

# News Letter

Foreign Student Service, Agriculture

## 基礎科学の振興と学術国際交流

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我が国が今後、活力ある福祉社会を建設し、国際社会に対して積極的に貢献をしていくためには、まず基礎科学を振興し、その上に、しっかりと根を張った科学技術国家となることであろう。

科学技術の推進において、大切なことは基礎科学の研究、すなわち基礎的学術研究の重要性についてである。なぜなら、飛躍的な成果をもたらす独創的、先導的な科学技術の芽生えは、幅広く行われる基礎的な学術研究の推進の中で、研究者の多彩な発想により生み出されることが多いからである。つまり基礎科学を振興すること、これこそ、今後、我が国の活力の源泉であり、また国際社会に対し貢献しうる道であると考えられる。

基礎科学の振興に当たって考慮されねばならない諸事項のうち、とりわけ重要なことは、学術国際交流の推進である。申すまでもなく、学問研究は本来、真理の探究を志向する人類の共同作業であることから、研究者間での交流は自明のことといえる。過去の人類文化の中心地における学術的な活動の歴史をみると、もちろんその国の研究者が優れており、研究支援体制も整っていなければならないが、それと共に外国からの多くの優れた研究者を招致して、協力や競学を行ったことが学術研究の大きな推進力となっている。とりわけアメリカ合衆国の今世紀後半における基礎研究のかつ目すべき進展は如実にこのことを物語るものである。このような史実からも学術研究の推進のために、いかに学術国際交流が重要であるかを理解認識することができよう。

しかし、ここで一般的に行われてきた学問の国際交流というのを考えてみると、その交流は、ある一定の真理の絶対性という信念に基づいて行われているように思われる。すなわち、これまで培われてきた学問体系に整合するものだけが交流の対象として取り上げられ、直線的に知識を累積していくことを目的とする交流である。これは、これまでの学術交流における一般的な定式であるといえるであろう。この交流の定式に対して、次のように考える。それは、学問には国境がない、真理は一つである、ということが本当であるかどうか、ということとをここで正面から取り上げるつもりはないが、しかし、真理の絶対性、あるいはそれに反対するものとしての相対性を云々する以外に我々は真理の豊かさ、深さ、創造性を<sup>ひた</sup>増す方向に目を向けて努力することが大切なことではなからうかということである。すなわち進歩とは一体何なのか、人類はどの方向に進んでいるのか、といった根本的な疑い、根源的な反省を含めて、

真理を深め、豊かにする学問の交流があるべきだと強調したのである。

我々は今日まで、西洋の学問体系を大きく継承し、発展させてきたが、その西洋の学問体系でさえも、一つの国、一つの文化の中で完成されたものではなく、<sup>よ</sup>き交流によって築き上げられてきたことは、明らかに歴史の示すところである。しかしながら、その交流は、世界全体の睿智を漏れなく集めたというのではなく、部分的、地域的、時代的に限定された枠組の中で発展してきたものであるという認識も重要なことである。いわば、真理は別にして、西洋の学問体系も一つの部分的認識としてのものであって、全体的認識に基づく学問体系ではないという見方もできるであろう。そこで当然我々は、西洋社会の中から生まれてきた学問の成果、あるいは、西洋文化の土壌で培われた学問体系を、盲目的に受け入れるのではなく、他にも妥当な見方、考え方があり得るという可能性の期待をもつこと、そのことが全人類的に見た真理を豊かにし、かつ深めていく交流だと考えるものである。この可能性の発見は、我こそ真なりという、かたくなな態度からは、決して生まれまいであろう。常に謙虚に事実を認識して、そこから学ぶ姿勢がなければならないと考える。

発展途上国との学術交流というものも、西洋的な学問体系の殻の中からは、学問的に後進の仲間を指導するのだというような交流の態度だけでは、交流する双方にとって実りの少ないものとなり、お互いに不満をかこつことにもなりかねないと思う。それぞれのよって立つ学問の枠組みの反省的な自覚に基づく、新しい可能性を追究し合う、創造的な交流を展開してほしいと願うものである。

### 学術国際交流の一コマ：見学旅行



農学部附属亜熱帯植物実験所 (記事はP 3)

## ■ Gentlemen,

It was in a bright afternoon, when I started to feel sleepy after a heavy lunch with the customers, and after so many years I was graduated from Kyoto University, and my memory of NOGAKUBU was fading away, because there was no communication at all with the almmater, a very nice light green envelope was laying lazily on my working desk, together with file of my working papers from the Business Plan, Business Strategy, Man Power Planning etc., and the envelope attracted my attention because of the bright green colour.

