

A Degree of Autonomy!

NUPACE¹ and the Demise of JASSO² Politics

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Nagoya University Program for Academic Exchange (NUPACE)

A. Introduction

The fiscal year 2006 is proving rather interesting. The long-running JASSO saga has taken another convoluted turn and, as of this academic year, two radical changes in policy and funding have been sprung upon universities participating in short-term student exchange programmes. The first entails the abolishment of the JASSO practice of procuring standard economy class round-trip flight tickets for all scholarship recipients, and the replacement of these tickets with an across-the-board ‘study abroad preparation’ (settling-in) allowance of 150,000 yen. The second policy shift comprises the abolishment of regional (i.e., continental) JASSO scholarship quotas. Henceforth, participating universities will simply receive a block sum of scholarships, which they are free to distribute at will.

From the standpoint of universities, these adjustments constitute a welcome shift in policy direction, in that they provide increased autonomy in the drafting of international strategy at the institutional level. Nevertheless, simultaneously, they demonstrate a growing weakness on the part of JASSO. The financial constraints facing the organisation and short-term student exchange programmes, in particular, have

surfaced. Moreover, a diminishing will to shape national policy is detectable. Despite the fact that one hundred percent of the funding for short-term student exchange programmes is apparently derived from the ODA budget, there is no discernible obligation for universities to allocate any of their share of JASSO scholarships to students enrolled at institutions in developing countries.

The following report, as usual, is divided into two parts. *Part B* deals principally with general JASSO policy developments and statistics, and Nagoya University’s response to these; *Part C* briefly outlines developments in NUPACE student composition and the academic programme.

B. JASSO: A New Wind

It is ironic that JASSO announced the abolishment of regional scholarship quotas and round-trip flight tickets simultaneously. It leads one to assume that the major reason for creating regional quotas in the first place was financial, and not political, in nature. As a standard economy round-trip ticket between, for example, Europe and Japan, at approximately 600,000 yen, proved unreasonably expensive, regional allocations may simply have been about curtailing the proportion

¹ NUPACE is the acronym for the *Nagoya University Program for Academic Exchange*, Nagoya University’s short-term student exchange programme for incoming students established in February 1996. Students enrolled in degree programmes at institutions with which Nagoya University has concluded academic exchange agreements are eligible to apply for the programme. Courses that constitute the NUPACE programme are principally taught in English; Japanese language proficiency is not a prerequisite.

² JASSO (Japan Student Services Organisation < 日本学生支援機構 >) is a public corporation with a strong affiliation to the *Monbukagakusho*. The organisation provides short-term exchange students with scholarships comprising a study abroad (settling-in) allowance and monthly stipend. Incidentally, the Association of International Education, Japan <AIEJ> was dissolved at the end of the fiscal year 2003~2004, its duties now being assumed by JASSO.

of scholarships allocated to distant students. Now that a one-off settling-in allowance of 150,000 yen has been established in lieu of the tickets, it appears that the *raison d'être* for regional allocations has been swept away. Possibly, the now defunct AIEJ/JASSO policy of allocating a minimum of fifty percent of short-term scholarships to students enrolled at Asian institutions never embodied any international co-operation principles in the first place. It may simply have been a money matter.

We now have a system whereby JASSO recipients from institutions in Asia and Oceania may, after deducting the cost of their flight, have a surplus remaining from the 150,000 yen settling-in allowance; recipients from North America will just about be breaking even; and recipients from Europe, Africa, the Middle East and South America will generally be financing part of the flight from their own pockets. This result may not exactly comprise an inspiring blueprint for international development, but it should, at least, have the effect of reducing some of JASSO's reputedly bloated budget deficit. Considering this colossal slash in the operational costs of the programme, one would even have expected JASSO scholarship numbers to remain stable, but alas, this is not the case. JASSO scholarships (inbound) for the academic year 2006~2007 have yet again decreased from the previous fiscal year, this time by 11.1%, dropping from 1,800 to 1,600³.

Cynicism aside, the most significant upshot of the abolishment of regional scholarship quotas for host universities is the new-found and complete freedom to devise priorities with respect to the regional character of their intake of students. Host universities are now at liberty to draft an international strategy for incoming

short-term exchange students that may focus on Asia, the Americas, Europe, Oceania, Africa or a combination of the above. This freedom should not be scorned at.

1. JASSO Scholarship Provisions and Categories: An Overall Synopsis

How does this new JASSO picture translate into figures? Utilising graphs and tables, this section of the report aims to illustrate the major trends in the allocation of JASSO short-term student exchange scholarships and, by extension, go some way to elucidating the system itself.

Table 1 depicts scholarship categories and provisions as allocated by JASSO (formerly the AIEJ) since the establishment of the scholarship programme in 1995. Tellingly, the 2006-2007 figure of 1,600 constitutes the lowest number of scholarship allocations since 1995~1996, when the 'Short-term Student Exchange Promotion Programme' was inaugurated.

