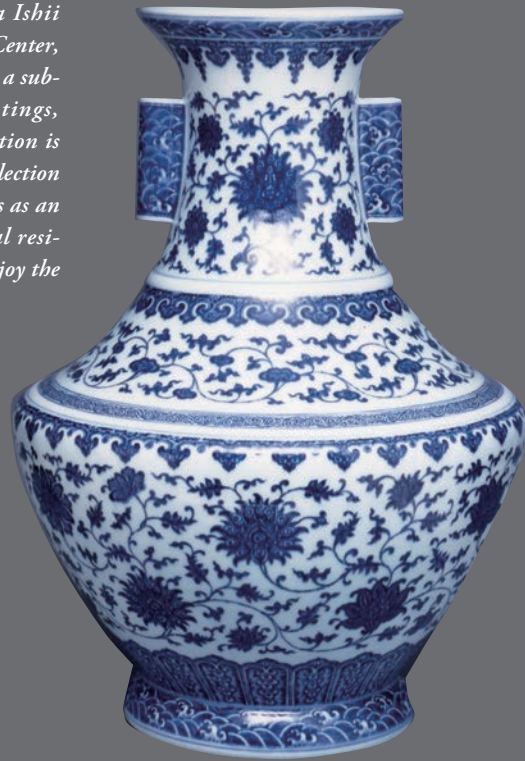


University of Tsukuba Art Collection

Gift of Mr. Akira Ishii

From 2005 through 2010, Mr. Akira Ishii former Chairman of Toshokan Ryutsu Center, donated the University of Tsukuba with a substantial donation consisting of paintings, prints, porcelain, etc. Part of the donation is displayed within the permanent Art Collection of the University of Tsukuba, and serves as an object of education and research. Local residents are also welcome to visit us and enjoy the collection.



