

# NUPACE

Nagoya University Program  
For Academic Exchange  
2005-2006

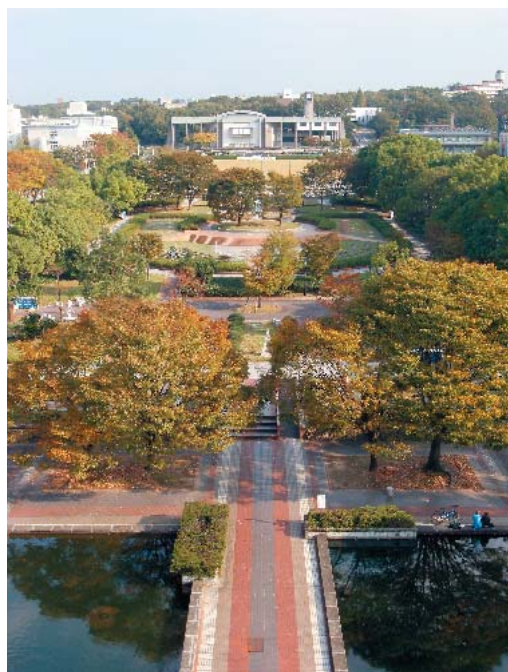
JAPAN



名古屋大学短期交換留学プログラム

# NUPACE2005-2006

NAGOYA UNIVERSITY PROGRAM FOR ACADEMIC EXCHANGE



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# 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 metamorphosise 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 academic 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 highly-esteemed 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

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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, including a variety of shops, restaurants, and leisure activities, and with a population of just over two million, it is a pleasant place to live, work and study.

This year's highlights in the Nagoya area include the hosting of Aichi EXPO 2005, and the opening of a new airport, 'Central Japan International Airport (Centrair)'. Centrair should serve to facilitate global access to this region of Japan and thus further fuel the internationalisation of Nagoya.

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, thirteen graduate schools, two research institutes and twelve research centres. Approximately 16,500 students are enrolled at the university, over 1,200 of whom form a lively international community. The teaching, research and administrative staff numbers about 3,400.

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>, 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 April 2005, Nagoya University will utilise 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	A* (90~100)	A Excellent
	A (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 in the UCTS grading system)

### 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 2005 ~ 31 March 2006

Students joining the NUPACE programme in autumn 2005 are requested to arrive in Japan on either September 27 or 28, 2005.

#### Spring Semester

1 April 2006 ~ 30 September 2006

Students joining the NUPACE programme in the spring 2006 are requested to arrive in Japan on either April 3 or 4, 2006.

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

#### Winter Vacation

25 December 2005 ~ 10 January 2006

#### Spring Vacation

6 February 2005 ~ 5 April 2006

#### Summer Vacation

25 July 2006 ~ 30 September 2006

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

# NUPACE Academic Program

## NUPACE ACADEMIC PROGRAM 2005~2006: OVERVIEW

### Japanese Language Courses

<b>Standard Course (4 credits):</b>	Elementary Japanese I ~ Advanced Japanese II (8 levels)
<b>Intensive Course (8 credits):</b>	Elementary Japanese I ~ Intermediate Japanese II (4 levels)

### Introductory Courses Taught in Japanese

<b>2 credits each</b>	Global Society I, II (A/S) Introduction to Japanese Language & Culture (A) Introduction to Japanese Linguistics I, II (A/S) Introduction to Japanese Society & Culture I, II (A/S) Introduction to Linguistics I, II (A/S)
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### Japan Area & Intercultural Studies

<b>2 credits each</b>	Communication and Human Relations in Cross-Cultural Contexts (S) Contemporary Japanese Society (S) Intercultural Communication (A) Introduction to Japanese History (A) Introduction to Japanese Politics (S) Introduction to the Japanese Economy (A) Modern Japan & its Post WWII International Relations (S) Science & Technology in Japan (A)
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### Courses in the Student's Major

<b>2 credits each, with the exception of Advanced Studies in Japanese Language &amp; Culture</b>	
<b>Education Ctr. for Int'l Students</b>	Advanced Studies in Japanese Language & Culture I, II (1-year course; A~) Japan as an International Society: A Socio-legal Perspective (S)
<b>Agricultural Sciences</b>	Introduction to Bioagricultural Sciences (A)
<b>Economics</b>	Developmental Economics (S)
<b>Education</b>	Education in Japan (S)
<b>Engineering</b>	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)
<b>Environmental Studies</b>	Highlights of Environmental Studies (S)
<b>Information Science</b>	Aspects of Information Science (S)
<b>International Development</b>	Introduction to International Development (S) Japan's Development Experience (A)
<b>Languages &amp; Cultures</b>	Introduction to Critical Discourse Analysis (S)
<b>Law</b>	Politics & Law in Japan (A)
<b>Letters</b>	Linguistics & Language Acquisition I, II (A/S) Overall Architecture of English I, II (A/S)
<b>Medicine</b>	Health Service Systems, Health Administration & Relevant Seminars (A/S)
<b>Others</b>	Selected Graduate School of International Development and Law Courses Guided Independent Study (GIS) Regular courses available to all degree-seeking students (*J)

