HIROSHIMA UNIVERSITY

PROSPECTUS | 2018-2019

UNIVERSITY OF WORLD-WIDE REPUTE AND SPLENDOR FOR YEARS INTO THE FUTURE

Having been selected by Japan's Ministry of Education, Culture, Sport, Science and Technology (MEXT) for participation in its Program for Promoting the Enhancement of Research Universities since AY 2013, and in its Top Global University Project as a Type A (Top Type) school since AY 2014, Hiroshima University has been instituting reforms centered on reinforcement of its educational and research capabilities. HU is making progress toward its goal of becoming a comprehensive research university among the top 100 universities worldwide, continuously producing "peace-pursuing, cultured individuals with an international mindset and a challenging spirit" and creating new forms of knowledge.

TOP GLOBAL UNIVERSITY JAPAN
TOP Type

RU
HIROSHIMA UNIVERSITY

Mitsuo Ochi
President
Hiroshima University

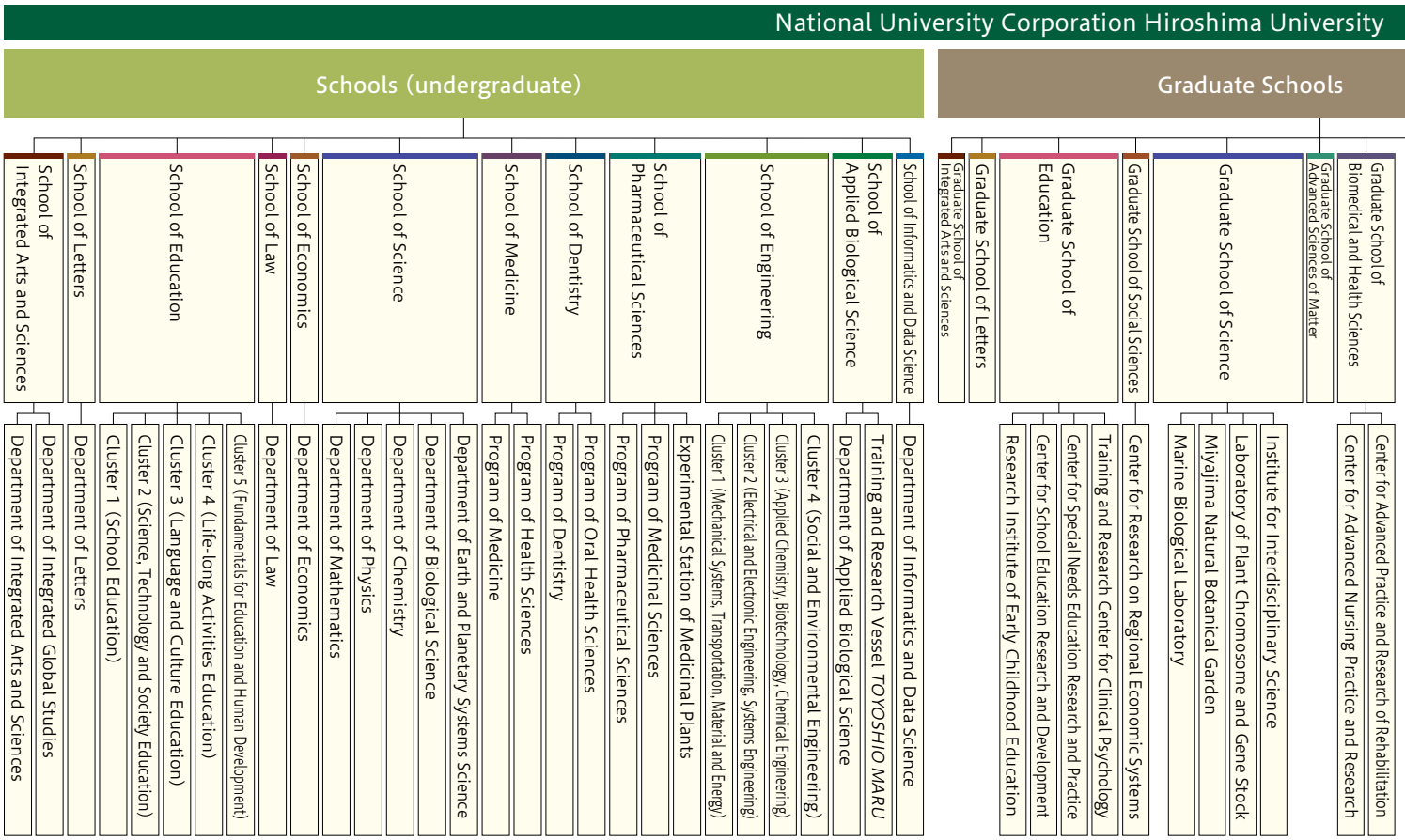
Hiroshima University Guiding Principles

We embrace the University's founding principle of "a single unified university, free and pursuing peace," striving to fulfill our missions as a national university under five guiding principles.

CONTENTS

AN OVERVIEW OF HIROSHIMA UNIVERSITY

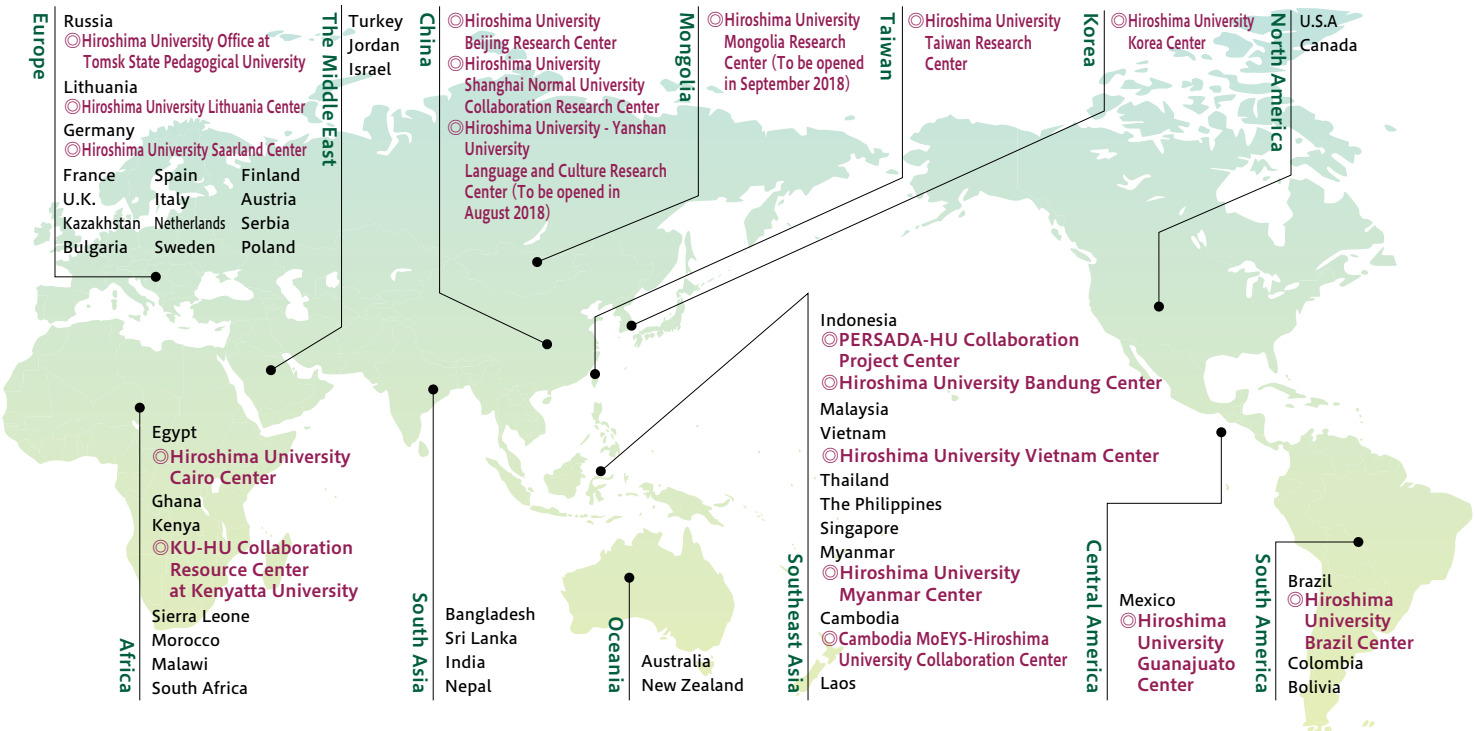
Organization for Education and Research (as of April 1, 2018)



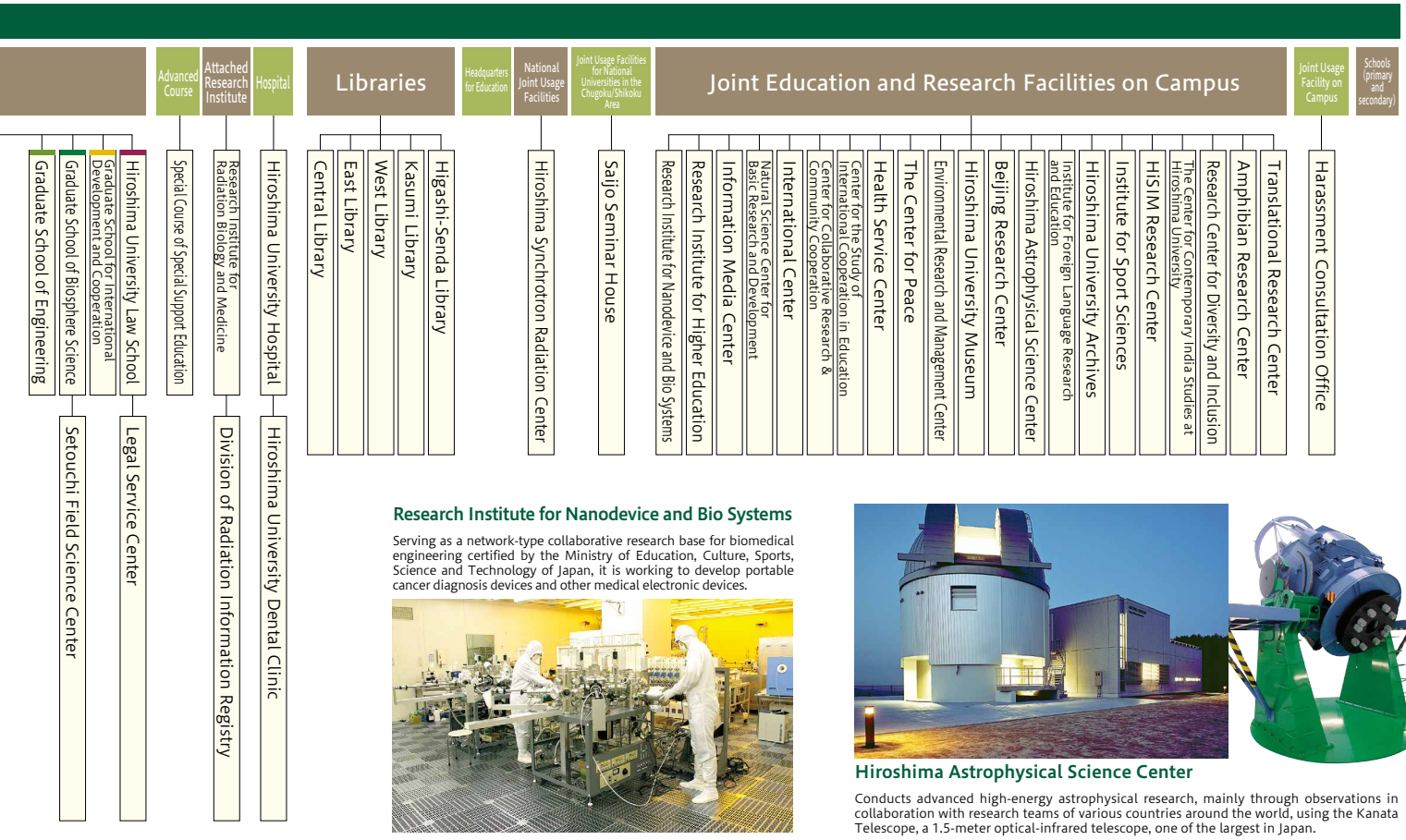
Overseas Network and Bases (as of May 10, 2018)

Hiroshima University has international exchange agreements at university-level in 50 countries/regions, as well as at faculty-level in 51 countries/regions. The overseas bases are in 14 countries/regions: China, Taiwan, Russia, Egypt, Kenya, Brazil, Vietnam, Indonesia, Korea, Myanmar, Mexico, Cambodia, Lithuania and Germany.

*The university-level international exchange agreements have been concluded in the countries/regions listed on the map.



Embodying its founding principle of “a single unified university, free and pursuing peace,” Hiroshima University is one of the largest comprehensive research universities in Japan. Today, HU is making steady progress as a global university, taking on worldwide challenges and strengthening its global educational network by signing international exchange agreements with universities around the world and opening overseas bases at strategic locations.



Research Institute for Nanodevice and Bio Systems

Serving as a network-type collaborative research base for biomedical engineering certified by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology of Japan, it is working to develop portable cancer diagnosis devices and other medical electronic devices.

Hiroshima Astrophysical Science Center

Conducts advanced high-energy astrophysical research, mainly through observations in collaboration with research teams of various countries around the world, using the Kanata Telescope, a 1.5-meter optical-infrared telescope, one of the largest in Japan.

Hiroshima University signed an inter-university agreement with the University of California, Berkeley (November 2017).

Launched Hiroshima University Guanajuato Center (March 2017)

International Exchange Agreements

Inter-university
50 countries and regions
280 organizations
309 agreements

Inter-faculty
51 countries and regions
334 organizations
367 agreements

University Offices Outside Hiroshima Prefecture

The Tokyo Office supports teachers and staffs at Hiroshima University in their activities in Tokyo area and students in their job-hunting activities. The Osaka and Fukuoka Offices provide consultation services on college admission.

●Tokyo Office

No. 409, Campus Innovation Center
3-3-6 Shibaura, Minato-ku, Tokyo

●Admissions Center Osaka Office

No. 503, Osaka University Nakanoshima Center 4-3-53 Nakanoshima, Kita-ku, Osaka City, Osaka

●Admissions Center Fukuoka Office

No. 123, Urban Net Hakata Bldg., 4/F
2-5-1 Hakata-eki Higashi,
Fukuoka City, Fukuoka

Schools (primary and secondary)

The basic principle and role of the affiliated schools of Hiroshima University is to support the sound growth of people both within and outside of those schools. Its predecessors include Hiroshima Higher Normal School and Hiroshima Normal School. They provide pupils and students with opportunities to learn a little about university education, aiming to help children develop into adults who can fulfill diverse roles. Those schools also serve as places for teaching practice where university students can become high-quality teachers.

