

のところは1本の砂州が南北に延びていて、砂州と丘陵の間には汽水性の瀉が広がっていた。そして砂州の西側は直接、当時のタイ湾になっていたと。砂州は1本ではなく、何条かがあった可能性が強い。しかし、この場合もなお、砂州群は丘陵とは切り離された、いわば海中の砂州であったはずである。

上の推定が正しいとすると、3800年 B. P. というこの遺跡は、できあがったばかりか、もしくは生成中の砂州の上に作られた遺跡ということになる。

Pho Hak の砂州

Pho Hak の遺跡も砂州の上のっている。しかし、この砂州は私の観察では東西に延びる古い砂州だ。二つの砂州は、生成時代、形態が少し異なるが、両者ともその片側を外洋に露出するような形で延びていた海の砂州であったことには間違いはない。

以上が、私の今回みた遺跡の概要である。遺跡の機能そのものについては、いまの私にはわからない。ただその立地はどう考えてみても海に直結したもの

である。私はこの遺跡をみながら、かつて訪れたことのある Oc-Eo とメコン・デルタ南端の砂州のことを想い浮かべていた。Oc-Eo はいまではメコン・デルタの真ん中に閉じ込められているが、それが榮えていたところは海中に浮かぶ花崗岩の小島であったはずだ。あのすぐ近くには、ごく最近、陸化したとみられたカキの礁が水田中にある。圧倒的に優勢にベトナム人の占居するデルタの中でそこだけ島状にクメール人が閉じ込められているあの Ba Xuyen から Ca Mau にかけて延びるメコン・デルタの砂州、あれも古くからの海の民の居住の可能性を強く感じさせる。3800年 B. P. の遺跡、2千年前の Oc-Eo、それに現在のクメール人の砂州と並べる時、そこには大きな時代のずれがある。しかし、それにもかかわらず、私は、そこに古代海域世界の一つの核を感じたくなるのである。

(京都大学東南アジア研究センター教授)

Brief Impressions of Japan

By Chang Tang

On November 30, 1979, I arrived in Japan as the first Chinese visiting scholar to the Center for South-east Asian Studies, Kyoto University. Kyoto City, the old capital of Japan, has a rich cultural background. It is also known as a center of modern science and culture. Here in this city, I not only saw a beautiful, snow-covered Kyoto and pretty cherry blossoms, but also made countless Japanese friends. I can hardly forget the warm reception they extended to me and their dedication to their work.

The Center provided me with good working conditions, and I was deeply impressed by the enthusiasm shown by everyone there toward furthering research in and about Southeast Asia. As a meteorologist, I was interested in learning the latest developments in Japanese meteorological science. Through the

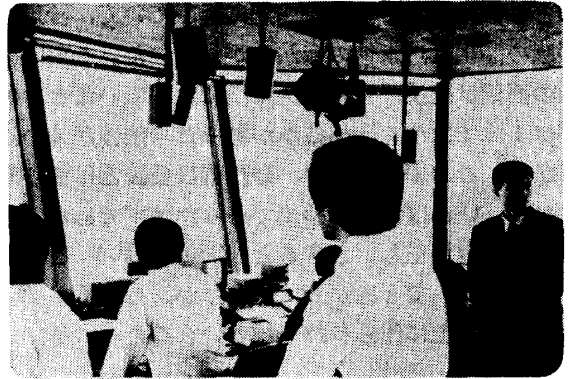
Center and assistance of Prof. Chotaro Nakajima of the Disaster Prevention Research Institute, Kyoto University, and Mr. Tetsuzo Yasunari of the Center, I was able to visit other universities and research institutes, among them the Institute of Geoscience, Tsukuba University, the Geophysical Institute, the University of Tokyo, Japan Meteorological Agency (Meteorological Research Institute, Meteorological Satellite Center, Computer Room, Forecasting Section, Osaka District Observatory, Osaka Airport Station), and Yodogawa River Dams Control Office. The discussion I had with Dr. Koichiro Takahashi, one of the most distinguished members of this field, was a most enlightening one.

In Japan great emphasis is placed on scientific research, training and education of useful men. Therefore, at all age levels in every field, there are

plenty of well-trained personnel. The range of subjects being studied also is quite wide. Furthermore, the exchange of information on the national, as well as international, level is promoted. As a result Japanese scientists can obtain information of recent developments abroad. At the Center information is collected and compiled rapidly for the convenience of researchers. It also distributes information through its quarterly journal and monograph series of publications.

All of these activities are enabling Japan to keep its level of higher education and its research equal to that of the other advanced nations in the world. I feel privileged to tell my Chinese colleagues about the prevailing situation in Japan.

In our country we must achieve "Four Modernizations." The modernization of science and technology and education of useful personnel is the most important. For example, in the field of meteorology, many young people are recruited to man weather observatories and give weather forecasts for the benefit of all the people. However, it is true that we do not have easy access to modern technology and equipment and a lot of improvements must be made on the ways and means of gathering scientific information. I am hoping the situation can be rectified in the very near future. What is



Assistant Prof. **Chang** (extreme right) visiting Osaka Airport Control Tower

important is to devote ourselves entirely for the sake of uplifting the standard of meteorological studies in China.

I hope from the very bottom of my heart that exchanges of science and technology between China and Japan, and the friendship and cooperation among university teachers and those who engage in scientific research will be increased and further solidified. (**Visiting Scholar, 1979-1980, The Center for Southeast Asian Studies, Kyoto University**)