

# News Letter

Foreign Student Service, Agriculture

## 京都大学国際交流会館について

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京都大学には国際交流会館があって、海外からの留学生や研究者に宿舎を提供するとともに、各国の人との相互の交流の場として役立ててきたことは皆さんすでによく知っているとおります。修学院に本館、宇治に分館があります。しかし、京都大学への留学生や外国人研究者の数は増えるばかりで、これらを宿舎として利用できる方々は、残念ながらごく少数の人に過ぎないのが現状です。努力を重ねて、希望者がいつでも入居して利用できる余裕をもつのが将来の大きな夢です。とはいえ、いつになればこの夢が実現するのでしょうか。

さて、夢は夢として、ここでは国際交流会館の現状の一部を紹介して、皆さんに理解を深めていただく一助としましょう。入居希望者が多いので、最近に日本へやって来た人、あるいは、やって来る人を優先して、その中から公正な“くじ引き”で入居者を決定しています。この会館は安い費用で宿舎を提供するだけが目的ではありません。あく

までも国際交流会館ですから、たくさんの国の人々がこの会館の場を利用して相互に交流し、国際的な視野を広げて行くことも重要な目的の一つです。したがって、ある国の方々が全体の入居者の10%をこえないことが原則となっています。しかし、中国や韓国からの留学生の増加や東西ドイツの統一など、この原則も見直さねばならない情勢の推移があります。

また一方、できるだけ多くの人々に利用してもらうことを主眼にして、入居利用期間は1年をこえないという約束があります。4月と9月に新しく入居する人が多いので、半年ごとに全体の約半数の人が入れ替る結果となります。わずか半年で、やっと親しくなり始めた頃に、入れ替るといのも今後よく考えなければならぬところです。

幸い農学部では、学部国際交流委員の活躍がさかんであり、今後も京都大学国際交流会館の発展にますます御協力いただくものと期待しています。

## FARMLAND USE IN DEVELOPED COUNTRIES: REFLECTIONS OF A VISITING PROFESSOR



Nelson L. Bills  
Department of Agricultural  
(Economics, Cornell University)  
USA

I recently returned to the United States from a five-week study leave at Kyoto University. My visit to Kyoto is part of an ongoing cooperative arrangement between the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences at Cornell and the Faculty of Agriculture at Kyoto. The impetus for this cooperative effort comes from a program of research instituted by Professor Hiroyuki Nishimura. Professor Nishimura has established an international research program which focuses upon policies for managing agricultural land in suburbanizing areas. Evaluations of such programs and policies are underway in several developed nations, including the United States.

The purpose of my visit to Kyoto University was to gain a working knowledge of Japanese agriculture, ex-

amine policies which influence farmland use and its conversion to urban uses, and explore the prospects for collaborative research on such topics in the future. I am keenly interested in these themes because much of my research and extension program at Cornell is focused on rural land use and land use policies in the densely settled Northeastern United States. This opportunity for me to study in Japan came through a grant provided by the Japanese Society for the Promotion of Science.

In the months ahead, I must sort out what I have learned in Japan and take the steps needed to build this experience into my research and extension program. My preliminary ideas about the feasibility of future research, based on inter-country comparisons of land policy issues, must also be refined.

Regardless of the eventual shape of our cooperative research, there can be no doubt about the value of these scholarly exchanges between Kyoto and Cornell Universities. These opportunities very clearly multiply the possibilities for more incisive and comprehensive educational programs at both institutions. The experience I gained in Japan was diverse. My hosts arranged for me to make site visits to farming communities; I interviewed local officials and spoke with farm operators to obtain their views on land use matters. My appreciation for Japanese public issues was also sharpened by lectures, seminars,

and less-formal contacts with members of the academic community in Japan.

This five-week stint in Japan was my first opportunity to view a very different society at very close range. After the initial anxieties that come with unfamiliar surroundings wore off, I began to focus more clearly on some of the forces which seem to heavily condition land use in developed countries. Many observers have noted that land is a template where most, if not all, of a society's institutional features are eventually recorded. It is these institutional features and their interplay with decisions owners make on the use of their land that present the most fertile ground for international research on rural land use policy. Contrasts and similarities between Japan and the United States, of course, are particularly striking and deserve further research scrutiny.

