

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 23



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.

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 9,800 undergraduates^[2] and 6,044 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 3,328.^[4]

The main campus of Nagoya University is located in Higashiyama, a residential area of Nagoya City. The city itself



The "green belt" in front of Nagoya University Library

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 2005

History 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 Political Science, of Public Administration, Political Theory, Political History and International Politics. In 1997, the two departments, the Department of Law and the Department of Political Science, were integrated into one; the Department of Law and Political Science with 8 divisions, including newly established divisions such as public policy and international relations. 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.

Focusing on Graduate School

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, iden-



The recently renovated School of Law & Graduate School of Law

tified 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. (Please refer to ‘Overview of the Graduate School of Law’ in page 6 for specific programs offered at the Graduate School.)

Towards A New Breed of Legal Graduates – Establishment of the ‘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 has 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.

MY RETURN HOME, NAGOYA

Pham Hong Quang
(范红光)
1st year doctoral student
From Vietnam



*“Nagoya where I used to live,
Where I found myself it could be.
Deepen much more law knowledge,
Open friendship, you and me.....”*

Nagoya inspired me to write a rhyme so that I could express my feelings all the more. “*Nagoya, my love*”, for the song I also found a melody, and it came into being after I completed the Master Special Program in Graduate School of Law (GSL), Nagoya University in 2002. My second child, SONY as I called her, inspired by my best memory of Japan, was born in spring 2004, motivating me to apply for the MONBUKAGAKUSHO Scholarship arranged by the *Ministry of Education and Training of Vietnam* and the *Japanese Embassy* in summer, through which I had a chance to come back to Nagoya for the Doctor Program from October 2005.

I call this “*My return home*” because Nagoya is really familiar and grants me so much “*takaramono*” (the valuable). I could feel familiar in the GSL and the house I lived in 3 years before, and see again the beautiful roads I saw everyday on my way to school by bicycle... Above all, I can meet and share all the difficulties of academic and daily life with my professors, Foreign Advisor – Okuda Sensei, the staff of GSL, the Japanese and other overseas friends who definitely are an important part of my abroad life. The GSL of Nagoya University is a place where I obtain rewards not only in terms of academic knowledge but where also I learn the lessons of discipline and the essentiality of human relationships.

It is also *my return home* because in coming back this time, I possess now my two dearest daughters who are my “*takaramono*” also. The first daughter, LINH CHI (靈芝) – who was 6 months old when we first came to Japan – can now read and write Japanese very well and she is in the first year elementary school level. Although we lived together in Nagoya for just 1 year, due to our family situation the Japanese language and Japanese culture has naturally come into our life where it will surely stay forever since my heart now belongs to Nagoya as much as to Hai Phong Port City of Vietnam – my place of birth.

verview of the School of Law (undergraduate program)

Student Enrollment

Approximately 160 students are admitted to the School of Law each year. Currently 815 students are enrolled in the undergraduate program. 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 newly established 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 program 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, in seminar trips and in social events.

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. For those who wish to enter the judiciary as lawyers, judges or public prosecutors, the enrollment in the present system involves passing the National Bar Examination, and training for one and half years in a legal research center. Nagoya University has one of the highest pass rates for the Bar Exam per proportion of Law School attendees. Also 30% of Nagoya University graduates become public officials. In addition, many graduates go on to further studies in the graduate programs, engaging in research and training.

COURSES offered for undergraduates

(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
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
Urban Politics and 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

Subject	Class year	Units
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
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
Seminar IV	3 / 4	2
Thesis		12

About Nagoya



Dumitru Gabriela
1st year undergraduate
student
From Romania

During the Japanese language program in Osaka, I took part in two field trips to Aichi Prefecture. That was the moment when my attention was first drawn to Nagoya. Then, during the Shingakusetsumeikai, when professors from different universities introduced us to the best universities in Japan, I realized that Nagoya University was the best choice for me. It is a prestigious university, with interesting courses and is among the few that offer an internship program for undergraduates. After entering Nagoya University I also found that I could take part in many international exchange programs organized by the Center for International Students. During Golden Week I went on a home stay in Nagoya, giving me the chance to meet a nice Japanese family. The person who has supported and encouraged me the most since arriving at Nagoya University is the Foreign Students Adviser, to whom I am very grateful. I am glad I chose this university.

Overview of the Graduate School of Law

Inside the Graduate School of Law (GSL)

Graduate Programs

The Graduate School of Law (GSL) offers the following four programs, in addition to the newly established 'Nagoya University Law School (NULS).'

Five-year Doctoral Program for Academics:

This requires two academic years of full-time study at the Master's level ('the first stage of the Doctoral Program') plus three years of study at the Doctoral level ('the second stage of the Doctoral Program'). Most graduating students from this program are those who aspire to pursue careers in research and education at universities in Japan. Successful students who complete the first stage of the program shall be granted the degree of Master of Laws and those who complete the second stage shall be granted the degree of Doctor of Laws.

Two-year LL.M. (Modern Law) Applied Program in Law and Politics for Professionals:

This program, with Japanese as the main medium of instruction, provides vocational education for postgraduates, civil servants and business personnel who wish to improve their professional skills in the fields of law, administration, or business. Students conduct research under the supervision of a main supervisor and one or two sub-advisors while attending courses required for completion of the program. Successful students, who will have completed the program requirements, shall be granted the degree of Master of Laws (Modern Law).

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

This program is aimed towards individuals currently working as experts in law, politics or business, such as practicing lawyers and government officials. Emphasis is placed on faculty-supervised research in a specific topic in Japanese so as to improve research skills and critical thinking. Admission to this program is independent of and does not follow from the LL.M. (Modern Law) Program given above.

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

This program, which is mostly conducted in English, aims to further the education of overseas legal professionals, including policymakers, civil servants and legal educators. Coming mainly

from Asian countries, graduates from this program will be 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). Students will be accepted into this program in April and October*.

