

## 日本藻類学会 50 周年記念特集

The Fifty Years of the Japanese Society of Phycology  
A Memorial Lecture at the 50th Anniversary of the Society

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## 1. Foundation of the Society (Table 1)

According to the memory of Professor Isamu Umezaki (Umezaki 1992), several leading phycologists met on 6 May 1951 at Department of Fisheries, Kyoto University, in Maizuru during the annual meeting of the Japanese Society of Scientific Fisheries and discussed about establishment of The Japanese Society of Phycology. After several preparatory meetings of the initiative promoters, who were mostly members of the Botanical Society of Japan and/or the Japanese Society of Scientific Fisheries at that time, they finally agreed to establish The Japanese Society of Phycology on 11 October 1952 at the meeting of initiative promoters (phycologists) at Department of Botany, University of Tokyo, in Hongo, Tokyo, during the 17th annual meeting of the Botanical Society of Japan. [It was printed in the first issue of *Sôruï* (Vol. 1, No. 1, 1953) that the Society was founded on 11 November 1952; however it was an error simply due to the mistake in proofreading as clearly pointed out by Professor Yoshiteru Nakamura (Nakamura 1982).] They also agreed to publish "*Sôruï*" (The Bulletin of Japanese Society of Phycology). In that meeting Professor Yukio Yamada was appointed as the President of the Society. Under Professor Y. Yamada, the Regulations of the Society were drafted, and the first issue of *Sôruï*, No.1 of Volume 1 was published in the format of A5 in March of the next year 1953. On 10 October 1953, the Society had the first general meeting at Kanazawa University during the 18th annual meeting of the Botanical Society of Japan, and the Regulations of the Society were approved and Professor Yukio Yamada was formally elected as the President of the Society. Since 1952, Professor Y. Yamada served as the President for 13 years until October 1965. Key events related to the foundation of the Society are summarized in Table 1.

If we compare the foundation of the Japanese Society of Phycology with other phycological societies in other countries of the world (Table 2), I can say that the timing of foundation was quite similar. For example, the Phycological Society of America was founded in 1946, and the British Phycological Society was founded in 1952. The Phycological Society of France (La Société Phycologique de France) was established in 1955. In 1956, the Division of Phycology was founded in the Botanical Society of Czechoslovakia, and the Phycological Society of the Philippines was also founded. The Phycological Society, India, was established in 1959. In Brazil the Phycological Society was founded later in 1981. The Korean Society

of Phycology was founded in 1986. Most of the societies published their own periodicals (Table 2).

## 2. Development of the Society (Table 3)

Starting from 35 active initiators in 1952, the number of the Society members was about 200 in 1953, aiming to increase up to 300 as a first step. That aim was almost attained in 5 years, i.e. 287 members in 1958. The number of members increased to almost 500 in 1967, and 610 in 1971 including student members and foreign members. It is now almost 750 including 75 student members and 57 foreign members.

The annual membership fee was only 300 yen (less than U.S.\$ 1.00 at that time) at the start of the Society. It was raised stepwise to 500 yen in 1962, 800 yen in 1969, 1,200 yen in 1971, 1,800 yen in 1973, 3,000 yen in 1976, 4,000 yen in 1979, 5,000 yen in 1982, 7,000 yen in 1986, and 8,000 yen (approximately U.S.\$ 66.00) in 1999 up to the present for the regular member. The annual budgetary level was about 120,000 yen at first in 1953. It became about 2,000,000 yen in 1974, 8,500,000 yen in 1985, almost 10,000,000 yen in 1986, a little more than 15,000,000 yen in 1994, and is now about 18,000,000 yen (approx. U.S.\$150,000) in 2001, even though simple comparisons are of course not appropriate.

