# KYUDAI NEWS

KYUSHU UNIVERSITY CAMPUS MAGAZINE | February 2017

28

## Top Topic

School of Interdisciplinary Science and Innovation to Open in April 2018
(New project is under development. As of Feb.,2017)

## Special Feature

Element 113 has an official name!
The name is nihonium,
and the chemical symbol Nh.








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Ito Campus



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**ABOUT 'KYUDAI'**
Kyushu University is also referred to as "KYUDAI." "KYU" stands for Kyushu, the Japanese island located southwest of the main island of Honshu, and the home of Kyushu University. "DAI" stands for "daigaku" the Japanese word for University

# School of Interdisciplinary Science and Innovation to Open in April 2018


## Innovating Together for Today and Tomorrow

Kyushu University held a press conference to announce its plans to open the University's 12th undergraduate school, the School of Interdisciplinary Science and Innovation, in April 2018. With a capacity of 105 undergraduate students, the new school will cultivate individuals with a global outlook, capable of playing active roles in the international community. At the press conference, the University's President Chiharu Kubo said, "The new school builds on the outcomes of Kyushu University's 21st Century Program and the importance of the liberal arts education provided through our KIKAN Education program. I sincerely hope that it will attract applications from students with a strong desire to achieve innovation." Executive Vice President Shun-ichi Maruno added, "It will nurture talented individuals capable of working with others from different social backgrounds to create a new society and fresh values."

This will be the first new undergraduate school to be opened at Kyushu University for around half a century, since the June 1967 founding of the School of Dentistry. In a complex and diverse global society, it will seek to nurture talented individuals capable of creating innovation through interdisciplinary cooperation between diverse individuals, working together to develop conceptual visions and create new objects and ideas by blending differing perspectives and academic knowledge.

Press conference

(The vision for the establishment of the new school is still under development, so specifics might change in due course.)

# School of Interdisciplinary Science and Innovation

OPENING April 2018

**Kyushu University is planning to open the School of Interdisciplinary Science and Innovation, with a capacity of 105 undergraduate students, in April 2018.**
**We intend to award a Bachelor of Arts in Interdisciplinary Studies to students who graduate from this school.**

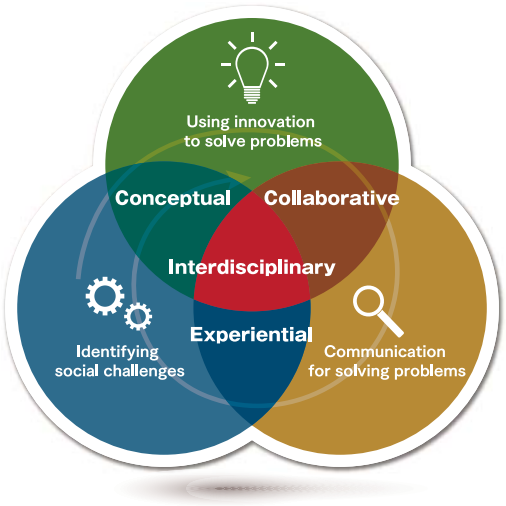
## Outline of the Vision

Since the 2001 academic year, Kyushu University's 21st Century Program has sought to develop "highly specialized generalists," capable of creating their own learning program to "do what they want to do and learn what they want to learn," excelling at discovering issues, framing problems, and identifying solutions. Furthermore, in the 2014 academic year, Kyushu University launched the KIKAN Education program, which teaches "ways of looking at and thinking about things, and ways of learning," thereby fostering active learners equipped with the attitude and dynamism required to resolutely take on the challenges presented by uncharted problems and unfamiliar situations, which is the key to continuing to learn throughout one's life.

Building on the know-how cultivated through the 21st Century Program and our achievements in nurturing active learners through KIKAN Education, we will establish the new School of Interdisciplinary Science and Innovation in April 2018, blending the humanities with science to develop talented individuals with problem-solving skills.

## Concept

**Through [Conceptual] learning focused on everything from framing social issues to devising solutions, [Collaborative] learning focused on working with others to solve problems, and a range of [Experiential] learning throughout the conceptual and collaborative elements, we will aim to achieve [Interdisciplinary] innovation.**




## Nurturing Talent

The complex and diverse problems and challenges arising from rapid social change are difficult to address solely by building up knowledge and improving technologies. Accordingly, we need talented individuals with an interdisciplinary mindset, capable of finding ways to solve these issues based on their own awareness of the problems concerned and informed by an understanding of the social background thereof, including language, culture, religion, values, and economy.

Cutting across the existing disciplines of the humanities, social sciences, and natural science, the School of Interdisciplinary Science and Innovation will instill in students both humanities-based and scientific thinking and methodologies, using global issues and challenges such as disputes between nations or regions, and the environment and climate change, as themes for learning.

Through this, the new school will cultivate individuals with a global mindset, capable of identifying issues for themselves and working with others to create solutions or innovation, ultimately sending out into society people who will, in future, have the ability to play an active role both within Japan and overseas as researchers, experts, and businesspeople.

# A Wide Range of Disciplines – 4 Key Areas

**Faculty members specializing in different disciplines will provide instruction in four key areas that encompass a variety of challenges. The school will feature a flexible curriculum that gives students complete freedom to choose class subjects in areas that interest them.**

## 01 Humans and Life

Students will learn about such matters as the emergence and evolution of life, and human thought, cognition, and decision mechanisms through the prism of biology, cognitive science, and neuroscience, among others.

## 02 People and Society

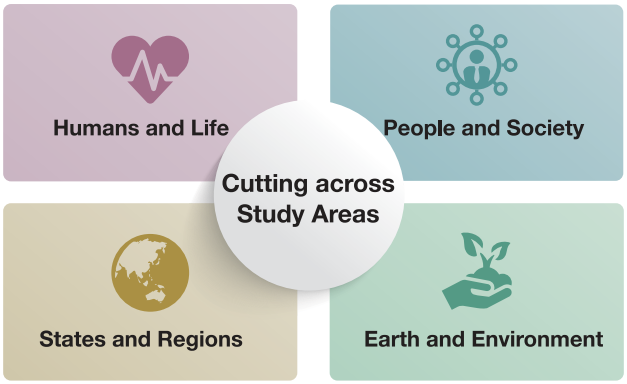
Students will learn about such matters as language mechanisms in communication, prehistoric societies, multicultural coexistence, welfare as a life practice in societies, and religious views through the prism of sociology, cultural anthropology, and communication studies, among others.

## 03 States and Regions

Students will learn about such matters as national and regional history, distinctive economic and social phenomena, and political and economic relationships through the prism of political science, economics, and history, among others.

## 04 Earth and Environment

Students will learn about such matters as the earth's resources, disasters caused by changes in the global environment, and the impact of life on the environment through the prism of earth and planetary sciences, social/safety system science, and basic biology, among others.




## Cutting across Study Areas

In all four areas, interdisciplinary subjects form the common foundations for learning and play a part in further developing conceptual visions. The subjects will include Design Thinking, a form of thinking that draws upon creative approaches; Data Science, which encompasses data processing and analysis that help in deriving new value; and Global History, which will provide global viewpoints. Studying such interdisciplinary subjects will instill in students the knowledge and abilities that they need to tackle challenges and solve problems.

# Distinctive Features

### 1 A curriculum blending the humanities with science

Cutting across the existing disciplines of the humanities, social sciences, and natural science, the curriculum will instill in students both humanities-based and scientific thinking, along with a diverse array of methodologies, and will feature learning based on practical challenges.

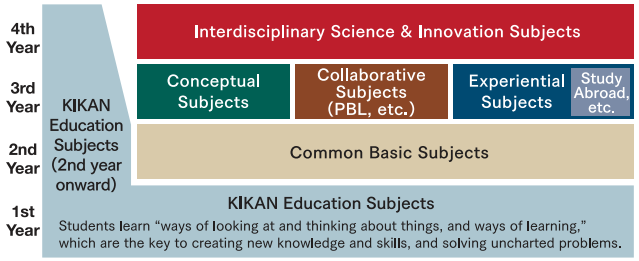
### 2 Collaborative learning (PBL/TBL*)

The curriculum will incorporate collaborative learning in which students discuss themes in groups and learn by working in partnership with others, thereby cultivating a broad outlook, flexible thinking, and multifaceted insight that will enable students to look at things from a variety of angles.

* PBL: Problem-Based Learning; TBL: Team-Based Learning

### 3 Classes in English tailored to student proficiency

Classes about global and Japanese current affairs, conducted in English and tailored to each student's English proficiency level, will be provided from their first year at the University. These will cultivate an awareness of contemporary issues and encourage students to ensure that they always obtain the latest information from a global viewpoint.




