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Greetings from Director General

With the firm belief that scientific research is essentially an international endeavor, JSPS carries out an array of science-promotion programs and initiatives. We issue this publication, *JSPS Quarterly*, for the purpose of disseminating information on those activities around the world.

The *JSPS Quarterly* is meant to allow a wide segment of the academic community to know about the various programs and events carried out by JSPS and its overseas liaison offices, including the content and background of the latter's forums and other activities. At the same time, the publication is expected to furnish a bridge between JSPS and researchers of other countries who have or are residing in Japan under JSPS programs.

In the current fiscal year, JSPS has launched a string of new programs in addition to its broad agenda of postdoctoral fellowship, multilateral exchange, and other ongoing programs. The new programs include the 21st Century COE Program, which seeks to establish at Japanese universities education and research bases of the world's highest order of excellence. Information about this and other JSPS initiatives will appear on the pages of this newsletter.

In issuing of this *JSPS Quarterly*, we will strive to compile and deliver news useful to past and present JSPS Fellows and to disseminate far and wide information on our Society's activities. We very much look forward to receiving your support and cooperation in this effort.

Tei-ichi Sato

Outline of FY2002 Budget

JSPS's FY2002 budget (initial allocation) can be divided into the following seven major categories.

| | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| (1) JSPS's operation and programs | ¥ 29.9 billion [\$249.2 million] |
| (2) Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research | ¥ 85.3 billion [\$710.8 million] |
| (3) 21 st Century COE Program | ¥100 million [\$830 thousand] |
| (4) Donations and other revenues | ¥600 million [\$5 million] |

This portion of the budget totals ¥115.9 billion [\$965.8 million], 99.5% of which comes directly from the government in the form of subsidies.

The budget for (1) JSPS's operation and programs is used as follows:

| | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| ① Fellowships for young researchers | ¥24.2 billion [\$201.7 million] |
| ② International scientific exchange programs | ¥4.3 billion [\$35.8 million] |
| ③ Scientific information exchange | ¥200 million [\$1.7 million] |
| ④ JSPS administration and management | ¥1.2 billion [\$10 million] |

In addition, JSPS plays a central function in the implementation of the following three programs (5-7). Funds for this function are provided in MEXT's budget.

| | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| (5) Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research | ¥30.8 billion [\$256.7 million] |
|---|---------------------------------|

The Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research Program is divided into a number of grant categories based on the object and content of the research funded. For the part of the program funded under item (2) above, JSPS carries out all functions from recruitment and selection to grant distribution. For this part of the program, a budget is established within MEXT, which distributes the grants. JSPS carries out the recruitment and selection functions. As shown in the graph, JSPS's aggregate funding (direct funding and MEXT funding) for this program totals ¥116.1 billion [\$967.5 million].

| | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| (6) The 21 st Century COE Program | ¥18.1 billion [\$150.8 million] |
|--|---------------------------------|