Since April 2001 a variety of scholarship categories reflecting Ministry of Education (MEXT) policy priorities have been incorporated into the framework of the JASSO Short-term Student Exchange Promotion Programme (Inbound). Participating institutions apply for and are allocated scholarships according to this set of classifications. In addition to 'general' (*ippan*) scholarships, a specified number of scholarships have customarily been reserved for 1) institutions having established programmes taught in English⁴, 2) UMAP member institutions⁵, 3) consortium member institutions, and 4) institutions incorporating internships into their programmes (refer to *Table 2*, *Pie Chart 1*, and *Graph 1*). However, as of 2006~2007, JASSO scholarship classifications for consortiums and

³ 平成18年度短期留学推進制度（受入れ）奨学金支給割当人数審査概要 in JASSO Notification No. 292（学支留計第292号） of January 18, 2006.

⁴ It was a Ministry of Education prod, urging the establishment at Japanese universities of programmes taught in English that resulted in the establishment of the AIEJ (now JASSO) *Short-term Student Exchange Promotion Programme (Inbound)*. The percentage of JASSO scholarships allocated to this particular category now comprises only 22% of the total.

⁵ The acronym for *University Mobility in Asia and the Pacific*. UMAP aspires to promote student mobility in the region, an essential component of which comprises the transfer of credits between participating institutions (UCTS).

Table 1. AIEJ/JASSO Scholarship Provisions for Incoming Students: April 1995~March 2007

Year	Scholarships	Category		Provisions		
1995~1996	1,000	No Categorisation		1. ¥100,000 monthly stipend (6~12 months) 2. Economy class round-trip air ticket 3. ¥50,000 settling-in allowance		
1996~1997	1,750	*P&F 1,100	*S-t 650	P&F 1, 2 & 3 as for 1995~1996		S-t 1. ¥80,000 monthly stipend, 2 & 3 as for 1995~1996
1997~1998	1,900	P&F 1,120	S-t 780	P&F 1, 2 & 3 as for 1995~1996		S-t 1, 2 & 3 as for 1996~1997
1998~1999	1,500	No Categorisation		1. ¥80,000 monthly stipend (6~12 months) 2. Economy class round-trip air ticket 3. ¥25,000 settling-in allowance		
1999~2000	1,803			1, 2 & 3 as for 1998~1999		
2000~2001	1,732	Short-term; Intensive Short-term; Bridging Scholar.		Short-term; 1, 2 & 3 as for 1998~1999	Intensive Short-term; ¥80,000 monthly stipend (3~5 months)	Bridging Scholar. ¥40,000 monthly stipend (3~12 months)
2001~2002	1,761	General (<i>ippan</i>); English-language prog.; UMAP; Consortium; Internship.		1, 2 & 3 as for 1998~1999		
2002~2003	1,618			1. ¥80,000 monthly stipend (3~12 months) 2 & 3 as for 1998~1999		
2003~2004	1,950					
2004~2005	2,000					
2005~2006	1,800					
2006~2007	1,600	General (<i>ippan</i>); English-language prog.; UMAP;		1. ¥80,000 monthly stipend (3~12 months) 2. ¥150,000 one-time 'study abroad preparation allowance'		

*P&F = Peace & Friendship Scholarship *S-t = Short-term Scholarship

Table 2. JASSO Scholarship Classification -Overall Total: April 2006~March 2007 (1)

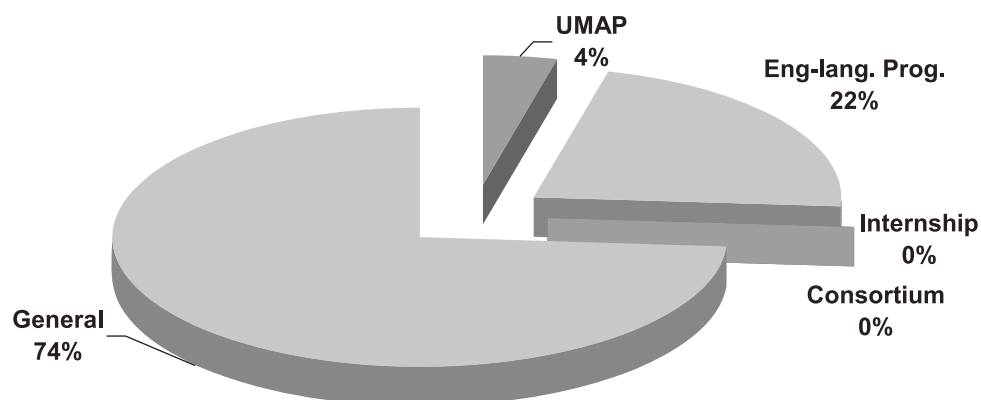
Total No./ Scholarships	Of Which Special Category:				
	<i>Eng-Language Programme</i>	<i>UMAP</i>	<i>Consortium</i>	<i>Internship</i>	<i>Total No./Special Scholarships</i>
1,600	355	63	0	0	418

internship-oriented programmes have been abolished, another indication that policy formation on the national level vis-à-vis international student exchange is waning.