### 4 Study at overseas universities, etc.

Students will be required to spend a certain period studying at institutions with which Kyushu University has inter-university exchange agreements, or other universities or colleges overseas. Gaining first-hand experience of other countries will help to expand students' international understanding and knowledge, and improve their language and communication skills.

### 5 Sharing Classes

Building classroom environments in which Japanese and international students study together (Sharing Classes) and promoting active interaction between students, staff and faculty members will help to develop Kyushu University as a Global Hub Campus that generates synergistic and collaborative outcomes.

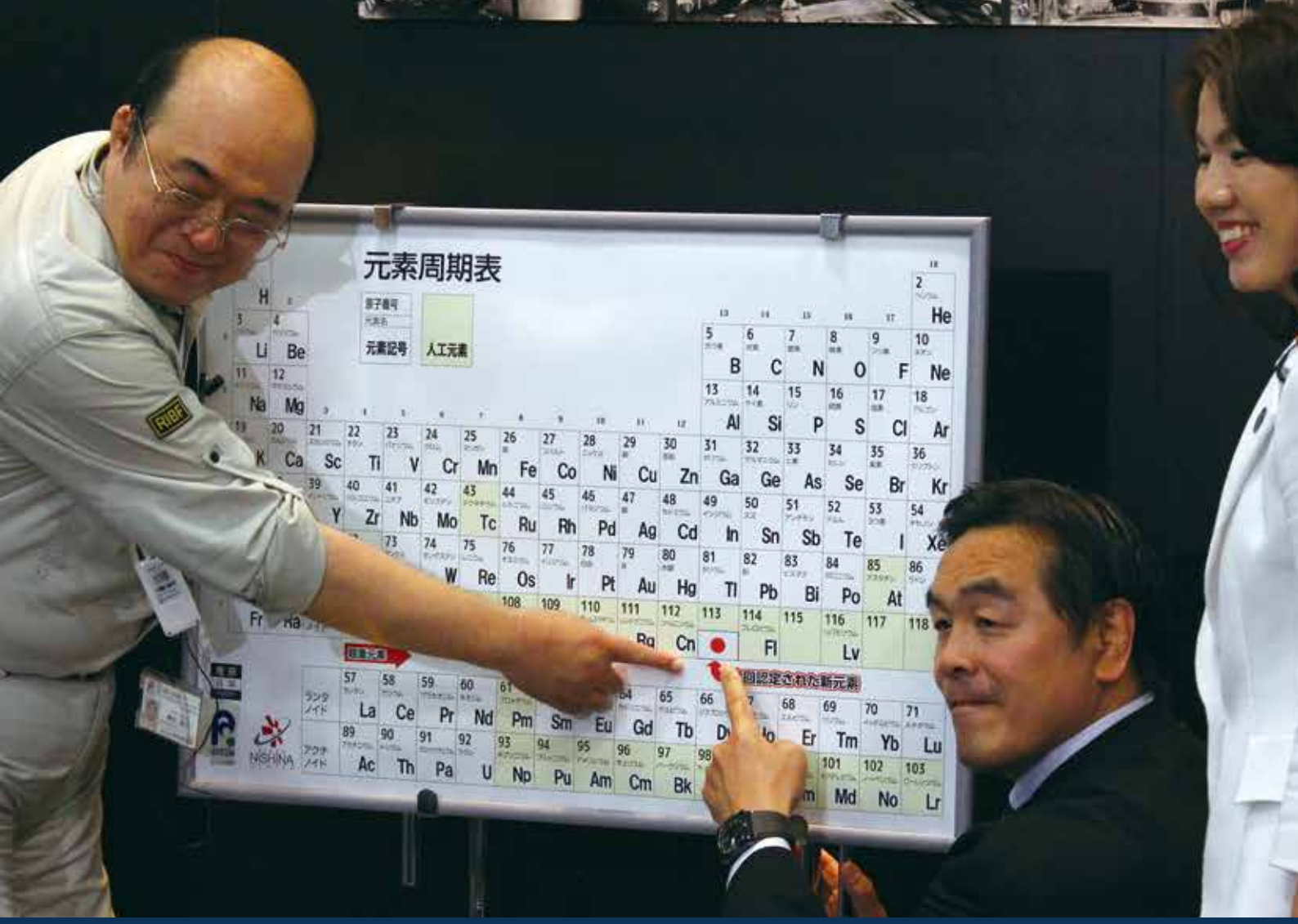
# Admissions

Entrants will be chosen via four admission routes, to ensure the selection of a variety of students, equipped not solely with knowledge and skills, but also the ability to think, make judgments, and express themselves. Emphasis is also placed on initiative, diversity, and the ability to work as part of a team.

*Further details regarding admissions are due to be published in March 2017 or later.

- Assessment of aptitude for university (Admissions Office Entry System)
- Assessment of achievements in independent activities, etc. (Recommendation-based Entry System)
- International experience/communication (International Entry System)
- Test of multifaceted thinking capabilities (General Admission System)

(The vision for the establishment of the new school is still under development, so specifics might change in due course.)




Special Feature

# Element 113 has an official name! The name is nihonium, and the chemical symbol Nh.

The International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC) has officially approved the name (nihonium) and chemical symbol (Nh) proposed earlier this year for element 113 by Professor Kosuke Morita belonging to the Faculty of the Science of Kyushu University who led a research group as Group Director of the RIKEN Nishina Center for Accelerator-Based Science Research Group for Superheavy Element.

**The official name of an element 113 : nihonium**
**The symbol of an element 113 : Nh**



## Comment from Kyushu University Professor Morita

"I am very pleased that the name and symbol of the new element 113, 'nihonium' and 'Nh' which our group proposed to IUPAC, were formally acknowledged. Following this decision, the first element discovered in Japan and Asia will earn a permanent seat on the periodic table, an intellectual legacy that will be passed down to the future generations for the benefit of humankind. We feel truly honored and wish to express our deepest gratitude to all those who have given us support over the years.

Basic science has produced many breakthroughs which have tremendously benefited mankind in ways unthinkable at the time of the discoveries. It is rare however, for basic science to directly impact people's everyday life. We are ever so grateful to the Japanese people, and our research center, the relevant government ministries and agencies, for their continuous support for basic scientific research which takes time and requires a long-term perspective."

## Comment from Kyushu University President Chiharu Kubo

As a member of Kyushu University, I would like to say how tremendously honored we are that the name and symbol for element 113 have been approved as nihonium (Nh), in accordance with the proposal by Professor Kosuke Morita's research team. Furthermore, on behalf of Kyushu University, I would like to express my heartfelt congratulations to Professor Morita.

The periodic table of the elements is used worldwide and I am sure that the addition of nihonium – a word derived from the Japanese language – to one corner of the table will prove to be a profoundly significant development that will boost the motivation of the students and young researchers who will lead Japan into the future. We at Kyushu University have been greatly heartened by this remarkable accomplishment by one of our own professors. As such, we intend to continue to spare no effort in our endeavors to advance science and technology in Japan, as a university that is always facing up to future challenges.

**Periodic table of the elements (as of September 2012)**

| Group | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Period 1 | H 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | He 2 |
| 2 | Li 3 | Be 4 | | | | | | | | | | | B 5 | C 6 | N 7 | O 8 | F 9 | Ne 10 |
| 3 | Na 11 | Mg 12 | | | | | | | | | | | Al 13 | Si 14 | P 15 | S 16 | Cl 17 | Ar 18 |
| 4 | K 19 | Ca 20 | Sc 21 | Ti 22 | V 23 | Cr 24 | Mn 25 | Fe 26 | Co 27 | Ni 28 | Cu 29 | Zn 30 | Ga 31 | Ge 32 | As 33 | Se 34 | Br 35 | Kr 36 |
| 5 | Rb 37 | Sr 38 | Y 39 | Zr 40 | Nb 41 | Mo 42 | Tc 43 | Ru 44 | Rh 45 | Pd 46 | Ag 47 | Cd 48 | In 49 | Sn 50 | Sb 51 | Te 52 | I 53 | Xe 54 |
| 6 | Cs 55 | Ba 56 | * | Hf 72 | Ta 73 | W 74 | Re 75 | Os 76 | Ir 77 | Pt 78 | Au 79 | Hg 80 | Tl 81 | Pb 82 | Bi 83 | Po 84 | At 85 | Rn 86 |
| 7 | Fr 87 | Ra 88 | † | Rf 104 | Db 105 | Sg 106 | Bh 107 | Hs 108 | Mt 109 | Ds 110 | Rg 111 | Cn 112 | 113 113 | Fl 114 | 115 115 | Lv 116 | 117 117 | 118 118 |