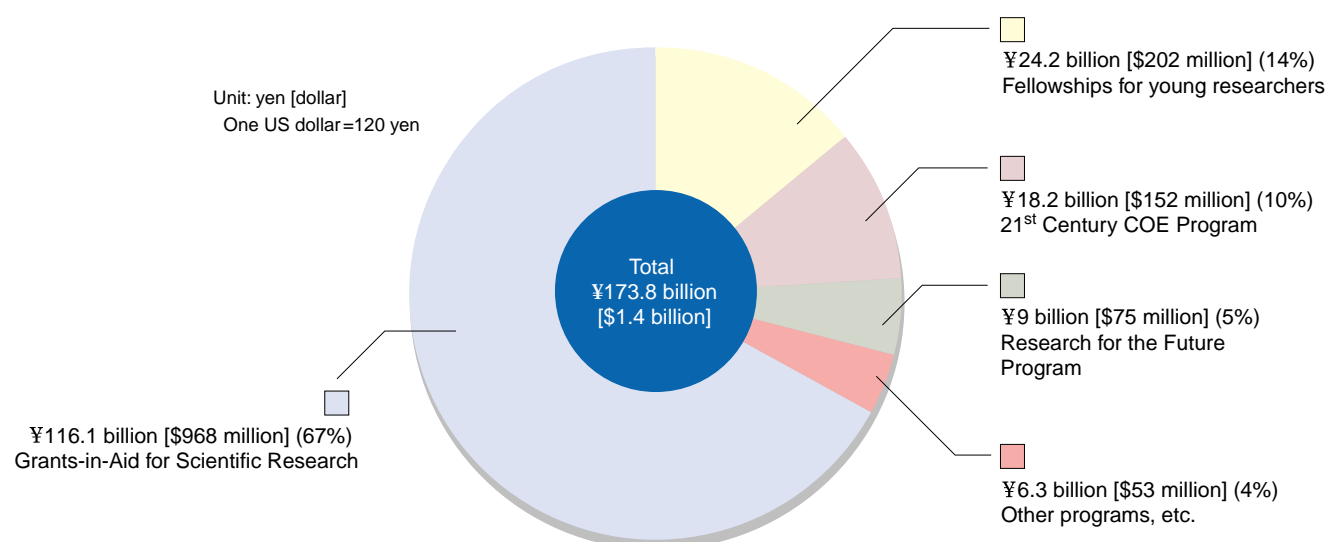
The 21st Century COE Program was newly launched in the current fiscal year (see article on pages 5-6). JSPS performs all of the functions, including selection and evaluation, for this program as well. The only exception is grant distribution, which is conducted by MEXT.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| (7) Research for the Future Program | ¥9 billion [\$75 million] |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|

This budget has from the current fiscal year been established within MEXT, which makes grants to the participating research institutions.

In the above manner, JSPS's FY2002 funding is divided into two components: (1) direct government subsidies and (2) funds provided in MEXT's budget to carry out specific program functions. Together, they give JSPS a total FY2002 budget of ¥173.8 billion [\$1.4 billion], which is 18% higher than its previous year's budget of ¥146.7 billion [\$1.2 billion].

JSPS FY2002 Funding by Program



Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research

Research in science and technology is carried out in Japan under the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) and other agencies of the government. Their various systems come under the

guidelines of the S&T Basic Law and Basic Plan. To promote science in Japan, MEXT implements the Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research Program through which it supports quantum advances in highly creative and pion-

