

PROSPECTUS 2011-2012

# Graduate School of Law

## 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.



Thom



# 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 autumn term:

**Spring Term: April 1 – September 30**

**Autumn Term: October 1 – March 31 of the following year**

Other important dates in the year:

Entrance Ceremony for April Entry Students: April 5

University Anniversary: May 1

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

Commencement for October Entry Students: the end of September

Summer Break: August 8 – September 30



The recently renovated Graduate School & School of Law

Entrance Ceremony for October Entry Students: October 5

Winter Break: December 28 – January 7

End of Autumn Term-Exam: February 5 – 19

Commencement for April entry students: March 26



Toyoda Auditorium of Nagoya University

## *Dean's Message*

### **The Advancement of Legal and Political Studies: Facing a New Era of Scholarship**

The Nagoya University School of Law has celebrated the 60th anniversary of its founding. The academic ethos of this institution is encapsulated in the phrase “vigorous freedom”. I believe these words, first of all, imply freedom from any single authority or academic thought. Secondly, they mean that faculty and other members of our School are able to speak freely and contribute towards a plurality of ideas. Thirdly, they mean rigorous engagement in important research themes and the employment of educational methods that are imbued with future vision rather than conformity to contemporary conventions. In other words, the phrase summarizes a spirit of open progressiveness.

In line with this ethos, the Nagoya University School of Law and Graduate School of Law, with its commitment to valuing the skills and individuality of each student, has produced a great number of former students of excellent caliber as well as professionals and researchers endowed with advanced specialist skills. We currently have 150 overseas students and many of our overseas graduates are active in Asia and other parts of the world.

Nagoya University was recently selected by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology to be one member of the “Global 30” initiative. As a result of this, the number of overseas students from all parts of the world will increase and this will boost interaction between people from the same generation from all over the world.



All students must be more sensitive to the changing world trends and the ongoing transformation in academia. I sincerely hope that you will all, with your professors, take up the academic challenges of the new era.

正訓京占魚

AIKYO Masanori

Dean  
Graduate School and School of Law  
Nagoya University

# Our University and Graduate School & School of Law

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. After 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. In April 2004, Nagoya University has reformed as a "National University Corporation". This transition to a National University Corporation has made it possible to manage the University under the strong leadership of the President founded upon university-wide consensus while still continuing to respect the independence and unique features of each school and department.

Currently, Nagoya University<sup>[1]</sup> consists of nine undergraduate schools, 13 graduate schools, three research institutes and 16 inter-departmental education and research centers, one of which is the Center for Asian Legal Assistance (CALE) established by the School of Law in March 2001. The student population consists of approximately 10,078 undergraduates<sup>[2]</sup> and 5,311 graduate students, including 1,556 International students from 76 countries and regions<sup>[3]</sup>. The total population of academic staff is 1,717, and administrative and technical staff and school teachers at affiliated junior and high schools number 3,223<sup>[4]</sup>.

The main campus of Nagoya University is located in Higashiyama, a residential area of Nagoya City. The city itself ranks fourth in size among Japan's metropolitan areas, with a population of over two million. Nagoya, as the capital of Aichi Prefecture, is the cultural, political and economic center of the

Chubu region. The Chubu region is especially famous for its industrial production in ceramics, textiles, and automobiles.

- [1] Detailed information on Nagoya University is available on the World Wide Web at <http://www.nagoya-u.ac.jp/en/index2.html>
- [2] As of May 2011 (This figure does not include non-degree research students and auditors.)
- [3] As of May 2011
- [4] As of May 2011

## Establishment of the 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 with 12 courses within a National University in 1950, following after the law faculties at the National Universities of Tokyo, Kyoto, Tohoku, and Kyushu. Being a rather young institution, it had an advantage in terms of facing the challenges posed by contemporary developments. In 1989, the School, facing modernization of the traditional system of study, introduced a new curriculum and was remodeled to consolidate the 21 courses into the two Departments with seven main courses. In 1997, these two departments were integrated into one Department of Law and Political Science with eight main courses. This departmental reorganization was 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 its legal education and research.

## Graduate School Initiative

From April 1999, the School of Law adopted further curricular changes, expanding the graduate program as a whole, and placing a new emphasis on graduate studies within the school. This reform was implemented as a response to the societal need, identified by *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 overseas, especially 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 courses given by guest lecturers from the Bar Association and the business world were also set-up.



Campus in Spring : Cherry blossoms blooming

## **Towards A New Style of Legal Graduate – ‘Nagoya University Law School (NULS)’**

The next reform, which has profoundly affected all those involved in the teaching and study of law, was the reorganization of legal education in accordance 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 for their training than has been the case in the past. Together with a number of other law faculties in Japan, in April 2004, the Graduate School of Law in Nagoya University established a so-called ‘Nagoya University Law School (NULS).’ It is a post-graduate vocational program of legal education and training. Its completion is a basic requirement for taking the new National Bar Examination. As a key university in the Chubu area of Japan, NULS provides a program aiming at nurturing future legal professionals who possess a wide international awareness and perspective enabling them to contribute to a free and harmonious society. The new program admits not only law graduates but students from a wide range of academic and social backgrounds. It basically requires three years of instruction. The existing various academic programs of the Graduate School have been adjusted to this change accordingly.

## **Personnel Development Program – Contributing to Asian Legal Assistance**

In 1999, the School of Law established a LL.M. (Comparative Law) Program in Law and Political Science conducted in English with the aim of educating leaders mainly in the field of law from Asian countries that are undergoing systemic transformation and development.

In 2006, the Law Faculty launched an initiative for legal education through Japanese-taught classes, along with the existing legal education through English-taught program, as described above. Those programs have been integrated into a comparative law program, titled “the Personnel Development Program Contributing to Asian Legal Assistance”.

The ‘Legal Education through Japanese classes’ gives the graduates of the “Research and Education Centers for Japanese Law (CJL)” established overseas a chance to be educated at our Faculty as one dimension of the project for the ‘Long-term education of legal specialists proficient in Japanese’ that has recently been initiated by the Faculty. The aim is to educate, in a continuous and systematic manner, specialists who can understand Japanese law in Japanese.

## **Nagoya University Research and Education Center for Japanese Law (CJL)**

The project for the ‘Long-term education of legal specialists proficient in Japanese’ has involved the establishment of a “Nagoya University Research and Education Center for Japanese Law (CJL)” at the four overseas partner universities which are aligned with us. In these CJLs, up to 20 students are selected from these universities and are taught Japanese with the goal of reaching Level 1 or 2 in the Japanese Proficiency Test by the time they graduate. Also, when they have advanced in Japanese they are then educated in Japanese law through Japanese. The centers are located at Tashkent State Institute of Law in Uzbekistan, the National University of Mongolia School of Law, Hanoi Law University, Vietnam and in the Royal University of Law and Economics, Cambodia. In accordance with the aims of this project, we are recruiting students for the ‘Legal Education through Japanese Classes’ from these CJLs, as mentioned above. Through the selection process, the top one or two students will be recommended to the Ministry of Education and Science of Japanese Government by our Faculty as candidates for the Japanese Government Scholarship.

## **Global 30 International Program: Bringing Nagoya University to the World – Undergraduate Program in English**

In July 2009, Nagoya University was selected as one of the Core Universities for Internationalization (Global 30) in Japan. The objective of the Global 30 International Program is to strengthen the international competitiveness of Japanese higher education and to offer an education at a standard that will appeal to overseas students from all over the world. It also aims to create highly educated individuals who can be active internationally by providing an environment where Japanese students work side by side with overseas students.

To realize the goal of the Global 30 Program, Nagoya University is developing various strategic measures. One such measure is to provide undergraduate degree programs conducted in English. In the field of social sciences, our School and the School of Economics jointly take the initiative to open an “International Social Sciences Program”, in cooperation with the School of Informatics and Sciences. The students enrolled in this program will be able to pursue their studies entirely in English and to graduate in at least four years.

(For details, visit the web site of Nagoya University Global 30 International Program: <http://admissions.g30.nagoya-u.ac.jp/en/>)

# Overview of the School of Law (undergraduate program)

## Student Enrollment

Every year approximately 160 students are admitted to the School of Law each year. Currently 704 students are enrolled in the undergraduate program at this faculty. With a full time academic staff of 57, these numbers compare favorably to the large classes at most other Japanese law faculties, 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.

## Objectives of the School of Law

The School of Law at Nagoya University pursues the following educational objectives;

- Foster comprehensive knowledge in law, political science, and other fields, deemed required functioning in a global society;
- Cultivate the ability to make informed decisions based on a broad perspective;
- Nurture the ability to make appropriate decisions and value judgments.

As modern society grows ever more complex and the values that underpin it continue to evolve, a wide range of problems have emerged that have proven difficult to resolve. Against the backdrop, students at the School of Law are expected to develop the knowledge base and abilities mentioned in the educational objectives above.

## Undergraduate Curriculum

### Curriculum in General Courses Conducted in Japanese

The School of Law has introduced a comprehensive four-year curriculum from 2004, which offers courses in several specialized subjects as well as common basic subjects from the first academic year. Free selection of courses is permitted with a view

to increasing intellectual engagement and self-reliance among our undergraduates. The new curriculum also offers students opportunities to benefit from the more immediate guidance of faculty members through a large selection of small-group seminar courses. Common basic seminars are offered to first year students, and advanced seminars in certain specialisms are open to students from second to fourth year. Students attached to a particular 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.

### Four Year Program structure and Progression

Students in the School of Law take a variety of subjects over the course of four years. These can be broadly categorized as the “Subjects in Liberal Arts and Sciences” which Nagoya University offers and the “Subjects in the School of Law”. (Refer to the “Table of the Subjects Categories”, given in the following page.)

## Grade Assessment

Our school employs a GPA system from 2012 academic year, as follows;

- (1) Performance is assessed using five grades: S (100–90), A (89–80), B (79–70), C (69–60), and F (59 and below). With the exception of F, which corresponds to a fail, all grades indicate a pass assessment. However, courses for which the above five-step grading system is deemed unsuitable, assessment will be made in terms of pass/fail.
- (2) The Grade Point Average (GPA) System is based on the following principles.

GPA is calculated using the formula below.

$$(4 \times S \text{ credits}) + (3 \times A \text{ credits}) + (2 \times B \text{ credits}) + (1 \times C \text{ credits})$$

S credits + A credits + B credits + C credits + F credits

### Degree Requirements:

### To Obtain the Degree of Bachelor of Laws

To obtain the degree of Bachelor of Laws, students enrolled in the School of Law, Nagoya University must take a total of 132 credits or more and adhere to the subject categories outlined below.

