As a member of Nanzan University, I have become familiar with the idea that there is more to education than acquiring know-how for surviving, and, perhaps, even getting ahead, in the global society. I see university education as a chance to think once more about, and get a new perspective on, a well-known adage of ancient Greece: γνῶθι σεαυτόν (Know yourself).

On the surface, this means, perhaps, nothing more than “know yourself in the rapidly evolving context of globalization” (“know your comparative strengths and weaknesses that help you to survive and succeed in the global society”), but I believe that there is much more to life than success—material or otherwise. To know oneself is, in itself, an important aim of education—and an educational environment that exists by necessity in an internationalized and globalized society provides plenty of opportunities to look to the outside in order to get a better understanding of oneself. By learning together with people from other cultures and languages, we get a more complete picture of what it means to be a human being; each of us becomes richer by learning first hand, through actual experience and interaction, about the great diversity that constitutes our common human dignity.

Marking its 40th Anniversary, the Center for Japanese Studies at Nanzan University has been helping people to communicate across cultures through its one-year program in intensive Japanese language and its courses on Japanese society and culture. Extracurricular activities, opportunities for homestay, and daily interaction with students and faculty from many different countries, beginning with Japan, also provide experiences for increasing cultural awareness and understanding of the wider world. In addition, for those who don’t want to commit themselves to a one-year program, there is the “Nanzan Summer Japanese Program,” a six-week intensive course established in June 2012.

Why not join us at the Center for Japanese Studies at Nanzan University? You will discover for yourself that learning is not a one-way process. Through the culture, language, and values you bring to Nanzan University you will be able to make your own, unique contribution towards building a global society that has human dignity as its central concern. Together with likeminded people from around the world, you will be able to deepen your understanding of cultural differences, learn to see the world from a wider international perspective and develop your abilities to communicate across cultures in this age of rapid and profound global change—and, I hope, help in tearing down the walls and fences that prevent us from realizing the full potential of our common human dignity.

President, Nanzan University
Since its founding in 1974, the Center has been a leader in Japanese language studies, with the goal of helping each student develop a better understanding of the Japanese culture, language and people. By living and learning in Japan, students at the Center experience the “real Japan” together with a wide cross-section of people from other countries and cultures. The result is a dynamic group of students from many different backgrounds united in their goal to discover Japan.

**Intensive Language Instruction**

Communication is the key to understanding culture. Japanese courses at Nanzan therefore stress all four language skills: speaking, listening, reading, and writing. Intensive courses from elementary to advanced Japanese are offered by outstanding and experienced Japanese teaching professionals. Rapid progress in the language soon allows students to make the most of their newfound fluency by taking advantage of the many extracurricular learning opportunities that are available. The Japan Plaza next to the CJS office provides a space for students’ interaction using only Japanese.

**Courses in Japanese Studies**

Students can take a range of seminars conducted in Japanese and designed for specialized study of the Japanese language. Courses in business Japanese and Japanese for the tourism provide an opportunity to apply language study to future career goals. A characteristic course in Japanese for volunteering is also possible during the fall semester. For those whose language ability does not allow them to cope with courses in Japanese there is also a wide selection of lecture courses taught in English. Courses include economy, business, culture and arts, culture, religions, literature, politics, foreign policies, fieldwork, and the history of Japan.

**Understanding through creativity**

Courses in traditional Japanese arts are offered to help students develop a deeper appreciation of Japanese culture. At Nanzan the emphasis is on learning through practice rather than on an abstract, theoretical approach. Flower arrangement (ikebana) classes quickly move from the basics to original flower arrangements, while calligraphy (shodō) courses call for a brush in the student’s hand from the start. Chinese black ink painting (sumie) lessons and woodblock print (hanga) sessions by master print-makers have the student learning practical techniques right away. Tea ceremony (sado) affords students the opportunity to combine practical experience with study of the philosophical and cultural background of the art.

**The whole of Japan is your classroom**

To complement the academic program, the Center for Japanese Studies offers several trips and study tours to places of special interest in the area. In recent years, these trips have included visits to historic Kyoto and Nara, a stay at a Zen Buddhist monastery where students can experience the simplicity, austerity, and discipline of the peaceful Way of Zen, and a tour of a Toyota Motors assembly plant. Nanzan students welcome Center students to their clubs, sports activities, and social activities. Local groups often extend invitations to Center students to attend festivals, performances, and community events. All of these experiences provide a welcome, unique exposure to another way of life with people from around the world.

**Immersing yourself in the culture**

What could be a better way of immersing oneself in a culture than living with a Japanese family? The Center’s homestay program has been extremely well received and appreciated by numerous students at the Center. These live-in situations give everyone a precious opportunity to communicate across cultures and to make life-long friendships. The opportunity makes students understand that in actual fact the distance between faraway countries is no greater than the distance between people—between “you and me.” Students may also be accommodated in one of the privately managed dormitories available to Center students and can experience living together with Japanese students. Meanwhile, the University’s off-campus international dormitories give students the opportunity to live with a Japanese roommate in an international, intercultural setting.

**Japan Plaza**

In April 2011, the Japan Plaza opened right next to the CJS office. In the Japan Plaza you can communicate with Japanese and foreign students only in Japanese. You can practice what you have learned in class immediately after class. A graduate teaching assistant is always available to answer your questions. The Japan Plaza is open every day in the afternoon.
The Center for Japanese Studies

Making the Most of Your Stay

Here is a glimpse of some of the culturally rich activities that students at the Center for Japanese Studies can enjoy.

Tour of the Toyota Motors Assembly Plant

Center students have the opportunity to tour the assembly plant of the world-famous Toyota Motors, where they can learn about the automotive industry as well as Toyota’s vehicle production and corporate management systems. With plenty of opportunity to ask questions, students enjoy this popular field trip whether they are interested in business or the automotive industry or not.

An Evening of Kabuki

Students may choose to spend an evening enjoying the classical Japanese art of Kabuki. In order to gain a better appreciation for the art, there is a brief introduction to Kabuki prior to the performance, and they also have the rare opportunity to go on a backstage tour.

The Zen Experience

The visit to a Zen Buddhist monastery is unforgettable. Students experience the peacefulness of sitting in meditation, or zazen, as well as the austerity of the Buddhist diet.

The Center’s Special Excursion

Nagoya’s central location makes day-trips convenient and economical. Students have the chance to participate in a Center-arranged one-day bus tour. Trips in the past have been to such historically rich and beautiful places as the ancient capital city of Kyoto and the Shinto shrines at Ise.

Interaction with Local Students

At Nanzan, we understand the importance of interaction between international and local students in helping our students from overseas adjust to their new surroundings. In a first few days during the arrival – orientation week, Center students are taken in small groups on campus tours led by local students, who help to answer questions about life at Nanzan and provide important information about living in the Nagoya area. After the tour there is a welcome party, offering another chance for local and international students to get to know one another.

Center students also have the opportunity to interact with local students at “Coffee Hours”, which are organized by local students, and are held once or twice a month.

<Message from “Coffee Hour” students>

Hello! Every month we run events for international and Nanzan students to provide opportunities to meet people and become friends. You will definitely make friends here. Come and join us!

An Evening of Kabuki

At Nagoya’s famous Tokugawa Art Museum, students learn about a treasure trove of Edo period history. At the Nagoya castle donjon, which symbolizes the pride and power of Nagoya, students will find exhibits related to the life of local lords. The Honnou Palace which is under restoration next to the donjon, opened a section of the entrance to the palace to the public in May 2013. The reconstruction is expected to be complete in 2018.

The Zen Experience

At the Zen experience, students can practice to learn the most fundamental basics with a focus on kanji, vocabulary, particle usage and grammar structures. This prepares students for advanced levels where they use the Japanese language in complex social environments such as speeches, research projects and debates.

Here is what some of our recent graduates had to say about the CJS program

BENTLEY, Daniel Matthew (Australia)

CJS Class of 2012-2013

Griffith University

When you first arrive at Nanzan University Center for Japanese Studies (CJS) you are required to sit a mandatory Japanese Language Placement Test conducted by the University. For students who may have only just arrived in Japan for the very first time, this experience may have been a little daunting. However Nanzan University CJS uses the results of this test to accurately place students into a Japanese level appropriate for their current proficiency. As all students have arrived in Japan from various countries around the globe, each with their own culture and personal experience, the Nanzan University CJS program can accommodate each student’s individual requirements. The student cohort is divided into 5 levels of proficiency: from beginner N1/200 and N2/400, to highly advanced N1/700. These New Intensive Japanese levels then divide into two classes that address the four major aspects of Japanese fluency: speaking, listening, reading and writing in Japanese for Communication and Japanese for Reading and Writing. In Japanese for Communication I was able to improve my overall proficiency in everyday communication and gain confidence speaking in a foreign language. The classes consisted of speaking exercises focused on the use of natural Japanese expressions. This allowed students to practice Japanese for use in both formal and casual contexts. Japanese for Reading and Writing was designed to improve a student’s proficiency in reading and writing Japanese. In beginner levels of Japanese students solidify foundational basics with a focus on kanji, hiragana, reading and writing Japanese. In advanced levels students are exposed to different methods (such as songs, skits, etc.) to teach Japanese and to simulate everyday real situations, in which students can practice to learn the most used expressions. The textbooks used are also very interesting, because they provide information not only about the language, but also about the culture, in order to allow students to get an overview of Japan.

HARRIS, Rebecca Alice (New Zealand)

CJS Class of 2012-2013

Dickinson College

Out of all the courses I took at Nanzan, I would say that Elementary Translation was the most enjoyable. After taking this translation class I feel like I have learned the skills to be able to translate from Japanese to English, and English to Japanese in a quicker, more natural fashion.

Each week the homework consisted of translating sentences from Japanese to English, and English to Japanese. The pieces that we translated consisted of the grammar patterns and vocabulary from the Intensive Japanese 400 courses, so this was an extremely good way to solidify the new knowledge. Additionally in class we translated fun excerpts from the intensive Japanese 400 course.

CANTAFFA, Rossana (Italy)

CJS Class of 2012-2013

University of Rome La Sapienza

In the Spring Semester I studied in the level IJ400 of the CJS Program at Nanzan University. At first I was worried because I wanted to start from a higher level, but after completing this period of study I can say that I am very happy to have attended that class. The IJ400 helps people who began to study Japanese in their own country to strengthen their basic skills and to improve their practical use of the language. Small classes guarantee that every single student is able to be properly supported by the teachers in his or her learning of the language. In this way, everyone can find his or her shortcomings and fix them to make progress. Classes are not boring. Indeed teachers use different methods (such as songs, skits, etc.) to teach Japanese and to simulate everyday real situations, in which students can practice to learn the most used expressions. The textbooks used are also very interesting, because they provide information not only about the language, but also about the culture, in order to allow students to get an overview of Japan.