Chemical symbol: H; Atomic number (Proton number): 1

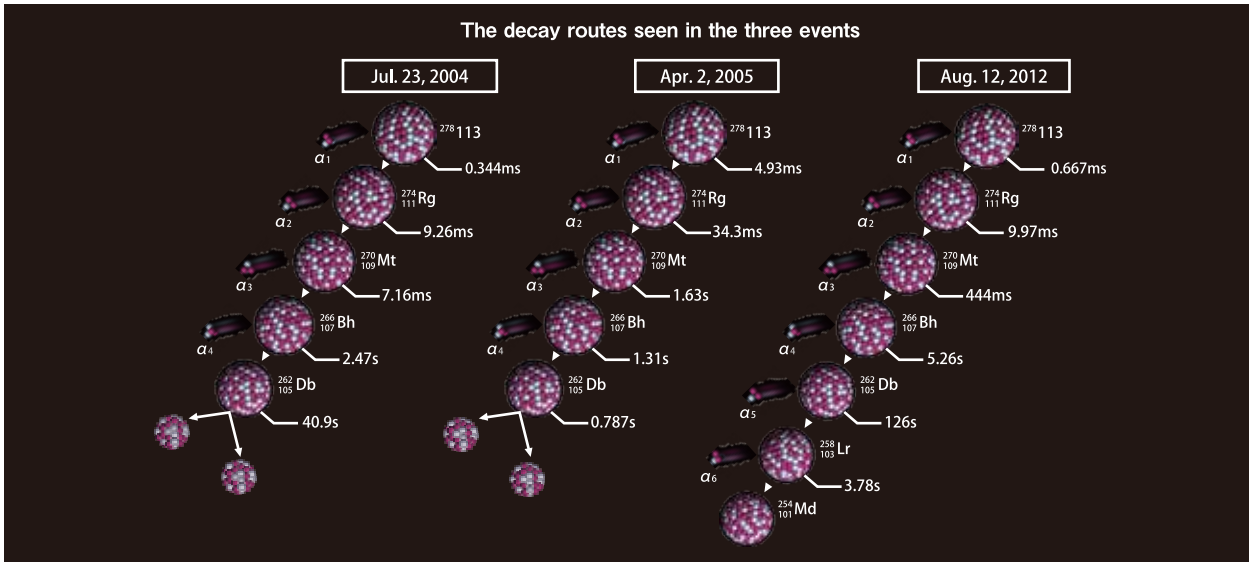
Superheavy elements

New element synthesized by Prof. Morita

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| * Lanthanoid | La 57 | Ce 58 | Pr 59 | Nd 60 | Pm 61 | Sm 62 | Eu 63 | Gd 64 | Tb 65 | Dy 66 | Ho 67 | Er 68 | Tm 69 | Yb 70 | Lu 71 |
| † Actinoid | Ac 89 | Th 90 | Pa 91 | U 92 | Np 93 | Pu 94 | Am 95 | Cm 96 | Bk 97 | Cf 98 | Es 99 | Fm 100 | Md 101 | No 102 | Lr 103 |

Elements discovered in nature

Elements discovered by artificial synthesize




# “I was deeply moved, because the official recognition of the discovery of a new element has a tremendous significance, quite apart from its meaning in scientific terms”

## The journey to discovering the new element began when Professor Morita joined RIKEN in 1984

On December 31, 2015, international organizations recognized that element 113, which was discovered by a team of researchers mainly from the RIKEN research institute, was a new element. In a first for an Asian country, the team was awarded the right to name this new element originating in Japan and it has been added to the periodic table of the elements. Professor Kosuke Morita was the leader of this research team. Professor Morita spoke of his feelings at the moment he heard the news.

“Element 113 was already over and done with as a scientific challenge, but the official recognition of the discovery of a new element has a tremendous significance, quite apart from its meaning in scientific terms, so I was deeply moved and overjoyed.”

The number of protons in the nucleus of an element determines its atomic number.

The elements that occur naturally on Earth range all the way up to uranium, whose atomic number is 92. Elements with atomic numbers higher than that must be created artificially, by synthesizing them from other elements. Success in synthesizing a new element in this way is referred to as the “discovery” of a new element.

Professor Morita joined RIKEN in 1984. He initially worked on designing the Gas-filled Recoil Ion Separator (GARIS) required to synthesize elements.

“I had always loved playing with machinery, but that separator used electromagnets, which I had no prior experience of, so I had to study everything from scratch to design it. It took about 10 years before I could get the separator to do everything I wanted it to.”

## A change of laboratory changed his luck for the better

“As of 1984, only the elements up to 109 had been discovered. Our initial goal was to create element 110, but Germany succeeded in synthesizing elements 110, 111, and 112 in quick succession between 1994 and 1996. We naturally switched our target to the synthesis of element 113.”

In 2000, RIKEN decided to build a new accelerator, so Morita’s group moved to another laboratory. This brought unexpected good fortune.

“Our laboratory was relocated to the irradiation room of the low-energy accelerator. Offering slightly greater energy, that accelerator was perfect for fusing nuclei. In addition, we had almost exclusive use of it. I then began modifying the separator so that it could fulfill its proper

functions."

"The heavier an element, the harder it is to synthesize. Believing that we wouldn't be able to synthesize a new element unless we could easily do what had already been done, we took on the challenge of replicating the synthesis of elements 108, 110, 111, and 112 using the same techniques as the German team, but with our own apparatus. We'd entered the field much later than the U.S.A., Russia, and Germany, so even if we did succeed in synthesizing 113, we were unsure whether our achievement would be recognized by the rest of the world. Accordingly, we needed to demonstrate our competence by synthesizing the elements through 112."

Professor Morita successively managed to replicate the synthesis of the elements.

"I gained greater confidence in our ability and began to feel certain that we would succeed in synthesizing element 113."

However, synthesizing new elements is an exercise in patience.

"I was convinced that if we did the right things under the right conditions, we'd be able to synthesize it one day. But I had no idea when this might be. You can't do this kind of experiment unless you arm yourself with the conviction that you're bound to succeed one day, even if it doesn't work this time."

# "Scientists have to be very cautious, but at the same time, they have to be optimistic"

Then, in July 2004, the moment finally arrived.

"We worked in shifts to ensure that someone was in the measurement room at all times. That day, one of the collaborative scientists checked the monitor screen just before going home and noticed a change. When I heard the words, 'Mr. Morita! It's happening!' I checked the screen. At that moment, I was so excited. I still get goosebumps when I recall it now <laughs>."

## Professor Morita's next goal

"So far, the elements through 118 have been discovered, but the synthesis of 119 and beyond will require infinitely more advanced technologies than those used to date. Firstly, our goal is to create a heavier isotope of element 118 than that which has been discovered. This should provide us with a foothold for synthesizing 119 and 120."

## His message for the younger generation

"The most crucial thing is having a sense of curiosity. Developing new drugs and materials and other research that benefits society directly is important, of course, but I think it would also be great to have a few people dedicated to the pursuit of basic science. People doing experiments like ours have to be very cautious people, capable of imagining every conceivable thing, but at the same time, they have to be optimistic. Developing a personality with both these facets is difficult when you're on your own, so it's important to be part of a team who share the same dream. I hope that you'll all find a group of people like that at university."


Professor **KOSUKE MORITA**

**[short curriculum vitae]**

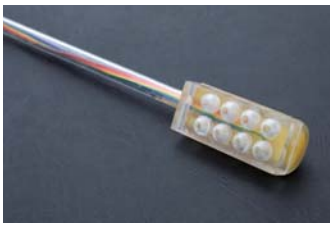
1979 Graduated from the Department of Physics, Faculty of Science, Kyushu University
1984 Left after completing the coursework for the doctoral program in physics at the Graduate School of Science, Kyushu University
Postdoctoral Researcher, RIKEN
Junior Research Scientist, Cyclotron Laboratory, RIKEN
1991 Research Scientist, RIKEN
1993 Senior Research Scientist, RIKEN
2006 Associate Chief Scientist, Superheavy Element Laboratory, RIKEN
2013 Professor, Faculty of Science, Kyushu University Group Director, Research Group for Superheavy Element, RIKEN (post held concurrently; part-time)


Highlight of Recent Research

# Finding a life path as sweet as nectar in “measuring taste”


Taste sensing device TS-5000Z.

