



# newsletter

京都大学 農学研究科・農学部国際交流室  
International Exchange Section



## 若者よ、旅に出よう

高橋千太郎

原子炉実験所 兼  
農学研究科教授 地域環境科学専攻

私が初めて海外旅行をしたのは、京大農学部3回生の夏休みだから、もう45年も前のことになる。当時は、低廉運賃の航空会社(LCC)はもとより割引航空券も一般的でなく、多くの人が高額な普通運賃がJALパックに代表されるパック旅行で海外に出かけていた。京大生協がロンドンやパリ往復のパック旅行(?)を斡旋していて、ヒースロー空港に到着後に解散、一カ月後に空港に集合して日本に帰国するという往復の飛行機だけのパック旅行であった。パスポートと3000ドルほどのトラベラーズチェック(当時の私にとっては3年間の奨学金を貯めて作った虎の子である)を上着の内ポケットに失わないように縫い付けて、ヨーロッパ放浪の旅が始まった。当時はヒッピー(Hippie)という若者文化が世界を席卷していた時代である。自由・反戦を旗印に多くの若者が未知の文化を訪ねて世界中を旅していた。私も、見るもの聞くもの、すべてが目新しく、自分の将来のため、日本の発展のために、食欲に異文化を吸収しようとする好奇心と情熱にあふれていた。

以来、海外旅行は私の趣味となり、また、研究者という職業柄、留学や国際学会出席のため海外で暮らしたり旅行することも多くあった。最近ではアジアの国が好きで、先日もアンコールワットの夜明けを見るために1人でカンボジアまで行って来た。LCCなら関西空港からバンコク経由でカンボジア・シェムリアップまで片道2万円弱で行ける。誰もが気軽に世界中を旅行できる時代になり、アジア各地のハブ空港のLCCターミナルは若者でごった返している。かつて私がヨーロッパを初めて旅した時の様に、好奇心と情熱でキラキラと光る目をした若者達が闊歩している。

そのような発展する国の若者の一途な情熱ということになると、いつも思い出すのが15年ほど前に私の研究室にスリランカから留学してきたソイサさんのことである。彼女は国にご主人と2歳の子供を残しての留学であったが、熱心に論文を読み、実験は精緻に富み、日本の宗教や伝統文化に対して興味を持つエレガントな研究者であった。日常生活は質素で、近所のパン屋がタダでくれるパンの耳と、野菜の切れ端で作ったカレーが彼女のランチとディナーであった。日本政府から十分な滞在費を支給されていたが、大部分は貯金しているように見受けられた。ちょっと奇異に感じたのは、時々、実験器具の販売業者から私費で実験器具を購入することであったが、同僚への土産にでもするのだろうとあまり気にかけていなかった。

3カ月の滞在が終わって、空港へ車で送っていくために彼女のアパートの部屋に入って驚いた。部屋中、床も窓ガラスもピカピカに掃除されていたのは彼女の性格からあり得るとしても、部屋の真ん中に大型スーツケースが3、4個、

段ボール箱が5つほど積み上げてあったのである。私は、しどろもどろになって、彼女の航空券はエコノミーであり、20kgしか手荷物として持って帰れないこと、超過すると極めて高額な超過料金を取られることを説明し、船便で別送するしかないと言った。これに対して「これは私物ではない。コロombo大学に寄付する実験器具である。この実験器具があれば大学の研究は進展し、スリランカの発展に大きく貢献できる。直ぐにも使う必要があるから船便で送っている時間は無い。私がエアランカ航空の係員に説明するから、ともかく空港まで運んでほしい。」と嘆願された。こうして華奢な身体の彼女では持てないぐらい重たいスーツケース数個と段ボール数箱は、空港の2台のカートに載せられてチェックインカウンターに到着したのである。そこでも彼女は、私にした説明と同じように、この荷物はコロombo大学に寄付する実験用器具であり、スリランカの発展のために貢献するものであるから、無料で載せてほしいと、淡々と要求したのである。はじめは困った顔をしていた日本人の女性職員も、ソイサさんの真剣さと熱意を感じたのか、自分では判断できないからとエアランカ航空のマネージャーに連絡してくれた。ほどなくしてやってきたマネージャーは真っ赤なサリーをまとった長身の驚く様な美人であった。そのマネージャーはソイサさんの説明を一通り聞くと「20kgを超過しているのは明らかなので超過分を無料にはできない。但し、事情は分かったので1kg分の超過運賃だけ払えば全て載せます。」と微笑んだのである。こうして、ソイサさんが3カ月の滞在費の大部分を費やして購入した実験器具は、無事にスリランカのコロombo大学に旅立っていった。