My heart was moved after I noticed the sender, and for the moment the fading away memories, weakly coming back to my mind, the moments when I wore the black jacket uniform, when I played trumpet in the music-club, when I was busy doing my tractor-rotary relation experiment and research, and many other moments for 6 years I spent at Kyoto University. The faces, the names, and the voices of the Professors, fellow-students were marching swiftly in my minds, but very-very weakly.

Unconsciously, a strong feeling was developing within my mind, a feeling that I want to again visit Kyoto University, and to meet friends and Professors (if they were still there), to thanks them of their kindness of having taught and trained me to become a useful human being today.

Kyoto University, Nogakubu, thank you very much. I love you.

Yours sincerely,  
**Suwito Laksono**, Indonesia

## ■ Dear Sir,

Thank you very much for your kind letter of September 4, 1988 and NEWSLETTER, Vol. 2. Kindly find enclosed herewith the particulars you require for further communications in the prescribed form.

"It is more than 24 years since I left Kyoto University after receiving the doctorate degree in agricultural entomology awarded by the then president of Kyoto University, Prof. Dr. A. Okuda on 29th June, 1964 in a univeristy ceremony in which 57 students received the highest academic award. It was the first time in the history of Kyoto University that foreign students other than Chinese and Koreans were awarded doctorate degree. This degree awarding ceremony was highlighted through the publication in English and Japanese daily newspapers of Kyoto, Osaka and Tokyo on 29th and 30th June, 1964 including Asahi television."

It was really a great occasion for me to express my heartfelt gratitude and thanks to Prof. Dr. A. Okuda, Prof. S. Uchida, Prof. Nishiyama, Prof. Akai, Prof. Yukawa, Mr. Urakami (The then Student Adviser) and many other persons who rendered their guidance and assistance in securing financial assistance from Rotary Scholarship and financial help from Japanese Chemical Society after the expiry of MONBUSHO scholarship in the second year of my course and refusal by the Govt. of Pakistan to allow foreign exchange permit to remit foreign exchange through Banks of Pakistan for the second and third year of my doctorate course. For such

an act of generosity and sympathy, I owe very much to those people who kindly rendered their help in time of my financial difficulty so as to help me to complete the doctorate degree. Such an unforgettable memory of Kyoto University always keeps me thinking in direct contact with the scholars of Japanese universities especially Kyoto University. But I have no resource to visit Japan frequently to exchange views on academic issues of mutual interests. Now, I hope, the path is opened by the Kyoto University Foreign Student Advisor's Office and some exchange of scholars may be possible in near future.....

I hope, from now onward, I shall remain in contact with the academic activities of Kyoto University through the service of the foreign student advisor of Kyoto Univeristy.....

Hope, many of the staffs of your faculty are new and most of the staffs of my days are retired by now like Mr. Urakami. Please extend my best wishes and thanks to all of them.

Sincerely yours,  
**Prof. Dr. Bhuivan N. Islam**, Bangladesh

## ■ Dear Sir,

Thank you very much for your sending me the recent news letter. I did receive your previous one. I am sending my current position in a hope that in future you will kindly inform me the activities of the Faculty of Agriculture. It would be helpful for me if it is possible for your office to send me journals, books, reprints related to my present work. As for example, Agric. Biol. Chem., Biochem. J., Plant and Cell Physiology, J. Nutr. Vitamin. etc., published in Japan. And books related to biochemistry and biotechnology will be useful. I am working as an Assistant Professor, and Head, Pharmacy Section, Jahangirnagar University. I will be very happy to stay close contact with your office.

Thank you very much for your kind cooperation.

Sincerely yours,  
**Dr. Zahid Mozaffar**, Bangladesh

## ■ Dear colleagues,

For me is great pleasure to have connection with KYODAI. From 1975, when I've been in Kyoto for 6 months, I have many friends in Japan. First one, of course, is Prof. Koichiro Tsunewaki, who was and is my professor. Between us many connections exist and during the time we finished a lot of work on our scientific problems. Also, according our agreement, many Japanese students and researchers visited Bulgaria, including Prof. H. Kihara and Dr. Tsunewaki. Our common work is quite successful for both. We discover the main relationships in Triticinae, new basis for hybrid wheat; now we increase this work with breeding of wheat, biotechnological methods, etc.. I hope these traditions will be saved and improved in future. I feel Japan and Japanese very near to my heart and this is enough reason, isn't it?

