JSPS Stockholm Newsletter
2013 Autumn

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• Swedish realism and green welfare nation
  By Director Fujii

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Since Stockholm and its suburbs are full of nature, you can enjoy autumn as much as you like, although it is short. Only a 15 minute subway ride from the center of the city takes you to the forest park cemetery named Skogskyrkogården. This forest park cemetery was built by two young architects, G. Asplund and S. Lwerentz during 26 years from 1914 to 1940 and was registered in the UNESCO World Heritage list as the second cultural heritage site from the twentieth century. It is said that the traditional Swedish view of life and death “the soul returns to the forest” is reflected in the design of the forest park cemetery. It is so impressive that in the dark era of Europe from the beginning of the World War I to the World War II, such a bright and modern cemetery as this was created. When looking around from the hill, on the top of the “Meditation grove” that is located in the center of the cemetery, you can see magnificent landscape expand around, feeling like the cemetery is literally opened to heaven. When going south for an hour or so from center of the city with both bus and subway, you can get to Tyresta National Park. No other capital city in Europe is said to have such a vast national park with primeval forest, lakes and marshes within 20 km distance from the city. Towards the end of August, it is already a taste of autumn in Stockholm, albeit it is still in the hottest time of summer in Japan. People in Stockholm often go out to the forest parks within the city or a little far to the national park with their family on weekends. In the village square near the entrance of the national park, there are occasionally held music concerts where people can enjoy playing their own favorite instrument, while others together with their children enjoy listening to the music. In addition, many people who come to the national park for hiking, mushroom hunting and plucking various kinds of berries, the only thing they have to do is to pass through the village and the ranch and then directly enter the forest. Short from the hiking trail, the primeval forests expand with many lakes and bogs. In this area, luxuriant vegetation grows with spruces and pines as dominant trees, and wild animals such as elk, roebuck, Capercaille, goshawk and nightjar inhabitants can be found. Although living in the city, people in Stockholm can take good care of the nature and enjoy the blessings of the nature.

In 1970 in the midst of high economic growth of Japan, the World Exposition in Osaka was held under the title of “Progress and Harmony of Mankind”. At that time, most people had strong belief that the future of human being is promised by the advance in science and technology and their positive and bright aspects were mostly highlighted in the exhibitions. The USA Pavilion exhibited the “Moon Stone” which had been brought back by Appollo 11. Tsuruga No 1 reactor known as the first light-water nuclear power plant in Japan began the commercial operation and sent electricity on the day of the opening ceremony of the Osaka EXPO and was advertised as a pioneer in utilization of nuclear energy, saying that the light of nuclear power has reached the place of the EXPO. In Scandinavian Pavilion jointly built by the five Nordic countries (Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland and Iceland) under the subtitle of “Protection of the Environment in the Industrialized Society”, a warning was issued that the advance in science and technology has both positive and negative effects on the human life. When the society develops in the direction where science and technology advance too fast like today, the deterioration of the environments is inevitable. To our regret, little attention was attracted to the significant and valuable warning that was stated by the Nordic countries, which had previous experiences of acid rain.

As expected, the ozone layer depletion was discovered in 1980’s and, global warming and exhaustion of natural resources have been discussed as big problem since 1990’s. It is said that the World EXPO held in Aichi under the title of Nature’s Wisdom “How Nature and Human being coexist” shed light on the environmental problems. It was the Aichi EXPO held in 2005, 35 years after the Osaka EXPO that pronounced worldwide the necessity for humans to consider the reconciliation between human activities and the capacity of the Earth.

