

Report on the 12th Japanese-French Frontiers of Science (JFFoS) Symposium

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Throughout the symposium, I spent every break pacing around the venue, zooming in on photos on my smartphone. To a casual observer, I must have appeared to be diligently moving between the Japanese and French Participants. At JFFoS, that was not the worst impression to leave.

At bilateral symposia, participants tend to undergo a kind of phase separation if left to their own devices. Of course, I'm not referring to a chemical phenomenon. The Japanese participants cluster together, and the French participants do the same. There is the split-second hesitation before speaking in a non-native language, the comfort of being among compatriots, and the adhesive pull of a familiar face. Human relationships, too, have their own intermolecular forces.

Overcoming this kind of phase separation is a key challenge in settings like JFFoS. That is why moving across groups seems to carry such weight. That is why crossing from one circle to another can look meaningful. Apparently, my own behavior looked that way to others. Toward the end of the symposium, several participants told me, 'Dr. Fujita, it's admirable how actively you moved between groups and talked to everyone.' I appreciated their kind words, but I was initially completely bewildered. Had I been gracefully mediating between young Japanese and French researchers, lightly building bridges as co-chair? I had no memory of doing so. What I remembered was something rather more urgent.

On the evening of the first day of sessions, we had a casual social gathering for anyone who wanted to join, with me as the organizer. Around thirty people showed up, and the atmosphere was incredibly lively and fun. As the evening progressed, people gradually turned in for the night. The gathering ended naturally and unhurriedly, just as you'd expect from a casual event.

Everyone made sure to leave enough money to cover what they had eaten and drunk, which was very considerate and much appreciated. However, Japanese pubs also have a custom of charging a small table fee, known as an *otoshi*, or cover charge. As it had been quite a while since I last organized an event, the charge had completely slipped my mind. Five hundred yen per person—if it were just one person, it would be easy enough to laugh it off. But when it comes to a group of thirty, it starts to feel a bit different. It's not coming out of a shared fund, after all—it's my own wallet. And that stings just a little.

Starting the next day, I began tracking down the unpaid balances, using photos from the night before to figure out who still owed money. Obviously, I couldn't just disturb people during a session to ask for the *otoshi*. My only chances were during the lunch breaks on the second and third days, coffee breaks, and the brief gaps between sessions.

I cross-checked the participant list against the photos from the evening, trying to reconstruct the seating arrangements. Was this person there? Had they already paid? Who had been sitting at the same table? I even had to approach groups of French participants while they were chatting among themselves. Under normal circumstances, I might have hesitated—would I be disturbing their conversation? What if my English didn't come out smoothly? It is precisely this kind of hesitation that thickens the interface of international exchange.

However, I was hardly my usual self, because this time, my own money was at stake.

Showing them the photos, I asked, “Do you know where this person is?” or “Who else was at your table?” Piecing together one account after another, I moved on to the next cluster of people. I was desperate and had no time to be reserved. All the barriers of language, academic discipline, and even nationality paled in comparison to the hole in my wallet—for the moment, they could be set aside.

Apparently, I looked like a dedicated Chair eagerly floating between people mingling to foster interaction. a dedicated co-chair moving energetically from group to group and encouraging interaction. That was one way of putting it. The reality was simply my own poor planning as an organizer—something I should honestly be reflecting on. To have that turn around and be praised as a positive effort made me realize just how incredibly lucky I am. If I do it again next time, it'll be nothing but a careless accounting error. But just this once, my mistake returned to me disguised as a heartwarming story.

In the end, I found myself stepping again and again into circles I normally wouldn't enter, leaning in to look at photos together and letting the conversations unfold. The initial task may have been nothing more than *otoshi* or table charge nothing more than collecting an *otoshi* charge, but the exchanges that followed were worth far more than the price of the charge. A concrete errand—or a question you just can't leave alone—can sometimes become the doorway to a conversation. When you walk into a group with something in your hands, the boundary softens just a little. In a roundabout way, that small accounting mistake gave me a surprisingly concrete glimpse of what FoS is meant to do.

