

NAGOYA UNIVERSITY PROFILE 2008



Nagoya University

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Greetings from the University President



Nagoya University originally existed as a medical school approximately 135 years ago until, in 1939, it became one of the imperial universities. In those 68 years of history, Nagoya University has generated a truly remarkable number of outstanding results in research and development and has nurtured and developed people who can contribute to society. We believe these shining successes were founded on an open academic atmosphere, of which the university can justly take pride, and realized through the presence of outstanding educators and researchers - the well-springs of knowledge - coupled with an unwavering belief in the importance of fostering freedom of thought as we push forward.

It is through the creative activities at the forefront of education and research, in the whole spectrum of our activities in the humanities, social sciences, and natural science, that Nagoya University develops "courageous intellectuals" with the courage imbued with the sense of humanity needed to stand at the forefront of knowledge creation and shoulder the burdens of the future. It is through these individuals that Nagoya University makes its contribution to society.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "S. Hirano". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Shin-ichi Hirano
President of Nagoya University

Academic Charter of Nagoya University

February 15, 2000

Appreciating the intrinsic role and historical and social mission of universities, Nagoya University, as a seat of learning, hereby defines its fundamental principles of scholarly activity.

Nagoya University has established its mission as the contribution to the happiness of the people through research and education on humanity, society and nature. In particular, it aspires to foster the harmonious development of human nature and science, and to conduct highly advanced research and education that overlook the broad sweep of humanities, social and natural sciences. Towards this goal, Nagoya University endeavours to implement a variety of measures based on the fundamental objectives and policies outlined below, and to unremittingly carry out its responsibilities as a pivotal university.

1. Fundamental Objectives: Research and Education

- (1) Nagoya University, through creative research activity, shall pursue the truth and produce results of scholastic distinction on the international stage.
- (2) Nagoya University, through an education that values initiative, shall cultivate courageous intellectuals endowed with powers of rational thought and creativity.

2. Fundamental Objectives: Contribution to Society

- (1) Nagoya University, in spearheading scientific research, and through the cultivation of human resources capable of exercising leadership both in the domestic and international arenas, shall contribute to the welfare of humanity and the development of culture, as well as to global industry.
- (2) Nagoya University shall put to good use the special characteristics of the local community and, through multi-faceted research activities, contribute to the development of the region.
- (3) Nagoya University shall promote international academic co-operation and the education of foreign students, and contribute to international exchange, especially with Asian nations.

3. Fundamental Policies: Research and Education System

- (1) Nagoya University shall study the various phenomena of the humanities, society and nature from an all-inclusive viewpoint, respond to contemporary issues, and adjust and enrich its education system to generate a new sense of values and body of knowledge founded on humanity.
- (2) Nagoya University shall provide for an education system that rightly inherits and develops intellectual resources cultivated in the world's intellectual traditions, and promote educational activity that is both advanced and innovative.
- (3) Nagoya University, through the active dispatch of information and exchange of personnel, and interinstitutional co-operation in Japan and abroad, shall shape the international foundation of academic culture.

4. Fundamental Policies: University Administration

- (1) Nagoya University shall at all times support scientific enquiry based on the autonomy and initiative of its members, and guarantee freedom of academic research.
- (2) Nagoya University shall require its members to participate in the drafting and implementation of both ideals and objectives related to research and education, as well as administrative principles.
- (3) Nagoya University, in addition to promoting autonomous assessment and evaluation from its members with regard to research, education and administrative activity, shall actively seek critical appraisal from external authorities, and aspire to be an accessible university.

Frontiers At the Forefront of Nagoya University

To create world-class intellectual achievements and continue to nurture brave intellectuals who can contribute to society, it is necessary to move forward with a high goal in mind and take on various challenges.

In “Frontiers - At the Forefront of Nagoya University,” we introduce some of these individuals who merit special attention. Changing the university, making Japan and the world at large even better - their determination and potential is apparent in whatever they set out to accomplish.

Completion of the Akasaki Institute

Communicating the results of scholarship and research to the global community as an important base for cooperation between academia, government, and industry

In the fall of 2006, the construction of the long-anticipated Akasaki Memorial Research Center, the Akasaki Institute, was completed. The main building was constructed with the purpose of introducing and disseminating the achievements of University Professor Akasaki Isamu and his world-leading research and development in high brightness blue light-emitting diodes (LEDs) not only to those within the university itself but to the community at large. History of the research and development of blue LEDs as well as various products that utilize this technology are on display in the first floor showroom. This research can be applied to a wide range of technology, including traffic lights, large-scale display monitors, cellular phone backlights, and next generation optic disks. This display illustrates the great significance of Professor Akasaki's work as a contribution to the advancement of science as well as its effect of his research on society as a whole.

The main building also has a role as a place for the transmission of the importance of academic creation to the young generation and to seek out new academic ideas for the coming future. For this purpose, the two adjoining facilities, a venture business laboratory measuring the development of human resources and a facility to nurture and develop new concepts, comprise the "Industry-Government-Academia Cooperation Zone." In the main building, in addition to the establishment of an office for the promotion of the academic, government, and industry collaboration, we have

also set up laboratory facilities available for rent to the public for the purposes of fostering the next generation of research and technological development. Joint projects with business and other co-operative endeavors are already making progress in this facility. Centered around the main building, these three facilities function as a systematic unit; however, their function is not only as a base for Nagoya University's academic innovation. They also have an important role as a primary base for collaboration between the university and industry for the whole Chubu area and much is expected of this center.

In the hope that Professor Akasaki's passion for research will continue as an unbroken legacy for his successors, a yuzuriha tree has been planted in the garden in front of the main building. The name of this tree itself is significant in that "yuzuru" means to bequeath or pass along, reflecting the hope that the professor's legacy will continue to be transmitted to future generations. A stone tablet bearing the inscription "There is no royal road to research." was also placed in the garden. It had been said in the mid twentieth century that high brightness blue LEDs would never become a reality. The main building that houses the individualistic and creative imagination and pioneering spirit of Professor Akasaki who made that a reality will surely become a place for the dissemination of high-level academic results to the global community.



International Technology Transfer

Offering a gateway for two-way international technology transfer

Further steps have been taken for enhancing international technology transfer. We believe collaborative research with overseas companies would contribute in stimulating the research and education to be conducted at the University. Maximizing commercial application of research to overseas companies would have effects of benefiting regional and national economy. It would result in further creating innovation.

We have decided to provide a gateway for two-way technology transfer between universities and companies/start-ups in Central Japan area (Tokai area) and overseas. We have also started to support the efforts of universities in the Central Japan area for international technology transfer of their technological seeds and patents. A booklet was produced to introduce to abstracts of technologies of Nagoya University as well as those of selected universities in the area. The technologies are categorized in biotechnology, medicine, pharmaceuticals, materials, chemistry, environment, IT, electronics, mechanical engineering, etc.

A remarkable progress has been made in securing a base for technology transfer between Central Japan area and the U.S. A nonprofit corporation, "Nagoya University Technology Partnership, Inc." was established in North Carolina, U.S. in October 2007. With the launch of the office, we expect information on new technologies and patents of Nagoya University and universities in the

Central Japan area would be well disseminated and, in turn, related information of the U.S. companies and universities would be collected. Potential partner companies for conducting joint research projects and sponsored research projects might be well approached. Promotion of licensing of patents to overseas companies is also expected.

We concluded agreements with selected universities with a view to promoting industry-university collaboration. The universities include North Carolina State University (US), the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (US) and the University of Warwick (UK). We agreed contributing to the society through promotion of and commercialization of intellectual property developed by universities and sharing information of industries and research institutions in both countries on a non confidential basis and promote joint research that leads to further promotion of education, research and industrial development. The exchange of staff to deal with the issues would also be facilitated.

Efforts are being made for developing capacity of the staff of Nagoya University to obtain knowledge to conduct professional IP management. Furthermore, a clear strategy for filing and maintaining international patents has been formulated to maximize commercial application of research. We are also strengthening the function of the office to deal with international legal affairs.



Nagoya University International Advisory Board

Aiming for World-class Research and Education

After becoming a National University Corporation in 2004, to help attain the goal of being recognized as one of the world's top-level universities of the 21st century, Nagoya University established an external evaluation system based on the advice of two outside groups of experts. One of these groups is the administration council that has the role of giving pertinent advice and evaluation from an administrative standpoint. The other group is the International Advisory Board (IAB) whose purpose is to provide suggestions from an international viewpoint in order to further enrich and expand the university's scientific research and education.

The IAB took off under President Hirano's strong leadership and is composed of seven prominent and experienced scholars from both within Japan and overseas, including three Nobel Laureates. Its members were appointed with a good balance between the various fields of the humanities, social sciences, and natural sciences and each member is not only a researcher but also excels as an educator. Thus, it can surely be said that the evaluations and proposals from the IAB are the product of some of the world's highest-achieving academics.

The IAB first met in February 2006 to discuss how best to organize the Institute of Advanced Research (IAR), which was established in 2002 as an "ideal center for research and development" in order to achieve world-leading results in research. As a result, several important proposals were made such as "the need to recognize particularly outstanding researchers at the University with a small number of superior researchers being selected to become members of the IAR" and "the IAR should select and support cutting-edge research (world-class, high-level research projects) and superior, ground-breaking research (work by young researchers that is ground-breaking as well as highly original and creative)." Based on these suggestions, various renovations are currently being implemented at the IAR such as the introduction of a "Tenure Track" system with the aim of further improving the organization of the IAR and how it appoints and develops outstanding young researchers.

The second meeting was held in October of the same year and there was discussion on the topic submitted by the President of "what form graduate education should take." The proposals made include the following: "Nagoya University should promote self-evaluation regarding the level and quality of doctoral course education and maintain the high academic standards of the doctoral course," "The area from which the student body is drawn should be expanded and emphasis placed on the acceptance of talented students not only from within Japan but also from other Asian countries," and "The financial support for doctoral course students should be made more substantial." In consideration of these suggestions, a new scholarship program and an overseas study opportunities program for doctoral course students, unique to this university, were established.

These two reports from the IAB regarding research and education will continue to be utilized in the future to provide important guidance on how to continue to enrich the research and educational activities at Nagoya University.



Nagoya University International Advisory Board Members

(alphabetical order by family name)

Dr. GO, Mitiko

- President, Ochanomizu University
- Member, Nagoya University Administrative Council
- 2002 The Naito Foundation Research Prize

Dr. Louis J. IGNARRO

- Professor, UCLA School of Medicine
- 1998 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine

Dr. IKEHATA, Setsuho

- Professor Emeritus (Former President), Tokyo University of Foreign Studies
- 2001 Member, Council for Science and Technology, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (Japan)

Dr. LEE, Yuan Tseh

- President Emeritus & Distinguished Research Fellow, Academia Sinica (Taiwan)
- 1986 Nobel Prize in Chemistry

Dr. NOYORI, Ryoji

- President, RIKEN (Institute of Physical and Chemical Research, Japan)
- University Professor, Nagoya University
- 2001 Nobel Prize in Chemistry

Dr. Rolf STÜRNER

- Dean, Faculty of Law, Albert-Ludwigs-Universität Freiburg
- Visiting Professor, Harvard Law School
- 1993 President, Association of Austrian, Swiss and German Proceduralists

Dr. Michel ZINK

- Vice-chairman, Collège de France's Board of Professors
- 2000 Member, Institut de France



Creation of Innovation Centers for Advanced Interdisciplinary Research Areas

Promoting Research in Early-stage Preventative Medicine and Leading the Way in Medical System Reform

In accordance with the coming of an increasingly aging society, prevention at the onset of disease has become very important. However, because even with the same disease, the appropriate method of treatment varies with each individual, attention is now being given to "individual early-stage preventative medicine" that goes beyond present-day medical treatment and preventative medical science. For the foundation of this new concept of medical treatment, it is necessary to bring together not only medical researchers and doctors, but also the developmental capabilities of engineering researchers and the technological power of industry. Nagoya University has been holding joint medical-engineering seminars for a number of years. Based on the foundation and the achievements, beginning in 2006, we have been promoting "The Creation of Early-Stage Preventative Medicine based on Joint Medical-Engineering Analysis and Diagnosis." This project has been selected by the Ministry of Education for their "Creation of Innovation Centers for Advanced Interdisciplinary Research Areas." The goal is to develop small-scale analytical and diagnostic equipment that will allow anyone, anywhere to safely and inexpensively make a correct diagnosis of the illness. At the research center within the Akasaki Institute, researchers with various backgrounds meet with industry technologists to exchange information as they devote themselves to developing this equipment. In addition, because it is a new field of study that has yet to be systemized, they also work to nurture talented people and progress toward the formation of a knowledge base.

At present, we are mainly promoting the development of essential technologies. In the information sciences and medical sciences graduate courses, when we develop a high-grade endoscope system in co-operation with Olympus, it will lay the foundation for an intelligent navigation endoscope, a technology that will ensure that the cause of the disease is not overlooked. Additionally, the engineering and medical science graduate courses are developing a bio-marker analyzing device in collaboration with Nippon Gaishi and Fujitsu. In state-of-the-art nano-bio research, the aim is to apply this to the ultra high-speed identification of abnormal cells and pathogenic bacteria and the diagnosis of allergies. Furthermore, engineering and medical science graduate courses are collaborating with Nippon Gaishi to develop a system to predict the onset and malignancy of lifestyle-related illnesses. It will perform an integrated analysis of both genetics and lifestyle and provide a projection of the onset of the illness as well as safe, reassuring measures to deal with it. Meanwhile, to make individual early-stage preventative medicine a reality, it is also necessary to construct a database for individuals and to establish a business model. For this purpose, there is also research being conducted regarding the effectiveness of medical treatment systems that utilize equipment, focused primarily on the hospital associated with the university medical department and ITOCHU Corporation, which has experience in medical treatment management.

Within the next 10-15 years, our aim is to develop a next-generation analytical and diagnostic device that will be like holding a large-scale hospital in the palm of your hand and to reform the Nagoya University medical treatment system.



New Scholarship Program and Overseas Study Opportunities for Doctoral Course Students

Nagoya University has established a system for doctoral course students with a total of 100,000,000 yen for scholarship funds and assistance for overseas study opportunities.

The scholarship program is aimed at students with an outstanding character, whose research has reached a high level of excellence, and who have received the recommendation of the Dean of their graduate school. These students will generally receive assistance in the amount of 300,000 yen per annum over a period of three years and will not be required to repay any of this amount to the university.

