

こころねっと



福井大学留学生同窓会新支部設立



福井大学留学生同窓会は、マレーシア、タイ、インドネシア、韓国、西安、上海、浙江、台湾、北京、ハンブルク、日本、バングラデシュ、ミャンマー、メキシコ、フィリピンの15支部にブータンとタンザニアの2つの新支部が加わり、2018年度からは17支部体制となりました。

これまでの新支部設立は、卒業留学生の数がある程度そろってから行われてきましたが、近年は、それなりの人数がそろって待っているうちに古い卒業生と連絡が取れなくなって開設準備が整わず、設立が遅れている新支部候補国が多くなっています。そこで、この問題解決のため、今年度からは、支部会長や事務局長などの役員に必要な人数がそろい次第、有志を確認し、新支部を開設することとなり、ブータン支部とタンザニア支部の設立に至りました。

ブータン支部は、会長 Ugyen Dorji 先生、副会長 Chedon 先生、事務局長 Sonam wangmo 先生の3名でスタートすることになりました。全員が教員研修留学生でした。ブータン支部設立宣言書に、帰国直前の Ugyen Dorji 先生が署名し、委任を受けた副会長と事務局長の分も代理署名しました。会長により同宣言書が高らかに読み上げられ、第16番目の新支部開設を祝い、今後の協力態勢作りや支部活動計画等々について意見交換が行われました。

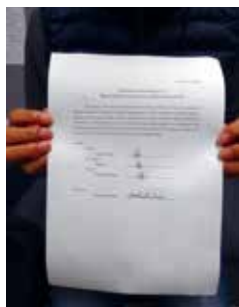
アフリカ大陸で一番最初の支部となるタンザニア支部は、Eng. Zawadi Athanas Macha 会長と Eng. Abdalah Abdulrahman Kileo 副会長兼事務局長の2名でスタートすることになりました。タンザニア支部設立宣言書に Zawadi 会長が署名し、委任を受けた Kileo 副会長兼事務局長の分も代理署名しました。Zawadi 会長が同宣言書を高らかに読み上げ、第17番目の新支部開設を祝い、今後の協力態勢作りや支部活動等々について活発な意見交換を行いました。



虎尾教員室で福井大学留学生同窓会ブータン支部設立宣言書に署名したUgyen Dorji 会長



左Chedon 副会長、右Sonam wangmo 事務局長



ブータン支部設立宣言書



虎尾教員室で福井大学留学生同窓会タンザニア支部設立宣言書に署名したZawadi 会長



タンザニア支部設立宣言書



Eng. Abdalah A. Kileo 副会長兼事務局長

Badminton Club in University of Fukui (UF)



Pham Thi Thanh Kieu (ベトナム)

国際地域学部 特別聴講学生

For those who love badminton!
I would like to introduce to you the badminton club in UF.
On Monday and Wednesday every week at 5.30pm, club members will gather and have badminton practice.

When I first joined the club, I felt really worried because neither of my Japanese nor English is good at all. I feared that I would not be able to express myself clearly enough. I didn't even know if I could make friends here. What is more, my badminton skills are also quite bad, to be honest. However, everything was beyond all of my expectation. However, Japanese students in the club welcomed me warmly and taught me how to play badminton from very basic skills. Thanks to them, everything was getting better and better for me. I have improved a lot not only my badminton skills but my Japanese as well. I have made many new friends, of course. Through the club's activities, international students like us have the chance to experience various Japanese cultures as well, which can be named such as senior-junior relationship; the so-called 飲み会作業の文化 (drinking for work purpose), etc.

If you do love badminton, please do not hesitate to join the club. This is a good opportunity for you to both practise playing badminton and make new friends. You know, it's worth it!



My Prefecture, My Country Sun Temple at Konark, India



SONALEECA DAS (India)

教育学研究科 教員研修留学生

On the shores of the Bay of Bengal, bathed in the rays of the rising sun, the temple at Konarak is a monumental representation of the sun god Surya's chariot; its 24 wheels are decorated with symbolic designs and it is led

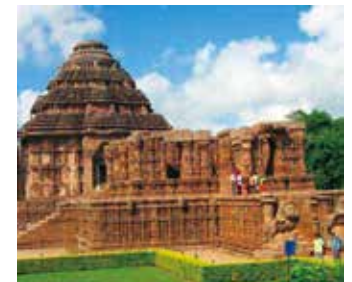
by a team of six horses. Built in the 13th century, it is one of India's most famous Brahman sanctuaries.

