

JAPAN

NUPACE

Nagoya University Program For Academic Exchange

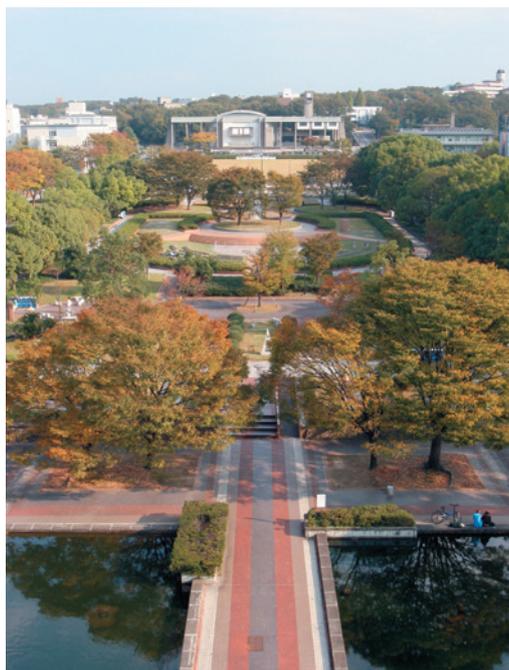
2013 -2014



名古屋大学
短期交換留学プログラム

NUPACE2013-2014

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	
Overview of Academic Programmes	5
NUPACE Academic Programme; Additional Courses taught in English (G30 International Programmes); Courses taught in Japanese; NUPACE Academic Programme – Course Outlines	
Application Procedures	32
Application Forms; Application Deadlines; Forwarding Address; Notification of Results	
Financial Information	33
University Fees; Living Expenses	
Student Exchange Support Program (Scholarship for Short-term Study in Japan)	34
Eligibility; Period of Study; Scholarship Provisions; Application Method & Closing Dates; Notification of Results	
Entering Japan	36
Student Life	37
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	40
Appendix 1 – Exchange Partner Institutions.....	42
Appendix 2 – NUPACE Data	48
Campus Maps, Location & Access to Nagoya University	50

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.

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. Indeed, four Nobel Prizes serve to demonstrate Nagoya University's expertise in cultivating world-class researchers. 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 seventeen 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, thus 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 2.3 million, it is an exciting place to live, work and study.

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

Currently, Nagoya University consists of nine undergraduate schools, fourteen graduate schools, three research institutes and nineteen interdepartmental research and education centres. Approximately 16,500 students are enrolled at the university, 1,800 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 thirteen 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.



Central Nagoya



Nagoya Castle

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 undergraduate or graduate degree programmes at overseas universities that have concluded an academic exchange agreement with Nagoya University. Refer to pp. 42–47.
2. Students MUST have a cumulative grade point average (GPA) of 3.0 (B) or better on a 4.0 scale, or the equivalent.
3. NUPACE requires exchange students to be proficient in either English OR Japanese. Unless they attend/have attended 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 minimum TOEFL (iBT) score of 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 N1 or 1 of the Japanese Language Proficiency Test (JLPT), or the equivalent.

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 do not require credits, and who are admitted to the programme to engage primarily in guided research, shall hold *Special Research Student* status. This status is applicable to students registered for both master's programmes and doctorates at their home universities. 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 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 N1 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. Other specialised courses, such as *kanji* and Business Japanese are also available.

2. Courses in the Student's 'Major'

Students are able to pursue their major field of study through established courses, courses designed especially for NUPACE students, or courses comprising the "Nagoya University Global 30 International Programmes" (see pp. 7–8). The core NUPACE curriculum is taught

primarily in English, although students who can demonstrate sufficient Japanese language ability (level N1 of the Japanese Language Proficiency Test) may register for regular courses taught in Japanese.

3. 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 N2 of the Japanese Language Proficiency Test.

4. 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 a research 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 European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System (ECTS) scale. ECTS has gained broad recognition as an international grade evaluation standard that facilitates the transfer of credits and grades between different university systems across the globe.

Nagoya University Grading System		ECTS 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 does not adopt the grades *E* and *Fx*, as employed by the ECTS grading system)

One Nagoya University credit has been calculated as equivalent to two ECTS units. Hence, the 15 credits per semester that NUPACE requires *Special Undergraduate* and *Special Graduate* students to earn equal 30 ECTS units.

Academic Advisor

In principle, 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 2013

Class Schedule

1 October 2013 ~ 10 February 2014

Winter Vacation

28 December 2013 ~ 7 January 2014

Spring Vacation

11 February 2014 ~ 31 March 2014

Students joining the NUPACE programme in autumn 2013 are required to arrive in Japan in late September 2013 for a pre-class orientation.

2. Spring Semester 2014

Class Schedule (tentative)

11 April 2014 ~ 5 August 2014

Summer Vacation

6 August 2014 ~ 30 September 2014

Students joining the NUPACE programme in spring 2014 are required to arrive in Japan in early April 2014 for a pre-class orientation.

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



Overview of Academic Programmes

OVERVIEW OF ACADEMIC PROGRAMMES 2013~2014

Students participating in NUPACE have a variety of study options open to them. Provided that they meet the academic and linguistic requirements of the classes in question, they may devise individual semester/year-based course loads, freely choosing units from 1) the NUPACE academic programme, 2) G30 international programmes, and 3) regular courses taught in Japanese.

1. NUPACE ACADEMIC PROGRAMME

Refer to pp. 10–31 for course outlines, and the NUPACE website for more detailed syllabi: <http://nupace.ecis.nagoya-u.ac.jp/en/academic/syllabus.html>

Autumn 2013

Japanese Language Programme

Standard Course (1~5 credits)	Elementary Japanese I ~ Advanced Japanese (7 levels)
Intensive Course (2~10 credits)	Elementary Japanese I ~ Intermediate Japanese II (6 levels)
Other Courses (1 credit)	<i>Kanji</i> 1000, 2000 Business Japanese I, III

Introductory Courses Taught in Japanese

<i>2 credits each</i>	Global Society I <J> Introduction to Japanese Language and Culture II <J> Introduction to Japanese Linguistics I <J> Introduction to Japanese Society and Culture I <J> Introduction to Linguistics I <J>
-----------------------	---

Courses in the Student's Major (English Language Programme)

<i>Generally 2 credits each</i>	
Education Ctr. for Int'l Students	A Multi-cultural Approach to Contemporary Issues Teaching Practice in the Japanese Community
Agricultural Sciences	Introduction to Bioagricultural Sciences
Economics	Economic Theory and Applications II International Accounting B Introductory Accounting I Law and Economics Workshop (two semester course)
Engineering	Academic, Scientific, and Technical English Advanced Lecture on the System Safety of Machinery Civil Engineering and Policies for Developing Countries II Introduction to Civil Engineering and Architecture Motor Control and Information Processing in the Biological System <G> Overview of Advanced Electric, Electronic, and Information Engineering Science and Technology in Japan
Environmental Studies	Biological Resource Management Policies Biological Resource Management Projects Climate Change Policies Environmental Industry Systems Planning and Design Studio for Historical Environment <G> Politics and Diplomacy in the International Environment <G> Practice in Biological Resource Management Studio Workshop of Architecture Design <G> Sustainability and Environmental Studies Water and Waste Engineering
International Development	Educational Development Planning and Evaluation Human Security and Law Japan's Development Experience Lecture on International Development 1: International migration theory

Languages & Cultures	Introduction to Sociolinguistics b: Introduction to bilingualism Outline of Japanese Culture since the 16 th Century Studies in International Culture: Map appreciation I
Law	Comparative Studies in Administrative Law: Modern administrative law Comparative Studies in Jurisprudence II: Uses of the public sphere Comparative Studies in Politics II: Japanese diplomacy and international politics Professional Studies in International Human Rights Law: Human rights and refugee law Special Lecture and Seminar: Workshop on international negotiation Special Lecture and Seminar: Yomiuri Shimbun – Comparative Asian corporate theory Studies in Jurisprudence: Law as political theory II
Letters	Japanese Culture: Language and communication II Pre-war Japanese Cinema
Mathematics	Perspectives in Mathematical Sciences II, IV
Medicine	Basic Research Laboratory Experience Clinical Practice (Clerkships) Public Health Research Laboratory Experience
Science	Advanced Quantum Chemistry Computational Chemistry
Other	Guided Independent Study (GIS)

<J> = Taught in Japanese <G> = Graduate Students Only

Spring 2014

Japanese Language Programme

Standard Course (1~5 credits)	Elementary Japanese I ~ Advanced Japanese (7 levels)
Intensive Course (2~10 credits)	Elementary Japanese I ~ Intermediate Japanese II (6 levels)
Other Courses (1 credit)	<i>Kanji</i> 1000, 2000 Business Japanese II/IV

Introductory Courses Taught in Japanese

2 credits each	Global Society II <J> (A/S) Introduction to Japanese Language and Culture I <J> Introduction to Japanese Linguistics II <J> Introduction to Japanese Society and Culture II <J> Introduction to Linguistics II <J>
-----------------------	--

Courses in the Student's Major (English Language Programme)

Generally 2 credits each	
Education Ctr. for Int'l Students	Contemporary Japanese Society Disney as Cultural Teacher Immigration in Japan: Law, society, and politics Introduction to Japanese Politics Teaching Practice in the Japanese Community
Economics	Development Economics Economic Theory and Applications I Financial Accounting B Introduction to Global Management Law and Economics Workshop (two semester course)
Education	Education in Japan
Engineering	Introduction to Applied Physics, Materials and Energy Engineering Introduction to Chemical and Biological Industries Introduction to Production Engineering
Environmental Studies	English Communication in Environmental Issues Environmental Systems Analysis and Planning Field Seminar on Environmental Studies Introduction to Biodiversity Conservation Projects (Intensive) Low Carbon Cities Studies Theory of Environmental Resources Management Water and Waste Management Policies

Information Science	Advanced Lectures on Quantum Information
International Development	Educational Development and Co-operation International Co-operation Law Introduction to International Development Law and Development Studies
Languages & Cultures	Introduction to Sociolinguistics a Studies in International Culture: Map appreciation II
Law	Comparative Studies in Constitutional Law: Outline of the modern constitution Comparative Studies in Criminal Law: Development of national criminal law (Intensive) Comparative Studies in Jurisprudence I: The law and its personnel Political Science Professional Studies in International Law: Introduction to international law Studies in Jurisprudence: Law as political theory I
Letters	Japanese Culture: Language and communication I
Mathematics	Perspectives in Mathematical Sciences I, III
Medicine	Basic Research Laboratory Experience Clinical Practice (Clerkships) Public Health Research Laboratory Experience
Other	Guided Independent Study (GIS)

<J> = Taught in Japanese <G> = Graduate Students Only

2. ADDITIONAL COURSES TAUGHT IN ENGLISH

In October 2011, Nagoya University opened five undergraduate and six graduate degree programmes taught entirely in English, known as the “Nagoya University Global 30 International Programmes”, or simply “G30 Programmes”. Courses comprising the G30 programmes are, in principle, open to exchange students, and a large number of NUPACE students are taking advantage of the opportunity to register for them.

Website for G30 programmes: <http://admissions.g30.nagoya-u.ac.jp/en/Program/>

NB. Irrespective of whether they wish to register for G30 courses, or not, applicants to the NUPACE student exchange programme should apply directly to the NUPACE Office, following procedures laid down in this prospectus and on the programme website, viewable at <http://www.ecis.nagoya-u.ac.jp/en/nupace/>. G30 programme admission requirements and procedures do NOT apply to exchange students.

G30 NAGOYA UNIVERSITY GLOBAL 30 INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS

Undergraduate Programmes

Detailed information on undergraduate G30 programmes, including course lists:

<http://admissions.g30.nagoya-u.ac.jp/en/Program/undergraduate/>

Selected syllabi: <http://admissions.g30.nagoya-u.ac.jp/en/Program/undergraduate/curriculum.htm>

Automotive Engineering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering • Electrical, Electronic, and Information Engineering
Biological Sciences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biological Science • Applied Biosciences
Chemistry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chemistry • Chemical and Biological Engineering
Fundamental and Applied Physics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physics • Physical Science and Engineering
Social Sciences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law and Political Science • Economics and Business Administration

Graduate Programmes

Detailed information on graduate G30 programmes: <http://admissions.g30.nagoya-u.ac.jp/en/Program/graduate/>

Information on laboratories and research groups:

http://admissions.g30.nagoya-u.ac.jp/en/Program/graduate/laboratories_groups.html

Where syllabi are available online, the relevant URLs are listed underneath the programme concerned.

Graduate School of Science	
Graduate School of Bioagricultural Sciences	• Biological and Bioagricultural Sciences
School of Medicine	
Graduate School of Science	
Graduate School of Engineering	• Chemistry
Graduate School of Languages and Cultures	• Comparative Studies of Language and Culture http://www.lang.nagoya-u.ac.jp/G30/clc/
Graduate School of Economics	• Economics and Business Administration
Graduate School of Medicine	• Medical Science
Graduate School of Science	
Graduate School of Mathematics	• Physics and Mathematics

3. COURSES TAUGHT IN JAPANESE (Courses in the Student's Major)

Students participating in NUPACE are eligible to register for most courses offered to degree-seeking students at Nagoya University, provided that they have a suitable academic background and possess level N1 of the Japanese Language Proficiency Test (JLPT). Access to online information on individual schools and departments is available at <http://www.nagoya-u.ac.jp/about-nu/org/sch-list/>.