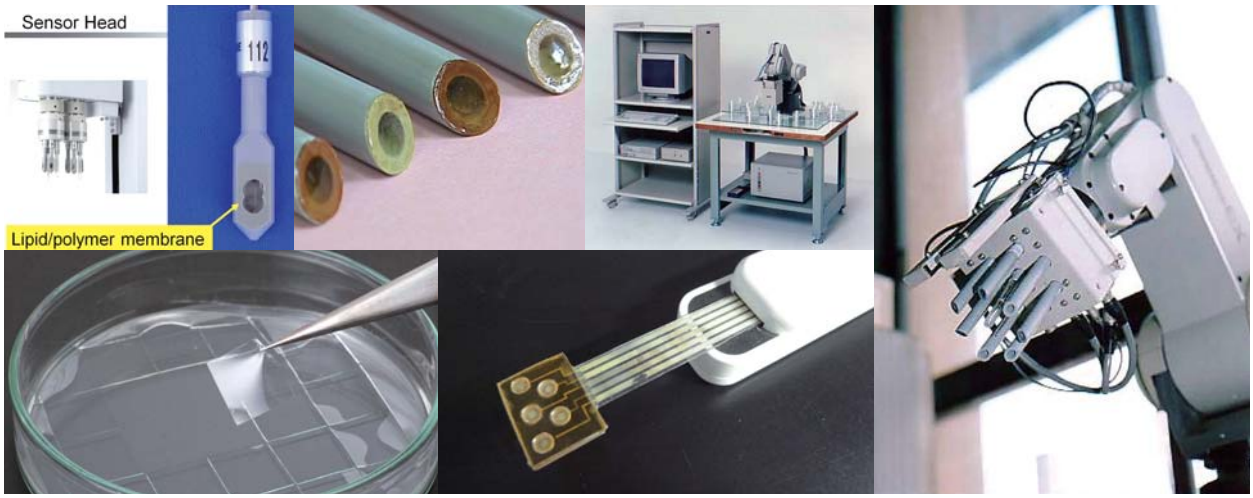
## What is your research about?



My specialization is material science—that is to say the field of electronic materials properties—and research into bioelectronics and taste and odor sensing. Of the things I have come up with, the one I like to brag about most is the concept of “measuring taste” and the taste sensor measurement device for such. For many years it was said that “the taste that human beings feel subjectively cannot be measured,” but taking the engineering approach that “taste is a reaction of the nerves” I was able to scientifically elucidate and imitate the organic system through which humans perceive taste, and succeeded in developing a taste sensor using artificial lipid membranes. After that, venture enterprises (Intelligent Sensor Technology, Inc. and Taste & Aroma Strategic Research Institute Co., Ltd) were established in order to inherit and implement taste sensor operations. Until today, the sensors have been used at over 400 companies around the world in the development, manufacturing, and quality control of foods and pharmaceuticals, etc. The Kagoshima Highball alcoholic beverage that was released for sale in 2015 is one of these, and was sold inflight on all of All Nippon Airways’ domestic routes.

Upon researching, I found that there were sensors for sight (light sensors), hearing (microphones), touch (pressure and temperature sensors), and smell (gas sensors, etc.), and of the five senses it was only taste for which no sensor had been developed. In “measuring taste” I found a path for myself as a researcher that was as sweet as nectar.

My research base is the Research and Development Center for Taste and Odor Sensing. The five departments of engineering, physical science, medical science, agriculture, and dentistry together with the Kyushu University Hospital form an organization that goes beyond the divide between the study of letters and science in organic cooperation in research into an extremely wide range of




fields, making it unique even worldwide. Here, various types of research/projects are underway in the practical development of taste sensors (e-tongues) and odor sensors (e-noses). In 2016, I tried my hand at giving online lectures titled "Science and Technology of Taste and Odor" through the Japan Massive Open Online (JMOOC)* system. I ended up being boastfully pleased that the lecture format and content were imbued with a pleasant sense of presence and realism. I hope to do my very best in spreading widely throughout the world the science and technology of taste and odor that was developed by Kyushu University.

*JMOOC
JMOOC is an abbreviation for The Japan Open Online Education Promotion Council (and its Japan Massive Open Online Courses)—an organization that was formed in 2013 with the aim of spreading and magnifying the Japanese version of the originally American "MOOC" (an educational service that provides massive-scale open lectures that anyone can access for free online and issues evidence of course completion for learners).

## Where one can also investigate humankind and research psychology

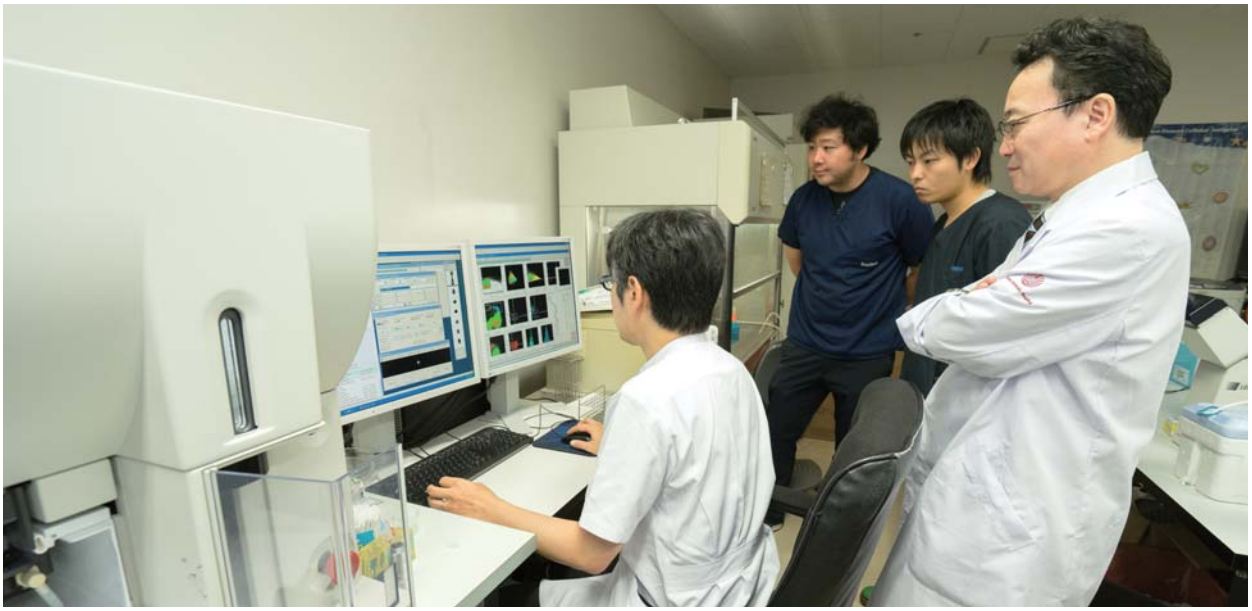
Sense of taste is a topic of research that is grabbing very wide global interest in terms of food culture—in the micro sense from the perspective of chemical substances, and in the macro sense from the perspective of body and cell studies. Moreover, as someone with an interest in the idea of what it is that makes a human "human"—to the extent of formerly having considered moving into the study of philosophy—it also fulfils my intellectual curiosity. Each of the five taste sensations of sweet, bitter, sour, umami savoriness, and salty have their own meaning, and human beings perceive poisonous components as "bitter" and energy sources such as proteins and starches as "sweet." When it comes to bitter things, babies, too, find even unicellular organisms like *Paramecium caudatum* and ameba distasteful, but as humans become adults they come to drink things like bitter beer. Where is it that humans and other animals are the same and where are they different? For me, the possibility of this sort of investigation into humankind and research into psychology is one of its greatest charms.

**Faculty of Information Science and Electrical Engineering**
**Director of Research and Development Center for Taste and Odor Sensing**
**Kyushu University Distinguished Professor**
**Kiyoshi TOKO**

Professor Toko was born in Kitakyushu and raised in Fukuoka. After graduating from the doctoral course at the Kyushu University Graduate School of Engineering, Department of Electronics in 1980, and after placements as a researcher and then associate professor in the School of Engineering's Department of Electronics at Kyushu University, in 1997 he assumed the Faculty of Information Science and Electrical Engineering of professor. After this he has consistently remained in the same faculty, becoming the dean there in 2008, a distinguished professor in 2010, and in 2013 becoming the director of the Research and Development Center for Taste and Odor Sensing. He has received many awards for his achievements in developing the world's first taste sensor, such as the MEXT Science and Technology Award in FY2006 and the Purple Ribbon Medal of Honour in spring of 2013. He has written over 20 books including "Making Taste Science" (in Japanese; published by Kadokawa sensho) and "Turning Custard Pudding into Sea Urchin by Adding Soy Sauce" (in Japanese; published by SB Creative). He also makes media appearances on TV programs.