\*J = Medium of instruction is Japanese

A = Autumn Semester

S = Spring Semester

## Courses in the Japanese Language



Nagoya University offers two Japanese language programs: I) *Standard Course in Japanese* and, II) *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: OZAKI Akito)*

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: OZAKI Akito)*

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: OZAKI Akito)*

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: OZAKI Akito)*

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: OZAKI Akito)

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: OZAKI Akito)

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: OZAKI Akito)

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: OZAKI Akito)

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: OZAKI Akito)

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: OZAKI Akito)

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: OZAKI Akito)

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)*.

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

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

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 will be required to sit a placement test and/or undergo an interview to determine their Japanese language level.



## 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 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

(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.

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## School of Letters

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

*(autumn; 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.



## 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-ordinator: FUDEUCHI Misa)

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 cul-

ture 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 History

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

This course serves as a basic introduction to Japanese history, surveying the period from the Jomon Era (circa 10,000 BC) to the end of the Tokugawa Administration (1868). The lectures focus on the evolution of Japanese political systems, other institutions and culture. Students are expected to prepare for each class, participate in class discussions, and to give mini-presentations on the salient features of the major topics of study.

### 5. 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.

### 6. Introduction to the Japanese Economy

(autumn; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: Natalie KONOMI)

This course is designed to be a basic introduction to the development and structure of the

Japanese economy, with a focus on contemporary institutions and issues. It provides an overview of the contemporary Japanese economy and deals with Japan's economic performance from the Meiji Restoration to the present. After a brief discussion of the process of Japan's economic development before World War II, the course focuses on a number of issues pertaining to the Japanese economy in the post-war period. Topics that are covered include: post-war macroeconomic performance (including the "high economic growth" period and the causes of the economic miracle, the consequences of the end of the miracle, the Bubble Economy and the recession of the 1990s); the macro-economic structure of the economy (consumption and saving, investment, the labour market); Japanese-style industrial relations; the financial sector (public finance; banking), Japanese business organization (the firm and the industrial group, the small business sector), Japanese management practice (labour management, production management and technical change).

Students should come away from this course with an understanding of the basic features of the economy as they are currently understood, plus an appreciation of the heavy strains on the system and the uncertainty concerning future structure and performance. We will use a wide variety of formats, from standard lectures to class discussion, papers, tests and group presentations. A previous background in basic economics is helpful but is not a prerequisite for this course.

### 7. 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,

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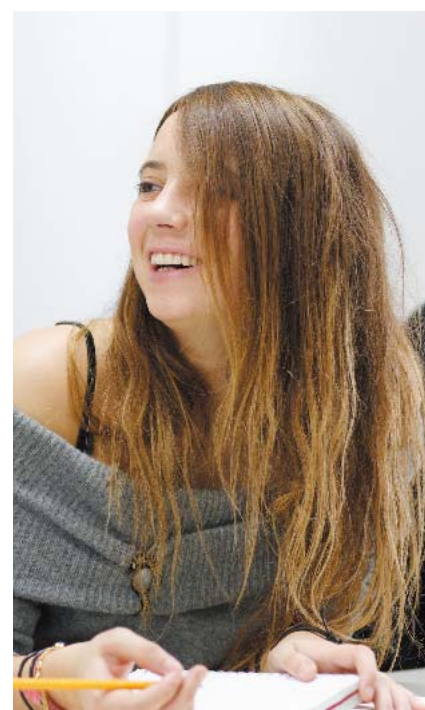
focusing on four areas:

- (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.

## *8. Science & Technology in Japan*

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

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.



# 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. Japan as an International Society: 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: IWASAKI Yugo)

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: YAMAMOTO Kazumi)

This course focuses on the economic development of developing countries. We ask why

some countries have been successful in achieving economic development whilst others remain stagnant, and examine various issues related to economic development. Furthermore, we attempt to draw some lessons based on the cases of successful Asian countries.

**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

### 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: OHTANI Hajime)

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: ASAOKA Akira)

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: YOSHIKAWA Norihiko)

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: SASAKI Ko-ichi)

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

#### Highlights of Environmental Studies (spring; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: HAYASHI Yoshitsugu)

This course introduces state-of-the-art approaches to selected environmental problems, focusing on: 1) Transport and the Environment, 2) Environmental Management of the Yellow River Region, 3) Interregional Transmission of

Yellow Sand, 4) Population Growth and the Environment, 5) 'Recycle, Reuse and Reduce' with regard to materials.