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Griffith University
books such as Harry Potter and popular Japanese songs and poems. My favorite part of this class was the translation project. We were instructed to translate a piece of Japanese writing of around 300 characters, such as manga, songs, letters, and recipes. I greatly enjoyed putting to practice the skills I had learned in class when completing this project. Now I really feel like I have gained a good understanding of the most efficient ways to translate a sentence, and have begun to understand the delicate balance between directly translating, and producing natural English sentences.

Even students who are not considering a career in translating, I recommend this course to you, as it enables you to better understand the relationship between Japanese and English, and really grasp the basic format of Japanese grammar.

ZHANG, Cheng (China)
CJS Class of 2012-2013
Carleton University

At the beginning of the exchange year, I was a bit confused about what courses I should take. When choosing courses at Nanzan University, it is always good if you can pick something related to your major. My major is international business, so Japanese Business I and II became my first choice for the year. Japanese Business I provides an overview of Japan’s business environment. It covers the basic knowledge about Japanese economic environment, corporate governance, marketing strategy, and traditional Japanese business strategies. If you wish to learn about Japanese business, or even just to understand some basic concepts related to Japanese business, it would be important for you to take this course. If you wish to study business further, I also suggest you to take Japanese Business II in the spring semester. It offers you a deeper understanding of Japanese business, such as how Toyota succeeded in the global market, how Japanese firms cooperate with the Japanese government, and how and in what ways the financial crisis has influenced Japanese business. If you are interested in modern Japanese literature, I would suggest that you to take Japanese Literature III and IV. The works of world-renowned Murakami Haruki, Natsume Soseki and Dazai Osamu, are discussed in class. You will experience Japanese modern society by reading and understanding these novels. Taking Japanese Literature III and IV and reading these great works gives you an idea of how and why Japanese people think and behave.

GOMEZ, Stephanie Masuda (United States)
CJS Class of 2012-2013
Indiana University, Bloomington

I think that one of the best things about Nanzan University is the variety of Japanese culture courses other than language courses that are offered as a part of the program. I decided to enroll in the Sadou (Japanese Tea Ceremony) class, which meets once a week in a washi (Japanese-style room) located on campus. In class, we not only took part in drinking green tea, eating okashi (sweets), and relaxing every week, but we also had the chance to prepare the tea and serve it to the other students. The instructors showed us the correct way to enter the room and to hold the chawan (tea cup) among other things, but they also taught us that it is important to cooperate with the host and guest and among the guests. We were taught how to address the host and guests before drinking the tea and eating the okashi. Showing gratitude to the host for preparing the tea, okashi, and decorations around the room is also important. More than anything, this course has taught me that it is important to take the time to enjoy the simple things in life. I highly recommend this course.

When I came to Nanzan University, I was unsure of what level class I would be placed in, and I constantly worried if I would be able to keep up with the work and the pace of the class. When I was placed in 600, and started attending classes, I was surprised that both the Communication class and the Reading and Writing class were actually fun. They are both small size classes, allowing personal interaction with the teacher, and you get personal comments on every assignment. In addition to that, you make friends in every class, since most of the in-class assignments are carried out in pairs or groups. I think my favorite part was the listening in the Communication on Fridays, where I got to watch movies or documentaries that were not only improving my Japanese, but teaching me about other topics as well. Watching the movie Inagami as a class made it a lot easier to understand the topic, and it was actually fun. My class ended up singing the theme song whenever we are together. We also did debates, which had quite complicated themes, but they were a lot of fun. We really got into the role, and did our best, which is what really matters. I will treasure my time in Nanzan, all the friends I have made, and I will not forget about the tough times we spent studying karani or the fun times watching movies together. It is a great experience and I think I have learned more Japanese in one semester than I had in the past three years.
In addition to my Japanese courses, I had the opportunity to explore interests in Japanese culture through elective classes. One class I found particularly rewarding was Fieldwork Research Methods for Japan. The class allows the students to extensively research topics that interest them over the course of one or two semesters by interviewing Japanese people. Topics that students chose during my time here ranged from the role of festivals in Japanese culture to the characteristics of Japan’s idol fan culture. I chose to research the Japanese mental health care system, and the project ended up being one of my most fulfilling experiences. Interviewing students at local hospitals. Through field work, I found myself truly immersed in Japanese culture. 

Some of my favorite classes during my time at Nanzan were the Japanese Seminar Courses. During my first semester, I took the Intermediate Translation course, which was very helpful in solidifying my understanding of the grammar we were studying in the regular Japanese classes. Although the class used Japanese significantly, we were able to ask questions in English, which helped me better understand the finer nuances of certain grammar points. Because I enjoyed the translation class so much, for my second semester I registered for as many of the seminar classes as I could fit in my schedule. Although the topics of some of the lecture courses sounded interesting, there weren’t any that struck me as something I just had to learn about, and could only do in Japan. The seminar courses, on the other hand, offered interesting topics that I wouldn’t typically find at my home university. And perhaps more importantly, most of them were taught exclusively in Japanese. I had taken a similar class during my first semester, and while it was challenging, the opportunity to practice Japanese in an academic setting was just as rewarding. There were many classes that piqued my interest, but I ended up taking Introduction to Teaching Japanese as a Foreign Language, University Preparatory Japanese, and Business Japanese. There were other options that would have transferred better to credits at my home university, but I chose these three courses because of the applicable skills I would learn, and they definitely fulfilled my expectations. I found the University Preparatory Japanese class particularly useful. Despite the course’s title, most of the students in the class weren’t actually planning on applying to a Japanese university – however, we were all aiming to take the N1 level of the Japanese Language Placement Test in the next year. I am planning on returning to Japan for work after I graduate, so having N1 certification will be invaluable when I look for a job. I feel that this class succeeded in preparing me to take the exam after I return home. Overall, I enjoyed the interesting topics of the Japanese Seminar Courses, many of which I wouldn’t be able to learn about back home, as well as the challenge of taking a college-level class taught entirely in Japanese. I am very happy that I challenged myself with these courses, and I feel I have learned a lot by taking them.

In my second term at Nanzan I managed to get into NIJ700, the highest level at Nanzan University. But when I compared myself to those around me, in terms of kanji knowledge and fluency, I felt completely out of my depth. However after a few lessons I was soon reassured and was able to participate actively in classes. The emphasis of NIJ700 is individual self improvement, gradually refining and polishing the skills and abilities learnt previously. The teachers look at students as individuals, helping each to identify and fix any flaws, as well as further improving overall Japanese ability. In NIJ950 weekly kanji and vocabulary tests gradually expand students’ ability, but in NIJ700 we were able to go deeper into topics during class. Firstly we studied topics such as life expectancy around the world, unemployment, the environment etc., then later did presentations and projects related to them. With each new topic our knowledge of vocabulary and kanji increased, and we gained the ability to talk confidently and in depth about these current issues. In NIJ700 students can achieve a more natural Japanese. I thoroughly enjoyed NIJ700 and through the course feel confident I have learnt the skills and abilities needed to study Japanese independently and efficiently when I return home. The small class size meant everyone became good friends, motivating and helping each other to improve.

In addition to my Japanese classes, I also very much enjoyed the CJS seminar courses, many of which were all aiming to take the N1 level of the Japanese Language Placement Test in the next year. I am planning on returning to Japan for work after I graduate, so having N1 certification will be invaluable when I look for a job. I feel that this class succeeded in preparing me to take the exam after I return home. Overall, I enjoyed the interesting topics of the Japanese Seminar Courses, many of which I wouldn’t be able to learn about back home, as well as the challenge of taking a college-level class taught entirely in Japanese. I am very happy that I challenged myself with these courses, and I feel I have learned a lot by taking them.

At the beginning of the seminar I had been placed in NIJ660. However, in order to challenge myself, I chose to take the upgrade exam. After I passed the exam, I moved into NIJ700, which is the highest language course in Nanzan University. As I was taking the course, I realized my classmates’ Japanese ability was far beyond mine. To be honest, I was so uncomfortable with my verbal skills that I even avoided talking to my classmates. But thanks to my Japanese teachers and classmates who had encouraged me since the beginning of the year, my language skills significantly improved. After I finished the CJS program I became more confident in my Japanese. But it was not only the amazing NIJ program; Nanzan University also offers many other Japan-related courses. If you wish to know and experience Japan, I suggest that you pick something that is an investment in knowledge. For example, I have learned about international law through the Academic Japanese Reading course; I have learned about lean production in Toyota through the Japanese Business course; and I have learned how modern Japanese literature developed through the course in Japanese Literature. Since its founding in 1974, the Nanzan University Center for Japanese Studies has been a leader in Japanese language studies. It will be the 30th anniversary of Nanzan University in 2014. With its goal of helping each student develop a better understanding of Japanese culture and language, I believe CJS program will become even better still!
The Academic Program

The following is a list of courses that will be offered in 2014/2015 at the Center for Japanese Studies. There is a wide variety of courses on offer in five categories: Intensive Japanese language, Japanese seminars, Lectures in Japanese area studies, Open courses, and Practical courses in the Japanese arts.

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THE ACADEMIC PROGRAM

New Intensive Japanese 300
NIJ310
Japanese for Communication
NIJ320
Japanese Reading and Writing
NIJ330
Project Work

Prerequisites
Designed for students who have had less than 200 hours of Japanese instruction. Students should have mastered hiragana and katakana to enter this level.

Content
The courses in this level cover most of the basic grammar, everyday expressions and vocabulary. These courses use Genki I & II (L1 – L14) or equivalent.

Goals
Upon completion of this level, students are expected to be able to cope with daily and specific matters in various situations in speaking and listening. Students are expected to be able to read and write short passages with the grammar and expressions covered in these courses, and should be able to handle 200 kanji as well as hiragana and katakana.

New Intensive Japanese 400
NIJ410
Japanese for Communication
NIJ420
Japanese Reading and Writing
NIJ430
Project Work

Prerequisites
Designed for students who have had less than 400 hours of Japanese instruction. Students should have mastered 400 kanji to enter this level.

Content
The courses in this level cover most intermediate grammar and discourse structures appropriate in different situations. These courses use Genki II (L15 – L23) and Integrated Approach to Intermediate Japanese (L1 – L2) or equivalent.

Goals
Upon completion of this level, students are expected to be able to cope with different social and interactive situations with appropriate styles of Japanese (e.g., honorifics). Students are also expected to be able to read short essays and stories and write their own opinions on familiar topics, and they should be able to handle 400 kanji.

New Intensive Japanese 500
NIJ510
Japanese for Communication
NIJ520
Japanese Reading and Writing
NIJ530
Project Work

Prerequisites
Designed for students who have had less than 500 hours of Japanese instruction. Students should have mastered 400 kanji to enter this level.

Content
The courses in this level cover most intermediate-level grammar and discourse structures. These courses use Integrated Approach to Intermediate Japanese (L3 – L15) or equivalent and authentic materials such as novels and newspapers.

Goals
Upon completion of this level, students are expected to be able to make a speech in an organized way or demonstrate their ideas through discussion or debate on familiar topics. Students are also expected to be able to read authentic materials, write short theses and drafts for oral presentations. They should be able to handle 700 kanji.