So far Sweden had taken the policy of high welfare with high cost in order to construct a nation that values human being in the economic society, because they thought this policy was considered the best way to lead to happiness among the people. However, when the rapid expansion of human economic activities caused to deteriorate natural environment and to be threatening to human life, not only human welfare, but also protection of natural environments should be taken into consideration in order to construct the nation that values humans. Consequently, Swedish people established the Environmental Code in 1997 by unifying and reinforcing the environment-related bills so far issued and decided to aim at construction of the high welfare nation with consideration for protection of the nature, “Green welfare nation”. There was the word that Prime Minister Palme gave, when the first United Nation’s Conference on the Human Environment was held in Stockholm in 1972, “The role of scientists is to point out the fact before the situation is too serious. Politicians want scientists to raise the matter in a comprehensible way and the politician’s role is to decide and execute the policy on the basis of scientific judgment”. It is characteristic of Swedish realism that once decided on the basis of scientific judgment, the major policy continues to be robustly executed and if necessary, reformed on the way towards the final goal.

My term at JSPS Stockholm office ends with this prologue. I have had significant and invaluable experiences to learn useful information about science and technology and have acquaintance with excellent scientists in Sweden and the other Nordic countries. Moreover, I am very grateful for those who read my poor prologues and gave me valuable advice.

Thank you very much.

Yoshiaki Fujii
On 10 September, an event was held to celebrate the first year of Tohoku University Liaison Office’s establishment on the premises of the Royal Institute of Technology (KTH) along with an international workshop on “Flow Dynamics Related to Energy, Aerospace and Material Processing.” Held on KTH’s campus, the event was co-organized by the JSPS Stockholm Office, KTH, and Tohoku University. Attending the ceremony and workshop from Tohoku University were its president Dr. Susumu Satomi, executive vice presidents Dr. Toshiya Ueki and Dr. Sadayoshi Ito, along with researchers and young researchers—a total of 20 people—from its Institute of Fluid Science. The 25 participants from KTH included its president Dr. Peter Gudmundson, vice-president Dr. Ramon Wyss, and researchers from its Mechanics Faculty. The participants from the two universities animated the workshop with vibrant discussions. That evening, a splendid ceremony was held, graced by a performance of traditional Swedish music.

On 1 October, KTH opened a liaison office in Tohoku University. The JSPS Stockholm Office vigorously promotes interactions between researchers and students of the two institutions, and will increase its support for joint researches between them.

On September 10, President Susumu Satomi, Executive Vice President Toshiya Ueki and Executive Vice President Sadayoshi Ito of Tohoku University, visited JSPS Stockholm Office where they were introduced to the main activities of JSPS Stockholm. Following the introduction, both parties discussed and exchanged ideas. The delegation also visited the Karolinska Institute (KI) where views and opinions on future collaborations between both institutes were shared with KI’s President Anders Hamsten and his staff. The delegation visited the Science for Life Laboratory (SciLifeLab), and the Nobel Museum as well.

On October 10, the first KVA-JSPS seminar of 2013 was held. Since 2009, KVA has together with JSPS organized and co-hosted seminars with Japanese researchers lecturing. The invited speaker was Professor Toshio Ando of Kanazawa University, Graduate School of Natural Science & Technology. Professor Ando’s first lecture was held at the Karolinska Institute (KI) and the second one at KTH Royal Institute of Technology. The theme of the seminar this time was “Development of High speed Atomic Force Microscopy”, a field of research where professor Ando and his group have achieved advances in.
The SAC board meeting was jointly held with the SAC General Assembly on October 17 2013, at the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences (KVA) in Stockholm. The meeting was opened by SAC chair Ma-Li Svensson. The meeting was attended by 7 SAC members and the staff of JSPS Stockholm office. Director Yoshiaki Fujii offered welcome remarks and informed on his leave after 2 years as Director. Director Fujii then introduced his successor, Dr Takeo Miyazawa of Keio University.

The activities of 2013 were reviewed and upcoming activities were discussed. Professor Elin Palm of Linköping University gave a presentation on the SAC activity seminar she organized on March 8 2013, with the theme “ICT ethics: Sweden and Japan.” Board member Jan Sedzik then spoke about his JSPS BRIDGE Fellowship experience at the University of Tokyo and the National Institute for Physiological Sciences (NIPS), from November 26, 2012 to January 9, 2013.

Following the presentations, 20 new SAC members of whom 8 had agreed to become contact persons, were officially welcomed to the Club. The next SAC board meeting is planned to be held in March 2014.