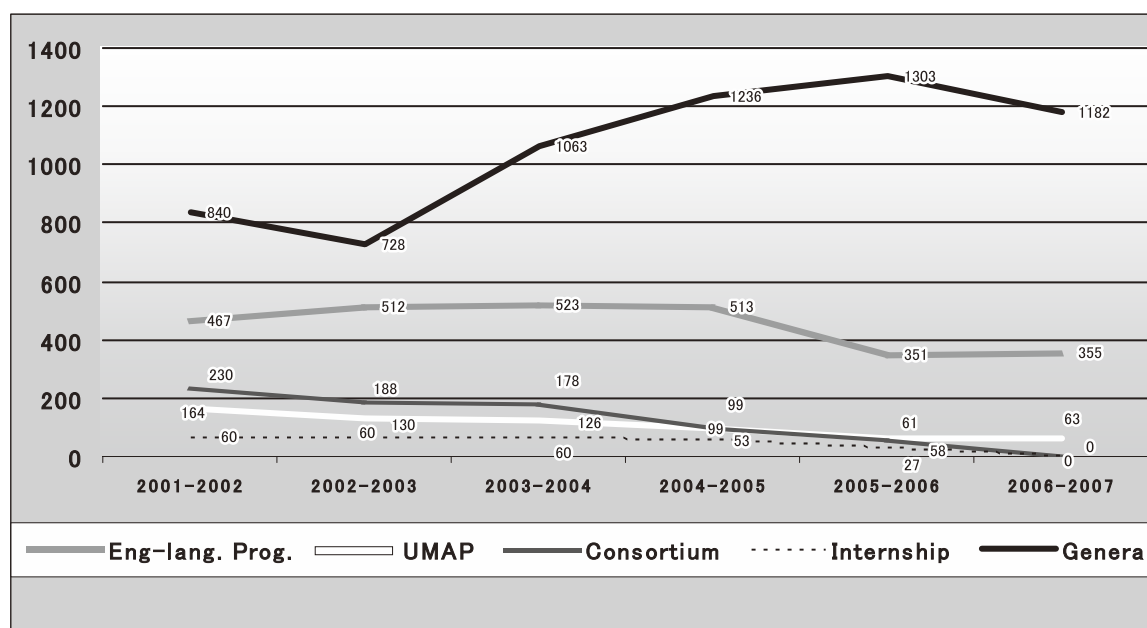
Graph 1 provides a comparison of the overall scholarship allocation according to classification since the academic year 2001~2002, when the categorisation of scholarships commenced. The figures are revealing in that they demonstrate JASSO's increasing

ambivalence towards special category scholarships. 'General' scholarships, as the name suggests, are not project-oriented, and institutions are at liberty to award these scholarships to any exchange student from a partner institution. These scholarships have seen their share of the pie rise from 48% in 2001~2002 to 74% in 2006~2007, in stark contrast to the relative atrophy of those special category scholarships reserved for English-language programmes, UMAP participants and,

Pie Chart 1. JASSO Scholarship Classification -Overall Total (2). JASSO Scholarships According to Classification: April 2006~March 2007 (Total: 1,600 Scholarships)



Graph 1. Trends in JASSO Scholarship Allocation According to Scholarship Category. An Annual Comparison: April 2001~March 2007



to the point of vanishing, consortiums and internships.

Table 3 presents the premiere division of universities in the JASSO scholarship league. Readily deducible from the table is that in the fiscal year 2006~2007, the vast majority of major players witnessed a stark decrease in their allocation of JASSO scholarships. Although

Nagoya University (climbing up to an unprecedented third place in the pecking order of JASSO scholarship awards) and Yokohama National University enjoyed a welcome, but baffling scholarship boost, Kyushu University, an illustrious short-term student exchange programme host, was wiped off the map altogether.

Table 3. JASSO Scholarship Allocation-Top Recipient Universities: April 2006-March 2007

Rank & Institution in 2006~2007*		JASSO Scholarships Awarded 2006~2007*	No. of Students Admitted to Short-term Exchange Programmes 2005-2006	Total No. of Short-term Exchange Students 2005-2006
1 (1)	Waseda U.	50 (60) <-17%>	68	250
2 (1)	Kansai Gaidai U.	49 (60) <-18%>	?	?
3 (4)	Nagoya U.	44 (41) <+7%>	60	68
4 (3)	Tsukuba U.	41 (46) <-11%>	47	99
5 (5)	Tokyo U. of Foreign Studies	29 (32) <-9%>	76	76
(-)	Yokohama National U.	29 (26) <+12%>	34	54
7 (7)	Osaka U.	28 (31) <-10%>	25	74
8 (5)	Keio U.	27 (32) <-16%>	?	?
9 (9)	Tohoku U.	24 (28) <-14%>	57	79
(9)	Hiroshima U.	24 (28) <-14%>	52	54

() = Rankings/Figures for 2005~2006

Indeed, scrutiny of the actual number of students involved in short-term exchanges, regardless of whether they be specifically admitted to short-term exchange programmes or not, and irrespective of JASSO scholarship receipt, casts next to no light on how JASSO determines its allocation of scholarships. In the ‘Study Meeting on Short-term Student Exchange Promotion Programmes at National University Corporations’⁶, held on March 15, 2005, the JASSO representative alluded that scholarship allocation would be determined on the basis of actual exchange student admission in the previous year, including that of independently financed students. However, host institutions actively increasing the number of independently-financed exchange students seem to have been rewarded by nothing more than scholarship cuts, and therefore served a disincentive to further boost those student numbers. JASSO’s methodology in awarding scholarships needs to be further clarified.

