

# NUPACE

Nagoya University Program  
For Academic Exchange  
2006-2007

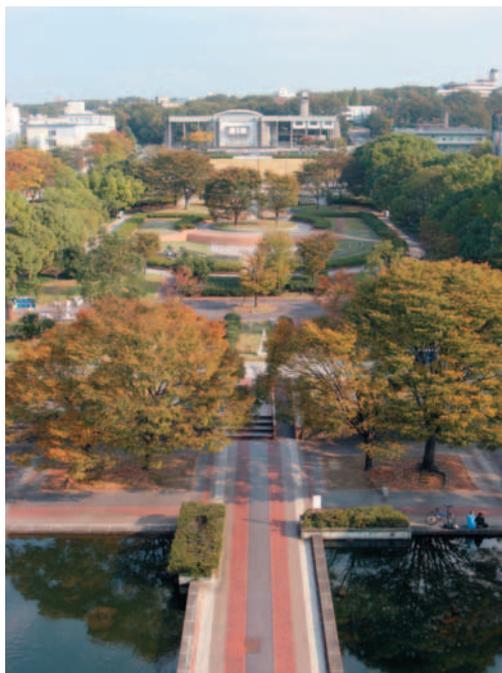
JAPAN



名古屋大学短期交換留学プログラム

# NUPACE2006-2007

NAGOYA UNIVERSITY PROGRAM FOR ACADEMIC EXCHANGE



## Contents

Greetings from the President .....	1
Nagoya – the City and the University.....	2
Nagoya University Program for Academic Exchange (NUPACE).....	3
Eligibility; Student Status; Academic Programme; Credits; Academic Advisor; Academic Calendar	
NUPACE Academic Program.....	5
Overview; Courses in the Japanese Language; Introductory Courses Taught in Japanese; Courses in Japan Area & Intercultural Studies; Courses in the Student's Major	
Application Procedures.....	19
Application Forms; Application Deadlines; Contact Address; Notification of Results	
Entering Japan .....	20
Financial Information.....	20
University Fees; Living Expenses	
JASSO Scholarship .....	21
Number of JASSO Scholarships Nationwide; Number of JASSO Scholarships allocated to Nagoya University; Eligibility; Period of Study; Scholarship Provisions; Application Method & Closing Dates; Notification of Results	
Student Life .....	23
Housing; Health Care; Student Mutual Benefit/Personal Liability Insurance; Counselling; Computer Access; Extracurricular Activities; Cross-cultural Exchange Groups; Exchange Activities outside Nagoya; Part-time Work; Climate;	
NUPACE Faculty and Staff.....	26
Appendix 1 – International Exchanges.....	28
Appendix 2 – NUPACE Data.....	32
Location & Campus Maps.....	34

# Greetings from the President

You are about to embark upon life in the 21<sup>st</sup> century in a world that through advances in transportation and information technology has become increasingly 'familiar', and where the globalisation phenomenon is set to metamorphose all industrial and economic activity. Undeniably, competition and the market principle will continue to be relevant; however, bygone is the era where only certain regions or countries are seen to prosper. It is through co-operation, mutual respect for one another's history and culture, and an equal stake in prosperity that conflicts can be averted and the destruction of the environment prevented. It is mutual co-operation that will realise a stable and peaceful world.

In order to achieve this objective it is imperative that all of us surmount those linguistic and cultural obstacles confronting us in an effort to learn together, understand each other, and acquire the wisdom to create a new global paradigm. Henceforth, universities, in addition to their traditional functions of providing advanced education and opportunities for intellectual enquiry, must take a leading role in advancing mutual co-operation. And, indeed, the promotion of dynamic student exchange programmes and creation of human networks constitute fundamental elements in this endeavour.

Nagoya University has proven itself an ardent supporter of international exchange. Academic exchange agreements have been concluded with close to two hundred overseas institutions of

higher learning, and our 1,250 international students comprise eight percent of this University's total student body. Moreover, in 2002, Nagoya University founded *Academic Consortium 21*, an international academic consortium that links twenty of our leading partner institutions in a variety of innovative and sustainable projects.

NUPACE, the Nagoya University Program for Academic Exchange, was established in 1996. The programme has accrued a wealth of experience in its ten years of operation, and evolved into a reputable student exchange programme, both domestically and internationally. I am confident that you will find NUPACE to be refreshingly flexible: Its curriculum provides study and research possibilities for students specialising in a broad range of academic fields at a variety of levels. Joining NUPACE will afford you the opportunity to simultaneously enjoy a quality academic curriculum, discover Japan and, most importantly, to acquire a fundamentally international approach to life.



**Shin-ichi Hirano**  
President, Nagoya University

# Nagoya – the City and the University

---

The Chubu region, located in the heart of Japan, has played a central role in this nation's history and has for long prospered under a flourishing culture and economy. The area is particularly renowned as the home of Oda Nobunaga, Toyotomi Hideyoshi and Tokugawa Ieyasu, the three military leaders who unified Japan over four hundred years ago, thereby bringing an end to the 'Period of Warring States'. Nagoya Castle, built by Tokugawa Ieyasu and famous for the golden dolphins found on its donjon, serves as the landmark of the region. Its castle town, Nagoya, has thrived.

In contemporary Japan, this vibrant metropolis occupies an important political and economical position. Nagoya constitutes the nerve centre of the Chubu Industrial Zone, an amalgamation of both traditional and modern industries, notable amongst which is the automobile industry. Nagoya offers the conveniences of any urban centre, with shops, restaurants and leisure activities to cater to any taste, and with a population of 2.2 million, it is an exciting place to live, work and study.

Although Nagoya University's history can be dated back to 1871, when a medical school and hospital were founded on the site of a local feudal government house, it was in 1939 that the university was formally established as Japan's seventh imperial university. Since 1949, after its re-emergence in the reformed post-war education system, Nagoya University has not only developed as the pre-eminent educational establishment in the Chubu region, it has also flourished as one of the foremost national universities in Japan.

Currently, Nagoya University consists of nine undergraduate schools, fourteen graduate schools, three research institutes and fifteen interdepartmental research and education centres. Approximately 16,500 students are enrolled at the university, over 1,150 of whom form a lively international community. The teaching, research and administrative staff numbers about 3,300.

Whilst fostering an academic tradition of freedom and tolerance, today's Nagoya University is constantly reinventing itself in its quest to meet the challenges of the 21<sup>st</sup> century.



# Nagoya University Program for Academic Exchange (NUPACE)

The Nagoya University Program for Academic Exchange (NUPACE) offers a unique curriculum consisting of Japanese language instruction, Japan area/intercultural studies, and courses in the student's major field of study. The programme endeavours to internationalise through education, forge friendships that extend beyond borders, and foster talented individuals capable of contributing positively to the international society of tomorrow.

## Eligibility

Overseas students who meet the following conditions are eligible to apply for NUPACE:

1. Students **MUST** be enrolled in full-time undergraduate or graduate degree programmes at overseas universities that have concluded an academic exchange agreement with Nagoya University. Refer to pp. 28~31.
2. Students **MUST** meet the application requirements of the 'Short-term Student Exchange Promotion Program (Inbound)' of the Japan Student Services Organization (JASSO). Refer to pp. 21~22.
3. Students **MUST** have a cumulative grade point average (GPA) of 3.0 (B) or better on a 4.0 scale, or the equivalent.
4. NUPACE requires exchange students to be proficient in either English OR Japanese. Non-native English speakers wishing to participate in the NUPACE English-language curriculum should possess a TOEFL score of 530 <CBT = 197; iBT = 71>, TOEIC score of 670, or an IELTS overall band score of 5.5.

Students intending to take regular university courses instructed in Japanese must possess level 1 of the Japanese Language Proficiency Test, or the equivalent. Students enrolling in 'Advanced Studies in Japanese Language and Culture' should possess level 2 of the same test. NUPACE will also consider applications from students having scored well in the Japanese language section of the Examination for Japanese University Admission for

International Students (EJU). Please contact the NUPACE Office in advance if you have taken this examination.

## Student Status

### 1. Undergraduate Students:

Undergraduate students admitted to the NUPACE programme to complete NUPACE courses and/or courses offered at the various undergraduate schools of Nagoya University, and who thereby satisfy the requirements to earn credits, shall hold *Special Undergraduate Student* status.

### 2. Graduate Students:

(1) Graduate students admitted to the NUPACE programme to complete NUPACE courses and/or courses offered at the various graduate schools of Nagoya University, and who thereby satisfy the requirements to earn credits, shall hold *Special Graduate Student* status.

(2) Graduate students, not requiring credits, who are admitted to graduate school research departments to engage in guided research, shall hold *Special Research Student* status.

### 3. Advanced Japanese Language Students:

Students admitted to NUPACE to participate in the one-year 'Advanced Studies in Japanese Language and Culture' programme, as conducted by the Education Center for International Students, shall hold *Education Center Student* status.

**NB.** Students must possess level 2 of the Japanese Language Proficiency Test in order to be admitted to this programme.

## Academic Programme

In order to accommodate the aspirations of individual students, Nagoya University has designed a curriculum that flexibly combines courses in the Japanese language, Japan area/intercultural studies, and the student's major field of study. Moreover, in making available regular 'major' courses taught in both English and Japanese, the NUPACE pro-

gramme is equally suited to the needs of those students with no previous Japanese language instruction, and those who have attained level 1 of the Japanese Language Proficiency Test.

### 1. Japanese Language Courses

Nagoya University offers two Japanese language programs: 1) Standard Course in Japanese and, 2) Intensive Course in Japanese. In the Standard Course, there are eight levels ranging from Elementary Japanese I to Advanced Japanese II and, at each level, students attend one class a day, five days a week. The Intensive Course has four levels from Elementary Japanese I to Intermediate Japanese II and, at each level, students attend two classes a day, five days a week.

### 2. Courses in Japan Area & Intercultural Studies

Introductory level courses in Japan area studies comprise a popular part of the NUPACE curriculum. These courses are taught in English and cover subjects in the humanities, social sciences, and engineering sciences.

### 3. Courses in the Student's 'Major'

Students are able to pursue their major field of study through established courses, or courses designed especially for NUPACE students. The core NUPACE curriculum is taught primarily in English, although students who can demonstrate sufficient Japanese language ability (level 1 of the Japanese Language Proficiency Test) may register for regular courses taught in Japanese at their school of affiliation.

### 4. Introductory Courses taught in Japanese

A limited number of courses taught in Japanese, which are aimed at upper-intermediate/pre-advanced learners of Japanese, have been made available to those NUPACE students who have attained at least level 2 of the Japanese Language Proficiency Test.

### 5. Guided Independent Study (GIS)

In their second semester of study at Nagoya University, *Special Undergraduate Students* and *Special Graduate Students* may opt to take advantage of our Guided Independent Study

(GIS) system. After consulting and obtaining permission from their academic advisors, these students may, with the co-operation of an academic supervisor, pursue independent research in their major field of study. This research work is evaluated and credits awarded accordingly.

### Credits

The minimum coursework requirement for *Special Undergraduate Students* and *Special Graduate Students* is 12 credits per semester, whilst *Education Center Students* take 28 credits over a one-year period. *Special Research Students* are required to pursue research for a minimum of 15 hours per week. At the end of their period of exchange, all NUPACE students having earned credits are presented with an official transcript of academic records specifying courses studied, evaluation of performance and credits awarded. The number of credits granted is determined by the academic regulations of Nagoya University and is based on the number of hours studied. Upon examining the academic transcript, the student's home institution may determine the appropriate number of credits to be granted at that institution. Prospective students are asked to note that the granting of credits for the purpose of earning a degree falls under the jurisdiction of the student's home institution.

As of October 2005, Nagoya University has utilised the UCTS (UMAP Credit Transfer Scheme) to evaluate NUPACE students' academic performance. UCTS comprises an international grade evaluation standard that facilitates the transfer of credits and grades between different university systems. For further information on UMAP and the UCTS, see <http://www.umap.org/>.

Henceforth, NUPACE students will earn two sets of grades in courses taken for credit: Grades based on Nagoya University's system, and their equivalent on the UCTS scale.

