

PROSPECTUS
2008

School of Law

Graduate School of Law

THE CONSTITUTION OF JAPAN

November 3, 1946

PREFACE

We, the Japanese people, acting through our duly elected representatives in the National Diet, determined that we shall secure for ourselves and our posterity the fruits of peaceful cooperation with all nations and the blessings of liberty throughout this land, and resolved that never again shall we be visited with the horrors of war through the action of government, do proclaim that sovereign power resides with the people and do firmly establish this Constitution. Government is a sacred trust of the people, the authority for which is derived from the people, the powers of which are exercised by the representatives of the people, and the benefits of which are enjoyed by the people. This is a universal principle of mankind upon which this Constitution is founded. We reject and revoke all constitutions, laws ordinances, and rescripts in conflict herewith. We, the Japanese people, desire peace for all time and are deeply conscious of the high ideals controlling human relationship and we have determined to preserve our security and existence, trusting in the justice and faith of the peace-loving peoples of the world. We desire to occupy an honored place in an international society striving for the preservation of peace, and the banishment of tyranny and slavery, oppression and intolerance for all time from the earth. We recognize that all peoples of the world have the right to live in peace, free from fear and want. We believe that no nation is responsible to itself alone, but that laws of political morality are universal; and that obedience to such laws is incumbent upon all nations who would sustain their own sovereignty and justify their sovereign relationship with other nations. We, the Japanese people, pledge our national honor to accomplish these high ideals and purposes with all our resources.

NAGOYA UNIVERSITY

Nagoya University

School of Law / Graduate School of Law

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University Calendar

The academic year at Nagoya University commences on April 1 and ends on March 31 of the following year. The academic year is divided into the spring term and the fall term:

Spring Term: April 1 – September 30

Fall Term: October 1 – March 31

Entrance Ceremony: April 5

University Anniversary: May 1

End of Spring Term-Exam: July 25 – August 7

Summer Break: August 8 – September 30

Winter Break: December 28 – January 7

End of Fall Term-Exam: February 5 – 19

Commencement: March 25



View from Toyoda Auditorium



Toyoda Auditorium of Nagoya University

Dean's Message

Welcome to the graduate school of law. Our school provides courses in law as well as in political science, which is one of the features of the Japanese legal education. Disciplines of law and political science are the grand arsenal of wisdom and professional skills to generate the respectable social life for both individuals and groups. Though the focus of professional training of law is usually set upon the analysis of cases, interpretation of legal provisions and argumentation, I believe that the real talent of lawyers lies in shaping a sound society. Training of law and political science will enable students to come up with promising ideas for the future, feasible blue prints based on these ideas, careful review of institutional designs, and action plans adjustable to changing situations.

Law and politics of one country have many implicit assumptions that are critical to an accurate perception of cases and arguments. Culture, history, religion, “common sense”, and tradition are part of these implicit assumptions. Often these assumptions are not disclosed in a classroom. Students will come to notice them through the talk with their peers and life experience in Nagoya. This is why we stress the importance of academic communities where Japanese and foreign students associate with. Currently more than one hundred overseas students are learning at the law school. I do hope that you will join these communities to understand implicit aspects of Japan and to find friends for life.

At Nagoya Law School, you can prepare for the future you want. Nagoya enjoys one of the best reputations for excellence in legal scholarship in Japan. We prize scholarship and teaching quality and our faculty excel at both.

Our school has a broad curriculum. You can cross-register in other Nagoya graduate schools. Since the knowledge and skills relevant to your future may not be readily available from our curriculum, we encourage you to utilize the vast assets and resources of Nagoya University.



Since the establishment of the law school in 1948, we have accepted students of ability, regardless of their background or beliefs. Our English programs, though started much later, have also attracted many overseas students, many of whom are committed to sound development of their mother countries. Today, our graduates of the English programs serve as leaders of both public and private sectors and form a strong network across Japan and abroad.

I wish you the best and look forward to seeing you in person on campus.

松浦好治

Professor MATSUURA Yoshiharu
Dean of the Graduate School and School of Law
Nagoya University

Nagoya University

Nagoya University was founded in 1871, when the medical school and a hospital were established on the site of a local feudal council building in Nagoya. In April 1939, the university received its charter as Japan's seventh Imperial University. Since 1949, in the general post-war reform of the nation's educational system, Nagoya University was given a leadership role in the Chubu region, and has grown into one of the foremost national universities in Japan.

Currently, Nagoya University^[1] consists of nine undergraduate schools, 14 graduate schools, three research institutes and 13 research centers, one of which is the Center for Asian Legal Assistance (CALE), which was at first affiliated with the School of Law.

The student population consists of approximately 9,791 undergraduates^[2] and 6,103 graduate students, including 1,161 international students from 73 countries and regions^[3]. The total population of University staff, including academics and administrative staff, is approximately 3,621.^[4]

The main campus of Nagoya University is located in Higashiyama, a residential area of Nagoya City. The city itself ranks fourth in size among Japan's metropolitan areas, with a population of over two million. Nagoya, as the capital of Aichi Prefecture, is the cultural, political and economic center of the Chubu region. The Chubu region is especially famous for its industrial production, in ceramics, textiles, and automobiles

[1] Detailed information on Nagoya University is available on the World Wide Web at <http://www.nagoya-u.ac.jp/en/index2.html>

[2] This figure does not include non-degree research students and auditors.

[3] As of May 2006

[4] As of May 2006



The recently renovated Graduate School & School of Law

Establishment of School of Law

The School of Law was originally established as a department within the School of Law and Economics in 1948 soon after the end of the Second World War. It acquired its present status as an independent school within a National University in 1950, following the law departments at the National Universities in Tokyo, Kyoto, Tohoku, and Kyushu. Being a rather young institution it had advantages in terms of facing the challenges posed by contemporary developments. In 1983, the school, facing modernization of the traditional system of study, introduced a new curriculum, which was consolidated in the Department of Law, of Civil Law, Commercial Law, Public Law, Criminal Law and Procedure, and Law-Related Studies and, in the Department of Political Science, of Public Administration, Political Theory, Political History and International Politics. In 1997, those two departments were integrated into one; the Department of Law and Political Science with 8 divisions including public policy and international relations divisions. This departmental reorganization aimed at modernizing the subjects of instruction, improving graduate tuition, and promoting systematic and cooperative research and education. The school is now among the most prominent of its kind in Japan with an excellent reputation for advanced research.

Graduate School Initiative

From April 1999, the School of Law adopted further curricular changes, expanding the graduate program as a whole, and placing new emphasis on graduate studies with the school. This reform was implemented as a response to the societal need, identified by the *Monbukagakusho*, for specialist training and skills. In practical terms, the School expanded its graduate intake and added further education options in the disciplines of law and politics. These new options were also designed to address the needs of international students from countries in Asia with rapidly developing legal systems. Courses were established to help all graduate students in the praxis of research and writing, and a program of guest lectures conducted by members of the Bar and by corporate staff was also set-up.

Towards A New Breed of Legal Graduates 'Nagoya University Law School'

The next reform, which has profoundly affected all those involved in the teaching and study of law, was the reorganization of legal education in accord with the ongoing restructuring of Japan's judicial system. The aim of this national effort is to stimulate a new consciousness of law in the nation's structure. Achieving this objective will require a larger number of judges and practicing lawyers, and faculties of law will be relied upon more heavily in their training than has been the case in the past. Together with a number of other law faculties in Japan, in April 2004, the Graduate School of Law in Nagoya University established a so-called 'Nagoya University Law School (NULS).' It is a post-graduate vocational program of legal education and training. Its completion is a basic requirement for taking the new National Bar Examination. As a key university in the *Chubu* area of Japan, NULS provides the program aiming at nurturing future legal professionals who possess a wide international awareness and perspective to support a free coexistent society. The new program admits not only law graduates but students from a wide range of academic and social backgrounds. It basically requires three years of instruction. The existing various academic programs of the Graduate School have been adjusted to this change accordingly.

Personnel Development Program Contributing to Asian Legal Assistance

Our School established in 1999 a special overseas student master's program (the Comparative Law Graduate Program in Law and Political Science) with the aim of educating the leaders in Asia's legal assistance activities in countries in Asia that are undergoing systemic transformation or development. This is now running on an institutional basis in the Faculty. Up to now, the language of instruction and research guidance in the program was English.

In 2006, the Law Faculty launched an initiative on *Legal education through Japanese-taught classes* under the *Personnel Development Program Contributing to Asian Legal Assistance* in the LL.M. (Comparative Law) October entry program.

Now, there are two class streams on offer; the '**legal education through English classes**' and the '**legal education through Japanese classes**,' both being part of the 'Personnel Development

Program Contributing to Asian Legal Assistance.'

The LL.M. Comparative Law Graduate Program in Law and Political Science as taught through English until now continues as the 'Legal Education through English classes.' On the other hand, the 'Legal Education through Japanese classes' gives the graduates of the Japanese Legal Education and Research Centers established overseas a chance to be educated at our Faculty as one dimension of the 'Long-term education of legal specialists proficient in Japanese' project that has recently initiated by the Faculty. The aim is to educate, in a continuous and systematic manner, specialists who can understand Japanese law in Japanese.

Nagoya University Japanese Legal Education and Research Centers

The 'Long-term education of legal specialists proficient in Japanese' project involves the establishment of **Nagoya University Japanese Legal Education and Research Centers** in the overseas universities aligned with us. In these centers, up to 20 students are selected from these universities and are taught Japanese with the goal in mind of reaching Level 1 or 2 in the Japanese Proficiency Test by the time they graduate. Also, when they have advanced in Japanese they are then educated in Japanese law through Japanese. One of these centers was established in Tashkent State Institute of Law in Uzbekistan in 2005, one was established in the National University of Mongolia School of Law in September 2006 and in the Hanoi Law University, Vietnam in September 2007. In accordance with the aim of the long-term education of legal specialists in Japanese project, we are recruiting students for the 'Legal Education through Japanese classes' for these years from the Center and the selection process has now been set up. In this selection process, the top 2 overseas students shall be recommended to the Ministry of Education and Science by the Faculty as candidates for the Japanese Government Scholarship.



The "green belt" in front of Nagoya University Library

Overview of the School of Law (undergraduate program)

Student Enrollment

Approximately 160 students are admitted to the School of Law each year. Currently 747 students are enrolled in the undergraduate program at this faculty. Against a full time teaching staff of 55, these numbers compare favorably with the large classes admitted by most other Japanese law schools, and help assure a hospitable environment conducive to learning. In 1983, the school introduced a special admission system at the undergraduate level for professionally experienced people and overseas returnees. Each year, between five and ten such students are admitted, with an additional five to ten being admitted directly as third-year transfer students. These special admissions rules, designed to enhance the diversity of our academic environment, and to address trends in social diversification and internationalization, have attracted much attention throughout the country.

Undergraduate Curriculum

The University introduced a comprehensive four-year curriculum from 2004. The new curriculum offers courses in several specialized subjects as well as common basic subjects from the first academic year. Free selection of course is permitted with a view to increasing intellectual engagement and self-reliance among our undergraduates. The new curriculum also offers students opportunities to benefit from the more immediate guidance of faculty members through a large selection of small-group seminar courses. Common basic seminars are offered to first year students, and advanced seminars in specialty are open to students from second to fourth year students. Students attached to a seminar are supervised by a faculty member. Each seminar is made up of an average of ten students, sometimes including graduate students, along with the staff supervisor. This small community is quite active not only with class work, but also in study tours to courts, prisons, or business companies.

Degree Requirements

To receive the degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.), students must gain a total of 136 academic credits at least completed at grade C or better. The ranges of grades that may be assigned are: **A** (excellent), **B** (good), **C** (satisfactory) or **D** (fail or unsatisfactory). Grades are assigned after an examination at the end of each academic term. Note that no credit is given for a grade of **D**. A

maximum of 20 credits can be taken from courses offered by other Schools in the University. A graduation thesis, which is optional, counts for 12 credits. New students must commence their studies in the spring term. All courses require either sitting an end-of-term exam or a term paper, and class attendance is required.

Internship

Our Faculty encourages internships. This involves doing work-experience in central and local governments, companies, legal offices, judicial offices, and international organizations. This is useful for understanding how the law and politics operates in actual society. As well as that, it is useful for showing students their aptitudes so that they can choose better future path. Since 2001, preempting all the other faculties, we have recognized internships as a formal subject and have allocated credits to it.