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

This LL.D. (Comparative Law) program, which has English as its main language, is designed for international students, mainly from Asian countries, who have completed the master's program, particularly in legal studies, and who have accumulated valuable experience working as professionals in legal formulation, legal reform or social planning in government, international organizations or private sector, or in academia. The dissertation should be a contribution towards discovering and resolving theoretical and practical issues in the wider sense of "Asian cooperative legal assistance," i.e. International cooperation, in connection with legal and political systems that are shifting from socialist and authoritarian models. Students will be accepted into this program in April and October*.

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, we have established a new vocational program for legal practice 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.

* The program of October entry is closely related to the Asian Legal Assistance projects administered through our school. It aims to provide training to those faced with the difficult task of building institutions necessary for the transition towards a market-oriented model of government and regulations, a democratic system of politics, and a civil society governed by the rule of law.

Note: Details of these programs are available at the Student Affairs Section of the GSL administrative office.

Student Enrollment at the Graduate School of Law

As of May 2005, there are 107 master's students and 64 doctoral students, along with 166 NULS law students. This includes 87 international students from various countries; China, Korea, Taiwan, Cambodia, Laos, Mongolia, Uzbekistan, Vietnam, Indonesia, Thailand, Myanmar, Greece, Brazil, Latvia, Madagascar and Australia.

Academic Calendar

The academic year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year. It is divided into a spring term starting in April 1 and ending in September 30, and a fall term starting in October 1 and ending in March 31 of the following year.

Note: In case of October entry in the Comparative Law Programs, 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 at our Graduate School of Law 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.

Good Luck To Your Thesis Writing



S. Tsogzolmaa
Master 2nd year student
From Mongolia

In this short essay I would like to share my experience of writing my thesis. Honestly speaking, the whole idea of writing a thesis was quite intimidating at the beginning. They say that making the first step is the most difficult part. In particular, choosing the specific research subject for the thesis was not easy.

Once I decided on my thesis subject, however, after lengthy consultations with my academic advisors, and started to write, it became really interesting and stimulating. I felt as if I were solving an enjoyable puzzle. Of course, skillful guidance and valuable comments from my advisors, as well as the academic writing classes, make my research much easier and enjoyable than I expected.

The other difficulty that I have encountered so far in the process of writing my thesis is, as many of my fellow foreign students have already experienced, reading Japanese material is quite challenging, especially if it is legal literature. Fortunately, the school provides us with tutor students who are tremendously helpful for such problems. Thanks to my advisor Prof. Tadaka and Okuda Sensei I was lucky to have a tutor student even in my second year.

On the other hand, even though the school has an excellent library with a variety of sources, sometimes certain research materials that we are particularly in need of happen to be unavailable, especially study materials relevant to a narrow field of research. Purchasing all of them through one's own budget would be very costly – some books are priced at several hundred dollars or more. But again, luckily, our law school has an arrangement to buy books on our behalf that is essential for our research. In my case, Prof. Bennett helped me so much. He arranged everything and I received the book I needed in just about two weeks.

Finally, I want to say that the whole process of writing a thesis is not a burden. It is a rewarding experience to challenge oneself and pursue fascinating intellectual problems. This is all thanks to the supportive academic environment for conducting research with dedicated advisors and professors who are always willing to help us, well endowed libraries and fascinating online databases. In addition, we have really good friends and students who are always ready to lend a helping hand and give support, which makes things even better.

Overview of the Graduate School of Law

New experience for me

Ke Yan
Master 1st student
JDS Fellow from China



It is my second time to live in Japan for a long-period since I also worked with the Hokkaido Government in 2000. When I became an international student of the Graduate School of Law in Nagoya University in April 2006, I had a sense of excitement as it had been about 10 years since I had graduated from university in China.

Everybody, including the professors, overseas students, teachers and staff of the Student Affairs in the Graduate School of Law are helpful and attentive. I felt it was an advantage for me to be in the Graduate School of Law as a graduate of a Chinese University.

In terms of research, my mentors – Prof. Saburi Matsuura and Assistant Prof. Udagawa – give me plenty of suggestions and guidance. And I am delighted with Assistant Prof. Kawashima from GSID who supervises my research in International Economic Law as a sub-tutor. They give me an important key to open the door on how to conduct research and study independently.

The Graduate School of Law is a good place for such research and study. Not just the Professors but also the students from Japan and other countries can discuss academic problems freely with a fair mind. I like the seminars very much in that I can absorb the knowledge, opinions and advice from different cultures and Weltanschauungs. The Graduate School of Law gives all students the chance to develop our potentials and abilities to research what we like, and provides a rather developed system for assistance and service to students, such as, scholarship plans, Initiative for Attractive Education in Graduate school plan, and so on.

I am proud of myself for studying in the Graduate School of Law, and enjoy my life as an international student. I think it will be a good experience and I will never forget that I have studied in this school.

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 lectures and seminars outside of the LL.M. (Comparative Law) Program are conducted in standard Japanese.

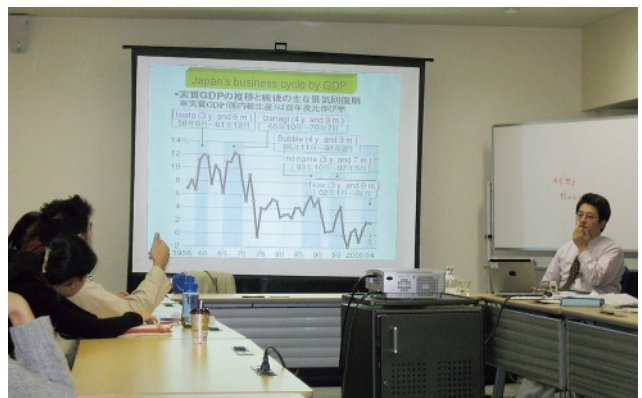
Master's Thesis

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. 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.



Yomiuri Shimbun Special Course for LL.M. program in English, instructed by reporters from the Yomiuri Shimbun (newspaper) company (Nov. 2005).

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 offered in the LL.M. (Comparative Law) Program for International Students for the academic year of 2006

(The courses listed below are conducted in English.)