New Intensive Japanese 600
NIJ610
Japanese for Communication
NIJ620
Japanese Reading and Writing
NIJ630
Project Work

Prerequisites
Designed for students who have had less than 600 hours of Japanese instruction. Students should have mastered 700 kanji to enter this level.

Content
The courses in this level review important intermediate-level grammar, introduce more discourse rules, and expand vocabulary to improve students’ performance. These courses use a specially-designed textbook and authentic materials such as novels and newspapers.

Goals
Upon completion of this level, students’ speech is expected to be cohesive and consistent. Students are also expected to be able to consider their counterparts’ intention as well as to express their own ideas clearly. Students are expected to be able to read various types of authentic materials dealing with Japanese society and culture and to write short theses involving improved use of vocabulary and expressions, and they should be able to handle 1000 kanji.

New Intensive Japanese 700
NIJ710
Japanese for Communication
NIJ720
Japanese Reading and Writing
NIJ730
Project Work

Prerequisites
Designed for students who have had more than 600 hours of Japanese instructions. Students should have mastered 1000 kanji to enter this level.

Content
This advanced Japanese level improves students’ expression and skills so that they can pursue an academic or professional career using Japanese. These courses use a specially-designed textbook and authentic materials such as novels and newspapers.

Goals
Upon completion of this level, students are expected to be able to select appropriate forms of speech depending on the formality of the situation or the familiarity among the speakers. Students are expected to be able to read newspapers, magazines, pocket-sized Shinsho books and specialized books and to write short reports and theses on various topics. They should be able to handle 1500 kanji.

New Intensive Japanese 800
NIJ810
Japanese for Communication
NIJ820
Japanese Reading and Writing
NIJ830
Project Work

Prerequisites
Designed for students who have completed NIJ700. In class, students read and discuss books and papers in various academic fields including their own majors. Upon completion of this course, students are expected to be able to take junior and senior level courses at Japanese universities.

Content
This course is designed for students who have completed NIJ700. In class, students read and discuss books and papers in various academic fields including their own majors. Upon completion of this course, students are expected to be able to take junior and senior level courses at Japanese universities.

Goals
Upon completion of this level, students are expected to be able to select appropriate forms of speech depending on the formality of the situation or the familiarity among the speakers. Students are expected to be able to read newspapers, magazines, pocket-sized Shinsho books and specialized books and to write short reports and theses on various topics. They should be able to handle 1500 kanji.

Academic Japanese Reading

This course is designed for students who have completed NIJ700. In class, students read and discuss books and papers in various academic fields including their own majors. Upon completion of this course, students are expected to be able to take junior and senior level courses at Japanese universities.

Goals
Upon completion of this level, students are expected to be able to select appropriate forms of speech depending on the formality of the situation or the familiarity among the speakers. Students are expected to be able to read newspapers, magazines, pocket-sized Shinsho books and specialized books and to write short reports and theses on various topics. They should be able to handle 1500 kanji.
THE ACADEMIC PROGRAM

JAPANESE SEMINAR COURSES

A high degree of proficiency in the Japanese language is required for participation in the seminars. Most of the seminars are offered in both the fall and spring semesters and are conducted mainly in Japanese.

Academic Japanese Reading

4 credits  Fall and Spring

This course is designed for students who have completed NIJ700. In class, students read and discuss books and papers in various academic fields including their own majors. Upon completion of this course, students are expected to be able to take junior and senior level courses at Japanese universities.

Japanese Media Literacy

2 credits  Spring

This course is intended for students who have completed NIJ700 level or its equivalent and is designed to help them develop critical thinking skills for academic purposes as well as reinforce their Japanese language skills by reading, discussion, group work, fieldwork, presentation, etc. The course will deal with a variety of media texts, such as newspaper articles, TV news, commercials, and print advertisement. Evaluation of media representation includes the media’s impact on audiences, producers’ objectives, values and points of view, target audience, and social and cultural implications.

Classical Japanese

2 credits  Spring

This is an introductory, but demanding, course in literary Japanese for students of NIJ600 or NIJ700 who in future may deal with pre-war materials. Various styles of classical Japanese, such as Heian stories, war tales, and essays, as well as public letters and public documents, are studied.

Academic Japanese Writing

2 credits  Spring

This course is mainly designed to support students of NIJ700 or high-achieving NIJ600 students in writing their research paper in line with the requirements of the schedule. While reviewing the writing techniques covered in “Introduction to Academic Japanese Writing,” students learn more expressions necessary for writing academic papers. The ultimate goal for this course is the completion of their research paper.

Readings in Japanese Literature I

2 credits  Spring

This course introduces students to short novels by respected writers and encourages them to derive pleasure from literary works. In order to appreciate the flavor of the originals, the use of words and expressions, along with techniques of narration, are examined in the reading. The themes, ethics, and/or message that each work embraces are also discussed. This course deals with different novels from those of Readings in Japanese Literature I, and is designed for students of NIJ 700 or higher. Students of NIJ600 who are interested in writing may also be able to enroll with the permission of the instructor.

Creative Writing

2 credits  Spring

Students learn how to write novels with the skills they have acquired in the Introduction to Creative Writing course. Outdoor classes are also planned. The course is open to those who have taken Introduction to Creative Writing in the fall semester and also to students of NIJ700. Students of NIJ600 who are interested in writing may also be able to enroll with the permission of the instructor.

Japanese Literature I

2 credits  Spring

This course introduces students to short stories and novels by respected writers and encourages them to derive pleasure from literary works. In order to appreciate the flavor of the originals, the use of words and expressions, along with techniques of narration, are examined in the reading. The themes, ethics, and/or message that each work embraces are also discussed. This course deals with different novels from those of Readings in Japanese Literature I, and is designed for students of NIJ 700 or higher. Students of NIJ600 who are interested in writing may also be able to enroll with the permission of the instructor.

Japanese Literature II

2 credits  Spring

This course introduces students to short novels by respected writers and encourages them to derive pleasure from literary works. In order to appreciate the flavor of the originals, the use of words and expressions, along with techniques of narration, are examined in the reading. The themes, ethics, and/or message that each work embraces are also discussed. This course deals with different novels from those of Readings in Japanese Literature I, and is designed for students of NIJ 700 or higher. Students of NIJ600 who are interested in writing may also be able to enroll with the permission of the instructor.

Intro. to Teaching Japanese as a Foreign Language

2 credits  Spring

This course is designed for students of NIJ600 or higher. While its activities and assessment are the same as those of Readings in Social Science I, the topics covered are different.

Japanese in Tourism

2 credits  Fall and Spring

This course is designed for students who have completed NIJ600 or NIJ700. It covers various academic fields including their own majors. Upon completion of this course, students are expected to be able to take junior and senior level courses at Japanese universities.

University Preparatory Japanese

2 credits  Spring

This course is designed for students who wish to enter a Japanese university after finishing the CJS program. NIJ700, NIJ600 students and high-achieving NIJ500 students can enroll in this course. Students develop their Japanese language skills and obtain the knowledge necessary for entry into Japanese universities. The material for the course centers on Japanese language proficiency tests and past university entrance examination papers.
This course is mainly designed for students of NIJ500 who are interested in writing. Students of NIJ500 who are interested in writing may also be able to enroll with the permission of the instructor. The prerequisite for this course is a writing and reading knowledge equivalent to that gained in NIJ500.

Intro. to Creative Writing
3 credits  Fall
Learning about composing essays and improving writing skills in order to express one’s experiences and feelings is the main objective of this course. At the same time, students learn how to compose tanka and haiku poetry. Outdoor classes are also planned. Although this class is mainly for advanced-level students (NIJ600 or NIJ700), students of NIJ500 who are interested in writing may also be able to enroll with the permission of the instructor. The prerequisite for this course is a writing and reading knowledge equivalent to that gained in NIJ500.

Intro. to Business Japanese
3 credits  Fall
This course is a continuation of Elementary Translation. Emphasis is placed on having the students review the basic patterns and understand more complex structures that have a high usage frequency. Since some important structures are taken from the NIJ500 textbook, this course is most suitable for students of NIJ500. Students practice translating from English into Japanese, as well as from Japanese into English.

Japanese in Volunteering
2 credits  Fall
This course is designed mainly for NIJ500 students who want to do some volunteering at an after-school day-care center. The aim of this course is to enhance students’ experience in Japan and to develop their ability to fit in to Japanese society. Students will acquire the communication skills and cultural knowledge necessary for volunteer work. This course consists of four off-campus volunteering sessions and about ten in-class sessions. All volunteering is unpaid activity with a not-for-profit organization.

Intermediate Translation
2 credits  Fall and Spring
This course is a continuation of Elementary Translation. Emphasis is placed on having the students review the basic patterns and understand more complex structures that have a high usage frequency. Since some important structures are taken from the NIJ500 textbook, this course is most suitable for students of NIJ500. Students practice translating from English into Japanese, as well as from Japanese into English.

Readings in Social Sciences I
2 credits  Fall
This course is a course for students of NIJ500 or higher to train them in reading newspaper articles in order to gain actual information about the real Japan and Japanese people today. Topics are mainly chosen by students in the class. Audio-visual materials may be used, where available, to further deepen understanding. All course work is conducted in Japanese. In addition to the regular preparation for class, students are expected to write a research paper and give an oral presentation on a subject of their own choice in Japanese at the end of the course.

Elementary Translation
2 credits  Fall and Spring
While the ability to translate Japanese into another language is not an integral part of proficiency in the Japanese language, it is an important additional skill that a student of Japanese will often need in order to pursue advanced courses in Japanese and its related fields in institutions of higher education. The skill is also essential for those who are planning to work in an area where knowledge of Japanese is required. The course includes some practice in translating from English to Japanese as well as from Japanese to English. It attempts to meet the demands of students of NIH400 who are planning to continue their study of Japanese after finishing the Nanzan program and returning to their home institutions. The aim of this course is the development of translation skills, so the introduction of new vocabulary and grammar is kept to a minimum.

LEcTURe COURSEs IN JAPANESE AREA STUDIES
All lecture courses listed are taught in English by scholars highly qualified in their respective fields, although assignments for some courses may include work in Japanese.

Japanese Business I
3 credits  Fall
This course is an overview of Japan’s business environment. It covers management, human resources, industrial groups, the automobile industry, corporate governance, financial markets, financial distress, the banking system and the future of Japanese business. The format of the course will be the lecture method supplemented by class discussions. Lectures, assignments and research materials will be in English. Course grades will be determined by quizzes and a final examination. Additional material will be included to match the interests of the students enrolled in the course.

Japanese Business II
3 credits  Spring
This course is an overview of Japanese business with a focus on finance. It covers corporate governance, financial markets, financial distress and the main bank system. The format of the course will be guided readings and the lecture method, supplemented by class discussions. Lectures, assignments and research materials will be mostly in English. Each student will write a research paper on a Japanese business topic of his or her choice subject to approval by the teacher.

