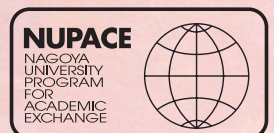


JAPAN

NUPACE

Nagoya University Program For Academic Exchange

2010 -2011



名古屋大学短期交換留学プログラム

NUPACE2010-2011

NAGOYA UNIVERSITY PROGRAM FOR ACADEMIC EXCHANGE



Contents

Greetings from the President	1
Nagoya – the City and the University	2
Nagoya University Program for Academic Exchange (NUPACE)	3
Objectives; Eligibility; Student Status; Academic Programme; Credits; Academic Advisor; Academic Calendar	
NUPACE Academic Programme	5
Overview; Japanese Language Programme; Introductory Courses Taught in Japanese; Japan Area & Intercultural Studies; Courses in the Student's Major	
Application Procedures	21
Application Forms; Application Deadlines; Forwarding Address; Notification of Results	
Financial Information	22
University Fees; Living Expenses	
Student Exchange Support Program (Scholarship for Short-term Study in Japan)	23
Eligibility; Period of Study; Scholarship Provisions; Application Method & Closing Dates; Notification of Results	
Entering Japan	25
Student Life	26
Housing; Health Care; Life, Accident and Personal Liability Insurance Schemes; Counselling; Computer Access; Tutors; Extracurricular Activities; Cross-cultural Exchange Groups; Exchange Activities outside Nagoya; Part-time Work; Climate & Clothes	
NUPACE Faculty and Staff	29
Appendix 1 – International Exchanges.....	31
Appendix 2 – NUPACE Data	36
Campus Maps, Location and Access to Nagoya University	38

Greetings from the President

The world we inhabit has become increasingly complex, fluid and uncertain. Indeed, as the economic crisis of 2008 bluntly revealed, failure to adapt to changing economic and social conditions invariably results in decline. In this environment, Nagoya University, as a centre of science and knowledge, regards it a fundamental mission to educate its students to be rational and creative global human resources, individuals who are able to meet the needs of society's constantly shifting demands.

Naturally, the University considers the internationalisation of education to be indispensable to the nurturing of globally-minded citizens. In line with Government policy, Nagoya University has set the ambitious target of doubling of its intake of international students to 3,000 by 2020. Moreover, as a Ministry of Education-designated "Global 30" hub, we have taken a national lead in implementing a range of internationalisation projects that will fundamentally alter traditional practices in Japanese higher education.

Indeed, whilst Nagoya University has long been an undisputed leader in Japan's higher education sector, this past decade has witnessed the University playing an increasingly prominent role on the global stage. Four Nobel Prizes serve to demonstrate Nagoya University's expertise in cultivating world-class researchers; furthermore, its position as one of only sixteen Asian universities listed in the "Top 100" of the *THES – QS World University Rankings 2009*, confirms Nagoya University to be a leading knowledge centre in the

region. These and other achievements may be attributed to the free and vibrant academic culture that has come to define this University, and one that we wish to share with you.

Established in 1996, NUPACE, the Nagoya University Program for Academic Exchange, constitutes both a frontrunner and intrinsic element of our continued endeavour to internationalise. As is evident in this brochure, the programme has accrued a wealth of experience in its fourteen years of operation, and evolved into a highly reputable student exchange undertaking, both domestically and internationally. 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.

Nagoya University's *Academic Charter* assigns us with the task of "cultivating courageous intellectuals endowed with the power to forge a new era". Your decision to join NUPACE may well serve as the launching-pad for such an adventure.



**Michinari Hamaguchi, D. Med.,
 President of Nagoya University**

Nagoya – the City and the University

The Chubu region, located in the heart of Japan, has played a central role in this nation's history and has for long prospered under a flourishing culture and economy. The area is particularly renowned as the home of Oda Nobunaga, Toyotomi Hideyoshi and Tokugawa Ieyasu, the three military leaders who unified Japan over 400 years ago, bringing an end to the 'Period of Warring States'. Nagoya Castle, originally built by Tokugawa Ieyasu and famous for the golden dolphins found on its donjon, serves as the landmark of the region. Its castle town, Nagoya, has thrived.

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

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

Currently, Nagoya University consists of nine undergraduate schools, thirteen graduate schools, three research institutes and sixteen interdepartmental research and education centres. Approximately 16,400 students are enrolled at the university, 1,570 of whom form a lively international community. The teaching, research and administrative staff numbers about 3,200.

In recent years, Nagoya University has become conspicuous amongst national universities through its enhanced level of international competitiveness. This University was selected by the Ministry of Education to be a "Global 30" hub, one of only 13 institutions nationwide, which, in the period FY2009-2014, are being granted a substantial budget to implement broad-ranging internationalisation initiatives. Furthermore, as a consistent recipient of JSPS Global Center of Excellence awards, as well as prominent contributor to Japan's cultivation of Nobel Laureates, Nagoya University has a proven track record of research that performs at the apex of global excellence.

Whilst fostering an academic tradition of freedom and tolerance, today's Nagoya University is a national leader in the quest to meet the challenges of the 21st 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. 31~35. They should not be engaged in full-time employment.
2. Students MUST meet the application requirements of the "Student Exchange Support Program (Scholarship for Short-term Study in Japan)" as provided by the Ministry of Education, Japan, and administered by the Japan Student Services Organization (JASSO). Refer to pp.23~24.
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. Unless they attend universities where English is the language of instruction, non-native English speakers who wish to participate in the NUPACE English-language curriculum should possess a TOEFL score of 550 <CBT = 213; iBT = 79>, an IELTS overall band score of 6.0, a TOEIC score of 780, or the equivalent.
Students intending to take regular university courses instructed in Japanese must possess level one of the Japanese Language Proficiency Test (JLPT), or the equivalent. 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.

NUPACE is competitive. Please be advised that meeting the above requirements does not guarantee admission to the programme

Student Status

1. Undergraduate Students:

Undergraduate students, who are admitted to the NUPACE programme to complete courses with the aim of earning credits, shall hold *Special Undergraduate Student* status.

2. Graduate Students:

(1) Graduate students, who are admitted to the programme to complete courses with the aim of earning credits, shall hold *Special Graduate Student* status.

(2) Graduate students who are admitted to the programme to engage primarily in guided research shall hold *Special Research Student* status. In principle, students enrolled in doctorates at the time of application will automatically be given "special research student" status.

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

1. Japanese Language Programme

Nagoya University offers two Japanese language courses: 1) Standard Course in Japanese and, 2) Intensive Course in Japanese. In the

Standard Course, there are seven levels ranging from elementary to advanced Japanese and, at the elementary level, students attend one class a day, five days per week. The Intensive Course, covering six levels, requires students to attend two classes a day, five days per week at the same level. However, from the pre-intermediate level upwards, students in both courses may devise their own Japanese language curriculum, attending classes between one and five days per 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 one 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, and aimed at upper-intermediate and pre-advanced learners of Japanese, have been made available to those NUPACE students who have attained at least level two 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* can 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 15 credits per semester or 30 credits per year. *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.

NUPACE students earn two sets of grades in courses taken for credit: Grades based on Nagoya University's system, and their equivalent on the UCTS (UMAP Credit Transfer Scheme) scale. 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/>.

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

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

One Nagoya University credit has been calculated as equivalent to 1.935 UCTS units. Hence, the 15 credits per semester that NUPACE requires *Special Undergraduate* and *Special Graduate students* to earn equal approximately 29 UCTS units.

Academic Advisor

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

Academic Calendar

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

1. Autumn Semester 2010

Class Schedule

1 October 2010 ~ 10 February 2011

Winter Vacation

28 December 2010 ~ 7 January 2011

Spring Vacation

11 February 2011 ~ 31 March 2011

Students joining the NUPACE programme in autumn 2010 are required to arrive in Japan in late September 2010 for a pre-class orientation.

2. Spring Semester 2011

Class Schedule (tentative)

13 April 2011 ~ 5 August 2011

Summer Vacation

8 August 2011 ~ 30 September 2011

Students joining the NUPACE programme in spring 2011 are required to arrive in Japan in early April 2011 for a pre-class orientation.

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

NUPACE Academic Programme

NUPACE ACADEMIC PROGRAMME 2010~2011: OVERVIEW

Japanese Language Programme

Standard Course (1~5 credits):
Intensive Course (2~10 credits):

Elementary Japanese I ~ Advanced Japanese (7 levels)
Elementary Japanese I ~ Intermediate Japanese II (6 levels)

Introductory Courses Taught in Japanese

2 credits each

Global Society I, II <J> (A/S)
Introduction to Japanese Language and Culture I, II <J> (A/S)
Introduction to Japanese Linguistics I, II <J> (A/S)
Introduction to Japanese Society and Culture I, II <J> (A/S)
Introduction to Linguistics I, II <J> (A/S)

Japan Area & Intercultural Studies

2 credits each

A Multicultural Approach to Contemporary Issues (A)
Contemporary Japanese Society (S)
Introduction to Japanese Politics (S)
Science and Technology in Japan (A)

Courses in the Student's Major

2 credits each

EcoTopia Science Institute
Education Ctr. for Int'l Students
Agricultural Sciences
Economics

Motor Control and Information Processing in the Biological System <G> (A)
Immigration in Japan: A Socio-legal Perspective (S)
Introduction to Bioagricultural Sciences (A)
Development Economics (S)
Income Theory and Applications (A)
Price Theory and Applications (S)
Disney as Cultural Teacher (S)
Education in Japan (S)

Education

Engineering

Civil Engineering and Policies for Developing Countries II (A)
Introduction to Applied Physics, Materials and Energy Engineering (S)
Introduction to Chemical and Biological Industries (S)
Introduction to Civil Engineering and Architecture (A)
Introduction to Production Engineering (S)
Overview of Adv. Elec., Electronic, and Information Engineering (A)

Environmental Studies

Biological Resource Management Policies (A)
Biological Resource Management Projects (A)
Climate Change Policies (A)
English Communication in Environmental Issues (S)
Environmental Industry Systems (A)
Environmental Systems Analysis and Planning (S)
Introduction to Biodiversity Conservation Projects (S)
Low Carbon Cities Studies (S)
Planning and Design Studio for Historical Environment <G> (A)
Practice in Biological Resource Management (A)
Seminar on Precipitation Climatology A (A)
Studio Workshop of Architecture Design <G> (A)
Sustainability and Environmental Studies (A)
The International Environment, Politics & Diplomacy <G> (A)
Theory of Environmental Resources Management (S)
Water and Waste Engineering (A)
Water and Waste Management Policies (S)

International Development

Human Security and Law (A)
International Co-operation Law (S)
Introduction to International Development (S)
Japan's Development Experience (A)
Participatory Rural Industry Promotion (A)

Languages & Cultures

Introduction to Sociolinguistics b (A)
Introductory Studies in International Culture b: Map Appreciation (A)
Seminar in the Geography of Religion: Raja Yoga (S)

Law

Politics and Law in Japan (A)
Selected School of Law courses (A/S)

Letters

Iconicity in Language and Literature (A/S)

Mathematics

Perspectives in Mathematical Sciences I, II (A/S)

Medicine

Clinical Practice (Clerkships) (A/S)
Basic Research Laboratory Experience (A/S)
Public Health Research Laboratory Experience (A/S)

Science

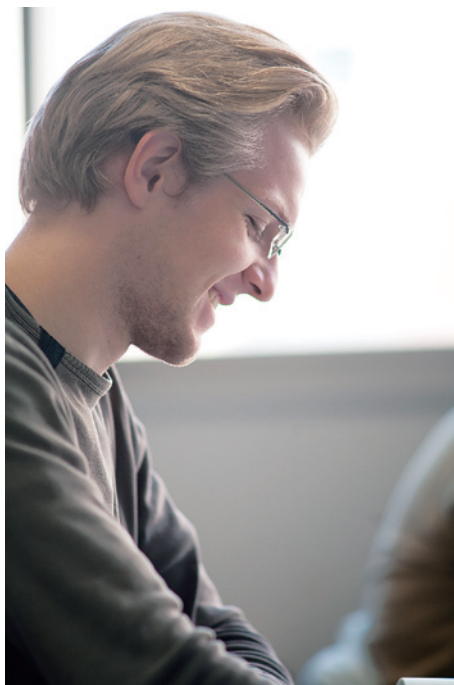
Advanced Quantum Chemistry (A)
Special Lecture on Advanced Chemistry 9 (S~A <Intensive Lectures>)

Others

Guided Independent Study (GIS)
Regular courses available to all degree-seeking students <J>

<J> = Taught in Japanese <G> = Graduate Students Only (A) = Autumn Semester (S) = Spring Semester

Japanese Language Programme



Nagoya University offers two comprehensive Japanese language programmes to all international students, researchers and faculty members affiliated to this University: 1) *Standard Course in Japanese* and, 2) *Intensive Course in Japanese*. In the *Standard Course*, classes are divided into seven levels ranging from Elementary Japanese I to Advanced Japanese, and students attend one class a day for up to five days a week. The *Intensive Course* has six levels from Elementary Japanese I to Intermediate Japanese II with students attending two classes a day for up to five days a week. The programme offers flexibility and choice, and places priority on meeting the various academic needs of students.

