

松前国際友好財団創立 35 周年記念シンポジウム講演録

**Proceedings of
the Matsumae International
Foundation
35th Anniversary Symposium**



**The Matsumae
International Foundation**
公益財団法人 松前国際友好財団

Date: January 25th, 2015

Place: The Tokai University Club, Tokyo, JAPAN

Organizer: The Matsumae International Foundation

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About the Matsumae International Foundation

Dr. Hirohisa Uchida,
 Chair of Matsumae International Foundation
 Professor,
 Tokai University



Thank you very much for your kind attendance.
 (Slide 2)

Today, I would like to look back, the thinking philosophy of Dr. Shigeyoshi Matsumae, the founder of the foundation, and why the foundation was established. And I would also like to describe the current activities of Matsumae International Foundation (MIF).

(Slide 3)

From the left, you see the former chairman of MIF, the founder, Dr. Shigeyoshi Matsumae; the second chairman Dr. Tatsuro Matsumae; and Dr. Norio Matsumae, the third chairman, who is in this room today. And I have the honor of serving as the chairman, as the fourth chairman.

(Slide 4)

Communication cable cross-section picture is shown on the slide. What this cable is, as follows: you call via telephone, and you say “hello,” and the response of “hello” is given back immediately. Such communication technology was established when this cable was invented. Before the introduction of this cable, there was a time lag between this telephone conversation. After someone said “hello”, before a response of “hello” came back, there was a time lag, and the response was very weak. But this has become a standard technology, and this was invented by Dr. Matsumae. The invention was awarded a scholarship by the Scholastic Society, and with that scholarship he opened a small private school called Bosei. This is the predecessor of Tokai University. Tokai University, in that sense, was founded thanks to Dr. Matsumae's inventions and patent.

CONTENT

- Philosophy of Dr. Shigeyoshi Matsumae, Founder of **MIF**
- Why did Dr. Shigeyoshi Matsumae establish **MIF**?
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Matsumae International Foundation

MIF Chairmen 79-09


		
Dr. Shigeyoshi Matsumae The 1 st Chairman 79-91 松前 重義 博士	Dr. Tatsuro Matsumae The 2 nd Chairman 91-97 松前 達郎 博士	Dr. Norio Matsumae The 3 rd Chairman 79-09 松前 紀男 博士

Matsumae International Foundation

Pursuit of Peace and Humanity



1935



1901 - 1990

Dr. Shigeyoshi Matsumae

Dr. Shigeyoshi Matsumae invented a new long distance telecommunication cable that was adopted worldwide later. Using a reward for his invention and patent, he opened a small private school “BOSEI” in 1937. That was the birth of Tokai University. Tokai University was founded by his invention and patent.




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(Slide 5)

Dr. Shigeyoshi Matsumae was strongly influenced Dr. Grundtvig from Denmark, whose photograph is on this slide. Denmark was a bigger country, but after wars it became smaller in size. But it was able to reconstruct thanks to the spirit of education of people, and that is what Dr. Matsumae came to be convinced about. To give education is important, and that is what Dr. Matsumae was impressed about. And Dr. Matsumae grasped this thinking, and in order to build a new nation, there has to be a fostering of people through education. And that is his belief, and that is why he decided to open a private school, which was the predecessor of Tokai University.

Dr. Matsumae's Educational Philosophy in Pursuit of Peace and Humanity

- His life was heavily influenced by Christianity, and by the great efforts of Dr. N. F. Grundvi, who contributed greatly to the reconstruction of Denmark through people's education at "Folkhøjskole (=Folk's High School)".
- Dr. Matsumae believed that fostering people by education is fundamental in the building of a new nation. (1934)
- Based upon his beliefs, he decided to contribute to the creation of peace by fostering human resources through education, and international personnel exchange => **Tokai University (1942)**

(Slide 6)



This is the school flag of Tokai University. The white cross is also symbolic of Christianity, criss-cross, and love and justice, the vertical and horizontal axis represent a cross. And the origin of Tokai University is harmony between science and technology and humanity. The aim is to establish harmony between science and technology and humanity.



Tokai University is a private university. There are about 30,000 students in the university. We also have two-year college, and many senior high schools, and middle schools, and primary schools and kindergarten. And there is also university hospital and research centers.

Tokai University Educational System (TES)
Private Educational Organization



- Tokai University with **30,000** students
- **4 Junior Colleges incl. Hawaii TIC**
- **14 Senior High Schools**
- **7 Junior High Schools**
- **1 Elementary School**
- **4 Kindergartens**
- **4 University Hospitals**
- **Research Institutes and Centers in and outside Japan: Wien, Honolulu Copenhagen etc**

(Slide 7-8)

Now, I would like to describe why Dr. Shigeyoshi Matsumae came to establish the Matsumae International Foundation. In 1941, as you know, Pearl Harbor was attacked by Japan, which started Pacific War, part of the Second World War. But even before that, Dr. Matsumae was Superintendent of the Ministry of Post and Telecommunications. So he was a public servant, and he opposed the useless war, and he opposed the start of the war, and tried to strongly influence the government to stop the start of the war, together with His Highness Prince Takamatsu. However, it was not successful, and under the then-Prime Minister Hideki Tojo administration, Dr. Matsumae was put in a very difficult condition. Although he was a bureaucrat in the science and engineering sector in his 40s, he was sent to

Why did Dr. Shigeyoshi Matsumae establish MIF?

the southern front as a sergeant.

(Slide 9)

This photograph may be difficult for young people to understand, but on 7 December 1941, Japanese military attacked Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

(Slide 10)

In 1945, Japan experienced the end of the war. Dr. Matsumae was sent to the southern front, but he was able to survive and come back to Japan. And after coming back to Japan, he assumed important post in the government, and after the war, after the atomic bomb was dropped in Hiroshima. And a few days later in Nagasaki, he was the head of the investigation committee of the damage of the Hiroshima A-Bomb, and put together a report.

(Slide 11)

The Japanese military was opposed to the writing of such a report. If it is a new type of bomb, then the Japanese people's morale to fight the war will be weakened, that was the position of the military. But Dr. Matsumae thought it was important to look at the misery of Hiroshima with his own eyes, and he told the opposing military personnel to go to the site and look at the misery.

(Slide 12)

After the Second World War. Dr. Matsumae took actions to contribute to peace, as a National Diet member and also a scientist. In 1955, he helped the drawing up of the basic laws of nuclear power, and in 1956, for the first time in Japan, at Tokai University, a nuclear engineering department was established. In 1959, the Science and Technology Agency was founded, thanks to much efforts by Dr. Matsumae. This was established for the purpose of the peaceful use of nuclear power. In 1958, multi-wave FM broadcasting was begun for the first time in Japan. And this was an experimental radio station called FM Tokai. In 1970, it became today's Tokyo FM, a private FM radio broadcaster. It has grown as a large broadcaster.


(Slide 13)

And this is the photograph, left bottom is Tokai

**Contribution of Dr. Matsumae
to Creation of Peace**

**- Struggle and Resistance
against the Military Government -**

- Before 1941 (Pearl Harbor attack, Hawaii), and during WWII, Dr. Matsumae was Superintendent of the Ministry of Post & Telecommunication.
- He tried to stop the war with a Royal Family Member, His Highness Prince Takamatsu.
- However, they lost the trial, and Prime Minister, Hideki Tojo sent Dr. Matsumae to the southern front to kill him.

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**Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii
on 7th December 1941**




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The USA dropped atomic bombs to Hiroshima on Aug 6, then Nagasaki on Aug 9, 1945.


After Dr. Matsumae had survived and come back to Japan, he was appointed to the chairman of the Hiroshima Atomic Bomb Damage Investigation Committee, and reported that the bomb dropped onto Hiroshima was quite a new one, atomic bomb, to suggest ending the meaningless and blind fight. However, the Japanese military tried to continue the war, in spite of the serious damages and huge numbers of victims.

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After World War II

**Dr. Matsumae's Actions to the creation of peace
as a National Diet Member and a scientist**

- The Basic Laws for Nuclear Power (1955)
- The first in Japan Nuclear Engineering department at Tokai University (1956)
- The Science and Technology Agency of the Prime-Minister's Office for the peaceful use of nuclear power (1959)
- The first in Japan multi-wave FM broadcasting : FM Tokai(1958).
- The first in Japan long-distance education using FM TOKAI radio broadcasting (1960) FM TOKAI ⇒ FM TOKYO (1970)

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University Yoyogi Campus. This is where for the first time, FM radio wave was emitted in 1958, in Japan. And from FM Tokai it changed to Tokyo FM, and Tokyo FM marks the 45th anniversary this year. So, it was 45 years ago that FM Tokai changed to Tokyo FM.

(Slide 14)

Dr. Matsumae took actions to contribute to peace, and an example is that, during the Cold War, as you know, the Soviet Union and United States, the East and the West were strongly confronted against each other. Tokai University Shonan Campus was a unique place. Soviet researchers, and from eastern bloc researchers, students were invited. And it was the only place that people from the eastern bloc could stay in Japan. That was Shonan Campus in Tokai University. In the height of the Cold War, even though it was a difficult environment, in order to create peace in the world, not only confrontation, but there should be connection between East and the West. And that is what Dr. Matsumae strived to achieve.

Dr. Shigeyoshi Matsumae also said the following words: "If natural resources are to be sought, it should be not by invading other nations, but in the marine." And in 1962, for the first time in Japan, School of Marine Science and Technology was established in Tokai University.

(Slide 15)

This is a photograph from 1961 when Dr. Matsumae visited the Soviet Union. This is more recent.

(Slide 16)

In 2009, President Putin visited Japan, and on that occasion, Mr. Putin was conferred an honorary PhD from University of Tokai. President Putin is a judo practitioner, and for that, he was awarded an honorary PhD.

(Slide 17)


In order to strike a balance, by being an intermediary between the East and the West, this required much effort; it was not easy.

Matsumae International Foundation was established in 1979. And the founding philosophy of the Foundation is to



Dr. Matsumae's Actions to Creation of Peace

- Tokai University Shonan Campus was the only one place in Japan that allowed people from universities / institutions of the USSR and the Eastern European nations to stay in Japan during the Cold War.
- *Dr. Matsumae connected East and West over the Cold War to create world peace through his action.*
- *"Seek for natural resources not by invading other nations, but in marine" <Dr. S. Matsumae>*
=> The first establishment of *School of Marine Science & Technology* at Tokai University in Japan (1962)

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Tokai University's Activity Continues for Global Peace




Mr. V. Putin, the Minister President of Russia, received Honorary PhD from TU on 12th May 2009, Tokyo

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The Matsumae International Foundation (MIF)

- In 1979, Dr. Matsumae established **Matsumae International Foundation (MIF)**
- *The MIF's founding spirit is to contribute to create world peace by promoting mutual understanding among Japan and other nations.*
- Since 1980, every year, MIF has invited around 20 to 30 scientists for three to six months long to academic sectors in Japan.