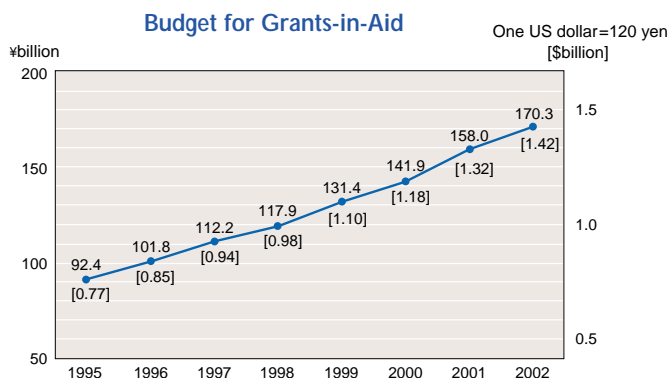
Details of Grants by Category

| Categories | Purpose | Function | |
|---|---|----------|-------|
| | | Select | Award |
| Specially Promoted Research | Research that is highly appraised internationally and is likely to produce outstanding results Duration: 3-5 years | M | M |
| Scientific Research on Priority Areas | Specific areas that can elevate research in basic fields of science or that can contribute to the development of Japan's economy and society Duration: 3-6 years Grant: 20-600 million yen yearly per area | M | M |
| Scientific Research | (S) Creative and leading-edge research conducted by university researchers individually or in small groups Duration: 5 years Grant: 50-100 million yen per project | J | J |
| | (A) Creative research conducted by university researchers individually or in groups Duration: 2-4 years, or 1 year for research planning Category A: 20-50 million yen per project Category B: 5-20 million yen per project Category C: Up to 5 million yen per project | J | J |
| Exploratory Research | Uniquely original research in an early stage of development Duration: 1-3 years Grant: Up to 5 million yen per project | J | M |
| Grant-in-Aid for Young Scientists | (A) Research carried out by an individual researcher of up to age 37 Duration: 2-3 years Category A: 5-30 million yen per project Category B: Up to 5 million yen per project | J | M |
| | (B) | | |
| Encouragement of Scientists | Research carried out by individual pre-school, elementary, or secondary school teachers or by an individual citizen Duration: 1 year Grant: Up to 300 thousand yen | J | J |
| Grant-in-Aid for Special Purposes | Support for urgent or important research subjects | M | M |
| Publication of Scientific Research Results | Support for publishing research results (publication and database creation) | M | M |
| Scientific Periodicals | Publication of academic journals in order to promote international exchange | J | J |
| Scientific Literature | Publication of books on research results | J | J |
| Databases | Compiling databases and making them accessible through various science information networks | J | J |
| Specially Designated Research Promotion | Support for research of a strong academic or societal character conducted by designated private research institutes | M | M |
| Grant-in-Aid for JSPS Fellows | Support for research conducted by JSPS fellows (including postdoctoral fellows) Duration: Up to 3 years | J | M |
| Grant-in-Aid for University and Society Collaboration | Support for research organically linked to community-based R&D projects and conducted by university researchers in collaboration with society Duration: Up to 3 years | M | M |
| Creative Scientific Research | Aimed at the further cultivation of fruits obtained from highly creative research conducted under the Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research and other funding programs Duration: 5 years | J | M |

Note: M = function carried out by MEXT
J = function carried out by JSPS

earing research across a wide spectrum of fields spanning the humanities, social sciences and natural sciences. Giving high policy priority to the S&T Basic Plan, designed to advance basic research, the Japanese government has year on year increased its funding for the Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research Program, which has reached ¥170.3 billion [\$1.42 billion] in FY2002.

Under the Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research Program, applications for grants are made by full-time researchers at Japan-based universities and inter-university research institutes. These researchers, who act as the representative of a research project, draft and submit a plan for that project. Those projects that are in tune with the latest trends in scientific research and judged to be of potentially high significance are awarded grants. The program is aimed at allowing researchers or research groups at universities and research institutes to advance their work based on an autonomously conceived research plan. It does this while meeting the various needs of researchers working to germinate new research seeds that have the potential of bearing future fruit or working to actualize the highly creative ideas of young researchers. So as to comprehensively advance scientific research in Japan, grants are issued in a variety of research categories determined by such criteria as the objective and character of the research and scale of funding.



Under the part of the Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research Program in which screening is conducted by JSPS, some 75,000 new applications were received this fiscal year. From among them, approximately 18,000, or 24.2%, were selected.

Researchers who receive these grants report their results in scientific papers or through oral presentations at scientific societies and other venues. When publishing articles in books or journals, the researchers are asked to acknowledge that the subject research was “conducted with a Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research.” Summaries of research funded under the program can be viewed on the website of the National Institute of Informatics [<http://webfront.nii.ac.jp/index-e.shtml>].

21st Century COE Program

The 21st Century COE Program was established based on MEXT’s June 2001 report “A Policy for the Structural Reform of National Universities,” under which a new funding mechanism has been implemented to subsidize the formation of research bases. Through this prioritized system of funding, the 21st Century COE Program will establish research and education bases (centers of excellence) across a range of academic disciplines. These COEs will work to elevate the standard of Japanese research to the world’s highest level while fostering creative people of a caliber to become world leaders in their respective fields. They will also help to raise the universities’ international competitiveness and to enhance their unique characteristics. The “21st Century COE Program Com-

mittee” has been established to administer grant selection and project evaluation.

In selecting venues for establishing COEs (e.g., doctoral-level departments of graduate schools, research groups at university-attached research institutes), candidates will be judged on their ability to meet the following expectations:

- 1) To produce excellent research results in the subject field; possess the potential for enhanced capacity in the future; and be capable of fostering people who can do highly advanced research.