### Graduate School of Information Science

#### Introduction to Informatics & Sciences (spring 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: TODAYAMA Kazuhisa)

This course introduces students to many aspects of the School's research results. It outlines the newest fundamental discoveries and the latest technological innovations within the

field, as well as the contribution of information science to other scientific fields and society.

### 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

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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 coordinator 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. 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.

### *2. 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

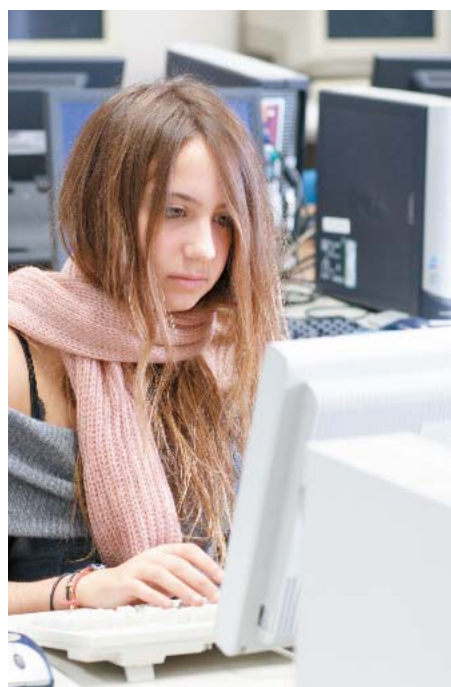
### *Health Service Systems, Health Administration, and Relevant Seminars*

*(autumn and spring; 0 credits; 6 classes per week; course co-ordinators: ITO Katsuki/NISHIMURA Akio)*

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/Majors</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 Programme of Law & Political Science; 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
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 2005:	Tuesday, 15 March 2005
Early April Admission 2006:	Thursday, 1 December 2005

## Contact Address:

Students should send their applications to:

### NUPACE Office

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

Tel: 81-52-789-5406/5457

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>

## Notification of Results

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

Late September Admission 2005:	Early/mid-May 2005
Early April Admission 2006:	Early/mid February 2006

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

Late September Admission 2005:	Early/mid-June 2005
Early April Admission 2006:	Early/mid March 2006



# 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 Scholarships

1,800 scholarships in the academic year 2005 (April 2005 to March 2006), of which NUPACE has received an allocation of forty-one. (refer to p. 33 for a detailed breakdown).

## 2. 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) Students 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) Students must possess excellent academic and personal records at their home institutions.
- 3) Students 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) Students must, for reasons of financial difficulty, be unable to finance their studies in Japan independently.
- 5) Students 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) Students must be eligible to obtain a 'college student' visa for the purpose of study in Japan.
- 7) Students must not have previously been recipients of this scholarship.

**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.

## 3. 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.



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#### *4. 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) Travel Expenses: An economy class round-trip air ticket between the international airports nearest to the student's home institution and Nagoya University.
- 3) A settling-in allowance of ¥25,000 upon arrival at Nagoya University.

#### *5. 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) Tuesday, 15 March 2005, for students arriving in Japan in late September 2005.
- 2) Thursday, 1 December 2005, for students arriving in Japan in early April 2006.

#### *6. 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 2005, for students arriving in Japan in late September 2005.
- 2) Early/mid March 2006, for students arriving in Japan in early April 2006.





### 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 over 90% 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.



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#### 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.

Furthermore, students in possession of their own laptops may freely use the 'wireless zone' in the ECIS lobby. And, again, *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 two NUPACE courses, namely, 'Japan as an International Society - A Socio-legal Perspective' and 'Introduction to Japanese History'. 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!

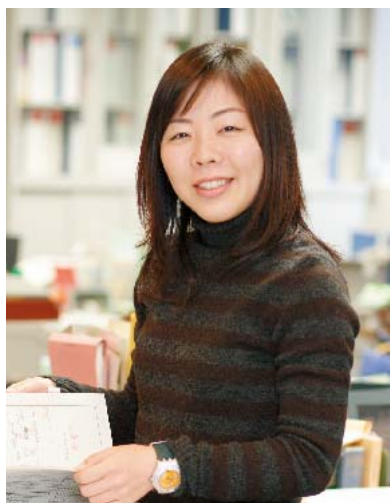
**Rumi Hashida.**

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.

**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. In principle, those enrolled in universities having concluded an inter-school agreement are required to apply to the partner school at Nagoya University.