Subject	Course title	Credit	Instructor	Lecture / Seminar / Practice	Students / Term offered
Academic Writing I [Compulsory]	Legal research and writing I	2	Matsuura Yoshiharu	Lecture / Practice	M1&M2 / 1st term
Academic Writing II	Legal research and writing II	2	Frank Bennett	Lecture / Practice	M1 / 2nd term
Academic Writing III	Legal research and writing III	2	Frank Bennett / Sam Edwards	Lecture / Practice	M2 / 1st term
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 term
Comparative Studies in Constitutional Law	Outline of Modern Constitution	2	Moto Hidenori	Lecture	M1&M2 / 1st term
Comparative Studies in Administrative Law	Modern Administrative Law	2	Ichihashi Katsuya	Lecture	M1&M2 / 2nd term
Professional Studies in International Law	Introduction to International Law	2	Yamagata Hideo (*GSID)	Lecture	M1&M2 / 1st term
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, Professor of Doshisha Univ.	Lecture	M1&M2 / Intensive
Professional Studies in International Human Rights II	Seminar on Human Rights and Refugee Law	2	Obata Kaoru	Seminar	M1&M2 / 2nd term
Professional Studies in International Economic Law I	Studies in Law on WTO	2	Kawashima Fujio (GSID)	Lecture	M1&M2 / 1st term
Professional Studies in International Economic Law II	Studies of WTO Cases	2	Saburi Haruo	Seminar	M1&M2 / 2nd term
Comparative Studies in Civil Law I	Contract Law	2	Kagayama Shigeru, Professor of Meiji-gakuin Univ.	Lecture	M1&M2 / 1st term / Biennial opening of a course / Not Open for 2006
Comparative Studies in Civil Law II	Comparative Considerations of Tort Law	2	Kagayama Shigeru, Professor of Meiji-gakuin Univ.	Lecture	M1&M2 / 1st term / Biennial opening of a course / Open
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 / Intensive
Comparative Studies in Judicial System	Introduction to the Civil Justice System	2	Kawano Masanori	Lecture	M1&M2 / 2nd term
Comparative Studies in Business Law I	Corporate Law I	2	Ueda Jyunko, Professor of Sugiyama Jyogakuen	Lecture	M1&M2 / 1st term / Biennial opening of a course / Open
Comparative Studies in Business Law II	Corporate Law II	2	Ueda Jyunko, Professor of Sugiyama Jyogakuen	Lecture	M1&M2 / 1st term / Biennial opening of a course / Not Open for 2006
Comparative Studies in Politics I	Political regime and democratization	2	Kitazumi Keiichi	Lecture	M1&M2 / 1st term
Comparative Studies in Politics II	Japanese Diplomacy and International Politics	2	Sadakata Mamoru	Lecture	M1&M2 / 2nd term
Comparative Studies in Public Administration	Comparative public administration	2	Shindo Hyo	Lecture	M1&M2 / 1st term
Comparative Studies in Political Thought	Political Theory of Modern Europe	2	Isobe Takashi	Lecture	M1&M2 / 2nd term
Special Research I [Compulsory]	Tutorials	4	Each supervisor (main advisor)	Lecture	M1/ One-year
Special Research II [Compulsory]	Tutorials	4	Each supervisor (main advisor)	Lecture	M2/ One-year
Special Lecture and Seminar III	Business Law and Practice (Corporate Legal Practices)	2	Goto Osamu, general manager of Legal Division of TMC, Shibata Yuki, general manager of legal division of Aishin Seiki Corporation (TOYOTA Group Legal Meeting)	Lecture / Seminar / Practice	M1&M2 / 2nd term
Special Lecture and Seminar	International Business Negotiation	2	Frank Bennett / Sam Edwards	Lecture / Seminar / Practice	M1&M2 / 1st term
Special Lecture and Seminar	YOMIURI SHIMBUN Special Lecture - Comparative Asian Corporate theory	2	Morigiwa Yasutomo and reporters for Yomiuri Shimbun Tokyo main office	Lecture	M1&M2 / 2nd term
Special Lecture and Seminar	Japanese Judicial Institutions	2	Hirano Tamotsu, Sato Masami and Ayuzawa Tashun, attorneys from Aichi Bar Association	Lecture / Seminar / Study trip	M1/ 2nd term
Special Lecture and Seminar	Japanese Law and EU Law	2	Hans Peter Marutschke, Professor of Doshisha Univ.	Lecture	M1 / Intensive
Special Lecture and Seminar	International Negotiation I	2	Matsuura Yoshiharu and Sugawara Ikuro	Lecture	M1&M2 / 1st term
Special Lecture and Seminar	International Negotiation II	2	Matsuura Yoshiharu and Professor Susan Steingass, Wisconsin Law School, USA	Lecture	M1&M2 / 2nd term
Special Lecture and Seminar	History of European law	2	Professor Jean-Louis Halperin, Ecole Normale Supérieure, France	Lecture	M1&M2 / Intensive
Special Lecture and Seminar	Legal and Business Ethics in Developing Countries	2	Morigiwa Yasutomo / Sam Edwards	Lecture	M1&M2 / 2nd term
Special Lecture and Seminar	Transnational Business Litigation	2	Prof. Dr. Nicolo Trocker, University of Florence, Italy	Lecture	M1&M2 / 2nd term / Intensive
Studies on 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 2006 runs from April 1, 2006 through March 31, 2007.

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

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

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

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.

Each doctoral program has its own additional requirements in accordance with its specific objective for obtaining the degree.

The LL.D. (Comparative Law) Program 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: 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 will be expected to exercise these skills in regular classes and research seminars;
- Research Management Skills Training Program: Training in the essential processes of research management – development of an overall ability to carry out a continuous informative research system through managing research projects from the planning stage to the evaluation stage. In other words, this involves setting a research objective, collecting and managing the funds necessary to support its realization, and securing final production of published results. 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

cal 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.

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.



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 43 university exchange programs in Nagoya University. Beyond this, our faculty has set up co-operative exchanges and relationships with 24 universities centering on Asia.