2) To carry out research and education at the world's highest level through a management setup led by the university president and imbued with a powerful capacity to implement future plans with a high degree of originality.

3) To yield both creative and epochal results through the pioneering of markedly unique academic disciplines.

4) To continue their research and education activities at the world's highest level after the program has ended.

Based on applications from universities, an evaluation of the candidate COEs is conducted not on their scale but

on their potential to carry out highly original research. This evaluation is centered on the following two criteria:

1) Whether the candidate has a substantial record of achievement in research and education activities in the subject field.

2) Whether the university possesses a future vision and has a concept and a plan for creating the COE.

Funding Categories

| Categories | Fields (examples) |
|---|---|
| <input type="radio"/> Life sciences | Bioscience, biology, medical engineering and bioengineering, agricultural sciences, pharmaceutical sciences, etc. |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> Medical sciences | Medicine, dentistry, nursing, healthcare, etc. |
| <input type="radio"/> Chemistry, material sciences | Chemistry, material sciences, metallurgy, fiber engineering, process engineering, etc. |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> Mathematics, physics, earth sciences | Mathematics, physics, earth sciences, applied physics, etc. |
| <input type="radio"/> Information sciences, electrical and electronic engineering | Information sciences, telecommunication engineering, etc. |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> Mechanical, civil, architectural and other fields of engineering | Mechanical engineering, systems engineering, civil engineering, architecture, etc. |
| <input type="radio"/> Humanities | Literature, history, philosophy, psychology, education, drama, language, art, etc. |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> Social sciences | Law, political science, economics, management, sociology, comprehensive policy, etc. |
| <input type="radio"/> Interdisciplinary, combined fields, new disciplines | Environmental sciences, life sciences, energy sciences, area studies, international relations, etc. |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> Interdisciplinary, combined fields, new disciplines | |

Notes:

For categories marked , funding began in FY2002; for those marked , funding will begin in FY2003.

The schedule for the FY2002 program is as follows:

Application submission period: 24-26 July 2002

Notification of selection results: October

Bonn Liaison Office Holds 7th Japan-Germany Science Symposium in Dresden

JSPS's Liaison Office in Bonn, Germany, held its 7th Japan-Germany Science Symposium in Dresden on April 26-27. This symposium is convened annually in cooperation with the German alumni association of JSPS fellows (Deutsche Gesellschaft der JSPS-Stipendiaten e.V.) for the purpose of widely disseminating information on the latest research trends in Japan and Germany as well as promoting further academic exchange between the two countries.

This time, under the theme "New Visions of the Universe," lectures were delivered on the Japanese side by Prof. Dr. Norio Kaifu, Director of the National Astronomical Observatory; Prof. Dr. Naoshi Sugiyama, National Astronomical Observatory; and Prof. Dr. Yoji Totsuka, Kamioka Observatory, Institute for Cosmic Ray Research, University of Tokyo; and on the German side by Prof. Dr. Jürgen Teichmann, Deutsches Museum München; Prof. Dr. Ralf-Jürgen Dettmar, Astronomical Institute, University of Bochum; and Prof. Dr. Joachim Trümper, former Director of Max Planck Institute for Extraterrestrial Physics. The lectures by each of the three scientists of the two sides addressed a fascinating array of related topics including Japan's Subaru Telescope in Hawaii and its latest observation results, the role played by neutrinos in the universe, the history and culture of astronomy from the Greek era, the evolution of spiral galaxies, and x-/ γ -ray observations of the active universe.

Attended by some 230 people, including former JSPS fellows from Germany and Japanese researchers doing research in Germany under Alexander von Humboldt Foundation fellowships, the symposium was not only rich in content but enjoyed unprecedented participation. As such, this year's symposium is expected to both deepen mutual understanding of the current state of astronomical research in Japan and Germany, while contributing to the wider promotion of scientific exchange and cooperation between the two countries. A summary of the symposium is scheduled to be published in the form of an English report.