As of December 2004, Nagoya University had concluded, or was in the process of establishing exchange agreements with 187 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)	Agricultural Sciences
		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	Hydrospheric-Atmospheric Sciences
		Chinese Academy of Sciences, Purple Mountain Observatory	Science
		Chinese Academy of Sciences, Shanghai Institute of Organic Chemistry	Agricultural Sciences
		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, Law & Political Science Departments	*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	
	University of Pune	U	

<b>Indonesia</b>	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	
<b>Korea</b>	Universitas Padjadjaran, Faculty of Letters	*Letters	
	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, Graduate School of International Studies; College of Education	*International Development/ *Education	
	Mokpo National University	*U	
<b>Laos</b>	Seoul National University, College of Natural Sciences	Science	
	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	*Law
	<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
		Danish Meteorological Society, Research & Development Department	Solar-Terrestrial Environment
	<b>Denmark</b>	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	*International Development
		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
<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
		University of Catania, Faculty of Sciences	Science
<b>Kazakhstan</b>		Kazakh Humanitarian 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 Science, 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-Yenching Institute	U
		John Hopkins University, School of Medicine	*Medicine
		Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Haystack Observatory	Solar-Terrestrial Environment



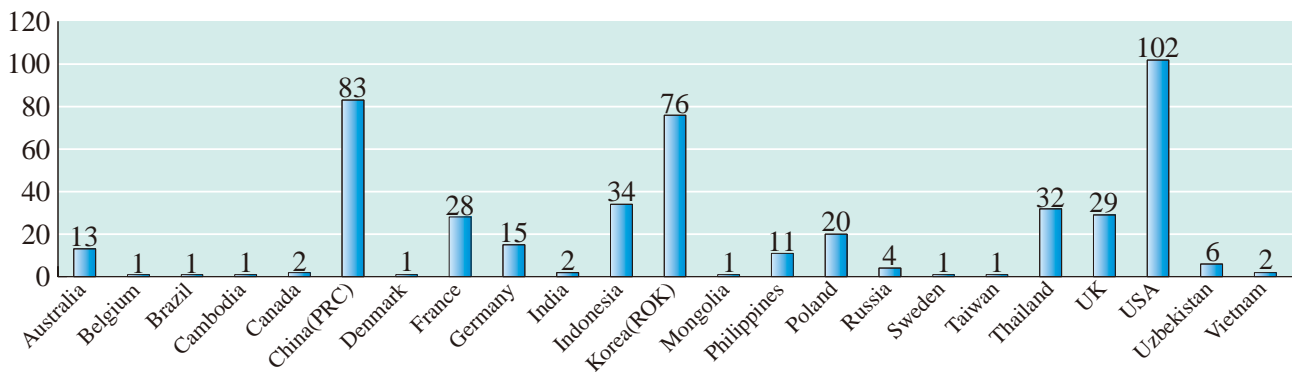
		National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration, National Geophysical Data System	Solar-Terrestrial Environment
		National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration, Space Environment Laboratory	Solar-Terrestrial Environment
		New York University (NYU)	*U
		North Carolina State University	*U
		Oberlin College	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	Law
<b>Oceania</b>	<b>Australia</b>	Australian National University, Mount Stromlo & Siding Spring Observatories	Science
		Australian National University, Research School of Biological Sciences	Agricultural Sciences
		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 Brasilia	*U

\* Denotes tuition-waiver agreements with Nagoya University at inter-university or inter-school level as of December 2004.

# Appendix 2 – NUPACE Data

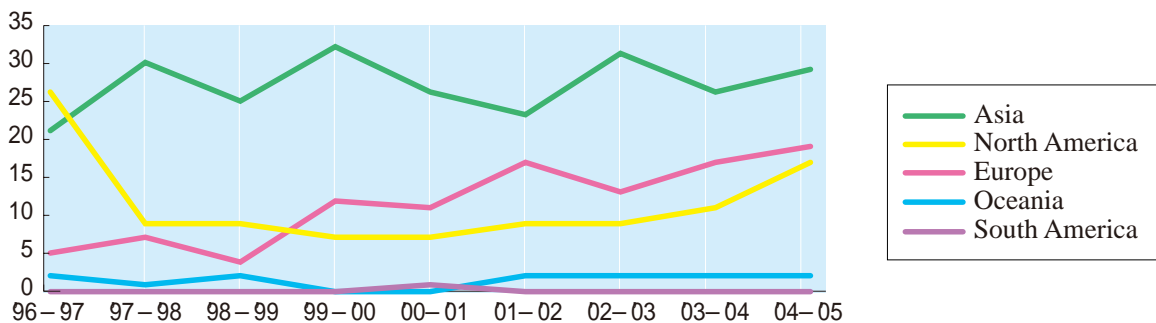
## A. NUPACE Student Breakdown (1)

NUPACE Students by Country of Institution: Feb 1996 – Mar 2005 (Total: 466 Students)