The 2nd Sweden-Japan Academic Network was held in Stockholm

On 17 October, JSPS held the second meeting of the Sweden-Japan Academic Network jointly with the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences (KVA) and the Japanese embassy. Venued at KVA, the meeting began with a message of greeting from the Academy’s permanent secretary Dr. Staffan Normark, after whom the keynote address was delivered by Dr. Akira Kaneko, professor, Karolinska Institutet, on the theme “Malaria Elimination on Islands.”

This series of meetings was launched last year for the purpose of strengthening academic exchange between the two countries. This second meeting of the “network” attracted a high level of interest among people in the area, having been attended by Japanese researchers working in Sweden, past Swedish participants in JSPS programs, former Japanese government-financed students, and Swedish researchers interested in carrying out collaborative activities with Japanese colleagues.

Our Stockholm Office introduced JSPS fellowship and exchange programs to young Swedish researchers thinking about studying in Japan, after which a discussion ensued on such topics as strengthening linkage between the Office and international exchange administrators of universities in Stockholm.

JSPP at Stockholm University’s International Study Fair

On November 19, the International Study fair at Stockholm University was held. The purpose of the fair is to inspire and encourage Swedish students to go abroad and study as exchange students.

The fair had a total of 69 information tables, with 24 country specific tables. The various tables were staffed with international students, universities, embassies, student unions, internal exhibitors/departments among others. JSPS Stockholm office gave information to students about research in Japan and the Fellowship programs that JSPS has to offer.
The government of Japan has appointed a new ambassador to the Embassy of Japan in Sweden. Ambassador Morimoto was born in 1951. He has served as counsellor of the Embassy in Turkey, Ambassador of Permanent Mission of Japan to the International Organizations in Vienna, Minister of Embassy in Germany, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Oman. Since October 2013, he has been appointed as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Sweden.

On November 19, Director Miyazawa visited the Embassy of Japan in Sweden to greet and welcome the recently arrived ambassador Morimoto.

On November 8, JSPS Stockholm office visited the Swedish Foundation for International Cooperation in Research and Higher Education (STINT), to introduce JSPS Stockholm Director Miyazawa. Director Miyazawa was greeted by STINT’s Executive Director Andreas Göthenberg, Program Director Hans Pohl and Program Manager Mattias Löwhagen.

A presentation was given about STINT and the range of fundings and scholarships it offers. STINT and JSPS has together launched the Joint Japan-Sweden Research Program, and STINT also acts as one of the Nominating authorities for Swedish applicants of the JSPS Summer Program and Postdoctoral Fellowship Program (short-term).

Meeting with VINNOVA

On November 29, Director Miyazawa visited the office of VINNOVA (Swedish Governmental Agency for Innovation Systems). Director Miyazawa met with Dr. Joakim Appelquist, Director, Head of International Collaboration and Networks, and Programme Manager Birgitta Boman, who is one JSPS Stockholm office’s Fellowship contact persons. Dr. Appelquist gave an introduction to VINNOVA and its main task to invest in research and innovation. VINNOVA is an expert agency representing the Swedish government, cooperating with other financing agencies, it is also a national EU-coordinator. VINNOVA is one of the Nominating Authorities in Sweden to the JSPS Postdoctoral Fellowship Program (Standard).
I was greatly honored to be offered an opportunity to present lectures at KTH and the Karolinska Institute (KI) through recommendation by Prof. David Haviland of KTH (Royal Institute of Technology). The seminars were held on Oct. 10, just after the announcements by KTH of Nobel laureates in Physics and Chemistry. Nonetheless, an excited atmosphere likely to be aroused by the announcements wasn’t there, in contrary to my anticipation.

I specialize in Biophysics, where I have been developing high-speed atomic force microscopy (HS-AFM) capable of filming protein molecules in action at high spatiotemporal resolution as well as studying HS-AFM applications to elucidate the functional mechanism of proteins. Last year, in Kanazawa, I met Prof. Haviland, who has been developing a multifrequency method for dynamic force measurement using AFM. Several years ago, in Okinawa and Linz, I also met Prof. Rudolf Riegler of KI, who is distinguished as a pioneer of fluorescence correlation spectroscopy. I could renew old friendship with them.