Japanese Economy I
3 credits  Fall
Contemporary Japanese Economy
This course treats Japan as a case of a highly successful, modern, growing economy with non-Western traditions. Following a brief review of Japan’s pre-modern economic conditions and performance, the course concentrates mainly on Japan’s economic development from the Meiji Restoration to the post-war period of high economic growth, with some attention given to current problems and prospects. Two important questions are addressed throughout the course. Firstly, why has Japan succeeded in its economic development despite its non-Western background? And, secondly, in sharp contrast to its remarkable post-war growth, why has the Japanese economy stagnated since the beginning of the 1990s? Providing an answer to these questions contributes to an understanding of the nature and characteristics of the current Japanese economy.

Japanese Economy II
3 credits  Spring
Economic Development of Japan
The main purpose of this course is to analyze the characteristics of the Japanese economy in comparison with other economies, particularly the behavior of its households, companies, and government. Topics covered include some of the specific features of Japanese socio-economic systems that have promoted Japanese economic development, such as lifetime employment, seniority, industrial groups, and hierarchical or subcontracting production. Attention is also paid to the impact on the Japanese economy of globalization, the information society, and information technology.
Japanese History
Modern Japanese History

3 credits Fall

Students taking this course are introduced to differential developments in modern Japan. Starting with an examination of the opening of Japan to trade with the West and the beginning of American occupation, this course charts the modernization of Japan’s political and social institutions. It focuses on discussing interpretations of key events and developments. Controversies which are still the subject of debate today are examined, such as: how democratic was Taisho democracy?; how oppressive was Japanese colonialism?; and why did Japan attack the USA in 1941?

Japanese Literature III

3 credits Fall

This course deals with contemporary Japanese literature and focuses on the novels of Haruki Murakami, one of Japan’s most famous modern writers. Texts are the ones that Marukami’s works, Norwegian Wood and his collection of short stories, Blind Willow, Sleeping Woman in Japanese and in English translations, with reference to F. Scott Fitzgerald’s The Great Gatsby. These were writing examples of contemporary novels that feature impressive mysteries. The aim is to understand and analyze the important parts of the Japanese texts and to gain a full understanding of the novels through English translations, examining elements of expression and the narrative technique employed, as well as drawing a comparison with the well-accepted thoughts. The course is conducted mainly in Japanese and partly in English.

Japanese Literature IV

3 credits Spring

This course deals with contemporary Japanese literature and focuses on Natsume Soseki’s Kokoro, Dazai Osamu’s No Longer Human in Japanese and in English translation. These are widely regarded as two of the most popular works of modern Japanese literature. In particular, No Longer Human is the number one bestseller of all Shincho Bunko books since WWII. The aim of this class is to enjoy and appreciate reading Japanese modern novels, interpreting the important parts of the text and gaining a good understanding of the novels. We examine the elements of expressions and the narrative technique employed as well as drawing a comparison with Somerset Maugham’s The Moon and Sixpence and other novels. The course is conducted mainly in Japanese and partly in English.

Japanese Language and Society in Japan

3 credits Fall

The goal of the course is to heighten the student’s understanding of the relationship between the Japanese language and Japanese society (or culture) by exploring those aspects of society and culture that facilitate the learning of Japanese. The main issues covered are (1) Japanese women’s language and the roles and status of women in Japan; (2) keigo and Japanese society; (3) the concept of ichiho, (4) empathy and the Japanese language, and (5) youth language; and (6) non-verbal communication.

Japanese Religions I

3 credits Fall

The purpose of this course is to introduce students to the religious life of the Japanese people today. In a highly developed and cultured country, Shinto, Buddhism, Confucianism, Christianity, folk religions, and new religions co-exist in Japan. This course will examine the development and religious thought in Japan and provides students with the opportunity to study the spiritual and cultural side of religion in context in Japan through field trips to a Shinto shrine, Buddhist temple, and a Zen monastery.

Japanese Culture and Art I

3 credits Fall

Japanese cultural history is often characterized by its accommodation of influences from diverse cultures on the Asian continent. However, the major cultural influences during Japan’s more recent history have, especially during the modern period, come via direct contact with Western civilization, which Japan has been eager to accommodate. In a short space of time, Japan has adopted and adapted Western models of civilization and culture to form its own brand of culture. This course seeks to account for the development of Japanese culture through its history of exchange with the Asian continent and Western civilisation. These were writing examples of contemporary novels that feature impressive mysteries. The aim is to understand and analyze the important parts of the Japanese texts and to gain a full understanding of the novels through English translations, examining elements of expression and the narrative technique employed, as well as drawing a comparison with the well-accepted thoughts. The course is conducted mainly in Japanese and partly in English.

Japanese Religions II

3 credits Spring

The purpose of this course is to introduce the student to the religious life of the Japanese people today. The first part of the course will focus on some of the recurrent themes in the history of religion in Japan. The second part of the course will deal with contemporary religious movements and trends in Japan. Here, comparison will be made with the current religious situation in other societies, in order to place the Japanese situation within the broader context of contemporary religious developments worldwide.

Japanese Culture and Art II

3 credits Spring

Japanese literature is not a fixed canon; it is a dynamic field of study with constant elements, which can be identified and explored in various ways. This course is designed to introduce students to some of the main features of Japanese literature, including political parties, elections, the role of the prime minister, the bureaucracy, and local government. The main focus of the course is on domestic politics, although the fundamentals of security, foreign, and trade policy are also covered. Students are encouraged to carry out their own research and to analyze Japanese politics using a variety of approaches. Classroom presentations and discussion form an important part of the course.

Japanese Foreign Policy

3 credits Fall and Spring

This course analyzes Japanese foreign policy after World War II from the basic policies and strategies to foreign activities to new efforts to forge a proactive diplomacy and security policy. The course covers in detail the nature and specifics of United States-Japan relations in the area of politics and security, issues of Japanese activities in international organizations, and the specifics of Japanese foreign aid policy. Also included is an explanation of Japanese relations with China, Korea, Southeast Asia, and Russia.

Japanese Politics I

Introduction to Japanese Politics

3 credits

This course introduces students to some of the main features of Japanese politics, including political parties, elections, the role of the prime minister, the bureaucracy, and local government. The main focus of the course is on domestic politics, although the fundamentals of security, foreign, and trade policy are also covered. Students are encouraged to carry out their own research and to analyze Japanese politics using a variety of approaches. Classroom presentations and discussion form an important part of the course.

Japanese Politics II

Contemporary Political Issues in Japan

3 credits

The purpose of this course is to introduce the student to the religious life of the Japanese people today. The first part of the course will focus on some of the recurrent themes in the history of religion in Japan. The second part of the course will deal with contemporary religious movements and trends in Japan. Here, comparison will be made with the current religious situation in other societies, in order to place the Japanese situation within the broader context of contemporary religious developments worldwide.

Fieldwork Research Methods for Japan I

3 credits

The Fieldwork Research Methods for Japan I course provides you with the opportunity to explore contemporary Japanese culture by doing a practical mini-fieldwork project. Your course project could be on youth culture and identity, the music scene, fashion and health consumerism, food habits and time, family and friendships, Japanese religion, traditional festivals, education volunteering, or any other topic that you choose. Doing such research can help make you richly rewarding – you have the chance to really see, ‘ask’, and ‘listen’ to Japan, combining what you are reading in your textbooks with the experience of looking at the real living worlds of Japanese people. Each week in class, we discuss one aspect of contemporary Japanese culture, then practice ways of exploring it in your fieldwork. This class will equip you with a deeper understanding of contemporary Japanese culture, an academic skill to do independent fieldwork in the future.

Japanese Society II

This is a discussion class in which one aspect of contemporary Japanese culture is explored each week in order to investigate the experience of living in Japan in the twenty-first century. Topics include youth culture and identity, leisure and relaxation, friendship and families, traditional rural and urban festivals, gender and identity, and cultural change in an aging nation. Each week, students complete a reading, which is then discussed in class. These discussions are held in small groups in English, French, and other languages, and are augmented by video and other visual media as well as newspaper and magazine articles. They are followed by a lively class discussion and debate.

Survey of Traditional Japanese Literature I

3 credits

With an emphasis on poetic forms, this course provides an introduction to Japanese literature from the Nara Period to the middle of the 19th century. The goal is to obtain a basic understanding of the major themes of Japanese literature. Although literature has changed in form, theme and function over the centuries, it is possible to identify a number of constant elements, which can be regarded as the essence of Japanese literature. Reading and analyzing the poetic forms and poetic Middle Ages, we will study some haiku of the Edo (Tokugawa) Period. This course is conducted in English, and includes lectures and discussions.

Survey of Traditional Japanese Literature II

3 credits

The purpose of this course is to give students a comprehensive understanding of Japanese literature from the Nara Period to the middle of the 19th century. Unlike Survey of Traditional Japanese Literature I, which focuses on poetic forms, this course deals with prose, including monogatari, diaries and essays. The goal is to obtain a basic understanding of the major themes of Japanese literature. Many of the texts also provide a good deal of information about Japanese culture and history. Starting with the Tale of the Bamboo Cutter and the Hamamatsu Chunoan Monogatari, we read parts of the Tale of Genji, as well as the Pillow Book and other famous works of ancient Japanese prose. Classes are composed of short lectures and discussion, with the aim of introducing students to the major themes and interpretations of those works. Survey of Traditional Japanese Literature I is not a prerequisite for this course, which is conducted in English.
### OPEN COURSES

**Seminar in War and Peace: A Transnational Perspective**

- **2 credits**
- **Fall**

This seminar deals with the issues of “war and peace” from a transnational perspective. Special focus is placed on the differences and similarities of the perceptions of “war and peace” among Japanese and American people. This course particularly seeks to examine and discuss topics such as the atomic bombings in Hiroshima and Nagasaki at the end of the Second World War, the role of Japan in the contemporary world, especially the role of Article 9 of the Japanese Constitution, and Okinawa. For each lecture, students are required to read related materials in advance and to participate actively in class discussions based on those materials. This seminar course is jointly offered by the Department of British and American Studies, and is conducted mainly in English.

**Japanese Linguistics I**

- **Introduction to Japanese Syntax**
- **2 credits**
- **Fall**

The major syntactic constructions in Japanese are investigated and students are introduced to a generative-transformational method of analyzing linguistic facts. An attempt at constructing a formal grammar for a fragment of Japanese is also made. We will focus on questions regarding “ungrammatical sentences”, and pursue formal and principled explanations for their ill-formedness. Students are trained to identify appropriate syntactic analyses for their ill-formedness. Students and pursue formal and principled explanations for their ill-formedness. We will focus on questions regarding “ungrammatical sentences”, also made. We will focus on questions regarding “ungrammatical sentences”, also made.