アジアの空港にいと、ソイサさんのような好奇心と真摯な情熱を秘めた目をした多くの若者に出会う。感性の豊かな若いうちに異文化に触れることは、自分自身の成長のために極めて重要であり、そのことは結果的に母国や世界の発展に貢献するであろう。Air Asia航空のエアバスA320の胴体には「Now Everyone Can Fly」と書かれている。情報網の発達やLCCを代表とする輸送手段の発達によって、いまや誰もが世界中を旅することができるグローバルな社会になってきている。多くの若い人が、好奇心と情熱を持って、世界に旅立つことを願っている。



バンコク・ドンムアン国際空港の夜明け。  
Air Asia航空のエアバスA320の真っ赤な胴体には  
Now Everyone Can Flyと書かれている。

## My stay in the Graduate School of Agriculture and Kyoto city – an intrinsic “compound” of science, support and spiritual culture

**Dimitar Antonov** Visiting Associate Professor  
Hydrological Environmental Engineering Lab., Division of Environmental Science and Technology  
October 1, 2016 – September 30, 2017  
(Geological Institute, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Bulgaria)



In general, the fruitful collaboration with my Japanese colleagues started in the distant November 2007 with the moment I was picked up from the Tsu-Nagisamachi by Professor Nobuo Toride who was the host-professor of my post-doc stay in Mie University. As a part of the JSPS programme Prof. Toride did his best to introduce me to the widest circle of researchers and scientists dealing with water flow and mass transport both from Japan and overseas. From that period, it is the existence of my connections with Associate Professor Dr. Kimihito Nakamura from Kyoto University, and with Professor Dr. Jiri Šimůnek from California University Riverside, developer of HYDRUS and HP1 computer codes, the professionals with whom I collaborated further on.

As my working cognition and experience always extent in being abroad, I was very pleased as in 2015 Associate Professor Dr. Kimihito Nakamura and Professor Dr. Shigeto Kawashima from the Hydrological Environmental Engineering Lab, Graduate School of Agriculture GSA supported my willingness to stay in Kyoto University as a Visiting Associate Professor. In connection with that, my feeling about the forthcoming visit to Kyoto University was absolutely positive. This fact was not only related to my professional contacts with Assoc. Prof. Nakamura but also with the well-known supremacy of the Kyoto University in the area of academic research. Looking back now, I realize that feeling of mine was more than reasonable. All started with the warmhearted welcome meeting with the former Dean Prof. Miyagawa and my official introduction in front of the GSA Professors' Meeting in October 2016. In fact, during the whole stay I received the most adequate assistance and support I really needed. Based on that, I am personally very much satisfied with the investigations and research work performed in the GSA. The our common research with Assoc. Prof. Nakamura resulted in prominent computer models of heavy metal adsorption and elaboration of series of computer models for assessment of the groundwater vulnerability due to Arsenic migration. The latter led to devising of an inspiring eventual new paradigm about the different paths of Arsenic transport in connection with changes in the Arsenic valence states caused by the soil's saturation degree. I will outline also the lab's

seminars led by Prof. Kawashima as by them I broadened my scientific knowledge. Here is the place to mention that due to Prof. Kawashima, Assoc. Prof. Nakamura, secretary of the lab - Ms. Arakawa, and all students, I felt like I was in my home country. In addition, I could always rely on the professional advises of Assoc. Prof. Akamatsu, and Ms. Imaeda as well as Ms. Yamamoto from the International Exchange Section of GSA.