 Matsumae International Foundation

create world peace by promoting mutual understanding among Japan and other nations. Since 1980, activities were begun, and every year, between 20-30 researchers are invited to Japan for about six months. These are current activities.

(Slide 19)

Currently, there are 721 foreign researchers from 112 countries invited to Japan. And the researchers invited, in Hokkaido to Kyushu, Okinawa, universities all over Japan.

(Slide 20)

And out of those, roughly speaking 60% are at national universities, 30% private universities, and 10% in other public and private academic research organizations.

(Slide 21)

This is MIF's number of applicants by gender. Overwhelming there are more males, as you can see from this graph.

(Slide 22)

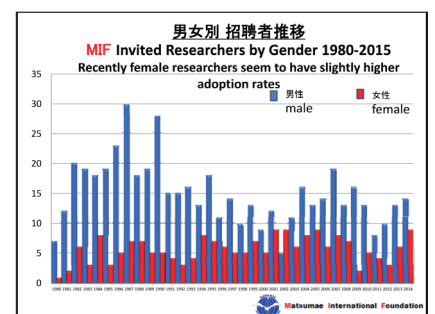
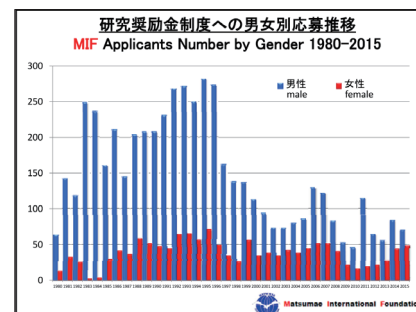
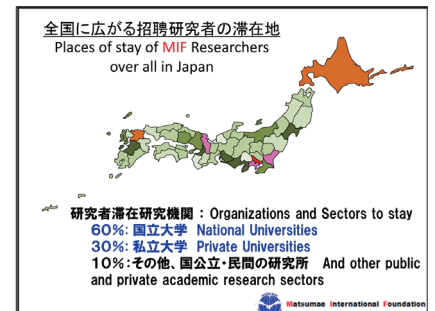
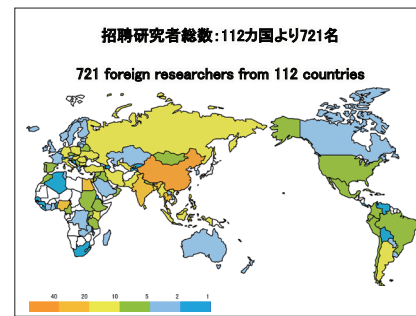
However, looking at the adoption rate, recently, the ratio of women researchers adopted is increasing. So they're very aggressive to come to Japan to study. So there's an increase of women researchers interested in studying overseas.

(Slide 23)

So, what is the screening process? You can see on the photograph. This is located in Ogikubo Tokyo MIF's office. The members of the screening committee come here, some of them are present here today, and they would make a very strict screening.

(Slide 24)

And then, when they're selected, they arrive to Japan, and then our MIF staff will welcome them at the airport, and there, on-site, they would receive a lot of guidance to start their life in Japan. That is how we are working.



(Slide 25)

This is the older building of MIF. There is a tea ceremony room to experience Japanese culture. I think this is Professor Gorecki from Poland, in circle, when he was much younger, when he was here as a researcher.



(Slide 26)

And this is when they visited the Kabuki-za, the Kabuki theater. It this Dr. Matrasulov? Yes?



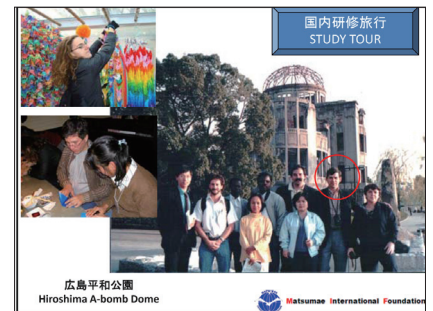
(Slide 27)

I have picked up some old photographs, and this is in the Kiyomizu Temple in Kyoto. This is Dr. Abdulrazak, yes. So I have tried to pick up the photographs of those who are present here today. We tried to look for your photographs from when you were younger. As you can see, you were quite slimmer than now, as you can see from the photographs.



(Slide 28)

This is in Hiroshima, the A-Bomb Dome. We always visit this place.



(Slide 29)

And this is with ninja at the Kumamoto Castle.



(Slide 30)

This is the Matsuda's automobile plant. I think you remember your visit.



(Slide 31)

So as you can see, during their stay, they gather together, and we make study tours to different places, and also we gather at office in Ogikubo to conduct a variety of activities. And this is a presentation of their research results.

(Slide 32)

And after the end, when they leave, we present them

with a completion certificate at the office, and they return to their countries. So, the office, we talk with them, hoping that they'll be very active after they go back to their respective countries.

(Slide 33)

And after they return, after a while, some of them have opportunities to revisit. When they have such opportunities, we want them to contact us, so we have a revisiting MIF opportunity, and we often look after them during their revisit.

(Slide 34)

So through these activities, this is made public in our newsletters, research reports and fellowship directories. Our internet site as well, you can access our newsletter.

(Slide 35)

So, at MIF, based on the spirit of the founder, Dr. Matsumae, who devoted his life to the creation of world peace. MIF was created, and it puts importance on exchange amongst researchers and develop human networks and expand human networks, and through that, the words that Dr. Matsumae left for us, are his spirit and foundation of MIF. We want to communicate that spirit going forward, in particular, the political barriers in many countries. We want to overcome these political barriers. This was the spirit of our founder. We want to expand this activity globally, so that as many researchers as possible will be able to use MIF, and I hope more of them will come to Japan so that we can deepen our mutual understanding.

(Slide 36)

This concludes my opening remarks, thank you very much for your kind attention.



Concluding Remarks

- Dr. Shigeyoshi Matsumae, Founder of MIF, devoted his life to the creation of world peace.
- We will keep and convey the founding spirit of MIF from the founder's actions over political barriers, and messages left for us by exchanging researchers, connecting and expanding human networks.
- We will expand our activity over the world, so that more scientists are able to have chances to come to Japan through MIF in order to deepen mutual understanding.

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Thank you for your kind attention

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The Matsumae International Foundation as the source of success and opportunities

Professor Ryszard Gorecki,
Rector,
University of Warmia and Mazury
Senator, the Republic of Poland
(1988-19)

Ladies and gentlemen, thank you very much for the invitation.

(Slide 2)

I am from Europe, from Poland, you see my country, my city on the map.

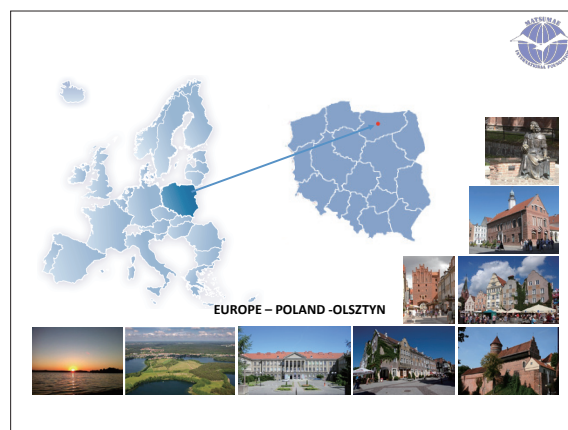
(Slide 3)


Let me express my feelings of gratitude for the invitation to the official symposium held on the occasion of the 35th Anniversary of the MIF. I have been fascinated with Japan for over 25 years, since my first visit to the Land of the Rising Sun, which was organized by MIF. I was a research fellow since, this was mentioned by the professor, 1 September 1988 to the end of February 1989. And interestingly, I was the only one from European countries at that time. One fellow, that from the communistic part of Europe, I was the first one.

I was invited to take part, I suppose I should mention, by Professor Yoji Esashi from Tohoku University. It was an excellent time for me, I expanded a lot of good research, and now I relate the memorable words of Pope John Paul II, a great man from Poland, who said that: "The future starts today, not tomorrow." Not tomorrow. That happened in 1 September 1988. So my future in science started, it was one beautiful day in Japan, as we now know.

(Slide 4)

Sendai University provided me with excellent research facilities. I conducted research in the field of seed physiology, seed biochemistry. There were special topics, you know. With Professor Yoji Esashi, we have publication in the *Journal of Experimental Botany*, *Physiologia Plantarum*, *Acta Physiologiae Plantarum*,







Ladies and Gentlemen!

Let me express my feelings of gratitude for the invitation to the official symposium held on the occasion of the 35th Anniversary of the Matsumae International Foundation. I have been fascinated with Japan for over 25 years – since my first visit to the Land of the Rising Sun, which was organized by MIF. I was a research fellow since 1 September 1988 to 28 February 1989, and interestingly, I was one of only two Europeans among twenty other fellows.

I was invited to take part in the research fellowship program by Professor Yoji Esashi from Tohoku University in Sendai, the Department of Biological Sciences. For me – a young scientist at that time – it created an area of boundless possibilities of development, and extremely enhanced my motivation for scientific work. This exceptional support shaped my character of a scientist. It also assured me that my life choice was absolutely right. At that moment, I recalled the memorable words of Pope John Paul II, a great man from Poland, who said that: **"the future starts today, not tomorrow"**. And so my future in science started one beautiful day in Japan, that was 1 September 1988.



Sendai University provided me with excellent research facilities. I conducted research in the field of seed physiology and biochemistry. The study indicated that the amount of ethylene and ethanol produced during seed germination constitutes a sensitive indicator of their vigor. Furthermore, I also examined amino acid metabolism and biochemical luminescence of senescent cocklebur seeds. The results of Prof. Esashi's and my research were published in the following journals: *Journal of Experimental Botany*, *Physiologia Plantarum*, *Acta Physiologiae Plantarum*, *Acta Academiae Agriculturae ac Technicae Olstenensis*. In my opinion, this was a great scientific achievement, which proved that the cooperation with Prof. Yoji Esashi was dynamic and well-organized.