**Japanese Linguistics II**

- **Phonology**
- **2 credits**
- **Fall**

This course provides an introduction to the Japanese sound system. After a brief discussion of the sound inventory of the language, some representative phonological rules that govern the actual pronunciation of words are examined. The “mora” (as opposed to the “syllable”) is then introduced as the basic unit in Japanese phonology, and the accentuation (tonal) patterns of the language and its dialects are analyzed. The course is a lecture-based linguistics seminar jointly offered by the Department of Anthropology and Philosophy, although students should note that ample opportunity for in-class interaction with the Japanese students is provided for.

**Japanese Linguistics III**

- **Comparative Studies in Japanese and Korean**
- **2 credits**
- **Fall**

Although the Japanese and Korean languages are widely regarded as being similar in many respects, they are still different in very intriguing ways. This course provides an introduction to comparative linguistics by focusing on some of the intricate differences in phonology and syntax that exist between the two languages. In the first half of the course, the sound systems of Japanese and Korean will be compared. After the introduction of the sound inventory of each language, distinctive phonemic features and syllable structures in the two languages will be examined. In the second half of the course, phrase structures of complex forms in Japanese and Korean, including negatives, passives and causatives, will be discussed.

This course is a lecture-based class jointly offered by the Department of Anthropology and Philosophy, where the interaction between the students and the instructor is carried out mostly in Japanese. Hence, it is most recommended that the following two student bodies: (i) Korean-speaking students who have a good command of Japanese, and (ii) Japanese-speaking students who are learning Korean.

### Studies in Japanese Language Activities

**Principles of Language Education**

- **2 credits**
- **Fall**

The main goal of the course is to examine the essential principles which have a direct effect on the practice of second-language education and to introduce students to the issues involved in foreign language teaching policy and practice. The issues will be discussed from both a global context and with reference to how second-language education is practiced in Japan. The course will consider the following areas: curriculum issues; teacher/learner issues; methodology issues, and assessment issues. By the end of the course students will understand the inter-dependency between curriculum planning, materials, methods and assessment. They will also appreciate the part that pedagogic, political and financial concerns play in the processes that shape development and change in foreign language activity. This course is jointly offered by the Department of British and American Studies.

**Observation and Analysis of Japanese Language Activities**

- **2 credits**
- **Fall**

In this course, CJS and Japanese students study together in Japanese-language activities, in which native and non-native interactions play a central role. The first half of the semester is to be spent reading introductory books featuring multi-cultural topics covered by manga comics in Japanese. In the latter half there is presentation and discussion of the projects that the students carry out on a cooperative basis to achieve given goals. The topics for the project are from not only verbal but also non-verbal expressions that are used in the course of their interactions. The class is taught mainly in Japanese, supplemented by English where necessary. Video recorders and presentation software are to be used for the projects and the presentations. Japanese-language ability of N1/N5 or above is required for this course. This is jointly offered by the Department of Japanese Studies.

### Japanese Linguistics

**Japanese Nationality Law**

- **2 credits**
- **Fall**

This course deals with some topics on Japanese Nationality Law and the Family Registration System. In addition, the Japanese regulations for international marriage are also examined. Through learning about such topics, students are expected to gain a better understanding of the features of Japanese society. As a general rule, since we only use Japanese materials and the Japanese language in class, students are required to have a level of Japanese equivalent to N1/N5 or higher. This course is jointly offered by the Department of Law.

**Seminar in American Foreign Relations: A View from Japan**

- **2 credits**
- **Fall**

This course deals with the Japanese and general historical perspectives on American foreign relations. The main task of this seminar is to prepare a paper on its title for presentation at the 36th Meeting for the Nagoya Intercolligate Seminar on International and Area Studies. The 36th Meeting will be held in early December. About 200 Japanese college students, mainly from the Nagoya area, will attend the Meeting. At each seminar we will discuss a certain topic for the presentation. This seminar course is jointly offered by the Department of British and American Studies, in which the instructor teaches the junior students. It is conducted both in Japanese and English, so CJS students should possess a level of Japanese proficiency beyond that of N1/N5.
PRACTICAL COURSES IN THE JAPANESE ARTS

The practical courses in the Japanese arts are especially popular with our students and provide the perfect complement to our other courses, allowing students to gain an appreciation of Japan’s rich cultural heritage through intellectual application, aesthetic appreciation, and hands-on practice.

Flower Arrangement (Ikebana) 2 credits Fall and Spring
This course provides an introduction to the theory and practice of arranging flowers artificially in Japanese styles. Once familiarity with the basic forms of flower arrangement has been acquired, free expression is encouraged through original arrangement, and the expression of nature in containers is studied.

Woodblock Printing (Hanga) 2 credits Fall and Spring
The relationship between wood and human culture is ageless, deep, and inseparable. Woodblock printing is an expression of this affinity. The purpose of this course is the development of original printmaking through instruction in the practical techniques involved: the planning of the wooden block, the care of cutting tools, methods of hand carving, and the use of the baren.

Calligraphy (Shodo) 2 credits Fall and Spring
This course gives students the experience of writing with a brush in traditional fashion. Various styles of writing kana and kanji are introduced and contemporary works by well-known calligraphers are also studied.

Japanese Culture and Tea Ceremony (Sado) 2 credits Fall and Spring
Through the tea ceremony, this course aims to deepen understanding of the experience that led to the development of Japanese society and to foster an appreciation of Japanese culture and spirit.

Chinese Black Ink Painting (Sumie) 2 credits Fall and Spring
Sumie is Japan’s traditional art of painting using Chinese black ink. The course is designed to introduce basic methods and forms of painting portraits, landscapes, birds, and flowers.

ACADEMIC GUIDELINES

CREDIT LOADS
The Center requires all full-time students to register for Japanese language courses and to have a course load of between 14 and 18 credit hours a semester.

GRADING
Grading at the Center is based on a letter-code system (A, B, C, D, F), and course evaluation takes place at the end of each semester. Students may also choose a Pass/Fail option for selected courses.

TRANSFER OF CREDIT
Policy regarding transfer of credit differs from institution to institution. Thus, it is the responsibility of students to check with their home institutions as to whether credit awarded by the Center may be counted toward their degree program requirements.

REGISTRATION FOR A SECOND YEAR AT THE CENTER
Upon completion of a year’s study at the Center, students wishing to continue their studies for a second year must apply for admission in accordance with established procedures. Students should note that admission is only granted on a semester basis. Similarly, exchange and sponsored students are responsible for finding a faculty advisor willing to assist them in their research and for submitting to the Center’s committee a detailed research plan for approval.

GRADING AT THE CENTER
Grading at the Center is based on a letter-code system (A, B, C, D, F), and course evaluation takes place at the end of each semester. Students may also choose a Pass/Fail option for selected courses.

TRANSFER OF CREDIT
Policy regarding transfer of credit differs from institution to institution. Thus, it is the responsibility of students to check with their home institutions as to whether credit awarded by the Center may be counted toward their degree program requirements.

AUDITING OF CLASSES
Full-time students are permitted to register for one course on an auditing (non-credit) basis in addition to their regular course load. Students taking a course on this basis are responsible for class preparation and active participation but need not hand in papers or take examinations.

REGISTRATION CHANGES
For the first two weeks of each semester, students are free to add and drop courses without the authorization of their academic advisor. At the end of these two weeks, students are required to hand in a final registration form to finalize their enrollment for courses in that semester.
# Academic Calendar 2014–2015

## Fall 2014
- **Fall orientation and registration**: September 4, 5, 8–10
- **Classes begin**: September 11
- **Final examinations**: December 11, 12, 15–17
- **Semester ends**: December 17

## Spring 2015
- **Spring orientation and registration**: January 9, 13, 14
- **Classes begin**: January 15
- **University entrance exam recess**: February 6–15
- **Spring vacation**: March 18–24
- **Final examinations**: May 12–15, 18
- **Closing ceremony**: May 23

Students participating in the Center’s program are required to attend all official Center functions, including the orientation at the beginning of each semester and the closing ceremony at the end of the year. Overseas students scheduling flights to their home countries should take care to plan their departures for after the closing ceremony.

# Financial Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Fall Semester (4 months)</th>
<th>Spring Semester (5 months)</th>
<th>Fall and Spring Semesters (9 months)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Application fee</strong></td>
<td>10,000</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Mandatory Expenses</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Admission fee</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tuition</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sub-total (A)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Housing fee</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Accident insurance</td>
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<td>Sub-total (B)</td>
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<td><strong>Other Expenses</strong></td>
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<td>National Health Insurance</td>
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<td>Textbook fees</td>
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<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous expenses</td>
<td>240,000</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>540,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All mandatory expenses are to be paid to Nanzan University upon admission and before coming to Japan. Invoices are issued and sent with the admission materials.

The **application fee** should be sent with the application materials. This fee is waived for exchange students. (Please see the Application Procedures section for details.)

The **admission fee** is a non-refundable fee charged to all new students. This fee is waived for exchange students. The **tuition fee** also includes facilities fees (for the maintenance and improvement of university facilities).

The **housing fee** is ¥60,000 per month regardless of the type of accommodation arranged. (Please see the Accommodation section for details.)

The **security deposit** is collected from all students, including exchange students and scholarship recipients. It is used to cover any debts left outstanding and any damage done to school or private property. The unused portion is refunded when the student leaves the Center.

The **accident insurance fee** is collected from all students. It is subject to change without prior notice.

The **National Health Insurance fee** varies depending on each individual’s situation. Figures given here are estimates for reference purposes. (Please see the Health and Accident Insurance section for further information.)

The **textbook fees** are estimates of the cost of study materials and vary depending on the courses taken.

**Miscellaneous expenses** vary from student to student and are based on an average expenditure of ¥60,000 per month, which includes commuting expenses to and from the University, meals, and other personal expenses.
SCHOLARSHIPS

SOURCES OF FUNDING

Nanzan is very aware of the fact that the cost of living in Japan is high in comparison with many other nations, and every effort is made to keep tuition and other fees at a reasonable level. Given that the University has no control over international exchange rates, all applicants to the Center are expected to provide proof that they have sufficient funds to cover their expenses for their proposed period of study at the Center.

At present, a number of governmental and semi-governmental organizations offer scholarship programs for which Nanzan is a qualifying institution. These include: Student Exchange Support Program (Scholarship for Short-term Study in Japan) of the Japan Student Services Organization (JASSO); Japanese Government (Monbukagakusho): MEXT Scholarship, the Fulbright program (the Japan U.S Educational Commission), Deutscher Akademischer Austausch Dienst (DAAD), and the Rotary Foundation; and a number of other programs from countries in Europe and Asia. In addition, some overseas educational institutions that maintain educational exchange agreements with Nanzan also provide a number of scholarships available only to those registered at these institutions. For this reason, students who wish to study at Nanzan through their home institution are advised to first make inquiries there concerning the availability of such financial aid and also to seek information concerning outside sources of funds for which students might apply.

For the benefit of students presently enrolled in the Center, through the generosity of its benefactors, Nanzan is able to offer a limited number of scholarships to those students who wish to continue their studies but are experiencing financial difficulties. These programs are described below.