The program for overseas study provides financial assistance for students studying or performing research overseas to assist them with the expenses incurred in these activities. The goal of this support is to nurture and develop internationally-minded students and researchers.

Both of these programs have been drawing attention to the university as ways in which to demonstrate support for young researchers as a distinctive characteristic of Nagoya University.



Research Frontiers: Striving for the Apex of Global Excellence

The 'Global COE (Centers of Excellence) Program,' launched by the Japanese Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) from 2007, is designed to create centers of education and research excellence of the world's highest order. The following three research projects at Nagoya University are selected under the Global COE Program and provided with funding support from the government so that their research initiatives can perform at the apex of global excellence.

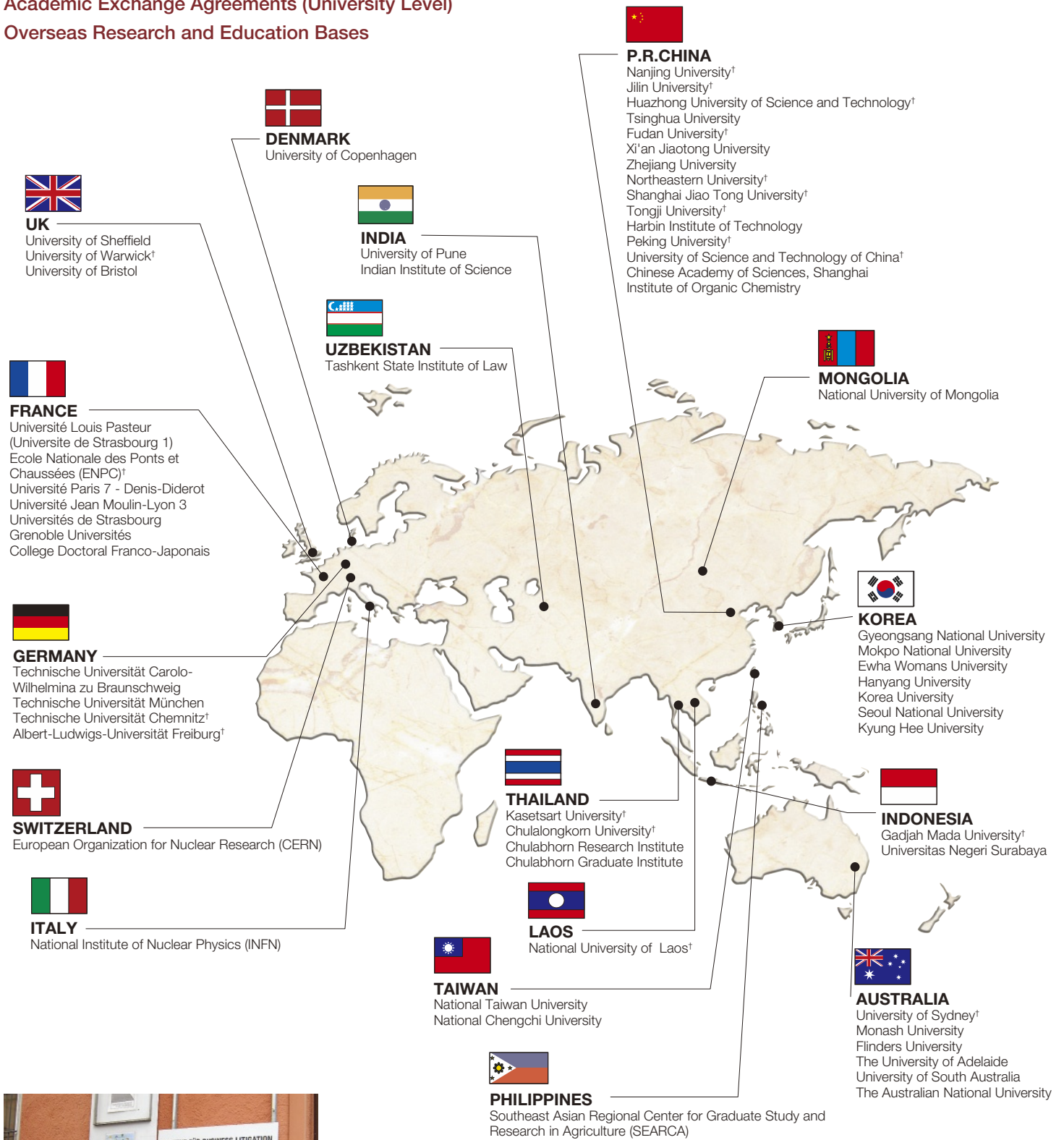
Global COE Programs

Field	Program Title	Program Leader
Life Sciences	Advanced Systems-Biology: Designing The Biological Function	Graduate School of Science Prof. KONDO, Takao
Chemistry, Material Sciences	Establishment of COE for Elucidation and Design of Materials and Molecular Functions	Research Center for Materials Science Prof. WATANABE, Yoshihito
Humanities	Hermeneutic Study and Education of Textual Configuration	Graduate school of Letters Prof. SATO, Shoichi



International Initiatives

Academic Exchange Agreements (University Level)
Overseas Research and Education Bases



Institute for Business Litigation of Nagoya University at the Albert-Ludwigs-Universität Freiburg

In order to establish a new framework for realizing effective transnational business litigation, we founded a research center in Germany, Europe so as to obtain local legal information.

† AC21 member institutions



Nagoya University Shanghai Liaison Office

Tel & Fax +86-21-6280-6185
E-mail office@nushanghai.net.cn

The Office was established in 2005, with the aims of facilitating academic exchange with higher education and research organizations in China, promoting public relations in China and connecting alumni overseas.



CANADA
York University



USA
Oberlin College
North Carolina State University¹
Harvard-Yenching Institute
University of Cincinnati
Southern Illinois University, Carbondale
St. Olaf College
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
New York University
The University of Chicago



BRAZIL
Universidade de Brasilia - UnB



New Office in USA for International Deployment of Industry-Academia-Government Cooperation

Nagoya University has opened the 'NC Technology Partnership of Nagoya University,' an operational base for Industry-Academia-Government Cooperation in North Carolina, USA in 2007.



Education and Research Centers for Japanese Law

In order to educate specialists who are able to understand Japanese society, language and law in a systematic way, we have launched a project for 'Japanese Legal Education through the Japanese Language' and opened 'Education and Research Centers for Japanese Law' in Uzbekistan (2005), Mongolia (2006) and Vietnam (2007). The Centers are also expected to function as bases for information exchange and joint research between Japan and the host country.



Academic Consortium 21: The Global University - Architect of the New Century

The Academic Consortium for the 21st Century (AC21) is an international partnership of leading research universities committed to innovation in education, research and academic governance through collaborative action. AC21 was established on June 24, 2002 at the International Forum 2002 hosted by Nagoya University, Japan. The Forum brought together the presidents and high-ranking delegations from twenty-five of the world's leading education and research institutions, and resulted in the founding of a new and vigorous global partnership in higher education, "Academic Consortium AC21".

The AC21 International Forums are held every two years in order to examine the tasks and roles of universities in the changing world, to evaluate the results of various AC21 projects and activities, and to discuss its future planning. Other core events of the AC21 include the Student World Forums to be held every two years for the further promotion of student exchange among the AC21 member institutions.

AC21 Member Institutions

Albert-Ludwigs-Universität Freiburg (Germany)
 Chulalongkorn University (Thailand) †
 Ecole Nationale des Ponts et Chaussées <ENPC> (France) †
 Fudan University (P.R. China)
 Gadjah Mada University (Indonesia)
 Huazhong University of Science and Technology (P.R.China)
 Jilin University (P.R. China)
 Kasetsart University (Thailand)
 Nagoya University (Japan) †
 Nanjing University (P.R. China)
 National University of Laos (Laos)
 North Carolina State University (U.S.A.) †
 Northeastern University (P.R. China)
 Peking University (P.R. China)
 Shanghai Jiao Tong University (P.R. China) †
 Technische Universität Chemnitz (Germany) †
 Tongji University (P.R. China)
 University of Science and Technology of China (China)
 University of Sydney (Australia) †
 University of Warwick (U.K.) †

AC21 Partners

Advantage West Midlands
 Asia House
 CHUBU Electric Power Co., Inc
 ITOCHU Corporation
 NGK Insulators, LTD.
 Toyota Motor Corporation

†AC21 Steering Committee member institutions

Short-term Student Exchange Program: NUPACE

The Nagoya University Program for Academic Exchange (NUPACE), established in February 1996, is a short-term student exchange program, through which international students enrolled at Nagoya University's partner institutions are given the opportunity to study in Japan for four to twelve months. The program aims to forge friendships that extend beyond borders, internationalize through education, and motivate overseas students to pursue more extensive studies with regard to Japan. The NUPACE academic year runs from late September to August of the following year, and students are offered a choice of two admission periods: late September or early April.

As to the program itself: NUPACE offers a unique and flexible curriculum consisting of Japanese language instruction, Japan area/intercultural studies and a wide range of courses in the student's major field of study. In principle, the medium of instruction is English. Provided that students meet the minimum requirement of twelve credits per semester, they are free to design their own curriculum, balancing their interest in Japanese language and Japan area/intercultural studies with their desire to pursue their 'major' or independent research. Guided research is also available as a study option. Furthermore, students who are proficient in Japanese are eligible to register for any course offered to degree-seeking students at Nagoya University.

NUPACE Office
Email: nupace@ecis.nagoya-u.ac.jp



Nagoya University Alumni Association (NUAL)

Overseas Branches

<http://www.nual.nagoya-u.ac.jp/>

In October 2002, the Nagoya University Alumni Association (NUAL) was founded with over 100,000 members, and since 2005, it has set up several overseas branches in Asia. These NUAL branches are expected to function as a communication and networking base for alumni in these areas.

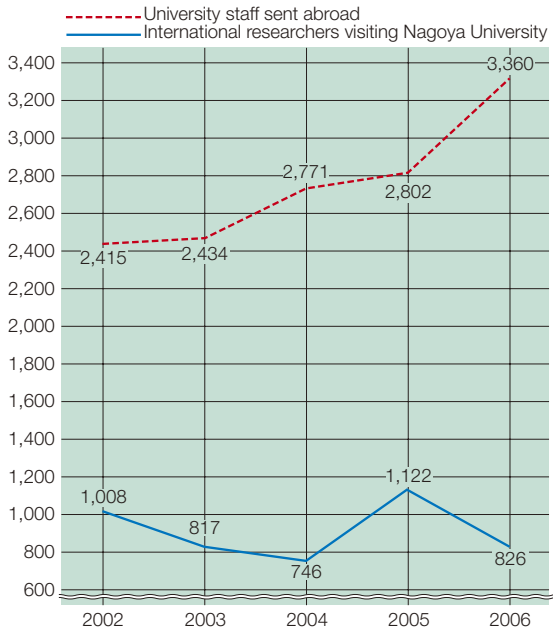
- Korea Branch (May 2005)
- Bangladesh Branch (October 2005)
- Shanghai Alumni Association (November 2005)
- Thailand Branch (December 2005)
- Beijing Alumni Association (May 2007)
- Vietnam Branch (September 2007)



Statistical Data on International Exchange

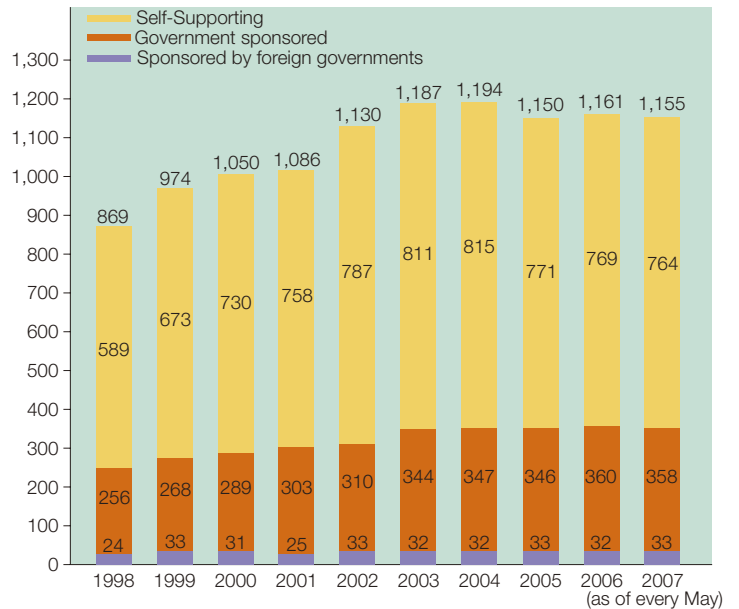
Trends of Staff Exchange

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
University staff sent abroad	2,415	2,434	2,771	2,802	3,360
International researchers visiting Nagoya University	1,008	817	746	1,122	826



International Students by Funding Source

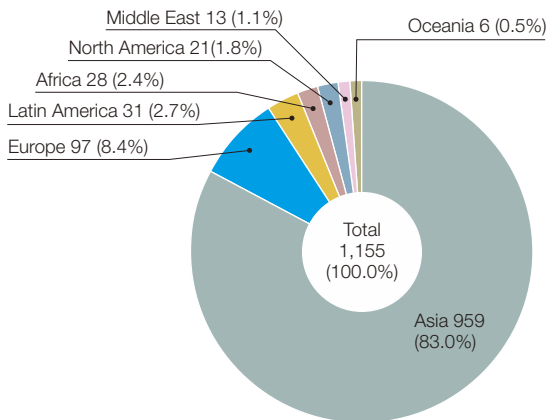
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Government sponsored	256	268	289	303	310	344	347	346	360	358
Sponsored by foreign governments	24	33	31	25	33	32	32	33	32	33
Self-supporting	589	673	730	758	787	811	815	771	769	764
Total	869	974	1,050	1,086	1,130	1,187	1,194	1,150	1,161	1,155



Number of International Students by Area

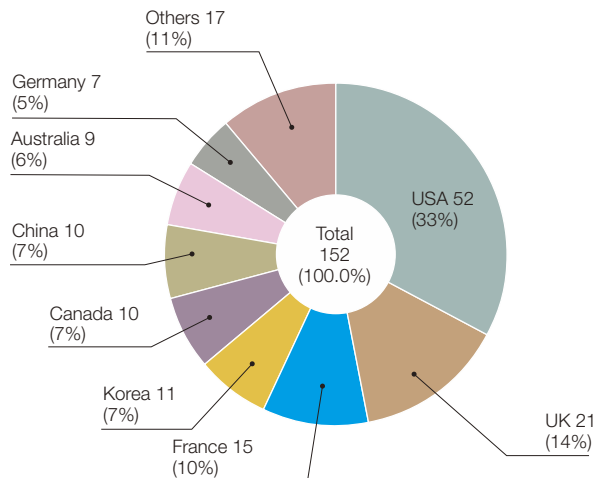
Area	Number of International Students	Ratio
Asia	959	83.0%
Europe	97	8.4%
Latin America	31	2.7%
Africa	28	2.4%
North America	21	1.8%
Middle East	13	1.1%
Oceania	6	0.5%
Total	1,155	100.0%

(as of May 1, 2007)



Number of Students Sent Abroad (AY2006)

	Number of Students	Ratio
USA	52	33
UK	21	14
France	15	10
Korea	11	7
Canada	10	7
China	10	7
Australia	9	6
Germany	7	5
Others	17	11
Total	152	100.0%



Research Excellence

Accomplishments by University Professors Dr. Noyori and Dr. Akasaki

As a research-intensive university, we have promoted world-class research along with the concept in the Academic Charter "to study various phenomena of the humanities, society, and nature from an all-inclusive viewpoint, respond to contemporary issues, and adjust and enrich its education system to generate a new sense of values and body of knowledge founded on human nature."