Consideration of these topics is especially timely in view of current deliberations over international trade arrangements. Incentives to maintain farmland in its present use in Japan and in the United States are closely tied to public programs which control commodity supplies and

maintain producer incomes. Any successful efforts to negotiate bilateral reductions in farm subsidies could materially affect producer incomes and land values in Japan and the U.S. Similarly, land use decisions are closely tied to national tax policy. Liberalized tax measures for owners of farmland are typically capitalized into higher land values. Conversely, efforts to legislate larger tax burdens for owners of land assets can help trigger new conversions of farmland to higher, developed land uses. I hope that my visit to Japan helps set the stage for additional cooperative research on topics of this sort. Any lessons learned from the Japanese experience could prove to be especially valuable in the Northeastern United States. This region is densely populated by American standards, and commercial farming is substantially influenced by proximity to large core cities and the peripheral urban developments which have grown up around them in recent decades. We in the United States have much to learn from the Japanese experience with agricultural land management in urbanizing communities.

## 留学生室ニュース

### 日本農業総論

#### Outline of Agricultural Science in Japan

平成元年度より農学研究科全専攻の留学生を対象として(修士課程2単位取得が可能)開始された日本農業総論の平成2年度の講義は以下のように行われました。

日時	講師	専攻	テーマ
5月17日	佐道 健	林工	材料としての木材 (Wood, the most popular material)
24日	杉本 悦郎	食工	栄養と生体制御 (Animal Nutrition and Biochemical Regulation)
31日	山田 康之	農化	植物細胞と分子生物学 (Plant Cell and Molecular Biology)
6月7日	並河 清	農工	農業機械の自動化 (Automation of Farm Machinery)
14日	渡辺 弘之	熱農	土壌動物の土壌耕耘の役割 (Roles of Soil Animals in Ploughing the Soil)
21日	佐藤 英明	畜産	生殖細胞の生物学 (Biology of Germ Cells)
28日	矢澤 進	農学	野菜の変異の多様性と野菜生産 (Diversity of Genetical Variation for Progressing Vegetable Production)
7月5日	常脇恒一郎	農生	パンコムギの起原と進化 (Origin and Evolution of Bread Wheat)
9月13日	加賀爪 優	農経	牛肉自由化とガット・ウルグアイ・ラウンド (Beef Import Liberalization and GATT Uruguay Round)
20日	内田 有恆	水産	海洋におけるイオウ循環とそれに関与する微生物 (Contribution of Microorganisms to the Sulfur Cycle in the Ocean)
27日	小橋 澄治	林学	日本の緑化技術と砂漠緑化への寄与 (Revegetation Technique of Japan and Contribution to Revegetation on Desert)

### DTA English Seminar

1990年度の DTA English Seminar は以下のテーマで7回開かれました。

Desingu Setty (United Nations Research Fellow at UNCRD, Nagoya): Rural Development in India (4月27日) ▼Haruo Nagamine (Economic Research Center, Nagoya Univ.): Regional

Development of the Third World (6月29日) ▼Julian Morison (Dept. of Agricultural Economics and Business Management, Univ. of New England, Australia): Japanese Investment in the Australian Beef Industries (9月28日) ▼Nelson L. Bills (Cornell Univ., U.S.A.): Trends in Farmland Use in the United States—Implications for Environmental Policy (11月14日) ▼Muhammad Salim (Doctor's Course, Division of Tropical Agriculture, Kyoto Univ.): Development of *Boro* Rice Cultivation in the Low-lying Areas of Bangladesh—Case Studies in *Haor* and *Bil* Areas (12月21日) ▼Isaac K. Inoti (Doctor's Course, Division of Agricultural Engineering, Kyoto Univ.): Electronically Controlled Precision Planting System (91年2月22日) ▼Yoon Kyung-Sup (Doctor's Course, Division of Agricultural Engineering, Kyoto Univ.): Tidal Land Reclamation and Freshening Reservoirs in Korea (3月27日)

