

AKP 科目 : http://international.doshisha.ac.jp/study_abroad/akp/akp.html

KCJS 科目 : http://international.doshisha.ac.jp/study_abroad/kcjs/kcjs.html

スタンフォード大学科目 : http://international.doshisha.ac.jp/study_abroad/stanford/stanford.html



<AKP 科目>



<KCJS 科目>



<スタンフォード 科目>

AKP / KCJS 科目 (Fall Semester 2017)

スタンフォード大学科目 (Autumn Quarter 2017)

募集要項

本科目の登録者は、AKP 科目は「Associated Kyoto Program (以下 AKP)」、KCJS 科目は「Kyoto Consortium for Japanese Studies (以下 KCJS)」、スタンフォード大学科目は「スタンフォード日本センター」が本学で実施している、日本留学プログラムの講義に出席することになります。講義は全て英語で行われ、積極的な参加が求められます。また、AKP/KCJS/スタンフォードの学生と同様の課題が課せられます。

【出願方法】 下記の通り出願書類を期限までに提出すること。

- 出願書類 : ① 願書 (上記 URL からダウンロードのうえ、必要事項を記入) (A4 片面印刷)
- ② 下記登録資格を満たしている有効期限内の TOEFL (iBT/ITP) または IELTS スコア (A4 コピー)
- (上記以外のスコアは受付不可)

出願期間 : 2017 年 6 月 15 日 (木)・16 日 (金)

出願場所 : 国際課窓口 (京田辺 : 嗣業館 1 階・今出川 : 扶桑館 1 階)

窓口開室時間 : 9:00~11:30、12:30~17:00 / 平日のみ開室

【登録資格】 以下の条件を全て満たすこと。

1. 2017 年度秋学期に同志社大学に在籍している学部生
2. 日本に関する相当の知識が必要であるため、日本での滞在期間が 6 年以上の者
3. TOEFL iBT 79 点 (ITP 550 点) または IELTS 5.5 以上の英語能力を有する者
4. 下記を満たす者

AKP 科目 : 全授業の 8 割以上に出席できる者

KCJS 科目 : オリエンテーションと 1 回目の授業に必ず参加し、全授業の 8 割以上に出席できる者

スタンフォード科目 : オリエンテーションと 1 回目の授業に必ず参加し、全授業の 8 割以上に出席できる者

登録希望クラスの内容についての基礎知識を有する者

【登録上の注意】

1. AKP/KCJS/スタンフォードの学生と同様の課題が課せられ、講義への積極的な参加が求められる。
2. 登録者は同志社大学の代表として AKP/KCJS/スタンフォードの講義に参加することになる為、無責任な講義欠席は認められない。熟考の上、出願すること。
3. 本科目は、AKP/KCJS/スタンフォードの日本オフィスの面接等による選考を経て許可を得た学生のみ登録可能。
4. 科目登録方法の詳細、単位の取扱い、履修可能な年度生であるか、などの情報は、所属学部の履修要項・登録要領および全学共通教養教育科目の履修要項を確認すること。
5. 本科目は、【2017 年度秋学期】の先行登録科目となる。
面接後、登録が許可された場合は、大学が一括して科目登録を行う為、ご自身の登録手続は不要。
6. 他の登録科目と時間割が重複している場合は本科目に出願できない。
7. 本科目を履修中止する場合は、国際課が指定する履修中止申請期間中に、国際課にて履修中止の申請手続きを行うこと。本科目の履修中止後に科目登録変更はできない。
8. 募集対象科目クラスは後述の通り。募集対象クラスより登録希望クラスを選択の上、出願すること。
登録は各科目 1 人 1 クラスのみ可能。
9. 本科目で過去に一度単位を修得したクラスの登録（受講）はできない。
10. 各講師の都合により、クラス時間の変更等が生じる場合がある。また、授業以外に、フィールドトリップが実施される場合がある。詳細は講義開始後にクラス担当者に直接確認すること。
11. 「Spring Semester/ Quarter 2018」は、2017 年 11 月頃に募集予定