The following is a list of Nagoya University's schools and corresponding departments:

Undergraduate Programmes

Agricultural Sciences:	Applied Biosciences; Bioresource Sciences; Bioenvironmental Sciences http://www.agr.nagoya-u.ac.jp/agricultural/agc-program.html
Economics:	Theoretical Economics; Applied Economics; Corporate Management; Information Accounting http://www.soec.nagoya-u.ac.jp/html/under_gr/school.html
Education:	Lifelong Education and Development; School Education and Information Science; International Education and Culture; Human Psychology; Counselling and Psychotherapy http://www.educa.nagoya-u.ac.jp/school/index.html
Engineering:	Chemical and Biological Engineering; Civil Engineering and Architecture; Electrical, Electronic and Information Engineering; Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering; Physical Science and Engineering http://www.engg.nagoya-u.ac.jp/school/index.html
Informatics & Sciences:	Natural Science Informatics (Environmental Materials; Complex Studies; Mathematical Science) Social and Human Science Informatics (Sociological-Geographical Studies of Environment; Juristic and Economic Studies of Environment; Psychology; Society and Media Studies) http://www.sis.nagoya-u.ac.jp/aboutsis/gakka.html
Law:	Fundamental Positive Law; Fundamental Political Science; Contemporary Legal Disciplines; Dispute Settlement Law; Business Economics Law; Public Policy; International Relations; Legal and Administrative Informatics http://www.law.nagoya-u.ac.jp/ug/curri.html
Letters:	Philosophy and Civilisation Theory; History and Cultural History; Literature and Linguistics; Environmental and Behavioural Science http://www.lit.nagoya-u.ac.jp/education/syllabus/

Medicine:	Medicine Health Sciences (Medical Technology; Nursing; Occupational Therapy; Physical Therapy; Radiological Technology); http://www.med.nagoya-u.ac.jp/medical/1804/index.html (medicine) http://www.met.nagoya-u.ac.jp/SCHOOL/kyoiku.html (health sciences)
Science:	Biological Science; Chemistry; Earth and Planetary Sciences; Mathematics; Physics http://www.sci.nagoya-u.ac.jp/about/riigaku.html

Graduate Programmes

Bioagricultural Sciences:	Applied Molecular Biosciences; Bioengineering Sciences; Biological Mechanisms and Functions; Biosphere Resources Science http://www.agr.nagoya-u.ac.jp/graduate-school/grsc-4major.html
Economics:	Analysis of Markets and Institutions; Socio-economic Analysis; Analysis of the System of Policy Making; Socio-Environmental System; Corporate System; Management Innovation; Creation of Information http://www.soec.nagoya-u.ac.jp/html/graduate/grad_sch.html
Educ. & Human Development:	Lifelong Education and Development; School Education and Information Sciences; Foundations of Education and Human Development; Higher Education; Sports Science for Lifelong Physical Activity; Psychological Sciences; Human Development and Clinical Psychology; Sports Behavioural Sciences http://www.educa.nagoya-u.ac.jp/graduate/index.html
Engineering:	Aerospace Engineering; Applied Chemistry, Chemical Engineering and Biotechnology; Civil Engineering; Computational Science and Engineering; Crystalline Materials Engineering; Electrical Engineering and Computer Science; Energy Engineering and Science; Materials, Physics and Energy Engineering; Mechanical Science and Engineering; Micro-Nano Systems Engineering; Molecular Design and Engineering; Quantum Engineering http://www.engg.nagoya-u.ac.jp/graduate/index.html
Environmental Studies:	Earth and Environmental Sciences; Environmental Engineering and Architecture; Social and Human Environment http://www.env.nagoya-u.ac.jp/syllabus/cur/syllabus.php
Information Science:	Complex Systems Science; Computer Science and Mathematical Informatics; Information Engineering; Media Science; Systems and Social Informatics http://www.is.nagoya-u.ac.jp/intro/dept.html
International Development:	International Communication; International Co-operation Studies; International Development http://www.gsid.nagoya-u.ac.jp/global/faculty/index.html
Languages & Cultures:	Japanese Language & Culture; Multicultural Studies http://www.lang.nagoya-u.ac.jp/koza.html
Law:	Core Law and Political Science; Contemporary legal Systems; International Comparative and Political Science; Asian Law and Political Science http://www.law.nagoya-u.ac.jp/gs/index.html
Letters:	Art History and Archaeology; Comparative Studies of Humanities; Japanese Culture; Japanese History; Japanese Literature and Linguistics; Linguistics; Oriental History; Philosophy; Western Literature and Linguistics; World History http://www.lit.nagoya-u.ac.jp/outline/graduate/
Mathematics:	Mathematics http://www.math.nagoya-u.ac.jp/ja/admission/2013/research.html
Medicine:	Cell Information Medicine; Function Construction Medicine; Health and Community Medicine; Integrated Molecular Medicine; Medical Science/Medical Administration; Nursing; Radiological and Medical Laboratory Sciences; Physical and Occupational Therapy http://www.med.nagoya-u.ac.jp/medical/1854/igakuhakushikatei.html (medicine) http://www.met.nagoya-u.ac.jp/NAVI/entrance-g.html (health sciences)
Pharmaceutical Sciences:	Pharmaceutical Sciences http://www.ps.nagoya-u.ac.jp/education/
Science:	Biological Science; Material Science; Particle and Astrophysical Science http://www.sci.nagoya-u.ac.jp/graduate/riigaku.html

NUPACE Academic Programme – Course Outlines

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 × 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 × 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.

II. Intensive Course in Japanese

1. Elementary to Pre-intermediate Japanese

(autumn and spring; 10 credits; 20 hours per week × 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 × 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.

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/G)			SJ200 (L)	SJ200 (R)	To Be Announced
Intermediate I	SJ201 (C1 & C2)		SJ201 (R)	SJ201 (L)	SJ201 (G)	『名古屋大学日本語コース中級Ⅰ』
Intermediate II	SJ202 (C1 & C2)		SJ202 (R)	SJ202 (L)	SJ202 (G)	『名古屋大学日本語コース中級Ⅱ』
Pre-Advanced	SJ300 (C1)	SJ300 (C2)	SJ300 (R)	SJ300 (L)	SJ300 (G)	To Be Announced
Advanced	SJ301 (C)	SJ301 (W1 & W2)		SJ301 (R)	SJ301 (L)	To Be Announced

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)			『名古屋大学日本語コース中級Ⅰ』
Intermediate II		IJ212 (C2)				IJ212 (G)			『名古屋大学日本語コース中級Ⅱ』

Other Japanese Language Courses

1. Kanji 1000/2000

(autumn and spring; 1 credit each; 2 hours per week × 14 weeks)

Kanji 1000 is aimed at students who have mastered approximately 300 *kanji*, and concentrates on the characters covered at levels N3~N2 of the Japanese Language Proficiency Test. In contrast, *Kanji 2000* is for those students who already know approximately 1,000 *kanji*, and focuses on the characters covered at levels N2~N1 of the Japanese Language Proficiency Test.

2. Business Japanese I~IV

(I, III in autumn; II, IV in spring; 1 credit each; 2 hours per week × 14 weeks)

These courses are aimed at students seeking employment at Japanese companies. They also cater to students who wish to deepen their understanding of Japanese business communication. Participants in the courses will acquaint themselves with Japanese business manners and learn expressions used in the Japanese business world.



Student Column 1



Selcuk Cabar,
majoring in Architecture at the Technische Universität Braunschweig in Germany.

Always when I wanted to travel alone or visit friends in other cities during my school days, my mother warned me several times of the danger involved and how young I was. My answer was always, “Mum I am not going to Japan, where everything is different. It is just another city”. During my exchange at Nagoya University, I very often remembered this dialogue and laughed.

Since the beginning of my architectural studies in Germany, I was inspired by Japanese architects, as well as by the way of building houses and cities in Japan. My greatest wish was to come to Japan and visit some buildings designed by famous architects like Tadao Ando, Fumihiko Maki, Kenzo Tange and many others. Therefore, I used almost every opportunity to travel and discover more about Japan, its culture and people, and also its architecture. Even with the passing of time, I would sometimes ask myself whether I really was in Japan, and admired the situation.

My stay in Japan enabled me to become more familiar with Japanese culture, to meet several exchange as well as regular students and, for sure, to widen my horizon. Therefore, I would like to express my deep gratitude to the NUPACE team for the perfectly organized exchange program, and to my professors for their excellent supervision.

I have chronologically captured many of my experiences and trips in the form of photographs and short articles. Feel free to visit my Discovery-Blog at www.selcukcabar.wordpress.com.

Introductory Courses Taught in Japanese

The following classes are taught entirely in Japanese and participants are required to have attained at least level N2 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).

Courses in the Student's Major (English-Language Programme)

Refer to the NUPACE website for more detailed syllabi → <http://nupace.ecis.nagoya-u.ac.jp/en/academic/syllabus.html>

Education Center for International Students

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. 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 World-view, 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.

4. Immigration in Japan: Law, society, and politics

(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, prospective 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.

5. Introduction to Japanese Politics

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

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

6. Teaching Practice in the Japanese Community

(autumn/spring; 2 credits; course co-ordinator: Claudia ISHIKAWA)

This guided independent study involves teaching English to, and developing a rapport/playing with approximately twenty elementary school-aged children (ages six to twelve) at Nagoya University’s childcare centre, “Poppins-After-School”. Students will be required to devise an English-language curriculum (which may include the teaching of basic theme-oriented vocabulary using visual aids; playing educational games and simple sports, etc.), and then, in accordance with the curriculum, teach the pupils rudimentary-level English. Those students, who at the end of the semester submit a report describing their teaching practice experience, will receive two credits.

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 con-

cerns such as the depletion of food and energy resources, poverty and health problems, and the destruction of the natural- and living environment. This course, by taking as its base recent developments in the field of life sciences, aims

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

School of Economics

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 economics. Topics covered include theories of population, labour migration, economic growth, development strategy and policy, international trade, etc., with case studies introduced in each lecture. The course pays particular attention to the issues of income disparity and environmental pollution. Students may have the opportunity to participate in international conferences and publish papers in English.

2. Economic Theory and Applications I

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

This lecture reviews the nature of the Neo-classical system under perfect competition, 1) partial equilibrium analysis and 2) general equilibrium analysis, without an explicitly defined household.

3. Economic Theory and Applications II

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

This lecture deals with the general theory of market equilibrium with household production. This general equilibrium is intrinsically dynamic in its nature due to a household production formulated by Professor Becker.

4. Financial Accounting B

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

This course introduces students to the theory and application of accounting principles generally accepted in the world.

5. International Accounting B

(autumn; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: NOGUCHI Akihiro)

The lecture is intended to provide an opportunity for students to learn and understand international aspects of accounting.

6. Introduction to Global Management

(spring; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: NISHIMURA Makoto)

Providing an overview of the current global economy and global management of various issues, such as corporate management, human resources management, and international accounting etc. is the first objective of this workshop. By inviting guest speakers from several global companies such as Nomura Holdings, Inc., DENSO Corporation, Mitsui & Co., Ltd, Daido Steel Co., Ltd, Brother Industry Ltd., we will review the hands-on activities of these companies in the global economy.

Second, by reviewing the history of development of the Japanese economy and globalization of certain corporations, we will try to understand the essential conditions for economic development and globalisation, and try to catch the key clues to successful economic

development and globalisation of developing countries.

7. Introductory Accounting 1

(autumn; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: NOGUCHI Akihiro)

Accounting is called the “language of business”, as it is used for communication among interested parties in business. Students will learn the very basics of how to write (make entries) and read (financial statement analysis) this “language”.

8. Law and Economics Workshop

(2-semester course commencing either in spring or autumn; 2 credits; 1 class per fortnight; course co-ordinators: ARAYAMA Yuko & MATSUURA Yoshiharu)

This workshop is jointly-organised by the Schools of Economics and Law to promote a theoretical and practical understanding of legal regulations imposed on economic activities. A minimum of 15 sessions will be held during the year according to the class calendar. The workshop will discuss the following topics in Law and Economics to help promote an understanding of human behaviour, social contracts and legal structure in our modern society. The workshop will also invite several prominent scholars and practitioners in the field of law and economics to present their ideas. Topics to be covered include, 1) market activities and law, 2) property rights and property law, 3) contract law, and 4) tort liability and tort law.

School of Education

Education in Japan

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

This course seeks to examine education in Japan from both a historical and 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.



Student Column 2



Frauke Blossey,
majoring in Mathematics at the Technische Universität München in Germany.

Nagoya – Thank you so much! You gave me one of the best times in my life!

I'm so happy and grateful that my home-university has an exchange program with such a good university in such a nice city like Nagoya. When I applied for the Nagoya University I never thought that this exchange year in Japan would be the best year of my life. I gathered so many amazing experiences and got to know so many Japanese friends – friends for life. Before I came to Japan, I didn't know a lot about the city itself, because it was said that Nagoya is not really a sightseeing city like Kyoto or Osaka. But just because there are not so many tourists, doesn't mean that Nagoya has no nice places to visit. There are a lot (e.g. Nagoya Castle, Nagoya Dome) and because Nagoya is so well located, you can visit many other nice cities (Kyoto, Osaka, Tokyo, Ise, etc.) easily by train. I am very happy to have lived in such a beautiful city with such courteous people.