A few of such examples are the achievements of the Nobel Prize winner in chemistry in 2001, Dr. Ryoji NOYORI, and Dr. Isamu AKASAKI, who developed GaN blue light emitting diode. In recent years, the creation of innovations has come into the spotlight, and the development of GaN blue light emitting diode is a successful example of Industry-Academia-Government cooperation.

Dr. Noyori's sincere commitment, philosophy, and passion earned him a Nobel Prize, the greatest honor for a scientist.

In October 2001, the Royal Swedish Academy announced that Dr. R. Noyori and Dr. W. S. Knowles (USA) had been awarded the Nobel Prize in Chemistry for 'Their work on chirally catalyzed hydrogenation reactions' and Dr. K. B. Sharpless for 'His work on chirally catalyzed oxidation reactions.' This research had made possible artificial and preferential production of the 'Enantiomer' which exists in many organic compounds, and had comprised a very important subject of study in the 20th century. Dr. Noyori et al. realized their dreams.



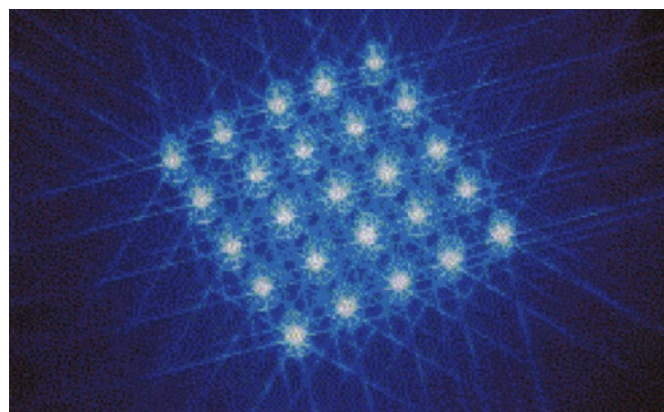
University Professor Akasaki Isamu and Blue Light-emitting Diodes - Producing a new light source for the 21st century-

Many researchers abandoned the development of high-performance blue light-emitting devices, based on the opinion that "it would be too difficult to realize within the 20th century." Nagoya University Professor Akasaki Isamu remained undeterred and pressed forward in his research for 20 years and, in 1989, succeeded in being the first to achieve this goal and produced "a new light source for the 21st century."

Professor Akasaki accomplished this through the use of the semi-conductor compound gallium nitride (GaN) and with that became the man who revolutionized the field of semi-conductor research. Blue light-emitting diodes (LEDs) can be utilized in a wide range of technologies, including traffic lights, large-scale display monitors, and next generation optic disks and the contributions of this invention to society are immeasurable. The applicability of GaN-type semi-conductors in technology does not end with its use in light sources. There is also a high expectation that they can be applied to technologies such as ultra high-speed, high-output transmitters and ultra-violet detectors that will be indispensable to the future information technology-based society.

In his life as a researcher, Professor Akasaki held fast to his idea that "once you have resolved to accomplish something, never give up."

Due to his achievements in research based on this unwavering resolve, in 2004, he was recognized as a person who has made significant contributions to culture and has also received numerous other awards.



Highlights of Research Projects at Nagoya University

Global COE Programs

Field	Program Title	Program Leader
Life Sciences	Advanced Systems-Biology: Designing The Biological Function	Graduate School of Science Prof. KONDO, Takao
Chemistry, Material Sciences	Establishment of COE for Elucidation and Design of Materials and Molecular Functions	Research Center for Materials Science Prof. WATANABE, Yoshihito
Humanities	Hermeneutic Study and Education of Textual Configuration	Graduate school of Letters Prof. SATO, Shoichi

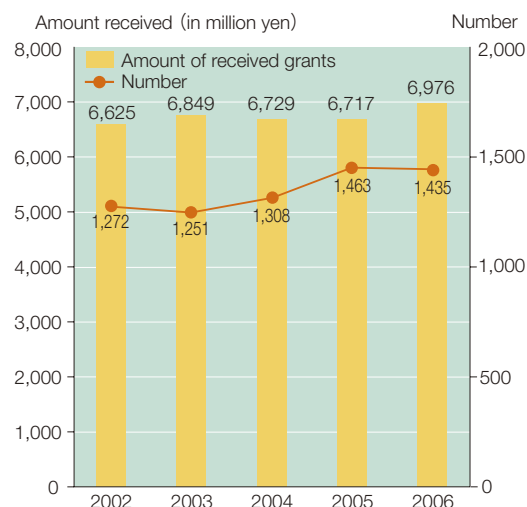
21st Century COE Programs

Field	Program Title	Program Leader
New Scientific Fields	Frontiers of Computational Science	Graduate School of Engineering Prof. KANEDA, Yukio
Medical Sciences	Integrated Molecular Medicine for Neuronal and Neoplastic Disorders	Graduate School of Medicine Prof. SOBUE, Gen
Mathematics, Physics & Earth Sciences	The Origin of the Universe and Matter: Physical Elucidation of the Cosmic History	Graduate School of Science Prof. FUKUI, Yasuo
	Dynamics of the Sun-Earth-Life Interactive System	Hydrospheric Atmospheric Research Center Prof. YASUNARI, Tetsuzo
Mechanical, Civil, Architectural & Other Fields of Engineering	Micro- and Nano-Mechatronics for Information-Based Society	Graduate School of Engineering Prof. MITSUYA, Yasunaga
Interdisciplinary, Combined Fields & New Disciplines	Isotopes for the Prosperous Future	Graduate School of Engineering Prof. YAMAMOTO, Ichiro
Life Sciences	System Bioscience: Integrative Study of Molecular Signal Networks	Graduate School of Science Prof. MACHIDA, Yasunori
	Plant Bioscience Concerning Food in the New Century	Graduate School of Bioagricultural Sciences Prof. MIZUNO, Takeshi
Chemistry & Material Sciences	Establishment of COE on Materials Science: Elucidation and Creation of Molecular Functions	Research Center for Materials Science Prof. SEKI, Kazuhiko
	The Creation of Nature-Guided Materials Processing	Graduate School of Engineering Prof. ASAI, Shigeo
Information Sciences, Electrical & Electronic Engineering	Information Nano-Devices Based on Advanced Plasma Science	Graduate School of Engineering Prof. SUGAI, Hideo
	Intelligent Media Integration for Social Information Infrastructure	Graduate School of Information Science Prof. SUENAGA, Yasuhito
Humanities	Studies for the Integrated Text-Science	Graduate School of Letters Prof. SATO, Shoichi

Statistical Data on Research

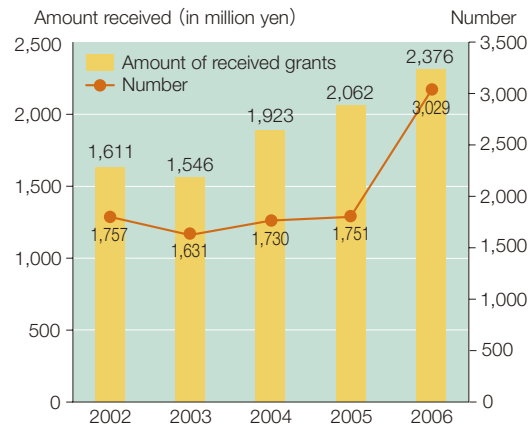
Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research (FY2006)

Year	Number	Amount (million yen)
2002	1,272	6,625
2003	1,251	6,849
2004	1,308	6,729
2005	1,463	6,717
2006	1,435	6,976



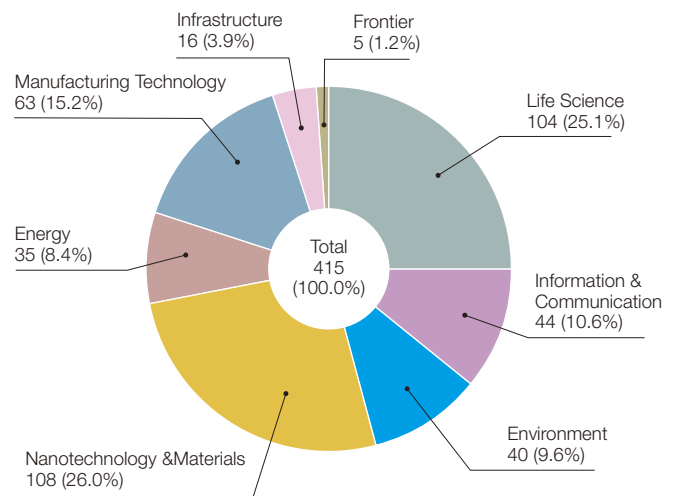
Donations for Research Projects (FY2006)

Year	Number	Amount (million yen)
2002	1,757	1,611
2003	1,631	1,546
2004	1,730	1,923
2005	1,751	2,062
2006	3,029	2,376



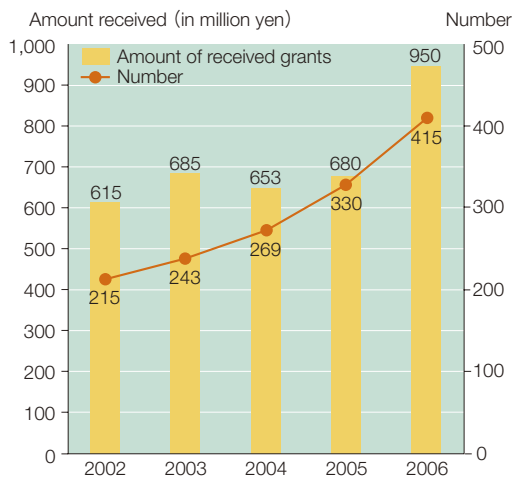
Joint Research Projects with Industry by Research Area (FY2006)

Research Area	Number	Ratio
Life Science	104	25.1%
Information & Communication	44	10.6%
Environment	40	9.6%
Nanotechnology & Materials	108	26.0%
Energy	35	8.4%
Manufacturing Technology	63	15.2%
Infrastructure	16	3.9%
Frontier	5	1.2%
Total	415	100.0%



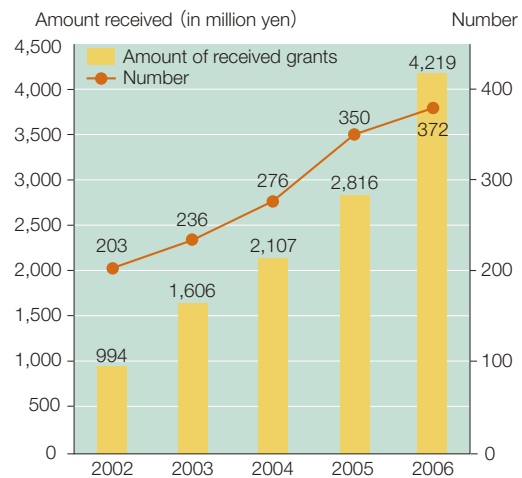
Joint Research Projects with Industry (FY2006)

Year	Number	Amount (million yen)
2002	215	615
2003	243	685
2004	269	653
2005	330	680
2006	415	950



Commissioned Research Projects (including governmental funds) (FY2006)

Year	Number	Amount (million yen)
2002	203	994
2003	236	1,606
2004	276	2,107
2005	350	2,816
2006	372	4,219



Schools & Research Institutes / Centers, etc.

Institute of Liberal Arts and Sciences



In its Academic Charter enacted in 2000, Nagoya University declared that it should cultivate courageous intellectuals gifted with rational thought and creativity. Liberal education is fundamental in carrying out this mission, and as an organization responsible for the university's liberal education the Institute of Liberal Arts and Sciences (ILAS) has been playing a vital role. Its history goes back to 1994, when, following the closure of the College of General Education, a new system was established for both common

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<http://www.kyoiku-in.nagoya-u.ac.jp/>

basic education and liberal arts and sciences. The core management body for this new organization consisted of two steering committees for which members were selected from all of the schools of Nagoya University. In December 2001, the committees were upgraded to the ILAS to seek further improvement in liberal education, and since then, the ILAS, as the headquarters of liberal education, has been playing an active role in planning, execution, evaluation, and management for Nagoya University's liberal education.

Institute for Advanced Research



The Institute for Advanced Research was established by the University in April 2002 as a research base for achieving an advanced level of academic research that the University could be proud of internationally. In recognizing the value of creative research for providing intellectual assets for the future, the Institute intensively promotes highly creative research in all academic disciplines.

The Institute accommodates approximately 1% of the University faculty members, whose research projects have been carefully selected. In principle, to allow these project-focused faculty members to concentrate completely on their research, they are either exempted from their teaching and administrative duties, or have had such duties greatly reduced during the project's duration (the maximum project duration is five years.) Fifteen associate professors (tenure-track positions) adopted under the Special Rearing Plan for Researchers also conduct research at the Institute.

