

学部生・大学院生 各位

国際教育交流課

京都アメリカ大学コンソーシアムでの英語講義受講生

【2017年秋学期（第25期生）】募集について

全米14大学が運営する「京都アメリカ大学コンソーシアム Kyoto Consortium for Japanese Studies」(以下 KCJS) では、日本研究を志す米国の大学生が、毎年約30~40名学び、講義内容は、日本に関する社会科学・人文科学の両分野において、古典から現代に至るまで幅広く提供され、海外の加盟大学から赴任している教授および関西在住の研究者が英語で講義を行っています。

京都にいながら、米国本校で提供される講義と同等のものを受け、米国の大学生と共に学び交流し、日本の理解を深める貴重な機会です。下記の通り、KCJS が提供する英語講義の受講を希望する京都大学学生を募集します。

記

1. 募集要領

講義はすべて英語で行われます。米国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ます。登録者は京都大学の代表として KCJS の講義に参加します。参加決定後の受講取り止めや無責任な講義欠席は認められませんので、よく考えた上で応募してください。

(1) 募集人数 : 10名程度 (1講義につき本学学生の参加は2名程度とする)

(2) 応募資格

- ① 2017年度後期に本学 に在籍する学部生・大学院生 (休学中の者は応募不可)
- ② TOEFL iBT 79 または IELTS 6.0 以上の英語能力を有する者
- ③ 日本及び日本語に関する相当の知識を有する者
- ④ 受講希望科目についての基礎知識を有する者

2. 日 程

応募締切	2017年7月3日(月) 17:00
面接(※出席必須)	2017年7月10日(月) 昼休み及び16:30-18:30の間
合格者説明会(※出席必須)	2017年7月18日(火) 昼休み12:10-12:50
オリエンテーション手伝い (※出席必須)	2017年8月31日(木) 11:15 *キャンパスと区役所の往復交通費支給 *夕食代補助有り
夕食会	9月1日(金) 16:30 *KCJS 負担
授業期間	2017年9月4日(月) ~ 12月8日(金)
※Japan's International Cooperation Policies (木場先生) 履修者は、9月5日(火)・9月7日(木) 休講のため、9月2日(土) 10:00~11:30 に必ず出席の事。	

3. 費用 : 参加費 1 科目 1 万円、その他教科書・参考書代

4. 諸留意点

- (1) 講義は同志社大学今出川キャンパス扶桑館 2 階で行われます。本学吉田構内から自転車で 15 分ぐらいのところですよ。
- (2) 学生教育研究災害傷害保険、学生生活総合保険（生命共済・学生賠償責任保険）未加入者は受講期間の加入が必須です。
- (3) 今学期に提供される科目は、別紙「授業内容」の通りです。この中から希望の科目を選んで応募してください。
- (4) 申請書・推薦書は京都大学ウェブページ、KULASIS からダウンロードできます。
- (5) 京都大学及び KCJS の書類、面接等による選考を経て許可を得た者のみ受講できます。
- (6) 就職活動中は原則として申請を避けてください。
- (7) 科目登録・単位認定に関する注意事項
 - 1) 本講義は 2017 年度後期科目*です。大学が一括して登録手続きを行いますので、KULASIS 等への登録手続きは不要です。
(*所属学部・研究科によって単位認定時には前期・後期の区別がない場合があります)
 - 2) 単位認定について
 - ①参加が決まった学生は、「協定に基づく交換留学等における単位認定に関する手続きについて」にしたがって、所属学部・研究科に単位認定の審査を申請することになります。詳細は合格者説明会で説明します。
 - ②単位として認められる場合は、(1) 所属学部・研究科の単位、(2) 全学共通科目の単位のいずれかとなりますが、学年、所属学部・研究科により異なります。
 - ③KCJS から単位は付与されません。
 - ④本講義受講にあたっては、必ず単位認定審査をする必要があります。単なる聴講は認めません。
 - 3) 2017 年度後期に本科目と他科目との時間割が重複した場合は、いずれか一方の登録履修しかできません。重複がないかを確認するため授業登録情報 (KULASIS) のコピーを提出してもらいます。
 - 4) 履修を学期途中で取りやめることはできません。
- (8) KCJS 及び SJC (スタンフォード日本センター) の英語講義の聴講・受講経験者も応募できます。ただし、聴講・受講経験のある講義には応募できません。

5. 応募方法 : 別紙の通り

※京都アメリカ大学コンソーシアム Kyoto Consortium for Japanese Studies は 1989 年に設立されました。参加大学は、ボストン大学、ブラウン大学、コロンビア大学、コーネル大学、シカゴ大学、エモリー大学、ハーバード大学、ミシガン大学、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)、イェール大学、バージニア大学です。KCJS プログラムの参加学生は 2 年以上の日本語学習経験があり、日本語や日本文化に深い関心を持っています。
所在地 : 〒602-8580 京都市上京区今出川通り烏丸東入 同志社大学扶桑館 2F 京都アメリカ大学コンソーシアム

【問合先】 国際高等教育院 長山浩章 教授・河合淳子 教授
教育推進・学生支援部 国際教育交流課 飯田

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授業内容

Japan's International Cooperation Policies (Saya Kiba)

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?