When I came to Nagoya, my Japanese language skills were terrible. I knew just a few basics, but I soon recognized that this is no problem, because Nagoya University offers excellent Japanese language courses. I took the intensive course and after 1-2 months I was already able to speak to Japanese people. It was such an amazing feeling, when I recognized that I use more Japanese than English in my conversations. Another way I learned Japanese was to join a club. I joined the hiking club of the University, ワンダーフォーゲル部 (Wandervogel Club), whose members were all Japanese students. I had such a great time with them!! We had so many hiking trips and a very long trip during the summer vacation (16 days in Japanese Alps – 日本南アルプス). I saw so many amazing places in Japan and made such good friends!!

I just can say: This was definitely not my last time in Japan!

School of Engineering

1. Academic, Scientific, and Technical English

(autumn; 1 credit; 1 class per fortnight; course co-ordinator: Laurence M. DRYDEN)

This series of special lectures, conducted entirely in English, provides guided practice in written and spoken English in academic, scientific, and technical contexts. Lectures include illustrated presentations and activities for students to apply their learning. The series is open to native speakers and non-native speakers of English.

2. Advanced Lecture on the System Safety of Machinery

(autumn; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: YAMADA Yoji)

Securing safety of mechanical systems can be achieved by risk assessment which is followed by risk reduction measures based upon the assessment results. The course aims at quantification of the overall risk management processes.

3. Civil Engineering and Policies for Developing Countries II

(autumn; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: NAKAI Kentaro)

The objective of this course is to study various issues, including sustainable development, environmental management, and international co-operation to acquire a fundamental knowledge of civil engineering in developing countries.

4. Introduction to Applied Physics, Materials and Energy Engineering

(spring; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: ITO Hiroshi)

This course discusses the fundamentals of applied physics, materials science & processing engineering, and quantum energy engineering. Topics to be analysed include superconductivity, magnetism, semiconductors, fundamentals

and applications of ceramics and metals (steel structures, car bodies, etc.), and an introduction to nuclear fusion and quantum energy utilisation.

5. Introduction to Chemical and Biological Industries

(spring; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: KOBAYASHI Noriyuki)

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 the global society will also be discussed.

6. Introduction to Civil Engineering and Architecture

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

The objectives of this course are (1) to establish scenarios for certain social infrastructure projects, and thereby introduce relevant civil engineering theories and construction technology, as well as conduct site-visits; (2) to survey, through technical site visits, various aspects of urban and architectural studies, including building material experiments, energy conservation, and the recent development of regional disaster mitigation activities.

7. Introduction to Production Engineering

(spring; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: JU Yang)

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.

8. Motor Control and Information Processing in the Biological System

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

The goal of this lecture is to understand human movements as the interaction of a biological model with the physical world. Specific objectives include the following, 1) structure of the nervous systems, 2) coding and processing of sensory information, 3) link between neural signals and muscle contraction, 4) Strategies used by the nervous system to control muscle force, and 5) neural basis of behaviour

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

(autumn; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: KATO Jien)

This course comprises lectures and visits to technical plants in the Tokai area. In the lectures, current topics in advanced electrical, electronic and information engineering will be taught. The plant visits introduce students to advanced practices in vehicular, electronic power, and communication technologies.

10. Science and Technology in Japan

(autumn; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: ZENG Gang)

This course introduces the history, the current state and future prospects of R&D (research and development) in various sectors related to the field of engineering in Japan. This class consists of "omnibus-style" lectures, all provided in English.

Graduate School of Environmental Studies

1. Biological Resource Management Policies

(autumn; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: IWASAKI Shimpei)

This course aims to introduce the diverse range of management and policies related to biological resources and provide detailed insights on how to address changes in biological resources. Topics in each lecture will be presented according to a specific arena of biological resources. Topics covered include, 1) a general orientation of management issues vis-a-vis biological resources, 2) management policies related to resources on multiple scales and, 3) practical case studies of resource management and policies in both local and political contexts.

2. Biological Resource Management Projects

(autumn; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: NAGAISHI Masafumi)

There is a range of difficulties in the implementation of projects related to biological resource management. This course provides a variety of viewpoints (ranging from the problem of food, population, water to the framework of aid, etc.) that need to be considered in the management of projects. Also, this course introduces the actual experiences of some players of development projects related to biological resource management.

3. Climate Change Policies

(autumn; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: SUGIYAMA Noriko)

The objective of the course is to provide students with basic facts and knowledge on policy measures pertaining to climate change. Distinguished external lecturers will give lectures, in addition to lectures by the course coordinator. The basic facts that the students should know are contents of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol. Furthermore, other related matters such as climate change and cities, and energy policy will be explained.

4. English Communication in Environmental Issues

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

English communication ability is a fundamental requirement for engineers and scientists 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 then be required to present and discuss the studied subjects in class in English.

5. Environmental Industry Systems

(autumn; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: NAGAISHI Masafumi)

This course tries to realise a unique style of learning. The course consists of: 1) lectures by external representatives from industries and local government; 2) presentations and/or discussions amongst the students, and 3) discussions between the students and experts from the industries. Lectures are related to all fields of the environment, including climate change, water and waste management, and biodiversity.

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)

Observations and discussions will be conducted during field seminars on a variety of topics pertaining to environmental studies, such as the interaction between human activities and environments. Areas of interest to be visited are, 1) public institutions and private enterprises in and around Nagoya to learn about environmental measures, 2) the western part of the Nōbi Plain including the Fujimae mud flat, Nagaragawa River mouth dam and delta areas, 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 intensive; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: WATANABE Mikihiko)

The objective of the course is to provide students with the necessary academic background on biological diversity/biodiversity. The background consists of 1) definition and situation of biodiversity; 2) causes of biodiversity loss; 3) theories for analyses and practical tools; and 4) present institutions, policies and international laws related to biodiversity. Through the course, students are expected to, a) understand the problems; b) become acquainted with requisite techniques; and c) acquire capacity-building know-how on institutional and policy development. Students should gain both comprehensive and concrete knowledge to achieve the goal of becoming global environmental leaders.

9. Low Carbon Cities Studies

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

In this course students become acquainted with policies, plans and technological and institutional measures implemented to realise low carbon cities, with a view to integrating climatic change mitigation into urban development.

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. In practice, this year students are requested

to draw up proposals for the preservation and renewal of an old wooden building “Nakamura Koen (Park) Kinenkan” built in 1910 in Nakamura Park in western Nagoya. Students may propose to convert this building into a community centre, providing 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. Politics and Diplomacy in the International Environment

<Graduate>

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

This course will explore historical and theoretical aspects of international politics in the

twentieth century with emphasis on international relations since the end of the Second World War. Topics covered in this course include, basic aspects of international politics, international politics from the late nineteenth century to the present, and globalisation and interdependence.

12. Practice in Biological Resource Management

(autumn; 1 credit; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: NAGAISHI Masafumi)

The objectives of this course are to understand how to design and identify project components of hypothetical but useful cases in biological resource management using the Project Cycle Management (PCM) method (with some group work and presentations), and to understand economic valuation methods including

Student Column 3



WEI Yue,
majoring in Civil Procedure Law at China University of Political Science and Law in China (PRC).

I came to Japan this April, the best season to see cherry flowers. Although it was the first time that I went abroad, I never felt lonely.

The teachers here are really nice. They help us with our life and study. If we have a problem, we can just go to their office and it will be solved. They accompany us to foreign registration, send us warm e-mails, and organize interesting trips. They are always there and ready to help.

The students here are pretty nice, too. (Well, I cannot think of any other word to describe them.) The volunteers organize parties, trips, and all kinds of fabulous events. We tried on *yukata*, traditional Japanese clothes, and took a lot of pictures. We went to Higashiyama Park to see the beautiful scenery of cherry flowers. Besides, each of us has a tutor from NUPACE, who provides us with a better understanding of Japan, Japanese culture, and Japanese students' lifestyles.

As for academic life here, I have to say Nagoya University has so many excellent professors. You can always obtain something new and useful from their classes. Discussion with other foreign students can also trigger new ideas.

If you don't know how to speak Japanese, never worry about it. For one thing, you can learn Japanese here under the instruction of Japanese teachers. For the other, you can attend English courses in your major.

In a word, you will benefit a lot if you choose the NUPACE program and Nagoya University! Look forward to your coming here!

cost-benefit analysis.

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)

The objective of the course is to provide students with several definitions, views, interpretations, and analyses of the notion of sustainability. Although sustainability covers broad

areas, the course tries to clarify a large range of topics from three viewpoints, namely 1) society and/or social sciences, 2) observation and data by natural sciences, and 3) an urban and spatial perspective.

15. Theory of Environmental Resources Management

(spring; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: NAGAISHI Masafumi)

This course intends to provide students with a platform to understand what environmental resources are. The lectures consist of two parts: 1) basic theoretical frameworks on environmental resources; and 2) management policies of international cooperation.

16. Water and Waste Engineering

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

Water pollution and solid waste are some of

the major environmental problems facing our society today. In this class we will learn about various technologies and measures applied in drinking water supply, control of pollution of water bodies, and solid waste management.

17. Water and Waste Management Policies

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

Water pollution and solid waste are some of the major environmental problems facing our society today. 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.

Graduate School of Information Science (GSIS)

Advanced Lectures on Quantum Information

(spring; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: OZAWA Masanao)

The course will provide an introduction to quantum information theory, suitable for an audience with no specific background. The fol-

lowing topics will be covered: Mathematical description of quantum systems; composite systems, purification, and quantum entanglement; evolution of open quantum systems; quantum channels; quantum measurement processes; simple quantum communication scenarios (noiseless channels, super-dense cod-

ing, quantum teleportation); noisy communication channels; quantum entropies; classical and quantum information transmission; basic ideas in classical and quantum coding techniques; and introduction to quantum cryptography.



Graduate School of International Development (GSID)

1. Educational Development and Co-operation

(spring; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: YONEZAWA Akiyoshi)

This course is intended to generate a comprehensive understanding of theories and practices in educational development and co-operation. The course is divided into two parts: Part one is aimed at fostering the acquisition of basic knowledge and skills necessary when approaching issues in educational development and cooperation. The class covers major methodologies in social sciences, as research in educational development and cooperation inevitably requires an interdisciplinary approach. Part two provides an overview of practices in international cooperation in education. Starting with an introduction to basic governance structures and organisations of international co-operation, the class covers major issues in the practices of educational development and co-operation at various levels in education.

2. Educational Development Planning and Evaluation

(autumn; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: YONEZAWA Akiyoshi)

This course aims to consider the role of higher education within the framework of educational development planning and evaluation. Higher education plays an essential role in the contemporary knowledge-based society, and has its own context distinguished from primary and secondary education. At the same time, education planning and evaluation is inevitably linked to issues of access to higher education, brain drain and brain gain typically occurring at the higher education level.

3. Human Security and Law

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

The objective of this course is to understand 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. Second, the changing system of the UN collective security after 1990 will be addressed. Last, lectures will be given on the newly-emerged concept of human security. The standpoint from which this course is offered is international law.

4. 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.

5. Introduction to International Development

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

This course introduces students to the interdisciplinary nature of international development. It presents aspects of international development from various disciplines such as 1) economic development & management, 2) rural and regional development, 3) governance and law, 4) peace-building, 5) social development and culture, and 6) education and human resource development. Lectures are given by instructors from various academic and professional backgrounds. A detailed schedule is announced on the GSID's homepage: <http://www.gsid.nagoya-u.ac.jp/index-en.html>

6. Japan's Development Experience

(autumn; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinators: NISHIKAWA Yoshiaki/HIGASHIMURA Takeshi)

This course examines the development and modernisation process of Japan from various perspectives, including both positive and negative. Lecturers from different disciplines deal with issues such as the economy, law, governments, rural areas, social security systems, education, peace-building, etc. Participants will understand the crucial issues pertaining to Japan's development experience, and consider the adaptability of this experience to other countries.

7. Law and Development Studies

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

The aim of "Law and Development Studies (LDS)" is to analyse the role of legal systems and institutions in socio-economic development, or the relationship between development and legal systems in developing countries. This course focuses on relevant theories in LDS and case studies.

8. Lecture on International Development 1: International migration theory

(autumn; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: ASAKAWA Akihiro)

In this class, various aspects of the current phenomenon on international migration will be considered. Topics covered include immigration control, social integration, remittances, impact for accepting and sending countries, refugee recognition, etc. To understand current immigration issues, Australian radio news on immigration related topics will be introduced in every class.

Graduate School of Languages and Cultures

1. Introduction to Sociolinguistics a

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

Sociolinguistics can be loosely defined as the study of language and society. Sociolinguists and sociolinguistic research play an ever-increasing role in the world. Educators, curriculum planners, policymakers, as well as researchers, depend on sociolinguistic theories and principles. Sociolinguistics has deepened our understanding and helped solve numerous problems concerning various languages and societies. It has also contributed to enlightened attitudes towards social groups with less power, such as indigenous people and ethnic minorities in North America, and immigrants in Europe.

The semester is spent on giving students a firm foundation in the basics of sociolinguistics. The topics we will cover include multilingual-

ism, social class, gender, standardisation, education and bilingual education.

2. Introduction to Sociolinguistics b: Introduction to bilingualism

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

We will be focusing on bilingualism. Bilingualism or multilingualism is a frequently misunderstood phenomenon. Many parents are afraid of letting their young children learn English because they think it will interfere with their Japanese language development. Some worry that learning other languages means there will be less space in our brains for subjects such as science and mathematics. Thanks to research in bilingualism in recent decades, we now know that these worries are unfounded.

3. Outline of Japanese Culture since the 16th Century

(autumn; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: MITO Hiroyuki)

This course's primary aim is to survey Japanese cultural history by considering European or Occidental artefacts, practices and ideas as original cultural components that have had a formative influence on Japanese culture. Simultaneously, we will investigate how to describe and explain Japanese culture in English.