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<http://www.iar.nagoya-u.ac.jp/>

Five core faculty members have been assigned to the Institute to handle administrative matters, to maintain and improve the research environment, and to disseminate research results widely outside the University. Important matters related to the Institute, including management and planning, and the selection and evaluation of projects, are decided by the Institute for Advanced Research Committee (IAR Committee), which comprises the five core faculty members and seven of the steering committee members.

Up to now twenty-nine research projects have been successfully completed at the Institute, all of them carefully evaluated by the IAR Committee. They have been used to energize other research activities throughout the University and have been disseminated widely throughout the society.



Graduate Schools / Schools

Graduate School of Letters / School of Letters

Undergraduate Department: Humanities
 Graduate Department: Humanities



Twelve specialized sections of the School of Letters, as well as eleven of the Graduate School of Letters, pursue one shared goal, which is to explore human nature through a variety of methods and perspectives. Our school occupies a distinguished position in the study of the humanities, and the graduates play significant roles in fields such as education, culture, and journalism, mainly in the Chubu area.

Today the study of the humanities faces drastic changes. Interdisciplinary study is being promoted and various innovative research programs have been started. Increasing globalization is evident in both research and

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education. To meet these changing circumstances our school has reformed its traditional system by integrating the conventional Chairs and introducing broad course-based curricula. With this new system, students can arrange their study plans according to their own interests.

In our school every undergraduate and graduate student will belong to one of the Divisions and write a thesis under the guidance of the academic advisers. In the course of writing the thesis, students are expected to acquaint themselves with traditional disciplines and to acquire the skills to deal adequately with academic and social problems.

Graduate School of Education and Human Development / School of Education

Undergraduate Department: Human Developmental Science

Graduate Departments: ①Educational Sciences

②Psychology and Human Developmental Sciences

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<http://www.educa.nagoya-u.ac.jp/>



Since founding in 1949, the School of Education has maintained a fundamental commitment to academic excellence in educational sciences and psychological and human developmental sciences. The basic goals of the School are to contribute to the advancement of cutting-edge educational research and to provide state-of-the-art programs designed for prospective researchers and education-related professions.

The undergraduate program consists of five instructional fields: 1) lifelong education and development, 2) school education and information science, 3) international education and culture, 4) human psychology, and 5) counseling and psychotherapy. Undergraduate students are awarded a BA degree.

The School provides graduate programs including both research degree programs and professional degree programs. The Department of Educational Sciences offers graduate programs leading to the MA, Ed.D. and Ph.D. degrees. The Department of Psychology and Human Developmental Sciences offers graduate programs leading to the MA and Ph.D. degrees.

The School of Education has trained many talented specialists, and some of its graduates have become academic faculty at institutions of higher education in Japan and other countries. Other graduates may be found across the country and throughout the world in both the governmental and private sectors and in organizations dedicated to educational research.

Graduate School of Law / School of Law

Undergraduate Department: Law and Political Science

Graduate Departments: ①JD Program for Legal Practice (Nagoya University Law School)

②Combined Graduate Program in Law and Political Science

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



The School of Law aims to create legal professionals, business people, and researchers who are highly skilled and specialized in legal and political science. There are a number of specialized programs created for various different ends. In the Nagoya University Law School, training is given for future judges, lawyers, and other legal professionals. In our combined law and politics specializations, there is a Research Program aimed towards creating researchers, an Applied Law and Politics Program that seeks to produce people with high degrees of specialist knowledge to play central roles in society, and a Law and Political Science Program for

international students which seeks to create the people who will take on the challenges of modernized legal systems in developing countries. By teaching a plurality of subjects in legal and political science, the law faculty creates people who can make comprehensive judgments in a clear-minded manner. Many of our former graduates are active as public officials in central and regional governments of various countries and as employees of major companies. Nagoya University's School & Graduate School of Law is well known in Japan for being one of the more highly active faculties and schools in international exchanges.

Graduate School of Economics / School of Economics

Undergraduate Departments: ①Economics ②Business Administration

Graduate Departments: ①Socio-Economic System ②Industrial Administration System

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http://www.soec.nagoya-u.ac.jp/index_e.html



The School of Economics has been a front runner in economic science in Japan since its predecessor, Nagoya Koutou Syogyo Gakko (Nagoya High School of Commerce), was established in 1920. In addition, many graduates of the School have been active in front lines of business and academic research.

The School of Economics has two departments, the Department of Economics and the Department of Business Administration. The former focuses on economic theory, history, and policy, while the latter addresses principles of management and accounting systems. The Graduate School of Economics also has two departments, the Department of Socio-Economic

System and the Department of Industrial Administration System.

The School of Economics has recently strengthened its information processing section. An Information Processing Room has been set up, and computer-aided study is emphasized in both coursework and research. The School has the Economic Research Center, which includes three research sections. Their themes are Asian economy and regional partnership, international management, and resource and environment policy. In addition, the Center is proud of its unit for policy research, which analyzes current economic and business issues.

School of Informatics and Sciences

Undergraduate Departments: ①Natural Science Informatics
②Social and Human Science Informatics

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<http://www.sis.nagoya-u.ac.jp/>



Human society is now entering the era of information. In the midst of this historical development, it is necessary for our society to take a qualitative leap in order to harvest even greater cultural benefits from this change. To do so we must recognize our culture legacy using "information" as an axis to enrich our intellectual creativity.

The goal of our school is not only to teach the technique of information processing but to endow our students with real information literacy. A person

with real information literacy can face the challenge of a future information society with interest and insight, and will be able to discern and create valuable information.

Our school investigates a wide variety of informational phenomena in the study of natural and social systems. Therefore, the School now comprises two departments - the Department of Natural Science Informatics and the Department of Social and Human Science Informatics.

Graduate School of Science / School of Science

Undergraduate Departments: ①Mathematics ②Physics ③Chemistry ④Biological Science
⑤Earth and Planetary Sciences

Graduate Departments: ①Particle and Astrophysical Science
②Material Science ③Biological Science

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<http://www.sci.nagoya-u.ac.jp/index.html>



Natural sciences are fundamental disciplines to reveal the laws of nature and to create the future of human civilization. The Graduate School of Science/ School of Science at Nagoya University is recognized as one of the top science schools in the world. The School has an illustrious history, providing national leadership in scientific education and research. The School's strong record of achievement is based on its pioneering advances in research, such as establishment of space astronomy, discovery of DNA segmentation, development of molecular catalysis, etc. and its success in incorporating these advances into teaching and research programs.

The School offers an educational and research experience in the sciences that is rich with

challenges and opportunities for undergraduate and graduate students. The undergraduate programs aim to provide rigorous education in the fundamental areas of scientific knowledge and experimentation. The program is sufficiently flexible in its electives to provide an excellent preparation for careers in many different areas of natural and mathematical sciences, may it be in Academia or Industry. Graduate students are actively engaged in research at the forefront of science, in collaboration with faculty who are acknowledged leaders in their respective fields, as well as in learning under both formal and informal settings with a broad spectrum of Japanese and international colleagues, including faculty members, postdoctoral fellows, research scientists, and graduate student peers.

Graduate School of Medicine / School of Medicine

Undergraduate Departments: ①Medicine ②Health Sciences
Graduate Departments: ①Integrated Molecular Medicine ②Cell Information Medicine
③Function Construction Medicine
④Health and Community Medicine ⑤Nursing
⑥Radiological and Medical Laboratory Sciences
⑦Physical and Occupational Therapy ⑧Medical Science
⑨Medical Science, Medical Administration Course

(Tsurumai Campus)
65 Tsurumai-cho, Showa-ku, Nagoya, 466-8550, JAPAN
<http://www.med.nagoya-u.ac.jp/>

(Daiko Campus)
1-1-20 Daiko-minami, Higashi-ku, Nagoya, 461-8673, JAPAN
<http://hes.met.nagoya-u.ac.jp/index-j.html>



Nagoya University School of Medicine is one of the oldest Japanese medical schools of higher learning, yet is continuously undergoing renovation. The School of Medicine has its root as a private school of the Owari feudal lord with more than 130 years of history. Unique programs of our education include the Basic Science Seminar, where students can experience up-to-date basic medical researches for six months, Polyclinic II, various seminars and PBL tutorials. There are also exchange programs with 11 top universities in the USA and Europe. By this program, students

who passed the examination by committee can experience bed-side training at universities abroad for three months. With students' participation in education committee meetings, curricula are continuously improved to cultivate students' motivation. The mission of our education is to provide medical students with the knowledge to perform the highest level of safe and high-quality health care. In addition, Young Leaders' Program (YLP) in Medical Administration, funded by the Japanese Government, is designed to foster future national leaders in Asian and other countries.

Graduate School of Engineering / School of Engineering

Undergraduate Departments: ①Chemical and Biological Engineering ②Physical Science and Engineering
③Electrical and Electronic Engineering and Information Engineering ④Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering
⑤Civil Engineering and Architecture

Graduate Departments: ①Applied Chemistry, Chemical Engineering and Biotechnology
②Materials, Physics and Energy Engineering
③Electrical Engineering and Computer Science
④Mechanical Science and Engineering ⑤Aerospace Engineering
⑥Civil Engineering ⑦Crystalline Materials Science
⑧Energy Engineering and Science ⑨Quantum Engineering
⑩Micro-Nano Systems Engineering ⑪Molecular Design and Engineering
⑫Computational Science and Engineering

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<http://www.engg.nagoya-u.ac.jp/>



School of Engineering consists of five traditional departments with thirteen courses and Graduate School of Engineering has a unique initiative effectively combining six interdisciplinary departments with six traditional departments, to nurture basic and applied research in emerging technologies and to provide society with talented young people who become leaders in engineering, scientific research and high-technology international business. The traditional departments provide the undergraduate teaching functions and also offer graduate teaching and research in core engineering disciplines. The interdisciplinary departments, on the other hand, are devoted to graduate education and research. Undergraduate students enter one of five traditional department

groups and study engineering courses that are common to all this set of engineering disciplines.

The Graduate School of Engineering emphasizes the importance of interdisciplinary graduate education to meet the increasing demands of a variety of advanced industrial technologies. Interdisciplinary education and research are critical elements in meeting the challenges of rapidly growing advanced technologies and, at the same time, they must be built on a solid foundation in traditional engineering disciplines. This structure encourages and reinforces the interaction between the traditional disciplines that is essential for successful interdisciplinary education and research.



Experimental research on electronic states of thin films by angle-resolved ultraviolet photoelectron spectroscopy

Graduate School of Bioagricultural Sciences / School of Agricultural Sciences

Undergraduate Departments: ①Bioenvironmental Sciences ②Bioresource Sciences
③Applied Biosciences

Graduate Departments: ①Biosphere Resources Science ②Biological Mechanisms and Functions
③Applied Molecular Biosciences ④Bioengineering Sciences

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<http://www.agr.nagoya-u.ac.jp/>



Agricultural sciences are concerned with studying the production, processing, and distribution of the biological resources created by a vast variety of biological activities which are mediated by air, soil, and water and based on solar energy. These studies intend to create novel principles and technologies to ensure a sustainable production of biological resources and to solve various environmental problems which have derived from human activities.

We put great emphasis on integrated education in both undergraduate and graduate courses.

The School of Agricultural Sciences pursues education and research in the sustainable production of natural resources through the

analysis and utilization of life processes found in animals, plants, and microbes, and also engages in education and research concerning the increasingly efficient utilization of biological resources based on a comprehensive understanding of basic life processes at the levels of the molecule, cell, individual, community, and environment.

The Graduate School of Bioagricultural Sciences strives to challenge its graduate students with cutting-edge research in bioresource production, biological environment, biological signals, and advanced biotechnology. The visible result is developments in new effective agricultural innovations emerging from the life sciences.

Graduate School of International Development (GSID)

Graduate Departments: ①International Development (DID)
 ②International Cooperation Studies (DICOS)
 ③International Communication (DICOM)

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<http://www.gsid.nagoya-u.ac.jp/index-en.html>



The central mission of the Graduate School of International Development (GSID) is to contribute to the exploration of knowledge and development of human resources essential for self-reliant development of Third World nations and international understanding, in which indigenous values and lifestyles are respected. The GSID, being composed of Master's program and Doctoral program, is the first graduate school of this kind in Japan.

The GSID consists of three departments and covers wide research areas. Besides the Doctoral program for front-line research, the Master's program has eight professional education programs in it: 1) Economic Development

Policy and Management, 2) Rural and Regional Development Management, 3) Education and Human Resource Development, 4) Governance and Law, 5) Peacebuilding, 6) Social Development and Culture, 7) Human Migration and Cross-Cultural Understanding, and 8) Language Education and Linguistic Information.

New students are encouraged to participate in our Overseas Fieldwork program in order to gain first hand knowledge on a wide range of development related issues. The GSID pursues the development of human resources active in international society by focusing on practical and interdisciplinary education.

Graduate School of Mathematics

Graduate Department: Mathematics

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<http://www.math.nagoya-u.ac.jp/en/>



The Graduate School of Mathematics is a place where one studies mathematics and applications of mathematics. The subjects we study cover almost all areas of pure mathematics and many of applied mathematics and mathematical sciences. Our school enjoys a high international reputation for research in several branches, such as arithmetic geometry, representation theory, algebraic and complex geometry, and mathematical physics. The school aims at guiding students to acquire fundamental

skills in mathematics and to have a deep understanding of mathematics to make exploratory research in mathematical sciences and creative activities in related areas. To this end we present various programs for education. Our graduate courses provide many lectures on mathematics and related topics ranging from fundamental to advanced levels. We offer interactive seminars and research guidance for a wide range of subjects to encourage our students to develop their own studies.

Graduate School of Languages and Cultures

Graduate Departments: ①Japanese Language and Culture ②Multicultural Studies
 Graduate Courses: ①Media Professional Studies ②Professional Training Course

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<http://www.lang.nagoya-u.ac.jp/index-e.html>



The Graduate School of Languages and Cultures (GSLC) offers opportunities for graduate study in a wide variety of languages and cultures, with special emphasis on critical and theoretical as well as practical approaches to the diverse issues of modern international societies. The aim is to contribute to the exploration of knowledge and the development of human resources through a good command of foreign languages and an international perspective. Our main objectives are to 1) undertake interdisciplinary education and

research, developing the knowledge and human resources essential for international understanding and cooperation, 2) actively undertake the training of international students and foreign-educated Japanese students, 3) promote deeper understanding of Japan throughout international society, and introduce Japanese language and culture to the world; and 4) develop evening courses to provide graduate level education for students who work daytime at government offices, private enterprises, and educational institutions.