JFFoS—A Symposium Beyond Disciplinary Boundaries

The 12th Japan–France Frontiers of Science (JFFoS) Symposium was held in Tokyo from June 4 to 7, 2026. Supported by the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS) and the French National Centre for Scientific Research (CNRS), the event brought together early-career researchers from both countries, Planning Group Members (PGMs), and invited speakers. Over the course of the symposium, participants engaged in discussions spanning six cutting-edge scientific fields.

FoS symposia differ greatly in character from ordinary academic conferences. At a typical conference, researchers from the same field gather to discuss the accuracy and novelty of results, all on the shared foundation of their common expertise. At FoS, however, most participants are not specialists in the session they are attending. In fact, the expectation is the opposite: participants step into fields far outside their own, asking questions by drawing on the language and experiences of their own disciplines.

As the PGM Co-Chair, this was the core message I wanted to emphasize in my opening remarks. I encouraged all participants to venture beyond their fields of expertise in everything we did—sessions, posters, meals, traveling together, and breaks. You don't have to worry about asking the 'perfect' or 'most professional' question. In fact, simple questions born out of being a non-expert are often the ones that give presenters a fresh opportunity to reconsider the value of their work.

The structural setup of the FoS symposium and the typical itinerary for PGMs, Speakers, and General Participants have been thoroughly covered in previous well-written reports. A prime example is [Asuka Inoue's 2025 report, "Report on the 6th JAGFOS Symposium by a PGM Co-chair,"](#) which is highly useful for understanding the bigger picture of FoS and what to expect during the event. Instead of retracing that institutional ground, I turn here to the live exchanges themselves and to how the discussions expanded at this year's symposium.

What struck me most at this year's JFFoS was how research in one field was gradually recast into the language of entirely different fields through exchanges of questions and answers. Here, "recast" does not refer to translation between languages, such as English and Japanese. It is an attempt by researchers in other fields to understand a piece of research by recasting it in terms of their own objects of study, methodologies, social concerns, and value judgments. When a presenter puts a piece of research at the center, participants from different fields approach it from their respective directions, each drawing it into their own terms. It was this kind of tug-of-war that formed the core of the symposium's discussions.

Contrasting Cultures of Questioning

Each session consisted of an introduction by the PGM, background context provided by an Introductory Speaker, presentations by two Speakers, and a 55-minute Q&A period. Compared to standard academic conferences, 55 minutes is exceptionally long. Yet at this symposium, the queue of questioners never once ran dry within the allotted time. Questions flowed continuously from both the Japanese and French sides, sparking incredibly lively debates.

What became apparent here was not so much the sheer volume of questions, but rather the difference in their approach. Even when listening to the exact same presentation, the Japanese and French participants often tried to steer the discussion in subtly different directions.

Although this is only an observation from this year's symposium, questions from the Japanese side often anchored the presentation to concrete situations. How would this microscope be applied in daily lab work? How does this model relate to realities like COVID-19 or wildfires? Can this material truly remain viable in terms of cost, pH conditions, and consumer behavior? Their questions consistently leaned toward how the research might function in practical applications, experimental conditions, societal frameworks, and real-world implementation.

On the other hand, questions from the French side often reframed the presentations from the perspective of abstract concepts and foundational assumptions. Is imaging merely a convenient auxiliary tool for plant science, or is it an indispensable condition for knowledge production? At what limit is an abstract model justified? How far can the concept of active matter truly reach? From whose perspective, exactly, do researchers speak of responsibility? Their questions consistently aimed to reposition a single piece of

research within a larger framework—testing conceptual boundaries, model validity, and structures of value.

Listening to their questions firsthand, this difference was also apparent in how the questions were constructed. While not a massive discrepancy overall, questions from the French side were distinct in that they often embedded an axis of comparison or a value judgment right into the question itself, rather than just asking for a simple answer. Their questions were frequently tossed into the room as mini-problem statements in their own right.

It would be an overstatement to freeze these differences into stereotypes of national character. Nevertheless, what was interesting was how this tendency became noticeably more pronounced depending on the session's theme. In Session V, which dealt with highly practical materials, questions from the Japanese side surged, focusing on the material's concrete implementation, such as cost, pH, degradation environments, and consumer behavior. Conversely, in Session VI, which covered ethics, questions from the French side visibly increased as they delved into abstract concepts like responsibility, values, power dynamics, and the researcher's standpoint. When a topic approached practical implementation, inquiries checking specific conditions and usability multiplied; when it neared values and responsibility, inquiries unpacking foundational concepts took center stage. This contrast in their approach was one of the most intriguing discoveries I made at this year's JFFoS.

