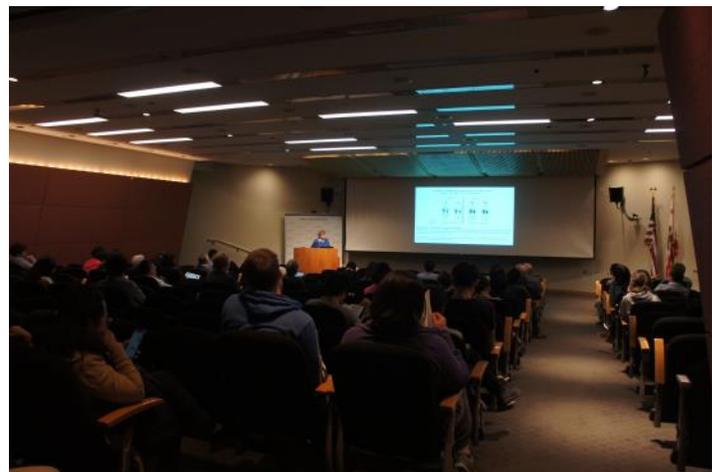




The Symposium “Harnessing Physical Forces for Medical Application” in University of California, Los Angeles



On November 15 and 16, JSPS and UCLA cosponsored the symposium, “Harnessing Physical Forces for Medical Application” in cooperation with Kyoto University, the UCLA Jonsson Comprehensive Cancer Center, the Clinical and Translational Sciences Institute (CTSI), the David Geffen School of Medicine, and the Office of Interdisciplinary & Cross Campus Affairs (ICCA).

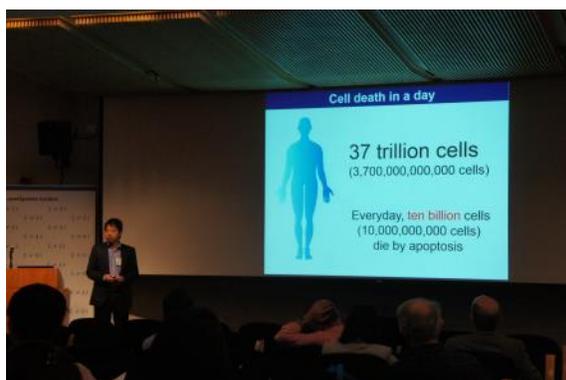
(Continued on page 2)

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The symposium brought researchers from both Japan and the U.S. to present their research and promote academic exchanges between the two countries. During the two day symposium participants discussed the convergence of physical sciences, nanomaterials, the nanobio interface and biomedical sciences. Dr. Fuyuhiko Tamanoi (UCLA/Kyoto University), the organizing chair, said the purpose of this symposium was to bring together scientists from diverse fields to discuss critical issues and translational potential while furthering cross pollination between disciplines.



The symposium covered some of the following topics:

- Physical forces: beams, particles, light, magnetic field, and sound.
- Physical forces and cancer therapy: boron neutron capture therapy, and monochromatic X-ray radiation.

- Imaging: MRI, PET, single molecule imaging, and cryoEM.
- Nanomaterials: Stimuli-responsive nanomaterials.
- How Physical force is used in biology: contractile nanotube system, and cell surface and membrane.
- How cells and organs interface with nanomaterials.
- New industry and commercial development: innovation, and medical instrumentation.

Throughout the two day event presenters took a variety of comments and questions. Hopefully the experience will provide researchers with food for thought and help inspire the future development of their research fields going forward. JSPS will continue to support such academic symposia that helps strengthen international cooperative networks.



PAST EVENTS

2018 Summer Gathering of Japanese Researchers in the United States

Networking and building connections are important activities for researchers. Through these connections they can learn new things and get valuable feedback from their peers. For more than a decade JSPS San Francisco has been hosting biannual gatherings to promote interaction between US-based Japanese researchers from different disciplines, age groups, and positions. The number of attendees has grown steadily over the

years.

On August 18th, JSPS San Francisco Office held its 2018 Summer Researcher Gathering at the David Brower Center in Berkeley. This gathering was attended by higher education administrators, researchers (resident and visiting), representatives from research institutes and U.S.-based companies, and JSPS research fellows.



