



Japan Society for the Promotion of Science San Francisco Office

2150 Shattuck Avenue, Suite 920 Berkeley, CA 94704 USA

RESPONSES TO DESTRUCTION IN JAPAN

JSPS/CJS 3rd Annual Joint Colloquium



University of California at Berkeley

October 13th-14th, 2006



Volume V

Issue December 2006

Inside this issue:

JSPS/CJS 3rd Annual Joint Colloquium 1

Events of Autumn 2006 2 - 3

Students visit SF Office /
Workshop at UC / JAFoS /
Osaka University Forum

SIH Symposium / Column 3

Bay Area & Japan Related
News: "Tottori University"
"Osaka University"

"Hokkaido University"
"Shizuoka University" 5

Interview with JSPS Fellow
in the U.S. 6

Upcoming Events

CO-ORGANIZED SYMPOSIUM

On October 13th, the **JSPS San Francisco Office** convened the third in its annual series of joint colloquia, this time in co-sponsorship with UC Berkeley's Center for Japanese Studies (CJS). Held in the University's Alumni House, the colloquium addressed the theme "Responses to Destruction in Japan." Its timing coincided with the 100th anniversary of the Great 1906 San Francisco Earthquake. Invited to address the colloquium were eight from Japan, the US, and Singapore, who gave presentations revolving around the topic of "earthquakes." They not only attracted researchers to the event, but also numerous other people interested in the subject.

The event started with remarks by CJS chair Prof. Alan Tansman, who described the colloquium's purpose and program. He was followed by San Francisco Office director Prof. Seishi Takeda, who welcomed the participants. In the morning, keynote speeches were delivered and the first session held; two more sessions were held in the afternoon. Each of the sessions featured paired presentations, followed by questions from



Prof. Takeda is delivering an opening address.

the floor. One speaker answered a question while the other provided added commentary. This Q&A format worked to jell the speakers and audience into what felt like an organic whole. On the next day, a closed session was convened by the session chairs and speakers, who engaged in a spirited exchange of views on points distilled from the previous day's discussions. This face-to-face process of brainstorming is thought to have strengthened colleagueal ties among these researchers from Pacific Rim countries.

Usual discussions on earthquakes tend to focus on matters of prediction and disaster responses. This colloquium added "disaster culture," urban planning, and other societal, economic and geographical perspectives to the dialogue. It delved into the response taken for the Great Kanto (Tokyo) Earthquake, Great Hanshin-Awaji (Kobe) Earthquake, and other seismic catastrophes in Japan. The colloquium's interdisciplinary, multifaceted approach also addressed future earthquake preparedness, including the roles of individuals, municipalities, and governments.



Thursday, October 12th
Welcome Reception at Berkeley City Club, in Berkeley, CA.



The program of this event can be found on the following website:

<http://www.jspsusf.org/event06.html>

Phone: 510-665-1890

Fax: 510-665-1891

Questions or Feedback?

Email: jpspsf@jpsusf.org

Events of Autumn 2006

Osaka University School of Law Students visit JSPS SF Office

On September 19th, twelve students and four advisors from Osaka University School of Law visited our office. JSPS staff set up our meeting room for a mini-lecture and catered drinks and snacks popular to American university students. Director Seishi Takeda introduced the students to some interesting facts about San Francisco Bay Area and Silicon Valley. He then explained the functions of JSPS and briefly talked about fellowship options for students interested in researching in the US.

The students were very excited from their recent visit to an American courthouse, where they witnessed as an audience an actual trial. They wanted to know more about the American court system, and since our Liaison Officer and American citizen Caroline Bahr is familiar with the American responsibility called "jury duty", she indulged the students with facts from



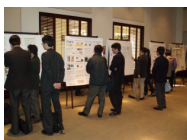
Caroline is talking about "jury duty" in the U.S. to Osaka University students.

her own experiences serving on the jury of a trial. The students acknowledged they were studying the process in which Japan is revamping their court system to model the American version, and how this will benefit modern Japan. Their young and ambitious hearts only visited with us for a short while, but it was very refreshing.