SAKURA Party

Of course, during my entire stay in Kyoto city I could face the remarkable culture of this lovely place. I was favored to see the three big festivals of Kyoto, namely Jidai Matsuri (時代祭), Aoi Matsuri (葵祭) and the most colorful one for me – Gion Matsuri (祇園祭). Definitely, the other two festivals which I visited were also fabulous and very, very spiritual ones: the Kurama Fire Festival (鞍馬の火祭) and Mitarai Matsuri (御手洗祭) at the Shimogamo Shrine. Speaking about sacred places, I had the honor to visit probably one-third of the main Kyoto shrines and temples. In fact, it is hard for me to outline the most impressive ones but I had a special feeling while I was at the Kurama Temple (鞍馬寺), Enryakuji (延暦寺) at Mount Heizan (比叡山) and Fushimi Inari Taisha (伏見稲荷大社). Near Kurama Dera is situated Kurama Onsen, where I usually liked to spend part of my weekends.



Mitarai Matsuri

Finally, I have to mention that while being in the GSA I had the chance to meet many interesting and clever persons who brought some brightness in my life. Thereupon, I have to outline the classes with Ms. Mami Tanita - my Japanese language teacher, and the nice meetings with Prof. Kondo and especially with the Visiting Assoc. Prof. Ferruccio Giametta from Italy. Based on the above, I may say without any doubt that it was an awesome year in 京大.

**Laurent Torregrosa** Visiting Professor  
Lab. of Farm Managerial Information and Accounting,  
Division of Natural Resource Economics  
April 1 – June 30, 2017  
(Montpellier SupAgro, France)

## Beautiful Japan



I was invited as a visiting professor by the Kyoto University Graduate School of Agriculture from April 1st to June 30th, 2017. On this occasion, I was integrated into the team of Professor Shigeaki ODA at the Division of Natural Resource Economics. During my stay, I participated in the intensive courses of the university giving 12 courses of Viticulture which allowed me to meet many students from Japan or other countries. Kyoto University being one of the partners of my university of origin (Montpellier SupAgro, University of Montpellier, France), during my visit, I was able to present the mobility possibilities for the students and the staff between our two institutions. I could also perform few scientific seminars, in particular at the Annual Meeting of the Japanese Society of Viticulture and Enology. The academic cooperation between KU and my university is developing well, which has enabled us to obtain European mobility grants. Each year, we host a delegation of Japanese teachers and students in France during a summer course and in

return, a delegation from Montpellier SupAgro is welcomed in Japan to discover the wine and sake industries. During my stay, I was able to appreciate the organization and hospitality of Japanese colleagues. Despite the cultural differences existing between our two countries, I quickly adapted to the Japanese professional environment. I particularly appreciated the kindness and efficiency of the Japanese and their collective vision of society. At the end of my stay, I was able to visit other parts of Japan with my family and now, few months after returning to France, my boys (10 and 15) regularly ask me: “Dad, when are we going back to Japan?”

A photo of the blooming wild almond trees in the region of Montpellier in the south of France that reminds me cherry blossom in Kyoto: Sakura!





**Sisir Kumar Mitra**

インド西ベンガル州食品加工・園芸部 部長 Director,  
Division of the Food Processing Industries and  
Horticulture, Government of West Bengal, India  
2018/3/1 - 2018/5/31

「熱帯・亜熱帯果樹類の生殖生理学」 “Reproduction  
biology of tropical and subtropical fruit tree species”  
農学専攻 田尾 龍太郎教授 受入 Hosted by Prof.  
Ryutaro Tao, Division of Agronomy and Horticultural  
Science

**Sigitas Sulcius**

スウェーデン・リンネ大学生物環境科学部 研究員  
Researcher, Department of Biology and Environmental  
Science, Linnaeus University, Sweden  
2018/4/1 - 2019/3/31

「窒素循環と有毒ブルームの発生におけるウイルス-シア  
ノバクテリアの共進化の機能」 “The role of  
virus-cyanobacteria co-evolution in nitrogen cycling and  
bloom formation”  
応用生物科学専攻 左子 芳彦教授 受入 Hosted by  
Prof. Yoshihiko Sako, Division of Applied Biosciences