Careers

There are in total approximately 8,000 graduates. Many of them are engaged in various fields, such as the judiciary, national and local government, private business, research, education and journalism. Most of them are employed in private companies, as part of a long tradition of graduates, in industry, finance, communications, journalism and huge variety of other areas. Those who wish to enter the judiciary as lawyers, judges or public prosecutors go on to further studies in the Nagoya University Law School. (Refer to the page 6.) Also, 30% of Nagoya University graduates become public officials. In addition, many graduates continue to pursue their research in the graduate programs.



GSL overseas and Japanese law students getting together for Peer Support Initiative workshop

Peer Support Initiative:

Comparative Legal and Political

Studies Course:

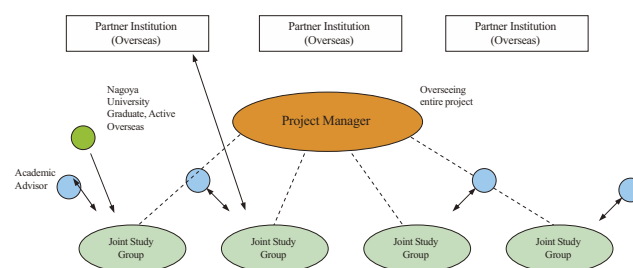
An undergraduate course has just established targeting Japanese students wishing to study in cooperation with overseas students, experience training abroad and, develop future human networks. This accredited course is initially scheduled to run for four years commencing second semester 2006, under the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science, and Technology 2006 program: “Promoting Internationalization in University Education” for the 2006 academic year.

This course provides an opportunity for Japanese and Overseas students to consult with each other, and creates a study plan to learn about the society, culture, law and politics of each other’s country. Based on this study plan, the students are to carry out cooperative study/research. Advisors for this program will include academic staff from both Nagoya University and overseas universities, as well as graduates from Nagoya University

currently active overseas. However, the major goal of this program is for students to create their own study plan and execute it in small independent groups made up of both overseas and Japanese students. The achievements made by the groups will be evaluated and credits will be allocated to students accordingly. Languages to be used in the program will be Japanese, English, and where deemed appropriate, the languages of the respective overseas students and advisors.

The Comparative Legal and Political Studies Project, namely Peer Support Initiative, shall be made up of three units, and be carried out as described in the below diagram.

Peer Support Initiative Conceptual Diagram



Courses

(Courses available vary from year.)

Subject	Class year	Units
Contemporary Politics and Administration in Japan	1	2
Contemporary Judiciary in Japan	1	2
Contemporary Japanese Diplomacy & International Relations	1	2
Legal and Political Thought	1	2
Constitutional Law I (Basic Principles and Elements of Government)	1	4
Constitutional Law II (Human Rights and Constitutional Litigation)	2	4
Comparative Constitution	3 / 4	2
Administrative Law I (Basic Principles)	3	4
Administrative Law II (Law of Administrative Remedies)	3	2
Administrative Law III (Law of Principal Administrative Fields)	4	4
Law on Local Self-Administration	4	4
Tax Law	3 / 4	4
General Principles of International Law (Basic Structure of International Law)	2	4
Details of International Law I	3 / 4	2
Details of International Law II	3 / 4	2
International Organization Law	3 / 4	2
International Humanitarian Law	3 / 4	2
Civil Code I (Introduction)	1	4
Civil Code II (Property)	2	4
Civil Code III (Contract)	2	4
Civil Code IV (Torts)	2	2
Civil Code V (Family Law)	3	4
Labor Law	3	4
Intellectual Property Law	3 / 4	2
Social Security Law	3	4
Civil Procedure	3	4
Bankruptcy	3	4
Commercial Law I (Commercial Transactions)	3	4
Commercial Law II (Study on Corporate Structure)	3	4
Economic Law	3 / 4	2
International Private Law	3 / 4	2
Criminal Law I (General Principles)	2	4
Criminal Law II (Definition of Specific Crimes)	2	4
Criminal Procedure	3	4
Criminology	3 / 4	2
History of Legal Thought	3	2
Philosophy of Law	3 / 4	4
Politics and Law in Japan	1 ~ 4	2
History of Legal Science	2	2
Western Legal History	2	4
Japanese Legal History	2	4
Roman Law	3 / 4	2
Asian Legal History	3 / 4	2
Common Law	3 / 4	4
Russian Law	3 / 4	4
French Law	3 / 4	2

Subject	Class year	Units
German Law	3 / 4	2
Chinese Law	3 / 4	4
Comparative Study of Legal Culture I	4	2
Comparative Study of Legal Culture II	4	2
Comparative Study of Legal System I	2	2
Comparative Study of Legal System II	2	2
Sociology of Law	3 / 4	2
Legal Informatics I ~ II	2	2 each
Legal Informatics III ~ IV	2 ~ 4	2 each
Political Theory	2	4
Governmental Process	3	4
History of Western Political Thought	3	4
History of Asian Political Thought	3	4
Western Political History	3	4
Japanese Political History	2	4
Comparative Politics I (American Politics)	3 / 4	2
Comparative Politics II (European Politics)	3 / 4	2
Comparative Politics III (Chinese Politics)	3 / 4	2
Mass Communication and Politics	3 / 4	2
International Politics	3	4
History of International Politics	2	4
Public Administration	3	4
Local Administration	3	4
Political Area Studies I (Latin American Politics)	3 / 4	2
Political Area Studies II (Asian Politics)	3 / 4	2
Political Area Studies III (Middle Eastern / African Politics)	3 / 4	2
Gender and Politics	3 / 4	2
Metrical Politics	3 / 4	2
Modern Public Policy	3 / 4	2
Environmental Law	3 / 4	2
Legislation and Policy Study	3 / 4	2
Special Issues (Gender and Law)	3	2
Special Issues (Reading Foreign Materials I)	2 / 3	2
Special Issues (Reading Foreign Materials II)	3 / 4	2
Special Issues (Information-oriented Society and Law)	4	2
Special Issues (Legal Practice)	3 / 4	2
Special Issues (Anti-Monopoly Law)	3 / 4	2
Special Issues (Comparative Legal and Political Studies I)	2	2
Special Issues (Comparative Legal and Political Studies II)	3	2
Special Issues (Comparative Legal and Political Studies III)	3 / 4	1
Law and Politics Practicals I (Internship)	2	2
Law and Politics Practicals II (Internship)	3	2
Seminar I	2	4
Seminar II	3	4
Seminar III	4	4
Thesis		12

Overview of the Graduate School of Law

Inside the Graduate School of Law

Masters Programs

LL.M. (Comparative Law)

This program, which is mostly conducted in English, aims to further the education of overseas legal professionals, policymakers, civil servants and legal educators. Coming mainly from Asian countries, graduates from this program are expected in the future to contribute their services to their home country. Successful students shall be granted the degree of Master of Laws (Comparative Law).

• **English-taught program**

The formal English-taught LL.M. was launched in 1999. The program is either two or two-and-a-half years in length, depending on the season of entry and the sponsoring funding authority. The curriculum requires both preparation of a thesis and completion of coursework.

• **Japanese-taught program – Legal education through Japanese-taught classes** under the Personnel Development Program Contributing to Asian Legal Assistance (Refer to page 3).

This program commences in October of 2007, in cooperation with the Nagoya University Japanese Legal Education and Research Centers established in a number of partner institutions in Asia. The program is two years in length, and the curriculum parallels that of the English-taught stream, requiring both preparation of a thesis and completion of coursework.

LL.M. (Modern Law)

Originally established for the further education of legal and corporate professionals, this Japanese-taught degree program is open to overseas as well as home students. A special selection process for foreign applicants has been adopted, primarily targeting government staff in specific countries in Asia, and recipients of the Japanese Ministry of Education (MEXT) scholarship. Visit the Japanese website of the Graduate School of Law for further details.

LL.M. (Laws) for Academics – researcher program

This Japanese-taught degree program comprises the first stage of study in the faculty's longest standing Doctoral program in Law and Political Science. The program is primarily aimed at those intending to pursue academic careers within Japan. A special entrance examination for non-Japanese students is administered, consisting of a written examination in Japanese, an English language test as appropriate to the applicant's field of study, and

an oral examination in Japanese. The written examination covers the applicant's main intended area of study and, according to the applicant's study field, more general knowledge of Japanese law, international public law, or political science. Visit the Japanese website of the Graduate School of Law for further details.

Doctoral Programs

LL.D. (Comparative Law)

This program with English as the main medium of research and instruction is designed for overseas students from a variety of backgrounds in law and political science, who have completed a Master's program and have demonstrated ability in the academic study of law or politics. The thesis, which is the core part of the degree of the Doctor of Laws (Comparative Law), should contribute to the resolution of theoretical and practical issues faced by legal and political systems that are shifting away from socialist and authoritarian models.

LL.D. (Modern Law)

This program is primarily designed for those working as experts in the administrative, political, legal, or business world while studying toward the degree. Admission to this program is independent of and does not follow from the LL.M. (Modern Law) Program. Visit the Japanese website of the Graduate School of Law for further details.

LL.D. (Laws) for Academics – researcher program

This is the companion course to the LL.M. researcher program, suitable for applicants with native-level Japanese ability who intend to pursue academic careers with a strong continuing connection with Japan or relation to Japanese law. Upon successful completion of a Master's thesis and after passing the special entrance examination for non-Japanese students, an overseas student in this program may proceed to the final stage of study toward the LL.D. degree. Visit the Japanese website of the Graduate School of Law for further details.

Nagoya University Law School (NULS): Program for Legal Practice (open in 2004)

In accordance with the growing need for a large number of legal professionals in contemporary Japanese society, Law School which is a program for legal practice was established inside the Graduate School of Law in 2004. The aim of the program is to educate and train future legal professionals, such as practicing lawyers, public prosecutors and judges in Japan. This program admits students from various backgrounds. The duration of the program is in principle three years. However, one year will

be waived for those who have a certain level of legal knowledge. The completion of the program shall fulfill the requirements for sitting the new National Bar Examination.

Student Enrollment at the Graduate School of Law

As of May 2007, there are 79 master's students and 62 doctoral students, along with 234 NULS law students. This includes 72 international students from various countries; China, Korea, Taiwan, Cambodia, Laos, Mongolia, Uzbekistan, Vietnam, Indonesia, Thailand, Myanmar, Greece and Madagascar.

Academic Calendar

The academic year runs from April 1 until March 31 of the following year. It is divided into the spring term starting in April 1 and ending in September 30, which will be followed by the fall term starting in October 1 and ending on March 31 of the following year.

Note: In case of the Comparative Law Programs of October entry, the academic year runs from October 1 to September 30 of the following year.

Master's Programs

Degree Requirements for Masters

In order to acquire a master's degree, a student must enroll in one of the master's programs for at least two years, earn a minimum of thirty academic credits, write a master's thesis under the supervision of his/her main supervisor and pass an oral defense. Each graduate program has its own additional requirements in accordance with its specific objective for obtaining a degree*.

* The LL.M. (Comparative Law) Program requires students to take a minimum of 30 credits, including 10 credits from the compulsory subjects; Special Research I & II, Academic Writing I and 12 credits from the subjects placed on this program.

Students may also take credits from intensive lectures and seminars given by visiting academics and professionals. Some courses offered by the Department of the International Cooperation Studies (DICOS) of the Graduate School of International Development (GSID) at Nagoya University are also counted towards credits necessary for fulfilling credit requirements. A maximum of 10 credits may be taken from courses offered by other graduate schools and undergraduate courses with approval from the Graduate School of Law Council.

Nagoya University: a place you can find what you aspire to



*Shin Marina
LL.M. in Comparative
Law and Political
Science, M1
From Uzbekistan*

Some people say that studying in GSL is not difficult. I would say that it depends on what your aspirations are, what your expectations from the courses are, and the degree of your devotion to the academic process. For me academic life in Nagoya is difficult and exciting because I always run out of time to catch up with all the events that come up, such as the intensive courses, extra curriculum sessions, guest lectures, round tables, CALE seminars, and video conferences.

