



Humboldt-Stiftung/David Ausserhofer
Professor Takii at the Siebold Award Ceremony
(at the Bellevue Palace, the official residence of the German president, 11 June, 2015)
シーボルト賞授賞式に参列する瀧井教授 (2015年6月11日ドイツ大統領府ベルビュー宮殿)
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Attending the Siebold Award Ceremony

TAKII Kazuhiro (Professor)

As the recipient of the 2015 Philipp Franz von Siebold Award for Japanese Researchers, I went to Germany in June last year to attend the awards ceremony. It was without doubt the most beautiful time of year, with everyone saying it was perfect “Humboldt weather.” The award is managed by the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation, which promotes academic cooperation among outstanding scholars and scientists of Germany and all over the world. I attended the Foundation’s annual convention and received the award at a ceremony held at the official residence of the German president. This was followed by a garden party sponsored by the president at his official residence as part of the annual convention. The then Japanese Ambassador to Germany Nakane Takeshi, who had hosted a celebration for me the previous day, told me that the president and I would go to attend the garden party together. “You may never experience anything more splendid,” he said. And indeed, the ceremony

シーボルト賞授賞式に参列して

瀧井一博（教授）

2015年度のフィリップ・フランツ・フォン・シーボルト賞を授与され、そのセレモニーに出席するために去年の六月、ドイツに渡った。疑いなくドイツで最も美しいこの時季、人々が“Humboldt Wetter（フンボルト日和）”としきりに口にすなわ、同賞を管掌するフンボルト財団（日本でいえば日本学術振興会にあたる）の年次総会に参加した。授賞式は毎年、総会に付随して開かれるドイツ連邦大統領主催の大統領府での園遊会に先立ち、官邸内でいわば“裏プログラム”として開催される。前日に祝賀会を開いてくださった中根猛駐独大使（当時）からは、授賞式の後、大統領と連れ立って園遊会に出るのだと教えられ、「あんな晴れがましい瞬間はありませんよ」と言われた。確かにその通りで、日本人だけを対象にした賞を直前に執り行い、世界各国から集まった奨学生を前にお披露目をするのだ。晴れがましいというより、場違い



Garden party at the Bellevue Palace, the official residence of the president of Germany.

There were attractions for the entertainment of small children. (Photo by author)

ドイツ大統領府ベルヴェーユ宮殿園遊会より。小さい子供のためのアトラクションが用意されていた。(撮影：瀧井一博)

of bestowing the award, which is presented only to Japanese, was conducted immediately before the garden party and then I was introduced before the many scholarship students gathered from around the world. It was no doubt a glorious moment, though I could not help feeling a little out of place.

The award was created on the occasion of President of West Germany Walter Scheel's visit to Japan in 1978. For Japanese at that time, as it had been since the late nineteenth century, Germany and German scholarship were the object of intense admiration. When I entered university nearly 30 years ago, one's first foreign language may have been English, but the second foreign language was invariably German. In the years after that, however, the academic relationship between Japan and Germany has undergone substantial change. More than once I heard people of the Humboldt Foundation mourning the far-fewer Japanese applications for scholarships of recent years. There must be a number of reasons for this, but one reason I thought of when I attended the event of the Foundation this time was probably that Japan has not caught up with the changes taking place in Germany's academic scene.

The official language at the convention was English. Reflecting this, the convention is attended by a great many researchers of natural sciences, especially young researchers from the Third World. Almost all the scholarship students from Japan, except one, were students in the sciences. In Japan, there must still be many liberal arts scholars like myself who feel great affinity for the great German tradition of liberal arts scholarship (Humboldt's ideal of "Bildung"). As I see it, in Germany that

な気がしてただただ恐縮した。

この賞は、1978年に当時のドイツ大統領ヴァルター・シェールが訪日したのを機に設けられた。当時日本ではまだ学問の国ドイツへの憧憬の念が強かった。今から30年近く前に私が大学に入学した時も、第二外国語といえば専らドイツ語だった。しかし、その後アカデミズムにおける日独関係も様変わりした。フンボルト財団の関係者から、日本人の奨学金申請者が少ないとの慨嘆を一再ならず聞かされた。その理由は様々であろうが、今回フンボルト財団の行事に参加してみて、そのひとつとしてドイツの学術シーンの転換に日本が追いついていないということがあるように思われた。

総会の公用語は英語だった。それを反映して、自然科学の研究者、それもいわゆる第三世界からの若い研究者が目立った。日本からの奨学生も一人を除いてみな理系だった。日本では(筆者も含めて)、まさにフンボルトの名を冠して称される伝統的なドイツの教養主義的学問理念(フンボルト理念)に郷愁を抱く文系学者はまだ多いのではないかと。しかし、今のドイツではそのような過去は脇において、科学のグローバル化を見据えた新たな学術体制への転換が着々と進んでいるように見受けられた。過去の教養主義の片鱗がひとつあったとすれば、それがシーボルト賞の授賞式だったかもしれない。大統領の後塵を拝して出てくる日本人をいぶかしく思う

past has been set aside, and steady efforts have been made to shift toward new academic systems geared to the globalization of science. The Siebold Award ceremony may be something of a relic of the days when the liberal arts tradition reigned supreme. Conscious of the gaze of the young researchers from other Asian countries and other parts of the world who might have wondered at seeing a Japanese scholar walking beside the German president, I was wondering to myself whether—if ceremonies like the one that honored me were to continue—Japan's academe should or should not change.

であろう他のアジア諸国をはじめ、世界中からの若き研究者の視線を意識しつつ、いつまでもこのようなセレモニーが続くために日本は変わるべきなのかそれとも変わらないべきなのかと考えさせられた。
(原文：日本語)

Greetings



Giving a lecture at the 61th Public Lectures (14 March, 2016)
第 61 回学術講演会にて (2016 年 3 月 14 日)

Lecture Commemorating the Retirement of Associate Professor Mitsuta Kazunobu (61st Nichibunken Public Lecture) Held

A public lecture (*gakujutsu kōenkai*) in commemoration of the retirement of associate professor Mitsuta Kazunobu was held at the Nichibunken auditorium on March 14. Mitsuta joined the faculty of Nichibunken in April 1995 and has been engaged in research mainly on classical Japanese literature. Among his recent publications are

光田和伸准教授退任記念講演会 (第 61 回日文研学術講演会) の開催

2016 年 3 月 14 日、日文研講堂において、光田和伸准教授の退任を記念して学術講演会が開催されました。

光田准教授は 1995 年 4 月に日文研に着任し、日本古典文学を中心に研究活動を積み重ねられました。近年は『芭蕉めざめる』(青草書房、2008 年) や『恋