Acta Academiae Agriculturae ac Technicae Olstenensis.
In my opinion, this was a great scientific achievement, which proved that the cooperation with Professor Yoji Esashi was dynamic and well-organized.

(Slide 5)

We have the picture showing here my friends from Tohoku-Daigaku.

(Slide 6)

The debt of gratitude that I owed to Professor Esashi was increasing with every day of my stay in Japan. Not only was I provided with excellent social conditions, as I remember living in the International House of Tohoku University, at Kokusai Koryu Kaikan Sanjo-machi desu, that was of course my address, but also with constant care of MIF mentors who organized our stay in Japan with a great dose of perfection. I often say that MIF opened not only my mind for science, but also my heart for Japan.

(Slide 7)

The MIF office organized an eight-day trip around Japan, which was an exotic country to me then. On our journey, we visited several other universities and research institutes. We also had a chance to see such cities as Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Hiroshima, Kumamoto, and the Fuji region. It was such an amazing experience. Suddenly, sites that I only had heard about were stretching right in front of my eyes. I have particularly pleasant memories of my meeting in Kumamoto with Dr. Shigeyoshi Matsumae, the President of the Foundation.

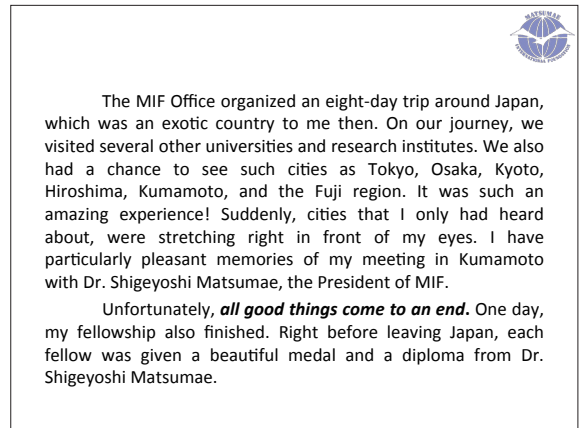
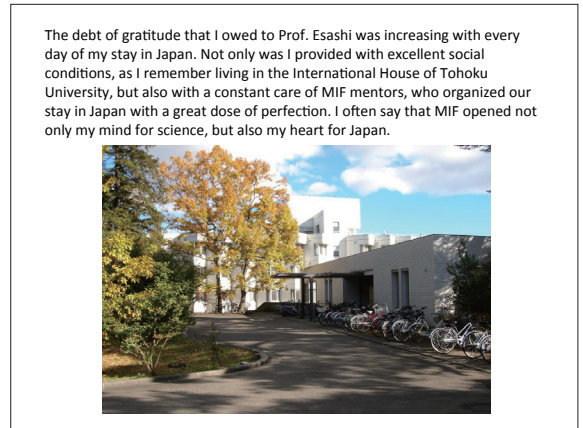
Unfortunately, all good things come to an end. One day, my fellowship also finished. Right before leaving Japan, each fellow was given a beautiful medal and a diploma from Dr. Shigeyoshi Matsumae.

(Slide 8)

That's the picture when we met together with Dr. Shigeyoshi Matsumae.

(Slide 9)

The research trip to Sendai, which, owing to the



Foundation, turned out to be a most valuable experience and an excellent source of knowledge, exerted an influence on my future scientific career, as well as my later public service. During my stay in Sendai, I met many great researchers and established long-lasting friendships. Among my close Japanese friends, there are also Professor Toshiki Wakabayashi and Professor Atsushi Komamine, the Head of Biological Institute of the Faculty of Science at Tohoku University. Professor Komamine encouraged me to apply for the Fellowship of the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science.

I was awarded this research fellowship, and in 1990 I went to Japan again, this time with my whole family. I took part in a seven month fellowship at Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology in Fuchu, where I worked in Professor Yukio Morohashi's laboratory. At the same time, a part of my research was also conducted at the Biological Institute of Tohoku University. The effect of that collaboration was, it was really the highest quality publication in *Planta*. You know *Planta*; plant physiology, plant biologist you know, *Planta* journal.

(Slide 10)

Altogether, I spent over a year on my fellowship programs in Japan. When I came back to Poland, I was absolutely ready for the new scientific challenges often faced by young scholars. I was prepared to continue my research and work in the Department of Plant Physiology and Biochemistry at the former Academy of Agriculture and Technology in Olsztyn, Poland. Owing to the scientific experience gained in Japan, my department started to develop dynamically. In 1991, I was appointed its head, and, among other things, I opened a biotechnology laboratory. I also established scientific cooperation with Dr. Hiroyuki Nonogaki, whom I had met at Professor Yukio Morohashi.

MIF turned out to be highly supportive towards my future scientific career. In 1993, being 42 years old, I received the title of professor, conferred by the former President of the Republic of Poland. I would like to remind everyone that this President, Lech Walesa, perceived Japan as a shining example of a well-functioning country. The President used to say that Poland should be another Japan.



The research trip to Sendai, which, owing to the Foundation, turned out to be most valuable experience and an excellent source of knowledge, exerted influence on my future scientific career, as well as my later public service. During my stay in Sendai, I met many great researchers, and established long-lasting friendships. Among my close Japanese friends, there are also Professor Toshiki Wakabayashi and Professor Atsushi Komamine, the Head of Biological Institute of the Faculty of Science at Tohoku University. Professor Komamine encouraged me to apply for the Fellowship of the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science. I was awarded this research fellowship, and in 1990 I went to Japan again, this time with my whole family. I took part in a seven-month fellowship at Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology in Fuchu, where I worked in Professor Yukio Morohashi's laboratory. At the same time, a part of my research was also conducted at the Biological Institute of Tohoku University. As the greatest success achieved during that stay I consider participation in research on plant biotechnology, which resulted in a prestigious scientific in *Planta* (1993, 189: 584-589).



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(Slide 11)

At that time, I was one of the youngest professors at my University in Olsztyn. Let's focus on the next period of my scientific development. In the years 1994-95, I completed another research fellowship that was at Cornell University in Ithaca in New York State. I also stayed at the International Center for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology in Trieste, in Italy. I was also at John Innes Center in Norwich, UK. But these realities were unlike the previous one. I gained new experience, but the atmosphere for work was different. I was given a really warm welcome and much support, but I missed the family atmosphere created here by Japanese mentors. Another I spent over, one of my fellowship programs in Japan when I came back to Poland, I was absolutely ready for the new scientific challenges often faced by young scholars, young researchers. I was prepared to continue my research and work at the Department of Plant Physiology and Biochemistry. I also started scientific cooperation with Dr. Hiroyuki Nonogaki, in summation, and so on. I just repeated.

(Slide 12)

When I came back to Poland, finally, I was the Vice-Rector for Research and International Cooperation for the years 1996-1999 at the Academy of Agriculture and Technology. That was the previous name. As the Vice-Rector, I got strongly involved in activities aiming at the establishment of a regular university in my town. Due to my organizational efforts, in the year 1999, the University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn was founded. In 1999, I was appointed the first Rector of the University by the Ministry of Education. I held this position until the end of the academic year 2008. I was the Rector for nine years. During my term in office, the University made significant progress, opening another five faculties, with the School of Medical Sciences. Really dynamic development.

(Slide 13)

Currently, at the University of Warmia and Mazury, there are seventeen faculties. It was at the beginning eleven faculties, that represent research fields in the area of life science, technical science, social studies and humanities, law, economics, arts, and theology. In conclusion, I led



At that time, I was one of the youngest professors at my University in Olsztyn.

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When I came back to Poland, I was appointed the Vice-Rector for Research and International Cooperation for the years 1996-1999 at the Academy of Agriculture and Technology in Olsztyn. As a Vice-Rector, I got strongly involved in activities aiming at the establishment of a regular university in my town. Due to my organizational efforts, in the year 1999, the University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn was founded.

In 1999 that I was appointed the first Rector of the University by the Minister of Education. I held this position till the end of the academic year 2008. During my term in office, the University made significant progress. Opening another five faculties, with the **School of Medical Sciences** at the top of them, is considered to be the greatest success of that time.

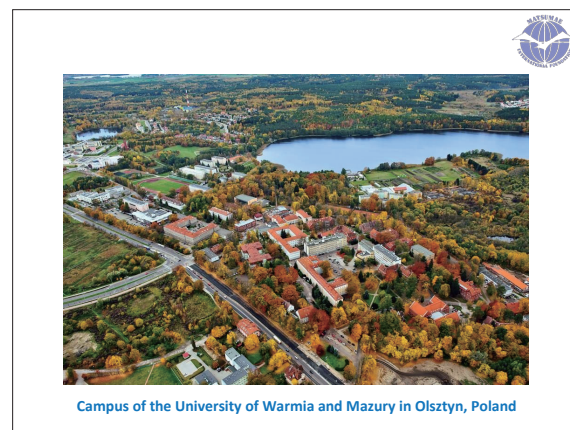


Currently, at the University of Warmia and Mazury there are 17 faculties that represent virtually all of the research fields: life sciences, technical sciences, social studies and humanities, law, economics, arts, and theology. In conclusion, I led to a situation, when the youngest university in Poland educates 28.000 students within 65 branches of study, and still serves as an example of dynamic development.

The University's infrastructure has been extended, including new buildings and laboratories equipped with high-tech facilities. The attached photograph 3 of the campus present the effects of my work as a Rector in the years 1999-2008. Today, Kortowo is the most beautiful university campus in Poland. You are most welcome to visit our University in Olsztyn.

to a situation, when the youngest university in Poland educates now 28,000 students within 65 branches of study, and still serves as an example of dynamic development.

The University's infrastructure has been extended, including new buildings, many new buildings. Today, the campus called Kortowo is one of the most beautiful campuses in Poland, and it is also very beautiful in Europe.



(Slide 14)

You see some picture, you see that's all area of the campus, with the lake inside.



(Slide 15)

All part, of down and under, on the left top side.

(Slide 16)

It's a new part of the campus, you see, some buildings.



(Slide 17)

When holding the position of the Rector came to an end, I was appointed the Dean of the Faculty of Biology and Biotechnology. Now, the Faculty of Biology and Biotechnology is one of the best in Poland. That is the result of the latest vision of the accreditation committee, accreditation commission. In 2010, I had to stop my role as the Dean, and I was nominated as the Vice-President of the Polish Academy of Sciences, located in Poland. You see the building in the center of Warsaw.