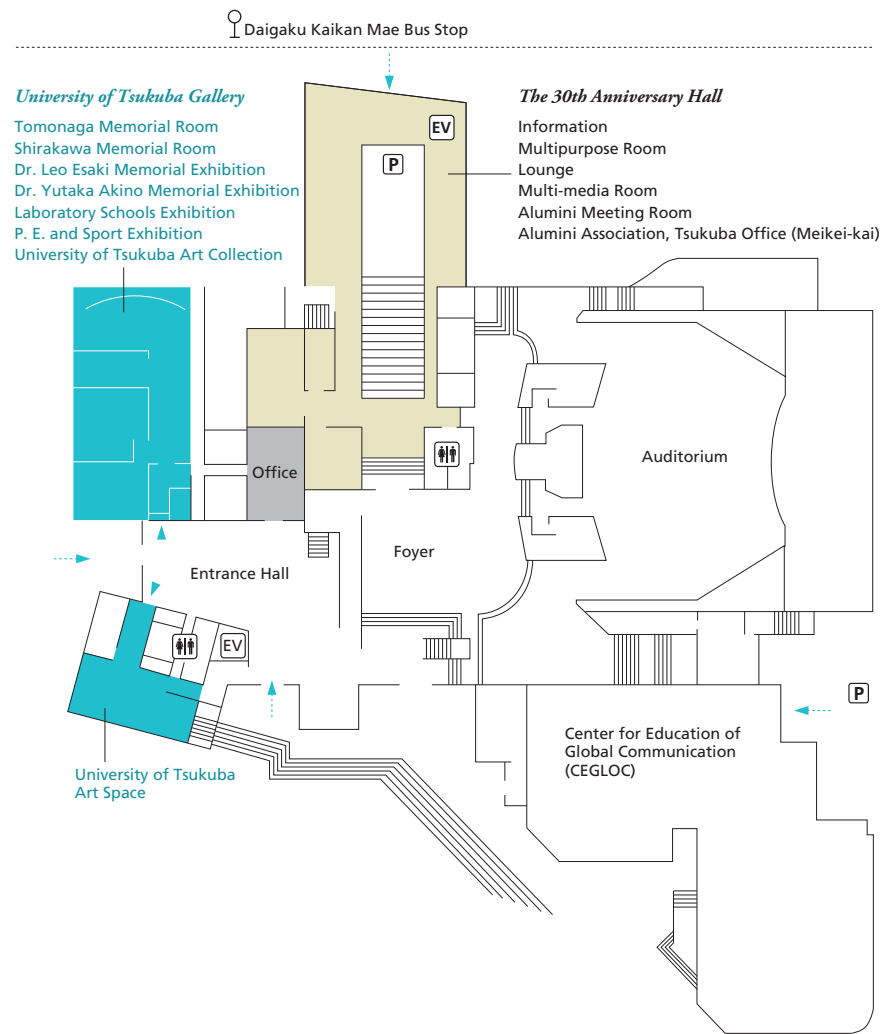
University of Tsukuba Art Space



As a place that presents the rich sensitivity, intellect, and creativity cultivated at the University of Tsukuba, the Art Space displays works nationally and internationally famous as well as creations of artists from Ibaraki Prefecture.



University Hall Floor Map (2nd floor)

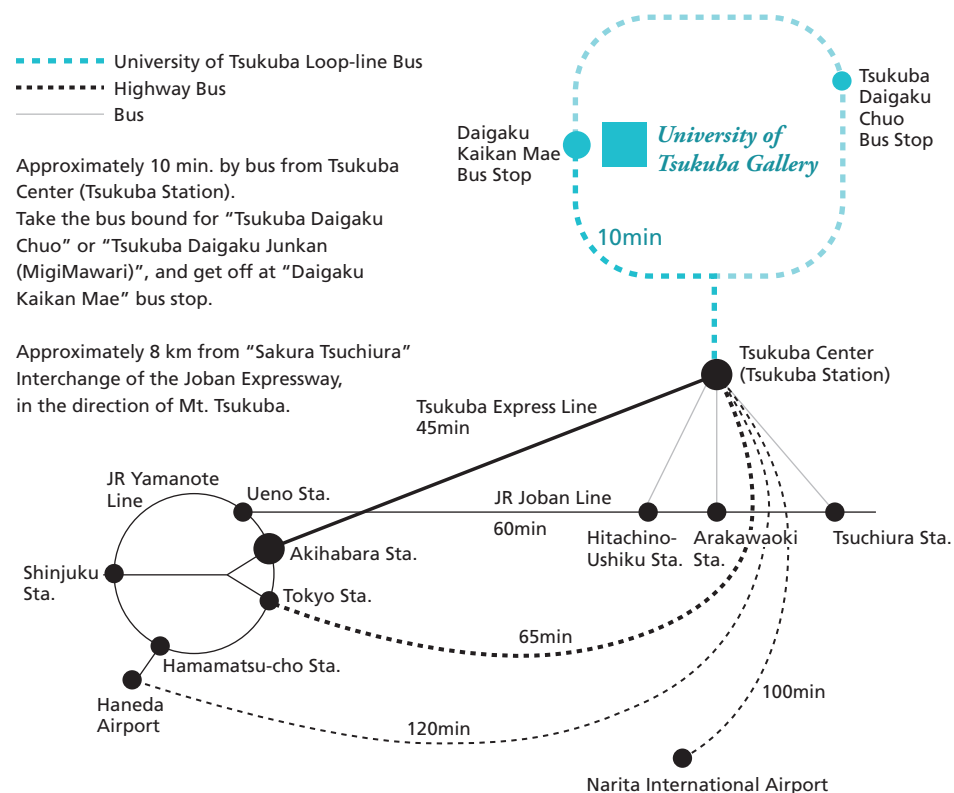


Access

- University of Tsukuba Loop-line Bus
- Highway Bus
- Bus

Approximately 10 min. by bus from Tsukuba Center (Tsukuba Station).
Take the bus bound for "Tsukuba Daigaku Chuo" or "Tsukuba Daigaku Junkan (MigiMawari)", and get off at "Daigaku Kaikan Mae" bus stop.

Approximately 8 km from "Sakura Tsuchiura" Interchange of the Joban Expressway, in the direction of Mt. Tsukuba.



University of Tsukuba Gallery



The Gallery displays the university's historical materials and works of art. Together with the University of Tsukuba 30th Anniversary Hall, it aims to spread information to the large society and to provide a place for cultural exchanges.