### 見学旅行

農学部留学生室が学生部の援助と農学部事務室の協力を得て企画・実施する見学旅行も本年度で3度目となります。今回は総勢11名がまず1月24日に愛知県犬山の明治村を訪問した後、京都大学霊長類研究所を見学しました。研究所に宿泊した翌日には長野県岡谷の蚕糸博物館および信州大学の附属諏訪臨湖実験所を見学し、最終日の26日には松本城を中心とした市内観光を行いました。竹中修先生をはじめ講義、案内・説明をして頂いた霊長類研究所の先生方およびお世話頂いた生駒時秀庶務掛長、また臨湖実験所の沖野外輝夫先生にお礼申し上げます。今回は当室の都合により年度末にあたってしまい事務室から参加して頂けませんでした。来年度は例年のように7月頃実施したいと思います。

### ア・ラ・カ・ル・ト

平成2年度より始まった京都大学農学部私費外国人留学生特別選考試験は3年度は2月28日に実施されました。2名が応募しましたが、合格者はありませんでした。

### ウィスコンシン大学派遣留学生の選考について

農学部は1973年に米国ウィスコンシン大学マディソン農学・生命科学部と部局間の学術交流協定を結びました。この協定に沿い、爾来1990年までに文部省学生国際交流派遣制度を利用して本学部生・院生36名が留学しています。現在までの教室(専攻)別派遣者数は農学(5)、林学(1)、農化(2)、農生(6)、農工(6)、農経(6)、水産(1)、林工(3)、食工(1)、畜産(4)、熱農(1)です。なお農学部からの派遣留学生候補者の選考にあたっては TOEFL500点以上の成績の者が原則となっています。

## The Japanese and Sake



Peter Kuchar

(Lab. of Landscape Architecture)  
Australia

It is often said that the Japanese diet is based on rice. So it would seem natural that the staple drink (until relatively recently) should also be rice based. Considering this, the commonly heard expression "Japan is a rice society" takes on a double-edged meaning. It suggests not only the serious, life-sustaining role that rice plays as a staple food but also the "fun" side of rice in its sake role.

It doesn't take long for one to realise how much the average Japanese likes his/her sake. Sake is an intricate component not only of Japanese cuisine but also has strong ties with the seasons and festivals.

On the food side, it is soon apparent that sake ideally complements many kinds of Japanese foods. I vividly recall the first time I went to Kurama for the Fire Festival in October, many years ago. In the mountains it was incredibly cold, and to warm our bodies, my companion and I ordered oden from one of the numerous stalls. We also ordered hot sake. Not only was the hot sake the ideal complement to the oden but it was also the most suitable drink for the festival. I suspect that many of the half-naked festival participants also used sake to warm their bodies.

In a recent episode of OISHINBO (a TV manga devoted to Japanese food), Yamaoka-san, the main character, suggests that one variety of sake suited raw oysters better than did an expensive French wine. The french-trained Japanese chef is at first indignant, but eventually agrees with Yamaoka. Being a vegetarian, it's difficult for me to confirm the above, however, I've personally enjoyed sake with dishes such as yudofu and nabe, and feel that nothing surpasses this combination.

I wonder what Japanese festive occasion would be considered to be properly celebrated if sake were not present. Weddings need it, shrines are surrounded with it and people carrying local portable shrines are almost drowned in it.

However, some of my most pleasant sake-related memories are those where sake is combined with nature. Is there any more enduring image of the Japanese at play than the one where they are sitting under cherry trees drinking sake? But sake is not just physical pleasure, it is also poetic pleasure. Recall scenes of court poets sitting beside slow moving streams composing haiku with the aid of sake. Or how about drinking sake on the night of the full moon with the moon actually reflected in one's cup of sake. Delightful. But for me the ultimate image is that of someone drinking hot sake in an out-door onsen while snow is falling gently. Paradise.

But sake also has a more practical function. As in many other societies, it is used as a means of increasing sociability and releasing tension and stress. I'm sure that many of you, when you have been out drinking with your teachers and fellow students, have noticed how the teacher/student barrier melts once the sake starts to flow. This new stage in personal relations gives us all the opportunity to understand the so-called "inscrutable" Japanese on a very personal basis. Sake, I think, gives the Japanese the confidence to reveal their inner nature to foreigners.