Academic and Cooperative Exchange Agreements

Country:	Partner Universities
UNITED KINGDOM:	† The University of Warwick (May 1985)
CHINA:	† China University of Political Science and Law (November 1994) † Fudan University (January 1999) Peking University School of International Studies (March 2000) † National School of Administration, Department of Law and Department of Political Science (December 2000) † East China University of Politics and Law (February 2001)
VIET NAM:	The Institute of State and Law (July 1995) † Hanoi Law University (December 1999) † Ho Chi Minh City University of Law (December 1999)
CAMBODIA:	† Phnom Penh, Faculty of Law and Economic Sciences (January 1998) → The Royal University of Law and Economics (conversion in 2003)
MONGOLIA:	† National University of Mongolia School of Law (April 2000)
UZBEKISTAN:	† Samarkand State University Faculty of Law (July 2000) † Tashkent State Institute of Law (August 2000) † The University of World Economy and Diplomacy (August 2000)
TAIWAN:	† National Taiwan University College of Law (December 2000) † National Chengchi University College of Law (December 2000) Soochow University (June 2006)
LAOS:	† National University of Laos (April 2001)
CANADA:	University of Victoria Centre for Asia-Pacific Initiatives (February 2002)
AUSTRIA:	† Johannes Kepler University Linz, Faculty of Law (April 2002)
SWEDEN:	† The Faculty of Law, University of Lund (June 2003)
GERMANY:	The University of Regensburg Faculty of Law (March 2004)
HUNGARY:	Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Institute for Legal Studies (February 2004)
USA:	Wisconsin University Law School (November 2003)
KAZAKHSTAN:	Kazakh Humanitarian Law University (March 2004)
KOREA:	† Seoul University Law School (April 2005) † School of Social Sciences, Sung Kyun Kwan University (October 2005)

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

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. Since 1998, our School has become more active in progressing and increasing the level and intensity of international exchange as described below.

- We are currently hosting 129 international students from 24 different countries (as of October 2006).
- Students exchange with partner universities overseas is an important element in the education of our students. The number of Japanese students in our school spending time studying at overseas partner universities has been increasing. On the other hand, exchange students from overseas partner universities are also coming to study under the Nagoya University Program for Academic Exchange (NUPACE). There is the possibility of receiving a Japanese semi-government scholarship for these short-term overseas study.



Hiroshima Peace Study Trip (January 2006)



Vietnamese Stall at Nagoya University Festival (June 2006)

The number of overseas students enrolled in Graduate School & School of Law (as of October 2006)

	Graduate Program for Academics		Graduate Program for Professionals		LLM & LLD Comparative Law Program				Graduate research student	Undergraduate research student	Special research student	Exchange student / NUPACE		Under-graduate	Total
	Master	Doctor	Master	Doctor	LLM April Entry	LLD April Entry	LLM Oct Entry	LLD Oct Entry				Undergraduate	Graduate		
China	3	7	4							9		1		4	28
Korea	1	4	3						2			2		1	13
Uzbekistan					6	3	3		3				2		17
Cambodia					4	3	3	1	2						13
Vietnam	1				4	2	2	2	2						13
Mongolia					6		1	1	2						10
Taiwan		2									2		1		5
Laos					3		1		2						6
Thailand			2		1								0		3
Myanmar					1				3						4
Indonesia						1									1
Australia						1									1
Brazil					1										1
USA												4			4
UK															0
France									1						1
Greece						1									1
Sweden													2		2
Austria												1			1
Latvia					1										1
Hungary														1	1
Bulgaria														1	1
Rumania														1	1
Madagascar			1												1
	5	13	10	0	27	11	10	4	17	10	2	8	5	8	129

- One-week study tour to overseas partner institutions is organized by our school every year. It 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, to Taiwan in 2004, and to Cambodia, Laos and Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam in 2006. For this year, a trip is planned to Laos.
- In 2001, 13 students from the partner university in Cambodia, were invited to the two weeks International University Exchange Seminar, sponsored by JASSO (former AIEJ). In February 2005, our School invited 15 students from partner institutions in Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam to the 2nd International University Exchange Seminar sponsored by ACCU, the Asia/Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO, and in September 2005, 9 students from Cambodia, Uzbekistan and Vietnam joined the JASMIN International University Exchange Seminar held at our University, which was sponsored by the Mizuho International Association and JASSO. These seminars result in the promotion of students exchange among partner universities and our law students.

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 newcomers settle down at the start of their life at Nagoya and supporting overseas students with many of the problems they encounter in their everyday life. SOLV activities range 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 Ski Trip.



Ski Trip to Norikura Mountain (March 2006)

A great opportunity to study in NAGOYA University



XAYAVONH Phayvanh
LLM 1st student
From Lao PDR

I, myself, would proudly say that *my dream came true* when I was registered to study for my Master's program at Nagoya University, a place considered to be one of the best universities in Japan and well-known in the world for its outstanding professors, teachers and staff, with also a wide range of excellent facilities provided for educational service.

The more I study here, the more of a wonderful impression I have. Throughout the one year I have been at Nagoya University, I have learned and gained a lot of knowledge, skills and experience for academic life. For instance, I have learned Japanese from the language program offered by the ECIS through regular and intensive courses. I think this is really necessary for foreign students who study in Japan as it is the tool for learning and communicating with the local people, particularly in our daily life.

Regarding the academic programs offered at the university, I have the chance to take various interesting courses provided by other schools within the university, such as GSL and GSID. Through these courses, I have not only learnt and exposed myself to new subject matters and knowledge taught and lectured by qualified and experienced professors, but I also have made lots of friends, both Japanese and non-Japanese. This is a very good chance for me to exchange opinions, cultures and other common things concerning our lives.

Apart from what I have mentioned above, I also have a great chance to explore more the unique beauty of historical and natural sites in Japan by joining different activities organized by the school. The field trips organized by the GSL include many interesting activities such as skiing, a trip to the prison in Nagoya, and a trip to visit Hiroshima – which made a great impression on me. On the trip to Hiroshima I could learn a lot about the danger and destruction of atomic and nuclear bombs that have threatened our world peace in the past until now and will do so in the future as well if we don't do anything to stop it.