The first President Professor Yukio Yamada served for 6 terms until October 1965 (Table 4). Then he was succeeded by Professor Jun Tokida (1965-68), Professor Hiroyuki Hirose for 2 terms (1969-72), Professor Yoshiteru Nakamura (1973-74), Professor Kazutosi Nisizawa for 2 terms (1975-78), Professor Munenao Kurogi (1979-80), Professor Mitsuo Chihara (1981-82), Professor Kozo Iwamoto (1983-84), again Professor Mitsuo Chihara (1985-86), Professor Isamu Umezaki (1987-88), Professor Hiromu Kobayasi (1989-90), Professor Yusho Aruga for 2 terms (1991-94), Professor Tadao Yoshida (1995-96), Professor Ikuko Shihira-Ishikawa (1997-98), Professor Terumitsu Hori (1999-2000), and Professor Yoshiaki Hara (2001-02).

3. Development of the Bulletin "*Sôruï*" (Table 5)

"*Sôruï*" (The Bulletin of Japanese Society of Phycology) was published in an A5 format in 3 numbers a volume from 1953 to 1972. Volume 1 contained only 96 pages written only in Japanese, even though English title was added in each paper. The first English

Table 1. Key Events for Foundation of the Society

6 May 1951	Ten phycologists (Sokichi Segawa, Seibin Arasaki, Yoshiteru Nakamura, Shunzo Suto, Hikoei Ohmi, Norio Segi, Yoshio Hasegawa, Minoru Katada, Yuichi Yoneda, and Isamu Umezaki) met at a hotel in Maizuru, Kyoto Prefecture. [The annual meeting of the Jap. Soc. Sci. Fish. held at Department of Fisheries, Kyoto University, Maizuru. ]
28 July 1952	Preparatory meeting at Tokai Fisheries Research Institute, Tokyo.
26 September 1952	Preparatory meeting at Faculty of Fisheries, Hokkaido University, Hakodate, Hokkaido.
11 October 1952	Proposer meeting at Department of Botany, University of Tokyo, Hongo, Tokyo. The participants agreed to establish the Japanese Society of Phycology. The draft regulations were approved, and Professor Yukio Yamada was appointed as the President. [The 17th annual meeting of the Botanical Society of Japan held at Department of Botany, University of Tokyo, Hongo, Tokyo. ] The 35 proposers were: Seibin Arasaki, Toraya Fujiyama, Yoshio Hasegawa, Minoru Hirano, Hiroyuki Hirose, Yoshihiro Ikoma, Kozo Imahori, Kanichi Inagaki, Shunpei Ino, Kozo Iwamoto, Minoru Katada, Hideo Kasaki, Toraiichiro Kinoshita, Munenao Kurogi, Tomitaro Masaki, Tomowo Miwa, Yoshiteru Nakamura, Kenichiro Negoro, Kiichi Okada, Akio Okazaki, Hikoei Ohmi, Haruo Okuno, Yoshio Sakai, Sokichi Segawa, Norio Segi, Shunzo Suto, Masahiko, Takamatsu, Tsuyoshi Tanaka, Jun Tokida, Saburo Ueda, Isamu Umezaki, Shigekazu Yagi, Tomoharu Yamada, Yukio Yamada, and Yuichi Yoneda.
10 October 1953	The First General Meeting at Kanazawa University, Kanazawa. The participants approved the regulations and appointed Professor Yukio Yamada as the President. [The 18th annual meeting of the Botanical Society of Japan held at Kanazawa University, Kanazawa, Ishikawa Prefecture. ]

paper was published in No.1 of Volume 15 (1967): "*Liagora tanakai*, a new species from southern Japan" by Dr. I.A. Abbott. Since then, only a few English papers written by foreign members were published on the Bulletin until Volume 27 (1979). "Sôruï" was published quarterly from Volume 21 (1973). It was agreed to publish the Bulletin in a B5 format from Volume 26 (1978). The English name of the Bulletin was changed to "The Japanese Journal of Phycology" and papers written in English could be formally accepted for publication in that year. Volume 26 contained 192 pages, Volume 27 (1979) 236 pages, and Volume 42 (1994) 462 pages. In each of the Volumes 26-42, were published 30-35 original papers mostly written in English.