Yours,  
イワン パナヨトフ (**Ivan Panayotov**), Bulgaria

### 留学生のための講義の開講

外国人留学生を対象とした三つの正規の講義(修士課程, 各2単位)を来年度より開講します。日本農業総論は, 各専攻から1名の先生に1回(90分)の講義をお願いし, わが国における農業と農学の課題とその広がりを理解させようとするものです。

**日本農業総論** 日本農学の各分野にまたがる連続講義により日本農学の課題, 特質とその学際性とを理解させる。

**日本農学特論** 日本農学における自然環境・技術にかかわる課題をとりあげ解説する。

**日本農業構造論** 日本農業の歴史的展開とその特質及び国際化の中での日本農業の位置について概説する。

### 京都大学国際交流センター発足

かねてより強く要望されていた全学的な国際交流センターが学内措置により12月1日附で発足しました。センター設立の趣旨は「京都大学における学術国際交流の推進を図るため, 教育・研究並びにその他必要な業務」を行うことにあります。

場所は時計台の西側にある旧石油化学教室建物の一階に置かれ, 当日の開所式では西島総長揮毫による「国際交流センター」の木製看板が掲げられ発足が祝われました。

なお学生課留学生掛(FSS)はセンター内に移転しました。

### 見学旅行

学生部主催による見学旅行を農学部留学生室が事務室の協力を得て10月28~30日の間に企画・実施しました。外国人留学生・研修員20名, 事務官(松山, 中西), 留学生室教官(河合)が農学部の施設, 伊勢等を見学し, また参加者相互の交流を深めました。(写真はP1に)

### 農学部国際交流推進後援会の発足

お問い合わせは留学生室へどうぞ。

## 留学生の眼(3)

### “Culture Shock” In Kyoyo Gakubu

Goh Tor Kheng  
(Dept. of Agricultural Chemistry)  
Malaysia

It has been almost one and a half years since I first smelled the air of Japan. My country is far behind this developed great economy power, and therefore, wherever I open my eyes and look around me, nearly everything right here in Japan is new to me and different from my home country. As I had learnt more or less about Japan's recent development and achievements, both in economy and scientific field, before I came to Japan, I did not experience “culture shock” until I was lucky enough to get a place for myself in Kyoto University.

Japanese strove hard after World War II. Their

efforts, together with their team-work spirit and patriotism, had led Japan to become one of the greatest economy powers that any charges in Japan's economic policy will bring effect to the economy of this planet. As a nation blessed with prosperous economy, of course, Japan is expected to be an advanced society. Bullet train which can run up to 220 km an hour is fantastic. Sky-scrappers in Shinjuku are marvellous. These, and many others, do not shock me, as Japan, being a great economy power, deserves to have these achievements. In fact, I am sure many others, will be “shocked” if there are no bullet train, sky-scrappers and so on in Japan.

However, where I started a little observation in Kyoto University, I could not help experiencing “cultures shock”. I was told before but I could not believe until I had seen with my own eyes. A large number of students in College of Liberal Arts and Sciences skip lessons, as many as they can. They do not attend class, unless they have no choice, that is when attendance is taken. As they are “forced” by the registration of attendance, and not by their own interest of learning, some of them go to class just to show their faces and reply when their names are called out. At first, I thought this happens in Kyoto University only but later I found out that my friends from other universities too, notice the same thing happens in their respective universities. What worst is some of us is beginning to be influenced by such attitude. It is regrettable that such a developed and advanced nation like Japan still has this negative attitude existing in her tertiary education institutes.

Some opinions say that sometimes one learns more and better by oneself rather than in the class. And some say that subjects taught in College of Liberal Arts and Sciences are not much related to one's major, and one might as well make use of one's time doing what one likes. It is said that some brilliant students, during their first two years in university, have already started to study some knowledge about their majors by themselves, and to them, College of Liberal Arts and Sciences is just a procedure for them to score enough credits in order to proceed to the third and fourth year. It is difficult to conclude whether these opinions are right or wrong but what funny is why the Monbusho still taking no action. Why no steps are taken so that the two years of College of Liberal Arts and Sciences are fully made use by the students?

