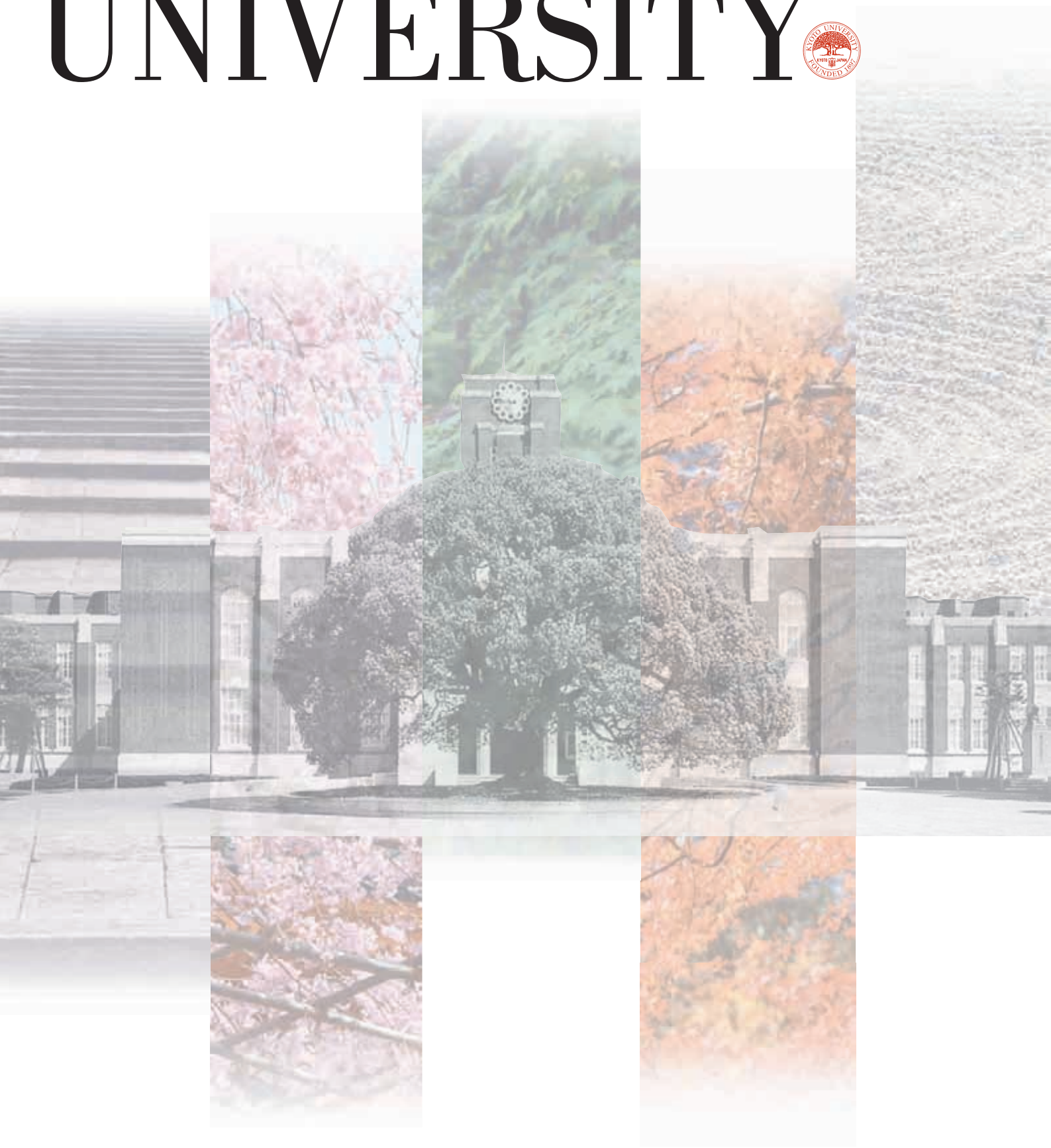
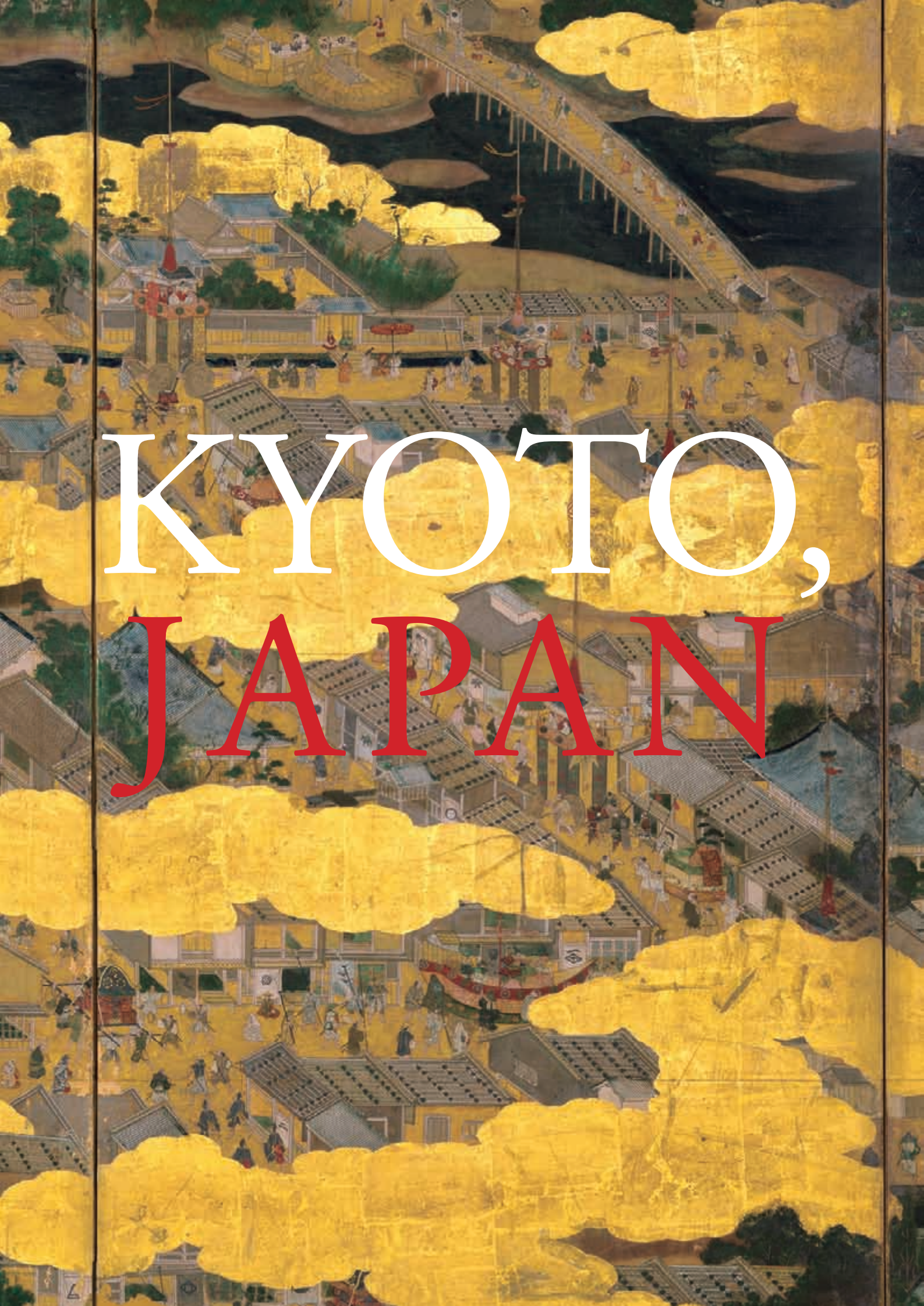
KYOTO UNIVERSITY

AT A GLANCE

2010



Folding Screen of Urban and Suburban Kyoto (section) Kyoto National Museum collection
「洛中洛外図屏風（部分）」京都国立博物館所蔵　写真提供:@KYOTOMUSE（京都国立博物館）


KYOTO,
JAPAN

The sleek green wind tunnel at the Department of Civil and Earth Resources Engineering.

MISSION STATEMENT

Kyoto University states its mission to sustain and develop its historical commitment to academic freedom and to pursue harmonious coexistence within human and ecological community on this planet.

Research

Kyoto University will generate world-class knowledge through freedom and autonomy in research that conforms with high ethical standards.

As a university that comprehends many graduate schools, faculties, research institutes and centres, Kyoto University will strive for diverse development in pure and applied research in the humanities, sciences and technology, while seeking to integrate these various perspectives.

Education

Within its broad and varied educational structure, Kyoto University will transmit high-quality knowledge and promote independent and interactive learning.

Kyoto University will educate outstanding and humane researchers and specialists, who will contribute responsibly to the world'fs human and ecological community.

Relationship with Society

As a university committed to a broad social engagement, Kyoto University will encourage cooperation with local and national society, and will disseminate knowledge informed by the ideals of freedom and peaceful coexistence.

As an international institution, Kyoto University will promote foreign academic exchange and thereby strive to contribute to the well-being of the world.

Administration

In order to enhance the free development of learning, Kyoto University will pay due respect to the administrative independence of each of its component institutions, while promoting cooperation among them.

Kyoto University will conduct its administration with regard for the environment and respect for human rights and will be accountable to society at large.

The serenity at the heart of the Institute for Integrated Cell-Material Sciences belies the passion and determination driving this new revolutionary frontier in research.


KYOTO

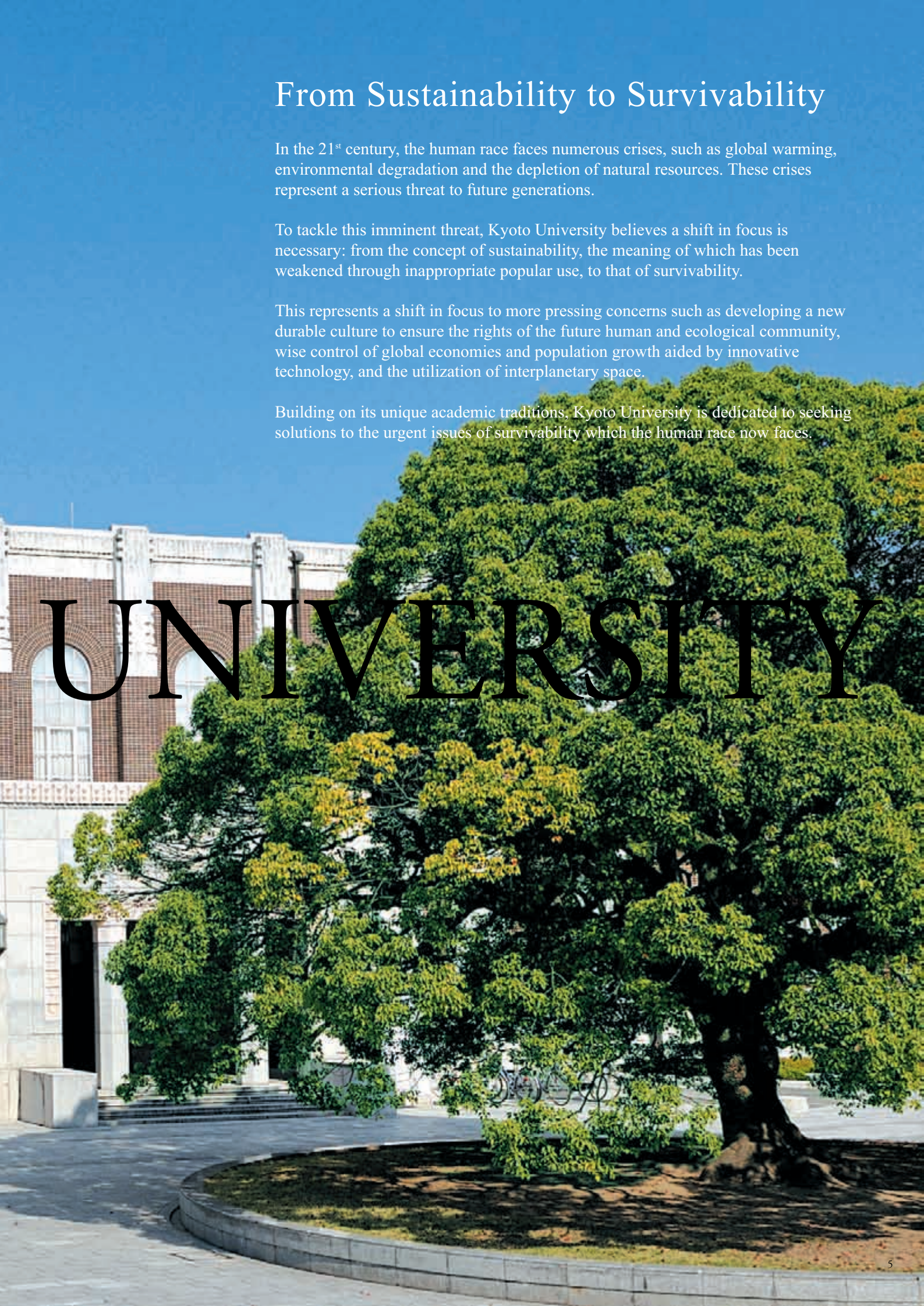
From Sustainability to Survivability

In the 21st century, the human race faces numerous crises, such as global warming, environmental degradation and the depletion of natural resources. These crises represent a serious threat to future generations.

To tackle this imminent threat, Kyoto University believes a shift in focus is necessary: from the concept of sustainability, the meaning of which has been weakened through inappropriate popular use, to that of survivability.

This represents a shift in focus to more pressing concerns such as developing a new durable culture to ensure the rights of the future human and ecological community, wise control of global economies and population growth aided by innovative technology, and the utilization of interplanetary space.

Building on its unique academic traditions, Kyoto University is dedicated to seeking solutions to the urgent issues of survivability which the human race now faces.



... looking into the future
of mankind and the planet Earth.

Left: Laboratory experimentation at the Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences.
Right: In front of the Clock Tower Centennial Hall, under the camphor tree.

Contents

Message from the President

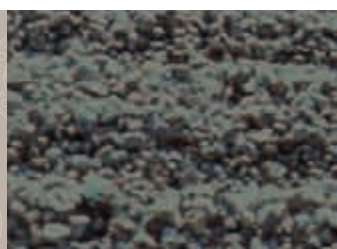
Kyoto University was founded in 1897 in Kyoto, a city with a cultural heritage of over 1,200 years. First, the College of Science and Engineering was established, and then other colleges followed, such as the colleges of Law, Medicine and Letters, developing the university into an increasingly comprehensive institution with a characteristic emphasis on research rather than educating future government officials. In recent years the university has been making efforts to integrate the academic fields which are most vital for the future of humanity. At present, Kyoto University has 17 graduate schools, 10 faculties, 13 research institutes and 29 education and research centers and facilities. Currently, there are approximately 9,300 graduate and 13,400 undergraduate students, 2,900 faculty members and 2,500 administrative staff members.

Kyoto University's academic style is characterized by academic freedom, self-reliance and dialogue. Many students take the initiative to pursue study and research based on their own personal interests and concerns, and researchers are challenging uncharted frontiers and achieving innovative results. Among its alumni, the university counts seven Nobel Prize laureates in fundamental natural science fields.

As declared in our mission statement, Kyoto University continues to emphasize and encourage fundamental and applied research. Many distinguished researchers' groups are taking unconventional and thought-provoking approaches, resulting in cutting-edge world-class achievements. The broad scope of research in science and technology at Kyoto University encompasses subjects as diverse as physics, chemistry, biology, medical sciences, pharmaceutical sciences, engineering, energy sciences, informatics, agricultural sciences and environmental studies. Currently, chemistry and regenerative medicine, such as stem cell research and cell-material sciences, are particularly highlighted fields at Kyoto University. Maintaining a close relationship with industry, Kyoto University is involved in collaborative research in such diverse fields with many companies and other research organizations.

In the humanities and social sciences, Kyoto University has established unique international research centers that reflect the philosophic traditions of Kyoto. Our approach to these fields is distinguished by language- and history-consciousness, and a variety of disciplines flourish and interact, ranging from archeology and classical studies to analyses of modern life.

The university has a rich history of pioneering fieldwork, exemplified by our area studies in Southeast Asia and Africa. Our research into the tropical rainforest ecosystem and the work of our Primate Research Institute are acclaimed world-wide. Recently we have conducted an increasing number of joint research activities across the boundaries which conventionally divide the natural sciences and the humanities.



In recent years, and increasing number of joint research activities have been successfully conducted across the boundaries which conventionally divide the natural sciences and the humanities. This trend is symbolized by the establishment of the Research Institute for Sustainable Humanosphere in 2003 and the opening of the Kokoro Research Center in 2007.