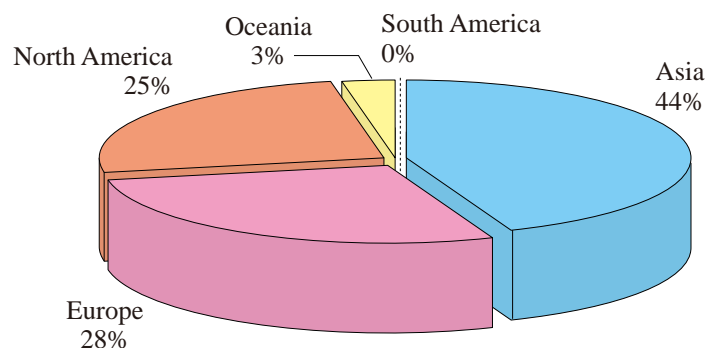
## B. NUPACE Student Breakdown (2)

NUPACE Students by Region of Home Institution: Feb 1996 – Mar 2005 (Total: 466 Students)



## C. NUPACE Student Breakdown (3)

NUPACE Students by Region of Home Institution: Apr 2004 – Mar 2005 (Total: 67 Students)



## D. Institutions Sending Students to NUPACE – Feb 1996 ~ Mar 2005

Country	Institution	Agreement with	No. Admitted	Country	Institution	Agreement with	No. Admitted	
Australia	Macquarie University	*GSID	5	Korea (ROK)	Chungnam National University	*Economics	9	
	University of South Australia	*U	2		Ewha Women's University	*U	7	
	University of Sydney	*U	6		Gyeongsang National University	*U	36	
Belgium	Institut Supérieur de Traducteurs et Interprètes, Brussels	*Languages and Cultures	1		Korea Maritime University	*Engineering	2	
Brazil	University of Brasilia	*U	1		Korea University	*Education/ *GSID	9	
Cambodia	Royal University of Phnom Penh	*Law	1		Mokpo National University	*U	13	
Canada	Toronto University	*Education	2		Mongolia	National University of Mongolia	*Law	1
China (PRC)	Beijing 2 <sup>nd</sup> Foreign Language Institute	*Languages and Cultures	9		Philippines	University of the Philippines, Los Banos	*GSID	11
	Beijing University of Technology	*Engineering	9		Poland	Warsaw University of Technology	*Engineering	11
	Central South University of Technology	*Engineering	7		University of Gdansk	*Medicine	9	
	China University of Political Science and Law	*Law	7	Russia	Moscow State Institute of Engineering Physics	*Engineering	2	
	East China Normal University	*Education	6	Moscow State University	*Information Science	1		
	East China University of Politics & Law	*Law	2	Russian Academy of Science, Siberian Division	*Agricultural Sciences	1		
	Fudan University	*U	10	Sweden	Lund University	*Law	1	
	Harbin Institute of Technology	U/Engineering	1	Taiwan	National Chenchi University	*Law	1	
	Jilin University	*U	5	Thailand	Chulalongkorn University	*U	22	
	Nanjing University	*U	6	Kasetsart University	*U	10		
	Northeastern University	*Engineering	6	UK	University of Bristol	*U	3	
	Peking University	U	2		University of Manchester	*Science	5	
	Shanghai Jiaotong University	*U	2		University of Sheffield	*U	13	
	Tongji University	*U	2		University of Warwick	*U	8	
	Tsinghua University	U/*GSID	6	USA	Harvard University	*Medicine	3	
	Xi'an Jiatong University	*U	1		North Carolina State University	*U	54	
	Zhejiang University	*U	2		New York University	*U	7	
Denmark	University of Copenhagen	U	1		St. Olaf College	*U	7	
France	University of Grenoble	*U/*Letters	12		Southern Illinois University at Carbondale	*U	2	
	University of Lyon III	*GSID	5		University of California, Los Angeles	Education	1	
	University of Paris-Sorbonne (Paris IV)	*Letters	1		University of Cincinnati	*U	11	
	University of Strasbourg	*U	10		University of Illinois (Urbana-Champaign)	*U	5	
Germany	Technical University of Braunschweig	U	1		University of Kentucky	*Engineering	1	
	Technical University of Chemnitz	*U	5		University of Michigan	*Engineering	6	
	Technical University of Munich	*U	2	University of Pennsylvania	*Medicine	5		
	University of Freiburg	*U	7	Uzbekistan	Tashkent State Institute of Law	*Law	5	
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>73 Institutions</b>		<b>466 Students</b>	
	Padjadjaran University	*Letters	2					
	Surabaya University	*U	5					