No matter what field one is going to indulge in, one should try one's best to be a all-round person. Besides knowledge of one's major, one should allow one's knowledge to cover other fields too. Perhaps this is the main object of College of Liberal Arts and Sciences. But, how many students really benefit by this “Liberal Arts and Sciences” education? Undoubtedly, academical level of Japan's universities is far higher than my country's. What shock me is why the first two years of the undergraduate study in Japan seem to be the period for most students to play truant.

October, 1988

## Design for Academic Gown, Hood and Mortar Board

Hiroyuki Nishimura  
(International Committee Member)  
(for Academic Affairs)

Our faculty and alumni are looking for an appropriate design and color for gowns, hoods and mortar board. We have an increasing number of foreigners who get a doctoral or master's degree in Kyoto University and some of them, particularly from developing countries, have requested Kyoto University to establish its own academic dress. At the moment we have nothing of this kind and our graduates find it awkward to attend formal activities in their own (or other) universities where their colleagues are wearing the dress that shows their degrees taken in Europe, the USA and elsewhere.

We would like to suggest our ideas for a design based on the following facts:

1. "Dark blue" has traditionally been used as the symbol for Kyoto University in intercollegiate sports matches.
2. "Green" is the color traditionally associated with the Faculty of Agriculture and has been used in intercollegiate activities. It is hoped that these colors (shown in the first page of this newsletter) could be accepted to represent the University and Faculty, with dark blue as the base color and, for example, 3 green stripes on the sleeves of the

### 学位の表章 —農学専攻で思案中—

農学部国際交流担当 西村 博行

学位授与式で使うガウン自体とその袖やフードには、学士、修士、博士などの学位の種類と、研究の領域を示す色とかデザインが大学によって慣行的に決まっています。

留学生の人達からの希望に答えるべくこれらの色とデザインを考案していることを「京都大学通信」No.8 (1988年7月)に書きました。国によっては公的な行事に参加する際、学位の表章を示すガウンやフードを着用する習慣になっているところがあるようです。このような衣装をまとう慣行が無い本学で学んだ人達にとって母国の大学で公的な行事に出席しにくいことが事の発端です。

わが国とは国情の異なった社会の中において、ヨーロッパ、アメリカなどで学位を得た人達と競い、しかも、わが国で学んだ人々が少しでも活躍の場を広げられるようにと願い、表章についてあれやこれやと考えてみています。

農学部では、かねてからスポーツ対抗試合の時に使っている京都大学のシンボル・カラーがダーク・ブルーであることを生かし、学部の色をグリーンに決めておいて、ガウンやフードの有用性があるところでは既成品にこれらの色彩や表章を活用し、京都大学農学部としてのガウンとフードを製作してもらい、そして袖章としては、通常使われている博士号に三筋の山形記章をとりつけてもらう、などを考えています。

経済的に可能なら、京の地で学んだ記念のアクセサリーをあしらう服装はどうだろう。わが国の伝統的な品——例えば西陣織の組紐を使ったネクタイやペンダントなどはどうか、などと思案したり(写真を参照して下さい)。

gown for the doctoral degree. At present we could not suggest any other suitable colors and there is a consensus for these.

If these ideas are acceptable please would you go ahead and order a suitable design of Master's or Doctor's gown, hood and mortar board for yourself in your country. You can not expect a formal announcement from the University because this kind of costume is not a university matter but a custom. However, if we make a start it will become a tradition for the next generation.

In addition we are looking for a souvenir for the degree receivers that will be particular to Kyoto. One of the famous products of Kyoto is a colored braid or plaited cord knotted as "Nishijin-ori".

What do you think of the idea of having a necktie for gentlemen and a pendant for ladies as shown in the picture? Please give your comments and suggestions.

Necktie (left) and Pendant (right two) knotted as "Nishijin braid" designed by Mrs. Shoen HASHIDA, Yamashina, Kyoto.



西陣織の組紐を利用したネクタイとペンダント

先の提案に対して、大学の教官や職員の方々だけでなく、学生や学外の方々から早速意見を頂きました。海外からも、作りたいので、デザインなどを知らせてほしいという依頼もありました。

皆さん方の御感想を聞かせて下さい。

#### 追記

組紐を使った作品の写真は山科区竹鼻にお住まいの橋田正園(花結び正園会)会長が御提供下さいました。記して感謝の意を表したいと思います。

興味のある方は、御著作を御覧下さい。「やさしい飾り結び」日本放送出版協会 昭和61年(第8刷)。

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