Nagoya University Grading System		UCTS Equivalent Scale
A* Excellent	(90~100)	A Excellent
A Very Good	(80~89)	B Very Good
B Good	(70~79)	C Good
C Satisfactory	(60~69)	D Satisfactory
F Fail	(0~59)	F Fail

(Nagoya University will not adopt the grades *E* and *Fx*, as employed by the UCTS grading system)

One Nagoya University credit has been calculated as equivalent to 1.935 UCTS units. Hence, the twelve credits per semester that NUPACE requires *Special Undergraduate* and *Special Graduate* students to earn equal 23.22 UCTS units.

### Academic Advisor

A full-time faculty member whose field of specialisation is close to that of the student's 'major' will be assigned to each student as his/her academic advisor.

### Academic Calendar

The academic year at Nagoya University is divided into spring and autumn semesters:

#### Autumn Semester

1 October 2006 ~ 31 March 2007

Students joining the NUPACE programme in autumn 2006 are will be required to arrive in Japan in the last week of September 2006.

#### Spring Semester

1 April 2007 ~ 30 September 2007

Students joining the NUPACE programme in the spring 2007 are requested to arrive in Japan in the first week of April 2007.

Vacation periods for students enrolled in NUPACE courses are as follows:

#### Winter Vacation

25 December 2006 ~ 9 January 2007

#### Spring Vacation

6 February 2007 ~ 5 April 2007

#### Summer Vacation

25 July 2007 ~ 30 September 2007

**NB.** The above dates may be subject to minor changes.

# NUPACE Academic Program

## NUPACE ACADEMIC PROGRAM 2006~2007: OVERVIEW

### Japanese Language Courses

**Standard Course (4 credits):**

Elementary Japanese I ~ Advanced Japanese II (8 levels)

**Intensive Course (8 credits):**

Elementary Japanese I ~ Intermediate Japanese II (4 levels)

### Introductory Courses Taught in Japanese

2 credits each

Global Society I, II (A/S)

Introduction to Japanese Language & Culture (S)

Introduction to Japanese Linguistics I, II (A/S)

Introduction to Japanese Society & Culture I, II (A/S)

Introduction to Linguistics I, II (A/S)

### Japan Area & Intercultural Studies

2 credits each

Communication and Human Relations in Cross-Cultural Contexts (S)

Contemporary Japanese Society (S)

Intercultural Communication (A)

Introduction to Japanese Politics (S)

Modern Japan & its Post WWII International Relations (S)

Science & Technology in Japan (A)

### Courses in the Student's Major

2 credits each, with the exception of *Advanced Studies in Japanese Language & Culture*

**Education Ctr. for Int'l Students**

Adv. Studies in Japanese Language & Culture I, II (1-yr. course; A~)

Immigration in Japan: A Socio-legal Perspective (S)

**Agricultural Sciences**

Introduction to Bioagricultural Sciences (A)

**Economics**

Developmental Economics (S)

**Education**

American and Japanese Cross-cultural Communication (S)

Education in Japan (S)

**Engineering**

Introduction to Applied Physics, Materials & Energy Engineering (S)

Introduction to Chemical & Biological Industries (S)

Introduction to Civil Engineering & Architecture (A)

Introduction to Production Engineering (S)

Overview of Adv. Elec., Electronic & Information Engineering (A)

**Environmental Studies**

English Communication in Environmental Issues (A)

Spatial Development and Environment (S)

Sustainability and Environmental Studies (A)

**International Development**

Introduction to International Development (S)

Japan's Development Experience (A)

**Languages & Cultures**

Introduction to Critical Discourse Analysis (S)

**Law**

Politics & Law in Japan (A)

**Letters**

English Semantics and Semiotics I/II (A/S)

Linguistics & Language Acquisition I, II (A/S)

Overall Architecture of English I, II (A/S)

**Medicine**

Health Service Systems, Administration & Relevant Seminars (A/S)

**Others**

Selected Graduate School of International Development courses

Selected Graduate School of Law courses

Guided Independent Study (GIS)

Regular courses available to all degree-seeking students (\*J)

\*J = Taught in Japanese

A = Autumn Semester

S = Spring Semester

## Courses in the Japanese Language



Nagoya University offers two Japanese language programmes: 1) *Standard Course in Japanese* and, 2) *Intensive Course in Japanese*. In the *Standard Course*, there are eight levels ranging from Elementary Japanese I to Advanced Japanese II, and students attend one class a day, five days a week. The *Intensive Course* has four levels from Elementary Japanese I to Intermediate Japanese II with students attending two classes a day, five days a week.

### I. Standard Course in Japanese

#### **1. Elementary Japanese I (SJ101)**

*(autumn and spring; 4 credits; 10 hours per week x 12 weeks; course co-ordinator: KINUGAWA Takao)*

This course is designed for students who have little or no knowledge of Japanese. It aims to develop the students' working knowledge of Japanese to the level where they can function effectively in everyday life. Emphasis is placed on improving oral skills, although students will also be required to master the fundamentals of elementary grammar and a limited number of *kanji* (Chinese characters). The written content of the course (150 *kanji*, vocabulary of 800 words) is approximately equivalent to level four of the Japanese Language Proficiency Test.

#### **2. Elementary Japanese II (SJ102)**

*(autumn and spring; 4 credits; 10 hours per week x 12 weeks; course co-ordinator: KINUGAWA Takao)*

This course is designed for those students who have had approximately 150 hours of Japanese instruction at university level or who have completed *Elementary Japanese I* at Nagoya University. The main objective is to enable students to master the fundamentals of pre-intermediate grammar patterns and to acquire a working knowledge of Japanese to

help them function smoothly in Japanese society. Upon completion of the course students should have mastered a total of 300 *kanji* and possess a vocabulary of 1,800 words (approximately equivalent to level three of the Japanese Language Proficiency Test).

#### **3. Pre-intermediate Japanese (SJ200)**

*(autumn and spring; 4 credits; 10 hours per week x 12 weeks; course co-ordinator: KINUGAWA Takao)*

This course is designed for those students who have had approximately 300 hours of Japanese instruction at university level or who have completed *Elementary Japanese II* at Nagoya University. The main objective is to enable students to consolidate their knowledge of basic Japanese grammar, vocabulary and *kanji*, so that they are better prepared to proceed to intermediate Japanese. Emphasis is placed on applying knowledge of Japanese in the four skill areas. Students should have mastered a total of 400 *kanji* and 2,600 words by the end of the course.

#### **4. Intermediate Japanese I (SJ201)**

*(autumn and spring; 4 credits; 10 hours per week x 12 weeks; course co-ordinator: KINUGAWA Takao)*

This course is designed for those students who have had approximately 400 hours of Japanese instruction at university level or who have completed *Pre-intermediate Japanese* at Nagoya University. The course aims to enable students to master grammatical patterns and expressions found at the beginning to mid-intermediate level and to develop proficiency in the four skill areas. Upon completion of the course, students should have mastered a total of 550 *kanji* and possess a vocabulary of 3,800 words.

## **5. Intermediate Japanese II (SJ202)**

*(autumn and spring; 4 credits; 10 hours per week x 12 weeks; course co-ordinator: KINUGAWA Takao)*

Designed for students who have received approximately 500 hours of Japanese instruction at university level, or who have completed *Intermediate Japanese I* at Nagoya University. Although emphasis is placed on developing a high command of oral skills for the purpose of communication in academic and non-academic situations in Japan, students are also required to improve their competency in listening, reading and writing. Upon completion of the course, students should have mastered a total of 700 *kanji* and have acquired a vocabulary of approximately 5,000 words.

## **6. Pre-advanced Japanese (SJ300)**

*(autumn and spring; 4 credits; 10 hours per week x 12 weeks; course co-ordinator: KINUGAWA Takao)*

This course is designed for those students who have had approximately 600 hours of Japanese instruction at university level or who have completed *Intermediate Japanese II* at Nagoya University. The course aims to enable students to increase their vocabulary to approximately 6,000 words and 900 *kanji*, and to improve the four language skills to the equivalent of level two of the Japanese Language Proficiency Test.

## **7. Advanced Japanese I (SJ301)**

*(autumn and spring; 4 credits; 10 hours per week x 12 weeks; course co-ordinator: KINUGAWA Takao)*

Designed for students who have received approximately 750 hours of Japanese instruction at university level or who have completed *Pre-advanced Japanese* at Nagoya University. Students are required to increase their vocabulary to 7,500 words and 1,100 *kanji*. Upon completion of the course, students should be able to

join general education classes for Japanese students with minimum assistance from a Japanese tutor.

## **8. Advanced Japanese II (SJ302)**

*(autumn and spring; 4 credits; 10 hours per week x 12 weeks; course co-ordinator: KINUGAWA Takao)*

Designed for students who have received approximately 850 hours of Japanese instruction at university level, or who have completed *Advanced Japanese I* at Nagoya University. Students are required to increase their vocabulary to 9,000 words and 1,300 *kanji*. Upon completion of the course, students should be able to write academic reports and to give oral presentations in Japanese. Students should be able to pass level one of the Japanese Language Proficiency Test.

## **II. Intensive Course in Japanese**

### **1. Intensive Elementary Japanese I (IJ111)**

*(autumn and spring; 8 credits; 20 hours per week x 12 weeks; course co-ordinator: KINUGAWA Takao)*

This course is designed for students who have little or no knowledge of Japanese. The main objective is to enable students to master the fundamentals of Japanese grammar patterns and to acquire a working knowledge of Japanese to help them function smoothly in Japanese society. Upon completion of the course students should have mastered a total of 300 *kanji* and possess a vocabulary of 1,800 words (approximately equivalent to level three of the Japanese Language Proficiency Test). Students who have completed the course will proceed to *Intensive Intermediate Japanese I (IJ201)*.

### **2. Intensive Elementary Japanese II (IJ112)**

*(autumn and spring; 8 credits; 20 hours per week x 12 weeks; course co-ordinator: KINUGAWA Takao)*

This course is designed for those students who have had approximately 150 hours of Japanese instruction at university level or who have completed *Elementary Japanese I (SJ101)* at Nagoya University. The main objective is to enable students to consolidate their knowledge of basic Japanese grammar, vocabulary and *kanji*, so that they are better prepared to proceed to intermediate Japanese. Emphasis is placed on using knowledge of Japanese in the four skill areas. Students will study a total of 400 *kanji* and 2,600 words. Students who have completed the course will proceed to *Intensive Intermediate Japanese II (IJ202)*.

### **3. Intensive Intermediate Japanese I (IJ211)**

*(autumn and spring; 8 credits; 20 hours per week x 12 weeks; course co-ordinator: KINUGAWA Takao)*

This course is designed for those students who have had approximately 300 hours of Japanese instruction at university level or who have completed *Elementary Japanese II (SJ102)* or *Intensive Elementary Japanese I (IJ101)* at Nagoya University. The main objective is to enable students to consolidate their knowledge of basic Japanese grammar, vocabulary and *kanji*, and to master grammatical patterns and expressions found at the beginning to mid-intermediate level. Students will acquire a total of 550 *kanji* and 3,800 words. Those who have completed the course will proceed to *Intermediate Japanese II (SJ202)*.

#### 4. Intensive Intermediate Japanese II (IJ212)

(autumn and spring; 8 credits; 20 hours per week x 12 weeks; course co-ordinator: KINUGAWA Takao)

This course is designed for those students who have had approximately 400 hours of Japanese instruction at university level or who have completed *Pre-intermediate Japanese (SJ200)* or *Intensive Elementary Japanese II*

(*IJ102*) at Nagoya University. Although emphasis is placed on developing a high command of oral skills for the purpose of communication in academic and non-academic situations in Japan, students are also required to improve their competency in listening, reading and writing. Upon completion of the course, students should have mastered a total of 700 *kanji* and have acquired a vocabulary of approximately 5,000 words. Students who have completed the course will proceed to *Pre-advanced Japanese (SJ300)*.

**NB.** All students with a background in the Japanese language will be required to sit a placement test and/or undergo an interview to determine their level.



### Student Column 1



#### Chen Qifei

majoring in architecture at Huazhong University of Science and Technology

Entering the NUPACE programme was a 'life refreshment' course for me. Eight months ago, all of a sudden, I arrived here away from my routine, pressure-filled life in China. At first, I was just too keen on what I could gain from academic life, like a Chinese student usually is. But, little by little, by being offered opportunities to participate in all kinds of activities such as home stays, I think that I have gone beyond that point. I have had the chance to identify myself as a Chinese, and the chance to see through other cultures. Through distinguishing and comparing, I now recognise myself better than before, which is important in picturing my future life. People say that studying abroad will broaden one's horizon. Having had the experience, I agree. I thank NUPACE and hope that there will be more students reading this who join the programme.