In due considerations of the international trends in science,

especially in phycology, the ad hoc working group members were appointed and they had very active discussions in several meetings during 1993 further to expand scientific activities of the Society. In approving the conclusions of the ad hoc working group at first by the Council members in December 1993, the Society finally decided to publish English journal and Japanese journal, separately, from 1995 (from Volume 43); i.e. the English journal "Phycological Research" with a format of A4 and 4 numbers a volume and the Japanese journal "Sôruï" (The Japanese Journal of Phycology) with a format of B5 and 3 numbers a volume. "Phycological Research" has been published from Blackwell Scientific Publications (presently Blackwell Publishing). For the very active initiatives of publishing "Phycological Research" as an international journal, we owe much to the efforts of the ad hoc working group and especially of Dr. Hiroshi Kawai, Kobe University. Each volume of "Phycological Research" published 30-35 original papers in English with a total of 250-300 pages, while "Sôruï" published about 250 pages mostly written in Japanese in each volume. "Phycological Research" has of course a good international reputation. From this year, "Sôruï" was published in an A4 format. Successive Editors-in-Chief of "Sorui" and "Phycological Research" are summarized in Table 4.

Publication of The Japanese Journal of Phycology was financially supported in part by Monbusho (Ministry of Education, Science, Sports and Culture) first in 1980, receiving 700,000 yen (Table 3).

Table 2. Phycological Societies in Other Countries

1946	Phycological Society of America "News Bulletin" (1948-1964) "Journal of Phycology" (from 1965, Vol.1)
1952	British Phycological Society "British Phycological Bulletin" (1952-1968) "British Phycological Journal" (from 1969, Vol.4)
1955	Société Phycologique de France "Société Phycologique de France, Bulletin" (no.1, 1955 - no.12, 1968) "Bulletin de la Société Phycologique de France" (no.13, 1969 - no.23, 1978) "Letters Phycologique" "Cryptogamie: Algologie" (Vol.1, 1980- )
1956	Division of Phycology (in Botanical Society of Czechoslovakia) Phycological Society of the Philippines
1959	Phycological Society (India) "Phycos" [Journal of the Phycological Society (India)] (1962- )
1981	Phycological Society (Brazil)
1986	Korean Society of Phycology "Korean Journal of Phycology" (1986- ) "Algae" (Vol.11, 1996-)

Table 3. Number of Members, Annual Fees, and Annual Budget

Year	Members	Annual Fees	Annual Budget	Financial Support by MEXT
1953	186	¥ 300	¥ 120 × 10 <sup>3</sup>	
1958	287	300	170	
1962	380	500	230	
1966	490	500	470	
1969	585	800	750	
1971	610	1,200	750	
1973	522	1,800	1,500	
1976	560	3,000	3,500	
1977	519	3,000	3,540	
1978	553	3,000	4,230	
1979	577	4,000	4,720	
1980	535	4,000	5,700	¥ 700 × 10 <sup>3</sup>
1981	602	4,000	6,420	740
1982	608	5,000	8,090	980
1983	626	5,000	7,050	1,000
1984	640	5,000	8,530	1,100
1985	634	5,000	8,440	1,100
1986	647	7,000	9,760	1,100
1987	636	7,000	11,220	1,040
1988	630	7,000	12,350	930
1989	637	7,000	11,690	930
1990	645	7,000	13,430	970
1991	644	7,000	14,340	970
1992	646	7,000	14,640	970
1993	646	7,000	14,030	1,060
1994	658	7,000	15,760	1,190
1995	663	7,000	14,800	1,150
1996	740	7,000	14,720	1,200
1997	692	7,000	14,630	1,230
1998	728	7,000	15,640	1,250
1999	750	8,000	15,770	1,060
2000	756	8,000	17,500	1,800
2001	753	8,000	18,000	1,900

Now, the publication of "Phycological Research" has been financially supported by Monbusho (Monbukagakusho), receiving 1,900,000 yen in 2001 and 2,100,000 yen in 2002.