【科目概要】

	AKP科目	KCJS科目	スタンフォード大学科目
単位数	2単位		
募集人数	各クラス2名まで		
募集期間	6月15日(木)・6月16日(金)		
面接	6月下旬～7月上旬に実施する (出願時に窓口にて予定を確認する)		
授業期間	2017年9月4日(月)～12月8日(金) ※11月27日(月)～29日(水)は休講にならない。		2017年9月28日(木)～12月11日(月) ※11月27日(月)～29日(水)は休講にならない。
オリエンテーション	—	8月31日(木) 11:00～18:00 予定(任意) 9月1日(金) 16:30～18:00 予定(参加必須) ※別途登録者は国際課よりメールにて詳細告知	9月26(火)～27(水) 予定 ※別途登録者は国際課よりメールにて詳細告知 ※オリエンテーション時に証明写真1枚持参のこと
費用	不要 ※教科書代の他、クラスによってはフィールドトリップの交通費や入場料、教材費等は自己負担	1万円(教科書代:別途必要) 各自、初回授業の前にKCJS事務室にて納金必要 KCJS事務室=扶桑館2階 <u>履修中止期間後に返金は出来ない。</u>	不要 ※但し、教科書代の他、クラスによってはフィールドトリップの交通費や入場料、教材費等は自己負担
休講期間	9月:18日(月) 10月:4日(水)～6日(金) 11月:3日(金)、6日(月)～10日(金)	9月:18日(月) 10月:9日(月) 11月:23日(木)	10月:9日(月) 11月:3日(金)、23日(木)
履修中止期間	2017年9月19日(火)、20日(水) 上記期間に国際課窓口にて申請		2017年10月12日(木)、13日(金) 上記期間に国際課窓口にて申請
試験実施日	本科目登録後、講義にて直接科目担当者へ確認すること。		

AKP科目

Associated Kyoto Program (AKP) はアメリカを代表する 13 の名門リベラルアーツ・カレッジが日本語や日本文化等の日本学教育を目的とし、同志社大学に設置した機関です。これらのリベラルアーツ・カレッジは、大学院に多くの卒業生を進学させ、様々な分野で活躍する多くの優秀な人材を輩出してきました。1972 年に開設された AKP の歴史は長く、その間約 1,300 名の留学生が同志社大学を拠点として日本文化を体験し、日本に関する見識を深めてアメリカにおける日本理解に大きな貢献を果たしています。

【募集対象クラス：今出川校地で全て実施】

※ 講義教室は決定次第、授業開始期間までに国際課より登録者にメールにて周知します。

【1】 クラス名： Changing Japanese Families

担当者： Jill Grigsby, Professor, Pomona College

曜日講時：月3・水3

As the most basic social institution, the family is important not only to individual members, but also to other social institutions and society as a whole. Understanding human behavior in the context of the family, therefore, includes the individual, group, institutional, and societal levels of analysis. We will examine the “traditional ideal family” in Japan, how it compares with ideal family forms in other societies and how Japanese family patterns have changed over time, as traditional values continue to influence attitudes and behaviors, while modern and postmodern changes in Japan and other parts of the world challenge these traditions. Some of the course readings will compare family patterns in modern Japan with other societies in Asia, Europe and North America. As a class we will take a field trip to a commercial establishment specializing in the Japanese wedding industry, and other field trips to family businesses in Kyoto, where we will learn firsthand about the relationship between family and work in the lives of modern Japanese people.

【2】 クラス名： Japanese Economy

担当者： David Flath, Professor, Ritsumeikan University

曜日講時：月4・水4

This course is a broad survey of topics having to do with Japan’s economy, based on the text written by the instructor, *The Japanese Economy, 3e*, Oxford University Press, 2014. Four themes run through the entire course: Japan’s economic growth and development, its integration with the world economy, Japanese government policies and their effects, and Japanese economic institutions and practices.

【3】 クラス名： Sites and Sights: A Pilgrim’s History of Buddhist Kyoto

担当者： Jamie Hubbard, Professor, Smith College

曜日講時：火3・木3

This course examines Buddhism and indigenous religion in Japan through the history of temples and images in the Kansai area (predominantly Kyoto). Topics include doctrinal development, church/state relations, and the diffusion of religious values in Japanese culture, particularly in the aesthetic realm (literature, gardens, tea, the martial arts, etc.).

K C J S 科目

KCJS (Kyoto Consortium for Japanese Studies) は、1989年に京都市内に設立され、一年間の海外留学生プログラムでは、京都の歴史的・文化的な資産を生かして、高度な教育環境を提供し、日本研究を志す米国の大学生と、知的で文化的な交流を広くすすめています。このプログラムには、アメリカの13の一流大学：ボストン大学、ブラウン大学、シカゴ大学、コロンビア大学（バーナードカレッジを含む）、コーネル大学、エモリー大学、ハーバード大学、ペンシルヴァニア大学、プリンストン大学、スタンフォード大学、ワシントン大学（セントルイス校）、さらにはイエール大学、ヴァージニア大学が参加しています。

【募集対象クラス：講義教室は、全て今出川校地にて実施。詳細は登録者へ別途連絡します。】

【1】 クラス名：Japan's International Cooperation Policies

担当者：Saya Kiba, Assistant Professor, Doshisha University

曜日講時：火3・木3

This course will introduce you to Japan's international cooperation policies and practices to developing countries. The lectures will focus not only the Official Development Assistance (ODA), but also civil society organizations, private sector, and military as "emerging" aid providers.