## Introductory Courses Taught in Japanese

**NB.** The following classes are taught entirely in Japanese and participants are required to have attained at least level two of the Japanese Language Proficiency Test or equivalent

### Education Center for International Students

#### **1. Global Society I**

*(autumn; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: AKIYAMA Yutaka)*

Shrinking space, shrinking time and disappearing borders are linking people's lives more deeply, more intensely, and more immediately than ever before. Have time, space and borders collapsed into a global village? It depends on who you are. Globalisation, which is shaping a new era of interaction among nations, economies and people, has positive, innovative and dynamic aspects. However, it also has negative, disruptive and marginalising aspects. This class is designed to provide students with a general view of globalisation by focusing on transnational actors such as multinational corporations, NGOs, etc.

#### **2. Global Society II**

*(spring; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: AKIYAMA Yutaka)*

Globalisation has promoted open societies and open communities, and encouraged a free exchange of goods, ideas and knowledge. Awareness of rights and identities has been enhanced by improved means of communication. Yet there is growing concern about the current path of globalisation. Its advantages are few for many, whilst its risks are all too real. Its volatility threatens both rich and poor. Immense riches are being generated. Fundamental problems of poverty, exclusion and inequality persist. Corruption is widespread. The future of open markets is increasingly in question. We are at a critical juncture. This class is designed to have students deliberate the pros and cons of globalisation through public debate.

#### **3. Introduction to Japanese Society and Culture I**

*(autumn; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: UKIBA Masachika)*

This class will take up recent issues centring on the family and education system in Japan. The characteristics of Japanese culture and society will be discussed, whilst referring to specific cases in the students' home countries.

#### **4. Introduction to Japanese Society and Culture II**

*(spring; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: UKIBA Masachika)*

To the Japanese, Korea, although resembling Japan, differs somewhere. This class will examine which aspects of Korean society and culture evoke feelings of both unease and empathy in the Japanese, and go on to deliberate a portrait of the Japanese, as reflected in the Korean 'mirror'.

#### **5. Introduction to Japanese Linguistics I**

*(autumn; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: LEE Tack Ung)*

This lecture attempts to provide a fundamental knowledge of Japanese grammar by taking up issues which seem to be problematic in Japanese linguistics and language education. Issues include parts of speech, usage, grammatical person, voice, as well as an introduction to Japanese language teaching methodology and course design. One particular issue is covered in each meeting, and class discussion is given strong emphasis. Therefore, participants' positive participation is required.

#### **6. Introduction to Japanese Linguistics II**

*(spring; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: LEE Tack Ung)*

This lecture attempts to provide a fundamental knowledge of Japanese grammar by taking up issues which seem to be problematic in Japanese linguistics and language education. Issues include tense/aspect, modality, as well as teaching methodology related to the four skills (speaking, listening, reading, writing) and analysis of linguistic misuse. One particular topic will be covered in each meeting, and class discussion is given strong emphasis.

#### **7. Introduction to Linguistics I**

*(autumn; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: MOMIYAMA Yosuke)*

This lecture attempts to provide a basic knowledge of linguistics, including methodology, focusing on Japanese. The subjects of this course include some fundamental characteristics of human language, semantics (linguistic meaning), sociolinguistics, and linguistic typology.

#### **8. Introduction to Linguistics II**

*(spring; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: MOMIYAMA Yosuke)*

We will analyse semantics, which constitutes one area of linguistics. After understanding the fundamentals of the subject, including its significance, approaches to the meaning of words and semantic analysis, we will, focusing on contemporary Japanese, study methods of analysis such as 'synonymous expressions', 'polysemic expressions', etc., with the objective of being able to conduct analysis by ourselves. Fundamental approaches to cognitive semantics will also be covered.

## School of Letters

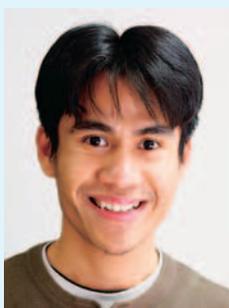
### **Introduction to Japanese Language and Culture**

(spring; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course-co-ordinator: SAITO Fumitoshi)

The goal of this course is to heighten students' awareness and understanding of the Japanese language and culture. Lectures focus on the Japanese writing system (*kanji*, *hiragana*, *katakana*, *roma-ji*). We will use a wide variety of formats, from standard lectures to class discussions, papers and group presentations.



## Student Column 2



### **Lukman Arif** majoring in Japanese literature at Padjadjaran University

Hi, I am Arif from Padjadjaran University, Indonesia. It's my ninth month here in Nagoya.

To be a NUPACE student is an unforgettable experience. As a Japanese literature student, NUPACE supported the improvement of my Japanese with its Japanese language courses. A placement test helped me fit into a suitable class. However, the programme is open to all students, regardless of their major. I really enjoy having friends with different backgrounds. Also, the fact that I was able to take subjects other than those in my field broadened my view.

During the holidays, I took part in a home stay programme. This brought me together with a Japanese family and helped me learn more about Japanese society than I could through any textbook. Also, Japanese students are so polite that it is easy to become friends through living together in Nagoya University's international dorm, Ohmeikan. So, enjoy living in Nagoya, a fascinating city for friendship and study!

## Courses in Japan Area & Intercultural Studies

### **1. Communication and Human Relations in Cross-Cultural Contexts: Theory and Application**

*(spring; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: HORIE Miki)*

This is an experimental course addressing various aspects related to communication and human relations in cross-cultural contexts. Students will form small groups with people of different cultural backgrounds and go through group process throughout the course, where students are expected to perform various communication skills. An expected outcome of this course is to enhance students' personal skills in cross-cultural communication and human relations. Students are expected to have a basic knowledge of intercultural communication, but not required.

### **2. Contemporary Japanese Society**

*(spring; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: NOMIZU Tsutomu)*

This course introduces students to the main features of contemporary Japanese society, setting these in a comparative context. Areas of focus include aspects of Japanese law, the workplace, economy, education, modernisation/internationalisation, and environmental issues. The course shall take the form of lectures and discussion classes given by experts in their fields, and shall include field trips to sites of interest.

### **3. Intercultural Communication**

*(autumn; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinators: FUDEUCHI Misa/TAKAKI Hitomi)*

This course introduces the basics of intercultural communication and aims to enhance students' cultural and self-awareness for bettering interpersonal communication with people of

different backgrounds. Various aspects of culture such as communication styles, values, and norms will be examined through readings, exercises and discussion. While looking into these aspects, students are expected to relate ideas to their own hands-on experiences of intercultural communication both in and outside the classroom.

### **4. Introduction to Japanese Politics**

*(spring; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: Robert ASPINALL)*

This course introduces students to the main issues in contemporary Japanese politics. Subjects to be discussed include the election system, the changing political party system, the role of the prime minister, the role of bureaucrats, and issues related to local politics. The course is flexible, allowing time for students to explore their own interests and keep up with contemporary events and developments. Students will be expected to prepare papers and give presentations on relevant topics.

### **5. Modern Japan and its Post WWII International Relations**

*(spring; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: AKASHI Yoji)*

The course surveys the history of Japan's emergence as a major power in the first three decades of the 20th century. Afterwards, a major part of the course is devoted to the study of Japan's post WWII international relations, focusing on four areas:

- (1) The United States, which has played a major role in helping Japan emerge as a world economic power under the Japan-U.S. security arrangement, maintaining political and economic partnership.
- (2) China, with which Japan had had a love-hate relationship during the cold war period until 1972. Although vexatious problems remain due to Japan's aggression and occupation of China in the past,

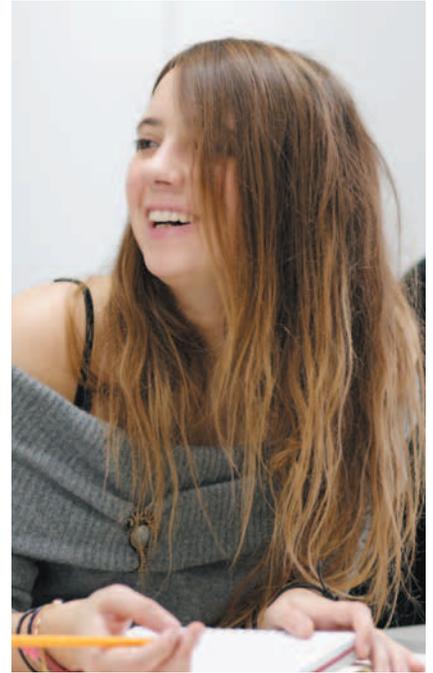
Japan's relationship with China remains better than ever before as the latter emerges a major trade partner.

- (3) The Soviet Union/Russia, which Japan had regarded as a major security threat during the cold war period and with which it still has an unresolved territorial dispute. Despite the absence of a peace treaty, Japan-Russia relations have improved as economic partners in the development of Siberia.
- (4) Southeast Asia, where Japan has been a major donor nation in helping the region's economic and technical development, as well as a leading investment and trade nation.

### **6. Science & Technology in Japan**

*(autumn; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: KASAI Akira)*

This course surveys the history of the development of science and technology in Japan and the high-technology manufacturing industry of today. By making extensive use of videos and OHP, this series of far ranging lectures aims to broaden the students' knowledge and engage their interest in a variety of topics. By participating in discussions, students are encouraged to examine Japan's role in the fields of science and technology, identify problems characteristic of Japan in these fields, and to explore solutions to them.



### Student Column 3



#### **Zhang Jing**

**majoring in computer science at Beijing University of Technology**

Almost every student says one thing before his or her departure from Japan --- I don't want to go back home ... not only because it is beautiful, clean, safe and convenient here, I think, but also, most importantly, because we have so many good friends --- be they from the US, UK, France, Germany, Italy, Sweden or India, Thailand, Vietnam, Korea and Japan. --- This is an experience you will never have again in your life: Hanging around with different friends from morning to night, talking in the lobby, dancing in a club, discussing Japanese together ... don't you want to come and join us?!! I wish I had a time machine and could let it stop forever. After all, to say goodbye to my best friends and return to where I was is too sad ... However I will never regret having been here for a year~

I took part in the "Intercollegiate Negotiation Competition" in Tokyo, which included two parts: arbitration and negotiation. It would be a good experience for law school students to come to Japan. For students who want to do some research here, there is 'Guided Independent Study'. For those who want to become more familiar with the Japanese culture, there are Japanese classes and many chances to practice with Japanese people either in the Education Center for International Students or the dormitory, though it may take some time for you to make good friends with Japanese students. However considering culture shock, I think it's better for you to bear in mind that there are rules everywhere in Japan, and there will be some difficulties communicating with Japanese students, although most Japanese girls are pretty.

Anyway, my suggestion would be to come here and enjoy yourself. Though different people have different opinions I would say that you'll find the right position for yourself here --- studying, travelling, making friends, practicing English and Japanese ... etc. Moreover, being overseas is a good experience by itself. You will always be welcomed by the people here!!

# Courses in the Student's Major

## Education Center for International Students

### **1. Advanced Studies in Japanese Language & Culture**

*(1 year course commencing in autumn; 28 credits; 30 hours per week in first semester; 15 hours per week in second semester; course co-ordinator: MOMIYAMA Yosuke)*

Using *A Course in Modern Japanese*, volumes three and four, the first semester of this course enables students to bridge the gap between intermediate and advanced level Japanese. In addition to textbook work, students will be offered an introductory course in Japanese Language and Culture, covering areas such as linguistics, Japanese language teaching methods, Japanese culture and international relations.

The second semester comprises an integrated course in Japanese language and culture using first-hand materials such as newspaper articles and videotapes. Furthermore, students will be required to prepare and present a research report on a selected topic in Japanese. The course is designed for those students who wish to pursue an academic or professional career using Japanese.

**Prerequisites:** Applicants are required to 1) be studying Japanese as their major, 2) to have

completed at least three years of Japanese language instruction and, 3) to have attained level two of the Japanese Language Proficiency Test or equivalent. An official academic transcript from a recognised institution of higher education and an academic reference written by the student's Japanese language instructor must be submitted.