Lecturer : Dr. Taka'aki Taira



Group Discussion

Dr. Toru Tamiya (Director of JSPS San Francisco) gave the opening remarks to an audience of more than 70. This was followed by four research presentations. Next was a speech from Dr. Takaaki Taira (Assistant Research Seismologist at the UC Berkeley Seismological Laboratory). The speech addressed various topics such as career development and research life in the Bay Area. He also touched on his experience as a Principle Investigator (PI) in the U.S. and strategies to get research grants. At the end of the session he briefly introduced the Seismological Laboratory at UC Berkeley and disaster mitigation efforts in relation to several ongoing research projects. With the help of his warm personality, Dr. Taira created a casual and lively atmosphere for the session and invited the audience to actively participate and ask questions.

After his speech participants split up into 10 groups of individuals from different backgrounds.

During this session participants exchanged views and shared their experiences concerning several themes such as career advancement and strategies for creating a productive research life. Afterwards JSPS San Francisco gave a brief presentation on the organization's funding programs available to Japanese researchers.

The day's events concluded with a networking reception kicked off by a toast from Dr. Yasunori Nomura (Professor of Physics, University of California Berkeley). Participants enjoyed chatting in this relaxed setting, meeting new people and reconnecting with old colleagues. We are pleased to see this event serve as a venue for researchers to expand their networks and make new connections. The next Researcher Gathering will be held in February of 2019 in Berkeley.



Fellowships for Research in Japan

**International Session & Networking at University of Washington (11/7),
University of British Columbia (11/8), University of California, Los Angeles(11/15)
and University of California, Irvine(11/16)**

JSPS San Francisco held fellowship information and networking sessions at the University of Washington (UW), University of British Columbia (UBC), University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA) and University of California, Irvine (UCI).

With the generous help of staff from each university, many participants came to learn about

the JSPS's fully-funded fellowships for research in Japan and to connect with fellow researchers.

The sessions drew a large variety of researchers at different career stages from different fields, including late-term doctoral students, postdocs and faculty members.

The JSPS would like to thank JSPS alumni Steven



Alumni Talk at UW



Opening Remarks at UBC



Introduction of JSPS Fellowship program at UCI



Introduction of JSPS Fellowship program at UCLA

W. Collins (Associate Professor, Mechanical Engineering, Division of Engineering and Mathematics, School of STEM, UW) and Suzanne A. Blum (Professor, Department of Chemistry, UCI) for sharing their experiences researching in Japan on the JSPS fellowship. Their talks were the highlights of each session, providing valuable insight through their first-hand experiences.

The JSPS also thanks guests from the Japanese University Network in the Bay Area (JUNBA), Mari Maruyama (Executive Director, Obirin Gakuen Foundation of America), Kazuhiko Hasegawa (Regional Director, Osaka University North American Center for Academic Initiatives), Yoichi Aizawa (Executive Director, San Francisco Office, WASEDA USA), for introducing their universities and participating in the short networking events

that ended each session. They shared their views on the state of research in Japan.

JSPS San Francisco will continue to hold regular networking info sessions at universities in the West Coast of the U.S. and Canada. All interested researchers are welcome to attend.

For more information about upcoming info sessions, as well as fellowship eligibility, please contact the JSPS San Francisco Office: fellowships@jpspsusa-sf.org or visit us at our website:

<http://www.jpsps.go.jp/english/e-fellow/>

19th Annual Workshop for Japanese University Administrative Staff in the U.S.

JSPS San Francisco held its 19th annual workshop for Japanese university administrative staff working in the U.S. on November 2, 2018 in Berkeley. The purpose of this annual workshop is to provide these individuals from Japan with an opportunity for professional development and networking. 17

participants from various universities and research institutions joined this year's workshop.

Koichiro Aoshima, the Assistant Director of International Student Services & Outreach at the Office of International Programs at San Francisco



Lecturer : Mr. Koichiro Aoshima



Participants

State University gave the keynote address.

He detailed his career path leading up to his current position at SF State. The presentation focused on differences between Japanese and US universities and what is required of administrative staff who advise students. He closed out his talk by detailing his mission as an administrator.

After the presentation, participants divided into groups to discuss how they have experienced both Japanese and American Universities before

presenting to the others.