2. Nagoya University and the Change in JASSO Policy: A Conservative Reaction?

Returning to policy considerations at a more local level, this section aims to explain Nagoya University’s

response to JASSO’s decision to abolish regional scholarship allocations to each participating institution, and the replacement thereof with block allocations. As mentioned above, this policy development has far-reaching implications, in that it potentially enables universities to devise their own programmes of international priorities with the assistance of JASSO funding.

In principle, Nagoya University, rather than taking up the invitation to radically alter its international strategy, has decided to maintain the policy, initially established by JASSO, of balancing scholarships between various regions. Nevertheless, in the absence of JASSO-determined regional quotas, this University has been compelled to devise a formula for accomplishing this.

Basically, the formula can be explained as follows:

1. The **number of scholarships**, as received over the past three years for the respective admission period, and divided according to region, is totalled and the average calculated. The proportion of scholarships allocated to each region is thus deduced.
2. The **number of valid applications**, as received

⁶ 「国立大学法人における短期留学推進制度に関する勉強会」2005年3月15日開催。

over the past three years for the respective admission period, and divided according to region, is totalled and the average calculated. The proportion of valid applications from each region is thus deduced.

3. The results of '1' and '2' are added and divided by two, with the consequent regional proportions determining regional scholarship allocations for the upcoming admission period.

Nagoya University's response, in not departing radically from the *status quo* and in refusing to contemplate the possibilities inherent in alternative international strategies could be criticised as conservative. Simultaneously, however, it should also be praised as diplomatic. In the past ten years, NUPACE has established a strong network of relationships with countries spanning the globe. It is in the interests of this University to sustain these relationships, not least because of the benefits, in terms of institutional internationalisation, accrued by admitting a diverse, multinational, and thus stimulating body of students.

Moreover, Nagoya University has made efforts to refine other aspects of its exchange student screening procedure in order to ensure a more rational and equitable selection process. Where, in the past, the selection of prospective exchange students within regional frameworks, in particular vis-à-vis JASSO nominees, was largely determined by GPA and the equal division of scholarships amongst sending universities, a miscellany of new determining criteria have now been incorporated into the screening process. These include added weight given to 1) detailed study plans and letters of recommendation, 2) applications from students enrolled at universities with a history of active student exchange (i.e., both ways) with Nagoya University, and 3) applications from students enrolled at universities which are listed in the top one hundred of the Times Higher Educational Supplement's *University Rankings*. With these amendments, Nagoya University hopes to effect both an improvement in the quality of the NUPACE programme, and its

participants.

3. Nagoya University's Scholarship Quotas for 2006-2007: A Breakdown

Table 4 depicts the number of scholarships made available specifically to Nagoya University for the academic year 2006~2007, divided according to admission period. As noted above, if drawing a comparison with the last academic year, NUPACE may consider itself (temporarily) fortunate to have received forty-four scholarships, a seven percent increase over last year's figures.

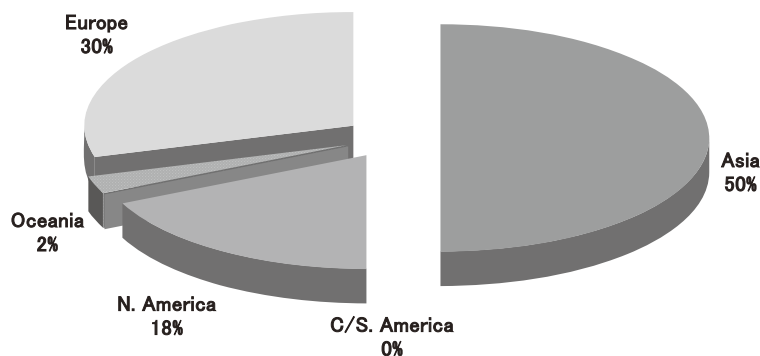
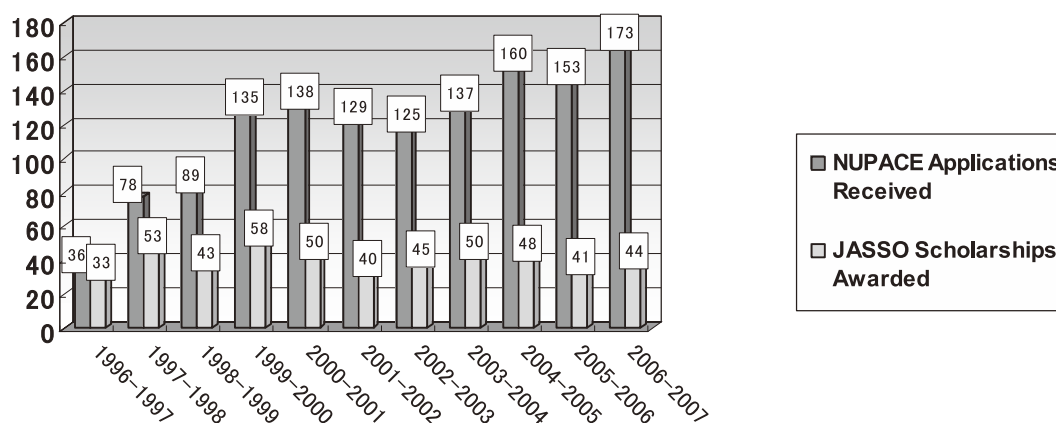
Table4. JASSO Scholarship Quotas for the Academic Year April 2006~March 2007: Nagoya University