As a footnote to this article, I would like to encourage some speculation by suggesting (with tongue in cheek) that perhaps there exists in Japan a "Way of Sake" which

has possibly had a significant effect on the other "ways". For example, there is an almost all-pervading asymmetrical bent in the Japanese character. Possibly, during the "enlightened" state induced by sake, some artists were able to perceive the "true" shape of their future creations. Take for example the slightly rough, assymmetric pottery so popular these days. Could this be the result of "sake-enlightenment"? And how about the staggered path in almost every garden. Does this not suggest the way in which someone in the "sake-enlightened" state might walk. Is it too far-fetched to suggest that priests in their search to find something to ward-off the sleepiness induced by sake discovered tea, which in turn became one of the important "ways". There are many other examples of the influence of the "way of sake", but I shall leave these for our curious readers to discover on their own.

## 我らが聯誼会

妻 小波

(農学原論講座, 中国)

農学部にいる中国人留学生の親睦会のようなものがあれば、それについて何か書くよう留学生室から依頼を受けた。酒飲みの会やカラオケ愛好会など何でもよいとの仰せだったが、あいにくそれらしい会は何一つ思い当たらなかった。何を書いたものやら途方に暮れていたところ、誰からか「聯誼会はどうか」と示唆された。なるほど確かに「聯誼会」というものがある。そこで今回はこの聯誼会(レンギカイ)について皆さまにご紹介することになります。

聯誼会は、農学部だけではなく、いま京都に留学している中国人留学生全体を対象とした親睦団体です。

中国大陸からの留学生が、戦後初めて京都にきたのは1980年です。日本と中国が国交関係を正常化してまだ間もない頃でした。留学生の数もごくわずかで、そのほとんどが京都大学に集中していました。「聯誼会」ができたのは、それから2年後の1982年です。その3年の間、京都に来る中国人留学生の数は年ごとに増加し、しかも各大学に散在するようになりました。そのため中国大使館や日本政府の中国人留学生に対するケアが行き届かなくなってきました。そこで、自分たちの連絡組織を作り、new-comer に対する生活・勉強上の助言を自分たちで行なう必要が出てきたのです。故に会の目的は、留学生自身の生活を保障し、会員相互の親睦を図り、あわせて日本各界の市民との友好交流を深めていくことにあるとなっています。「聯誼会」という名も、このような目的を汲んでつけられたものらしいのです。

聯誼会のなかには、連絡、生活、文芸、体育、編集、財政・会計などのセクションが設けられ、各セクションにはそれぞれ幹事が1名ずつ配置されています。また、組織全体として会長1人を年に1回選任します。

各セクションの活動ですが、例えば生活セクションは、春節(旧正月)、仲秋節(旧暦8月15日)、国慶節(建国記念日)などの祝日にパーティーを催します。また、文芸セクションは中国映画鑑賞をしたり、コーラスなどのサークル活動を行ったりします。体育セクションはボーリング、卓球、バレーボール、バスケットボール等々のスポーツ大会を開催します。編集セクションは『嵐山』という会員誌を編集・発行します。このような活動を通して、中国人留学生間の交流を深めたり、留学生と日本の方々との交流を図ったりしています。

また、聯誼会は以上のようなセクション構成のほか、大学や学部を単位とした11の「片」(あるいは「組」とも言う)を作っています。各組(片)では、セクションとはまた別に1人の幹事を選任します。我々は普通この幹事のことを「組長(クミチョウ)」と日本式の読みで呼びます。

わが農学部は理学部とあわせて一つの組を為しています。農・理学部の「組員」の数は定かではありませんが、約40数名いると言われています。「定かではない」というのは、一応自由加入・自由脱退の原則を採っているからで

す。しかしそれは言っても、加入等の手続きは特にありませんし、会の活動もほとんどが全員加入を前提として展開されています。特に、多くの日本の友人や友好組織は、この「全員加入」を前提とし、联谊会を中心に「国際交流」を展開しています。