INTRODUCTION

Japanese-American Frontiers of Science Symposium

DATE : Friday, December 8th, 2006
VENUE : **University of California, Irvine**
Beckman Conference Center



On December 8th-10th, the 9th Japanese-American Symposium was held in cooperation with the National Academy of Science (NAS) at Beckman Conference Center in Irvine, CA. This symposium is organized to bring talented young researchers from Japan

and the USA together in cross-disciplinary discussions on cutting-edge fields of science, encouraging the young participants to re-conceptualize the borders separating their fields with an eye to creating new academic disciplines.

About 80 young researchers from these two advancing countries attended this symposium. Covering the eight fields, this symposium featured discussions on such topics as "Climate Change", "DNA-based Nanosystems" and "The Evolution of Modern Humans." Stimulated by each field presentation, the young researchers asked many questions and participated in vibrant dialogue with speakers after their talks. In addition, a poster session was held displaying the research results of individual members. Rotating, they each described their work in one-minute "flash talk," after which the participants gathered around the various posters and engaged in free discussions with presenters. The topics of eight fields can be found on the following website:

http://www.jps.go.jp/english/e-jafos/2006_01.html

JSPS Program Workshop at University California, Davis

On October 5th, a workshop on JSPS programs was held in the Silo Cabernet Room at UC Davis. It focused mainly on JSPS's fellowship program and the joint colloquia organized by our office.



Toda, William B. Lacy (Vice Provost, UC Davis) and Dr. Takeda

Director Seishi Takeda gave a presentation on JSPS's programs and the office's activities and fielded many questions particularly regarding the programs. The majority of the participants were university faculty, who engaged the staff in a spirited discussion about fellowship and colloquium programs. Even after the workshop, participants stayed to ask about and discuss with our staff opportunities to do research in Japan offered by JSPS. This visit was conducted very successfully as it accorded opportunities for our office staff to exchange views with the staff of UC Davis and with the participants of the workshop, who showed a high interest in JSPS's activities. Follow-up information was sent to the faculty in expectation of even stronger collaboration between the university and the office in the future.

2006 Osaka University Forum

"Frontier Biomedical Research and Beyond"

December 4th & 5th

VENUE : **Hyatt Regency La Jolla at Aventine, San Diego, CA**
HOSTS : **Osaka University, University of California, San Diego**

The 2006 Osaka University Forum was held from December 4th-5th in La Jolla, San Diego. The theme of this forum was "Frontier of Biomedical Research and Beyond...", aimed to bring together international science leaders to explore exciting trends and current research work. The 6th Forum focused on biomedical research and medical advances pioneered through imaginative clinical approaches. The keynote presenters included Shigekazu Nagata (Osaka University), Erkki Ruoslahti (Burnham Institute), Shizuo Akira (Osaka University), Inder Verma (Salk Institute), and Tadamitsu Kishimoto (Osaka University). In past years the forum has been held at respected academic venues in the US, Germany, Switzerland, France, and Vietnam. This year it was hosted by Osaka University and UC San Diego, and co-sponsored by such prestigious organizations as Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS), the Scripps Research Institute, Burnham Institute, Assoc. for Pacific Rim Universities (APRU) and the Salk Institute. To quite the surprise, more than 230 people took part in the symposium. According to Prof. Murooka, the Executive Director of Osaka University San Francisco Office, most of the participants were not Japanese, and he couldn't have expected this great result. Osaka University proved that leading Japanese researchers and excellent research attracts a lot of people from all over the world. <http://www.osaka-u-sf.org/forum/>



Events of Autumn 2006

SIH Symposium in Tokyo



Strategic Fund for Establishing
International Headquarters in Universities

Date : Wednesday, November 15th, 2006

Where: **National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies**

SIH means "Strategic Fund for Establishing International Headquarters in Universities". It is support for organizational, university-wide implementation of international programs in universities throughout Japan, and it held the symposium in Tokyo. Our HQs, JSPS, is entrusted as the main organization promoting this program. (<http://www.u-kokusen.jp/index.html>)

The themes of the symposium were overseas offices and fostering staff for international activity. Speakers were invited from Japanese universities and related organizations, and had presentations to introduce their activities. Dr. Seishi TAKEDA, director of our office, was invited to illustrate how an overseas office can contribute to such internationalization of Japanese universities.