Scholarships Awarded		44 (41)
Breakdown:	Apr	12 (12)
	Sep	32 (29)

() = Figures for 2005~2006

Pie Chart 2 depicts scholarship allocation as divided by region, utilising, for the first time, NUPACE's new formula for determining such numbers. If compared to 2005-2006, one will note that the effect of this formula has been to increase the proportion of scholarships allocated to Asia, particularly in relation to North America. Scholarships awarded to students enrolled at institutions in 'Western' industrialised nations have seen their portion of the JASSO pie drop to 50% of the total, as opposed to 63% last year.

And again, Nagoya University's relatively large pool of JASSO scholarship comprises little consolation to the majority of NUPACE applicants. *Graph 2* highlights that NUPACE consistently receives far more applications than it can hope to allocate scholarships to. Roughly, only one in four of all NUPACE applicants will benefit from JASSO awards in any given year, competition between students from Asia usually being particularly conspicuous with a ratio of approximately five applicants per place. Interestingly, NUPACE is also receiving an increasing number of applications from students enrolled at European partner institutions. In the fiscal year 2006~2007, applicants from this region

Pie Chart 2. JASSO Scholarship Breakdown by Region: April 2006~March 2007 (Total: 44 Scholarships)**Graph 2. Proportion of NUPACE Applications per JASSO Scholarship Place: February 1996~March 2007**

outnumbered available scholarships by an approximate ratio of 4:1.

C. NUPACE: Incoming Exchange Student Composition

Now moving onto actual exchange student admission, the remainder of this report will limit itself to illustrating to the reader NUPACE as it currently stands, commencing with the breakdown of students who, in fact, came to Japan to participate in NUPACE in the academic year 2005~2006.

A comparison with last year's figures demonstrates that the number of NUPACE participants dropped by ten percent, from sixty-seven to sixty. Compositionally, the regional balance of students remained stable with

only slight increases or decreases in the respective portions of the pie. However, the regional composition of students may change in Asia's favour during the current academic year (2006~2007) to reflect the newly introduced regional scholarship formula, as outlined in *Section B2* above.

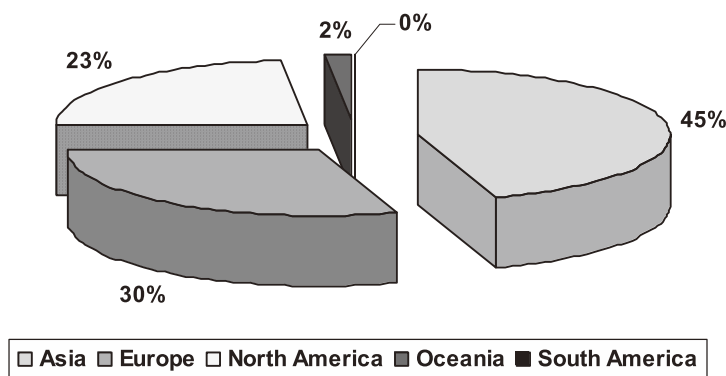
The regional composition of incoming students over NUPACE's ten-year lifespan is depicted in *Graph 3*. Whilst the annual intake of students from Europe and North America has, during this period, increased commendably by 157% and 56%, respectively, student intake from Oceania and South America has remained conspicuously low or non-existent. In a move aimed at establishing and strengthening ties with Oceania, a NUPACE delegation was despatched to Australia and New Zealand in October 2005 conducting visits

to the Australian National University, the University of Adelaide, the University of South Australia, Flinders University, Monash University, the University of Christchurch and the University of Auckland. As universities in Oceania already have extensive networks with Japanese universities, it remains to be seen whether the visit will translate into a boost in exchange student numbers from this region.