### **2. Immigration in Japan: A Socio-legal Perspective**

*(spring; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: Claudia ISHIKAWA)*

This course aims to analyse the legal and social status of foreigners in Japan, focusing in particular on the framework of immigration law, the rights and protections afforded to aliens under domestic laws, and prospective legal developments vis-à-vis their admission. The principal setting will be Japan, although students are invited to draw comparisons with the situation in their home countries, and to examine the protection afforded to foreigners under international law. If time permits, an introduction to indigenous minorities in Japan, such as the Ainu, and sociological minorities, such as the *Burakumin* will also be considered. The course will take the form of a seminar, whereby students are expected to take it in turn to both give presentations and chair the class.



---

## School of Agricultural Sciences

### **Introduction to Bioagricultural Sciences**

*(autumn; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: OURA Yumi)*

We are beset by an array of global concerns such as the depletion of food and energy resources, poverty and health problems, and the destruction of the natural- and living-environment. This course, by taking as its base recent

developments in the field of life sciences, aims to propose possible solutions to the above, through the analysis of biological production, symbiosis, and frontier technology in the field of bioscience.

## School of Economics

### **Developmental Economics**

*(spring; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: NABESHIMA Naoki)*

The objective of this course is essentially

twofold: 1) To understand the mechanism of economic development in the developing world, and 2) to draw some policy lessons from the experiences of advanced Asian countries. The course also discusses some recent economic issues and future prospects in Asia.

**Prerequisites:** In addition to a familiarity with micro- and macro-economics, some knowledge of the international economy as well as an interest in developing countries is desirable. Evaluation is based on the results of tests.

## School of Education

### **1. American and Japanese Cross-cultural Communication**

*(spring; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: David POMATTI)*

This course aims to foster student awareness of the cultural patterns and expectations necessary to understand American/Japanese intercultural communication. Although the examples feature mainly North American and Japanese styles, the principles are useful for comparing Japanese patterns with any foreign patterns. In addition to giving keys for better present-day understanding, the course will examine historical and current difficulties due to mutual stereotyping as well as the influence of these differing cultural patterns on the two countries' educational practices.

Linguistic knowledge alone is not enough to ensure effective intercultural communication. This course will cover the additional cultural norms and rules guiding the communication of Japanese and North Americans, and some of the reasons for these. The attitudes and stereotypes they hold often lead them to misinterpret each other's messages. We will examine the question of whether there are indeed cultural or national characters and psychologies. Although this has been part of human thinking for centuries, recently it has been attacked as racist. Nevertheless, the movements toward Internationalization in Japan and Multiculturalism in the U.S. have paradoxically led to renewed emphasis on, and respect for, ethnic distinctiveness. Presenting anecdotal accounts and social science findings, the course encourages students to find their own examples and examine their own cultural assumptions. It will also include video excerpts relating to stereotyping and to the educational systems.

### **2. Education in Japan**

*(spring; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: Robert ASPINALL)*

This course seeks to examine education in Japan from both a historical and a comparative aspect. The main features of the Japanese education system from kindergarten up to higher education are introduced, and both their historical evolution and the current discourse concerning changes and reforms are discussed. Students are encouraged to compare features of the Japanese education system with education systems in their own countries. Students will be required to write an individual report and take part in a group research project and presentation.

## School of Engineering

### **1. Introduction to Applied Physics, Materials & Energy Engineering**

*(spring; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: SAKAI Akira)*

This course discusses the fundamentals of applied physics, materials science & processing engineering, and quantum energy engineering. Topics to be analysed include: magnetism, superconductivity, quantum computer science, fundamentals and applications of metals and ceramics, applications of metals (steel structures, car bodies, etc.), an introduction to nuclear fusion and quantum energy utilisation.

### **2. Introduction to Chemical & Biological Industries**

*(spring; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: BANDO Yoshiyuki)*

This course introduces the current state and future prospects of R&D and production activities in Japan's chemical and biological industries. The industries' relationship with human society, involvement in environmental and energy issues, and role in global society will

also be discussed.

### **3. Introduction to Civil Engineering & Architecture**

*(autumn; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: MORIKAWA Takayuki)*

This course examines the role of civil engineering and architecture in improving the social environment. In the first half of the semester, students will be introduced to the fundamental theories of civil engineering and building techniques that pertain to social infrastructure development projects. The second half of the semester will entail a multi-faceted and comprehensive study of construction systems. Site visits will be included in the course. Evaluation is by means of reports.

### **4. Introduction to Production Engineering**

*(spring; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: MATSUMOTO Toshiro)*

This course provides a fundamental knowledge of production engineering and its current status in Japan's industries. The lecturers have extensive experience of working in Japan's

leading companies in the automobile, automobile parts, and aerospace industries. Lectures cover elementary aspects of production engineering, including management, planning, schedules, system, evaluation, IT utilisation, quality enhancement, design, the manufacturing process, market research, etc. Regular attendance and several assignments are required. Final course evaluation is based on attendance records and assignment marks.

### **5. Overview of Advanced Electrical, Electronic & Information Engineering**

*(autumn; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: TOYODA Hiroataka)*

This course discusses the fundamentals of, and current research topics in the fields of electrical, electronic and information engineering, with special reference to developments in Japan. Topics to be introduced will focus on energy, materials and devices, information and communication, and multimedia. Trips to related manufacturing companies are planned, to familiarise students with the subject matter. Evaluation is by means of examination or report.

## Graduate School of Environmental Studies

### **1. English Communication in Environmental Issues**

*(autumn; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: HAYASHI Yoshitsugu)*

The aim of this class is not only to study urban environmental issues, but also to hone one's English communication and presentation skills. Students will be expected to compile data on relevant themes and to prepare reports, which are to be presented to, and discussed with other class members in English.

### **2. Spatial Development and Environment**

*(spring; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: HAYASHI Yoshitsugu)*

From the perspective of creating and maintaining a satisfactory urban environment, this course discusses methodologies that systematically address the relationship between infrastructure and urban space, corresponding to differing stages of economic growth. Moreover, through the selection of specific case studies, students will also receive practice in proposing suitable policies.

### **3. Sustainability and Environmental Studies**

*(autumn; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: HAYASHI Yoshitsugu)*

What must we do to achieve a sustainable society? In order to solve complex environmental problems, it is necessary for us to develop a 'sustainability perspective'. The goal of this course is to develop a deeper understanding of sustainability by examining various topics in terms of sustainability from the viewpoint of environmental studies. In the course, the following topics will be covered: Sustainable city and urban planning, sustainable transport systems,

citizen participation, population and society, environmentally friendly and sustainable build-

ing, sustainable land use, production and consumption of chemical products, global environ-

mental change monitoring.

## Graduate School of International Development (GSID)

### **1. Introduction to International Development**

*(spring; 1 class per week; course co-ordinators: OKADA Aya & KIMURA Hirotsune)*

To be announced.

### **2. Japan's Development Experience**

*(autumn; 1 class per week; course co-ordinators: EZAKI Mitsuo & HIGASHIMURA Takeshi)*

It is important, in a Japanese graduate school

of development, to learn about Japan's development experience. This newly-introduced course examines Japan's development and modernisation process through various perspectives, both positive and negative. Lecturers of different disciplines deal with issues such as the economy, industrialisation, urban/rural areas, education, the environment, etc.

**NB.** In addition to offering the above courses to all NUPACE students, the Graduate School of International Development (GSID) opens a limited number of regular courses taught in English to qualified GRADUATE students. Prior to course registration, students are

required to consult with the relevant course coordinators to confirm that they meet the academic requirements of the classes. Courses offered in previous years include:

- Comparative Analysis of Development Performance & Policies
- Governance & Development
- International Politics
- Introduction to Quantitative Analysis of Development Planning & Politics
- Language Education Sciences
- Poverty Reduction Strategies
- Project Planning & Evaluation
- Transnational Commercial Dispute Processing

## Graduate School of Languages and Cultures

### **Introduction to Critical Discourse Analysis**

*(spring; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: Edward HAIG)*

Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is a new interdisciplinary approach to the study of social problems such as globalisation, the environment, gender issues and racism. As one of the

most radical (and controversial) fields in the humanities, CDA differs from conventional sociolinguistic approaches to social issues in that it goes beyond mere description of textual phenomena to the interpretation and evaluation of the complex relationships between language, discourse, ideology and power. The course will consist of four parts. First we will consider the theoretical basis of CDA, locating this new

approach in relation to earlier and alternative approaches. Second, students will be introduced to some of the main methods of CDA. Third, working in groups, students will use CDA to conduct a brief investigation into an issue of their choice, concluding with a group presentation. Finally, in light of their experience, students will be asked to reflect critically on the strengths and weaknesses of CDA itself.

## School of Law

### **Politics & Law in Japan**

*(autumn; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: Frank BENNETT)*

This course provides an introduction to selected aspects of the modern Japanese political and legal systems. In addition to background lecture by the instructor, members of the class will be encouraged to compare the Japanese situation with that of other countries. Students will

be expected to participate actively in the administration of the course. Five short essays will be required, with an opportunity for revision following feedback from the instructor. The course schedule is as follows:

1. Overview of Japanese political and legal systems (1)
2. Overview of Japanese political and legal systems (2)

3. Legal professions and legal training
4. Litigation rates and official statistics
5. Criminal law and crime control
6. Non-governmental organizations in Japanese society
7. Medicine and the law
8. Environmental law
9. Adoption and divorce
10. Organized crime in Japanese society
11. The Bubble and its aftermath

12. Labour law and part-time workers
13. The Peace Clause in politics and law
14. Current affairs topic (TBA)
15. Review session

Evaluation is by means of attendance and participation (20%), and five short papers (80%).

**NB.** In addition to the above course, which is open to all NUPACE students, the School of Law opens a limited number of regular courses

taught in English to qualified NUPACE students. Prior to course registration, students are required to consult with the relevant course co-ordinator to confirm that they meet the academic requirements of the classes. Course offered in previous years include:

- Comparative Analysis in Administrative Law
- Comparative Studies in Business Law: Corporate Governance
- Comparative Studies in Business Law: Finance Law:

- Comparative Studies in Constitutional Law: Introduction to the Theory of Human Rights
- Comparative Studies in Judicial Systems: Introduction to the Civil Justice System
- Comparative Studies in Political Thought: Political Theory in Modern Europe
- Comparative Studies in Politics: Japanese Diplomacy & International Politics
- Professional Studies in International Law: International Economic Law
- Special Lecture and Seminar: Business Law and Practice

## School of Letters

### **1. English Semantics and Semiotics I, II**

*(autumn and spring; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: AMANO Masachiyo)*

The primary goal of this class is to provide students with basic theoretical concepts frequently referred to in studies of English semantics and pragmatics, and then we proceed to learn how meanings are conveyed by language. A second goal is to explore how meanings are denoted by signs other than language. Thus, eventually you will find yourself in the area referred to as semiotics.

### **2. Linguistics & Language Acquisition I, II**

*(autumn and spring; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: William J. HERLOFSKY)*

This class is designed to provide students with the opportunity to take a language-oriented course conducted in English. And so, there are two main objectives. One is to offer a class in which students will be able to study about linguistics, language acquisition and other related issues. The second objective is to provide students with the opportunity to take a content course in English.

### **3. Overall Architecture of English I, II**

*(autumn and spring; seminar; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: AMANO Masachiyo)*

This course is an introduction to the transformational generative grammar developed by the greatest linguist of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, Noam Chomsky. We will learn the basic structure and concepts of his linguistic theory and attempt to understand what constitutes the most important formal and/or semantic property of human language, and thus attain an insight into human language and universal grammar.

## School of Medicine

### **Health Service Systems, Health Administration, and Relevant Seminars**

*(autumn and spring; 0 credits; 6 classes per week; course co-ordinator: ITO Katsuki)*

Every country has its own health service system based on the peculiarities of the social system, economy, culture and ethics of the country concerned. This course introduces the Japanese

health service system, which has been evaluated as performing successfully in both maintaining the health of its people and in limiting the costs of medical services. In relation to this, the structure and function of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare of Japan will also be explained. This course will provide the students with the opportunity to understand the main functions of health administration and seek methods to improve the health service systems in their own countries.

