

PERSONAL

Award

Professor Emeritus Dr. Sumio Sakka

(Solid State Chemistry, Division of Amorphous Materials)



Professor Dr. Sumio Sakka, the ex-director of Institute for Chemical Research and Professor Emeritus of Kyoto University, received a Purple Ribbon Medal (Shijuhosho) on May, 1996.

Dr. Sakka was born in Osaka on the 11th of December, 1930. He graduated from the Department of Industrial Chemistry, Kyoto University in 1953. In 1953, he was appointed an instructor of the Institute for Chemical Research, Kyoto University under the supervision of Emeritus Professor Megumi Tashiro. He received a doctoral degree from Kyoto University in 1963. He was promoted to an associate professor of the Institute for Chemical Research, Kyoto University in 1963. On a leave of absence in 1965, he worked at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. During his 3-year stay in the USA, Dr. Sakka gained further experience on the glass science, in cooperation with Professor J.D. Mackenzie.

In 1972, Dr. Sakka moved to the Faculty of Engineering, Mie University, as a full professor of the Laboratory of Inorganic Materials Science. In 1983, he again moved back to the Institute for Chemical Research, Kyoto University, as a full professor to direct the Laboratory of Ceramic Chemistry (now, Solid State Chemistry). At the Graduate School of Molecular Engineering, Kyoto University, he gave lectures on inorganic materials science and supervised dissertation research of graduate students.

He was a visiting instructor at several Universities including Tokyo Institute of Technology, Mie University, Kobe University, Okayama University, Nagaoka University of Technology.

From the 1st of April, 1990 to the 31st of March, 1992, Dr. Sakka was appointed Director of the institute and made great contributions not only to the Institute but also to the University as a councilor.

On the 31st of March, 1994, Dr. Sumio Sakka retired from Kyoto University after 30 years of contribution to Kyoto University and was honored with the title of Emeritus Professor of Kyoto University on the following day. Now, he takes a position as a professor at Fukui University of Technology.

For almost forty years, Dr. Sakka has extensively investigated the novel synthetic processes, structure and properties of functional inorganic glasses. His most outstanding works are 1) structural studies of inorganic non-conventional glasses by various spectroscopic methods and X-ray radial distribution function analysis, 2) studies on the physical or physico-chemical properties of inorganic nonconventional glasses and 3) the development of sol-gel process for preparing new functional inorganic glasses and ceramics. Owing to these great contributions, he was awarded the Prize of the Ceramic Society of Japan for Young Scientists in 1965, the Prize of the Ceramic Society of Japan in 1979, the G.W. Morey Award of the American Ceramic Society in 1984 and the Prize of the Chemical Society of Japan in 1988. He was also honored with the title of the Fellow of the American Ceramic Society in 1983.

Dr. Sakka devoted himself to the Ceramic Society of Japan and officiated as Vice President of the Society for two years from May 1991. He was a regional editor of the international journal, *Journal of Non-Crystalline Solids*, from 1981 to 1992. He is now an editor-in-chief of the international journal, *Journal of Sol-Gel Science and Technology*, from 1992. He has also chaired a number of international conferences. Through these activities, he made a great contribution to the development of Glass Science and Sol-Gel Science in Japan and the international communication of research.

Retirement

Professor Yoshichika Bando

(Artificial Lattice Compounds Laboratory, Division of Solid State Chemistry)



On the 31st of March, 1997, Dr. Yoshichika Bando retired from Kyoto University after 36 years of service to the University and was honored with the title of Emeritus Professor by Kyoto University.

Dr. Bando was born in Tokushima on the 15th of January, 1934. After graduation from the Faculty of Science, Kyoto University in 1956, he continued his study as a graduate student at the Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Science, in Kyoto University. In 1961, he was appointed an instructor of the Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Science, Kyoto University under the supervision of Professor Sukeji Kachi. He was granted a doctoral degree for his studies on the preparation and properties of ultrafine particles of metal alloys. In 1964, he was appointed an instructor of the Laboratory of Solid State Chemistry of the Institute for Chemical Research, Kyoto University, under the supervision of Emeritus Professor Toshio Takada. In 1968, he was promoted to Associate Professor of the same laboratory. In 1976, Dr. Bando was appointed full Professor of Kyoto University and directed the Facility of Inorganic Synthesis, of the same institute.