A. Description of Levels

1. Elementary Japanese I

Designed for students who have little or no knowledge of Japanese, this level aims to develop the students' working knowledge of Japanese to the point 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 this level (150 *kanji*, vocabulary of 800 words) is approximately equivalent to level four of the Japanese Language Proficiency Test.

2. Elementary Japanese II

Designed for those students who have had approximately 150 hours of Japanese instruction 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 this level, 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

Designed for those students who have received approximately 300 hours of Japanese instruction 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 this level.

4. Intermediate Japanese I

Designed for those students who have received approximately 400 hours of Japanese instruction or who have completed *Pre-intermediate Japanese* at Nagoya University. This level 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 level, students should have mastered a total of 550 *kanji* and possess a vocabulary of 3,800 words.

5. Intermediate Japanese II

Designed for those students who have received approximately 500 hours of Japanese instruction 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 level, students should have mastered a total of 700 *kanji* and have acquired a vocabulary of approximately 5,000 words.

6. Pre-advanced Japanese

Designed for those students who have received approximately 600 hours of Japanese instruction or who have completed *Intermediate Japanese II* at Nagoya University. This level 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

Designed for students who have received approximately 750 hours of Japanese instruction 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 this level, students should be able to join general education classes for Japanese students with minimum assistance from a Japanese tutor.

B. Course Structure

I. Standard Course in Japanese

1. Elementary Japanese

(autumn and spring; 5 credits; 10 hours per week x 14 weeks)

Two comprehensive classes, *Elementary Japanese I* and *Elementary Japanese II* are offered at this level, encompassing all four skill areas.

2. Pre-intermediate to Advanced Japanese

(autumn and spring; 1 credit per class <2 hours>, maximum five classes per week x 14 weeks)

At these higher levels, students are encouraged to devise their own Japanese language curriculum according to individual needs. Twenty-five classes covering five levels are offered, which are divided amongst the skill areas of conversation (C), reading (R), listening (L), grammar and discourse (G), and writing (W). Students may opt to take between one and five of these classes at a level determined by the result of their placement test.

Standard Japanese Course Structure

Japanese Level	Class Name					Textbook
Elementary I	SJ101					<i>A Course in Modern Japanese Vol. 1</i>
Elementary II	SJ102					<i>A Course in Modern Japanese Vol. 2</i>
Pre-intermediate	SJ200(C1 & C2)	SJ200(R)	SJ200(L)	SJ200(G)	To Be Announced	
Intermediate I	SJ201(C1 & C2)	SJ201(R)	SJ201(L)	SJ201(G)	『現代日本語コース中級Ⅰ』	
Intermediate II	SJ202(C1 & C2)	SJ202(R)	SJ202(L)	SJ202(G)	『現代日本語コース中級Ⅱ』	
Pre-Advanced	SJ300(C1)	SJ300(C2)	SJ300(R)	SJ300(L)	SJ300(G)	To Be Announced
Advanced	SJ301(C)	SJ301(W1)	SJ301(W2)	SJ301(R)	SJ301(L)	To Be Announced

II. Intensive Course in Japanese

1. Elementary to Pre-intermediate Japanese

(autumn and spring; 10 credits; 20 hours per week x 14 weeks)

Two comprehensive classes, *Elementary Japanese I* (covering elementary levels I and II) and *Elementary Japanese II* (covering the elementary II and pre-intermediate levels) are offered, encompassing all the skill areas.

2. Pre-intermediate to Intermediate Japanese II

(autumn and spring; 2 credits per class <4 hours>, maximum five classes per week x 14 weeks)

At these higher levels, students are encouraged to devise their own Japanese language curriculum according to individual needs. Ten classes covering three levels are offered, which are divided amongst the skill areas of conversation (C), reading (R), listening (L), and grammar and discourse (G). Students may opt to take between one and five of these classes at a level determined by the result of their placement test.



Intensive Japanese Course Structure (Elementary I to Pre-intermediate)

Japanese Level	Class Name		Textbook
Elementary I	IJ111		<i>A Course in Modern Japanese Vol. 1</i>
Elementary II		IJ112	<i>A Course in Modern Japanese Vol. 2</i>
Pre-intermediate			To Be Announced

Intensive Japanese Course Structure (Pre-intermediate to Intermediate II)

Japanese Level	Class Name/Skill								Textbook
	Conversation 1	Conversation 2	Reading	Listening	Grammar/Discourse				
Pre-intermediate		IJ211 (C1 & C2)	IJ211 (R)	IJ211 (L)	IJ211 (G)				To Be Announced
Intermediate I	IJ212 (C1)		IJ212 (R)	IJ212 (L)	IJ212 (G)				『現代日本語コース中級Ⅰ』
Intermediate II		IJ212 (C2)							『現代日本語コース中級Ⅱ』



Student Column 1



(Gabi is pictured on the right.)

Gabi Steinbach,
majoring in Physics at TU Chemnitz in Germany.

I just can say THANKS to all the members of the NUPACE team! From the very first moment there was a familiar atmosphere that made a comparatively easy start possible- into a world which was totally different from what I had known and experienced before. Of course it took some time to get used to and understand the Japanese lifestyle. Coming here with almost no Japanese language skills, the language barrier, not least of all, made everyday a challenge- not only in finding my own way around but also in making contact with the Japanese. But for this, the language programme, although really quite tough, offered a “shinkansen speed-like” introduction. Even after a few weeks I could make my first friends without using any language other than Japanese!

Apart from Japanese, I also enjoyed becoming friends with people from all over the world: Usually in the evenings we gathered together in the lobby of Ohmeikan, our dormitory, to have fun together (lots of parties or just sitting together and sharing home made national food cooked by everyone). There, upcoming discussions about everybody’s country and its characteristics made some evenings a small journey around the world. Some of them inspired me so much, that, after exploring the width of Japan- from Hokkaido to Kyushu-, I made plans to travel with some of my new friends to their home country. Where could you find a better introduction to the Asian world than by the people themselves?!

Introductory Courses Taught in Japanese

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

Education Center for International Students

1. Global Society I

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

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

2. Global Society II

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

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

3. Introduction to Japanese Society and Culture I

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

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

4. Introduction to Japanese Society and Culture II

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

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

5. Introduction to Japanese Linguistics I

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

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

6. Introduction to Japanese Linguistics II

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

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

7. Introduction to Linguistics I

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

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

8. Introduction to Linguistics II

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

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

School of Letters

Introduction to Japanese Language and Culture I & II

(spring and 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 will focus on the Japanese writing system (kanji, hiragana, katakana, roma-ji) and Japanese words (Japanese native words, Sino-Japanese words, and loan words).



Student Column 2



Okie Primatyo,
majoring in electrical engineering at Gadjah Mada University in Indonesia.

Honestly, my first experience of Japan is “Doraemon” and “Dragon Ball”. Then I started watching Japanese dramas and listening to J-Pop. From them I could see how great, interesting, and amazing Japan is. That time, I realised that I really wanted to go to Japan, see Japan directly, and feel “the real Japan.” I applied to NUPACE twice. My first attempt failed. After sending an application for the second time, they wrote, “I am pleased to inform you that you have been successfully admitted to the School of Engineering...” That time I heard songs from heaven.

However, when I came to Japan for the first time in April 2009, I didn't know about the Japanese language at all. But, that was not a problem because NUPACE gave me everything to be hero from zero. Really! The best thing is the Japanese language course with good materials and great teachers. The content is related to my environment, so I can learn easily. There is also a Japanese tutoring system with a Japanese student. My tutor was so nice and answered all my questions even the silliest ones. Not only could I choose a Japanese course, but also other subjects, like electrical engineering, production engineering, and many more. And thanks to NUPACE, I could do research in a modern lab. It was interesting to research about hierarchical optical network design. My professor was very warm and supportive. The Lab's members were nice too. We held parties together.

Not only is there study, but there are also parties, lots of them. I could meet Japanese and other international students. The best thing is that I can make friends from all around the world! We shared our culture, went on trips together, did some parties, and much more. I even practiced my English. And I can't forget about my home-stay program. I had the chance to make ceramics, sushi, and party together. They were fun.

So, what do you have to wait for? Go to Japan and feel the “real Japan.” And NUPACE is the best programme. I mean it.

Courses in Japan Area & Intercultural Studies

1. A Multicultural Approach to Contemporary Issues

(autumn; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: Michelle HENAULT-MORRONE)

This course begins with an overview of Japanese society with particular emphasis on the development of social character from the post-war era. It is hoped that an examination of certain patterns that occur in Japanese society (early education, etc.) will shed light on an environment where the dynamics of “tradition” and “change” coexist, upsetting yet renewing, the current social milieu. Topics to be discussed include: Culture and society; *amae*; the Japanese self; pre-school; elementary education; returnees, dropouts, and bullies; safety concerns; and gender issues.

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, 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. 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.

4. Science and Technology in Japan

(autumn; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: Mehrdad PANAH-POUR TEHRANI)

In this course, members of the School of Engineering’s international advisory group will give introductory lectures on selected fields of science and technology in Japan from historical and cultural viewpoints. In principle, this course is intended primarily for NUPACE students, although Japanese students from any school at Nagoya University may participate. Tentative topics include: Measurement in fluid dynamics; optical measurement techniques for fluid dynamics; lasers; image processing technologies; micro/nano-photonics; introduction to bridges; history of steel bridges in Japan; introduction to seismic design for steel bridge piers in Japan.



Courses in the Student's Major

EcoTopia Science Institute

Motor Control and Information Processing in the Biological System

(autumn; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: OBINATA Goro)

The purpose of this lecture is to understand the mechanism for generating human movements. We learn the functions of the central nervous and sensory systems, which are important for the mechanism of muscle control through

the neural system. We focus on the control of ion channels in nerve cells and the energy cycle in living organisms, which are deeply related to motor control. In addition, we learn that sophisticated human movements are achieved by integrating the functions of the central nervous system and many other organs. Artificial machines which have been designed by imitating the mechanisms of motor and sensory systems in living organism also comprise key points of this lecture.

Education Center for International Students

Immigration in Japan: A Socio-legal Perspective

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

This course aims to analyse the legal and social status of foreigners in Japan, focusing in particular on the framework of nationality and immigration laws, the rights and protections afforded to aliens under domestic laws, prospec-

tive policy developments vis-à-vis their admission, and the general perception of foreigners. 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. 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: MURASE Jun)

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. Topics to be covered include: Enzyme engineering, molecular insect sciences, genetically modified crops, international co-operation, basic reproductive endocrinology, sustainable coffee and cassava cropping, current trends in crop production in Japan, forest resources in Japan, and the ecology of rice-fields.

School of Economics

1. Development Economics

(spring; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: XUE Jinjun)

This course introduces students to the principles and main theories of development econom-

ics. Topics covered include population, labour migration, growth theory, international trade, environmental issues, etc. Students may have the opportunity to participate in international conferences and publish papers in English.

2. Income Theory and Applications

(autumn; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: ARAYAMA Yuko)

A simple economy consists of households, firms and the government sector. The market is a manmade device to connect them to each other. Income theory serves as a tool to analyse the determination of national income and reasons for its fluctuation. This course intends not

only to promote an understanding of the core of income theory, but also to enhance a sense of its practical applications in the real world.

3. Price Theory and Applications

(spring; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: ARAYAMA Yuko)

A simple economy consists of households, firms and the government sector. The market

is a manmade device to connect them to each other. Price theory serves as a tool to analyse the functions of household and firm behaviour. This course intends not only to promote an understanding of basic economic theory, but also to enhance a sense of the practical applications of price theory in the real world.

School of Education

1. Disney as Cultural Teacher

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

This is a media-literacy course on “reading Disney”: How to understand the social and cultural messages in Disney features, from the earliest animations to full-length “live action” movies, and also the various Disneyland theme parks. From the beginning, Walt Disney sought to present “American” values and viewpoints through his productions. The nature of this Americanism has changed over the years as American society has changed, and this is reflected in the images, but core patterns have remained. We will look at 1) the social and psychological meaning of Mickey Mouse and

other characters, 2) how “Disneyfication” works (changing sources to fit the Disney formula), 3) whether Disney is good for children, 4) evolving stereotypes in Disney, 5) the Disney Worldview, 6) Disney’s idea of nature and of history, 7) Disney and feminism, 8) how Disney has adapted to different countries

There will be ample video illustrations, including the viewing and analysis of several full Disney features. All printed materials will be provided by the teacher, but the short text must be bought. Evaluation will be based on attendance, participation in discussions, short worksheets related to the viewing, and a final report demonstrating the student’s own media literacy.