However, I will live and study in this beautiful country up until the time I have completed my studies as it is a great duty in my life. During the rest of my time, I am absolutely sure to join more trips offered by GSL. For me, these trips are really meaningful because I can learn a lot about Japan, the beautiful Land of the Rising Sun with its intelligent and friendly people.

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



Graduation ceremony for students of LL.M. (Comparative Law) Program for International Student, September 28, 2006
(President Hirano Shinichi, the sixth from the left and Dean Matsuura, the fifth from the left)

for students who hold a *Monbukagakusho* (MEXT) (embassy-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

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.



Mock Trial Courtroom at Nagoya University

Orientation Program for International Students

The School of Law offers an orientation program for international students. The purpose of the orientation program, which takes place in parallel with the academic curriculum, is to provide exposure to the political and legal institutions of Japan, and to Japanese culture and traditions. We invite practicing lawyers, top executives of companies and guest lecturers specialized in law or political science to participate in teaching on the program. In recent years, our School has offered field trips to the Nagoya District Court, the Nagoya Bar Association, the Nagoya Prison, the Toyota Motor Corporation and other Toyota Group Companies. Visits to the historic sites as well as the Law School Ski Trip to the Japan Alps for international exchange are also scheduled every year.

Financial Information

Tuition Costs

The fees for the academic session 2005 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 Japan is very high. The current basic cost of living requirement is estimated at about ¥130,000 (Japanese yen) per month for the



A guidance for new international students at Law Faculty Library

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 pro-

gram from targeted countries, which include Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, Mongolia, Uzbekistan, and China. Currently approximately 30 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

Master's Program

To be eligible for admission to the graduate programs, applicants are required to satisfy the threshold qualifications* and pass an examination. A special entrance examination specifically for non-Japanese applicants is available. 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

Admission 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 Graduate Program

Each program has its own conditions for application. For details of specific conditions applicable to each graduate program, please refer to the website of our School or contact the Student Affairs Section of the GSL administrative office.

Five-year Doctoral Program for Academics

The first stage of a Doctoral Program

A special entrance examination for non-Japanese students is available for this 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 and passing the special entrance examination for non-Japanese students, which includes 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.

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

This program, with English as a main language, is designed for international students from a variety of legal backgrounds. 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.

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 in page 11.

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.

Application & Admission for International Students

Time Flies, Nostalgia Remains Here Again Nagoya

Orn Panhha
*1st year doctoral student
From Cambodia*



To begin these few words about Nagoya, a quick memory springing to my mind is the image of the Graduate School of Law (GSL) of Nagoya University. This place reminds me of where I was doing my research for the L.L.M (Comparative Law) program for the past few years. Fortunately, I am back again to the GSL under the Japanese Monbukagakusho scholarship for the LL.D. (Comparative Law) course. However, this time I could no longer find the old place where I used to spend most of my time. Instead, a completely new GSL building has come into existence.

As time goes by things may change, but my wish to get back to Nagoya once again was always constant. This motivation is driven by the fact that Nagoya University, particularly the GSL, has provided so many positives to my academic life. To mention just a few, the frequent special seminars and lectures by foreign and Japanese professors, the study trips organized by the GSL offering me various opportunities to comprehend not only the reality of the Japanese legal system but also that of other countries. Moreover, the pleasant environment for doing research and staying in Nagoya – for example, the comfortable study room, the networking, the rich sources of links such as lexis-nexis, the library, and of course the high level of public safety and accessibilities in town – are all advantages for me in carrying out my legal research and student life.

It is obvious that working on a research paper is not as easy as having Japanese sushi. Therefore, either extrinsic or intrinsic support is even more helpful in overcoming this struggle. In this sense, it is no wonder that the warm hospitality and support of the faculty members and staff of the GSL has always inspired my willingness to be back in this place. Once you experience the academic life at the GSL of Nagoya University, you will forever more feel a part of it. No matter where you are, this part of you will always remain and make you think of this lovely place once again.

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

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 the formal application*, applicants must obtain the agreement of a faculty advisor who is engaged in the intended research 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: Currently almost all international students enrolled as



LL.M. Program Entrance Ceremony: seven GSL students (back, from the right), President of Nagoya University, Dr. Hirano Shinichi (the forth from the right), and Dean of GSL, Saburi Haruo (the forth from the left) (Oct. 27, 2005)

research students are preparing for a graduate entrance examination under the supervision of an academic advisor.

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 the behalf of international 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 the School of Law. Students who fail to register within the period stipulated by the university may lose their place. Students should notify the Student Affairs office of the School of Law of any delay in their arrival.

Two years in Nagoya University: thinking out aloud

Abror ANARVAEV
Just completed two year
LLM Program
From Uzbekistan



I am very grateful for having been given the privilege to study in Nagoya University for two years. Nagoya University is one of the biggest academic and cultural centres of Japan where one can acquire excellent knowledge in various fields of study and learn much about Japan in the process.

What has my two-year study in Nagoya University given me? First of all, I had the opportunity to sharpen my knowledge in law and political science. For instance, the lectures organized for foreign students by my Academic Advisor, Prof. ONO, gave me an opportunity to study the contemporary theories of democratization, which are highly relevant to my country. Thanks to those lectures I could write my research paper successfully. Moreover, I enjoyed participating in the enlightening lectures and seminars of my other professors. Such lectures were a forum for me to gain a broader understanding of Japanese and international law. I am grateful to my Adviser and to all my professors who generously shared with us their expertise and valuable advice. I was also introduced to the state and legal systems of the different countries of Asia, Europe, Africa and America through the 'country presentations' given by various foreign students during the seminars. After my two years study at the Graduate School of Law, I can say with full confidence that I have become more adept in my area of specialization.

While my main purpose for studying in Nagoya University was to achieve a Master's degree, I had benefited in other ways during my stay. Two years spent in Nagoya University made it possible for me to improve my Japanese language skills. The Japanese language course of the Education Centre for International Students and the regular communication I had with Japanese students afforded me the chance to learn one of the major languages in the world.