## ◆ 招へい研究員 特別講演 Special Lectures by Visiting Researchers ◆

■ Associate Prof. Gabriela  
Durcova-Hills  
(Albion Innovations, UK)  
“How to Make Germ Cells”  
2017/10/23, 13:00- at Lecture  
Room W514



Assoc. Prof. Durcova-Hills (right)

■ Dr. Jaesung Park  
(Seoul National University,  
Korea)  
“Soil Classification and  
Characterization Using UAV  
and Digital Image  
Processing”  
2017/12/8, 14:45- at Lecture  
Room W302



Dr. Park (center)

■ Prof. Chung-Ping Lin  
(National Taiwan Normal  
University, Taiwan)  
“Diversification of Colourful  
*Pachyrhynchus* Weevils”  
2018/2/6, 14:45- at Lecture  
Room W502



Prof. Lin

■ Prof. I-Fang Sun  
(National Dong Hwa  
University, Taiwan)  
“Global Warming and  
Elevational Range Shift in a  
Subtropical Evergreen  
Forest in Northern Taiwan”  
2018/2/16, 16:30- at Lecture  
Room W320



Prof. Sun (center)

■ Prof. Dyah Iswanti  
(Bogor Agricultural  
University, Indonesia)  
“Indonesian Biodiversity for  
Development of Herbal  
Medicine and Biosensor”  
2018/3/20, 10:00- at Lecture  
Room W502

Prof. Iswanti  
(5th from the left)

## 国際交流室長交代のお知らせ New Head of the International Exchange Section

平成 29 年 5 月に、国際交流室長が平井伸博教授から秋津元輝教授に交代となりました。



平成 29 年度から室長を務めています。  
私は長らく農村社会研究をしていて、対  
象の中心は日本ですが、比較研究と称し  
て多様な国々の農村を訪問してきました。  
最近では食に関心を移して、未来に向けた  
持続可能な食消費の実現をめざす研究  
をしています。様々な国から集う留学生  
の皆さんから、その国の農業や農村、食についての話が  
聞けるのを楽しみにしています。

I have been in charge of the section since  
academic year 2017. While engaged in Japanese  
rural studies, I have been visiting rural areas in  
various countries and doing comparative studies. I  
have also started tackling the issue of sustainable  
food consumption recently in order to support  
farming from consumer's side. I always enjoy here  
to talk with overseas students about agriculture,  
rural society and food in their countries.

## 日本語教室講師交代のお知らせ Japanese Language Class

平成 29 年 10 月から、渡部真理さんが日本語教室の  
講師として着任されました。平成 30 年前期は、毎週火  
曜日と水曜日に日本語教室を開講します。

Ms. Mari Watanabe's Japanese Language class  
will be held on Tuesdays and Wednesdays in the  
first semester of 2018.



## Drunk in Japan .....

**Tsai You-Shan** Master Course Student, Taiwanese  
Lab. of Fermentation Physiology and Applied Microbiology  
Division of Applied Life Science  
October 2016 - present

Japan is the first country in which I have studied abroad after my bachelors. As a foreign student in school, I need to answer the same question again and again from the people I meet. Why do you study in Japan? Well... I would say "I got a chance" at first. It seems like I didn't think too much for this decision, but one thing is for certain: It's going to change my life. It has been more than a year since I came here. Now, I would like to answer this question in a different way. "Because I get drunk in Japan..."

### Drunk in Japan

I am in Lab of Fermentation Physiology and Applied Microbiology, which we called "Hakko Lab". It is a warm place in which I have been welcomed and first connected to Japanese students. There are also a lot of events in my lab, such as BBQ, softball competition, various parties, etc...

From these events, I experienced a lot of Japanese style celebrations. It is very interesting to experience Japanese people becoming "crazy", since we may have stereotype on their quietness. Life is much more fun to be with crazy Hakko members, especially going to "Nomikai (drinking party)" with them. During the drinking party, they talked about many funny things which usually they don't show in lab. The other special event in Japan after "Nomikai" is "Nijikai (second round party)". They do the same things, but with more "crazy" speeches and acting. Sometime, there is also "Sanjikai (third round party)" and so on (I don't know how many rounds of parties they will have). "Nijikai", I can talk more freely and everyone

gets crazier, which I have never experienced in Taiwan before. At every party, I have a lot of fun and feel like I am getting closer to my lab members.

