak

(Visiting Professor,
Department of Biosystems Engineering
Auburn University, Alabama, U.S.A.)

When I was first contacted in the spring of 2002 by Professor Torii of Comparative Agriculture Laboratory of the Faculty of Agriculture I was as much excited as others were in this program. Unfortunately I could not take the originally proposed 6-month program because of my teaching assignment in the spring of 2003. After many communications with Prof. Torii I accepted the invitation to be a guest professor for three months at Kyoto University, one of the best universities in Japan and in the world. After the acceptance I thought about how to best contribute my knowledge and expertise academically and socially for the program within 3 months. To meet the limited time frame I thoroughly prepared for seminars and lectures in agricultural engineering programs and research activities in the U.S. I expected that I will be assigned with a regular class for this program like other similar programs do.

Without having previous knowledge of the 'notorious humid summer of Kyoto' I fortunately arrived Kyoto in the early fall. When I arrived in early October the weather was not yet cool enough to change the famous Kyoto scenery and I still had to wear short shirts and turn on air conditioner. I live in Alabama, U.S., a southern State which also has a relatively humid and warm weather. I am a first generation Korean American who left home 30 years ago to study in the U.S. With my background and experiences in many worldwide travels I thought I would not have any problem to live three months in Japan. But it was not easy without knowing the local language even I understand most Chinese characters. Also I decided that it would be wasting of my valuable time if I spend too much time to learn Japanese for only 3-month living. After three weeks of trial to learn Japanese after my arrival I decided to concentrate all my time for the guest professor program even though I brought my many books and tapes and CDs of Learning Japanese.

Different from my expectation I found that my lectures and seminars were not well participated in by students. I found later that students are not required to attend such programs especially Ph.D. candidates who are not required to take courses. I think it is important for undergraduates as well as graduate students to be exposed to such English programs as the demand for English in conversation and publication is high in Japan. Of course some English lectures and seminars are well attended but most of them are not. This would be an embarrassment to the guest professors who spend tremendous time to prepare for and loss to the university who spend enormous resource for the program. The

university should consider the importance of lectures and seminars given by foreign guest professors and participation by the faculty and students. To achieve this I'd suggest the university require the host professor of each guest professor program and professors in the presented subject matters to arrange better attendance by students through tangible incentives and/or credit requirements. Here is an example. At Auburn University I often attend university sponsored music concerts. Often this activity is free to students. To maintain certain level of audience some music classes require their students to attend and sign their name. Later the attendance is counted in grading of the course. Without having sufficient student participants, the guest professor program will not successfully achieve one of its important objectives.

Thanks for the invitation and all the hospitality I received for the past three months by students and the Faculty of Agriculture of Kyoto University and the citizens of the city of Kyoto. I wish to have another opportunity in the future to visit the university and the city and to maintain a relationship and an exchange program for a long time between Kyoto University and Auburn University. Auburn University is a Land Grant University of the state of Alabama and agricultural, forestry and veterinary science programs are utmost and important academic and research programs.

Finally, I'd close this writing with a statement given by a professor of Cornell University to enlighten young people of Kyoto University.

"Life is service — The one who progresses is the one who gives his fellow men a little more and a little better service"



京都春華

An Inexpressible Impression of Kyoto

Ke-Sheng Cheng

(Visiting Professor, Department of Bioen-
vironmental Systems Engineering, Na-
tional Taiwan University, Taiwan, R.O.C.)

I have never thought of living in Japan for a few months until I made my first visit to Kyoto in March of 2002. I was attending a conference and met with Professor Toru Mitsuno and Dr. Kiyoshi Torii who kindly invited me to visit Kyoto University as a guest professor. As my first impression of Kyoto was absolutely fabulous, I did not hesitate at all to accept the invitation.

My three-month (January 1 to March 31, 2003) visit at the Kyoto University as a guest professor was always full of joy and excitement. My specialties in remote sensing and spatial modeling of natural processes are interesting to several faculty members and their graduate students. Upon discussion with Drs. Kiyoshi Torii and Yoshiaki Mori, I started a series of special seminar on spatial modeling. It was also beneficial to me

since Dr. Torii often had innovated ideas for application of spatial modeling. I can never forget the conversations and exchange of ideas that often took place in small Japanese restaurants after the seminar. Friendship and better mutual understanding naturally developed in such kind of occasions.