Highlight of Recent Research

# I want to share the fun and depth of medical research



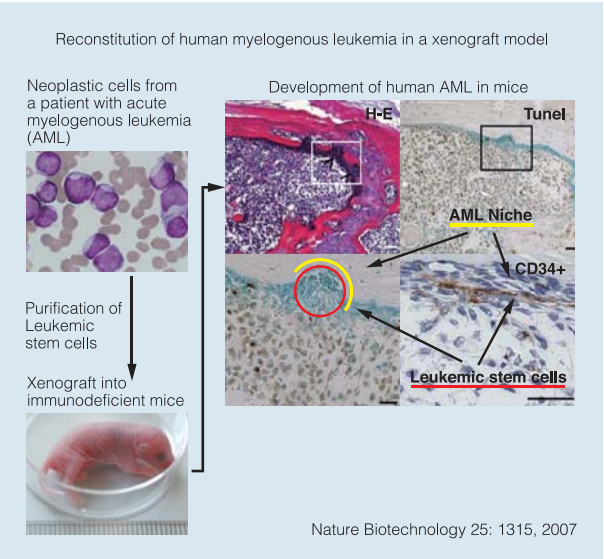
A research staff can get along well with Professor Akashi who is "frank and easy to communicate with"

## What is your research about?

The area that I oversee, our department brings together the separate areas of hematology, neoplasia, the cardiovascular system, immunity, collagen infectious diseases, etc. is focusing on comprehensive internal medicine. A special characteristic tradition was derived from the first pioneer professor of our department—Professor Ryukichi Inada (a Noble Prize candidate for his work in identifying the Weil's disease pathogen and establishing a method for its suppression)—is it's not being limited to one specialty and its advancement of the separate areas of research and pathology in a way that understands the human body from a variety of perspectives.

I was influenced by my father who was a physician and by movies and TV programs which developed my strong interest in cancer. When I started studying medicine, the field of hematological disease had the most advance research into cancer I also had an interest in hematopoietic neoplasia like leukemia and lymphoma. Since then, I have consistently worked with hematology, particularly researching cancer stem cells primarily related to leukemia and lymphoma, and specializing in hematopoietic stem cell transplantation as regenerative medicine.

While all of the various cells such as erythrocytes, leukocytes, and platelets, etc. that compose people's blood cells are created out of the hematopoietic stem cells within bone marrow, the foundation of the composition of cancers also exists in stem cells. The particular feature



of our research is to focus not on the overall cancer composition made up of various cell groupings but rather on the cancer stem cells that are source of cancer. Why do cancer stem cells develop and how are they sustained? Elucidating this puzzle and developing new technologies that can eradicate cancer stem cells is the aim of our research. One of our recent big accomplishments was identifying the cell surface molecule TIM-3, a unique protein, expressed at a high frequency in acute myelogenous leukemia stem cells. By creating a TIM-3 antibody that recognizes this and by developing technology that can eradicate leukemic stem cells, we are working toward implementation through collaborative research with a pharmaceutical company.

## The mission to contribute to humanity

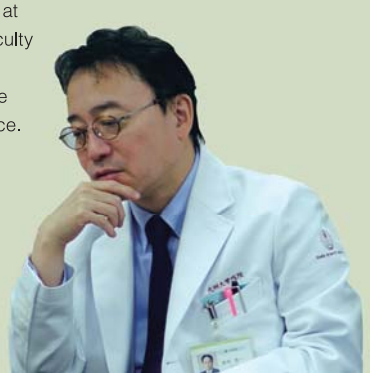
Illness provides an important opportunity to obtain the biostudies knowledge that was prepared for us by God. Ultimately intervening in the illness and bringing about a state of normalization based on results obtained through research --I believe this is the greatest goal of medical research and the source of its appeal. Learning about the makeup of the biological entity known as the human being is connected to not only the conquest of illness but also to human existence and fate. This is also a huge factor in making it worthwhile. I believe that all medical researchers, to a greater or lesser extent, are driven by this sort of noble motivation.

Cancer stem cells are "evolution-type cells" that propagate rapidly by adapting to the environment; and, in this research field, for example, we are seeing an expansion in complex biostudies areas that do not fit into the category of the regular "central dogma". In case of cancer, it is possible that metabolic abnormalities incite genome variation through epigenome mutation. In order to make these areas clear, technical tools are currently being developed one after the other, which include single cell genome analysis, mass spec cytometry, a new type computed microscope that gives full locational information of single cells, and so on. In such a fortunately blessed research area, another great part of its appeal is the possibility to conduct research with human specimens.

All medical researchers are confident that we have a mission to "contribute to human being." I am one of those people, and in the future as well, I want to go on sharing the fun and depth of medical research with the next generation.

**Faculty of Medical Sciences,**
**Department of Medicine and Biosystemic Science**
**(First Department of Internal Medicine)**
**Kyushu University Hospital,**
**Director of Clinical Education Center**
**Kyushu University Distinguished Professor**
**Koichi AKASHI**

Born in Kurume city, Fukuoka, Professor Akashi, with his talent in both humanities and science also displayed an interest in pursuing a career as a lawyer but was won over by his father's words to aim at becoming a doctor: "If you pursue the humanities there will be no connection with science, but if you pursue science it will encompass both." After graduating from the Kyushu University School of Medicine in 1985, he continued working primarily in the clinical bone marrow transplantation at Kyushu University School of Medicine, First Department of Internal Medicine (today known as Department of Medicine and Biosystemic Science), Kyushu University Hospital's Department of Transfusion Medicine, and at the Harasanshin General Hospital. After a period of foreign exchange at Stanford University's Department of Developmental Biology and Pathology in 1994, he took supervision of a research laboratory as an associate professor of cancer immunology studies at the Dana-Farber Cancer Institute at Harvard University in 2000. In 2004, he became a professor in the Center for Cellular and Molecular Medicine at Kyushu University Hospital. He has been a professor since 2009 at Kyushu University's Faculty of Medical Sciences, Department of Medicine and Biosystemic Science.



# Kyushu University Yacht Club participates in the world championship!

## Kyushu University Bags 13th Place at 2016 Snipe Western Hemisphere and Orient Championship!

Kyushu University Yacht Club pair, Tatsuya Takayama and Kentaro Kasaki won 11th place (1st among student teams) at 2015 Snipe Japan Championships held in Ehime and qualified for the Western Hemisphere and Orient Championship. The team paired up last year and contributed to victory at numbers of championships.

On Tuesday, June 14, members of Kyushu University Yacht Club including Mr. Takayama and Mr. Kasaki visited President Kubo before participating in the world championship.

Then, they finished in 13th place out of the 37 teams (1st place out of the 8 Japanese teams) at Western Hemisphere and Orient Championship 2016 held from Tuesday, June 21 to Saturday, June 25 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Their record time was excellent!

"We became confident and matured not only as a yacht crew but also as individuals by participating in the world championship," said the team.

Kyushu University Yacht Club also won first place for 7 years in a row at the 55th Seven Universities Athletic Meet (7-Univ.) held from Saturday, July 9 to Sunday, July 10.

At the championship in Japan

Members of Kyushu University Yacht Club
with President Kubo


The pair, Tatsuya Takayama and Kentaro Kasaki
happily poses at the world championship

Kyushu University pair sailing at the Snipe Western
Hemisphere and Orient Championship

Kyushu University Yacht Club in a commemorative
photo at the 55th 7-Univ.

# The Re-inventing Japan Project of

The Re-inventing Japan Project of Kyushu University, Faculty of Law, A Spiral Model of Collaborative Education: Balancing Global & Local Values through Legal Mind was initiated in 2012 with the goal of fostering experts in Japan and ASEAN countries through mutual understanding of shared values while developing legal and critical thinking among the participants. On its fifth and final year, the project has benefited 275 students from Kyushu University and ASEAN partner institutions from Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand, not including more than 650 high school students.