Besides getting drunk with my lab members, I also get "drunk" in Japanese culture. Thanks to my professor, Ogawa, he also warmly welcomes foreign students to his house for joining some special events. I went to "Otsu Matsuri", the biggest festival in Otsu, and experienced following the long parade on the street. Each float in the parade is decorated gorgeously and has their own story. Sensei's mother also prepared traditional food which is only cooked during the festival. It makes me feel that every local event in Japan is unique and special. I start to get addicted to Japanese culture.

During the new year, sensei also invited me again to his house for "mochitsuki". I would like to say the event gave me a good chance to remember a traditional food, Nian gao (年糕), in my home country which has almost disappeared in the modern society. Sometimes I feel I can find some similarity between Japanese and Taiwanese cultures. It grabs my attention on the traditional things again with different viewpoints on the both sides. Perhaps, this is why I get drunk in Japan. I am not only learning and experiencing new things in Japan, but also reviewing my own culture.



2016.10 大津祭  
(Otsu Matsuri)

Picture with my professor



2017.12 Mochitsuki in  
my professor's house



Softball team



Welcome party

### ◆外国人留学生(研究者)博士号取得状況 2017年度◆

#### 農学専攻

許 冲: イネ転移因子*mPing*の収量関連形質に対する変異誘発効果  
Ramongolalaina Clarissien: Research on consumer preference, attitude and consumption intention for modern wooden structures: Case-studies from Japan and China (現代の木造建築に対する消費者の嗜好性, 態度, 消費意向に関する研究: 日本と中国の事例研究)

#### 森林科学専攻

Wen Luo: Research on consumer preference, attitude and consumption intention for modern wooden structures: Case-studies from Japan and China (現代の木造建築に対する消費者の嗜好性, 態度, 消費意向に関する研究: 日本と中国の事例研究)

Sukma Surya Kusumah: Development of particleboard made from sweet sorghum bagasse and citric acid (スイートソルガムバガスとクエン酸を用いたパーティクルボードの開発)

Ei Thandar Bol: Effects of forest disturbances on edaphic factors and tree community structure of tropical evergreen forest; a case study in Kyaik Htee Yoo Nature Reserve Forest, Mon State, Myanmar (ミャンマーモン州チャイティエーヨ自然保護林の熱帯常緑樹林における森林攪乱が土壌および森林構造に及ぼす影響)

Phyu Phyu Lwin: Land-use changes caused by livelihood transitions and their impact on tropical lower montane forest in Shan State, Myanmar (ミャンマーシャン州の生業転換にともなう土地利用変化と下部山地林に対するその影響)

Geekiyange Don Anurasiri Nalaka: Functional trait variations and habitat affinities of karst tree species in Guangxi Province, South China (中国南部広西壮族自治区のカスト地帯における樹木種の機能形質の変異とハビタット特異性)

Ikhsan Guswenrivo: Termite ectoparasitic fungi in Japan: Distribution, prevalence, and molecular detection (日本におけるシロアリ外部寄生菌: 分布, 感染率および分子生物学的検出法)

Didi Tarmadi: Role of lignin in nutritional physiology of a lower termite, *Coptotermes formosanus* Shiraki (Isoptera: Rhinotermitidae) (イエシロアリの栄養生理におけるリグニンの役割)

Ji Young An: Fine root dynamics and their contribution to carbon fixation in temperate forests of Japan and Korea (日本と韓国の温帯林における細根動態と炭素固定への寄与)

#### 応用生命科学専攻

夏 洪齐: Improvement of the performance of direct electron transfer-type bioelectrocatalysis based on the understanding of the interaction between redox enzymes and electrodes (酸化還元酵素と電極間の相互作用の理解に基づいた直接電子移動型酵素機能電極反応特性の向上)