The Sun Temple at Konârak, located on the eastern shores of the Indian subcontinent, is one of the outstanding examples of temple architecture and art as revealed in its conception, scale and proportion, and in the sublime narrative strength of its sculptural embellishment. It is an outstanding testimony to the 13th-century kingdom of Orissa and a monumental example of the personification of divinity, thus forming an invaluable link in the history of the diffusion of the cult of Surya, the Sun God. In this sense, it is directly and materially linked to Brahmanism and tantric belief systems.

The Sun Temple is the culmination of Kalingan temple architecture, with all its defining elements in complete and perfect form. A masterpiece of creative genius in both conception and realisation, the temple represents a chariot of the Sun



God, with twelve pairs of wheels drawn by seven horses evoking its movement across the heavens. It is embellished with sophisticated and refined iconographical depictions of contemporary life and activities. On the north and south sides are 24 carved wheels, each about 3 m in diameter, as well as symbolic motifs referring to the cycle of the seasons and the





months. These complete the illusionary structure of the temple-chariot. Between the wheels, the plinth of the temple is entirely decorated with reliefs of fantastic lions, musicians and dancers, and erotic groups. Like many Indian temples, the Sun Temple comprises several distinct and well-organized spatial units. The vimana (principal sanctuary) was surmounted by a high tower with a shikhara (crowning cap), which was razed in the 19th century. To the east, the jahamogana (audience hall) dominates the ruins with its pyramidal mass. Farther to the east, the natmandir (dance hall), today unroofed, rises on a high platform. Various subsidiary structures are still to be found within the enclosed area of the rectangular wall, which is punctuated by gates and towers. The Sun Temple is an exceptional testimony, in physical form, to the 13th-century Hindu Kingdom of Orissa, under the reign of Narasimha Deva I (AD 1238-1264). Its scale, refinement and conception represent the strength and stability of the Ganga Empire as well as the value systems of the historic milieu. Its aesthetical and visually overwhelming sculptural narratives are today an invaluable window into the religious, political, social and secular life of the people of that period. The Sun Temple is directly associated with the idea and belief of the personification of the Sun God, which is adumbrated in the Vedas and classical texts. The Sun is personified as a divine being with a history, ancestry, family, wives and progeny, and as such, plays a very prominent role in the myths and legends of creation.



Furthermore, it is associated with all the legends of its own artistic creation – the most evocative being its construction over twelve years using 1,200 artisans – and the stories about the deep commitment of its master builder, Bisu Moharana, to the project, in which his son (who was born

during this period) later became involved. Konârak’s location and name are important testimonies to all the above associations, and its architectural realisation is associated with the living traditions of Brahmanism and tantric practices.

Chilika Lake, Odisha, India

Asia's largest brackish water lagoon with water spread ranging from 1165 sq km in the rainy season to 906 sq km in the dry season is nestled in the heart of the coastal Odisha (Orissa). It extends from Bhusandpur in Puri district in the North to Rambha-Malud in Ganjan district in the South, separated from the Bay of Bengal by a 60 km long narrow strip of marshy islands and sand-flats. Some of the prominent islands like Nalabana, Kalijal, Somolo, Honeymoon, Break-fast, Birds and Rajahansa inhabited by small subsistence fishermen families, are popular destinations for daily **boat trips**. Because of its rich biodiversity and socio-economic importance, **Chilika** was designated as a **Ramsar** site in 1981 to afford better protection. **Chilika** is recognized as one of the most important wetlands in the world because it is home to a phenomenal variety of birds. Chilika Lake offers visitors a spectacular display of its colorful avian charms in a thousand different hues presented by over 160 species in the peak season between November and February. The lake and its reed islands teem with nesting birds-white bellied sea eagles, ospreys, golden plovers, sand pipers, flamingos, pelicans, shovellers, gulls, include migratory ones flying great distances from Iran, Central Asia and Siberia.