While most of Japan's ODA was implemented in parallel with postwar settlements in the form of reparation payments in the early years, Japan became one of the "top donor" countries around the world in the 1990s. ODA provides one of the most important tools for Japan's agile implementation of diplomacy that realizes both the interests of the international community and those of Japan. At the same time, it is vital for the Japanese government not only to act alone, but to collaborate with various stakeholders including other donors and emerging economies, private companies, local governments, NGOs, and universities.

At the same time, Japan's aid policies have been deeply linked with its security policies. Japan's Development Cooperation Charter, which was revised in 2015, assumed a larger role in ODA in achieving regional peace and stability, including in peacebuilding and in sharing universal values, reflecting political and security environment transforming all over the world. A recent ODA White Paper emphasizes that the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (including Sustainable Development Goals: SDGs) adopted at the United Nations Summit in 2015 is in line with the principles enshrined in the Charter and Prime Minister Abe's "Proactive Contribution to Peace" concept. The class will read studies and research accumulated in the field of international aid as well as Japan's recent policy documents to examine how the aid policies and programs have been created, implemented, and evaluated. It aims to explore three key queries: 1) What does the aid agenda and Japan's aid policies look like on the ground in developing countries? and 2) Have any regionally specific features emerged, particularly in terms of actors and type of financing and projects/programs?

【2】 クラス名 : THE CHINESE IN MODERN JAPAN

担当者 : Timothy Tsu, Professor, Kwansai Gakuin University

曜日講時 : 金 3・金 4

It is not often that modern Japan is studied from the perspective of immigration, much less from that of Chinese immigration. Japan today still tends to see itself-and is seen by many foreigners-as a mono-racial, homogeneous country that rejects immigration in both explicit and subtle ways. In fact, immigration has been an enduring feature of modern Japanese history, from the country's "opening" to the West in the mid-nineteenth century through the Pacific War and the U. S. Occupation to the early twenty-first century. Moreover; Chinese immigration has been central to this neglected dimension of Japanese history even though the numbers involved are small compared to the Chinese diaspora in Southeast Asia and North America. In this course we are going to trace the history of Chinese immigration to Japan from the late Tokugawa period to the present day with three broad objectives. First, we will analyze the experience of Chinese migrants in Japan from the perspectives of politics, economics, society, and culture. We will try to understand how they coped with the challenge of living and working in Japan while contributing to-and in some cases detracting from-the host country's economic, social, and cultural development. Second, we will seek a "lateral view" on modern Japanese history through the prism of Chinese immigration on such topics as Japan's encounter with Western modernity in the treaty ports, Japan's economic and social penetration of colonial Korea, Japan's economic expansion into colonial Southeast Asia, and the evolution of Japanese views on such issues as Pan-Asianism, racial competition, and migration. Finally, we will also consider how Chinese immigration continues to impact Japanese society-replenishing the shrinking labor force, propping up the retailing and service sectors, and fueling nationalist discontent-in the twenty-first century when the relation between Japan and China enters turbulent, uncharted territory.

This course will appeal to students interested in social and cultural history, Japan-China relations, migration, and ethnicity.

【3】 クラス名 : Heritage Tourism and History in Japan

担当者 : Mark Lincicome, Associate Professor, College of the Holy Cross

曜日講時 : 月 4・木 4

Do the words "history" and "heritage" have the same meaning? Not according to historian David Lowenthal, who writes, "History seeks to convince by truth, and succumbs to falsehood. Heritage exaggerates and omits, candidly invents and frankly forgets, and thrives on ignorance and error. " if so, then what do tourists experience and learn when they visit a temple, shrine or museum, or when they observe or participate in a festival, ritual ceremony, or other staged production? Rodney Harrison observes that "Heritage is not a passive process of simply preserving things from the past that remain, but an active process of assembling a series of objects, places and practices that we choose to hold up as a mirror to the present, associated with a particular set of values that we wish to take with us into the future. " But who decides what the tourist sees, and which set of values is represented? Can we, as heritage tourists, discern historical truth when it is obscured by the exaggerations, omissions and falsehoods that may be jinned in a guided tour or a museum display, or should we even try? Does it really matter? What, ultimately, is the relationship between heritage and history? These are among the central questions that we will consider in this course, utilizing the many resources that Kyoto has to offer. The course incorporates theories, analytical concepts and approaches from two distinct disciplines-history and tourism studies-in order to examine the relationship between tourism and history in modern Japan. it explores the hypothesis that heritage tourism is not simply a means to learn about Japanese history; it also functions to define, interpret and narrate that history for Japanese and foreign tourists alike. Studying the history of heritage tourism in modern Japan can shed light on how, and why, popular notions about Japanese history, society and culture have developed since the late nineteenth century. in the process, the course also provides a survey of Japanese history, paying particular attention to the history of Kyoto.