In addition to research activities, I also had opportunities to meet with many professors and researchers in other universities and institutes and make field trips to several project sites, accompanied with Professor Mitsuno and Dr. Torii. Through these visits I was able to observe the format of collaboration between universities and independent research institutes. I also like to point out that the unique culture that exists in each individual lab is very valuable.

There are many people to whom I want to extend my most sincere appreciation. Professor Toru Mitsuno and Dr. Kiyoshi Torii for offering me the invitation. My gratitude also goes to Dr. Yoshiaki Mori for having fruitful and enjoyable discussions with me, not only for research but also for experiences in life. I also want to express special thanks to Professor Muhammad F. Bari, from the Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology, who was also a visiting professor during the

same period and shared an office with me. I enjoyed his pleasant company and friendship. My appreciation also extends to Mrs. Katsuko Morita for her excellent and considerate arrangement from the time of my application throughout my stay in Kyoto.

If I were asked for my impression of Kyoto, I would probably have no answer. As the title of this article describes, it is an inexpressible impression of this charming and pleasing city. The charm of Kyoto not only comes from her beautiful mountains, gardens, and temples, but also the people, the streets, the weather, and more importantly, the way of living. Three months of stay is far too short to have a little taste of Kyoto. One must be immersed into the lifestyle of this beautiful city in order to appreciate her charming characteristics. I recalled Dr. Mori once said that it takes three generations for a family to be recognized as a local resident in Kyoto. I agree completely with that observation if *Kyoto* is to be considered as a special character. To me, the last three months of my life in Kyoto is like a spring breeze that makes me loose myself in the charm of her beauty.

Finally, I like to end this article with a few Chinese characters:

人文薈萃 風華絕世

外国人客員教授

平成 15 年 10 月～平成 16 年 3 月, 外国人客員教授として下記の 6 名の先生方を招聘しています。

氏 名: **Seung Woo Park** (韓国)
 招聘期間: 平成 15 年 7 月 1 日～平成 15 年 9 月 30 日
 所属・職: ソウル国立大学・農学及び生命科学部・教授
 研究題目: 流域景観計画における水田及び水環境の果たす役割について
 受入教官: 青山 威康教授 (地域環境科学専攻・施設機能工学)

氏 名: **Vilas M. Salokhe** (インド)
 招聘期間: 平成 15 年 9 月 1 日～平成 15 年 11 月 30 日
 所属・職: アジア工科大学・環境資源開発研究科・教授
 研究題目: 東南アジアにおける適正農業機械開発に関する研究
 受入教官: 笈田 昭教授 (地域環境科学専攻・農業システム工学)

氏 名: **Tibor Tóth** (ハンガリー)
 招聘期間: 平成 15 年 10 月 1 日～平成 16 年 9 月 30 日
 所属・職: ハンガリー科学アカデミー, 土壌および農芸化学研究所・上級研究官
 研究題目: 乾燥・半乾燥地における塩性土壌の生成機構の解明及びその対策
 受入教官: 小崎 隆教授 (地域環境科学専攻・土壌学)

氏 名: **Ewa Dorota Marczak** (ポーランド)
 招聘期間: 平成 15 年 10 月 1 日～平成 16 年 3 月 31 日
 所属・職: ポーランド国立工業化学研究所・助教授及び室長
 研究題目: 天然物を基盤とする創薬
 受入教官: 吉川正明教授 (食品生物科学専攻・食品生理機能学)

氏 名: **Elmar Heinzle** (オーストリア)
 招聘期間: 平成 16 年 1 月 1 日～平成 16 年 3 月 31 日
 所属・職: ザーランド大学生物工学科・教授
 研究題目: 微生物代謝活動の測定とシミュレーション

受入教官: 西岡孝明教授 (応用生命科学専攻・生物機能制御化学)

氏 名: **Hans Jürgen Hellebrand** (ドイツ)
 招聘期間: 平成 16 年 2 月 1 日～平成 16 年 4 月 30 日
 所属・職: ボルニム農業工学研究所・教授
 研究題目: 循環型社会構築のための物質循環と技術評価に関する研究
 受入教官: 梅田幹雄教授 (地域環境科学専攻・フィールドロボティクス)

特別講演会

2003 年 6 月 16 日 (月) 14:45～17:00
Dr. Hendrik Bovenhuis (オランダ)
 【魚類における選抜育種: その問題点と可能性】
Dr. Michael Boots (イギリス)
 【食うもの — 食われるものの系のモデリング】