One thing that never stops surprising me is the various teaching methods the professors apply to their courses. Every professor has their own approach, and advanced technologies are well integrated into the academic programmes (for example, in the syllabus system, on-line negotiations, web projects and so on). At the same time, they all stimulate creativity, self-initiative, independent thinking and encourage broad vision to tackle the problems at hand.

I can't help mentioning the Peer Support Initiative (PSI) course that was first introduced in 2006. Collaboration between Japanese and foreign students is an outstanding feature of PSI. I believe I would not have known so much about Japanese society, which would have been a great and inexcusable loss, if I hadn't taken this course.

There are opportunities to embed oneself in the social life of Nagoya University too. Due to my membership of NUFSA (Nagoya University Foreign Students Association) I am involved in almost every social event that takes place on the campus.

I should note that foreign students in Nagoya University, especially from the Law School, are extremely lucky. The Education Centre for International Students, the School of Law Volunteers (SOLV) and GSL regularly organise field trips to various cities and regions throughout Japan.

Living and studying abroad is not without its challenges, however. Of course, the comfortable and cheap accommodation, convenient facilities on the campus, the Japanese language programmes, and the tutors provided by Nagoya University make it much easier for a foreign student to adapt to their new life in Japan. Still it is thanks to Okuda-sensei's tireless efforts and concern that no foreign student in the Law School is left alone to face their problems.

It is also thanks to my Japanese host family and my international friends that I never felt lonely in Japan.

To sum up, if you are considering the option of studying at GSL and are wondering about it my answer is 'Open your eyes: there are so many things to see at Nagoya University!'

Overview of the Graduate School of Law

Work Experience/Internship Opportunities at GSL

I-Ching Tseng
A graduate of GSL
from Australia



Recently, I have been asked several times by other foreign students in the Graduate School of Law about finding internship opportunities in Japan, on top of those offered by the Graduate School of Law. After careful considerations, I have decided to share my experience with other students and I hope this information will provide some useful guidance to students who want to broaden their experience in Japan beyond academic studies.

Factors Affecting Work Experience/Internship Opportunities

There are several factors that affect our ability to obtain work experience or internship opportunities. Luck plays an important part in determining whether we get the opportunities we want. It determines whether our specific skills suit the company or firm's needs at the time of our application, and thus whether we will be accepted or not. The key is to keep on trying and never give up. There are, however, things we can do to improve our chances of getting internship opportunities.

Firstly, improve your language abilities. Without Japanese ability, not only will it create difficulties in our everyday lives, it will also create barriers when communicating with people in the workplace. Of course, we are not talking about native level fluency. But, the ability to express oneself clearly in Japanese is an important skill to have.

Secondly, participate in as many extra-curricular activities as you can. By this, I mean special lectures organized by the Graduate School of Law; special seminars organized by professional organizations (for example, the Japan Commercial Arbitration Association; the International Bar Association etc.); and activities such as the inter-collegiate negotiation competition. Go and meet and talk to the academics and the professionals involved in your field. This may increase your financial burden and your academic workloads. But, you never know who you meet may help your career advancement in the future.

Thirdly, spend some time on information gathering. Go to the websites of companies and law firms. Gather as much information as you can before deciding the company/law firm that you are interested in and before talking to them.

Things to Consider Before Applying for Internship/Work Experience

Internship/work experience is not without its sacrifices. It takes time to gather information, to draft proper curriculum vitae and application letters, and it takes time to prepare for interviews. If you are lucky to have obtained an internship, you are committed to the company/law firm/organization that accepts you as an intern and you are committed to the workloads you are given as part of your internship/work experience. These are valuable time you may use to work on your research. So, you need to consider whether this sacrifice is worth it before applying for internships. It is also advisable to talk to academic advisors and listen to their suggestions and advices.

Secondly, the internship opportunity you want may be outside of Nagoya. Although some companies may be willing to pay for transportation and accommodation, this is not always the case. Expense may be another matter you need to consider before applying for internships. However, talk to the companies and/or the firms you are interested in. You may be surprised what you can get.

Conclusion

These comments come out of my own personal experience and other students may have very different experience than me. As the students in the Graduate School of Law come from such diverse backgrounds, I am not sure whether my experience may provide the necessary answers to the questions the other students may have concerning internships. Nevertheless, I am sharing my experience with everyone and I hope it will provide some helpful information and useful guidance to other students who are considering about internship/work experience opportunities.

Courses

Regular courses are conducted in lecture and seminar formats. In seminars, students are expected to prepare a topic and present their findings to colleagues and faculty. Grades are assessed mainly from presentations and in class discussions.

Note: Almost all courses outside of the LL.M. (Comparative Law) Program are conducted in standard Japanese.

Master's Thesis

Students select a topic of interest in an area of law or political science and then conduct research on an independent basis under the supervision of their main supervisor.

From the beginning of a master's program, there are technical courses for developing research methods and writing skills that students are expected to participate in. At the end of the first year, students are required to submit a thesis progress report. The submission deadline of the thesis is ordinarily December 25. Students of October entry will submit their master's thesis by June 25.

Internship

Our Faculty encourages an internship program which involves work-experience in the legal department of companies, legal offices, judicial offices, and international organizations. LLM (Modern Law) and NULS recognizes internship as a formal subject and allocates credits to it, while for international students enrolled in the program in English, an internship program is offered as optional in research at the six enterprises affiliated in the Toyota group companies, including Toyota Motor Corporation.



A mock trial held by GLS international students

Courses Offered in the Master's Programs

Main subjects offered at the Program for Academics and Applied Program for Professionals

(Courses available vary from year to year.)

**The courses listed below are instructed in Japanese, except where indicated.*

Civil Code	Jurisprudence	International Economic Law
Property law	Legal Philosophy	Asian Law
Security law	French Legal History	Russian Law
Law on Consumer Protection	Japanese Legal History	Chinese Law
Corporate Law	History of Legal Society in Japan	Contemporary Comparative Law
Contemporary Corporate Law	Roman Law	Western Political Thought
Corporate Financial Law	Environmental Law	Asian Political Thought
Comparative Studies of Corporate Law	International Environmental Law (In English)	Contemporary Political Science
Contemporary Financial Law	Legal Informatics	Modern Japanese Political History
Intellectual Property Law	Applied Legal Informatics	Japanese Political History
Labor Law	Contextual Analyses of Legal Information	Comparative Studies in History of Political System
Social Security Law	Constitutional Law	History of Western Political Systems
Prevention and Resolution of Disputes	Administrative Law	Public Administration
Civil Procedure	Public Administration	Contemporary Public Administration
International Civil Procedure	Administrative Law	Theory of Legislative Policy
Criminal Law	Urban Administration	Comparative Studies of Politics
Criminal Procedure	Tax Law, Public Finance Law	International Political Science
Philosophy of Law	International Law	History of International Politics
Sociology of Law	International Protection and Promotion of Human Rights	Studies of Regional Politics

Courses taught through English offered in the LL.M. (Comparative Law) Program for the academic year of 2007

Course subject	Course title	Credit	Instructor (professor)	Course format	Student cohort/ Term offered
ACADEMIC WRITING I [Compulsory]	Legal research and writing I	2	Matsuura Yoshiharu	Lecture	M1&M2 / 1st semester
ACADEMIC WRITING II	Legal research and writing II	2	Frank Bennett	Lecture	M1 / 2nd semester
ACADEMIC WRITING III	Legal research and writing III	2	Frank Bennett	Lecture	M2 / 1st semester
PROFESSIONAL STUDIES IN CONTEMPORARY LEGAL DISCIPLINES	Politics and Law in Japan	2	Frank Bennett	Lecture	M1&M2 / One-year course (every two weeks)
COMPARATIVE STUDIES IN JURISPRUDENCE	The Law and its Personnel	2	Morigiwa Yasutomo	Lecture	M1&M2 / 1st semester
COMPARATIVE STUDIES IN CONSTITUTIONAL LAW	Outline of Modern Constitution	2	Moto Hidenori	Lecture	M1&M2 / 1st semester
COMPARATIVE STUDIES IN ADMINISTRATIVE LAW	Modern Administrative Law	2	Ichihashi Katsuya	Lecture	M1&M2 / 2nd semester
PROFESSIONAL STUDIES IN INTERNATIONAL LAW	Introduction to International Law	2	Yamagata Hideo (*GSID)	Lecture	M1&M2 / 1st semester
PROFESSIONAL STUDIES IN INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS LAW I	Development and Issues on Law on International Human Rights – the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	2	Ando Nisuke (Honorable Professor of Kyoto University)	Lecture	M1&M2 / An intensive lecture
PROFESSIONAL STUDIES IN INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS LAW II	Seminar on Human Rights and Refugee Law	2	Obata Kaoru	Seminar	M1&M2 / 2nd semester
PROFESSIONAL STUDIES IN INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC LAW I	Studies in Law on WTO	2	Kawashima Fujio (GSID)	Lecture	M1&M2 / 1st semester
PROFESSIONAL STUDIES IN INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC LAW II	Problems of the WTO Legal System	2	Mizushima Tomonori (GSID)	Seminar	M1&M2 / 2nd semester
COMPARATIVE STUDIES IN CIVIL LAW I	Contract Law	2	Kagayama Shigeru (Professor of Meiji-gakuin Univ)	Lecture	M1&M2 / 1st semester / Biennial opening of a course
COMPARATIVE STUDIES IN CIVIL LAW II	Comparative Considerations of Tort Law	2	Kagayama Shigeru (Professor of Meiji-gakuin Univ)		M1&M2 / 1st semester / Biennial opening of a course / Not Open for 2007
COMPARATIVE STUDIES IN CRIMINAL LAW	Development of national criminal law under the influence of foreign and international law	2	Takayama Kanako (Professor of Kyoto Univ)	Lecture	M1 / An intensive lecture
COMPARATIVE STUDIES IN JUDICIAL SYSTEM	Introduction to the Civil Justice System	2	Kawano Masanori	Lecture	M1&M2 / 2nd semester
COMPARATIVE STUDIES IN BUSINESS LAW I	Corporate Law I	2	Ueda Jyunko (Professor of Sugiyama Jyogakuen)		M1&M2 / 1st semester / Biennial opening of a course / Not Open for 2007
COMPARATIVE STUDIES IN BUSINESS LAW II	Corporate Law II	2	Ueda Jyunko (Professor of Shizuoka University)	Lecture	M1&M2 / 1st semester / Biennial opening of a course
COMPARATIVE STUDIES IN POLITICS I	Modernization of Japan	2	Masuda Tomoko	Lecture	M1&M2 / 1st semester
COMPARATIVE STUDIES IN POLITICS II	Japanese Diplomacy and International Politics	2	Sadakata Mamoru	Lecture	M1&M2 / 2nd semester
COMPARATIVE STUDIES IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	Comparative public administration	2		Lecture	M1&M2 / Not open for 2007
COMPARATIVE STUDIES IN POLITICAL THOUGHT	Political Theory of Modern Europe	2	Isobe Takashi	Lecture	M1&M2 / 2nd semester
SPECIAL RESEARCH I [Compulsory]	Tutorials	4	Each supervisor (main advisor)	Lecture	M1 / One-year
SPECIAL RESEARCH II	Tutorials	4	Each supervisor (main advisor)	Lecture	M2 / One-year
SPECIAL LECTURE AND SEMINAR III (BUSINESS LAW AND PRACTICES)	Corporate Legal Practices	2	Mr. Tanaka, manager of legal division of TMC, Ms Shibata from Aishin Seiki Corporation (TOYOTA Group Legal Meeting)	Lecture / Seminar / Practice	M1&M2 / 2nd semester
SPECIAL LECTURE AND SEMINAR	Workshop on International Negotiation	2	Frank Bennett	Lecture / Seminar / Practice	M1&M2 / 1st semester
SPECIAL LECTURE AND SEMINAR	YOMIURI SHIMBUN Special Lecture – Comparative Asian Corporate theory –	2	Assoc Professor Yoshimasa Tomohiro and reporters for Yomiuri Shimbun Tokyo main office	Lecture	M1&M2 / 2nd semester
SPECIAL LECTURE AND SEMINAR	Japanese Judicial Institutions	2	Mr. Ogawa Akitsuyu, Attorney from Aichi Bar Association	Lecture / Seminar / Study trip	M1 / 2nd semester
SPECIAL LECTURE AND SEMINAR	Legal and Business Ethics in Developing Countries	2	Morigiwa Yasutomo	Lecture	M1&M2 / 2st semester
SPECIAL LECTURE AND SEMINAR	Peer Support Initiative (Comparative Law and Politics Seminars I)	2	Supervising teachers: Each member of teaching staff	Seminar	M1 / 2nd semester
SPECIAL LECTURE AND SEMINAR	Peer Support Initiative (Comparative Law and Politics Seminars II)	2	Supervising teachers: Each member of teaching staff	Seminar	M1&M2 / 1st semester
SPECIAL LECTURE AND SEMINAR	Peer Support Initiative (Comparative Law and Politics Seminars III)	1	Supervising teachers: Each member of teaching staff	Seminar	* The schedule of the above intensive courses will be notified later on the bulletin board.
Studies in Environmental Policy	International Environmental Corporation	4	Kato Hisakazu	Lecture	one-year course
Seminar on International Environmental Law	International Environmental Law	4	Kato Hisakazu	Seminar	one-year course

Note:

* GSID indicates 'Graduate School of International Development' of Nagoya University

* An academic year of 2007 runs from April 1, 2007 through March 31, 2008.