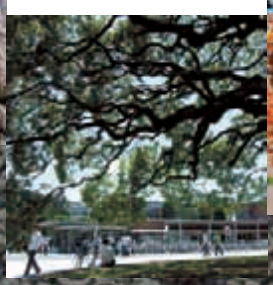
The spirit which drives such flexible education and pioneering research is reflected in the fact that Kyoto University has been selected by the Japanese government for twenty-three 21st Century Center of Excellence (COE) programs, thirteen Global COE programs and one World Premier International Research Center Initiative (WPI) program. The launch in 2007 of the Institute for Integrated Cell-Material Sciences (iCeMS) marked the first step of the WPI program. Soon afterwards the institute achieved breakthrough research into induced pluripotent stem (iPS) cells. The university has also recently been selected for the Japanese ministry of education's Global 30 (G30) Program, an initiative which aims to provide high quality education to students from overseas.

Advances in science and technology coupled with environmental upheaval have changed the ways in which humanity and nature are perceived and understood. Our Mission Statement declares our intention to pursue harmonious coexistence within the human and ecological community on this planet. In this context, the term "community" includes the Earth's plants and animals, mountains and rivers, sea and sky, and even its lithosphere and surrounding inter-planetary space. Inspired by the lofty ideals of this mission statement, we aim to offer students and researchers from around the world the opportunity not only to exceed the goal of becoming a specialist in their chosen field, but also to endeavor to address the issues most urgent for the global community.

February 2010

H. Matsumoto

Hiroshi MATSUMOTO



Left: The Noh club demonstrates its art.
Bottom Left: Conferred with pride – the diploma.
Below: Attending a lecture at the Graduate School of Law.
Right: Browsing the University Library bookshelves.
Far Right: The current clock tower was completed in 1925 to replace an older building that burnt down in 1912.

Overview

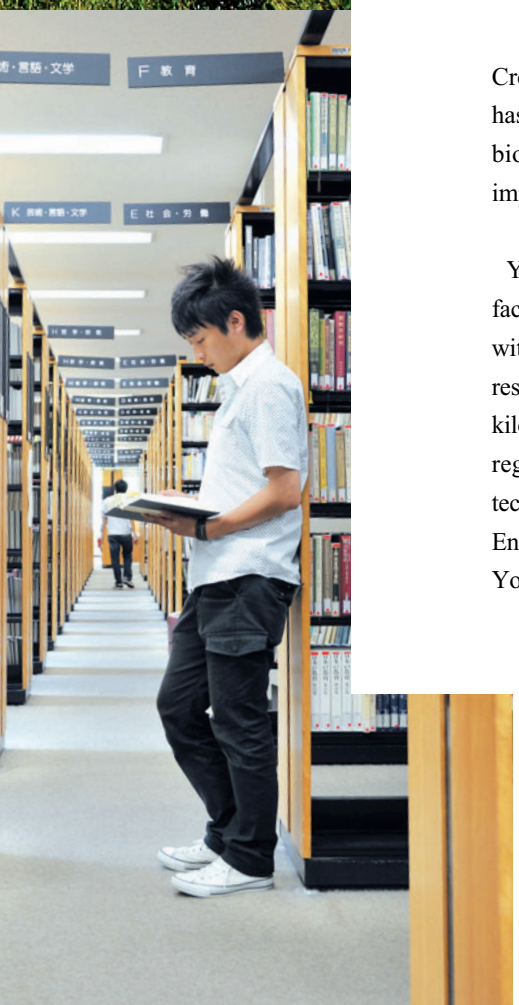
Kyoto Imperial University was founded over a hundred years ago as one of three imperial universities. Since that time, many things have changed. However, the university has remained faithful to its principle of academic freedom and has since focused its efforts in developing a strong sense of purpose reflected in its mission statement: "To sustain and develop its historical commitment to academic freedom and pursue a state of harmonious coexistence within the human and ecological community on this planet."

The College of Science and Engineering was established at the time of Kyoto University's inauguration (see the chronological table in the accompanying Facts and Figures booklet). In the following year, the basic organization was completed with the opening of the College of Law, the College of Medicine, the University Hospital and the University Library. In 1919 the colleges became faculties, then Kyoto Imperial University was renamed Kyoto University in 1947. Since then, new faculties, graduate schools, research institutes, centers and other new facilities have been established regularly. In recent years Kyoto University has come to place a greater emphasis on graduate level studies and have established several new graduate schools to tackle emerging issues, expected to be of critical importance this century.

> "As a university that is comprised of many graduate schools, faculties, research institutes and centers, Kyoto University will strive for diverse development in pure and applied research in the humanities, sciences and technology, while seeking new and varied interdisciplinary perspectives." [KU Mission Statement – Research 2]

Creative research in venture businesses for information technology and electrical engineering has also been initiated, and substantial progress in advanced applied research fields, such as biotechnology and energy science continues, thus assuring that our efforts truly have an impact on society.

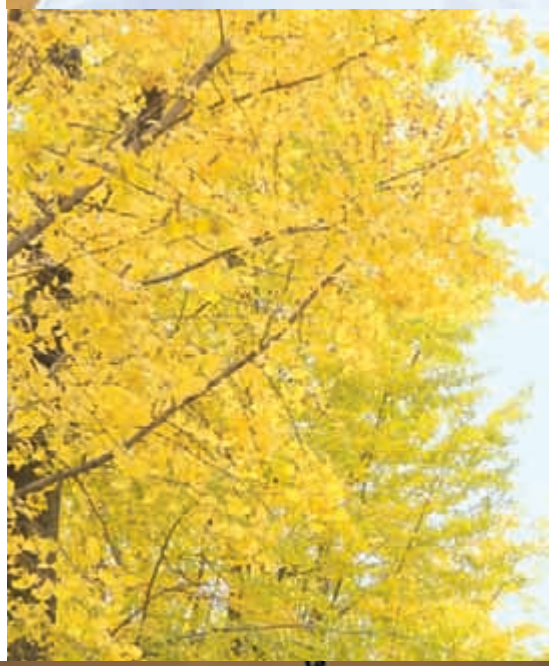
Yoshida Campus, the main campus of Kyoto University is near the centre of Kyoto City. The facilities at Yoshida Campus are housed in century-old red brick buildings standing side-by-side with state-of-the-art laboratories. Uji Campus, where the university's natural science and energy research facilities are located, is about twelve kilometers to the south. Katsura Campus, seven kilometers west of the main campus, opened in October 2003. This campus, named after the region in which it is located, is made up of four clusters of buildings, and aims to merge technology and science disciplines to form a "Techno-Science Hill." The Graduate Schools of Engineering and Informatics are currently in the process of moving to Katsura Campus from Yoshida Campus.



Yoshida Campus

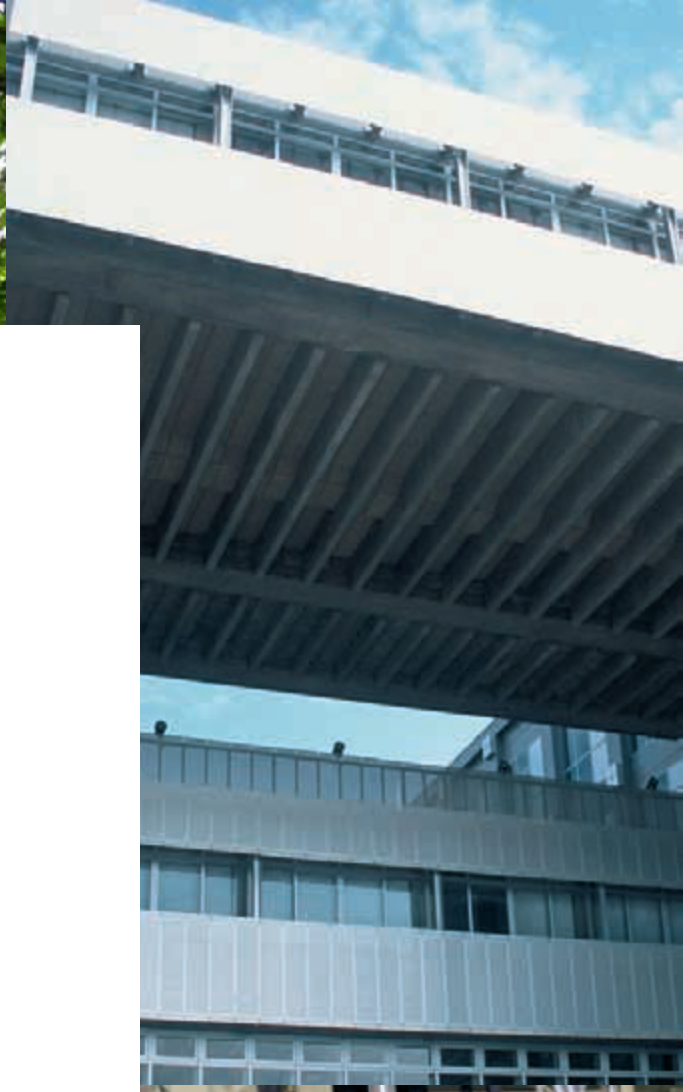
The Yoshida Campus has been at the core of the university's activities since its founding. In particular, the Main Campus is home to structures of varying architectural styles, ranging from brick buildings dating back to the time of the institution's establishment – such as the Clock Tower Centennial Hall that serves as the symbol of the university – to modern laboratory buildings. It can truly be said to represent the history of Kyoto University in tangible form.

Formerly known as the Third Higher School (*Daisan Koto Chugakko*), the forerunner of Kyoto University moved from its initial location in Osaka to the current Yoshida Campus in 1889. At the time, the area was a peaceful suburban space of rice paddies, farmers, cows and horses. Today the Yoshida Campus has expanded to comprise of 7 sections known as the Main Campus, North Campus, West Campus, Faculty of Medicine Campus, Yoshida-South Campus, Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences Campus and the University Hospital.



Bottom Left: The Keihan Railway provides convenient access to Yoshida Campus.
Below: Keeping in stride with the times, networks are a vital artery of academic life.
Bottom Right: Institute for Research in Humanities, Center for Informatics in East Asian Studies at Kitashirakawa.

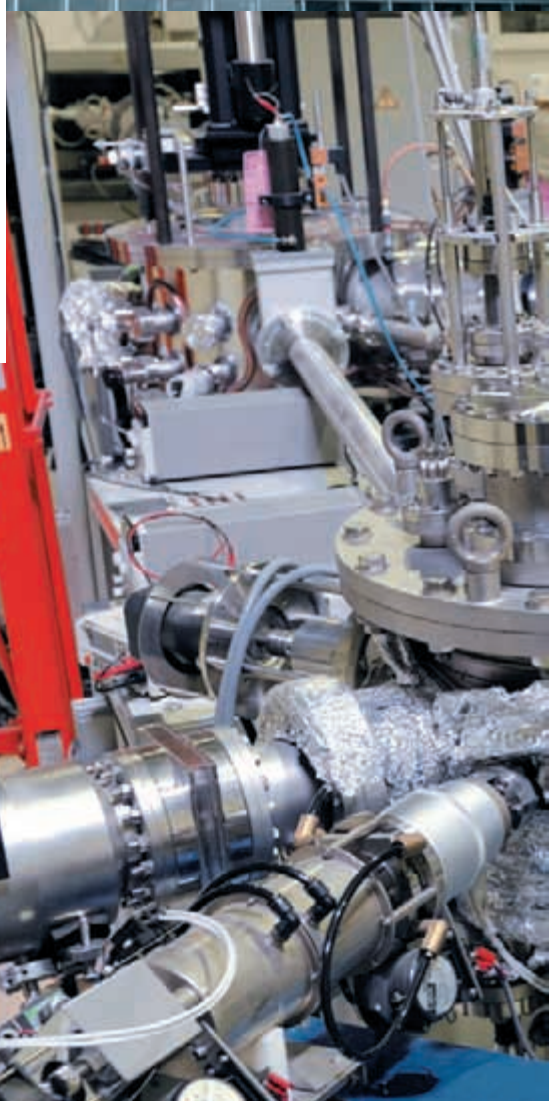
Top Right: 17 UNESCO World Heritage Sites are in Kyoto. Shimogamo Shrine is located just 1 km north east of Yoshida Campus.
Above: Purifying the hands is a ritual before entering the shrine.
Top Left: The Library has plenty of comfortable space for quiet studies.
Bottom: Colorful ginkgo trees alight the path through the North Yoshida Campus.



Uji Campus

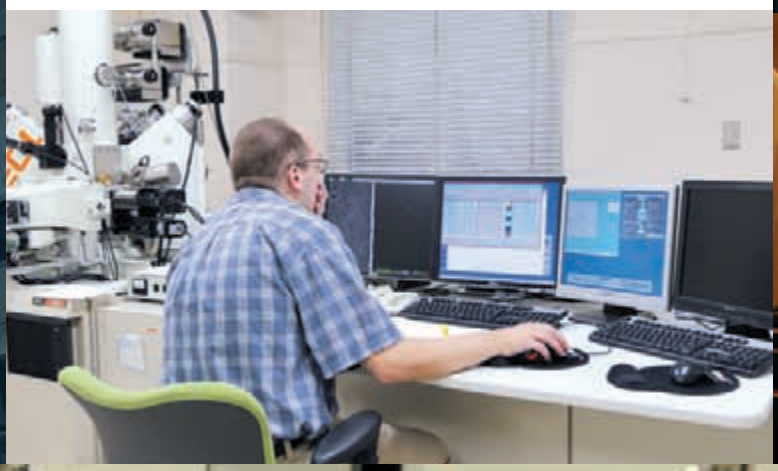
Formerly owned by the Imperial Army, the site of the Uji Campus came into the possession of Kyoto University in 1949. The campus is now home to a collection of research institutes and centers, and large-scale testing facilities devoted to work in natural science and energy related fields. Even though the campus hosts many state-of-the-art laboratories engaged in the development of cutting edge science and technology, it is rich in greenery and enjoys a tranquil suburban setting.

Uji is a beautiful city of traditional shops and lush tea fields. The Tale of Genji was set in this area, and is also where World Heritage Sites Byodo-in Temple and Ujigami Shrine are located.



Bottom Left: Operating the Field Emission Transmission Electron Microscope (FE-TEM), designed for both high resolution TEM/STEM and analytical microscopy with a 200kV field emission gun (FEG).
Bottom Right: The Dual-Beam Irradiation Facility for Energy Science and Technology (DuET) has 1.7 MeV Tandem and 1 MeV Single-end accelerators. Simultaneous dual-ion irradiation can be carried out in this facility.

Left: Research Institute for Sustainable Humanosphere
Top Right: The green tea of this area, known as *Uji-cha*, is highly prized, and generations-old tea shops align the roads.
Center Right: Students from Korea meet Korean national team defender Lee Jung Soo. The Kyoto Sanga Football Club practice field is located 4 km south of the campus. (Courtesy of Kyoto Sanga F.C.)
Lower Right: Kihada Hall at the Uji Campus.
Below: Using a Field Emission Electron Probe Microanalyzer (FE-EPMA) to quantify elemental concentrations.



Katsura Campus

Kyoto University's third campus, the Katsura Campus, consists of four Clusters of buildings. Conceived as a “Techno-science Hill,” the Katsura Campus is a locus where technology and science merge in exciting new ways. This new base for exploring fresh areas of knowledge opened in October 2003 – a place where technology, regional culture, and nature blend and interact with each other in sophisticated ways, and where research in engineering and informatics is undertaken based on a new paradigm for the 21st century.

Katsura Campus boasts an excellent view thanks to its hilltop location, with many of the buildings overlooking the city of Kyoto. Lying to the west of the city, the Matsuo region and World Heritage Site, Saihoji (the Moss Temple), are just 1 km to the north.

(this page)
Right: An open air hallway at the C Cluster Katsura Campus.
Bottom Left: Guiding the next generation at the Department of Synthetic Chemistry and Biological Chemistry.
Bottom Right: C Cluster Architecture and Architectural Engineering Department.

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Top: A1 Building of the A Cluster Graduate School of Engineering Zone, just inside the entrance to Katsura Campus.
Right: Structural Research Laboratory .
Below: Funai Tetsuro Auditorium
Bottom: Kyoto University ROHM Plaza.

Research and Education

Kyoto University – with the support of the MEXT World Premier International Research Center Initiative (WTI) – founded the Institute for Integrated Cell-Material Sciences (iCeMS) to urge technological innovations within the new field of the merged life sciences, chemistry, material engineering and physics.

As the first institution in the world to establish a frontier research center – the Center for iPS Cell Research and Application (CiRA) – specializing in iPS Cells, KU stands firmly behind the development of both basic and applied research.

Kyoto University considers it a high priority to internationalize its industry-government-academia activities and build on partnerships with overseas universities. Currently, KU encourages joint research endeavors with overseas universities and businesses, the strategic exploration of international patents and practical application of technologies, as well as the hosting of opportunities to publicize research conclusions.