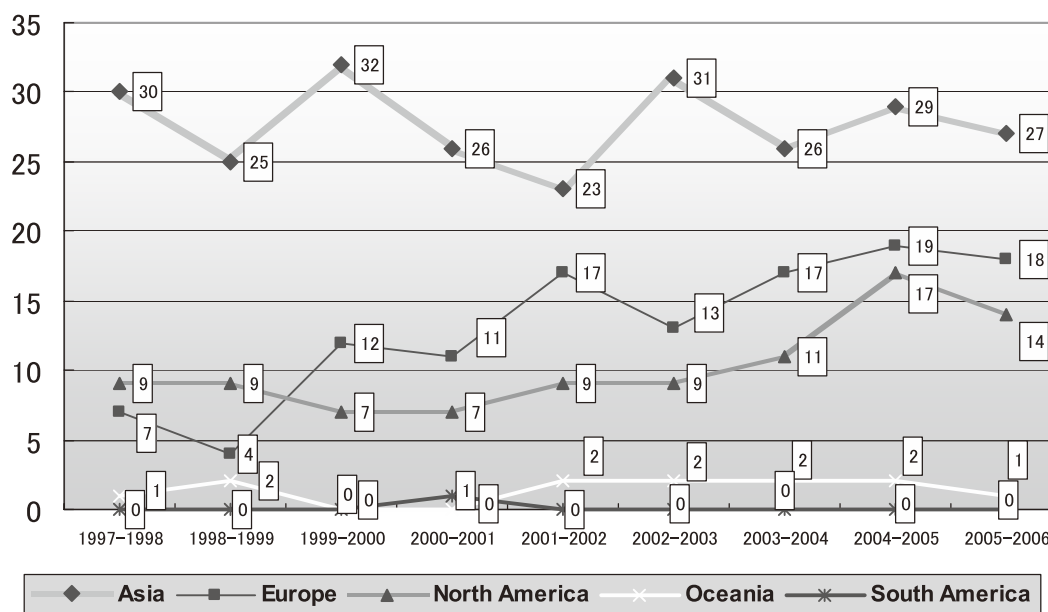
Table 5 summarises data on the ratio of JASSO-funded students in relation to independently-financed⁷ students for academic year 2005~2006:

In the fiscal year 2005~2006, 65% of sixty exchange students admitted to NUPACE benefited from JASSO funding. This comprises a decrease from the already plummeting 72% of NUPACE students enjoying such support in the year 2004~2005. Readers will note

Pie Chart 3. NUPACE Students by Region of Home Institution: April 2005–March 2006 (Total: 60 Students)



Graph 3. Students by Region of Home Institution: February 1996–March 2006 (Total: 526 Students)



⁷ Not all independently-financed students are entirely self-supported. A certain number receive some form of financial assistance from their home institutions or other organisations, although NUPACE is not currently aware of the extent of this assistance.

Table 5. NUPACE Students by Source of Funding: April 2005–March 2006 (Total: 60 Students)

Region	April 2005 Admission		September 2005 Admission		Regional Sub-Total	
	JASSO-funded	Self-financed	JASSO-funded	Self-financed	JASSO-funded	Self-financed
Asia	5	6	10	6	15	12
Europe	3	2	10	3	13	5
N. America	3	4	7	0	10	4
Oceania	1	0	0	0	1	0
Total	12	12	27	9	39	21

that almost half of all NUPACE students enrolled at institutions in Asia are participating in the programme as self-financed students, the majority of these hailing from China (PRC) and South Korea. Even students from North America and Europe have become increasingly willing to support themselves for the duration of their exchange⁸. Taking into consideration the declining availability of JASSO funding, one would hope that this trend takes root. A growing influx of independently-financed students is nothing less than vital to the survival of the NUPACE programme.

D. Concluding Comments: NUPACE Ten Years down the Road...

In retrospect, this paper could have comprised a review of the ten-year span that has elapsed since the inauguration of this programme in February 1996. The grand ten-year milestone!

The author could have rolled out statistics on the increase in student exchange agreements that have been concluded since the establishment of the programme. Or waxed lyrically on the smoother transfer of credits (if not grades) between Nagoya and its partner institutions. There could have been mention of the forging of ever closer relationships between NUPACE students and their fellow Japanese students at Nagoya University, realised by the sharing

of accommodation, classroom time, and through the unstinting efforts of a variety of student support networks. Not least of all, the author could have emphasised that this programme has, to varying extents, made a difference, sometimes negative, but far more often positive, to the lives of the 526 students who have breathed the NUPACE air.

All of this will, undoubtedly, be underscored at the *NUPACE Ten Year Anniversary*, due to be convened on October 26 and 27, 2006. Nevertheless, despite the comparative success of this programme (and NUPACE is undeniably a success story), a series of unresolved issues remain. After ten years, this programme occupies no more than a small niche within the Nagoya University academic infrastructure, and receives less than wholehearted University support. It imperative that NUPACE redouble its efforts to convince the University of its significance, a significance that exceeds the actual scale of the programme⁹.

⁸ The vast majority of NUPACE students are enrolled at institutions with which Nagoya University, or a School of Nagoya University has concluded a tuition-waiver agreement. Hence, independently-financed students do not, in principle, pay tuition fees to this university. They are responsible for bearing the cost of maintenance only.