When holding the position of the Rector came to an end, I was appointed the Dean of the Faculty of Biology and Biotechnology for the years 2008-12. In 2010, I was nominated as the Vice-President of the Polish Academy of Sciences. In 2012 the academic staff of the University insisted that I should come back to the position of the Rector. This year in March, I was chosen by the academic staff to hold this position once more, for the term 2012-16.

Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw

But it was in 2012, it was a high pressure from the academic staff, and I have to come back to the University, to be the Rector again. So I was reelected, fourth time, that was 2012. So now I am Rector since 2012 to 2016.

(Slide 18)

I was really always involved in boosting the international scientific cooperation, especially with Japan. There are some instance, of our staff who visited Japan. For example, my colleague Dr. Michalczyk who spent eighteen months at Okayama University. Moreover, at present,

As the Rector, I have always intended to boost international scientific cooperation, especially with Japan. For instance, our colleague Dr. Dariusz Michalczyk served his 18-month Monbusho fellowship at Okayama University. Moreover, at present, the Faculty of Biology and Biotechnology cooperates with the University of Agriculture and Technology in Fuchu. Professor Alicja Boron has been working for a long time with Prof. Katsutoshi Arai and Prof. Syuichi Abe of Hokkaido University, the Faculty of Fisheries Sciences. Another example of a dynamic cooperation is served by the located in Olsztyn Institute of Animal Reproduction and Food Sciences of the Polish Academy of Sciences and National Food Research Institute in Tsukuba, as well as the Department of Food Sciences with the Department of Chemistry and Biodynamics of Food in Tokushima University.

the Faculty of Biology and Biotechnology cooperates with several universities.

(Slide 19)

Another example is the dynamic cooperation of the Institute of Animal Reproduction and Food Sciences, of the Polish Academy of Sciences, located in Olsztyn. You see, Olsztyn is collaborating with several institutions, including universities in Japan.

(Slide 20)

Apart from my scientific career, I have also been involved in the public service of my region and country. I have been a Member of the Polish Senate, upper house, that is parliament called Senate, since 2005. Since 2007, I am the chairman of the Polish-Japanese Parliamentary Group. I have an excellent contact with the current Excellency, current Ambassador, Mr. Makoto Yamanaka, who is the Ambassador of Japan in Poland.

In March 2010, the House of Councillors in Japan invited me, as a Senator, to pay a visit in Tokyo. I also participated in a meeting with the Prime Minister, Yukio Hatoyama, with several other ministers. At my invitation, the Chairman of the Japanese-Polish Parliamentary Group, Mr. Nakasone, paid a visit in Olsztyn. Previously, the University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn hosted several professors including Komamine, Wakabayashi, Morohashi.

(Slide 21)

That's the picture showing the Senator Hirofumi Nakasone and myself.

(Slide 22)

My broad involvement in enhancing the cooperation between Poland and Japan was particularly well-appreciated by the highest authorities in Japan. Taking into consideration my contribution to promoting the mutual understanding between Japan and Poland, and strengthening bilateral cooperation in parliamentary and scientific activities. On the 29th day, in the 4th month, and the 26th year of Heisei, that was 2014, the Japanese government decided to award me with The Order of the

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- 1 Okazaki University, Faculty of Agriculture (Department of Food Science)
- 2 National Food Research Institute, Tsukuba, Food Science Laboratory (Food Biotechnology)
- 3 Tokushima University, Faculty of Food Science and Technology (Department of Food Chemistry)
- 4 Tokushima University, Faculty of Food Science and Technology (Department of Food Chemistry)

Apart from my scientific career, I have also been involved in the public service of my region and country. I have been a Member of the Polish Senate since 2005, and the Chairman of Polish-Japanese Parliamentary Group of the Polish Senate since 2007. Owing to this, I am in a close contact with the present Ambassador of Japan to Poland – His Excellency, Mr. Makoto Yamanaka.

In March 2010, the House of Councilors invited me, as a Senator, to pay a visit in Tokyo. I also participated in a meeting of the Prime Minister, Yukio Hatoyama, with several other ministers. At my invitation, the Chairman of the Japanese-Polish Parliamentary Group – Hirofumi Nakasone – paid a visit in Olsztyn. Previously, the University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn hosted Professors: Atsushi Komamine, Toshiki Wakabayashi, Yukio Morohashi and other scientists.

Senator Hirofumi Nakasone and Senator Ryszard Gorecki

My broad involvement in enhancing the cooperation between Poland and Japan was particularly well-appreciated by the highest authorities in Japan. Taking into consideration my contribution to promoting the mutual understanding between Japan and Poland, and strengthening bilateral cooperation in parliamentary and scientific activities, on the 29th Day, in the 4th month, and the 26th year of Heisei (2014), the Japanese government decided to award me with **The Order of the Rising Sun, Gold and Silver**. The ceremony of awarding me with this beautiful and huge order took place on 11 September, last year in the residence of the Ambassador of Japan to Poland in Warsaw. When I accepted the words of gratitude for my service of Japan in Poland, recognized as my outstanding contribution, I informed a numerous group of people invited to the ceremony that **I would never receive this decoration, if I had not been an MIF fellow**. I also promised to strengthen our cooperation within the present bilateral relations, and that the debt of gratitude I owe to Japan will be paid off with my solid work aimed at bringing our nations closer in every social and economic domain.

Rising Sun, Gold and Silver.

(Slide 23)

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(Slide 24)

I fully agree with the main subject of today's symposium that concerns fostering future activity of human resources which is a key to our future. Currently, modern Universities and research institutes need to be internationalized, both in terms of scientific research, educating students, and academic staff development. It is particularly important to find an efficient way of connecting science with worldwide economic development. Japan serves as an excellent example of a country that has found such a method.

I am more than glad to observe MIF involvement in offering fellowships, especially to young scholars from countries that demand development assistance. Today, the world is faced with many problems and challenges, as we experienced lately. I strongly believe that our main task is to be on guard of issues concerning human health and safety. Thus, it is essential for the Foundation to be continually involved in offering economic and social assistance to countries developing within new democracies, for instance in Africa, as well as in Central and especially in Eastern Europe.

(Slide 25)



I fully agree with the main subject of today's symposium that concerns fostering future activity of human resources which is a key to our future. Currently, modern Universities and research institutes need to be internationalized both in terms of scientific research, educating students, and academic staff development. It is particularly important to find an efficient way of connecting science with worldwide economic development. Japan serves as an excellent example of a country that has found such a method. I am more than glad to observe MIF's involvement in offering fellowships especially to young scholars from countries that demand development assistance. Today, the world is faced with many problems and challenges. I strongly believe that our main task is to be on guard of issues concerning human health and safety. Thus, it is essential for the Foundation to be continually involved in offering economic and social assistance to countries developing within new democracies, for instance in Africa, as well as Central and Eastern Europe.

Some of the countries deal with the problem of crime connected with environmental degradation. Therefore, the development of Green Criminology (dynamically growing in Japan) could serve as another example of MIF's support offered to young scientists working in this area. I would like to inform all of you that the University of Bialystok, together with the University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn, are planning to open a "Japanese Law Centre". Professor Keiichi Yamanaka from the Kansai University in Osaka would also like to take part in this project. Currently in Poland there are Centers of European, American, French, Russian or Chinese Law, but there is no school of Japanese Law.

Now is the perfect moment to express my opinion about MIF's accomplishments. First of all, I would like to stress that it is going to be highly biased, since I have always supported MIF, and seen the sense and the need for its further existence. Thus, I could give such an appraisal of the Foundation:

Some of the countries deal with the problem of crime connected with environmental degradation. Therefore, the development of Green Criminology, dynamically growing in Japan, could serve as another example of the Matsumae International Foundation's support offer to young scientists working in this area. I would like to inform you that the University located in Bialystok, near Olsztyn, together with the University in Olsztyn, are planning to open a "Japanese Law Center." Professor Yamanaka from the Kansai University in Osaka would also like to take part in this project. Currently in Poland there are Centers of European, American, French, Russian, or Chinese Law, but there is no school of Japanese Law in Olsztyn. That's why I proposed to Olsztyn to consider to organize it by ourselves.

Now is the perfect moment to express my opinion about Matsumae International Foundation. My accomplishments. First of all, I would like to stress that it is going to be highly biased science. I have always supported MIF, and seen the sense and the need for its future existence. Thus, I could give such an appraisal of the Foundation:

(Slide 26)

My dear friends from MIF, 35 years ago you took up a great challenge. Being a quarter of a century ahead of the expectations posed by the contemporary world of science, you have opened the borders to your beautiful country for young scientists from all over the world. For them, you have been the source of opportunities and success, and for your country the door to Japanese universities and research institutes. Despite the economic and social problems that beset your country and the whole world at that time, you did not hesitate to invite young scientists from communist countries. Among them, there was the one standing in front of you.

You received us to work in the best possible conditions, to develop our talents and skills, and finally to find a way to the truth, which lies at the heart of even the most complex situation in the world, not only regarding science. Both we as fellows, and you as founders, we knew that the whole team of outstanding specialists have always been searching for the answer to what the future will bring and how to face its opposed challenges.



"My dear friends from MIF, 35 years ago you took up a great challenge. Being a quarter of a century ahead of the expectations posed by the contemporary world of science, you have opened the borders to your beautiful country for young scientists from all over the world. For them, you have been the source of opportunities and success, and for your country the door to Japanese universities and research institutes. Despite the economic and social problems that beset your country and the whole world at that time, you did not hesitate to invite young scientists from communist countries. Among them, there was the one standing in front of you – Ryszard Górecki. You received us to work in the best possible conditions, to develop our talents and skills, and finally to find a way to the truth, which lies at the heart of even the most complex situation in the world, not only regarding science. Both we as fellows, and you as founders – we all knew that the whole teams of outstanding specialists have always been searching for the answer to what the future will bring and how to face its supposed challenges. However, the words that set each of us on our paths to the truth are: "I don't know". Our Polish Nobel Laureate of 1996, a poet Wisława Szymborska, in her Nobel lecture delivered in Stockholm, expressed this thought in the following way:

However, the words that set each of us our paths to the truth are: "I don't know." Our Polish Nobel Laureate, poet Wislawa Szymborska, in her Nobel lecture delivered in Stockholm, expressed this phrase in the following way:

(Slide 27)

Any knowledge that doesn't lead to new questions quickly dies out: it fails to maintain the temperature required for sustaining life. In the most extreme cases, cases well known from ancient and modern history, it even poses a lethal threat to society.