Subject Type		Course Categories	Credits Required	Sub-total	Overall Total
Courses in Specialized Fields	Subjects in School of Law	Specialized Courses	82–84 credits (Including 0–20 credits in Related Specialized Courses)		
	Subjects in Liberal Arts and Sciences	First Year Seminar Basic Courses in Humanities and Social Sciences	4 credits 8–10 credits	96 credits 132 credits	
Courses not Related to Specialized Fields	Basis Courses in Natural Sciences	16–18 credits		36 credits	
	Liberal Education Courses in Humanities and Social Sciences				
	Liberal Education Courses in Interdisciplinary Fields				
	Health and Sports Science				
	Open Courses				
	Language and Culture	18–20 credits			

Table of the Subject Categories

## Internship

The school 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. Furthermore, it is useful for revealing to students their own aptitudes so that they can choose better their 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 8,721 graduates, as of May 2011. Many of these 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 a huge variety of other



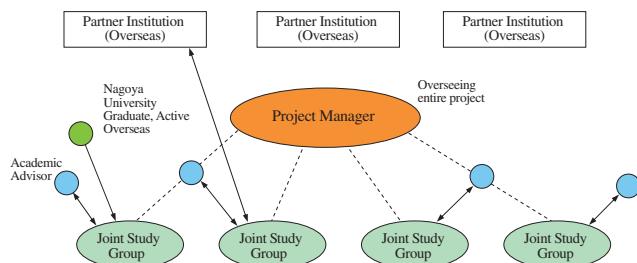
GSL overseas and Japanese law students getting together for Peer Support Initiative workshop

areas. Those who wish to enter the judiciary as lawyers, judges or public prosecutors go on to further studies in the Nagoya University Law School. Also, about a third of Nagoya University graduates have become public officials. In addition, many graduates continue to pursue their research in the graduate programs.

## Comparative Legal and Political Studies Course – Peer Support Initiative (PSI)

A Peer Support Initiative (PSI) course has been established targeting Japanese students wishing to study in cooperation with overseas students and experience training abroad. The goal of this project is to promote and develop future human networks. This accredited course, which commenced in the second semester in 2006, is initially scheduled to run for four years under the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science, and Technology project for “Promoting Internationalization in University Education”. This course provides an opportunity for Japanese and overseas students to consult with each other, and create a study plan to learn about the society, culture, law and politics of each other’s country. Based on this study plan, the students then carry out cooperative study/research in small independent groups made up of both overseas and Japanese students. Advisors for this program include academic staff from both Nagoya University and overseas universities, as well as graduates from Nagoya University currently active overseas. The achievements made by the groups are evaluated and credits are allocated to the students accordingly. Languages to be used in the program are Japanese, English, and where deemed appropriate, the languages of the respective overseas students and advisors.

Peer Support Initiative Conceptual Diagram



# Overview of the School of Law (undergraduate program)

## General Courses Conducted in Japanese for Undergraduates

(Courses available change from year to year.)

Subject	Class year	Credit
Contemporary Politics and Administration in Japan	1	2
Contemporary Judiciary in Japan	1	2
Modern Japanese Politics and Diplomacy	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 (General 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	3 / 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
Civil Code I (General Principles)	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	4
Civil Procedure	3	4
Bankruptcy	3 / 4	4
Commercial Law I (Commercial Transactions)	3	4
Commercial Law II (Corporate Structure)	2	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
History of Legal Thought I	2	2
History of Legal Thought II	2	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	2.4
Chinese Law	3 / 4	
Comparative Study of Legal Culture I	4	2
Comparative Study of Legal Culture II	4	2
Sociology of Law	3 / 4	2
Legal Informatics I	2	2
Legal Informatics II	2	2
Legal Informatics III	2 - 4	2
Legal Informatics IV	2 - 4	2
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 I - II	2	4
Japanese Political History I - II	2	4
Comparative Politics I	2 - 4	2
Comparative Politics II	2 - 4	2
Comparative Politics III	2 - 4	2
Mass Communication and Politics	3 - 4	2
International Politics	3	4
History of International Politics	2	4
Public Administration	2	4
Local Administration	3 / 4	4
Political Area Studies I	2 - 4	2
Political Area Studies II	2 - 4	2

Subject	Class year	Credit
Political Area Studies III	2 - 4	2
Gender and Politics	3 / 4	2
Metrical Politics	2 - 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 / 4	2
Special Issues (Reading Foreign Materials I)	3	2
Special Issues (Reading Foreign Materials II)	4	2
Special Issues (Information-oriented Society and Law)	4	2
Special Issues (Legal Practice)	3 / 4	2
Special Issues (Studies on Newspaper)	2 - 4	2
Special Issues (Studies on Contemporary Media)	2 - 4	2
Special Issues (Studies on Broadcasting)	2 - 4	2
Special Issues (Comparative Legal and Political Studies I)	2 - 4	2
Special Issues (Comparative Legal and Political Studies II)	3 / 4	2
Special Issues (Comparative Legal and Political Studies III)	3 / 4	1
Special Issues (Application of Commercial Law I)	3 / 4	2
Special Issues (Application of Commercial Law II)	3 / 4	2
Special Issues (International Negotiation)	3 / 4	2
Special Issues (Introduction to Academic Writing)	2 - 4	2
Special Issues (Basic practice on Civil Law)	4	2
Special Issues (International Labor 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		2
Thesis		12

## The Global 30 International Social Sciences Program (undergraduate level) opened in October 2011 – totally conducted in English

The Global 30 International Social Sciences Program (G30 International Program) is offered from October 2011, as mentioned previously. It includes fundamental disciplines in political science, law, economics, business administration, and information science. Students are expected to acquire analytical skills, critical thinking skills and a high ethical awareness which are needed for the pursuit of knowledge across disciplines.



Entrance Ceremony for G30 (Oct. 5, 2011)

The curriculum in this G30 International Program covers comparative studies of Asian societies, corporate theory, international negotiation, international law, development economics, economic integration, global management as well as environmental issues. In addition to knowledge in global context, the program also emphasizes the study of the political, legal and economic systems

of modern Japan. (See p. 8.)

Upon selection of their major, students can receive specific guidance from professors in their chosen discipline and are expected to conduct research for their individual graduation thesis under the supervision of their school's professors.

## What the Global 30 Program Means?

*A Message from Dr. Richard Westra,  
Professor of the G30 International Program at  
the School of Law, Nagoya University*

Nagoya University Global 30 program is beginning this year. As a professor in the Graduate School of Law I would like to take this opportunity to talk about what the Global 30 program means for me personally as well as what I believe is the true contribution of international programs such as the Global 30 in general and to Japan in particular.



First, as someone born in Italy and educated in the United States and Canada I view myself as a kind of global citizen. This view has been reinforced over my teaching career. I have taught at colleges and universities in Canada, Britain, The Bahamas, South Korea, Thailand and now Japan. The sum total of these experiences has imbued me with great sensitivity to global multiculturalism both in education and society at large. I came to Nagoya precisely because of the excitement generated by the possibility of participating in an international program like Global 30 at a world renowned university such as Nagoya University from the very outset of the program.

Secondly, in recent years international programs have become increasingly fashionable. The reason for this is that more and more students from around the world are interested in not only studying at universities outside of their own countries and regions. That phenomenon has been going on for some time. Rather, students today are seeking the richest international experience possible by studying abroad in classes where all students have come from somewhere unique in the world. And, students today are interested in combining this kind of experience in places around the globe that add a significant local cultural dynamic to their education experience.

As is well known, countries like the United States and Britain have played a huge part in building international programs and attracting students from around the world into these. Global 30 is Japan's first such program. Nagoya University was chosen amongst many Japanese universities to join the Global 30 initiative because of its prestige in Japan. However, students that have been selected from the rigorous screening of applicants will get much more on

their arrival here in Nagoya than attending a prestigious university: Though it is certainly the case that they will be exposed to a carefully selected group of top Japanese and international faculty. What students are going to become part of is a fascinating meeting of cultures as an addition to their educational experience.

After all, while changes in the Asian region and recent trends have seen other Asian countries making news headlines, it is Japan where the meeting of East and West created the initial spark which propelled the Asian region into its current orbit. Whether students have visited Japan previously or not, I in fact have visited Japan numerous times in the past, once they have settled here they will get a true sense of what I am talking about. But, there is more: multiculturalism and global citizenship has advanced in the world not only because of the exposure of people arriving in a particular country to the culture of that society. Multiculturalism and global citizenship are "two-way streets", as the English expression puts it, where people also bring their own cultures with them to the places they travel to, and settle in. Due to the fact that the Global 30 program at Nagoya University is the first of its kind in Japan, all of us, new faculty and students share this pioneering opportunity to initiate a rich cultural interchange.

When all of the foregoing points are drawn together it should be clear to see the amazing opportunity awaiting Global 30 students to simultaneously build their future careers as they contribute to advancing multiculturalism and global citizenship in an important modern country like Japan.



# O verview of the School of Law (undergraduate program)

## G30 International Social Sciences Subjects in the School of Law

No	Compulsory/ Elective	Subjects	Lecture Department	Number of Credits	Year	Term Offered								Notes	
						First Year		Second Year		Third Year		Fourth Year			
						2011 Fall	2012 Spring	2012 Fall	2013 Spring	2013 Fall	2014 Spring	2014 Fall	2015 Spring		
						I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII		
1	elective	Japanese for Social Science I (E)	Law	2	2				○						
2	elective	Japanese for Social Science II (E)	Law	2	2					○					
3	elective	Japanese for Social Science III (E)	Law	2	2					○					
4	elective	Political Systems (E)	Law	2	1	○									
5	elective	Contemporary Japanese Politics (E)	Law	2	1			○							
6	elective	Contemporary Japanese Diplomacy (E)	Law	2	1		○								
7	elective	Political Science (E)	Law	2	2			○							
8	elective	Reading Political Documents (E)	Law	2	2			○							
9	elective	International Politics (E)	Law	2	3 or 4					○		○			
10	elective	Public Administration (E)	Law	2	3 or 4					○		○			
11	elective	Politics in America (E)	Law	2	3 or 4						○		○		
12	elective	Comparative European Politics (E)	Law	2	3 or 4					○		○			
13	elective	Politics in Asia (E)	Law	2	3 or 4					○		○			
14	elective	Political Thoughts (E)	Law	2	3 or 4					○		○			
15	elective	Environmental Politics (E)	SIS	2	3 or 4					○		○			
16	elective	Japanese Legal System (E)	Law	2	1	○									
17	elective	Introduction to Law (E)	Law	2	1	○									
18	elective	International Negotiation (E)	Law	2	3 or 4					○		○			
19	elective	Introduction to International Economic Law (E)	Law	2	3 or 4									Intensive Lecture	
20	elective	Reading Legal Documents (E)	Law	2	2										
21	elective	Comparative Constitution (E)	Law	2	3 or 4					○		○			
22	elective	Comparative Law I (Anglo-American) (E)	Law	2	3 or 4					○		○			
23	elective	Comparative Law II (Continental) (E)	Law	2	3 or 4									Intensive Lecture	
24	elective	Comparative Law III (Regime-Changing) (E)	Law	2	3 or 4					○		○			
25	elective	Contemporary Japanese Law I (E)	Law	2	3 or 4					○		○			
26	elective	Contemporary Japanese Law II (E)	Law	2	2			○							
27	elective	Peer Support Initiative I	Law	2	3 or 4					*		*			
28	elective	Peer Support Initiative II	Law	2	3 or 4					*		*			
29	elective	Peer Support Initiative III	Law	1	3 or 4									Intensive Lecture	
30	elective	Summer Seminar (E)	Law	2	2									Intensive Lecture	
31	elective	Internship I	Law	2	2 – 3				*	*					
32	elective	Internship II	Law	2	3 – 4					*		*			
33	elective	Preliminary Seminar A (E)	Law	2	1	○									
34	elective	Preliminary Seminar B (E)	Law	2	1	○									
35	elective	Seminar IA	Law	2	2			○							
36	elective	Seminar IB	Law	2	2				○						
37	elective	Seminar IIA	Law	2	3					○					
38	elective	Seminar IIB	Law	2	3						○				
39	elective	Seminar IIIA	Law	2	4							○			
40	elective	Seminar IIIB	Law	2	4							○			
41	elective	Special Problems	Law	#	3 or 4										
51	elective	Thesis	Law	12	4										
61	elective	Introductory Microeconomics I (E)	Economics	2	1 or 2										
62	elective	Introductory Microeconomics II (E)	Economics	2	1 or 2										
63	elective	Introductory Macroeconomics I (E)	Economics	2	1 or 2	○									
63	elective	Introductory Macroeconomics II (E)	Economics	2	1 or 2	○									
65	elective	Introductory Econometrics I (E)	Economics	2	1 or 2										
66	elective	Introductory Econometrics II (E)	Economics	2	1 or 2										
67	elective	Introductory Management I (E)	Economics	2	1 or 2	○									
68	elective	Introductory Management II (E)	Economics	2	1 or 2	○									
69	elective	Introductory Review on Economics (E)	Economics	2	1 or 2										
70	elective	Introductory Review on Management (E)	Economics	2	1 or 2										
71	elective	Public Policy (E)	Economics	2	3										
72	elective	Development Economics (E)	Economics	2	3 or 4										
73	elective	Economic Integration (E)	Economics	2	3 or 4										
81	elective	Information Literacy and Computers (E)	SIS	2	2										
82	elective	Networks (E)	SIS	2	2			○							
83	elective	Network Communication (E)	SIS	2	2			○							
84	elective	Multimedia (E)	SIS	2	3						○				
85	elective	Education in Japan (E)	Education	2	2				○						
86	elective	Education in the World (E)	Education	2	2										
87	elective	Human Development in Modern Society (E)	Education	2	3						○				
88	elective	Education in Modern Society (E)	Education	2	3 or 4					○		○			