#### 4. Annual Meetings and Autumn Symposia

I was personally involved in the Society at first in 1967 as a manager of a social gathering of the Society members participated in the spring meeting of the Japanese Society of Scientific Fisheries usually held in Tokyo. At that time the Society had no independent meetings and only had a social gathering every year in spring at the

occasion of the Japanese Society of Scientific Fisheries annual meeting and a satellite meeting like a lecture meeting or symposium at the occasion of the annual meeting of the Botanical Society of Japan in autumn. Most of the members of the Society had been wishing to have an independent meeting for presentation of their own scientific research results. Finally in 1977 the Society could have independently the first spring meeting at Tokyo Gakugei University, which was attended by about 100 members with 22 presentations (Table 6). Since then, the Society continued to hold the meeting every year till now, and this meeting in 2002 is the 26th annual meeting of the Society. In recent years, 200-250 members attended each annual meeting and 90-95 papers were presented in each meeting.

Before 1985 the Society had a general meeting and a special lecture meeting usually in autumn every year as a satellite meeting at the annual meeting of the Botanical Society of Japan. The first autumn symposium was held in Niigata in 1985 and after that the autumn symposium was held almost every year as a satellite meeting at the time of the annual meeting of the Botanical Society of Japan. From 1993 the autumn symposium has been held mostly in Tokyo every year with a special topic independently or in cooperation with the Japan Seaweed Association and/or the Japanese Society of Marine Biotechnology.

Field trips and/or workshops held just after annual meetings of the Society together with seminars held at times have given important opportunities to the Society members to have friendly communications with each other as well as to learn aspects of specified topics.

#### 5. Anniversary Activities

Various activities were carried out in celebrating the 10th, 20th, 30th and 40th anniversary of the Society.

The index for Volumes 1-10 of "Sôruï" was published in 1963 in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the Society. The 20th Anniversary Commemorative Lectures were held at Nagoya University in 1972. The index for Volumes 11-20 was published in 1974 in celebration of the 20th anniversary of the Society. In 1982, the 30th Commemorative Lectures and Symposium were held at University of Tsukuba. The 30th Anniversary Issue was published as No.4 of Volume 30 of the Japanese Journal of Phycology, including records of the commemorative lectures, the thirty years history of the Society and the cumulative index for Volumes 1-30 of "Sôruï" (Bulletin of Japanese Society of Phycology and Japanese Journal of Phycology). Thus, activities of the Society until 1981 were well summarized in this issue. At the 40th anniversary in 1992, no special programs were planned; however, special contributions by the President, ex-Presidents and young phycologists for memorizing the

Table 4. Presidents, Editor-in-Chief, and Remarks

	President	Editor-in-Chief	Remarks
1952	Yamada Yukio		Foundation of Soc. (Oct. 11)
1953	Yamada Yukio	Nakamura Yoshiteru	Regulations of Soc. President tenure 2 years, elected at General Meeting. "Sôruï" (A5) 3 nos./Vol.
1954-55	Yamada Yukio	Nakamura Yoshiteru	
1956-57	Yamada Yukio	Nakamura Yoshiteru	Council established
1958-59	Yamada Yukio	Nakamura Yoshiteru	
1960-61	Yamada Yukio	Nakamura Yoshiteru	President election by members
1962-63	Yamada Yukio	Nakamura Yoshiteru	
1964-65	Yamada Yukio	Nakamura Yoshiteru	
1965-66	Tokida Jun	Ohmi Hikoei	Honorary President
1967-68	Tokida Jun	Ohmi Hikoei	
1969-70	Hirose Hiroyuki	Tsubo Yoshihiro	
1971-72	Hirose Hiroyuki	Tsubo Yoshihiro	
1973-74	Nakamura Yoshiteru	Tatewaki Masakazu	"Sôruï" published quarterly
1975-76	Nisizawa Kazutosi	Chihara Mitsuo	FY: Jan.-Dec.
1977-78	Nisizawa Kazutosi	Kobayasi Hiromu	English papers accepted; B5 from Vol.26 (Jap. J. Phycol.)
1979-80	Kurogi Munenao	Yoshida Tadao	Financial support from MESC
1981-82	Chihara Mitsuo	Hori Terumitsu	
1983-84	Iwamoto Kozo	Miura Akio	
1985-86	Chihara Mitsuo	Kobayasi Hiromu	
1987-88	Umezaki Isamu	Tsubo Yoshihiro	
1989-90	Kobayasi Hiromu	Aruga Yusho	
1991-92	Aruga Yusho	Shihira-Ishikawa Ikuko	
1993-94	Aruga Yusho	Shihira-Ishikawa Ikuko	
1995-96	Yoshida Tadao	Inouye Isao	Jpn.J.Phycol. & Phycol. Res.
1997-98	Shihira-Ishikawa Ikuko	Horiguchi Takeo	
1999-00	Hori Terumitsu	Horiguchi Takeo Tanaka Jiro	
2001-02	Hara Yoshiaki	Tanaka Jiro	
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Phycological Research	Editor-in-Chief		
1995-1998	Kawai Hiroshi (Vol.43-47)		
1999-2002	Motomura Taizo (Vol.48-50)		