While the contrast in their questioning styles was undeniable, it is equally certain that each approach ultimately depended on the other. Questions toward the concrete threaten to confine the discussion to discrete procedures. Conversely, questions toward the abstract threaten to drift away from the tangible reality on the ground. It was precisely because both were present that the presentations did not remain static but were carried forward into entirely different fields.

Boundaries Explored across the Six Sessions

The symposium proceeded across six distinct fields: Biology / Life Sciences, Mathematics / Informatics / Engineering, Physics / Astrophysics, Earth Science / Geosciences / Environment, Chemistry / Materials Science, and Social Sciences / Humanities. Across the six sessions, the conversation moved from plant imaging and random dynamics to collective behavior, disasters and human impact, circular materials, and finally human values and ethics in a technological world. Even as the disciplines shifted, participants repeatedly took up unfamiliar research and rearticulated it in their own terms, testing where one field ended and another began.

Session I: Making the Invisible Visible Means Understanding?

Session I, 'Uncovering Plant Biology with Cutting-edge Imaging Technology,' focused on how advanced imaging techniques can render plant biology 'visible.' Topics included the cell walls of plant cells, organelles, fluorescent proteins, calcium signaling, live imaging of embryogenesis, and organ growth. A central theme was how to integrate structural observations from fixed samples with dynamic observations of living cells.

The audience's interest extended well beyond the question of how high a resolution could be achieved. What could actually be labeled, how different microscopes might be used in combination in everyday research, and whether the very act of illuminating specimens might itself disturb plant behavior? How to distinguish, when a new structure appears

under the microscope, between an artifact and a meaningful phenomenon? One participant noted that while AI-based image processing is transforming research, it also raises concerns about over-extrapolation and the reliability of image analysis. All of these questions were directed not toward technical specifications, but toward the process by which technology is translated into knowledge.

Amid the debate, questions arose about the fundamental positioning and role of imaging technology itself. In which field did the technology first emerge, and how is it spreading across disciplinary boundaries? For plant science, is imaging technology merely a convenient tool that accelerates research, or is it an indispensable prerequisite without which these questions cannot even be asked? Does making the invisible visible mean understanding? From the very first session, discussions of experimental conditions resonated with efforts to reconsider the broader significance of imaging technology itself.

Session II: Bringing Abstract Models Back to Reality

Session II, 'Random Dynamics on Networks,' highlighted random dynamics not only as rigorous mathematical models but also as a language for describing complex real-world phenomena. The session featured a wide range of topics—including the spread of infectious diseases, opinion dynamics, traffic congestion, and forest fires, alongside models such as the voter model, forest fire model, and frog model, as well as concepts like phase transitions and universality. Together, these illustrated how macroscopic behavior emerges from simple local rules and random interactions.

The Q&A focused heavily on bringing abstract models back into contact with real-world situations. Key questions included: how thoroughly post-COVID-19 models have been validated by empirical data; how to differentiate forests from infrastructure in fire simulations; and how to apply these frameworks to weather and materials engineering. Together, these inquiries highlighted a collective drive to anchor mathematical simulations into practical applications.

There were also voices that questioned the very validity of abstraction itself—raising foundational issues such as the limiting processes leading to partial differential equations, nonlocal interactions, the relationship between simulation and proof, and even the deeper question of “what it means to ask ‘why?’ in mathematics.” The question of whether an abstraction is applicable to the real world, and that of which forms of abstraction are justified, coexist as two sides of the same coin within the model. What was particularly striking was that mathematics was treated not as a self-contained, specialized domain, but as a language that bridges diverse fields.

Session III: How Do Collective Behaviors Emerge?

Session III, titled “Collective Behaviours and Their Simulations,” focused on collective behavior and active matter, with a primary emphasis on how group-level patterns and flows emerge from individual-level movements. Discussions spanned the intersection of physics and biological phenomena, featuring topics such as self-propelled particles, flocking, non-equilibrium physics, topological defects, cell collectives, and pattern formation in tissues and the heart.