●Hiroshima City

Hiroshima University Elementary School

Hiroshima University Junior High School
Hiroshima University Senior High School

Hiroshima University Elementary School, Shinonome

Hiroshima University Junior High School, Shinonome

●Higashi Hiroshima City

Hiroshima University Kindergarten

●Mihara City

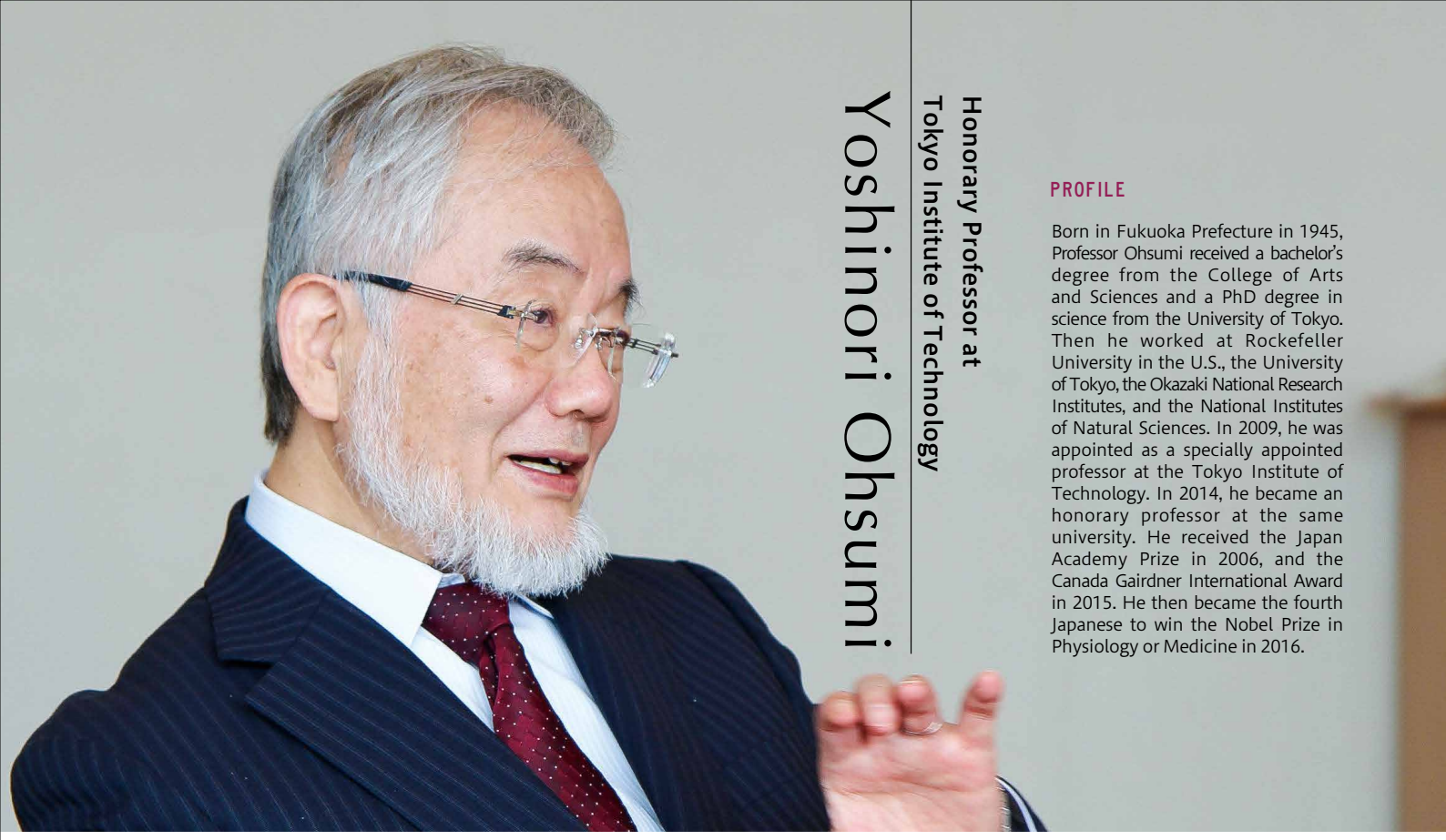
Hiroshima University Kindergarten, Mihara

Hiroshima University Elementary School, Mihara

●Fukuyama City

Hiroshima University Junior High School, Fukuyama
Hiroshima University Senior High School, Fukuyama

Hiroshima University Junior High School, Mihara



Yoshinori Ohsumi

Honorary Professor at
Tokyo Institute of Technology

PROFILE

Born in Fukuoka Prefecture in 1945, Professor Ohsumi received a bachelor's degree from the College of Arts and Sciences and a PhD degree in science from the University of Tokyo. Then he worked at Rockefeller University in the U.S., the University of Tokyo, the Okazaki National Research Institutes, and the National Institutes of Natural Sciences. In 2009, he was appointed as a specially appointed professor at the Tokyo Institute of Technology. In 2014, he became an honorary professor at the same university. He received the Japan Academy Prize in 2006, and the Canada Gairdner International Award in 2015. He then became the fourth Japanese to win the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 2016.

FEATURE:
SPECIAL TALK

Delivering Messages About

Dr. Ohsumi, honorary professor at the Tokyo Institute of Technology, received the Dr. Ohsumi and President Mitsuo Ochi talked about the roles of science and the establishment of the School of Informatics and Data Science and the

My father, brothers, and teachers, closely related to Hiroshima

Ochi: I heard your father, Yoshio Ohsumi, who was a professor of the Faculty of Engineering at Kyushu University, was born in Hiroshima Prefecture.

Ohsumi: My father lived in Hakushima in the central area of Hiroshima City. He was the youngest of eight children, and his parents wanted him at least to go to a university. He graduated from the junior high school attached to Hiroshima Higher Normal School (the predecessor of the present Hiroshima University Junior and Senior High School), and Yamaguchi High School, then entered the Faculty of Engineering at Tokyo Imperial University. He was in Hiroshima on August 6, 1945, when the atomic bomb was dropped. He happened to be staying at his relative's home on Miyajima Island on that day. He apparently went to Hiroshima City and kept walking to find his relatives on the next day. I believe he must have had a hard time, but he rarely talked about it. I am sure that he experienced secondary exposure.

Ochi: I heard your brother, Kazuo Ohsumi (honorary professor at Tokyo Woman's Christian University), also went to the junior high school attached to Hiroshima Higher Normal School.

Ohsumi: During the war period, my 12-year-older brother was learning science in the "special scientific education class" set up in the junior high school attached to Hiroshima Higher Normal School. When the atomic bomb was dropped, his class had already evacuated to a mountain area, so he could escape it. With such an experience of war, he entered the University of Tokyo and became a historian. Around the time when I entered elementary school, he was a university student, and every time he came back home for vacation, he brought science books to me. Looking back now, I believe this largely influenced me to pursue my career path.

Furthermore, Kazutomo Imahori, who was my mentor and an honorary professor at the University of Tokyo, also graduated from the junior high school attached to

Hiroshima Higher Normal School. He was from a famous academic family in Hiroshima. His brother Seiji Imahori was a professor at Hiroshima University, and the President of Hiroshima Prefectural Women's University. Thus, I feel a strong connection to Hiroshima.

Ochi: I am aware that Honorary Professor Seiji Imahori played an active role in the campaign against atomic and hydrogen bombs. I myself have met him a few times as a student when he was the dean of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences at Hiroshima University.

I was attracted to biology, a new academic field at that time, and pursued molecular biology

Ochi: Now, what were your childhood dreams?

Ohsumi: I vaguely thought I was going to become a researcher or a scientist. If I had been gifted with some remarkable talents, I could have had many choices. However, I was not good at any sports, painting, or any other special things. As a child, I was aware in a way that becoming a researcher was best suited to me.

Ochi: Did you already intend to study biology at that time?

Ohsumi: Growing up in a rural part of Fukuoka Prefecture, I spent my childhood days collecting insects because I liked them. Growing crops in the fields and wildcrafting in the mountains were nothing special to me. In that sense, I was familiar with lifeforms. I was, however, not interested in biology at all, and I studied physics, chemistry, and geology, instead of biology. After entering university, I realized physics and chemistry were not very exciting because they had a long history and had already been well-established. On the other hand, biology was an emerging field at that time, which brought new findings one after another and had no certain authority. I wanted to study molecular biology because I was very much motivated to find out the basic principles of biology.

Ochi: Then you enrolled in the Department of Basic Science, which was newly established in the College of Arts and Sciences at the Uni-

the Future of Universities from Hiroshima

Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 2016 for the discovery of the autophagy (self-eating cells) system. universities, when Dr. Ohsumi visited Hiroshima Prefecture in May 2018 to attend a commemorative lecture conference for Department of Integrated Global Studies in the School of Integrated Arts and Sciences at Hiroshima University.

Mitsuo Ochi

President of Hiroshima University

PROFILE

Born in 1952 in Ehime Prefecture, Dr. Ochi graduated from the Faculty of Medicine, Hiroshima University in 1977. As an orthopedic surgeon, he began the world's first three-dimensional self-cultured cartilage transplant in 1996, for which he received the President's Prize of the Science Council of Japan from the Prime Minister's Office in 2004. From 2007 to 2011, he served as the Director of Hiroshima University Hospital. In 2015, he was appointed President of Hiroshima University and was awarded the Order of Culture, Medal with Purple Ribbon. For 30 years, Dr. Ochi has been supporting the baseball players of Hiroshima Toyo Carp as the team's physician.

versity of Tokyo.

Ohsumi: The Department of Basic Science was founded in times when teachers in the College of Arts and Sciences taught students in liberal arts courses. In fact, those teachers were eager to teach graduate students. This Department was unique in that even fourth-year students studied physics, biology, and English. Looking back now, I liked the course very much as there were many excellent students who aspired for something new. Among about 50 students, some became doctors and lawyers, and some became teachers of physics, mathematics, chemistry, biology, and other subjects at universities. While Japan's education system was being reformed, I think the Department of Basic Science was ahead of the times in a way. Unfortunately, the Department of Basic Science no longer exists, but I believe it is important for universities to have diverse students.

Ochi: Do you mean the Department of Basic Science valued diversity?

Ohsumi: Yes. A class reunion was held last year for the first time in 50 years, attended by 27 graduates. I realized people who experienced different lives play active roles in a variety of fields.

Ochi: The School of Integrated Arts and Sciences at Hiroshima University provides programs combining arts and sciences, which allow students to have a wide range of options in their majors after entering the university. The Department of Integrated Global Studies opened this year in the School of Integrated Arts and Sciences and aims for students to learn liberal arts as the basics, and then develop expertise. Lectures are provided in English, and students are required to study abroad for six months. By doing so, I expect them to carefully choose their academic path and develop expertise in graduate schools or other places.

Ohsumi: I think that is an excellent policy. I am sure there was a major negative impact on students when many universities discontinued their liberal arts courses. It is hard for high school students to choose their majors without knowing what they are going to learn. The University of Tokyo still has the College of Arts and Sciences. I believe students can make more proper choices by determining what they want to learn in their first and second years and choosing their majors later.

Younger people should pay more attention to social issues

Ochi: I fully understand how you became interested in biology in college, and that biology and molecular biology were only at an early stage back then. By the way, how did you allocate your energy to your campus life activities, such as club activities and studying?

Ohsumi: When I entered graduate school after receiving a bachelor's degree, student activism was extremely active in Japan. I also participated in demonstrations every day. I recall there was a period I rarely spent time in the laboratory for experiments. I think enjoying club activities is a good experience, but we did not have time for that. People might say that era was unusual. I, however, feel rather strange about the recent situation in Japan, in which students show little reaction to various issues discussed in the Diet. I strongly believe that young people should pay more attention to social issues. I also expect researchers to have more time to think through what they intend to do and why they chose where they are.

Ochi: I agree. As you said, students need to become more aware of social issues and themselves, instead of simply pursuing personal pleasures.

Being concerned about universities becoming preparatory schools for obtaining jobs

Ohsumi: I found that many students set their goals in life based on finding a job in a company rather than determining what they really want to do. I explain this situation by using a phrase, "universities becoming preparatory schools for obtaining jobs." Even though students take a master's program, they spend two years on job hunting activities. I assume they feel there is no problem with that situation. I strongly wish for master's students to experience the joy of studying science rather than having to write good theses. However, they usually find a job before that. I think this is a serious issue for both universities and society. At the Tokyo Institute of Technology, where I work, excellent students tend to take engineering courses, instead of science, to join a company after receiving a master's degree. Students seem to accept it as a matter of course. Even students at the University of Tokyo seem to choose their majors based on how advantageous they are to obtain better jobs.

Ochi: I believe Japan needs to establish a system that requires major companies and government offices to hire PhD holders at a certain percentage of their employees. However, top management of major companies told me that master's degree holders were good enough, PhD holders were too specialized for the job, and they would hire PhD holders as temporary employees and expected them to transfer to other companies when required. This is a type of chicken-or-the-egg problem, but I believe the social structure has to be changed first.

Ohsumi: Since I set up a foundation (the Ohsumi Frontier Science Foundation), I also have opportunities to talk to company executives. Some of them are definitely concerned that Japan will hollow out if we take no measures. Such executives, not many, are well aware of the importance of hiring PhD holders. The current situation won't change if companies and universities do not provide a

Dr. Ohsumi gave a speech titled "What I learned from a half-century of research activities" at a commemorative lecture conference for the establishment of the School of Informatics and Data Science and the Department of Integrated Global Studies in the School of Integrated Arts and Sciences at Hiroshima University, held in May 2018. He told an audience of about 360 people, including high school students, that researchers could experience various surprises and pleasures while they engaged in studies with their own ideas and responsibility, and that, even for given challenges, it was important to understand them on their own and find new challenges.

Dr. Ohsumi received a plaque for Honorary Distinguished Professor from President Ochi of Hiroshima University, after the commemorative lecture meeting.

model case that can convince society.

Ochi: That is true. You said, "The current science has become a field of competitions, and researchers cannot experience the true pleasures of engaging in scientific studies anymore." What do you think of the future of Japan's universities and scientific activities?

Ohsumi: For better or worse, Japanese universities have to try something to define what kind of attempts actually have positive impacts. It will take a while to bring results. Universities have long been trying to convince people that they had changed only by giving new names and other meaningless efforts. It has become difficult for universities to maintain genuinely good systems. The pressure to change something also has an impact on government research grants. Even for beneficial studies, researchers are not allowed to keep engaging in the same studies. As it is claimed that certain studies have already been done, researchers are forced to find a new theme, which exhausts them. Universities should insist that they continue with their important work. Major universities, however, take the lead in launching various eye-catching studies, and expect other universities to follow them. I am deeply concerned that universities in Japan will face a bleak future if they do not take any effective measures.

A university is a place for students to realize how interesting step-by-step-type studies are

Ochi: Have you met any teacher, or a mentor, who helped you become who you are now.

Ohsumi: It may sound disrespectful, but I have hardly wished to become like a certain teacher. Therefore, I do not expect my students to wish to be like me at all. In my laboratory, I let them study as they want and expect them to try to improve on their own. Of course, I appreciate the teachers in my elementary school, other teachers who I had meaningful conversations with, and friends who told me my study was interesting. They helped me to become who I am now.

Ochi: There is a famous story about Konosuke Matsushita. During job interviews, he asked applicants if they consider themselves lucky. Those who answered "no" were never hired no matter how well they performed in employment exams. I assume he intended to see if those applicants were aware of the importance of being grateful to people. Dr. Ohsumi, what do you want current students to learn at universities?

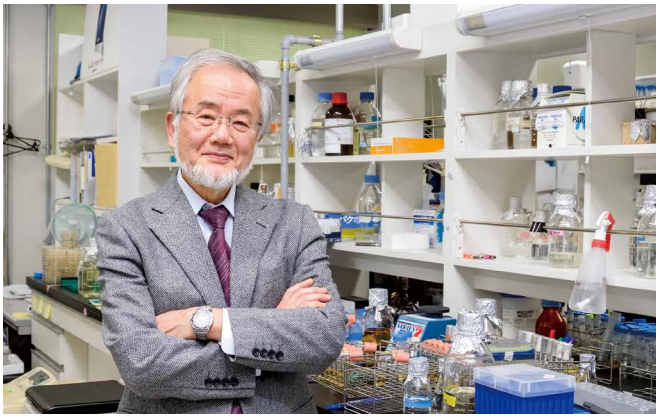
Ohsumi: The amount of available information has significantly increased, compared with 50 years ago when I was a student. It is great to have instant access to a variety of information, but this also has created a problem in that people are having a hard time determining what they truly want to do. In fact, how to manage information is a significantly important issue, but it was rarely discussed. For example, learning biology is not achieved simply by reading standard textbooks or memorizing what is written. To deal with vast amounts of information on your own, you need to establish a learning style that lets you study one thing in more depth and helps you determine what you really want to study. What is more important is to think for yourself and have your own thoughts. Talking to people from overseas, I feel Japanese are far behind in that ability.

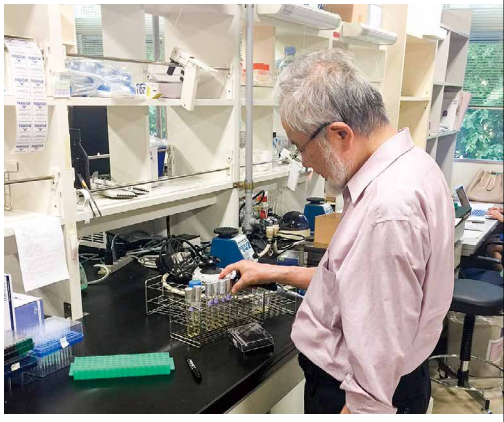
Ochi: Having served as a head director and a director at international academic conferences, I realized only a few Japanese can play a leading role in English discussions and compile opinions from other attendees. Being humble and silent has long been considered as virtuous for Japanese, but this does not apply to international society. To foster internationally educated people who are willing to try new things, Hiroshima University opened the Department of Integrated Global Studies in the School of Integrated Arts and Sciences, in which lectures are delivered in English and attended also by international students.