He explained JSPS SF Office's outline and its activities, and introduced JUNBA (Japanese University Network in the Bay Area). He focused most of his talk on JUNBA, explaining how JUNBA should

be known by people widely as it is really a unique network that aspires to speed up internationalization of Japanese universities, support exchange students, collaborate on science and technology symposia, etc. Its activities are getting broader, and its inaugural event-JUNBA 1st Academia Summit and Symposium held next January, will be very meaningful to both JUNBA members and all Japanese Universities trying to be more internationalized.

His intention was very successful, he said. A lot of participants from Japanese universities and MEXT (Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology) showed strong interest in JUNBA and its activities, and gathered around him to get to know more and more about JUNBA. He was delighted with the response, as were the members of JUNBA. We believe that the existence of JUNBA will not only encourage Japanese universities, but also bring good fair wind for all of Japan's Science and Academia.



Column Equity and Excellence – the Eternal Goals for Higher Education



Ryuji Koyama

*JSPS San Francisco office
Advisor
Visiting Scholar of UC, Office
of the President*

It is often argued in the U.S. higher education society that equity and excellence are the principal issues for colleges and universities. Actually, diversity is almost always put emphasis on in discussions concerning admissions policies, and measures for affirmative action dealing with ethnic minorities and other socio-economically underrepresented groups have engendered intense controversy, while various kinds of 'best colleges and universities rankings' are paid much attention. Both equity and excellence are significant themes individually, without question, and simultaneous pursuit of them seems to be all the more challenging, because there will always be subtle ambivalence between them (at the same time, a recent elaborate research publication argues that "the goals of equity and excellence are interdependent").

In California, the world-renowned 'Master Plan for Higher Education(1960)' has provided one of the possible solutions in a sophisticated manner. It has clearly defined (and distinguished) the missions of the University of California(UC), the California State Universities(CSU) and the California Community Colleges(CCC): UC for (mainly) research and doctorate course education, CSU for (mainly) master's and bachelor's course education and CCC for (mainly) the first two years of undergraduate education. All high school graduates are eligible for CCC, while the top 33.3% are eligible for CSU and the top 12.5% are eligible for UC (enrollees are selected among these 'eligible' applicants).

One of the backbone pieces of this system

seems to have been an expanding younger population in those days. In a sense, it could be said that in order to keep UC from reducing its quality by a flood of unprepared students, the Master Plan made CSU and (especially) CCC play the role of the breakwater. But it does not necessarily mean that CSU and CCC were the sacrifices to UC, because there is a transfer system as well. According to this transfer system, students from CCC who meet certain minimum academic requirements are given priority consideration for admission to UC or CSU. In addition, UC and CSU are to establish a lower division to upper division ratio of 40:60 to provide transfer opportunities for CCC students. So about one-third of junior and senior students (that is, about one-fifth of all undergraduate students) of UC and CSU are supposed to be from CCC. For instance, in 2005, the percentages of all undergraduate students who entered as transfers from CCC to some UC campuses are as follows: UC Berkeley 20.7%, UC Davis 19.0%, and UCLA 30.1%. Moreover, it is interesting to see studies (on GPA and graduation rates) that show UC students from CCC perform as well academically as students who entered UC as freshmen.

Why so? It is amazing from a Far Eastern foreigner's point of view that such an ideal system has been working well in practice for over 40 years. To be slightly logical, a comparable performance of transfer students leads to the possibility that student's achievement in high school education in the U.S. has almost nothing to do with his/her success in undergraduate education. It may be partly because students who come out of high schools in the U.S. are not so well-achieved in general as their counterparts in the European Union and several Asian countries. In the U.S., socio-economic circumstances, such as ethnicity and family income, seem to be more crucial factors than individual motivation and ability in entering a world of learning, or higher education. If there is some truth to these impressions, it is under-

standable that enhancing diversity and taking affirmative action should be important educational and political issues and that equity is a key concept to accomplishing and maintaining excellence in higher education.