4. Studies in International Culture: map appreciation I

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

This course will be devoted to looking into contemporary cartography as a combination

Student Column 4



PAN Jing,

majoring in Architecture at Xi'an Jiaotong University in China (PRC).

In past year, many memorable 'first' times happened in my life. It was my 'first' time living abroad for such a long time, and supporting myself totally. To afford some extra expenses, I got my 'first' part-time job and worked in my spare time. I communicated with friends coming from different countries so much for the 'first' time. We usually learned Japanese and other interesting things together, and travelled around beautiful Japanese cities on holidays. During this progression, our horizons were greatly broadened and we made promises with each other: If someone were to visit the other's country one day, the host guy would be the best guide.

With respect to academic study, cooperating with students of different educational backgrounds took me a lot of time at the beginning. All the professors looked nice but strict. I always felt nervous because I had to use English or Japanese to talk about my design works for the 'first' time. To promote myself much better, I had to work hard and even overnight several times. Finally, I got quite good results at the end of the semester, and made friends with all the

students in my lab. One week before I left Japan, they held a farewell party for me specially. I was moved so much.

In all, thanks to NUPACE, I got such an amazing chance to experience all of the above. Thanks to all the staff and tutors; I lived so well despite confronting these 'first' times. Thanks to all my professors, you taught me not only knowledge but also a serious research attitude. Meantime, I gained friendship, happiness as well as self-confidence. I believe it will become a precious part of my life, and benefit my future forever. Hope I can have than chance to return as soon as possible. Thank you very much! A big hug from China.

of the arts and sciences, with a special emphasis on projects relating to Japanese maps. It will touch on such things as the different types of maps, their scientific side, and their artistic side, as well as how maps are used and how to look at maps with a critical eye. Students will be expected to do at least one group-based, fieldwork exercise with a map on display somewhere in the city of Nagoya and to do a similar individual project. Doing such projects is an interesting way to discover at least a couple of parts of the city and to learn a bit about Japanese culture, something which hopefully will be rewarding to students from overseas.

5. Studies in International Culture: map appreciation II

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

This course will investigate the history of cartography from two main perspectives. The first will be to gain an understanding of how mapmaking at its highest level today came into being, and this will entail study of the salient features of cartography as it evolved in Europe from the time of Ancient Greece; topics are likely to include the work of Ptolemy of Alexandria, the medieval Christian scholars, influential maps and atlases during the so-called Age

of Discovery, and how developments in science and the visual arts affected mapmaking. The second will be to gain an understanding of the history of Japanese cartography from antiquity into the beginning of the Meiji Period; this will mainly involve learning about maps of Japan and its various parts, Buddhist maps of the world, and celestial maps which Japanese compiled. A variety of materials and examples will be made available for studying about European cartography, while the two chapters about Japan in volume 2 of *The History of Cartography* will be the main source of information about the Japanese experience.

School of Law

1. Comparative Studies in Administrative Law: Modern administrative law

(autumn; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: INABA Kazumasa)

In 1947 the Judicial Constitution Act and the Administrative Court Act were repealed. This marked a new beginning for the court system. It has been more than 50 years since then, in which time the system of judicial review of administrative action has developed. However, the contemporary raises many problems, which require urgent reform. I would like to reflect upon the merits and demerits of the court's role in administrative cases by means of reference to major Supreme Court's cases.

2. Comparative Studies in Constitutional Law: Outline of the modern constitution

(spring; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: OHKOCHI Minori)

This course is an introduction to the theory of modern constitution followed by a comparative analysis of issues in Japan and selected Asian countries. The course covers, 1) Historical development of the modern Constitution, 2) Basic principles of the modern governmental system and human rights, 3) Constitutional issues and the theory of Constitutional law in

Japan, 4) Constitutional issues and the theory of Constitutional law in selected Asian countries, and 5) Constitutional theory for better-protected human rights and more democratic politics

3. Comparative Studies in Criminal Law: Development of national criminal law under the influence of foreign and international law

(spring intensive; 2 credits, 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: TAKAYAMA Kanako)

The purpose of this course is to analyse the development of national criminal law under the influence of foreign and international law. There will be particular focus on comparisons

between different judicial groupings such as common law countries, countries with the European continental legal tradition, Islamic countries, etc. Participants are required to report on their country's experience and their views on desirable legislation in the future. Legal systems in general as well as specific topics in criminal law and criminal procedure will be discussed.

4. Comparative Studies in Jurisprudence I: The law and its personnel

(spring; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: MORIGIWA Yasutomo)

What is the most difficult aspect of setting up a legal system? Legislation, funding, or provision of facilities? Each of these stages does have its problems, but the training of personnel



probably presents the greatest hurdle. Technical, legal and moral competence is required for those who man and run the legal system. How can legal education provide such qualities to its trainees? Discussion and interviews are conducted on this question following intensive reading of literature on the subject. The course will be taught in English. International and Japanese students are welcome, and will be asked to address scenarios based on their practical knowledge.

5. Comparative Studies in Jurisprudence II: Uses of the public sphere – good practice versus corruption

(autumn; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: MORIGIWA Yasutomo)

This class will provide a better understanding of the liberal democratic state by observing phenomena and theories of corruption in the context of the practicalities of (mainly) developing nations. Students will wrestle with such

fundamental questions on law and the state as violence, power, justice, the judiciary, public and private, and citizenship.

6. Comparative Studies in Politics II: Japanese diplomacy and international politics

(autumn; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: MIURA Satoshi)

This course is designed to help students understand the basics of both Japanese foreign policy and international relations theory. Each student is expected to make a presentation by applying theories to a topic of his/her interest. Topics to be covered include, 1) Japanese Diplomacy after the Second World War, 2) Japan-US Relationship and Japan's Security Policy, 3) East Asian Regionalism and Japan, 4) Japanese Foreign Policy in the Age of Globalisation, and 5) Characteristics of Japanese Diplomacy and Political Culture

7. Political Science

(spring; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: Richard WESTRA)

This class introduces students to the study of political science as an academic discipline. Its first aim is to familiarise students with the subject matter of the main areas of study in the political science field. The second aim is to cultivate critical thinking among students about the most fundamental and timeless questions that are asked in politics and the study of political science. The third aim of the course is to examine ways the main areas of study in the political science field inform each other.

8. Professional Studies in International Human Rights Law: Human rights and refugee law

(autumn; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: OBATA Kaoru)

In this seminar, we will select some topics related to current problems International Human Rights Law or Refugee Law and read

Student Column 5



(DONG Xin is pictured second from the left.)

DONG Xin,
majoring in Pure Mathematics at Tongji University in China (PRC).

Definitely, leaving China and coming to Japan was the best decision I have ever made, for years. It provided me with a unique chance to better understand myself.

For a NUPACE research student, there is no minimum credit requirement, which means you can concentrate totally on your research, working hard at your laboratory till midnight and exchanging ideas with your advisor or others. On the other hand, much more relaxed, there are various interesting courses, including Japanese language lessons, for you to pick up. Enriching yourself as well as making new friends; nothing can be better than that.

People here are really, really nice. Once, when I got trapped into a complicated dispute with a cell phone company, Nomizu sensei from the NUPACE Office took me directly there by subway and negotiated with the manager, till the problem was finally solved. So if you face any trouble, always remember that you are not alone. Life is also wonderful. Delicious food, great wine, beautiful places and funny events have already become my long cherished memories.

Two months after finishing NUPACE, I came back and am now officially doing my PhD here. Glad to see you, new NUPACers!

relevant textbooks and articles. In each class, a student will act as ‘reporter’ and make a presentation on the assigned subject matter. This will be followed by discussion amongst class members. Participants should have a basic knowledge of International Law, in general, and Human Rights Law.

9. Professional Studies in International Law: Introduction to international 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.

10. Special Lecture and Seminar: Workshop on international negotiation

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

This course provides an opportunity to study and to practice negotiation skills in an international context. Sessions will involve lectures,

practical sessions, and discussions based on both. Topics to be covered may include, 1) The purpose of negotiation and the value of “negotiation skills”, 2) The result of negotiation: Agreements and their forms, 3) Zero-sum versus win-win bargains, 4) Negotiation psychology and cross-cultural communication, 5) Identifying and controlling risk, 6) Positions versus interests, 7) Option building and the importance of listening, and 8) Hard bargaining

11. Special Lecture and Seminar: Yomiuri Shimbun Special Lecture – Comparative Asian corporate theory

(autumn; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: MIZUSHIMA Tomonori)

Journalists from the Tokyo Office of the Yomiuri Shimbun will conduct this course, based on their on-the-spot news coverage around the world and teaching experience in California. A series of topics related to Japan and other Asian countries will be included in this course.

12. Studies in Jurisprudence: Law as political theory I, II

(spring~autumn; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: MORIGIWA Yasutomo)

This bi-weekly two semester course introduces the student to the world of legal and

political theory. Burning questions students have on political power and public order will be examined and explained. To facilitate the inquiry, theories of law and state by Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau, Kant, Hegel and Marx, as well as their contemporary counterparts developed by Hart, Dworkin, Raz and Rawls may be discussed. The course will be taught in English, with summaries in Japanese as necessary. International and Japanese students are welcome. The day and time of class is subject to change upon discussion with the participants.



Rice-pounding Party in January

NUPACE PHOTO MONTAGE 2011-2012

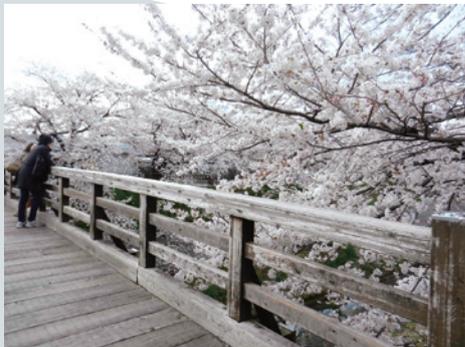
Courtesy of Selcuk Cabar



Little Girl in Kimono
at the Golden Pavilion,
Kyoto (November 2011)



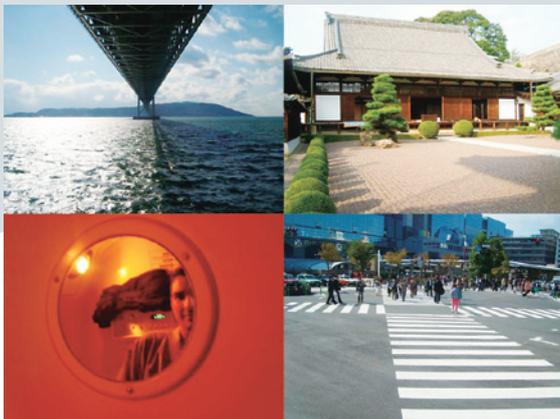
Cormorant fishing in nearby Gifu Prefecture



Hanami (Cherry Blossom Viewing) around Nagoya



Japan between tradition and
modernity. Teahouse in the
Hamarikyū Gardens, Tokyo
(July 2012)



Japanese Fantasy



In memory of the Hiroshima
victims, Hiroshima Peace
Memorial Museum,
Hiroshima (August, 2012)



Sunrise at 3776 metres; top of Fuji-san (July 2012)



Ise Shrine in nearby Mie Prefecture



Toyoda Auditorium, Nagoya University



White Nagoya



Inuyama Festival, Aichi Prefecture

Courtesy of Pan Jing



Asuke Silence (December 2011)



Japanese Tea Meeting
(July 2012)



Kyoto Red Autumn (December 2011)



Nagoya Festival, Ōsu (October 2011)

THE ALUMNI LENS

Courtesy of Atilay Atilgan



An afternoon with Japanese friends in front of Toyota Auditorium, Nagoya Daigaku (July 2012)



Cosplay event for foreigners, Soi Studio, Nagoya (July 2012)



Yamoci photo shoot 2012-13 aw collection, Mr. Okamoto's studio, Nagoya (June 2012)



Yamoci fashion show 2012-13 aw collection, Gallery Kozuka, Nagoya (April 2012)

Courtesy of Wei Yue



At the Nagoya Matsuri, Sakae (October 2012)



Last Japanese class after our final presentation (July 2012)

Courtesy of Dong Xin

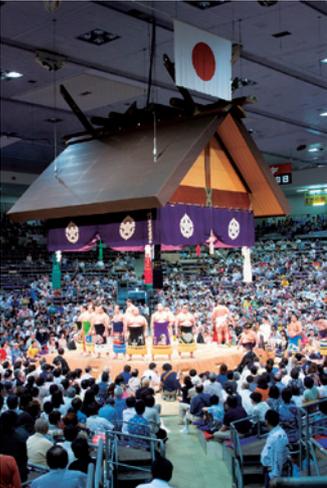


NUPACE Welcome Party at Ohmeikan Lobby (April 2012)



Farewell party outside a bar in Sakae, Nagoya (July 2012)

Courtesy of Park Byeul



Sumo Nagoya Basho – A fiesta of yūki (July 2012)



Shisa – The guardian of Okinawa (August 2012)



Making kimchi for winter (December 2012)



NUPACE Student Forum (July 2012)



Coffee – A Bittersweet Life in Japan (June 2012)



Yosakoi Yume – Matsuri at Nagoya Port (May 2012)



Field-trip to Meijimura (June 2012)



Shirakwa-go, Gifu Prefecture. The Ichigo-Ichie PROJECT (December 2012)



Nagoya University (June 2012)

School of Letters

1. Japanese Culture: Language and communication I

(spring; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: YASUI Eiko)

Language as a communicative tool has a close relationship with the culture in which it is used. This course on Japanese communication aims to provide students with an interdisciplinary overview of how Japanese language structure and culture form the ways Japanese people communicate. We not only discuss intercultural/interlanguage differences in communicative styles, but also observe the diversity within Japanese culture/language.