2003 年 6 月 23 日 (月) 14:45～17:00
Dr. Robin B. Matthews (イギリス)
 【稲と地球気候変化 — 被害者それとも加害者?】
Dr. Beata Zagorska-Marek (ポーランド)
 【樹木の奏でるリズムカルな模様
 — 小さな木理から大きな木理まで】

2003 年 9 月 18 日 (木) 15:00～17:00
Dr. Seung Woo Park (韓国)
 【水田と水環境のより良い管理に向けて】
Dr. Vilas M. Salokhe (インド)
 【アジアの国々における農業機械の使用状況】

2003 年 12 月 19 日 (金) 15:00～17:00
Dr. Ewa Dorota Marczak (ポーランド)
 【多目的用途資源としてのナクネ】
Dr. Tibor Tóth (ハンガリー)
 【塩類土壌: その図化と適正管理に向けての空間的、時間的変異の解析】

農学部国際交流ニュース

新入留学生のための オリエンテーションと歓迎パーティー

平成15年度、農学研究科は11カ国から30名の新入留学生を迎えました。4月8日、オリエンテーションに引き続いて、教職員および在学留学生約120名の参加を得て、恒例の歓迎パーティーが農学部大会議室で盛大に行われました。開催に当たり、農学部国際交流推進後援会より援助ならびに御高配を賜りましたこと、ここに感謝いたします。

農学部国際交流推進後援会の会員加入について

本年は、7月に平成15年度の会員加入のお願いを御案内いたしました。本年度も学内および学外の多くの方々（9月末日現在で136名、1団体）からご賛同をいただいております。引き続き随時受け付けておりますので、よろしくごお願い申し上げます。

私費外国人留学生の大学院修士課程入試の結果

8月26日～28日にかけて、平成16年度大学院修士課程入試が実施されました。その結果、応用生物科学専攻1名（中国）、地域環境科学専攻1名（中国）の方々が私費外国人留学生として合格されました。

短期留学推進制度

平成15年度の短期留学推進制度（派遣）には応募者がありませんでした。

サッカー&バーベキュー大会

昨年度から始められたサッカー&バーベキュー大会を今年度も6月22日（日）に開催しました。世界選抜チーム対アジア選抜チームで3ゲーム行い、今年度はアジア選抜チームの勝利となりました。昨年を上回る80名以上の参加者があり、全員が大いに走り回り、汗を流してゲームを楽しみました。その後のバーベキューも



トロフィーを手にしたアジア選抜チーム



予想以上の人数で盛り上がったバーベキュー大会

盛り上がり、食材が足りなくなったほどでした。日本人学生・教官と留学生との交流が深まり有意義なサッカー&バーベキュー大会でした。

バス見学

5月22日（木）農学部のスクールバスを利用して総勢約30名で鳥羽下水処理場（京都市南区）、京セラファインセラミック館、京セラ美術館（京都市伏見区）、洛西竹林公園（京都市西京区）を訪問しました。下水処理場では下水から放流までの過程、下水汚泥の高温での焼却、溶融、石材化による有効利用の仕方などを学びました。京セラファインセラミック館ではファインセラミック技術の進歩のすばらしさを目の当たりにし、京セラ美術館ではピカソ銅版画、現代日本画、洋画などを鑑賞しました。最後に洛西竹林公園を訪れ、竹の種類や竹の生育過程を学び、竹林の美しさに感動した1日でした。五月晴れの中、客員教授の先生方3名も参加されて楽しいバス見学会になりました。



バス見学（鳥羽下水処理場にて）

見学旅行

平成15年度農学部留学生見学旅行は、下記の日程で山口県下関、秋吉台、秋芳洞、広島県宮島、広島を訪問しました。山口では、元農学部留学生室に在職されていた山口大学農学部の宇佐見先生に、秋吉台、秋芳洞を案内して頂きました。石灰岩による大規模な鍾乳洞に自然の偉大さを感じ、漆器のお箸の体験作成（漆と金箔張り）を大いに楽しみました。広島では、資料館で原爆被災の当時の状況を眺め、全員が世界平和を祈願しました。さまざまな国からの参加者総数25名一同感動の三日間でした。

7月29日（火）京都—新下関—唐戸—湯田温泉

7月30日（水）湯田温泉—山口大学—秋吉台—岩国—宮島

7月31日（木）宮島—広島—京都



見学旅行（岩国錦帯橋にて）

発行所 京都市左京区北白州道分町
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