Graduate School of Environmental Studies

Graduate Departments: ①Earth and Environmental Sciences
②Environmental Engineering and Architecture
③Social and Human Environment

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<http://www.env.nagoya-u.ac.jp/en/index.html>



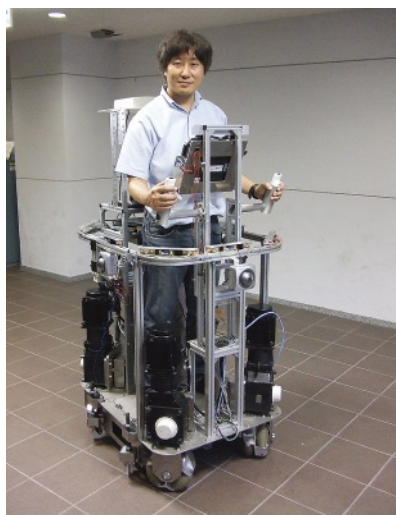
It is important for all people to contemplate the issues surrounding environments, focusing broadly on the conditions for "Quality of Life" sustainable in the long run, including well-defined environmental problems like pollution or conservation. In order to approach these environmental issues, our school consists of three departments, namely, Earth and Environmental Sciences, Environmental Engineering and Architecture, and Social and Human Environment. The Department of Earth and Environmental Sciences mainly focuses on the

scientific characteristics of Earth. Environmental Engineering and Architecture contains the fields of Architecture, Civil Engineering, and Material Science. Social and Human Environment consists of social and human sciences such as Psychology, Sociology, and Geography. At the Graduate School of Environmental Studies, we are trying to reflect the results of research in every conventional field on the education and research of interdisciplinary fields such as Environmental Policy.

Graduate School of Information Science

Graduate Departments: ①Computer Science and Mathematical Informatics
②Information Engineering ③Media Science
④Complex Systems Science ⑤Systems and Social Informatics

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<http://www.is.nagoya-u.ac.jp/index.html>



The Graduate School of Information Science (GSIS) consists of five Departments established in April 2003, i.e. the Department of Computer Science and Mathematical Informatics, the Department of Information Engineering, the Department of Media Science, the Department of Complex Systems Science, and the Department of Systems and Social Informatics. The GSIS covers widely fundamental science, applied science, and interdisciplinary fields, as an academic education/research university organization for promoting the information communication technology age.

The GSIS integrates natural sciences, social sciences, and humanities on the basis of information science. It aims at the creative development of Information Science transcending

the bounds of the traditional academic disciplines, by making an important contribution to the progress of an advanced information-oriented society through the research and training of information science specialists.

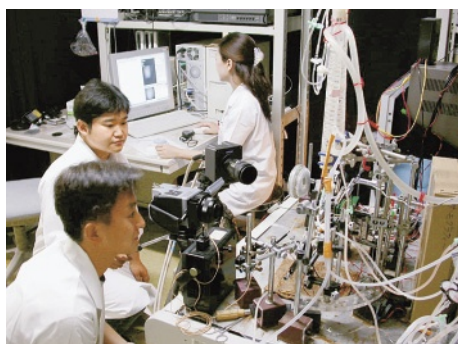
The GSIS also addresses collaboration with industry. In April 2006, the GSIS set up the Center for Embedded Computing Systems to lead collaborative research of embedded systems, which are regarded as cutting-edge technology to innovate the next era.

The GSIS has close relationships with the EcoTopia Science Institute, the Information Technology Center, the School of Informatics and Sciences, the School of Engineering, and the Nagoya University Museum.

Research Institutes

Research Institute of Environmental Medicine

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<http://www.riem.nagoya-u.ac.jp/E/index.html>



The Research Institute of Environmental Medicine (RIEM) was launched in 1946 as an institute attached to Nagoya University (the former Nagoya Imperial University). In 2004-2005, policies were established to shift the institute's main mission from space medicine to near-future environmental medicine. Our current objectives are to elucidate the mechanisms of, and develop preventive measures against, the serious health problems that may occur within the next 30 to 50 years. Those problems include decline in brain functions, an increase of sudden cardiac death, impaired immunity, developmental abnormalities in fetuses, and mental or physical suffering which can endanger the autonomic nervous

and sensory systems. RIEM was reorganized in 2006 to enhance the research potential toward the new objectives and is now composed of two core research divisions: I. Stress Recognition and Response, and II. Stress Adaptation and Protection. In addition, a Futuristic Environmental Simulation Center was launched to replace the Space Medicine Research Center. Active collaborations with other institutions in Japan and abroad are under way by using large-scale apparatuses (e.g., a hypobaric and low temperature chamber), and innovative research technologies (e.g., a high resolution optical mapping system, and tissue targeting molecules).

Solar-Terrestrial Environment Laboratory



The Solar-Terrestrial Environment Laboratory is one of the research institutes of Nagoya University, functioning as an inter-university collaborative institute in Japan. Its purpose is the promotion of joint research projects on the structure and dynamics of the solar-terrestrial system. The Laboratory consists of four research divisions: Division 1, Atmospheric Environment; Division 2, Ionospheric and Magnetospheric Environment; Division 3, Heliospheric Environment; and Division 4, Integrated Studies. The Laboratory has established the Geospace Research Center (GRC),

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<http://www.stelab.nagoya-u.ac.jp/ste-www1/index.html>

the purpose of which is to coordinate/promote joint research projects on dynamic processes in geospace and to construct databases in the field of solar-terrestrial science. The Center consists of a Management Section, a Research Projects Section, four Observatories, and two Stations.

The Laboratory offers a graduate course program for solar-terrestrial science as part of the Graduate School of Science. It also cooperates with the Graduate School of Engineering in teaching/training graduate students in related disciplines of solar-terrestrial science.

EcoTopia Science Institute



The EcoTopia Science Institute is the largest research institute at Nagoya University and is a driving force for the interdisciplinary and collaborative research with different departments and centers in order to continue the sustainable development of a beautiful and prosperous society (EcoTopia) into the future.

The institute comprises Division of Integrated Research Projects, Core Research Divisions (Nanomaterials Science, Energy Science, Environmental Research, and Information and Communication Sciences), Center for Interdisciplinary Studies on Resource Recovery and Refinery in Asia, Donated Research Division, and Joint Research Division. The Core Research Divisions cover the research fields of materials, energy, environment, and information/communication for EcoTopia. The Division of Integrated Research Projects, on the other hand, conducts interdisciplinary research that integrates

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the natural sciences with humanities and social sciences. This research is carried out for the establishment of a beautiful and prosperous society with sustainable development by using the cyclic use and regeneration of goods, energy, and information. This institute endeavors to promote partnerships among academic, business, and government circles and contributes to the creation of new industries through the successes of our interdisciplinary research not only in Japan but also in the world.

Some research equipments, such as the HVEM (High Voltage Electron Microscope), which belong to 'High Voltage Electron Microscope Facility' in the institute are served also to the researchers outside the university. In order to promote the joint researches and cooperation, the institute is arranging to offer more equipments and devices to the researchers over the world.

Research Centers

Research Center of Health, Physical Fitness and Sports



The Research Center of Health, Physical Fitness and Sports was established in 1975 by merging the Department of Health and Physical Education of the College of General Education with the Health Administration Center. The missions of this center are to conduct scientific research on sports and health, to provide health care and education of students and staff, and to maintain sport facilities such as tennis courts, gymnasiums, and an athletic stadium. The center also provides various kinds of recreational sports

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<http://www.htc.nagoya-u.ac.jp/index-e.html>

programs for students and staff. The research fields of the Division of Physical Fitness and Sports include 1) Exercise physiology, 2) Physical activity and fitness, 3) Sport management, 4) Sport pedagogy, 5) Sport psychology, and 6) Sport biomechanics. The research fields of the Division of Health Science include 1) Nutritional physiology, 2) Glucose metabolism in diabetes and obesity, and 3) Psychopathology and psychoanalytic psychotherapy.

Hydrospheric Atmospheric Research Center



Water cycle takes place over a wide range of scales that involve the atmosphere, hydrosphere, and geosphere. Interacting with the biosphere, the global water cycle puts profound controls on the cycles of energy and materials of the earth system. The Hydrospheric Atmospheric Research Center (HyARC) was established in April 2001 to promote the research on the global water cycle by means of coupled observational and modeling approaches. The goal of the HyARC is to reveal the multiscale

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<http://www.hyarc.nagoya-u.ac.jp/hyarc/>

structure of the water cycle systems and its variability in order to better understand the global climate system, and to improve the predicting capability of future climate, water resources, and food production, which are important for human life. The HyARC is designated as a "Nation Wide Cooperational Research Center" for collaboration with international and domestic researchers.

Information Technology Center



The Information Technology Center is the service and research center for campus networking, information systems and supercomputing, playing the role of a hub of campus information systems. It provides a campus wide high-speed network facility (NICE) and its network gateway to the Science Information Network (SINET) of Japanese academic

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<http://www2.itc.nagoya-u.ac.jp/>

Internet. Researchers throughout Japan use the supercomputer facility over the network. Campus support services for research and education to the Nagoya University members are provided such as campus portal, e-mailbox, spam/virus mail filtering, software download, and so on. Faculty members of the center involves in applied research of information science and technology.

Radioisotope Research Center



The Radioisotope Research Center promotes research and education using radioisotopes and X-rays. The Center manages radioactive materials and X-ray equipments, provides training in safe handling of radioisotopes and X-rays equipments, and conducts basic research on the application and safe handling of isotopes and X-rays.

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<http://www.ric.nagoya-u.ac.jp/>

Center for Gene Research



The Center for Gene Research conducts research using recombinant DNA technology. The Center provides a training program of graduate school study in the field of biological sciences and houses a wide range of sophisticated equipment for structural and functional analyses of genes and genomes, especially from higher plants.

Furo-cho, Chikusa-ku, Nagoya, 464-8602, JAPAN
<http://www.gene.nagoya-u.ac.jp/index-e.html>

Education Center for International Students



The Education Center for International Students (ECIS) is committed to advancing the internationalization of education at Nagoya University and to serving the needs, both academic and personal, of this University's international community. ECIS strives to be a leader in its field among Japanese Universities and, in collaboration with other University departments, aspires to build an academic infrastructure that is open, just, and cosmopolitan.

Furo-cho, Chikusa-ku, Nagoya, 464-8601, JAPAN
<http://www.ecis.nagoya-u.ac.jp/en/>

Activities:

Education in the Japanese language and Japanese culture for international students; development of internet-based software for learning Japanese; advisory and information services on academic and social life in Japan; community networking; advisory services on overseas study programs for students who plan to study abroad; implementation and coordination of the Nagoya University Program for Academic Exchange (NUPACE).

Research Center for Materials Science



The RCMS, founded in 1998, is devoted to the establishment of a center of excellence using advanced chemistry for the creation of new molecular materials, exploring their structural and functional properties as well as their reaction mechanisms. The knowledge gained here will become the basis for the development of new science and technology. The RCMS will accomplish this goal through international and

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<http://www.rcms.nagoya-u.ac.jp/Intro/>

interdisciplinary collaboration, by sharing its original research activities with the international scientific community.

A modern and extensive Chemical Instrument Room, whose mission is to develop advanced chemical instruments and provide operational services, was consolidated in 2004 and has augmented the scope of research activity at RCMS.

Center for the Studies of Higher Education



The Center for the Studies of Higher Education (CSHE) was established on April 1998 with the mission to make scholarly contributions with international perspectives on strategic issues in higher education. The Center has been supporting 1) university teaching and learning, 2) study support for freshmen, 3) supporting curriculum development, 4) staff development, 5) postgraduate study and supervision.

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<http://www.cshe.nagoya-u.ac.jp/>

Our performances are: 1) Teaching Tips at Nagoya University (This accumulates useful ideas and provides some solutions for various problems that teachers at NU have encounters in teaching.), 2) Seven Suggestions for Improving University Education, 3) Study Tips for Freshmen, 4) Handbook for Curriculum Design, 5) CSHE Journal, 6) CSHE Newsletter, 7) CSHE Website.

International Cooperation Center for Agricultural Education (ICCAE)



ICCAE aims to be a leading center for international cooperation in agricultural education through human resource development, research activities and development of networks for coordination. ICCAE has been engaged in the many undertakings, in collaboration with several domestic and overseas universities, international cooperation agencies and educational/research institutions. Through these activities ICCAE has been strengthening agricultural universities in developing countries, evaluating international cooperation projects, undertaking research related to agricultural and rural development in developing

Furo-cho, Chikusa-ku, Nagoya, 464-8601, JAPAN
Division of Project Development,
Division of Network Development
<http://iccaae.agr.nagoya-u.ac.jp/>

countries, capacity building activities, and developing a human resource database. ICCAE is involved in the Master's and Doctoral programs offered by the Graduate School of Bioagricultural Sciences. It also accepts trainees, research students and interns.

ICCAE is composed of two divisions: Division of Project Development and Division of Network Development. Each division has two faculty positions, a professor and an associate professor. ICCAE also has positions for visiting professor/research fellow and post-doctoral research fellow.

Center for Chronological Research



The Center for Chronological Research is devoted to research on a whole range of events in the 4,600 million-year history of the earth to clarify changes in the earth's environment and mankind's cultural history. Minerals in geological samples are dated by the new method: CHIME (Chemical U-Th-total Pb Isochron method), and younger geological and archaeological materials such as

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<http://www.nendai.nagoya-u.ac.jp/en/index.html>

woods, fossils, artifacts and ancient documents related with human evolution and culture are analyzed for ^{14}C by the AMS (Accelerator Mass Spectrometry). The Center takes part in a graduate course program of Chronology and Natural History in the Graduate School of Environmental Studies and provides education in chronology, geology, geochemistry and archaeology.

Center for Developmental Clinical Psychology and Psychiatry



This Center is an interdisciplinary facility bringing together the fields of developmental psychology, clinical psychology, and child and adolescent psychiatry, and was established in April 2001 to address problems affecting the minds of children today. The Center - comprised of the departments of Clinical Support of the Mother-Child Relationship, Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, and School Counseling - is a unique facility in Japan. A Clinic for Psychological Development is operated within the Center, answering regional needs for psychological consultation, while serving as the setting for clinical

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<http://www.educa.nagoya-u.ac.jp/cdcp/>

training for students from the Graduate School of Education and Human Development majoring in clinical psychology. Alongside training and research involving graduate students, the Center's teaching staff also provide child and adolescent psychiatric service through the Dept. of Psychiatry for Parents and Children, and takes part in clinical studies in collaboration with the Obstetrics Department at Nagoya University Hospital.