2. Japanese Culture: Language and communication II

(autumn; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: YASUI Eiko)

The purpose of the autumn semester of this course is to look at various phenomena in conversation. We focus on how Japanese linguistic structures as well as society/culture form the way people talk. We also examine conversations in different contexts (casual conversations, business settings, service encounters, classroom interaction, doctor-patient interaction, native/non-native conversations, etc.) and discuss various communication problems in society.

3. Pre-war Japanese Cinema

(autumn; 2 credits; 1 class per week; course co-ordinator: FUJIKI Hideaki)

Cinema always involves multiple socio-historical dimensions relating to politics, economics, technology, aesthetics, culture, and everyday life. It follows that examining cinema helps us to understand the complex relationships these dimensions have with each other. This class provides students with an opportunity to analyse films related to such historical issues as Japanese nationalism, colonialism, the American occupation, and social protests.

Graduate School of Mathematics

Perspectives in Mathematical Sciences I, II

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

The courses are designed as English courses

which the Graduate School of Mathematics provides for graduate and undergraduate students, not only from foreign countries, but also domestic students who strongly intend to study abroad or communicate with foreign scientists in English. All course activities, including lectures, homework assignments, questions

and consultations are conducted in English. The purpose of this course is to introduce and explain various methods in mathematical science, and their applications. Each instructor will cover different topics of this wide-ranging field.

School of Medicine

1. 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>

2. 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

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)

In complex reaction systems at high temperatures, following the minimum energy pathways on the potential energy surface is not only impossible, but will entirely neglect important entropic effects during the reactions. Quantum chemical molecular dynamics (QM/MD) simulations have recently elucidated the formation as well as erosion mechanisms of

nanomaterials such as fullerenes, carbon nanotubes, and graphenes. In this class, all theoretical concepts important for QM/MD simulations will be covered.

2. **Computational Chemistry**

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

“How can I use computers in chemistry?” The purpose of this course is to introduce computer science from a chemist’s perspective. The

course begins with an introduction to the basic use of computers for data search, and introduces FORTRAN 90 as a way to solve simple scientific problems in an efficient way.

Student Column 6



(Sunrise from the summit of Mt Fuji)

PARK Byeul,

majoring in Business Administration at Hanyang University in South Korea (ROK).

To me NUPACE has served as a bridge between various cultures. A bridge is a link between two sides that have not connected. If you participate in NUPACE, it gives you the opportunity to bring the East and West closer together. And also helps us experience Japanese culture first hand. Through this connection, I was able to deepen my knowledge and understanding of the concept of ‘diversity’.

To begin with, the NUPACE program plays a role as a bridge between the East and West. Each semester, almost 100 students from various countries live together within NUPACE. Let me take an example from my own experience. When many students attended one of the NUPACE classes, the professor suddenly asked us to write our names and nationalities on the blackboard. There, we discovered that the class represented more than 15 different countries. Such class diversity provided a good opportunity for me to exchange ideas and share various experiences.

On top of that, the NUPACE program exposed me to as much Japanese culture as possible. I believe that the reason why many students choose Japan or Nagoya University is an interest in Japanese culture. I really wanted to acquire a practical speaking and reading knowledge of Japanese in Japan, and was provided with a variety of opportunities to experience Japanese culture as a NUPACE student. There was a broad range of possibilities such as home-stays, field trips, and parties held by Japanese clubs. You will need not only passion but also stamina for learning new things. I use my experience as an example. When I spent three days at a homestay, it was a perfect opportunity to talk about Japanese culture, and my homestay family also taught me an invaluable lesson that I couldn’t learn from any book. The lesson is this. There’s no accounting for tastes. Although the Japanese look like the same, they have a totally different taste. That’s because individualism is the true basis of Japanese society. It gave me refreshing jolt and after that, I tried to get rid of Japanese prejudice. Without NUPACE, where could I have found this opportunity?

In conclusion, I think an attractive point about NUPACE is diversity. The program acts as bridge between the East and West. And also helps students promote a real and effectual understanding of Japanese culture. Eric Schmidt, Google’s CEO said, “If you’re offered a seat on a rocket ship, don’t ask what seat. Just get on.” And I quote. I guarantee that if you participate in this program, you’ll learn about the difference, and make your life colourful.

A pplication Procedures

In addition to completing online registration procedures at <http://nupace.ecis.nagoya-u.ac.jp/en/>, 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://nupace.ecis.nagoya-u.ac.jp/en/>.

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 1) the institution presently being attended, and 2) for transfer students, previous institutions of higher education attended*). NB. Graduate students should submit academic records for both undergraduate and graduate studies
5. Official Certificate of Enrolment as a Student (*to be issued in English by the institution presently being attended*)
6. Confidential Reference Form (*to be written by a faculty member in an academic field related to the applicant's 'major'*)
7. Language Proficiency Form & Supporting Documents (i.e., TOEFL, IELTS, TOEIC, CEFR, CET-6 and/or Japanese Language Proficiency Test <JLPT> Level N1 score sheets)
8. Certificate of Enrolment of the Applicant for Student Exchange Support Program (Scholarship for Short-term Study in Japan)
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 2013: Friday, 15 March 2013
 Early April Admission 2014: Friday, 1 November 2013

Forwarding Address

NUPACE Office	
Education Centre 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://nupace.ecis.nagoya-u.ac.jp/en/

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 2013: Mid-May 2013
 Early April Admission 2014: Late January 2014

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 2013: Mid-June 2013
 Early April Admission 2014: Late March 2014

Application Flowchart

Intended Period of Admission: September 2013



Intended Period of Admission: April 2014



Financial Information

1. University Fees

The payment of tuition fees shall be waived for students enrolled at partner institutions with which Nagoya University has concluded tuition waiver agreements, either at the departmental or university-wide level. Refer to *International Exchanges* on pp. 42–47.

In the absence of a tuition waiver agreement, exchange students will be required to pay the following tuition fees to Nagoya University.

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.*
-------------	---

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

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

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.



Cultural Exchange Activity with High School Students from Hamamatsu

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, and who meet the following conditions:

- 1) Applicants must possess the nationality of a country having diplomatic relations with Japan, including Taiwan and the Palestinian Territories.
- 2) Applicants must be enrolled at institutions having concluded a student exchange agreement with Nagoya University (refer to



Cultural Exchange Activity with Hamamatsu Kita High School

International Exchanges on pp. 42–47) and have their applications accepted by Nagoya University.

- 3) 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.
- 4) Applicants must, for reasons of financial difficulty, be unable to finance their studies in Japan independently.
- 5) Applicants must be eligible to obtain a ‘college student’ visa for the purpose of study in Japan. Japanese nationals and dual/multi-nationals in possession of Japanese nationality are not eligible to apply for this scholarship.
- 6) 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.
- 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 are not permitted to simultaneously apply for a Japanese Government (*Monbukagakusho*) Scholarship for the same academic year.
- 9) 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 (tentative)

A monthly stipend of ¥80,000 for a maximum of twelve months.

4. Application Method & Closing Dates

Students wishing to apply for a “Student Exchange Support Program” scholarship must submit a scholarship form (which comprises part of the NUPACE application package) to the NUPACE Office, Nagoya University through their home institution by the following dates:

- 1) Friday, 15 March 2013, for students applying for late September 2013 entry.
- 2) Friday, 1 November 2013, for students applying for early April 2014 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 2013, for students applying for late September 2013 entry.
- 2) Late March 2014, for students applying for early April 2014 entry.



Violinist Sakiyama Yayoi performing at the Education Centre for International Students

Entering Japan

International 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”.

Currently, Nagoya University applies for these “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 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.

Cultural Exchange Activity with Nagoya Elementary School



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, all 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.

➡ <http://www.nagoya-u.ac.jp/en/academics/daily-life/housing/>

2. Health Care

All NUPACE students are required to join the Japan National Health Insurance (JNHI) programme. For a monthly fee of approximately ¥1,700, JNHI policyholders are entitled to a 70% discount on most medical and dental fees incurred. NUPACE appreciates that many incoming students are covered by private/home university insurance schemes. However, considering that, 1) medical expenses in Japan are relatively high, 2) Japanese medical facilities do not accept foreign insurance policies in lieu of payment and, 3) students will, therefore, have to wait a minimum of two months to be reimbursed by their home insurance policies, NUPACE requires Japan National Health Insurance subscription from all students.

➡ <http://www.studyjapan.go.jp/en/faq/faq04e.html>

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.



International Ohmeikan

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

All schools at Nagoya University house international student advising or exchange facilities at which overseas students may consult on matters concerning their studies and daily life in Japan. In addition, the Advising and Counseling Services Section of the Education Centre for International Students possesses expertise in supporting international students with regard to mental health issues. Complementary to services provided by these professionals, the faculty and staff of NUPACE endeavour to render the stay of overseas students a more comfortable and fulfilling one by offering additional advising and resource services in areas 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 Centre for International Students (ECIS) is a completely “wireless zone”, NUPACE students with laptops may freely use designated sections of this building for Internet access and for their studies. Access to the building 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, access the Internet from their rooms. *International Residence – Higashiyama*, by contrast, provides a “wireless zone” in the lobby of the building.

6. Tutors (Buddy System)

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 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, and 6) the introduction of Japanese culture and customs.



Flea Market (Summer 2012)

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.

10. Part-time Work

International students intending to engage in remunerative activities in Japan should declare that they wish to work part-time at the port of entry, and receive a stamp of permission on their *Residence Card* at the time of receipt. Where permission is granted, students may work for a maximum of twenty-eight hours per week during the semester, and up to eight hours per day during long vacations. More detailed information is provided at the NUPACE orientation session.

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.



Beer Garden



Welcome Activity at International Ohmeikan

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, PR, and student affairs, dealing with issues related to admissions, academic advising, risk control, 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. 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.



Chisato Kamei

Student exchange program officer. Before living in a foreign country, almost all people worry about whether they can smoothly adapt to the unfamiliar environment, and I was one of them. I have worked in Latin America, and studied in Europe, taking a hard and beautiful journey. Those experiences, however, have led me to work at the NUPACE Office.

Regarding Nagoya, you can feel "diversity". Even though I come from Tokyo, which is the capital of Japan, I feel it in Nagoya. This city has a unique and traditional culture and, of course, values. You will meet people who have a variety of backgrounds and have an exciting life here like me.



Minako Sawada

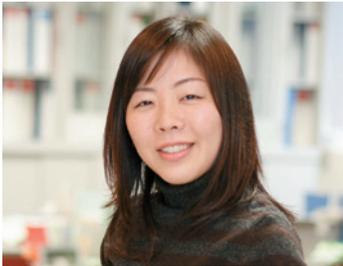
Administrative assistant, dealing mainly with NUPACE tutor services, and assisting NUPACE students in joining extracurricular activities at Nagoya University. When I was a high school student I had the chance to live and study overseas. This experience has proved to be very useful for my later academic life and career. I believe that the experience of living in a different culture enriches one's life. I hope many of you grab a chance in NUPACE and broaden your own perspective.

International Student Exchange Division



Yumiko Minoura

Administrative staff member of the International Student Exchange Division, closely working with NUPACE. Our section's duties also include financial support and helping to arrange off-campus accommodation. A few years back, I stayed in a certain country for a period of time and went through difficulties that I had never experienced in Japan. It was simply because I had come from a country with a different language and culture. But now I have come to fully appreciate that living abroad has helped me grow up very much. Let's imagine many years later – if asked what you want to tell your younger self, what do you think you will come up with? We promise that you will reminisce about Japan! Don't waste time on regrets. Anytime you need assistance, of course, we are here to give you a helping hand.



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?!!



Education Center for International Students

Appendix 1 – Exchange Partner Institutions

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 will be affiliated to the partner school at Nagoya University.

As of November 2012, Nagoya University has concluded student exchange memoranda (tuition waiver agreements) with 174 universities, departments and research institutes, as denoted by asterisks (*) below.