Seminars related to health services and administration are also offered. The contents of these seminars are independent, covering different aspects of health services, and they focus mainly actual health service practice. These seminars are open to all students and faculty members of Nagoya University.

**Prerequisites:** Students wishing to attend the “Seminars” are encouraged to take the “Health Service Systems” and “Health Administration” classes in advance.

---

## Other Courses

Students participating in NUPACE are eligible to register for any course offered to degree-seeking students at Nagoya University. As most of these courses are taught in Japanese, however, prior to registration, students are requested to consult their academic advisor and confirm with the instructor(s) of the course(s) in question that they meet the language and/or other requirements of the class. The following is a list of Nagoya University's schools and corresponding departments:

### 1. Undergraduate Students:

<u>Schools</u>	<u>Departments/Majors</u>
Agriculture:	Applied Biological Sciences; Biological Resources & Environmental Sciences
Economics:	Business Administration; Economics
Education:	Human Developmental Sciences
Engineering:	Chemical & Biological Engineering; Civil Engineering & Architecture; Electrical, Electronic & Information Engineering; Mechanical & Aerospace Engineering; Physical Science & Engineering
Informatics & Sciences:	Natural Science Informatics; Social & Human Science Informatics
Law:	Law & Political Science
Letters:	Humanities
Medicine:	Health Sciences (Medical Technology; Nursing; Occupational Therapy; Physical Therapy; Radiological Technology); Medicine
Science:	Biological Science; Chemistry; Earth & Planetary Sciences; Mathematics; Physics

### 2. Graduate Students:

<u>Schools</u>	<u>Departments</u>
Bioagricultural Sciences:	Applied Molecular Biosciences; Biological Mechanisms & Functions; Biosignal Regulation; Biosphere Resources Science
Economics:	Industrial & Management Systems; Social & Economic Systems
Education:	Educational Sciences; Psychology and Human Development Sciences
Engineering:	Aerospace Engineering; Applied Chemistry I, II; Applied Physics; Architecture; Biotechnology; Chemical Engineering; Civil Engineering; Computational Science & Engineering; Crystalline Materials Science; Electrical Engineering; Electronic-Mechanical Engineering; Electronics; Energy Engineering & Science; Geotechnical & Environmental Engineering; Information Electronics; Information Engineering; Materials Processing Engineering; Materials Science & Engineering; Mechanical Engineering; Mechano-Informatics & Systems; Micro System Engineering; Molecular Design & Engineering; Nuclear Engineering; Quantum Engineering
Environmental Studies:	Earth & Environmental Sciences; Environmental Engineering & Architecture; Social & Human Environment
Information Science:	Complex Systems Science; Computer Science and Mathematical Informatics; Information Engineering; Media Science; Systems and Social Informatics
International Development:	International Communication; International Co-operation Studies; International Development
Languages & Cultures:	Japanese Language & Culture; Multicultural Studies
Law:	Combined Graduate Programme in Law & Political Science; JD Programme for Legal Practice (Nagoya University Law School)
Letters:	Aesthetics & Art History; Anthropology; Archaeology; Asian History; Chinese Literature; Chinese Philosophy; Classics; English Linguistics; English & American Literature; French Literature; German Literature; Indian Studies; Japanese History; Japanese Linguistics; Japanese Literature; Linguistics; Philosophy; Religion and the History of Japanese Thought; Western History
Mathematics:	Mathematics
Medicine:	Doctor of Medical Science (Cell Information Medicine; Function Construction Medicine; Health & Community Medicine; Integrated Molecular Medicine); Master/Doctor (Nursing; Radiological & Medical Laboratory Sciences; Physical & Occupational Therapy); Master (Medical Science; Medical Administration)
Science:	Biological Science; Earth & Planetary Sciences; Material Science; Particle & Astrophysical Science

## A pplication Procedures

In addition to completing pre-registration procedures at <http://www.ecis.nagoya-u.ac.jp/nupace>, students applying to participate in NUPACE must submit the following documents to Nagoya University by the closing dates stipulated below: **(NB. Application forms may be downloaded from the above website.)**

1. NUPACE Application Form
2. Study Plan/Description of Academic Interests (*on a separate sheet of A4-sized paper*)
3. Official Transcript of Academic Records (*issued by the student's home institution*)
4. Confidential Reference Form
5. Language Proficiency Form and & Supporting Documents (i.e., TOEFL, TOEIC, IELTS, or Japanese Language Proficiency Test score sheets)
6. Certificate of Enrolment of the Applicant for JASSO Short-term Student Exchange Promotion Program (Inbound) Scholarship (2-3)
7. Certificate of Enrolment (*issued by the student's home institution*)
8. Health Certificate
9. Personal Data Sheet
10. Four Identical Photographs (3.5 cm × 4.5 cm)

### Application Deadlines:

Completed application forms must reach the NUPACE Office by the following dates:

Late September Admission 2006:	Wednesday, 15 March 2006
Early April Admission 2007:	Friday, 1 December 2006

### Contact Address:

Students should send their applications to:

#### NUPACE Office

Education Center for International Students	Tel: 81-52-789-5406/5457
Nagoya University	Fax: 81-52-789-4201
Furo-cho, Chikusa-ku	
Nagoya	E-mail: <a href="mailto:nupace@ecis.nagoya-u.ac.jp">nupace@ecis.nagoya-u.ac.jp</a>
464-8601 Japan	Website: <a href="http://www.ecis.nagoya-u.ac.jp/nupace">http://www.ecis.nagoya-u.ac.jp/nupace</a>

### Notification of Results

The results of the preliminary document screening examination, as conducted by Nagoya University, and separate from the JASSO scholarship screening, will be made available to students as follows:

Late September Admission 2006:	Early/mid-May 2006
Early April Admission 2007:	Early/mid February 2007

Students shall be officially notified of the results of their application for JASSO scholarships by Nagoya University as follows:

Late September Admission 2006:	Early/mid-June 2006
Early April Admission 2007:	Early/mid March 2007

## Entering Japan

Foreign students intending to pursue studies in Japan must be in possession of a valid passport issued by their country of citizenship. They are also, prior to embarking for Japan, required to apply to the nearest Japanese diplomatic mission (embassy or consulate) for a 'college student' visa. A 'college student' visa will only be issued after the diplomatic mission obtains the applicant's 'Certificate of Eligibility for Status and Residence'.

Nagoya University applies for 'Certificates of Eligibility' on the behalf of NUPACE students. Once applications have been processed, 'Certificates' are sent directly to prospective students. It is imperative that when applying for a 'college student' visa, students take their 'Certificates of Eligibility' and passports to the diplomatic mission. Students are also required to bring the 'Certificates' with them when they enter Japan to submit to the airport authorities.

**NB.** Each country has different stipulations and procedures for the purpose of issuing passports and visas. Some, for example, require the host university to submit a letter of acceptance and/or certificate of scholarship provision. It is the responsibility of the student to enquire at his or her local Japanese diplomatic mission which documents are required, and if necessary, to request them from Nagoya University.

## Financial Information

### 1. University Fees

Although accurate at the time of printing, fees are subject to change without notice.

#### *a) Special Undergraduate/Graduate Students:*

Tuition Fee                      ¥14,800 per credit, to be paid at the beginning of each semester.\*  
(Students are required to carry a minimum load of twelve credits per academic semester.)

#### *b) Special Research Students/Participants in Advanced Studies in Japanese Language and Culture:*

Tuition Fee                      ¥29,700 per month, to be paid in a lump sum in the month of arrival.\*

\*The payment of tuition fees shall be waived for students enrolled in exchange partner departments with which Nagoya University has concluded tuition waiver agreements. Refer to *International Exchanges* on pp. 00~00.

### 2. Living Expenses

University Housing/Utilities: ¥20,000 per month  
Food:                              ¥30,000 per month  
Personal Expenses:            ¥30,000 per month

The above is an estimation of the monthly expenditure of a typical international student at Nagoya University, living in university accommodation. Expenses will vary according to personal taste and lifestyle.

# JASSO Scholarship

Each year the Japan Student Services Organization (JASSO) offers scholarships under its 'Short-term Student Exchange Promotion Program' for which NUPACE applicants are encouraged to apply. The programme is intended to promote student exchange between universities in Japan and their overseas partner institutions, thereby mutually enhancing the quality of their educational and scholastic activities whilst promoting understanding and friendship between the countries participating.

## **1. Number of JASSO Scholarships Nationwide**

1,750 scholarships in the fiscal year 2006 (April 2006 to March 2007).

## **2. Number of JASSO Scholarships allocated to Nagoya University**

NUPACE has received an allocation of forty-four scholarships for the fiscal year April 2006 to March 2007. Refer to the chart below for a breakdown.

Scholarships Awarded		44 (41)
Breakdown:	Apr	12 (12)
	Sep	32 (29)

( ) = Figures for 2005~2006



### 3. Eligibility

The scholarship is open to students who at the time of application and admission to Nagoya University are enrolled in regular courses of study at institutions of higher education outside of Japan, and who meet the following conditions:

- 1) Applicants must be enrolled at institutions having concluded student exchange agreements with Nagoya University (refer to *International Exchanges* on pp. 28~31) and have their applications accepted by Nagoya University.
- 2) Applicants must possess excellent academic and personal records at their home institutions.
- 3) Applicants must demonstrate that they will benefit from studying in Japan, and are required to produce a clear study plan with regard to their studies at Nagoya University.
- 4) Applicants must, for reasons of financial difficulty, be unable to finance their studies in Japan independently.
- 5) Applicants must, upon completion of the term of exchange, return to their home institutions to resume their studies or to be awarded with their degrees.
- 6) Applicants must be eligible to obtain a 'college student' visa for the purpose of study in Japan.
- 7) Applicants must not be recipients of scholarship awards from other organisations, if the combined value of these additional scholarships exceeds ¥80,000 per month.
- 8) Applicants must not previously have been recipients of AIEJ or JASSO scholarships.

**NB.** Students are permitted to apply for other scholarship awards, providing that the combined value of additional scholarships does not exceed ¥80,000 per month.

### 4. Period of Study

In principle, students may choose to study at Nagoya University for between four and twelve months. In exceptional circumstances, students may be permitted to study for a minimum period of three months.

### 5. Scholarship Provisions

JASSO will award the following financial assistance to successful applicants:

- 1) A monthly stipend of ¥80,000 (for a maximum of twelve months)
- 2) A one-time study abroad allowance of ¥150,000 after arrival at Nagoya University

**NB.** *As of April 2006, JASSO will no longer provide roundtrip air tickets to successful applicants. Prospective NUPACE students will be required to purchase their own air tickets. The ¥150,000 study abroad allowance listed above, which will be paid to the recipients after their arrival in Japan, is expected to partially defray the cost of the student's roundtrip flight.*

### 6. Application Method & Closing Dates

Students wishing to apply for a JASSO scholarship award must submit both JASSO and NUPACE application forms to Nagoya University through their home institution by the following dates:

- 1) Wednesday, 15 March 2006, for students arriving in Japan in late September 2006.
- 2) Friday, 1 December 2006, for students arriving in Japan in early April 2007.

### 7. Notification of Results

Students shall be officially notified of the results of their application for JASSO scholarships by Nagoya University as follows:

- 1) Mid-June 2006, for students arriving in Japan in late September 2006.
- 2) Early March 2007, for students arriving in Japan in early April 2007.



## **1. Housing**

Nagoya University operates one mixed Japanese/international student dormitory (*International Ohmeikan*), and two dormitories used exclusively by international students (*International Residence; Foreign Student House*). *International Ohmeikan* houses sixty international students; the latter two residences contain a total of 144 rooms for single students, twenty-five apartments for married couples and two apartments for families. In principle, NUPACE students are accommodated in *International Ohmeikan*, a ten-minute walk from Higashiyama campus. Each individual study/bedroom is fully furnished and installed with a unit bathroom. Kitchens are shared.

Due to a student housing shortage, enrolment in NUPACE is in principle limited to sixty students at any given time, all of whom are guaranteed university accommodation. However, in the event that the number of applicants exceeds this number, students, who are willing to find their own accommodation in Nagoya, may still be considered for admission to the programme. The NUPACE Office will contact those applicants directly.

