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## Akiho Miyashiro and his long term blueprint for promoting geological sciences.

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The late Akiho Miyashiro made a substantial contribution to the long-term planning of promoting the geological sciences in Japan, which were seriously exhausted during the World War II. He played an important role at the Planning Committee in the Geological Society of Japan (GSJ) as a chairman to propose a new and potential vision. The purpose of this paper is to trace the movement of democratization and internationalization in the science after the World War II, and to extract any useful information for the interdisciplinary interaction and research activity nowadays.

Since 1953, the Science Council of Japan (SCJ) requested each of branch committees to prepare their long-term planning to activate the basic research in each disciplines. GSJ organized the committee in 1963 consisting of 81 scientists chaired by Miyashiro, who arranged a report for the society within a year. The report released in 1965 was remarkable in claiming the democratization of academic community and also in promoting the inter-disciplinary interactions together with the cooperative use of research facilities by the scientists and students belonging to different schools. The report proposed further an installation of large cooperative research institute named 'Kotai Tikyukagaku Kenkyujo' (Kotai-tiken in short, say Solid State Geoscience Institute). The original plan was so ambitious that the first division of the institute was realize the technology of super high pressure facilities generating 100GPa per cubic centimeters., for example).

Miyashiro, on the other hand, published an article entitled 'History and Present Status of Earth Science' serially in the monthly magazine, 'Shizen' from September 1965 to November 1966. This article had casted a strong stimulation to many scientists outside the traditional geology, in particular. Writing the article, Miyashiro analysed a number of small academic communities isolated each other and aimed to promote the organization of 'Earth Science' relating to the science of our Earth.

The geological committee of SCJ organized the ad-hoc subcommittee chaired by Hisashi Kuno in order to proposed Kotai-tiken. It was supposed to be a large research institution consisting of 13 divisions accommodating 159 staffs mainly for experimental approaches. Takeo Watanabe succeeded Kuno in 1968. Unfortunately the proposal was not adopted from some reason or another. However, this challenging vision would have lead Japan as a leading country in experimental petrology and related disciplines.

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T., Watanabe (1969), 'Chikyu Kagaku', 23, 224 ? 226

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