Proteins are a group of molecules coordinating almost all biological phenomena. Hence, elucidating their functional mechanism is one of the important subjects in life science. Towards the elucidation, two approaches of structural analysis and dynamics analysis have mainly been adopted. In the structural analysis, very detailed structural data have been revealed but the information is limited to merely static snapshots. In the dynamics analysis, the dynamic behavior of optical probes attached to proteins is observed but the protein molecules themselves are invisible. As such, simultaneous assessment of the structure and dynamics has been infeasible. To overcome this limitation and thereby achieve the simultaneous assessment, I embarked on the development of HS-AFM instruments in 1993 and established a practically useful HS-AFM system in 2008. Since then, my group has been observing several proteins using HS-AFM; we succeeded in observing, for example, myosin V walking on an actin filament, bacteriorhodopsin in response to light, and F1-ATPase carrying out rotary propagation of conformational changes, providing new insights into their functional mechanisms.

In the seminar at KTH where many physicists and applied physicists are studying, I focused on the principle of HS-AFM and techniques involved therein, together with brief descriptions of acquired images. In this seminar and the following break, I had stimulating discussion about techniques of control and high-speed scanning, which was worthwhile to me. In the seminar at KI that possesses many life scientists, I showed many filmed dynamic images of proteins in action and discussed conclusions and insights derived from the molecular movies, after which I briefly showed recently acquired dynamic images of live cells. In addition to the discussion elicited during the seminars, the chats I had with several scientists and students as well as lab tours were also worthwhile to me, from which I learned several things including the difference in the system of research funding and scientist recruitment between Sweden and Japan.

Finally, I would like to acknowledge Prof. Haviland for his hospitality and Prof. Yoshiaki Fuji, the director of the Stockholm JSPS Office, and Ms. Sawae Futakami, a Program & Accounting officer of the Office, for their kind care of me during my stay in Stockholm.
On the 17th of October, the 2nd Sweden-Japan Academic Network was held at the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences (KVA). The event was organized by KVA, the Embassy of Japan in Sweden & JSPS Stockholm Office. This event aims at promoting active exchange of researchers and students between Sweden and Japan by providing a platform for networking among them. The 2nd Sweden-Japan Academic Network was attended by over 109 researchers and students such as JSPS alumni, Japanese researchers in Sweden, former Japanese government scholarship fellows and Swedish researchers interested in exchanges with Japan.

Welcome greetings were given by KVA’s permanent secretary Dr Staffan Normark. Dr Normark introduced KVA, its main purpose of promoting the sciences and to strengthen their influence in society. He also informed and encouraged young researchers to apply for the fellowship programs offered jointly by KVA and JSPS.

This year’s key note lecture “Malaria Elimination on Islands”, was given by Dr Akira Kaneko, Professor of Global Health at Karolinska Institutet. Professor Kaneko’s current research project is to eliminate malaria on islands in Lake Victoria, Kenya, an area which suffers greatly from the disease. Eliminating malaria in this severely infected area constitutes a great challenge for professor Kaneko.

After the lecture, all participants could enjoy conversing and networking while eating sushi.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant category</th>
<th>What themes would you like to see in future lectures?</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alumni member of Japan Society for the Promotion of Science:</td>
<td>Medicine: 24</td>
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<tr>
<td>Japanese researcher in Sweden:</td>
<td>Physics/chemistry: 22</td>
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<tr>
<td>Japanese governmental (Monbukagakusho) scholarship fellow:</td>
<td>Environment: 21</td>
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<tr>
<td>Swedish researcher interested in Japan:</td>
<td>Technology: 26</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other (including 5 researchers and 6 students):</td>
<td>Research exchange: 23</td>
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<td>Other: Linguistics, optics, geo science &amp; marine biology, culture &amp; humanities, Energy etc.</td>
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Comments and suggestions

“Workshop sessions to promote communications among participants.”
“More about research exchange. Japanese universities should scout for researchers in Sweden.”
“More about alumni that were at the event.”
“Perhaps more lectures? I would like to hear more.”
“Try to do this type of meeting more often with different topics (1 at a time).”
“Very interesting lecture by Akira Kaneko.”
“More information on Japanese universities and education system.”
The keynote lecture of The 2nd Sweden-Japan Academic Network was held by Dr. Akira Kaneko of Karolinska Institutet, Department of Microbiology, Tumor and Cell Biology.
Below is an abstract used in the academic network about Dr. Kaneko’s current research project; to eliminate malaria.