Finally, all participants came together to share their own goals while in the US and how to best implement their experiences back home. The participants managed to create a relaxed and casual atmosphere where they exchanged their honest opinions with one another.

The JSPS San Francisco will continue to hold this workshop on an annual basis.

NEWS FROM JAPANESE UNIVERSITIES

The Education Program for Innovative Global Engineers

~Toward development of an integrated global campus with collaboration between industry, academia, and government ~



In 2014 Japan's Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology selected Nagaoka University of Technology (NUT) to participate in the "Top Global University Project". The ministry favorably evaluated NUT's institutional strategy of "Strengthening industry, academia, and government collaboration through a globally integrated campus".

Since 2014 the project has supported universities engaged in world-class education and/or universities leading the internationalization of Japanese society. The "GIGAKU Education and Research Network" and the "GIGAKU Techno Park Network" act as the core of the network that helps

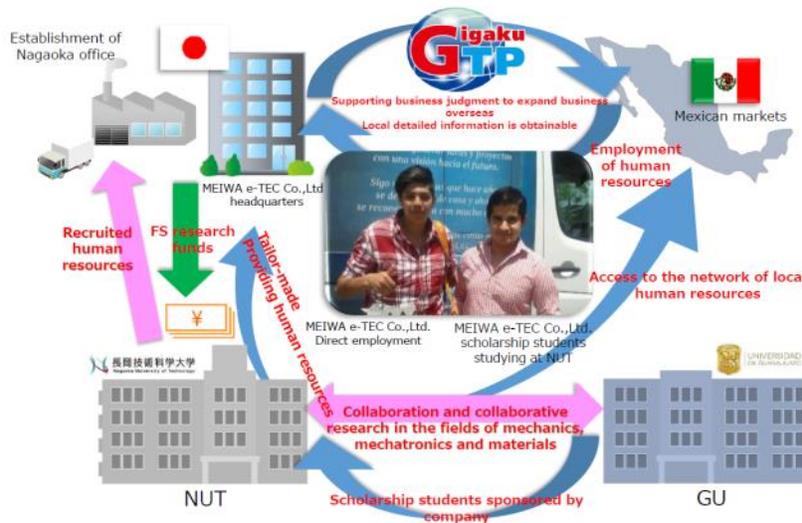
our university focus on international cooperative education.

The global industry-academia collaboration project, NUT, involves promising overseas institutions, where many Japanese enterprises are expanding their business operations. This collaboration project benefits technological development and is an important strategy in terms of cultivating and developing the human resources that are so fundamental for overseas expansion. Because of globalization, the importance of our global industry-academia collaboration will only increase. Here are two prominent examples of this industry-academia collaboration.

Establishing a network of human resource cultivation through "Tri-axial Global Industry-Academia Collaboration" among the City of Nagaoka, City of Toyota, and Mexico

MEIWA e-TEC Co. Ltd. is cultivating officer candidates aimed at technological development and decided to to prepare for future expansion into Mexico. The dispatch graduates from the University of company has launched collaborative research effort Guanajuato to study in the master's course at NUT as

company scholarship students. This system pursuing effective and efficient human resource encourages the students to pursue advanced development. It has established a new global model engineering education. The student is given of human resource development. opportunities to acquire company skills at the company’s headquarters. MEIWA e-TEC Co. Ltd. is



Strengthening technological development and reforming corporate culture through Global Industry–Academia Collaboration crossover in the City of Sanjo and Mexico

NUT is collaborating with Shimizu Industrial Co. Ltd. has not only brought success in the employment of and a promising local institution. In addition to its local personnel but it has also brought headquarters, its local subsidiary S-MEX also accepts transformative change to their corporate culture. It is interns from both NUT and the University of eagerly anticipated that Shimizu Industrial Co. Ltd. Guanajuato to manage technological development. will continue to progress in its technological Capable personnel from NUT and the University of development, securing talented engineers and Guanajuato have conducted simulation research globalizing their corporate culture in response to including frequent visits to Shimizu Industrial Co. Ltd. NUT’s strategic development of global industry– and S-MEX. Consequently, this sophisticated support academia collaboration.



Shinshu University's Summer English Language and Workshop Program at Chico State.