past and for future expectations were published on No.4 of Volume 40 of the Japanese Journal of Phycology.

## 6. The Japanese Society of Phycology Prize

The Japanese Society of Phycology Prize (JSP Prize) was founded on the basis of the Yamada Fund in 1991 for awarding the

author(s) of the best paper on the Japanese Journal of Phycology published in a previous year. The first prize was awarded on 30 March 1992 to Miyuki Maegawa and Washiro Kida [Distribution pattern of *Ecklonia cava* (Phaeophyta) marine forest in the coast of Shima Peninsula, central Japan. Jpn. J. Phycol. 39: 173-178.]. The JSP Prize (No.2) winners in 1993 were Isao Inouye, Yoshiaki Hara and Mitsuo Chihara [Further observations on *Olisthodiscus luteus* (Raphidophyceae, Chromophyta): the flagellar apparatus ultrastructure. Jpn. J. Phycol. 40: 333-348.]. The JSP Prize (No.3) was awarded in 1994 to Kazuhiro Kogame and Hiroshi Kawai [Morphology and life history of *Petalonia zosterifolia* (Reinke) O. Kuntze (Scytosiphonales, Phaeophyceae) from Japan. Jpn. J. Phycol. 41: 29-37.].

Due to the separate publications of "Phycological Research" and "Sôruï" (Japanese Journal of Phycology), the JSP Prize was reconsidered during 1995-1996 to be awarded to the author(s), member(s) of the Society, of the best article on "Phycological Research" or "Sôruï" published in a previous year. In 1998, the JSP Article Prize (No.1) was awarded to Shigeo Kawaguchi [Taxonomic notes on the Halymeniaceae (Gigartinales, Rhodophyta) from Japan. III. Synonymization of *Pachymeniopsis* Yamada in Kawabata with *Grateloupia* C. Agardh. Phycol. Res. 45: 9-12.] and the JSP Article Prize (No.2) to Dieter G. Müller [New members of a group of DNA viruses infecting brown algae. Phycol. Res. 45: 85-90.]. The JSP Article Prize (No.3) winners in 1999 were Chikako Nagasato, Taizo Motomura and Terunobu Ichimura [Selective disappearance of maternal centrioles after fertilization in the anisogamous brown alga *Cutleria cylindrica* (Cutleriales, Phaeophyceae): Paternal inheritance of centrioles is universal in the brown algae. Phycol. Res. 46: 191-198.]. The JSP Article Prize (No.4) winners in 2000 were Tsuyoshi Abe, Michio Masuda, Teruaki Suzuki and Minoru Suzuki [Chemical races in the red alga *Laurencia nipponica* (Rhodomelaceae, Ceramiales). Phycol. Res. 47: 87-95.]. The JSP Article Prize (No.5) was awarded in 2001 to Xing-Hong Yan and Yusho Aruga [Genetic analysis of artificial pigmentation mutants in *Porphyra yezoensis* Ueda (Bangiales, Rhodophyta). Phycol. Res. 48: 177-187.].

