

# Call for Papers

## 4<sup>th</sup> Kagawa University-Chiang Mai University Joint Symposium 2012 - Healthy Aging and Sustainable Society -

19<sup>th</sup> -21<sup>st</sup> September 2012, Kagawa University, Japan

Kagawa University and Chiang Mai University are pleased to announce the details for the 4<sup>th</sup> KU-CMU Joint Symposium 2012. We cordially invite all researchers, students, and staff members engaging in education and administration from both universities to present and discuss the latest research and education activities with the aim of searching for future directions to further enhance the development and collaboration between the two universities. The symposium shall be held at Kagawa University on 19<sup>th</sup> – 21<sup>st</sup> September 2012.

The main theme for the 4<sup>th</sup> Joint Symposium is "Healthy Aging and Sustainable Society". Delegates can choose to present their work in the oral, poster, or panel session.

### 1) Oral Sessions

**Social Sciences and Humanities:** Social Environment Studies for Sustainability

**Economics and Business:** Social Economic and Business Studies for Sustainability

**Medicine:** Aging and Lifestyle Related Diseases

**Engineering:** Engineering Aspects for Sustainable Development

**Agriculture:** Agriculture and Biotechnology

**2) Poster Sessions** (The poster sessions are open to all delegates. There shall be Best Presentation Awards for only students.)

**3) Panel Sessions** (Panelists shall be selected by the organizing committee)

University social responsibility for "Healthy Aging and Sustainable Society"

Seeking directions for future collaborations between Chiang Mai University & Kagawa University

**Presenters and attendees are kindly requested to submit the appropriate forms as below.**

Forms	Form A	Form B	Final Paper Submission
Due dates	22 <sup>nd</sup> June	10 <sup>th</sup> Aug.	10 <sup>th</sup> July
Presenters	Required	NA	Required
Attendees	NA	Required	NA

### Registration fees\*

Type of Registration	Fee
Students	6,000 yen
Faculty and administrative staff members	15,000 yen

- 1) Please pay fees at the registration desk.
- 2) Mode of payment is cash.

\* Fees for 30 delegates from Chiang Mai University are waived.

**Form A****Application Form for Presenters****4<sup>th</sup> Kagawa University-Chiang Mai University Joint Symposium (2012)**Please send this form by fax or e-mail by **22<sup>nd</sup> June 2012**

Fax: +81-87-832-1319

E-mail: kucmu4th@gmail.com

**Notice;****The final paper must be submitted by 10<sup>th</sup> July 2012.**

Name	(Given)	(Family)
Affiliation		
Position		
Address		
	Phone:	Fax:
	E-mail:	
Presentation Title		
Session(s)	(Please circle related session(s) for your presentation)	
	< Social Sciences and Humanities >	< Economics and Business >
	< Medicine >	< Engineering >
	< Agriculture >	< Poster Sessions >
Author(s)		
Short Abstract	(up to 200 words)	

## Form B

### Application Form for Attendees (Non- presenters)

#### 4<sup>th</sup> Kagawa University-Chiang Mai University Joint Symposium (2012)

Please print/type and return this form by post, fax, or e-mail to:  
International Office Administrative Group  
Kagawa University  
Saiwai-cho 1-1, Takamatsu, Kagawa 760-8521

Please send this form by fax or e-mail by **10<sup>th</sup> August 2012**  
Fax: +81-87-832-1319  
E-mail: [kucmu4th@gmail.com](mailto:kucmu4th@gmail.com)

#### Details

Name	(Given)	(Family)
Affiliation		
Position		
Address		
	Phone:	Fax:
	E-mail:	

## Prosperous future of 4th KU-CMU Joint Symposium 2012

Taro Kagawa and Hanako Nippon  
 Department of Happiness, Faculty of Future, Kagawa University  
 E-mail: taro-kagawa@future.kagawa-u.ac.jp

These instructions give you basic guidelines for preparing camera-ready papers for 4th KU-CMU Joint Symposium 2012 proceedings.

Please note that colored lines and photographs may not reproduce well in the final printed form, as the proceedings will be printed in black and white.

### INTRODUCTION

Your goal is to simulate the usual appearance of *one-page abstracts* in 4th KU-CMU Joint Symposium 2012 proceedings. For items not addressed in these instructions, please refer to the last issue of your conference's proceedings or your Publications chair.

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Position figures and tables at the tops and bottoms of columns. Avoid placing them in the middle of columns. Large figures and tables may span across both columns. Figure captions should be centered below the figures; table captions should be centered above. Avoid placing figures and tables before their first mention in the text. Use the abbreviation "Fig. 1," even at the beginning of a sentence.

Figure axis labels are often a source of confusion. Use words rather than symbols. For example, write "Magnetization," or "Magnetization, M," not just "M." Put units in parentheses. Do not label axes only with units. In the example, write "Magnetization (A/m)" or "Magnetization ( $A \cdot m^1$ )." Do not label axes with a ratio of quantities and units. For example, write "Temperature (K)," not "Temperature/K."