In February of 2009, a new Euro Representative Office of the KU SACI (Society-Academia Collaboraiton for Innovation) was inaugurated as a first step toward initiating activities from within England. With this office, it is now possible to plan, propose and carry-out joint international industry-government-academia ventures between leading-edge universities and corporations not only limited to the U.K., but throughout Europe. The pristine location has anticipation toward coming activities running high.

With “self-reliant learning” as its motto, Kyoto University values critical thinking in the classroom.

Consequently, our students are free to choose a field of interest outside their major very early in their university life. Low enrollment-capped seminars are open to students to encourage their interests in diverse subjects, irrespective of their faculty affiliation. We encourage students to expand their horizons and deepen their initiative through the eye-

opening opportunities provided by these seminars. Furthermore, we aim to provide the facilities and curricula which will endow students with the language skills and informational literacy indispensable for success in today's global society. Distance-learning lectures are also a venue that is being experimented with.

Kyoto University is a research-oriented university which has produced seven Nobel Prize laureates and various world-class researchers in a wide spectrum of fields. The "Kyoto School of Thought" is well known among philosophical circles. In other disciplines, our field work techniques yield trailblazing results, while large-scale surveys and other research allows for steady progress to be made in vital areas relating to the global environmental problems of the 21st century.

(opposite page)
Left: Future collaborative endeavors begin here. Lasting friendships formed at the APRU Doctoral Students Conference reception.
Right: Exploring methodologies for creating materials that are useful to human society at the Department of Chemical Engineering.

(this page)
Top Left: Gathering data for the Inter-University Upper Atmosphere Global Observation Network.
Lower Left: Developing ways to maintain a sanitary urban environment and healthy water system.
Right: Library searches are assisted by KULINE, the Kyoto University Libraries Online Catalogue.

International Activities

As postsecondary education providers ,it is our duty to contribute to the development of a stable global society by seeking solutions to the problems facing humanity today, such as environmental and energy issues, poverty and welfare, as well as those related to urbanization.

Kyoto University offers an English language framework called the K.U.PROFILE(Kyoto University Program for Future International Leaders), based on the ideology that “Kyoto University will educate outstanding and humane researchers and specialists, who will contribute responsibily to the world’s human and ecological community”. [KU Mission Statement – Education 4]

Kyoto University has been selected by the MEXT(Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology) to receive support as one of the “Global 30” hub institutions for internationalization. KU will be maximizing on its pioneering research resources to provide an education encouraging graduates to became future leaders in addressing the problems facing humanity today.

Currently underway are preparations to set up degrees that may be completed entirely in English, within the department of engineering. This will be followed by a gradual implementation of English courses at the master’s, doctoral and professional degree levels. With the focus on small-group instruction and fieldwork, these programs will encourage the development of an international network of global-minded individuals.

Kyoto University is engaged in numerous academic exchange programs in various scientific fields and has concluded agreements with many research-oriented universities and intuitions worldwide, representing our country among the universities of the world. Exchanges of both information and human resources with the world’s academic institutions are increasing because forums and symposia have merged the traditional fields of the natural sciences, humanities, and social sciences with energy science, information science, and life science.

Kyoto University places in high priority, the developing of human resources to meet the needs of the world in the 21st century. Among our university’s student exchange programs is the Kyoto University International Education Program (KUINEP), a half-year or one-year program that offers lectures in English on subjects such as life sciences, environmental studies, biotechnology, statistics, physics, economics, information science, politics, social studies and the arts. Bilateral academic exchanges in science and technology and other fields are also an ongoing engagement. The university is deeply involved in the development of multilateral ties within the Asia Pacific region through its involvement with international organizations and university alliances such as the Association of Pacific Rim Universities (APRU) and the Association of East Asian Research Universities (AEARU).

To enhance our international exchange and cooperation activities, Kyoto University established the Organization for the Promotion of International Relations (OPIR) in April 2005. The principle guiding our international exchange endeavors is the improvement of mutual benefits for both Kyoto University and our partners.



(opposite page)
Left: Learning the etiquette of the Japanese tea ceremony.
Center: A serene mind makes for beautiful calligraphic works of art.
Right: Participants of the Kyoto University International Symposium in Indonesia during their fieldtrip to a volcano near Bandong.

(this page)
Top: The Faculty of Law and Economics after a snowfall.
Right: Participants of the APRU Doctoral Students Conference (DSC) wander through the Kiyomizu area during a cultural tour.
Bottom Right: APRU DSC members enjoying the chance to get to know each other.
Bottom Left: Relaxing by Kamo River.

Faculties & Graduate Schools

Kyoto University focuses on extensive cooperative endeavors joining faculties, graduate schools, research institutes and research centers, constantly testing the boundaries of our collective knowledge. The following are brief descriptions of individual departments and faculties within the university.

For a more comprehensive look at Kyoto University and its individual departments, visit our webpage where you will find links to the faculty web pages, along with other data and information.

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

Organic Chemistry Laboratory

Graduate Schools
Faculties

GRADUATE SCHOOL OF LETTERS
FACULTY OF LETTERS

The Faculty of Letters originated as the College of Letters in 1906. In the beginning it consisted solely of the Division of Philosophy, which was augmented by the Division of History in 1907, the Division of Literature in 1908 and the Division of Behavioral Studies in 1992. Since its foundation, the Faculty has been a pre-eminent academic center in the fields of arts and humanities. The Faculty Library holds approximately 910,000 catalogued books in numerous languages and is home to many rare books and valuable historical manuscripts. The latest apparatuses and devices for scientific experiments are available at the Psychology department.

The Faculty currently consists of six divisions: Philosophy, Eastern Culture, Western Culture, History, Behavioral Studies, and Contemporary Culture, and they are further divided into 34 departments. Undergraduates spend the first two years attending Liberal Arts and General Education Courses (classes which are open to students of all faculties). At the end of the second year, they are required to decide which department they wish to be affiliate to, and then spend a minimum of two years majoring in the field of their choice, on which they are required to write a B.A. thesis.

At the M.A. degree level, students also spend two years or more in study and write a thesis in order to graduate. A minimum of three years is spent before submitting a doctoral dissertation. The Graduate School has always worked closely with the Institute for Research in Humanities, and other components of the university, especially with the Faculty of Integrated Human Studies, for both education and research. Also, the Graduate School has as an attached institution, The Center for Eurasian Cultural Studies (located at Haneda Memorial Hall).

Because of the nature of the fields it covers, the Faculty of Letters is one of the most internationally-orientated components of the university. Studies of foreign cultures are pursued in many departments and involve numerous international teachers. Departments devoted to studies of eastern cultures have attracted an extremely talented pool of scholars and students from abroad.

With the exception of those led by non-Japanese lecturers, most lectures are conducted in Japanese, although texts are invariably studied in their original languages, and proficiency in foreign languages is a requirement of students in all areas.

www.bun.kyoto-u.ac.jp/index-e.html

GRADUATE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
FACULTY OF EDUCATION

The graduate school of education aims to provide our students with highly professional knowledge and distinctive research competencies to explore the educational issues in our society theoretically and practically. The graduate school seeks to nurture professionals who will contribute to the establishment of a harmonious global society with insight and a understanding toward those with differing backgrounds. Students are encouraged to develop their abilities to consider problems from different angles, comprehensively and critically, and to cultivate their positive attitude towards *humanitas* or desirable human nature. To accomplish the purposes above, the graduate school offers diverse programs to stimulate students' spontaneous research activities under an environment in which a greater emphasis is placed on field experiences and tangible theories connected to daily practices, especially in cross-disciplinary and cross-national context.

The graduate school of education consists of two divisions; the division of educational sciences and the division of the clinical studies of education. The former is committed to conducting research in such fields as the philosophy and history of education, human lifelong development and learning, and the social and global environment surrounding education. The division aims at producing persons who can make contributions to better understand human nature and how to enhance human education and learning using advanced approaches with wide geographical and historical perspectives. The division of the clinical studies of education is designed to train clinical psychologists who can devote themselves to solving the problems and troubles many individuals face in their mind; and educators who, with highly professional knowledge of human beings and human relationships, can reconstruct their educational environment taking situational conditions into consideration. The division offers programs relating to clinical issues of the human mind and mentality and covers the fields of pedagogy and psychology.

www.educ.kyoto-u.ac.jp/en/index.html

... a harmonious global society with insight and an understanding of those with differing backgrounds.

GRADUATE SCHOOL OF LAW
FACULTY OF LAW

For over a century, the Faculty of Law, founded in 1899, and the Graduate School of Law have played a central role both in the teaching and research activities of law and political science in Japan. As for teaching, the Faculty and School have been committed to strengthening students' abilities to further their knowledge, opinion, wisdom and logical thinking, as well as to nurture their spirits of intellectual autonomy by inspiring their will to search out and sense initiatives which derive from their own critical views. In research, the Faculty and School have been devoted to searching for truth through free discussions and has successfully made considerable and unique contributions by engaging with the world and actively dealing with key issues of the society in any given period.

The Graduate School of Law and the Faculty of Law have faced vast changes during the last several years. In April 2004, Kyoto University was incorporated as a National University Corporation, and it was at this time that the Law School Program was added as a new professional school systematically linking legal education at the university. The Legal and Political Studies Program at the Graduate School of Law is designed for those interested in an academic career. Currently the Legal and Political Studies Program admits about 15 students for the Master of Laws (LL.M.) program and about 30 students in the Doctor of Laws (LL.D.) program each year. Bridging these two graduate programs and placing the Law School Program within the Graduate School of Law, the School provides students with opportunities for both advanced research training and practical legal training. As more emphasis has been placed upon the graduate programs, the Faculty of Law program has been streamlined and now focuses on basic scholarship. Currently about 330 new students enroll in the Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) program each year.

The Master's program of International and Public Policy was reorganized and evolved into the School of Government in April 2006, in cooperation with the Graduate School of Economics, to train future professionals with a high-level of expertise in public service who will design, execute and assess public policy.

To respond to such dynamic organizational change and further strengthen our educational programs, a group of legal practitioners, including judges, prosecutors, lawyers as well as government officials and corporate executives, has joined the academic faculty of professors and associate professors.

www.kyodai.jp/english/e_top.html

GRADUATE SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS
FACULTY OF ECONOMICS

The Kyoto University Faculty of Economics was established in 1919. In 2009, the Faculty marked its 90th anniversary. Throughout its history, our faculty's academic tradition has been in developing the spirit of freedom and independence in our students. Economic scholars at Kyoto University began publishing the monthly *KEIZAI RONSO* in 1914 and launched in 1926, *The Kyoto University Economic Journal*, the first Western language academic journal in economics in Japan. Among the early professors of our Faculty, Hajime Kawakami and Yasuma Takata are especially noteworthy as the founders of Marxian economics and of modern economics in Japan, respectively.

Although we are proud of our history, we are constantly searching for ways to upgrade our education and research methods in order to challenge the problems of the modern economic society. In our research area we aim to advance the frontier of economic theories that cover the spectrum from innovative basic ideas to highly mathematical or computational analysis, while also investigating the ideal conditions of sustainable economic development in the 21st century. The potential of economic growth in East Asia and its environmental sustainability are examples of our current foci.

We invite ambitious students who wish to study economics and management to refine their creativity and human nature at our campus. For these students, there are three different program entrance examinations: first, the ordinary examination for high school students that have demonstrated an interest in the humanities, second, an examination for high school students that are from a background in the sciences, and third, an examination of theses writing skills that evaluate the candidate's ability to construct logical arguments. We welcome overseas students who are willing to study in Kyoto. Currently, over a hundred foreign national undergraduate and

graduate students study with us.

As we provide a rich and diverse curriculum in both the undergraduate and graduate levels, students are able to gain up-to-date academic knowledge and practical skills. Most students belong to “homeroom seminars” where they enjoy personal guidance from teachers, and develop social networks in an academic environment.

We invite many guests – renowned scholars, young researchers as well as other students – from all over the world. We strongly endeavor to remain one of the most active centers of education and research in economics and management worldwide.

www.econ.kyoto-u.ac.jp/index_e.php

GRADUATE SCHOOL OF SCIENCE
FACULTY OF SCIENCE

The Graduate School of Science and the Faculty of Science are dedicated to the exploration of the fundamental laws of nature and thereby the development of the philosophy of science. The five departments comprising them, Mathematics, Physics and Astronomy, Earth and Planetary Sciences, Chemistry, and Biological Sciences, form the core of the education and research activities at both the undergraduate and graduate levels. As evidenced by the success of the Kyoto University alumni Makoto Kobayashi and Toshihide Masukawa, recipients of the 2008 Nobel Prize in Physics, our school fosters creativity among our researchers, placing a higher value on unique ideas than efficiency and competition. We also emphasize an international environment, welcoming many motivated students and researchers from overseas.

The Faculty of Science provides a unique educational system in which undergraduate students are allowed the opportunity to study all fields of science, without regard for their major. Students choose their classes from a rich variety of lectures, seminars and laboratory courses. In addition, students are strongly encouraged even at the undergraduate level to pursue original research topics. A large number of these students go on to study in graduate school, while others find success outside of the academic world. Students in the Graduate School of Science are encouraged to develop their creativity as they carry out their research. Through their examination of topics involving the fundamental problems in science, they acquire the methodologies and knowledge of accomplished researchers.

There are 267 permanent faculty members (professors, associate professors and assistant professors) in the above-mentioned departments, making up the core of the Graduate School of Science. In addition, there are several affiliated institutes and laboratories with a total of 231 faculty members. These institutes participate in both the educational and research activities of the Graduate School of Science, while pursuing their own separate missions. They include the Research Institute for Mathematical Sciences, the Yukawa Institute for Theoretical Physics, the Institute for Chemical Research, the Research Institute for Sustainable Humanosphere, the Disaster Prevention Research Institute, and the Primate Research Institute.

The Faculty of Science and the Graduate School of Science aim to develop the abilities of prospective scholars with bold aspirations and original ideas, who will someday produce research and carry on academic activity on an international stage. With the philosophical foundation of a liberal academic tradition, students at Kyoto University are encouraged to seek the fundamental mechanisms operating in nature and in human activity.

www.sci.kyoto-u.ac.jp/international

GRADUATE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
FACULTY OF MEDICINE

The Faculty of Medicine at Kyoto University is committed to the development of medicine and medical care for the 21st century. We consider it our mission to do our part for the well-being of the entire human race. At Kyoto University, our primary focus is to encourage autonomy and self-study to facilitate the cultivation of highly innovative and creative capacity in graduates. We therefore seek independent-minded individuals who strive to uncover phenomena and resolve problems related to medicine through their own initiatives. Furthermore, one of the goals of the Faculty of Medicine is to

Kwasan Observatory

attract individuals with a diverse array of abilities and educational backgrounds capable of taking on supervisory positions in the fields of medical care. In our Human Health Science major, we aim to develop a logical theoretical system of "health," and establish a practical method to realize a healthy society. Based on these principles, we aim to foster compassionate medical professionals with advanced clinical ability who can provide patients with the best possible care, as well as educators and researchers with the ability to combine basic and clinical medicine, and collaborate with specialists in diverse fields for the future development of medical science.

The Graduate School of Medicine currently offers four majors to choose from: Medicine, Medical Science, Public Health (For details of the professional graduate school program see page 33.) and Human Health Science. Each major offers a veritable cornucopia of research activities which cover virtually all aspects (basic medicine, clinical medicine, social medicine, medical technology etc.) of medical research. The mission of medical researchers is to understand both body functions and the mechanisms of diseases caused by irregularities in those functions. Nowadays scholarship is becoming increasingly specialized and international, and the number of fields of specialization is increasing. For these reasons, medical researchers are required to have not only extensive training in their specialized area, but must also cultivate knowledge across a broad range of interests and develop an integrative perspective, insight, a sound moral character, international capability and other abilities that will enable them to become leading clinicians and researchers. Our graduate course integrated six traditional majors into one in 2006 in order to remove the barriers between them. In addition, we have established cross-sectional educational courses in which we conduct specialized training programs to foster talented researchers.

www.med.kyoto-u.ac.jp/E

GRADUATE SCHOOL OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES
FACULTY OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES

Pharmaceutical Sciences by definition is an academic field that contributes to human healthcare through scientific activities involving the discovery, development, production, and application of drugs. The mission of the Graduate School of Pharmaceutical Sciences is to promote pharmaceutical sciences and practices through the establishment of a world centre for innovative drug discovery and development and optimization of pharmacotherapy.