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Migratory Birds from Siberia



Migratory Birds at Bird island



Aerial View map of Chilika Lake



The large **Nalabana Island** (Forest of Reeds) covering about 16 sq km in the lagoon area was declared a bird sanctuary in 1987. The core area of about 9 sq km attracts around 400,000 waterfowls of different species. Often underwater, the island gradually emerges with the outset of summer. It is literally a paradise for bird-watchers.

Another major attraction at **Chilika** is Irrawady dolphins which are often spotted off Satpada Island. Satpada, bounded by the lagoon on three sides, offers an excellent view and attracts the visitors to its entire 30 km stretch of sand bar. Boats arranged by OTDC are available for both the islands. The lake also supports the local fisherman in earning their living from Chilika's prawn, mackerel and crabs.



Breakfast Island



A National Park for Crocodiles

Bhitarkanika National Park, Odisha, India

Bhitarkanika National Park - Considered one of the most impressive wildlife sanctuaries of Asia, the Bhitarkanika Wildlife Sanctuary in Odisha (Orissa) is special due to reasons more than one. Housing the dynamic and salt tolerant species of trees, the Mangroves that generally grow in tropical and sub-tropical inter-tidal regions; Bhitarkanika has a luxuriant green, rich and pulsating eco-system.



Located in the estuarial region of Brahmani-Baitarani, in the north-eastern place of Kendrapara district of Odisha (Orissa), the sanctuary covers an area of 672 square kilometers of mangrove forests and wetland. Crossed by a thick network of brooks, with the Bay of Bengal on the east, Bhitarkanika Wildlife Sanctuary is home to over 215 species of birds, including winter migratory birds from Europe and central-Asia.



Apart from the Mangroves, another rarity that the sanctuary has to its account is the inhibition of its ecosystem by the Giant Salt Water Crocodiles and numerous varieties of other animal species. It is because of these specialties only that a vast expanse of forest around 145 square kilometers has been officially declared as the Bhitarkanika National Park. This park including mangrove forests, creeks, estuaries, rivers, accumulated land, backwater and mud flats is very significant for the ecological, biological and geomorphologic background of Odisha (Orissa).

To add more, the **Bhitarkanika Wildlife Sanctuary** in Odisha (Orissa) is also rich in avifauna, reptilian and mammalian population. The mangrove forests in the sanctuary are also a good



habitat for King Cobra, Water Monitor Lizard and Indian Python. An area of about 4 hectares is visited by a large number of water birds every year from June to October. The area near Suajore creek at the sanctuary is frequently visited by Asian Open Bill, Cormorants, Darters, Black Ibis, Egrets and many more.

Udayagiri & Khandagiri Caves

Udayagiri & Khandagiri Caves One of the earliest groups of Jain rock-cut shelters, the caves of Udayagiri (Hill of Sunrise) and Khandagiri (Broken Hills) command a unique position in the field of history, rock-cut architecture, art and religion. The two hills rise abruptly from the coastal plain, about six km west of Bhubaneswar, separated by a highway.



Called *lena*, in the inscriptions, the caves of Udayagiri and Khandagiri are essentially dwelling retreats or cells of the Jain ascetics, opening directly into the verandah or the open space in front. Mostly excavated near the top of the ledge or boulder, they simply provided dry shelter for meditation and prayer,

with very little amenities even for small comforts. The height being too low, does not allow a man to stand erect.

Each cell was tenanted by several monks. The cells are austere plain, but their facades are encrusted with sculptures depicting auspicious objects worshipped by Jains, court scenes, royal processions, hunting expeditions and scenes of daily life. The austere later additions, when Jainism no longer enjoyed royal patronage in this part, show 24 Jain tirthankars. At present, all the important

caves have been numbered for to avoid confusion in nomenclature.



Buddhist monasteries in Odisha, India

RATNAGIRI

(Jewel Mountain) is an excavated area comprising of two quadrangular monasteries, along with the remains of eight temples and about 300 minor stupas. The development of Buddhist art and architecture at Ratnagiri, whose ancient name was Ratnagiri Mahaviharaya Arya Viksu Sangha, took place between 5th century AD and 13th century AD. Most of the sculptures found here date back to 8th and 9th centuries. It was a part of the Puspagiri University, together with Lalitgiri and Udayagiri.