From Oceania: Islands provide natural ecological experiments with a great potential for intervention studies. Vanuatu consists of 68 islands in Southwest Pacific with a high linguistic diversity. Despite different waves of human colonization, unstable malaria transmission has continued probably since the first human settlement 4000 years ago. Aneityum, the southernmost island in Vanuatu, is located at the south-east edge of the malaria extension in the Pacific. To examine the feasibility of malaria elimination, an integrated control program, combining mass drug administration (MDA) and vector control, was initiated on Aneityum in 1991. Microscopy showed Plasmodium falciparum immediately disappeared whereas P. vivax disappeared from 1996 onwards. Since 1991 community-based surveillance and vector control measures were continuously maintained, even after the disappearance of indigenous malaria cases. Eight years later, it was concluded that malaria can be eliminated from isolated islands if there is a high degree of community commitment (Kaneko et al. Lancet 2000).

Resurgence is a major concern after malaria elimination. An epidemic of P. vivax on Aneityum in 2002 provided us with an opportunity to investigate it. Adults born before elimination had considerably fewer episodes of parasitemia than children born after elimination, indicating that protective immunity against P. vivax infections persists for a long time after the initiation of malaria elimination. The limited parasite gene pool on islands may contribute to this protection (Kaneko et al. 2013). After the age-specific 2nd MDA on Aneityum in 2002, P. vivax disappeared again from 2007 onwards. Longitudinal parasitology and serology studies show that malaria freedom has been sustained on Aneityum up to now with the sustained high degree of community commitment.

To Africa: On islands in Lake Victoria, Kenya, where malaria remains high despite the current scale up of intervention tools, we further intend to apply the community-directed malaria elimination strategy from Aneityum (Kaneko A. 2010) to examine feasibility of sustainable malaria elimination in Tropical Africa with ultimate aim to global malaria eradication in the 21st Century.

Dr. Akira Kaneko

1982 Medical Degree (MD), Hirosaki University
1984 Diploma in Tropical Medicine and Hygiene (DTM&H), Mahidol University, Thailand
1985- JICA Malarialogist in North Sumatra, Indonesia
1987- 1994 WHO Malarialogist, Vanuatu, South Pacific
1994- Associate professor, Tokyo Women’s
2004 Medical University
1999 Ph.D., Karolinska Institutet
2004 Researcher, Karolinska Institutet
2004 Docent, Karolinska Institutet
2011 Professor of Global Health, Karolinska Institutet

External professorship in Nagasaki University (2006) and Osaka City University (2010), Japan
One of this year’s JSPS Fellows from Sweden, Dr. Karl Andersson, recently finished his fellowship at NICT, Tokyo. Although his stay was quite a short one, he reports about many exchange activities and research outcomes.

We have proposed and investigated a new mobile network architecture having distributed controls and ad-hoc configurations. This architecture exploits the locally available resources such as frequency spectrum and lively nodes to reconfigure the network on demand and provide emergency services when a disaster occurs. We have investigated its design aspects and use cases under different disaster scenarios.


As a result of the performed JSPS Fellowship, a number of exchange activities have been achieved and are planned for the future. There is an ongoing discussion on future exchange of master students and/or interns between the host and home institution. Negotiating a Memorandum of Under-standing would be the first step.

It has been very nice to work with the team at NICT in Japan. Going abroad, you learn a lot, not only new things in your own research field, but also a lot in terms of culture and nature, and even differences in the ways people live their lives.