* 1st Semester runs from April 1 through September 30.

* 2nd Semester runs from October 1 through March 31 of the following year.

* One course for two credits holds 15 classes (90 minutes each).

* One intensive course holds 15 classes (90 minutes per class) for 3-4 days.

*For the outline of each course listed above, visit the website of GSL: <http://gsl-nagoya-u.net/>

Overview of the Graduate School of Law

Doctoral Programs

General Degree Requirements – Doctor of Laws, Doctor of Laws (Modern Law) and Doctor of Laws (Comparative Law)

A doctoral degree will be awarded to students who have enrolled in one of the doctoral programs at the Graduate School of Law, conducted research for three years or more under the supervision of an academic advisor, submitted an acceptable dissertation, and passed an oral defense. While there are no course requirements, a doctoral student may take courses and obtain credits.

Independent Research Under Mentor and Doctoral Dissertation

Students should conduct independently their doctoral research under the supervision of their mentors, in close coordination with the schedule for academic writing: In November of their first year, they must submit a detailed proposal. In January of the second year, they are required to submit a doctoral research progress report. In September of the third year, after submission of the dissertation, a doctoral candidate must make a public oral presentation. If for any reason the student is unable to do this in September, the next opportunity is February of the following year. The student is required to submit the final draft of the dissertation at some stage in the subsequent three months. On the recommendation of the Dissertation Committee, the Graduate School of Law Council will make a final decision as to whether to award the doctoral degree.

The LL.D. (Comparative Law) Program

This Program conducted mainly in English has its own specific objective as described in page 6 and hence its own particular features given below.

Features of the LL.D. (Comparative Law) Program

- Training in research methods through an Advanced Academic Writing course focusing on the skills required for independent research and publication;
- Critical Discussion Sessions (CDS): It is a basic principle of study at the doctoral level that candidates must go beyond the precise delivery of their own conclusions, however correct, and develop the ability to appraise and benefit from the research of

others. Doctoral candidates are expected to exercise these skills in CDS set up on an irregular base;

- Research Management Skills Training Program: Training in the essential processes of research management – development of an overall ability and skills to carry out a continuous informative research system through managing research projects from the planning stage to the evaluation stage. These skills must be learned thoroughly during the program, with a view to enhancing the research environment in the candidate's country of origin;
- Internship/Apprenticeship Program: This is aimed towards a more thorough understanding of the Japanese legal and political systems. Candidates will have an opportunity to experience Japanese private and public administration first-hand to acquire an active and realistic understanding of the system through internship arrangements.



Doctoral candidate discussing with his mentor

Opening Up Internationally

Our School promotes academic exchange by receiving students from abroad, holding short-term courses for overseas legal professionals, hosting international symposia, and sending staff members abroad as researchers and as trainers. The university and the school have actively pursued partnering and exchange arrangements with other academic institutions. At the moment there are 203 university exchange programs in Nagoya University. Beyond this, our faculty has set up co-operative exchanges and

Academic and Cooperative Exchange Agreements with Overseas Universities and Institutions

Country	Partner University/Institution
UK	† The University of Warwick (May 1985)
CHINA	† China University of Political Science and Law (Nov. 1994)
	† Fudan University (Jan. 24, 1999)
	Beijing University School of International Studies (Mar. 2000)
	† National School of Administration, Department of Law and Department of Political Science (Dec. 22, 2000)
	† East China University of Politics and Law (Feb. 2001)
VIETAM	The Institute of State and Law (Jul. 1995)
	† Hanoi Law University (Dec. 1999)
	† Vietnam National University-Ho Chi Minh City- College of Law (Dec. 1999) → Ho Chi Minh City University of Law
CAMBODIA	† Phnom Penh, Faculty of Law and Economic Sciences (Jan. 1998) → The Royal University of Law and Economics (conversion in 2003) (Feb. 27, 2004 renewal of student exchange memorandum)
MONGOLIA	† National University of Mongolia School of Law (Apr. 23, 2000)
UZBEKISTAN	† Tashkent State Institute of Law (Aug. 2, 2000)
	† Samarkand State University Faculty of Law (Jul. 31, 2000)
	† University of World Economics and Diplomacy (Aug. 3, 2000)
TAIWAN	† National Taiwan University College of Law (Dec. 21, 2000)
	† National Chengchi University College of Law (Dec. 22, 2000)
	Soochow University School of Law (Jun. 5, 2006)
LAOS	† National University of Laos (Apr. 9, 2001)
CANADA	University of Victoria Centre for Asia-Pacific Initiatives (Feb. 2002)
AUSTRIA	† Johannes Kepler University Linz, Faculty of Law (Feb. 13, 2003)
SWEDEN	† Faculty of Law, University of Lund (Jun. 10, 2003)
USA	Wisconsin Law School (Jun. 10, 2003)
	† Green Mountain College (expected in Nov. 2007)
GERMANY	The University of Regensburg Faculty of Law (Mar. 2, 2004)
HUNGARY	Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Institute for Legal Studies (Feb. 2004)
KOREA	† Seoul National University College of Law (Apr. 2005)
	† School of Social Sciences, Sung Kyun Kwan University (Oct. 23, 2005)
KAZAKHSTAN	Kazakh University of the Humanities and Law (Mar. 2004)
FRANCE	L'Université Pantheon-Assas Paris II (Jul. 28, 2006)
	L'Université Paul Cezanne Aix-Marseille III (Nov. 7, 2006)

† Tuition is exempted for exchange students from/to these universities and/or institutes.

relationships with 30 universities centering on Asia.

The school has also been fortunate to enjoy the support of its graduates and of the business community in the surrounding Chubu region of Japan. In 1991 the School celebrated its 40th anniversary, and money raised by graduates of the school and the local business community was used to establish an Asian Pacific Fund to promote projects relating to Asia-Pacific law and politics. These projects challenged our faculty to tackle the new project of “Legal Assistance for Asian countries” in 1998. To create a foundation of this project, on 1 April 2000, the Faculty established a new Center for Asian Legal Exchange (CALE). The building for the center was completed in March 2001. This was made possible by generous donations by alumni and businesses in the Chubu made upon the 50th anniversary of the founding of the School of Law. The purpose of CALE is to promote international cooperation in projects and research on Asian law and politics, as well as serving as a nucleus for the gathering and distributing of information relating to Asian legal and political systems.

Through such activities, the school maintains continuous and active relations with individual and institutional partners in Asia. Also by taking part in these activities and coming into direct contact with the law and politics of various Asian countries, we learn about the legal and political cultures of those countries which naturally make our research and education more beneficial.



Center for Asian Legal Exchange (CALE)

Students of the World Unite!

As we enter the 21st Century, people are becoming more conscious of their global connections. In the Graduate School and School of Law, we have currently 129 international students from 19 different countries (as of October 2007). Scholastic exchanges with partner universities overseas is an important element in the education of our students and the enhancement of our scholarships. The number of Japanese students in our school spending time studying abroad at the partner universities overseas has been increasing. Each year, a number of students from overseas partner universities also come to study as short-term exchange students under the Nagoya University Program for Academic

Exchange (NUPACE).

One-week study tours to overseas partner institutions took law students to Mongolia, China, and Vietnam in 2000, to China in 2001, to Uzbekistan, Cambodia, and China in 2002, to Austria in 2003, Taiwan in 2004, to Cambodia & Laos and Ho Chi Minh City Vietnam in 2005 and to Laos in 2006.

13 students and 2 instructors from the Royal University of Law and Economics (RULE), Cambodia, were invited to the International University Exchange Seminar – Understanding the Japanese Legal System & Its Role in Legal Assistance to Cambodia, during the period from 23rd July to 4th August 2001,



Peer Support Initiative Country Coordinators from 8 countries, meeting on March 15 2007 at GSL



Vietnamese Stall at Nagoya University Festival (June 2007)

Overseas students enrolled in Graduate School of Law & School of Law (as of October 2007)

	Graduate Program (Academics)		Graduate Program (Modern Law)		Comparative Law Program (conducted mainly in English)					Graduate Research Student	Under-graduate Research Student	Special Research Student	Exchange Student / NUPACE		Regular Program Under-graduate	ECIS Japanese Trainees	Total
	Master	Doctor	Master	Doctor	LLM April Entry	LLD April Entry	LLM Oct. Entry		LLD Oct. Entry				Under-graduate	Graduate			
China	3	5	3		2					1	8	2		1	4		29
Korea		5	1							1	1		1		1		10
Taiwan		2								1	1	2		2			8
Uzbekistan					4	5	2	2	1	3							17
Cambodia					4	2	2		4	2	2						16
Vietnam					5	2	2		3	3							15
Mongolia					4	1	2		2	2							11
Laos					3		2			3							8
Myanmar					3					2							5
Thailand					1												1
Indonesia						1											1
Tajikistan										1							1
USA																	0
Australia																	0
Sweden												1					1
Greece						1											1
Austria																	0
Germany													1				1
Hungary															1		1
Bulgaria															1		1
Rumania															1		1
Madagascar		1															1
	3	13	4	0	26	12	10	2	10	19	12	5	2	3	8	0	129

from 19 countries

held at our School. This seminar was sponsored by JASSO (former AIEJ).

In February 21 to March 6, 2005 for two week, 15 students from RULE Cambodia, National University of Laos and Ho Chi Minh City University of Law, Vietnam were invited by our school to the 2nd International University Exchange Seminar sponsored by ACCU, the Asia/Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO.

In September of 2005, 9 students from RULE, Tashkent State Institute of Law, Uzbekistan and the Ho Chi Minh City University of Law, Vietnam were invited to the *JASMIN* International University Exchange Seminar, sponsored by JASSO, the *MI*zuho International Association and Nagoya University.

In February from 14 to 23, 2007, our school organized the fourth International University Exchange Seminar financially supported by CALE Fund and our School. In this Seminar, students and professors are invited from the University of World Economy and Diplomacy, Uzbekistan, Soochow University School of Law, Taiwan and the Royal University of Cambodia (RULE).

These students exchange programs result in the promotion of students exchanges among partner universities and our law students.

As seen above, our School has become more active in increasing and progressing the level and intensity of international exchange. With the aim of taking advantage of these opportunities for cross-cultural exchange, the School of Law Volunteers (SOLV) was set up as a student association in 1999. SOLV is an outreach organization, helping international students adjust to life at Nagoya University and building up relationships between international students and Japanese students. SOLV activities ranges from holding cross-cultural party, study groups in an effort to learn more about the international students' home countries, to helping coordinate the Law School International Student Exchange, such as Ski Trip.



Ski Trip to Norikura Mountain (March 2007)

My life at Nagoya University

Masaki Ono
Third year Under-graduate School of Law
From Japan



I am involved in a circle on campus called SOLV (School Of Law Volunteers) which is affiliated with the School of Law. We carryout two roles. First of all we go to the airport to meet the international students arriving and accompany them to the city office to help them with official registration and so on. This is part of our role "to help international students". Secondly, we host a welcome party, and an excursion to the seaside. That is, we actively organize events. This fulfills our other role which is "to act together and promote cultural exchanges between the members and foreign students." Yes, I enjoy working as hard as I can every day as a volunteer member of SOLV.