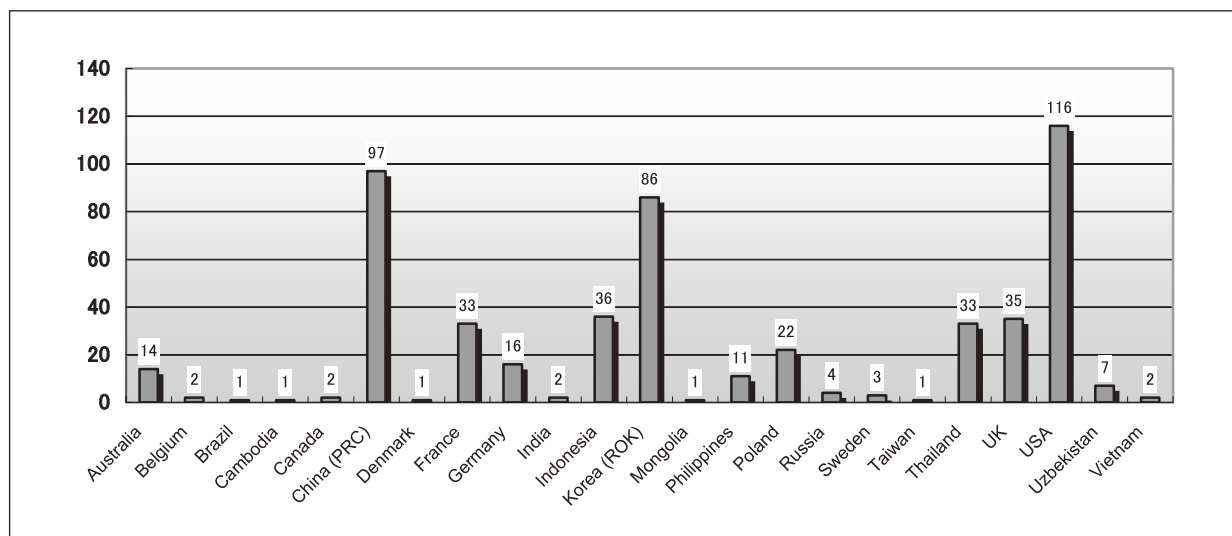
⁹ Feedback to this article should be addressed to the author at k46189a@cc.nagoya-u.ac.jp.

Appendix 1. Institutions Sending Students to NUPACE – February 1996~March 2006

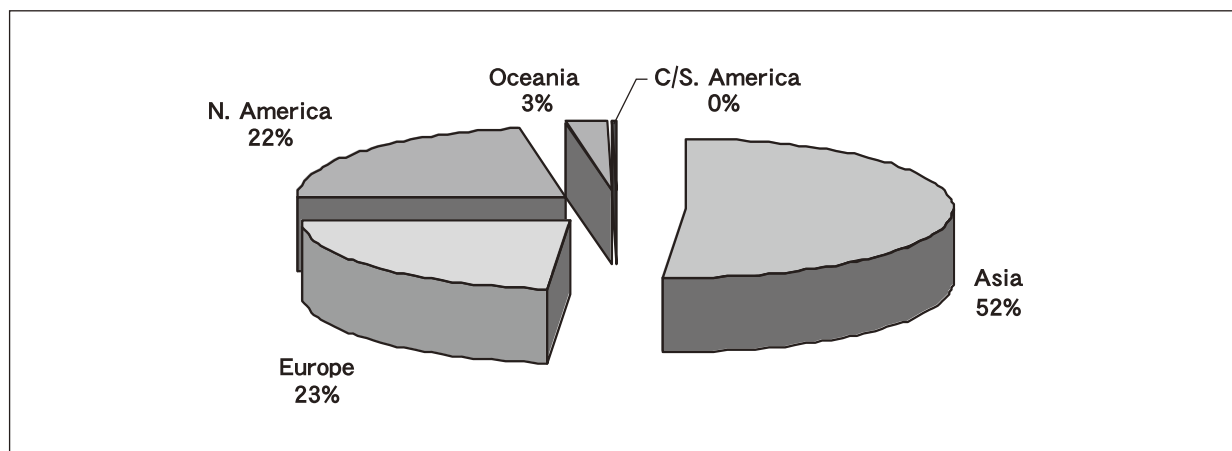
Country	Institution	Agreement with	No. Admitted
Australia	Macquarie University	*GSID	5
	University of South Australia	*U	2
	University of Sydney	*U	7
Belgium	Institut Supérieur de Traducteurs et Interprètes, Brussels	*Languages and Cultures	2
Brazil	University of Brasilia	*U	1
Cambodia	Royal University of Phnom Penh	*Law	1
Canada	Toronto University	*Education	2
China (PRC)	Beijing 2nd Foreign Language Institute	*Languages & Cultures	9
	Beijing University of Technology	*Engineering	14
	Central South University of Technology	*Engineering	7
	China University of Political Science and Law	*Law	7
	East China Normal University	*Education	7
	East China University of Politics & Law	*Law	2
	Fudan University	*U	10
	Harbin Institute of Technology	U/Engineering	1
	Huazhong University of Science & Technology	*U	1
	Jilin University	*U	8
	Nanjing University	*U	7
	Northeastern University	*Engineering	6
	Peking University	U	3
	Shanghai Jiaotong University	*U	2
	Tongji University	*U	2
	Tsinghua University	U/*GSID	6
	Xi'an Jiaotong University	*U	1
	Zhejiang University	*U	4
Denmark	University of Copenhagen	U	1
France	École Nationale des Ponts et Chaussées (ENPC)	*U	2
	University of Grenoble	*U/*Letters	13
	University of Lyon III	*GSID	6
	University of Paris-Sorbonne (Paris IV)	*Letters	1
Germany	University of Strasbourg	*U	11
	Technical University of Braunschweig	U	1
	Technical University of Chemnitz	*U	6
	Technical University of Munich	*U	2
	University of Freiburg	*U	7
India	University of Poona	U	2
Indonesia	Bandung Institute of Technology	*Engineering/*Science	4
	Gadjah Mada University	*U	23
	Padjadjaran University	*Letters	3
	Surabaya University	*U	6
Korea (ROK)	Chungnam National University	*Economics	11
	Ewha Women's University	*U	8
	Gyeongsang National University	*U	40
	Hanyang University	*U	1
	Korea Maritime University	*Engineering	2
	Korea University	*Education/*GSID	10
	Mokpo National University	*U	14
Mongolia	National University of Mongolia	*Law	1
Philippines	University of the Philippines, Los Banos	*GSID	11
Poland	Warsaw University of Technology	*Engineering	13
	University of Gdansk	*Medicine	9
Russia	Moscow State Institute of Engineering Physics	*Engineering	2
	Moscow State University	*Information Science	1
	Russian Academy of Science, Siberian Division	*Agricultural Sciences	1
Sweden	Lund University	*Law	3
Taiwan	National Chenchi University	*Law	1
Thailand	Chulalongkorn University	*U	23
	Kasetsart University	*U	10
	University of Bristol	*U	3
UK	University of Manchester	*Science	7
	University of Sheffield	*U	14
	University of Warwick	*U	11
USA	Harvard University	Medicine	3
	Johns Hopkins University	*Medicine	1
	North Carolina State University	*U	57
	New York University	*U	11
	St. Olaf College	*U	7
	Southern Illinois University at Carbondale	*U	2
	University of California, Los Angeles	Education	1
	University of Cincinnati	*U	12
	University of Illinois (Urbana-Champaign)	*U	6
	University of Kentucky	*Engineering	1
	University of Michigan	*Engineering	10
	University of Pennsylvania	*Medicine	5
Uzbekistan	Tashkent State Institute of Law	*Law	6
	University of World Economy and Diplomacy	*Law	1
Vietnam	Hanoi University of Technology	*Information Science	2
23 Countries	77 Institutions		526 Students