#### 応用生物科学専攻

Suyatno: Establishment of long-term culture of bovine undifferentiated germ cells isolated from adult and immature testes (ウシ未成熟および成体精巣由来の精原幹細胞の長期体外培養系の確立)

#### 地域環境科学専攻

Mahirah Binti Jahari: Double lighting machine vision system for rice quality evaluation (コメの品質評価のためのダブルライティングマシンビジョンシステム)

Liao Qihong: Fluorescence spectroscopy prediction of fish freshness (蛍光分光による魚の鮮度予測)

孫 麗娟: Study on the mechanisms of rhizosphere priming effects induced by root exudates in a temperate broad-leaved forest (温帯広葉樹林における根渗出物の根圏プライミング効果のメカニズム研究)

陳 帶娣: Genetic studies on pleiotropic polyoxin resistant mutants of *Bipolaris maydis* (トウモロコシごま葉枯病菌の多面的なポリオキシシン耐性株の遺伝学的研究)

Laura Lilliana Abril Garcia: Population dynamics of the brown planthopper *Nilaparvata lugens* (Stål) in rice fields in Thailand and its potential applications to pest management (タイの水田におけるトビイロウンカ (*Nilaparvata lugens* (Stål)) の動態とその防除への応用)

Marryanna Lion: Effects of spatio-temporal distribution of soil moisture on a lowland dipterocarp forest at Pasoh Forest Reserve in Peninsular Malaysia (土壌水分の時空間分布が半島マレーシアパソ森林保護区低地フタバギキ林に与える諸影響)

#### 生物資源経済学専攻

Mohammad Ariful Islam: An economic study on the efficiency and welfare impact of modern rice production in Bangladesh (バングラデッシュにおける稲作の近代技術が生産効率性と厚生におよぼす影響に関する経済学的研究)





## How I fell in love with research .....

**Agustin Martin Morales** Doctor Course Student, Spanish Lab. of Marine Biological Function Division of Applied Biosciences October 2015 – present



They say you need passion about research in order to work in academia, I believe that is true but I also believe there are many diverse and valid reasons why people are lured into research. I was always interested in being a scientist but I totally fell in love with the job when I started working as a researcher at University of Reading (UoR) in England, and that is why I am currently doing my PhD! These are some of the reasons I think academia and research fit me.

### Open environment

I shared the computer room with PhD students of Nutrition and Food Microbiology departments. I really loved that room. Most students from both departments would share working space and it gave a sense of community to the faculty. Also, seminars were held for students of both departments. The input and output were more diverse, since the presentations were made by students with different supervisors and many professors, with different expertise, attended these seminars. There was not a room for each professor's students and no professor with many students, in fact I do not think any professor supervised more than 6 PhD students.

PhD students sometimes carried out projects together, helping each other and also master students would help PhD students with experiments, which would help PhD students to graduate on time. I worked mostly in the microbiology lab but I found myself many times learning from other labs members or using their equipment for my research. There were very healthy inter-lab collaborations.

And most of the laboratories rooms had a radio with music! Heaven, of course not the computers room ( ^\_^ )

### Flexible working system

Most of us would spend 9 to 5 and Monday to Friday at university. It was difficult to find people around at 6pm inside the building, most lights turned off. But since many experiments require flexibility from the researchers, sometimes people would work late at night or on weekends, of course you could take this time back, coming late next day, or taking another day off. Once I had to work 2 months non-stop, when I finished the experiment my supervisor gave me 2 weeks off! The balance between private life and academic life was superb! People who worked long time a lot were seen as lacking time managing skills.

Working from home was also allowed, in fact, at the beginning I thought working from home would be counterproductive but it was the opposite! You could make the most of your day! Especially when writing papers or assays, you could write while waiting the washing machine or take a break to go to the bank. And all of that with 0 commuting time and in your pyjamas! (maybe not the going to the bank part)

Going for three weeks or a month on holiday was not rare either. It was the norm and no one would look you as if you were lazy or even surprised, because everyone else did the same :D happy place right?