The Business of Japanese Pop Culture (Tim Craig)

Japanese pop culture is not only popular the world over and a source of "soft power" – it's also big business. This course covers the business side of Japanese pop culture, including video games, pop music, manga & anime, kawaii ("cute"), character goods, and the Japanese government's Cool Japan Initiative. We will explore the degree of and reasons for J pop's business success, both in Japan and overseas, as well as the strategies used and challenges faced by companies and individuals creating and competing in these industries.

Topics and learning goals include:

- What 'is' Japanese pop culture? What makes it special and different from that of other countries? What accounts for its commercial success, at home and abroad?
- How do these industries work? Who are the players? What are the business models and strategies used? What are the keys to success?
- Pop culture business at the national level: Is Japan underperforming?
- Some basic business knowledge in the areas of strategy, people management, product development, international expansion, and licensing

The main class activity for this course is discussion of assigned readings. There will also be two field trips, a major group project, and a final exam.

Note: Students do not need to have studied business to take this course. Any necessary business knowledge will be presented by the instructor during the course.

Kyoto Artisans and their Worlds (Monica Bethe, Douglas Woodruff)

One of the attractions of the ancient capital of Japan is the variety of fine and applied arts that continue to feed the city. Geographically these include the textile workshops of Nishijin in the northwest of the City, the ceramic workshops in the southeast around Gojozaka, and the web of artisans supporting the traditional artist guilds: papermakers, gold leaf craftsmen, carpenters, printers, and bamboo workers. Through visits to studios and museums, the course will seek to give the students first-hand experience of not only the crafts, but also their changing role in supporting the lifeblood of Kyoto as a city. This year fall semester we will focus on materials—bamboo, wood, clay, cloth, and paper—and the processes by which they turn into objects integral to daily life in Japan—splitting, smoothing, shaping, dyeing, and printing. We will look at blinds and archery bows, architectural and interior accents, tea bowls and flower vases, kimono and obi, screens, scrolls, sliding doors, Buddhist statues, and more. Classes are focused around weekly fieldtrips backed by lectures and readings providing historical, cultural, and technical background for each topic.

Due to the space restrictions of many of the workshops, enrollment will be limited to 11 KCJS students.

The Chinese in Modern Japan (Timothy Tsu)

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.

Heritage Tourism and History in Japan (Mark Lincicome)

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 imbedded 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.

※シラバス詳細 : <http://www.kcjs.jp/courses/disciplinary.html>

講義時間割

京都アメリカ大学コンソーシアム 2017 年秋学期

(2017 年 9 月 4 日～2017 年 12 月 8 日)

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
3	<u>1:10 - 2:40</u> Lectures/ Special Events	<u>1:10 - 2:40</u> Japan's International Cooperation Policies (Saya Kiba)	<u>1:10 - 2:40</u> Kyoto Artisans and Their Worlds (Monica Bethe & Douglas Woodruff)	<u>1:10 - 2:40</u> Japan's International Cooperation Policies (Saya Kiba)	<u>1:10 - 2:40</u> The Chinese in Modern Japan (Timothy Tsu)
4	<u>2:55 - 4:25</u> Heritage Tourism and History in Japan (Mark Lincicome)	<u>2:55 - 4:25</u> The Business of Japanese Pop culture (Tim Craig)	<u>2:55 - 4:25</u> Kyoto Artisans and Their Worlds (Monica Bethe & Douglas Woodruff)	<u>2:55 - 4:25</u> Heritage Tourism and History in Japan (Mark Lincicome)	<u>2:55 - 4:25</u> The Chinese in Modern Japan (Timothy Tsu)
5		<u>4:40 - 6:10</u> The Business of Japanese Pop culture (Tim Craig)			

- ・ 同一科目が 1 週間に 2 回ある場合は両方の講義に出席する必要があります。片方だけの講義出席は認められません。
- ・ 期間中、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ります。
- ・ 1:10 - 2:40 は 3 限、2:55 - 4:25 は 4 限、4:40 - 6:10 は 5 限とします。