Region	Country	Institute	Inter-university (U)/Inter-school	
<i>Africa</i>	<i>Egypt</i>	Cairo University	U	
		Tanta University, Faculty of Engineering	*Engineering	
	<i>Ghana</i>	University of Ghana, Faculty of Social Studies	International Development	
	<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	
		University of Dhaka, Faculty of Social Sciences	International Development	
			SAARC Meteorological Research Centre	Hydrospheric-Atmospheric Research Centre
		<i>Bhutan</i>	Centre for Bhutan Studies	International Development
	<i>Cambodia</i>	Royal University of Agriculture	*Agricultural Sciences	
		Royal University of Phnom Penh	*U	
			Royal University of Law & Economics	*Law
	<i>China</i>	Beijing Institute of Technology, School of Management & Economics	Economics	
		Beijing International Studies University	*Languages and Cultures	
		Beijing Normal University, Academy of Disaster Reduction & Emergency Management	*Engineering/ *Environmental Studies	
		Beijing University of Technology	*Engineering	
		Central South University	*Engineering	
		Chengdu Institute of Geology & Mineral Resources	Science	
		Chengdu University of Technology	Science	
		China-Japan Friendship Hospital, Ministry of Health, P. R. China	Medicine	
		China National School of Administration, Departments of Law & Political Science	*Law	
		China University of Political Science and Law	*Law	
		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, Institute of Theoretical Physics	Kobayashi-Masakawa Institute for the Origin of Particles and the Universe	
		Chinese Academy of Sciences, National Astronomical Observatories	Science	
		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		
	Hainan University, Law School	*Law		
	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
	Northeastern University	*U
	Peking University	*U
	Polar Research Institute of China	Solar-Terrestrial Environment
	Renmin University of China, School of Law	*Law
	Shanghai Jiaotong University	*U
	Shenyang University of Technology	*Engineering
	Southwest Jiaotong University, School of Economics & Management	Economics
	Sun Yat-sen University, Lingnan College	*Economics
	Tianjin University, School of Management / School of Public Administration	Economics
	Tongji University	*U
	Tsinghua University	*U
	University of International Business and Economics, School of International Trade and Economics	*Economics
	University of Science and Technology of China	*U
	Xiamen University, School of Law	Law
	Xi'an Jiaotong University	*U
	Zhejiang University	*U
<i>Hong Kong</i>	Chinese University of Hong Kong	*U
	Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, School of Engineering	*Engineering
	University of Hong Kong	*U
<i>India</i>	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore	*U
	Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi	Ecotopia Science Institute
	Indian Institute of Technology, Madras	Engineering
	Tata Institute of Fundamental Research	*U
	University of Pune	U
<i>Indonesia</i>	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
	State University of Surabaya	*U
	Syiah Kuala University, Faculty of Basic Science	*Environmental Studies
	University of Indonesia, Faculty of Engineering / Faculty of Computer Science	*Engineering
<i>Kazakhstan</i>	Kazakh Humanitarian Law University	*Law
	Legislation Research Institute	CALE
<i>Korea</i>	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
	Institute of Sunchong Fermented Soybean Products	Agricultural Sciences
	Korea Institute of Advanced Study, School of Mathematics	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/ Museum
	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

		Pohang University of Science and Technology	*U
		Pukyong National University, College of Fisheries Sciences	Hydrospheric-Atmospheric Research Centre
		Pusan National University, College of Engineering	*Engineering
		Seoul National University	*U
		Sungkyunkwan University	*U
		University of Seoul, College of Law & Public Administration	*Law
		Yonsei University	*U
Laos		National Agriculture & Forestry Research Institute	Agricultural Sciences/ Environmental Studies
		National University of Laos	*U
Malaysia		MARA University of Technology, Department of Mechanical Engineering	Information Science
Mongolia		Health Sciences University of Mongolia	*Medicine
		Institute of Meteorology, Hydrology, and Environment	Environmental Studies
		Mineral Resources and Petroleum Authority of Mongolia, Geological Information Centre	Museum
		Mongolian Academy of Sciences, Institute of Geography	Environmental Studies
		Mongolian Academy of Sciences, Institute of Philosophy, Sociology, and Law	Centre for Asian Legal Exchange
		Mongolian University of Sciences and Technology	*U
		National Legal Centre of Mongolia	Centre for Asian Legal Exchange
		National University of Mongolia	*U
Nepal		Kathmandu University, School of Science	Environmental Studies
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 Chiao Tung University, College of Electrical and Computer Engineering	*Engineering
		National Chengchi University	*U
		National Chung Cheng University	*U
		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
		Taiwan Ocean Research Institute	Hydrospheric-Atmospheric Research Centre
Thailand		Chulabhorn Research Institute (CRI) / Chulabhorn Graduate Institute (CGI)	*U
		Chulalongkorn University	*U
		Kasetsart University	*U
		King Mongkut's University of Technology, North Bangkok, Science & Technology Research Institute	Ecotopia Science Institute
Turkey		Bilkent University	*U
		Istanbul Technical University	*Environmental Studies
Uzbekistan		Samarkand State University, School of Law	*Law
		Tashkent State Institute of Law	*U
		University of World Economy and Diplomacy	*U
Vietnam		Foreign Trade University	*Economics
		Hanoi Law University	*Law
		Hanoi University of Technology	*U
		Ho Chi Minh City University of Law	*Law
		Hue University of Medicine and Pharmacy	Medicine
		Vietnamese Academy of Science and Technology, Ho Chi Minh City Institute of Resources Geography	Environmental Studies
		Vietnam Institute of State & Law	Law
		Vietnam National University, Hanoi	*U
		Vietnam National University, Ho Chi Minh City, Faculty of Environmental Science	*Environmental Studies
Europe	Armenia	Yerevan Physics Institute	Solar-Terrestrial Environment
	Austria	Johannes Kepler University of Linz, Faculty of Law	*Law

	Medical School of Vienna	*Medicine
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	Ecole Nationale des Ponts et Chaussées (ENPC)	*U
	Ecole Nationale Supérieure d'Architecture Paris Val-de-Seine	*Environmental Studies
	École Normale Supérieure de Lyon	*U
	Université de Grenoble	*U
	Université de Provence, Aix-Marseille I	*Letters
	Université de Strasbourg	*U
	Université de Technologie de Belfort-Montbéliard	Green Mobility Collaborative Research Centre
		*U
		*U
		*Law
		*Letters
		*U
		Law
		*Environmental Studies
		Environmental Medicine
Germany		CALE
		*Engineering/ Mathematics
		*U
		*U
		*U
		*Engineering/ *Environmental Studies
		*U
		Mathematics
		Science
		*Education
		*U
		Environmental Studies
		*Science
		*Science/ Res. Ctr for Materials Science
		*Law
		Law
		U
		*U
		*U
	Hungary	University of Regensburg, School of Law
	Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Institute for Legal Studies	
Italy	National Institute of Nuclear Physics (INFN)	
	University of Bologna	*U
	University of Catania	*U
Latvia	Latvian State University	Science
Netherlands	Free University of Amsterdam, Faculty of Earth and Life Sciences	*Agricultural Sciences/ Environmental Studies/ Hydrospheric-Atmospheric Research Centre
		*Agricultural Sciences/ Environmental Studies/ Hydrospheric-Atmospheric Research Centre
	Wageningen University	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

		Polish Academy of Sciences, Institute of Geological Sciences, Krakow Research Centre	Environmental Studies
		Warsaw University of Technology	*Engineering
		University of Warsaw	*U
	<i>Russia</i>	Institute of Theoretical & Experimental Physics	Science
		Ministry of Health of Russia, Institute of Biomedical Problems	Environmental Medicine
		Moscow State Engineering and Physics Institute (Technical University-MEPHI)	*Engineering
		Moscow State University, Chemistry Department	Environmental Studies
		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
	<i>Spain</i>	University of Barcelona	*U
	<i>Sweden</i>	KTH Royal Institute of Technology	*U
		Lund University, Faculty of Law	*Law
		SAFER – Vehicle and Traffic Safety Centre at Chalmers	Green Mobility Collaborative Research Centre
		Swedish Institute of Space Physics	Solar-Terrestrial Environment
		Uppsala University	*U
	<i>Switzerland</i>	European Organisation for Nuclear Research (CERN)	U
		University of Bern, Interdisciplinary Center for General Ecology (IKAOe)	Ecotopia Science Institute
		University of Geneva	*U
	<i>Ukraine</i>	Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, Institute of Theoretical Physics	Science
	<i>United Kingdom</i>	University of Bristol	*U
		University of Leicester, Department of Physics and Astronomy	Science
		University of London, School of Oriental & African Studies (SOAS)	*U
		University of Nottingham, School of Biosciences	Agricultural Sciences
		University of Manchester, School of Biological Science	*Science
		University of Manchester, School of Environment and Development	Environmental Studies/Engineering
		University of Oxford, Department of Physics	Science
		University of Sheffield	*U
		University of Warwick	*U
<i>North America</i>	<i>Canada</i>	Carleton University, Faculty of Science	Science
		Université de Montréal	*U
		University of Ottawa, School of International Development & Global Studies	International Development
		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
	<i>USA</i>	Colorado School of Mines	Engineering
		Duke University, School of Medicine	*Medicine
		Green Mountain College	*Law
		Harvard-Yenching Institute	U
		Johns Hopkins University, School of Medicine	*Medicine
		Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Haystack Observatory	Solar-Terrestrial Environment
		Michigan State University, Department of Physics and Astronomy	Science
		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

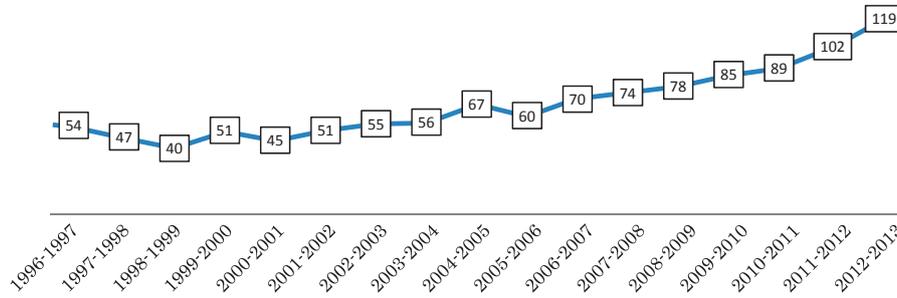
		Southern Illinois University at Carbondale	*U
		Tulane University, School of Medicine	*Medicine
		University of Alaska Fairbanks, Geophysical Institute	Solar-Terrestrial Env./Science/ Environmental Studies
		University of California, Berkeley (Graduate Students)	U
		University of California, Berkeley, 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, Davis	U
		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	*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 at Chapel Hill	U/*Medicine
		University of Pennsylvania, School of Medicine	*Medicine
		University of Pittsburgh, School of Education	International Development
		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
		Commonwealth Science & Industrial Research Organisation, Division of Ecosystem Sciences	Engineering/ Environmental Studies
		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

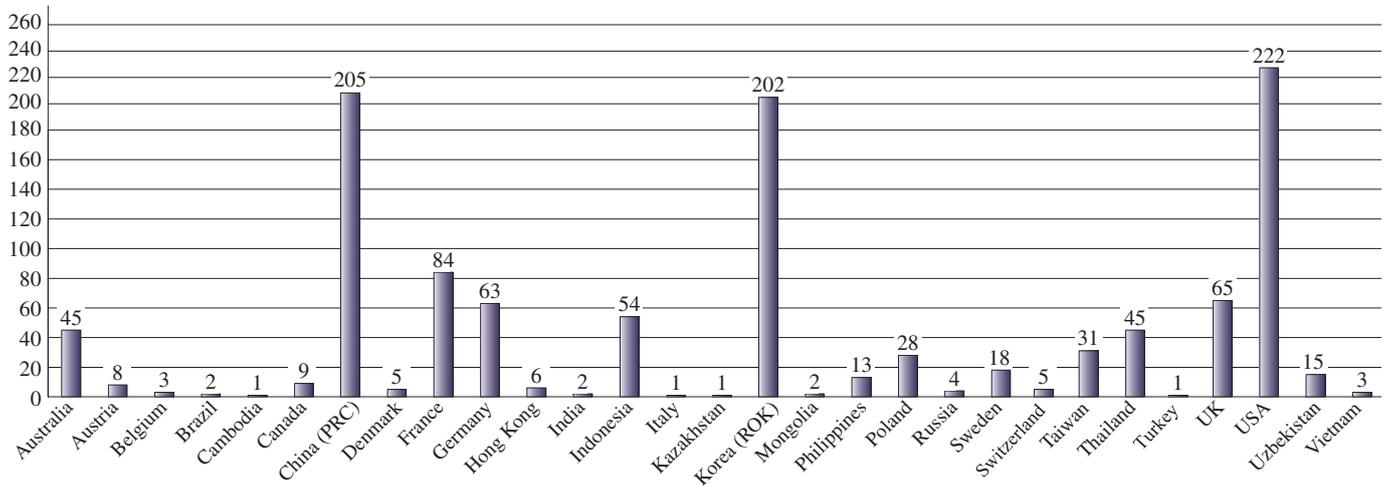
A. Annual Breakdown of NUPACE Student Numbers

Feb 1996 – Mar 2013 (Total 1143 Students)



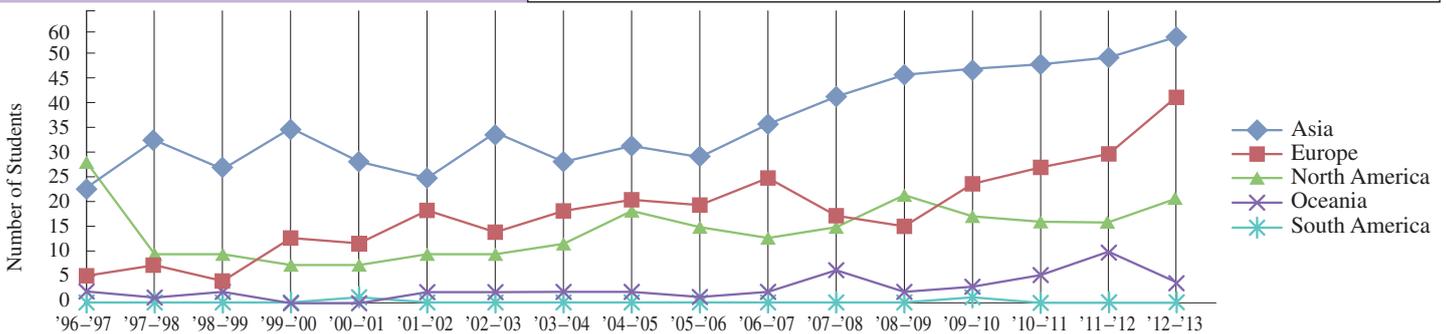
B. NUPACE Student Breakdown (1)

NUPACE Students by Country of Institution: Feb 1996 – Mar 2013 (Total 1143 Students)