The domestic travel allowance provided by JSPS made it possible to see many places including Nagano, Niigata, Shin-Aomori, and Shinjo. Japan is indeed very beautiful. I have also had the chance to test the Japanese cuisine a lot, and loved it all.

NICT is a very lively environment and the hospitality has had no limits. I want to express my deepest gratitude to my host researcher, Dr. Ved Kafle, whom with I collaborated thoroughly.

His help has been extremely useful and timely. Tons of thanks, Ved (or, Kafle san, as I finally learnt to call you)! Also, I want to express my great gratitude to Dr. Hiroaki Harai, Director of the Network Architecture Laboratory. I have really felt as being a member of your team during the fellowship. I also want to thank the secretaries Ms. Toshiko Kanazawa and Ms. Michiko Kobayashi for helping out with any type of administrative or practical issue. Having the opportunity to use Ms. Kanazawa’s bicycle every day going back and forth to my apartment saved a lot of time. Also, I want to thank all other lab members for fruitful discussions every day. I am going to miss you all a lot!

The good news is that I am planning to return to Japan already in January 2014 to continue the work with Ved. I really want to see other places in Japan that I didn’t see this time including Sendai, Kyoto, and Nara. A trip to Japan in late March when the cherry trees bloom would be a dream. I hope it comes true very soon.

Tokyo, October 30, 2013
Dr. Karl Andersson, JSPS Fellow
& Alumni contact person

Name: Dr. Karl Fredrik Andersson
Institution: Luleå University of Technology, Department of Computer Science, Electrical and Space Engineering
Host Institution in Japan: NICT
Host Researcher: Dr. Ved Prasad Kafle
Title of Research in Japan: Research on New Mobile Internet Architecture with Application to Disaster Risk Reduction and Rescue
Fellowship Period: September 16-October 31, 2013
JSPS offers several fellowship programs to give opportunities for excellent researchers from around the world to conduct scientific collaboration in Japan with their Japanese colleagues. JSPS Stockholm Office and the Nordic/Baltic nominating authorities support researchers who wish to go to Japan through these programs.

The application process for the JSPS Summer Program, Short-term and Standard Fellowships FY2014, is now open.

Application deadline is March 6, 2014.

Please see our website for more information: http://www.jsps-sto.com/jspsfellowships.aspx

From December 2013, young pre- and postdoctoral students from Sweden are eligible to apply for the JSPS Summer Program.

The Summer Program provides opportunities for young pre- and postdoctoral students to receive an orientation on Japanese culture, research systems, and to pursue research under the guidance of host researchers at Japanese universities and institutes for a period of 2 months during the summer, starting in June.

Application deadline is March 6, 2014.

JSPS Stockholm offers financial support to activity seminars organized by Sweden Alumni Club (SAC) members with the possibility to invite one Japanese speaker. All board and regular members are eligible to apply for activity seminar funding.

Application process is open until February 14, 2014.

Please see our website for information and guidelines:

Since 2009, JSPS has together with the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences organized seminars with Japanese lecturers. The next seminar in the series will be held in January 2014 with invited lecturer Professor Soichiro Kurata of Tohoku University.

Date and Location:
- Wednesday January 8, Uppsala University.
- Friday January 10, Umeå University.
- Monday January 13, Stockholm University,

More information will be announced on our website.
Notice

Staff change at JSPS Stockholm

The Stockholm office would like to thank Professor Yoshiaki Fujii for being the Director of our office for two years, we wish you the best of luck in your future endeavors!
We would also like to welcome Dr. Takeo Miyazawa, our newly appointed Director, starting November 1, 2013.

Introducing Dr. Takeo Miyazawa

I am Takeo Miyazawa, a new Director of JSPS Stockholm Office as of November. I have a synthetic organic chemistry background and was involved in R&D towards new medicines at a pharmaceutical manufacturer for 30 years. After that, I returned to the university to manage the government.contract projects for 5 years as well as support postdocs in career development for 5 years. It will be my first to be involved in international academic exchange, but I will make my best efforts with everyone's cooperation.

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