With these words, I would like to say thanks for Matsumae International Foundation's support, and address my special wishes to the MIF team. Dear MIF members, keep on helping young scientists broaden their knowledge; find the answers with the use of scientific methods; seek the truth conveyed in the words "I do not know." May you still be open to young scientists, and young guests from all over the world. Assist them while seeking the answer to the words of every passionate scientist, which were so articulately summarized by Szymborska. Invite young scholars to work for our mutual benefit and welfare of all universities in the world. It was here, in the Land of the Rising Sun, where 26 years ago my great advantage in science started.

(Slide 28)

Once more, I would like to express my gratitude to the Matsumae International Foundation, and address my also special thanks to the Secretary-General, Mr. Shuichi Nakajima, who was a young man at that time, also I was at the time young. He was really a perfect administrator, and he is still a very active administrator of the Foundation. He is really given an excellent example of the whole organization, of the work, of the Foundation.

I wish all of you every success in your professional and personal life, and arigatou gozaimasu. But before I finish, I would like to also thank you on the behalf of the University of Warmia and Mazury. To Professor Hirohisa Uchida, on behalf of the university, for the Foundation, that was the deep gratitude expressed by the University, by the Senate of our University.



- Any knowledge that doesn't lead to new questions quickly dies out: it fails to maintain the temperature required for sustaining life. In the most extreme cases, cases well known from ancient and modern history, it even poses a lethal threat to society.-

With these words, I would like to thank for MIF's support, and address my special wishes to MIF team. Dear MIF members, keep on helping young scientists broaden their knowledge, find answers with the use of scientific methods, seek the truth conveyed in the words "I don't know". May you still be open towards your young guests from all over the world. Assist them while seeking the answer to the words of every passionate scientist, which were so artfully summarized by Wislawa Szymborska in her previously quoted sentence. Invite young scholars to work for our mutual benefit and welfare of all universities in the world. It was here, in the Land of the Rising Sun, where 26 years ago my great adventure in science started".



Once more, I would like to express my gratitude to the MIF, and address my very special thanks to the Secretary-General, Mr. Shuichi Nakajima, for his administrative work at the Foundation.

I wish all of you every success in your professional and personal life!





Challenges and Opportunities in Developing Human Resources Leaders

Dr. Shaukat Ali Abdulrazak,
Vice-Chancellor, Umma University
The Republic of Kenya
(1998-05)

Thank you Mr. Chairman.

I would like to take this opportunity to first and foremost thank the organizers of this 35th anniversary of MIF, and secondly to invite me to come and share my experiences on the subject that is projected there, and also about my personal experience. Thirdly, I also want to recognize the presence of a Counselor from the Embassy of Kenya in Tokyo, and I'm also accompanied by my wife, Mrs. Abdulrazak.

(Slide 2)

Mr. Chairman, the journey has been very long. Before I go to my presentation, I just want to share with you, the young man that is standing before you is a Kenyan that was born in 1964. I went through the Kenyan education system and graduated, and then I proceeded to the UK, and I got my PhD in the year 1995 at the age of 31 years. After that, I went back to my country, but before I did that, while I was in Aberdeen University, where I did my PhD, I met a professor from Japan, Professor Fujihara, who came from Shimane Daigaku. And Fujihara wanted me to come to Japan, for one reason that he told me later when I came to Japan. That it was either me or him who'd go to the lab first. Either I would go first, or Fujihara would go first. And then the others would follow. He tended to like my style of doing things. Fujihara requested me to come to Japan, under Monbusho first, when he met me while I was doing my Master's.

Unfortunately, or fortunately, the UK government offered me a scholarship to go and do my PhD. So I couldn't come to Japan for PhD. I met Fujihara when I was doing my PhD, and he requested me again, "You have to come to Japan." I said, "Sensei, I'm already doing my PhD." He said, "There are other opportunities." While I was almost completing my PhD, I met him again in Aberdeen, because the professor used to work, he was a very good friend of Fujihara. And Fujihara told me about Matsumae International Foundation. So while I was finishing

Introduction

- For any economic, social and political development of any country, the development of human resource is very crucial.
- With the globalization, global human resources needs and gaps need to be revisited in order to address the complex growing needs of the diverse society. Therefore there is a need to invest in leadership development to enhance sustainability.
- We should create a culture of collaboration. Leaders are at their best when the company culture demands collaboration and partnership within and out of organization.

Introduction cont'd..

- Good communicators build teams and trust; poor communicators create and feed uncertainty.
- As we build the human resources we must develop the culture of sustain accountability. Leaders must be accountable.
- Leaders must own the problems they need to solve and own their failures to be credible when claiming success.
- Human resources development should also address values to build strong bond towards unity of purpose.
- Must develop the next generation of leaders and be innovative

my PhD, he introduced me to Matsumae International Foundation, and I did apply. And the rest is history.

I came to Shimane Daigaku, 1998. The journey started there, it opened many things. I've never encountered, other than Fujihara, another Japanese before. I have never experienced such a life, that I could be able to go to a country, which I have no knowledge of their language. It was not easy for me, but I have no regrets, as you shall see.

1998. I spent six months with Professor Fujihara, in Shimane. And my subject has been animal science. And people were wondering, what are you going to do in Japan, to do animal science, in Japan? Everybody knows Japan as a technology country, and they expected me to do engineering, electronics, and so on and so forth. But anyway, six months down the line, I was in Japan, and I had a good time in Japan at the Matsumae International Foundation. I've visited many places, I tried a lot of dishes here. Now, one of my favorite foods is actually Japanese food. I enjoy sushi, I enjoyed sashimi, and I always ask for it whenever I am in Nairobi, and we have a few restaurants. So when you come to Nairobi, we may be able to take you there.

While I was here, one thing that I learned is Japanese are working very hard, and whatever I used to do in Aberdeen was nothing. I worked even harder here. I made a big mistake. Professor Fujihara liked that so much. He said "You cannot go back home." I said, "What do you mean, sensei?" He said, "I want you to continue working with me." So while I was doing my studies under Matsumae International Foundation, Fujihara brought forms for Japan Society for the Promotion of Science. So six months down the line, I applied. I was awarded Japanese Society for Promotion of Science fellowship for another extra one year. Only one year. So I told sensei, "Domo arigato gozaimashita. I have to go back now." He said, "Sorry, you have to continue another one year." So we continued with Professor Fujihara another one year, JSPS. I spent two and half years in Japan. By the time I finished two and a half years, on record, I published twelve papers in international refereed journals, with Professor Fujihara and the rest of the team.

I went back home, and everybody was excited. Immediately I was promoted to become the Chairman of

Department in Egerton University. I did not stay long. I became an Associate Professor at the age of 37 years. And then I never became long, I was promoted to become an acting dean, and within one year, the government of Kenya, His Excellency the President then appointed me to become the youngest deputy vice-chancellor in charge of research and extension at Egerton University at the age of 40 years. At age of 38 years, and I became a full professor at the age of 41 years.

Life continued. I spent about five years as a deputy vice-chancellor. I served in various capacity in the government, including being a board member of the Kenya Meat Commission in Kenya. I also became the chairman of Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute. Every time I read about Matsumae, I can see why he started the marine school, and I can see the path I am following as well.

In the year 2008, the government of Kenya appointed me the Chief Executive of the Nation Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation. So I was coordinating the entire sector of science, technology, and innovation in Kenya. And in that position, ladies and gentlemen, I was privileged to become the first national liaison officer of the International Atomic Energy Agency. Now you can imagine a biologist, becoming a national liaison officer of the International Atomic Energy Agency. “Muzukashii yo.”

But having said that, I also became the governor of International Center for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology interest. I was appointed the chairman of African Technology Policy Study during that time. I was also appointed by the government of Kenya to advise the cabinet on matters of science and technology, as in the National Economic and Social Council. Among so many other things, I became editorial member of about six international journals, I would supervise several PhDs and Master's, I was also an external examiner. I became a fellow of six institutes: Kenya Institute of Management, Kenya National Academy of Science, African Academy of Science, Third World Academy of Science, and a fellow of the Society of Biology.

Ladies and gentlemen, the journey that I started as a fellow of Matsumae International Foundation, as I'm standing today, I have published over one hundred

international refereed papers. We supervised, with Professor Fujihara, at least three PhDs and several masters together. I have visited 37 countries globally, but I have only repeated Japan five times. I was privileged, I started talking and I was being invited every year to speak in science, technology, for society forum by honorable Koji Omi. We have been talking in Kyoto, and that has been making me coming to Japan as well.

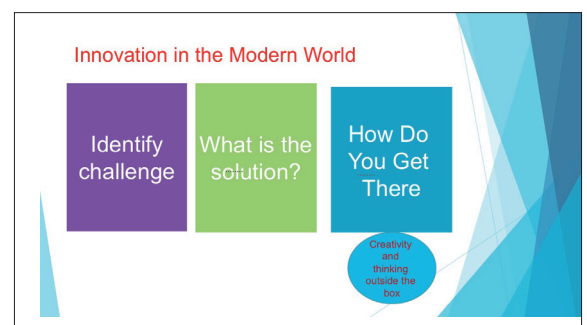
I just want to pass a message to Matsumae International Foundation that Matsumae International Foundation could also be Many International Fellows. The M, I tend to replace it with “Many.” There are many international fellows. I am one of them that have benefited from Matsumae International Foundation. I also want to replace the word “M” temporarily with “more.” That means there will be more international fellows through the Matsumae International Foundation.

(Slide 4)

Ladies and gentlemen, this subject is very important here, and I want to share with you some of the insights that the Matsumae International Foundation felt that is very important we build capacities in human resource. And when you are doing that, you must be able to have competitive human resource, so that we can be able to build our respective countries. We must focus on results, and quality in whatever we do. We must have rapid response to market needs. We don't just do things for the sake of doing, but we are looking at the market needs. And we must also be able to have the cutting-edge technologies as we do that.

(Slide 5)

It is very important if you are looking at the innovative world, to identify the challenge. These are some of things that I learned when I was doing my research in Japan. That you identify the challenge, and you must be able to find a solution. Whenever I was in Japan laboratories, we always talk of “what is the problem, and what is the possible solution.” There was nothing like, “it is impossible.” So this is where I learned that impossibilities could become possible, but most importantly, how do you get there? How do you get there? And you can see the dream of Matsumae, that he was, sort of looked at Denmark, the way it was, and be able to be motivated



and stimulated through creativity and thinking outside of the box.