With regard to Deutsche Gesellschaft der JSPS-Stipendiaten e.V. (JSPS Club), which cosponsored the event, it is an alumni association of German researchers who have stayed in Japan to conduct research under postdoctoral fellowships or other JSPS programs. Organized in 1995, the JSPS Club is based in the city of Bonn as a registered association (eingetragener Verein). It is presently chaired by Prof. Dr. Uwe Czarnetzki. As of July 2002, its membership stood at 103.

The addresses of the German-language homepages of JSPS's Bonn Liaison Office and the JSPS Club are as follows:

Bonn Liaison Office: <http://www.jsps-bonn.de>

JSPS Club: <http://www.jsps-club.de>



Participants of symposium in Dresden

Stockholm Liaison Office Holds Colloquium and Welcome Reception for Prof. Yoshiro Shimura

On 28-29 May, JSPS's Stockholm Liaison Office held a colloquium on the theme "New Horizons of Developmental Biology" at the Nobel Forum of the Karolinska Institute in Stockholm. From a wide perspective, including regenerative medicine, cell biology and evolutionary biology, the colloquium addressed developmental biology—a field spawned by progress across the spectrum of biology. In both Japan and Sweden, numerous advances have been made in this field. To stimulate and advance the dialogue on this research, six leading young scientists on each side delivered presentations.

With Karolinska Institute President Prof. Hans Wigzell in attendance, the proceedings began with a welcome speech by JSPS director Mr. Koji Nakanishi, followed by opening remarks from Dr. Kiyokazu Agata (RIKEN). Giving presentations on the Japanese side were Dr. Agata, Dr. Shigeru Kuratani, Dr. Shigeru Kondo, Dr. Hitoshi Niwa, Dr. Fumio Matsuzaki (each from RIKEN), and Prof. Tetsuya Tabata (from University of Tokyo); on the Swedish side were Prof. Urban Lendahl, Prof. Jonas Frisé, Associate Prof. Johan Ericson (each from the Karolinska Institute), Prof. Patrik Brundin (Lund University), Prof. Sven Enerbäck and Prof. Christer Betsholtz (both from Göteborg University).

Following these insightful presentations on the state of the latest research in both Japan and Sweden, summary

remarks were delivered by Prof. Lendahl and a word of thanks was extended to the participants by JSPS Stockholm Liaison Office director Prof. Yoshiro Shimura.

In March, the Embassy of Sweden in Tokyo and other institutions organized seminars on life science, which were held in Tokyo and Osaka and attended by Prof. Wigzell and Swedish Minister of Education and Research Mr. Tomas Österos. Prof. Brundin was one of the lecturers at these seminars. Prefaced by them, the colloquium in Stockholm played an important role in fostering a wider knowledge of developmental biology research being conducted in Japan and Sweden. Moreover, the dialogue advanced among the participants is hoped to contribute to sustaining and expanding research exchange between the two countries.

On the evening of 29 May following the colloquium, a welcome reception was held for Prof. Yoshiro Shimura at the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences under a perfectly fine summer sky.

Actually, Prof. Shimura has been serving as the director of JSPS's Stockholm Liaison Office since April of last year. Until this March, however, he had concurrently held the post of director of the Biomolecular Engineering Research Institute, requiring him to travel back and forth between Japan and Sweden during that year.



Lecture delivered by Dr. Shigeru Kondo (RIKEN)

In May he moved his residence to Stockholm, and now performs his duties as the office director full-time.

Attended by some 100 people including officials from the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences and the Sweden Research Council, the heads of universities and other academic institutions, and researchers, the reception accorded Prof. Shimura a very warm welcome to Stockholm.

At the opening, JSPS director Mr. Koji Nakanishi introduced Prof. Shimura to the guests, whom he thanked for their contributions to academic exchange between Japan and Sweden. Then, representing the participants, words of encouragement for the success of the office's operation were delivered by Prof. Uno Lindberg, First Deputy President of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences; Dr. Hans Wigzell, President of the Karolinska Institute; Dr. Gustaf Lindencrona, President of Stockholm University;

and Mr. Tomio Uchida, Ambassador of Japan. With an expression of appreciation by Prof. Shimura, the reception ended while the fleeting sun of the short northern summer still glowed.