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

## E. AIEJ Scholarship Quotas for the Academic Year Apr 2005 ~ Mar 2006

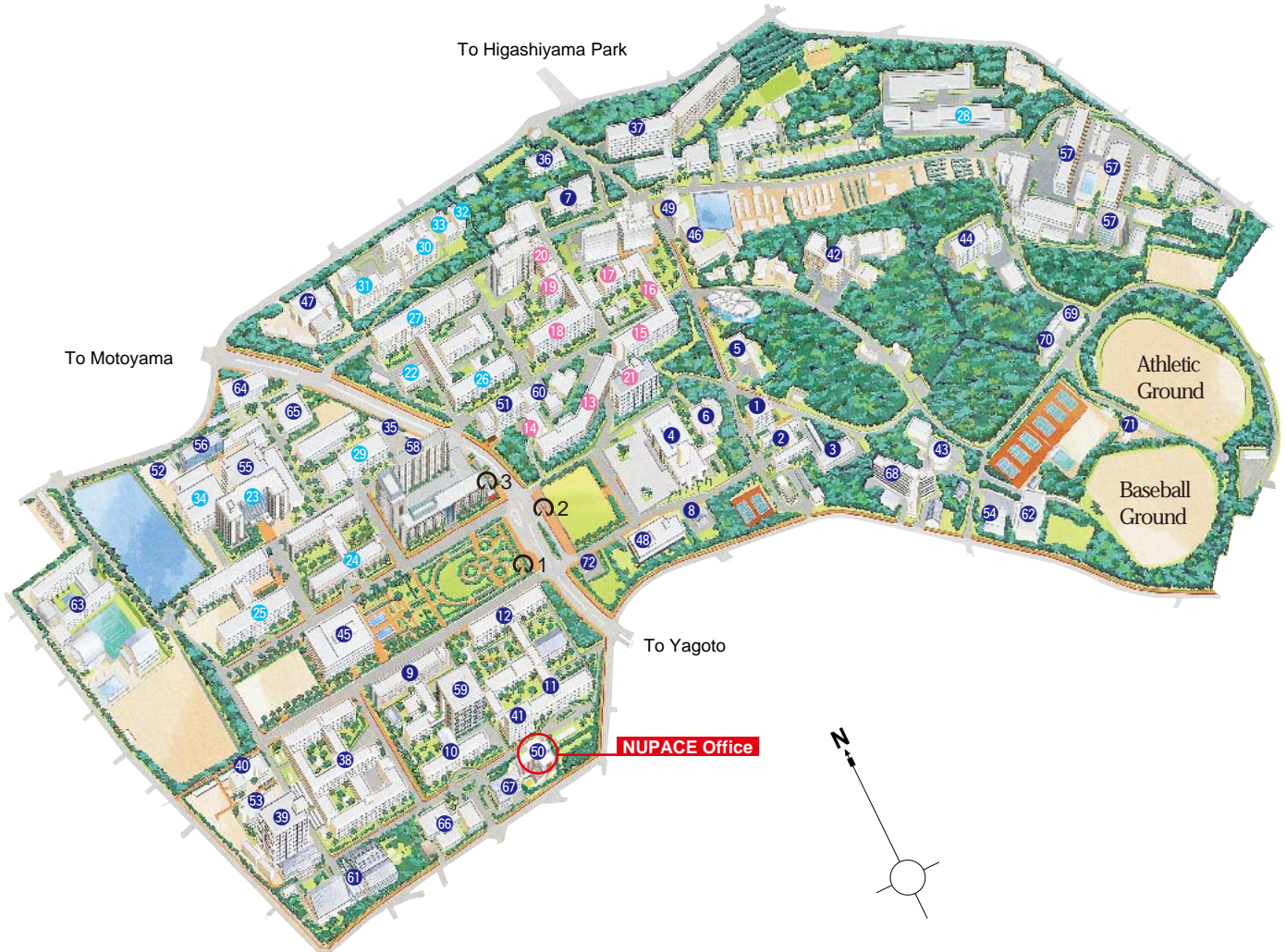
Region		Asia	C/S. America	N. America	Oceania	Europe	Total
Scholarships Awarded		15 (19)	0 (1)	12 (11)	1 (3)	13 (14)	<b>41 (48)</b>
Breakdown	Apr	5 (5)	0 (0)	3 (3)	1 (1)	3 (4)	<b>12 (13)</b>
	Sep	10 (14)	0 (1)	9 (8)	0 (2)	10 (10)	<b>29 (35)</b>