In addition, the different activities organized for foreign students by various organizations and student volunteers, such as exciting trips to various cities, and ancient and historical places of Japan have alerted me to Japan's cultural uniqueness. I could peer into the beauty of Japanese traditions, architecture and art.

Finally, there is a proverb in Uzbekistan that someone is rich if they have lots of friends. These two years have made me truly rich. I cherish the many friendships I have built up with my many Japanese friends and my many other foreign friends whom I have studied and shared student life with.

I end this message with my deepest gratitude. Thanks to all the above-mentioned people who made my stay truly meaningful. It was indeed a pleasure.

Faculty Members 2006

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

<Department of Combined Graduate Program>

Prof. MOTO Hidenori

LL.D. 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. TADAKA Hirotaka

LL.D. from Nagoya University

*Civil Law

1. Mortgage Foreclosure
2. Security Interests
3. Guaranty

Assoc. Prof. OKAMOTO Hiroki

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

*Civil Code

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

Prof. KITAZUMI Keiichi

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

*Western Political History

1. German federal history
2. Identity and citizenship in Germany

Prof. ISOBE Takashi

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

*History of Western Political Theory and Thought, Political Science

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

Prof. MASUDA Tomoko

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

*Japanese Political History

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

Assoc. Prof. TAMURA Tetsuki

LL.D. from Nagoya University

*Political Science

1. Modern political theory
2. Comparative European politics

Prof. MORIGIWA Yasutomo

LL.M. from the University of Tokyo

*Jurisprudence, Legal Ethics

1. Legal values as public goods
2. Validity and Authority of law

Prof. JIMBO Fumio

LL.M. from Nagoya University

*Japanese Legal History

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

Assoc. Prof. Frank BENNETT

JD from UCLA School of Law, B.A. from University of California (Berkeley)

*Law & Information, Comparative Law

1. Civil and administrative law
2. Electronic land registration systems

Assoc. Prof. OHYA Takehiro

LL.B. from the University of Tokyo

*Philosophy of Law, Jurisprudence

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

Prof. WADA Hajime

LL.M. from the University of Tokyo

*Labour Law

1. Labour law
2. Employment contract theory
3. German labour law

Assoc. Prof. IMAI Katsunori

LL.D. from Nagoya University

*Commercial Law

1. Payment Law
2. Banking Law

Prof. KATO Hisakazu

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

*Environmental Law and Policy, International Environmental Law

1. Policies, measures and international cooperation under the Climate Change Convention and the Kyoto Protocol.
2. Legal and political basis for the formation of a sub-regional trans-boundary air pollution (acid rain) control regime.
3. Implementation of the concept of "sustainable development" in law and policy.

Prof. ONO Koji

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

*Political Science

1. German politics
2. Comparative politics

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. ICHIHASHI Katsuya

LL.M. from Nagoya University

*Administrative Law, Russian Law

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

Prof. SHINDO Hyo

LL.M. from the University of Tokyo

*Local Government in Japan

1. Tokyo metropolitan politics
2. Tokyo Metropolitan Government

Assoc. Prof. NAKANO Taeko

LL.B. from the University of Tokyo

*Social Security Law

1. Sickness Benefit
2. Social Security in Sweden

Prof. SABURI Haruo

LL.M. from Nagoya University

*International Law, International Economic Law

1. World trade organization
2. International trade and the environment

Prof. SUGIURA Kazutaka

LL.M. from Nagoya University

*Russian Law

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

Prof. AIKYO Masanori

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

*Vietnamese Law, Constitutional Law

1. History of Vietnamese Constitutional Law

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

Prof. ISHII Mitsuki

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

*Western Legal History

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

Assoc. Prof. KAKUTA Tokuyasu

Ph.D. from Tokyo Institute of Technology

*Legal Informatics, Artificial Intelligence and Law

1. Legal reasoning by teleological analogy, computational argumentation systems, knowledge representation

Prof. URABE Noriho

LL.B. from the University of Tokyo

*Constitutional Law

1. Human rights
2. Constitutional law and politics

Prof. HASHIDA Hisashi

LL.M. from Kyoto University

*Criminal Law

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

Assoc. Prof. WATANABE Miyuki

LL.B. from Tohoku University

*Civil Procedure

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

Assoc. Prof. UDAGAWA Yukinori

LL.M. from Hokkaido University

*Contemporary Chinese Law

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

Assoc. Prof. FURUKAWA Nobuhiko

LL.B. from the University of Tokyo

*Criminal Law

1. The Theory of Criminal Negligence

Assoc. Prof. KANG Dongkook

Doctor of Laws with the Honor of Highest from the University of Tokyo (Dr.), Seoul National University (M.A. & B.A.)

***History of East Asian Political Thought**

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

Assoc. Prof. INABA Kazumasa

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

***Administrative Law**

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

Assoc. Prof. YOSHIMASA Tomohiro

LL.M. from Kyoto University

***Civil Law**

1. Contract Law

Assoc. Prof. HAYASHI Shuya

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

***Economic Law**

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

<Lecturer and Advisor for Academic Writing Program>**Asst. Prof. Sam EDWARDS**

JD from Northwestern School of Law, Lewis & Clark College, LL.M. from Nagoya University

1. International environmental law
2. American law
3. International business negotiation

<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. KAWANO Masanori

LL.D. from Kyushu University

***Civil Procedure, Arbitration**

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

※ Prof. MATSUURA Yoshiharu

LL.M. from Osaka University

***Legal Informatics, History of Legal Thought, Jurisprudence**

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. FUKU Toshiro

LL.B. from Tokyo Metropolitan University, B.A. from International Christian University

***Tax Law, Public Finance Law, Administrative 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. OBATA Kaoru

LL.M. from Kyoto University

***International Law, International Law of Human Rights**

1. Diplomatic protection, state responsibility, status of foreigners
2. European convention of human rights
3. United nations and human rights