In Japan, the situation is considerably different. The performance of primary and secondary education has been traditionally splendid (though there is some dispute as to academic standards of students these days) and the society is much less diversified. In addition, the population of the younger generation is now declining so sharply that the capacity of colleges, universities and junior colleges (number of enrollees divided by number of applicants) is expected to reach as high as 100% in 2007. This means that private colleges and universities (more than three-fourths portion of Japanese higher education [both in numbers of institutions and of students] are private) are confronting serious difficulties in management and some of them might be forced to close. With these circumstances, policymakers and other people concerned should bear in mind that excessive pursuit of equity might not result in equality in outcome rather than equality in opportunity, and that pursuit of equity might not cause failure in establishing excellence because of ambivalence between them.

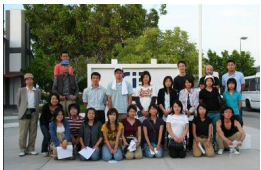
Anyway, as the experience in California tells us, equity and excellence are better pursued by a higher education system as a whole than by individual higher education institutions. Therefore, it is indispensable for colleges and universities from now on to differentiate into several groups according to functions they are performing, as former President Clark Kerr, the University of California, mentioned. Of course, there is still a long way to achieve equity and excellence simultaneously for every higher education system and for every society. It is as if we should go on an odyssey in quest of these eternal goals.



Twenty students from Tottori University to study for 3 months in Mexico

- Emeritus professors of University of California at Davis to give lectures -

Tottori University has been working on arid land research for about 80 years, and it has been carrying out related research in Mexico, which has an arid region, for many years now. Based on this achievement, the university sent 20 students to Mexico for the first time. The students are taking unique courses in which they are learning about various aspects of desertification and its prevention mechanism from a multidisciplinary point of view. The 20 students have been staying in Mexico for 3 months from October to December. In this period, the students,



based on the original curriculum of Tottori University, have been studying multi-

ple foreign languages by attending technical lectures in English and taking courses that include fieldwork such as experiment, practice and survey with the view to enhance their practicability and their ability to participate in international activities. Upon completion of the courses, the university is planning to organize a briefing session at which the students will share their experience in Mexico with the university community and the public at large.

As the university was going to dispatch its students for the first time, necessary preparations were made steadily. Tottori University's educational and research office was established at the Center for Biological Research of Northwest Mexico, S.C. in October 2005. At the same time, a discussion on the concrete plan of the courses in Mexico was made with the Autonomous University of Baja California Sur. The 20 students were selected mainly among the 3rd grade students of the university and they were given training on foreign languages such as English, Spanish, Chinese and Korean in order to increase their ability to communicate using multiple languages.

The courses are given mainly by instructors from Tottori University, but foreign instructors from sister institutions in Mexico, USA, China and Korea also participate. From USA, two Emeritus pro-

fessors of University of California at Davis, Dr. Kenneth K. Tanji and Dr. Pictaw Chen have been giving lectures on such subjects as Introduction to Arid Land Science, Introduction to Life Environment, and Regional Development and Environmental Maintenance.



President Takayuki NOSE (left) attended the opening ceremony.

The first courses started on October 3rd in La Paz, Mexico. The opening ceremony for the courses was held in the Center for Biological Research of Northwest Mexico, S.C. the day before. President of Tottori University, Dr. Takayuki Nose, attended this ceremony with some fellows and also visited the Autonomous University of Baja California Sur where the students are studying as well. The students are expected to grow into robust personalities who can play an active role in international activities by studying various aspects of the problems surrounding desertification, and by acquiring practical experience in a different culture, multiple languages, and different environments.