以上のような活動とは別に、各「組」レベルでも、またさまざまな活動が展開されています。これまでの活動の内容としては、例えば、ピクニック、コンパ、花博見学、キャンプなどがあり、かなり多彩です。我が農・理学部組も、

昨年の夏に加茂川で納涼会を開きました。このような活動を通じて、非常に楽しい(?)日本での留学生活に、ほんのわずかでも楽しみを加えて行こうという訳です。

と、ここまで書き進んだところで、立派に書き過ぎではないかとの批判が脇から来ました。なにせ、農・理学部組では去年の夏、川辺でスイカを食べて以来何も活動していないのですから、ほんとうのところ、書くことはあまりないのです…。(完)

## Join a trip, enjoy ones time, learn about nature



Md. Abdul Karim

(Lab. of Tropical Agriculture)  
Bangladesh)

I think that everyone enjoys travelling. For me, I take every chance to participate in University trips. So, when I heard that I was able to join this trip organized by Foreign Student Advisors' Office I was very glad.

Our first stop was at Meiji Mura, a magnificent collection of Meiji period buildings. Unfortunately, we were rather short of time and so had to rush this part of our trip a little.

Our next stop was the Primate Research Institute of Kyoto University situated in Inuyama. We arrived at 2 pm and received a cordial welcome from the teachers who would later give us lectures. My knowledge about the kind of research conducted at this kind of institute is very limited. The kindness of the teachers extended to giving their talks in English. This was most fortunate as my Japanese is very poor. Speakers from different laboratories explained their research activities and showed some beautiful slides. I was really impressed with one video which showed the mathematical skills of the chimpanzees. The video showed that they could easily identify single digit numbers and simple geometric figures. I suppose that these kinds of primates may in the future be able to contribute to the welfare of human beings in some way. One scientist showed us some of the chimps he was working with. He called them by their given names and they responded well to him. I took some photos of the chimps and monkeys. Some of the monkeys actually posed (or at least seemed to) for the photos and showed their backsides just to make fun. We enjoyed every moment at the Primate Research Institute. That evening we joined the teachers for a meal and an informal party.

The next morning we left for Kami Suwa to visit the Suwa Hydrobiological Station affiliated to Shinshu University. One scientist from the station explained the research activities of the station to us.

We stayed in a Japanese-style inn near Lake Suwa that night. My Australian friend Mr. P. K. is a clever person. He knows our tour leader very well. He suggested that we take a bath before dinner because it was very likely that K sensei would invite all the tour members to his room for a few drinks after dinner. So, both of us took a bath before dinner. After dinner we were resting and chatting in the dining room. Suddenly, Mr. H. K., a Japanese student, started to play his harmonica. His

performance was enjoyable. Around the dinner table, most of us tried to sing a song or entertain the other members in some way.

After some time we were asked to leave the dining room as it was closing time. As some of us had suspected K sensei invited us to his room. First Mr. P. K. and I went to his room. The others came in later in dribs and drabs. K sensei had already prepared some drinks and snacks. After some time, K sensei and Mr. P. K. asked me to sing a Bangladeshi song. It was a difficult request to grant as I don't know even one song well. But I could not refuse. I had to sing. Fortunately the other members didn't know Bangladeshi songs (and although K sensei can speak Bengali well, I didn't think he knew any songs either) so I sang only 2 or 3 lines of one song but repeated them over and over. Mr. H. K. tried to teach us a popular Japanese song, "Usagi oishi kano yama...", but we could not follow him. Finally, he wrote the words and gave us all copies. Then we could sing it all together. The Thai dance performed by two Thai ladies to Mr. R's singing is unforgettable.

Of course I could never forget the journey from "Tokyo to Nagoya" by Meiji period train which took only 5 or 6 minutes in Meiji Mura, or the collection of clocks from around the world in the Japan Folklore Museum at Matsumoto, or the excellent taste of the "kake soba" at Matsumoto station.

During this 3 day trip we all became very close. When we said our farewells at Kyoto station I felt some pain in my heart. I believe all of us shared the same feeling.



Study tour : at the Primate Research Institute

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