LALITGIRI

Set in the valley of two rivers, Birupa and Chitrotpala, the monastery was discovered by a local British official in 1905. A seven year excavation of the site by the Archaeological Survey of India beginning in 1985 yielded a number of stone inscriptions, seals, sealing, and potsherds, which established the site as having flourished between 2nd-3rd and 14-15th century AD. It is a popular tourist destination and pilgrimage site for its enormous brick monasteries.



DHAULIGIRI



CHANDRAGIRI

In the year 2010, Dalai Lama inaugurated South Asia's biggest monastery at Chandragiri near Berhampur. Spread over 10 acres, the monastery houses a 21 feet high idol of Buddha, 17-feet high second Buddha Padma Sambhav and the idol of Avaloketeswara. The foundation stone for the monastery was laid in 2003 and the construction was completed in 2009 at a cost of rupees eight crore.



学友会の成長



Guo Peichun (郭沛春 China)

工学研究科 材料開発工学専攻

福井大学中国人留学生学友会の会長グオペイチン(郭沛春)と申します。学友会は平成7年に設立されました。私は2018年9月から会長を務めています。中国人留学生学友会はあまり知られていない組織ですが、主に中国人留学生を中心にいろんな活動を行っています。東京の中国大使館から経済的援助金をいただいて、イベントを順調に進めています。例えば：福井県日中友好協会と春の一日旅行や春節祝賀会などを行っています。

新しい留学生を学友会に参加させるために、歓迎会を行っています。会長は懸け橋として福井の留学生と東京の中国大使館に連絡し、活動の内容を報告します。留学生の安全のために、もし何かあった場合、すぐに東京の中国大使館に報告します。

また、福井大学では色々なイベントを行っています。例えば：新入留学生ウェルカムパーティー、サマーキャンプ、スポーツ大会、クリスマスパーティー、スキー旅行、新年会などです。福井大学の教職員の方々のおかげで高い評価を得ています。

皆は初めて日本に来て不安な気持ちを持っているようなので、私は新しい留学生と共に早めに日本の生活に慣れるために努力しています。私は学友会の会長になれて幸せだと思います。私はこれからも留学生がいい思い出を作れるように、もっと頑張りたいと思っています。



福井市民と楽しんだ日々

Gao Wangyun (高 望云 China)

教育学部 特別聴講学生

ガオ ワンユンと申します。去年の九月に中国河南省から福井に来ました。

この半年間を顧みたら、いっぱいなのは感謝の気持ちです。

日本に来て福井大学で勉強するのはとても貴重な体験ですが、授業の内容も進め方も中国と違う所がたくさんありますから、最初は慣れませんでした。先生達もこの点を配慮しながら考えてくれて、グループの作り方を変えたり、授業の内容をもっと理解しやすいようにしたり、日本人と交流のチャンスを増やしたりしてくれました。先生や日本人のクラスメートに「ありがとうございました」と言いたいです。

三国港、東尋坊、藤野先生の故居、恐竜博物館、そして、海も、日中友好協会のおじいさんおばあさん達は、私達学友会のみんなを連れて行きました。おじいさんやおばあさんと言っても、私達より元気そうで、笑顔で福井の名所を紹介して、日中友好の思いを伝えていただきました。おじいさんやおばあさんの姿を見て、福井県は日本で一番幸せな県と言われる理由がわかる気がします。

日中友好協会の方々、学友会の先輩方、ありがとうございました。

この半年間、私は色々な体験や活動に参加できて、楽しく過ごしてきました。その裏では、必ず助けてくれた誰かが存在しています。助けてくれた方々、ありがとうございました。とにかく、ありがとう、日本。

再来年、また日本の大学院に進学するつもりですから、またみんなとの再会を期待し、楽しみにしています。だからね、みんな。また、いつか、会える日まで

福井での半年間の感想

Cui Fengjuan (崔 凤娟 China)

教育学部 特別聴講学生



私は今年の9月に初めて日本に来ました。留学期間は半年だけですが、部活に参加したおかげで、たくさんの日本人と友達になりました。みんなと一緒に夕食を食べたり、勉強したり、いろいろなゲームをしたりして、時には一緒にカラオケに行く