The Faculty originated as the Division of Pharmacy in the Faculty of Medicine in 1939 and became an independent facility with seven departments in 1960. Subsequently, the Faculty has expanded steadily in parallel with advances in the life sciences and an increase in social demands on healthcare and it presently consists of thirty-five Departments, three endowed chairs, and four affiliated institutions, such as the Institute for Innovative NanoBio Drug Discovery and Development, the Center for Integrative Education of Pharmacy Frontier, the Center for Organic Elemental Microanalysis, and the Experimental Station for Medical Plant Research. Through comprehensive reorganization, the Graduate School is now involved in four major fields of pharmaceutical sciences through; 1. Division of Physical and Organic Chemistry, 2. Division of Life Sciences, 3. Division of Pharmacy and Biomedicinal Sciences, and 4. Division of Bioinformatics and Chemical Genomics. The research and teaching activities of the Faculty and the Graduate School now cover all the main areas of pharmaceutical sciences. Recently, the elucidation of the total human genome sequence has resulted in a comprehensive understanding of the physiology of the human body and the disease mechanisms at a molecular level. Rapid progress in genomic science has led to innovation in drug discovery, development, and application, and new tools, such as informatics, bio-imaging, and nano-bio technology are becoming widely used.

With regard to education, the aim is to train world leaders in the pharmaceutical sciences in both undergraduate and graduate schools. Regarding this mission, the education



programs cover not only basic sciences but also sciences associated with drug discovery and development used in the pharmaceutical industry, those for rationalization of pharmacotherapy at medical institutions, and those for regulatory affairs at a governmental level. In the 21st century, the pharmaceutical sciences will play an increasing role in aspects of social acknowledgment, development of knowledge bases, new technologies, and global harmonization. To achieve this goal, the Graduate School of Pharmaceutical Sciences needs to expand its horizons and integrate pharmaceutical sciences and practice with new elements of medical and information technologies and global health practice.

www.pharm.kyoto-u.ac.jp/english

GRADUATE SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING
FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

The Undergraduate School of Engineering has its origin in the College of Science and Engineering, which was established in 1897 and included 2 engineering departments: Civil Engineering and Mechanical Engineering. The College was divided into the College of Engineering and the College of Science in 1914, and the former was renamed the Undergraduate School of Engineering in 1919. In 1953, the Graduate School of Engineering was established for graduate education.

The Faculty of Engineering is the largest faculty within the university. It is composed of 6 departments – Global Engineering, Architecture, Engineering Science, Electrical and Electronic Engineering, Information and Mathematical Science, and Industrial Chemistry − spanning practically all fields of engineering. The educational policy of the faculty is to cultivate technologists who are equipped to firmly grasp the essence of things scientifically, through their own senses, unbounded by any preconceptions, and who can serve as innovators in new and emerging fields of technology.

The Graduate School consists of 17 departments and 7 centers. The new Katsura Campus, to which the Graduate School of Engineering is scheduled to move, is currently under development, and 12 departments have already moved there. The Graduate School engages in a very broad range of research, from theoretical studies in mathematics, physics, chemistry and biology, which serve as technical foundations, to the development of new engineering technologies. In doing so, it has earned great acclaim, both in Japan and internationally, as evidenced by the numerous Nobel Prize winners the school has produced.

Currently the school is adding new educational and research facilities at Katsura Campus, where it provides training to cultivate creative research and development capabilities. In addition to implementing advanced and appealing educational programs at its new campus, the school actively engages in exchanges with the industrial sector, and is a research facility that inspires innovative, cutting-edge science and technology for the benefit of society.

In addition to maintaining its current graduate school education programs made up of doctoral and master's courses, two new master's/doctoral programs in Integrated Engineering and Advanced Engineering were launched in April 2008. The Integrated Engineering course is the cross-border integration between the academic disciplines of existing departments, to examine new merging fields of engineering, while the Advanced Engineering course is designed to offer education in areas of fundamental science. Through both courses, the school aims to cultivate skilled professionals for new fields of engineering.

www.t.kyoto-u.ac.jp/en

GRADUATE SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE
FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE

The Graduate School of Agriculture looks into the future of mankind and the planet Earth. By the end of this century, the human population is expected to reach 10 billion, and there is a demand for increased production of food and bioresources. On the other hand, the environmental problems such as deforestation, soil salinization, desertification and water pollution, are of growing concern. In recent years, the function and safety of food are also gathering concern. Under this situation, the goal of the Graduate School is to find a way, in which humans can live together with nature.

Shiran Kaikan, Inamori Hall of the Graduate School of Medicine

At the Graduate School of Agriculture, agricultural science is defined as an integration of life, food and environmental sciences, and encompasses areas not only in biology but also in chemistry, physics and economics/social sciences. According to this concept, research is being pursued in an inderdisciplinary and integrated manner at all levels from the molecular or gene to regional or global ecological levels. Through these educational and research activities, our mission is to send into the world educated individuals with a broad, flexible and multidisciplinary vision in addition to international perspectives. This Graduate School aims to serve as a representative center for the integrated education and research in agriculture in Japan.

The Graduate School of Agriculture is comprised of seven divisions: Agronomy and Horticultural Science, Forest and Biomaterials Science, Applied Life Sciences, Applied Biosciences, Environmental Science and Technology, Natural Resources Economics, and Food Science and Biotechnology, and two affiliated facilities: The Experimental Farm and the Livestock Farm. The main feature of the graduate program is the pursuit of advanced knowledge of agricultural sciences, mainly through research. The research is supervised by the academic staff of the laboratories in the Graduate School of Agriculture and in collaborating institutes in related fields.

The Faculty of Agriculture is engaged in the undergraduate education of the Graduate School of Agriculture and is comprised of six departments: Bioresource Science, Applied Life Sciences, Agricultural and Environmental Engineering, Food and Environmental Economics, Forest and Biomaterials Science, and Food Science and Biotechnology.

The Graduate School of Agriculture eagerly supports its students' international exchange activities. Many collaborative research works are being carried out with universities and research institutions all over the world, and more than 100 foreign students are studying at the Graduate School. In addition, we have been implementing several international student exchange programs for these several years, contributing to the internationalization of our education.

www.kais.kyoto-u.ac.jp

GRADUATE SCHOOL OF HUMAN AND ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES
FACULTY OF INTEGRATED HUMAN STUDIES

Research and Educational Objectives

The Graduate School of Human and Environmental Studies aims to deepen our fundamental understanding of humans and nature through interdisciplinary approaches bridging the humanities, social sciences, and natural sciences. The Graduate School conducts research to develop new conceptions of civilization and nature needed to improve the relations between humans and their environment.

While pursuing these research aims, the Graduate School strives to instill professional and technical excellence in students who will become researchers, leaders, and practitioners tackling social and environmental problems through their broad perspectives, advanced knowledge, and insights.

Characteristics

The most prominent characteristic of the Graduate School of Human and Environmental Studies is its wide range of research fields, spanning the humanities, social sciences, and natural sciences. This interdisciplinary stance enables us to reassess and restructure traditional scholarship into new paradigms aiming for harmonious coexistence between humans and nature, facilitating a more sustainable society.

Another characteristic of the Graduate School is its cooperation with other academic institutions. Its faculty members work closely with other institutions not only within Kyoto University (the Graduate School of Global Environment Studies, the Institute for Research in Humanities, the Institute for Chemical Research, the Center for the Promotion of Excellence in Higher Education, the Experimental Research Center for Infectious Diseases, the Radioisotope Research Center, the Radiation Biology Center, the Kokoro Research Center, the International Center, and the Academic Center for Computing and Media Studies), but also outside Kyoto University (the Kyoto National Museum, the Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, the National Institute of Special Needs Education, and the National Institute of Information and Communications Technology). Such cooperative work enables the Graduate

School to attain its research and educational objectives more thoroughly and dynamically.

Faculty of Integrated Human Studies

The Faculty of Integrated Human Studies is the undergraduate college of the Graduate School of Human and Environmental Studies. The Faculty was founded in 1949 as a liberal arts college at Kyoto University, and named the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences in 1954. In 1992, the College was reorganized and renamed the Faculty of Integrated Human Studies, and in April, 2003, the Faculty was integrated with the Graduate School in order to achieve yet higher academic goals.

The Faculty consists of five Divisions (Human Sciences, Multi-Disciplinary Studies of Civilizations, Cultural Environment Studies, Cognitive and Information Sciences, and Natural Sciences) that educate students through its interdisciplinary curricula.

www.h.kyoto-u.ac.jp/index_e.php

... exploring the unexplored,
combining our knowledge.

Katsura Campus



GRADUATE SCHOOL OF ENERGY SCIENCE

Securing energy and conserving the environment are the most important issues for the sustainable development of human beings. To solve the various energy and environment problems, the Graduate School of Energy Science was founded in 1996, by bringing together a wide-range of academic areas. The Graduate School is comprised of four departments: The Department of Socio-Environmental Energy Science, the Department of Fundamental Energy Science, the Department of Energy Conversion Science, and the Department of Energy Science and Technology. All faculty members have completed majors in engineering, science, agriculture, economics and related fields. The Graduate School works to deepen the scope of the energy sciences, to further develop technologies for energy and the environment, to cultivate excellent human resources having specialized wisdom in energy and environment, and to make positive contributions to society.

The Graduate School has been engaged in the Kyoto University Global COE Program, “Energy Science in the Age of Global Warming – Toward a CO_2 Zero-emission Energy System" since 2008. Greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide have been regarded as the main causes of climate change in recent years. The energy problem cannot be simply labeled as a technological one, as it also involves social and economic elements. It is necessary to establish a “Low Carbon Energy Science” as an interdisciplinary field adding the social sciences and the human science to the natural sciences. This program aims to establish an international education and research platform to foster human resources who can develop technologies, propose policies and establish a scenario toward a CO_2 zero-emission society no longer dependent on fossil fuels. As Energy Science Researchs for no CO_2 emissions, this program targeted at renewable energy, advanced nuclear energy (Fission and Fusion), and socio-economic studies of energy.

www.energy.kyoto-u.ac.jp/index_eng.html

GRADUATE SCHOOL OF ASIAN AND AFRICAN AREA STUDIES

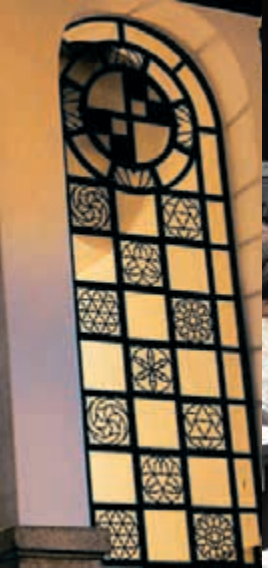
Under the process of rapid globalization in terms of economy and information flow, we more than ever need to tackle the disparity in North-South relations, environmental problems, ethnic conflicts, regionalism, and such. These problems are especially salient in developing areas – above all in tropical Asia and Africa.

For this reason, the Graduate School of Asian and African Area Studies, established in 1998, has promoted an interdisciplinary and integrated approach to area studies, transcending the existing disciplinary boundaries and serves to gain a better and more holistic understanding of divergent areas in the world. With this principle in mind, the graduate school has trained specialists of Asian and African studies, who possess detailed local knowledge of these areas and are also equipped with a global perspective.

The graduate school consists of three research divisions: the Division of Southeast Asian Area Studies, the Division of African Area Studies, and the Division of Global Area Studies. The graduate school also stresses the importance of comparative area studies implemented across three divisions. In terms of educational system, the graduate school has emphasized long-term fieldwork during the five-year doctoral program. The long-term fieldwork is a hall-mark of area studies, distinct from the conventional armchair sciences or laboratory sciences.

Pressures of the contemporary world community continue to mount for each country to contribute to the planning and attainment of a sustainable development, to develop social welfare policies, and so on. Successful implementation of this so-called soft aid hinges on a deep understanding of the intrinsic characteristics of the aid-receiving areas. Thus, in addition to training specialists of Asian and African area studies, the graduate school also aims to educate personnel who are capable of working in international aid organizations, and accordingly issues Master's degrees.

www.asafas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/en



GRADUATE SCHOOL OF INFORMATICS

"Informatics" is the study of information in natural and artificial systems. The Graduate School of Informatics at Kyoto University investigates 1) the interface between human beings and their society, 2) mathematical modeling, and 3) information systems. Therefore the study of informatics encompasses the human, social, biological, linguistic, computational, algorithmic, control theoretic, mathematical and mechanical aspects of information, as well as computer science, systems science and communications engineering.

One distinguishing feature of the Graduate School of Informatics is its strong and in-depth research activities. The second feature is its continuous efforts to develop human resources.

The Global COE program titled "Informatics Education and Research Center for Knowledge-Circulating Society" has been running from 2007. One of the actions in this Global COE program is a program for the leaders of tomorrow. Young researchers and PhD students are encouraged to competitively apply for research project openings, which encourages leadership skills and helps them to build an international network of personal contacts. The other is a series of seminars, in cooperation with major language schools and NHK, which train PhD and master's course students for presentations, communications and negotiations in both English and Japanese. Three international courses will commence from 2010 supported by the Global 30 Program of Kyoto University.

An important aim of the Graduate School of Informatics is to change the present information society with all its problems to a healthy and harmonious information society, or rather, a "Knowledge Society". The knowledge society can only be developed through information communication technology (ICT) supported by mathematical and systems sciences and be achieved through the interface between human beings and their society, mathematical modeling, and information systems – what we consider to be an intersection of the three pillars of the Graduate School of Informatics.

www.i.kyoto-u.ac.jp

GRADUATE SCHOOL OF BIOSTUDIES

Today, the life sciences are dramatically changing and progressing as a frontier, paving the way for the future of humanity. Foreseeing this present situation, our graduate school, the Graduate School of Biostudies, was founded in 1999 as the first of its kind in Japan to handle and cover the broad areas of life science research. Our graduate school aims to create a world top class research center in life science and prepare young scientists to play leading roles in developing basic and applied sciences. We are sincerely eager to contribute to the development of human welfare and quality of life in the 21st century, by continuing these scientific and educational activities.

Our graduate school consists of two divisions, the Division of Integrated Life Science (ILS) and the Division of Systemic Life Science (SLS). The ILS laboratories investigate fundamental mechanisms of the cell structure, cell growth, intracellular signal cascades, plant physiology and totipotency, as well as communicative mechanisms between cells, organisms, and even with their environments. The SLS laboratories focus on higher order mechanisms such as the brain and immune system, and explore the fundamental molecular mechanism of human diseases, in search of novel therapeutic strategies for currently non-curable diseases. In 2004, SLS opened a new non-experimental lab to address bioethical and other new problems in the life science research as they arise.

During our educational program, we provide graduate students with as many opportunities as possible to learn solid scientific methodologies in class and to experience every level of the research procedure, from planning and conducting experiments, analyzing and presenting the data, to writing papers. From these experiences, graduate students learn the essential and fundamental aspects of research sciences, and become capable of contributing to the society not only as a research scientist but also as a highly experienced specialist in their respective field.

www.lif.kyoto-u.ac.jp

GRADUATE SCHOOL OF GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

Global environmental problems are a challenging agenda of the 21st century inherited from the 20th century. In developed countries, mass production, mass consumption and mass waste have resulted in climate change, ozone layer depletion, water pollution, ground water and soil contamination, and hazardous waste problems. Developing countries undergoing rapid population growth are following the same path as developed countries, and are imposing new stresses on the earth. The exploitative systems of primary industries such as agriculture, fisheries and mining undermine the growth of developing countries in which those industries form the economic base. The least developed countries face problems of poverty eradication in order to meet basic human standards of living for their people.

The issues to be studied in the field of global environmental studies can be viewed from two general perspectives: firstly, as academic science in the search for truth, and secondly, as problems to be solved practically. As the field is in an early stage of its formation, research must be undertaken in a way which allows dynamic development, and with a strategic perspective combining foresight and interdisciplinary flexibility. Educational programs require firmly grounded and systematic teaching which covers a broad spectrum of global environmental topics with an emphasis on social relevance.

The Graduate School of Global Environmental Studies, established in 2002, is composed of the Hall of Global Environmental Research (a research body), the School of Global Environmental Studies (an educational body), and the Grove of Universal Learning (a supporting body for education and research). Programs at the School of Global Environmental Studies include the Doctoral Program in Global Environmental Studies, which is designed to foster outstanding researchers responsible for the further development of the new field of global environmental studies, and the Master's and Doctoral Programs in Environmental Management, designed to foster outstanding experts who are capable of dealing academically and practically with environmental issues at both global and local levels.

www.ges.kyotou.ac.jp/cyp/modules/contents/index. php/index.html

... a multidisciplinary approach and a system of individual consultation for students.

SCHOOL OF GOVERNMENT

Our aims are to broaden our students' vision and nurture a profound insight while delivering the practical skills needed to respond appropriately to current policy challenges. Students will cultivate their intellectual capacity to tackle social changes, through the inculcation of theoretical knowledge and historical perspective. We also aim to develop a sound sense of judgment to grasp the true public interest, a mastery of institutional design and effective policy execution, and the ability to evaluate policies and systems rationally.