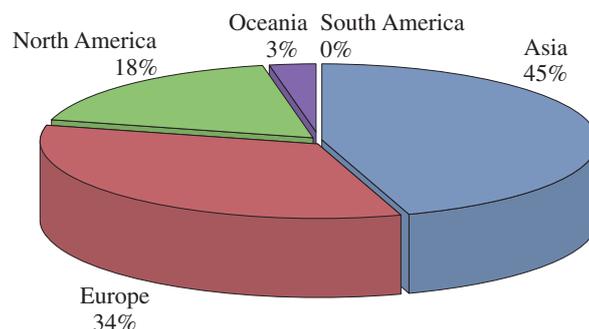
C. NUPACE Student Breakdown (2)

Students by Region of Home Institution: Feb 1996 – Mar 2013 (Total 1143 Students)



D. NUPACE Student Breakdown (3)

NUPACE Students by Region of Home Institution: Apr 2012 – Mar 2013 (Total 119 Students)



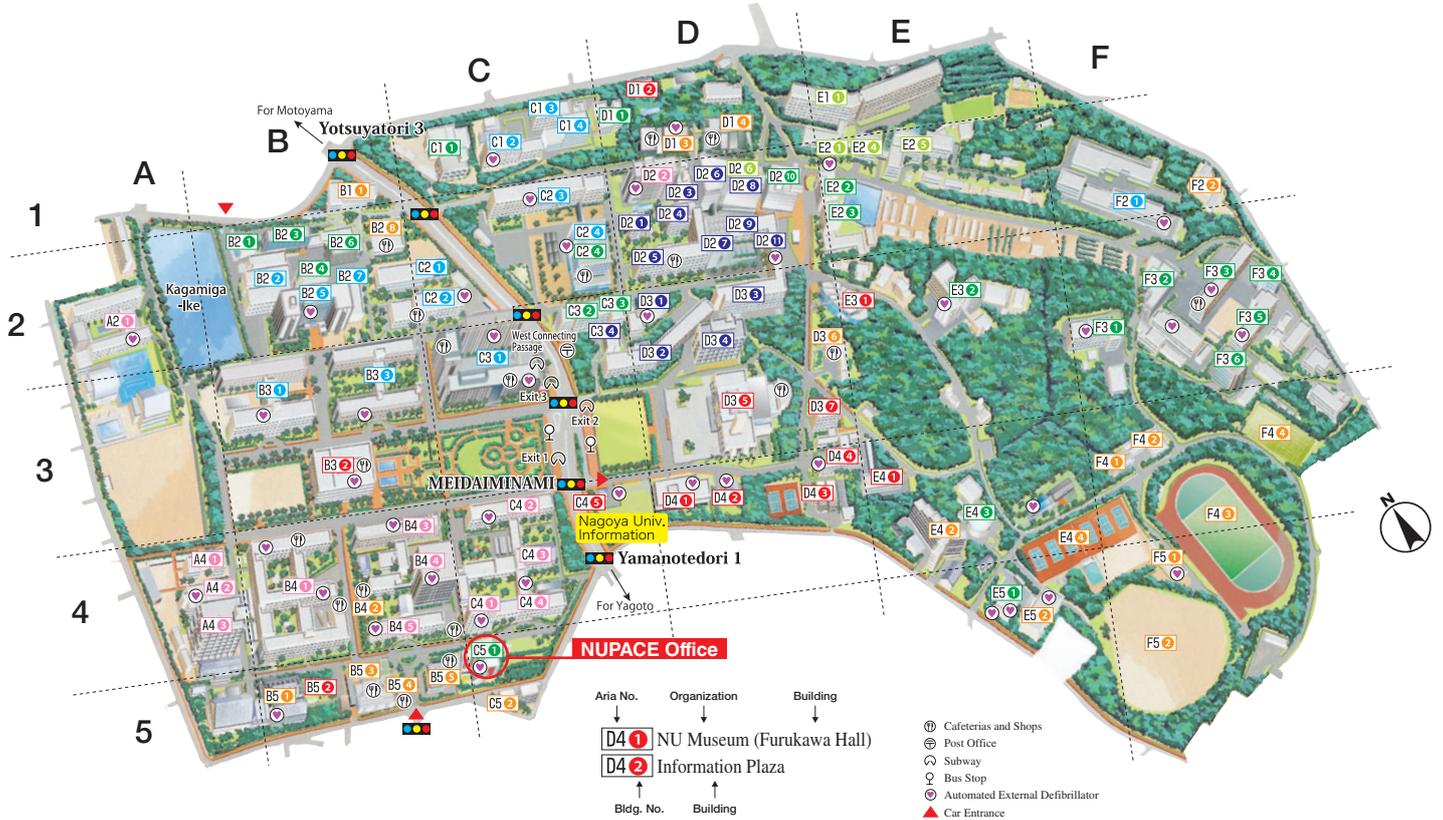
E. Institutions Sending Students to NUPACE

Feb 1996 – Mar 2013

Region	Country	Institution	Agreement with	No. Admitted	Region	Country	Institution	Agreement with	No. Admitted	
Asia <i>581 Students; 51% of Total</i>	Cambodia	Royal University of Phnom Penh	*Law	1	Europe <i>284 Students; 25% of Total</i>	Austria	Johannes Kepler University of Linz	*Law	2	
	China (PRC)	Beijing 2nd Foreign Language Institute	*Languages & Cultures	9		Austria	Medical School of Vienna	*Medicine	6	
		Beijing University of Technology	*Engineering	20		Belgium	Institut Supérieur de Traducteurs et Interprètes (ISTI)	*Languages and Cultures	3	
		Central South University of Technology	*Engineering	7						
		China University of Political Science and Law	*Law	10		Denmark	University of Copenhagen	*University-wide	5	
		East China Normal University	*Education	8		France	École Nationale des Ponts et Chaussées (ENPC)	*University-wide	7	
		East China University of Political Science and Law	*Law	11			École Normale Supérieure de Lyon (ENS Lyon)	*University-wide	3	
		Fudan University	*University-wide	15			Université de Grenoble	*University-wide/ *Letters	25	
		Harbin Institute of Technology	*University-wide	1			Université Lyon III – Jean Moulin	*University-wide	19	
		Huazhong University of Science & Technology	*University-wide	14			Université Paris II – Panthéon-Assas	*Law	2	
		Jilin University	*University-wide	16			Université Paris IV – Sorbonne	*Letters	1	
		Nanjing University	*University-wide	16			Université Paris VII – Denis Diderot	*University-wide	8	
		Nanjing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics	*Engineering	1			Université de Strasbourg	*University-wide	19	
		Northeastern University	*University-wide	9			Germany	Technische Universität Braunschweig	*University-wide	11
		Peking University	*University-wide	12				Technische Universität Chemnitz	*University-wide	18
		Shanghai Jiaotong University	*University-wide	5		Technische Universität Darmstadt		*Engineering/ *Env. Studies	1	
		Tongji University	*University-wide	11		Technische Universität München		*University-wide	16	
		Tsinghua University	*University-wide	14		Universität Freiburg		*University-wide	17	
		University of Science and Technology of China	*University-wide	2		Italy		University of Bologna	*University-wide	1
		Xi'an Jiaotong University	*University-wide	6		Poland	Warsaw University of Technology	*Engineering	17	
		Zhejiang University	*University-wide	18			University of Gdansk	*Medicine	11	
	Hong Kong	Chinese University of Hong Kong	*University-wide	3		Russia	Moscow State Institute of Engineering Physics	*Engineering	2	
		University of Hong Kong	*University-wide	3			Moscow State University	*Information Science	1	
	India	University of Poona	*University-wide	2			Russian Academy of Science, Siberian Division	*Agricultural Sciences	1	
	Indonesia	Bandung Institute of Technology	*University-wide	7		Sweden	Lund University	*Law	13	
		Diponegoro University	*Education	1			Uppsala University	*University-wide	5	
		Gadjah Mada University	*University-wide	31		Switzerland	Université de Genève	*University-wide	5	
		Padjadjaran University	*Letters	6			United Kingdom	University of Bristol	*University-wide	4
		Surabaya University	*University-wide	7		University of London – SOAS		*University-wide	9	
		University of Indonesia	*Engineering	2		University of Manchester		*Science	15	
	Kazakhstan	Kazakh Humanitarian Law University	*Law	1		University of Sheffield		*University-wide	24	
		Chungnam National University	*Economics	25		University of Warwick		*University-wide	13	
	Korea (ROK)	Ewha Women's University	*University-wide	23		Canada	Toronto University	*University-wide	3	
		Gyeongsang National University	*University-wide	65			Université de Montréal	*University-wide	3	
		Hanyang University	*University-wide	10			York University	*University-wide	3	
		Korea Maritime University	*Engineering	2		USA	Green Mountain College	*Law	8	
		Korea University	*University-wide	30			Harvard University	Medicine	3	
		Kyung Hee University	*University-wide	4			Johns Hopkins University	*Medicine	1	
		Mokpo National University	*University-wide	24			North Carolina State University	*University-wide	67	
		Pohang University of Science and Technology	*University-wide	1			New York University	*University-wide	22	
		Seoul National University	*University-wide	12			St. Olaf College	*University-wide	25	
		Sungkyunkwan University	*University-wide	2			Southern Illinois University at Carbondale	*University-wide	6	
		University of Seoul	*Law	2			University of California, Los Angeles	Education	1	
		Yonsei University	*University-wide	2			University of Cincinnati	*University-wide	22	
		Mongolia	National University of Mongolia	*University-wide			2	University of Illinois (Urbana-Champaign)	*University-wide	19
University of the Philippines, Los Banos			*GSID	13	University of Kentucky		*University-wide	11		
Taiwan		National Chengchi University	*University-wide	10	University of Michigan		*Engineering	22		
	National Chung Cheng University	*University-wide	1	University of Minnesota	*University-wide	10				
	National Taiwan University	*University-wide	14	University of Pennsylvania	*Medicine	5				
	National Tsing Hua University	*University-wide	6	Oceania <i>45 Students; 4% of Total</i>	Australia	Australian National University	*University-wide	5		
Thailand	Chulalongkorn University	*University-wide	34		Flinders University	*University-wide	1			
	Kasetsart University	*University-wide	11		Macquarie University	*GSID	5			
Turkey	Bilkent University	*University-wide	1		Monash University	*University-wide	13			
	Tashkent State Institute of Law	*University-wide	9		University of Adelaide	*University-wide	6			
Uzbekistan	University of World Economy & Diplomacy	*Law	6		University of South Australia	*University-wide	3			
	Foreign Trade University	*Economics	1		University of Sydney	*University-wide	12			
Vietnam	Hanoi University of Technology	*Information Science	2		S. America <i>2 Students</i>	Brazil	University of Brasilia	*University-wide	1	
				University of São Paulo		*University-wide	1			
					5 Regions	28 Countries	114 Institutions	(* denotes tuition waiver)	1,143 Students	

Campus Maps

Higashiyama Campus



Open Facilities

- B3 1 NU Library (Central Library)
- B5 2 NU Museum Botanical Garden
- C4 1 Information
- D4 1 NU Museum (Furukawa Hall)
- D4 2 Information Plaza
- E2 1 Nobel Laureates Gallery (E & S Building)
- B2 1 Akasaki Institute
- D2 1 Chemistry Gallery (Noyori Materials Science Laboratory)

International Conference Venues

- D3 1 Toyoda Auditorium / Symposion
- E3 1 Noyori Conference Hall
- B4 1 Integrated Research Bldg. for Humanities & Social Sciences
- C4 1 Conference Hall (Law & Economics Shared Facilities Bldg.)
- D2 1 Sakata & Hirata Hall (Science South Building)
- E2 1 E & S Hall (E & S Building)
- C3 1 Lecture Hall (IB Building)

University Headquarters: Administrative Services

- D3 1 University Headquarters Building 1
- D4 2 University Headquarters Building 2
- E4 1 University Headquarters Building 3
- D4 1 University Headquarters Building 4
- D1 1 University Headquarters Annex
- C4 1 Graduate School of International Development Building
- C5 1 Education Center for International Students (ECIS)

Schools / Graduate Schools: Administrative Services

- B4 1 Administrative Office, Humanities & Social Sciences
- B4 1 Administrative Office, Informatics & Sciences / Information Science
- D2 1 Administrative Office, Science / Mathematics
- C2 1 Administrative Office (General Affairs & Accounting), Engineering
- C3 1 Administrative Office (Educational Affairs), Engineering
- E2 1 Admin. Office, Agricultural Sciences / Bioagricultural Sciences
- D2 1 Admin. Office, Environmental Studies / Hydrospheric Atmospheric Research Ctr.
- D3 1 Admin. Office, Pharmaceutical Studies / Cellular and Structural Physiology Institute
- F3 1 Administrative Office, Research Institutes
- B3 1 Administrative Office, NU Library

Institute of Liberal Arts & Sciences

- B4 1 Liberal Arts & Sciences Main Building
- A4 1 Liberal Arts & Sciences Building A

Institute for Advanced Research

- F3 1 Institute for Advanced Research Hall

School of Letters / Graduate School of Letters

- B4 1 School of Letters / Graduate School of Letters Building

School of Education / Graduate School of Education & Human Development

- B4 1 School of Education / Graduate School of Education & Human Development Bldg.
- A2 1 Affiliated Upper & Lower Secondary Schools

School of Law / Graduate School of Law

- C4 1 School of Law / Graduate School of Law (Law & Economics Shared Facilities Bldg.)
- B5 1 Law School

School of Economics / Graduate School of Economics

- C4 1 School of Economics / Graduate School of Economics (Law & Economics Shared Facilities Bldg.)