※ Prof. NAKAYA Hiroki

LL.M. from Nagoya University

***Civil Code**

1. The contract theory of the multiple relationships
2. The analogical interpretations in the Japanese Civil Code

※ Prof. NAKAHIGASHI Masafumi

LL.D. from Nagoya University

***Corporate Law**

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

Prof. KATO Masanobu

LL.D. from the University of Tokyo

***Civil Code, Law & Society**

1. Origins of the concept of 'Ownership'
2. Multinational comparison of understandings of 'Contract'

Prof. YAMAMOTO Teruyuki

LL.M. from Sophia University

***Criminal Law**

1. Self-defense
2. Necessity
3. Forfeiture

Prof. CHIBA Emiko

LL.M. from Hokkaido University

***Civil Law, Consumer Law**

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

Prof. HONMA Yasunori

LL.D. 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. OSAWA Yutaka

LL.B. from the University of Tokyo

***Criminal Procedure**

1. Criminal investigation
2. Criminal evidence
3. Fundamental theory of criminal procedure

Prof. SUGAWARA Ikuo

LL.D. from Tohoku University

***Sociology of Law**

1. Law and psychology

Prof. HAMADA Michiyo

LL.M. from Nagoya University

***Corporate Law, Commercial Law**

1. Corporate law theory
2. History of corporate law

Prof. KOBAYASHI Ryo

LL.M. from Kyoto University

***Commercial Law**

1. Commercial law
2. Financial law

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. KAMINO Kenji

LL.M. from Nagoya University

***Administrative Law**

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

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

<Lecturers from Business, Public Prosecutor's Office, and Lawyer's Association>

Prof. FUJITA Satoshi (Attorney at Law)

LL.B. from Nagoya University

***Civil Practice, Legal Ethics**

Prof. HACHISUKA Taro (Attorney at Law)

LL.B. from Nagoya University

***Civil Practice, Legal Ethics**

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. Practice

Prof. AKANE Tomoko (Government Attorney)

M.A. in Criminal Justice (1991) from Jacksonville State University, Alabama, U.S.A., LL.B. from the University of Tokyo (1980)

***Criminal Procedure**

1. Public prosecution

<Coordinator for International Academic Exchange/ Cooperation>

Assoc. Prof. KUONG Telee

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

***International Law, International Economic Law, Cambodian Law**

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

Asst. Prof. Justin WHITNEY

M.A. from Nagoya University

***Civil Society, International Development**

1. Role of nonprofit sector in development
2. Government nonprofit sector cooperation

<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 GSL 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>

For advice, please contact:

OKUDA Saori
Assistant Professor
International Student Advisor
Graduate School & School of Law
Nagoya University, Japan
Tel & Fax: +81-52-789-4910
E-mail: okuda@nomolog.nagoya-u.ac.jp

For Motoyama



- ① Administration Bureau Building #1
- ② Administration Bureau Building #2
- ③ Administration Bureau Building #3
- ④ Administration Bureau Building #4
- ⑤ Annex to the main buildings
- 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

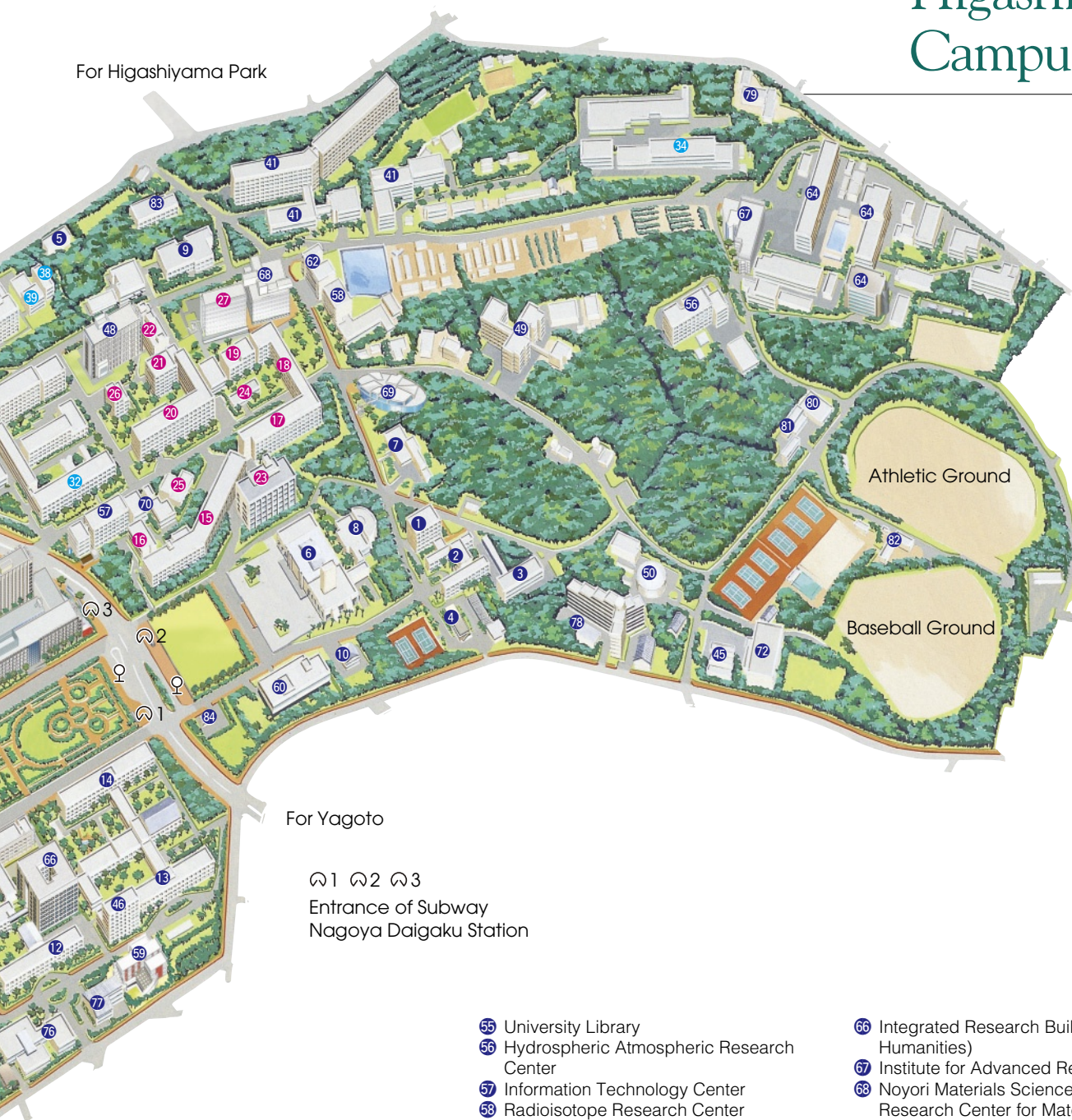
- ⑮ Building A
- ⑯ Building A2
- ⑰ Building B
- ⑱ Building C