こともありました。本当に楽しい時間を過ごしました。そのため、知らないうちに、私は日本人の日常生活の状態と生活習慣がだんだん分かってきました。

皆と一緒に忘年会を行いました。たくさんの料理を作って、本当にうれしかったです。「来年もがんばろう」ってみんな元気いっぱい励まし合っていました。

みんなと仲間になれたことは、ラッキーであり、感謝の気持ちでいっぱいです。皆と一緒に過ごした時間はきっと私が日本にいて一番「美しい」思い出になると思います。これからももっとたくさんの思い出を作っていきたいです。

また日本に来たいです。



違う体験—事故



Wu Lingbo (吴 凌波 China)

教育学部 特別聴講学生

私は中国の浙江省から来ました吴凌波と申します。日本での留学生活はあっという間に半分過ぎてしまいました。長いようで短い半年間、私は日本文化を学び、いろいろなことを経験しました。この前、日中友好交流会の時、司会者になりました。また、

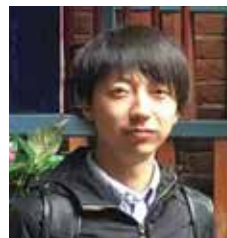
日本人の友達もたくさんできました。一緒にご飯を食べたり、ボーリングをしたり、生活は充実していました。

そして去年の12月の末、ちょうど大晦日の前の日、私は家に帰る途中、交通事故に遭いました。救急車で病院まで運ばれた時、ひとりぼっちの異国で、一体誰に助けを求めればいいのかと、不安と恐怖を覚えました。その時、福井大学虎尾先生の言葉を思い出しました。「私はあなたたちの日本でのお父さんだ。万が一の時、私に連絡ください」と。先生に事情を話したら、いろいろ助けてくださいました。そして、病院も警察も相手のドライバーも、みんなに親切に対応していただいたおかげで、怪我也速く治りました。いまは助けてくださった皆様に感謝したいです、本当にありがとうございました。

人生は一期一会と言うのですが、人と人の縁が結ばれば、それは一生の宝だと私は思っております。留学のおかげで、私達も大きく成長できたと思います。



就職活動



Yang Naiming (楊 乃銘 China)

工学研究科 知能システム工学専攻

私は、工学部知能システム工学専攻のM1の楊乃銘です。

私は日本の技術が世界的にトップレベルであり、日本で勉強できることは幸運だと思います。日本の企業も、最先端技術を持っています。だから、私は日本で就職したいです。周りの日

本人の友達はずでにインターンシップや説明会などでたくさん就職情報を集めています。自分も負けていられないと思って、OBOG訪問に参加したり、福井大学のキャリア支援室に行き情報を集めたりしています。福井大学のキャリア支援室では、就職活動に関する情報を得るだけでなく、就活で使うエントリーシートの指導や就職面接の練習などできます。私も何回かエントリーシートの指導を受けました。自分が書いた文章は完璧に思っても、他人から見るとわかりにくい文章であるかもしれないです。キャリア支援室の職員さんに見てもらおうとすぐに問題がわかり、解説を聞き、エントリーシートのコツがすぐにわかり、更なる改善に繋がりました。

就職活動をしているうちに、福井大学の先生やキャリア支援室の職員さん、日本人の友達は、みんな私の進路について関心を持って、親切に助けてくれます。私は感謝の気持ち一杯です。これからは、本格的に始まる就職活動のために、福井大学のキャリア支援室や先生、友達の力を借りて、準備万端の状態で行きたいです。日本や中国、そして世界に貢献できるように頑張りたいです。

WALKING NAKED



Zawadi Athanas Macha (Tanzania)
工学研究科 電気・電子工学専攻

“Today I have a proposal to take you to a fascinating point in Japan” without asking twice, the response was a heavy YES! Anytime!! That was in fact some years ago. The day arrived and the trip began, we were four (two Japanese men, two Africans i.e. I and another lady). The first stopping point was

in the Japanese farming communities to see real production of rice, edamame, watching that was real cool as they were harvesting. Then we moved further to see the pottery market, I felt like buying the whole market as my eyes fell on beautiful arts. Lastly, we stopped at some point and our hosts said finally we have arrived at our actual focus of today, Wow! What is this place? This is Onsen, natural spring where you can relax both body and mind. But after getting inside you need to get naked and walk to the pool. What?!? We were both puzzled at once, and asked more and more questions. In the end none of us agreed to enter that place.