( ) = Figures for 2004~2005

# Campus Map

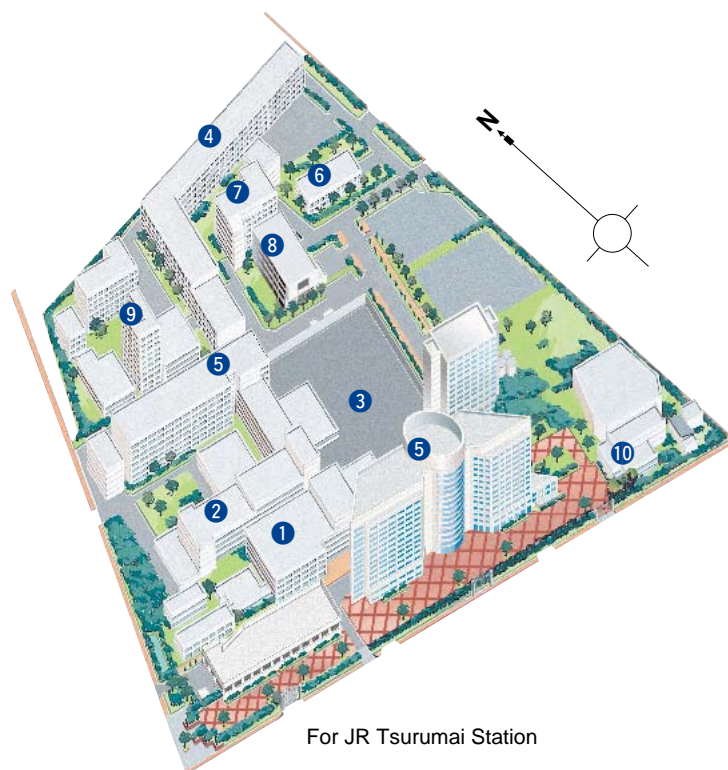
## Higashiyama Campus

- |   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| ① Administration Bureau Building #1   | ⑭ Building A2  | ⑳ Building #5 – School of Engineering   |
| ② Administration Bureau Building #2   | ⑮ Building B   | ㉑ Graduate School of Environmental Studies                                    |
| ③ Administration Bureau Building #3   | ⑯ Building C   | ㉒ Building #6 – School of Engineering   |
| ④ Toyoda Auditorium   | ⑰ Building D   | ㉓ Building #7 – School of Engineering   |
| ⑤ Staff Hall  | ⑱ Building E   | Center for Information Media Studies (CIMS)                                   |
| ⑥ Symposion   | ㉀ Building F   | Waste Treatment Facility  |
| ⑦ Green Salon Higashiyama   | Chemical Instrument Center   | ㉁ Building #8 – School of Engineering   |
| ⑧ Information Plaza   | Center for Gene Research   | ㉂ Building #9 – School of Engineering   |
| ⑨ School of Letters/Graduate School of Letters  | ㉃ Building G   | ㉃ 1,000 KV Electron Microscope Laboratory                                     |
| ⑩ School of Education/Graduate School of Education and Human Development                              | ㉄ Building #1, Graduate School of Mathematics  | ㉄ High Pressure High Temperature Laboratory                                   |
| ⑪ School of Law/Graduate School of Law  | ㉅ : buildings of School of Engineering/Graduate School of Engineering and Facilities related to the school | ㉅ Mechanical Engineering and Aerospace Engineering Laboratory                 |
| ⑫ School of Economics/Graduate School of Economics  | ㉆ Administration Building  | ㉆ Waste Treatment Facility Laboratory   |
| ⑬-㉑ : buildings of School of Sciences/Graduate School of Science and Facilities related to the school | ㉇ Building #1 – Graduate School of Engineering   | ㉇ Energy Center   |
| ⑬ Building A  | ㉈ Building #2 – School of Engineering  | ㉈ School of Agricultural Sciences/Graduate School of Bioagricultural Sciences |
|   | ㉉ Building #3 – School of Engineering  | ㉉ School of Informatics and Sciences  |
|   | ㊱ Building #4 – School of Engineering  | ㊱ Inter-Department Education Main Building                                    |



## Tsurumai Campus

- 39 Graduate School of Human Informatics
- 40 Inter-Department Education Building A
- 41 Graduate School of International Development
- 42 Research Institute of Environmental Medicine
- 43 Solar-Terrestrial Environment Laboratory (Higashiyama Branch)
- 44 Hydrospheric Atmospheric Research Center
- 45 University Library
- 46 Radioisotope Research Center
- 47 Center for Cooperative Research in Advanced Sciences and Technology
- 48 Center for Chronological Research  
Nagoya University Museum
- 49 Bioscience Center
- 50 Education Center for International Students (incl. NUPACE Office)  
Center for Asian Legal Exchange
- 51 Information Technology Center
- 52 Research Center for Advanced Energy Conversion
- 53 Faculty of Language and Culture/Graduate School of Languages and Cultures
- 54 Research Center of Health/Physical Fitness and Sports
- 55 Venture Business Laboratory
- 56 Facility of Incubation
- 57 Inter-Departmental Education and Research Facilities  
Integrated Research Laboratory Building  
Center for Integrated Research in Science and Engineering  
Research Center for Advanced Waste and Emission Management  
Research Center for Material Science  
International Cooperation Center for Agricultural Education (ICCAE)  
Research Center for Nuclear Materials Recycle  
Nagoya University Archives  
Facility for Nuclear Materials
- 58 Integrated Building  
Akasaki Research Center  
Creation Plaza
- 59 Integrated Research Building (Arts and Humanities)  
Center for the Studies of Higher Educaiton
- 60 Health Administration Office
- 61 Gymnasium and Swimming Pool
- 62 Gymnasium
- 63 Affiliated Upper and Lower Secondary School
- 64 Student Hall
- 65 Cafeterias and Shops – North
- 66 Cafeterias and Shops – South
- 67 Cafeterias – Amenity House
- 68 International Residence
- 69 Gymnastic Lodging House
- 70 Extra Curricular Activity Facilities
- 71 Athletic Grounds Management Building
- 72 Security Guard Office