THE NANZAN HIRSCHMEIER SCHOLARSHIP

The Hirschmeier International Fund was established in memory of Rev. Johannes Hirschmeier, SVD, the third president of Nanzan University. Each year, this fund offers a limited number of scholarships to students with superior academic achievement who are presently studying at the Center and wish to continue their studies at Nanzan in the Japanese language and Japanese area studies.

The award decision is based on academic achievement, future potential, and financial need. In order to qualify, at least one semester of Japanese language study must have been completed at the Center for Japanese Studies at the time the award is granted. The primary criterion for the awards is scholastic achievement in the Japanese language and Japanese area studies.

All awards are for a period of one semester and successive awards are permitted. Competition is open to full-time students with a valid “student” visa who are currently enrolled in the Center, excluding those already receiving a scholarship from Nanzan or other outside institutions.

Award decisions will be announced after transcripts of work done at the Center are finalized.

THE NANZAN TOMONOKAI SCHOLARSHIP

Nanzan Tomonokai is an organization made up of business people and professionals from the community who have a special interest in and appreciation of the mission of Nanzan University. Through the generosity of this organization, the Center is able to offer a limited number of scholarships to students with superior academic achievement who are presently studying at the Center and wish to continue their studies at Nanzan in the Japanese language and Japanese area studies.

All awards are for a period of one semester and successive awards are permitted. Competition is open to full-time students with a valid “student” visa who are currently enrolled in the Center, excluding those already receiving a scholarship from Nanzan or other outside institutions.

The award decision is based on academic achievement, future potential, and financial need. In order to qualify, at least one semester of Japanese language study must have been completed at the Center for Japanese Studies at the time the award is granted. The academic record of each applicant is carefully examined by the awards committee.

All awards are for a period of one semester and successive awards are permitted. Competition is open to full-time students with a valid “student” visa who are currently enrolled in the Center, excluding those already receiving a scholarship from Nanzan or other outside institutions.

Award decisions will be announced after transcripts of work done at the Center are finalized.

THE TOYOTA–NANZAN SCHOLARSHIP

Established to promote friendship between Japan and other countries, the Nanzan Takashima Scholarship offers financial aid to students to help them complete their studies. The principal criteria considered in the awarding of this scholarship are a student’s academic record and personal achievements that are consistent with the promotion of international friendship. Foreign students enrolled in Nanzan’s graduate and undergraduate programs as well as the Center for Japanese Studies are eligible to apply.

THE NANZAN TAKASHIMA SCHOLARSHIP

Through the cooperation of the Toyota Motor Corporation and Nanzan University, each year scholarships covering tuition, application fee, admission fee, and living expenses are awarded to students of Chulalongkorn University and Thammasat University in Thailand, and also to students of University of Indonesia and Padjadjaran University in Indonesia. Only students registered at one of these institutions qualify for the Toyoda–Nanzan Scholarship. Candidates must be screened and recommended by their home institutions before applying to Nanzan. Further inquiries should be addressed to the relevant university.
The Housing Section takes care of arrangements and can provide the following options. Please note that there are a limited number of places in each category and that it is often not possible to place all students in their first choice of accommodation. Every effort is made to accommodate students in their preferred choice, but flexibility is required. Please remember that accommodation arrangements are on a semester basis and that full-year students may be asked to change quarters after their first semester at the Center. The housing fee, to be paid in advance to cover accommodation for the duration of the course, is ¥60,000 per month regardless of the type of accommodation. Students who are housed in a dormitory or who did not request accommodation are refunded on a monthly basis, in accordance with university procedures for housing fee refunds, so that they can pay for their accommodation expenses.

The Homestay Program

The Center’s homestay program was started when the Center was first established, in the belief that through the experience of sharing daily life with a Japanese family, Japanese culture would be learned firsthand, thus deepening the ties between the student and the host family. Many students wish to take part in the program each semester. In recent years approximately 60% of the Center’s students have been placed with host families. The monthly fee of ¥60,000 includes two meals a day.

Host families are recruited from families living in the area and also from among a number of graduates of Nanzan University. After receiving an offer to participate in the program, members of the Housing Section pay a personal visit to the family to note firsthand the local environment, the transportation facilities, the cost of commuting, and the family atmosphere.

Each student wishing to participate in the homestay program is requested to fill out an accommodation application form and provide personal information so that a good idea of the student’s hopes and expectations, interests, and individual personality can be gathered. A careful and sincere effort to match students and families who share common ways of thinking and hopes is made, so that each homestay might develop into a warm and lasting relationship.

A comprehensive orientation is held before the start of the semester for new host families who will be accepting students for the Center’s program. In addition, workshops are held throughout the year for the host families, to help them gain a better understanding of their experiences and to improve the quality of the program.

Students placed with a host family are able to enjoy experiences not available to students living in a dormitory or a rented room, such as participation in traditional Japanese celebrations like New Year and the Doll Festival. The experience of acquiring the Japanese language by communicating with a Japanese family through common events in daily life is an opportunity for which all of the Center’s students are thankful.

Students applying for the homestay program should be prepared for one-way commuting times of between 60 and 90 minutes, and for commuting fees of about ¥15,000 per month. Commutes of this length are not unusual in Japan, and many of the students in Nanzan’s undergraduate programs have a daily ride to and from school of over three hours. Nanzan is located in a major metropolitan area, and our host families are recruited from the entire area in order to accommodate as many students as possible. Every effort is made to place students in locations near the University, but commuting is a daily ritual for most of the students attending the Center.

Nanzan’s homestay program is one of the largest in Japan and enjoys a reputation as being the best. Our cheerful and helpful staff are here to make each student’s stay at Nanzan a truly memorable experience.

The University runs two off-campus facilities, the Nagoya Kōryū Kaikan and the Yamazato Kōryū Kaikan, which are international halls of residence open to all Nanzan students. The halls were founded to promote international understanding and cooperation through a live-in experience. Demand for this accommodation increases every year, making competition for openings very tight.

Yamazato Kōryū Kaikan

Located a short distance from the University, the hall can accommodate 10 female and 10 male international and Japanese students in private rooms, with the male and female students on separate floors. Each room is equipped with a bed, closet, toilet, sink, study desk with lamp and bookshelves, chair, and an air conditioner and heater. There are no bathing facilities in the private rooms, but there is a common bathroom on each floor. Similarly, cooking facilities are available for sharing. The monthly fee, including utilities, is ¥30,000.

Nagoya Kōryū Kaikan

Located a few meters away from the University’s main entrance, the hall can accommodate a maximum of 56 students in its 14 apartments. Each apartment can accommodate four students: one native Japanese student from one of Nanzan’s graduate or undergraduate programs and three international students. Students have separate rooms furnished with a bed, study desk with lamp and bookshelves, chair, locker, telephone, and an air conditioner and heater. The occupants share a common toilet and bathroom and a fully equipped kitchen. The monthly fee, including utilities, is ¥30,000.

Other Dormitory Options

Through the generosity of local business and international organizations, Nanzan is able to place students in a number of privately managed dormitories in the local area. Some of the dormitories are specifically designed for students. Each dormitory is unique, but in all cases students are expected to adapt to the one they are placed in and abide by its rules and regulations.

The monthly fee for a dormitory depends on a number of factors: facilities provided (such as air conditioning in the summer and heating in the winter), private telephones; the cost of utilities; and the number of meals provided.

Renting an Apartment

Students who prefer a more independent lifestyle may rent an apartment. In Japan, apartments are ordinarily not furnished. The monthly rent for an unfurnished, one-bedroom apartment studio with kitchenette, toilet, and bath ranges from ¥50,000 to ¥80,000 depending on location, size, and amenities. In addition, a security deposit of approximately two months’ rent and a one-off “key money” payment of approximately two months’ rent are also required at the time the contract is signed. Since the apartment is not furnished, the student must purchase all household appliances and utensils, such as refrigerator, heater, furniture, pots and pans, and cutlery. Students wishing to live in an apartment are advised to prepare between ¥750,000 and ¥1,000,000 for a nine-month stay. This estimated figure includes rent, deposit, key money, utilities, and basic household appliances.

Living in an Apartment

Renting
Family Accommodation

Nanzan has no facilities to accommodate those wishing to bring family members with them for their term of study at the Center. Students who wish to bring along family members should contact the office with their request. The Housing Section can then put them in touch with a local real estate agent with whom they can locate suitable accommodation. They should note that the Housing Section cannot lease an apartment for them and that they will be required to stay in a hotel or other previously arranged accommodation during the first two to three weeks of their stay in Japan while they are locating an apartment and negotiating the lease.

ACCOMMODATION

Here is what some students think about our international halls of residence:

Nt Kamang Triety Desari Dewi (Indonesia)
CJS Class of 2012-2013
Udexeana University

This is my second year of study abroad in Japan. I stayed with a host family during my first year and spent my second year in the dormitory. I am glad to have had both experiences. I had lived by myself for a couple of years before coming to Japan, so living in a dormitory, sharing an LDK with roommates was a memorable experience. I lived in the Nagoya Koryu Kaikan. It took less than 5 minutes to reach the campus or a convenience store and took 9 minutes to reach the subway station. This was good for commuting to campus or getting around the Nagoya area easily. I would say that this dormitory is a little bit of heaven’s own. It was a valuable time for me to come in contact with people from different countries and backgrounds, a precious opportunity for being mature in solving daily problems, a good social learning experience for adapting with different characters and cultures, a good challenge for cooking and going to the supermarket. For people who really want to learn about Japanese culture, you can still do that because there were Japanese students in the dormitory, but maybe not quite as much as if you were in a homestay. More than that, whenever you need assistance Japanese students will help you get by in Japan. The Japanese students also arranged some fun parties and trips. Living in dormitory was an enjoyable part of my stay in Japan. I have unforgettable memories and everlasting friendships.

FERCHAU, Sarah (Germany)
CJS Class of 2012-2013
Heinrich Heine University Dusseldorf

Before I came to Japan, I was very hesitant about whether I should live in a dormitory or with a host family. Both experiences would have been new for me, and I was afraid that I wouldn’t come to terms with either situation. But now I am very happy that I chose to live in the dormitory. Living together with Japanese students and other international students has been a great experience.

Young, Alyssa Noel (United States)
CJS Class of 2012-2013
Dickinson College

To be honest, I applied to live in a homestay on my application to Nanzan. I had the preconception, like many students, that living with a homestay would provide the most opportunities to spend time with Japanese people. To my happy surprise, I was greeted by many Japanese students living in the dorm, instead of just one family of people. Also, having a Japanese and Korean roommates allevied my fears that I would revert back to speaking English in the dorm. I liked being able to plan trips, watch movies, and cook meals with my roommates (and dorm mates). We exchanged knowledge of American, Japanese, and Korean cooking recipes, TV shows, music, and culture. Living in the dorm felt like being part of a large family, so much so that when I was offered to move to a homestay for the second semester I couldn’t imagine leaving.