In order to achieve our objectives, we facilitate a multidisciplinary approach and a system of individual consultation for students. The program consists of a combination of specializations, including law, political science, economics, and business administration. We provide a systematic range of courses for students, covering the introductory and foundation courses, designed to accumulate sufficient knowledge for future professionals in public policy. Three further clusters (Policy Analysis and Evaluation, Interorganizational Management, and Global Governance) train students' competence as specialists. All courses are taught by leading academics and working professionals in the field. Individual consultation is welcomed by the academic counselor and career advisor assigned to each student.

www.sg.kyoto-u.ac.jp

GRADUATE SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT

Graduate School of Management offers a comprehensive alley of courses and workshops in business and management subjects at highly practical yet intellectually challenging levels. The school provides the latest international knowledge in such critical topics as strategy and organization; entrepreneurship; finance and accounting; service innovation; financial risk management; and project and operation management. Courses in such basic subjects are presented at different levels from basic introductory classes to advanced theoretical ones. Several of the significant courses are conducted in English as a communication language.

Students are encouraged to organize their own study programs depending upon the orientations in and preferences for their future career. The first year should mostly be devoted to the general study of a core curriculum that the school has formulated for each one of the majors. The second year should be more flexible in terms of the time allocation among course works, research workshops, and internships and other extra-curricular activities. By the time students complete the two intensive years at the school, they are well prepared to venture into the competitive world of business and management.

www.gsm.kyoto-u.ac.jp/en/

LAW SCHOOL

The Law School Program is a professional graduate program established in 2004 to educate and train future professionals in legal practice, the judiciary, government and other public services. It provides theoretical knowledge, practical legal skills and professional ethics essential to law practice. This program is geared toward the National Bar Examination. The program does not offer any research degree or other advanced degree besides a J.D. degree.

lawschool.law.kyoto-u.ac.jp (Japanese only)

SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH

In the year 2000, the Kyoto University School of Public Health (SPH) was established as the first of its kind in Japan and was integrated into the Graduate School of Medicine. This was in response to new requirements and opportunities in the fields of hygiene, patient care, epidemiology welfare, ethics, and so on. The SPH consists of courses for a Master of Public Health (MPH) and for a Doctor of Public Health (DPH). The former was reorganized in 2003, as *Senmonshoku-Daigakuin*, a professional graduate school program. This course is for those who expect to become specialists or research and teaching professors in the fields of health care and welfare, after acquiring the knowledge, techniques, and attitudes to explore, evaluate, analyze and resolve the issues concerning the health of people within their social environments. We welcome highly-motivated freshly graduated and/or students with work experience in wide-raging backgrounds such as medicine, the natural sciences and humanities.

www.pbh.med.kyoto-u.ac.jp/english

(opposite page)
Left: Courtyard, School of Economics.
Right: Sansai Gakurin, Graduate School of Global Environmental Studies.

Research Institutes

INSTITUTE FOR CHEMICAL RESEARCH

This institute, launched in 1926 in order to investigate particular issues related to chemistry to disclose basic principles and to develop their applications, is the first research institute at Kyoto University, and has been conducting frontier and interdisciplinary research in chemistry-oriented fields of science under a spirit of "Freedom of Research". Currently, the institute is an organization of five research divisions and three centers and includes 31 laboratories supervised by full-time professors and 5 by visiting professors. Each laboratory also acts as a cooperative institution for one of seven graduate schools: science (14), engineering (9), pharmaceutical science (3), agriculture (2), medicine (1), informatics (1), and human and environmental studies (1), with the number of laboratories in charge shown in parenthesis. The institute collaborates with domestic and overseas universities and research organizations (with 43 official international collaboration agreements) and will function as a joint usage research center as of 2010. The strong collaboration base constructed thus far ensures the institute will continue to serve as the central propeller of global research in chemistry-oriented fields.

www.kuicr.kyoto-u.ac.jp/index.html

INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN HUMANITIES

The Institute is a research organization specializing in the humanities and social sciences. It was established in 1929 for sinological studies under the name of Kyoto Institute, the Academy of Oriental Culture (renamed the Institute of Oriental Studies in 1938), and was restructured in 1949 by incorporating the Institute of Humanistic Studies (founded in 1939) and the Institute of Occidental Studies (formerly Deutsches Forschungsinstitut founded in 1934, restructured under this name in 1946). The primary purpose of the Institute is to promote the systematic study of the world's cultures and societies. Today the Institute is composed of five Research Divisions:

Cultural Research Methodologies – History of life forms and human culture;
Cultural Processes – Cultural transmission and media studies;
Cultural Representation – Oriental archaeology and sciences;
Cultural Composition – Oriental history and philology;
Cultural Interrelationships – Cultural mobility and interaction studies

and three Research Centers:

Center for Informatics in East Asian Studies
International Center for Humanities Studies
Research Center for Modern and Contemporary China.

The institute is also involved in graduate education programs at the Graduate School of Letters.

www.zinbun.kyoto-u.ac.jp/en

INSTITUTE FOR FRONTIER MEDICAL SCIENCES

This institute was founded in 1998 by the reorganization of the Chest Disease Research Institute and the Research Center for Biomedical Engineering. The aim of this new institute is to facilitate basic and clinical research in regenerative medicine. The research activity of the Institute encompasses the basic biology of stem cells, including embryonic stem (ES) and tissue-specific stem cells, the biology of tissue regeneration, transplantation immunology, tissue engineering, and the clinical application of basic findings from these research activities. The Institute was designated in 2008 by the government as a national center for collaborative research in regenerative medicine to promote nation-wide research collaboration activities in regenerative medicine. The institute is also responsible for nurturing the next generation of scientists in regenerative medicine by offering good educational programs and for serving as a key station for delivering information on regenerative medicine to the general public.

www.frontier.kyoto-u.ac.jp/eng

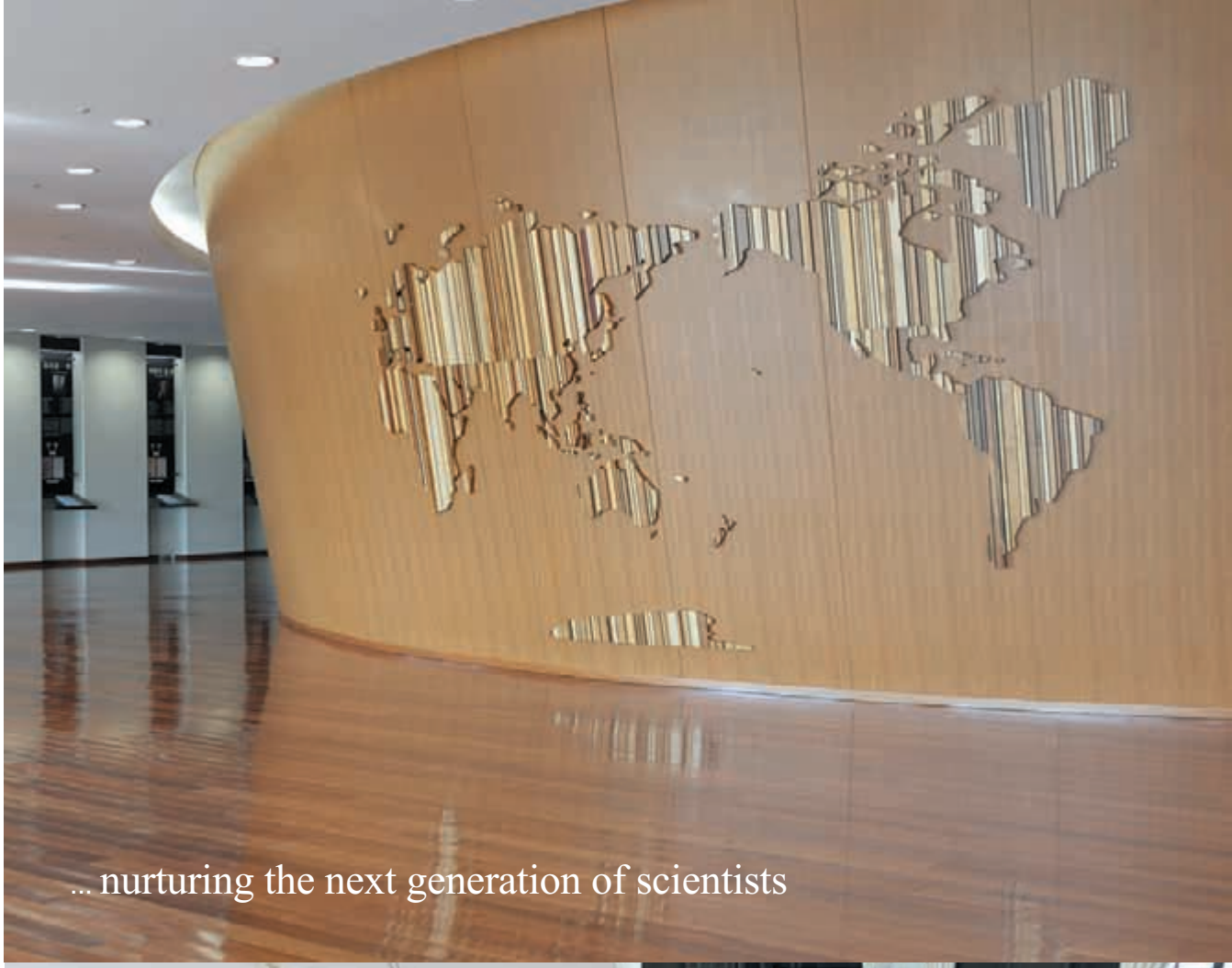
INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED ENERGY

The Institute of Advanced Energy conducts advanced research and development in the field of energy science and technology to find ways of solving the issues that arise from increasing demands on energy, the exhausting of energy resources, and the deteriorating environment on a global scale. The principal goals are to explore innovative energy systems, to develop new energy sources, and to formulate systems for the effective utilization of energy sources.

The institute consists of three divisions and one research center: the Advanced Energy Generation Division aims to develop fundamental energy systems with a high social acceptability and work continues on the practical implementation of a variety of new energy sources. The Advanced Energy Conversion Division studies the efficient conversion of energy functions, new energy functions, and functional energy materials; the Advanced Energy Utilization Division examines the chemical processing and application of functional nano- and bio-materials; the Laboratory for Complex Energy Processes promotes cooperative study in the multidisciplinary community of energy sciences. The professors of the institute have missions to educate the Graduate School of Energy Science students. Through these activities, the institute aims at contributing to the sustainable development of the human society.

www.iae.kyoto-u.ac.jp/english/e_index/e_index.html

(opposite page)
Top: Lobby, Funai Tetsuro Auditorium
Center Right: Institute for Research in Humanities.
Bottom Left: Nuclear Safety at the Research Reactor Institute of Advanced Energy.
Bottom Right: CiRA (Center for iPS Cell Research and Application) Laboratory of the Institute for Frontier Medical Sciences.


... nurturing the next generation of scientists

RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR SUSTAINABLE HUMANOSPHERE

The Research Institute for Sustainable Humanosphere (RISH) was established in 2004. Defining the regions vital to human existence as the Humanosphere, the objective of the RISH is to promote academic study in the field of new interdisciplinary sciences through domestic and international collaborative research programs, which contribute to both academic and public societies. Studies aim to provide academic and technological solutions to critical issues threatening the viability of Homo sapiens and human civilization; such as energy, population, global climate change, and resource shortage problems. We pursue four missions to solve present and future problems concerning the humanosphere: (1) Assessment and Remediation for the Humanosphere, (2) Science and Technology towards Solar Energy Society through Bio-mass and Solar Power Satellite Research, (3) Space Environment and its Utilization, and (4) Development of Technology and Materials for Cyclical Utilization of Bio-based Resources.

The RISH contributes to higher education by joining with the graduate schools of engineering, agriculture, informatics, and science as cooperative members. In this way we foster researchers with broader insight and experiences, which we believe the world will need more than ever during this century.

www.rish.kyoto-u.ac.jp/English

DISASTER PREVENTION RESEARCH INSTITUTE

In 1951, the Disaster Prevention Research Institute (DPRI) was established for research on the mechanisms of natural hazards and mitigation of disasters. The mission of the DPRI is to pursue the principles of natural hazard reduction, establish integrated methodologies for disaster prevention based on the natural and social sciences, and also to educate students of related fields. The DPRI performs basic research on disaster-related themes at both the local and global scales, in the fields of natural sciences, engineering, and social sciences, as well as conducts practical projects that meet the needs of society, by organizing interdisciplinary groups.

Cooperation in international research has been strengthened through programs such as the IDNDR (International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction). The DPRI holds academic exchange agreements with 24 universities and institutions, and hosts several hundred foreign researchers each year. The institute plays an important role in natural disaster reduction for both Japan and the world with the scientific achievements, knowledge, facilities, and data accumulated over almost 60 years. The DPRI currently serves as one of the core institutions of the Global Center of Excellence Programs in Japan.

www.dpri.kyoto-u.ac.jp/web_e/index_topics.html

YUKAWA INSTITUTE FOR THEORETICAL PHYSICS (YITP)

Yukawa Institute for Theoretical Physics is a nationally accessible collaborative research institution for all university level academics in the field of theoretical physics. As the first of its kind, the YITP has played a leading role in research activities since its foundation in 1953, in the name of Hideki Yukawa, the 1949 Nobel Prize laureate in physics.

Prof. Toshihide Maskawa, a former director of YITP, received the Nobel Prize in physics in 2008. This shows that this institute is and has to be a world-leading center for theoretical physics.

The activities of YITP cover a wide range of fields in contemporary theoretical physics: particle physics, field theory, nuclear physics, astrophysics, cosmology, statistical physics, condensed matter physics, and biophysics. Activities to create new interdisciplinary fields of research at the forefront of modern physics are also encouraged.

www.yukawa.kyoto-u.ac.jp/english/index.php

INSTITUTE FOR VIRUS RESEARCH

This institute was founded with the purpose of carrying out basic and applied research in virology from both the biological and medical science methodologies. We aim our research efforts at gaining a thorough elucidation of viral-host interactions at molecular, cellular, individual, and ecological levels. This is based on basic studies in such fields as molecular and cell biology, immunology, oncology, developmental biology and neurobiology. Discoveries that have been made at this institute include: human retroviruses and related diseases, Human T-cell leukemia virus type 1 (HTLV-1) and adult T-cell leukemia (ATL); a primate model for human immunodeficiency virus infection; an RNA phage, Qβ; the heat shock transcription factor σ32, protein

(this page)
Left: Yukawa Institute of Theoretical Physics.
(opposite page)
Right: Main Gates and Clock Tower Centennial Hall at Yoshida Campus.

translocating channel protein, SecY; a signal transducing protein kinase, MAPK; an oncogenesis-related transcription factor, PEBP2; a bHLH-type negative regulator for neuronal differentiation, Hes1; a redox-controlling protein, thioredoxin; cytokine receptors, IL-2 and IL-7 receptors; and apoptosis-inducing receptor, Fas. Each laboratory is affiliated with one of the following Graduate Schools of the University; the Graduate School of Medicine (10 Divisions), Science (3 Divisions), Human and Environmental Studies (1 Division), or Biostudies (2 Divisions).

www.virus.kyoto-u.ac.jp/e

INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC RESEARCH

Economic theory is an area of economic research in which Japan is particularly able to excel. Since its foundation in 1962, this institute has established itself as the only Japanese social science research institute focusing on economic theory. The high standards of our recent research into fields such as complex economics, economic strategy and systems, and econometrics has been widely recognized, both domestically and internationally. We were honored to be recognized by Lionel McKenzie, Professor Emeritus of the University of Rochester, as a worthy institution among many worldwide, to his store his library of books.

Recently, we have been designated by the Japanese Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology as an international collaborative research center of advanced economic theory. As a result, our institute is currently undergoing a transformation to become a leading hub for international joint research on theoretical economics, with emphasis on complex dynamics (including macroeconomic dynamics), spatial economics, game theory, and econometrics. Our institute also values the training and education of young researchers.

www.kier.kyoto-u.ac.jp/eng

RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES (RIMS)

The Research Institute for Mathematical Sciences (RIMS) has a dual character. It is a research institute with about 40 faculty members together with more than 20 post-doctoral fellows working in the field of mathematical sciences, including pure mathematics, applied mathematics, mathematical physics, and computer science. At the same time it is a joint-use research center for the frontiers of mathematical sciences that offers several facilities for use by mathematicians in Japan and the world, hosting international research projects and about 70 conferences and workshops every year, mostly of an international character, and publishes their proceedings as the *RIMS Kôkyûroku* (ISSN 1880-2818) and *RIMS Kôkyûroku Bessatsu* (ISSN 1881-6193). In addition to these research activities, the RIMS has been accepting graduate students in the Mathematical Sciences Division, with four courses at the Graduate school of Science to be taken on by RIMS professors. The activities of RIMS members are highly acclaimed throughout the world, as endorsed by the awarding of two Fields medals, a Gauss medal, and two Wolf prizes to present and emeritus members of the RIMS.

www.kurims.kyoto-u.ac.jp

RESEARCH REACTOR INSTITUTE

The Research Reactor Institute was established in 1963 as an inter-university research institute. The main installation is the Kyoto University Reactor (KUR), a light-water-moderated tank-type nuclear research reactor. Besides the KUR, an electron linear accelerator, a gamma-ray irradiation facility, and a critical assembly have been in active use for research.