Of course, it was difficult at first. It was hard to speak fluently when I met international students. Be that as it may, we did use English when we talked! I thought I was good at English when I was in high school, but once I started to talk with the international students, I was humbled. I found myself inadvertently wanting to finish such conversations...finding myself scared by it all. I thought to myself, 'The conversation will fall apart if I do not understand the English being used.' My confidence in English collapsed completely. I could not enjoy talking with anybody in English!

I thought and thought about this every night. 'What should I do?' I asked the other members' advice. Then I suddenly recalled a notice that had been put up in the university administration - 'CHANCE × CHALLENGE'. It means that we should discover when we have chances and face the challenges that arise from them. I thought, 'I will actively speak in English when meeting international students!!' I overcame my worries.

I started to concentrate carefully on what people were saying to me in English and observed the attitude of other SOLV members. I thought about how I can communicate effectively. I made a commitment to achieve this. When I met international students I made a conscious effort to meet with them and responded to them even when comprehension was partial...

Now two years have passed, I am really happy to have belonged to this circle because I developed myself through it and came to have courage to speak others without hesitation. Thanks to my special friends coming from other countries and our members, I overcame my inhibitions. When talking about my life at Nagoya University it is impossible to leave out this great experience. For me the School of Law was like Santa Claus giving me the gift of this 'CHANCE'.

The Book Stops Here!

– Library and computer facilities

Law Faculty Library

Our Law Faculty Library, which is located inside the law school building contains approximately 200,000 volumes, including some 82,000 in foreign languages. (An additional 940 titles of Japanese issued periodicals and 100 foreign periodicals in the field of Law and Political Science are available at the Nagoya University Library.) The Law Faculty Library, along with other satellite collections within the university, is covered by the university-wide OPAC system and, for older books, the comprehensive card catalog housed in the Nagoya University Library.

Legal Research and Computerized Service

Internet access is available for graduate students through a small cluster of terminals in the Computing Room, through network points in study carrels, or through terminals in the Law Faculty Library and the Nagoya University Library. Courses in Legal Informatics, including instruction in the use of online research tools, are available for undergraduate and graduate students.



A collection of original court judgments from the Meiji era

Nagoya University Library

The Nagoya University Library, which processes all library materials and maintains the union catalog of all books in the university, also offers circulation and reference services, including inter-library loan, photocopying, and computer-based information retrieval. In the Library building there are approximately 2,770,000 volumes of books, 5,580 titles of journals and 8,400 titles of electronic journals which are accessible via Internet.

All library materials are accessible on open shelving except for special collection and microform materials. Circulation is managed by an ID card system and book detection system. For language education and other educational and research purposes the Library has access to satellite TV channels, including CNN news, CCTVA, and KBSa. The Library contains around 1,000 reading desks in the open-stack area. Group study rooms, a seminar room, an information corner, and an audio-visual room are also available.

The Library is open from 8:45 to 22:00, Monday through Friday, and from 8:45 to 17:00 on Saturday, Sunday and national holidays, except for the dates of special closures for stack maintenance. Admission to the facility and borrowing are controlled by the ID card issued to students and members of academic staff.



Nagoya University Library

Mi casa Su casa

– Information for international students

Language Studies

Japanese Language Studies

The Education Center for International Students of Nagoya University (ECIS) offers the following courses in Japanese language. (Refer to the ECIS website: <http://www.ecis.nagoya-u.ac.jp/en/japanese/gaiyo.html>)

1. University-Wide Japanese Language Program

University-Wide Japanese Language Programs are open for all international students, including non-degree students, researchers and faculty members of Nagoya University who want to learn Japanese.

Standard Courses in Japanese/Intensive courses in Japanese

The Standard Courses meet for five 90-minute sessions every week, and are offered at eight different levels. The Intensive Courses meet for ten 90-minute sessions every week, and are offered at four levels. Terms for these courses are 12 weeks long.

Online Japanese Courses

The course is for those who cannot attend classroom sessions due to time constraints. The materials are to be distributed on the net. Only those who have access to the campus network, and who can use Japanese on their terminals can enroll in this course. Details can be found on the ECIS website.

Kanji

Kanji classes are for those learners who are not unsure how to go about overcoming the kanji roadblock by themselves. Learners may enroll in 100, 300, or 1,000 kanji-level courses irrespective of their placement in Standard/Intensive Japanese courses.

Introductory Lectures in Japanese Studies

Introductory Lectures are beginning level content courses. Issues in Japanese culture, international relations and linguistics are discussed in Japanese mostly in the lecture format. The classes aim at developing Japanese proficiency in addition to learning about Japan, its culture and language. These courses are conducted in Japanese. Students need to have the proficiency comparable to Level Two certificate (*Nihongo Noryoku Shiken*).

2. Special Japanese Program

The ECIS offers two other intensive Japanese training courses for students who hold a *Monbukagakusho* (MEXT) (embassy-



Graduation ceremony for students of LL.M. (Comparative Law) Program (October Entry) September 26, 2007
(President Hirano Shinichi, the sixth from the left and Dean Matsuura Yoshiharu, the fifth from the left)

sponsored and university-sponsored) students. One is the Training Course in the Japanese Language for *MEXT* Research Students and Teacher Training Students, both of which last for half a year. The other is the Training Course in Japanese Language and Culture for *MEXT* Japanese Studies Students, which lasts for twelve months. Further details on these courses are available from the ECIS.

Note: Spoken and written Japanese is the most common medium of expression in both academic studies and everyday life. Students are strongly encouraged to study Japanese both before and after coming to Japan.

Learning Other Foreign Languages

In addition to Japanese, the School of Language and Cultures offers courses in; English, German, Korean, French, Indonesian, Russian, Chinese, Spanish, Greek, Latin, Esperanto, Italian, Ainu, and Portuguese. Students and foreign researchers affiliated with Nagoya University may enroll in these courses free of charge.



GSL international students at Norikura Mountain (Mar. 2007)

Mi casa Su casa

– Information for international students

Educational Assistance

Tutorial System

All international students who hold a student visa are eligible to receive tutoring in their major field of study. Tutoring is done by a Japanese graduate student, and the total time funded for each student is 90 hours overall during the first year for graduate students. For undergraduate students, they will be offered for the first two years. Japanese students providing tutorial support to international students receive an allowance directly from the university.

Advising and Consultation Services

Academic Advisor

Every international student enrolled in the Graduate School of Law is assigned an academic advisor. The role of the academic advisor is to supervise research and study of his or her students during tutorial meetings and to provide general academic guidance.

Consultation Services for International Students

The University provides counseling and guidance to help students deal with problems they may face. The University Students' Counseling Office offers advice on general matters. The International Student Advising Office (ISA) of Nagoya University gives international students advice on general matters related to study, research and daily life. On top of this, there are foreign student advisors attached to each faculty in the University, who provide support to international students on a daily basis in specific matters such as enrolment, study, and research at the faculty.



GSL overseas students study trip to National Diet (March 19-21, 2007)

GSL Extra Curricular Activities for Exchange – Study Tour & Ski Trip

There are extra curricular activities for international students and exchange activities at GSL, as follows.

Every year, a field study trip to know what is Japan is organized for international students: Kyoto in 2001 & 2004, Tango in 2003, Shinhodaka and Takayama & Ise Shrine in 2005, ferry boat trip to the top of the Kyushu Island and bus trip to Hiroshima in 2006 winter and Tokyo Supreme Court, National Diet and Yamanashi Onsen Trip in 2007.

The GSL International Students Exchange Ski Training Program at the north side of Aichi Prefecture is a most popular activity among overseas student. This activity has started from 1999.

Students can freely use the sports facilities at the University. Information on the use of the indoor pool and tennis court can be obtained from the University web-site (in Japanese only); <http://www.htc.nagoya-u.ac.jp/>

Financial Information

Tuition Costs

The fees for the academic session 2007 are as follows (in Japanese Yen);

Entrance exam fee

Undergraduate	¥17,000
Postgraduate	¥30,000
Research Student	¥9,800

Registration fee

Undergraduate & Postgraduate	¥282,000
Research Student	¥84,600

Tuition fee

Undergraduate & Postgraduate (per year)	¥535,800
Research Student (six months)	¥178,200

Fee Exemptions

Independently financed undergraduate or graduate students with excellent academic records who are in need of financial assistance may be considered for a half or full exemption from tuition fees. However, applicants should note that such exemptions are granted only in exceptional circumstances.

Living Costs in Nagoya

Living in Nagoya is less expensive than in Tokyo, the capital city of Japan. Generally speaking, however, the cost of living in



A guidance for new international students at Law Faculty Library

Japan is very high. The current basic cost of living requirement is estimated at about ¥130,000 (Japanese yen) per month for the Nagoya area (excluding tuition and other school fees).

Scholarships

At present, government and semi-governmental organizations offer scholarship programs as follows.

MEXT Scholarship

The Japanese Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science, and Technology (*Monbukagakusho*: MEXT) offers a scholarship to international students who wish to study in Japan. At Nagoya University, 360 students are now studying under the MEXT Scholarship Program and 32 under foreign government scholarship programs, while 769 students are self-supporting (as of May 1, 2006). Outside of Japan, information concerning the MEXT Scholarship Program may be obtained from any local Japanese Embassy/Consulate.

Short-term JASSO Exchange Program

A scholarship for studying at our University as an exchange student in the NUPACE (Nagoya University Program for Academic Exchange) is available from the Japan Student Services Organization (JASSO). The scholarship targets those students enrolled in universities which have concluded academic exchange agreements with Nagoya University. The scholarship may cover the costs of three to twelve months of study. Prospective applicants are advised to first make enquiries at their home institution concerning the availability of the JASSO scholarship and other sources of financial aid.

Japanese Grant Aid for Human Resource Development Scholarship (JDS)

The JDS program offers a fully-funded scholarship to applicants from a number of its target countries in Asia receiving development assistance from the Japanese government. This program was first established with the assistance of the Government of Japan in the 1999-2000 fiscal year. The objective of this program is to promote human resource development in these countries by offering opportunities to prospective researchers, government officials, business people, and others with the potential to play leadership roles in their country's development. The scholarship covers the full costs of study toward Master's degrees at a Japanese university.

Every year we accept around 10 students under the JDS program from targeted countries, which include Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, Mongolia, Uzbekistan, Myanmar, and China. Currently approximately 32 JDS students are enrolled in our Graduate School. Students or legal professionals who are interested in studying at our School under the JDS program are advised to contact a local branch office of the Japan International Cooperation Center (JICE), the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) or Japanese Embassy/Consulate.

Financial Aid for Self-supporting Students

Approximately 50 private foundations offer limited financial assistance to international students currently enrolled in Nagoya University. Applicants are advised not to rely upon securing such financial aid after arrival, however, due to the limited number of such grants and scholarships for international students. Nagoya University itself has no internal financial aid or scholarship funds available. International students must, therefore, plan to have sufficient funds to cover all expenses required for studying in Japan at least for their first year of study.

Accommodation

New students from abroad are generally accommodated in one of the university international residences for a maximum period of half a year (extension of this period is not permitted), after which they move on to other accommodation described below. However, despite our best endeavors to ensure all international students obtain comfortable accommodation, due to the limited number of places available in each housing category, students cannot be guaranteed their first choice of accommodation in every case. Applications for the other forms of accommodation given below (except for private housing) should be made through the International Affairs Division of the University administrative office.

University Residences

Nagoya University provides three dormitories for international students: the International Residence (on campus); the Foreign Students House (off campus); and the newly constructed International *Ohmei* Kan (off campus). The number of international students greatly exceeds the capacity available, so that we can only provide a limited number of places, mostly to newcomers, for a maximum period of half a year, as mentioned above.

Mi casa Su casa

– Information for international students

International Student Center

There is another dormitory called the International Student Center, which was established through the collaboration of local governments of Nagoya City and Aichi Prefecture. Its goal is to accommodate international students and to promote exchanges between these students and local residents.