As a dorm, we held pot-luck dinners, a Halloween party, dorm trips to the onsen, barbecues, and other community events. Students have the freedom to tailor their study abroad experience to their own interests. I also enjoyed the lively, college-life atmosphere of living in a dorm combined with the unique experience of living with Japanese students.

ROHEE, Karen Miki (France)
CJS Class of 2012-2013
Aix-Marseille University

Living at one of Nanzan’s International Residences is something that I will never forget. When I think about it, it will certainly be one of the best experiences in my life. When I had to choose my accommodation, I immediately asked for the dormitory. I didn’t expect dormitory life to be that much fun, but it allows you to meet and make friends with people from all around the world, with so many different cultures. Of course among the residents, there are Japanese students who are always there if you need some help with your studies or if you just want to practice speaking Japanese. It is often said that being placed with a host family will help you learn Japanese, but the truth is that living in a dormitory can also improve your Japanese. When you live in a dorm, there are so many occasions that you will end up speaking in Japanese without even thinking. After one year living with other people at the Nagoya Koryu Kaikan, I really feel like we are like a family. It is sad that all good things come to an end, but I am definitely happy to let someone else experience what I experienced. I am leaving, but I will take unforgettable memories and feelings home with me.

KUDO, Midori Joy (United States)
CJS Class of 2012-2013
Indiana University, Bloomington

Living in the dorm has been such a great experience. I’m so glad that I chose a dorm over doing a homestay. All of my roommates were from non-English speaking countries, so we always spoke in Japanese together. I also really enjoyed getting to know the Japanese students living in the dorm and made so many great friends.

I lived in the Nanzan Koryu Kaikan, which is literally across the street from campus, making it easier to attend more on-campus activities and meetings. As a dorm, we also had a lot of outings and events we did together – many of which are some of my fondest memories. I think living in the dorm provided the perfect balance between having privacy to study on my own and having fun with other people living in the dorm and going out. If you’re looking to make lots of Japanese and English-speaking friends, but still want to be able to have your own space where you can study and relax, I highly recommend living in the dorms!
Choose to stay with a host family during my 9 months at Nanzan was one of the most life-impacting decisions I’ve ever made. During this time I’ve learned so much, and I can honestly say that I’m leaving Japan a completely different person from who I was when I came. Not only did I get the chance to practice and reinforce the new vocabulary and grammar I learned during class, but in conversation with my host family I learned many new words and became accustomed to the casual speech Japanese people actually use in their day-to-day life. I’ve also learned, from experience, to recognize and anticipate the ways in which Japanese people’s thought processes typically differ from that of westerners, a skill I expect will be very useful in my future career when interacting with Japanese co-workers and clients. Although my host family and I didn’t always see eye-to-eye, by keeping in mind that we come from cultural backgrounds with vastly different values and common sense, and by making respect and goodwill for each other our number one priority, we were able to get along and open heart, the rewards of immersing yourself in a foreign culture will far outweigh any inconveniences.

ROBINSON, Geoffrey Keith (Australia)
CJS Class of 2012/2013
Griffith University

Living with a host-family has been the best part of my year abroad. Since I decided to come to Japan, I knew I wanted to do a homestay. It gives you the opportunity to have a look at Japanese society from the inside, to experience Japanese culture firsthand and be a part of it, to practice your Japanese skills and eat Japanese home-made food everyday. But now I understand that that is not all there is to it: living with a host-family is an opportunity to meet with amazing people and share, even if just for a while, many mealtimes, trips, and also awkward and funny moments with them. One day I was walking back home after another long day of school, wondering ‘yet again’ why I had decided to study Japanese, when I saw my host-mother waving at me from the window, a beautiful smile on her face. At that moment, I knew I had made the right choice. And although studying Japanese did not become any easier, the long conversations with my host-father, the long hours spent playing with the host-children, the laughter, I know that is what I will treasure the most about this experience abroad, and that it is ultimately what will bring me back to Japan.

Another major benefit is the opportunity of exploring Japan and Japanese culture. Living with my Japanese host family, I was immersed in Japanese daily life. For example, I took a Japanese bath (fururo) every night, watched Japanese drama with my host mother, commuted to the university by subway, had tea time with my host parents, ate various authentic Japanese dishes (with chopsticks of course!). In particular, I really liked my host mother’s cooking and could tell that every day she tried to prepare something different for me to try, for which I am grateful. Also, my host family planned many fun activities with me such as viewing the cherry blossoms (sakura) by boat, eating with the grandparents at conveyor belt sushi restaurant (kaitenzushi), and traveling to Kyoto for three days during the Golden Week holiday. Finally, in addition to the many friends I made at Nanzan, I made friends through my host family such as their son and their neighbor’s son-in-law who invited me to play futatsu with him and his friends many times.

PIERONI, Valeria (Italy)
CJS Class of 2012/2013
The University of Manchester

Living with a host-family has been the best part of my year abroad. Since I decided to come to Japan, I knew I wanted to do a homestay. It gives you the opportunity to have a look at Japanese society from the inside, to experience Japanese culture firsthand and be a part of it, to practice your Japanese skills and eat Japanese home-made food everyday. But now I understand that that is not all there is to it: living with a host-family is an opportunity to meet with amazing people and share, even if just for a while, many mealtimes, trips, and also awkward and funny moments with them. One day I was walking back home after another long day of school, wondering ‘yet again’ why I had decided to study Japanese, when I saw my host-mother waving at me from the window, a beautiful smile on her face. At that moment, I knew I had made the right choice. And although studying
HEALTH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE

For the safety and welfare of our international students, Nanzan requires all full-time students to join the Japan National Health Insurance (JNHI) program and the Accident Insurance for Student Education and Research scheme.

Japan National Health Insurance

The program is administered through local government and funded by participants’ premiums, with subsidies from both the national and prefectural governments. Premiums vary, depending on such factors as the applicant’s annual income and the number of dependents, with the minimum being approximately ¥35,000 per year. International students, however, may apply for a reduction of the premium at the time of application by declaring that they have not received any income during the previous year in Japan. The maximum rate of reduction is 70%. The JNHI policy covers 70% of the cost at the time of payment of general medical and dental care and hospitalization, depending on where the insured resides and the policies of the local government there.

Nanzan University does not operate a student health insurance program of its own, but by enrolling in the JNHI program, students can cover 70% of the cost of most medical and dental care during their stay in Japan.

Japanese health facilities generally do not accept foreign insurance policies in lieu of payment, so all fees for treatment and hospitalization must be paid in cash, in full, before being discharged from the hospital. Only a limited number of hospitals accept credit cards. Students covered by foreign policies are required to pay for all services immediately and to apply for reimbursement later from their particular insurance scheme. Those students, in addition to an applicable health insurance policy, must have sufficient funds available for their immediate use in case hospitalization becomes necessary.

Accident Insurance for Student Education and Research

All CIS students are required to join the Accident Insurance for Student Education and Research scheme. This insurance covers bodily injury or damage caused as a result of accidents that occur while engaged in education or research at the University or while commuting to school facilities or when in transit between school facilities.

Specific and bilateral exchange agreements require all exchange students to enroll in the JNHI and the Accident Insurance for Student Education and Research in addition to whatever overseas health insurance programs the students have already enrolled for. In addition, exchange students must take out medical evacuation and repatriation of remains coverage.

The JNHI and the Accident Insurance for Student Education and Research requirements are extended to all CIS students.

APPLICATION PROCEDURES

ADMISSIONS CRITERIA

Applicants must:

i) as a minimum, have completed 12 years of formal schooling (elementary and secondary education) or the equivalent and possess all the qualifications required for admission to a college/university in their home country.

ii) be sufficiently proficient in either English or Japanese to carry out everyday tasks and understand class instructions.

Meeting the above standards is not in itself a guarantee of admission, since the Center receives such a large number of applications. Selection is based on comprehensive evaluation of the following criteria:

- cumulative grade point average (3.0 (B) or better on a 4.0 scale or its equivalent);
- exchange students coming from institutions with which Nanzan University has concluded an official agreement;
- scholarships or sponsorships awarded;
- strong recommendations from referees or Japanese language instructors if they have previously studied Japanese;
- eagerness for acquisition of Japanese language and for Japanese studies.

Students with physical disabilities The Center welcomes academically qualified students with physical disabilities. However, applicants should note that although the Center’s classrooms and language laboratories are equipped to satisfy the requirements of students with physical disabilities, the Center’s accommodation is not yet equipped to meet the special needs of the wheelchair-bound and the semi-ambulatory. The Center plans to meet these special needs in the future. Those with special needs must declare any physical disabilities in their applications and contact the Center regarding their needs.

NECESSARY DOCUMENTS FOR APPLICATION

Applicants must submit the following documentation. All materials must be written in English or Japanese. Please refer to the application packet for detailed information concerning application materials.

1) A completed application form.
2) An essay written personally by the applicant.
3) Official transcripts of academic records from all universities/colleges attended, accompanied by an explanation of the grading system. For high school graduates, a transcript of the applicant’s grades for each year of senior high school on the equivalent thereof is required.
4) Two completed Confidential Reference Forms.
5) A completed Information Sheet on Japanese Language Study.
6) A non-refundable application fee (international applicants: US$100/ domestic applicants: ¥10,000)
7) A completed Financial Evidence Form
8) A completed Medical Information Form
9) A copy of the information page of your passport, if available.
10) Four recent full-face photographs (4 × 3 cm or 1.6 × 1.2 in.)
11) A completed Accommodation Application Form (for students requesting accommodation) or Accommodation Questionnaire (for students not requesting accommodation).

Applications will be received during the periods noted below. All documents for application must be sent by mail. Those brought in person will not be accepted. Only applications that are complete and reach the Center by the deadline will be considered at the Center’s committee meeting.

Applications for 2014 Fall Semester:
March 1 – 31, 2014

Deadline: March 31, 2014

Applications for 2015 Spring Semester:
August 1 – 31, 2014

Deadline: August 31, 2014
APPLICATION PROCEDURES

NOTICE OF ADMISSION

It takes approximately six weeks after receipt of applications to process and submit them to the Center’s committee. After the committee has reached a conclusion, each applicant is notified in writing regarding the results of the decision. Immigration procedures are then initiated for successful applicants. Documents necessary for the issuing of visas are mailed to successful applicants approximately one month before the start of classes.

PART-TIME STATUS APPLICATIONS

Since priority for admission is given to full-time applicants, applications for part-time status at the Center are only considered subject to places being available on the program. Before submitting an application, applicants are requested to contact the Center to confirm space availability. The deadlines for part-time applications are 30 June for the 2014 fall semester and 31 October for the 2015 spring semester. In all cases, applications must be submitted by mail. Those brought in person will not be accepted.

CERTIFICATE OF ELIGIBILITY AND STUDENT VISA

A certificate of eligibility for the resident status of “student” is required in order to obtain a student visa. The procedure for the issuing of a Certificate of Eligibility and the subsequent application for a visa is as outlined below.