2. Education in Japan

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

This course seeks to examine education in Japan from both a historical and comparative aspect. The main features of the Japanese education system from kindergarten up to higher education are introduced, and both their evolution and 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. Civil Engineering and Policies for Developing Countries II

(autumn; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: TODA Yuji)

The objective of this course is to study various issues, including sustainable development, environmental management, and international cooperation, to acquire a fundamental knowledge of civil engineering in developing countries. Topics to be covered include 1) conditions and challenges in developing countries, 2) intro-

duction of JICA projects, 3) disaster mitigation in developing countries, and 4) construction projects in developing countries.

2. Introduction to Applied Physics, Materials and Energy Engineering

(spring; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: WATANABE Kenichi)

This course introduces the fundamentals of applied physics, materials science, and quan-

tum energy. Magnetism, superconductivity, and recent developments pertaining to quantum computers are discussed. Topics to be analysed include 1) magnetism and superconductivity, 2) quantum computers, 3) physical properties and design of materials, 4) processing of materials refinement, 5) processing of materials formation and, 6) fundamentals of nuclear fusion.

3. Introduction to Chemical and Biological Industries

(spring; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: LIANG Xingguo)

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.

4. Introduction to Civil Engineering and Architecture

(autumn; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: ITOH Yoshito/KASAI 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.

5. Introduction to Production Engineering

(spring; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: SASOH Akihiro)

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.

6. Overview of Advanced Electrical, Electronic, and Information Engineering

(autumn; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: OKUMA Shigeru)

This course comprises lectures and visits to technical plants and laboratories in the Tokai area. During lectures, current topics in advanced electrical, electronic and information engineering will be reviewed and explained. Plant visits introduce students to practices of advanced technology. The course is arranged so as to cover the fields of electric power systems, information devices and information engineering.

Graduate School of Environmental Studies

1. Biological Resource Management Policies

(autumn; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: WATANABE Mikihiro)

The objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity are; 1) the conservation of biological diversity, 2) the sustainable use of its components and; 3) the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilisation of genetic resources (ABS). This entails that understanding factors of the sustainable use and ABS are crucial for understanding biodiversity itself. ABS is especially important in the context of the relationship between Asian, African, and Latin American countries and OECD member countries. Through lectures, students will learn, 1) what biological resources are; 2) formats of resource utilisation; 3) related conventions; 4) problems of ABS, and; 5) cases.

2. Biological Resource Management Projects

(autumn; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: TAWA Masahiro)

Bio-resources management projects in Japan and abroad encounter various problems in the process of implementation. This course will conduct case studies for understanding the problems evident in projects and discuss appropriate tactics for future projects. Students are required to prepare presentations of case studies and conduct exercises.

3. Climate Change Policies

(autumn; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: WATANABE Mikihiro)

The objective of this course is to provide students with a background in climate change policies (i.e. policies to combat global warming). Professor Watanabe will teach the basic facts of climate change and, after this, external lecturers invited from established research institute(s) will give lectures on: 1) the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol; 2) emission trading; 3) Clean Development Mechanisms (CDM) and; 4) bio-fuel and climate change.

4. English Communication in Environmental Issues

(spring; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: Victor MUHANDIKI)

Communicating in English is a fundamental requirement for engineers and scientists who are working in the field of environmental problems, since environmental problems are not unique to any one country. In this course students will be assigned specific subjects concerning environmental problems and will be required to study the assigned subjects deeply, and then present and discuss the studied subjects in class in English.

5. Environmental Industry Systems

(autumn; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: WATANABE Mikihiko)

This course is taught by external lecturers who are specialists in the fields of global warming mitigation, water and/or waste management, biodiversity conservation, etc. Students are expected to know the practical factors of environmental protection.

6. Environmental Systems Analysis and Planning

(spring; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: TANIKAWA Hiroki)

This course aims to acquaint students with 1) “environmental systems”, i.e., the interaction of human activities and nature, 2) the scientific mechanisms of global environmental problems, such as climatic change, 3) the basic principles and methods of analysing environmental systems, e.g., environmental economics, mathematical models, life-cycle assessment, etc., and 4) the principles and methods of environmental management on local, national and global scales.

7. Field Seminar on Environmental Studies

(spring; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: YAMAGUCHI Yasushi)

The goal of this seminar is to understand environmental problems and natural disasters by visiting outdoor areas where these problems actually occur. The course also aims to teach of field survey methodologies. Areas of interest to be visited may include, 1) the western part of the Nobi Plain including the Fujimae mud flat, Nagaragawa River mouth dam and delta areas, 2) public institutions and private enterprises in and around Nagoya to learn about their environmental measures, and 3) the central part of Nagoya to discuss the relationship between natural environments and infrastructures, and to actually measure aerosol particles to understand the atmospheric environment.

NB. Participants are required to have a good Japanese comprehension level.

8. Introduction to Biodiversity Conservation Policies

(spring; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: WATANABE Mikihiko)

Loss of biodiversity is a serious global environmental problem and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) was adopted in 1992 in order to avoid the loss. Biodiversity loss is, so to speak, an emerging environmental problem, partly because the 10th Conference of the Parties to CBD will be held in Nagoya in 2010, and partly because many firms have started taking an interest in biodiversity under CSR. Biodiversity covers broad areas such as forests, coastal areas, oceans, mountains, wetlands, and so forth. Hence, students need to know what biodiversity is. Through lectures, students will learn, 1) the definition of biodiversity; 2) root causes and effects of biodiversity loss; 3) contents of CBD; 4) policy measures for conservation, and; 5) analytical frameworks.

9. Low Carbon Cities Studies

(spring; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: TANIKAWA Hiroki)

This course aims to provide students with holistic and global knowledge, an insight into research approaches, and also introduce practical policies and institutions essential to the attainment of low carbon cities, i.e. sustainable cities with the lowest possible carbon emissions for the prevention of global warming and mitigation of climate change.

10. Planning and Design Studio for Historical Environment

<Graduate>

(autumn; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: NISHIZAWA Yasuhiko)

This design studio aims to teach design theory, methods of preservation of historical heritages, and urban planning in historical districts. This year’s exercise asks participants to consider the preservation and renewal of an old wooden house “Toyoda Sasuke Tei” constructed in the 1910s along the “Bunka no Michi” in the historical area of Shirakabe, Chikara-machi in downtown Nagoya. Participants should convert the building into a community centre supplying new facilities for neighbours, visitors, and Nagoya citizens.

NB. This is an advanced studio workshop for graduated students with experience of architectural studio or urban design studio.



11. Practice in Biological Resource Management

(autumn; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: WATANABE Mikihiko)

This course will instruct on the concrete measures necessary for conducting bio-resources management projects. Exercises consist of, 1) necessary analysis and methods for formulation and management of projects on bio-resources, hypothetical but useful cases being used; 2) economic valuation methods for bio-resources; and 3) management schemes in private sectors, such as biodiversity offsets.

12. Seminar on Precipitation Climatology A

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

Existing and latest studies on precipitation processes and related climatological problems are discussed. Journal papers, written in English, and introduced in turn by seminar members, will comprise the main texts.

13. Studio Workshop of Architecture Design

*<Graduate>
(autumn; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: KATAGI Atsushi)*

Studio workshop of an architectural project under a given site and program, that aims to develop the student's skills in analysis, design and presentation. Projects may include the design of a facility related to a certain urban infrastructure or a proposal to a design competition that is open to architectural students.

14. Sustainability and Environmental Studies

(autumn; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: Victor MUHANDIKI)

Today, the world faces many global challenges related to environmental and socio-economic issues. In order to achieve a sustainable society, we must establish and maintain a workable balance between the environment, society, and economy. This subject provides introductory lectures in environmental studies with the aim of teaching students the basic knowledge necessary to improve and maintain global sustainability in both developed and developing countries. Lectures cover various topics such as the concept of sustainability, economic development and the environment, global warming and climate change, water and waste management, biodiversity conservation, and international policy frameworks.

15. The International Environment, Politics and Diplomacy

*<Graduate>
(autumn; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: IGUCHI Haruo)*

This course will focus on the history of American foreign relations since World War II. Lectures will generally address major aspects of American involvement in the world from the late 1930s to the present, with lectures on each decade tending to span two weeks. During the lectures, the contemporary relevance of past events in examining the foreign relations of the United States will be pointed out.

16. Theory of Environmental Resources Management

(spring; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: WATANABE Mikihiko)

The objective of this course is to provide students with theoretical and analytical frameworks in the context of environmental resource management. The frameworks are 1) market failure and the emergence of environmental problems; 2) optimal resource uses; 3) environmental taxation and; 4) cost-effectiveness and/or cost-benefit.

17. Water and Waste Engineerin

(autumn; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: Victor MUHANDIKI)

Technological solutions are often applied to address water and waste management problems. In this course, various technologies used in water and waste management will be introduced, ranging from high-cost advanced technologies usually applied in developed countries to low-cost technologies that are often the affordable option in developing countries.

18. Water and Waste Management Policies

(spring; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: Victor MUHANDIKI)

For effective management of water and waste, it is essential to have relevant rules, laws and policies, and the institutions to administer them. This course will introduce the challenges of managing the water environment and waste, focusing on legal, policy and institutional frameworks. Emphasis will be on learning experiences from Japan and other countries and the applicability of these experiences to other countries.

Graduate School of International Development (GSID)

1. Human Security and Law

(autumn; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: YAMAGATA Hideo)

This course aims to have students understand the security issues in the framework of the Charter of the United Nations. First, the collective security system is dealt with in comparison with the old balance of powers policy. Secondly, the changing system of the UN collective security after 1990 will be addressed. Lastly, lectures will be given on the newly emerged concept of human security. This course is offered from the standpoint of international law.

2. International Co-operation Law

(spring; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: YAMAGATA Hideo)

This is an introductory course for the study of international law, with the aim of imparting a basic knowledge of what international law is, and how it functions. Due to time constraints, it does not cover the entire field of international law; however, through the analysis of the ICJ judgement in the Nicaragua case, it will impart a basic idea. Stress will be put on the structural change of international law between its traditional and contemporary forms. Topics to be covered include:

1. What is international law?
2. War under traditional international law.

3. Prohibition of the use of force under the Charter of the United Nations.
4. Self-defence in international law.
5. Collective self-defence in international law.
6. Principle of non-intervention.
7. Principle of peaceful settlement of international disputes.
8. The World Court as a judicial organ.
9. Jurisdiction of the Court.
10. Procedures before the Court.
11. Creation of rules of international law.
12. Treaty as a source of international law.
13. Formation of customary international law.
14. Legal force of customary international law.

3. Introduction to International Development

(spring; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: SHIMADA Yuzuru/YAMADA Shoko)

Utilising an interdisciplinary approach, this course introduces crucial issues in international development. Topics cover: 1) economic development policy & management, 2) rural and regional development management, 3) governance and law, 4) peace-building, 5) social development and culture, and 6) education and human resource development. All of these areas embody fundamental concepts of international development, and participants will develop a perspective on the subject.

4. Japan's Development Experience

(autumn; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: SHINKAI Naoko)

It is important, in a Japanese graduate school of development, to learn about Japan's development experience. This 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.

5. Participatory Rural Industry Promotion

(autumn; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: NISHIKAWA Yoshiaki)

This lecture will discuss the participation of various stakeholders in rural development. The first part deals with the uniqueness of rural development and the concepts of participatory development. Next, cases of rural/community development utilising local resources from developing countries and from Japan will be introduced in order to understand the difficulty of the approach, both in theory and in practice. The final part of the course will introduce rural tourism and its effect upon the livelihood of rural people. Students are required to prepare presentations of case studies and conduct exercises.

Graduate School of Languages and Cultures

1. Introduction to Sociolinguistics b

(autumn; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: MORITA Chua Liang)

This course explores the relationships between language and society. We will attempt to answer questions such as 'How many languages are there in the world?' and 'How does

the way one speak reveal his/her social background?' In attempting the former, we will learn that social, political and historical factors play an important role in our definition of language and in the latter, social class influences the way people speak in many societies. We will also be spending time on discussing how linguistic problems can become societal problems and what can be done.

2. Introductory Studies in International Culture b: Map Appreciation

(autumn; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: Simon POTTER)

"Map Appreciation" will investigate contemporary cartography as a craft that synthesises the arts and sciences. It aims to cover terrestrial and

celestial maps, projections and scales, artistic elements, and various ways that maps are used by going through the following sequence of six topics: “disciplines associated with cartography,” “cartographic vocabulary,” “uses of cartographic documents and artefacts,” “the science in cartography,” “the art in cartography,” and “types of maps.” Maps and other cartographic materials are produced to show the location of selected places, and distance and direction are important components. Behind maps, though, are stories concerning selection, composition, and such like, and many maps provide cultural insights. It is hoped that after taking this course,

students will be able to look at maps not only in a more critical light but also with a deep understanding of how complex they can be.