Shinshu University has had an exchange partnership with California State University, Chico (Chico State) since 2013. In addition to exchanging students, Shinshu University collaborates with Chico State to hold an annual summer session. In the three-week, tailor-made program, students learn about local culture and businesses in Chico through lectures and visits to companies and farms. They also are involved with activities relating to the revitalization of regional economies. The program also includes an intensive English course offered by the American Language and Culture Institute (ALCI) located on the Chico State campus. As all the participants stay with host families during the program, they are expected not only to focus on academics, but also to experience American culture off campus to develop a more global outlook.



California State University, Chico

In addition to the standard course, an advanced course was recently added this summer. In both courses, students take intensive English classes (with a listening class and a speaking/writing class) on weekdays with other international students at ALCI. Participants are assigned to classes on the basis of their English proficiency levels as measured by a placement test on the first day.

other their native language. Shinshu University students and local students work in groups and give presentations about their ideal world trips on the last day of the class.

In the standard course, students also attend one of Chico State's Japanese language classes with local students. By communicating with one another the Japanese and American students teach each

In the advanced course, students take a Chico State class in agricultural business, where they learn about agricultural management systems and study actual cases in the United States. Students communicate with each other during the class by taking part in group discussions. The Shinshu University students give presentations about Japanese agriculture and the Japanese food industry on the last day of class.

In addition to the classes mentioned above, students also attend guest lectures given by lecturers in fields such as entrepreneurship, international



engagement, and civic engagement, etc. These are all interactive classes where students discuss the role of universities, barriers to international communication, inequality and so on.

Besides studying in the classroom, students also take part in many other activities and international events, which give them the opportunity to interact with local students and residents, going downtown or to markets with local students, taking tours and trips to other areas in California, and so on. This year, students visited the Sierra Nevada Brewery, Lundberg Family Farm, Chico State's Farm, San Francisco and the Shasta Caverns.

Through this program, students not only study English but also broaden their horizons, especially in terms of intercultural understanding, by experiencing a different culture and communicating with people from different countries. After coming back to Japan, students are encouraged to interact with international



Completion Ceremony at Chico State

students at Shinshu University and to continue to develop their global outlook.

Shinshu University will continue to run this program in partnership with Chico State and make further improvements on the basis of feedback from past program participants.

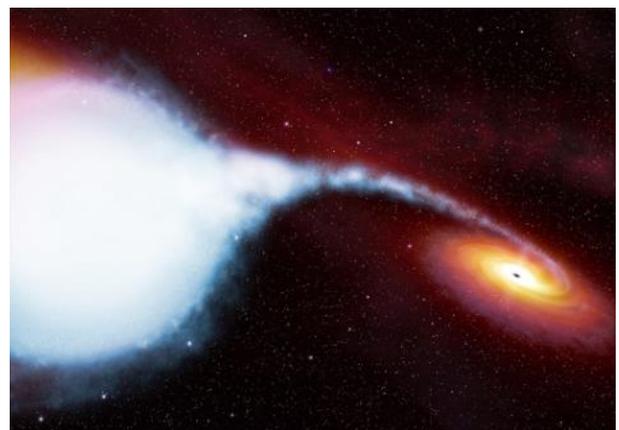
X-ray technology reveals never-before-seen matter around black hole



HIROSHIMA UNIVERSITY

In an international collaboration between Japan and Sweden, scientists clarified how gravity affects the shape of matter near the black hole in binary system Cygnus X-1. Their findings, which were published in *Nature Astronomy* on 25 June 2018 may help scientists further understand the physics of strong gravity and the evolution of black holes and galaxies.

Near the center of the constellation of Cygnus is a star orbiting the first black hole discovered in the universe. Together, they form a binary system



X-ray polarimetry resolves shape of matter around Cygnus X-1 black hole

known as Cygnus X-1. This black hole is also one of the brightest sources of X-rays in the sky. However, the geometry of matter that gives rise to this light was uncertain. The research team revealed this information from a new technique called X-ray polarimetry.

Taking a picture of a black hole is not easy. For one thing, it is not yet possible to observe a black hole because light cannot escape it. Rather, instead of observing the black hole itself, scientists can observe light coming from matter close to the black hole. In the case of Cygnus X-1, this matter comes from the star that closely orbits the black hole.