Finally, could you give a message to youngsters?

Ohsumi: Today you will see a number of how-to books in university book stores. When I was in college, there were literature and philosophy books. I wish students would look at human society from a perspective different from their own. It is good to jump on the latest books once in a while, but reading classics would bring students peace of mind, which is needed most by Japanese. What is important in university life is for students to find it interesting to learn things in a step-by-step manner.

Ochi: I myself also wish that students would have more interest in diverse things, read literature and philosophy books even in science majors, and obtain a broad education. Thank you for sharing with us these thought-provoking stories.





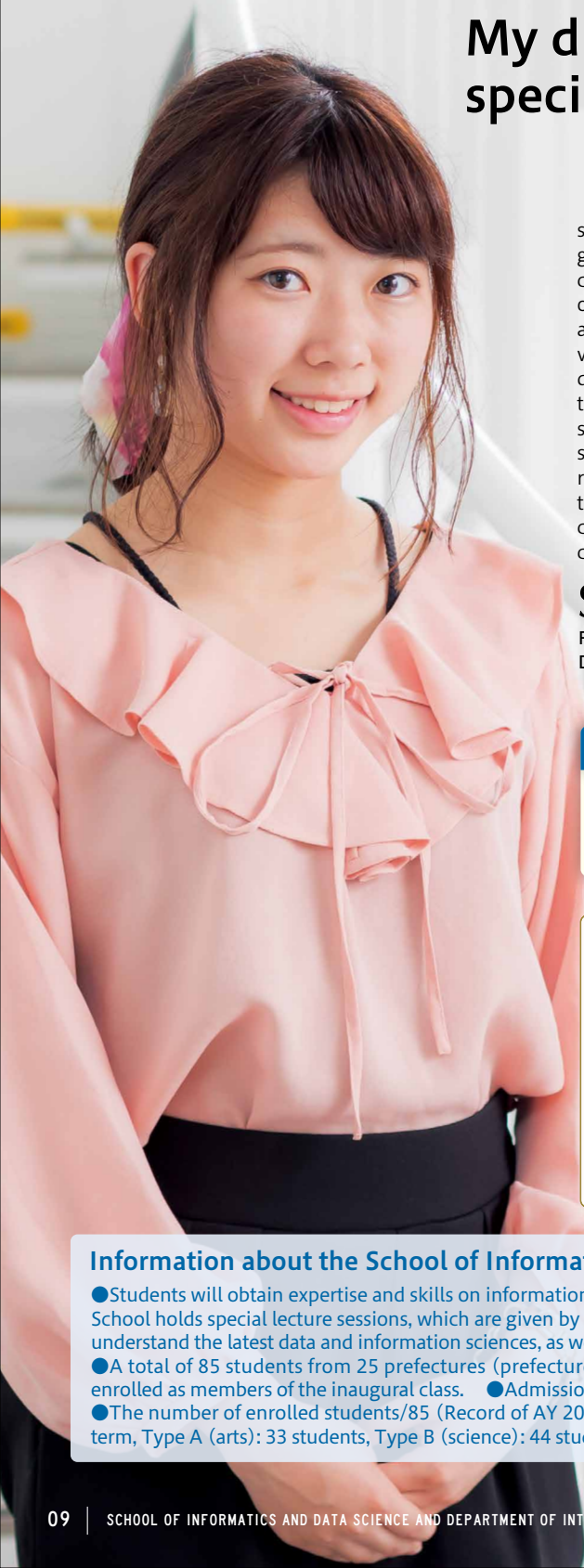
Taken in the Ohsumi Laboratory (Tokyo Institute of Technology) Dr. Ohsumi said that he wanted students to establish a learning style that lets them focus on one thing in more depth and helps them find what they really want to study or what they think is interesting.

Combining Liberal Arts and Science, New

SCHOOL OF
INFORMATICS AND DATA SCIENCE

DEPARTMENT OF
INFORMATICS AND DATA SCIENCE

- Curricula that significantly enhance knowledge and techniques on informatics
- Lectures given by business people who play an active role at their companies and non-Japanese teachers
- About 40% of the students in the inaugural class have a liberal arts background



My dream is to become an information specialist with a female perspective.

I originally aimed to enter the School of Pharmaceutical Sciences of Hiroshima University. During high school, I received good grades in informatics and could solve problems without difficulty, while my friends struggled to find solutions. Through such an experience, I found it interesting to learn informatics, and came to think I would be good at it. Another reason I chose the School of Informatics and Data Science was that I liked creative activities, such as editing music with applications, using personal computers and other IT devices. In addition, I had admiration for IT jobs, upon watching a TV drama about a system development project at an IT venture. My future goal is to develop systems and services that can make people's lives more convenient. I will think through which course to take, data science or informatics, in the next two years, but I am interested in system architecture at the moment. There are only a few female engineers who specialize in dealing with data and systems and are capable of solving problems. I want to become a specialist of information systems, and work in the apparel or cosmetics industry. Some people say that information-related fields are actually suited for women because they require good communication skills that will allow for eliciting potential challenges faced by clients. If you want to become a data content and information-processing specialist who takes advantages of the point of view and characteristics special to women, why don't we learn together.

Sana Shimizu (from Hiroshima Prefecture)
First-year student, Department of Informatics and Data Science, School of Informatics and Data Science

What's good about Hiroshima University?

No trouble finding study places

There are many study areas, including group work spaces in libraries, and the student plaza. I like that I can easily find a study place, where I can study at my own pace.

Developing human resources who are specialists with all-around ability in information science

All the students in the School of Informatics and Data Science of Hiroshima University will learn the basics of data science and informatics, before studying a major during their third and subsequent years. It aims to foster human resources who have all-around ability in information science, as well as expertise and skills on data contents and data processing technologies.

Information about the School of Informatics and Data Science

●Students will obtain expertise and skills on information science through mathematics, data analysis, programing, and other basic courses. This School holds special lecture sessions, which are given by business people from companies and non-Japanese teachers, to allow students to better understand the latest data and information sciences, as well as develop international perspectives.
●A total of 85 students from 25 prefectures (prefectures in the Chugoku and Shikoku regions, Tokyo, Aichi, Fukui, Kyoto, Wakayama, etc.) enrolled as members of the inaugural class. ●Admission quota/80 students (AY 2019) ●Applicant to place ratio/3.5:1 (Record of AY 2018)
●The number of enrolled students/85 (Record of AY 2018; 77 students out of 85 entered through the general entrance examination (February term, Type A (arts): 33 students, Type B (science): 44 students))

School and Department Opened in April 2018

- All lectures are basically given in English
- Students study abroad for six months in their second year
- A total of 15 students out of 44 in the inaugural class are foreign nationals

SCHOOL OF INTEGRATED ARTS AND SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF INTEGRATED GLOBAL STUDIES (IGS)

I want to be of great help to people in developing countries.

I started to aim for the IGS when I participated in a program in the Philippines held by Hiroshima Prefecture as a high school student. Although I had studied about poverty and inequality seen in the country in advance, the reality was beyond my imagination. I took pictures of a slum, but I impulsively deleted them on the camera. I tried hard to face the reality, but I was overwhelmed by a sense of helplessness for the dire situation. In the Philippines, I also visited the headquarters of the Asian Development Bank (ADB), an international development finance organization, and an NGO working in impoverished rural areas. Seeing the two organizations that took opposing sides, I realized there was a big gap in understanding. It seemed to me that each organization kept making misguided efforts. The private body, who sees the realities of poverty first hand, asks for help, but authorities focus on urban development. I have long been interested in education, and I thought if I entered the IGS, I could study poverty, development, and education systems of underdeveloped countries, because the IGS offers students opportunities to learn a wide range of fields from international and diverse perspectives. In the future, I want to go to developing countries and play a major role in educational administration to connect authorities and private bodies. I was very lucky that the IGS opened when I entered university. My dream began with a sense of helplessness in a slum, but I will make utmost efforts in the next four years to become a professional who can be of great help to people in developing countries.

Misuzu Kanda (from Hiroshima Prefecture)
First-year student, Department of Integrated Global Studies, School of Integrated Arts and Sciences

What's good about Hiroshima University?

You can meet people with a variety of backgrounds

Students of the IGS and Hiroshima University are from many different regions and countries. I am inspired by conversations with and ideas brought by people from different cultures every day.

IGS ambassadors are in action

The IGS ambassadors serve as a bridge between students and teachers, and the IGS and other departments and schools. They hold a meeting every week to discuss how the IGS can contribute to the Yukata Festival, the University Festival, and other college events. They are also planning orientation events to welcome new students for next spring.

Information about the IGS

- A total of 44 students entered, including 15 foreign nationals from the U.S., Spain, Indonesia, and other countries.
- All lectures are given in English throughout the school year.
- Japanese students will study abroad for six months in the second semester of their second year. (They will graduate in four years, including the period of studying abroad.)
- In specialized courses, students mainly learn the three following themes: "Culture and Tourism," "Peace and Communication," and "Environment and Society."

I have a dream

State-of-the-Art Research Opens the Door to RESEARCHERS

1 I want to engage in studies that contribute to the formation of a recycling-based society by improving mountains, rivers, and the marine environment.

Professor
Tamiji Yamamoto
Graduate School of Biosphere Science,
School of Applied Biological Science

After graduating from the Faculty of Fisheries and Animal Husbandry (presently the School of Applied Biological Science), Professor Yamamoto completed coursework without a doctoral degree in the Faculty of Agriculture, Graduate School of Agricultural Science, Tohoku University. He has a PhD in agriculture. He was appointed to his current position in 2004, after working as a researcher at the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science, a scientist at Aichi Fisheries Institute, and an assistant professor of the School of Applied Biological Science at Hiroshima University. He specializes in conservation, restoration, and remediation of aquatic ecosystems. He has been working to improve the sediment quality of the basin system, consisting of forests, rivers, communities, and oceans. He is dedicated to developing concrete measures to restore once polluted areas to their original states, which can be inhabited by living organisms.

In general, my research focuses on the basin system, in which water flows from mountains to the ocean. Now, I am working to improve products and technologies that are used to restore coastal areas. The basin system refers to areas where water flows from mountains through our communities and rivers, and into the ocean. River water contains a variety of substances, which are carried and accumulated into the ocean in the end. The Ministry of the Environment of Japan has been regulating the total pollutant loads for around 40 years. This made a significant contribution to mitigating generation of red tides caused by water pollution and eutrophication, which helped seawater become clean, although the coastal seabed is still contaminated with organically enriched sediments. However, a new issue has emerged. As the seawater has become clean, the amount of food available for marine organisms has decreased. Indeed, oysters farmed in Hiroshima Bay are suffering from lack of food, which hinders their growth.

Oceans need to contain well-balanced nutrients to be inhabited by fish and shellfish, including oysters. Organically enriched sediments with fine-sized silt accumulated on the seabed prevent water containing oxygen to penetrate in, and they generate highly toxic hydrogen sulfide. This has resulted in eliminating sea organisms, such as lugworms and clams, which can be eaten by fish. Thus, the number of fish keeps decreasing. In response, I decided to start working on improving the quality of coastal sea sediments. I have developed materials that can suppress the generation of hydrogen sulfide, using oyster shells and iron slag. Both are readily available because Hiroshima is the top producer of oysters and also iron slag which is a by-product yielded in the steel making processes.

Another material I developed for sediment improvement was made by granulating coal ash yielded from coal electric power plants. The granulated coal ash, which was developed through repeated studies and experiments over 15 years, is porous and capable of absorbing hydrogen sulfide, as well as providing nitrogen and phosphorus, essential nutrients for organisms in the ocean. Scattering these recycled materials on the seabed results in reducing the generation of hydrogen sulfide and helps maintain the balance of nutrients in seawater. I was awarded the Prize for Science and Technology (category "Research") by the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology of Japan for this research in 2018.

Materials like oyster shells, steel slag, and coal ash have several common characteristics. They were originally industrial wastes. One major characteristic of my research is recycling wastes to make functional materials that can improve deteriorated environments. This technology can turn wastes into valuable resources, and lead to economic activities. I was honored to receive the prize as it means my work was recognized in society, and I am also confident that my receiving it can change how people think of wastes.

I want to contribute to forming a recycling-based society through my environmental improvement studies. I have a dream to create a pure white beach, as seen in tropical countries, by spreading crushed oyster shells on the foreshore in the coastal areas in Hiroshima Prefecture. The main element of oyster shell is calcium carbonate, the same constituent of coral. I will keep working on improving the quality of seawater so that people can enjoy clear water.

Field investigation for sediment improvement work in the Seto Inland Sea

Sediment core sample collected from seabed after the improvement work

Granulated coal ash used to improve the sediment quality contaminated with organic matter

the Future

Japanese literature translated into Russian. From the top left: The Anthology of Myriad Leaves; The Tale of Genji; Collection of works by Bashō Matsuo; Collection of works by Sōseki Natsume; Rashōmon and other stories by Ryūnosuke Akutagawa; Snow Country by Yasunari Kawabata; Confessions of a Mask by Yukio Mishima; Collection of works by Kōbō Abe; A Wild Sheep Chase by Haruki Murakami. Japanese and Russian researchers have been cooperating to translate modern and contemporary Japanese literature in the 21st century.

Left: Museum of Anthropology and Ethnography (Kunstkamera) in Saint Petersburg, Russia. The study of Japan apparently started here in the early 18th century.
Right: A part of the collection brought by Japanese castaways is stored in this Museum. It is said that the fan on the right was offered to Catherine II by Daikokuya Kōdayū, a Japanese castaway in the late Edo period.

2 I would like my studies on comparative literature, which started with an admiration for overseas countries, to serve as a trigger to create a world history of literature.

Professor
Sonoko Mizobuchi
School of Letters, Graduate School of Letters

After graduating from the Department of Russian Language in the School of Foreign Languages at the Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, Professor Mizobuchi cleared all the credits for Ph. D at the department of Regional Culture of the Tokyo University of Foreign Studies. She has a PhD in literature. She was appointed to her current position in 2018, after working as an associate professor in the Faculty of Letters at Kumamoto University, and as an associate professor in the Graduate School of Letters at Hiroshima University. Her speciality is comparative literature and, by focusing on the relationship between Japan and Russia, she researched about several issues from a comparative perspective, going beyond concepts such as language or culture. She aims to conduct her research to assess literature as a system, paying attention to some aspects such as the representation of different cultures or translated literature.

Comparative literature is the study of figuring out what literature really is and understanding literature itself, going beyond multiple regions, languages and culture. I have been studying about mutual literary relationships between modern Japan and Russia, including the era of the Soviet Union, as well as translation and representation of different cultures. In comparative literature, it is not enough to simply pick up two countries or regions for comparison. For instance, Japanese and Russian literature, which are my specialties, cannot be fully understood without considering influences from other countries. When studying literature in the era of the Soviet Union, the existence of the U.S. cannot be dismissed. Thus, it is also necessary to pursue the relationship between the U.S. and the Soviet Union, as well as the relationship between Japan and the U.S. In this sense, the number of countries and regions to consider increases along with the progress of the study. Such expansion is often seen in comparative literature.

My interest in Russia began when I saw a performance of the Bolshoi Ballet in my childhood. Considering what newspapers and TV news usually reported about Russia at that time, I did not have a very positive image of the country. However, the gorgeous stage of the ballet company I saw from such country totally fascinated me. After that, when I picked up some children´s books from this country, I found a completely different world full of exotic illustrations that combined both, an European and an Asian style, enchanting stories, and interesting sounds I had never heard before. Familiarizing myself with various Russian literary works, I began to feel like I would like to read those works in their original form, and here is the reason why I decided to study Russian literature at university. And of course, I am still studying it.

Comparative Literature, while placing importance on the diversity of literature itself, it also emphasizes its universality. Looking at particular characteristics of literature in different regions and languages, I realized it is also the study of understanding the mechanism on how humans create literature, which is something universal beyond regions and languages. Because of it, I feel there is a limit when working on my own and this is the reason why it is essential to create networks and collaborative projects with other researchers. When you think of literary research, you may imagine researchers working alone. However, researchers of comparative literature often interact with other people and engage in study groups.