There are three research departments: Nuclear Science and Engineering, Material Science, and Radiation Life Science & Radiation Medical Science. There are also two affiliated centers; one is the Research Center for Safe Nuclear Systems, developing a future accelerator-driven reactor program at the institute and the other, the Particle Oncology Research Center to promote the neutron capture therapy. Most of the experimental facilities are open to cooperative and joint research projects by scientists mainly of other universities and public research institutions in various research fields. Many scientists and students visit the institute to further their studies.

The research laboratories provide research courses in the Kyoto University Graduate Schools of Science (5), Engineering (8), Energy Science (4), Medicine (1), and Agriculture (1) (the numbers in the parentheses are of laboratories in respective graduate schools).

www.rri.kyoto-u.ac.jp/en

PRIMATE RESEARCH INSTITUTE

The Primate Research Institute (PRI) has for the past four decades been conducting basic research on primates – including humans. Japan is a unique country in terms of the study of nonhuman primates. Unlike every other highly industrialized country, it is home to an indigenous species of primate, called the Japanese monkey or Snow monkey, and the birth of Primatology in Japan dates back to 1948. The PRI aims to understand primates from a multi-disciplinary approach through the study of ecology, sociology, behavior, cognition, brain sciences, physiology, genetics, genomics, biomedicine, morphology, paleontology, and other aspects of living and fossil species, to ultimately elucidate the origin and evolution of human nature. The PRI has been contributing to the education of graduate course students under the Biological Sciences in the Graduate School of Science. Students enrolled at PRI have the special opportunities of receiving financial support from the ITP-HOPE project that allows students to travel abroad for laboratory training and participate in fieldwork. In 2009, the PRI founded a new center, named CICASP to facilitate international collaboration and advanced studies in Primatology.

www.pri.kyoto-u.ac.jp

CENTER FOR SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES (CSEAS)

The Center for Southeast Asian Studies (CSEAS) is the premier research institution on Southeast Asian studies in Japan, distinguished for its unique multi-disciplinary approach that combines the humanities and the social sciences with the natural sciences and area informatics. Established in 1963, CSEAS has become synonymous with field-based research and studies on contemporary issues that are historically grounded.

CSEAS publications include *Southeast Asian Studies*, a quarterly journal that is now in its 187th issue, the *Kyoto Area Studies on Asia*, a collaborative project with Kyoto University Press, and the *Kyoto Review of Southeast Asia*, an on-line multi-language journal. Its Library is the largest of its kind in Japan, with 200,000 volumes of books, journals and special collections.

The CSEAS continues to nurture collaboration with colleagues all over Asia through a wide range of research projects including the Global Center-of-Excellence (G-COE) program “Sustainable Humanosphere in Asia and Africa”. CSEAS faculty are also involved in graduate education programs through the Division of Southeast Asian Area Studies (Environment, Society and Culture) and the Division of Global Area Studies (Sustainable Humanosphere), at the Graduate School of Asian and African Area Studies.

www.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/index_en.html

eager to contribute to the development
of human welfare and quality of life in the 21st century.

Institute for Research in Humanities, Center for Informatics in East Asian Studies at Kitashirakawa.

Centers

ACADEMIC CENTER FOR COMPUTING AND MEDIA STUDIES (ACCMS)

The ACCMS conducts research and development related to the advanced use of IT infrastructure and information media. The results are analyzed for the improvement of the educational and research environment of Kyoto University. The center also works in cooperation with the Institute for Information Management and Communication to improve services offered by the university.

Research and development at ACCMS is carried out by the departments of Networking Research, Computing Research, Educational Support, Digital Content Research, and Collaborative Research Laboratories. Faculty members contribute to educational activities at the University thorough joint activities with graduate schools.

www.media.kyoto-u.ac.jp/en/

RADIATION BIOLOGY CENTER

Radiation is one of the most deleterious stresses that life has coped with since its creation. Nature has equipped the body with multiple mechanisms to combat radiation by repairing damages to DNA, a major target of radiation. During the course of evolution, some of these mechanisms were adapted, and now play roles in a wide range of biological events including responses to oxidative stress, brain development, cell cycle regulation, chromosome dynamics and tumor suppression. Radiation biology is a multi-disciplinary science that spans the fields of physics, chemistry, medicine and widespread branches of biology.

www.rbc.kyoto-u.ac.jp/RBCHome/RBCeng.html

CENTER FOR ECOLOGICAL RESEARCH (CER)

The aim of the Center for Ecological Research is to combine field studies, theory and experimentation, by conducting studies using the detection of patterns in ecologies, analysis using theoretical models, and the experimental testing of theories. Individual research topics may include the spatial and temporal dynamics of biodiversity, biological interactions in terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, and the ecological functions of biodiversity. We also conduct studies on the interactions of human activities and biodiversity, and work toward a general theory directed at the conservation of biodiversity and the ecosystems.

www.ecology.kyoto-u.ac.jp/ecology/english

CENTER FOR INTEGRATED AREA STUDIES (CIAS)

The CIAS promotes and conducts Integrated Area Studies. Understanding today's "areas" in the world requires the analysis of inter-regional relationships and variables as well as gaining a grasp of the characteristics of each region. Integrated Area Studies is an attempt to understand these dynamics using innovative approaches in which "comparison" is the key analytical framework. The CIAS also aims to interlink and integrate resources for Area Studies using the latest informatics tools and to build systems to share them with researchers, institutions and others concerned with the various regions of the contemporary world.

www.cias.kyoto-u.ac.jp/english/CIAS/


3つの胚葉

RADIOISOTOPE RESEARCH CENTER

The principal purpose of the Radioisotope Research Center is to maintain the safety and harmony of education and research concerned with radioisotopes (RI) and radiation, conducted at Kyoto University.

The Center carries out a variety of advanced research such as on the applications for RI. Based on the results, the Center also performs several important duties such as assisting with the control of radiation at the university, providing information concerned with RI and radiation, and providing the opportunity for the common use of the Center's facilities.

www.rirc.kyoto-u.ac.jp

ENVIRONMENT PRESERVATION CENTER

Universities, whose missions are to contribute to academic development, must also take responsibility for environmental management. As well as running equipment for treating laboratory wastes, the Environmental Preservation Center plans and executes various measures for reducing greenhouse gas emissions. The Center aims at preventing environmental pollution caused by wastes from the university, and conducts research on environmental, technical, and social-system issues, all of which are related to environmental management and the building of material-cycles societies. The Center's work also includes the efficient delivery of up-to-date environmental education.

eprc.kyoto-u.ac.jp/en/

THE INTERNATIONAL CENTER

The International Center seeks to provide a stimulating academic environment for the pursuit of intellectual and intercultural exchange among students and researchers of diverse cultural backgrounds. The Center offers a variety of resources and support for the University's international community, including advising services, non-degree Japanese language and Japanese studies classes, and a broad range of courses taught in English for the KUINEP undergraduate exchange program. The Center is also actively involved in working with institutions overseas to explore new ways of increasing research and study opportunities for prospective international students.

www.ryugaku.kyoto-u.ac.jp/docs/index-e.html

CENTER FOR THE PROMOTION OF EXCELLENCE IN HIGHER EDUCATION

The Center conducts practical studies of teaching-learning systems in higher education, and aspires to accommodate conflicting pressures to maintain and enhance academic excellence while satisfying the needs of the current Japanese society in which tertiary education may become universal. Based on the results of practical research projects, the Center plans and develops Liberal Arts and General Education programs for Kyoto University and supports faculty development and teaching initiatives in the following three divisions: Studies in Higher Education, Liberal Arts Curriculum Development, and Information and Media Study Design.

www.highedu.kyoto-u.ac.jp/index_e.html

THE KYOTO UNIVERSITY MUSEUM

The Kyoto University Museum keeps a valuable academic collection which continues to be expanded for research and educational purposes since the establishment of Kyoto University in 1897. The collection now consists of 2.6 million specimens and covers a wide spectrum of research fields; from the humanities, natural history, to technologies. The museum preserves, maintains and catalogs these collections. Researchers from all over the world frequently examine them, either by visiting the museum or by loaning specimens. Thus the museum supports research activities on an international level.

Besides the permanent exhibition, the museum operates two temporary exhibitions a year, plus frequent lectures and events for the public, especially for children. These are enjoyed by the young and old who now regard the museum as a place through which the university gives back to the community.

Many researchers and students from the university's various disciplines enthusiastically support these activities of the museum. The museum has also come to facilitate personal networking amongst such people by being a center for the exchange of academic ideas and ideals.

Managing the operation of the Research Resource Archives is also one of the museum's responsibilities.

www.museum.kyoto-u.ac.jp/index_e.htm

... we are constantly searching
for ways to upgrade our education and research methods.

(opposite page)
Center Left: Faculty of Science, Research Center for Low Temperature and Materials Sciences.
Center Right: Seifuso Villa garden.
Bottom: Sonjo-Dou Exhibition Hall.

INNOVATIVE COLLABORATION CENTER (ICC)

In the 21st century, a person's economic prosperity and social well being is increasingly dependent on the effective utilization of knowledge and information. To respond to this challenge and opportunity, to encourage innovation, and to promote social contribution, Kyoto University established the Office of Society-Academia Collaboration for Innovation (SACI) and the Innovative Collaboration Center (ICC) in July 2007. The ICC, organized under the SACI, promotes industry-academia collaboration activities, secures and utilizes intellectual properties, and supports the needs of entrepreneurs.

www.saci.kyoto-u.ac.jp

RESEARCH CENTER FOR LOW TEMPERATURE AND MATERIALS SCIENCES (LTM Center)

The center supports research activities at low temperatures and on materials sciences and also carries out its own research programs. Besides supplying 500,000L of cryogens to 2,000 researchers, the center provides safety training courses and scientific education programs. Scientific instruments, such as SQUID magnetometers, 17T-SCM, nano-fabrication facilities, are also available for use by researchers.

Researchers at the center carry out their own research programs as well as provide research opportunities to graduate students on such topics such as low temperature physics, functional conducting organic materials, biological material science, and low temperature functional materials.

www.ltm.kyoto-u.ac.jp/en

FIELD SCIENCE EDUCATION AND RESEARCH CENTER (FSERC)

The forest and coastal biospheres are all tightly interrelated and have provided vast benefits to humankind. The rapid expansion of human activity in recent years however, has threatened this relationship and is causing severe environmental problems. Our goal is to understand the relationship between forest and marine biospheres and utilize this knowledge to rehabilitate these ecosystems to reach a sustainable balance. Current research projects include the fields along the Yura (Kyoto), Koza (Wakayama) and Niyodo (Kochi) rivers. In each project we collaborate with the local governments and citizens to maximize the value of the findings.

www.fserc.kyoto-u.ac.jp/main/FSERC/index_e.html

FUKUI INSTITUTE FOR FUNDAMENTAL CHEMISTRY

The FUKUI INSTITUTE FOR FUNDAMENTAL CHEMISTRY (FIFC) at Kyoto University is the successor of the INSTITUTE FOR FUNDAMENTAL CHEMISTRY (IFC) which was founded in 1984 to honor Professor Kenichi Fukui (Nobel Prize 1981) as well as for promoting creative research in fundamental chemistry. The IFC was donated to Kyoto University in April 2002 and was renamed the FIFC. The FIFC seeks to further develop the philosophy of Prof. Fukui in science, pursue fundamental concepts in theoretical and experimental chemistry, and offer an active post-doctoral research program to encourage innovations in fundamental chemistry.

www.fukui.kyoto-u.ac.jp/index-e.html

KOKORO RESEARCH CENTER

Founded in 2007 to promote scientific research on the mind and consciousness, the center spans the disciplines of psychology, neurophysiology, cognitive sciences, cultural and humanistic studies. Based on the results of this academic research, we aspire to contribute to a humanity and mentality suited to life in this global era.

The center's foundational aims are to conduct wide-ranging interdisciplinary research involving interdepartmental and international collaboration to produce community outreach solutions. The center seeks to promote fruitful interactions between researchers and practitioners, addressing the concerns and expectations of the local community.

kokoro.kyoto-u.ac.jp/eng/

WILDLIFE RESEARCH CENTER (WRC)

The WRC aims to realize a peaceful coexistence among the living organisms of our planet Earth by conducting studies on wild animals and providing educational resources. Research is focused on various aspects of endangered larger animal species under such keywords as the Mind, Body, Life, Genome, and Health-Longevity. Through environmental education based on firsthand experiences in field and laboratory studies; we seek to pass on to future generations, a deeper insight into nature and an opportunity to consider the place we as humans stand within it.

www.wrc.kyoto-u.ac.jp/en/

(opposite page)
Center: Mount Hiei as seen from the Faculty of Agriculture Sports Field.
Right: Institute for Research in Humanities, Center for Informatics in East Asian Studies at kitashirakawa.

CENTER FOR CULTURAL HERITAGE STUDIES

We carry out excavations, field surveys and other operations on the many sites of archeological value in and around the Kyoto University campus. Studies are conducted on these sites and their finds in cooperation with the related departments of archaeology, architecture, geography, geology, and anthropology, to report published annual reports and four volumes of the *Kyoto Daigaku Maizoubunkazai Chosa Houkoku.*

www.kyoto-u.ac.jp/maibun/index-e.html

KYOTO UNIVERSITY HEALTH SERVICE

The Kyoto University Health Service was established for student disease prevention and healthier living in accordance to a governmental ordinance, and provides preventive services for both university students and employees. Most of the legally-stationed corporate medical officers are affiliated to this unit. This Service also runs the University Infirmary. The University Health Service offers: (1) periodical and on-demand health checkups, (2) individual and group counseling/guidance for health problems, (3) primary clinical care for diseased/injured persons, (4) health data management, and (5) education and academic research based on daily practices.

www.kyoto-u.ac.jp/health/kuhc-E.html

COUNSELING CENTER

The Counseling Center is the place for both students and staff members of KU to turn to when they are faced with problems or feel distressed. Residing counselors are trained specialists in such fields as clinical, consulting and adolescent psychology. In addition to private counseling, services are wide ranged, including the promotion of awareness, publicity campaigns, giving classroom lectures and conducting independent studies. Harassment is also dealt with here.

www.kyoto-u.ac.jp/counseling/englishpage.htm

KYOTO UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES

We manage the collection, selection, organization, description, preservation and availability of non-current administrative records and other materials of KU for research and business purposes, as well as conduct studies on the development of the archival sciences, history of KU and of higher education in Japan. A permanent historical exhibit displaying the 100 year documental history of our university is on display within Centennial Hall.

kua1.archives.kyoto-u.ac.jp/ja/ (Japanese only)

EDUCATION UNIT FOR GLOBAL LEADERS IN ADVANCED ENGINEERING AND PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES

This unit was established to nurture researchers and technocrat who can act as good leaders at corporations, government and international institutions. Graduate students and postdoctoral researchers are selected and developed into leaders through a one-year education program.

The program consists of i) Industry-government-university cooperative school, ii) Mutually educational joint research, iii) Practical English training and iv) Intellectual property training.

www.ugl.kyoto-u.ac.jp/index.php?lang=en

INSTITUTE OF SUSTAINABILITY SCIENCE (ISS)

ISS is a department jointly established by five institutes. Interdisciplinary science is pursued for the survival of mankind against complicated risks such as climate change, and energy/resource/food problems, and to provide concrete models for a sustainable society. Current activity is featured by the “mobile site type research” performed in the sites with natural environment and local community to demonstrate our concepts.

iss.iae.kyoto-u.ac.jp/iss//eng

PIONEERING RESEARCH UNIT FOR NEXT GENERATION

We aim to establish a career development system for outstanding young scientists, who are involved in interdisciplinary science and engineering research, in cooperation with the Graduate School of Engineering, the Institute for Chemical Research, the Institute of Advanced Energy, the Research Institute for Sustainable Humanosphere and the Disaster Prevention Research Institute.

kupru.iae.kyoto-u.ac.jp/en.html

ADVANCED BIOMEDICAL ENGINEERING RESEARCH UNIT

This Research Unit is a multi-faculty organization established in 2007, as a center for state-of-the-art multifaceted research in the combined field of medicine and engineering.