Most light that we see, like from the sun, vibrates in many directions. Polarization filters light so that it vibrates in one direction. It is how snow goggles with polarized lenses let skiers see more easily where they are going down the mountain – they work because the filter cuts light reflecting off of the snow.

"It's the same situation with hard X-rays around a black hole," Hiroshima University Assistant Professor and study coauthor Hiromitsu Takahashi said. "However, hard X-rays and gamma rays coming from near the black hole penetrate this filter. There are no such 'goggles' for these rays, so we need another special kind of treatment to direct and measure this scattering of light."

The team needed to figure out where the light was coming from and where it scattered. In order to make both of these measurements, they launched an

X-ray polarimeter on a balloon called PoGO+. From there, the team could piece together what fraction of hard X-rays reflected off the accretion disk and identify the matter shape.

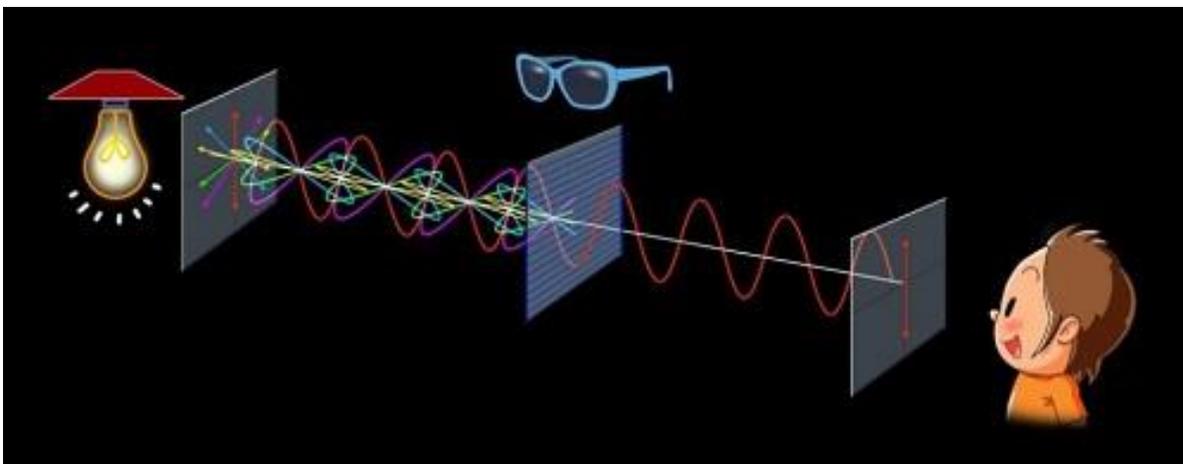
Two competing models describe how matter near a black hole can look in a binary system such as Cygnus X-1: the lamp-post and extended model. In the lamp-post model, the corona is compact and bound closely to the black hole. Photons bend toward the accretion disk, resulting in more reflected light. In the extended model, the corona is larger and spread around the vicinity of the black hole. In this case, the reflected light by the disk is weaker.

Since light did not bend that much under the strong gravity of the black hole, the team concluded that the black hole fit the extended corona model.

With this information, the researchers can uncover more characteristics about black holes. One example is its spin. The effects of spin can modify the space-time surrounding the black hole. Spin could also provide clues into the evolution of the black hole. It could be slowing down in speed since the beginning of the universe, or it could be accumulating matter and spinning faster.

"The black hole in Cygnus is one of many," Takahashi said. "We would like to study more black holes using X-ray polarimetry, like those closer to the center of galaxies. Maybe we better understand black hole evolution, as well as galaxy evolution."