### Supervisors

We called professors by their given name, and never addressing them as "professor ...". They felt very close and approachable. This encourage people to question authority and develop their own creativity and ideas during their PhD. Also, everyone had at least 2 supervisors and hold meeting with them often. Both supervisors would play a very important role in the life of the PhD. I think this system is amazing to have a lot of input during your PhD. But remember having the system is not enough, it is more important when the system works and it is implemented properly, and the students actually get the education they are paying for.



Awa Odori

### Laboratory transfer

It is difficult to know if you are going to like your PhD before you start it. That is why I liked how students could be honest with their supervisors and if their research interested changed they could change supervisor easily and project too, specially at the beginning of their PhD. I think every university should have a system to do that since it will make much easier the life of many students, it will reduce drop outs and unnecessary suffering through your PhD. Plus, if students do not have the option to change professors might take advantage of that and harass them since they know they are unlikely to leave. Implementing a system for students to transfer labs is such a good idea to prevent these kinds of undesirable situation. And I think that is the reason why at UoR, PhD students would be informed that they could change lab without the consent of their supervisors and that they should always speak out in case of sexual or power harassment. I loved that healthy environment.



Microbiology lab at UoR

Which reminds me another thing that I totally loved about my work experience in Reading, the level of power harassment was almost null because the system would support the victim and not hide them in shame, professors are not protected in order to pretend everything is alright.

Imagine what a depressing situation that the victim of harassment finds the courage to speak out and try to change supervisor but people around at university tell him or her to endure this situation, or that there is no solution. That would be such a sad case, I hope not many people have to go through that, I did not meet anyone in England in that situation fortunately.

### Language

Of course, the national language in England is English, but at UoR the international community was very rich, people from all over the world studied there, and English was our common tongue to communicate at the lab. One thing I love about research is the ability to communicate in English everywhere in the world. Most labs in Europe carry out their seminars in English even when that is not their native language. What a wonderful job without boundaries being researcher.

### Graduation rates

I don't know what is the graduation rate of every university in Europe but I know that Food bioscience faculty at UoR has 97-100% of graduation rate for their PhD students since 1998. That is amazing! People felt confident that they would be able to finish their PhD in time because pretty much everyone did it.

The reason this was possible is because in order to graduate you do not need to publish many papers, most of the people publish one indeed, and some publish two, but it is very difficult to publish two papers in only 3 years. That is why students are judged according to their dissertation and the work they did during those 3 years. Also, the students are judged by internal professor from the university (not the supervisors) and external professor from another university.

To finish I am also very happy to carry out my PhD in my current lab. My professor is very open minded, as are the other people in the lab.



Christmas dinner at UoR

## ◆国際親善サッカー大会の中止について◆

国際交流を目的として、平成 14 年より当室主催で開催してきた国際親善サッカー大会は、諸般の事情により中止とすることに決定いたしました。

本大会は、京大蹴球部をはじめ、審判としてご協力いただいた皆様や、チューターやボランティアとして補助をしてくださった皆様のおかげで、大きな事故等なく全 15 回の大会を開催することができました。

近年の大会では、応援を含めて毎回 200 名以上の参加者があり、サッカーを通じて、国籍を問わず交流が深められていました。参加者が大会を楽しんでいる様子を見て、スタッフ一同やりがいを感じながら大会を運営することができました。

長年にわたりお力添えをいただいた皆様、選手として参加してくださった皆様、誠にありがとうございました。

## ◆全大会の記録◆

	開催日	チーム数	優勝チーム
第 1 回	2002.6.16	2	世界選抜チーム
第 2 回	2003.6.22	2	アジア選抜チーム
第 3 回	2004.6.22	2	日本選抜チーム
第 4 回	2005.7.16	2	日本選抜チーム
第 5 回	2006.7.8	6	引き分け (世界選抜・中国・韓国・日本)
第 6 回	2007.6.30	3	韓国チーム
第 7 回	2008.6.14	7	発酵生理学研究室チーム
第 8 回	2009.6.13	9	ベトナムチーム
第 9 回	2010.6.26	8	発酵チーム
第 10 回	2011.6.4	9	アラブフットボールチーム
第 11 回	2012.6.2	12	理学部 FC
第 12 回	2013.5.25	12	理学部 FC
第 13 回	2014.6.7	12	理学部 FC
第 14 回	2015.5.30	10	理学部 FC
第 15 回	2016.7.9	12	Kyoto Viet FC