After due consideration of each application by the Center’s selection committee, successful applicants are informed of their acceptance onto the Center’s program subject to confirmation by the applicant. Upon receiving confirmation of enrolment from the applicant, the Center files an application for a Certificate of Eligibility, which is issued by the Japanese Ministry of Justice through the Nagoya Immigration Bureau. Subject to receipt of fees in full (see below), the Center sends the Certificate of Eligibility to the applicant (or, as is the case with some exchange/sponsored students, to their home university or other institution) by registered mail immediately after the certificate is received from the Immigration Bureau.

It takes a minimum of six weeks from receipt of application for the Nagoya Immigration Bureau to issue the Certificate of Eligibility. Thus, the certificate is mailed, together with an official letter of admission, approximately one month before the start of semester. Application for the visa should then be carried out at a Japanese embassy or consulate by presenting a valid passport, the official letter of admission, and the Certificate of Eligibility.

Please note that if students enter Japan with a visa other than a “student” visa, or with a visa exemption privilege, they may be requested to leave Japan to change their visa status. Any such applications to change resident status to that of “student” are dealt with on an individual basis.

PAYMENT OF FEES

With the exception of exchange and sponsored students, students must, after confirmation of enrolment, remit an advance deposit to cover tuition, housing, and other fees that are due for the duration of study at the Center. Self-financed students are required to remit the sum of ¥1,272,680 to cover fees for one year of study, or ¥631,340 to cover fall semester fees, or ¥691,340 to cover spring semester fees. Exchange students, on the basis of the terms of the exchange agreement, are required to remit an advance deposit covering the housing fee, security deposit, and accident insurance. Please note that until such fees have been received in full, the Center will not issue the Certificate of Eligibility, which is necessary for visa application.

All students are required to pay the housing fees in advance. A fee of ¥60,000 per month is charged regardless of the kind of accommodation or whether accommodation is arranged or not. Refunds on an individual basis are carried out in accordance with University refund procedures, which are explained during the orientation prior to the start of the program.

Details explaining the payment procedures are sent to all students directly or through their home or sponsoring institutions upon confirmation of enrollment.

At the end of the term of study, any unused portion of the advance deposit is refunded to the student upon completion of the necessary procedures.

If a student should decide to withdraw from the Center program after paying for tuition as part of the advance deposit, the funds placed on deposit will be refunded in accordance with the University’s refund policies, minus a ¥30,000 cancellation fee and a ¥20,000 admission fee.
Nanzan University – A University for Life

Nanzan is not so much a single institution as a complex of educational establishments gathered under the organizational umbrella of what is known as Nanzan Gakuen. This educational complex consists of an elementary school and three junior and senior high schools, in addition to the University and its research institutes and campus study centers. All of these institutions were founded either by the Divine Word Missionaries or the Missionary Sisters of the Holy Spirit. The Nanzan motto “For Human Dignity” identifies Nanzan as an institution whose point of departure is an interest in the human being and whose goal is a fuller awareness of each person’s God-given dignity.

The Divine Word Missionaries, an international Catholic religious congregation of priests and brothers, are active in education throughout Asia at all levels. Their combined establishments, which include universities in the Philippines, Papua New Guinea, Taiwan, Indonesia, and Japan, serve a total of more than 400,000 students.

The Nanzan schools are located in the rolling hills overlooking metropolitan Nagoya and in the nearby cities of Toyota and Seto on the outskirts of Nagoya. Nagoya boasts a proud history. The city has a population of nearly 2 million people, to whom the name “Nanzan” is a household word. And Nanzan is especially dedicated to serving the educational needs of young men and women in this region of Japan.

From modest beginnings as a College of Foreign Languages in 1946, Nanzan has taken the small step to a single Faculty of Arts and Letters in 1949 and has since grown into a fully-fledged university with a worldwide reputation for academic excellence. With the addition in April 2000 of the Faculty of Policy Studies and the Faculty of Mathematical Sciences and Information Engineering, now known as Faculty of Science and Engineering at the campus at Seto, and in April 2011 Nanzan Junior College moving into Nanzan University, the University now has seven faculties, one junior college and a total of thirteen research centers and institutes, reflecting its international outlook. The Center for International Education was set up to coordinate Nanzan’s various exchange and overseas programs, including the Center for Japanese Studies’ language program. Nanzan is constantly assessing ways to expand its mission further.

Committed to free inquiry and responsible scholarship, the University has the advantage of a low student-teacher ratio. Small classes and seminars provide an effective setting for interpersonal communication through which human dignity becomes a lived experience and an international outlook develops naturally.

Though ecumenical in the sense that the Christian faith is not a prerequisite for entry, Nanzan University still maintains its Catholic orientation. All undergraduate students are required to study Christian thought, which is in fact an introduction to the culture and thought of the Western world. Far from being a Westernizing influence, though, these classes offer Japanese students a view of the outside world while enhancing their respect for their own culture.

The international atmosphere at Nanzan owes much to the large proportion of foreign-born and foreign-educated faculty members, beginning with Divine Word missionaries hailing from eleven different nations. Thus, the faculty is truly international in every sense of the word.

University enrolment is presently over 10,000.

Today the Greater Nagoya area is home to well over 7.4 million people, to whom the name “Nanzan” is a household word. And Nanzan is especially dedicated to serving the educational needs of young men and women in this region of Japan.

Several types of examinations are available for foreign applicants who want to enter graduate programs. Please visit our webpage below for further details.

http://www.nanzan-u.ac.jp/English/schadmission/examination.html

International students enrolled in the regular Nanzan undergraduate or graduate programs pay one-half of the regular tuition fee.

Summer Program

The Nanzan Summer Japanese Program that started in 2012 offers an intensive six-week summer program of the same quality as its rigorous Japanese Program. This summer program offers intensive Japanese courses from pre-intermediate to pre-advanced level, a course in Japanese Studies introducing various aspects of Japanese society and culture, and a course in Japanese Arts. Please visit our webpage below for further details:

http://www.nanzan-u.ac.jp/English/schadmission/examination.html

Several types of examinations are available for foreign applicants who want to enter graduate programs. Please visit our webpage below for further details.

http://www.nanzan-u.ac.jp/English/schadmission/examination.html

International students enrolled in the regular Nanzan undergraduate or graduate programs pay one-half of the regular tuition fee.

Entrance to the Undergraduate or Graduate Programs at Nanzan University

Institutions Represented at the Center for Japanese Studies During the 2012–2013 Academic Year

http://www.nanzan-u.ac.jp/English/cjs

http://www.nanzan-u.ac.jp/English/cjs

Japan

College of Continuing Education of Tianjin Foreign Studies University
Communication University of China
East China Normal University
Guilin University of Electronic Technology
Nanjing Forestry University
Nanjing Normal University
Ocean University of China
Qinghai University
Shanghai Jiaotong University
Southwest Jiaotong University

Asia

China

University of Vienna
France

Aix-Marseille University
University of Angers (ISEP)
Catholic University of Lyon
University of Orleans
Germany

Bremen University of Applied Sciences
Heinrich Heine University Düsseldorf
Italy

University of Rome La Sapienza
Netherlands

Zuyt University

Sweden

Stockholm University

United Kingdom

The University of Edinburgh
University of Leeds
The University of Manchester
Regent’s University London

North America

Canada

Brock University (ISEP)
Carleton University

Mexico

Centro de Estudios de Celaya
Universidad Intercultural

United States of America

Arizona State University
Bowling Green State University
California State University, Fullerton
Carleton College
Dickinson College
University of Hawaii at Hilo
Indiana University, Bloomington
Institute for the International Education of Students Abroad (IES Abroad)
Albion College
Amherst College
Austin College
Bard College
Bucknell University
Carnegie Mellon University
Connecticut College
University of Denver
Franklin & Marshall College
The George Washington University
Hamilton College
Haverford College
Johs Hopkins University
Lawrence University
Macalester College
Mount Holyoke College

Europe

Austria

University of Vienna
France

Aix-Marseille University
University of Angers (ISEP)
Catholic University of Lyon
University of Orleans
Germany

Bremen University of Applied Sciences
Heinrich Heine University Düsseldorf
Italy

University of Rome La Sapienza

Netherlands

Zuyt University

Sweden

Stockholm University

United Kingdom

The University of Edinburgh
University of Leeds
The University of Manchester
Regent’s University London

North America

Canada

Brock University (ISEP)
Carleton University

Mexico

Centro de Estudios de Celaya
Universidad Intercultural

United States of America

Arizona State University
Bowling Green State University
California State University, Fullerton
Carleton College
Dickinson College
University of Hawaii at Hilo
Indiana University, Bloomington
Institute for the International Education of Students Abroad (IES Abroad)
Albion College
Amherst College
Austin College
Bard College
Bucknell University
Carnegie Mellon University
Connecticut College
University of Denver
Franklin & Marshall College
The George Washington University
Hamilton College
Haverford College
Johs Hopkins University
Lawrence University
Macalester College
Mount Holyoke College

University of New Hampshire
Northwestern University
The Pennsylvania State University
Purdue University
University of Rochester
Swarthmore College
University of the Texas at Austin
Trinity College
Tufts University
Vassar College
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University
Wesleyan University
Williams College

* International Student Exchange Program (ISEP)

Agnes Scott College
Chapman University
East Tennessee State University
Loyola University New Orleans
Missouri State University
New Mexico State University
The University of North Carolina at Charlotte
University of Tennessee, Knoxville
Western Washington University

* The University of Iowa

James Madison University
John Carroll University
University of Massachusetts at Amherst

* The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Northern Kentucky University
University of Notre Dame
Oakland University

* The Ohio State University
Seton Hill University
St. Catherine University
St. Lawrence University
University of Southern California

* University of Wisconsin-Madison

* University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

Yale University

Latin America

Peru

Pontifical Catholic University of Peru

Oceania

Australia

The Australian National University
Griffith University

Macquarie University

ISEP: International Student Exchange Program
NAGoya “The Friendly City”

Located in the heart of Japan, the city of Nagoya is the center of industry, information, culture, and transportation in central Japan. As one of Japan’s largest cities, Nagoya is home to over 2,400,000 people, while the Greater Nagoya Area boasts a population of over seven million. There’s always plenty of opportunities to experience new things, such as the latest fashions, art, or entertainment.

Considering all that Nagoya has to offer, the cost of living here is much cheaper than that of Tokyo or Osaka. If you get tired of the city, you can be by the sea or in the mountains in less than an hour’s drive by car. All in all, Nagoya is one of the most welcoming and comfortable cities in Japan to live in.

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NANZAN
UNIVERSITY

NAGoya Castle

The castle was originally constructed back in 1612 for the Owari branch of the famous Tokugawa family, which acted as the head of the three branches of the Tokugawa family during the Edo Period. There are many outstanding features of this castle, but surely the most famous is the Golden Grampus, the dolphin-like fish that has come to be the symbol of Nagoya.

Nagoya Dome

With a seating capacity of 40,500, Nagoya Dome is home to the Chunichi Dragons baseball team. In addition to baseball games, many other events such as American football games, music concerts, and exhibitions are held here.
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