<https://www.hiroshima-u.ac.jp/en/news/46623>



Polarization filters light so that it vibrates in one direction. (Image: Masako Hayashi, CORE-U, Hiroshima University)

UPCOMING EVENTS

DECEMBER



2018 CJS*-JSPS Symposium

**CripTech: Disability and Technology in Japan and the United States
- an International Symposium"**

December 7 | 9:30am-5:30pm / December 8 | 9:30am-4:00pm

David Brower Center (2150 Allston Way Berkeley, CA 94704)

*The Center for Japanese Studies (CJS) at the University of California, Berkeley

JANUARY



World Premier Research in Japan

University of California, Berkeley January 24, 2019 | 1:30pm-7:00pm

International House, UC Berkeley (2299 Piedmont Avenue Berkeley, CA 94720-2320)

Stanford University January 25, 2019 | 1:30pm-7:00pm

Paul G. Allen Building, 101X Auditorium, Stanford University (420 Via Palou Mall, Stanford, CA 94305)

To **RSVP**, Click [Here](#)

FEBRUARY



JSPS Researcher Gathering (日本人研究者交流会 & Bridge Award)

We will hold a gathering for Japanese researchers and JSPS alumni.

February 2, 2019 | 2:00pm - 4:30pm

David Brower Center (2150 Allston Way Berkeley, CA 94704)

Keynote Speech : Dr. Shunji Sano (Professor of Surgery, Division of Pediatric

Cardiothoracic Surgery, University of California, San Francisco)

To **RSVP**, Click [Here](#)

INTERVIEW WITH JSPS FELLOW IN THE U.S.

YOHEI SATO

2017-2019 JSPS Postdoctoral Fellow for Research Abroad

2016-2017 JSPS Research fellow (PD)

2015-2016 JSPS Research Fellow (DC2)

2012-2016 Jikei University School of Medicine (PhD)

2002-2008 Jikei University School of Medicine (MD)



Yohei Sato is a JSPS postdoctoral fellow researching abroad. He is currently working on a project focused on clinical translation of regulatory T cell immuno-modulatory cell therapy at the Roncarolo/Bacchetta laboratory (Division of Stem Cell Transplantation and Regenerative Medicine, Department of Pediatrics) at Stanford University. He graduated from Jikei University School of Medicine in 2008 and finished his clinical training in Pediatrics. He obtained a PhD degree at Jikei University School of Medicine in 2016 and then joined the Roncarolo/Bacchetta laboratory.

As a physician-scientist, he is strongly interested in clinical translation of cell and gene therapy. His research focus is to develop safe and efficacious cell products for clinical translation. Gene-engineered regulatory T cell for cell and gene therapy is the main research project at the Roncarolo/Bacchetta lab at Stanford University. He has been studying gene-engineered regulatory T cell for cell and gene therapy for primary immune-deficiency and also other autoimmunity until now.

Q1. Why did you choose the U.S. to conduct your research?

The reason why I choose the U.S. to conduct research is simply because I would like to see how translational research is carried out. In the fields of gene therapy, it is obvious that clinical trials are more frequently conducted in the U.S. compared to Japan. As a physician-scientist, I have been interested in clinical translation particularly in cell and gene therapy. I decided to come to the U.S. because it will be easier to get the opportunity to work on translational research.

Another reason is that I am also interested in clinical medicine in the U.S. Even though my research interest is in cell and gene therapy, I would like to stay in a research environment close to the clinics. There are lots of physician-scientists in my institution and I was able to meet many “pediatrician-scientists” during my postdoc period. Working with lots of role-model physician-scientists has been very beneficial to me personally.

Q2. What is your impression of the research environment in the U.S.?

My honest impression about the research environment in the U.S. is that it is very similar and not very different from that in Japan. Nowadays, almost all the experimental protocols and research reagents are available in Japan and the quality of science is also comparable. For me, it is not difficult to start actual lab experiments in the U.S. Most of the people in the laboratory are always supportive and they usually help me when I do similar experiments for the first time.

However, there are several differences between Japan and the U.S. For instance, collaboration with other groups is more frequent and intense based on my own experience. I think this is a great advantage for me to improve current research projects with advice and suggestions from outside collaborators. My research mentor is also eager to collaborate with other laboratories and sometimes biotech companies introduce new methods and help build strong research networks.

Q3. How do you take advantage of your experiences in the U.S. and apply it to your research or career?

I took advantage of my time studying in the U.S. by becoming able to fully discuss scientific strategy and questions in English. At first, it was very difficult for me to keep up in discussions because sometimes I could not fully understand and I felt it was very difficult to make suggestions. Now, I feel it is even easier to express my opinion and it is possible

to improve my research project through discussion.