The Unit is managed with the objective of providing a base for collaborative research between industry, government and academia. Furthermore, a key goal of the unit is to foster young researchers with the ability to play a positive role in the field of biomedical engineering.

www.abe.kyoto-u.ac.jp/en/

CAREER-PATH PROMOTION UNIT FOR YOUNG LIFE SCIENTISTS (CPLS)

The Unit was founded in 2007 to assist in the career development of young life scientists by providing them with the opportunity to take the initiative and independently carry out their original research projects.

We established the "International Young Scientists Career Development Organization (ICDO)" in July, 2008 supported by the "Special Coordination Funds for Promoting Science and Technology" of the government of Japan.

www.cp.kyoto-u.ac.jp

UNIT OF SYNERGETIC STUDIES FOR SPACE (USSS)

The USSS consists of researchers from various departments and institutes at Kyoto University. Its aim is to encourage communication and collaborative ventures in areas related to space, and thus pioneer new interdisciplinary research through the integration and fusion of such fields as astrophysics, solar physics, geophysics, astronautics, engineering, biology, medical sciences, social sciences and humanities.

www.kwasan.kyoto-u.ac.jp/usss/index-e.html

INSTITUTE FOR INTEGRATED CELL-MATERIAL SCIENCES (iCeMS)

As one of five World Premier International Research Centers selected by the Japanese Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, the iCeMS seeks to be a global, cross-disciplinary research hub integrating chemistry, physics and cell biology around the key concepts of Meso-Control and Stem Cells. Research groups headed by world-renowned scientists are currently working together to establish the new sciences of the 1) meso-control of stem cell systems and 2) meso-control of functional architectures. One of our goals is to develop the institute into one of strong global relevance.

www.icems.kyoto-u.ac.jp/e/

CENTER FOR iPS CELL RESEARCH AND APPLICATION (CiRA)

The CiRA has been founded under the auspices of the iCeMS, with a mission to be the core driving force behind the advancement of iPS cell research and its clinical applications. Working in collaboration with the KU Institute for Frontier Medical Sciences and the Graduate School of Medicine, the CiRA aims to speed the process leading to practical uses of iPS cells.

www.cira.kyoto-u.ac.jp/e/index.html

CENTER FOR AFRICAN AREA STUDIES (CAAS)

The center is an interdisciplinary body with ecologically-oriented interests. The primary foci of our research interests are; the sustainable use and conservation of the environment, economic activities, coexistence of multi-ethnic societies, and socio-cultural changes in Africa. The center also explores the possibilities behind indigenous practices in African societies as potential tools for a development style vastly different from Japan and Western cultures. It promotes international cooperative research endeavors based on written research agreements (MOU) tied with many African organizations, and publishes *African Study Monographs*, a quarterly interdisciplinary journal, and *African Study Monographs, Supplementary Issue* irregularly.

jambo.africa.kyoto-u.ac.jp

Katsura Campus, B Cluster

Main Hall, Kyoto University ROHM Plaza

... a place where unique ideas are valued as highly as efficiency and competitiveness

Media Commons at the Main Library

CENTER FOR WOMEN RESEARCHERS

The Center for Women Researchers was established in 2006 to support female researchers and to improve their working environment in Kyoto University through cooperation with local governments, so that they may pursue their career in scientific fields. The ultimate goal is to significantly increase the number of excellent female researchers at Kyoto University.

www.cwr.kyoto-u.ac.jp/english

VENTURE BUSINESS LABORATORY (VBL)

Our main objectives are to support research and development programs for the discovery of advanced technologies that will sustain future industries, and in so doing, simultaneously encourage the creativity of students and young researchers who are interested in venture projects.

www.vbl.kyoto-u.ac.jp (Japanese only)

KYOTO UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

Since its establishment in 1899, the Main Library has continuously expanded its collection and currently holds approximately 867,000 books and 25,000 periodicals. In addition to regular printed materials, the library also acquires e-journals, e-books, databases and other electronic resources, ensuring that it continues to be an up-to-date store of academic knowledge. Such resources are accessible from computer terminals within the libraries and on campus. (The total collection of all KU libraries, including faculty and departmental libraries, amounts to 6,357,000 books and 95,000 periodicals).

In January 2009, the Main Library opened “Learning Room 24”, a study room open 24 hours on weekdays for use by students and researchers of KU. Other services include frequent seminars on how to utilize its electronic resources and how to write quality reports and articles, and the Kyoto University Research Information Repository: KURENAI; which acts as an Internet gateway to the research findings published by KU researchers in journal articles, research papers, dissertations and other mediums.

www3.kulib.kyoto-u.ac.jp/index-e.html

UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL

Kyoto University Hospital was established in 1899 as a part of Kyoto Imperial University. With the incorporation of the Chest Diseases Research Institute in April of 1998, the University Hospital became a general hospital with multiple departments, offering top-level medical services to people in and around Kyoto. The hospital currently has 1,182 beds. As of 2008, inpatients number approximately 360,000 and outpatients approximately 630,000.

In April 2001, the Translational Research Center was established to undertake research into fundamental transplants in humans. In January 2003, the Post Graduate Clinical Education Center was established for medical trainees to broaden their understanding of primary medical care, and to acquire and develop a holistic attitude toward the treatment of patients.

In April 2005, the Post Graduate Clinical Education Center became the Integrated Clinical Education Center, a center which trains and educates not only clinicians and dental practitioners, but also nurses, pharmacists and other medical professionals.

The hospital began a program of living-donor liver transplantations in 1990. As of June 2004, over 1,000 living-donor liver transplantations have been performed, setting a world record. About half of all such transplantation operations in Japan have been carried out at Kyoto University Hospital, making it a world leading facility in this field.

www.kuhp.kyoto-u.ac.jp/english/

NOBEL LAUREATES

"There is a need to encourage long-term research, even if we don't know where it will lead us, nor foresee its applications." Ken'ichi FUKUI

Kyoto University is proud to be one of the most successful universities in Asia. This is demonstrated in the sheer number of awards conferred, and is particularly well known for its close association with seven Nobel Prize laureates.

Hideki YUKAWA (1907-1981), a physics professor of Kyoto University, and later peace activist, brought home the first Nobel Prize for Japan in 1949 for his prediction of the meson and for his work into elementary particles. Japan's second Nobel Prize was also in Physics, awarded to Shin'ichiro TOMONAGA (1906-1979) KU graduate and close classmate of YUKAWA. He was recognized for his study of Quantum Electrodynamics and specifically for the discovery of the renormalization method.

Kyoto University's strength in the field of Physics is once again demonstrated as one of the most recent Nobel Prizes of 2008 was again for this field and was shared by Toshihide MASKAWA (1940-), former director of the Yukawa Institute for Theoretical Physics at KU – an institution built in honour of Professor YUKAWA. Professor MASKAWA and KU research associate, Makoto KOBAYASHI (1944-) were jointly recognized for their discovery of the origin of broken symmetry and prediction of the third family of quarks.

Other Nobel Prizes include one for Physiology and Medicine in 1987 by molecular biologist Susumu TONEGAWA (1939-) – also a graduate of KU – for his discovery of the genetic principle behind the generation of antibody diversity in immunology; and two for Chemistry. Ken'ichi FUKUI (1918-1998) was professor and graduate of KU, recognized for his work focusing on the role of frontier orbitals in chemical reactions. Ryoji NOYORI (1938-) is also a KU alum, and received the Prize for his work on the study of chirally catalyzed hydrogenations.

Every laureate is legendary in their own way; however the philosophical outlooks held by YUKAWA and FUKUI have been embraced particularly enthusiastically here at Kyoto University. YUKAWA, awarded his prize right after the end of WWII, was the hope and beacon for researchers who followed. FUKUI is known for maintaining that "if you want to do original work you must start young" thus KU's system allowing for early specialization. He also developed the belief that breakthroughs in science occur with the unexpected fusion of remotely related fields, reflected in KU's encouragement of collaborative activities.
We look forward to congratulating the next generation of Nobel Prize laureates.

> "Those who explore an unknown world are travelers without a map; the map is the result of exploration. The position of their destination is not known to them, and the direct path that leads to it is not yet made."
> Hideki YUKAWA

Left: Dr. Ken'ichi FUKUI
Right: Dr. Hideki YUKAWA
Calligraphy: "Gakuji Fuen" by Dr. Yukawa, meaning "There is no end to learning."

RESEARCH AT KYOTO UNIVERSITY

1.Visas and Status of Residence

International researchers will need to apply for a Japanese visa. The type of visa necessary will depend on the activity type and/or length of stay. The application for the visa should be made at the Japanese Embassy/Consulate in the researcher's home country.

Most visa applications, aside from those for Temporary Visitor's visas, will require a "Certificate of Eligibility" issued by the Immigration Bureau of the Ministry of Justice. A hosting university or company can apply for the Certificate of Eligibility as the applicant's proxy.

Consult a host professor once your travel to Japan has been finalized.

Status of Residence for Kyoto University International Researchers

International researchers visiting Kyoto University are usually able to enter and stay in Japan with one of the following three status of residence types: "Professor" "Cultural Activities" or "Temporary Visitor." Researchers who will be applying for the "Professor" or "Cultural Activities" status of residence may be required to obtain the Certificate of Eligibility through Kyoto University in advance.

2. Insurance

Medical expenses can be costly without insurance. Contact your insurance agency to ask about overseas accident and health coverage. If the insurance policy does not cover overseas medical costs, we recommend enrollment in an overseas travel accident insurance policy before coming to Japan.

Researchers who stay in Japan longer than one year must enroll in a Japanese medical insurance scheme.

For further details refer to the
"KU Handbook for International Researchers"
www.opir.kyoto-u.ac.jp/e/information.html

COMMON INFORMATION FOR INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS AND RESEARCHERS (1)

Accommodation

Kyoto University has three accommodation facilities for international students and researchers, known as the Kyoto University International Houses, located at the Shugakuin, Uji and Ohbaku regions.

For international students, the move-in periods for the International Houses are April and October. Applications will be accepted in January and July (three months prior to move-in). The tenancy period for students is either one year or six months, and may not be extended in either case. Those who are interested should consult with their faculty/graduate offices in advance regarding application procedures.

For international researchers, application for the International Houses must be made up to four months in advance of the intended move-in month through the researcher's host professor or a staff member of the office to which the researcher belongs. The tenancy period for researchers should not be less than one month nor exceed one year. Extensions will not be granted. Please consult with a host professor about housing in Japan before arrival.

Details at: www.opir.kyoto-u.ac.jp/e/ihouse.html

The number of rooms available and length of tenancy of the Kyoto University International Houses are limited. Many of international students and researchers choose to live in private housing such as private apartments.

STUDYING AT KYOTO UNIVERSITY

Kyoto University international students are divided into two categories: regular students and non-regular students. Degree-seeking undergraduate and graduate students are categorized as regular students, while non-degree seeking students such as research students [*kenkyusei*] and exchange students [*tokubetsu choukou gakusei* and *tokubetsu kenkyu gakusei*] are classified as non-regular students. Japanese Government (Monbukagakusho:MEXT) Scholarship students and privately financed international students may enroll both as regular students and non-regular students.

1. Admission Guide to Kyoto University

1) Japanese Government (Monbukagakusho: MEXT) Scholarship Students

The MEXT has been inviting international students to study in Japan with the financial benefit of a monthly stipend, exemption of tuition and fees, one round-trip ticket, etc. Applications should be made through the Japanese diplomatic missions abroad or through a university in Japan. For details, visit the website provided by the Japan Student Services Organization (JASSO):

www.jasso.go.jp/study_j/index_e.html

2) Privately Financed International Students

All selection processes are conducted by Kyoto University. Standards for selection are basically the same for international applicants as for Japanese applicants wishing to enter the university. However, some faculties and graduate schools have special selection processes for privately financed international students. For details, please refer to the "Admissions Guide for International Applicants 2009/2010" available at:

www.kyoto-u.ac.jp/en/issue/ryugaku_annai

3) Exchange Students

There are two types of exchange programs, the Kyoto University International Education Program (KUINEP) and Kyoto University General Exchange Program. Both programs accept international students whose institutions have a student exchange agreement with Kyoto University within a maximum of one year. Applications should be submitted to Kyoto University through the international office of the home institution. For details, visit our website:

www.kyoto-u.ac.jp/en/education/international/admissions/program/tanki.htm

For details on particular programs, admission requirements, selection, the awarding of degrees etc., you may also direct your inquiries to the relevant administration offices. Details at:

www.kyoto-u.ac.jp/en/education/international/org/office.htm/

COMMON INFORMATION FOR INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS AND RESEARCHERS (2)

Japanese Language Education

Kyoto University International Center offers Japanese language classes to international students and researchers at Kyoto University. The purpose of these classes is to help them acquire the Japanese skills they need for daily living in Japan and/or for their research activities in their respective fields. Further details are available at:

www.kyoto-u.ac.jp/en/education/international/overseas/japanese

For international students, please note that aside from classes of the English-taught degree programs, the main language of instruction at Kyoto University is Japanese unless specified otherwise. Those who wish to enroll in an undergraduate program or a master's program must have sufficient proficiency in Japanese upon enrollment. Kyoto University does not have an independent faculty for the study of the Japanese Language.

Left: The clear waters of Shirakawa River sparkle as it flows through the Shinbashi area in Gion.
Right: The beautiful foliage of autumn maples.

2. Visa

1) For Entrance Exams

In order for international applicants to enter Japan and take the Kyoto University entrance examinations, they must obtain a temporary visitor's visa [*tankitaizai* visa] through the Japanese diplomatic missions in their country.

2) To Study at Kyoto University

Successful candidates must obtain a college student visa [*ryugaku* visa] to study at Kyoto University. Visa applications may be made at the Japanese diplomatic missions by presenting a certification or notification of acceptance from Kyoto University, a valid passport and other relevant documents.

3. Tuition Exemption & Scholarships

Regular (degree-seeking) undergraduate and graduate students, who experience financial difficulty while maintaining excellent academic records, may be eligible for a full or half tuition waiver. In addition, about 50 scholarships are available through the university for privately financed international students. (Each organization normally offers a scholarship of between ¥30,000 and ¥180,000 per month to one or two students.) Applications are accepted following admission to the university.

Tuition and Fees (As of April 2009)

	Exam Fee / Matriculation Fee / Tuition
Undergraduate Students	¥17,000 / ¥282,000 / ¥535,800 per year
Graduate Students	¥30,000 / ¥282,000 / ¥535,800 per year
Law School Students	¥30,000 / ¥282,000 / ¥804,000 per year
Research Students	¥9,800 / ¥84,600 / ¥29,700 per month

Newly-Established English-Taught Degree Programs

In addition to the current offering of doctoral courses given in English, Kyoto University will establish twelve new degree-seeking courses conducted entirely in English, under the Global 30 (G30) project* which was launched by the Japanese Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) in 2009. One of them is our first all-English undergraduate Global Engineering Course, and the others are master's, doctoral, and professional courses in the fields of environmental studies, energy science, disaster prevention, life science, agriculture, informatics, primate research and business management. Several of these programs begin in spring 2010. For details on each program, visit our website:
www.opir.kyoto-u.ac.jp/kuprofile/e

*For further information on the G30 project, refer to "K.U. PROFILE" on page 52 of this booklet.

Walking in the Gion Shinbashi area, you might catch a glimpse of a *maiko* (apprentice *geisha*) if you're lucky.

Left: Ohbaku International House
Lower Left: Couple's room
Lower Right: Single room

Left: Sightseeing tour of Kiyomizu Temple.
Right: Doctoral students conduct a poster session.

K.U.PROFILE:
Kyoto University Programs for Future International Leaders

In 2009, the Japanese Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) launched its Global 30 (G30) Project. The program facilitates the acceptance of overseas students to Japanese universities, promotes strategic international collaboration and supports the formation of centers for the internationalization of Japan. Aiming to provide high quality education by bringing out the full potential of the unique strengths of our institutions, and ultimately provide an educational environment more easily accessible to students from overseas, K.U. PROFILE is Kyoto University's educational initiative under the G30 Project.

The K.U. PROFILE is comprised of eleven Master's and Doctoral degrees and one undergraduate course, carried out entirely in English. Japanese is no longer a prerequisite, allowing international students the opportunity to complete their diploma without the burden of a language barrier. Admissions procedures are conducted in English, and English-speaking staff will be available to support those who require it. All these create an ideal environment in which academics may flourish and excel on the international stage.

New Opportunities for International Students at Kyoto University

K.U. PROFILE presents a selection of twelve new courses for international students which take full advantage of Kyoto University's distinctive strengths and state-of-the-art facilities.