3. Seminar in the Geography of Religion: Raja Yoga

(spring; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: Simon POTTER)

This course will revolve around spiritual yoga with the idea of getting insights into culture as well as, perhaps, oneself. Some information about the geography of South Asia will be

provided to establish an environmental framework, and there will be some explanation of what might be called the Hindu way of life. This will lead into an examination of the four spiritual yogas, during which time students will be encouraged not only to read about them, but also to try them. Special attention will be paid to rāja or Pātañjala yoga and to attaining samādhi. The course grade will be determined from an examination on the reading materials and related information which arises in class meetings (50%) and an approximately ten-page academic paper (50%).

School of Law

Politics and Law in Japan

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

Overseas students in Japan are inevitably exposed to the nation’s inimitable style of bureaucratic process. This course provides an opportunity to look beyond the paperwork to the history and the operation of Japan’s political, legal and administrative systems. We will make an effort throughout the course to tie historical experience to the (continuing) development of modern institutions.

A pair of initial lectures will provide a very rough overview of the major features of government in the eras of Japanese history since the late Tokugawa period, and of the major transitions that the nation has experienced. This will be followed by a series of lectures tracing the historical development of selected core institu-

tions. The course will close with lecture and discussion sessions on current topics in Japanese law and policy. These may include such topics ranging from legal education through environmental regulation to gender issues; student input is welcome in the selection of the closing topics. Evaluation will be based on three essays, with one opportunity for revision and resubmission.

NB. In addition to the above course, which is open to all NUPACE students, the School of Law opens a limited number of regular courses taught in English to qualified NUPACE students. Prior to course registration, students are required to consult with the relevant course co-ordinator to confirm that they meet the academic requirements of the classes. Courses offered on an annual basis include:

- *Comparative Studies in Administrative Law: Modern Administrative Law*
- *Comparative Studies in Business Law:*

Corporate Law

- *Comparative Studies in Constitutional Law: The Modern Constitution*
- *Comparative Studies in Jurisprudence: The Law and Its Personnel*
- *Comparative Studies in Political Thought: Political Theory in Modern Europe*
- *Comparative Studies in Politics: Japanese Diplomacy & International Politics*
- *Corporate Legal Practices*
- *International Human Rights Law: Human Rights and Refugee Law*
- *International Economic Law: Problems of the WTO Legal System*
- *International Negotiation*
- *Introduction to International Law*
- *Japanese Legal System*
- *Legal and Business Ethics in Developing Countries*
- *Yomiuri Shimbun Special Lecture – Comparative Asian Corporate Theory*

School of Letters

1. Iconicity in Language and Literature

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

In this class, which is open to students from both linguistics and literature backgrounds, we

will read research papers written from both of these perspectives, and these papers will all have in common their focus on iconicity. In addition, since this class is a skill/content class, it has two main educational objectives. One objective is to offer a content class in which students will be able to study about iconicity, linguistics, literature and other related issues.

The second objective is to offer a content class that will also provide students with the opportunity to develop their English-language skills. Students will have the opportunity to read and discuss language/literature-related materials, to listen to others reading and discussing, as well as the opportunity to write about the material read and discussed in class.

Graduate School of Mathematics

Perspectives in Mathematical Sciences I, II

(autumn and spring; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: KIMURA Yoshifumi)

The overall objective of this course is to introduce various aspects of mathematical sciences and their applications. Each instructor will cover different topics of this wide-ranging field.

School of Medicine

1. Clinical Practice (Clerkships)

(autumn and spring; co-ordinator: KASUYA Hideki)

The School of Medicine offers clinical practice opportunities to students who are already engaged in such practice at their home institutions. For more detailed information, please access the website of the International Affairs Office, School of Medicine.

http://www.med.nagoya-u.ac.jp/intlexch/index_en.html

2. Basic Research Laboratory Experience

(autumn and spring; co-ordinator: KASUYA Hideki)

Students are affiliated to a basic research laboratory and learn about molecular basis techniques from a mentor researcher. Students are expected to become familiar with practices at a modern molecular laboratory in medicine.

<http://www.med.nagoya-u.ac.jp/english01/index.html>

3. Public Health Research Laboratory Experience

(autumn and spring; co-ordinator: KASUYA Hideki)

Students are affiliated to a public health research laboratory and learn about data analysis of the human health environment from a mentor researcher. Students are expected to become familiar with practices at a public health laboratory in medicine.

<http://www.med.nagoya-u.ac.jp/english01/index.html>

School of Science

1. Advanced Quantum Chemistry

(autumn; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: Stephan IRLE)

If you have ever wondered how one can investigate chaotic high-temperature reaction systems (for instance combustion processes, fullerene and nanotube formation in carbon arc, surface corrosion in rocket engines) at a quantum chemical level, this is the class you should attend. Beginning with the Born-Oppenheimer approximation, this class focuses on the methods that are used for such investigations, and

will encompass standard Hartree-Fock electronic structure theory as well as methods capable to include electron correlation effects, as well as basics of molecular dynamics simulations. Integrated methods such as ONIOM and their extension to molecular dynamics simulations are introduced for the treatment of very large, extended systems. By the end of the class you should have a clear understanding of wavefunction- and density-based quantum chemistry methods in general and their interplay with classical molecular dynamics methods in so-called Born-Oppenheimer Molecular Dynamics (BOMD) simulations.

2. Special Lecture on Advanced Chemistry 9

(spring~autumn (intensive lectures); 1 credit; course co-ordinator: ITAMI Kenichiro)

This is a one-year course designed to present cutting-edge topics in chemistry. The course consists of five or six intensive lectures given by international professors.



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>
Agricultural Sciences:	Applied Biosciences; Bioresource Sciences; Bioenvironmental Sciences
Economics:	Business Administration; Economics
Education:	Human Developmental Sciences (Lifelong Education and Development; School Education and Information Science; International Education and Culture; Human Psychology; Counselling and Psychotherapy)
Engineering:	Chemical and Biological Engineering; Civil Engineering and Architecture; Electrical, Electronic and Information Engineering; Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering; Physical Science and Engineering
Informatics & Sciences:	Natural Science Informatics (Environmental Materials; Complex Studies; Mathematical Science); Social and Human Science Informatics (Geography and Sociology; Juristic, Political and Economic Studies of Environment; Psychology and Cognitive Neuroscience; Studies on Media and Society)
Law:	Law and Political Science
Letters:	Aesthetics and Art History; Archaeology; Asian History; Chinese Literature; Chinese Philosophy; Classics; English Linguistics; English and American Literature; French Literature; Geography; German Literature; Indian Studies; Japanese History; Japanese Linguistics; Japanese Literature; Linguistics; Philosophy; Psychology; Sociology; Western History
Medicine:	Health Sciences (Medical Technology; Nursing; Occupational Therapy; Physical Therapy; Radiological Technology); Medicine
Science:	Biological Science; Chemistry; Earth and Planetary Sciences; Mathematics; Physics

2. Graduate Students:

<u>Schools</u>	<u>Departments</u>
Bioagricultural Sciences:	Applied Molecular Biosciences; Bioengineering Sciences; Biological Mechanisms & Functions; Biosphere Resources Science
Economics:	Industrial Administration Systems; Socio-economic Systems
Educ. and Human Development:	Educational Sciences (Lifelong Education and Development; School Education and Information Sciences; Foundations of Education and Human Development; Higher Education; Sports Science for Lifelong Physical Activity); Psychology and Human Development Sciences (Psychological Science; Human Development and Clinical Psychology; Sports Behavioural Sciences)
Engineering:	Aerospace Engineering; Applied Chemistry; Chemical Engineering and Biotechnology; Civil Engineering; Electronical Engineering and Computer Science; Materials, Physics and Energy Engineering; Mechanical Science and Engineering
Environmental Studies:	Earth and Environmental Sciences; Environmental Engineering and Architecture; Social and Human Environment
Information Science:	Complex Systems Science; Computer Science and Mathematical Informatics; Information Engineering; IT Professionals; Media Science; Systems and Social Informatics
International Development:	International Communication; International Co-operation Studies; International Development
Languages & Cultures:	Japanese Language & Culture; Media Professional Studies; Multicultural Studies
Law:	Combined Graduate Programme in Law & Political Science; JD Programme for Legal Practice (Nagoya University Law School)
Letters:	Aesthetics and Art History; Anthropology and Ethnology; Archaeology; Asian History; Chinese Literature; Chinese Philosophy; Classics; Comparative Religious Studies; English Linguistics; English and American Literature; French Literature; German Literature; Indian Studies; Japanese Culture; Japanese History; Japanese Linguistics; Japanese Literature; Linguistics; Philosophy; Japanese Thought and Folklore; Western History
Mathematics:	Mathematics
Medicine:	Cell Information Medicine; Function Construction Medicine; Health and Community Medicine; Integrated Molecular Medicine; Medical Science; Medical Science/Medical Administration; Nursing; Radiological and Medical Laboratory Sciences; Physical and Occupational Therapy
Science:	Biological Science; Material Science; Particle and Astrophysical Science

A pplication Procedures

In addition to completing online 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. Application forms should be downloaded from <http://www.ecis.nagoya-u.ac.jp/nupace>.

1. NUPACE Application Form
2. Contract
3. Study Plan/Description of Academic Interests (*typed on a separate sheet of A4-sized paper. Refer to Q.13 of 'NUPACE Application Form'.*)
4. Official Transcript of Academic Records (*to be issued in English by the institution presently being attended*). NB. Graduate students should submit academic records for both undergraduate and graduate studies
5. Confidential Reference Form (*to be written by a faculty member in an academic field related to the applicant's 'major'*)
6. Language Proficiency Form & Supporting Documents (i.e., TOEFL, IELTS, TOEIC and/or Japanese Language Proficiency Test <JLPT> Level 1 score sheets)
7. Certificate of Enrolment of the Applicant for Student Exchange Support Program (Scholarship for Short-term Study in Japan)
8. Official Certificate of Enrolment as a Student (*to be issued in English by the institution presently being attended*)
9. Health Certificate
10. Personal Data Sheet
11. Copy of the information page of the student's passport, where available
12. Four identical photographs (3.5 cm × 4.5 cm), signed on the reverse side, one of which should be attached to the 'NUPACE Application Form'
13. Statement of Bank Account Balance (*This requirement applies to those students who wish to participate in NUPACE even if their application for a Student Exchange Support Program scholarship is unsuccessful <see Q.12 of 'NUPACE Application Form'>. Students applying for a one-semester exchange should enclose a bank balance verifying that they have funds equivalent to JPY500,000; students applying for a one-year exchange need to verify that they have JPY1,000,000. The bank account may be held in the name of the applicant, or a close family member.*)

Application Deadlines:

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

Late September Admission 2010:	Monday, 15 March 2010
Early April Admission 2011:	Wednesday, 1 December 2010

Forwarding Address:

NUPACE Office	
Education Center for International Students Nagoya University C5-1 (760), Furo-cho, Chikusa-ku, Nagoya 464-8601 Japan	Tel: +81-52-789-5457/5406/5405 Fax: +81-52-789-4201 E-mail: 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 (and separate from the scholarship screening), will be made available to students as follows:

Late September Admission 2010:	Mid-May 2010
Early April Admission 2011:	Early/mid-February 2011

Students shall be officially notified of the results of their application for a "Student Exchange Support Program (Scholarship for Short-term Study in Japan)" by Nagoya University as follows:

Late September Admission 2010:	Early/mid-June 2010
Early April Admission 2011:	Early/mid-March 2011

Application Flowchart

Intended Period of Admission: September 2010



Intended Period of Admission: April 2011



Financial Information

1. University Fees

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

a) Special Undergraduate/Graduate Students:

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

b) Special Research Students:

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

*The payment of tuition fees shall be waived for students enrolled in exchange partner departments with which Nagoya University has concluded tuition waiver agreements. Refer to *International Exchanges* on pp. 31~35.

2. Living Expenses

a) Students residing in Nagoya University accommodation:

Rent/Utilities: ¥20,000 ~ ¥35,000 per month
Food: ¥30,000 per month
Personal Expenses: ¥30,000 per month

b) Students residing in private accommodation:

Rent/Utilities: ¥30,000 ~ ¥35,000 per month
Deposit ¥20,000 (one-time payment)
Food: ¥30,000 per month
Personal Expenses: ¥35,000 per month

The above is an estimation of the monthly expenditure of a reasonably thrifty international student at Nagoya University. Expenses will vary according to personal taste and lifestyle.



Student Exchange Support Program (Scholarship for Short-term Study in Japan)

The Ministry of Education, Japan (MEXT), in collaboration with the Japan Student Services Organisation (JASSO), offers scholarships under the “Student Exchange Support Program” for which NUPACE applicants are encouraged to apply. The scholarship programme is intended to encourage student exchange between universities in Japan and their overseas partner institutions, promote understanding and friendship between the countries participating, and strengthen the internationalisation and competitiveness of Japanese universities.