Focused on instilling a global perspective for Japanese undergraduate students, Kyushu University students from various faculties were trained in the Faculty of Law using the major annual themes of Alternative Dispute Resolution, Cultural Heritage, and Japanese Culture (Cool Japan Policy). Not only were the participants expected to make high level presentations in both English and Japanese to a foreign audience, they also must be able to facilitate their own workshop & training programs to both ASEAN undergraduate and high school students.
Kyushu University has been immensely fortunate to have cultivated excellent partners, who represent the best of the region (University of Malaya – Malaysia, Ateneo de Manila University – Philippines, Chulalongkorn University – Thailand, National Unievrsity of Singapore – Singapore). Moreover, the target countries themselves offer an excellent vantage point on the diversity of ASEAN, exposing Japanese students to a perfect mix of Islam, Christianity, Buddhism, and Secularism through the various events of the project.

The core of the program revolves around the SEND Program (Student Exchange - Nippon Discovery), that of visiting the partner universities in the four ASEAN countries (outbound) and hosting partner ASEAN students here in Japan (inbound).

## 2015 Activity Report

In the academic year 2015-2016, a representative year for the project, Kyushu University students were able to accomplish the following:

### Philippines

- 2 English presentations at the Ateneo de Manila Law School on Intangible Cultural Heritage
- English presentation and workshop with 30 high school students of the Philippines Science High School on Japanese “folding” culture
- Climbed the UNESCO World Heritage Site of Rice Terraces of the Cordillera Mountains in the northern Philippines, meeting with local government officials, and interacting with heritage experts

### Thailand

- 2 English presentations to Chulalongkorn University students at the UNESCO World Heritage Site of Ayutthaya before heading out to do field study
- English presentation and workshop with 70 Samko Wittayakhom School students on Japanese “folding” culture

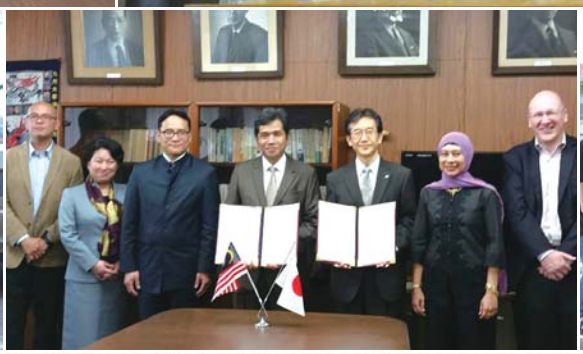
### Malaysia

- 2 English presentations and Heritage Game workshop at the University of Malaya Faculty of Law on Intangible Cultural Heritage
- English presentation and workshop with 35 Sekolah Menengah Sains Muzaffar Syah students on “Japanese Old Folktale”
- Explored the UNESCO World Heritage Site of Malacca for field study

### Singapore

- English presentation at National University of Singapore on Cultural Heritage
- Workshop in Japanese with 18 Ministry of Education Language Centre students of the MOELC on “fashion”
- Explored the newly listed UNESCO World Heritage Site of Singapore Botanical Gardens with conservation experts




# Kyushu University, Faculty of Law

## Japan

- Visited UNESCO World Heritage Site of Yakushima together with 15 students from Ateneo de Manila University, Chulalongkorn University, and National University of Singapore. Presentations and workshops, complimented with lectures from heritage, tourism, and environment experts, and ending with the group's reflection report
- Experienced the pilgrimage trail of O-Henro in Shikoku Island with 6 students from the University of Malaya, culminating with a lecture at Ehime University on the topic
- Examined the potential for halal-tourism in the onsen towns of Kyushu (Kurokawa, Beppu, Yufuin) and Shikoku with 6 students from the University of Malaya

## A Spiral Model of Collaborative Education

In this single year of activities, it is expected that the participating students acquire through the various lectures, workshops, and personal reflection, a deep knowledge on Cultural Heritage and both its challenges and opportunities. Furthermore, as a Spiral Model of Collaborative Education, the yearly participants ranges from 1st year to 4th year students, on their 1st time or repeated times of participation.

As the students underwent the specialized education based on one of the annual themes, this will prepare those who are interested in further expanding their training through an intensive internship program with the Hague Conference on International Law Asia Pacific Regional Office in Hong Kong, and/or a semester/year long study exchange program in any of the 4 partner universities. Moreover, the Spiral Model assures that there would always be experienced students to help train the incoming new members for the activities of the following year. The Spiral Model facilitates the forming of strong friendship bonds between Kyushu University students and participating ASEAN students with the repetitive inbound and outbound activities as either host or visitor. A lasting bond of mutual respect that will surely serve them well as future leaders of Japan and ASEAN.

Another major accomplishment of the project is the successful creation of two Double Degree Masters of Law LL.M. Programs between Kyushu University Graduate School of Law and Ateneo de Manila University (signed May 2015), and University of Malaya (signed April 2016). Using the existing University agreements for study exchanges with the partner universities, the project has also helped facilitate interest and actual participation of Kyushu University students to choose ASEAN as their destination country to study abroad.

To celebrate the successful end of the Project, there will be a final closing event this February 2017 in Fukuoka. Current students from Kyushu University and the 4 partner universities are expected to hold a Moot UNESCO Heritage Committee Meeting on February 18, 2017 at the Nishijin Plaza of Kyushu University. Also joining are project alumni from Japan and ASEAN university partner representatives, as well as high school students and teachers from the four ASEAN Countries

Homepage
http://www.law.kyushu-u.ac.jp/sekaitenkai/

Facebook
https://www.facebook.com/reinventingjapanproject

# The Daily Lives of International

## From France

### CLOUET, Rémi

I've developed a deeper interest in Japan through trips to Tokyo, the Kansai region, and various parts of Kyushu. My hobby is visiting hot springs.

### PRADIER, Noémie Marie

I'm studying Japanese at university and am particularly interested in linguistics and history. I like shopping and going for walks.

**Why did you choose Japan and Kyushu University to pursue your studies?**

**Rémi** I was fascinated by the Japanese language. I was studying Japanese at university and found the grammar particularly interesting. The way that sentences are constructed in French and Japanese differs; the more I learn, the more I enjoy it. Another factor in my decision to come to Kyushu University was its location amid a rich natural environment.

**Noémie** I became interested in Japanese culture after seeing the Hayao Miyazaki anime *Spirited Away* and *Princess Mononoke*. I visited Fukuoka for the first time on a trip two years ago, and found that the ambience of the city and its people appealed to me, so I decided to become an international student at Kyushu University.

**How do you find your campus life at Kyushu University?**

**Rémi** I enjoy our Japanese Culture and Affairs class, in which we split up into mixed groups of Japanese and international students to discuss various topics.

**Noémie** The campus is huge and clean, with such an abundance of nature! France doesn't have any universities where the campus is huge that you need a shuttle bus to get around.

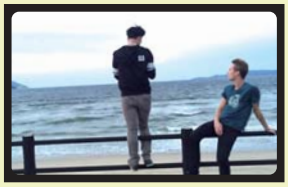
**What differences have you noticed between your native country and Japan?**

**Rémi** Japanese people are more methodical than French people, who tend to decide on things based on their mood or emotions at the time. I find it really helpful that even when meeting up with friends, they make a plan and stick to it.

**Noémie** Tenjin, Hakata, and other parts of central Fukuoka City have a big city feel to them, but in Ito, you're surrounded by nature, with the mountains and the sea close by. I was amazed by how many new buildings Japan has compared with France, where lots of old buildings still remain, even in inner-city areas.

## My Favorite

**Rémi**



**Sea**

The beach is just 10 minutes' walk from the dormitory. It's my favorite route when I go for a walk.

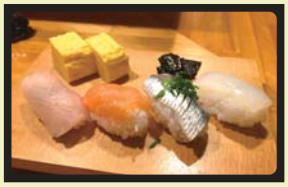
**Udon**

The tempura udon at Ichiban Udon near the university is amazing!

**Noémie**

**E-café**

The campus's E-café is a popular place to take a break.



**Sushi**

This form of Japanese cuisine is even popular in Paris. Sushi is the best!

# Students at Kyushu University

## From China

### Qingliang Kong

At my university in China, I studied at the School of Pharmacy. In April 2015, I joined the master's program in Chemical Systems and Engineering. I belong to the Kyushu University Program for Leading Graduate Schools Advanced Graduate Course on Molecular System for Devices, which cultivates outstanding researchers for the private sector.

**Why did you choose Japan and Kyushu University to pursue your studies?**

Just at the time I started thinking about studying abroad, I happened to meet a lecturer from Kyushu University. This lecturer told me about the atmosphere in the laboratories and the ambitious students, so I made Kyushu University my first choice for studying abroad. When I actually came here, it was even better than I'd expected; now, I'm captivated by the sea, the mountains, and the delicious food.