Renting Private Housing

Generally in Nagoya, the monthly rent for an unfurnished, one-bed room apartment with kitchenette, toilet, and bath ranges between 50,000 yen and 60,000 yen, depending on location, size and amenities. In addition, a security deposit and a key money payment, both of which are approximately two months' rent are also required at the time the contract is signed. Since the apartment is not furnished, students have to purchase all household appliances and utensils, such as refrigerator, heater, furniture, pots and pans, and cutlery. It should be noted that good quality and inexpensive accommodation is not easily obtained in Nagoya.

Public Housing

Public housing provided by Nagoya City or Aichi Prefecture is available for international students who wish to live with their families. The rent is reasonable and it has enough space for whole families.

Company Housing

A limited amount of company housing provided for international students has been made available for single students and for those with families.

Medical Assistance & Personal Accident Insurance

Insurance Overview

International students who hold a college student's visa through Nagoya University are required to join **the National Health Insurance (JNHI*)** scheme, under which medical treatment can be obtained at about 30% of the normal charge. Once insured under JNHI, international students are also eligible for benefits under the **Foreign Student Medical Assistance** scheme sponsored by the Japan Student Services Organization (JASSO). Under this scheme, the JASSO will reimburse international students 35% of the fees paid for most medical and dental treatment. Taking advantage of both schemes, international students can

claim approximately 80% of most medical expenditures. Students of Nagoya University are also required to participate in the **Personal Accident Insurance**** Scheme for Students Pursuing Education and Research.

* Japan National Health Insurance (JNHI)

JNHI is a national insurance scheme administered through each local government, and funded by participants' premiums, with subsidies from both the national and prefecture governments. Premiums vary, depending on such factors as the applicant's annual income and number of dependents. 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. Generally speaking, the premium for international students is approximately 12,220 yen per year. The JNHI policy covers around 70% of the cost of general medical and dental care and hospitalization, depending upon the policies adopted by the local government where the insured resides.

** Personal Accident Insurance

Nagoya University participates in the Personal Accident Insurance Scheme for students pursuing Education and Research. Under this scheme, the School of Law requires all students to take out this insurance, the premium for which is 950 yen for a one-year policy, 1,700 yen for a two-year policy. The insurance covers physical injury or damage caused as a result of sudden and unexpected accidents while engaged in education or research at the university, or by accidents that occur while commuting to school or when in transit between school facilities.

On-campus Medical Assistance

The Health Administration Office on the Nagoya University campus provides first-contact medical services, such as health-check-ups, psychiatric counseling, health advice, and first aid treatment for students, researchers and staff of the university. In cases that require further treatment, the office will recommend an appropriate hospital.

Part-Time Work

International students wishing work on a part-time basis are required to apply for permission to participate in activities not included in their visa status. Students working without this permit, and those who fail to follow the regulations pertaining to the permit, will be fined, and in some cases, deported. The maximum hours of work, where permission has been granted, are 28 hours per week for degree-seeking undergraduate and graduate students, and 14 hours per week for research students. (However, those research students pursuing research on a particular topic under the supervision of their advisors will be permitted to work the same hours as degree-seeking students.) During official university long vacations, all students with permits may work a maximum of 8 hours per day.

Application & Admission for International Students

Graduate School of Law

Before You Apply

After enrolling in our Graduate School, the students will receive classes through the language required in each program and will write a master's thesis under the guidance of their supervisors. Consequently, an adequate level of language and the ability to complete a master's thesis about a particular research topic within 2 years is required. In regard to this aim, it is necessary in the recruitment process for the candidate to indicate a concrete research topic that they have in mind for writing their thesis. This concrete research topic for the master's thesis should be indicated in the 'Research Plan' section of the application form. Candidates should write about the challenges of this topic, their own awareness of the topic, the details of the topic, and the method to be used for progressing with the research.

As graduate-level instruction involves direct supervision by a member of academic staff, applications that demonstrate knowledge of the staff and programs of the Faculty will be favoured over those that do not. For specifying research topics, visit the page of the Faculty on the website of our school.

Applicants should also pay particular attention to the supervision burdens of faculty in their intended area of study. Information on supervision burdens is available in the Faculty page of our website. All applicants should be aware that admission in heavily subscribed areas is particularly competitive.

Master's Programs

To be eligible for admission to the graduate programs, applicants are required to satisfy the threshold qualifications* and pass an examination. Each program has its own application requirements and procedure.

* Those who wish to apply for admission to master's program must, in principle, have completed a 16-year curriculum of school education by March or October of the year of anticipated enrolment.

Doctoral Programs

Application to the doctoral program requires in most cases the completion of the master's program, submission of a master's thesis deemed by the faculty to be of qualifying level and the successful completion of oral examination. Japanese language proficiency is in most cases required for the doctoral programs. Applicants are reminded that completion of the master's program of our Graduate School does not constitute automatic admission to the doctoral program.

Conditions Applicable to Each Program

Each program has its own conditions for application. For details of specific conditions applicable to each graduate program, contact the Student Affairs Section of the administrative

office of our school.

LL.M. (Comparative Law) Program in Law and Political Science for International Students

English-taught program

This program, with English as a main language, is designed for international students. Entrants are accepted in April and in October*.

For the April entry, applications will be accepted both in September and in January. The selection of students will be made through documents screening and an interview, all in English.

Japanese-taught program (October Entry only)

In keeping with the goals set out in the establishment of the 'Legal Education through Japanese classes,' the targeted students will be those who have completed over 3 years study at one of the Nagoya University Japanese Legal Education and Research Centers which have been established for the development of legal specialists in the countries with exchange agreements with Nagoya University or our Faculty, and who have complete their university education in law and politics.

LL.D. (Comparative Law) Program in Law and Political Science for International Students

This program, taught in English, is designed for international students who have completed a master's program, particularly in the field of law and politics. This program accepts entrants in April and in October*.

For the April entry, applications will be accepted in January. The selection will be made through a master's thesis examination, documents screening and an interview, all of which is conducted in English.

* The October entry for the above programs for Comparative Law Programs have their own specific application process with a limited number of candidate places reserved for entrants receiving financing from MEXT Scholarship. Applicants to these places are restricted to candidates from partner universities** of our School that have a close relationship with us through the Legal Assistance Project. For details, please contact our School.

** For partner universities, refer to the list of the Academic and Cooperative Exchange Agreements with Overseas Universities and Institutions in page 11.

Five-year Doctoral Program for Academics

The first stage of a Doctoral Program

Applicants are selected by means of a written examination in Japanese, English language test depending on the applicant's major, and an oral examination in Japanese, which is held at the beginning of February. A written examination is conducted in the applicant's main area of study and, depending on the applicant's major, in the legal system of Japan, public law, or political science. Applications are accepted in early January.

The second stage of a Doctoral Program

Students of the first stage of the doctoral program may proceed to its second (final) stage upon successful completion of their master's thesis written in Japanese and passing the special entrance examination for non-Japanese students, which includes

Application & Admission for International Students

Great Nagoya

*Khounthavyduangchai
Phoneseng
LLM student
From Laos*



When I was in my country, it was said that Nagoya is one of great universities for great friendship, education, culture and so on. These factors inspired me to apply for the Monbukagakusho scholarship. My dream came true and I was very grateful for the golden opportunity I had when I got the privilege to study for two years in Nagoya University, one of the greatest universities in Japan.

For the first six-months living in Nagoya, I felt lonely. It seemed that Nagoya was a very large city. I sometimes got lost. However, I managed to overcome these troubles.

During the first semester studying at Nagoya University, I found it to be the ideal place to study, in particular the Graduate School of Law, because students from around the world can not only enjoy their study and share experiences but also let others know about what they learn. Students are encouraged to share their knowledge about their country's legal traditions. I am very impressed by the many great professors, from both Japan and around the world; the teaching styles of professors; the outstanding, active and friendly staff; the well endowed library; and the very excellent facilities. Another impression is that the classrooms are well equipped with internet facilities. Students are able to search for information they need during lesson time. Classes are conducted in a friendly spirit which is based on mutual, interactive exchanges of information.

I think that Nagoya University not only provides good education but also brings good opportunities to students because students from all around the world can gain wonderful experiences of various cultures. Students can get to know each other through parties, such as the welcome party for international students, the food festivals and so on. It seems to me that Nagoya University brings international students together to join hands in creating harmony in this unique city with its extraordinary sense of beauty and modesty.

I am very much delighted to live in Nagoya, a city with such deep historical roots and a friendly atmosphere. I would like express my sincere gratitude to the all staff of the Graduate School of Law for their kindness and assistance, especially the Foreign Student's Advisor, Okuda Sensei, who gave me much advice and helped me solve my problems during challenging times.

I strongly believe that the time spent in Nagoya will be a valuable experience and full of precious memories of all the kind assistance I received from the professors and staff of the Graduate School of Law who will remain in my heart forever.

examination of a master's thesis, a foreign language test and oral examination in Japanese.

LL.M. (Modern Law) Applied Program in Law and Politics for Professionals

A special selection for non-Japanese applicants expecting to conduct studies in Japanese is available in this program. It is mostly aimed at persons who have been sent by governmental agencies in their respective countries and grantees of the MEXT Scholarship. The special selection is made through documents screening and an interview, all in Japanese. Applications will be accepted in September and in January.

LL.D. (Modern Law) Applied Program in Law and Politics for Professionals

The program is primarily designed for those who are currently working as experts in the administrative, political, legal, or business world and are able to complete the doctoral program while still employed. The selection is made through master's thesis examination, documents screening and an interview, all in Japanese. Applications will be accepted in January. A special selection for foreign applicants is not available in this program.

School of Law

To be eligible for the undergraduate programs, foreign applicants must satisfy the threshold qualifications, and pass the entrance examination. A special entrance examination is available for self-supporting foreign applicants.

Qualifications

Those who wish to apply for admission to the undergraduate program must have completed or be expecting to complete a 12-year curriculum of school education by March of the year of anticipated enrolment.

Special Entrance Examination for Foreign Students

Non-Japanese applicants who plan to study at their own expense must take the Examination for Japanese University Admission for International Students and the relevant undergraduate entrance examination held by the Nagoya University School of Law.

Application for Admission to the Undergraduate Program

Information concerning application procedures and entrance examinations can be obtained from:

Admission Division
Student Affairs Department
Nagoya University
Furo-cho, Chikusa-ku, Nagoya 464-01, Japan
Tel: +81-52-789-2183



LL.M. Program Entrance Ceremony: seven GSL students (back, from the right), President of Nagoya University, Dr. Hirano Shinichi (the sixth from the right), and Dean of GSL, Matsuura Yoshiharu (the fifth from the left) (Oct. 27, 2006)

General information concerning the 'Examination for Japanese University Admission for International Students (EJU)' can be obtained from the Japanese Embassy or Consulate in the applicant's country or from the following website:

The Information Center of the Japan Student Services Organization (JASSO)
JASSO website: http://www2.jasso.go.jp/index_e.html

Research Students

Research students, who independently pursue the study of a specific subject in the School of Law and the Graduate School of Law, are outside of our degree programs. Students who wish to be associated with the School as research students should consult with the School. In advance of applying, applicants must obtain the agreement of a faculty advisor in their field.

*Application is downloadable from GSL website: <http://gsl-nagoya-u.net/admission/>

Research students are admitted two times in a year, in April and in October, and the number of places is limited by space available and the burden on our research facilities. Applications are accepted in three rounds, with deadlines falling on the last working day of June, on the latest working day on or before December 24, and on the last working day of February.

Note: This status is most commonly used as a preliminary step toward sitting a graduate entrance examination.

Entry into Japan

Obtaining Student's Visa

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

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

Note: Each country has different stipulations and procedures for the purpose of issuing passports and visas. Some, for example, require the host university to submit a

letter of acceptance and/or certificate of scholarship provision. It is the responsibility of the student to enquire at his or her local Japanese Embassy/consulate which documents are required, and if necessary, to request them from Nagoya University.

*Under a college student visa, international students are permitted to enter Japan and engage in studies at Japanese universities for a limited period of time (one or two years). Study beyond the initial period the college student visa requires an extension of the period of stay, by application to the regional Immigration Control Bureau. Please note that scholarship, medical, and other benefits offered to international students are available only and exclusively to those holding a valid college student visa.

Enrollment Procedure

After entry into Japan, international students must immediately undergo the registration procedure in our within the period stipulated by the university. Students should notify the Student Affairs office of the School of Law of any delay in their arrival.