1. Eligibility

The scholarship is open to students who at the time of application and admission to Nagoya University are enrolled in full-time courses of study at institutions of higher education outside of Japan (applicants should not be engaged in full-time employment), and who meet the following conditions:

- 1) Applicants must be enrolled at institutions having concluded a student exchange agreement with Nagoya University (refer to *International Exchanges* on pp. 31~35) and have their applications accepted by Nagoya University.



Meijimura Museum (Inuyama)

- 2) Applicants must possess excellent academic and personal records at their home institutions. A minimum grade point average of 3.1 on a scale of 4.0 (or the equivalent) for the academic year prior to admission is required.
- 3) Applicants must demonstrate that they will benefit from studying in Japan, and are required to produce a clear study plan with regard to their studies at Nagoya University.
- 4) Applicants must, for reasons of financial difficulty, be unable to finance their studies in Japan independently.
- 5) Applicants must, upon completion of the term of exchange, return to their home institutions to resume their studies or to be awarded with their degrees.
- 6) Applicants must be eligible to obtain a 'college student' visa for the purpose of study in Japan and, therefore, must hold a nationality other than Japanese.
- 7) Applicants must not be recipients of scholarship awards from other organisations, where the combined value of these additional scholarships exceeds ¥80,000 per month. (NB. Students are permitted to receive grants or awards besides the "Student Exchange Support Program" scholarship, provided that the combined value of additional scholarships does not exceed ¥80,000 per month.)
- 8) Applicants must not be previous recipients of JASSO scholarships, unless three or more years have elapsed since the completion of their term of scholarship.
- 9) Applicants are not permitted to simultaneously apply for a Japanese Government (*Monbukagakusho*) Scholarship for the same academic year.
- 10) Applicants must, upon completion of their term of scholarship, submit a study report to Nagoya University.

2. 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.

3. Scholarship Provisions

The following financial assistance is awarded to successful applicants:

- 1) A monthly stipend of: **TBA** (FY2009 = ¥80,000 for a maximum of twelve months)
- 2) A one-time study abroad allowance of: **TBA** (FY2009 = ¥80,000 after arrival at Nagoya University)

NB. *Prospective NUPACE students are required to purchase their own air tickets. The ¥80,000 study abroad allowance mentioned above, which is be paid to recipients after their arrival in Japan, is expected to partially defray the cost of the student's roundtrip flight.*

4. Application Method & Closing Dates

Students wishing to apply for a "Student Exchange Support Program" scholarship must submit both scholarship and NUPACE application forms to Nagoya University through their home institution by the following dates:

- 1) Monday, 15 March 2010, for students applying for late September 2010 entry.
- 2) Wednesday, 1 December 2010, for students applying for early April 2011 entry.

5. Notification of Results

Students shall be officially notified by Nagoya University of the result of their application for a "Student Exchange Support Program" scholarship as follows:

- 1) Mid-June 2010, for students applying for late September 2010 entry.
- 2) Late March 2011, for students applying for early April 2011 entry.



Summer Party

Entering Japan

Foreign students intending to pursue studies in Japan must be in possession of a valid passport issued by their country of citizenship. Prior to embarking for Japan, they are also required to apply to the nearest Japanese diplomatic mission (embassy or consulate) for a “college student visa”. In the case of NUPACE students, a “college student visa” is usually issued after the embassy/consulate obtains the applicant’s “Certificate of Eligibility for Status and Residence”.

Nagoya University applies for “Certificates of Eligibility” on behalf of prospective NUPACE students. And then, once applications have been processed, sends the “Certificates” directly to the students or their home institutions. It is imperative that when applying for a “college student visa”, students take their “Certificate of Eligibility”, passport, and letter of admission to Nagoya University to the Japanese Embassy or Consulate. Students are also required to bring the “Certificate” with them when they enter Japan to submit to the airport authorities.

NB. Each country has different stipulations and procedures for the purpose of issuing passports and visas. It is the responsibility of the student to enquire at his or her local Japanese diplomatic mission which documents are required, and if necessary, to request them from Nagoya University.



Sumo Wrestling

1. Housing

Nagoya University operates one mixed Japanese/international student dormitory (*International Ohmeikan*), and three dormitories used exclusively by international students (*International Residence – Higashiyama*; *International Residence – Yamate*; *Foreign Student House*). *International Ohmeikan* houses sixty international students; the latter three residences contain a total of 244 rooms for single students, twenty-five apartments for married couples and two apartments for families. In principle, NUPACE students are accommodated in *International Ohmeikan*, *International Residence – Yamate*, both a ten-minute walk from Higashiyama campus, or *International Residence – Higashiyama* (on-campus). In *International Ohmeikan*, each individual study/bedroom is fully furnished and installed with a unit bathroom, with kitchens being shared. *International Residence Yamate* and *Higashiyama* provide fully furnished study/bedrooms, which include a kitchenette and unit bathroom.

Due to a student housing shortage, in principle, only sixty NUPACE students may be guaranteed university accommodation at any given time. In the event that the number of applicants exceeds this quota, qualified students who are willing to live in private accommodation in Nagoya will still be considered for admission to the programme.

With regard to private accommodation, Nagoya University's current practice is to rent housing units from the private market, which are then furnished and leased to students at a significantly subsidised cost. Students who are offered the opportunity to live in such accommodation will be expected to pay a rent of approximately ¥26,000 per month, excluding utilities, and a one-time deposit of ¥20,000.

2. Health Care

All NUPACE students are required to join the Japan National Health Insurance (JNHI) programme. For a monthly fee of approximately ¥1,300, JNHI policyholders are entitled to a 70% discount on most medical and dental fees

incurred. We are aware that many incoming students are covered by private/home university insurance schemes. However, considering 1) that medical expenses in Japan are relatively high, 2) that Japanese medical facilities do not accept foreign insurance policies in lieu of payment and, 3) that students will, therefore, have to wait a minimum of two months to be reimbursed by their home insurance policies, NUPACE policy is to require Japan National Health Insurance subscription from all students.

Nagoya University 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. Life, Accident and Personal Liability Insurance Schemes

The Nagoya University Co-operative offers life insurance and personal liability insurance options at extremely competitive rates. All NUPACE students are required to take out personal liability insurance during their exchange at Nagoya University at the reasonable cost of ¥1,500 per year.

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 addition, an International Student Advising Office has been established specifically to support international students in a variety of areas, including mental health. In collaboration with these schools, the faculty and staff of the Education Centre for International Students and International Student Exchange 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 academic faculty, scholarships, accommodation, immigration and residence procedures, family issues and general health.

5. Computer Access

All Nagoya University students, including NUPACE students, have access to computers running on the Microsoft Windows operating system, located on campus. The university computer lab does not offer a 24 hour service, however, and students in possession of their own laptops are recommended to bring these to Japan. Indeed, as the Education Center for International Students (ECIS) is expected to become a completely “wireless zone” in 2010, NUPACE students with laptops may freely use designated sections of this building for Internet access and for their studies. Access is guaranteed on any day between 08:00 until 22:00.

With regard to Internet services provided in university accommodation, students who reside in *International Ohmeikan* may, after subscribing to a designated Internet Provider, and for a monthly fee of approximately ¥3,500, use personal laptops in their rooms. *International Residence – Higashiyama*, by contrast, provides a “wireless zone” in its lobby. Students renting private accommodation are provided with support if they wish to subscribe to Internet services.

6. Tutors

All NUPACE students are eligible to receive the services of a tutor, a fellow student majoring in a similar field of study. Tutoring assistance is available for up to forty-five hours per semester, and tutors’ responsibilities may include,

1) meeting NUPACE students upon arrival in Japan, 2) assistance with university paperwork and official procedures after arrival, 3) advice on the use of university facilities related to academic studies, 4) assistance and guidance with regard to lectures, research, experiments, course preparation, and reports, 5) Japanese language and conversation support, 6) introduction of Japanese culture and customs.

7. 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.

8. 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. Information on these groups will be made available at the general orientation for NUPACE students.

9. Exchange Activities outside Nagoya

During the spring, 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.



Volunteering at NETS Winter Camp



International Ohmeikan

10. Part-time Work

International students wishing to engage in money-earning activities should apply for a work permit through Nagoya University two to three months after their arrival in Japan. 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.

11. Climate & Clothes

The climate in Nagoya, although generally mild, is distinguished by its humidity and marked seasonal changes. In general, autumn is dry, cool, and pleasant. Winter (December to February) can prove cold with minimum temperatures of -5°C (23°F), highs of 9°C (48°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

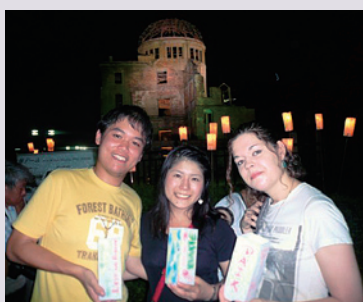
extremely hot and muggy with temperatures peaking at around 38°C (100°F) in August. Temperatures start to drop in mid-September and around this time the Japanese archipelago experiences the 'typhoon season'.

Students should bear these seasonal changes in mind when choosing what clothes to bring to Japan. They are also advised that it may prove challenging to find larger than average clothes and shoe sizes.



Education Center for International Students

Student Column 3



(Sovira is pictured on the left.)

Sovira Chhum, majoring in Japanese Studies at Monash University in Australia.

When I joined the NUPACE programme at Nagoya University I was really unsure about how life in Japan would turn out. But luckily there are a lot of good members of staff at the University who help you ease into life in Japan, even if you don't speak very much Japanese at all, as was the case with me. The Japanese language programme, especially the intensive programme, can be really tough since it starts in the mornings. And, since I was never a morning person, it was especially tough. But the tutor system that the university provides can really help you with your Japanese, settling into Japan, and you may even make a really close friend out of your tutor! But going on exchange I've learned doesn't benefit just your Japanese; it gives you the opportunity

to make friends with people from all over the world, and is also a chance for you to discover new cultures through international exchange events at the Education Centre for International Students. I must admit the first few months are always going to be tough, but it can be very rewarding in the end. The city is quiet and is not as bustling as Osaka or Tokyo, and is very close to Nara and Kyoto. So being a fan of traditional Japan, I took advantage of the location to travel all around the Kansai region and even went as far as Kyushu!

So is it worth your while coming to Nagoya University? While I can't really answer that question, the staff here is more than capable of helping you with every step of settling into your life in Japan and, despite the morning starts and all the ups and downs, I have not regretted coming in the end.

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.



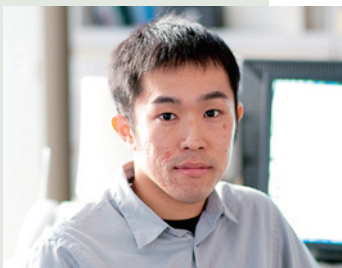
Claudia Ishikawa.

Associate professor and 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 'Immigration in Japan - A Socio-legal Perspective'. My research interests lie in comparative immigration law and the legal status of aliens, and I am currently enrolled in the LLD programme offered at this University's Graduate School of Law. Actually, by having experienced life as 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 navigate an academic and social life that can prove challenging, but most of all, rewarding.



Yuka Kitayama.

Associate professor and co-ordinator of NUPACE. Since joining the NUPACE Office in 2009, I have been involved in admissions, student affairs and advising. My research interests are equity issues in the field of contemporary education and socio-cultural contexts in teaching and learning in a multicultural society, with particular focus on citizenship education. I have enjoyed great opportunities to study and research in different parts of the world, and meet a number of people from various backgrounds. These experiences have given me a wider perspective and a lot of friends from all over the world. I hope I will be able to help you to enjoy your student life in Nagoya, an exciting experience that should offer you a new perspective.



Kosuke Makihara.

Student exchange program officer. I have spent almost five years abroad for my studies, pursuing a B.A. in political science and M.Sc. in international management. Looking back at those days, I found it fascinating, but still challenging to live abroad and adjust to new schools, new people, and new languages, while trying to accomplish all the goals and aims I had for my studies. But, I believe that those years have made me who I am today, not only in terms of the knowledge and language proficiency I have acquired, but also the confidence I have gained from the package of my experiences abroad.

Since starting to work for the NUPACE program in September 2009, I have enjoyed working with students who come to Japan with a variety of interests and different motivations for their studies. After reading this brochure, take some time to think about what you really want to gain from the NUPACE program in Japan, while leaving your home country and loved ones behind for a certain amount of time. That will help you when you encounter major challenges after landing in this new country. I am looking forward to working with each of you soon.

NUPACE Office



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!”



Yumi Koga.

Assistant international student adviser, responsible for improving the support system for international students, and advising on daily issues. I love talking to students and seeing your smiles. Studying abroad will transform your life into something more delightful. Meeting people from all over the world will stimulate your motivation to study. The experience may prove a drain on your finances in the short-term, but it will be your wealth for life!