(Slide 6)

This is something I personally have been able to learn. We must be able to organize. Top management leadership must be able to organize in terms of innovation. We must be able to look at the employee participation. Above all, you must be able to motivate, reward, and be able to recognize as well. Very interesting.

One culture that I learned in Japan, every small little thing you do is celebration. When Professor Fujihara wanted to travel aboard, he had a drink in the evening. I'm a Muslim, I don't take sake. So he would always buy a lot of Coke and a lot of orange juice for me. So I would drink that, and we'd celebrate the professor is going. When professor comes back, we have to celebrate. When we start an experiment, we celebrated. But when we send a paper, and it is received with minor correction, there is a bigger celebration in Japan.

So this is something that I learned, you have to motivate your people as well. Very important, we must be able to communicate, and to be able to have a teamwork spirit. I learned that a lot here in Japan. Teamwork spirit, and you respect, you have an order of seniority in Japan. This is something that I have taken with me, and I'm able to learn through that. We break the silo mentality. That mean that left doesn't know what the right does. But here, I learned that we have to work together.

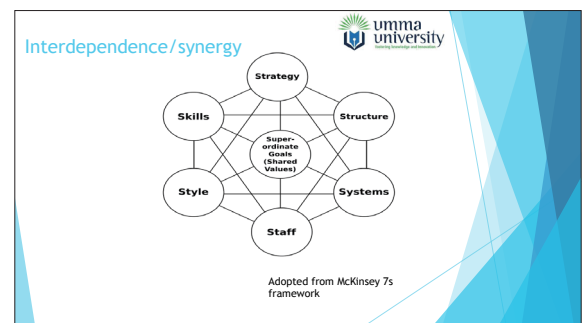
Above all, mentorship, and this is the essence of doing this program, under Matusmae International. That means you are able to do mentor-ship.

(Slide 7)

There are many things that we have to synchronize, and be able to synergize, if you are to have the shared goals, as you can be able to see in the slide.

(Slide 8)

But this is one of my favorite areas, that you must be transformational leaders. You must be able to transform. And I have learned a lot from this country. Every time



there's an issue, you're able to look at how you're able to transform.

Visionary, this is what we have learned from this gentleman, Matsumae. That he was a visionary leader, starting from elementary school, high schools to universities, to a foundation. Above all we must, we must have integrity and transparency. We must be able to benchmark. He looked at Denmark, and it inspired him. Then he went beyond that, and be able to look at other countries.

And we must be able to have standards as well. We must be looking at customs, and we must have a systemic approach.

(Slide 9)

Above all, we must be able to plan, we must do things, but above all we must be able to check what we have done. And also very importantly, we must be able to take action. We must implement.

These are some of the challenges that we face in our developing countries, that we talk so much, but we do very little. And this is one thing that I have learned here, that Japanese colleagues that I have worked with is, they will speak so softly. They will speak less. They will be in their labs, in their offices, by the end of the day you're going to see action. And that is very important.

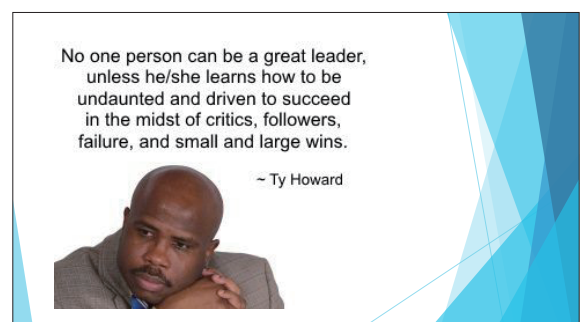
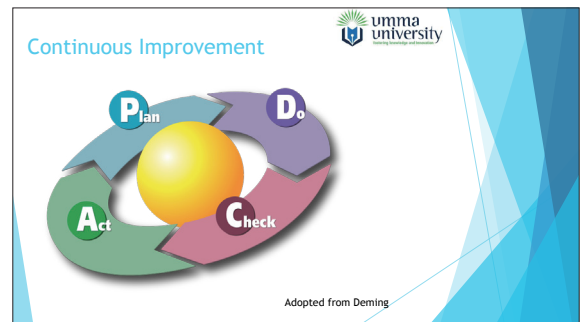
(Slide 10)

This is another thing that I learned: you must surround yourself with those who have the same mission. Otherwise you will be derailed. And this is what I learned from my professor here, Fujihara. Always he would introduce me to the people who are so keen, and visionary, as well.

(Slide 11)

Mentor-ship and support is very critical. The gentleman on the extreme left is a Japanese ambassador in Kenya, and we still continue working very closely.

(Slide 12)



I want to leave you with this phrase here, by Ty Howard: “No one person can be a great leader, unless he or she learns how to be undaunted and driven to succeed in the midst of critics, followers, failure, and small and large wins as well.” This is what we go through in our personal life.

(Slide 13)

Just in two minutes, I am now the first vice-chancellor of Umma University. Umma University is the first Islamic-based, they take both Muslims and non-Muslims, Kenyans and non-Kenyans. But it is funded by Kuwaitis under the African Muslim Agency (AMA), or now it's called Direct Aid as well. The vision is very big, they started this university in Kenya, and they want to have a university in each and every corner of Africa.

(Slide 14)

At the moment we have four programs, a bachelor in business, computer science, Islamic sharia, Islamic Studies.

(Slide 15)

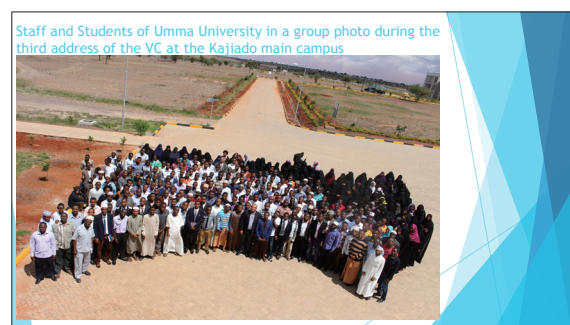
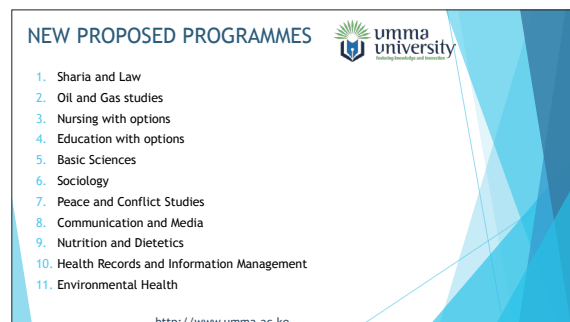
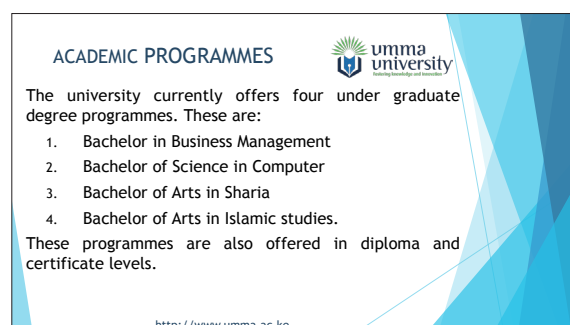
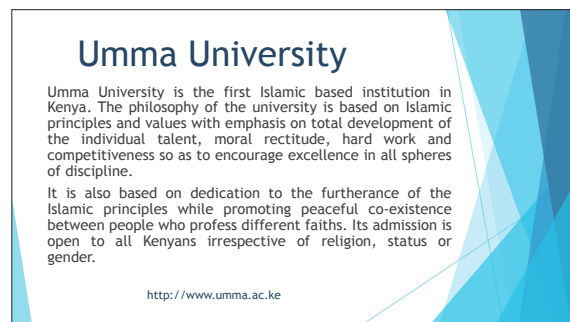
There are several other programs that we would like to start with. And you will see, I'm still going to come back to Japan, and be able to see how we can be able to work together.

My professor today, Fujihara, has retired, he has gone to the Philippines, and he's working in Philippines. But I am looking at the Japanese at the age of 55 and 60, that when you retire, you're still young, and you're still strong. Come to Umma University. I have opportunities for you. I know some Japanese professors do not like to travel so far, but I can tell you that I will take good care of you, just like the way you did when I was in Japan.

(Slide 16)

These are some of the buildings of Umma – and of course the young fellows as well, Japanese young researchers, you're also most welcome. This is the student fraternity of Umma University.

(Slide 17)



We are having 370 students now, God willing in the next three years I want to add a zero, to have 3000 students, and that is the projection that I would like to have.

(Slide 18)

Indeed, as I finish, once again, I also want to take the opportunity to sincerely thank Matsumae International Foundation. Mr. Nakajima, when I came here I was a young man, I'm still young though. When I came to Japan, I learned a lot, and I've always loved to come back to this beautiful nation. My country, the counselor is here, he will bear me witness, and we have a lot of partnership and relationship between Kenya and Japan. As has been said, I have taken up a position now, to promote Japan Society for Promotion of Science (JSPS), as an honorary chair, without any pay, and I have initiated the East African Society for JSPS. I would like to also to start the East Africa Society of Matsumae International Foundation in my region, and I'm looking forward also in the future to have such a symposium in Africa, and I would be more than happy to host you in Kenya. Thank you very much, domo arigatou gozaimashita.





The role of MIF in developing of cooperation between Uzbek and Japanese Physicists

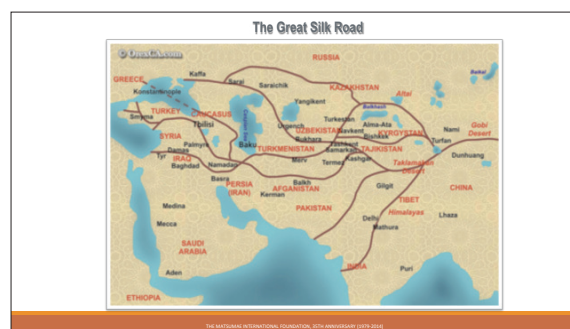
Dr. Davron Matrasulov,
 Head of Innovation Group and
 Laboratory for Advanced Studies,
 Turin Polytechnic University in Tashkent,
 The Republic of Uzbekistan
 (2003-15)

Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. First of all, before starting this talk, I would like to express my deepest gratitude to Matsumae International Foundation for longstanding cooperation with me, and for inviting me to this symposium, and personally to Dr. Matsumae, and to Professor Uchida, and also my special thanks to Mr. Nakajima, who, as it was mentioned, is MIF's administrator and MIF's manager.