(* indicates that a tuition-waiver agreement has been concluded)

Appendix 2. NUPACE Students by Country of Home Institution: February 1996-March 2006 (Total: 526 Students)



Appendix 3. NUPACE Students by Region of Home Institution: February 1996-March 2006 (Total: 526 Students)



Appendix 4. NUPACE Academic Programme 2006~2007: An Overview

Japanese Language Courses	
Standard Course (4 credits):	Elementary Japanese I ~ Advanced Japanese II (8 levels)
Intensive Course (8 credits):	Elementary Japanese I ~ Intermediate Japanese II (4 levels)
Introductory Courses Taught in Japanese	
2 credits each	Global Society I, II (A/S) Introduction to Japanese Language & Culture (A) Introduction to Japanese Linguistics I, II (A/S) Introduction to Japanese Society & Culture I, II (A/S) Introduction to Linguistics I, II (A/S)
Japan Area & Intercultural Studies	
2 credits each	Communication and Human Relations in Cross-Cultural Contexts (S) Contemporary Japanese Society (S) Intercultural Communication (A) Introduction to Japanese Politics (S) Modern Japan & its Post WWII International Relations (S) Science & Technology in Japan (A)
Courses in the Student's Major	
2 credits each, with the exception of Advanced Studies in Japanese Language & Culture	
Education Ctr. for Int'l Students	Adv. Studies in Japanese Language & Culture I, II (1-yr. course; A~) Immigration in Japan: A Socio-legal Perspective (S)
Agricultural Sciences	Introduction to Bioagricultural Sciences (A)
Economics	Developmental Economics (S)
Education	American and Japanese Cross-cultural Communication (S) Education in Japan (S)
Engineering	Introduction to Applied Physics, Materials & Energy Engineering (S) Introduction to Chemical & Biological Industries (S) Introduction to Civil Engineering & Architecture (A) Introduction to Production Engineering (S) Overview of Adv. Elec., Electronic & Information Engineering (A)
Environmental Studies	English Communication in Environmental Issues (A) Spatial Development and Environment (S) Sustainability and Environmental Studies (A)
International Development	Introduction to International Development (S) Japan's Development Experience (A)
Languages & Cultures	Introduction to Critical Discourse Analysis (S)
Law	Politics & Law in Japan (A)
Letters	English Semantics and Semiotics I/II (A/S) Linguistics & Language Acquisition I, II (A/S) Overall Architecture of English I, II (A/S)
Medicine	Health Service Systems, Administration & Relevant Seminars (A/S)
Others	Selected Graduate School of International Development courses Selected Graduate School of Law courses Guided Independent Study (GIS) Regular courses available to all degree-seeking students (*J)
*J = Taught in Japanese A = Autumn Semester S = Spring Semester	