No	Compulsory/ Elective	Subjects	Lecture Department	Number of Credits	Year	Term Offered								Notes	
						First Year		Second Year		Third Year		Fourth Year			
						2011 Fall	2012 Spring	2012 Fall	2013 Spring	2013 Fall	2014 Spring	2014 Fall	2015 Spring		
						I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII		
89	elective	Introductory History of Economic Theories I (E)	Economics	2	1 or 2	○									
90	elective	Introductory History of Economic Theories II (E)	Economics	2	1 or 2										
91	elective	Introductory Practical Management I (E)	Economics	2	1 or 2										
92	elective	Introductory Practical Management II (E)	Economics	2	1 or 2										
93	elective	Introductory Accounting I (E)	Economics	2	1 or 2										
94	elective	Introductory Accounting II (E)	Economics	2	1 or 2										
95	elective	Introductory Economic History I (E)	Economics	2	1 or 2										
96	elective	Introductory Economic History II (E)	Economics	2	1 or 2										
97	elective	Applied Microeconomics (E)	Economics	2	3 or 4										
98	elective	Applied Macroeconomics (E)	Economics	2	3 or 4										
99	elective	Urban Economics (E)	Economics	2											
100	elective	Production/Logistics (E)	Economics	2	3 or 4										

Notes

- In the Term Offered column: The “○” indicates the period when the subject is offered, and “\*” indicates the period when the subject is given.
- Terms given in the list are the expected terms and are subject to change.
- Number of credits for “Special Problems” marked “#” in the list, depends on the subject.  
For details, refer to the list of subjects in the student handbook of the year when particular subject is offered.
- Details about “Intensive Lectures” will be announced on the bulletin board.
- Details about “Peer Support Initiative I-III”, “Summer Seminar (E)”, “Internship I-II”, and “Thesis” will be announced on the bulletin board.
- “SIS” is an abbreviation of the “School of Informatics and Science”.

## Ever Since I Could Remember

**Ms Kwong Qi Jun**  
**1st year student**  
**Global 30 Social Science**  
**Course**  
**From Malaysia**



For as long as I could comprehend the concept of ambition, my mother had always pictured me as an internationally well-known aspiring lawyer upholding justice with charismatic confidence and flawless coercion skills. However, growing up, I started to linger on the thought that I may have a different calling – to be a veterinary surgeon. The thought of being able to express my love for animals and appreciate creations of nature led me to opt for the pure sciences subjects in high school. Yet I have discovered that throughout my schooling years, my proficiency in all language subjects I undertook was my greatest strength. The most crucial obstacle of all – Mathematics, had always been the primary source of frustration to me, and all who are kind enough to offer counsel. In spite of my inability to do justice to my fascination in the sciences, I remained optimistic and thought of what life may have in store for me. The idea of pursuing law as my future career stood out much more than other professions, and my decision of pursuing law strengthens over time.

When the opportunity to pursue my tertiary education in Japan came to pass, I seized and grasped onto it without further hesitation. Courses were taught in English in the G30 program, and it is mandatory to take up Japanese language as a second language, which in my opinion, is utterly fantastic as it would not hinder my academic progresses while having the

opportunity to study a new language. The knowledge of the Japanese language is capable of increasing my competitiveness in our current modern and globalised society and most importantly, increases my tolerance, adaptability and survivability in a foreign culture.

Upon the commencement of my program at Nagoya University, I was highly enthusiastic upon the timetable that I had received. I was concerned with performance issues as I was, figuratively speaking, a foreigner in the eyes of the social science field. Courses were very difficult for me in the beginning, I could not have a firm grasp on the central idea and important perception which were so vigorously described and presented by my most respected lecturers.

I've been in Nagoya University for almost 2 months now, and aforementioned difficulties no longer pose any threat to me. The professors in Nagoya University are helpful beyond measure and each of them undoubtedly has enough knowledge to fill up a few well-equipped libraries, and then some. Their willingness to share their wisdom and experiences will have my utmost gratitude forever, for they had changed my perception that is most certainly life-altering, all for the better. I have learnt to inspect things with a different thorough detailed contemplation and cogitation before judging on a particular issue, as there is never a definite answer in the field of social science. In fact, every person in the world would have their distinctive perspective with their very own answer, and such is the importance in learning social science.

Throughout these four years in Nagoya University, I wish to develop a new form of mindset that will prepare me for future challenges. Pursuing my studies at Nagoya University might be more than an uphill battle, but life is not a road strewn with roses after all. I am confident that Nagoya University will serve as an important catalyst in my very own self-improvement and the very reason in my future accomplishments, which will in return allow me to serve Nagoya University, with my greatest honor.



# Overview of the Graduate School of Law (graduate programs)

## Inside the Graduate School of Law

### Masters Programs

#### **LL.M. (Comparative Law) in Law and Political Science**

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

- **English-taught program**

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

- **Japanese-taught program – Legal education through Japanese-taught classes**

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

#### **LL.M. (Modern Law) in Law and Politics**

Originally established for the further education of legal and corporate professionals, this Japanese-taught two-year degree program is open to overseas as well as home students.

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

This Japanese-taught degree program comprises the first stage



International students participating in an academic seminar

of study in the faculty's longest standing Doctoral program in Law and Political Science. The program is primarily aimed at those intending to pursue an academic career within Japan. A special entrance examination for non-Japanese students is administered, consisting of a written examination in Japanese, an English language test as appropriate to the applicant's field of study, and an oral examination in Japanese. The written examination covers the applicant's main intended area of study and, according to the applicant's study field, more general knowledge of Japanese law, international public law, or political science.

### Doctoral Programs

#### **LL.D. (Comparative Law) in Law and Political Science**

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

#### **LL.D. (Modern Law) in Law and Politics**

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

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

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

#### **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, the Nagoya University Law School was established inside the Graduate

School of Law in 2004. The aim of the program is to educate and train future legal professionals, such as practicing lawyers, public prosecutors and judges in Japan. The completion of the program shall fulfill the requirements for sitting the new National Bar Examination. 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.

### ***Student Enrollment at the Graduate School of Law***

As of May 2010, there are 93 master's students and 65 doctoral students, along with 220 NULS law students. This includes 91 international students from countries such as: China, Korea, Taiwan, Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Mongolia, Thailand, Vietnam, Indonesia, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Turkey, Argentina, Hungary, Madagascar and UK.

### ***Academic Calendar***

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

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

## **Master's Programs**

### ***Degree Requirements for Masters***

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

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

## **A message from a student**

**Nitimontree Kesaree**  
*1st year of LL.M.  
(Comparative Law) Program  
From Thailand*



Growing up in a lawyer family and being so close to the profession, I have learnt that in order to be successful in such a competitive legal market nowadays, we need to 'stand out', both in the academic and the marketing sense. With this idea in mind, I knew right away that Japan was the country and Nagoya University was the place that could enhance me in such a way.

Regarding the academic sense, Nagoya University, was one of the nine Imperial Universities which remain now the most prestigious universities in Japan. Therefore the name alone can guarantee its standard. Moreover, to be more precise about the Nagoya University Graduate School of Law (GSL), GSL is among very few universities in Japan offering an English program. This completely solves the problem of language barriers and allows foreign students with less than JLPT N1 or, with even no Japanese skill at all to further their study here. In respect of the academic supports, each of the students, according to their field of interest, are assigned to a supervisor who will stun you with their dedication and omniscience. No matter what sort of academic problem you are facing, they will certainly be able to guide you through it. With regard

to material supports, no less than any other countries or universities, GSL assists all of its students with a comprehensive library and law databases such as Westlaw and LexisNexis etc.

Looking at the marketing aspect, since I truly believe that having the ability to at least communicate in Japanese is a big advantage for every ambitious lawyer or lawyer-to-be, especially when Japan is the third-largest economy in the world (information from the US Congressional Research Service) and, in my country's case, holds the title of a co-partnered country with the highest trading value for more than a decade, having a Japanese language course was another significant criteria when I was considering which choosing a university and Nagoya University clearly passes the test. In my experience both its standard and intensive Japanese courses are remarkably useful and effective for me and those who are determined to learn the language. Another crucial benefit that you may earn here is the opportunity to work and expand your connections with enterprises affiliated to the Toyota Group through an internship program offered every year.

In short, if you are a newly law graduate who is looking for a way to 'stand out', I am confident to say that Nagoya University is just the place for you and we will be looking forward to welcoming you in the year 2012.

# *O*verview of the Graduate School of Law (graduate programs)

## **Best Opportunity to Study Comparative Law at Graduate School of Law, Nagoya University**

**Heng Pagnawat**  
*1st year of LL.M.  
(Comparative Law) Program  
From Cambodia*



When I was working in Cambodia, I believed that knowledge about local laws was enough to work. However, as soon as I entered the Graduate School of Law at Nagoya University, I realized that this opinion is not correct. Knowledge about comparative law is vital when we wish to engage in international legal affairs. In this regards, there are several reasons that convinced me of the significant role of the Graduate School of Law at Nagoya University for providing education on comparative law.