Message



*Thu Ya Zaw
1st year Master Course
(Comparative law)
From Myanmar*

As a graduate student of law at Nagoya University, I believe that this is a tremendous chance for me to gain overseas academic experience in Japan. After graduating from Yangon University, where I specialized in law, my studies had made me realized that a country cannot become globally competitive, or mature and developed in any sphere unless it has a sound legal system and legal fundamentals.

So far studying at the Graduate School of Law has enhanced my education by exposing me to the knowledge and ideas of others, especially concerning the legal features of other foreign countries. Furthermore, the School offered a new course in the 2007 syllabus known as PSI (*Peer Support Initiative*). This course aims to create future connections between Japanese and foreign students through collaborative studies of culture, sociology and politics. It gave me further understanding of Japanese culture, politics, and the lives of other students as well. I hope that my thirst for knowledge will be fulfilled in studying at Nagoya University and the Graduate School of Law, something I can do through JICA which is taking its share of responsibility in the global community.

As someone who has been working at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, I hope that I can contribute my knowledge after studying in Japan by offering technical opinions and analysis to policies related to legal practices in the country of Myanmar.

Faculty Members 2007

(Graduated schools and awarded degrees, field of specialty* and research interest)

<Department of Combined Graduate Program>

Prof. AIKYO Koji

LL.D. from Waseda University, LL.M. & LL.B. from Waseda University

*Constitutional Law

1. History of Constitutionalism in UK
2. Constitutional theories

Prof. AIKYO Masanori

LL.D. from Nagoya University, LL.M. from Waseda University, LL.B. from Keio University

*Comparative Law (Vietnam)

1. History of Vietnamese Constitutional Law

Assoc. Prof. Frank BENNETT

JD from UCLA School of Law, USA, B.A. from University of California at Berkeley, USA

*Comparative Law

1. Comparative Law (property, secured claims and related aspects of civil procedure)

Assoc. Prof. FURUKAWA Nobuhiko

LL.B. from the University of Tokyo

*Criminal Law

1. The Theory of Criminal Negligence

Assoc. Prof. HAYASHI Shuya

Completed Dr. Course work in Kyoto University Graduated School of Law, LL.M. from Kyoto University, LL.B. from Doshisha University

*Competition Law

1. Competition law and policy
2. Trade Regulation Law (Electricity and Telecommunication)

Prof. ICHIHASHI Katsuya

LL.M. from Nagoya University, LL.B. from Nagoya University

*Administrative Law

1. Administrative remedy
2. Law on self-administration of local governments

Prof. IMAI Katsunori

LL.D. from Nagoya University, LL.M. & LL.B. from Nagoya University

*Commercial Law

1. Payment Law
2. Banking Law

Assoc. Prof. INABA Kazumasa

LL.D. from Nagoya University, LL.M. from Nagoya University, B.A. from Mie University

*Administrative Law

1. Reformation of administrative law in an age of Deregulation
2. Legal limitation on privatization
3. Broadcasting law in the US and Japan

Prof. ISHII Mitsuki

LL.M. from Kyoto University, LL.B. from Kyoto University

*Legal History (France)

1. History of penal reform in eighteenth-century France
2. Law and society in the time of the French revolution
3. Institutions and Royal ritual of Old Regime

Prof. ISOBE Takashi

LL.M. from Nagoya University, Bachelor's degree in Political Science from Waseda University

*History of Political Thought (Europe)

1. History of western political thought
2. History of eastern political thought

Prof. JIMBO Fumio

LL.M. from Nagoya University, LL.B. from Nagoya University

*Legal History (Japan)

1. Law in early modern Japan
2. Litigation system of Tokugawa Shogunate

Assoc. Prof. KAKUTA Tokuyasu

Ph.D. from Tokyo Institute of Technology, Master of Science from Tokyo Institute of Technology, LL.B. from Meiji Gakuin University

*Legal Informatics

1. Legal reasoning by teleological analogy
2. Computational argumentation systems
3. Knowledge representation

Assoc. Prof. KANG Dongkook

LL.D. (summa cum laude) from the University of Tokyo, M.A. from the Graduate School of Seoul National University, Korea, B.A. from Seoul National University, Korea

*History of Political Thought (Asia)

1. Nationalism and Colonialism in East Asia
2. Conceptual History in East Asia

Prof. KATO Hisakazu

M.A. in International Relations from University of Sussex Graduate School, U.K., LL.B. from the University of Tokyo

*Environmental Law

1. Policies and measures under the Climate Change Convention and the Kyoto Protocol
2. Formation of regional environmental regimes in East Asia
3. Sustainable development of the western region in China

Prof. MASUDA Tomoko

LL.D. from Nagoya University, M.A. from Aoyama Gakuin University

*Political History (Japan)

1. Constitutional Emperor system
2. Ultra nationalism in modern Japan

Assoc. Prof. MIZUSHIMA Tomonori

LL.M. from London School of Economics and Political Science, LL.M. from Kyoto University, LL.B. from the University of Tokyo

*International Public Law

1. Jurisdictional Immunity of Foreign States
2. International Economic Law

Prof. MOTO Hidenori

LL.D. from Nagoya University, LL.M. & LL.B. from Nagoya University

*Constitutional Law

1. Constitutional law in Japan and Germany
2. Law on political parties and constitution
3. Constitutional analysis of 'public sphere'

Assoc. Prof. NAKANO Taeko

LL.B. from the University of Tokyo

*Social Services Law

1. Sick insurance
2. Social welfare
3. Social Security in Sweden

Prof. NAKADA Mizuho

LL.M. from the University of Tokyo, LL.B. from the University of Tokyo

*Political History (Europe)

1. East Central European political history
2. Comparative Politics
3. Civil Society, European Integration

Assoc. Prof. OHYA Takehiro

LL.B. from the University of Tokyo

*Jurisprudence

1. Philosophical basis of legal interpretation
2. Effects of information technology on legal values

Assoc. Prof. OKAMOTO Hiroki

LL.D. from Hitotsubashi University, LL.B. from Osaka University

*Civil Law

1. Contract and the third party
2. Structural analysis of contractual obligation

Prof. ONO Koji

LL.D. from Kyoto University, LL.M. from Nagoya University, LL.B. from Kyoto University

*Political Science

1. German politics
2. Comparative politics

Prof. SADAKATA Mamoru

Ph.D. Candidate at Kobe University, LL.M. from Kanazawa University, LL.B. & B.A. from Saitama University

*International Politics

1. Contemporary Balkan History

Assoc. Prof. SAITO Akiko

LL.M. from Kyoto University, LL.B. from Kyoto University

*Criminal Law

1. Criminal Law
2. Complicity
3. Omission

Prof. SUGIURA Kazutaka

LL.M. from Nagoya University, LL.B. from Nagoya University

*Comparative Law (Russian and former Soviet states)

1. Judicial reform in Russia
2. Human rights in Russia
3. Russian constitutional court

Assoc. Prof. TAMURA Tetsuki

LL.D. from Nagoya University, LL.M. & LL.B. from Nagoya University

*Political Science

1. Contemporary democratic theory
2. Political theory of the welfare state
3. Feminism and political theory

Assoc. Prof. UDAGAWA Yukinori

LL.M. from Hokkaido University, LL.B. from Hokkaido University

*Comparative Law (China)

1. Private law in China
2. Judicial reform in China

Prof. USHIRO Fusao

LL.M. from Nagoya University, LL.B. from Kyoto University

***Political Science, Public Administration**

1. Nonprofit sector and reorganization of the welfare system
2. Institutional reforms and political realignment in Japan and Italy

Prof. WADA Hajime

LL.B. from the University of Tokyo, LL.B. from the University of Tokyo

***Labour Law**

1. Employment contract theory
2. German labour law

Assoc. Prof. WATANABE Miyuki

LL.B. from Tohoku University

***Civil Procedure law**

1. Rechtskraft
2. Arbitration
3. Fundamental theory of civil procedure

Assoc. Prof. YOSHIMASA Tomohiro

LL.M. from Kyoto University, LL.B. from Kyoto University

***Civil Law**

1. Contract Law

<Department of Program for Legal Practice>

A professor indicated with ※ belongs to both departments of Combined Graduate Program and Program for Legal Practice (NULS).

Prof. CHIBA Emiko

LL.M. from Hokkaido University, LL.B. from Hokkaido University

***Civil Law**

1. Floating charge
2. Structured finance
3. Consumer protection

※ Prof. FUKE Toshiro

LL.B. from Tokyo Metropolitan University, B.A. (Social Science) from International Christian University

***Tax Law**

1. Paradigmatic transformation in the law and theory of public finance
2. Historical development of administrative law; whether it is a special system of remedies unavailable in the ordinary court of law or not

Prof. HAMADA Michiyo

LL.M. from Nagoya University, LL.M. from Harvard Law School, LL.B. from Nagoya University

***Commercial Law**

1. Corporate law theory
2. History of corporate law

Prof. HASHIDA Hisashi

LL.M. from Kyoto University, LL.B. from Kyoto University

***Criminal Law**

1. Self-defense and necessity
2. Subjective elements of illegality

Prof. HONMA Yasunori

LL.D. from Hokkaido University, LL.M. & LL.B. from Hokkaido University

***Civil Procedure**

1. Third party involvement and procedural safeguards
2. 'Standing' in litigation and procedural theory
3. Procedures in the resolution of family cases

Prof. KAMINO Kenji

LL.M. from Nagoya University, LL.B. from Nagoya University

***Administrative Law**

1. Public values in public law
2. Administrative legal theory
3. Administrative procedure act and administrative guidance

※ Prof. KAWANO Masanori

LL.D. from Kyushu University, LL.M. & LL.B. from Kyushu University

***Civil Procedure**

1. Fundamental principles of civil procedure
2. Harmonization of civil procedure
3. International arbitration

Prof. KOBAYASHI Ryo

LL.M. from Kyoto University, LL.B. from Kyoto University

***Commercial Law**

1. Commercial law
2. Financial law

Assoc. Prof. KOJIMA Jyun

LL.M. from Waseda University

***Criminal Procedure**

※ Prof. MATSUURA Yoshiharu

LL.M. from Osaka University, LL.M. from Yale Law School, LL.B. from Osaka University

***Legal Informatics**

1. Application of information technology to legal analysis
2. Development of "Science of Law" in 19th century America
3. Invention of legal skills for social change

Prof. MORIGIWA Yasutomo

LL.M. from the University of Tokyo, LL.B. from the University of Tokyo

***Jurisprudence**

1. Legal values as public goods

※ Prof. NAKAHIGASHI Masafumi

LL.D. from Nagoya University, LL.M. & LL.B. from Nagoya University

***Commercial Law**

1. Mergers and Acquisitions
2. History of Corporate Law
3. Corporate Law and Securities Regulation in Canada

Prof. NAKAYA Hiroki

LL.M. from Nagoya University, LL.B. from Nagoya University

***Civil Law**

1. The contract theory of multiparty relationships
2. Analogical interpretations in the Japanese Civil Code

※ Prof. OBATA Kaoru

LL.M. from Kyoto University, LL.M. from Kyoto University

***International Public Law**

1. Diplomatic protection, state responsibility, status of foreigners
2. European convention of human rights

※ Prof. SUGAWARA Ikuo

LL.D. from Tohoku University, LL.B. from Tohoku University

***Legal Sociology**

1. Law and psychology

Prof. SUZUKI Masabumi

LL.M. from Harvard Law School, LL.B. from the University of Tokyo

***Intellectual Property Law**

1. Law and policy concerning intellectual property
2. International intellectual property system

※ Prof. TADAKA Hirotaka

LL.D. from Nagoya University, LL.M. & LL.B. from Nagoya University

***Civil Law**

1. Mortgage Foreclosure
2. Security Interests
3. Guaranty

Prof. URABE Noriho

LL.B. from the University of Tokyo

***Constitutional Law**

1. Human rights
2. Constitutional law and politics

<Lecturers from business, public prosecutor's office, and lawyer's association>

Prof. OGAWA Hirotugu (Attorney at Law)

LL.M. from Nagoya University, LL.B. from Nagoya University

***Civil Practice**

Prof. KATO Michiko (Attorney at Law)

LL.B. from Nagoya University

***Civil Practice**

Prof. ITO Kenji (General Manager of the Legal Division of the Toyota Industries Corporation)