Kyoto University: An Outstanding Environment for Study and Research

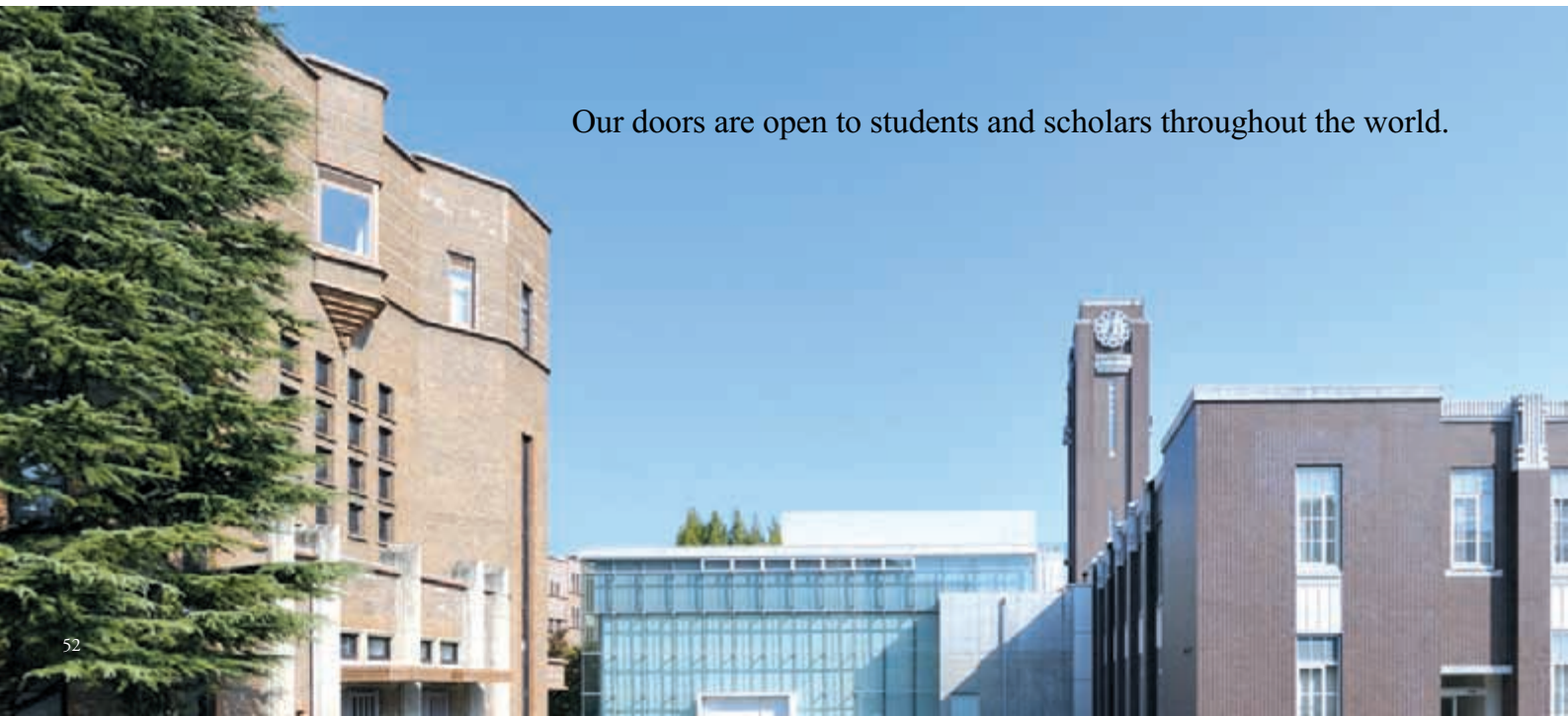
- Cutting-edge technical facilities and rich academic traditions
- A unique academic style based on multi-disciplinary research and self-guided learning
- A high teacher-to-student ratio ensuring quality instruction and guidance

Study in English in the Heart of Japan

- Eleven master's and doctoral degrees, and one undergraduate course available entirely in English
- Entrance procedures and student support services in English
- Excellent opportunities to study Japanese language and culture in the historic city of Kyoto

A Bright Future Awaits

- The twelve K.U. PROFILE courses have been specially designed to provide the education and experience needed to enable YOU to become a leading player on the international stage.



COURSES OFFERED BY K.U.PROFILE

Undergraduate

Faculty / Course Name / Degree		
Faculty of Engineering	Undergraduate International Course Program of Global Engineering	Undergraduate

Graduate

Graduate School / Course Name / Degree		
Graduate School of Engineering	International Course in Management of Civil Infrastructure in the Department of Civil and Earth Resources Engineering	Master
	International Course in Urban and Regional Development in the Department of Urban Management	Master
Graduate School of Agriculture	Special Course in Agricultural Science — For the Global Future of Life, Food and the Environment	Master Doctor
Graduate School of Energy Science	International Energy Science Course	Master Doctor
Graduate School of Informatics	International Course in Intelligent Informatics	Master Doctor
	International Course in Social Informatics	Master Doctor
	International Course in Communications and Computer Engineering	Master Doctor
Graduate School of Biostudies, Graduate School of Medicine	Global Frontier in Life Science	Master
Graduate School of Biostudies, Graduate School of Medicine, Graduate School of Pharmaceutical Sciences		Doctor
Graduate School of Global Environmental Studies	International course in Environmental Management	Master Doctor
Graduate School of Science (Primate Research Institute)	International Course for Primatology and Wildlife Research	Master Doctor
Graduate School of Management	International Project Management Course	M. B. A.

For more detailed information, please visit the K.U.PROFILE website.
URL: http://www.opir.kyoto-u.ac.jp/kuprofile/e/

"We, the citizens of Kyoto City shall receive travelers with warmth and hospitality**"** from the Kyoto City Charter

LIFE IN KYOTO

Kyoto flourished as the capital city of Japan from 794 to 1868 A.D., from the beginning of the Heian aristocracy to the end of the Tokugawa Shogunate or Edo period. To this day, it remains a vibrant artistic capital – a treasure trove of cultural assets and traditions kept alive through its citizens.

Built upon its foundation of skilled artisans and craftsmen – learned in the aesthetics developed over a millennium – modern day Kyoto has also witnessed the birth of frontier technologies and subsequent global-scale successes of such names as Shimadzu, Kyocera and Nintendo. This is a city where the best of both the old and new can be found.

Individuals studying and working in Kyoto enjoy the opportunity to discover this city just steps away from their academic interests.

... pursuing intellectual and intercultural exchange
among students and researchers of diverse cultural backgrounds.

Clockwise from Top Left:
The Zen rock garden at Tofuku-ji Temple.
Traditional ingredients of all sorts can be found at Nishiki Market, also known as the "kitchen of Kyoto."
Leading up to the Gion Festival parade, city streets are filled with shops, people and excitement.
Gion Festival's month-long festivities reach their climax with the parade on July 17.
The farewell fires of a traditional regional festival of Kyoto – the Daimonji *okuribi* on Aug 16.
Relaxing on the banks of the Kamo River. Mt. Daimonji seen in the background.






World Heritage Site; Tadasu no Mori Forest,
Surrounding the Shimogamo (Kamo-mioya) Shrine.
A sacred grove said to be the remnants
of the primeval forest that covered the area before Kyoto City was established.

CLUB ACTIVITIES

Extra-curricular activities at Kyoto University range from the fun and casual 'circles' to highly competitive clubs with an emphasis in intensive training. Cultural circles are student gatherings of those who share an interest in an activity ranging from volunteer work, to photography, to dance and beyond. Sports clubs represent Kyoto University in inter-university competitions, while those who join Sports circles seek friendship through sports in a more casual manner.

The Boat Club has won the national championships many times over, while the American Football Club (known as the Gangsters) has been the number one amateur team in Japan 4 times by besting the top adult teams. Club activities were also instrumental in Japan winning the 1936 Summer Olympic gold and silver medals in the triple-jump. In music, Takashi Asahina began his renowned career as a conductor here as one of the approximately 200 members of the Kyoto University Symphony Orchestra.

SPORTS CLUBS

- Aiki-do
- Ice hockey
- Archery
- American football
- Iai-do
- Wind-surfing
- Weight-lifting
- Canoeing
- Karate
- Japanese archery
- Glider
- Kendo
- Tennis
- Baseball
- Golf
- Cycling
- Soccer
- Mountain climbing
- Bicycle race
- Automobile
- Judo
- Shorinji kenpo martial arts
- Swimming
- Ski race
- Speed skating
- Sumo wrestling
- Soft tennis
- Softball
- Gymnastics
- Table tennis
- Horseback riding
- Basketball
- Badminton
- Barbell
- Volleyball
- Handball
- Field hockey
- Figure skating
- Fencing
- Bowling
- Boat
- Boxing
- Baseball
- Yacht
- Rifle
- lacrosse
- Rugby
- Track and field

CULTURAL CIRCLES

Music / Dance
- Symphony orchestra
- Light music
- Music study
- Chorus
- Glee club
- A capella
- Guitar
- Mandolin orchestra
- Brass band
- Recorder/English flute
- Light music
- Music
- Acoustic music
- Folk dance
- Dance study
- Amateur dance
- Traditional Japanese musical instrument
- Dance
- Music

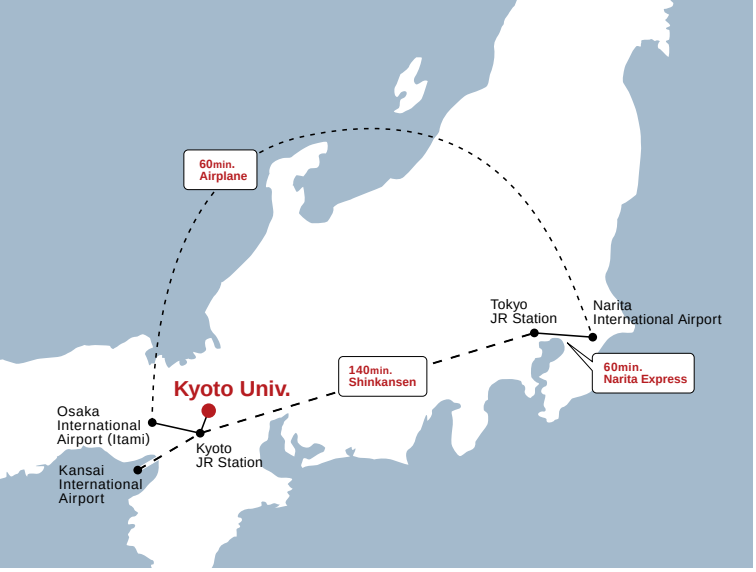
Academic / Classics
- Theater
- Movie
- Movie study
- Cinema study
- Film making
- Manga - comic books study
- Anime - animation
- Art
- Art study
- Pottery
- Photography
- Japanese calligraphy
- Noh
- Kyogen
- Tea ceremony
- Rakugo-comical story telling
- Study
- Game of go
- Game of shogi
- Fictive writing
- Magic
- Theater
- Karuta game
- Digital photography
- Tanka

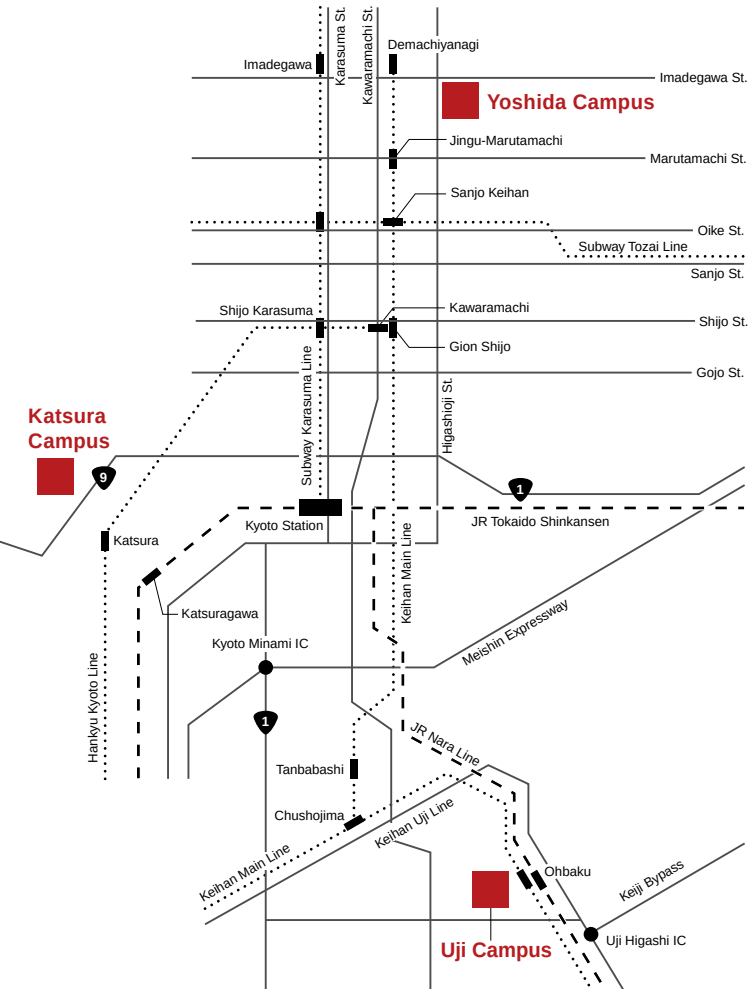
Religion
- Christian students
- Christianity
- Peace philosophy
- Life philosophy
- Unification church study

Humanities / Sociology / Natural Sciences
- Quiz study
- Role playing game
- Science Fiction & Fantasy literature study
- Materialism study
- Kyoto University Korean Students
- South Korean Students
- South Korean culture study
- Study Abroad Consultation
- Kyoto Muslims Association
- History study
- Geography
- Railroad study
- Astronomy
- Science
- Biology
- Outdoor activity
- Wild creature study
- City pollution study
- Environment network
- Environment
- Machine study
- English Speaking Society
- Esperanto study
- Children's literature study
- Braille
- Volunteer tour guide
- Sign language
- Volunteer work
- Broadcasting
- Modern society study
- United Asian Students
- Criminal law study
- Exploration
- Organic agriculture study
- Management Policy Studies
- Mushroom study
- Volunteer

Others
- Student Peace Committee
- UNESCO Club
- UNICEF Club
- AIESEC Kyoto University
- Local Committee
- Undergraduate Students Council
- Seibukodo Liaison Council
- Cultural Club liaison meeting
- November Festival Committee
- Kyoto University Press
- Kyoto University Student Newspaper
- Graduate Students Council
- Coop Students Committee

SPORTS CIRCLES
- Walking in Kyoto
- Mountain climbing
- Orienteering
- Wander Vogel - walking
- Freestyle climbing
- Yachting
- Tennis
- Softball tennis
- Skiing
- Soccer
- Flying disk
- Flying balloon
- Long distance running
- Basketball
- Volleyball
- Kendo
- Aiki-do
- Karate
- Martial arts
- Tai-chi
- Softball
- Table tennis
- Badminton
- Golf
- Outdoors
- Human-powered aircraft
- Cheerleading team
- Boomerang
- Futsal
- Taekwondo





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Access to Kyoto Station from Kansai International Airport

The following is a guide to transportation options from Kansai International Airport to JR Stations Railway Station. Other methods include shared-shuttle taxis (fare required) that take passengers to their desired destinations.

1) Train

Airport Limited Express Train "Haruka"
one-way fare: ¥2,980 non-reserved seat
¥3,490 reserved seat

Kansai International Airport → (About 75 min. / JR Airport Limited Express "Haruka") → JR Kyoto Station

JR Train
one-way fare: ¥1,830 (Transfer Once)

Kansai International Airport → (About 65 min. JR Express Train "Kankukaisoku" / About 30 min. JR Express Train "Shinkaisoku" via JR Osaka Station) → JR Kyoto Station

2) Airport Limousine Bus

one-way fare: ¥2,300

Kansai International Airport → (About 105 min. / Kansai Airport Limousine Bus) → JR Kyoto Station

Airport Limousine Bus Time Table
www.kate.co.jp/pc/time_table/time.html

Transportation to Campuses

Yoshida Campus

JR Kyoto Station → (Bus: About 30 min. (*No. 206, ¥220) / Taxi: About 20 min. (around ¥2,000)) → Yoshida Campus

*Bound for Kitaoji Bus Terminal via Higashiyama Street.

Uji Campus

JR Kyoto Station → (Local Train: About 20～25min. (¥230) / JR Nara Line Get off at "Obaku") → Uji Campus

Katsura Campus

Hankyu Railway Katsura Station → (Bus: About 20 min. (No. 6 West , ¥230) / Taxi: About 10 min. (around ¥1,000)) → Katsura Campus

JR Katsuragawa Station (Local only) → (Taxi: About 15 min. (around ¥1,200)) → Katsura Campus

KYOTO
UNIVERSITY