**What are you mainly studying now?**

I'm doing research into an ointment to treat hay fever. I became interested in pharmaceutical sciences because of a strong desire to help my mother, who was in poor health when I was a child. If we create a more effective ointment, we will be able to lessen the burden on hay fever sufferers, of whom there are many in Japan. I want to build on the splendid achievements with my senior colleagues and develop an ointment that's better than an injection.

**How do you spend time during weekends?**

I'm getting some hands-on experience of the culture of Itoshima as an Itoshima International Tourism Ambassador*. I take part in events such as workshops for making *shimekazari* [traditionally displayed at New Year] and pottery, and then publicize the attractions of Itoshima to my friends in China on social media.

*A program in which international students at Kyushu University experience Itoshima's tourist attractions and then publicize them to people within Japan and overseas.

**What has changed for you since studying abroad?**

I've become more self-reliant. In China, I lived in a dormitory with a roommate and my parents supported me financially. Since coming to Japan, I've started living on my own and, thanks to the Program for Leading Graduate Schools and the International Student Support Center, I get the feeling that I've begun to stand on my own two feet.

## My Favorite

**Friends**

One-third of the students in my lab are international students. We use English and Japanese to bridge the linguistic gap between us.

**Activities**

Waterfall climbing, sea kayaking, etc. I love the splendor of the natural environment in Itoshima.

**Japanese Food**

The more I study dishes made with soy sauce and fish, the deeper my interest in Japanese food becomes.

# Researchers from Throughout the World

## Michael Hall
(United States)

Occupation, Department
Associate professor
Faculty of Design
Department of Design Strategy
Department of Environmental Design

**I'd like to start by asking about your background, and your current responsibilities.**

I have been teaching English for 26 years. I began teaching English to freshman at the Ropponmatsu Campus and graduate students in the Design Strategy Department at the Ohashi Campus in 2006. Master's students in my Strategic Architect Project have focused on bamboo charcoal promotion efforts. Currently I belong to the Environmental Design Department and have had senior seminar students developing project-based learning for elementary school students.

**Please tell me about your passion towards your area of study. What attracted you to it?**

Since I was a child, I was fascinated by how nature is simple but so complex, and spent most of my free time exploring and discovering its wonders. After many years of teaching English, I wanted to get back to what I really loved, so I entered my doctoral program in 2004. My doctoral work focused on environmental risk management systems to prevent soil pollution by enterprises, but has now taken a turn towards utilizing bamboo charcoal as a method to amend soil and sequester carbon. This also blends well with my long time passion for growing organic vegetables. I have been working with my seminar students to develop an effective project-based learning scheme incorporating bamboo charcoal into the elementary school curriculum.

**How do you find your life at Kyushu University and in Japan? Is there anything that still excites you?**

Working here has given me the freedom to conduct my research, and it provides the resources to make that possible, and opportunities for interdisciplinary research. I have been collaborating with a professor in the Agriculture Department and have enjoyed getting new insights into nature and working with scientists who have a vastly different viewpoint. Those unique aspects are special and exciting.

**How do you spend time after classes and during weekends?**

I have quite a few classes, so usually pretty tired, but conduct some research related to bamboo charcoal. Weekends are often spent in my vegetable field, or at the beach.

**Please tell me about your future research/ educational activities plans and vision?**

I would like to increase the knowledge and use of bamboo charcoal to improve the local agri-business situation and the quality of the vegetables. I have lived in Itoshima for 25 years. Together with my seminar and Design Strategy project students, will continue to work towards a greater awareness of the local environment and protecting the wonders of nature.

# Thasaneeya Kuboki
(Thailand)

Occupation, Department
Assistant Professor, Laboratory of Biomedical and Biophysical Chemistry, Institute for Materials Chemistry and Engineering

**I'd like to start by asking about your background, and your current responsibilities.**

I'm a medical scientist with expertise in molecular biology and genetic engineering. I worked as a lecturer in faculty of Medicine, Chiang Mai University, Thailand. In 2003, I was awarded the JICA scholarship to attend a training course at Obihiro University of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine. I joined the research group of Professor Satoru Kidoaki at IMCE, Kyushu University from 2008. Our research focus is the mechanobiology, an emerging research field that uses the integrated knowledge from medical, engineer, biology and biomechanics fields to explain how the mechanical signal could regulate the cell functions. My responsibility is to characterize those mechanisms in a molecular level. From 2014, I was promoted to be an assistant professor. I have some additional activities to support the student researches and promote the international research collaborations with some foreign researchers from several countries.

**Please tell me about your passion towards your area of study. What attracted you to it?**

I started my research in molecular biology during the era that the scientists around the world worked cooperatively to get the blue print of human DNA in the human genome project. I found it was very exciting and challenging that we were able to genetically engineered the genes of interest and produce the large scale of recombinant proteins for medical therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

**How do you find your life at Kyushu University and in Japan? Is there anything that still excites you?**

Besides the academic strength of education in Japan, the hospitality of the Japanese people was also the reasons that I came back for my PhD study. In Kyushu University, I'm excited to gain the valuable knowledge and experience in our challenging research.

**How do you spend time after classes and during weekends?**

As I am a working mom, the time after work is belonging to my son and my family. Our family love to spend time together and enjoy some activities such as go sightseeing, enjoy barbeque at the beaches or go skiing in the winter.

**Please tell me about your future research/educational activities plans and vision?**

By collaborating with the specialists from several research fields, I hope that we will be able to gain a deeper understanding of how the mechanical stimuli could regulate stem cells fate, which will greatly contribute to the field of stem cell biology and regenerative medicine. I hope to create both molecular research and English speaking environments for the students to improve the quality of their research and contribute to their future careers.

TOPICS 01

# Kyushu University Platform of Inter/Transdisciplinary Energy Research (Q-PIT) was established

From left：Executive Vice President Dr. Wakayama, President Dr. Kubo, and Professor Sasaki

On Tuesday, September 27, 2016, an explanatory session concerning the Research and Education Institute was held, ahead of the establishment of the Kyushu University Platform of Inter/Transdisciplinary Energy Research (Q-PIT) in October, at the SHIIKI HALL on the Ito Campus. The objective of this meeting was to provide members of the university with an overview of the Research and Education Institute.

At the start of the meeting, Kyushu University President Dr. Kubo outlined the university's vision for the future. Executive Vice President Dr. Wakayama then explained matters concerning the establishment of the Research and Education Institute.

Staff, faculty members and students listen to one of the speakers

Following this, Distinguished Professor Sasaki of the Faculty of Engineering gave a talk entitled *The Institute for the Kyushu University Platform of Inter/Transdisciplinary Energy Research (Q-PIT) : Using the Collective Intelligence of Kyushu University to Consider the Energy Situation in 2100,* in which he explained this endeavor focused on turning the attention of Kyushu University as a whole to dealing with energy problems, transcending the boundaries between the humanities and sciences by establishing the first step of the Research and Education Institute is intended to be a number of interdisciplinary institutes for the Kyushu University Platform of Inter/Transdisciplinary Energy Research (Q-PIT).

Finally, there was a Q&A session in which participants offered suggestions and requests, including expressing a desire that not only staff and faculty members, but also students should be able to play an active role in the running of the institute. It was a highly meaningful session, with a lively exchange of views.

TOPICS 02

# Smart Mobility Propulsion Consortium Established


From left: Isao Moriyasu, President and CEO, DeNA Co., Ltd.;Kazuhiro Yoshizawa, President and CEO, NTT DOCOMO, Inc.; President Dr. Chiharu Kubo, Kyushu University; and Soichiro Takashima, Mayor, Fukuoka City

On Friday, July 8, 2016, at Fukuoka City Office, Kyushu University National University Corporation, NTT DOCOMO, Inc., DeNA Co., Ltd., and the City of Fukuoka held a press conference to announce the establishment of the Smart Mobility Propulsion Consortium. The consortium has been founded with the objective of putting self-driving buses* into service on Kyushu University's Ito Campus in the second semester of the 2018 academic year.

It will pursue the introduction of self-driving bus services at the earliest possible opportunity. To this end, it will examine such matters as the development of the operating technology required for self-driving vehicles capable of running without a driver to operate the steering wheel, accelerator, or brake. It will also consider the development of safe and convenient services that leverage telecommunications networks and artificial intelligence.

*While the buses will not be equipped with a driver's seat, it is envisaged that there will be an operator on board to deal with emergencies, etc., as the first step toward the transition to driverless operation.