## 7. Cooperation with and Contribution to International Societies

The 7th International Seaweed Symposium was held in Sapporo, 8-12 August 1971, largely owing to the active cooperation of the members of the Society. At the 15th International Botanical Congress in Yokohama, 1993, a number of members of the Society contributed very actively to the congress in their respective research fields.

The Society cooperated with the Korean Phycological Society to hold the First Korea-Japan Symposium on Phycology in Seoul, Korea, in 1989. Success of the Symposium was largely due to the kind planning and arrangement of Professor In Kyu Lee, Seoul National

Table 5. "Sôru" and "Phycological Research"

1952	Foundation of the Society
1953	"Sôru" (Bulletin of Japanese Society of Phycology) Vol. 1 (nos.1-3) A5
1973	Vol.21 (nos.1-4) A5
1978	"Japanese Journal of Phycology" (Sôru) Vol.26 (nos.1-4) B5
1995	"Phycological Research" Vol.43 (nos.1-4) A4 "Sôru" (Japanese Journal of Phycology) Vol.43 (nos.1-3) B5
2002	"Sôru" (Japanese Journal of Phycology) Vol.50 (nos.1-3) A4

University. The Second Japan-Korea Symposium on Phycology was held at University of Tsukuba in 1991 in cooperation with the Korean Society of Phycology. These two symposia were the basis of holding the Asia-Pacific Phycology Forum in Seoul, Korea, in 1993, which was finally directed to establish the Asian Pacific Phycological Association (APPA) for holding the Asian Pacific Phycological Forum (APPF) every three years, starting from the first forum successfully held in Sydney, Australia, 1996, by the kind arrangement of Dr. Robert J. King, University of New South Wales. The second forum was also successfully held in Hong Kong, China, 1999, by the generous arrangement of Dr. Put O. Ang, Jr., Chinese University of Hong Kong, and now we have the third forum here in Tsukuba. We had an international symposium "Phycology toward the 21st Century" in Yamagata in June last year (2001) with success by the kind arrangement of Dr. Yoshiaki Hara of Yamagata University.

Members of the Society have contributed much actively to international meetings such as International Seaweed Symposium (ISS), International Phycological Congress (IPC), International Marine Biotechnology Conference (IMBC), and Asian Pacific Phycological Forum (APPF) of the International Seaweed Association, International Phycological Society, International Marine Biotechnology Association and Asian Pacific Phycological Association, respectively.

A lot of scientific papers presented by the Society members in international meetings such as ISS, IPC, IMBC and APPF were published on respective Proceedings or international journals. Such international contributions by the Society members are considered to be increasing in recent years in addition to the increase of contributions to the journal "Phycological Research" published by the Society.

## 8. Other Activities to be Recorded

Starting from 1890s, phycological research in Japan was carried

out and directed by such scientists as Dr. Kintoro Okamura, Dr. Kingo Miyabe and Dr. Kichisaburo Yendo during the late 19th century and the early 20th century. In addition, earlier development of phycology in Japan also owed much to Dr. Yukio Yamada, the First President of the Society, Dr. Jun Tokida, the Second President of the Society, and many other pioneer phycologists. It can be said that activities of the Japanese Society of Phycology have been based on their earlier activities of nearly 100 years. It is already 50 years since the establishment of the Society. It should be mentioned here only the famous books "Nippon Kaisoshi (Japanese Algae)" (1936) and "Nippon Sorui Zufu (Icones of Japanese Algae, Vol.1-7)" (1907-42) elaborated by Dr. K. Okamura and the textbook "Kaisan Shokubutsugaku (Marine Botany)" (1911) by Dr. K. Yendo as representative books of phycology written by Japanese phycologists in earlier stages of the development of phycology in Japan.