School of Informatics & Sciences

- A4 1 Graduate School of Information Science Building
- B4 1 Liberal Arts & Sciences Main Building

School of Science / Graduate School of Science

- D3 1 Building A
- D3 1 Building B
- D2 1 Building C
- D2 1 Building D
- D2 1 Building E
- D2 1 Building F
- D2 1 Building G
- C3 1 Shared Facilities Building
- D2 1 Ultra High Pressure Laboratory
- D2 1 Science & Agricultural Building
- D2 1 Science South Building
- D2 1 Science Hall
- D3 1 Facilities for Low Temperature Research

School of Engineering / Graduate School of Engineering

- C2 1 Central Bldg. of Graduate School of Engineering (E & S Bldg.)
- C3 1 IB Building (Integrated Building)
- B2 1 Building 1
- B3 1 Building 2
- B3 1 Building 3
- C2 1 Building 5
- F2 1 Building 6

- C2 1 Building 7, A Wing
- C2 1 Building 7, B Wing

- C1 1 Building 8, North Wing
- C1 1 Building 8, South Wing
- C1 1 Building 9

- B2 1 Mechanical & Aerospace Engineering Laboratory
- B2 1 Mechanical Engineering Laboratory
- C3 1 Creation Plaza (IB Building)

School of Agricultural Sciences / Graduate School of Bioagricultural Sciences

- E1 1 Building A
- E2 1 Building B

- E2 1 Lecture Building

- E2 1 Administration Building
- D2 1 Science & Agricultural Building

Graduate School of International Development

- C4 1 Graduate School of International Development Building

Graduate School of Mathematics

- D3 1 Graduate School of Mathematics Building

Graduate School of Languages & Cultures

- A4 1 Graduate School of Languages & Cultures Building
- B4 1 Liberal Arts & Sciences Main Building
- B4 1 Integrated Research Bldg. for Humanities & Social Sciences

Graduate School of Environmental Studies

- D2 1 Environmental Studies Hall
- B4 1 Liberal Arts & Sciences Main Building
- C2 1 Graduate School of Environmental Studies (E & S Bldg.)
- D2 1 School of Science / Graduate School of Science, Building E
- F3 1 Hydrospheric Atmospheric Research Center

Graduate School of Information Science

- A4 1 Graduate School of Information Science Building
- B4 1 Liberal Arts & Sciences Main Building
- C3 1 IB Building (Integrated Building)

Graduate School of Pharmaceutical Sciences

- F2 1 School of Engineering / Graduate School of Engineering, Building 6
- D3 1 School of Science / Graduate School of Science, Building B

Tsurumai Campus

Research Center of Health, Physical Fitness & Sports

- E5 1 Research Center of Health, Physical Fitness & Sports
- C3 2 Health Administration Office

Kobayashi-Maskawa Institute for the Origin of Particles & the Universe (KMI)

- C2 1 Center for Theoretical Studies (E & S Building)
- C2 2 Center for Experimental Studies (E & S Building)

Research Institutes / Inter-University Service Facilities

- E3 2 Research Institute of Environmental Medicine
- E4 2 Cosmic Ray Observatory (STEL)
- F3 2 Solar-Terrestrial Environment Laboratory (STEL)
- F3 2 EcoTopia Science Institute
- F3 1 Hydrospheric Atmospheric Research Center
- C3 2 Information Technology Center

Inter-Departmental Education & Research Centers / Other Facilities

- D1 2 NU Archives (University Headquarters Annex)
- D1 2 Office for Gender Equality
- D4 1 Center for Chronological Research
- B4 2 Center for Developmental Clinical Psychology & Psychiatry
- B4 2 Center for the Studies of Higher Education
- D2 2 Disaster Management Office
- C3 2 Office of Research Administration
- D2 2 Center for Gene Research
- C1 1 Synchrotron Radiation Research Center
- C2 2 Center for Student Counseling
- C2 2 Information Media Center Laboratory
- C3 1 ECIS Advising & Counseling Services (IB Building)
- F2 1 Cellular and Structural Physiology Institute
- E1 1 International Cooperation Center for Agricultural Education
- B2 1 Research Facility for Advanced Energy Conversion, West Building
- B2 2 Akasaki Research Center
- C1 1 Research Facility for Advanced Science & Technology
- C2 2 Disaster Mitigation Research Center
- C5 1 Education Center for International Students (ECIS)
- C5 1 Center for Asian Legal Exchange
- D1 1 High Voltage Electron Microscope Laboratory
- D2 2 Research Center for Materials Science
- E2 2 Bioscience & Biotechnology Center
- E2 2 Radioisotope Research Center
- F3 2 Green Mobility Collaborative Research Center
- F3 2 Research Laboratory Building

Industry-Academia-Government Cooperation Facilities

- B2 2 Incubation Facility
- B2 2 Venture Business Laboratory
- B2 2 Headquarters for Industry, Academia & Government Cooperation (Akasaki Institute)
- F3 2 Materials Research Laboratory for Green Vehicle

Sports Facilities

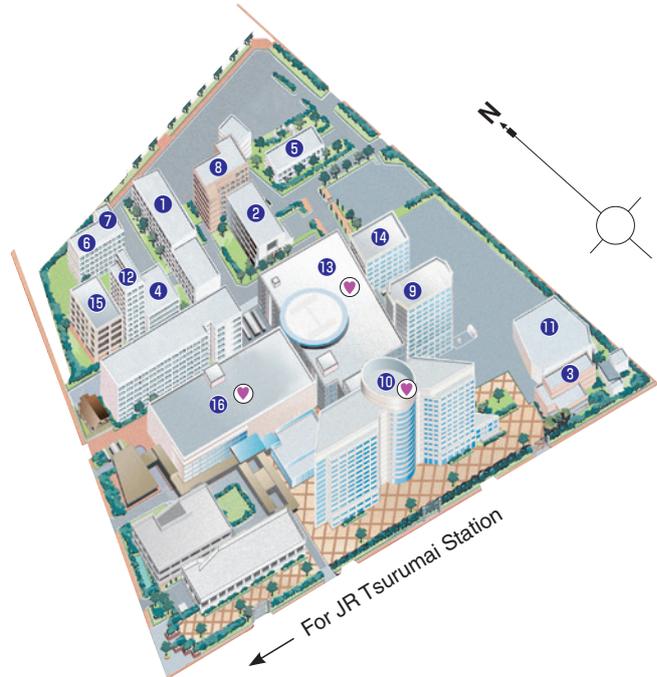
- B5 1 Gymnasium / Indoor Swimming Pool
- E4 2 Tennis Courts
- E5 2 New Gymnasium
- F4 1 Extra Curricular Athletic Activity Shared Facilities
- F4 2 Training Camp Facility
- F4 2 Athletic Field
- F4 2 Softball Tennis Courts
- F5 1 Student Activities Complex Administration Building
- F5 2 Baseball Field

Cafeterias / Shops

- B3 2 STARBUCKS COFFEE
- D3 2 Restaurant UNIVERSAL CLUB
- B4 1 PRANZO
- B4 1 PHONON CAFE ROOM
- D2 2 Craig's Cafe SEATTLE ESPRESSO
- C2 2 Cafeteria NANAMI-TEI
- C2 2 Restaurant Chez Jiroud
- C3 1 IB Café
- F3 2 NU CO-OP Shop (Inter-Departmental Education & Research Facilities, Bldg. 1)
- B2 2 NU CO-OP North - Cafeterias & Shops
- B4 2 C3 2 Family Mart
- B5 2 South Cafeteria
- B5 2 NU CO-OP South - Cafeterias & Shops
- B5 2 Amenity House
- D1 2 FOREST Books & Café
- D1 2 Green Salon Higashiyama
- D3 2 Staff Hall

Other

- B1 1 Student Hall
- C3 2 Health Administration Office
- C5 2 NU Yakumo Hall
- E4 2 International Residence Higashiyama
- F2 2 Researchers Village Higashiyama



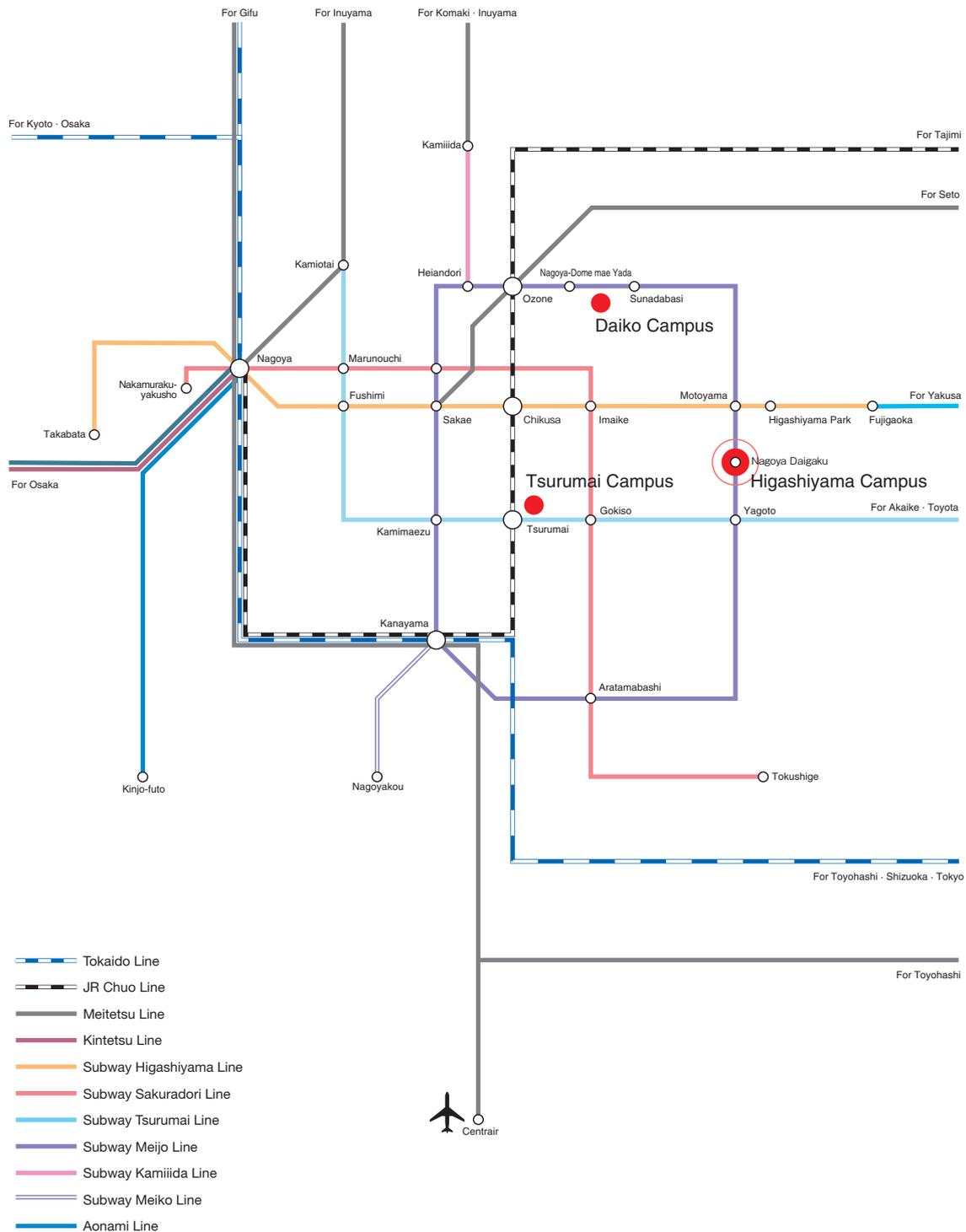
- 1 Basic Medical Research Building
- 2 Medical Library / Co-op Cafeteria
- 3 Kakuyu Kaikan (Alumni Hall)
- 4 Student Facility
- 5 Radioisotope Research Center
- 6 Basic Medical Research Building Annex
- 7 Human Anatomy Laboratory
- 8 Center for Promotion of Medical Research and Education (Experimental Animals Division)
- 9 Medical Science Research Building 1
- 10 Ward Building
- 11 Energy Center
- 12 Residence for Nurses A
- 13 Central Consultation Building
- 14 Medical Science Research Building 2
- 15 Residence for Nurses B
- 16 Outpatient Building
- Automated External Defibrillator

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: Nagoya (なごや)

This year's cover design comprises a bold representation of Nagoya, home to Nagoya University and the NUPACE programme. Depicted are a finely sketched map of the Japanese archipelago, 'Nagoya' written in its hiragana variant, and a family crest, known as *kamon* in Japanese, showing the renowned wild ginger trefoil (*mitsuba aoi*).

Kamon provide a means of expressing family lineage, ancestry, and status, and have been used in Japan since the late Heian Period (794~1185). The wild ginger trefoil depicted on the cover of this prospectus belongs to the famed Tokugawa clan, who ruled Japan for over 260 years in the Edo Period (1603~1868). Tokugawa Ieyasu (1542~1616), founder of the Tokugawa Shogunate was born in Okazaki, Aichi Prefecture, not far from Nagoya. And, Nagoya Castle, constructed by Ieyasu, served as the seat of the Owari branch of the Tokugawa family until the early Meiji Period (1868~1912).

For Further Information Contact:

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
Fax: +81-52-789-4201

e-mail: nupace@ecis.nagoya-u.ac.jp
website: <http://nupace.ecis.nagoya-u.ac.jp/en/>