First, professors have comprehensive knowledge and experience on the subject of various' nation and international laws. And academic advisors are very helpful in guiding student to write their thesis successfully.

Second, students have access to the library, in which they can easily access a variety of law materials such as books, journal articles. The legal materials are most up to date. Students can have access to major law websites, such as: LexisNexis, Westlaw, Hein Online, and Jstor which are not yet accessible in my country.

Third, every year, the university organized several special lectures by inviting foreign professors and legal experts to share their practical experience on their expertise in their countries in a variety of legal fields.

Fourth, the curriculum comprises of various subjects ranging from civil, commerce, criminal, to administrative law. Subjects respond to the requirements of knowledge in developing countries, particularly Cambodia.

Last but not least, the Graduated School of Law at Nagoya University organized study trips to various landmark places in Japan such as the Diet, Supreme Court, Aichi prosecutor office, Aichi police headquarter, Lawyer offices, Aichi Bar Association and other historical sites. The visits provide comprehensive knowledge about the organization and function of those institutions, in addition, we also learn the challenges that Japan encountered such as serious air pollution and the method to deal with those issues.

To sum up, Graduate School of Law at Nagoya University plays an important role in developing human resources in term of law and politics to promote judicial development in many developing countries, particularly Cambodia. I definitely believe that the knowledge that I obtained from Nagoya University will help contribute to the effectiveness and efficiency of my work.

Although I am away from home, with generous support from international student offices, professors, foreign friends, and Japanese students, I fell like at home.

### **Courses**

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

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

### **Master's Thesis**

Students select a topic of interest in an area of law or political science and then conduct research on an independent basis under the supervision of their main supervisor. From the beginning of a master's program, there are technical courses for developing research methods and writing skills. 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 in the October entry submit their master's thesis by June 25.

### **Internship**

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



A mock trial, classroom activity of the course of "Japanese Judicial Institutions"

# Courses Offered in the LL.M. (Comparative Law) Program

## Courses taught through English language for the 2011 academic year

Subject	Course title	Credit	Instructor (professors)	Lecture / Seminar	Targeted students / Term offered
ACADEMIC WRITING I [Compulsory]	Legal research and writing I	2	Matsuura Yoshiharu	Lecture	M1&M2 / 1st term
ACADEMIC WRITING II	Legal research and writing II	2	Frank Bennett	Lecture	M1 / 2nd term
ACADEMIC WRITING III	Legal research and writing III	2	Ranson Paul Lege	Lecture	M16M2 / 1st term
PROFESSIONAL STUDIES IN CONTEMPORARY LEGAL DISCIPLINES	Comparative Property Law	2	Frank Bennett	Lecture	M1&M2 / 1st term
COMPARATIVE STUDIES IN JURISPRUDENCE I	The Law and its Personnel	2	Morigiwa Yasutomo	Lecture	M1&M2 / 1st term
COMPARATIVE STUDIES IN JURISPRUDENCE II	Uses of the Public Sphere: good practice vs. corruption	2	Morigiwa Yasutomo	Lecture	M1&M2 / 2nd term
COMPARATIVE STUDIES IN CONSTITUTIONAL LAW	Outline of Modern Constitution	2	Ohkohchi Minori	Lecture	M1&M2 / 1st term
COMPARATIVE STUDIES IN ADMINISTRATIVE LAW	Introduction to 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	Maeda Naoko (Lecturer of Kobe University)	Lecture	M1&M2 / intensive course
PROFESSIONAL STUDIES IN INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS LAW 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	Problems of International Economic Law	2	Mizushima Tomonori	Seminar	M1&M2 / 2nd term
COMPARATIVE STUDIES IN CIVIL LAW I	Contract Law	2	Kagayama Shigeru (Professor of Meiji-gakuin University)	Lecture	M1&M2 / intensive course
COMPARATIVE STUDIES IN CIVIL LAW II	Comparative Considerations of Tort Law	2	Kagayama Shigeru (Professor of Meiji-gakuin University)	Lecture	M1&M2 / intensive course
COMPARATIVE STUDIES IN CRIMINAL LAW	Development of national criminal law under the influence of foreign and international law	2	Takayama Kanako (Professor of Kyoto University)	Lecture	M1 / intensive course
COMPARATIVE STUDIES IN JUDICIAL SYSTEM	Introduction to the Civil Justice System	2	Nakamura Yoshitaka (Lecturer of Meiji-gakuin University)	Lecture	M1&M2 / intensive course
COMPARATIVE STUDIES IN BUSINESS LAW I	Corporate Law I	2		Lecture	M1&M2 / intensive course / Biennial opening of a course / Not Open for 2011
COMPARATIVE STUDIES IN BUSINESS LAW II	Corporate Law II	2	Ueda Junko (Professor of Kyusyu University)	Lecture	M1&M2 / intensive course / Biennial opening of a course / Open for 2011
COMPARATIVE STUDIES IN POLITICS I	Comparative European Politics	2	Nakada Mizuho	Lecture	M1&M2 / 2nd term
COMPARATIVE STUDIES IN POLITICS II	Japanese Diplomacy and International Politics	2	Sadakata Mamoru	Lecture	M1&M2 / 2nd term
COMPARATIVE STUDIES IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION		2		Lecture	M1&M2 / 1st term / Not Open for 2011
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 PRACTICES)	Corporate Legal Practices	1	Nakahigashi Masafumi	Lecture/Seminar/Practice	M1&M2 / 2nd term
SPECIAL LECTURE AND SEMINAR	Workshop on International Negotiation	2	Frank Bennett	Lecture/Seminar/Practice	M1&M2 / 2nd term
SPECIAL LECTURE AND SEMINAR	YOMIURI SHIMBUN Special Lecture — Comparative Asian Corporate theory —	2	Reporters for Yomiuri Shimbun Tokyo main office	Lecture	M1&M2 / 2nd term
SPECIAL LECTURE AND SEMINAR	Japanese Judicial Institutions	2	Mr. Ogawa & Mr. Hirano, Attorneys from Aichi Bar Association	Lecture/Seminar/ Study trip	M1 / 2nd term
SPECIAL LECTURE AND SEMINAR	Structure of Japanese Law	2	Ohya Takehiro	Lecture	M1 / 2nd term
SPECIAL LECTURE AND SEMINAR	Social law in comparative perspective	2	Nakano Taeko	Lecture	M1&M2 / 1st term
SPECIAL LECTURE AND SEMINAR	Peer Support Initiative (Comparative Law and Politics Seminars I)	2	Matsuura Yoshiharu	Seminar	M1 / 2nd term
SPECIAL LECTURE AND SEMINAR	Peer Support Initiative (Comparative Law and Politics Seminars II)	2	Matsuura Yoshiharu	Seminar	M1&M2 / 1st term
SPECIAL LECTURE AND SEMINAR	Peer Support Initiative (Comparative Law and Politics Seminars III)	1	Matsuura Yoshiharu	Seminar	M2 / intensive course

### Note:

An academic year of 2011 begins in April 1, 2011 and ends in March 31, 2012.

\* Spring (1st) term: April 1 – September 30 / Autumn (2nd) term: October 1 – March 31, 2012

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

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

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

\* The outline of each course listed above is provided on the website of GSL: <http://gsl-nagoya-u.net>

## Doctoral Programs

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

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

### Independent Research Under Mentor and Doctoral Dissertation

Students should conduct independently their doctoral research under the supervision of their mentors, in close coordination with the schedule for academic writing. In November of their first year, they must submit a detailed proposal. In January of the second year, they are required to submit a doctoral research progress

report. During the third year, before submission of the dissertation, a doctoral candidate must make a public oral presentation of the dissertation. The student is required to submit the final draft of the dissertation to the faculty preliminary examination committee at some stage, which is to be decided in conjunction with the main supervisor. Based on the judgment of the preliminary examination committee, the Graduate School of Law Council will make a final decision as to whether to award the doctoral degree.

### The LL.D. (Comparative Law) Program

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

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

- Critical Discussion Sessions (CDS): It is a basic principle of study at the doctoral level that candidates must go beyond the precise delivery of their own conclusions, however correct, and develop the ability to appraise and benefit from the research of

# O verview of the Graduate School of Law (graduate programs)

## My Study Life in Nagoya University

**Chen Meiyng**  
**2nd year of LL.D.**  
**(Comparative Law) Program**  
**From China**



I am a Chinese student studying for Ph.D. in Graduate School of Law (GSL) at Nagoya University. Thanks to support from China State-Funded Postgraduates Oversea Study Program, three years ago I came to Japan and became a student of Nagoya University, which was my first time to set my foot on foreign soil.

The study life in GSL is busy but fruitful for me. Since I couldn't speak Japanese at the beginning, I attended some classes which were taught in English. It was important to attend such classes, not only because we could earn credits for enrollment, but also because we had a chance to learn the systematic legal systems of Japan, which offered me essential knowledge to carry out comparative studies. In these classes, the teachers also showed us how to do research and write a thesis, which is of great importance for us. There were also a number of seminars and lectures, and I really learned much from them. Moreover, sometimes, I had the chance to make a presentation, and benefited much both from discussions and advice from professors and students, which helped to generate new ideas for further research.

To improve my Japanese, I joined in the Japanese class organized by the Education Center for International Students of Nagoya University. The teachers are so kind and humorous, and they do the class in a very interesting way. I benefited much from the Japanese classes, and now I can communicate with people in Japanese freely, which makes it possible for me to attend some classes and seminars in Japanese.

Not only is it the legal knowledge and Japanese that I learned, but also what gave me a deep impression was the researching attitude of the professors in GSL. They give meticulous guidance, constant encouragement and valuable advice on my study. At the same time, they don't neglect the tiny things, which are of great importance for the quality of our research. Such impressions are a great wealth for my future career.

Besides studying, I joined in the trips organized by GSL for international students, and I have visited many places, such as Kyushu, Okinawa, and Gifu and so on. It was really a good opportunity for me to learn Japanese history and culture. Moreover, us international students and teachers had a chance to get together for talking, singing and dancing during that period, which made us understand each other better and deepened our friendship.

I also took part in the "home stay" activity organized by Nagoya University and lived with a Japanese family. We got together to celebrate the New Year and the other festivals of Japan and enjoyed these very much. It was also good chance to understand Japanese culture.