- ⑲ Building D
- ⑳ Building E
- ㉑ Building F
- Chemical Instrument Center
- Center for Gene Research
- ㉒ Building G
- ㉓ Building #1, Graduate School of Mathematics
- ㉔ Laboratory of High Voltage Electronmicroscopy
- ㉕ Facilities for Low Temperature Research
- ㉖ Ultra High Pressure Laboratory
- ㉗ Science Hall
- ㉘–㉜: buildings of School of Engineering / Graduate School of Engineering and Facilities related to the school
- ㉘ Administration Building
- ㉙ Building #1 – Graduate School of Engineering
- ㉚ Building #2 – School of Engineering
- ㉛ Building #3 – School of Engineering
- ㉜ Building #4 – School of Engineering
- ㉝ Building #5 – School of Engineering
- ㉞ Building #6 – School of Engineering

- ㉟ Building #7 – School of Engineering
- Center for Information Media Studies
- ㊱ Waste Treatment Facility
- ㊲ Building #8 – School of Engineering
- ㊳ Building #9 – School of Engineering
- ㊴ 1,000 KV Electron Microscope Laboratory
- ㊵ High Pressure High Temperature Laboratory
- ㊶ Mechanical Engineering and Aerospace Engineering Laboratory
- ㊷ School of Agricultural Sciences / Graduate School of Bioagricultural Science

Higashiyama Campus

For Higashiyama Park



For Yagoto

↻1 ↻2 ↻3

Entrance of Subway
Nagoya Daigaku Station

- 42 School of Informatics and Sciences
- 43 Graduate School of Informatics and Sciences
- 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 Solar-Terrestrial Environment Laboratory (Higashiyama Branch)
- 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 Bioscience and Biotechnology Center
- 61 Nagoya University Museum
- 62 University Museum Botanical Garden
- 63 Bioscience and Biotechnology Center
- 64 Waste Treatment Facility Laboratory
- 65 Integrated Building
- 66 Akasaki Research Center
- 67 Creation Plaza

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



JAPAN



NAGOYA

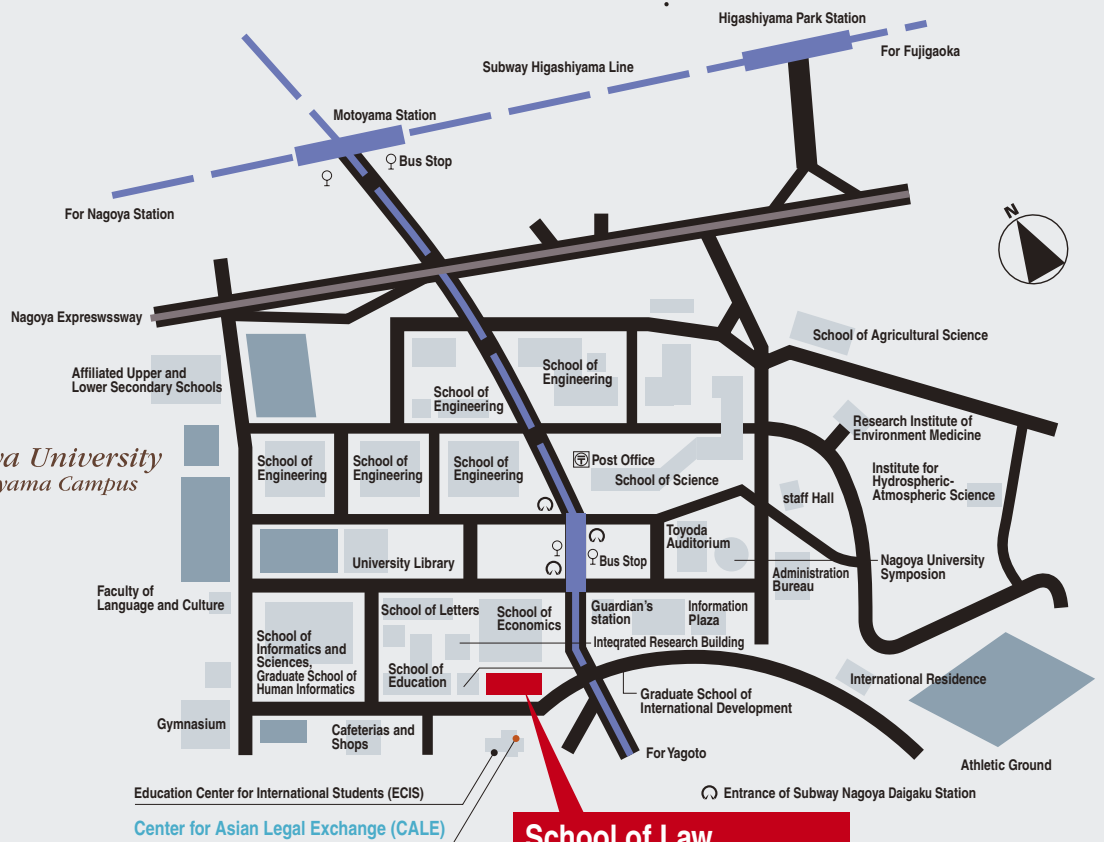
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