◆留学生合格情報◆

農学研究科博士後期課程私費外国人留学生特別選抜編入学試験

標記入学試験は2018年1月20、21日に行われ、1名(台湾)が地域環境科学専攻に合格しました。

農学研究科修士課程私費外国人留学生特別選抜入学試験

標記入学試験は2018年1月20、21日に行われ、7名が合格しました。専攻別内訳は、森林科学1名(中国)、応用生物科学1名(中国)、地域環境科学2名(中国)、生物資源経済学3名(中国、台湾)でした。

農学部私費外国人留学生特別選抜試験

標記選考試験は2018年2月28日に行われ、3名(中国)が合格しました。

◆農学研究科で開催した国際シンポジウム  
International Symposia ◆

◆Graduate School of Agriculture, Kyoto University & Zhejiang University Joint Symposium "Toward the Global Future of Life, Food, and the Environment"  
2017/11/27-11/28 at Kyoto University  
参加人数:42名 Number of attendees: 42

◆The 3rd KU-KUGSA Bilateral Symposium on "Food, Environment and Life for the Next Generation: Sustainable Development Goals"  
2017/12/4-12/5 at Kasetsart University, Thailand  
参加人数:100名 Number of attendees: 100

2017年度後期行事 / Events (Second Semester, 2017)

2017 October 5

参加人数 100名



行事 チューター・新入生ガイダンス&歓迎パーティー...  
Guidance and Welcome Party for New International Students and Tutors

場所 大会議室・北部生協会館2階多目的ホール...  
Meeting Room & Co-op 2<sup>nd</sup> floor

2017 November 7, 8

参加人数 100名



行事 リサイクルイベント...  
Recycle Event

場所 国際交流室...  
Lounge of International Exchange Section

2017 November 21

参加人数 31名



行事 日帰り見学会...  
One-Day Study Trip

場所 京都大学理学研究科附属花山天文台・將軍塚青龍殿...  
Kyoto University Kwasan Astronomical Observatory & Shogunzuka Mound and Seiryuden

2018 January 18

参加人数 250名



行事 もちつき大会...  
Mochitsuki (Rice Cake Making)

場所 2号館東空き地...  
Empty lot next to the Graduate School of Agriculture Bldg. 2

2018 January 31

参加人数 40名



行事 ほっこりカフェ...  
International Café Meeting

場所 S130 講義室...  
Lecture Room S130

スピーカー Reza Ramdan Rivai, Kartika Restu Susilo, Indrawan Cahyo Adilaksono...

トピック インドネシアの料理と文化...  
Indonesian Cuisine and Culture

2018 March 6, 7

参加人数 20名



行事 茶道教室...  
Japanese Tea Ceremony

場所 国際交流室...  
Lounge of International Exchange Section

2018年度前期行事予定 / Event Schedule (First Semester, 2018)

日付/Date	行事/Event	場所/Place
2018 April 10	チューター・新入生ガイダンス&歓迎パーティー Guidance for New International Students and Tutors & Welcome Party	大会議室・北部生協会館2階多目的ホール Meeting Room & Co-op 2 <sup>nd</sup> floor
May 31	日帰り見学会 One-Day Study Trip	京都大学原子炉実験所 Kyoto University Research Reactor Institute
未定	ほっこりカフェ International Café Meeting	未定 To be announced
未定	リサイクルイベント Recycle Event	国際交流室 International Exchange Section

発行

京都市左京区北白川追分町

京都大学

農学研究科・農学部国際交流室

電話 (075)753-6320, 6298

e-mail fsao@kais.kyoto-u.ac.jp

http://www.fsao.kais.kyoto-u.ac.jp/

\*Newsletter バックナンバーをホームページに掲載しています。

【Facebookはこちら】▶

https://www.facebook.com/InternationalExchangeSection

印刷

京都市中京区西ノ京原町 15  
株式会社 あおぞら印刷



ホームページ