Multipliers can be especially confusing. Write "Magnetization (kA/m)" or "Magnetization ( $10^3$  A/m)." Figure labels should be legible, about 10-point type.

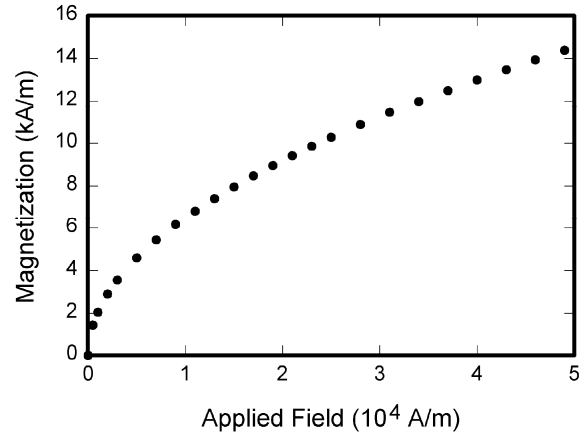


Fig. 1. Magnetization as a function of applied field. Note that "Fig." is abbreviated. There is a period after the figure number, followed by two spaces. It is good practice to explain the significance of the figure in the caption.

The Roman numerals used to number the section headings are optional. If you do use them, do not number ACKNOWLEDGMENT and REFERENCES, and begin Subheadings with letters. Use two spaces after periods (full stops). Hyphenate complex modifiers: "zero-field-cooled magnetization." Avoid dangling participles, such as, "Using (1), the potential was calculated." Write instead, "The potential was calculated using (1)," or "Using (1), we calculated the potential."

### ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The preferred spelling of the word "acknowledgment" in America is without an "e" after the "g." Try to avoid the stilted expression, "One of us (R. B. G.) thanks ..." Instead, try "R.B.G. thanks ..."

### REFERENCES

- [1] G. Eason, B. Noble, and I.N. Sneddon, "On certain integrals of Lipschitz-Hankel type involving products of Bessel functions," *Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. London*, vol. A247, pp. 529-551, April 1955.
- [2] J. Clerk Maxwell, *A Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism*, 3<sup>rd</sup> ed., vol. 2. Oxford: Clarendon, 1892, pp.68-73.
- [3] I.S. Jacobs and C.P. Bean, "Fine particles, thin films and exchange anisotropy," in *Magnetism*, vol. III, G.T. Rado and H. Suhl, Eds. New York: Academic, 1963, pp. 271-350.
- [4] K. Elissa, "Title of paper if known," unpublished.
- [5] R. Nicole, "Title of paper with only first word capitalized," *J. Name Stand. Abbrev.*, in press.
- [6] Y. Yorozu, M. Hirano, K. Oka, and Y. Tagawa, "Electron spectroscopy studies on magneto-optical media and plastic substrate interface," *IEEE Transl. J. Magn. Japan*, vol. 2, pp. 740-741, August 1987 [*Digests 9<sup>th</sup> Annual Conf. Magnetism Japan*, p. 301, 1982].
- [7] M. Young, *The Technical Writer's Handbook*. Mill Valley, CA: University Science, 1989.

TABLE I TYPE SIZES FOR CAMERA-READY PAPERS

Type size (pts.)	Appearance		
	Regular	Bold	Italic
6	Table captions, <sup>a</sup> table superscripts		
8	Section titles, <sup>a</sup> references, tables, table names, <sup>a</sup> first letters in table captions, <sup>a</sup> figure captions, footnotes, text subscripts, and superscripts		
9		Abstract	
10	Authors' affiliations, main text, equations, first letters in section titles <sup>a</sup>		Sub-heading
11	Authors' names		
14		Paper title	

<sup>a</sup>Uppercase

## Additional Instructions for Final Papers

**Abstract**-These instructions give you basic guidelines for preparing camera-ready papers for 4th KU-CMU Joint Symposium 2012 proceedings.

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### I. INTRODUCTION

Your goal is to simulate the usual appearance of one-page paper abstract in 4th KU-CMU Joint Symposium 2012 proceedings. For items not addressed in these instructions, please refer to the last issue of your conference's proceedings or your Publications chair.

#### A. Full-Sized Camera-Ready (CR) Copy

Prepare your CR paper in full-size format on A4 paper.

*Type sizes and typefaces:* Follow the type sizes specified in Table I. As an aid in gauging type size, 1 point is about 0.35 mm. The size of the lowercase letter "j" will give the point size. Times New Roman is the preferred font.

2) *A4 margins:* top = 20mm, bottom = 20mm, side = 15 mm.

The column width is 87mm. The space between the two columns is 6mm. Paragraph indentation is 3.5 mm.

Left- and right-justify your columns. Use tables and figures to adjust column length. Use automatic hyphenation and check spelling. Digitize or paste down figures.