Tottori University website:

<http://www.tottori-u.ac.jp/contents/e/index.html>



A new twist to IFE - Impact Fast Ignition

Masakatsu MURAKAMI
(Institute of Laser Engineering,
Osaka University)

To achieve ignition and burning of a fusion pellet, major laboratories around the world are now competing in a tight race in inertial fusion energy (IFE) research. Recently, a totally new ignition scheme for IFE, impact fast ignition (IFI), has been proposed at **Institute of Laser Engineering (ILE), Osaka University**, in which the compressed DT main fuel is ignited by impact collision of another fraction of separately imploded DT fuel, which is laser-accelerated in the hollow conical target (Fig.1). The major advantages of the present scheme are (1) Simple physics (2) High gain and (3) Low cost.

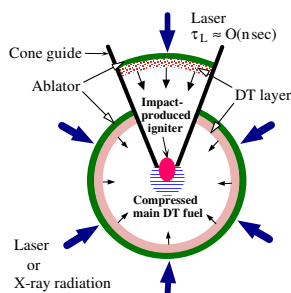


Fig.1. Impact fast ignition target

A crucial milestone in this scheme is the demonstration of a super-high velocity, of the order of 1,000 km/s, which is indispensable in attaining high temperatures of about 5 million degrees to trigger the thermonuclear ignition. As the first step toward the proof-of-principle of IFI, preliminary experiments have been conducted under the operation of GEKKO XII/HYPER laser system at ILE to observe the highest velocity, 650 km/s, ever achieved (Fig. 2).

JSPS is supporting this research by way of the programs, "Grants-in-Aid for

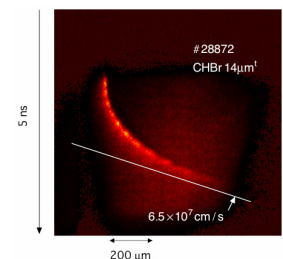


Fig.2

X-ray streak image of the experiment with the highest velocity ever achieved. (650 km/s)

Scientific Research (Kakenhi)" and "Bilateral Joint Projects", in accordance with agreements of understanding with American and Russian counterpart agencies.

REFERENCE :

- (IFI) [1] M. Murakami and H. Nagatomo, Nucl. Instrum. Methods Phys. Res. A **544** (2005) 67.
(IFI) [2] M. Murakami et al., Nucl. Fusion **46** (2006) 99.

URL : <http://www.ile.osaka-u.ac.jp>

FURTHER INFORMATION :

murakami-m@ile.osaka-u.ac.jp

Masakatsu MURAKAMI / Associate Professor
Institute of Laser Engineering, Osaka University



Hokkaido University Initiative for Sustainable Development

~Our enthusiastic contributions towards a sustainable society~

I. What is HUISD?

The Hokkaido University Initiative on Sustainable Development (HUISD) is a five-year project launched by Hokkaido University (HU) in 2005 to enhance research and education on sustainable development as well as contribute to global society by strategically utilizing the project's results.

II. What are HU's strengths?

The following are representative fields in which HU has the strength and competency to contribute to global society:

- Global warming
- Integrated water management
- Recycling-oriented community
- Securement of food and biore-source
- Measures against Zoonosis

III. What challenges are being tackled by HU?

HUISD is promoting research and education projects aimed at tackling the following three challenges:

Challenge 1: Climate and Environmental Systems in Northeast Asia and Pan-Okhotsk

HU is conducting research on how the formation of sea ice in the Sea of Okhotsk causes water to circulate in the North Pacific Ocean and how this in turn influences the global environment. HU aims to engage in basic research on the mechanism of environmental changes in the Sea of Okhotsk and propose countermeasures for global warming and stabilized securement of food and bioresource.

Challenge 2: Zoonosis

HU is conducting research on a "preemption strategy" for predicting the outbreak of and preventing the spread of uneradicatable infectious diseases. The purpose of this strategy is to ward off the spread of infectious diseases by elucidating the various factors that lead to outbreaks of zoonoses, such as the properties of microorganisms, their pathways of entry into human society and conditions for infection.