I became curious and kept investigating other internationals about their first feeling upon hearing of Onsen, most of them had similar response with mine. Despite multiple invitations, my response kept being same (sad).

This sat until March 10, 2019 when I visited the world Heritage – Gokayama, in Toyama where I encountered an amazing experience that made me to sit down and write something to convince anyone who feels offended by the introductory section of Onsen.



Surely for a first timer is annoying, let you ignore that feeling and enjoy nature! It's super refreshing. Of course, now I can't wait for an invite, simply a big fan. On top of that, at Gokayama I got a chance to enjoy metal crafting, maccha making as well as seeing active old Japanese village and amazing illuminations.

JAPAN AFRO “KIMONO” BEAUTY

Kimono (着物, きもの) is not just a wear! It is filled with lots of hidden etiquette. The complexity range starts with inner wear, posture, walking, posing and many more. It was during 2019 winter time when I got to experience it, every step was surprising before long I got to remember an article that said 'May be 70% of Japanese women do not know how to wear a kimono completely, even if these things are placed in front of them'. A Japanese friend Chizu-san is indeed a professional and she was keen on every step until when it was time to put on the kimono Obi; eish!! my shape!! If not mistaken they call it Hourglass Body Shape which is in general little different from Japanese one, I recall she had to add enough towels to combat that, which actually worked well. I put on a green flowery kimono and visited the famous Yokokan garden in Fukui-Shi which have beautiful nature and history.

Remember! Never be in hurry walking with a Kimono, sit properly and follow posing customs during photo taking are quickest must-do's. Kimono is all about grace! I can't wait to dive on it again in Sakura (cherry blossom) season.



留学生在学状況

(2018年10月現在)

| | 学部生 | | | 大学院生 | | | | 研究生/特別聴講学生 | | | | 合計 | |
|---------|-----|---|----|------|----|----|----|------------|---|----|----|----|-----|
| | 教 | 医 | 工 | 教修 | 医博 | 工修 | 工博 | 教 | 医 | 工 | 国 | | |
| バングラデシュ | | | | | 2 | | 2 | | | | | | 4 |
| ブータン | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| カンボジア | | | 5 | | | | | 2 | | | | | 7 |
| 中国 | | | 8 | 8 | | 17 | 11 | 27 | | 25 | 4 | | 100 |
| 中国(マカオ) | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | 2 |
| フランス | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| ドイツ | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | 2 |
| グアテマラ | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| インド | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| インドネシア | | | | | | 6 | 3 | 3 | | 2 | 1 | | 15 |
| イタリア | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| 韓国 | | | 3 | | | | | | | 1 | 4 | | 9 |
| リトアニア | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | 2 |
| マレーシア | | | 36 | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | 38 |
| メキシコ | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| モンゴル | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| ミャンマー | | | | 3 | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| フィリピン | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | 2 |
| 台湾 | | | | | | | 1 | 5 | | 3 | 14 | | 23 |
| タンザニア | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 |
| タイ | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | 5 | | 7 |
| アメリカ | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| ウズベキスタン | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| ベトナム | | | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | | | 7 | | 10 |
| 合計 | 0 | 0 | 54 | 12 | 3 | 25 | 20 | 44 | 0 | 34 | 42 | | 234 |
| | 54 | | | 60 | | | | 120 | | | | | |