The field of compared literature was established in the 19th century, but I think we can say it is still new. For example, along with the influence of globalization after the 1990s, the question of translation is drawing attention again. It is a field that brings up new findings and redefines conventional ideas, showing us exciting developments. Because of that we can say it is old and new. Under such circumstances, a major project to create a history of literature is underway. I still wonder what kind of literatures we can find in the world, and how people created them. If we look at the history of literature as if it is a piece of fabric woven formed by much literature, it would be really exciting to consider my research as a colorful thread of it. Even novels or books you have already read in your younger days will provide you new findings that you had not noticed the first time. We find the meaning of life through literature, as well as we understand literature through life experience. I do believe it is my lifetime's work to share such deep experiences with many other people.

Joint Education and Research Facilities on Campus

The Research Institute for Nanodevice and Bio Systems
Integrates semiconductor nanotechnology, biotechnology, and medicine to develop human resources and technologies that contribute to realizing advanced medical security in society.

Research Institute for Higher Education
Carries out research and studies concerning university and higher education in cooperation with researchers within and outside Hiroshima University, as Japan's first dedicated organization of this kind.

Information Media Center (IMC)
Maintains the information infrastructure of Hiroshima University, promotes information education for its appropriate use, and supports ICT-based education.

National Science Center for Basic Research and Development
Supports research on natural sciences such as life, health, materials, and environmental sciences.

International Center
Supports Hiroshima University's globalization and promotes its international exchange activities, including Japanese language education for international students.

Center for Collaborative Research and Community Cooperation
Contributes to the industrial community and local populations through scientific consulting, joint research, intellectual property transfer, support for entrepreneurship, and human resource development.

Center for the Study of International Cooperation in Education
Conducts practical research into international cooperation in the field of education in developing countries, forming domestic and international networks.

Health Service Center
Offers professional services for the maintenance of physical and mental health of the students and faculty.

The Center for Peace
Studies and investigates peace science, and collects related materials. It also promotes peace education.

Environmental Research and Management Center
Undertakes operations for assuring environmental safety, such as the management, treatment, and reuse of liquid waste resulting from on-campus scientific experiments, as well as education and research in environmental science and engineering.

Hiroshima University Museum
Collects, classifies, manages, stores, exhibits, conducts research into, and disseminates information on academic specimens and documents that belong to Hiroshima University.

Beijing Research Center
Hiroshima University's first overseas base of education and research, located at the International Education Building of the Capital Normal University in Beijing, China.

Hiroshima Astrophysical Science Center
Promotes astronomical studies based on multi-wavelength observation of transient objects mainly with the Kanata Telescope, one of the largest optical and near-infrared telescopes in Japan.

Institute for Foreign Language Research and Education
Plans, proposes, and implements curricula for foreign language education, including the provision of common faculty-wide foreign language classes.

Hiroshima University Archives
Collects, classifies, and exhibits important documents relating to Hiroshima University for educational, research, and documentation purposes.

Institute for Sport Sciences
Plans and proposes sports-related educational programs, supports students' extracurricular activities, and seeks coordination with research units and local communities.

HiSIM Research Center
Leads the industry by developing HiSIM,* a world standard transistor model used for electronic circuit design, and aims to realize an energy-saving society.

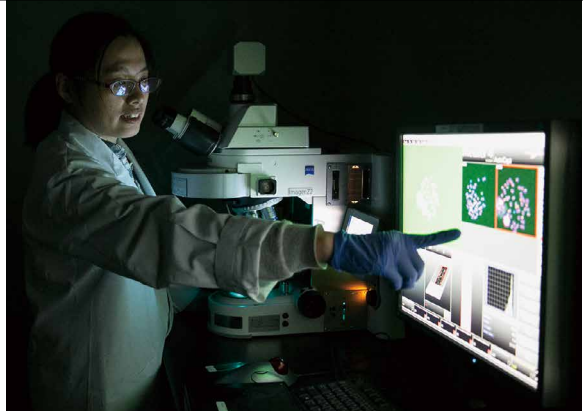
Center for Contemporary India Studies at Hiroshima University
Conducts research into spatial structures and social change in South Asia, promoting exchange with other research institutions.

Research Center for Diversity and Inclusion
In partnership with profit or non-profit organizations, this Center studies how to foster and manage inclusive society, where diverse people work for innovation and prosperity.

Amphibian Research Center
Breeds and supplies amphibian laboratory animals, while conducting pioneering research into their development, genetics, and evolution.

Translational Research Center
Searches and fosters seeds in the medical field, manages intellectual properties, and develops human resources who are capable of producing medical equipment by design thinking.

* HiSM, Hiroshima University-STARC IGFET Model, is the transistor model for circuit design jointly developed by Hiroshima University and the Semiconductor Technology Academic Research Center (STARC).



This research center attached to Hiroshima University is a unique presence in the world for its comprehensive research into the impact of radiation on the human body. Its research covers a broad range from highly advanced studies based on genome science to practical research leading to sophisticated clinical applications in regenerative medicine. The Center gathers together specialists in not only medicine and life sciences but also mathematics, statistics, physics, and even human and social sciences, who engage in the Center's educational and research activities. The Center has provided medical care to atomic bomb victims for over half a century, while continuing to pursue joint research with scholars and physicians across Japan as Joint Usage/Research Center for Radiation Disaster Medical Science. The Center also contributes actively to the development of the Advanced Radiation Medical Support Center led by Hiroshima University, the Center for Post-Nuclear Disaster Medical and General Assistance, and the university's postgraduate-level Phoenix Leader Education Program for Renaissance from Radiation Disaster.

3 Research Institute for Radiation Biology and Medicine

〈Attached Research Institute〉

A world-class center that promotes education and research concerning medicine for hibakusha (persons exposed to radiation) and the impact of radiation on the human body

Synchrotron radiation is a type of light, which is generated when an electron beam, moving close to the speed of light, changes its direction through strong magnetic fields. It is called the "dream light" because synchrotron radiation is significantly stronger compared to other light sources used in research and contains various wavelengths making it versatile in its applications. This institute engages in unique and advanced research, using synchrotron radiation in the vacuum ultraviolet and soft X-ray wavelength regions. Its research has been published in top scientific journals, such as *Nature* and *Science*. Leveraging its international research environment where students are working side by side with researchers from all over the world, the institute contributes to the development of human resources with scientific background and the capability to interact on a global scale. Authorization as a Joint Usage/Research Center by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology of Japan further promotes our activities.

4 Hiroshima Synchrotron Radiation Center

〈National Joint Usage Facility〉

Original research into materials science using the "dream light," synchrotron radiation

Distinctive Research Facilities Supporting Frontline Research Activities

Creating the World's Highest-Level Research Centers

5 Research Center for Genome Editing

〈Center of Excellence〉

Since genome editing enables to modify the genomic sequence in a site-specific manner, it is recently expected to be the next-generation biotechnology in organisms whose genome has hardly been engineered. The Center is working toward the development of original genome-editing tools, as well as the establishment of novel technologies for the elucidation of life phenomena and applied technologies such as for regenerative medicine or breed improvement. The Center also endeavors to raise the level of life science research and activate the biotechnology industry in Japan, by providing genome-editing tools and technologies.

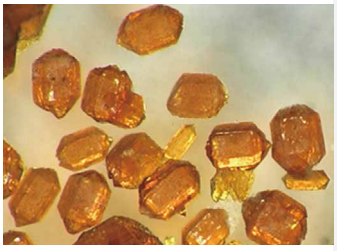
6 Liver Research Project Center in Hiroshima

〈Center of Excellence〉

Hepatitis, which leads to liver cirrhosis and cancer if untreated, is one of the most serious liver diseases widespread in Japan. Remarkable advances in antiviral treatments in recent years have largely improved the prognosis of chronic hepatitis patients. Nevertheless, numerous challenges are yet to be overcome in hepatological research, as indicated by the recent increase in the number of cases of liver cancer triggered by steatohepatitis. The Center conducts research on the hepatitis virus, using its unique-in-the-world human hepatocyte chimeric mice, developing innovative therapies for liver diseases. Clinical physicians also participate in the Center's research, applying research achievements to the education of highly specialized medical professionals.

7 Chirality Research Center

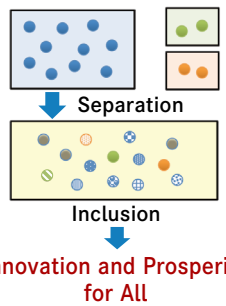
〈Center of Excellence〉



In the world of natural science, chirality refers to morphological asymmetry, as in the pair of right and left hands, and the chiral, an object showing chirality. Chirality is a universal concept that is found on all scales in Nature, from elementary particles to galactic structures, encompassing geometric structures and notions of movement. Yet, little research has been carried out to elucidate the essence of chirality in a phenomenalist manner. This is what the Center is working on, via research into physical and magnetic properties of chirality.

8 Developing Science and Technology for Diversity and Inclusion

〈Incubation Office〉



Our society comprises diverse people with differences and similarities in terms of gender, degree of disability, race, cultural background and more. Nevertheless, inclusion — the state in which all members are appreciated and empowered to participate in and contribute to society — has not yet been achieved. This research base engages in theoretical, basic and practical studies in an interdisciplinary manner so as to foster a diverse and inclusive living, working, and learning environment in communities, workplaces and schools, in which diverse forces and resources are harnessed and leveraged for innovation and prosperity for all.

Centers of Excellence (COEs)

COEs are self-sustained research groups whose research areas are unique to Hiroshima University, which have continued to conduct outstanding research activities, and which are expected to become world-class research centers.

- **The Research Center for Drug Development and Biomarker Discovery**
  Promotes the development of innovative drugs and biomarkers, while nurturing globally compatible young researchers.
- **Research Center for Innovative Diagnosis and Treatment of Depression**
  Aims to establish objective diagnosis methods and innovative treatments based on the pathophysiology of depression.
- **Research Center for Nitrogen Recycling Energy Carrier**
  Promotes research and development concerning next-generation hydrogen energy carriers focused on ammonia.
- **HiSENS Research Center**
  Develops advanced sensing technologies for their practical applications in society, while promoting new forms of interdisciplinary research that meet society's needs.
- **Research Center for the Mathematics on Chromatin Live Dynamics**
  Explores new realms of research into cellular functional regulation through cell nucleus structural and dynamic analysis, using mathematical methodologies.
- **Core of Research for Energetic Universe (CORE-U)**
  Conducts research to elucidate extreme conditions in the universe, such as ultra-high-energy phenomena and the evolution of the early universe.
- **The Research Center for Animal Science**
  We aim to develop the science and new technology for livestock and dairy animal production with high levels of performance, quality and safety.

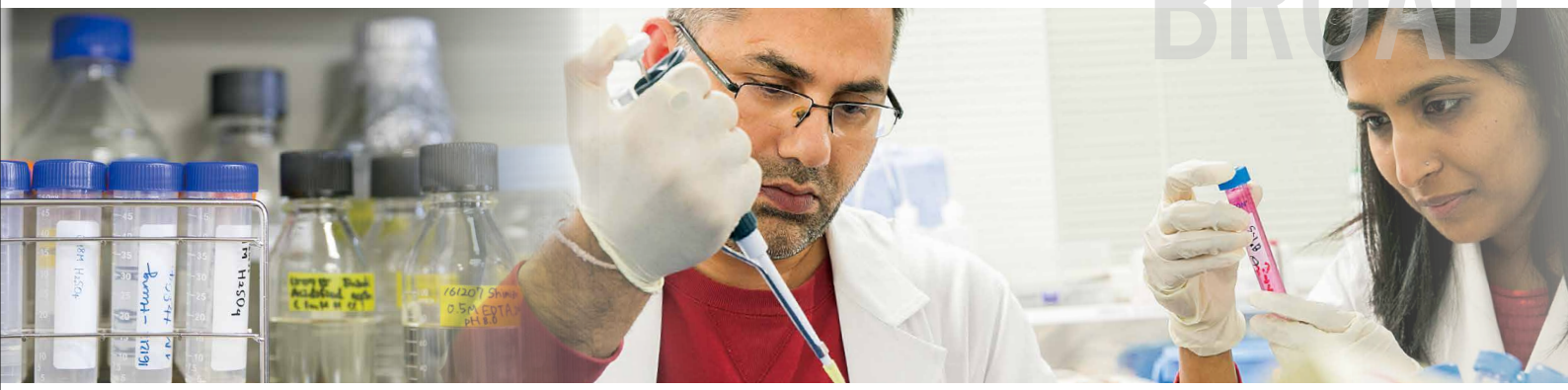
Promising Research Initiatives (PRIs)

PRIs are research groups at the incubation stage, which are attempting to become Centers of Excellence (COE) in research.

- MBR Center
- Consolidated Research for Biogenic Nanomaterials
- Hiroshima Drug-Delivery Research Center Using Photoirradiation
- Hiroshima Institute of Plate ConvErgence Region Research
- The Research Core for Plant Science Innovation
- Educational Vision Research Institute
- Hiroshima Institute of Health Economics Research
- Advanced Core for Energetics
- Center for Emergent Condensed-Matter Physics in Hiroshima University
- Center for Functional Nano Oxide
- Integrated Research Center for Smart Biosensing
- The Research Center for Japanese Foods
- Hiroshima Research Center for Healthy Aging
- Center for Regenerative Therapy for Immediately Responsive to Radiation Emergency Medicine

Educational systems matching students' motivation

Solid Education Provides a Wider BROAD



UNDERGRADUATE EDUCATION

School of Integrated Arts and Sciences, School of Letters, School of Education, School of Law, School of Economics, School of Science, School of Medicine, School of Dentistry, School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, School of Engineering, School of Applied Biological Science, School of Informatics and Data Science, and Special Course of Special Support Education

Hiroshima University's undergraduate education is offered in diverse schools that ensure high-level education through HU's original goal-oriented educational system, HiPROSPECTS® (Hiroshima University Program of Specified Education and Study), designed to lead students to acquire a broad culture and specialized knowledge.

Characteristics of the Bachelor's Degree Courses

1 HU's original goal-oriented educational system HiPROSPECTS®

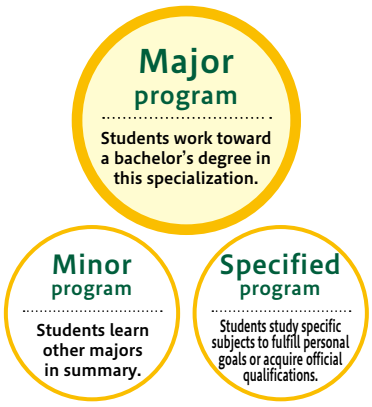
*HiPROSPECTS (Hiroshima University Program of Specified Education and Study) is a registered trademark of Hiroshima University.

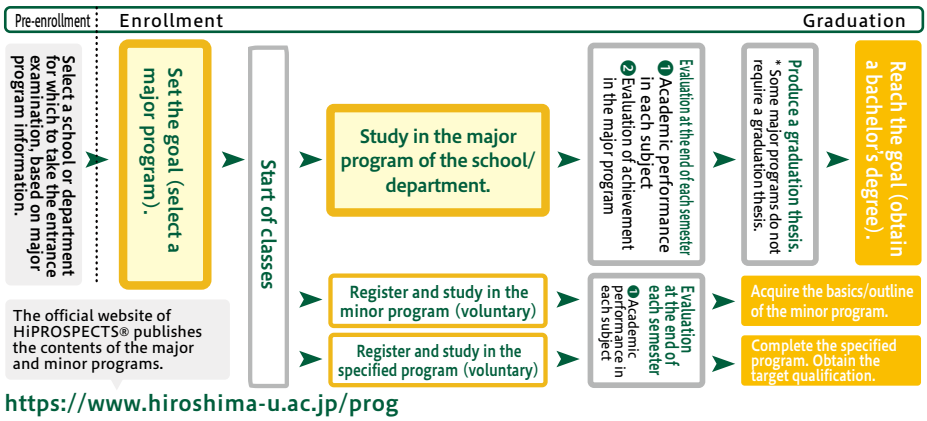
A combination of three programs to match each student's academic interests and intellectual curiosity

In accordance with his/her academic interests, each student can select a desired program from a combination of three programs: "major program" of the school/department in which the student is enrolled; "minor program" in which the student can learn majors of other departments; and "specified program" designed for the student to develop higher abilities and acquire official qualifications.