Also noteworthy, the Department of School Counseling is in charge of providing student counseling through the Student Counseling Center, in a novel approach drawing nationwide attention.

Center for Asian Legal Exchange (CALE)



The Center for Asian Legal Exchange (CALE) is the first institution of its kind to be established in Japan. Its purpose is to promote international cooperation in the fields of legal and political research and education. CALE acts as the main Japanese coordinator organization in a wider national and international network of organizations involved in research on Asian politics and law,

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<http://cale.nomolog.nagoya-u.ac.jp/en/>

as well as in legal assistance projects for Asian countries in social and economic transition. CALE's activities include academic research in the targeted countries, analysis of assistance needs, development of assistance methodology, and legal education training for personnel involved in legal reform.

Bioscience and Biotechnology Center (NUBBC)

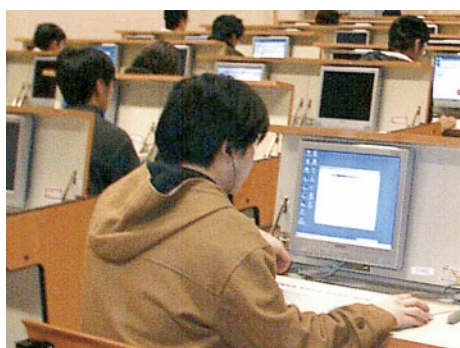


The Nagoya University Bioscience and Biotechnology Center (NUBBC) was established in 2003, reorganizing the Bioscience Center. The NUBBC cooperates with the Graduate School of Bioagricultural Sciences and the Graduate School of Sciences in research and educational activities, especially in the Department of Bioengineering

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 Fundamental and Incubation Division
 Developmental and Applied Division
<http://www.agr.nagoya-u.ac.jp/~nubs/>

Sciences and the Division of Biological Sciences under a joint program. The primary purpose of the NUBBC is to study at biochemical and molecular biological levels the biological functions in higher plants and animals. Bioresource of rice mutant lines and of freshwater fish stocks is another important area of study.

Center for Information Media Studies (CIMS)



The CIMS (Center for Information Media Studies) at Nagoya University was founded in April 1998 with the purpose of becoming the leading establishment in higher education to foster the globally minded talented person through the advanced information and network technology. The CIMS is rich in resources and opportunities for

Engineering Build. No.7, 4th-floor, Furo-cho, Chikusa-ku, Nagoya, 464-8601, JAPAN
<http://www.media.nagoya-u.ac.jp/>

students. The need for information technology (IT) in education is supported by a variety of computer systems that are fully integrated in their own Giga-network that links not only to the main server and satellite laboratories but also to the university network (NICE) and to the Internet. The CIMS will launch new system in February 2008.

Synchrotron Radiation Research Center



The Synchrotron Radiation Research Center was established with the purpose of constructing and utilizing the 1.2 GeV small but hard X-ray synchrotron facility, which has been planned with Aichi Prefecture and the industry in the Chubu area. The center consists of light source division, beam line division, and measurements/analysis

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<http://www.nusrc.nagoya-u.ac.jp/>

division. Presently the light source division designs the accelerators for the facility. The beam line division considers the basic design of several beamlines. The measurements/analysis division will be enlarged when the beam service is started. The center is supported by many experienced users of synchrotron radiation in Nagoya University.

A rendering of the Synchrotron Facility

Nagoya University Museum



The Nagoya University Museum (NUM) was established in April 2000. Since public interest and understanding are essential to the survival of universities in the 21st century, research results as well as ongoing experiments and expeditions of our university will be displayed at the NUM, which acts as an interface between the university and the public. Another important aspect of the NUM for education and research is the building of international partnerships through cooperation with overseas sister university museums.

In the last eight years, nine special exhibitions,

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<http://www.num.nagoya-u.ac.jp/>

thirteen special displays, eighty museum lectures and twenty-one museum concerts have been held. Of these, the Nagoya University Museum Concert (NUMCo) had an artistic impact on the university members as well as citizens who shared this common experience, as shown in the picture.

The main missions of the NUM include research, education for young people, exhibitions, foundation of new research fields, collection of samples, international exchange, and information presentation to foster a better understanding of the significance of basic activities in the university.

University Library



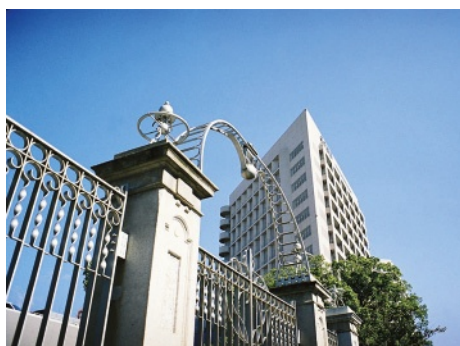
The University Library is an organization which provides information resources and services to support the university's educational and research activities and is in the process of assuming the role of a regional center for nationwide science information systems coordinating throughout the university and broader scholarly communities.

The University Library is composed of the Central Library, the Medical Library, and departmental libraries within the faculties, institutes, and other research centers. The library holds 2,912,235 volumes of books and currently subscribes to 4,070 journals. Each library is connected by an integrated library computer

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http://www.nul.nagoya-u.ac.jp/index_e.html

system at the Central Library via campus LAN. The Library also provides digital information services such as Online Public Access Catalog (OPAC), Institutional Repository (NAGOYA Repository) database services, and 15,168 electronic journals which are accessible both from computer terminals in the library and remotely 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. The Central Library provides open access to a huge range of books and journals, holds workshops, and exhibits special collections and archives to students for study and to the general public as a part of the social service program of the university.

University Hospital



The University Hospital, established in 1871, is one of the leading medical institutions in Japan, providing the far advanced yet effectual medical services as a hub institution of 124 affiliated hospitals.

Our hospital has 29 clinical departments with 31 supporting sections where more than 2,000 outpatients visit every day for their treatment. A ward with 1,035 beds has opened in 1995. Thereafter, a new clinical laboratory and examination center has started its service in May 2006. In our hospital, an electronic medical chart system has been introduced in 2003 so that

65 Tsurumai-cho, Showa-ku, Nagoya, 466-8560, JAPAN
<http://www.med.nagoya-u.ac.jp/hospital/>

it improved our healthcare services greatly by establishing IT network.

In January 2007, our hospital was certified as a designated center hospital to offer best medical service and to improve oncology education. The outpatient chemotherapy center, a facility with 20 personal reclining chairs and beds to provide excellent, well-qualified chemotherapy, started its service in 2007. The principle of our hospital management is to offer the best healthcare services to the patients through the development of leading-edge technologies in the area of medical care.

Facts & Figures

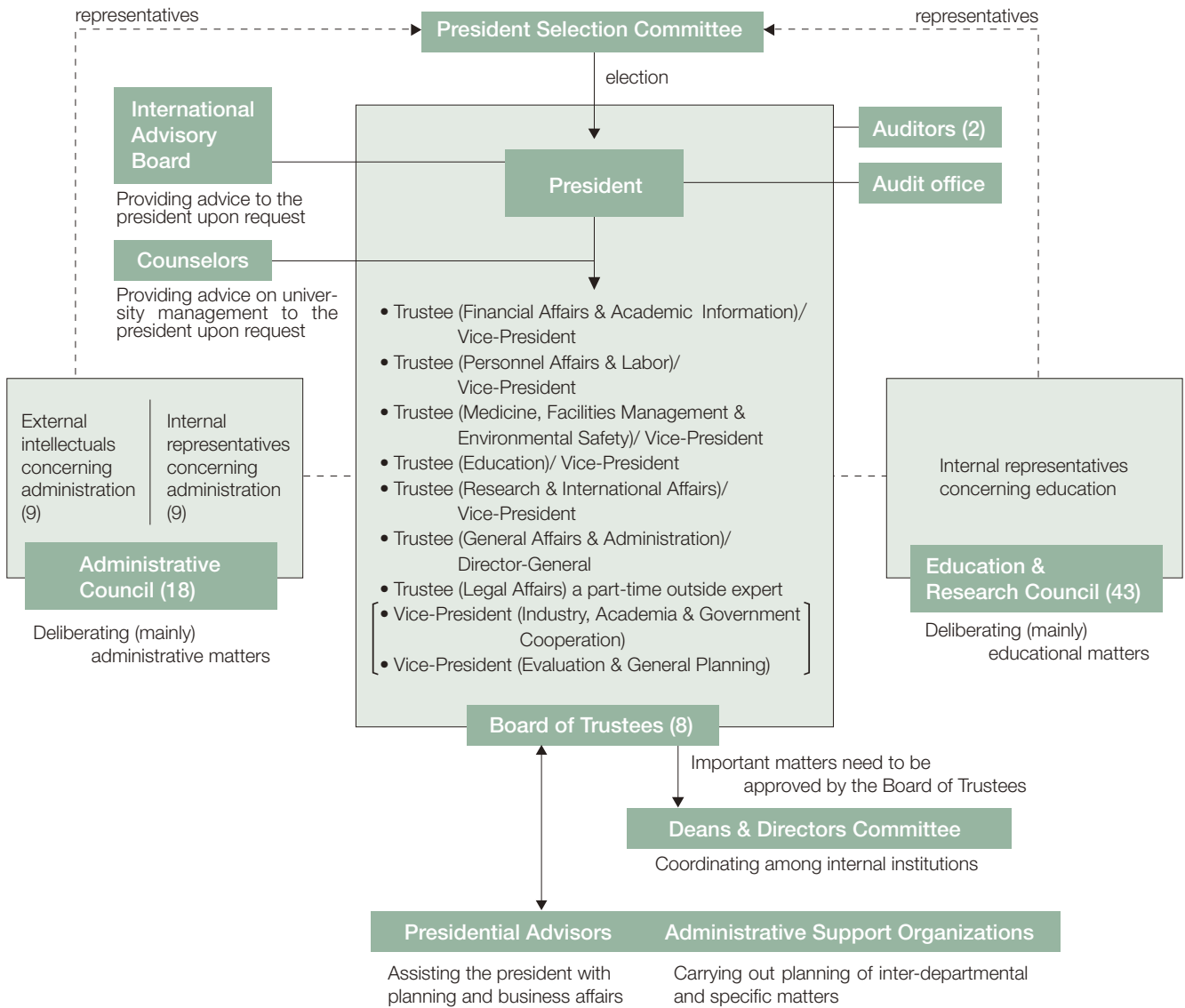
History

- 1871 Established as a temporary hospital and medical school
Since then, several colleges were founded, including Economics and Education.
- 1939 Established as **Nagoya Imperial University**
- 1949 Changed to **Nagoya University** under a new education system with its Schools of Medicine, Engineering, Science, Law & Economics, Letters
- 2004 Launched as **National University Corporation Nagoya University**
- Today 9 undergraduate schools and 13 graduate schools



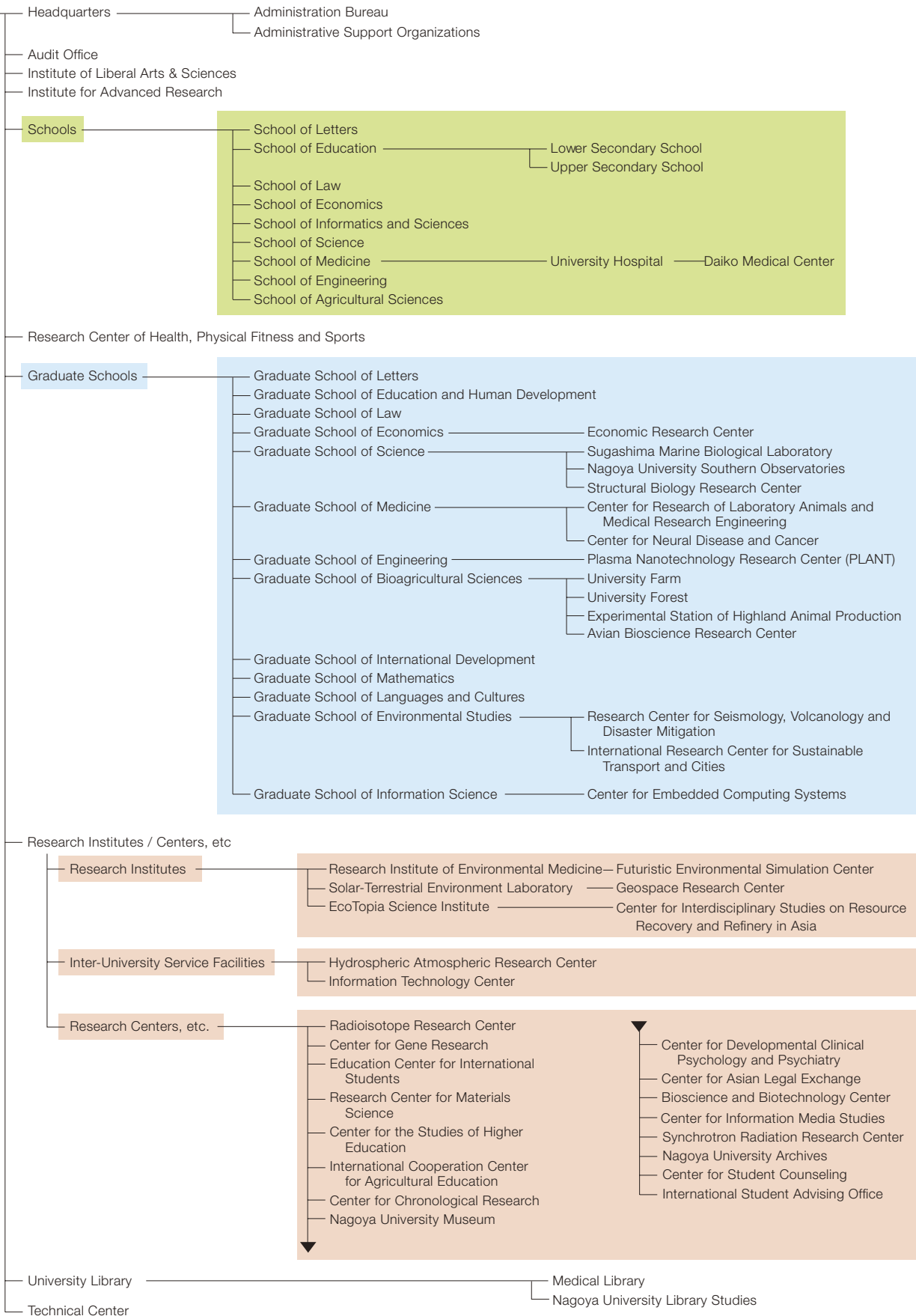
Surgical Operation under Roretz's Guidance at Aichi Hospital

Governing Structure



Organizational Structure

Nagoya University



Personnel Profile

(as of May 2007)

Members of the Board of Trustees	
President	1
Trustee / Auditor	8

Staff (Full-time)	
Faculty	†
Professors	650 (9)
Associate Professors	517 (28)
Associate Professors/Lecturers	121 (32)
Assistant Professors	462 (26)
Research Associates	18 (23)
Researchers	(143)
School Teachers at Affiliated Schools	38
Administrative/Technical Staff *	1,475 (318)
Total	3,290 (579)

†Data in parenthesis show the number of staff under limited-time contracts.