## **2. Health Care**

International students in possession of a one-year 'college student' visa are required to join the Japan National Health Insurance (JNHI) programme. For a monthly fee of approximately ¥1,000, JNHI policyholders are entitled to a 70% discount on most medical and dental fees incurred. In addition, the Japan Student Services Organization, (JASSO) offers a medical fee reimbursement programme for students with 'college student' visa status, through which students are reimbursed 80% of medical fees paid. By taking advantage of both the JNHI and JASSO programmes, students can cover 94% of the cost of most medical and dental care during their stay in Japan.

Nagoya University also houses a Health Administration Office at which emergency treatment for illness and injury is performed free of charge. The Office additionally serves to refer students to hospitals, where deemed necessary.

## **3. Student Mutual Benefit/Personal Liability Insurance**

The University Co-operative offers additional insurance options at extremely competitive rates. Students intending to take out life insurance or personal liability insurance during their exchange at Nagoya University will be assisted with their applications by the NUPACE Office.



---

#### **4. Counselling**

The majority of schools at Nagoya University house international student counselling or exchange facilities at which overseas students have access to advice on matters concerning their studies and daily life in Japan. In collaboration with these schools, the faculty and staff of the Education Center for International Students and International Affairs Division endeavour to make the stay of overseas students a more comfortable and fulfilling one by providing additional advising and resource services. These cover a wide range of issues including administrative procedures, relations with teaching staff, scholarships, accommodation, immigration and residence procedures, family issues and health.

#### **5. Computer Access**

NUPACE students have access to computers running on the Microsoft Windows operating system, located on campus in the Education Center for International Students (ECIS). Access is guaranteed on any weekday from 08:00 until 19:00. Weekend and night-time access (until 22:00) is available where a volunteer student supervisor has pre-registered to ensure the proper shutting down of computers.

Students in possession of their own laptops may also freely use the 'wireless zone' in the ECIS lobby. Furthermore, *International Ohmeikan* residents may, after subscribing to the designated Internet provider, use personal laptops in their rooms.

#### **6. Extracurricular Activities**

Nagoya University has a wide range of cultural and sports clubs, officially boasting fifty three of the former and forty three of the latter, with a total membership of 3,500 students. These provide international and Japanese students with an excellent opportunity to mix, and thus participate in a cross-cultural learning experience.

#### **7. Cross-cultural Exchange Groups**

There is a host of volunteer groups involved with international students both amongst the campus community and outside. These depend for their existence on the co-operation of each and every international student, and greatly contribute to enriching student and community life.

#### **8. Exchange Activities outside Nagoya**

During the summer and winter vacations, various associations host home-visits or camping activities. If taken advantage of properly, these present an excellent opportunity to deepen one's knowledge of Japan at comparatively little cost. Home-visit possibilities include places as far afield as Hokkaido and Kyushu.

Throughout the year, numerous events are staged both on and off campus. International students are warmly encouraged to take an active part and thereby participate in, and contribute to, Japanese society at large.



International Residence



## ***9. Part-time Work***

International students wishing to engage in activities for the purpose of earning money are required to apply for a work permit through Nagoya University. Where permission is granted, students may work for a maximum of fourteen hours per week during the semester, and up to eight hours per day during long vacations.

## ***10. Climate***

The climate of Japan, although generally mild, is distinguished by its humidity and marked seasonal changes. In general, autumn in Nagoya is dry, cool, and pleasant. Winter (December to February) can prove cold with minimum temperatures of  $-5^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $32^{\circ}\text{F}$ ), highs of  $9^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $48^{\circ}\text{F}$ ), piercing winds and the occasional snowfall. Spring (March to May) is the time of cherry blossoms and new beginnings, including the Japanese academic and fiscal years. Summer, heralded by the 'rainy season' in June, is extremely hot and muggy with temperatures peaking at around  $37^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $99^{\circ}\text{F}$ ) in August. Temperatures start to drop in mid-September and around this time the Japanese archipelago experiences the 'typhoon season'.



# NUPACE Faculty and Staff

## NUPACE Office



### **Tsutomu Nomizu.**

I have served as academic coordinator of NUPACE since 1996. I also belong to the Graduate School of Engineering where my major is instrumental analytical chemistry. NUPACE provides its participants with the flexibility to study in a variety of academic fields and I hope to assist you to experience a fruitful exchange. I recommend you to apply for this fascinating study experience in Nagoya, Japan.



### **Claudia Ishikawa.**

Assistant professor and administrative co-ordinator of NUPACE. I principally involve myself in international liaison and PR duties, dealing with issues related to admissions, academic evaluation, exchange agreements and publicity. I am also responsible for teaching a NUPACE course, namely, 'Immigration in Japan – A Socio-legal Perspective'. My research interests lie in comparative immigration law and the legal status of aliens, and I am currently enrolled in the LLD programme offered at this University's Graduate School of Law. Actually, by being both a student and foreigner in Japan, I share at least two traits with all NUPACE participants. Needless to say, I hope to be able to use my own experiences to help you, the students, navigate an academic and social life that may prove challenging.



### **Misa Fudeuchi.**

Welcome to NUPACE! Being one of the coordinators for the NUPACE program, I am happy to find a variety of international students enjoying their study-abroad experience at Nagoya University. In the office, I am mainly involved in student affairs and advising. I also coordinate one course, 'Intercultural Communication' in the autumn semester, in which I enjoy closer contact with the students. Students' energy not only acts as a personal boost, but also brings back the cherished memory of being an exchange student myself in my undergraduate days. A study-abroad experience is something that changes YOUR world and perspective! Aside from the everyday work, I tap dance in a nearby studio; another part of my life!



### **Rumi Hashida.**

Administrative assistant, dealing mainly with academic records, and assisting NUPACE students in joining extracurricular activities at Nagoya University. I hope that your stay at Nagoya University will deepen your research and broaden your mind and world. We are always happy to be of help to you. "Seeing is believing!"

## International Affairs Division



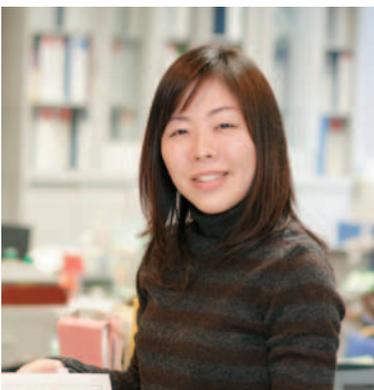
**Toshiyuki Yokoi.**

I work at the International Affairs Division (IAD). I am involved in administrative procedures for accepting NUPACE students, and in taking care of them during their exchange. I would like to try hard to foster an environment in which NUPACE students enjoy studying at Nagoya University.



**Nami Kida.**

Welcome to Nagoya, the place to be in Japan! Since October 2005 I am pleased to have started serving NUPACE as an administrative staff member. I deal with administrative procedures in the hosting of NUPACE students. Meeting students from various countries is the most exciting part of my work; I enjoy the diversity. I hope that you will choose NUPACE to have a fantastic intercultural experience and discover a new world.



**Shizue Okajima.**

Hello! I am a staff member of the International Affairs Division, Nagoya University. I deal with administrative procedures in cooperation with JASSO, and am in charge of scholarship and flight arrangements for JASSO scholars.

I have lived in Nagoya since I was born. I should say that Nagoya is very comfortable place to live in and, of course, study! If you join NUPACE then, in addition to the common Japanese culture, you will be able to experience the original Nagoya culture and language. Why don't you come to Nagoya and join the NUPACE program?!!

# Appendix 1 – International Exchanges

Applicants to NUPACE must be enrolled in universities having concluded academic exchange agreements with Nagoya University at either the inter-university or inter-school level. Students enrolled in universities having concluded an inter-university agreement are eligible to apply to any school at Nagoya University. Those enrolled in departments having concluded an inter-school agreement are required to apply to the partner school at Nagoya University.

As of December 2005, Nagoya University has concluded exchange agreements with 199 universities, departments and research institutes.

Region	Country	Institute	Inter-university (U) / Inter-school
<i>Africa</i>	<i>Kenya</i>	African Institute for Capacity Development (AICAD)	International Co-operation Ctr. for Agricultural Education
		University of Nairobi, Faculty of Science	Science
	<i>South Africa</i>	South African Astronomical Observatory	Science
<i>Asia</i>	<i>Bangladesh</i>	Bangladesh Agricultural University	*Agricultural Sciences
	<i>Cambodia</i>	Royal University of Phnom Penh & Royal University of Phnom Penh, Faculty of Pedagogy	*International Development
		Royal University of Law & Economics	*Law
	<i>China</i>	Beijing Second Foreign Language Institute	*Languages and Cultures
		Beijing University of Technology	*Engineering
		Central South University	*Engineering
		Chengdu Institute of Geology & Mineral Resources	Science
		Chengdu University of Technology	Science
		China University of Political Science & Law	*Law
		Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing Observatory	Science
		Chinese Academy of Sciences, Institute of High Energy Physics	Solar-Terrestrial Environment
		Chinese Academy of Sciences, Institute of Process Engineering	Ecotopia Science Institute
		Chinese Academy of Sciences, Purple Mountain Observatory	Science
		Chinese Academy of Sciences, Shanghai Institute of Organic Chemistry	U
		Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Institute of Literature & Institute of Literature of National Minorities	International Development
		East China Normal University, College of Educational Science & Technology	*Education
		East China University of Politics & Law	*Law
		Fudan University	*U
		Guilin Institute of Technology	Science
		Harbin Institute of Technology	*U
		Huazhong University of Science & Technology	*U
		Jiangsu Provincial Academy of Social Sciences	Economics
		Jilin University	*U
		Nanjing University	*U
		National School of Administration, Departments of Law & Political Science	*Law
		Northeastern University	*U
		Peking University	U
		Peking University, Institute of Higher Education	Education
		Peking University, School of International Studies	Law
	Shanghai Jiaotong University	*U	
	Tongji University	*U	
	Tsinghua University	U/*International Development	
University of Science and Technology of China	*U		
Xi'an Jiatong University	*U		
Zhejiang University	*U		
<i>India</i>	Indian Institute of Geomagnetism, Department of Science & Technology	Solar-Terrestrial Environment	
	Indian Institute of Technology, Madras	Engineering	
	Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Natural Sciences Faculty	Science	

<b>Indonesia</b>	University of Pune	U	
	Gadjah Mada University	*U	
	Indonesian National Institute of Aeronautics & Space	Solar-Terrestrial Environment	
	Institut Teknologi Bandung, Faculty of Civil Engineering & Planning	*Science/Environmental Studies	
	Institut Teknologi Bandung, Faculty of Industrial Technology	*Engineering	
	Universitas Negeri Surabaya	*U	
	Universitas Padjadjaran, Faculty of Letters	*Letters	
	Universitas Syiah Kuala, Faculty of Science	*Environmental Studies	
	<b>Korea</b>	Chungnam National University, College of Economics & Business Administration	*Economics
		Ewha Women's University	*U
Gyeongsang National University		*U	
Hanyang University		*U	
Korea Institute of Advanced Study		Mathematics	
Korea Maritime University, College of Maritime Sciences & College of Engineering		*Engineering	
Korean Research Institute of Standards & Science, Astronomy Observatory		Science	
Korea University		*U	
Mokpo National University		*U	
Seoul National University; Seoul National University, College of Law		*U/Law	
<b>Laos</b>	Sungkyunkwan University, School of Social Sciences	*Law	
	National University of Laos	*U	
<b>Mongolia</b>	Health Sciences University of Mongolia	*Medicine	
	National University of Mongolia, School of Law	*Law	
<b>Philippines</b>	University of the Philippines, Los Banos	*International Development	
	Southeast Asian Regional Center for Graduate Study & Research in Agriculture (SEARCA)	U	
<b>Taiwan</b>	National Taiwan University, College of Law	*Law	
	National Chengchi University, College of Law	*Law	
<b>Thailand</b>	Chulalongkorn University	*U	
	Kasetsart University	*U	
<b>Vietnam</b>	Hanoi Law University	*Law	
	Hanoi University of Technology, Faculty of Informatics & Computer Center	*Information Science	
	Institute of State & Law	Law	
	Vietnam National University – Ho Chi Minh City, College of Law	*Law	
<b>Europe</b>	<b>Armenia</b>	Yerevan Physics Institute	Solar-Terrestrial Environment
		<b>Austria</b>	Johannes Kepler University of Linz, Faculty of Law
	Medical School of Vienna		*Medicine
	<b>Belgium</b>	Institut Supérieur de Traducteurs et Interprètes, Brussels	*Languages & Cultures
	<b>Bulgaria</b>	Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Institute of Electronics	Science
		Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Institute of Mathematics	Science
		Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Space Research Institute	Science
		Sofia University, Department of Astronomy	Science
	<b>Denmark</b>	Danish Meteorological Society, Research & Development Department	Solar-Terrestrial Environment
		University of Copenhagen	U
	<b>Finland</b>	Finnish Meteorological Institute, Department of Geophysics	Solar-Terrestrial Environment
	<b>France</b>	Consortium japonais du Collège doctoral franco-japonais	U
		École Nationale des Ponts et Chaussées (ENPC)	*U
		École Normale Supérieure Lettres et Sciences Humaines	*Languages & Cultures
		Les Universités de Strasbourg et de Grenoble (Consortium)	*U
Université de Paris-Sorbonne-Paris IV		*Letters	
Université Jean Moulin-Lyon III		*U	
Université Louis Pasteur-Strasbourg I	*U		