International Student Exchange Division



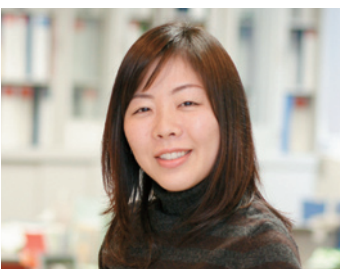
Toshiyuki Yamada.

Since I have started working at the International Student Exchange Division of Nagoya University as an administrative staff member, it has been my great pleasure to welcome many international students from over whole the world, anticipating that they will have a fruitful experience in Japan, both academically and in daily life. You do not have to worry about taking the first step to Nagoya University. Please be encouraged, because it may be the first step to a world that you have never seen before. Through the NUPACE experience, you can study many things in diverse fields with the classmates from various countries and, by interacting with one another, you will find that you are one indispensable part of this small world. Looking forward to seeing you here at Nagoya University.



Nami Kida.

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



Shizue Okajima.

Hello! I am a staff member of the International Student Exchange Division, Nagoya University. I deal with administrative procedures, and am in charge of scholarship arrangements for short-term exchange scholars. I have lived in Nagoya since I was born, and can vouch 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 departments having concluded an inter-school/faculty agreement are required to apply to the partner school at Nagoya University.

As of December 2009, Nagoya University has concluded exchange agreements with 272 universities, departments and research institutes.

Region	Country	Institute	Inter-university (U) / Inter-school
<i>Africa</i>	<i>Egypt</i>	Tanta University, Faculty of Engineering	*Engineering
	<i>Kenya</i>	African Institute for Capacity Development (AICAD)	International Co-operation Centre for Agricultural Education
		University of Nairobi, Faculty of Science	Science
	<i>South Africa</i>	South African Astronomical Observatory	Science
<i>Asia</i>	<i>Bangladesh</i>	Bangladesh Agricultural University	*Agricultural Sciences
		Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology, Department of Physics	Hydrospheric-Atmospheric Research Centre
	<i>Cambodia</i>	Royal University of Agriculture	*Agricultural Sciences
		Royal University of Phnom Penh (graduate students only)	*U
	<i>China</i>	Royal University of Law & Economics	*Law
		Beijing Institute of Technology, School of Management & Economics	Economics
		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 and Law	*Law
		Chinese Academy of Sciences, National Astronomical Observatories	Science
		Chinese Academy of Sciences, Institute of High Energy Physics	Solar-Terrestrial Environment
		Chinese Academy of Sciences, Institute of Process Engineering	Ecotopia Science Institute
		Chinese Academy of Sciences, Purple Mountain Observatory	Science
		Chinese Academy of Sciences, Research Centre for Eco-Environmental Sciences	Ecotopia Science Institute
		Chinese Academy of Sciences, Shanghai Institute of Ceramics	*Engineering
		Chinese Academy of Sciences, Shanghai Institute of Organic Chemistry	U
		Chinese Academy of Sciences, Xinjiang Institute of Ecology and Geography	Environmental Studies
		Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Institute of Literature & Institute of Literature of National Minorities	International Development
		Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Institute of Population and Labour Economics	Economics
		East China Normal University, College of Educational Science & Technology	*Education
		East China University of Political Science and Law	*Law
		Fudan University	*U
		Guilin University 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
		Nanjing University of Aeronautics & Astronautics	*Engineering
National School of Administration, Departments of Law & Political Science	*Law		
Northeastern University	*U		
Peking University	*U		
Polar Research Institute of China	Solar-Terrestrial Environment		
Shanghai Jiaotong University	*U		
Tianjin University, School of Management	Economics		
Tongji University	*U		
Southwest Jiaotong University, School of Economics & Management	Economics		
Tsinghua University	*U		
University of International Business and Economics, School of International Trade and Economics	*Economics		
University of Science and Technology of China	*U		

	Xi'an Jiatong University	*U
	Zhejiang University	*U
India	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore	*U
	Indian Institute of Technology, Madras	Engineering
	Tata Institute of Fundamental Research	*U
	University of Pune	U
Indonesia	Agency for the Assessment & Application of Technology	Ecotopia Science Institute
	Bandung Institute of Technology	*U
	Diponegoro University, Research Centre for Asian Studies	*Education
	Gadjah Mada University	*U
	Indonesian National Institute of Aeronautics & Space	Solar-Terrestrial Environment
	Padjadjaran University, Faculty of Letters	*Letters
	Surabaya State University	*U
	Syiah Kuala University, Faculty of Basic Science	*Environmental Studies
	University of Engineering, Faculty of Computer Science	*Engineering
	University of Indonesia, Faculty of Engineering	*Engineering
Kazakhstan	Kazakh Humanitarian and Law University	*Law
	Legislation Resrarch Institute	CALE
Korea	Chonbuk National University, Institute for North-East Asian Law	CALE
	Chonnam National University, College of Business Administration	Economics
	Chungnam National University, College of Economics & Business Administration	*Economics
	Ewha Women's University	*U
	Gyeongsang National University	*U
	Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, Graduate School/ Graduate School of International Area Studies	*Languages & Cultures
	Hanyang University	*U
	Korea Institute of Advanced Study	Mathematics
	Korea Legislation Research Institute	Centre for Asian Legal Exchange
	Korea Maritime University, College of Maritime Sciences & College of Engineering	*Engineering
	Korean Institute of Geoscience and Mineral Resources, Geologic Environment Research Division	Environmental Studies
	Korean Research Institute of Standards & Science, Astronomy Observatory	Science
	Korea University	*U
	Kyung Hee University	*U
	Kyungnam University, Industry Academic Co-operation Foundation	Ecotopia Science Institute
	Kyungpook National University, Faculty of Engineering	*Engineering
	Mokpo National University	*U
	Pukyong National University, College of Environmental and Marine Sciences and Technology	Hydrospheric-Atmospheric Research Centre
	Pusan National University, College of Engineering	*Engineering
	Seoul National University	*U
	Sungkyunkwan University	*U
	University of Seoul, College of Law and Public Administration	*Law
	Yonsei University	*U
Laos	National University of Laos	*U
Mongolia	Health Sciences University of Mongolia	*Medicine
	Mineral Resources and Petroleum Authority of Mongolia, Geological Information Centre	Nagoya University Museum
	Mongolian Academy of Sciences, Institute of Geography	Environmental Studies
	Mongolian University of Sciences and Technology	U
	Mongolian University of Sciences and Technology, School of Geology and Petroleum Engineering	*Environmental Studies
	National Legal Centre of Mongolia	Centre for Asian Legal Exchange
	National University of Mongolia	*U
Philippines	University of the Philippines, Diliman	*Environmental Studies
	University of the Philippines, Los Banos	*International Development
	Southeast Asian Regional Center for Graduate Study & Research in Agriculture (SEARCA)	U
Taiwan	National Chengchi University	*U

		National Chung Cheng University, College of Education	*Education
		National Taiwan Normal University, College of Education	*Education
		National Taiwan University	*U
		National Tsing Hua University	*U
		Soochow University, School of Foreign Languages and Cultures	*Languages and Cultures
		Soochow University, School of Law	Law
Thailand		Chulabhorn Research Institute (CRI)/Chulabhorn Graduate Institute (CGI)	U
		Chulalongkorn University	*U
		Kasetsart University	*U
Uzbekistan		Samarkand State University, School of Law	*Law
		Tashkent State Institute of Law	*U
		University of World Economy and Diplomacy	*Law
Vietnam		Hanoi Law University	*Law
		Hanoi University of Technology	*U
		Institute of State & Law	Law
		Vietnamese Academy of Science and Technology,	
		Ho Chi Minh City Institute of Resources Geography	Environmental Studies
		Vietnam National University, Ho Chi Minh City, Faculty of Environmental Science	*Environmental Studies
		Vietnam National University – Ho Chi Minh City, College of Law	*Law
Europe	Armenia	Yerevan Physics Institute	Solar-Terrestrial Environment
	Austria	Johannes Kepler University of Linz, Faculty of Law	*Law
		Medical School of Vienna	*Medicine
	Belgium	Institut Supérieur de Traducteurs et Interprètes (ISTI)	*Languages & Cultures
	Bulgaria	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
	Denmark	University of Copenhagen	*U
	Finland	Finnish Meteorological Institute, Department of Geophysics	Solar-Terrestrial Environment
	France	Consortium japonais du Collège doctoral franco-japonais	U
		École Nationale des Ponts et Chaussées (ENPC)	*U
		École Normale Supérieure de Lyon	Science/*Information Science
		École Normale Supérieure Lettres et Sciences Humaines	*Languages & Cultures
		Les Universités de Grenoble (Consortium)	*U
		Université Aix-Marseille III – Paul Cézanne	Law
		Université de Provence, Aix-Marseille I	*Letters
		Université de Strasbourg	*U
		Université Paris II – Panthéon Assas	Law
		Université Paris IV – Sorbonne	*Letters
		Université Paris–Est	*U
		Université Lyon III – Jean Moulin	*U
		Université Paris VII – Denis Diderot	*U
	Germany	Freie Universität Berlin, Environmental Policy Research Centre	*Environmental Studies
		German Aerospace Centre, Institute of Aerospace Medicine	Environmental Medicine
		Research Centre for Eastern and South Eastern Europe in Regensburg,	
		Institute for East European Law	Centre for Asian Legal Exchange
		Ruhr-Universität Bochum, Faculty of Physics & Astronomy/Faculty of Electronic & Information Engineering	*Engineering
		RWTH Aachen University, Faculty of Mathematics, Computer Sciences and Natural Sciences	*Science/Research Centre for Materials Science
		Technische Universität Braunschweig	*U
		Technische Universität Chemnitz	*U
		Technische Universität Darmstadt, Department of Civil Engineering and Geodesy	*Engineering/*Environmental Studies
		Technische Universität München	*U
		Ulm University, Faculty of Mathematics & Economics	Mathematics
		University of Cologne, Institute of Physics	Science
		University of Freiburg	*U

		University of Kaiserslautern, Faculty of Architecture, Regional & Environmental Planning, Civil Engineering	Environmental Studies
		University of Mainz, Faculty of Chemistry & Pharmacy	*Science
		University of Münster, Faculty of Chemistry & Pharmacy	*Science/Res. Ctr for Materials Science
		University of Regensburg, School of Law	*Law
Hungary		Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Institute for Legal Studies	Law
Italy		National Institute of Nuclear Physics (INFN)	U
		University of Catania	*U
Latvia		Latvian State University	Science
Netherlands		Free University of Amsterdam, Faculty of Earth and Life Sciences	*Agric. Sci./Env. St./Hydrospheric-Atmospheric Res. Ctr.
		Wageningen University	*Agric. Sci./Env. St./Hydrospheric-Atmospheric Res. Ctr. Solar-Terrestrial Environment
Norway		University of Oslo, Department of Physics	Solar-Terrestrial Environment
		University of Tromsø, Institute of Mathematical & Physical Sciences	Solar-Terrestrial Environment
Poland		Medical University of Gdansk	*Medicine
		Warsaw University of Technology	*Engineering Science
Russia		Institute of Theoretical & Experimental Physics	Environmental Medicine
		Ministry of Health of Russia, Institute of Biomedical Problems	*Engineering
		Moscow State Engineering and Physics Institute (Technical University-MEPHI)	Engineering
		Moscow State University, Faculty of Physics	Engineering
		Russian Academy of Sciences, Institute of Computer- Aided Design	Engineering
		Russian Academy of Sciences, Siberian Division, Institute of Cytology & Genetics	*Agricultural Sciences
		Russian Academy of Sciences, Far East Division, Institute of Cosmophysical Research & Radiowave Propagation	Solar-Terrestrial Environment
		Russian Academy of Sciences, Siberian Branch, Institute of Solar-Terrestrial Physics (ISTP)	Solar-Terrestrial Environment
Sweden		Lund University, Faculty of Law	*Law
		Swedish Institute of Space Physics	Solar-Terrestrial Environment
Switzerland		University of Bern, Interdisciplinary Center for General Ecology (IKAOe)	Ecotopia Science Institute
		European Organisation for Nuclear Research (CERN)	U
Ukraine		Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, Institute of Theoretical Physics	Science
United Kingdom		University of Bristol	*U
		University of East Anglia, School of Development Studies	International Development Science
		University of Leicester, Department of Physics and Astronomy	*U
		University of London, School of Oriental & African Studies (SOAS)	Agricultural Sciences
		University of Nottingham, Faculty of Agricultural & Food Sciences	*Science
		University of Manchester, School of Biological Science	Science
		University of Oxford, Department of Physics	*U
		University of Sheffield	*U
		University of Warwick	*U
North America	Canada	Carleton University, Faculty of Science	Science
		University of Toronto (Faculty of Arts & Science)	*U
		University of Toronto, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education (OISE)	*Education
		University of Victoria, Centre for Asia-Pacific Initiatives	Law
		York University	*U
	USA	Colorado School of Mines	Engineering
		Duke University, School of Medicine	*Medicine
		Green Mountain College	*Law
		Harvard Medical School	Medicine
		Harvard-Yenching Institute	U
		Johns Hopkins University, School of Medicine	*Medicine
		Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Haystack Observatory	Solar-Terrestrial Environment
		National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration, National Geophysical Data System	Solar-Terrestrial Environment
		National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration, Space Environment Laboratory	Solar-Terrestrial Environment
		New York University	*U
		North Carolina State University	*U