There have been a lot of phycological books written by the Society members, even though to our regret they were almost all published in Japanese. Publications of phycological books in recent years in

Table 6. Annual Meetings of JSP

Meetings	Venues (Chairman)	1)	2)
1st (1977)	Tokyo Gakugei Univ. (H. Kobayasi)	97	22
2nd (1978)	Tokyo Gakugei Univ. (H. Kobayasi)	110	25
3rd (1979)	Tokyo Univ. of Fisheries (M. Katada)	127	35
4th (1980)	Tokyo Univ. of Fisheries (M. Katada)	122	41
5th (1981)	Univ. of Tsukuba (K. Nisizawa)	125	49
6th (1982)	Univ. of Tsukuba & 30 <sup>th</sup> Ann. Lect. (T. Yamagishi)	125	55
7th (1983)	Muroran Prince Hotel (Y. Sakai)	111	54
8th (1984)	Tokyo Gakugei Univ. (H. Kasaki)	133	53
9th (1985)	Tokyo Gakugei Univ. (H. Kobayasi)	130	52
10th (1986)	Univ. of Tsukuba (H. Fukushima)	146	58
11th (1987)	Kyoto Univ. Rakuyu Kaikan (Y. Tsubo)	120	49
12th (1988)	Mie Univ. (H. Iwasaki)	117	54
13th (1989)	Japan Women's College of Phys. Educ. (H. Fukushima)	153	50
14th (1990)	Kobe Univ. (Y. Tsubo)	132	55
15th (1991)	Univ. of Ryukyus (S. Kamura)	133	72
16th (1992)	Tokyo Univ. of Fisheries (A. Miura)	133	57
17th (1993)	Tokai Univ. Fac. Mar. Sci. (N. Yamada)	131	60
18th (1994)	Toyama Pref. Citizen Hall (J. Hamada)	164	63
19th (1995)	Kochi Castle Hall (M. Ohno)	151	72
20th (1996)	Toho Univ. Fac. Sci. (M. Yoshizaki)	250	90
21st (1997)	Hiroshima Univ. Fac. Sci. (T. Nakano)	178	75
22nd (1998)	Shimoda Tokyu Hotel (Y. Yokohama)	222	85
23rd (1999)	Yamagata Univ. (E. Takahashi)	191	82
24th (2000)	Nagasaki Univ. Bunkyo Campus (T. Yotsui)	207	95
25th (2001)	Nippon Dental Univ. (S. Komiya)	254	75
26th (2002)	Nat. Inst. Adv. Indust. Sci. & Technol. (M. Watanabe)		

1) No. of participants, 2) No. of presentations

Japan to be especially mentioned here are 3 volumes of "An Illustrated Atlas of the Life History of Algae" (1993-94) edited by Dr. Terumitsu Hori, a textbook "Biology of Algal Diversity" (1997) edited by Dr. Mitsuo Chihara, and "Marine Algae of Japan" (1998) written by Dr. Tadao Yoshida which is a complete revision of "Nippon Kaisoshi" (1936) by Dr. K. Okamura.

Another important contribution that I believe to be mentioned is the pressed algal designs, the so-called "Algal Art" or "Seaweed Art", developed by Dr. Yasutsugu Yokohama, Professor Emeritus of University of Tsukuba. It is back to around 1979, more than 23 years ago, when Dr. Y. Yokohama started to make artistic pressed seaweed herbarium specimens including framed specimens. Since then, he has worked together with Ms Michiyo Noda, an excellent collaborative graphic designer, to develop furthermore the "Pressed Algal Designs" or algal art. They applied their pressed algal designs to the phycological, ecological and environmental education for common people, especially for young people including school children in addition to publicize enjoyment and importance of seaweeds in increasing the awareness of seaweeds to general citizens to understand the importance of seaweeds in environmental issues.

During the fifty years (half a century) of the Society, I believe that we have actually cooperated with each other among the Society members as well as with phycologists in other parts of the world and learnt much about the progress of phycology in the world. I would say that most of the phycologists active now in Japan are 3rd or 4th generations as seen from the time of Dr. Kintaro Okamura. They, or you, have actively expanded their/your research fields in phycology. I believe that the succession of phycological knowledge and further development of phycology especially by young phycologists are strongly expected.

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