*Data include medical staff of the University Hospital.

Student Enrollment

(as of May 2007)

Schools/Graduate Schools	Undergraduate Courses	Graduate Courses	Total
Letters	669	334	1,003
Education	376	280	656
Law	733	444	1,177
Economics	957	156	1,113
Informatics and Sciences	379		379
Science	1,212	573	1,785
Medicine	1,546	949	2,495
Engineering	3,346	1,551	4,897
Agricultural Science	777	443	1,220
International Development		334	334
Mathematics		147	147
Languages and Cultures		275	275
Environmental Studies		470	470
Information Science		404	404
Human Informatics		14	14
Others	52		52
Total	10,047	6,374	16,421

*Data include non-degree seeking students.

Undergraduate Student Enrollment

(as of May 2007)

Schools	Undergraduate Courses
Letters	669
Education	376
Law	733
Economics	957
Informatics and Sciences	379
Science	1,212
Medicine	1,546
Engineering	3,346
Agricultural Science	777
Others	52
Total	10,047

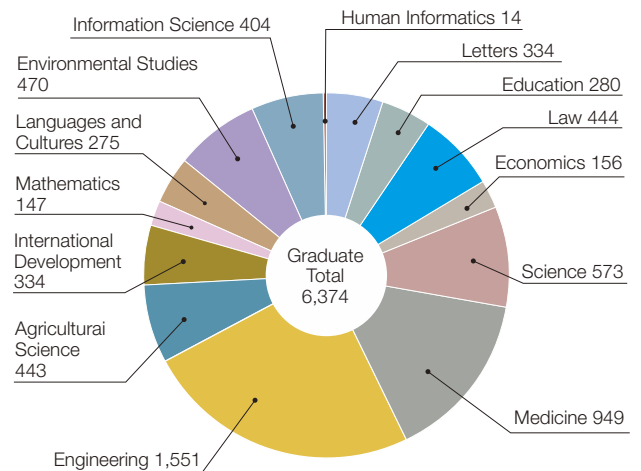
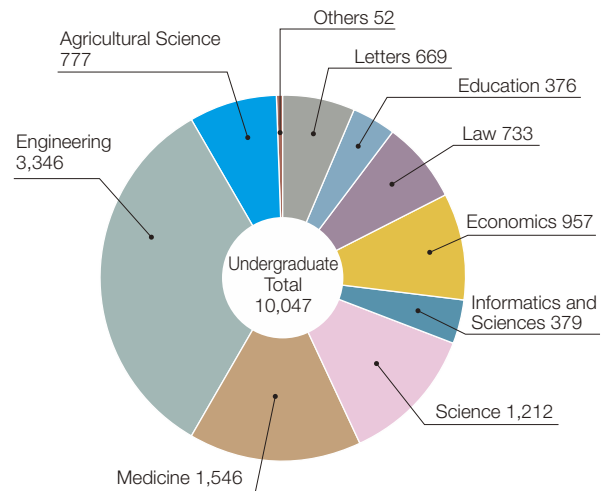
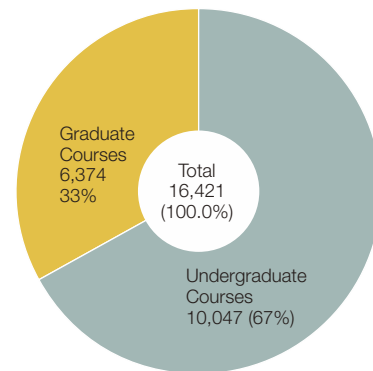
*Data include non-degree seeking students.

Graduate Student Enrollment

(as of May 2007)

Graduate Schools	Graduate Courses
Letters	334
Education	280
Law	444
Economics	156
Science	573
Medicine	949
Engineering	1,551
Agricultural Science	443
International Development	334
Mathematics	147
Languages and Cultures	275
Environmental Studies	470
Information Science	404
Human Informatics	14
Total	6,374

*Data include non-degree seeking students.



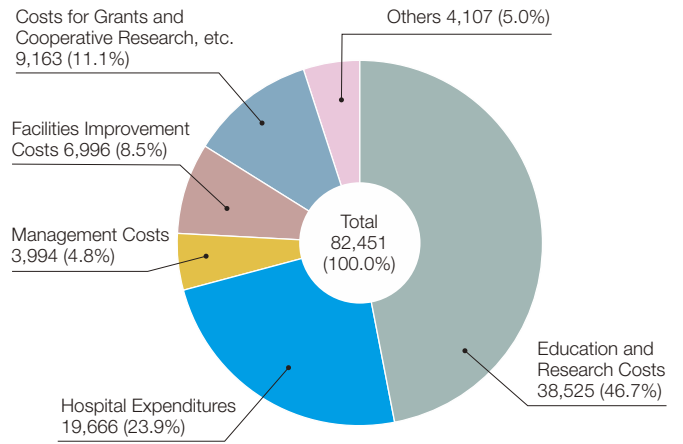
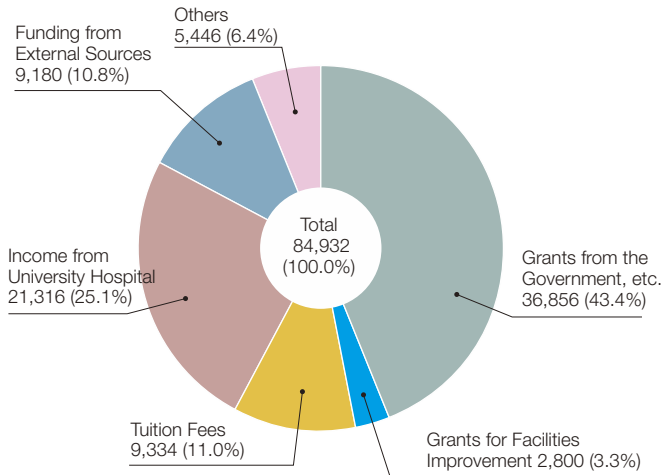
Financial Outline (FY2006)

Revenues

Revenues	Revenues (million yen)	Ratio
Grants from the Government, etc.	36,856	43.4%
Grants for Facilities Improvement	2,800	3.3%
Tuition Fees	9,334	11.0%
Income from University Hospital	21,316	25.1%
Funding from External Sources	9,180	10.8%
Others	5,446	6.4%
Total	84,932	100.0%

Expenditure

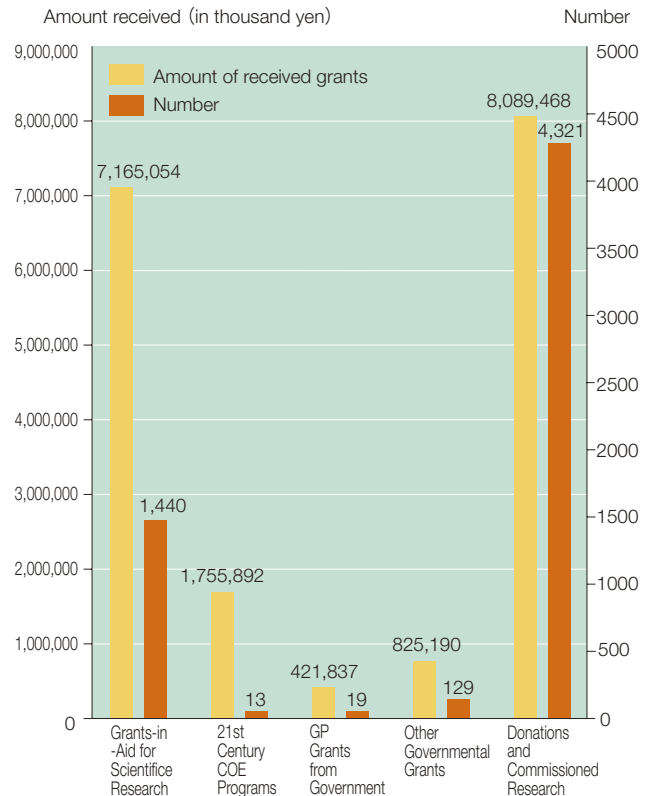
Expenditure	Expenditure (million yen)	Ratio
Education and Research Costs	38,525	46.7%
Hospital Expenditures	19,666	23.9%
Management Costs	3,994	4.8%
Facilities Improvement Costs	6,996	8.5%
Costs for Grants and Cooperative Research, etc.	9,163	11.1%
Others	4,107	5.0%
Total	82,451	100.0%



External Funding for Research and Education (FY2006)

	Number	Amount (thousand yen)
Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research	1,440	7,165,054
21st Century COE Programs	13	1,755,892
GP Grants from Government	19	421,837
Other Governmental Grants	129	825,190
Donations and Commissioned Research	4,321	8,089,468

*Data based on the book closed and including numbers/amounts received as research partners



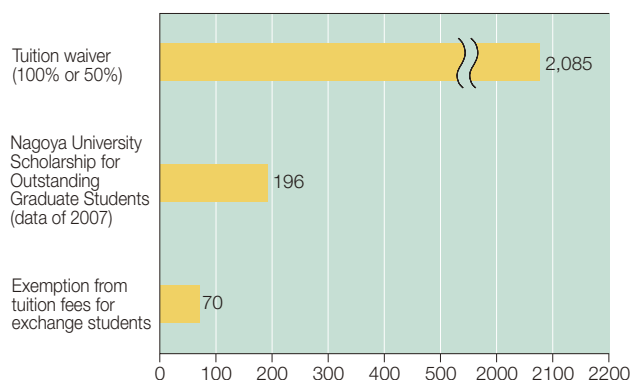
Scholarships

Nagoya University Scholarships

Scholarships	Nagoya University Scholarships
Tuition waiver (100% or 50%)	2,085
Nagoya University Scholarship for Outstanding Graduate Students (data of 2007)	196
Exemption from tuition fees for exchange students	70

Notes

1. Data as of May 2006 if not otherwise specified.
2. Some students receive more than one scholarship.

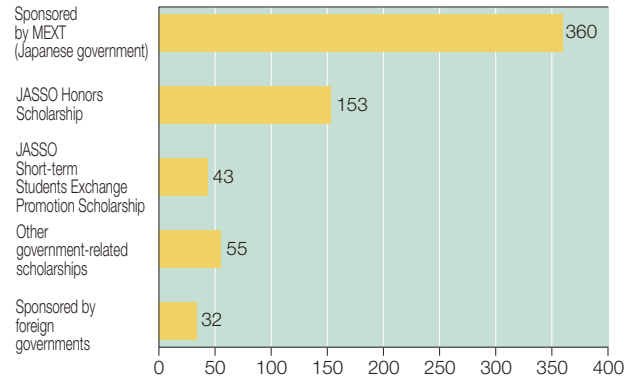


International Students Receiving Scholarships from Non-University Sources

Scholarships	International Students Receiving Scholarships from Non-University Sources
Sponsored by MEXT (Japanese government)	360
JASSO Honors Scholarship	153
JASSO Short-term Students Exchange Promotion Scholarship	43
Other government-related scholarships	55
Sponsored by foreign governments	32

Notes

1. Data as of May 2006 if not otherwise specified.
2. Some students receive more than one scholarship.

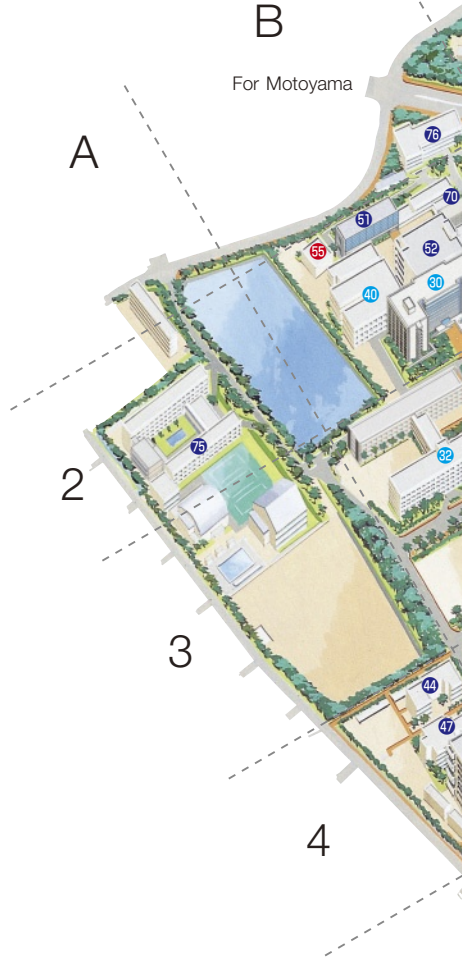


Campus Maps & Access

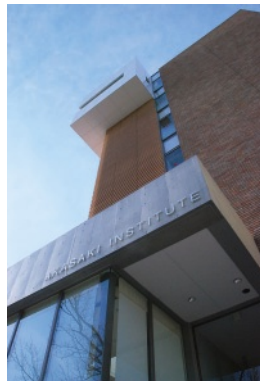
Higashiyama Campus



6 Toyoda Auditorium



7 University Library



70 Akasaki Institute

- 1 Administration Bureau Building 1 D-3
- 2 Administration Bureau Building 2 D-4
- 3 Administration Bureau Building 3 E-4
- 4 Administration Bureau Building 4 D-4
- 5 Annex to the Administration Bureau Buildings D-1
- Nagoya University Archives
- Office of Gender Equality
- 6 Toyoda Auditorium D-3
- 7 University Library B-3
- 8 Staff Hall D-3
- 9 Symposium D-3
- 10 Green Salon Higashiyama D-1
- 11 Information Plaza D-4
- 12 School of Letters/Graduate School of Letters B-4
- 13 School of Education/Graduate School of Education and Human Development B-4
- Center for Developmental Clinical Psychology and Psychiatry
- 14 School of Law/Graduate School of Law C-4
- 15 School of Economics/Graduate School of Economics C-4
- 16 - 28 : Buildings related to the School of Science/Graduate School of Science