How time flies! Three years have passed since the day I became a student of Nagoya University. I really experienced and enjoyed the days I spent here. I owe my gratitude to all of the professors and staff at the Graduate School of Law for what they have done for us.

others. Doctoral candidates are expected to exercise these skills in CDS set up on a regular basis;

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



Newly enrolled students learning about GSL



Professor Frank Bennett providing guidance to new international students

# Opening Up Internationally

Our School promotes academic exchanges and takes in 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

## Academic and Cooperative Exchange Agreements with Overseas Universities and Institutions

Country	Partner University/Institution
UK	† The University of Warwick (May 1985)
CHINA	† China University of Political Science and Law (Nov. 1994) † Fudan University (Jan. 24, 1999) Beijing University School of International Studies (Mar. 2000) † National School of Administration, Department of Law and Department of Political Science (Dec. 22, 2000) † East China University of Politics and Law (Feb. 2001) † Hainan University Law School (Mar. 19, 2010) † Renmin University of China School of Law (2010 expected)
VIETNAM	The Institute of State and Law (Jul. 1995) † Hanoi Law University (Dec. 1999) † Vietnam National University-Ho Chi Minh City- College of Law (Dec. 1999) → Ho Chi Minh City University of Law
CAMBODIA	† Phnom Penh, Faculty of Law and Economic Sciences (Jan. 1998) → The Royal University of Law and Economics (conversion in 2003) (Feb. 27, 2004 renewal of student exchange memorandum)
MONGOLIA	† National University of Mongolia School of Law (Apr. 23, 2000)
UZBEKISTAN	† Tashkent State Institute of Law (Aug. 2, 2000) † Samarkand State University Faculty of Law (Jul. 31, 2000) † University of World Economics and Diplomacy (Aug. 3, 2000)
TAIWAN	† National Taiwan University College of Law (Dec. 21, 2000) † National Chengchi University College of Law (Dec. 22, 2000) Soochow University School of Law (Jun. 5, 2006) Chung Cheng University (2010 expected)
LAOS	† National University of Laos (Apr. 9, 2001)
CANADA	University of Victoria Centre for Asia-Pacific Initiatives (Feb. 2002)
AUSTRIA	† Johannes Kepler University Linz, Faculty of Law (Feb. 13, 2003)
SWEDEN	† Faculty of Law, University of Lund (Jun. 10, 2003)
USA	Wisconsin Law School (Jun. 10, 2003) † Green Mountain College (Nov. 2007)
GERMANY	The University of Regensburg Faculty of Law (Mar. 2, 2004)
HUNGARY	Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Institute for Legal Studies (Feb. 2004)
KOREA	† Seoul National University College of Law (Apr. 2005) † School of Social Sciences, Sung Kyun Kwan University (Oct. 23, 2005) † University of Seoul School of Law (Apr. 29, 2008)
KAZAKHSTAN	† Kazakh University of the Humanities and Law (Mar. 2004)
FRANCE	L'Universite Pantheon-Assas Paris II (Jul. 28, 2006) L'Universite Paul Cezanne Aix-Marseille III (Nov. 7, 2006)

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

arrangements with other academic institutions. At the moment there are approximately 280 university exchange programs in Nagoya University. Beyond this, our Faculty has set up co-operative exchanges and relationships with 38 universities centering on Asia.

The School has also been fortunate to enjoy the support of its graduates and of the business community in the surrounding Chubu region of Japan. In 1991 the School celebrated its 40th anniversary, and money raised by graduates of the school and the local business community was used to establish an Asian Pacific Fund to promote projects relating to Asia-Pacific law and politics. These projects challenged our faculty to tackle the new project of "Legal Assistance for Asian countries" in 1998. To create a foundation for this project, on 1 April, 2000, the Faculty established the 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 area given in connection with the 50th anniversary of the founding of the school. The purpose of CALE is to promote international cooperation in projects and research on Asian law and politics, as well to serve 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 the Asia-Pacific region. 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 makes our research and education more beneficial.



Center for Asian Legal Exchange (CALE)

# Students of the World Unite!

As we enter the 21st Century, people are becoming more conscious of their global connections. In the Graduate School and School of Law, we have currently 128 international students from 17 different countries (as of May 2011). Scholastic exchanges with overseas partner universities are an important element in the education of our students and the enhancement of our scholarships. The number of Japanese students at our School spending time studying abroad at the partner universities overseas has been increasing. Each year, overseas partner universities also send a number of short-term exchange students under the Nagoya University Program for Academic Exchange (NUPACE).



Solan-Bushi Dance by SOLV at the Welcome Party (October 2011)

Along with the individual-level study abroad program, our School is active in offering both inbound and outbound exchange students various study tours. Our program of one-week study tour to overseas partner institution beginning from 2000 has taken law students to Mongolia, China, Vietnam, Uzbekistan, Cambodia, Austria, Taiwan, Laos, Ho Chi Minh City Vietnam, Paris France, Poland in 2008 and London & Essex in UK in 2010.

In 2001 the International University Exchange (IUE) Seminar was set up to bring outside exchange students to our School for two weeks. In that year 13 students from the Royal University of



International students with Mr. Koji Miyakawa, Supreme Court Judge (Jan. 2011 at the Supreme Court of Japan)

## Overseas students enrolled in Graduate School of Law & School of Law (as of Oct 2011)

	Graduate Program (Academics)		Graduate Program (Modern Law)		Comparative Law Program (conducted mainly in English)				Research Student		Exchange Student			NUPACE Exchange Student			Regular Program		ECIS Japanese Trainees	Total
	Master	Doctor	Master	Doctor	LLM April Entry	LLD April Entry	LLM Oct Entry	LLD Oct Entry	Graduate	Under-graduate	Special Research Graduate Student	Special Graduate Student	Special Under-graduate Student	Special Research Graduate Student	Under-graduate	Under-graduate	G30			
China	4	10	4	4			3	4	8					1		1	6		45	
Korea	2	1															3		6	
Taiwan	1	2							2	2	1			3					11	
Uzbekistan			4	2	2	7	8	2	1						1		1		28	
Cambodia			5	2	3		2	2											14	
Vietnam		6			2	1	1	3	1										14	
Mongolia						1											1		2	
Laos		6	1	2				2											11	
Myanmar			2	2				2											6	
Thailand		2		1															3	
Indonesia				1															1	
Malaysia																	1		1	
Tajikistan				1															1	
Australia															3				3	
Sweden														2					2	
France														1					1	
Hungary			1	1															2	
Madagascar	1																		1	
Turkey				1													1		2	
Poland																		1	1	
Switzerland														1					1	
	1	9	11	0	30	13	12	9	14	17	12	1	0	0	4	4	5	9	4	156

from 17 countries

Law and Economics (RULE), Cambodia, were invited to the IUE Seminar. The seminar's theme was "Understanding the Japanese Legal System & Its Role in Legal Assistance to Cambodia". In 2005, the second IUE Seminar sponsored by ACCU (the Asia/Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO) was held with 15 students from RULE Cambodia, National University of Laos and Ho Chi Minh City University of Law, Vietnam. In the same year, 9 students from RULE, Tashkent State Institute of Law, Uzbekistan and the Ho Chi Minh City University of Law, Vietnam were invited to the JASMIN IUE Seminar, sponsored by JASSO, the Mizuho International Association and Nagoya University. In 2007, our School organized the fourth IUE Seminar with financial support from the CALE Fund, inviting the students from the University of World Economy and Diplomacy, Uzbekistan, the Soochow University School of Law, Taiwan and the Royal University of Cambodia (RULE).

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

As shown above, our School has become active in enhancing the level and intensity of international exchange. With the aim of taking advantage of these opportunities for cross-cultural exchange, the School of Law Volunteers (SOLV) was set up as a student association in 1999. SOLV is an outreach organization, helping international students adjust to life at Nagoya University and building up relationships between international students and Japanese students. SOLV activities range from hosting cross-cultural parties, holding study groups to learn more about the international students' home countries, offering assistance in coordinating School of Law International Student Exchange activities such as our annual ski trip.



Farewell Party organized by SOLV for international students (March 25, 2011)

## Study in Nagoya University

**Muhammad Rasulov,**  
*1st year of LL.D.*  
*(Comparative Law) Program*  
*From Uzbekistan*



My impressions of the Nagoya University (NU) are not limited to the period of time I spent in Japan, but it also includes the four years which I spent in Tashkent State Institute of Law as an undergraduate student. When I began my first year at the institute, The Centre for education Japanese language and law was established with the cooperation of the Institute of law and the NU.. Like my friends, I also decided to learn Japanese with the first Japanese teacher. At first, we could not even imagine visiting Japan, because there were lots of students learning with us and the future was not clear, unlike now.

Thanks to the great effort of the teachers, our language skills developed year by year and we eventually passed the Japanese proficiency exams. Visiting the NU for two week in 2006 was a big opportunity for me. At that time I witnessed real life in Japan, staying two days with a Japanese family and with my Japanese friends in the university. Those two weeks stimulated me to engage in learning the language more seriously and coming back to the NU.

As a result of the second challenge, I passed the exams and was accepted to the Graduate School of Law (GSL), NU. After coming to Japan, during the first six months, I took Japanese courses which were organised by the foreign students' centre. In the centre, many students from various countries get together in class and learn about writing essay, daily conversation and Japanese culture. After completing these courses, students become able to read and understand the basic Japanese characters which are used actively in daily-life conversations.

Unlike the other students whose studies are conducted through English, our course mainly provides us with both English and Japanese lessons. Having a bilingual opportunity for learning, I have been taking English and Japanese subjects simultaneously. These two kinds of courses help me to understand subjects more clearly and deeply, to ask questions related to the issues, to share my opinions with professors and students and so on. Studying the legal system of a country, I think, should be done in that country's own language. Special features of certain laws or procedures are more accessible in the native language than other foreign languages. Having an ability to use the Japanese language opened lots of doors for me in obtaining more information related to my research topic, analyzing the topic broadly and making comparisons with the corresponding system of my country.

One more thing I experienced in NU was becoming a member of the foreign students' council and participating in the joint meetings of GSL. In these meetings, I witnessed simple displays of democracy, especially deciding issues related to the students, including foreign students. Being a representative of foreign students' council, I have been actively involved discussions in the meeting, delivering the issues to foreign students and bringing their opinions back to the meeting, and generally acting on behalf of the foreign students. In this way, I learned what democracy really is. I was taught not only legal studies, but also about social issues and traditional culture.

In conclusion, I would like to thank to all my teachers, friends and staff of the NU for giving me the chance to be a student of the university, sharing with me their valuable opinions and advice, supporting me during the discussions, accompanying me to ski trips and other events. At the same time, I would like to say to all students intending to study in NU welcome and please complete your researches in the well-organised research-environment.

# The Book Stops Here!

*– Library and computer facilities*

## Our 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 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 (Online Public Access Catalog) 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 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.

## Nagoya University Library

The Nagoya University Library (NUL), which processes all library materials and maintains the unified catalog of all books in the university, also offers circulation and reference services, including inter-library loans, photocopying, and computer-based information retrieval. In the Library building there are approximately 2,770,000 volumes of books, 5,580 journal titles and 8,400 electronic journal titles which are accessible via the internet. All library materials are accessible on open shelving except for special collections 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 provided.

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. The library is closed on certain days for stack maintenance. Admission to the facilities and borrowing are controlled through the ID card issued to students and members of academic staff. (Refer to the NUL website: [http://www.nul.nagoya-u.ac.jp/index\\_e.html](http://www.nul.nagoya-u.ac.jp/index_e.html))



International students starting a new life at our school



Nagoya University Library

# *Mi casa Su casa*

## *– Information for international students*

### Educational Assistance & Extra Curricular Activities

#### **Tutorial System**

All international students who hold a “College Student” visa are eligible to receive tutoring in their major field of study. Tutoring is done by a Japanese student and the total time funded for each student is 90 hours overall during the first year for graduate students. For undergraduate students, tutoring is 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 the 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 each faculty.

