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The late Prof. Koji Hidaka  
(1903 — 1984)

## 元本学会会長日高孝次先生を悼む

本学会名誉会員日高孝次先生は1984年8月15日80才をもって逝去されました。ここに深く哀悼を表すものがあります。また長年にわたり本学会の発展に尽された先生のご功績に対し心から感謝と敬意を表すものであります。

先生は1903年宮崎県にお生まれになり、第七高等学校造士館を経て、1926年東京帝国大学理学部物理学科をご卒業になりました。その後中央気象台に入台され、海洋物理の調査研究に従事されました。神戸海洋気象台では竣工したばかりの観測船春風丸に乗船して、わが国の各海・湾で海洋観測を実施し、数多くの新しい知見を発表されました。先生はとくに海洋観測法の確立に意を注がれ、転倒温度計の更正に関する日高公式を作成されたことはそのご業績のひとつであります。海水観測に参加され、またステレオ写真を用いた波浪観測を試みられました。先生は気象台時代を通じて、航海日数が1,000日の多きに及んだことを海洋学者としての後の頃までも誇りとされておりました。偏微分方程式の数値解法には格別の関心を持たれ、この方面で幾多の優れた業績をあげ、海洋物理現象の解明に大きな貢献を果されました。その研究成果は「湖海の振動および海流に関する海洋物理的研究」としてまとめられ、これに対して1933年理学博士の学位が授けられ、さらに1934年には日本学士院賞が授与されたのであります。これら一連の研究は国際的にも高い評価をうけ、わが国の海洋研究は世界の学界に大いにその名声を博したのであります。

1942年には新設の東京帝国大学理学部地球物理学科第一講座教授に迎えられ、海洋物理学の研究に専念されるとともに、多くの俊英を養成されました。太平洋戦争が終戦を迎え、わが国が平和国家として学術文化の面で世界に貢献しようとした時、先生の研究活動には目をみはるものがありました。そのひとつは風成海流理論の研究であります。これは世界における先駆的業績として国際的に高く評価されたのであります。この学風は先生の後継者達に受けつがれ、さらに大きく発展したことはよく知られる所であります。

1948年には先生はその創設に際して中心的役割を果された日本海洋学会第2代会長に推されました。以来19年の長きにわたりその重責にあって、海洋学の振興と本学会の発展に尽力されたのであり、そのご功績は誠に偉大と申しあげるはかばかありません。先生は戦前戦後を通じて太平洋学術会議代表として国際協力や運営面で華々しく活躍されました。また日本学術会議太平洋学術研究連絡委員会、海洋学研究連絡委員会の各委員長を勤められ、NORPAC, EQUAPAC, IGY, IIOE等の国際共同観測事業へのわが国の参加、国際海洋学諮問委員会、太平洋学術会議のわが国における開催等を推進されました。海外からの招請には進んで応じられ、米国、ペルー、ブラジル、台湾等の大学で研究と講義を行ない、国際的視野にたって、後進の育成に尽されたのであります。

先生は早くからわが国に海洋研究所を設立し、海洋研究を研究船により組織的に推進することの必要性を痛感され、同学の士とともにその実現に奔走されました。これは実を結んで1962年には東京大学に海洋研究所が付置され、先生は初代所長としてその基礎を築かれたのであります。

このような先生の多方面にわたる海洋学上のご業績やその振興におけるご貢献に対して、日本海洋学会賞、モナコ大公アルベール一世記念牌が贈られ、また日本海洋学会名誉会員、太平洋学術会議名誉終身会員、日本学士院会員等に推される栄誉を受けられたのであります。

先生はかけひきをなさない純粋なご性格でありました。先生がとくに礼節を重んじられたことはよく知られる所であります。高等学校時代望遠鏡を買うために何か月も昼食を節約されたというお話には、先生の面目が躍如としております。音楽を愛され、写真をよくされ、ローマ・ギリシャ・シルクロードの歴史に深い造詣を示される等先生は真に教養人でもありました。

長いご生涯をわが国海洋学のパイオニアとしてその発展とともに歩まれた先生は、今永遠の船旅に発たれました。ここに畏敬と親愛の念を新たにして、先生のご冥福をお祈り申し上げます。

(日本海洋学会会長 丸茂隆三)

## OBITUARY

### Professor Koji Hidaka

The Society sadly has to report the death of Professor Koji Hidaka at the age of 80 on 15 August 1984, who was an honorary member and former president of the Society. He was actively involved in the foundation and development of the Oceanographical Society of Japan. All members of the Society feel a great debt of gratitude to Professor Hidaka.