Open: 9:00-17:00

(Closed: on Sundays and around the New Year)

<http://www.tsukuba.ac.jp/public/institution/gallery.html>

Tel. 029-853-7959

1-1-1 Tennodai, Tsukuba, Ibaraki 305-8577

Invitation to the University of Tsukuba

The University of Tsukuba was established in October 1973, due to the relocation of its antecedent, the Tokyo University of Education, to the Tsukuba area. The University has featured "Openness" with "New Systems for Education and Research" under a "New University Administration" in its role of core institution in Tsukuba Science City.

Our university, which has been playing a leading role in university reform, is proud to have a

long and distinguished history since its ancestor, the Normal School, founded in 1872.

The exhibition halls of the University provide a permanent display of a wide range of representative materials, in the aim to give the large society an opportunity to become familiar with the university's long history and tradition.



P.E. and Sport Exhibition

Following the long tradition of its predecessors, the University of Tsukuba has nurtured athletes in many fields. The exhibition displays the Japanese participation at the Olympic Games, starting with the first participants from Japan, the most awarded Japanese Olympic medalist and other gold medalists, etc. Furthermore, the exhibition also presents many great achievements of our university's athletes in many disciplines.



Dr. Yutaka Akino Memorial Exhibition

Dr. Yutaka Akino was gunned down during his service as a Civil Affairs Officer in the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT) in 1998. He explored every nook and cranny of the post-Cold War Eurasian Continent, finding the gap and the nexus of the real world and academic world. He extensively made policy proposals as a scholar of international politics in Japan and abroad with an aim to construct stability of the region. Dr. Akino's personality based on sportsmanship and passion for educating the next generations have continued to encourage and affect young people.



Tomonaga Memorial Room

Dr. Sin-itiro Tomonaga Memorial Exhibition

Dr. Sin-itiro Tomonaga (1906 – 1979) is an elementary particle physicist, who developed the super-many-time theory and the renormalization theory during World War II and shortly thereafter when he was at the Tokyo Bunrika University and the Tokyo University of Education, both the predecessors of the University of Tsukuba. The theories enabled to incorporate relativity with quantum mechanics, and to treat the divergences that are inherent in quantum field theory. They led to the successful construction of quantum electrodynamics, the fundamental theory of the interaction between the electron and the photon. Dr. Tomonaga received the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1965 for the work, together with Drs. Julian Schwinger and Richard P. Feynman. His work also includes the meson theory, the collective motion of quantum mechanical many-body systems, and the theory of the magnetron and ultra-short wave circuits. He also served as President of the Tokyo University of Education (1956 – 1962), and Director of the Institute for Optical Research (1963 – 1969). The Room was established in 1983 and since has served for archival purposes, and displays the commemorative material donated by his family and others.



Shirakawa Memorial Room

Dr. Hideki Shirakawa Memorial Exhibition

Dr. Hideki Shirakawa was awarded the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 2000, for the discovery and development of conductive polymers. Dr. Shirakawa, who had been taking a deep interest in natural phenomena since his childhood, chose to pursue research in the field of polymer chemistry, and had the ability to transform a phenomenon accidentally noticed into an epoch-making discovery. His discovery of conducting polymer arose from a combination of serendipity and the ability to seize it.



Dr. Leo Esaki Memorial Exhibition

Dr. Leo Esaki was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1973, for his experimental discoveries regarding tunneling phenomena in semiconductors and superconductors. As an enterprise researcher in Japan and then in the United States, Dr. Esaki created the new scientific field of semiconductor physics, which has become the basis of present-day electronics. After his return from the United States in 1992, Dr. Esaki activated as President of the University of Tsukuba for 6 years, and greatly contributed to the development of the university into a new organization for a new age.



Laboratory Schools Exhibition

The University of Tsukuba has 11 laboratory schools. Our university is proud to be the only institution in Japan to have such a variety of laboratory schools, from normal elementary, junior high and high schools to schools for special support education. Each school is a leader in the Japanese world of education as they continuously cultivate global human resources.