Self-driving BUS

TOPICS 03

# Fukuoka Brings the World the Ultimate OLED Emitter Materials


From left: Dr. Masato Wakayama, Executive Vice President, Kyushu University; Hiroyasu Horio, Director, Economic Policy Department, Kyushu Bureau of Economy, Trade and Industry; Soichiro Takashima, Mayor, Fukuoka City; President Dr. Chiharu Kubo, Kyushu University; Takenori Yamasaki, Deputy Governor, Fukuoka Prefecture; Professor Chihaya Adachi, Director, OPERA, Kyushu University; Junji Adachi, CTO, Kyulux, Inc.; and Tsuyoshi Sakamoto, Managing Partner, QB Capital, LLC.

Kyulux, Inc., is commercializing the third-generation OLED emitter materials (Thermally Activated Delayed Fluorescence (TADF*) materials) that Distinguished Professor Chihaya Adachi (Director, Kyushu University Center for Organic Photonics and Electronics Research (OPERA)) succeeded in developing as part of the Cabinet Office's Funding Program for World-Leading Innovative R&D on Science and Technology (FIRST Program). The company has now put in place a structure that will facilitate the commercialization of this technology worldwide. The display market, which encompasses screens for televisions, cellphones, and IT devices, is on the verge of a major transition from the era of liquid crystal display panels to the era of panels based on organic light-emitting diodes (OLEDs).

Aiming to bring products employing TADF materials to market in 2018, Kyulux plans to bolster the international competitiveness of Japan's advanced materials field by ensuring that the TADF and hyperfluorescence technologies originating in Japan become global standards for OLED emitter materials. Through its research programs, OPERA at Kyushu University will take on the challenge of further opening up the infinite possibilities of organic molecules and strive to exploit the scientific principles of the organic semiconductors of the future.

* A phenomenon that brings about fluorescence via thermal activation of reverse intersystem crossing from excited triplet states to an excited singlet state. Light is emitted via the triplet, generally resulting in long-life light emission, so it is called delayed fluorescence.

TOPICS 04

# Professor Toshihiko Takemura Listed in Highly Cited Researchers 2015

Following on from last year, Professor Toshihiko Takemura of the Research Institute for Applied Mechanics has again been listed in the Thomson Reuters Highly Cited Researchers*1 2015 rankings in the field of geosciences. Professor Takemura's research primarily focuses on evaluating the impact on climate from aerosols*2, which are airborne particulates. In addition, he actively distributes information such as projections of future climate change, as well as posting weekly aerosol forecasts on his own website.

Professor Toshihiko Takemura

*1 Compiled by the global information services company Thompson Reuters, based on an analysis of its own database for analyzing trends in academic papers. In the recently published list, published papers and citation data for the 11-year period from 2003 to 2013 were examined and researchers who have published at least a certain number of highly cited papers – papers with a very high impact that rank in the top 1% by citations in the relevant field – were selected as "the World's Most Influential Scientific Minds."

*2 Microscopic liquid or solid particles suspended in a gas, such as PM2.5.

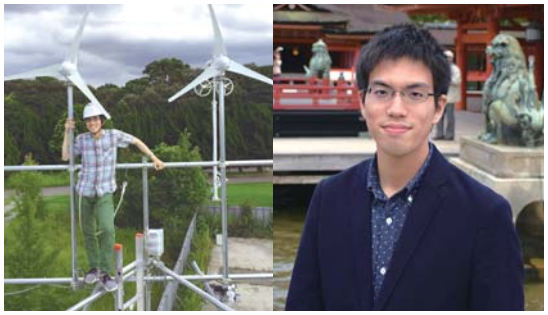
TOPICS 05

# Challenge & Creation (C&C) Project 2015 President's Award

This annual project implemented by QREC supports unique research and practical projects demonstrating a bold or entrepreneurial approach that have been planned by Kyushu University students themselves. This year, two projects were selected to receive the President's Award as the result of evaluating their effective researches

**The Development and Popularization of an Artificial Bone Fabrication Network System through the Application of Computers and 3D Printers in Alveolar Bone Resorption Care**
**Project Representative: Naruto Otawa**

In this project a 3D scanner measures the state of the bone damage while a 3D printer molds the shape of the damaged bone with absorption biomaterials, the artificial bone then being implanted on the patient.Therefore, the concept of this project is advanced and its social significance considerable.



**Wind Turbine Innovation Project**
**Project Representative: Yuya Otaki**

Our team has previously succeeded in the development of a test wind tunnel of our original design for taking measurements. This latest project can obtain efficient power generation and be highly evaluated for the way it balances optimal power generation with large reductions in costs based on the measurement values it provides. The project won the Best Technology Award at the TECO Green Tech 2015 competition held in Taiwan.

## TOPICS 06 Indonesia Alumni of Kyushu University Association Holds a Symposium

On Tuesday, January 5, 2016, the Indonesia Alumni of Kyushu University association held a symposium in Jakarta, Indonesia, which was attended by 100 former international students of the university.

Visiting from Japan, President Dr. Kubo opened the symposium by saying, "This is a much bigger event than I'd imagined. Let's have an enjoyable evening." After the symposium, 20 Indonesian alumni attended a social event at which all present sang the student song "Matsubara ni" with great gusto. Attendees of all ages and nationalities then talked fondly of their memories of their student years.

Mr./Ms. Sunbako, Chair of the Indonesia Alumni of Kyushu University said, "I would like to deepen these exchanges going forward and use such occasions to promote the development of both Japan and Indonesia."

Back row from left: Professor Watanabe,Mr. Shibata, who was an ex- Executive Vice President and Secretary-General, President Dr. Kubo, Dr. Nurdin, and Dr. Unggul

Front row: Members of the executive council of the alumni association

## TOPICS 07 Alumni Association in China Holds a Symposium

On Saturday, May 7, 2016, the meeting of Kyushu University's Alumni Association in China was held in Beijing, China. The event was attended by over 100 former international students from various regions in China, as well as President Dr. Kubo and Goro Watanabe, Executive Director of International Affairs Department. After the symposium, a reception was held at the same venue. Many alumni gathered around President Dr. Kubo to hear the current situation of Kyushu University, talked fondly of their memories as students and took pictures with the President Dr. Min Song, Director of Beijing Office, introduced their work and outstanding alumni in China.

Since alumni associations play an important role in University's development, Kyushu University continues to be engaged in promoting and strengthening the connection with the associations.

From left: Mr. Shi Ningzhong, President Dr. Kubo, and Dr. Shumin Duan

From left: Made by the Gramophone Company of the UK under its HMV brand (first sold in 1927), Victor (Victrola Credenza), and attributed to EMG of the UK

# Recorded Sound Materials

At the Kyushu University Museum, we regard not only documents and records, but also local artifacts as "local sources" in a broad sense.
Our local sources include collections in comparatively new realms that were not envisaged when the museum was established in 2000. One such is the Tamura Collection, featuring items gathered and used by the late film director Satoshi Tamura (1940-2008). This distinctive collection of high-quality recorded sound materials includes not only around 44,000 vintage 78s, but also three large phonographs produced between the early 1910s and early 1930s. There are also books on music culture and modern music history, records of research that formed the basis of his films, and camera equipment. The collection was donated to the museum following appraisals by several experts and discussions within the university.
The late Mr. Tamura's family, who kindly donated the collection, has requested that full use be made of these items. In the 2016 academic year, we began using them for film screenings, lectures, and other events. In the process of using the items in the collection, we have also discovered that they can make a contribution to the research of academic staff in the Faculty of Design and Faculty of Humanities. We hope that further use will be made of them and that they will contribute to the further development of research at the university. Accordingly, we would like to create a room where they can be housed and enjoyed amid a retro atmosphere that enables visitors to get a taste of Kyushu University's century-long history.

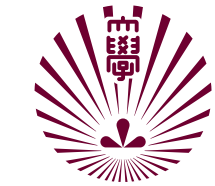
Portable phonograph

We plan to collect unwanted specimen cabinets, so that we can use them for storing the 78s

## The Kyushu University Museum

6-10-1 Hakozaki, Higashi-ku, Fukuoka 812-8581
●Tel: 092-642-4252 ●Web: http://www.museum.kyushu-u.ac.jp/english/index.html
●Hours & Admission
Open: Monday through Friday 10:00 - 5:00PM
Closed: Major holidays Admission: FREE

**Collections & Exhibitions**
The collections cover various fields: specimens of insects, plants, fossils, mammals, fishes, minerals, human bones and natural medicines as well as valuable archives. Representatives of the collections are displayed at the main gallery in the Hakozaki campus. Once a year, an extramural exhibition is organized at a regional museum in Fukuoka.



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