Another great advantage is the opportunity to communicate with lots of brilliant researchers both inside and outside of the Stanford community. There are lots of scientific lectures and seminars for graduate students and postdocs. I try to attend various seminars as much as possible to extend my knowledge. There are lots of opportunities to join research retreats related to my project. For example, I have 4 different opportunities for oral and poster presentations at the Pediatric Research Retreat, Stem Cell Research Institution Retreat, Child Health Research Institution Symposium and also our laboratory (Roncarolo/Bacchetta) retreat this year. Those opportunities were very beneficial and critical for me to proceed with my current project and get feedback from other researchers.

Finally I would like to take the time to appreciate the support of JSPS and my supervisor Dr. Maria-Grazia Roncarolo and Rosa Bacchetta. I would like to thank all Roncarolo/Bacchetta lab members and my family for all the encouragement and support.



Members of Roncarolo/Bacchetta Lab

JSPS STAFF VOICES

Housing in the San Francisco Bay Area

This quarter's column hits close to home.

The San Francisco Bay Area faces a shortage of housing. Public opinion surveys consistently rank the housing issue as one of the region's most acute challenges. Exorbitant rents near job center such as San Francisco, San Jose, and Oakland no doubt contribute to homelessness, traffic congestion, and the high cost of living.

Here at the JSPS SF office in Berkeley, staff members from Japan are routinely shocked to learn that rent for a 1-bedroom studio apartment significantly exceeds the cost of similar unit in Tokyo.

My advice for any readers planning to move to the SF Bay Area in the near future is: brace yourself. It's bad.

California is often touted as the fifth largest economy in the world. However 19 percent of Californians live below the poverty line when factoring in the cost of housing (along with childcare and healthcare), according to the US Census Bureau¹.

The high cost of housing is also bad for business as companies competing for talent must offer ever increasing salaries to compensate for the high cost of living. Every month seems to bring more

examples of companies shifting operations out of the region². Startups in particular are at risk of losing the war for talent as their compensation focuses on equity over the large salaries that big established companies are able to offer (For example, the median annual salary at Facebook is \$240,430³).

So why do we have this housing problem? Many would argue that the answer goes back to a simple lack of supply. It's obvious that there is tremendous demand for housing in the region. According to the Employment Development Department San Francisco had an unemployment rate of 2.2 percent in September, compared to 4.5 percent for the state as a whole⁴.

While we have the jobs here we don't have the homes. For example, the county of Alameda (where Berkeley and Oakland are located) saw a net increase of almost 125,000 jobs from 2012 to 2016 while only allowing the construction of an additional 27,505 housing units during that same period⁵. In 2015 the Bay Area as a whole added 64,000 new jobs but constructed less than 5,000 new homes. A similar gap between jobs and homes can be found in many other cities throughout the Bay Area. Curbed Magazine used official statistics from the state to calculate that in

¹<https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2017/demo/p60-261.pdf>

²<https://www.bizjournals.com/sanfrancisco/news/2018/10/09/bay-area-exodus-headquarters-move.html>

³<https://www.recode.net/2018/4/30/17301264/how-much-twitter-google-amazon-highest-paying-salary-tech>

⁴https://www.edd.ca.gov/About_EDD/pdf/urate201810.pdf

⁵<https://www.mercurynews.com/2018/05/29/solving-the-bay-area-housing-shortage-new-report-ranks-which-ideas-will-work/>

2016 the region only built 0.71 units of new housing for every new job created.

Even though California is the most populous state in the United States it ranks 49 (out of 50) in terms of housing units per capita (per person)⁶. Only Hawaii had fewer housing units per person.

So why don't we build more? The simple answer is that new housing construction, especially high density housing, is fought tooth and nail by many homeowners.

Surely this is not unique to the Bay Area. Most people would not be happy with the construction of apartments next to their single story 3 bedroom house. However California's land use and environmental review system allows homeowners to delay and in many case effectively kill new housing projects.

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) was meant to preserve the state's natural beauty. It's also been an effective tool to block housing development in urban centers and near public transportation, precisely the locations where urban planners say we ought to build more housing. A recent study by legal firm Holland & Knight found that from 2013 to 2015 98% of CEQA lawsuits in Southern California targeted housing developments in existing urban and suburban areas⁷.