(Slide 2)

OUTLINE	
Where I am from?	Silk Road Uzbekistan
My Institutions	Turin Polytechnic University in Tashkent Center for Advanced Materials at National University of Uzbekistan Physical Society of Uzbekistan
My relation to MIF	My First Visit in Japan: Start of Cooperation with MIF My other visits in Japan
My follow up activity	Our cooperation with Japanese colleagues Other MIF fellows in my group Japanese scientists in our groups
Future joint projects	

So, in this talk, I would like to present something like to brief review and brief report on my follow-up activity, which was caused by my return to my home country from four month stay in Japan. And the results will be demonstrated, can be considered as full consequence of my four month stay here, and cooperation, and my becoming of fluent of Japan during this period.



So, what I would like to present to you is some small, short information about the place where I came from, and about my institutions. Then I would describe in more detail, my, the background of my relation to MIF, and my follow-up activity, which also includes also description of our joint projects, with our Japanese colleagues, with of several of Japan's universities and research centers, and some future prospects on this way.

(Slide 3)

The place where I came from is called Central Asia.

(Slide 4)

My country is Uzbekistan, which is located, I would say, in the central part of Great Silk Road, which you know very well. And our country is located at the most central part of the Central Asian region, and has some very ancient history with great contributions to world culture,



and world heritage. And having a lot of historical heritage which are included to UNESCO's heritage list.

(Slide 5)

And the university, I represent here two universities, with four divisions. First of them is my main institution, which is called Turin Polytechnic University in Tashkent, and which has the same educational system as Politecnico de Torino, an Italian university. Our university has this kind of educational structure, having four faculties, such as mechanical engineering, energy, information technologies and civil engineering faculties.

(Slide 6)

Also we have, our facility has two components, research and education. And the research structure is organized like this.

(Slide 7)

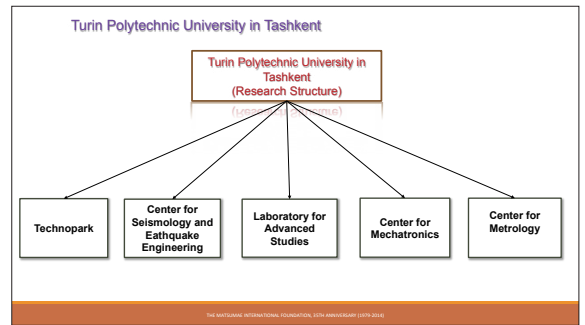
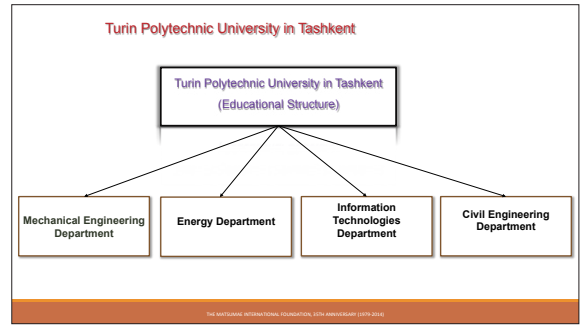
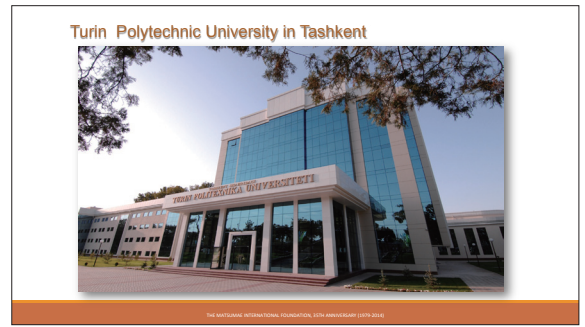
We have Technopark, and Center for Seismology and Earthquake Engineering, Laboratory for Advanced Studies, Center for Mechatronics and Center for Metrology.

(Slide 8-9)

And the research activities of Center of Seismology are focused on modeling of fault dynamics, time dependent, time-series analysis of seismic events, earthquake prediction, and some problems of earthquake protection.

The Laboratory for Advanced Studies was established more than ten years ago. Here I should mention that in 1999, I became a full professor in my country, youngest full professor. Right after that, I started with my long period visits to different countries, starting from Canada, and Japan was the second country I visited. And I met my Japanese host, my Foundation, Matsumae International Foundation fellowship professor, Dr. Tadashi Toyoda during my stay in Canada, and we started our cooperation before my coming here.

So, Laboratory of Advanced Studies was established by me during my activity in Uzbekistan Academy of Sciences. And then five, four years ago we moved it into

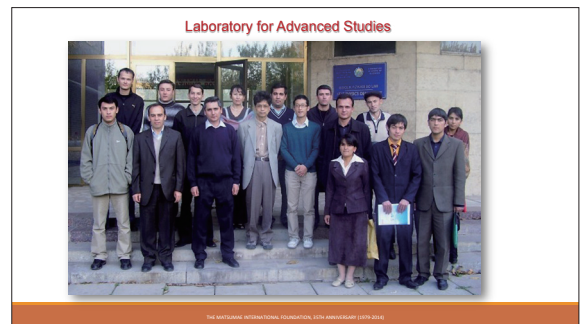


Center for Seismology and Earthquake Engineering

Main research topics:

- > Modelling of fault dynamics
- > Time-series analysis of seismic events
- > Earthquake protection of historical constructions
- > Earthquake protection of industrial constructions

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universities.

(Slide 10)

And the research activities of this laboratory are focused on such topics as low-dimensional nanoscale systems, nonlinear dynamics, complex system physics, some mathematical problems of physics, and quantum information.

(Slide 11)

The second university I represent is the National University of Uzbekistan. It is biggest university in Uzbekistan, former Tashkent State University. There I'm heading the Center for Advanced Materials, whose main topics are photovoltaic energy, advanced photovoltaic materials, nanomaterials, and research concerning materials on the basis of polymers, soft condensed matter, and computational aspect of material science.

(Slide 12-13)

Also, I represent another organization, Chair of the Physical Society of Uzbekistan, whose main object is to promote basic and applied research to Uzbekistan, innovations, supporting innovations and bringing together the ideas, expertise, while organizing different scientific meetings, and assistance to the educational system in Uzbekistan in the area of physics.

And supporting, promoting some international cooperation between Uzbek physicists with their foreign colleagues.

(Slide 14)

Let me switch to my relation to MIF. When I came to MIF, my face looked completely different. And I do hope that my natural, today's face looks much better than the ten years, then my MIF prelude. But of course, concerning my activity, as well as my activity.


(Slide 15)

So, I got my MIF fellowship in 2003, hosted by Professor Tadashi Toyoda from Tokai University, and I stayed in Tokai Shonan campus for four months. It was my first

Research Topics of the Laboratory for Advanced Studies

- Low-dimensional nanoscale systems
- Nonlinear dynamic and quantum chaos theory
- Complex System Physics
- Mathematical Physics
- Quantum Information

National University of Uzbekistan



Center for Advanced Materials
(founded in 2013)

Main research areas:

- Photovoltaic materials (organic, hybrid, perovskite)
- Nanomaterials (Graphene, CNT, fullerenes)
- Polymers
- Soft condensed matter
- Computational material science

The Physical Society of Uzbekistan

Main objectives:

- To help developing basic and applied research in physics of Uzbekistan
- Innovation coming from the results of basic and applied research
- Bringing together new ideas and expertise by organizing conferences, workshops and symposia
- Assistance to Education of Physics in high schools, universities etc.
- Assistance in international cooperation of Uzbek physicists with their colleagues from other countries'

My relation to MIF




I got MIF fellowship in 2003.
My Host was Prof. Tadashi Toyoda.
I stayed in Tokai University for 4 months.

My first visit in Japan



I visited Japan for the first time in October 2003 within the MIF fellowship and spent 4 months at Tokai University

This visit was crucial in my becoming friend of Japan, for the next visit held in 2005 and for my further cooperation with my Japanese colleagues.

visit to Japan, and during this visit, I got some quite powerful stimulation, and a powerful cause to develop cooperation between Uzbekistan and Japan in the area of physics and mathematics.

(Slide 16)

This is a picture of shonan campus, where I was staying. I think this is one of the beautiful campuses in Japan, at least to my knowledge.

(Slide 17-22)

What was important during my stay in Japan, besides the scientific cooperation, was my becoming a friend of Japan.

And, today I'm sure that without becoming a friend of Japan, it is almost impossible to develop effective and productive cooperation with Japanese colleagues.

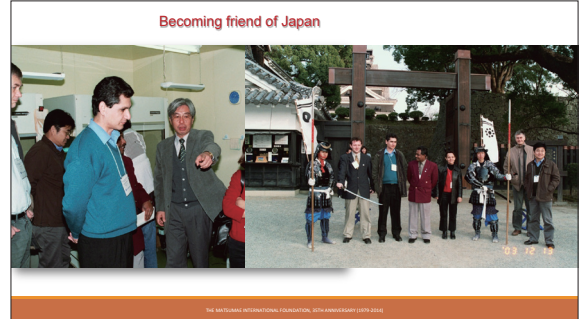
Because to have effective and productive cooperation you have to understand Japanese people first of all, and Japanese traditions and culture, and of course history of Japan.

What I appreciate from that period, what I'm grateful to Matsumae Foundation, is they arranged, they organized very well, and very effective study programs, during which, I think, everybody becomes friend of Japan.

During these study periods, concerning myself, I got quite effective and quite useful information about Japanese culture, history, traditions, and about Japanese people.

And then, of course, another important issue, another important aspect of these study groups, was organizing some meeting of MIF fellows in MIF office and to provide some possibility to make short presentations.

And, besides, these study tours, fortunately I appeared in the environment of Tokai University, which was, which also played a quite serious role in me becoming a friend of Japan. Especially I'm grateful to Professor Tadashi Toyoda, who was very keen in providing me all the conditions to learn more about Japan's culture. Of course these study tours were quite useful, for my getting knowledge about Japan, and they played a crucial role in



my decision during my stay that Japan will be a priority, cooperation with Japan will be priority number one in my cooperation with foreign countries.