For JR Tsurumai Station

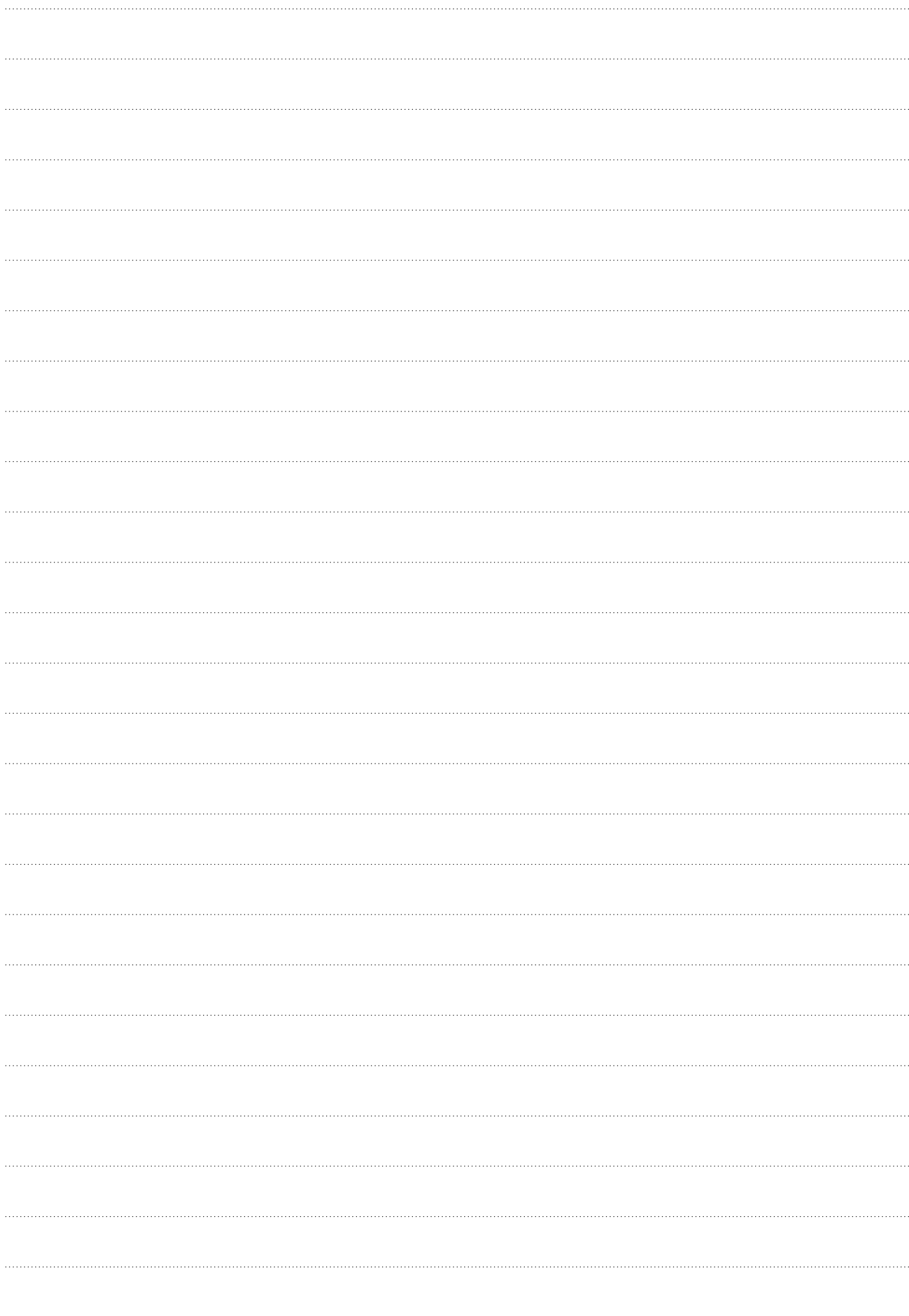
- 1 Outpatient Clinic
- 2 Clinical Laboratory Medical Examination Center
- 3 School of Medicine (Clinical Research Building)
- 4 School of Medicine (Basic Research Building)
- 5 Wards
- 6 Radioisotope Laboratory
- 7 Institute for Laboratory Animal Experiments
- 8 Medical Library and Cafeteria
- 9 Nurses' Dormitory
- 10 Kakuyu Kaikan Hall (Alumni Hall)

## Location



# Memo

A series of horizontal dotted lines for writing.



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.

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:

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