One of the central questions that emerged during the session was how far the concept of active matter can be stretched. At what point does collective motion arise, and how many individuals are required to constitute a true collective? Can the same analytical tools used for bird flocks and fish schools be applied to self-propelled particles? Furthermore, can these concepts be extended to domains as diverse as cancer dynamics, traffic flow, and

regenerative engineering? Many of these inquiries were, in essence, spontaneous attempts by participants to test whether this framework could be adapted to their own specialized fields. Simultaneously, discussions continued to reflect on the gap between individuals and collectives, the nature of “lifelikeness,” the role of topology, and the discrepancy between particle models and actual biological collectives.

The debate centered less on “what active matter is” and more on how far the term can be applied—and where a new descriptive framework becomes necessary. Questions from outside the field served not to disrupt the concept, but rather to probe and clarify its boundaries.

Session IV: Disasters Should Not Be Reduced to Mere Natural Phenomena

Session IV, titled “Human Impact and Disasters,” explored disasters not as purely natural phenomena, but as events emerging from the interplay of human activity, land use, climate change, infrastructure, urbanization, and vulnerability. Topics included landslides, debris flows, wildfires, and coastal hazards, alongside technologies such as remote sensing, AI, and digital twins. Discussions focused on bridging the gap between observation and prediction, and ultimately on translating these insights into action and policy.

The discussion opened with insightful questions grounded in field experience. Had recent wildfires in Japan already been anticipated within local traditions? Could citizen science be leveraged for disaster prevention? How should evacuation strategies adapt to different types of disasters? One participant noted that while ocean observation has already been automated through in-situ sensors, the future of terrestrial field surveys could be similarly transformed by AI, drones, and LiDAR. Ultimately, all of these inquiries drew the discussion toward how research outcomes can be effectively implemented in real-world settings.

Simultaneously, inquiries turned to the very mechanics of prediction. How far can digital twins accurately forecast the future? What precursors herald a landslide? And does climate change alter not only the mean of extreme-event distributions but also the contours of their “tails”? The dual questions of how to build predictive models and who utilizes those predictions—and how—illuminated disasters from complementary angles. Disasters do not simply descend from the outside; their magnitude is dictated by where we live, the data we collect, how warnings are communicated, and the systems that facilitate evacuation. What emerged was a profound recognition of the limitation of separating the natural from the social.

Session V: A Paradigm Shift in Chemistry: From Making to Unraveling

Session V, titled “Circular Materials: The Chemistry of Making, Unmaking, and Reuse,” highlighted a paradigm shift in chemistry—moving from its long-refined focus on “making bonds” to an approach centered on “unraveling bonds when needed” and designing materials for reuse, decomposition, and reprocessing. Rather than simply synthesizing strong and durable plastics and polymers, the challenge was framed around how to engineer their breakdown, recovery, and circulation from the very stage of molecular design. Topics spanned biomass and cellulose, reversible covalent chemistry, covalent adaptable networks, and vitrimers.

Of the six sessions, this one delved most deeply into practical applications. The discussion extended beyond the elegance of molecular design to address a range of real-world challenges. Participants asked whether the new materials would truly degrade across

diverse environments—not only in the ocean, but also in soil, rivers, snow-covered mountains, and deep-sea sediments. How costly would their synthesis be? How could variations in seawater pH and water quality be accurately represented in laboratory experiments? Is biodegradability compatible with recycling? Even with the development of new materials, consumers' throwaway habits might well persist. Among the many questions raised, the most striking challenged the underlying premise itself: from the perspective of carbon sequestration, might stable, non-degradable polymers actually be the better option? Is biodegradability truly necessary? This question turned the conventional assumption on its head.

Questions like these were joined by others that connected chemistry with environmental processes—for example, what happens to carbon cycling after a material breaks down, or how materials decompose in soils and rivers before eventually reaching the ocean. The question of how to make a material thus expanded into broader questions: Where does it go? Who uses it? And over what timescale does it return to the environment? Although this was a session on Chemistry and Materials Science, the discussion extended well beyond molecular design to encompass life cycle assessment, environmental ethics, and behavioral change. Designing molecules is not merely a matter of molecular architecture; it also requires envisioning the social and environmental worlds that exist beyond the molecules themselves. Time and again, the participants' questions drew the discussion back to this broader perspective.