Each program clarifies targets to reach

In each program, the target levels of knowledge and competency that each student is expected to reach by graduation are clearly indicated, and their degrees of achievement are periodically checked. This approach enables students to make progress steadily toward their final goal.





https://www.hiroshima-u.ac.jp/prog

2 TOEIC®L&R IP Test

Measuring English language proficiency by a socially and internationally recognized test

Upon admission and just before graduation, all students take the TOEIC® L&R IP Test. Scores in this socially and internationally recognized test enable the students to check their own English language proficiency. The scores are also used to place students in classes based on their proficiency levels and improve Hiroshima University's English language education.

3 Support for STEM Students

Special programs to more effectively draw out students' abilities

Commissioned by MEXT and also on its own initiative, Hiroshima University promotes programs to assist students strongly motivated in STEM disciplines in further developing their abilities.

Program premised on postgraduate education and future researcher training

The School of Applied Biological Science offers special courses for students strongly motivated to become researchers in life, food, and environmental sciences, by continuing the Special Researcher Training Program by Hiroshima University-style Active Learning, which was adopted for the AY 2011-2014 period as a MEXT Project for STEM Student Support.

4 Basic Courses in University Education

Compulsory courses for all students preparing to engage in intellectual activities at Hiroshima University

Hiroshima University's liberal arts education is categorized into four major areas (Peace Science Courses, Basic Courses in University Education, Common Subjects, and Foundation Courses). The Basic Courses in University Education are compulsory for all students, in which they learn the basics of intellectual activities in college through seminars and the program Introduction to University Education.

and Deeper Learning Experience

POSTGRADUATE EDUCATION

Graduate School of Integrated Arts and Sciences, Graduate School of Letters,
Graduate School of Education, Graduate School of Social Sciences, Graduate School of Science,
Graduate School of Advanced Science of Matter, Graduate School of Biomedical and Health Sciences,
Graduate School of Engineering, Graduate School of Biosphere Science,
Graduate School for International Development and Cooperation, and Law School

Hiroshima University has 11 graduate schools that cover all academic disciplines and research areas in natural, human, and social sciences. The graduate schools strive to nurture in students academic creativity to discern and analyze issues and a global perspective to aspire for worldwide activities.

Characteristics of the Postgraduate Courses

1 Education and Research Environment

Faculty and facilities for the most advanced research in the world

To be among the world's highest-level research universities, Hiroshima University promotes original and distinctive basic and cutting-edge research. Each graduate school comprises laboratories or units that cover a broad range of research areas in which students engage in most advanced research projects under the supervision of highly qualified academic faculty members. The graduate schools work closely with affiliated research institutions to realize highly specialized educational and research activities.

Complex genome sequencing of African clawed frog (Xenopus laevis) by the Amphibian Research Center

Field study at Taishaku Valley archaeological site (Graduate School of Letters)

2 Graduate School Common Subjects

For a broad-based transdisciplinary culture

Hiroshima University offers education in graduate school common subjects to enable its postgraduate students to acquire a broad-based culture beyond their areas of specialization. These subjects are designed to nurture and prepare students for globalization and other changes in society, their future leading roles in their respective fields, and their international careers.

Peace-related subjects

Located in the atomic-bombed city of Hiroshima and embracing the founding principle of "a single unified university, free and pursuing peace," Hiroshima University offers course subjects that promote an attitude of tolerance and solidarity and cultivate peace consciousness. Some such courses are held in English.

Atomic Bomb Dome
(photo courtesy Hiroshima City)

3 Leading Graduate Education Programs

Training next-generation leaders for global activities

Hiroshima University has inaugurated the Leading Graduate Education Programs, new trans-graduate school doctoral programs that train future global leaders who create new forms of knowledge beyond the conventional boundaries of academic disciplines and research areas. On the basis of profound specialization cemented at Hiroshima University over the years, the programs offer courses that cultivate students' ability to create, discern, take action and solve problems, and common subjects that form the "Hiroshima University spirit." The students are trained to be leaders capable of taking on global challenges, approaching issues from an original perspective, with discernment based on broad and deep knowledge.

Phoenix Leader Education Program (Hiroshima Initiative) for Renaissance from Radiation Disaster (adopted by MEXT in AY 2011)

Three transversal courses that encompass all the specializations of HU's graduate schools for the training of experts in post-radiation disaster recovery

- **Radiation Disaster Medicine Course** (four-year program)
  Training future leaders who protect human lives from radiation disasters
- **Radioactivity Environmental Protection Course** (five-year program)
  Training future leaders who protect the environment from radioactivity
- **Radioactivity Social Recovery Course** (five-year program)
  Training future leaders who protect children and society from radioactivity

TAOYAKA Program for Creating a Flexible, Enduring, Peaceful Society

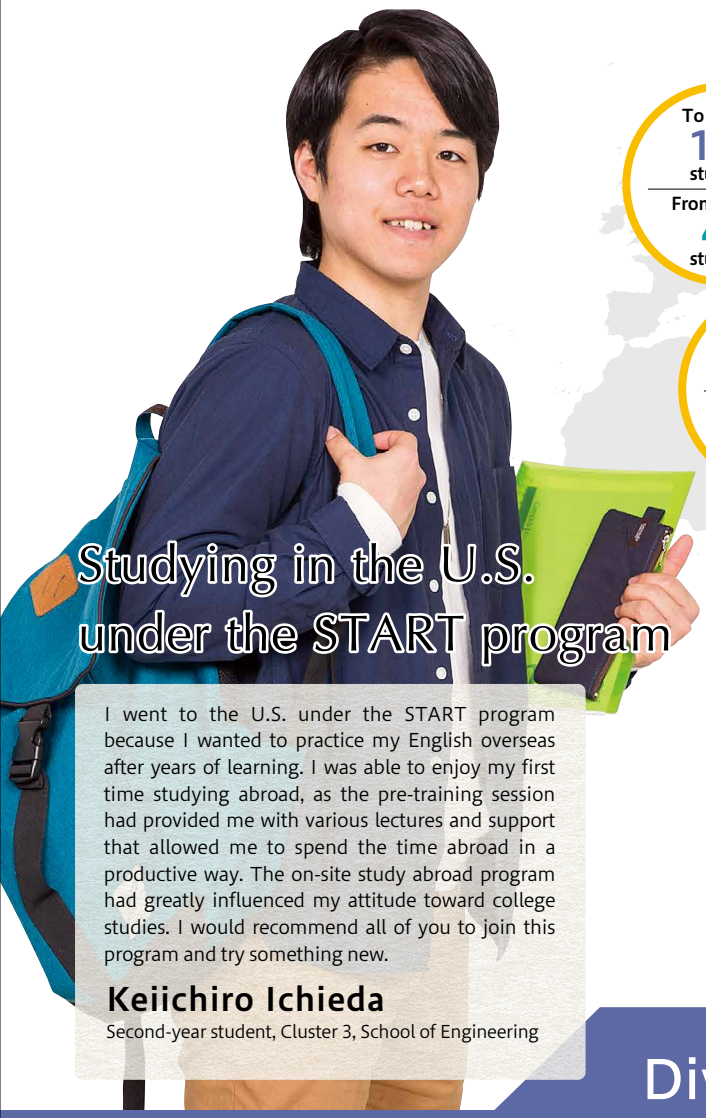
(adopted by MEXT in AY 2013)

Three transversal courses that encompass all the specializations of HU's graduate schools as multiple area-type education (for creating multicultural coexisting society)

- **Cultural Creation Course** (five-year program)
  Train to create culture adapted to social and environment change as well as technical innovation
- **Technical Creation Course** (five-year program)
  Train to create science and technology to match with the issues in culture and social environments in disadvantaged regions
- **Social Implementation Course** (five-year program)
  Train to achieve the balanced implementation into society of the diverse culture and new science and technology that have been created

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE

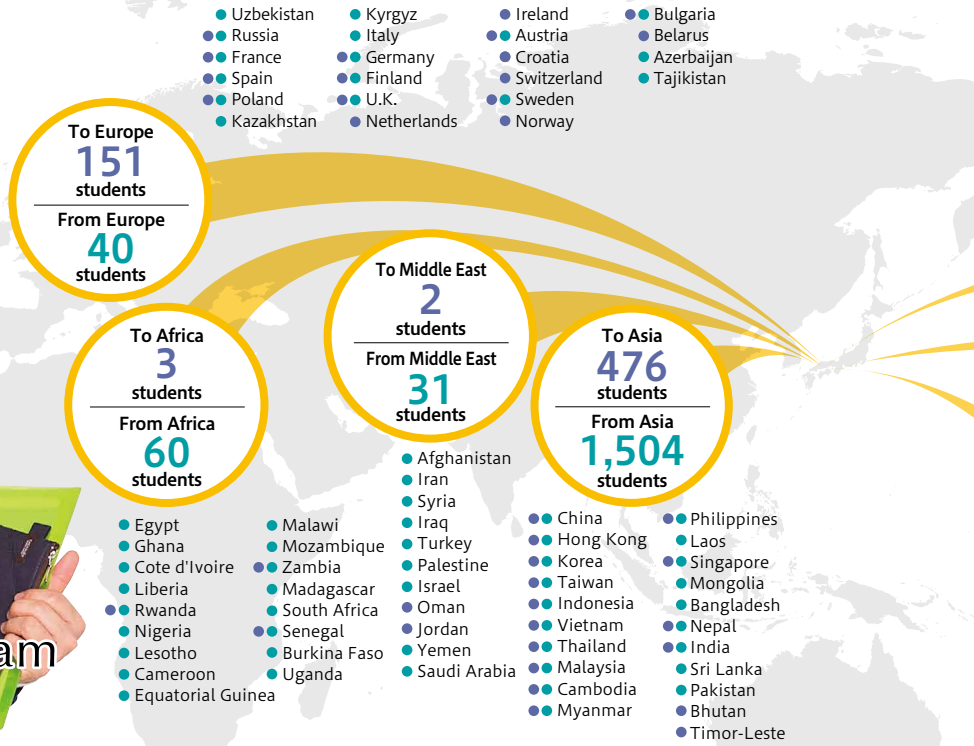
As an international educational and research center whose campus is the whole world, Hiroshima University has signed international exchange agreements with educational and research institutions all over the world. Hiroshima University attracts many students from all corners of the world and sends many Japanese students abroad.



Studying in the U.S. under the START program

I went to the U.S. under the START program because I wanted to practice my English overseas after years of learning. I was able to enjoy my first time studying abroad, as the pre-training session had provided me with various lectures and support that allowed me to spend the time abroad in a productive way. The on-site study abroad program had greatly influenced my attitude toward college studies. I would recommend all of you to join this program and try something new.

Keiichiro Ichieda
Second-year student, Cluster 3, School of Engineering



From Hiroshima University to the World

A total of 935 students were sent to 42 countries and regions
(AY 2017)

From first-year undergraduate students to postgraduate students

Diverse Study-Abroad Programs

Introductory Programs

In these programs, participants meet local students at partner overseas universities for discussions and other activities to experience local culture first-hand. The programs are designed to enable the participants to discover new cultures and entice them to consider a longer-period study-abroad program.

START Program
Target First-year undergraduate students
Destination Vietnam, U.S.A., Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand, Taiwan, Thailand, etc.
Period Two weeks (during long holidays)

Taiwan Short Visit
Target Undergraduate and graduate students
Destination Taiwan
Period 10 days (during summer holidays)

… and more

Language and Culture Programs

In these programs, participants study at local language schools and other institutions in European and Asian countries, meeting local students and enriching their foreign language and cultural experiences.

English Language Training Program (A) at INTO University of Exeter
English Language Training Program (B) at Exeter Academy
Target Undergraduate and graduate students
Destination The United Kingdom
Period One month (during summer vacation)

English Plus ALOHA Program
Target Undergraduate and graduate students
Destination Hawaii
Period Three weeks (during summer vacation)

Summer French Language Training Program
Target Undergraduate (second and later years) and graduate students
Destination Switzerland Period Three weeks

German Language Summer School at the University of Hamburg
Target Undergraduate students Destination Germany
Period One month (during summer vacation)

Short-term Summer Korean Language Training at Kyung Hee University
Target Undergraduate and graduate students
Destination Korea
Period Three weeks (during summer vacation)

Special Training in Chinese Language and Culture
Target Undergraduate and graduate students
Destination China, Taiwan Period Two or three weeks

… and more

Student Exchange Program

Students can study abroad at associated universities under student exchange agreements while remaining enrolled at Hiroshima University.

HUSA/USAC® Program (exchange program)
Target Undergraduate and graduate students Destination Partner universities
Period One semester or one academic year

AIMS-HU Program (exchange program with partner universities in ASEAN)
Target Undergraduate students Destination Thailand, Indonesia Period Four months

PEACE Student Exchange Program
(exchange program with partner universities in ASEAN)
Target Students enrolled in designated undergraduate and graduate schools
Destination Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Vietnam, Thailand
Period 10 days to one academic year (variable depending on undergraduate/postgraduate school)

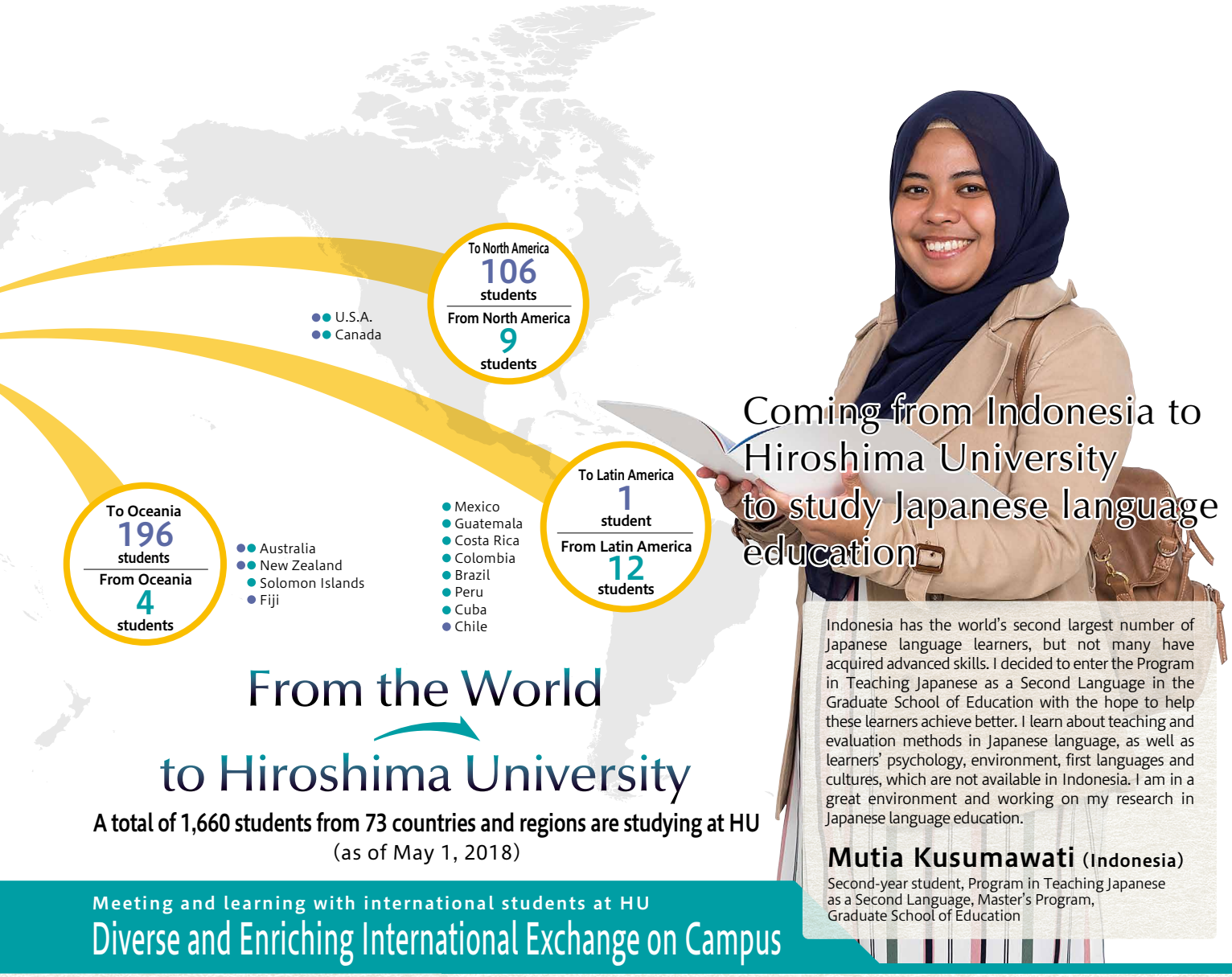
International Linkage Degree Program (ILDP)
Target Undergraduate and graduate students Destination India Duration One week to six months

Internship Programs

Programs aim at training globally operational future researchers and professionals.