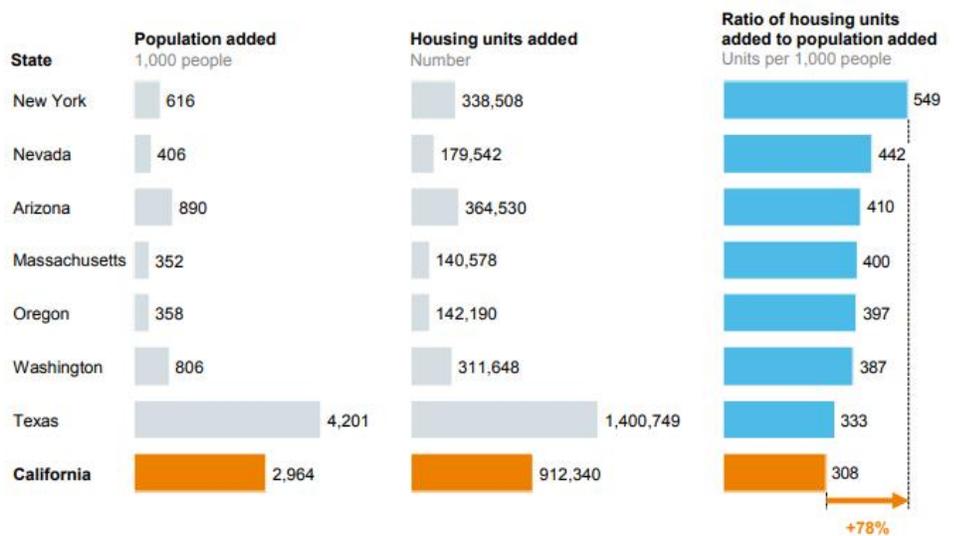
The obvious solution to this problem is to build more housing. Unfortunately homeowners with a financial interest in maintaining the status quo tend to be more politically motivated than pro housing advocates. They're the ones showing up at city council meetings, filing CEQA lawsuits, and actively campaigning for anti-housing officials.

But things may be changing. In recent years the Bay Area has seen the rise of the YIMBY (Yes in My Back Yard) movement. The groups aligned with this cause have been organizing at the city, regional, and state level to advocate for increased housing development at all levels.

Setting aside the fights between the YIMBYs and NIMBYs, almost all residents recognize that the lack of housing is one of the biggest problems facing the Bay Area and that something must change. Here's hoping that future staff members of JSPS's San Francisco office and researchers from Japan will be in a more healthy housing market going forward.

By Chris Reed, Liaison Officer

California has produced less housing per capita than other US states—80 percent less than New York in 2005–14



SOURCE: US Census Bureau; McKinsey Global Institute analysis

⁶<https://www.wsj.com/articles/california-housing-crunch-prompts-push-to-allow-building-1485340200>

⁷<https://www.hklaw.com/publications/new-holland-knight-study-links-ceqa-litigation-abuse-to-california-housing-crisis-12-13-2017/>

UPCOMING APPLICATION DEADLINES: FELLOWSHIP PROGRAMS

Application deadline to JSPS Tokyo Office:

January 11 / April 5, 2019*

Postdoctoral Fellowship for Research in Japan

- Short-term Program [PE] (1-12 months)

<http://www.jsps.go.jp/english/e-fellow/application-19.html>



April 26, 2019 *

Postdoctoral Fellowship for Research in Japan

- Standard Program [P] (12-24 months)

<http://www.jsps.go.jp/english/e-fellow/application-19.html>

Invitational Fellowship for Research in Japan

- Short-term S [E] (7-30 days)

- Short-term [S] (14-60 days)

<http://www.jsps.go.jp/english/e-inv/application/2019application.html>

**The deadlines are for the host institution to submit the application to JSPS Tokyo; generally, applicants must submit documents to host institution 1-2 months prior to these deadlines.*



Application deadline to SSRC:

January 15, 2019

Postdoctoral Fellowship for Overseas Researchers

- Short-term for North American and European Researchers (1-12 months)

- Standard (12-24 months)

<https://www.ssrc.org/fellowships/view/jsp-s-fellowship/>



*Cover: Victorian Houses
Of San Francisco*



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