	Université Paris 7-Denis Diderot	*U
	Université Stendhal-Grenoble III	*Letters
<b>Germany</b>	Albert-Ludwigs-Universität Freiburg	*U/*Economics/*Medicine
	Deutsche Forschungsanstalt für Luft- und Raumfahrt e. V., Institute of Aerospace Medicine	Environmental Medicine
	Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz, Faculty of Chemistry & Pharmacy	*Science
	Max-Planck-Institut für Extraterrestrische Physik	Solar-Terrestrial Environment
	RWTH Aachen University, Faculty of Mathematics, Computer Sciences and Natural Sciences	*Science/Res. Ctr. For Materials Science
	Technische Universität Carolo-Wilhelmina zu Braunschweig	U
	Technische Universität Chemnitz	*U
	Technische Universität München	*U
	Universität Regensburg, Faculty of Law	*Law
	Universität Ulm, Faculty of Mathematics & Economics	Mathematics
	Universität zu Köln, Physikalisches Institut	Science
	Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität Münster, Faculty of Chemistry and Pharmacy	*Science
<b>Hungary</b>	Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Institute for Legal Studies	Law
<b>Italy</b>	CNR, Istituto di Fisica dello Spazio Interplanetario	Solar-Terrestrial Environment
	National Institute of Nuclear Physics (INFN)	U
	University of Catania, Faculty of Sciences	Science
<b>Kazakhstan</b>	Kazakh Humanitarian and Law University	Law
<b>Latvia</b>	Latvian State University	Science
<b>Norway</b>	University of Oslo, Department of Physics	Solar-Terrestrial Environment
	University of Tromsø, Institute of Mathematical & Physical Sciences	Solar-Terrestrial Environment
<b>Poland</b>	Medical University of Gdansk	*Medicine
	Warsaw University of Technology	*Engineering
<b>Russian Federation</b>	Hydro-Meteorological Service, Arctic & Antarctic Research Institute	Solar-Terrestrial Environment
	Institute of Theoretical & Experimental Physics	Science
	Ministry of Health of Russia, Institute of Biomedical Problems	Environmental Medicine
	Moscow Engineering Physics Institute	*Engineering
	Moscow State University, Faculty of Chemistry	*Information Science
	Moscow State University, Faculty of Physics	Eng./*Information Science
	Russian Academy of Sciences, Institute of Computer-Aided Design	Engineering
	Russian Academy of Sciences, Siberian Division, Institute of Cytology & Genetics	*Agricultural Sciences
<b>Sweden</b>	Lund University, Faculty of Law	*Law
	Swedish Institute of Space Physics, Kiruna	Solar-Terrestrial Environment
	Swedish Institute of Space Physics, Uppsala	Solar-Terrestrial Environment
<b>Switzerland</b>	European Organisation for Nuclear Research (CERN)	U
<b>Ukraine</b>	Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, Institute of Theoretical Physics	Science
<b>United Kingdom</b>	University of Bristol	*U
	University of East Anglia, School of Development Studies	International Development
	University of Nottingham, Faculty of Agricultural & Food Sciences	Agricultural Sciences
	University of Manchester, School of Biological Science	*Science
	University of Sheffield	*U
	University of Warwick	*U
<b>Uzbekistan</b>	Samarkand State University, School of Law	*Law
	Tashkent State Institute of Law	*Law
	University of World Economy and Diplomacy	*Law
<b>North America</b>	<b>Canada</b>	
	Carleton University, Faculty of Science	Science
	University of Alberta, Institute of Geophysics, Meteorology & Space Physics	Solar-Terrestrial Environment
	University of Toronto, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education (OISE)	*Education
	University of Victoria, Centre for Asia-Pacific Initiatives	Law

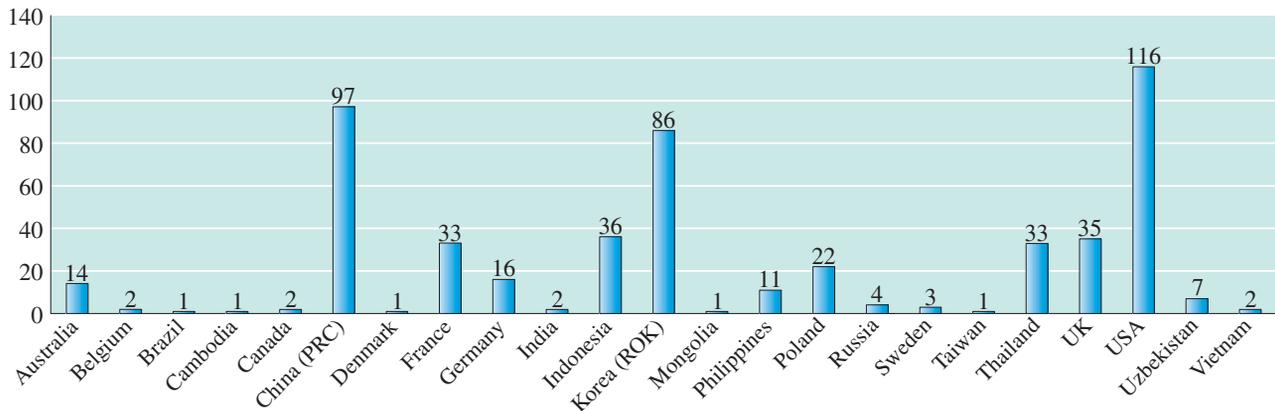
<b>Mexico</b>		Universidad de Sonora	Science	
	<b>USA</b>	Colorado School of Mines	Engineering	
		Duke University, School of Medicine	*Medicine	
		Harvard Medical School	Medicine	
		Harvard-Yenching Institute	U	
		Johns Hopkins University, School of Medicine	*Medicine	
		Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Haystack Observatory	Solar-Terrestrial Environment	
		National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration, National Geophysical Data System	Solar-Terrestrial Environment	
		National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration, Space Environment Laboratory	Solar-Terrestrial Environment	
		New York University	*U	
		North Carolina State University	*U	
		Oberlin College	U	
		St. Olaf College	*U	
		Southern Illinois University at Carbondale	*U	
		Tulane University, School of Medicine	*Medicine	
		University of Alaska Fairbanks, Geophysical Institute	Solar-Terrestrial Env./Science/Env. Studies	
		University of California, Berkeley, College of Natural Resources	Agricultural Sciences	
		University of California, Berkeley, Department of Physics	Science	
		University of California, Los Angeles, Department of Education	Education	
		University of California, San Diego, Center for Astrophysics & Space Science	Solar-Terrestrial Environment	
		University of Cincinnati	*U	
		University of Houston, Cullen College of Engineering	Engineering	
		University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	*U	
		University of Kentucky, College of Engineering	*Engineering	
		University of Michigan, College of Engineering	*Engineering	
		University of Michigan, Space Physics Research Laboratory	Solar-Terrestrial Environment	
		University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, School of Medicine	*Medicine	
		University of Pennsylvania, School of Medicine	*Medicine	
University of Wisconsin Law School		Law		
University of Wisconsin Law School, East Asian Legal Studies Center	Center for Asian Legal Exchange			
<b>Oceania</b>	<b>Australia</b>	Australian National University	*U	
		Flinders University	*U	
		Monash University	*U	
		University of Adelaide	*U	
		University of South Australia	*U	
		University of Sydney	*U	
	<b>New Zealand</b>	National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research	Solar-Terrestrial Environment	
		University of Auckland, Center for Geophysical Research	Solar-Terrestrial Environment	
		University of Canterbury, Faculty of Science	Solar-Terrestrial Environment	
	<b>South America</b>	<b>Argentina</b>	Luis F. Leloir, Campomar Foundation, Research Institute of Biochemistry	Agricultural Sciences
National University of Rosario, Faculty of Biochemical & Pharmaceutical Sciences			Agricultural Sciences	
		<b>Bolivia</b>	Universidad Mayor de San Andres, La Paz, Faculty of Sciences, Chacaltaya Cosmic Ray Observatory	Solar-Terrestrial Environment
		<b>Brazil</b>	Ministry of Science and Technology, Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas Espaciais	Solar-Terrestrial Environment
Fundação Joaquim Nabuco			International Development	
		Universidade de Brasília	*U	

\* Denotes tuition-waiver agreements with Nagoya University at inter-university or inter-school level as of December 2005.

# Appendix 2 – NUPACE Data

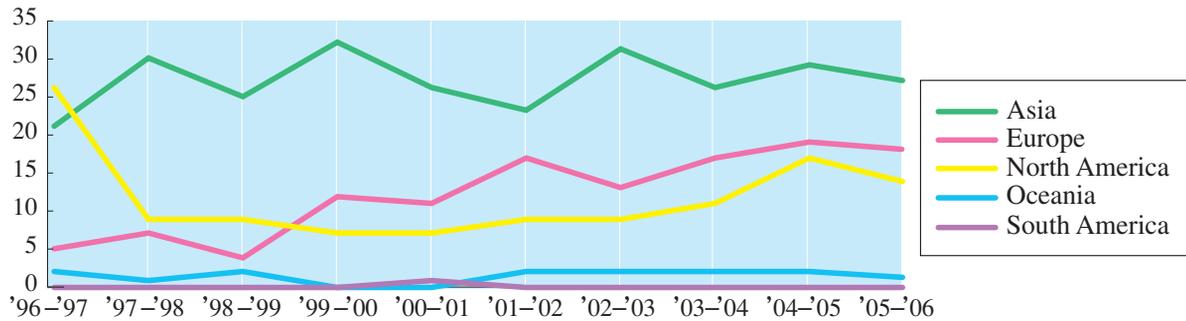
## A. NUPACE Student Breakdown (1)

NUPACE Students by Country of Institution: Feb 1996 – Mar 2006 (Total: 526 Students)



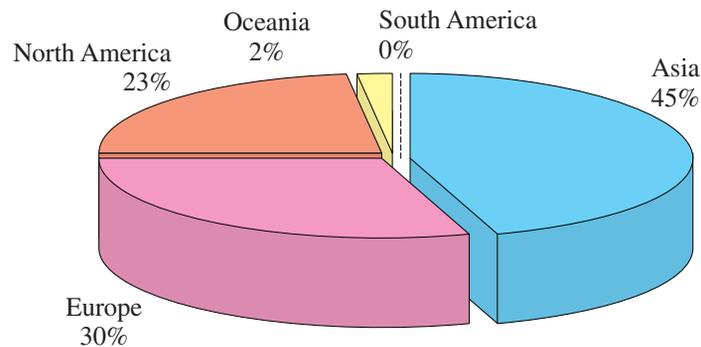
## B. NUPACE Student Breakdown (2)

NUPACE Students by Region of Home Institution: Feb 1996 – Mar 2006 (Total: 526 Students)



## C. NUPACE Student Breakdown (3)

NUPACE Students by Region of Home Institution: Apr 2005 – Mar 2006 (Total: 60 Students)