Challenge 3: Sustainability Governance

HU is conducting research on the patterns of food production, food consumption and waste disposal in various types of municipalities throughout Hokkaido. HU aims to establish system models for sustainable local communities in which agriculture, forestry and fisheries can harmoniously exist with the environmental, political, social and economic aspects required by society.

IV. What's it on?

The International Symposium on Sustainable Development was held in August 2006 at HU, attended by approximately 1,000 people from 19 countries and regions, including Mr. Daisuke Machida, Director of the International Science and Technology Affairs Division, MEXT; Dr. Itaru Yasui, Vice Rector of the United Nations University; and Mr. Sheldon Shaeffer, Director, UNESCO Asia and Pacific Regional Bureau for Education, Bangkok, Thailand. The contents of the presentation, among others, were summarized in a report, which can be viewed on the following website.



- <http://www.hokudai.ac.jp/huisd/sympo-result.html>
(Japanese)
- <http://www.hokudai.ac.jp/huisd/en/symposium-result.html>
(English)



Shizuoka University

A new theory of sex ratio has been published in Europhysics Letters.

Authors: K. Tainaka, T. Hayashi, J. Yoshimura

Department of Systems Engineering, Shizuoka University

Title: Sustainable sex ratio in lattice populations.

Europhysics Letters, Vol.74 (2006) 554-559.

This theory first explains the reason why male ratio slightly, but definitely exceeds 0.5 in many human populations.

So far, the sex ratio has been explained by the game theory of evolutionarily stable strategy (ESS). The

ESS strategy (optimal sex ratio) is not invaded by any other strategies. However, ESS usually ignores its sustainability. Tainaka et al have presented a two-sex model on a square lattice, and explored the sustainability of population. They found that the range of sustainable sex ratio becomes very narrow (Fig. 1). If the mortality rate (life span) of man is larger (shorter) compared to woman, then the male ratio must, but slightly, exceed 0.5 for the sustainability. To be sustainable is more important than to win the game.

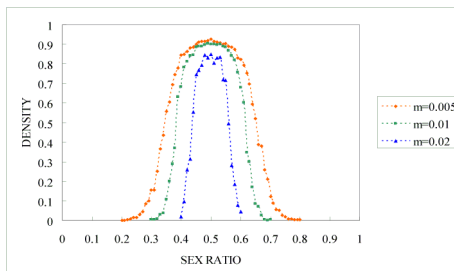


Fig. 1. The total density in survival equilibrium is depicted against the sex

(male) ratio. When environmental condition becomes worse (high vales of mortality rate m of both sexes), sustainable sex ratio becomes restricted in a narrow range.

This theory has been introduced to the public in the book titled "To lose is to win' survival strategy for our race", issued by KK Bestsellers in Oct 2006 by Tainaka. There are various paradoxical samples about voting behavior, organic evolution, game theory and so on in the living and human world. Short-term profit could switch position with long-term profit in these cases. He shows us the strategy of how our race could survive longer by model analysis.

Europhysics Letter Website:

<http://www.edpsciences.org/journal/index.cfm?edpsname=epj>

Tainaka Laboratory Website:

<http://kei2.sys.eng.shizuoka.ac.jp/newpage1.htm>

Shizuoka University Website:

<http://www.shizuoka.ac.jp/english/index.html>

Interview with JSPS Fellow in the U.S.

Takaaki Sato's Interview



Dr. Takaaki Sato came to the U.S. from Japan in April under a JSPS research Fellowship for Young Scientists after having received his PhD in Japan. He is currently conducting organic chemical research in Prof. Overman's group in the Chemistry Department at UC Irvine.

Dr. Sato is focusing on making natural products with potent anticancer activity using organic synthesis. Nature provides us with a variety of molecules with significant biological activities such as therapeutic agents for diseases and agricultural chemicals. Meanwhile, the supply of a given natural product from nature is often extremely small. He has been working to use organic synthesis which can construct complex molecules from more simple molecules, to make these scarce natural products. And also, they are modifying or adding new functionality into natural products.

During our workshop visit in September, Dr. Sato so kindly guided us around the UC Irvine campus. JSPS SF was able to have a brief interview with him. [REF : Newsletter Vol.4]

Why did you choose the U.S. to pursue your research?