#### **Exchange Study Tour & Ski Trip**

There are various extracurricular activities for international students and exchange activities at GSL. Every year, a field study trip is organized to give international students an opportunity to have better understanding of Japanese legal system, history, culture and natural beauty of Japan. In winter 2006 there was a ferry boat trip to the top of Kyushu Island and a bus trip to the Hiroshima Atomic Memorial Museum. In 2007 the field trip was to the Tokyo Supreme Court and National Diet. In 2008 the students went to the Nagasaki Atomic Memorial Museum and in 2009 the trip was to the *Chirun* Peace Museum, which displays articles left by the “*Kamikaze* Suicide Squad” and some historical places in Kagoshima prefecture, the south most tip of Kyushu



平成23年度名古屋大学大学院秋季修了式  
Graduation ceremony for the students of Comparative Law Program (October Entry), held in September 27, 2011



Graduation ceremony for the students of Comparative Law Program (April Entry), held in March 25, 2011

Island. In 2010, GSL study trip was organized to Okinawa, to learn about the desperate history in this region by visiting the Okinawa Prefectural Peace Memorial Museum.

The GSL International Students Exchange Ski Training Program has been held every year since 1999 in February to the north of Aichi Prefecture. It is very popular among our overseas students. Students can also freely use the sports facilities at the University. Information on the use of the indoor pool and tennis courts can be obtained from the University web-site (in Japanese only); <http://www.htc.nagoya-u.ac.jp/>

### Language Studies

#### **Japanese Language Studies**

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

# Mi casa Su casa

– Information for international students

## 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*).



GSL international students visiting KUMANO-KODO and KOYASAN (March 2011)

## 2. Special Japanese Program

The ECIS offers two other intensive Japanese training courses for students who hold a *Monbukagakusho* (MEXT) (embassy-sponsored and university-sponsored) scholarship. One course is the Training Course in the Japanese Language for *MEXT* Research Students and Teacher Training Students, 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.

## Financial Information

### Tuition Costs

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

#### Entrance exam fee

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

#### Registration fee

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

#### Tuition fee

Undergraduate & Postgraduate (per year)	¥535,800
Research Student (six months)	¥178,200
	(monthly ¥29,700)



GSL international students at Norikura Ski Trip (February 2011)

## **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 is estimated at about ¥110,000 (Japanese yen) per month for the Nagoya area (excluding tuition and other school fees).

## **Scholarships**

At present, government and semi-governmental organizations offer the following scholarship programs.

### **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, 330 students are now studying under the MEXT Scholarship Program and 49 under foreign government scholarship programs, while 1,556 students are self-supporting (as of May 1, 2011). 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 and students 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 NUPACE and 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 target countries in Asia that are receiving devel-

## **A message from a student**

**Manaeck SM Pasaribu**  
*1st year of LL.M.  
(Comparative Law) Program  
From Indonesia*



I really aspired to go to Japan and worked hard to get there. God gave me the way to realize my dream when I got a scholarship program for the Faculty of Law Nagoya University. I've been attending for almost a year. My first experience of attending law school at Nagoya University in Japan was the language barrier as I had not previously studied Japanese.

I'm glad that I have finally completed my 1st year and 2nd year. During the lectures, there are many things that are extraordinary. The facilities are wonderful. I get my own desk. There are also common PCs and printers that we can use. There are many books in the library that we can borrow at any time. Free Internet access is available when we want to chat, update blogs, or download journals and articles. Most of them free because Nagoya University registers with many journals.

The location of Nagoya University is very convenient. The atmosphere and learning conditions at Nagoya University are also very conducive to creativity. I learned a lot about the Japanese legal system in comparison with Indonesia. In general, obstacles to study in Japan are not very significant because the infrastructure has been met by the college. From the beginning there is access to international journals that are very useful for reference and for finding ideas for further research. Also super-fast internet access allows us support from the material side, because we can freely get the material in the form of multimedia.

Living in another country of course means that there are many differences that we will meet, perhaps one of them is the differences of civilization, technology and social systems. I am grateful to see and experience the progress and reliability of the above. At least it gives me an overview about what an advanced state of society looks like. So during my study I also gain experience and lessons from Japanese society about how to become an advanced society, civilized and prosperous. I learned from them how to live the spirit of this extraordinary standard. When viewed in terms of natural resources Japan is very limited, but the morale and desire to excel of the Japanese are infinite and it has became their capital for the better.

All of these things could only have been possible at Nagoya University. Every day was full of fresh new experiences. I have so many memories that I can't write them all down here.

# *Mi casa Su casa*

*– Information for international students*

opment assistance from the Japanese Government. This program was first established with the assistance of the Government of Japan in the 1999-2000 fiscal year. Its objective is to promote human resource development in these countries by offering opportunities to prospective researchers, government officials, and other persons seen to have the potential to play leadership roles in their country's development. The scholarship covers the full costs of study toward a Master's degrees at a Japanese university.

Every year we accept around 14 students under the JDS program from targeted countries, which include Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, Uzbekistan, Myanmar, and China. Currently 36 JDS students (as of October 2011) are enrolled in our Graduate School. Those 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 a 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. However, applicants are advised not to rely upon securing such financial aid after arrival, 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, 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 Higashiyama (on

Higashiyama campus), the Foreign Students House (off campus), the International Ohmeikan House (off campus), International Residence Yamate and International Residence Myoken just opened in October 2011 (10 minutes on foot to Higashiyama Campus). The number of international students exceeds the capacity available so we can only provide a limited number of places, mostly to newcomers, for a maximum period of half a year. (Refer to: <http://www.nagoya-u.ac.jp/en/academics/daily-life/housing>)

### ***International Student Center***

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

### ***Renting Private Housing***

Generally in Nagoya, the monthly rent for an unfurnished, one bedroom apartment with kitchenette, toilet, and bath ranges between 40,000 yen and 60,000 yen for single room, depending on location, size and amenities. 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's are usually not furnished, students have to purchase all household appliances and utensils themselves, 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 is available for international students who wish to live with their families. The rent is reasonable and has enough space for whole families.

### ***Company Housing***

A limited amount of company housing for international students has been made available mostly for single students.

## **Medical Assistance & Personal Accident Insurance**

### ***Insurance Overview***

International students who hold a "College Student" visa are

required to join the “National Health Insurance (JNHI\*)” scheme, under which medical treatment can be obtained at about 30% of the normal charge. Students of Nagoya University are also required to participate in the “Personal Accident Insurance Scheme for Students Pursuing Education and Research”. The premium for this scheme is 950 yen for a one-year policy and 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 one’s school or when in transit between school facilities.

\* 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, depending upon the policies adopted by the local government where the insured resides. The JNHI policy covers around 70% of the cost of general medical and dental care and hospitalization.

### **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 which is 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. (In case that research students pursue research on a particular topic under the supervision of their advisors, they 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.

## **The Attractive Campus & My Academic Life**

*Nguyen Dang Minh  
2nd year of LLM.  
(Comparative Law) Program  
From Vietnam*



Hello everybody let me tell you something about my school and myself as well. Studying at Nagoya University Graduate School of Law is a great opportunity for me. Located within Nagoya city, Nagoya University has been playing a leadership role in the Chubu area, the central region of Japan.

### *An attractive campus*

Let us take a quick tour of the four seasons at the university: spring comes around the Higashiyama campus with shining cherry blossoms in early April; summer appears with immense green trees in front of the center library that stretches beyond your eyes; and then comes the fall, gently brings the unforgettable fragrance of the “Kinmokusei” flower, then winter winks at you, sometimes it turns the campus white romantically in January.

Do you love physical exercises besides studying? If so, Nagoya University is a wonderful place for you to come. The school provides a swimming pool, tennis courts, football fields, gymnasium, athletic ground, and so on, and all are free.

### *Devoted faculty members and interconnected relationship with society*

Here at the School of Law and Graduate School of Law, we have distinguished professors and other very helpful faculty members, international student advisors and staff who commit to facilitate not only the students’ academic sphere but also strongly support the students’ life. One of the great points of the school is the combined program of comparative law and political sciences that attracts and suits me very much. It is, needless to say, about the open and free academic atmosphere here in Nagoya University. Empowering individual academic capacity and promoting human networks are the key characteristic that I can feel and see in everyday activities around the campus. I also get many benefits from the profound relationship between the school and business entities, and professional organizations, such as the Aichi Prefecture Bar Association and Toyota Group.

### *And seeing is believing*

I will graduate on March 2012, but Nagoya University has become an integral part of my life. It is hard to say good bye, but I need to go out to make a contribution to society based on what I have acquired from our beloved school with sincere gratitude. The school will always welcome the next young promising generations.

Seeing is believing, let us come to Nagoya University, be here and you will either comfortably feel the fragrance of the Kinmokusei flower in the October term or enjoy the pure beauty of the cherry blossom during April when terms starts. A thousand mile journey starts with a single step, I am personally very happy that Nagoya University is a fundamental ground for my life’s journey. Good luck everyone with your bright future career.

# Application & Admission for International Students

## Graduate School of Law

### Before You Apply

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

As graduate-level instruction involves direct supervision by a member of academic staff, applications that demonstrate knowledge of the staff and programs of the Faculty will be favored over those that do not. To help with the specification of research topics, visit the Faculty page on the website of our School. Applicants should also pay particular attention to the supervision burdens of the Faculty in their intended area of study. Information in regard to this is available in the Faculty page of our website. All applicants should be aware that admission to heavily subscribed areas is particularly competitive.

### Master's Programs

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

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

### Doctoral Programs

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

### Conditions Applicable to Each Program

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

#### LL.M. (Comparative Law) Program in Law and Political Science

- English-taught program

This program, with English as the main language, is designed for international students. Entrants are accepted in April and in October\*. For the April entry, applications will be accepted both in September and in January. The selection of students will be made through document screening and an interview, all of which is conducted in English.

- Japanese-taught program (October Entry only)

In keeping with the goals set out in the establishment of the 'Legal Education through Japanese classes,' the targeted students will be those who have completed over 3 years study at one of the Nagoya University Research and Education Center for Japanese Law (See page 3.) and who have completed their university education in law and politics.

#### LL.D. (Comparative Law) Program in Law and Political Science

This program, mainly conducted in English, is designed for international students who have completed a master's program 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.

\* 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 the 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.

### Five-year Doctoral Program for Academics

- The first stage of a Doctoral Program

Applicants are selected by means of a written examination in Japanese, an 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.



Entrance Ceremony for the students of October Entry Comparative Law Program (October 5, 2011)

- **The second stage of a Doctoral Program**

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

#### **LL.M. (Modern Law) Applied Program in Law and Politics**

A special selection for non-Japanese applicants expecting to conduct studies in Japanese is available in this program. The special selection is made through document screening, a written examination and an interview, all in Japanese. Applications are accepted in September and in January.

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

This 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. A special selection for foreign applicants is not available for this program.

## School of Law

### **General Program**

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.

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.

Foreign 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.