Since the official opening of the liaison office in June of last year, the staff has been working to collect information on scientific activities in Sweden and other countries of the surrounding region, while promoting exchange among them and Japan. With the full-time engagement of Prof. Shimura as its director, the office will now be able to even more vigorously pursue its mandate as JSPS's base in Northern Europe.

An article, including pictures, on these events can be found on the website of the Stockholm Liaison Office [http://www.jsps-sto.com/news.html].

7th "Science in Japan" Forum Held by Washington Liaison Office on "Nanoscale Science and Technology"

JSPS's Liaison Office in Washington, DC (directed by Prof. Seishi Takeda and his deputy Mr. Hideyuki Yamaguchi) convened the 7th "Science in Japan" Forum on 14 June at the Cosmos Club. As a component of the office's array of activities conducted to disseminate scientific information, the forum has been held annually since 1996. This year, it was cosponsored by the National Science Foundation (NSF), National Institute of Health (NIH), U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), and the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS). True to its objective, the forum served to further American's understanding of Japan by introducing them to advanced research trends in Japan, while promoting scientific exchange and cooperation between the two countries.

The theme for this seventh forum of the series was "Nanoscale Science and Technology." The program began with a presentation by JSPS executive director Prof. Kenichi Iga on "Nanoscale Science and Technology in Japan with Special Reference to Vertical Cavity Surface Emitting Semiconductor Lasers." He also spoke about JSPS's

activities, and was followed by Dr. Michael Casassa, Acting Director of Program Office, National Institute of Standards and Technology, who discussed research being conducted under the National Nanotechnology Initiative (NNI) in the US.

After that, frontline researchers in Japan's nanotech field delivered presentations from a wide array of perspectives, including physics, electronics and biology, on pioneering work being conducted in Japan. First, Prof. Yasuhiko Arakawa, Research Center for Advanced Science and Technology, University of Tokyo, spoke on "Quantum Dots and Their Impact on Optoelectronics," followed by Prof. Susumu Noda, Department of Electronic Science and Engineering, Kyoto University, on the theme "Photonic Crystals: Novel Nano-structures for Light." In the afternoon, Prof. Kaoru Yokoya, High Energy Accelerator Research Organization, lectured on "Nanotechnology in a Colossal Particle Accelerator," followed by Prof. Takashi Fukui, Research Center for Integrated Quantum Electronics, Hokkaido University, on

the subject "Formation of Compound Semiconductor Nanostructures and Their Application to Single Electron Devices," and by Prof. Motoichi Ohtsu, Interdisciplinary Graduate School of Science and Technology, Tokyo Institute of Technology, on "Nano- and Atom-Photonics: Beyond the Fundamental Limit of Light." Finally, Prof. Tomoji Kawai, Institute of Scientific and Industrial Research, Osaka University, spoke on "DNA Nanotechnology." With each of these presentations introducing research being conducted at the highest world level, the attendees could gain a vivid picture of the high standard of nanotech research being advanced in Japan.

Altogether, 150 officials of related government agencies, university researchers and others attended the forum. Among its fruits were invitations immediately extended for some of the Japanese speakers to address scientific societies in the US. In this and a number of other ways, the forum is expected to have contributed to the fostering of scientific exchange between Japan and the US.

After the forum, a dinner party was held for the participants, at which Prof. Iga offered a humor-filled greeting message. As the event happened to fall on Prof. Iga's birthday, at the lead of one of the guests, an impromptu chorus rang out to celebrate the occasion. From begin-

ning to end, an amiable atmosphere prevailed, providing the participants with a good opportunity to strengthen their friendship ties.

An abstract of each lecture given at this forum is available on the Washington liaison office's website [http://www.jspsusa.org/Agenda02.htm].