I do not believe that there is a significant difference between the U.S. and

Japan regarding the science of organic synthesis. Japan might be better for me to get results as soon as possible, but I wanted to know if I could be successful in a different cultural environment and language.

What is your impression of the research environment in the U.S.?

I feel that everybody enjoys not only research but also their own lives. Organic chemists in Japan often work all day (14 hours a day, sometimes more) and have to give up everything outside of school. I feel comfortable actually spending time with my wife in the U.S. She still blames me for being a workaholic, though. The biggest difference in the research environment is that PhD students in the U.S. don't have to pay tuition fees, and are paid. We have to pay it every year in graduate school in Japan. I saw some of my friends give up going to graduate school because of that. Actually, I could not have gotten a PhD without the support of my parents and JSPS. I think Japan might lose a lot of talented scientists due to this.

What have been your greatest difficulties during your stay in the U.S.?

Driving a car is difficult. I have a drivers' license in Japan, but I didn't drive at all after getting a license. It was confusing and scary because we take the left side in Japan and the maximum speed is about 40 mph. My coworkers helped me practice driving on the road.

Dr. Takaaki Sato

MS (Chemistry) Graduate School of Science, Tohoku University, Japan, 2003

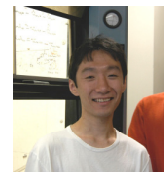
JSPS Research Fellowships for Young Scientists 2005-07

Ph.D. (Chemistry) Graduate School of Science, Tohoku University, Japan, 2006

Postdoc Researcher, Chemistry Department,

University of California, Irvine, U.S., 2006-

E-mail : takaakis@uci.edu



I finally got a license after one month; I failed the exam once, though.

Did you experience any degree of culture shock during your stay in the U.S.?

We are newlyweds. I feel culture shock from her much more than from the U.S. I looked forward to Halloween and bought a lot of candy for the kids. However, nobody dropped by our apartment. That was really sad. The candy is still in our apartment.

What has been the most memorable event or moment during your stay in the U.S.?

It might be the moment I solved a big problem, which had been unsolved for a long time in our project. My professor respects my ideas. So I tried a crazy idea and it worked well. I was really happy, and that reminded me of why I became a scientist.

Upcoming Events of Winter 2007

Check out our website !
www.jspsusa-sf.org

JUNBA The 1st JUNBA Academia Summit and Symposium

DATE : January 11th (Thursday) and 12th (Friday), 2007

VENUE : Consulate General of Japan in San Francisco
Bio-X, Stanford University

ORGANIZERS : JUNBA

COORGANIZERS : Consulate General of Japan in San Francisco, JSPS

SUPPORTERS: JETRO San Francisco

REGISTRATION : RSVP URL: <http://www.junba.org/>

FURTHER INFORMATION : <http://www.junba.org/>

The 6th Gathering of Japanese fellows

January 26th 17:30-19:30

JSPS San Francisco Office will hold the 6th Gathering of JSPS fellow. The purpose is to provide the Japanese researchers in the U.S. with a good opportunity to share useful information, promote the exchange of research in not just common research fields but in different research fields, and support network-building among these researchers. We had five gatherings in the past, and this time, we will hold it in New York, NY, in January. It is a free buffet style party. We are looking forward to a lot of researchers' participation.

NY Skyline Hotel 725 10th Ave at 49th st New York City

- Upcoming JSPS Fellowship Deadlines -

Please note that the upcoming deadlines for the JSPS Postdoctoral Fellowship (Short-term) are : **January 4th & March 2nd, 2007**

If you are interested in applying, please be sure to get your completed application to the JSPS SF Office at least **one week prior** to the above dates. JSPS SF can send your application directly to our headquarters!

Look out for "National Innovation Strategies in the East Asian Region" – this February !

AAAS present at Hilton Hotel in San Francisco

As always, should you have any specific questions, or if you would like to be added to our mailing list, feel free to contact us at

jspsf@jspsusa-sf.org