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](http://www2.jasso.go.jp/index_e.html)

### **Online Application and Admissions System for G30 Program**

Details of Admissions System for the Undergraduate International G30 Program at Nagoya University are available on the website of: [http://admissions.g30.nagoya-u.ac.jp/en/index.php?option=com\\_content&task=view&id=991&Itemid=1302](http://admissions.g30.nagoya-u.ac.jp/en/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=991&Itemid=1302)

## Research Students

Research students are students who independently pursue the study of a specific subject in the School and the Graduate School of Law and are outside of our degree programs. Students who wish to be associated with the School as research students may consult with the Student Affairs section of the School. In advance of applying, applicants must obtain the agreement of a faculty advisor in their field. The application form is downloadable from the GSL website: <http://gsl.nagoya-u.net/admission/>

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

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



Campus in Autumn

# Faculty Members 2011

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

Visit the website of GSL "FACULTY" for details:  
<http://gsl-nagoya-u.net/faculty/>

## <Department of Combined Graduate Program>

### **Prof. AIKYO Masanori**

LL.D. from Nagoya University

\* Vietnamese Law, Constitutional Law  
1. History of Vietnamese constitutional law  
2. Legal assistance (law and development)

### **Assoc. Prof. Frank BENNETT**

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

\* Comparative Law (Japan)  
Comparative Law (property, secured claims and related aspects of civil procedure)

### **Assoc. Prof. FURUKAWA Nobuhiko**

LL.B. from the University of Tokyo

\* Criminal Law  
1. The Theory of Criminal Negligence

### **Assoc. Prof. HAYASHI Shuya**

Completed Dr. course work in Kyoto University Graduated School of Law, LL.M. from Kyoto University

\* Competition Law

1. Competition law and policy
2. Trade regulation law (electricity and telecommunication)

### **Prof. ICHIHASHI Katsuya**

LL.M. from Nagoya University

\* Administrative Law

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

### **Assoc. Prof. INABA Kazumasa**

LL.D. from Nagoya University

\* Administrative Law

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

### **Prof. ISHII Mitsuki**

LL.M. from Kyoto University

\* Legal History (France)

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

### **Prof. ISOBE Takashi**

LL.M. from Nagoya University

\* History of political thought (Europe)

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

### **Prof. JIMBO Fumio**

LL.M. from Nagoya University

\* Legal History (Japan)

1. Tokugawa Law

### **Assoc. Prof. KAKUTA Tokuyasu**

Ph.D. from Tokyo Institute of Technology

\* Legal informatics

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

### **Assoc. Prof. KANG Dongkook**

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

\* History of East Asian Political Thought

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

### **Prof. MARUYAMA Emiko**

LL.B. from Tohoku University

\* Civil law, Law on Consumer  
1. Contract law  
2. Consumer protection

### **Prof. MASUDA Tomoko**

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

\* Political History (Japan)

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

### **Assoc. Prof. MATSUNAKA Manabu**

LL.M. from Osaka University

\* Corporate Law, Economic Analysis of Law

1. Rule making of takeover regulation
2. Law on equity finance
3. Regulation of control shareholders private benefit

### **Prof. MATSUURA Yoshiharu**

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

\* Legal Informatics, History of Legal Thoughts, 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. MIZUSHIMA Tomonori**

LL.D. from Kyoto University

\* International public law

1. Jurisdictional Immunity of Foreign States
2. WTO law
3. International investment law

### **Prof. MIURA Satoshi**

M.A. from the University of Tokyo

\* International Relations

1. Global governance
2. International political economy

### **Assoc. Prof. MIYAKI Yasuhiro**

LL.M. from Doshisha University

\* Criminal Procedure

1. Undercover operations

### **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 theory about democracy
4. Constitutional analysis of 'public sphere'

### **Assoc. Prof. NAKANO Taeko**

LL.B. from the University of Tokyo

\* Social Services Law

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

### **Prof. NAKADA Mizuho**

Ph.D. from the University of Tokyo

\* European Political History

1. Political history of Czechoslovakia
2. Comparative European politics

### **Assoc. Prof. OHKOHCHI Minoru**

LL.D. from Nagoya University

\* Constitutional Law

1. Constitutional interpretive methodology
2. Constitutional theory in U.S.
3. Judicial review system

### **Assoc. Prof. OHYA Takehiro**

LL.B. from the University of Tokyo

\* Jurisprudence

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

### **Assoc. Prof. OKAMOTO Hiroki**

LL.D. from Hitotsubashi University

\* Civil law

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

### **Prof. ONO Koji**

LL.D from Kyoto University

\* Political Science

1. Contemporary German politics
2. Comparative politics
3. Political policy

### **Prof. SABURI Haruo**

LL.M. from Nagoya University

\* International Economic Law

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

### **Prof. SADAKATA Mamoru**

Ph.D. Candidate at Kobe University, LL.M. from Kanazawa University

\* International Politics

1. Contemporary Balkan History

### **Assoc. Prof. SAITO Akiko**

LL.M. from Kyoto University

\* Criminal law

1. Criminal Law
2. Omission
3. Complicity

### **Prof. SUGAWARA Ikuo**

LL.D. from Tohoku University

\* Legal sociology

1. Law and psychology

### **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. TAMURA Tetsuki**

LL.D. from Nagoya University

## \*Political Science

1. Contemporary democratic theory
2. Welfare regime and basic income
3. Gender in policies and political science

**Prof. UDAGAWA Yukinori**

LL.M. from Hokkaido University

## \*Comparative law (China)

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

**Prof. USHIRO Fusao**

LL.M. from Nagoya University

## \*Political Science, Public Administration

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

**Prof. WADA Hajime**

LL.M. from the University of Tokyo

## \*Labor Law

1. Labor law and civil rights
2. Employment contract theory
3. German labor law

**Prof. WATANABE Miyuki**

LL.B from Tohoku University

## \*Civil Procedure law

1. Effects of judgment
2. Arbitration
3. Fundamental theory of civil procedure

**Prof. YOKOMIZO Dai**

LL.M. from the University of Tokyo

## \*Conflict of Laws

1. Structure of conflict of laws
2. International aspects of intellectual property
3. International judicial jurisdiction

**Assoc. Prof. YOSHIMASA Tomohiro**

LL.M. from Kyoto University

## \*Civil Law

1. Contract Law

**<Department of Program for Legal Practice>**

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

**Prof. AIKYO Koji**

LL.D from Waseda University

## \*Constitutional Law

1. History of Constitutionalism in UK
2. Constitutional theories

**Prof. CHIBA Emiko**

LL.M. from Hokkaido University

## \*Civil Law

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

**Prof. HASHIDA Hisashi**

LL.M. from Kyoto University

## \*Criminal Law

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

**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. IMAI Katsunori**

LL.D from Nagoya University

## \*Commercial Law

1. Payment Law
2. Banking Law

**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. KOBAYASHI Ryo**

LL.M. from Kyoto University

## \*Commercial Law

1. Commercial Law
2. Financial Law

**Assoc. Prof. KOJIMA Jyun**

LL.M. from Waseda University

## \*Criminal procedure

1. Double jeopardy

**Prof. MORIGIWA Yasutomo**

LL.M. from the University of Tokyo

## \*Jurisprudence

1. Legal values as public goods

**※ 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. NAKAYA Hiroki**

LL.M. from Nagoya University

## \*Civil Law

1. The contract theory of multi-party relationships
2. Analogical interpretations in the Japanese Civil Code

**※ Prof. OBATA Kaoru**

LL.M. from Kyoto University

## \*International public 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. SHIMOYAMA Kenji**

LL.M. from Waseda University

## \*Environmental Law, Administrative Law

1. Environmental Risk Management in Legal System
2. Precautionary Principle in Environmental Law
3. State Redress Law

**※ Prof. SAKAI Hajime**

LL.M. from Osaka University

## \*Civil Procedure

1. International litis abili
2. Provisional Measures
3. Cause of action

**Prof. SUZUKI Masabumi**

LL.D from Harvard Law School

## \*Intellectual Property Law

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

**※ Prof. TADAKA Hirotaka**

LL.D. from Nagoya University

## \*Civil Law

1. Mortgage Foreclosure
2. Security Interests
3. Guaranty

**※ Prof. TAKAHASHI Yusuke**

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

## \*Tax Law

1. Taxation on business organizations
2. Partnership taxation in Japan and U.S.

**<Lectures from business, public prosecutor's office, and lawyer's association>****Prof. KATO Michiko**

LL.B. from Nagoya University

## \*Attorney at Law

**Prof. SHIMASAKI Kunihiko**

LL.B. from the University of Tokyo

## \*Judge

**Prof. SHIRAI Reiko**

LL.B. from Waseda University

## \*Public Procecuter

**Prof. TAKEUCHI Yuji**

LL.B. from Nagoya University

## \*Attorney at Law

**<Coordinator for Legal Assistance>****Assoc. Prof. KUONG Teilee**

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

## \*Law and Development

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

**<Professor of the Global 30 International Programs>****Designated Assoc. Prof. Richard WESTRA**

Ph.D. from Queen's University

## \*Political Science

1. Comparative/international politics
2. Political economy
3. Social theory

**<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. &amp; B.A. from Nagoya University

- \*Advising and Assisting International Students and Coordinating Students Exchange

# Contact Addresses & Campus Map

*Application materials and enquiries should be directed to:*

The Student Affairs Section of the Administrative Office  
 Graduate School & School of Law  
 Nagoya University  
 B4-5(700), Furo-cho, Chikusa-ku, Nagoya,  
 464-8601, Japan

*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  
 International Student Advisor  
 Graduate School & School of Law  
 Nagoya University, Japan  
 Tel & Fax: +81-52-789-4910  
 E-mail: [okuda@law.nagoya-u.ac.jp](mailto:okuda@law.nagoya-u.ac.jp)

- ① Administration Bureau Building 1
- ② Administration Bureau Building 2
- ③ Administration Bureau Building 3
- ④ Administration Bureau Building 4
- ⑤ Annex to the Administration Bureau Buildings  
     Nagoya University Archives  
     Office of Gender Equality
- ⑥ Toyoda Auditorium  
     Symposium
- ⑦ University Library
- ⑧ Staff Hall
- 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  
     Center for Developmental Clinical Psychology and Psychiatry
- ⑬ School of Law / Graduate School of Law
- ⑭ School of Economics / Graduate School of Economics
- ⑮–⑯: Buildings related to the School of Science / Graduate School of Science
- ⑰ Building A
- ⑱ Building A2
- ⑲ Building B
- ⑳ Building C
- ㉑ Building D
- ㉒ Building E
- ㉓ Building F  
     Chemical Instrument Center  
     Center for Gene Research
- ㉔ Building G
- ㉕ Building 1 / Graduate School of Mathematics
- ㉖ Laboratory of High Voltage Electronmicroscopy
- ㉗ Facilities for Low Temperature Research
- ㉘ Ultra High Pressure Laboratory
- ㉙ Science Hall
- ㉚–㉛: Buildings related to the School of Engineering / Graduate School of Engineering
- ㉜ Administration Building
- ㉝ Building 1
- ㉞ Building 2
- ㉟ Building 3
- ㉟ Building 4
- ㉟ Building 5
- ㉟ Building 6