スタンフォード大学科目

スタンフォード日本センターは、スタンフォード大学(アメリカ)の日本留学プログラムを運営するために、1990年に設立されました。日米間の相互理解を一層深める上で必要となる知識・資質を身につけたアメリカの若い世代の育成を目的としています。同センターのプログラムには、毎年約50名のスタンフォード大学学部生が参加し、授業は工学・科学系科目から日本の政治経済、宗教、文化関連の科目まで幅広く網羅し、その指導はスタンフォード大学本校から赴任した教授や、関西の諸大学の教授が担当しています。

【募集対象クラス：講義教室は、全て明德館212教室 (M212)】

【1】 クラス名：A Journey into the Buddhist Visual Arts of Japan

担当者：Catherine Ludvik, Professor, Stanford University

曜日講時：月3・木4

Buddhism has had an enormous impact on the arts and culture of Japan, and nowhere is this more visibly manifest than in the ancient capital of Kyoto, renowned for its numerous temples and their visual arts. Amidst the ideal setting of this old, traditional, yet vibrantly contemporary city, we will explore the historical as well as modern Buddhist visual arts of Japan, in the context of the ritual, devotional, and meditative traditions of various sects of Japanese Buddhism. Focusing on selected historical temples and their icons, we will study image production, iconography, representational strategies, as well as the ritual and visual functions of Buddhist sculpture and painting. We will also examine architectural and landscape elements of temple layouts, within which iconographic programs are framed, images are enlivened, and practices centered on these devotional and ritual art works are performed. Drawing on the magnificent visual arts of Kyoto and nearby Nara, classes will be conducted also at temples as well as museums.

【2】 クラス名：In the Air of Kyoto: Sound, Site and Image

担当者：Paul DeMarinis, Professor, Stanford University

曜日講時：月4・月5

This class is designed to lead students into a creative relationship with the sonic environment. The primary mode of learning will be investigative and exploratory: We will examine the nature of sound as it exists in physical space and social space; as it emanates from and penetrates the listening body. Special attention will be given to the acoustic sites of Kyoto with regard to both the historical and contemporary ways in which sound functions. Three main creative projects constitute the core of the practicum. Along the way students will acquire the technical skills for recording, editing and mixing sounds, learn new ways of listening, and prepare collaborative projects for public presentation.

【3】 クラス名：Queer Culture and Life in Japan

担当者：Yuka Kanno, Professor, Doshisha University

曜日講時：水4・水5

This course explores queer lives and cultural practices in Japan through diverse materials from film, literature, theater, art, as well as newspapers and personal testimonies. We will discuss what it means to be queer in Japan and how it might signify differently from a US context. By closely looking at each text, we will examine how gender norms and sexual politics intersect and operate in Japanese society.

【4】 クラス名 : Japan's Energy-Environment Conundrum

担当者 : Mike Hugh, Professor, Stanford University

曜日講時 : 火 1・木 1

Following the devastating Tōhoku earthquake and tsunami of 2011, the Fukushima Daiichi disaster and the resulting suspension of the country's huge nuclear generation fleet, Japan today faces a confluence of energy-environment challenges which is unprecedented anywhere else in the world. Besides their sheer scale and complexity, Japan's energy-environment challenges have far-reaching consequences for wider society and economy. Japan is a densely populated, seismically active archipelago with a vast and energy-hungry industrial base. It has scant primary energy resources of its own but intense competition for them from regional neighbors. It gave birth to the Kyoto Protocol yet 90% of the country's utilities fail to meet their CO2 reduction targets. How Japan's policy makers navigate their way through this conundrum will significantly determine the country's future as a leading regional power. This course is designed to give students a sound understanding of the structure of Japan's energy-environment challenges. Furthermore, it aims to give students a practical analytical framework by which they can evaluate these challenges and develop their own balanced assessments. The course is highly interdisciplinary in nature, touching upon aspects of technology, environment, sociology, political science, and markets. Class-based work will include guest speakers who are leaders in Japan's energy-environment field, as well as trips to sites which encapsulate the topics covered in class. Prior experience of the energy sector is not required to sit this course, but students must have an interest in the core topics, a desire to conduct their own supplementary research, a willingness to debate the issues, and the ability to develop, present and defend their own opinions in class.