Session VI: Whose Values Should Define the Use of Technology?

Session VI, 'Human Values and Ethics in a Technological World', focused on the values, ethics, legal issues, and governance challenges associated with the integration of technology into society. Drawing on topics such as ELSI/RRI, Internet governance, AI, data governance, and animal emotion recognition technologies, the session framed technology not as a question of whether it can be achieved, but of whom it should serve, which values it should protect, and who should bear responsibility for its development and deployment.

This session featured a particularly large number of questions from the French participants. They raised issues such as: Whose interests do researchers represent when they speak? To what extent are researchers responsible when basic research is later misused? And is state power reasserting itself in the digital age? One participant pointed to "adultism"—the tendency for children to be overlooked as users when technologies are designed. The session became an opportunity to examine the underlying frameworks of values, power, and responsibility that shape technology itself.

Counterbalancing these discussions were equally compelling questions about how such concerns could be translated into institutional and technical design. How can ELSI be incorporated into the design of technology, rather than being addressed as a mere checklist? Could ethical requirements be designed in a way that unduly hinders new market entrants? Who should bear responsibility for the harms caused by AI bias? And how should Japan respond to the growing regulation of minors' use of social media seen in Australia and Europe? The final session, too, was marked by a continuing exchange between questions of abstract values and those of concrete institutional design.

Translating research for society is not simply a matter of making it easier to understand. It also requires confronting questions of which values should be preserved, which risks should be accepted, and who should have a voice in making those decisions. By

addressing these questions head-on, the final session brought the symposium's overarching theme of "translation" into its sharpest focus.

Questions That Traverse Multiple Sessions

Equally striking as the thematic trends across the sessions was the presence of participants who repeatedly asked questions in different sessions. The featured disciplines were quite distant from one another—biology, mathematics, physics, earth science, chemistry, and ethics. Yet participants consistently applied their own disciplinary perspectives across sessions, engaging with research far removed from their own fields through the same analytical lens.

These participants were not simply more vocal than others. Rather, they were continually translating the content of each session back into the language of their own discipline. Some viewed plant imaging through the lens of image processing; others reinterpreted materials science from an ethical perspective. Still others sought to understand plants and collective behavior in the language of mathematics. In this sense, they seemed to serve as bridges, carrying questions born in one room into the next.

Supporting this bridge-building was a distinctive style of questioning characteristic of JFFoS. Many questions began with a brief self-introduction: "I am from the field of ..." Implicit in such remarks was a statement of perspective: "From the standpoint of my discipline, your work looks like this." Rather than treating their lack of expertise in the field as a disadvantage, participants used it as a point of entry—a conversational norm characteristic of interdisciplinary conferences. Because everyone shared the understanding that they were, in some sense, non-experts outside their own fields, participants felt comfortable posing questions even in unfamiliar domains.

Beyond the Sessions: Growing Conversations

Yet these exchanges were not confined to the lecture halls. Even after the applause faded and the screens went dark, their resonance lingered somewhere in the venue: in fingertips tracing diagrams on posters, in people leaning forward slightly with paper cups still in hand, and in the brief glance at a name badge before remarking, "You're the one who asked that question, aren't you?" Over the course of those four days and three nights, the questions that emerged during the sessions gradually softened and transformed into conversations between people.

Questions asked between the podium and the audience are expected to be formal: brief, clear, and mindful of the presentation's flow. Outside the sessions, however, words become freer. Participants can reconsider a point while looking at a poster diagram, or adapt their wording after reading the other person's reaction. Free from academic constraints, they can approach each other with simple curiosity. Ultimately, a question raised in the lecture hall gently comes to rest between two individuals, evolving into a meaningful conversation.

Even the moments spent away from research discussions did not bring the exchange of ideas to a halt. As participants shared the same scenery and sat around the same tables, they gradually became more than representatives of their disciplines. Names and faces became connected, individual speaking styles grew familiar, and the distance to the next conversation subtly shortened. When the conversation drifted back to research, even the same questions seemed to land differently. It is precisely because of this immersive,

multi-day format that connections at FoS continue to flourish far beyond the conference rooms.