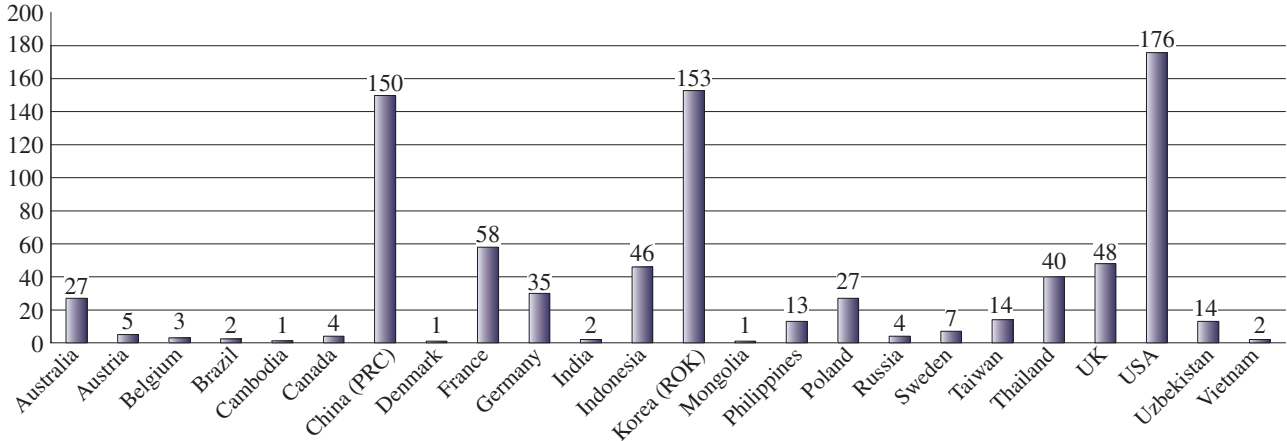
		Northwestern University, Materials Research Centre	Ecotopia Science Institute
		Oberlin College	U
		St. Olaf College	*U
		Southern Illinois University at Carbondale	*U
		Tulane University, School of Medicine	*Medicine
		University of Alaska Fairbanks, Geophysical Institute	Solar-Terrestrial Env./Science/ Environmental Studies
		University of California, Berkeley, College of Natural Resources	Agricultural Sciences
		University of California, Berkeley, Center for Global Metropolitan Studies	*Environmental Studies
		University of California, Berkeley, Department of Physics	Science
		University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA)	*U
		University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA), California NanoSystems Institute	Ecotopia Science Institute
		University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA), Henry Samueli School of Engineering & Applied Science	Engineering
		University of California, San Diego, Center for Astrophysics & Space Science	Solar-Terrestrial Environment
		University of California, Santa Barbara, Bren School of Environmental Science and Management	Environmental Studies
		University of Chicago	*U
		University of Cincinnati	*U
		University of Houston, Cullen College of Engineering	Engineering
		University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	*U
		University of Kentucky	*U
		University of Maryland, Department of Mechanical Engineering	Ecotopia Science Institute
		University of Michigan, College of Engineering, Macromolecular Science and Engineering Centre	*Engineering
		University of Michigan, Department of Chemistry	*Engineering
		University of Michigan, Space Physics Research Laboratory	Solar-Terrestrial Environment
		University of Minnesota	*U
		University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, School of Medicine	*Medicine
		University of Pennsylvania, School of Medicine	*Medicine
		University of Texas, Health Science Center	Medicine
		University of Washington, Genetically Engineered Materials Science and Engineering Centre	Ecotopia Science Institute
		University of Wisconsin Law School	Law/Centre for Asian Legal Exchange
		University of Wisconsin Law School, East Asian Legal Studies Centre	Centre for Asian Legal Exchange
<i>Oceania</i>	<i>Australia</i>	Australian National University	*U
		Flinders University	*U
		Monash University	*U
		University of Adelaide	*U
		University of Melbourne Asian Law Centre	Centre for Asian Legal Exchange
		University of South Australia	*U
		University of Sydney	*U
	<i>New Zealand</i>	University of Auckland, Center for Geophysical Research	Solar-Terrestrial Environment
		University of Canterbury, Faculty of Science	Solar-Terrestrial Environment
<i>Central & South America</i>	<i>Argentina</i>	Luis F. Leloir, Campomar Foundation, Research Institute of Biochemistry	Agricultural Sciences
		National University of Rosario, Faculty of Biochemical & Pharmaceutical Sciences	Agricultural Sciences
	<i>Bolivia</i>	Universidad Mayor de San Andres, La Paz, Faculty of Sciences, Chacaltaya Cosmic Ray Observatory	Solar-Terrestrial Environment
	<i>Brazil</i>	Ministry of Science and Technology, National Institute for Space Research	Solar-Terrestrial Environment
		Joaquim Nabuco Research Institute	International Development
		University of Brasilia	*U
		University of São Paulo	*U
	<i>Guatemala</i>	Del Valle de Guatemala University, School of Engineering	*Engineering
	<i>Mexico</i>	University of Sonora	Science

* Denotes tuition-waiver agreements with Nagoya University at inter-university or inter-school level.

Appendix 2 – NUPACE Data

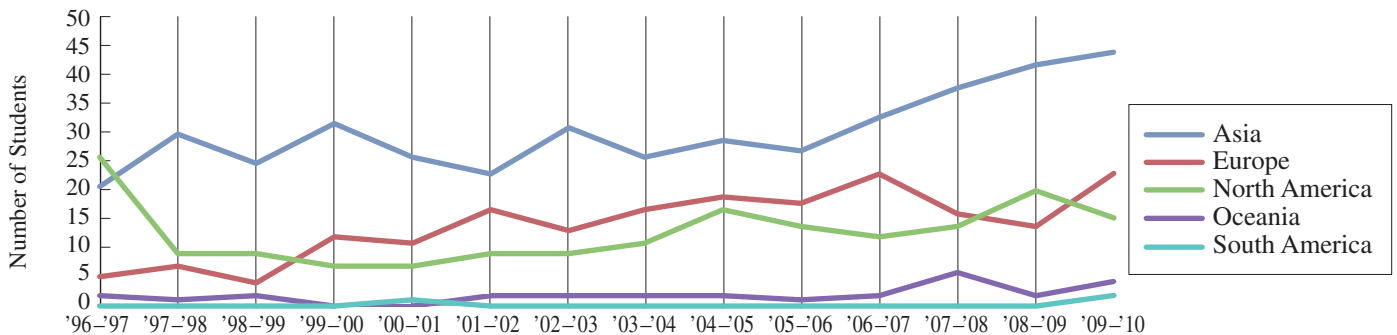
A. NUPACE Student Breakdown (1)

NUPACE Students by Country of Institution: Feb 1996 – Mar 2010 (Total: 833 Students)



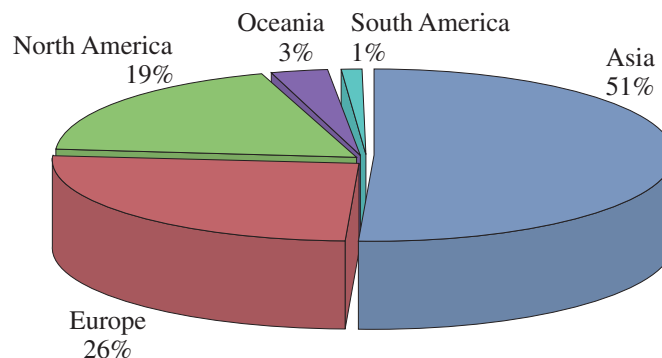
B. NUPACE Student Breakdown (2)

NUPACE Students by Region of Home Institution: Feb 1996 – Mar 2010 (Total: 833 Students)



C. NUPACE Student Breakdown (3)

NUPACE Students by Region of Home Institution: Apr 2009 – Mar 2010 (Total: 85 Students)



D. Institutions Sending Students to NUPACE: February 1996 ~ March 2010

Region	Country	Institution	Agreement with	No. Admitted	Region	Country	Institution	Agreement with	No. Admitted		
Asia <i>436 Students; 52% of Total</i>	Cambodia	Royal University of Phnom Penh	*Law	1	N. America <i>180 Students; 22% of Total</i>	Denmark	University of Copenhagen	*University-wide	1		
	China (PRC)	Beijing 2nd Foreign Language Institute	*Languages & Cultures	9		France	École Nationale des Ponts et Chaussées (ENPC)	*University-wide	7		
		Beijing University of Technology	*Engineering	19			École Normale Supérieure de Lyon (ENS Lyon)	Science/ *Information Science	2		
		Central South University of Technology	*Engineering	7			Les Universités de Grenoble	*University-wide/ *Letters	19		
		China University of Political Science and Law	*Law	7			Université Lyon III – Jean Moulin	*University-wide	14		
		East China Normal University	*Education	8			Université Paris IV – Sorbonne	*Letters	1		
		East China University of Political Science and Law	*Law	4			Université Paris VII – Denis Diderot	*University-wide	1		
		Fudan University	*University-wide	12			Université de Strasbourg	*University-wide	14		
		Harbin Institute of Technology	*University-wide	1			Germany	Technische Universität Braunschweig	*University-wide	4	
		Huazhong University of Science & Technology	*University-wide	6				Technische Universität Chemnitz	*University-wide	11	
		Jilin University	*University-wide	15				Technische Universität München	*University-wide	9	
		Nanjing University	*University-wide	13		University of Freiburg	*University-wide	11			
		Nanjing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics	*Engineering	1		Poland	Warsaw University of Technology	*Engineering	16		
		Northeastern University	*University-wide	7			University of Gdansk	*Medicine	11		
		Peking University	*University-wide	7		Russia	Moscow State Institute of Engineering Physics	*Engineering	2		
		Shanghai Jiaotong University	*University-wide	4			Moscow State University	*Information Science	1		
		Tongji University	*University-wide	3			Russian Academy of Science, Siberian Division	*Agricultural Sciences	1		
		Tsinghua University	*University-wide	10		Sweden	Lund University	*Law	7		
		University of Science and Technology of China	*University-wide	1			United Kingdom	University of Bristol	*University-wide	3	
		Xi'an Jiatong University	*University-wide	3		University of London – SOAS		*University-wide	2		
		Zhejiang University	*University-wide	13		University of Manchester		*Science	11		
	India	University of Poona	University-wide	2		University of Sheffield		*University-wide	19		
		Bandung Institute of Technology	*University-wide	5		University of Warwick		*University-wide	13		
	Indonesia	Diponegoro University	*Education	1		Canada	Toronto University	*University-wide	3		
		Gadjah Mada University	*University-wide	27			York University	*University-wide	1		
		Padjadjaran University	*Letters	6		USA	Green Mountain College	*Law	2		
		Surabaya University	*University-wide	7			Harvard University	Medicine	3		
		Korea (ROK)	Chungnam National University	*Economics			19	Johns Hopkins University	*Medicine	1	
	Ewha Women's University		*University-wide	16			North Carolina State University	*University-wide	65		
	Gyeongsang National University		*University-wide	55			New York University	*University-wide	15		
	Hanyang University		*University-wide	7			St. Olaf College	*University-wide	17		
	Korea Maritime University		*Engineering	2			Southern Illinois University at Carbondale	*University-wide	5		
	Korea University		*University-wide	24			University of California, Los Angeles	*University-wide	1		
	Kyung Hee University		*University-wide	1			University of Cincinnati	*University-wide	18		
	Mokpo National University		*University-wide	21			University of Illinois (Urbana-Champaign)	*University-wide	14		
	Seoul National University		*University-wide	7		University of Kentucky	*University-wide	8			
	University of Seoul		*Law	1		University of Michigan	*Engineering	19			
	Mongolia	National University of Mongolia	*University-wide	1		University of Minnesota	*University-wide	3			
	Philippines	University of the Philippines, Los Banos	*GSID	13		University of Pennsylvania	*Medicine	5			
	Taiwan	National Chengchi University	*University-wide	6		Oceania <i>27 Students; 3% of Total</i>	Australia	Australian National University	*University-wide	2	
		National Taiwan University	*University-wide	7				Macquarie University	*GSID	5	
		National Tsing Hua University	*University-wide	1				Monash University	*University-wide	5	
	Thailand	Chulalongkorn University	*University-wide	29				University of Adelaide	*University-wide	3	
		Kasetsart University	*University-wide	11				University of South Australia	*University-wide	2	
	Uzbekistan	Tashkent State Institute of Law	*University-wide	9				University of Sydney	*University-wide	10	
University of World Economy & Diplomacy		*Law	5	S. America <i>2 Students</i>	Brazil			University of Brasília	*University-wide	1	
Vietnam	Hanoi University of Technology	*Information Science	2					University of São Paulo	*University-wide	1	
Europe <i>188 Students; 23% of Total</i>	Austria	Johannes Kepler University of Linz	*Law	1	5 Regions			24 Countries	96 Institutions	(* denotes tuition waiver)	833 Students
		Medical School of Vienna	*Medicine	4							
	Belgium	Institut Supérieur de Traducteurs et Interprètes, Brussels	*Languages and Cultures	3							