### II. HELPFUL HINTS

#### A. Figures and Tables

Position figures and tables at the tops and bottoms of columns. Avoid placing them in the middle of columns. Large figures and tables may span across both columns. Figure captions should be centered below the figures; table captions should be centered above. Avoid placing figures and tables before their first mention in the text. Use the abbreviation "Fig. 1," even at the beginning of a sentence.

TABLE I  
TYPE SIZES FOR CAMERA-READY PAPERS

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24	Paper title		

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Figure axis labels are often a source of confusion. Use words rather than symbols. For example, write "Magnetization," or "Magnetization, M," not just "M." Put units in parentheses. Do not label axes only with units. In the example, write "Magnetization (A/m)" or "Magnetization ( $A \cdot m^{-1}$ )." Do not label axes with a ratio of quantities and units. For example, write "Temperature (K)," not "Temperature/K."

Multipliers can be especially confusing. Write "Magnetization (kA/m)" or "Magnetization ( $10^3$  A/m)." Figure labels should be legible, about 10-point type.

#### B. References

Number citations consecutively in square brackets [1]. Punctuation follows the bracket [2]. Refer simply to the reference number, as in [3]. Use "Ref. [3]" or Reference [3]" at the beginning of a sentence: "Reference [3] was the first ..."

Number footnotes separately in superscripts. Place the actual footnote at the bottom of the column in which it was cited. Do not put footnotes in the reference list. Use letters for table footnotes (see Table I). Give all authors' names; use "et al." if there are six authors or more. Papers that have not been published, even if they have been submitted for publication, should be cited as "unpublished" [4]. Papers that have been accepted for publication should be cited as "in press" [5]. In a paper title, capitalize the first word and all other words except for conjunctions, prepositions less than seven letters, and prepositional phrases.

For papers published in translated journals, first give the English citation, then the original foreign-language citation [6].

#### C. Abbreviations and Acronyms

Define abbreviations and acronyms the first time they are used in the text, even if they have been defined in the abstract. Abbreviations such as IEEE, SI, MKS, CGS, sc, dc, and rms do not have to be defined. Do not use abbreviations in the title unless they are unavoidable.

#### D. Equations

Number equations consecutively with equation numbers in parentheses flush with the right margin, as in (1). To make your equations more compact, you may use the solidus (/), the exp function, or appropriate exponents. Italicize Roman symbols for quantities and variables, but not Greek symbols. Use an en dash (–) rather than a hyphen for a minus sign. Use parentheses to avoid ambiguities in denominators. Punctuate equations with commas or periods when they are part of a sentence, as in

$$a + b = c. \quad (1)$$

Symbols in your equation should be defined before the equation appears or immediately following. Use "(1)," not "Eq. (1)" or "equation (1)," except at the beginning of a sentence: "Equation (1) is ..."

#### E. Other Recommendations

The Roman numerals used to number the section headings are optional. If you do use them, do not number ACKNOWLEDGMENT and REFERENCES, and begin Subheadings with letters. Use two spaces after periods (full

stops). Hyphenate complex modifiers: “zero-field-cooled magnetization.” Avoid dangling participles, such as, “Using (1), the potential was calculated.” Write instead, “The potential was calculated using (1),” or “Using (1), we calculated the potential.”

Use a zero before decimal points: “0.25,” not “.25.” Use “cm<sup>3</sup>,” not “cc.” Do not mix complete spellings and abbreviations of units: “Wb/m<sup>2</sup>” or “webers per square meter,” not “webers/m<sup>2</sup>.” Spell units when they appear in text: “...a few henries,” not “...a few H.” If your native language is not English, try to get a native English-speaking colleague to proofread your paper. Do not add page numbers.

### III. UNITS

Use either SI (MKS) or CGS as primary units. (SI units are encouraged.) English units may be used as secondary units (in parentheses). An exception would be the use of English units as identifiers in trade, such as “3.5-inch disk drive.”

Avoid combining SI and CGS units, such as current in amperes and magnetic field in oersteds. This often leads to confusion because equations do not balance dimensionally. If you must use mixed units, clearly state the units for each quantity that you use in an equation.

### IV. SOME COMMON MISTAKES

The word “data” is plural, not singular. The subscript for the permeability of vacuum<sub>0</sub> is zero, not a lowercase letter “o.” In American English, periods and commas are within quotation marks, like “this period.” A parenthetical statement at the end of a sentence is punctuated outside of the closing parenthesis (like this). (A parenthetical *sentence* is punctuated within the parentheses.) A graph within a graph is an “inset,” not an “insert.” The word alternatively is preferred to the word “alternately” (unless you mean something that alternates). Do not use the word “essentially” to mean “approximately” or “effectively.” Be aware of the different meanings of the homophones “affect” and “effect,” “complement” and “compliment,” “discreet” and “discrete,” “principal” and “principle.” Do not confuse “imply” and “infer.” The prefix “non” is not a word; it should be joined to the word it modifies, usually without a hyphen. There is no period after the “et” in the Latin abbreviation “et al.” The abbreviation “i.e.” means “that is,” and the abbreviation “e.g.” means “for example.” An excellent style manual for science writers is [7].

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