LL.B. from Nagoya University

***Business Law Practice**

Prof. AOKI Susumu (Judge)

LL.B. from Waseda University

***Civil Procedure**

1. Civil law

Prof. AKANE Tomoko (Government Attorney)

M.A. in Criminal Justice from Jacksonville State University, Alabama, USA, LL.B. from the University of Tokyo

***Criminal Procedure**

1. Public Prosecution

<Coordinator for International Academic Exchange/ Cooperation>

Assoc. Prof. KUONG Teilee

Ph.D. from Nagoya University, Bachelor degree from Ho Chi Minh City University of Economics

***Law and Development**

1. Legal relationship between the WTO and regional integration
2. Legal reform and international cooperation in Cambodia
3. Transitional justice

<Career Coordinator>

Assoc. Prof. NAKANO Tomio

LL.B. from Nagoya University

***Advising law students on career development and coordinating for internship**

<International Student Advisor>

Asst. Prof. OKUDA Saori

LL.B. & B.A. from Nagoya University

***Advising and assisting international students and coordinating students exchange**

Contact Addresses & Campus Map

Application materials and enquiries should be directed to:

The Student Affairs Section of the administrative office
Graduate School & School of Law
Nagoya University
Furo-cho, Chikusa-ku, Nagoya, 464-8601, Japan
Fax: +81-52-789-4900

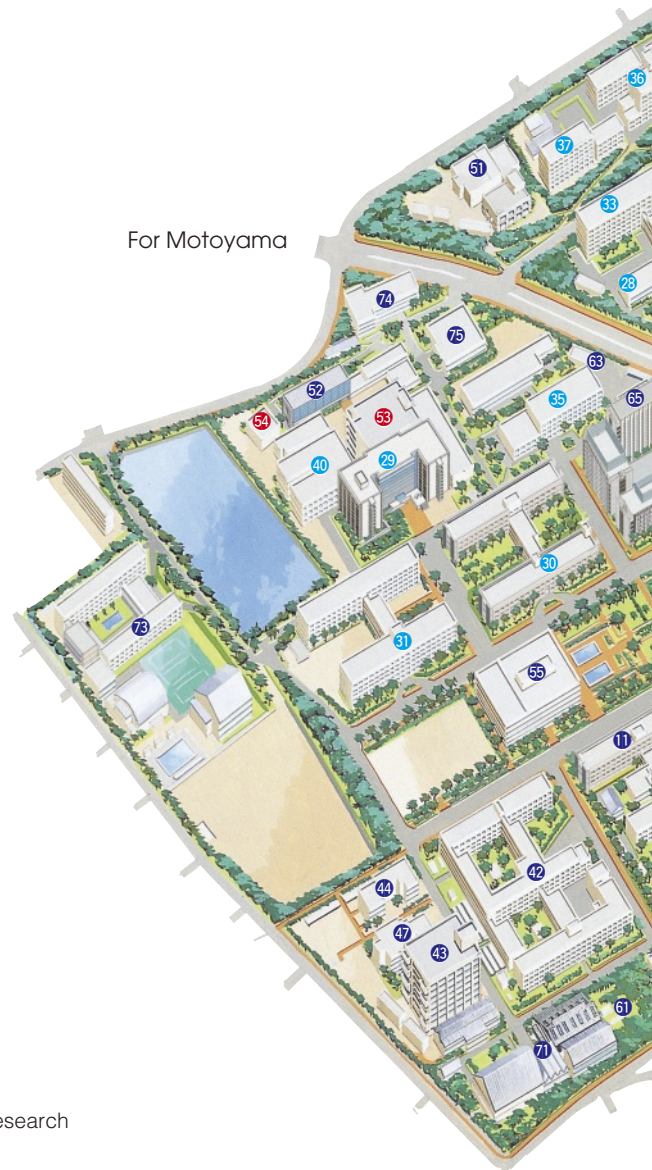
For more details, please visit our website:

Nagoya University Graduate School & School of Law:
<http://gsl-nagoya-u.net>

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For Motoyama



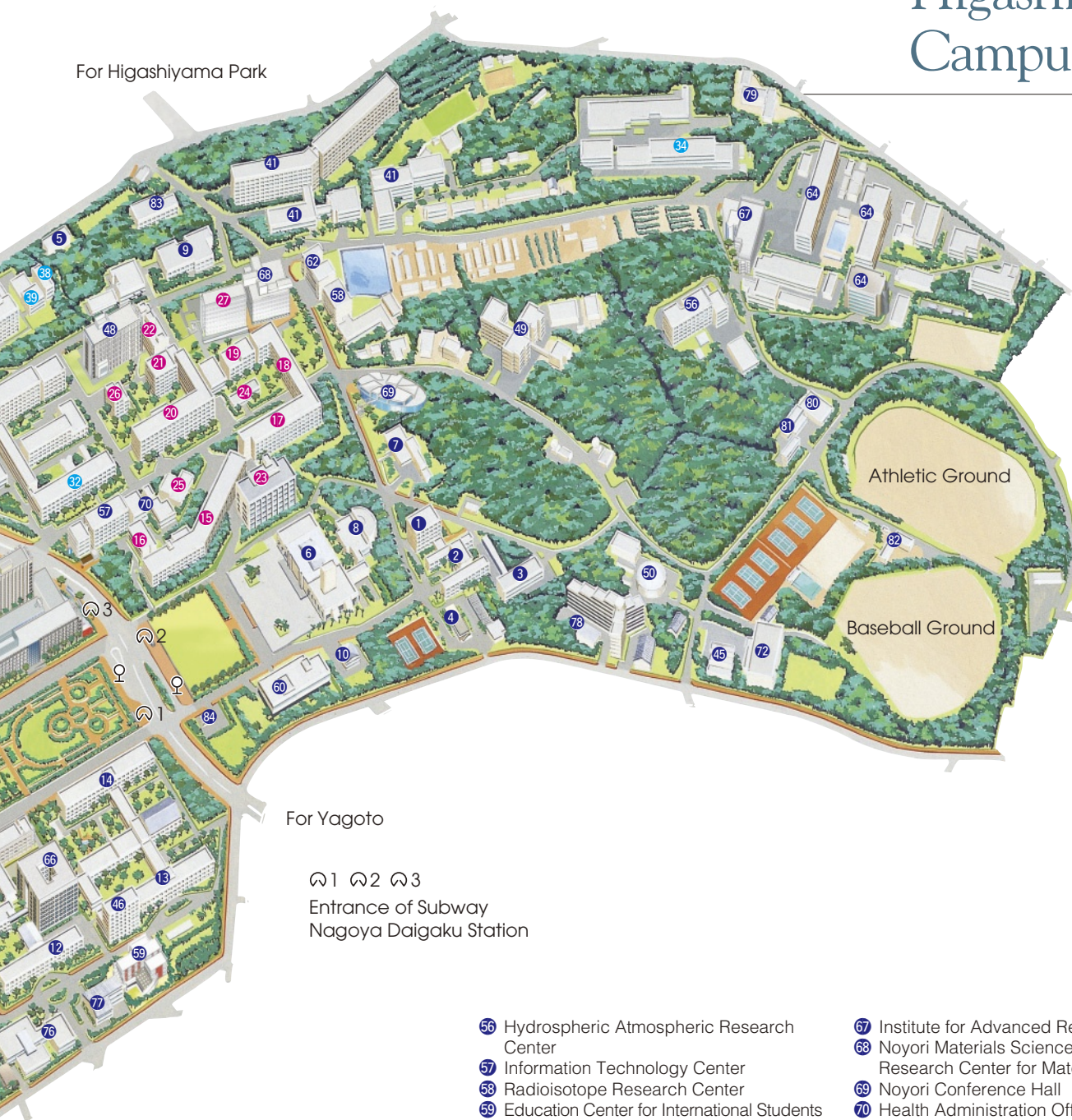
- ① Administration Bureau Building #1
- ② Administration Bureau Building #2
- ③ Administration Bureau Building #3
- ④ Administration Bureau Building #4
- ⑤ Nagoya University Archives
The Office of Gender Equality
- ⑥ Toyoda Auditorium
- ⑦ Staff Hall
- ⑧ Nagoya University Symposium
- ⑨ Green Salon Higashiyama
- ⑩ Information Plaza
- ⑪ School of Letters / Graduate School of Letters
- ⑫ School of Education / Graduate School of Education and Human Development
- ⑬ School of Law / Graduate School of Law
- ⑭ School of Economics / Graduate School of Economics
- ⑮–⑳: buildings of School of Sciences / Graduate School of Science and Facilities related to the school
- ⑰ Building A
- ⑱ Building A2
- ⑲ Building B
- ⑳ Building C
- ㉑ Building D

- ㉒ Building E
- ㉓ Building F
Chemical Instrument Center
Center for Gene Research
- ㉔ Building G
- ㉕ Building #1, Graduate School of Mathematics
- ㉖ Laboratory of High Voltage Electronmicroscopy
- ㉗ Facilities for Low Temperature Research
- ㉘ Ultra High Pressure Laboratory
- ㉙ Science Hall
- ㉚–㉜: buildings of School of Engineering / Graduate School of Engineering and Facilities related to the school
- ㉝ Administration Building
- ㉞ Building #1 – Graduate School of Engineering
- ㉟ Building #2 – School of Engineering
- ㊱ Building #3 – School of Engineering
- ㊲ Building #4 – School of Engineering
- ㊳ Building #5 – School of Engineering
- ㊴ Building #6 – School of Engineering
- ㊵ Building #7 – School of Engineering
Center for Information Media Studies
Waste Treatment Facility

- ㊶ Building #8 – School of Engineering
- ㊷ Building #9 – School of Engineering
- ㊸ 1,000 KV Electron Microscope Laboratory
- ㊹ High Pressure High Temperature Laboratory
- ㊺ Mechanical Engineering and Aerospace Engineering Laboratory
- ㊻ School of Agricultural Sciences / Graduate School of Bioagricultural Science
- ㊼ School of Informatics and Sciences
- ㊽ Graduate School of Informatics and Sciences

Higashiyama Campus

For Higashiyama Park



For Yagoto

㊦1 ㊦2 ㊦3

Entrance of Subway
Nagoya Daigaku Station

- 44 Inter-Department Education Building A
- 45 Research Center of Health / Physical Fitness and Sports
- 46 Graduate School of International Development
- 47 Graduate School of Languages and Cultures
- 48 Graduate School of Environmental Studies
- 49 Research Institute of Environmental Medicine
- 50 Cosmic Ray Observatory
- 51 Center for Cooperative Research in Advanced Sciences and Technology
- 52 Facility of Incubation
- 53 Venture Business Laboratory
- 54 Research Center for Advanced Energy Conversion
- 55 University Library

- 56 Hydrospheric Atmospheric Research Center
- 57 Information Technology Center
- 58 Radioisotope Research Center
- 59 Education Center for International Students
- 60 Center for Chronological Research, The Nagoya University Museum
- 61 University Museum Botanical Garden
- 62 Bioscience and Biotechnology Center
- 63 Center for Information Media Studies
- 64 Inter-Departmental Education and Research Facilities Integrated Research Laboratory Building
- EcoTopia Science Institute
- International Cooperation Center for Agricultural Education (ICCAE)
- Solar-Terrestrial Environment Laboratory
- 65 Integrated Building
- Akasaki Research Center
- Creation Plaza
- 66 Integrated Research Building
- Center for the Studies of Higher Education

- 67 Institute for Advanced Research Hall
- 68 Noyori Materials Science Laboratory
- Research Center for Materials Science
- 69 Noyori Conference Hall
- 70 Health Administration Office
- 71 Gymnasium and Swimming Pool
- 72 Gymnasium
- 73 Affiliated Upper and Lower Secondary School
- 74 Student Hall
- 75 North-Coop-Cafeterias and Shops
- 76 South-Coop-Cafeterias and Shops
- 77 Amenity House-Cafeterias
- 78 International Residence
- 79 Researchers Village
- 80 Gymnastic Lodging House
- 81 Extra Curricular Activity Facilities
- 82 Athletic Grounds Management Building
- 83 Energy Center
- 84 Information Desk
- ㊦ Subway
- ♀ Bus Stop



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<http://www.nomolog.nagoya-u.ac.jp/> [Japanese]
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