G.ecbo Overseas Internship Program
Target Graduate students Destination Asia, Africa, etc. Period One to three months

Corporate Internship Program in Vietnam
Target Undergraduate and graduate students Destination Vietnam Period Two weeks



From the World to Hiroshima University

A total of 1,660 students from 73 countries and regions are studying at HU
(as of May 1, 2018)

Coming from Indonesia to Hiroshima University to study Japanese language education

Indonesia has the world's second largest number of Japanese language learners, but not many have acquired advanced skills. I decided to enter the Program in Teaching Japanese as a Second Language in the Graduate School of Education with the hope to help these learners achieve better. I learn about teaching and evaluation methods in Japanese language, as well as learners' psychology, environment, first languages and cultures, which are not available in Indonesia. I am in a great environment and working on my research in Japanese language education.

Mutia Kusumawati (Indonesia)
Second-year student, Program in Teaching Japanese as a Second Language, Master's Program, Graduate School of Education

Meeting and learning with international students at HU

Diverse and Enriching International Exchange on Campus

Supporters for New International Students

Senior students help newly arrived international students with apartment-settlement and subsequent procedures, as well as their daily college lives. Please apply to be a supporter if you want to support international students, have interest in cross-cultural communication or international exchange.

NOIE (Network of International Exchange)

This group provides students interested in active international exchange with information relating to participation in related on- and off-campus programs.

International Exchange Events

Various events are organized on campus to enable Japanese and international students to meet and interact in a relaxed and friendly atmosphere.

Regional World Cooking

International students serve as instructors, cooking and sharing traditional dishes of their home countries with Japanese students. This is a great way to learn about food cultures in various parts of the world while having fun with other students (Once every semester).

International Luncheon

Participants have lunch together, enjoying friendly conversation. Since there are no restrictions on languages to be used, any student can casually take part, regardless of linguistic competency (Higashi Hiroshima Campus: Lunch time every Thursday in the Student Plaza 1F, Kasumi Campus: Second Tuesday and fourth Wednesday at the convenience store MIDORI).

International Cafe

All languages may be spoken. Students can casually drop in, regardless of their linguistic competency, and relax and have fun together (held every Tuesday from 18:00 to 20:00 on the first floor of Student Plaza).

International Night (Monthly)

International students introduce the culture and history of their home countries. This event is intended to deepen mutual understanding between Japanese and international students about each other's culture.

Naruhodo! Cross-Cultural Discussion

Japanese and international students talk about various themes in small groups in English (held about once every month from 18:00 to 20:00 on the first floor of Student Plaza)

ADMISSIONS

Each undergraduate and graduate school has its own respective admission policy in accordance with its educational objectives and goals. In addition to the general entrance examination, students are selected through various processes that look into candidates' individuality and motivation.

Ideal Student Profile — Hiroshima University Admission Policy (for the bachelor's degree courses)

Hiroshima University looks forward to welcoming students with the following qualities:

1. Students with a well-rounded personality wishing to contribute to peace
2. Students highly motivated to pursue, create, and develop knowledge
3. Students wishing to acquire specialized knowledge and skills so as to contribute to the development of society
4. Students wishing to learn about diverse cultures and values so as to play an active role in the local and international communities

To welcome students in accordance with its diploma and curricular policies, each faculty or department clarifies and announces the abilities they seek in applicants and how applicants are evaluated in connection with knowledge and skills; the ability to think, make decisions, and express themselves; independence and collaborative attitude, and other qualities. Applicants are evaluated and selected in a multifaceted and comprehensive manner.

Entrance Examinations — Open to high school students, working adults, and senior citizens

1 General Entrance Examination

- **February-Term**
- **March-Term**

Candidates are evaluated mainly in relation to their academic abilities in subjects covered in higher secondary school that are necessary to receive university education. Written tests constitute the main part. The final pass/fail decision is made based on the results of the National Center Test for University Admissions and the university's specific academic examination.

2 Hiroshima University Splendor (Hikari Kagayaki) Entrance Examination

Admissions Office (AO) Entrance Examination

- **Comprehensive Evaluation**
  Type Ⅰ (without National Center Test)
  Type Ⅱ (with National Center Test)
  Type Ⅲ (with seminar attendance)

  Candidates are evaluated with focus on their scholastic interest, motivation, and basic academic abilities in a combination of several test methods, such as essay writing, written examination, interview, skill performance, and oral presentation. In this examination method, candidates can show their individuality and specific skills.

- **Specific Applicant Evaluation**
  For International Baccalaureate holders, returnees, and mature applicants, IGS entrance examination

  To accept students with diverse learning backgrounds, this method is targeted at applicants who hold an International Baccalaureate Diploma (including candidates), Japanese citizens who reside overseas, working people, and those who are capable of learning in English courses (IGS).

- **Phoenix Entrance Examination**
  (For senior citizens)

  Hiroshima University has an entrance examination for senior citizens, thereby responding to society's needs for lifelong learning.

Entrance Examination by Recommendation

- **Entrance Examination by Recommendation**

  Candidates are evaluated in a multifaceted and comprehensive manner. Their academic abilities in a broad range of subjects, their extracurricular activities in senior high school, and other achievements are assessed via their application documents and an interview.

- **Entrance Examination by Recommendation for the Department of Medicine, School of Medicine ("Hometown quota")**

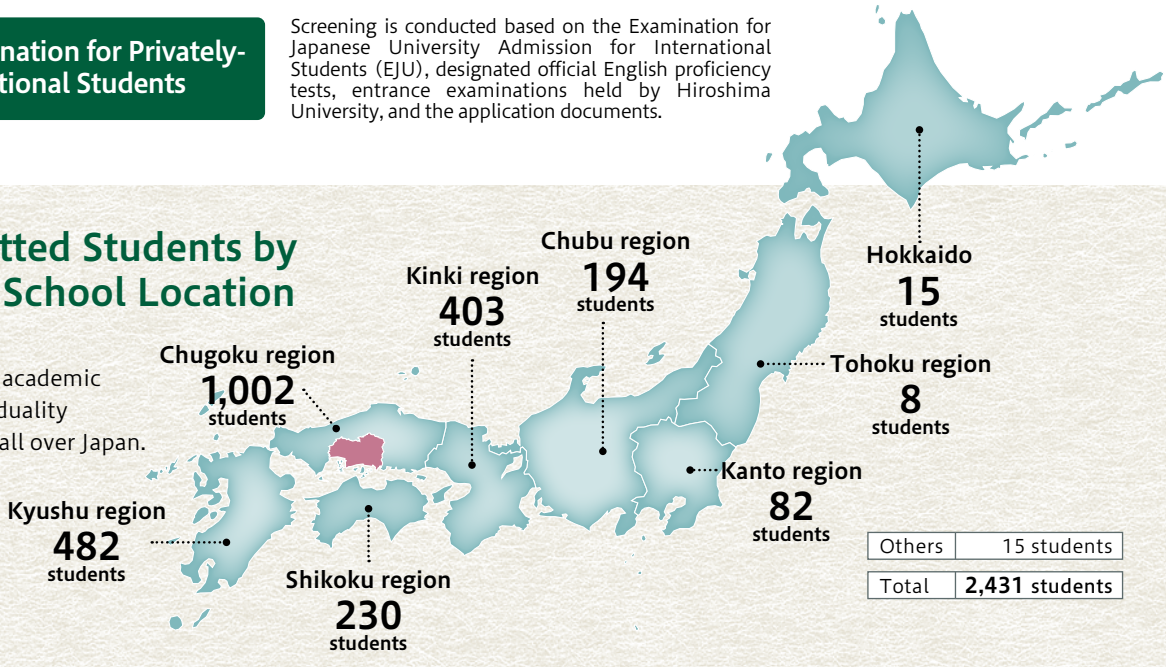
  A "hometown quota" is set up for applicants from Hiroshima and Okayama Prefectures for the purpose of developing future medical professionals who will engage in community health care services.

3 Entrance Examination for Privately-Funded International Students

Screening is conducted based on the Examination for Japanese University Admission for International Students (EJU), designated official English proficiency tests, entrance examinations held by Hiroshima University, and the application documents.

Newly Admitted Students by Senior High School Location (AY 2018)

Students with proven academic ability and rich individuality gather together from all over Japan.



Others	15 students
Total	2,431 students

STUDENT SUPPORT

Hiroshima University has a well-developed system of support that meets students' needs relating to their pursuit of studies, daily life, career development, and financial situation. Various forms of assistance are available to enable each and every student to have a fruitful student life.

Support for Career Development

Hiroshima University offers various programs that constitute an integrated system of support for career development for undergraduate and postgraduate students and young researchers.

Career Design and Job Selection Support Available from the First Year

- Lectures in the Introduction to University Education, a compulsory course for first-year students
- Internships
- Career guidance (general education seminar)
- Career-oriented general education subjects
- Introduction of university-operated support services

Job Search Support Programs for Second-from-Last Year Students

- Employment search guidance and seminar
- Job search support tour
- Distribution of handbooks on employment search
- Career development and job search counseling
- Support through the orientation and employment search system (via the student information portal MOMIJI)

Human Resource Development Support Programs for Young Researchers

- Hiroshima University special research fellow system
- Offer of practical programs
- Human resource seminar for graduate students and young researchers
- Organized tours to corporations
- Long-term internships
- Career development counseling for doctorate holders and candidates

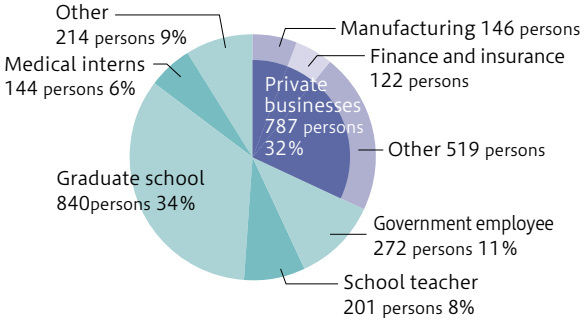
Global Career Design Center

Staffed by academic faculty members and advisors who have worked in the divisions of personnel affairs, recruitment, education, and overseas operation of private businesses, the Center provides all students (domestic and international) and young researchers with comprehensive support for their career design and employment search in collaboration with HU's undergraduate and graduate schools.

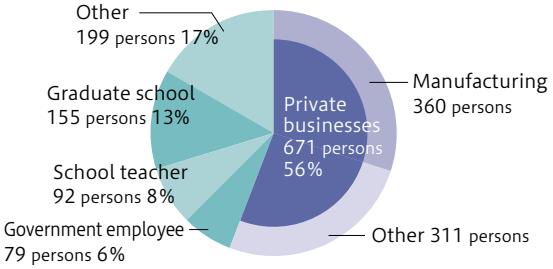
Employment Status

(students graduating/completing in AY 2017)

Undergraduate School (2,458 graduates)



Graduate School (1,196 students completing)



Main Employers

〈Companies〉 Mazda Motor Corporation, TOYOTA MOTOR CORPORATION, Murata Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Hitachi, Ltd., Panasonic Corporation, FUJITSU LIMITED, Mitsubishi Electric Corporation, KAJIMA CORPORATION, TOTO LTD., LIXIL Corporation, Meiji Co., Ltd., Bank of Japan, The Hiroshima Bank Ltd., Mitsui Sumitomo Insurance Company Limited, NTT DOCOMO, INC., The Chugoku Electric Power Company, Incorporated, West Japan Railway Company, Accenture Japan Ltd, Japan Broadcasting Corporation, Benesse Corporation., Sojitz Corporation
〈Public offices〉 Hiroshima Prefecture, Hiroshima City, Ehime Prefecture, Kumamoto Prefecture, Hiroshima Regional Taxation Bureau, Chugoku Local Finance Bureau, Chugoku Transport & Tourism Bureau
〈Teachers〉 Hiroshima Prefectural Board of Education, Hiroshima City Board of Education, Shiga Prefectural Board of Education, Ehime Prefectural Board of Education, Hyogo Prefectural Board of Education, etc.

Support for Studies and Daily Life

Tutor System

Each student is supervised by several academic faculty members serving as tutors and representing different departments and courses. The tutors provide support for the overall student life, including studies and daily problems from entrance to graduation.

Peer Support Room

This counseling room for students is operated by students who have received instruction from professional counselors. Students can confide in their peers about their problems in their university lives. Student counselors guarantee confidentiality and listen to their counselees attentively and patiently. As the need arises, the Peer Support Room refers counselees to professional institutions on or off campus.

Accessibility Center

The Center assists students with disabilities in their pursuit of studies, advises on accessibility, and conducts accessibility training programs. In AY 2006, Hiroshima University was the first in Japan to inaugurate an accessibility leader training program. By AY 2017, 1,181 accessibility leaders have been active at 14 universities, including HU, three corporations, and two government agencies in Japan.

Health Service Center

Healthcare professionals provide physical and mental health counseling services, medical check-ups, medical care, and first aid.

Financial Support

Hiroshima University Phoenix Scholarship・Splendor Scholarship Program

Hiroshima University's original scholarship to assist students demonstrating excellent academic results while experiencing difficulty in starting or continuing university education due to economic reasons.

There are also various other financial support systems to allow students to pursue their studies regardless of their economic situation:

- Hiroshima University Excellent Student Scholarship
- Admission Fee Exemption/Deferment System
- Tuition Fee Exemption System
- Hiroshima University Alumni Association Student Support Project
- Hiroshima University Education and Research Support Foundation Student Support Project

Benefitting society with its education and research achievements

A University Open to Society, Pro

Hiroshima University's Collaborative Research and Other Collaborative Endeavors with Corporate and Governmental Partners Have Resulted in Various Technologies and Products.

●Responding to wide-ranging society/industry needs as a research university

Collaborative/Sponsored Research

Hiroshima University promotes collaborative researches between its researchers and corporate researchers. The university's researchers also carry out researches commissioned by private corporations and other external parties.

Number of collaborative/sponsored research projects accepted in AY 2017

369 projects

* Including projects not generating research expenses

●Enhancing research capabilities through organizational collaboration

Comprehensive Research Agreements

Hiroshima University promotes comprehensive research collaboration, responding to structured and continued R&D needs of private corporations and other external partners.

〈Companies and organizations that have recently signed an agreement with Hiroshima University〉
Soka University, IZUMI Co., Ltd., Satyam Venture Engineering Services Pvt. Ltd., Hiroshima branch of the Japan Health Insurance Association, Chugoku Sangyo Co., Ltd., Waseda University, Institute of Physical and Chemical Research (RIKEN), Fukushima Prefecture

Number of agreements signed (as of August 2018)

77 agreements

●Conducting a range of support projects

Venture Business Startup Support

◆Training, provision of information, and funding support for business startup
◆Loan of incubation offices
◆Preferential use of Hiroshima University's intellectual properties
◆Hiroshima Entrepreneurship Program Seeds Course
··· and more

The number of Hiroshima University start-ups (from 2000 to 2017)

59 companies (cumulative)

●Operating on-campus research bases jointly with corporate partners

Collaborative Research Laboratory

Collaborative Research Laboratory aims to promote and enhance collaborative research activities by accepting funds and researchers from companies and other organizations, as well as providing researchers, facilities, and equipment.

◆Duration: Two to five years (renewable)
◆Operated under an agreement between a company and Hiroshima University
◆Staff: Professor of Collaborative Research Laboratory, Associate Professor of Collaborative Research Laboratory and other,* academic faculties at Hiroshima University (concurrent appointment), post-doctoral fellows, etc. (as needed)

* One or more members to be appointed from companies, universities and other institutes.

The number of Collaborative Research Laboratories (as of the end of August 2018)

15 laboratories

●Supporting industrial development with accumulated knowledge and information

Technical Consultation, Company Visits, Hiroshima University Phoenix Cooperative Consortium

HU provides technical consultation services to corporate and other external partners working on technical issues and planning future development projects. HU Phoenix Cooperative Consortium provides reinforced support to the industrial community through training for young personnel, on-site lectures, and research assistance.