地域社会との交流活動 Local Community Exchange Activities



180415 FIA 留学生合同企業説明会



180513 FIA おちゃっとサロン (ドイツ)



180513 FIA おちゃっとサロン (ドイツ)



180714 FIA 外国人への災害時支援セミナー



180714 FIA 外国人への災害時支援セミナー



180722 FIA おちゃっとサロン (中国)



180722 FIA おちゃっとサロン (中国)



180815 丸岡古城祭り



181010 FIA ハローワールド (タンザニア)



181010 FIA ハローワールド (タンザニア)



180815 丸岡古城祭り



180819 FIA イングリッシュカフェ



181021 FIA 福井国際フェスティバル



181027 FCIA しゃべり場



180902 FIA イングリッシュカフェ



181007 FIA イングリッシュカフェ



181027 FCIA しゃべり場



181027 青少年赤十字国際交流の集い



181027 青少年赤十字国際交流の集い



181027 青少年赤十字国際交流の集い



181118 ECC ジュニア王子保教室



181118 ECC ジュニア王子保教室



181027 青少年赤十字国際交流の集い



181111 FIA 嶺南国際交流のつどい



181118 ECC ジュニア王子保教室



181118 ECC ジュニア王子保教室



181111 FIA 嶺南国際交流のつどい



181111 FIA 嶺南国際交流のつどい



181118 FIA イングリッシュカフェ



181121 FCIA 昭和幼稚園 (ベトナム)



181121 FCIA 昭和幼稚園 (ベトナム)



181125 FIA おちゃっとサロン (タンザニア)



190127 卒業留学生との交流会



190127 卒業留学生との交流会



181125 FIA おちゃっとサロン (タンザニア)



181202 FIA イングリッシュカフェ



190127 卒業留学生との交流会



190202 FCIA 明新こども教室 (ドイツ)



181219 FCIA 昭和幼稚園 (中国)



190126 FCIA 通訳ボランティア研修会



190220 FCIA 昭和幼稚園 (グアテマラ)



190220 FCIA 昭和幼稚園 (グアテマラ)

学内交流活動 On Campus Activities



180403 Welcome Party (Spring)



180526 Campus Festival China



180526 Campus Festival China



180526 Campus Festival China



180526 Campus Festival Indonesia



180526 Campus Festival Indonesia



180526 Campus Festival Indonesia



180526 Campus Festival きものサークル



180526 Campus Festival きものサークル



180526 Campus Festival きものサークル



180526 Campus Festival Malaysia



180526 Campus Festival Malaysia



180526 Campus Festival Malaysia



180927 Welcome Party (Autumn)





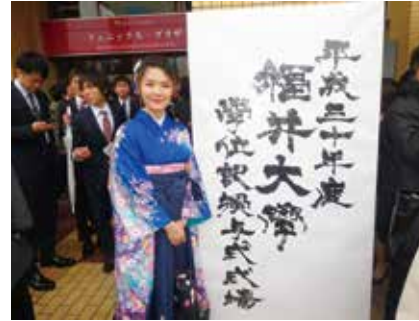
181218 Christmas Party

190118 19th Ski Tour (SkiJam Katsuyama)



190124 Get-together Party

190124 Get-together Party



190125 AED First-aid Training

190322 学位記授与式



190322 学位記授与式



表紙デザイン

Zhang Xiaoyan (China)

工学研究科博士後期課程総合創成工学専攻（電子システム分野）

Hello. I am ZHANG XIAOYAN. Since last October, I have been studying at University of Fukui as a doctoral student from Xi'an, CHINA.

I am very honored to be part of Kokornet magazine. Actually, this is my first time to design magazine cover. Nothing could be more wonderful! I want to tell everyone that life here (Fukui University) is very enjoyable and bright. So, I chose "beauty, happiness and future" as a theme. On the cover, there are grass, flowers, trees, houses, butterflies, rabbits and so on, a scene of spring blossoms, very beautiful and warm, just like our life here, colorful. I believe that everyone can excitedly spend their time here like the rabbits, and I also hope that everyone in the future can fly freely to the desired future like a butterfly.

I know that this design may not be perfect, but I hope it will transfer some sweetness to the people who see the cover. I need more practice and I will be very excited to get your suggestion. Thanks a lot !



編集後記

この2019春号は、福井大学のホームページで公開する、いわゆるweb化されて2号目の発行となりました。今回も原稿執筆協力が少なく大変でしたが、編集委員の皆さんのおかげで何とか刊行することができました。皆さん、ご協力ありがとうございました。みんなとのネットワークを絶やさないために、卒業生の皆さんは最近の様子などをみんなに知らせる写真やメッセージをどんどん送って下さい。エッセイも大歓迎です。ご協力よろしくお願いいたします。

編集委員

Cui Fengjuan,
Guo Peichun,
Sonaleeca Das,
Yang Naiming,
Zhang Xiaoyan,

Gao Wangyun,
Pham Thi Thanh Kieu,
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福井大学国際センターネットワーク誌「こころねっと」2019年春号
2019年3月31日発行

発行 福井大学国際センター
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