Opening Remarks delivered by Prof. Seishi Takeda, Director of Washington Liaison Office

Special Postdoctoral Fellowship for Young Scientists

JSPS carries out a program called "Research Fellowships for Young Scientists." Under it, fellowships are awarded to outstanding young Japanese researchers who wish to dedicate themselves to their work at universities or other research institutions. In the past, these fellowships have been issued in two categories: doctoral course students (DC) and postdoctoral researchers (PD). From this fiscal year, a new fellowship has been added to the PD category. It is the Special Postdoctoral Fellowship for Young Scientists (SPD), which is awarded through a selection process to especially talented young researchers. The purpose of the new fellowship is to foster and secure people with an ability to conduct research of the highest world standard. The terms of its award are more favorable than those of the PD fellowship: the monthly stipend is 468,000 yen, vis-a-vis 379,000 yen under the PD fel-

lowship. In addition, a research grant is provided of up to 3 million yen per year (cf. 150,000 yen under the PD fellowship).

Young researchers in all fields of the humanities, social sciences and natural sciences are eligible. This fiscal year, 12 people from among those selected for PD fellowships are slated to receive the SPD award. The length of their tenure will be three years. The main criteria for selecting SPD fellows will be as follows: Young researchers (1) who have the ability to do research at the highest world standard, who have already achieved excellent research results, and who have the potential to make significant contributions to the advancement of science in the future, and (2) who have a concrete and excellently conceived research plan.

Ceremony Held to Mark JSPS's 70th Anniversary

The Japan Society for the Promotion of Science was founded as a nonprofit foundation in 1932 through an endowment provided by the late Emperor Showa. This year marks JSPS's 70th anniversary, and an event to commemorate it was held on 12 May. It started with an opening address by JSPS president Hiroyuki Yoshikawa, followed by a memorial lecture by Nobel laureate Dr. Ryoji Noyori, Professor of Nagoya University. Speaking on the theme "Admiration, Emotion, and Intention," Dr. Noyori said that for Japan to become a nation underpinned by both S&T creativity and cultural uniqueness it must foster its own distinct value assets. Based on his wealth of research experience, Dr. Noyori said that to accomplish this Japan must pursue academic research while possessing its own scientific visions and vistas. Listening attentively to Dr. Noyori's lecture at this session were faculty and administrators of universities and research institutes; ministry personnel; science attaches and other embassy officials; and science administrators, such as Dr. Rita Colwell, Director of National Science Foundation, who had come to Japan to attend a meeting of the Heads of G8 Research Councils to begin the following day.

At the commemorative reception that followed, greetings were offered by JSPS director general Tei-ichi Sato, followed by congratulatory messages from former Prime Minister Yoshiro Mori, MEXT Minister Atsuko Toyama, and S&T Policy Minister Koji Omi. A congratulatory statement from Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi was read, after which Dr. Hiroo Imura, Chairman of JSPS's Advisory Council offered a toast. Altogether, some 500 people enjoyed pleasant conversation during the reception.



Commemorative lecture given by Dr. Noyori

To Past and Present JSPS Fellows:

We are in the process of updating our mailing list. If you have changed your address or would like to add your name to the *JSPS Quarterly* mailing list, please mail your full name and address (including country) to JSPS Fellows Plaza, 6 Ichibancho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102-8471 or fax it to us at +81-3-3234-3700. Please indicate whether you are a current or former JSPS Fellow.

For further information on JSPS's organization and programs, please visit our website [www.jsps.go.jp/e-home.htm], or mail or fax inquiries to JSPS Fellows Plaza using the address or fax number given below. JSPS's brochure may also be downloaded [www.jsps.go.jp/e-admin/about.html].

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Information can also be obtained from our regional liaison offices listed below.

● **JSPS Washington Liaison Office**

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Crowing Rooster, Emblem of the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science

From days of old in Japan, it has been the belief that the vigorous cry of the rooster in the gray of the morning augurs the coming of a new and bright day. As the crowing rooster can therefore be thought of as a harbinger of the kind of new knowledge that promises a brilliant future for humankind, it was chosen as the emblem of the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science. This emblem was designed in 1938 by Professor Sanzo Wada of Tokyo Fine Arts School to depict the rooster that symbolizes the breaking dawn in a verse composed by Emperor Showa.