Campus Maps

Higashiyama Campus

- 1 Administration Bureau Building 1
- 2 Administration Bureau Building 2
- 3 Administration Bureau Building 3
- 4 Administration Bureau Building 4
- 5 Annex to Administration Bureaus
 - Nagoya University Archives
 - Office for Gender Equality
- 6 Toyoda Auditorium
- 7 University Library
- 8 Staff Hall
- 9 Nagoya University Symposion
- 10 Green Salon Higashiyama
- 11 Information Plaza
- 12 School of Letters / Graduate School of Letters
- 13 School of Education / Graduate School of Education and Human Development
- 14 School of Law / Graduate School of Law
- 15 School of Economics / Graduate School of Economics

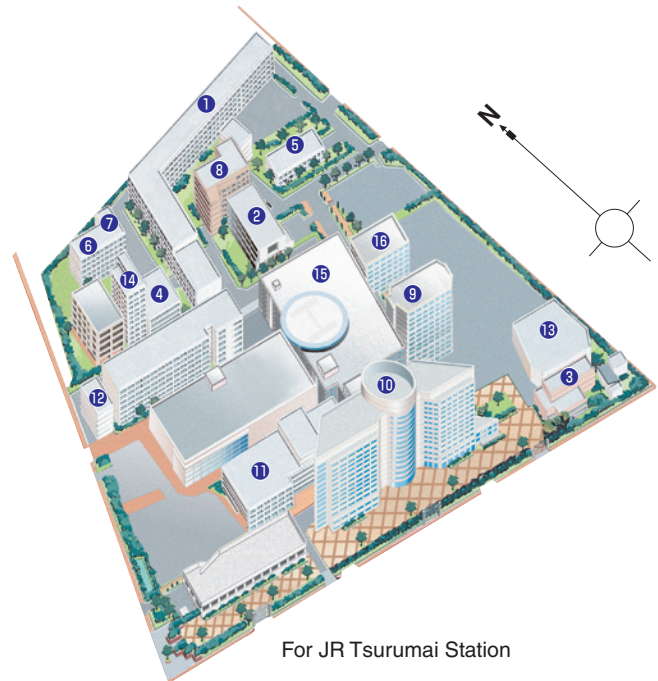
- 16-28 : Buildings of the School of Sciences / Graduate School of Sciences
- 16 Building A
- 17 Building A2
- 18 Building B
- 19 Building C
- 20 Building D
- 21 Building E
- 22 Building F
 - Chemical Instrument Center
 - Center for Gene Research
- 23 Building G
- 24 Building 1, Graduate School of Mathematics
- 25 Laboratory of High Voltage Electronmicroscopy
- 26 Facilities for Low Temperature Research
- 27 Ultra High Pressure Laboratory
- 28 Science Hall

- 29-40 : Buildings of the Graduate School of Engineering
- 29 Administration Building
- 30 Building 1 - Graduate School of Engineering
- 31 Building 2 - Graduate School of Engineering
- 32 Building 3 - Graduate School of Engineering
- 33 Building 4 - Graduate School of Engineering
- 34 Building 5 - Graduate School of Engineering
- 35 Building 6 - Graduate School of Engineering
 - Center for Information Media Studies
- 36 Building 7 - Graduate School of Engineering
- 37 Building 8 - Graduate School of Engineering
- 38 Building 9 - Graduate School of Engineering
- 39 High Pressure High Temperature Laboratory
- 40 Mechanical Engineering and Aerospace Engineering Laboratory



Tsurumai Campus

- 41 School of Agricultural Sciences / Graduate School of Bioagricultural Sciences
- 42 School of Informatics and Sciences
- 43 Graduate School of Information Science
- 44 Inter-Departmental Education Building A
- 45 Research Center of Health, Physical Fitness and Sports
- 46 Graduate School of International Development
- 47 Graduate School of Languages and Cultures
- 48 Graduate School of Environmental Studies
 - Disaster Management Office
- 49 Research Institute of Environmental Medicine
- 50 Cosmic Ray Observatory (Higashiyama Branch)
- 51 Facility of Incubation
- 52 Venture Business Laboratory
- 53 High-voltage Electron Microscope Laboratory
- 54 Center for Cooperative Research in Advanced Sciences and Technology
- 55 Research Center for Advanced Energy Conversion
- 56 Hydrospheric Atmospheric Research Center
- 57 Information Technology Center
- 58 Radioisotope Research Center
- 59 Education Center for International Students
 - Center for Asian Legal Exchange
- 60 Center for Chronological Research
 - Nagoya University Museum
- 61 University Museum Botanical Garden
- 62 Bioscience and Biotechnology Center
- 63 Inter-Departmental Education and Research Facilities
 - EcoTopia Science Institute
 - International Cooperation Center for Agricultural Education (ICCAE)
 - Solar-Terrestrial Environment Laboratory
- 64 Integrated Research Laboratory Building
- 65 Integrated Building
 - Creation Plaza
- 66 Integrated Research Building (Arts and Social Sciences)
- 67 Institute for Advanced Research Hall
- 68 Noyori Materials Science Laboratory
 - Research Center for Materials Science
- 69 Noyori Conference Hall
- 70 Akasaki Institute
 - Akasaki Research Center
 - Headquarters for Industry, Academia and Government Cooperation
- 71 Synchrotron Radiation Research Center
- 72 Health Administration Office
- 73 Gymnasium and Swimming Pool
- 74 New Gymnasium
- 75 Affiliated Upper and Lower Secondary Schools
- 76 Student Hall
- 77 North-Coop-Cafeterias and Shops
- 78 South-Coop-Cafeterias and Shops
- 79 Amenity House-Cafeterias
- 80 "FOREST" Books & Café
- 81 International Residence – Higashiyama
- 82 Researchers Village
- 83 Gymnastic Lodging House
- 84 Extra Curricular Activity Facilities
- 85 Athletic Grounds Management Building
- 86 Energy Center
- 87 Security Guard Office
- 88 Restaurant, Cafeteria
- 89 Convenience Store
- 90 Post Office
- 91 ATM
- 92 Subway
- 93 Bus Stop



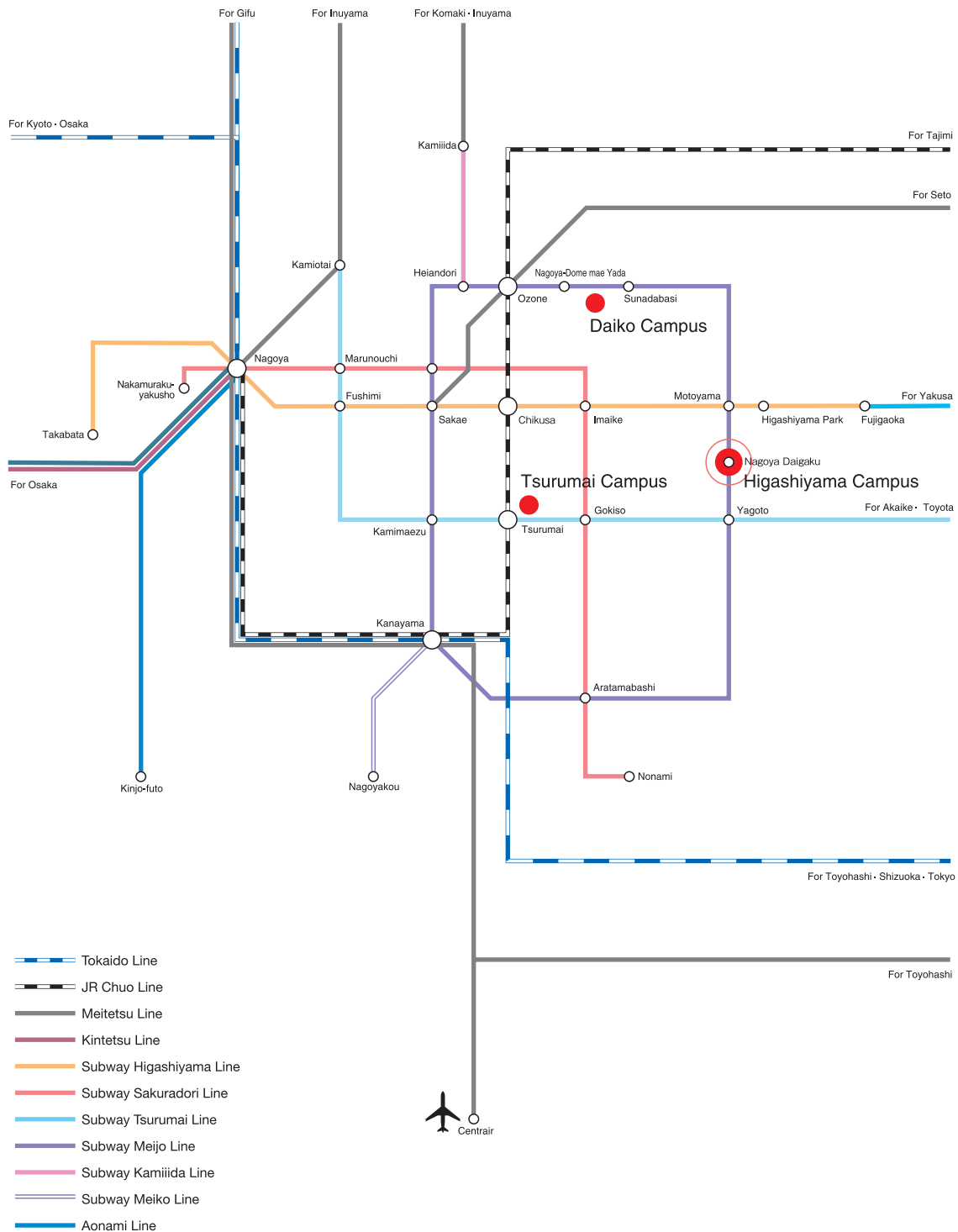
- 1 Building for Medical Research
- 2 Medical Library
- 3 Kakuyu Kaikan (Alumni Hall)
- 4 Welfare Facilities
- 5 Radioisotope Laboratory
- 6 Annex, Medical Research
- 7 Mortuary
- 8 Center for Research of Laboratory Animals and Medical Research Engineering (Division for Research of Laboratory Animals)
- 9 Medical Science Research Building 1
- 10 Ward
- 11 Out-patients Clinic
- 12 Specialized Clinical Division
- 13 Energy Center
- 14 Dormitory for Nurses
- 15 New Clinical Laboratory and Examination Center
- 16 General Research Building 2

Location



Access to Nagoya University

- To Higashiyama Campus From Nagoya Railway Station: 20 minutes by subway. Take the Higashiyama Line to Motoyama Station, then transfer to the Meijo Line, alighting at Nagoya Daigaku Station.
- To Tsurumai Campus Take the JR Chuo Line or the Subway Tsurumai Line to Tsurumai Station, and walk 5 minutes.
- To Daiko Campus JR: Take the JR Chuo Line to Ozone Station, and walk 15 minutes.
Subway: Take the Meijo Line to Nagoya Dome Mae Yada Station, and walk 5 minutes.
- To Toyokawa Campus Take the Meitetsu Toyokawa Line to Suwacho Station, and walk 25 minutes.
- To Nagoya Railway Station From Nagoya Airport: 30-35 minutes by airport bus
From Tokyo Railway Station: 2 hours by Shinkansen (bullet train)
From Osaka Railway Station: 1 hour by Shinkansen (bullet train)





Cover: Tenjin (天神)

Tenjin (heavenly kami) is the deified spirit of Sugawara no Michizane (菅原道真, 845-903), a leading literary and political figure of the early Heian Period (794-1185). A victim of political intrigue, Michizane was exiled to, and subsequently died in Kyushu. Nevertheless, his accomplishments as a poet and scholar remain incontestable, and since the Edo Period (1600-1868) Michizane has come to be regarded as the patron god of scholarship. Prior to important entrance examinations, students and their parents pray for success at shrines commemorated to him, especially at the Dazaifu Tenmangu (太宰府天満宮) in Fukuoka, Kyushu.

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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