Major Programs Conducted in Industry-Academia-Government

Co-creation-based new joint research and human resources development in cooperation between organizations

KOBELCO Construction Machinery Dream-Driven Co-Creation Research Center

Hiroshima University has established the Research System for Private Sectors outside Academia, in which it set up joint research groups within the campus together with the private sector outside academia. It aims to promote co-creation-based new joint research and human resources development based on mutual understanding and trust between organizations. As the first project, the KOBELCO Construction Machinery Dream-Driven Co-Creation Research Center was opened on April 1, 2018 in cooperation between Hiroshima University and KOBELCO Construction Machinery Co., Ltd.

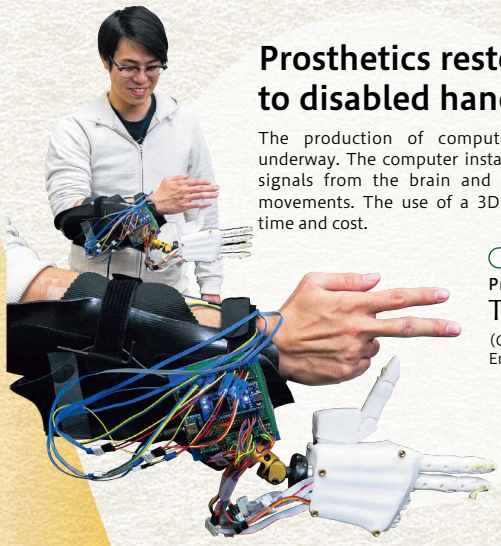
Elucidating KANSEI using neuroscience
A new academia-industry-government collaborative program

Center of KANSEI Innovation

Working in collaboration with local private businesses, universities, and research institutions, the Center endeavors, by applying the latest findings of neuroscience, to develop Brain-Emotion Interfaces (BEIs) that connect people to people and people to things with KANSEI, toward the goal of realizing a spiritually rich society. The BEI technology is expected to visualize and quantify KANSEI such as excitement, liveliness, admiration, and the like, which have been considered nearly impossible to objectively evaluate. Such research findings will then be applied to the development of products and services that better respond to human and personal needs and sensibilities. The BEI technology will then revolutionize society in many diverse areas, including food, clothing, housing, mobility, education, and medicine.

gressing Together with Society

Advanced Technologies for Assisting Humans



Prosthetics restoring mobility to disabled hands

The production of computer-operated prosthetics is underway. The computer instantaneously captures electric signals from the brain and translates them into hand movements. The use of a 3D printer reduces production time and cost.

Researcher
Professor
Toshio Tsuji
(Graduate School of Engineering)

Virtual reality for operator training, application to development and design

Images seen through the virtual reality (VR) glasses are actual images viewed from a miniature power shovel transposed in a virtual operating room. As the operator moves the lever, the miniature unit moves, allowing the virtual experience of operating the power shovel. The system facilitates operational training, and can be applied to other VR situations and operating room spatial design and development.

Researcher
Professor
Yuichi Kurita
(Graduate School of Engineering)

Products Born from Research Collaboration

Multivitamin B_{12} Radish Sprouts

Murakami Farm Co., Ltd.

This is Japan's first vegetable that contains Vitamin B12. Vitamin B12 is an essential nutrient, and its deficiency can result in pernicious anemia, nervous system disorders, and arteriosclerosis.

Researcher Professor Emeritus
Kazuyoshi Sato

Setokomachi (high-grade cake containing *hassaku* orange)

Nishikido Corporation

Research has confirmed that hassaku oranges are rich in Vitamin C and dietary fibers. This Japanese-style cake is made of hassaku orange jam wrapped in rice-based pastry.
It has a refined sweetness mixed well with slight bitterness.

Researcher
Professor Emeritus Toshifumi Hirata
Associate Professor Noriyuki Yanaka
(Graduate School of Biosphere Science)

Benifuki Setouchi Lemon

Uenoya Hompo Co., Ltd.

Slices of lemon, popular fruits in the Setouchi area, and Benifuki, high-class tea leaves produced in Japan, are packed in a box. Hiroshima University designed the package and developed a branding strategy.

Researcher
Associate Professor Kentaro Yagi
(Graduate School of Education)

Altan NA Hand Soap

Altan Co., Ltd.

This hand soap, containing persimmon tannin extract, keeps your hands clean. The smooth and creamy lather will thoroughly wash out the stains from your hands.

Researcher
Professor Tadashi Shimamoto
(Graduate School of Biosphere Science)
Professor Takemasa Sakaguchi
(Graduate School of Biomedical & Health Sciences)

UHA Dentaclear

Mikakuto Co., Ltd.

UHA Dentaclear is a sweet tablet confectionery that helps you maintain good oral health in your daily life. It introduces a new oral care approach created together with a candy manufacturer.

Researcher
Professor
Hiroki Nikawa
(Graduate School of Biomedical & Health Sciences)

Hiroshima University's joint research has produced many other foods, industrial products, pharmaceutical drugs, and more.

and Community Collaboration

Collaboration in developing genome editing technology for unlimited possibilities

Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST)
Program on Open Innovation Platform with Enterprises, Research Institute and Academia (OPERA)
Consortium for Industry-University Cooperation in Genome Editing Technology

The Consortium works on genome editing technology, seamlessly linking basic and applied research. Genome editing technology is expected to lead to innovative value creation in such areas as bioindustry, animal and plant breeding, health, and life sciences.

Supporting for Fukushima's Recovery in the Medical and a Wide Range of Other Fields

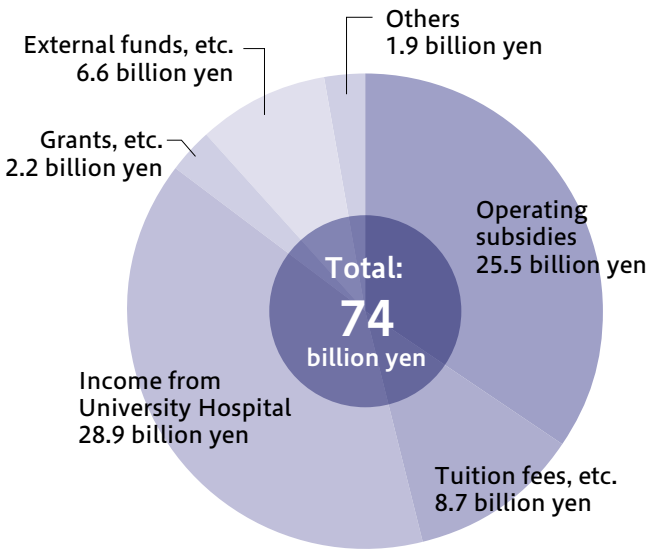
Hiroshima University concluded a comprehensive cooperation agreement with Fukushima Prefecture on August 10, 2018. Seven years after the Great East Japan Earthquake, Hiroshima University continues to provide medical and healthcare support for people in Fukushima Prefecture, help develop human resources and deliver information, and offer advice to the Earthquake Disaster Archive Center.

FINANCE

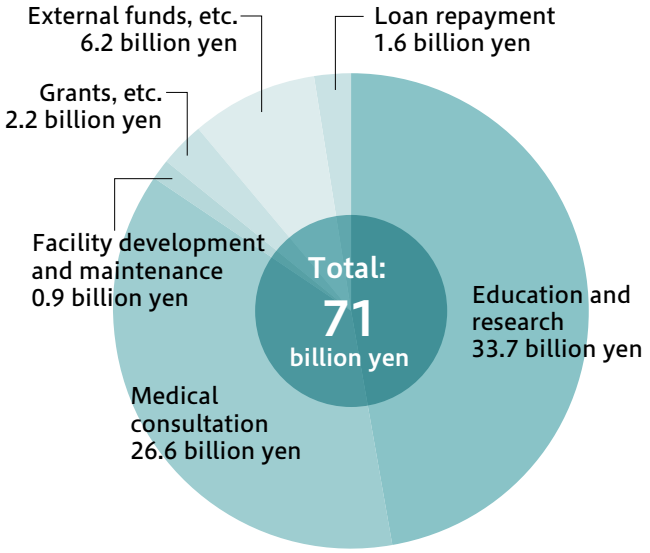
To further develop its education and research, Hiroshima University efficiently utilizes its financial resources, mainly tuition fees and operational subsidies from the national government. The university has also established funds for student support programs.

Hiroshima University Income and Expenditure (AY 2017)

〈Income〉



〈Expenditure〉



Totals may not sum exactly due to rounding.

Foundations and Funds

Hiroshima University operates a donation system to fund student support programs, assisting excellent students experiencing difficulty in continuing their studies due to economic reasons and supporting Japanese and international students studying abroad and in Japan. Corporate and individual donors can benefit from tax deductions in accordance with the sum of their donation. Donors offering above a specified amount are publicly honored or presented with a commemorative gift.

The fund for uplifting Hiroshima University and energizing the local communities of Hiroshima has been launched (for the "75 + 75 year anniversary" of Hiroshima University).

Established 75 years after Hakushima School, the predecessor to Hiroshima University, the University will celebrate its 75th anniversary in 2024. On this occasion, the University has set up a fund for uplifting Hiroshima University and energizing the local communities of Hiroshima (for the 75 + 75 year anniversary of Hiroshima University). It will ask for donations to cover projects that create innovations in Hiroshima. By doing so, Hiroshima University will enhance support projects for social contribution, education and research environment improvement, and research activities, in addition to existing projects for student support and international exchange.

The Hiroshima University Fund (established in AY 2007)

Projects to support students and researchers are carried out to develop "peace-pursuing, cultured individuals with an international mindset and a challenging spirit" to make Hiroshima a Top 100 university.

Objective 1

Hiroshima University Phoenix Scholarship

Hiroshima University's original scholarship to offer 100,000 yen per month to students demonstrating excellent academic results while experiencing difficulty in starting or continuing university education due to economic reasons

●Number of beneficiaries (AY 2008-2018)
88 students

Objective 2

START Program

Partial coverage of travel and accommodation expenses for participants in START Program, targeting first-year undergraduate students who have little overseas experience

●Number of beneficiaries (AY 2010-2017)
1,082 students

Objective 3

Support for graduate students' conference attendance

Support for graduate students attending international academic conferences held abroad, to increase their paper-reading opportunities overseas and promote their research

●Number of beneficiaries (AY2011-2017)
1,212 students

Hiroshima University Fund with Sponsor's Title (established in AY 2015)

Hiroshima University supports international and Japanese students through projects named after donors or according to donors' wishes, to make the whole world HU's campus.

Objective 1

Scholarship for international students

Hiroshima University has a pre-entry scholarship system in which recipients are selected prior to their arrival in Japan so as to ensure a large number of international students and globalize the campus.

Objective 2

Scholarship for Japanese students studying abroad

Japanese students studying abroad can benefit from this scholarship established to train "peace-pursuing, cultured individuals with an international mindset and a challenging spirit" and aspire for international-scale activities.

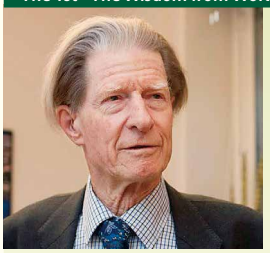
LECTURES

Hiroshima University hosts a range of lectures and fora featuring world-renowned researchers and leaders in their respective fields to intellectually stimulate and motivate the students.

From Hiroshima University to the World
– The Wisdom of World-Renowned Researchers –

Hiroshima University invites Nobel Prize winners and other world-leading researchers to hold lecture and discussion sessions on a regular basis. This provides valuable opportunities for students who aim to become a scientist, allowing them to feel close to findings and studies that have astonished the entire world.

The 1st "The Wisdom from World-Renowned Researchers" (March 7, 2016)



Sir John Gurdon

Professor, Wellcome Trust/Cancer Research UK Gurdon Institute, University of Cambridge, UK

The 2012 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine

Dr. Shinya Yamanaka

Director, Center for iPS Cell Research and Application, Kyoto University, Japan

The 2012 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine

The 2nd "The Wisdom from World-Renowned Researchers" (November 29, 2016)

Dr. Takaaki Kajita

Director, Institute for Cosmic Ray Research, University of Tokyo, Japan
Distinguished University Professor, University of Tokyo, Japan

The 2015 Nobel Prize in Physics

The 3rd "The Wisdom from World-Renowned Researchers" (April 5, 2017)

Sir Paul Nurse

Director, Francis Crick Institute, UK

The 2001 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine

The 86th Hiroshima University Lecture Meeting (March 27, 2018)

Dr. Muhammad Yunus

Founder of the Grameen Bank

The 2006 Nobel Peace Prize

Commemorative Lecture Conference for the Establishment of the School of Informatics and Data Science and the Department of Integrated Global Studies in the School of Integrated Arts and Sciences (May 16, 2018)

Dr. Yoshinori Ohsumi

Honorary Professor at Tokyo Institute of Technology's Institute of Innovative Research

The 2016 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine

Liberal Arts Education for Spreading Your Wings around the World
– Learning from Leaders Playing International Roles –

As part of liberal arts education, Hiroshima University invites leaders who play active roles in a variety of fields, such as sports, arts, science and business, to hold lecture meetings mainly for new undergraduate students. Their special lectures provide students with opportunities to learn the perspectives and histories of such leaders and to consider the goals of their campus lives and future dreams.

Lecturers in AY 2018
(lectures held between April 18 and May 23)

Mr. Kozo Takaoka
President and CEO of Nestle Japan Ltd.

Mr. Hideki Fukayama
Chairman of Hiroshima Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Adviser and Honorary Chairman of Hiroshima Gas Co., Ltd.

Dr. Yuji Ikegaya
Professor, Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, University of Tokyo

Ms. Michie Nakamaru
Opera singer
(winner of the Maria Callas Grand Prix)

Mr. Toru Fuwa
Former Director and Vice President of Wakunaga Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.

Mr. Toyo Ito
Architect

Mr. Kenjiro Nomura
Former field manager, Hiroshima Toyo Carp

Mr. Morley Robertson
International journalist

Mr. Saburo Kawabuchi
First chairman of the Japan Professional Soccer League, Former Japan national soccer team coach

Mr. Kenshi Hirokane
Manga artist

Mr. Hidehiko Yuzaki
Governor of Hiroshima Prefecture

(Listed in the order of the Japanese syllabary)

CAMPUS GUIDE

Hiroshima University comprises three campuses: vast and green Higashi-Hiroshima Campus, and Kasumi Campus and Higashi-Senda Campus, both located in Hiroshima City, a locale whose name resonates with humanity's quest for international peace and cultural prosperity. On each of these campuses, students engage in study, research, and extracurricular activities, enjoying their student lives to the fullest, thanks to an environment enriched and supported by a variety of facilities and systems.

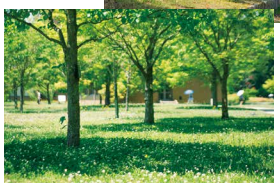
ACADEMIC CALENDAR - HIROSHIMA UNIVERSITY

Apr.
- Spring Vacation
- Entrance Ceremony
- Orientation Guidance
- Start of the 1st Term Classes

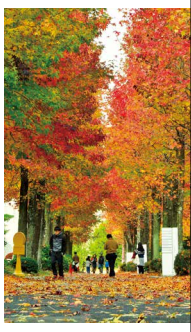
May

Jun.
- Phoenix Concert
- Start of the 2nd Term Classes

Jul.
- Yukata Festival



Aug.
- Summer Vacation
- Open Campus



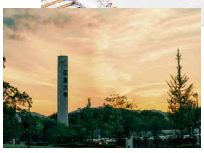
Sep.
- The Five Chugoku-Area Universities' Sports Competitions (summer)
- Autumn Term Commencement Ceremony

Oct.
- Autumn Term Entrance Ceremony
- Start of the 3rd Term Classes
- Phoenix Relay Marathon

Nov.
- Foundation Day (November 5)
- University Festival (Higashi-Hiroshima Campus)
- Kasumi Festival (Kasumi Campus)
- Home Coming Day
- The Five Chugoku-Area Universities' Sports Competitions (winter)
- Hiroshima University Splendor Entrance Examination (AO examination, admission on recommendation)
- Start of the 4th Term Classes

Dec.
- Winter Vacation

Jan.
- National Center Test for University Admissions



Feb.
- Year-End Vacation
- General Entrance Examination (February term)

Mar.
- Academic Degree Conferment Ceremony (graduation ceremony)
- General Entrance Examination (March term)

EXTRACURRICULAR CLUBS AND CIRCLES

There are over 240 active groups, from clubs that have won national championships to circles that enjoy a wide variety of activities, at Hiroshima University. In AY 2018, our baseball team participated in the Japan National Collegiate Baseball Championship for the first time in 35 years, and four other teams won tickets to national competitions. (As of August 2018)

Major Club Achievements (AY 2017)

Underwater Hockey Circle
National underwater hockey championship
Men's competition: 3rd place
Women's competition: 1st place

Track and Field Club
Japan University Student Individual Championships
Women's 10,000 m race walking: 8th place

Rowing Club All-Japan University Championship Men' coxless quadruples: 6th place

FACILITIES AT HIROSHIMA UNIVERSITY

Satake Memorial Hall
〈Higashi-Hiroshima Campus〉

Constructed to commemorate the 50th anniversary of Hiroshima University's establishment, Satake Memorial Hall has a beautiful exterior designed to resemble a grand piano. The hall is used for various purposes, including academic conferences, concerts, theatrical plays and other performing arts, and local community events.