(Slide 23-24)

And then, returning to my home country, I first started at my follow-up activity related to this fellowship, which, whose main priorities can be listed like this: first of all, I started wide advertisement of MIF program among the academic community in Uzbekistan, at least among the parts dealing with natural science, basic science. As a result, I think, seven or eight members of my group applied to MIF fellowship during the last ten years, and I'm happy to say three of them were successful.

Also, during my stay in Japan, I decided to visit Japan one more time, once more, and I got JSPS fellowship in 2005, and visited Osaka City University for two months. So, after which we started publishing joint papers, and exchange visits, and I'm proud to say that more than 50 Japanese physicists have visited our group since 2008. So three members of my group, post-docs in my group, my former students, have received MIF fellowship in 2011, 2012, and the last one, just received and planning to come here after six months.

(Slide 25)

Another part of my follow-up activity is organizing regular Japan-Uzbek workshops. In particular we organize two workshops, Japan-Uzbek workshops on low-dimension nanoscale systems in 2010 and 2011. And, as far as I remember, seven or eight Japanese young researchers attended these workshops.

(Slide 26)


And also important aspect of follow-up activity is promoting Japanese colleagues to work in Uzbekistan in my group. And first experience was really successful, and Professor Katsuhiko Nakamura from Osaka City University moved to Tashkent in 2008 after he retired from his professor position in Osaka City University. And, since from that, he's staying in Tashkent, and becoming much younger and younger, and always stating that he will stay in Tashkent as long as he can. Because it helps, his stay helps him to become younger and younger.

My Follow-up Activity after the MIF Fellowship


- Wide advertising MIF among academic community in Uzbekistan
- Extending cooperation with Japanese colleagues
- One more visit in Japan (JSPS-supported)
- Joint papers
- Joint proposals
- Three more MIF fellow from my group
- Joint workshops
- Bilateral visits, student exchange
- More than 50 Japanese physicists visited our group since from 2008!

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Researchers from our group invited under MIF Research Fellowship Program



1. Zarifboy Sobirov (MIF-2011)



2. Khamdam Rakhimov (MIF-2012)



3. Davron Otajanov (MIF-2013)

THE MULTINATIONAL INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION, 35TH ANNIVERSARY (1979-2014)

Japan-Uzbek Workshops


Japan-Uzbek Workshop
Low-dimensional nanoscale systems: Quantum effects, particle transport and advanced materials
NOVEMBER 6-7, 2012, TASHKENT, UZBEKISTAN

<http://lds2012.sci.uz/>


Japan-Uzbek Workshop
Recent Advances in the Physics of Low-Dimensional Nanoscale Systems
NOVEMBER 10-11, 2011, TASHKENT, UZBEKISTAN

www.lds2011.sci.uz

THE MULTINATIONAL INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION, 35TH ANNIVERSARY (1979-2014)



Katsuhiko Nakamura
 Professor of Osaka City University
 Moved from Osaka City University to Laboratory of Advanced Studies (Tashkent, Uzbekistan) in 2008.




THE MULTINATIONAL INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION, 35TH ANNIVERSARY (1979-2014)

(Slide 27)

Another experience comes from this year, Dr. Chikahiro Minowa from International Institute of Seismology and Earthquake Engineering becomes member of our Center for Seismology in Turin Polytechnic University starting from February. He's already in Tashkent and is learning Uzbek language. So I hope he also will be glad for his staying and will repeat same experience becoming younger and younger that did Professor Nakamura.

Dr. Chikahiro Minowa

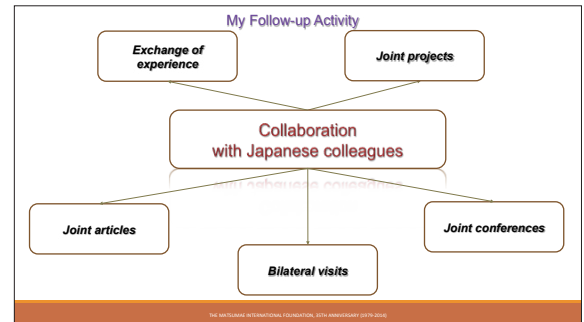
Doctor of Engineering,
Recently started to work at the Centre for Seismology and Earthquake Engineering TTPU (Tashkent, Uzbekistan)



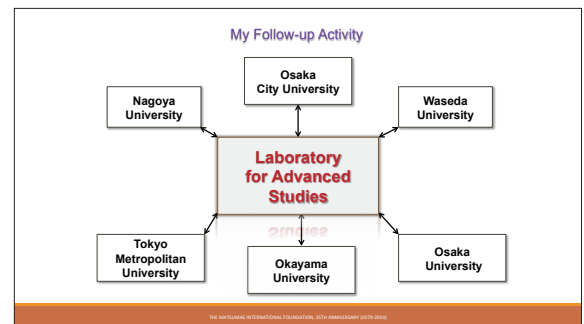
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(Slide 28)

And so, summarizing my follow-up activity can be represented like in this slide. So we are developing several directions such as joint projects, submitting projects, joint projects to JST, JSPS and joint workshop, conferences, and bilateral visits, as I taught more than 50 Japanese physicists, and almost 80% of them are young researchers, visited out group. And some experience exchange, especially on the area of renewable energy and seismology, as Japan is number one in seismology and earthquake protection.

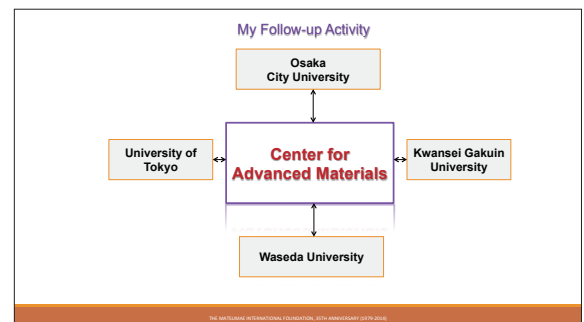


So today, due to this follow-up activity, which was caused by MIF fellowship, by my staying in Japan, we have this kind of situation.



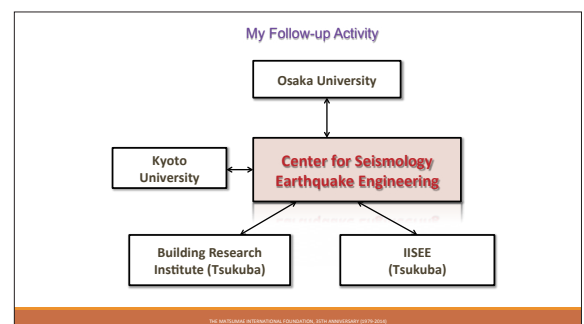
(Slide 29)

Our Laboratory for Advanced Studies has relationships with six universities in Japan. Of course, this relationship imply, have real output in the form of joint research papers in period journals.



(Slide 30-31)

Our Center for Advanced Materials has relations to four universities in Japan, and is going to extend its cooperation.



And, yes, our seismology center has good cooperation with four centers from Japan. I do hope that, this is a picture from another, from another cooperation.

(Slide 32)

This is me with Professor Uchida, chairman of MIF,



A meeting with the MIF alumni from Uzbekistan on May 18 in Turin Polytechnic University , Tashkent.
(from left, Dr. Murodjon RASHITOV, Dr. Zaritboy SOBIROV, Dr. Olim RUZIMURADOV, Dr. Hirohisa UCHIDA, Chair of MIF, Dr. Davronbek MATRASULOVO, Dr. Khamdam RAKHIMOVO)

THE MIF 35TH ANNIVERSARY SYMPOSIUM | COOPERATION | 2019-2020

visited Tashkent in 2013. International conference organized in Samarkand. We had a meeting with MIF alumni from Uzbekistan.

(Slide 33)

So all this follow-up activity, I do hope allow us to realize, in near future, several projects such as joint applications for JST program. Currently we are preparing, this year we are going to present, submit three proposals through JST satellite program. And organizing more joint workshops, and student and postdoc exchanges. I should, feel I should remind that, in 2009, a young Japanese postdoc, Dr. Masuda stayed in Tashkent, is in this cooperation for four months, and he learned very well the Uzbek language. Currently he is working here in Chicago University.

On this direction, we are going to do all cooperation with such agencies as JST, JSPS, MIF, and Ministry of Science and Technology of Uzbekistan. And of course, we are going to promote more young Uzbekistan researchers to apply for MIF fellowship.

(Slide 34)

And our priority in cooperation with Japanese colleagues can be listed like this, seismology, earthquake engineering and renewable energy.

(Slide 35-36)

So we have more ambitious plans, such as establishing Tashkent joint Japanese-Uzbek research centers, and opening of branches of some Japanese universities. As you probably know, in Uzbekistan we have branches of several Korean universities, an Italian university, and some universities from UK. Hopefully we will develop such cooperation with Japan. And, it would be great to organize MIF alumni meeting somewhere in Uzbekistan.

And in the end, many thanks to Matsumae International Foundation, in my becoming friend of Japan. I do hope very effective and productive cooperation with Japanese colleagues. And finally, I was just told that three more fellows from Uzbekistan are coming this year to Japan using the MIF fellowship.

Future projects

- Joint application for JST program on Seismology, Earthquake Engineering and Renewable Energy
- Joint Workshops
- Student and postdoc exchange
- Support from JST, JSPS, MIF and Ministry for Science and Technology of Uzbekistan needed
- Few more members of our group to apply for MIF fellowship

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Priority topics for Japan-Uzbek Cooperation

- Seismology
- Earthquake Engineering
- Renewable energy

THE MATSUMAE INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION, 30TH ANNIVERSARY (1979-2009)

More ambitious plans

- Establishing joint (Japan-Uzbek) research centers on Renewable energy and Seismology and Earthquake engineering
- Opening the branches of Japanese universities in Uzbekistan
- Organizing of MIF alumni meeting

THE MATSUMAE INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION, 30TH ANNIVERSARY (1979-2009)

Many thanks to Matsumae International Foundation for my becoming friend of Japan and supporting very effective cooperation between Uzbek and Japanese researchers!

THE MATSUMAE INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION, 30TH ANNIVERSARY (1979-2009)

This was some short report about how MIF affected on a very effective cooperation between Uzbek and Japanese experts, physicists, in one case. Of course, we have several such cases from Uzbekistan. So this I just proof of how MIF is required, and a very effective program. So, many thanks.



The Matsumae International Foundation

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