During years his research work covered a wide range of solid state chemistry. He studied the martensitic transformation of fine particles of metal alloys, various synthesis methods of oxides and hydroxides of transition metals, growth of single

crystals by the chemical transport, and also growth of epitaxial films and artificial superlattices of oxides and chalcogenides. Basic research done by him found fruitful practical applications; e.g. production of iron oxide fine particles to be used as magnetic recording materials, cosmetics and magnetic heads made of a crystal-oriented spinel ferrite. More recently, he rose into world wide notice for his outstanding work about the epitaxial films and artificial superlattices of high- T_c cuprate superconductors.

He has been awarded several prizes for his brilliant achievements by The Japan Society of Powder and Powder Metallurgy.

He gave lectures on advanced inorganic synthesis at the graduate school of science at Kyoto University and supervised dissertation works of graduate students. He was invited as a visiting professor by the University of Tokyo, Nagoya University, Kobe University, and some other institutions.

He served as a vice president of The Japan Society of Powder and Powder Metallurgy from 1984-1990, and as a director or councillor of several other societies. Since 1996 he serves as the president of The Society of Powder and Powder Metallurgy. His sincere and warm-hearted character has been admired by his friends, colleagues, and students.

Obituary

Professor Emeritus Dr. Keinosuke KOBAYASHI (1913 - 1996)



Professor Dr. Keinosuke KOBAYASHI, Honorary Member of the Japanese Society of Electron Microscopy, Professor Emeritus of Kyoto University suddenly passed away on March 18, 1996.

He was born on May 7, 1913 in Osaka. After graduating from the Faculty of Science, Kyoto Imperial University in March, 1935 with a degree (Bachelor of Science) in zoology, he started his academic life as a research associate in the Institute for Chemical Research (ICR), Kyoto Imperial University in April, 1935. He was appointed a Lecturer of the ICR in June, 1941, a Lecturer of the Faculty of Engineering, Kyoto Imperial University in September, 1942, and then an Associate Professor of the ICR in June, 1945. He received a Ph.D. (Doctor of Engineering) from Kyoto University in March, 1962. He was promoted to a full Professor of the ICR, Kyoto University in October, 1965 to direct the Laboratory of Polymer Crystals (the present Laboratory of Polymer Condensed States, Division of States and Structures III). He gave lectures on polymer crystals in the Division of Polymer Chemistry, Graduate School of Engineering, and supervised the dissertation works of graduate students. He retired from Kyoto University and became a Professor Emeritus of Kyoto University in April, 1977. His lifework was the physical chemistry of crystalline

polymers, particularly studies on formation, properties and deformation of polymer crystals. He introduced electron microscopy for structural studies on crystalline polymer solids.

Professor Kobayashi participated in the founding of the Japanese Society of Electron Microscopy in 1949, and also served as the Vice President (1970) and the President (1971) of the Society. He was awarded the Seto Prize from the Society in May, 1958 for his theoretical study on ultra-microtoming. He was again awarded the Seto Prize in May, 1962 for his continuous endeavor at developing high-voltage electron microscopes: as you know, he constructed three high-voltage transmission electron microscopes in the ICR, one 300kV machine(1957) and two 500kV machines (1963 and 1974).

He served as a visiting instructor at several universities including Kyushu University, Okayama University, Yamagata University, Fukui University and Tokyo Metropolitan University. He visited foreign countries to attend international conferences in which he always presented stimulating and attractive papers. For his such academic contribution, he was awarded the Order of the Rising Sun, Gold Rays with Neck Ribbon in April, 1986.