Spanish Plaza
〈Higashi-Hiroshima Campus〉

This semicircular plaza located near the School of Integrated Arts and Sciences building was named after the Piazza di Spagna in Rome, Italy. This is the lively center of Higashi-Hiroshima Campus, where students gather and are always crisscrossing.

La Place
(Mermaid Café Hiroshima University Branch)
〈Higashi-Hiroshima Campus〉

This café-bakery's name, "la place," means "the plaza" in French. Its bright interior, open to natural sunlight through the ceiling and glass walls, has a somewhat Scandinavian atmosphere. Wireless LAN allows the use of PCs and other network devices inside.

Hiroshima University Museum
〈Higashi-Hiroshima Campus〉

Hiroshima University Museum is an Eco-museum. In the area, there is the main museum, five satellite museums, and the Discovery trail (a natural promenade across the vast Higashi-Hiroshima Campus) linking these museums. In addition to its permanent exhibition, the Museum organizes theme-based exhibitions and events.

Stuffed and skeletal specimens of species of birds and mammals that live on and around Higashi-Hiroshima Campus are also on display.

Main Museum

This is the central facility of the Hiroshima University Museum, which introduces the university and exhibits rare artifacts and documents relating to the local environment and culture, such as fossils and stuffed specimens. The Main Museum comprises four zones: The University's History, Outer Space and Earth, Satoumi, and Satoyama. It also serves as the information center for the whole museum complex.

Satellite Museums

Satellite Museums exhibit artifacts and documents relating to the specializations of the respective schools and centers concerned. They are located at five locations: the Archaeological Research Section, the Graduate School of Biosphere Science, the Graduate School of Science, the Graduate School of Letters, and the Central Library.

Satellite Museum at the Archaeological Research Section

Discovery Trail (Hakken-no-komichi)

Along this trail, you can enjoy Nature in changing seasons and observe a variety of animals and plants that live on Higashi-Hiroshima Campus, including some endangered species, and numerous ruins of pre-historic and later ages.

For further information Hiroshima University official website Research Institutes ▶ Libraries and Museums

Higashi-Hiroshima Campus guided tours with students!

Hiroshima University students will take members of the general public on guided tours on Higashi-Hiroshima Campus to assist them to discover the charms of the university campus and feel closer to Hiroshima University. Regular guided tours are held on Friday 13:00. Anyone who come in front of Administration Bureau Building can join it without reservation. In addition, temporary guided tours are held for groups, and special guided tours on specific seasonal occasions or concurrently with university events.

Libraries

Hiroshima University has five libraries which hold approximately 3.5 million volumes in total, one of the largest university collections in Japan. The Central library has an automatic retrieval system in which books can be accessed by computer operation. A collection of school textbooks, from the Edo period to the present, and many other valuable documents are also stored at the libraries.

Facility Outline (as of 2018)

Library/location		Surface area	No. of seats for reading	No. of volumes	Main categories in the collection
Central Library	Higashi-Hiroshima Campus	16,641㎡	992 seats	Approx. 2.28 million	Books and periodicals in human and social sciences, education, and natural sciences
East Library		3,442㎡	277 seats	Approx. 0.34 million	Books and periodicals in natural sciences (mainly engineering and life sciences)
West Library		6,335㎡	412 seats	Approx. 0.62 million	General books, study guides and periodicals in all subjects
Kasumi Library	Kasumi Campus	2,382㎡	348 seats	Approx. 0.20 million	Books and periodicals in medical and life sciences
Higashi-Senda Library	Higashi-SendaCampus	685㎡	81 seats	Approx. 0.06 million	Books and periodicals in law and economics

In cooperation with Nestle Japan, a coffee shop (la la la Cafe) was opened on July 2, 2018.

Databases and Services

The libraries have databases for newspaper and periodical article search and other purposes. At the libraries, audiovisual materials, including movies, music, and language learning software, are available. Library staff is ready to help visitors to locate materials and information necessary for their studies and research.

Free Learning Spaces, BIBLA

The libraries are provided with spaces set aside for students' free activities, such as group work, discussion, preparation for presentations, and independent studies using personal computers. Movable whiteboards available for free use and spacious tables perfect for spreading out books and documents are particularly appreciated by users. BIBLA in the Kasumi Library is open around the clock to students whose home campus is Kasumi.

Writing Center

This is where students can turn for help when they experience difficulty with academic writing while preparing class projects, term papers, and the like. Graduate students who underwent specialized training in writing instruction serve as tutors and use dialogue, brainstorming, and other techniques to help writers to write better. Assistance in academic writing in English is also available.

For further information Hiroshima University official website Research Institutes ▶ Libraries and Museums

Higashi-Senda Innovative Research Center 〈Higashi-Senda Campus〉

The Center is used for liberal arts education for students in medical and related schools on Kasumi Campus in Hiroshima City. In the future, the Center is expected to house educational programs for mature graduate students' education and to be jointly used by other universities in Hiroshima City.

Institute of History of Medicine

The present Hiroshima University Institute of History of Medicine was completed in 1999, retaining almost the same design as that of the former Institute of History of Medicine, which was used as an arms depot of the Hiroshima Army Weaponry Factory during the war. Some of the bricks and windows used for the former Institute of History of Medicine are reused for the current building. It is designated as an atomic-bombed building.

Legal Service Center 〈Higashi-Senda Campus〉

The Center was established in 2005 for the Hiroshima University Law School (professional postgraduate school) to fulfill the role of social contribution. It offers free legal counseling concerning civil affairs once a week.

Hiroshima University Hospital 〈Kasumi Campus〉

Based on the concepts of "practice of holistic medical care," "fostering of top-quality medical professionals," and "pursuit of new medical treatments," Hiroshima University Hospital operates as a hub medical center in the Chugoku/Shikoku area, offering advanced medical care and keeping abreast with rapid progress in medicine.

Partnership with Local Professional Sports Teams

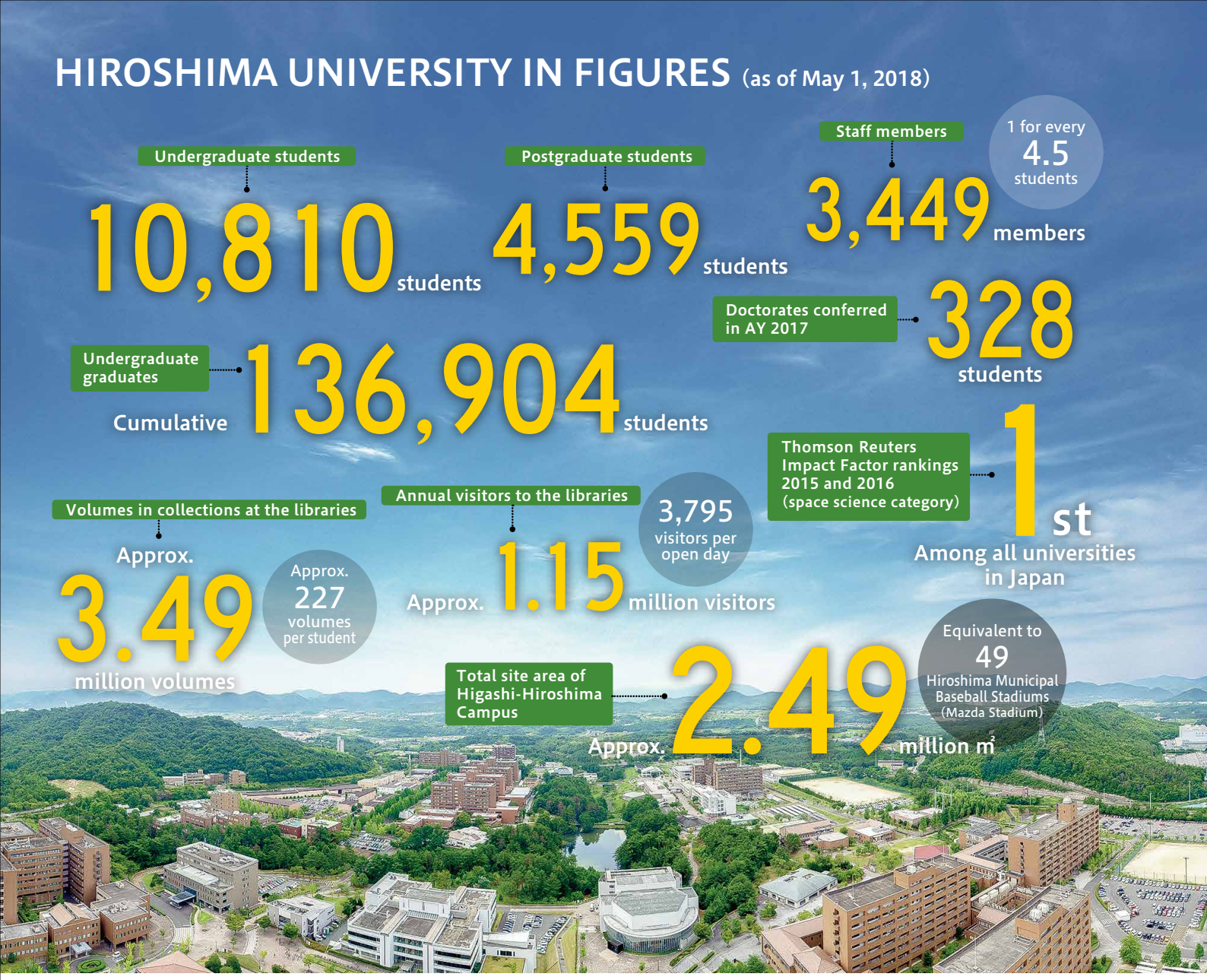
Hiroshima serves as a base for professional sports teams, including Hiroshima Toyo Carp and Sanfrecce Hiroshima F.C. In active cooperation with these teams, Hiroshima University contributes to improving their performance through measurement of the physical fitness of newly joined players, and daily healthcare guidance.

Setting Up a Family House

In February 2013, Hiroshima University Hospital was designated as the only major hospital for childhood cancer in the Chugoku-Shikoku region by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare of Japan. It performs advanced medical care, including hematopoietic cell transplantation, for many children with childhood cancer and other intractable diseases mainly from Hiroshima Prefecture. Since treating such diseases requires long-term hospitalization, the Hospital has built a temporary accommodation facility for patients and their family members to reduce their financial burden.

For further information Hiroshima University official website Hospital

HIROSHIMA UNIVERSITY IN FIGURES (as of May 1, 2018)



HISTORY

Hiroshima University has nine schools as its forerunners, which is the largest number in Japan. Firstly, seven schools were integrated, namely Hiroshima Higher Normal School (established in 1902), Hiroshima University of Literature and Science (established in 1929), Hiroshima Higher Technical School (formerly Hiroshima High Institute of Technology, established in 1920), Hiroshima High School (established in 1923), Hiroshima Women's Higher Normal School (formerly Hiroshima Girls' High School, established in 1887), Hiroshima Normal School (formerly Hakushima School, established in 1874), and Hiroshima Prefectural Training Institute for Teachers of Young Men's Schools (formerly Hiroshima Prefectural Training Institute for Teachers of Vocational Supplementary Schools, established in 1922). Secondly, Hiroshima Municipal Higher Technical School (established in 1945) was annexed, and Hiroshima University came into being under the new university system. In 1953, Hiroshima Medical College was reorganized under the new system (formerly Hiroshima Prefectural Medical School, established in 1945) and merged into Hiroshima University.

1874
- Establishment of the schools that were later reorganized and integrated into Hiroshima University

1945
- Atomic bombing in Hiroshima City

1949
- Establishment of Hiroshima University (with six undergraduate faculties, four annex schools, and one research center) as one of the national universities of Japan under the new educational system

1950
- Opening ceremony of Hiroshima University
- Declaration by the first President Tatsuo Morito:Hiroshima University will be "a single unified university, free and pursuing peace"

1953
- Integration of Hiroshima Prefectural Medical College into Hiroshima University
- Establishment of Hiroshima University Graduate Schools (three schools)

1956
- Adoption of the Hiroshima University crest

1957
- Adoption of the Hiroshima University song

1972
- Decision by the Council for the integration and relocation of Hiroshima University

1982
- Opening of Higashi-Hiroshima Campus

1995
- Completion of university integration and relocation
- Hiroshima University's five guiding principles announced

1999
- The 50th anniversary

2002
- Establishment of Hiroshima University's first overseas base in Beijing, China

2004
- The number of undergraduate graduates surpassed 100,000.
- Reorganization of Hiroshima University as a national university corporation

2006
- Introduction of the Hiroshima University Program of Specified Education and Study

2009
- The 60th anniversary

2010
- Establishment of the Student Plaza

2016
- Opening of the Higashi-Senda Innovative Research Center

CAMPUS LOCATION & ACCESS

Higashi-Senda Campus

Kasumi Campus

Higashi-Hiroshima Campus

❶〈Hiroshima City (Midori District)〉
Elementary School
Junior High School
Senior High School

❷〈Higashi Hiroshima City〉
Kindergarten

❸〈Hiroshima City (Shinonome District)〉
Elementary School
Junior High School

❹〈Mihara City〉
Kindergarten
Elementary School
Junior High School

❺〈Fukuyama City〉
Junior High School
Senior High School

Access to Higashi-Hiroshima Campus

Narita Airport	By Air	75min. Bus	Haneda Airport	90min. Plane	Hiroshima Airport	15min. Bus	Shiraichi Sta.	25min. Bus / 10min. Local Train	Saijo Sta.	20min. Bus	Higashi-Hiroshima Campus	
	By JR	80min. Limited Exp.	Tokyo Sta.	200～250min. Shinkansen	Fukuyama Sta.	40min. Shinkansen			Higashi-Hiroshima Sta.	15min. Bus or Taxi		
Kansai Airport	By JR	50min. Limited Exp.	Shin-Osaka sta.	70min. Shinkansen	Fukuyama Sta.	40min. Shinkansen			Higashi-Hiroshima Sta.	15min. Bus or Taxi		

Access to Kasumi Campus

Narita Airport	By Air	75min. Bus	Haneda Airport	90min. Plane	Hiroshima Airport	15min. Bus	Shiraichi Sta.	45min. Bus / 50min. Local Train	Hiroshima Sta.	15min. Bus	Kasumi Campus	
	By JR	80min. Limited Exp.	Tokyo Sta.	250min Shinkansen					Hiroshima Sta.	15min. Bus		
Kansai Airport	By JR	60min. Limited Exp.	Shin-Osaka sta.	90min. Shinkansen					Hiroshima Sta.	15min. Bus		

Access to Higashi-Senda Campus

Narita Airport	By Air	75min. Bus	Haneda Airport	90min. Plane	Hiroshima Airport	15min. Bus	Shiraichi Sta.	45min. Bus / 50min. Local Train	Hiroshima Sta.	30min. Tram	Higashi-Senda Campus	
	By JR	80min. Limited Exp.	Tokyo Sta.	250min Shinkansen					Hiroshima Sta.	30min. Tram		
Kansai Airport	By JR	60min. Limited Exp.	Shin-Osaka sta.	90min. Shinkansen					Hiroshima Sta.	30min. Tram		

UNIVERSITY OF WORLD-WIDE REPUTE AND SPLENDOR
FOR YEARS INTO THE FUTURE

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