## D. Institutions Sending Students to NUPACE – Feb 1996 ~ Mar 2006

Country	Institution	Agreement with	No. Admitted	Country	Institution	Agreement with	No. Admitted	
Australia	Macquarie University	*GSID	5	Korea (ROK)	Chungnam National University	*Economics	11	
	University of South Australia	*U	2		Ewha Women's University	*U	8	
	University of Sydney	*U	7		Gyeongsang National University	*U	40	
Belgium	Institut Supérieur de Traducteurs et Interprètes, Brussels	*Languages and Cultures	2		Hanyang University	*U	1	
Brazil	University of Brasilia	*U	1		Korea Maritime University	*Engineering	2	
Cambodia	Royal University of Phnom Penh	*Law	1		Korea University	*Education/ *GSID	10	
Canada	Toronto University	*Education	2		Mokpo National University	*U	14	
China (PRC)	Beijing 2nd Foreign Language Institute	*Languages & Cultures	9		Mongolia	National University of Mongolia	*Law	1
	Beijing University of Technology	*Engineering	14		Philippines	University of the Philippines, Los Banos	*GSID	11
	Central South University of Technology	*Engineering	7		Poland	Warsaw University of Technology	*Engineering	13
	China University of Political Science and Law	*Law	7	University of Gdansk		*Medicine	9	
	East China Normal University	*Education	7	Russia	Moscow State Institute of Engineering Physics	*Engineering	2	
	East China University of Politics & Law	*Law	2		Moscow State University	*Information Science	1	
	Fudan University	*U	10		Russian Academy of Science, Siberian Division	*Agricultural Sciences	1	
	Harbin Institute of Technology	U/Engineering	1	Sweden	Lund University	*Law	3	
	Huazhong University of Science & Technology	*U	1	Taiwan	National Chenchi University	*Law	1	
	Jilin University	*U	8	Thailand	Chulalongkorn University	*U	23	
	Nanjing University	*U	7		Kasetsart University	*U	10	
	Northeastern University	*Engineering	6	UK	University of Bristol	*U	3	
	Peking University	U	3		University of Manchester	*Science	7	
	Shanghai Jiaotong University	*U	2		University of Sheffield	*U	14	
	Tongji University	*U	2		University of Warwick	*U	11	
	Tsinghua University	U/*GSID	6	USA	Harvard University	Medicine	3	
	Xi'an Jiatong University	*U	1		Johns Hopkins University	*Medicine	1	
Zhejiang University	*U	4	North Carolina State University		*U	57		
Denmark	University of Copenhagen	U	1		New York University	*U	11	
France	École Nationale des Ponts et Chaussées (ENPC)	*U	2		St. Olaf College	*U	7	
	University of Grenoble	*U/*Letters	13		Southern Illinois University at Carbondale	*U	2	
	University of Lyon III	*GSID	6		University of California, Los Angeles	Education	1	
	University of Paris-Sorbonne (Paris IV)	*Letters	1		University of Cincinnati	*U	12	
	University of Strasbourg	*U	11		University of Illinois (Urbana-Champaign)	*U	6	
Germany	Technical University of Braunschweig	U	1		University of Kentucky	*Engineering	1	
	Technical University of Chemnitz	*U	6	University of Michigan	*Engineering	10		
	Technical University of Munich	*U	2	University of Pennsylvania	*Medicine	5		
	University of Freiburg	*U	7	Uzbekistan	Tashkent State Institute of Law	*Law	6	
India	University of Poona	U	2		University of World Economy and Diplomacy	*Law	1	
Indonesia	Bandung Institute of Technology	*Engineering/ *Science	4	Vietnam	Hanoi University of Technology	*Information Science	2	
	Gadjah Mada University	*U	23	<b>23 Countries</b>	<b>77 Institutions</b>		<b>526 Students</b>	
	Padjadjaran University	*Letters	3					
	Surabaya University	*U	6					

(\* indicates that a tuition-waiver agreement has been concluded)

# Campus Map

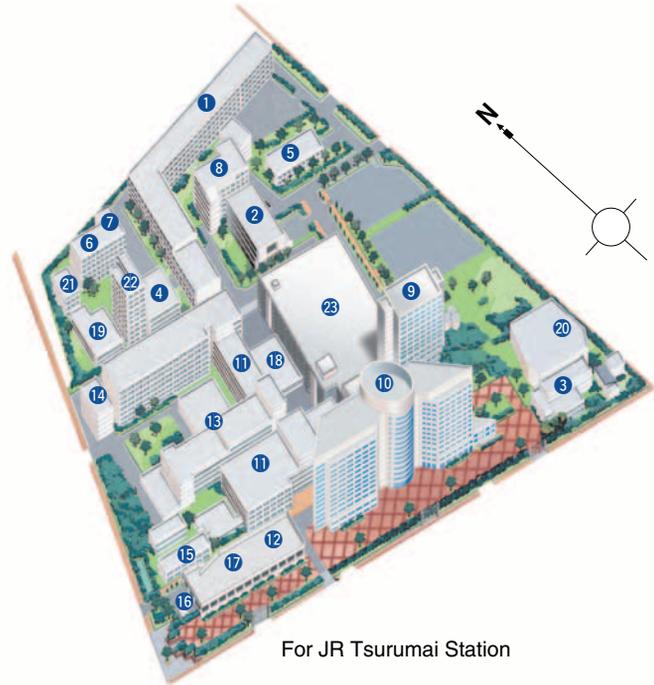
## Higashiyama Campus

- ① Administration Bureau Building #1
- ② Administration Bureau Building #2
- ③ Administration Bureau Building #3
- ④ Administration Bureau Building #4
- ⑤ Annex to the main buildings  
Nagoya University Archives  
Office of Gender Equality
- ⑥ Toyoda Auditorium
- ⑦ University Library
- ⑧ Staff Hall
- ⑨ Nagoya University Symposion
- ⑩ Green Salon Higashiyama
- ⑪ Information Plaza
- ⑫ School of Letters / Graduate School of Letters
- ⑬ School of Education / Graduate School of Education and Human Development
- ⑭ School of Law / Graduate School of Law
- ⑮ School of Economics / Graduate School of Economics
- ⑯-⑳ : buildings of School of Sciences / Graduate School of Science and Facilities related to the School
- ⑰ Building A
- ⑱ Building A2
- ⑲ Building B
- ⑳ Building C
- ㉑ Building D
- ㉒ Building E
- ㉓ Building F  
Chemical Instrument Center  
Center for Gene Research
- ㉔ Building G
- ㉕ Building #1, Graduate School of Mathematics
- ㉖ Laboratory of High Voltage Electronmicroscopy
- ㉗ Facilities for Low Temperature Research
- ㉘ Ultra High Pressure Laboratory
- ㉙ Science Hall
- ㉚-㉜ : buildings of School of Engineering / Graduate School of Engineering and Facilities related to the School
- ㉚ Administration Building
- ㉛ Building #1 - Graduate School of Engineering
- ㉜ Building #2 - School of Engineering
- ㉝ Building #3 - School of Engineering
- ㉞ Building #4 - School of Engineering
- ㉟ Building #5 - School of Engineering
- ㊱ Building #6 - School of Engineering
- ㊲ Building #7 - School of Engineering  
Center for Information Media Studies Waste Treatment Facility
- ㊳ Building #8 - School of Engineering
- ㊴ Building #9 - School of Engineering
- ㊵ 1,000 KV Electron Microscope Laboratory
- ㊶ High Pressure High Temperature Laboratory
- ㊷ Mechanical Engineering and Aerospace Engineering Laboratory



## Tsurumai Campus

- 42 School of Agricultural Sciences / Graduate School of Bioagricultural Science
- 43 School of Informatics and Sciences
- 44 Graduate School of Information Science
- 45 Inter-Department Education Building A
- 46 Research Center of Health / Physical Fitness and Sports
- 47 Graduate School of International Development
- 48 Graduate School of Languages and Cultures
- 49 Graduate School of Environmental Studies  
Disaster Management Office
- 50 Research Institute of Environmental Medicine
- 51 Solar-Terrestrial Environment Laboratory (Higashiyama Branch)
- 52 Center for Cooperative Research in Advanced Sciences and Technology
- 53 Facility of Incubation  
Headquarter Office for Industry, Academia and Government Cooperation
- 54 Venture Business Laboratory
- 55 Research Center for Advanced Energy Conversion
- 56 Hydrospheric Atmospheric Research Center
- 57 Information Technology Center
- 58 Radioisotope Research Center
- 59 Education Center for International Students  
Center for Asian Legal Exchange
- 60 Bioscience and Biotechnology Center  
Nagoya University Museum
- 61 University Museum Botanical Garden
- 62 Bioscience and Biotechnology Center
- 63 Waste Treatment Facility Laboratory
- 64 Inter-Departmental Education and Research Facilities Integrated Research  
Laboratory Building  
EcoTopia Science Institute  
International Cooperation Center for Agricultural Education (ICCAE)  
Nagoya University Archives  
Research Center for Nuclear Materials Recycle
- 65 Integrated Building  
Akasaki Research Center  
Creation Plaza
- 66 Integrated Research Building (Arts and Humanities)
- 67 Institute for Advanced Research Hall  
Academic Consortium 21 (AC21) Office
- 68 Noyori Materials Science Laboratory  
Research Center for Materials Science
- 69 Noyori Conference Hall
- 70 Health Management Office
- 71 Gymnasium and Swimming Pool
- 72 Gymnasium
- 73 Affiliated Upper and Lower Secondary School
- 74 Student Hall
- 75 North-Coop-Cafeterias and Shops
- 76 South-Coop-Cafeterias and Shops
- 77 Amenity House-Cafeterias
- 78 International Residence
- 79 Researchers Village
- 80 Gymnastic Lodging House
- 81 Extra Curricular Activity Facilities
- 82 Athletic Grounds Management Building
- 83 Energy Center
- 84 Security Guard Office
- ㉞ Restaurant, Cafeteria
- 〒 Post Office
- Ⓜ ATM
- 🚇 Subway
- 🚏 Bus Stop



- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 Building for Medical Research   | 12 Out-patients Clinic  |
| 2 Medical Library   | 13 Department of Hyperbaric Medicine                                  |
| 3 Kakuyu Kaikan (Alumni Hall)   | 14 Specialized Clinical Division                                      |
| 4 Welfare Facilities  | 15 Radiation Oncology Section   |
| 5 Radioisotope Laboratory   | 16 Nuclear Medicine Section   |
| 6 Annex, Medical Research   | 17 Magnetic Resonance Imaging Section<br>and Computed Tomography Room |
| 7 Mortuary  | 18 Department of Medical Supplies                                     |
| 8 Center for Research of Laboratory<br>Animals and Medical Research<br>Engineering (Division for Research of<br>Laboratory Animals) | 19 Power Supply Center  |
| 9 Medical Science Research Building 1   | 20 Energy Center  |
| 10 Ward   | 21 Sanitary Department  |
| 11 Clinical Laboratory and Examination<br>Center  | 22 Dormitory for Nurses   |
|   | 23 New Clinical Laboratory and<br>Examination Center                  |

## Location







Cover: Dog with Red Bib

Dogs in Japan, as throughout the world, are regarded as protectors and guardians. Religious and magical beliefs in Japan include rituals focusing on a dog or wolf spirit. The worship of these animals found a place in agricultural society, as dog-wolf spirits fused with the familiar spirit of *yama no kami*, or “mountain god”, who protected crops from wild beasts. Of more contemporary relevance, however, is the dog’s association with safe childbirth. Dogs, themselves considered to give birth with ease, have become the object of the still popular tradition of giving dog figurines to pregnant women as a good-luck charm. Incidentally, according to the traditional Chinese calendar, 2006 is the ‘Year of the Dog’.

The clay doll depicted on the cover of this pamphlet is a product of the Mikawa region (Aichi Prefecture), dating back to the Meiji period (1868–1912).

### **For Further Information Contact:**

NUPACE Office  
Education Center for International Students  
Nagoya University  
Furo-cho, Chikusa-ku  
Nagoya  
464-8601 Japan

Tel: 81-52-789-5457  
Fax: 81-52-789-4201

e-mail: [nupace@ecis.nagoya-u.ac.jp](mailto:nupace@ecis.nagoya-u.ac.jp)  
website: <http://www.ecis.nagoya-u.ac.jp/nupace>