Professor Koji Hidaka was born on November 1903 in Miyazaki, and graduated from the Department of Physics, Faculty of Science at the Imperial University of Tokyo in 1926. He started his oceanographical investigations in 1927 at Kobe Marine Observatory, using the Research Vessel *Shumpu-Maru* which had been newly built that year. His new findings on oceanographical conditions in various seas around Japan were published in journals of the Observatory. He devoted himself to establishing sound methodology in oceanographical surveys. One development stemming from his research in those days was "Hidaka's formula for correction of reversing thermometers", which is still widely used today. His academic activities covered a very wide range; he participated in surveys of sea ice and made measurements of swells and windwaves using stereophotographs. He was very proud of the fact that he spent more than 1,000 days at sea on research vessels.

He developed methods for numerical integration of partial differential equations, which are still applied in various fields. Professor Hidaka applied his methods to the solution of problems in physical oceanography. He was awarded a Doctor of Science degree from the Imperial University of Tokyo in 1933 for his studies on oscillations of lakes and seas of various shape and on the dynamics of ocean currents. He was awarded the Prize of the Japan Academy in 1934. The value of these studies was recognized worldwide and, as the result, oceanographical studies in Japan became internationally established.

The Geophysical Institute of the Faculty of Science, Imperial University of Tokyo was established in 1941 and Dr. Hidaka was appointed as professor of physical oceanography of the Institute in 1942. He initiated oceanographical studies at the university in conjunction with his students. However, their activities were unfortunately interrupted by World War II. After the war, Professor Hidaka was able to devote himself enthusiastically to his studies. One of the outcomes of his research was the theory of wind driven circulation, which is acknowledged as a pioneering work throughout the world. He supervised many excellent students, who are now playing important roles in oceanography.

Professor Hidaka became the president of the Oceanographical Society of Japan in 1948, and served as president for 19 years. He made efforts to develop the Society as well as oceanography in Japan. Professor Hidaka attended the 6th Pacific Science Congress in 1939 held in Berkley, California and was the Japanese representative of the Congress for more than 27 years. Through his leadership he promoted the participation of Japanese oceanographers in such international organizations as UNESCO, ICSU, SCOR, IOC, and IACOMS, and in international projects such as NORPAC, EQUAPAC, IGY, and IIOE. Professor Hidaka visited many foreign countries (e.g., U. S. A., Peru, Brazil, Taiwan and Canada) to present seminars and lectures,

and through these visits he greatly helped to improve international cooperation.

Professor Hidaka devoted himself to the establishment of an oceanographical institute in Japan with its own research vessels as well as laboratory facilities. Through his efforts and those of his colleagues, the Ocean Research Institute, University of Tokyo was established in 1962, and he was appointed as the first director of the Institute.

For his distinguished activities in oceanography and international cooperation, Professor Hidaka was awarded the Prize of the Oceanographical Society of Japan, and the Medalle Com-memorative du Prince Albert de Monaco. He was also appointed as an honorary member of the Oceanographical Society of Japan, an honorary lifetime member of the Pacific Science Association, and a member of the Japan Academy.

Professor Hidaka was known for his respect of courteous manners and decorum and educated many youths through various social activities with his wife. He showed enthusiasm for science from his high school days, as exemplified by an episode in which he managed to buy an astronomical telescope by saving the money intended for his lunch for several months. He loved music and photography. He also showed great interest in ancient history and visit Rome, Greece and the Silk Road.

The passing away of this great pioneer of oceanography in Japan is very much regretted by all who knew him and the Society would like to pass on our sincerest condolences to his wife and family.

Ryuzo Marumo

President of the Oceanographical Society of Japan