- | | | | | | |
|---------|--|-----|----|--|-----|
| 36 | Building 7
Center for Information Media Studies | C-2 | 67 | Institute for Advanced Research Hall | F-3 |
| 37 | Building 8 | C-1 | 68 | Noyori Materials Science Laboratory | D-2 |
| 38 | Building 9 | C-1 | | Research Center for Materials Science | |
| 39 | High Pressure High Temperature Laboratory | D-1 | 69 | Noyori Conference Hall | E-3 |
| 40 | Mechanical Engineering and Aerospace Engineering Laboratory | B-2 | 70 | Akasaki Institute
Akasaki Research Center
Headquarters for Industry, Academia and Government Cooperation | B-2 |
| 41 | School of Agricultural Sciences/
Graduate School of Bioagricultural Sciences | E-1 | 71 | Synchrotron Radiation Research Center | C-1 |
| 42 | School of Informatics and Sciences | B-4 | 72 | Health Administration Office | C-3 |
| 43 | Graduate School of Information Science | A-4 | 73 | Gymnasium and Swimming Pool | B-5 |
| 44 | Inter-Department Education Building A | A-4 | 74 | New Gymnasium | F-5 |
| 45 | Research Center of Health, Physical Fitness and Sports | E-5 | 75 | Affiliated Upper and Lower Secondary Schools | A-2 |
| 46 | Graduate School of International Development | C-4 | 76 | Student Hall | B-1 |
| 47 | Graduate School of Languages and Cultures | A-4 | 77 | North Cafeteria and Shop | B-2 |
| 48 | Environmental Studies Hall
Graduate School of Environmental Studies
Disaster Management Office | D-2 | 78 | South Cafeteria and Shop | B-5 |
| 49 | Research Institute of Environmental Medicine | E-3 | 79 | Amenity House | B-5 |
| 50 | Cosmic Ray Observatory (STEL) | E-4 | 80 | "FOREST" Books & Cafe | D-1 |
| 51 | Facility of Incubation | B-2 | 81 | International Residence | E-4 |
| 52 | Venture Business Laboratory | B-2 | 82 | Researchers Village | F-2 |
| 53 - 55 | : Buildings related to the EcoTopia Science Institute | | 83 | Gymnastic Lodging House | F-4 |
| 53 | High Voltage Electron Microscope Laboratory | D-1 | 84 | Extra Curricular Activity Facilities | F-4 |
| 54 | Research Facility of Advanced Science and Technology | C-1 | 85 | Athletic Grounds Management Building | F-5 |
| 55 | Research Facility for Advanced Energy Conversion, West Building | B-2 | | | |
| 56 | Hydrospheric Atmospheric Research Center | F-3 | 86 | Energy Center | D-1 |
| 57 | Information Technology Center | C-3 | 87 | Information Cafeteria | C-4 |
| 58 | Radioisotope Research Center | E-2 | | Post Office | |
| 59 | Education Center for International Students
Center for Asian Legal Exchange | C-5 | | Subway | |
| 60 | Center for Chronological Research
Nagoya University Museum | D-4 | | Bus Stop | |
| 61 | University Museum Botanical Garden | B-5 | | Convenience Store | |
| 62 | Bioscience and Biotechnology Center | E-2 | | ATM | |
| 63 | Inter-Department Education and Research Facilities
EcoTopia Science Institute
International Cooperation Center for Agricultural Education
Solar-Terrestrial Environment Laboratory (STEL) | F-3 | | | |
| 64 | Research Laboratory Building | F-3 | | | |
| 65 | Integrated Building
Creation Plaza | C-3 | | | |
| 66 | Integrated Research Building (Arts and Humanities)
Center for the Higher Education and Research | B-4 | | | |

- | | | |
|---------|---|-----|
| 16 | Building A | D-3 |
| 17 | Building A2 | C-3 |
| 18 | Building B | D-3 |
| 19 | Building C | D-2 |
| 20 | Building D | D-2 |
| 21 | Building E | D-2 |
| 22 | Building F | D-2 |
| | Chemical Instrument Center
Center for Gene Research | |
| 23 | Building G | D-2 |
| 24 | Building 1/Graduate School of Mathematics | D-3 |
| 25 | Laboratory of High Voltage
Electromicroscopy | D-2 |
| 26 | Facilities for Low Temperature
Research | D-3 |
| 27 | Ultra High Pressure Laboratory | D-2 |
| 28 | Science Hall | D-2 |
| 29 - 40 | : Buildings related to the School of Engineering/Graduate School of Engineering | |
| 29 | Administration Building | C-2 |
| 30 | Building 1 | B-2 |
| 31 | Building 2 | B-3 |
| 32 | Building 3 | B-3 |
| 33 | Building 4 | C-2 |
| 34 | Building 5 | C-2 |
| 35 | Building 6 | F-2 |



68 Noyori Materials Science Laboratory
Research Center for Materials Science



69 Noyori Conference Hall

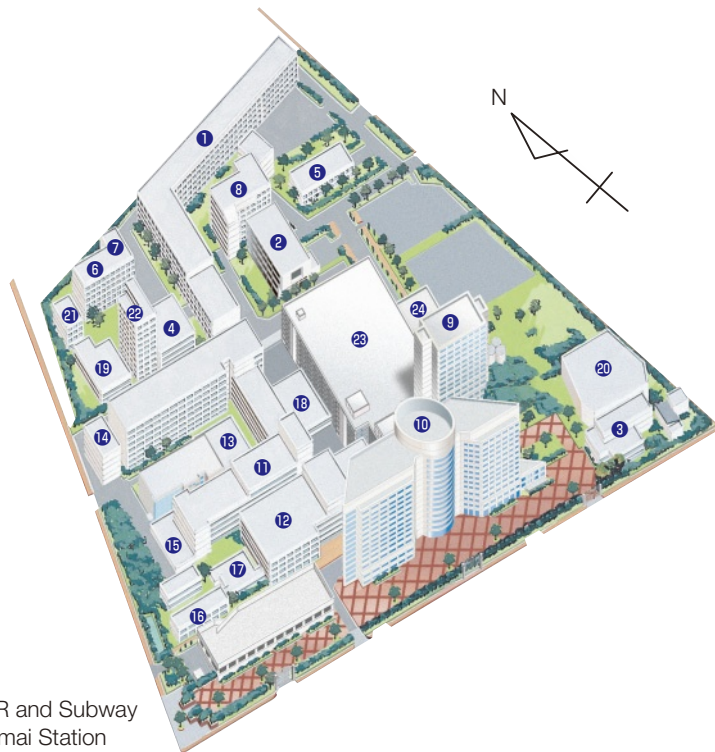
Tsurumai Campus

- ① Building for Medical Research
- ② Medical Library
- ③ Kakuyu Kaikan (Alumni Hall)
- ④ Welfare Facilities
- ⑤ Radioisotope Laboratory
- ⑥ Annex to Medical Research
- ⑦ Mortuary
- ⑧ Center for Research of Laboratory Animals and Medical Research Engineering
- ⑨ Medical Science Research Building 1
- ⑩ Ward
- ⑪ Clinical Laboratory and Examination Center
- ⑫ Outpatients' Clinic
- ⑬ Old Department of Hyperbaric Medicine
- ⑭ Specialized Clinical Division
- ⑮ Radiation Oncology Section



- ⑯ Nuclear Medicine Section
- ⑰ MRI-CT Room
- ⑱ Department of Medical Supplies
- ⑲ Power Supply Center
- ⑳ Energy Center

- ㉑ Sanitary Department
- ㉒ Dormitory for Nurses
- ㉓ New Clinical Laboratory and Examination Center



For JR and Subway
Tsurumai Station

Daiko Campus

- ① School of Health Sciences (South Building)
Daiko Medical Center
- ② School of Health Sciences (Main Building)
- ③ Gymnasium
- ④ Annex to Radioisotope Laboratory (60Co)
- ⑤ Energy Center
- ⑥ Student Hall
- ⑦ Garage
- ⑧ Annex to School of Health Sciences
- ⑨ Kyudo (Japanese Archery) Hall
- ⑩ School of Health Sciences (East Building)

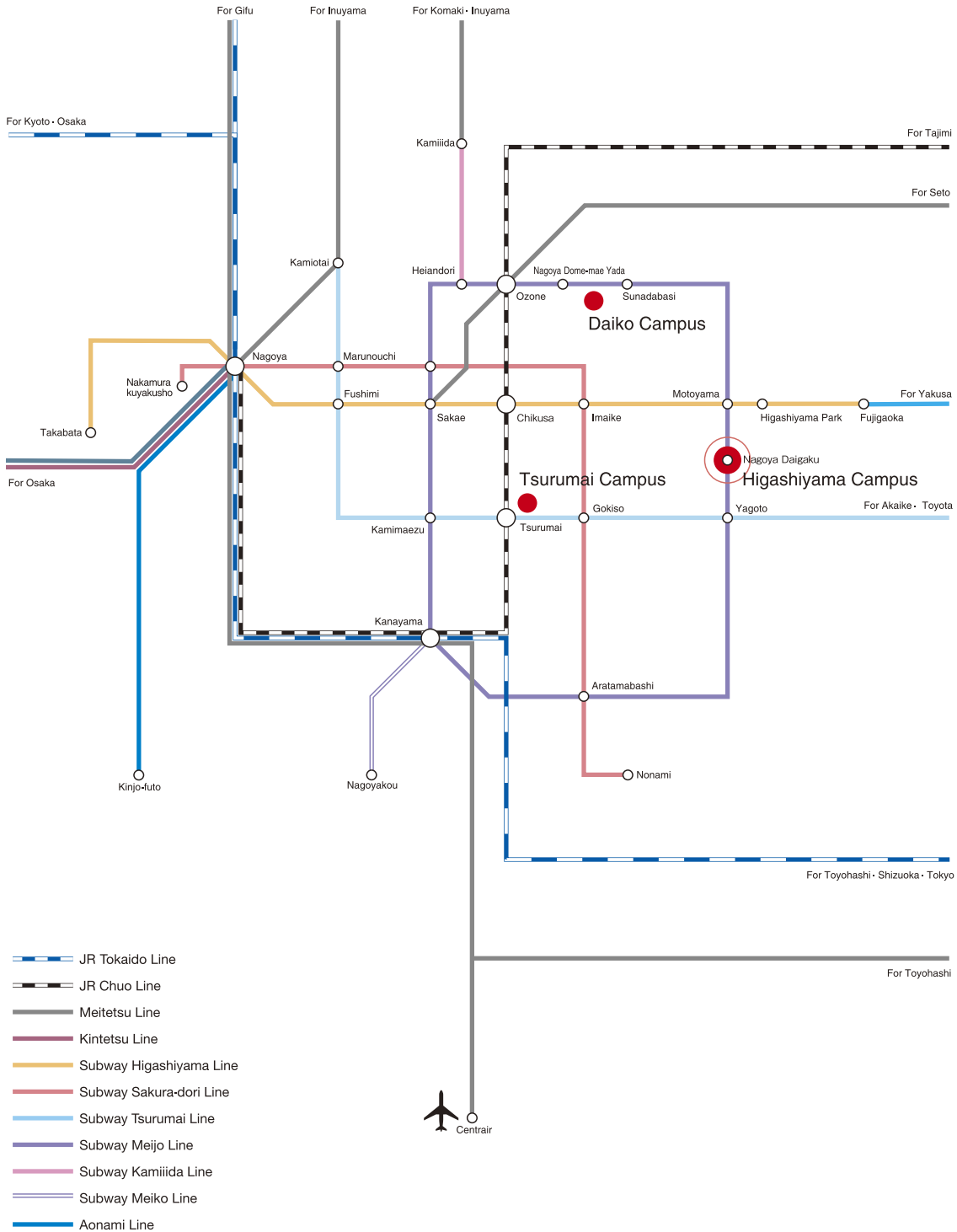


For Sunadabashi

For Ozone
For Nagoya
Dome-mae Yada

Access to Nagoya University

- To Higashiyama Campus From Nagoya Railway Station : 20 minutes by subway Higashiyama Line to Motoyama Station, then transfer to Meijo Line to Nagoya Daigaku Station.
- To Tsurumai Campus Take the JR Chuo Line or the Subway Tsurumai Line to Tsurumai Station, and walk 5 minutes.
- To Daiko Campus JR: Take the JR Chuo Line to Ozone Station, and walk 15 minutes.
Subway: Take the Meijo Line to Nagoya Dome Mae Yada Station, and walk 5 minutes.
- To Nagoya Railway Station From Centrair: 30 minutes by Meitetsu Line
From Tokyo Railway Station: 1.5 hours by Shinkansen (bullet train)
From Osaka Railway Station: 1 hour by Shinkansen (bullet train)



Nagoya - Home of Nagoya University

Outline of Nagoya

Geographically located around the center of main island of Japan, Nagoya has been a cultural crossroads since ancient times. Due to its convenient location, it has served as a meeting place for the nation's eastern and western cultures.

Nagoya has outstanding features both in historical and modern aspects. Back in 16th century three Samurai heroes - Oda, Toyotomi, Shogun Ieyasu Tokugawa were all born in and out of Nagoya.

At present, the city enjoys the prosperity as a center of various industries with the population of 2.20million, making it the 4th largest city in Japan.

Industry

Nagoya and its vicinities are best known as an industrial powerhouse. From high-tech sectors such as automobile, machine tools, electronics and aerospace to traditional industries like textiles and ceramics, the city has built a strong industrial base. Accordingly various kinds of Industrial tourism such as the plant tour of Toyota Motor Corporation, Japanese dinnerware makers such as Noritake and Narumi or the visit to the industrial museums are booming here.

Downtown Nagoya



Central Towers



Nagoya Castel