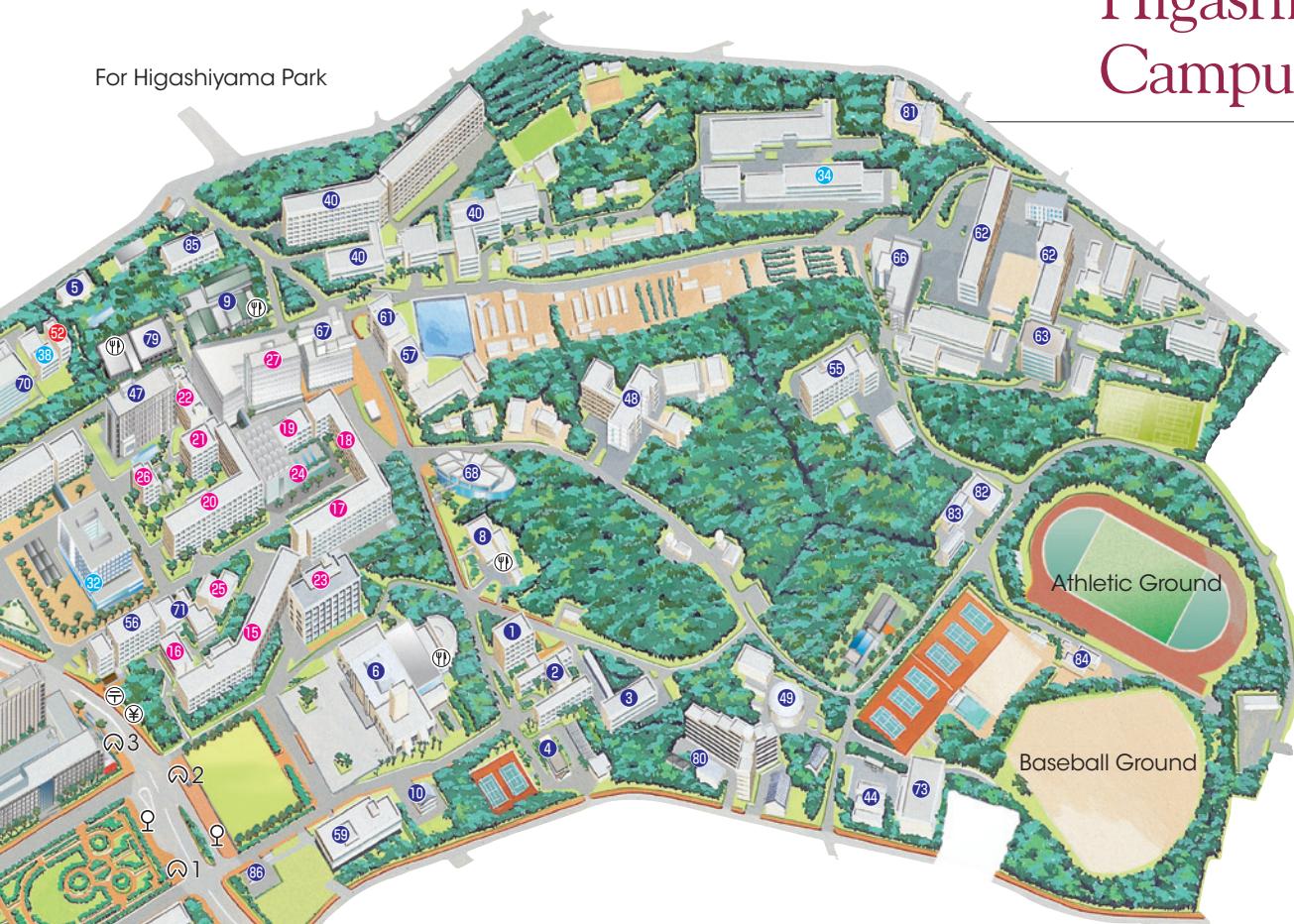
For Motoyama



- ㉕ Building 7  
     Center for Information Media Studies
- ㉖ Building 8
- ㉗ Building 9
- ㉘ High Pressure High Temperature Laboratory
- ㉙ Mechanical Engineering and Aerospace Engineering Laboratory
- ㉚ School of Agricultural Sciences / Graduate School of Bioagricultural Sciences
- ㉛ School of Informatics and Sciences
- ㉜ Graduate School of Information Science
- ㉝ Inter-Department Education Building A
- ㉞ Research Center of Health, Physical Fitness and Sports
- ㉟ Graduate School of International Development
- ㉟ Graduate School of Languages and Cultures

# Higashiyama Campus

For Higashiyama Park

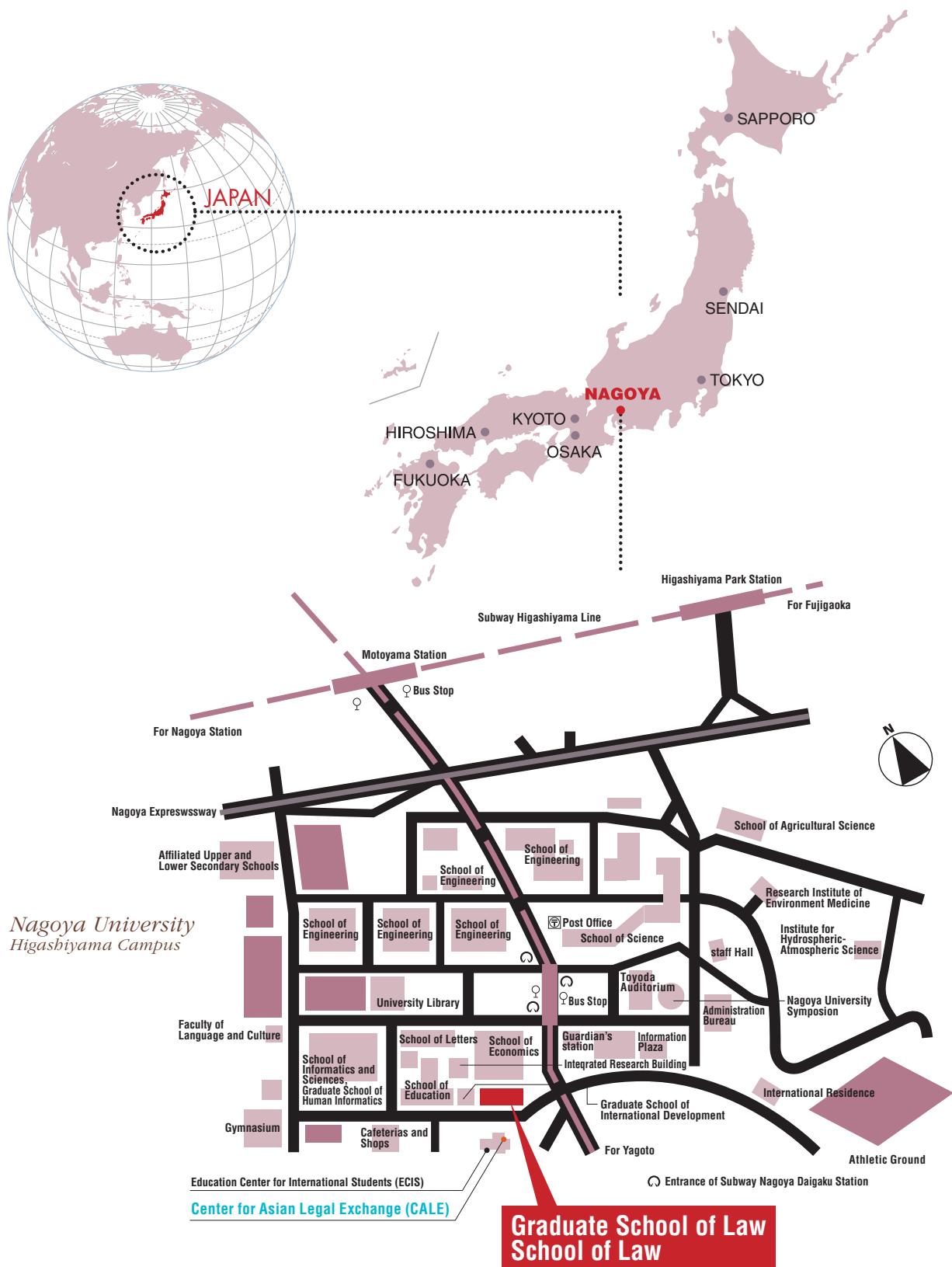


For Yagoto

① ② ③  
Entrance of Subway  
Nagoya Daigaku Station

- ④7 Environmental Studies Hall  
Graduate School of Environmental Studies  
Disaster Management Office
- ④8 Research Institute of Environmental Medicine
- ④9 Cosmic Ray Observatory (STEL)
- ⑤0 Facility of Incubation
- ⑤1 Venture Business Laboratory
- ⑤2–⑤4: Buildings related to the EcoTopia Science Institute
- ⑤2 High Voltage Electron Microscope Laboratory
- ⑤3 Research Facility of Advanced Science and Technology
- ⑤4 Research Facility for Advanced Energy Conversion, West Building
- ⑤5 Hydropheric Atmospheric Research Center
- ⑤6 Information Technology Center
- ⑤7 Radioisotope Research Center
- ⑤8 Education Center for International Students  
Center for Asian Legal Exchange

- ⑤9 Center for Chronological Research  
Nagoya University Museum
- ⑥0 University Museum Botanical Garden
- ⑥1 Bioscience and Biotechnology Center
- ⑥2 Inter-Department Education and Research Facilities  
EcoTopia Science Institute  
International Cooperation Center for Agricultural Education  
Solar-Terrestrial Environment Laboratory (STEL)
- ⑥3 Research Laboratory Building
- ⑥4 Integrated Building  
Creation Plaza
- ⑥5 Integrated Research Building (Arts and Humanities)  
Center for the Higher Education and Research
- ⑥6 Institute for Advanced Research Hall
- ⑥7 Noyori Materials Science Laboratory  
Research Center for Materials Science
- ⑥8 Noyori Conference Hall
- ⑥9 Akasaki Institute  
Akasaki Research Center  
Headquarters for Industry, Academia and Government Cooperation
- ⑦0 Synchrotron Radiation Research Center
- ⑦1 Health Administration Office
- ⑦2 Gymnasium and Swimming Pool
- ⑦3 New Gymnasium
- ⑦4 Affiliated Upper and Lower Secondary Schools
- ⑦5 Student Hall
- ⑦6 North Cafeteria and Shop
- ⑦7 South Cafeteria and Shop
- ⑦8 Amenity House
- ⑦9 "FOREST" Books & Cafe
- ⑧0 International Residence
- ⑧1 Researchers Village
- ⑧2 Gymnastic Lodging House
- ⑧3 Extra Curricular Activity Facilities
- ⑧4 Athletic Grounds Management Building
- ⑧5 Energy Center
- ⑧6 Information
- ⑧7 Cafeteria
- ⑧8 Post Office
- ⑧9 Subway
- ♀ Bus Stop
- ▲ Convenience Store
- ¥ ATM



Furo-cho, Chikusa-ku, Nagoya, 464-8601, Japan  
Tel:+81-52-789-2317 Fax:+81-52-789-4921

### Nagoya University Graduate School of Law

[http://www.law.nagoya-u.ac.jp/ \[Japanese\]](http://www.law.nagoya-u.ac.jp/)  
[http://gsl-nagoya-u.net \[English\]](http://gsl-nagoya-u.net)