The value of FoS cannot be measured by the lectures and Q&A sessions alone. The many points of contact throughout the symposium gradually transformed simple questions into conversations, and conversations into the seeds of new relationships. Over the course of the symposium, it was possible to see participants' areas of expertise stretching in new directions, little by little. That such growth happened in so short a time is due in no small part to how much work those informal moments did.

In Closing

The appeal of the FoS Symposium lies not only in the opportunity to learn about cutting-edge research. It also lies in the encounters between researchers from fields that would not ordinarily intersect: listening to work outside their own areas of expertise, asking questions despite not fully understanding, and, through those questions, prompting presenters themselves to reconsider the meaning and significance of their research. One lesson that emerged again and again throughout this year's meeting was that there is no such thing as a worthless question.

How should we see plants? How should models be related back to reality? To what extent can collective phenomena be understood through the same conceptual framework? How should we prepare for disasters? How can materials be circulated more sustainably? Whose values should define the use of technology? At first glance, these questions seem unrelated. Yet over the course of the symposium, they converged on a shared concern: where should the boundaries of research be drawn? Such boundaries exist between disciplines, between Japan and France, and between research and society. They cannot be crossed through lofty ideals alone. What made those crossings possible was the willingness of participants to hold on to what they did not know—to carry their uncertainties with them and express them as simple, honest questions. It was precisely because they did so that new conversations emerged throughout the venue.

If I'm being honest, the reason I was able to step into conversations with people at this symposium was a pressing financial need. Ideally, everyone would feel comfortable reaching out and joining conversations outside their own field more naturally. But in reality, it's often a sense of urgency—or a question you simply can't let go—that gives you the push to take that first step.

Rather than letting the matter of the unpaid *otoshi* charge remain unresolved, I stepped into the circle of participants, sharing the photos on my smartphone. What returned to me was not simply the answer I had originally sought, but a wave of entirely different conversations. In that sense, the questions participants posed to one another throughout this year's JFFoS worked in much the same way. Instead of leaving their simple curiosity unspoken, they placed it before one another. From there emerged new dialogues, new questions, and relationships that would endure long after the symposium itself concluded. One of the quiet achievements of the symposium—both within and beyond the sessions—was this shared refusal to leave curiosity unexamined. It transformed unresolved questions into conversations, and those conversations into lasting connections.

Finally, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to everyone whose dedication made this JFFoS possible. I am especially grateful to the teams at JSPS and CNRS for their support throughout the entire process, from the initial planning stages to the smooth operation of the meeting, creating an environment in which participants from both France

and Japan could focus fully on productive discussions. I would also like to extend my heartfelt thanks to the administrative staff, whose careful work behind the scenes—from coordinating the program, transportation, meals, and venue logistics to facilitating communication among participants—supported every aspect of the event. An intensive residential workshop like the FoS can only foster the kind of natural, meaningful interactions it is known for because of the countless efforts that go into its organization.

I am also deeply grateful to the members of the FoS Symposium Advisory Board for their invaluable advice and support throughout the preparation of the symposium. My sincere thanks also go to the Program Group Members (PGMs), who worked together to shape the sessions and guide the discussions, as well as to the Introductory Speakers and Speakers, who made their research accessible by providing thoughtful entry points for audiences beyond their own fields of expertise. Above all, I would like to thank all the Participants. By asking questions rather than leaving points of uncertainty unspoken, they enriched the discussions and made this symposium a truly rewarding and meaningful experience.

It is my hope that the conversations sparked in Tokyo, and the questions that remain long after the symposium's conclusion, will foster future exchanges between researchers in Japan and France and give rise to new forms of interdisciplinary inquiry.



Across disciplines and national borders, the participants of JFFoS 2026 came together in a single frame.



The Japanese and French Planning Group Members, helping to shape and sustain the flow of the symposium.



The Session Coordination Meeting: already a team on the program, still at the “nice to meet you” stage in person.



In the first half of the symposium, table assignments gave our conversations a gentle nudge.



After sharing several meals, the boundaries between groups began to soften.



Questioners lined up at two microphones. The allotted discussion time was generous, but the room's curiosity was a little larger still.



In every session, the line of questioners never ran out.



Behind the scenes of the preceding photo: even the person taking the picture eventually ends up in someone else's frame.



Being able to point at a figure makes uncertainty much easier to handle.



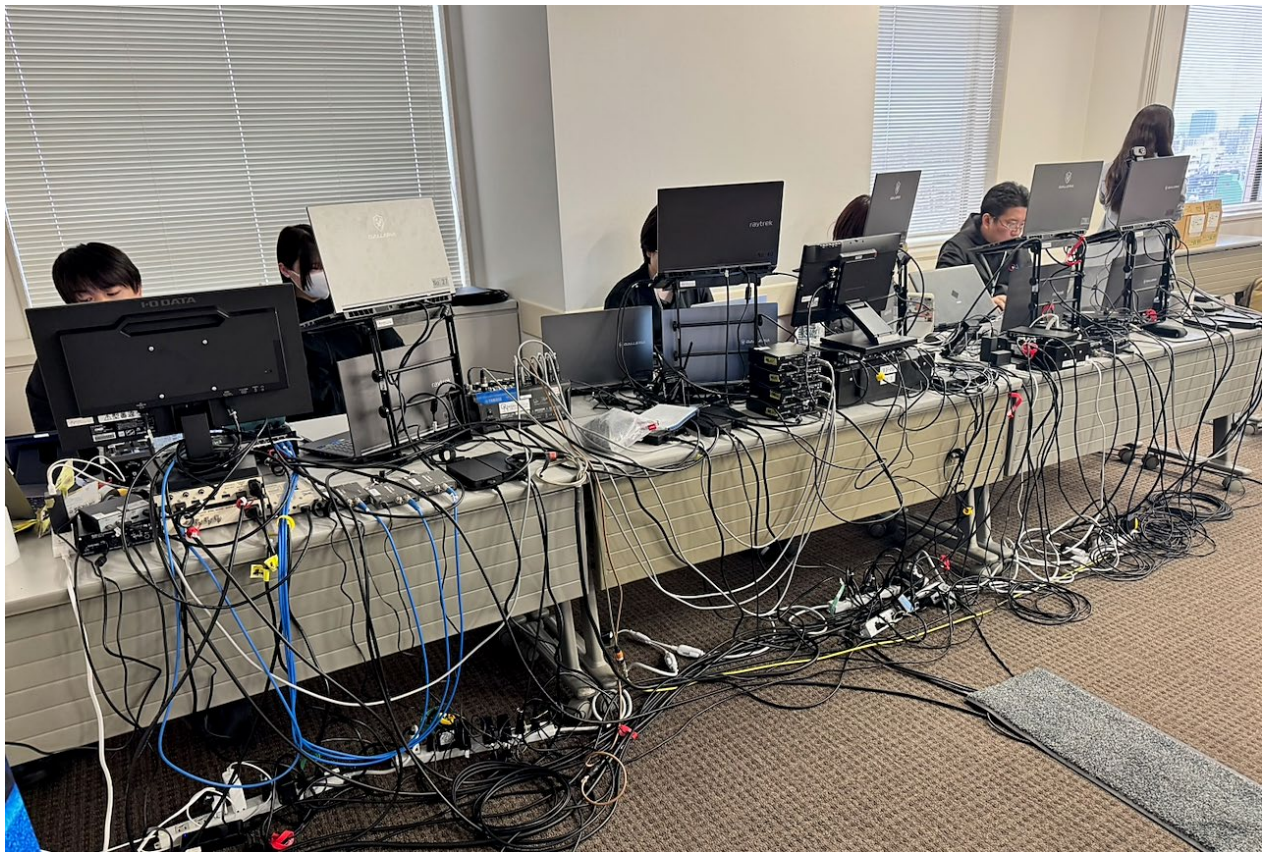
During the Cultural Tour, we stepped out of the conference room and into the memory of Edo and the bustle of Asakusa.



The informal after-party that set off the search for the missing otoshi charges, and later sent me walking all over the venue.



Croissants lined up bravely before the French delegation, only to be calmly identified as "American style."



Projecting a single slide can require this much preparation. Thanks to it, the presentations ran remarkably smoothly.

