

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

【2018年春学期（第26期生）】募集について

全米13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12月5日(火) 17:00
面接(※出席必須)	2017年12月12日(火) 昼休み及び16:30-18:30の間
合格者説明会(※出席必須)	2017年12月19日(火) 昼休み12:10-12:50
オリエンテーション手伝い (※任意)	2018年1月5日(金) 11:00 *同志社と区役所の往復交通費支給 *昼夕食代補助有り
夕食会(※出席必須)	2018年1月6日(土) 17:00 *KCJS 負担
授業期間	2018年1月9日(火) ~ 4月13日(金)

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。
- (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。
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【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 滝本

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授業内容

From India to Japan

Patterns of Transmission and Innovation in Japanese Buddhism

This course takes students on a pan-Asian journey from India to Japan, via the Silk Road, through an exploration of the origins, transmission and assimilation of selected themes in Japanese Buddhism, and their subsequent developments within Japan. We trace the beginnings and metamorphoses of selected figures of the Japanese Buddhist pantheon, like the ancient Indian river goddess Sarasvatī who is worshipped in Japan as Benzaiten, and of certain ritual practices, like the Japanese goma fire ceremonies and their relationship to the Vedic homa rites of India, and we study about some of the illustrious Indian, Chinese and Japanese monks who functioned as their transmitters. By way of these themes, we examine patterns of transmission and innovation.

The aim of this course is to provide a wider Asian context and a layered understanding for what students encounter in the many temples of Kyoto and nearby Nara, and in the numerous festivals and ceremonies that take place within them. Themes discussed in class will be amply illustrated through field trips to temples and festivals.

Japan's Security Policies

This course will introduce Japan's recent security policies and foreign policies. The course begins with an overview of Japan's postwar history, including a brief sketch of its cultural, social, political, legal, and economic structure. We then learn about the security situation in the Asia-Pacific region, the U.S.-Japan security alliance, and Japan's recent security policies including the 2015 security legislation debate and policy debate on constitutional reform.

In today's world, no nation can maintain its own peace and security alone. It is particularly so for Japan, which officially has no military according to Article 9 of its Constitution and has Self-Defense Forces for national territory defense that may be deployed abroad only for humanitarian assistance and disaster relief, or peace activities including UN peacekeeping missions. In the security environment surrounding Japan, which is becoming increasingly severe, it has become indispensable to strengthen the Japan-U.S. Security Arrangements and to enhance the deterrence of the Japan-U.S. Alliance, not only for the security of Japan but also for the peace and stability of the Asia-Pacific region. Based on the robust bilateral relationship confirmed through such meetings as the Japan U.S. Summit Meeting in April 2015, Japan and the U.S. are expanding and strengthening cooperation in a wide range of areas, including ballistic missile defense, cyber space and outer space.

Japan's Government under Prime Minister Abe has been making significant changes to its security policy which includes: the establishment of the National Security Council, the adoption of the National Security Strategy, and the National Defense Program Guidelines. The direction for new security legislation to ensure Japan's survival was adopted by Cabinet Decision in July 2014,

and in 2015 the government submitted the bill to the Diet. After intensive discussions lasting over 200 hours, the legislation was approved by the Diet on September 19, 2015.

The class will read studies and research accumulated in the field of foreign policies and security studies, a sub-discipline of International Relations (IR) to examine how the recent security policies have been created. The course objectives are: 1) to enable students to develop a broader understanding of the key theories and concepts in foreign policy and security studies; 2) to examine major security challenges of Japan and the Asia-Pacific region through the lens of theories and concepts.

THE WARRIOR TRADITION IN JAPAN

One of the most popular and durable Japanese icons is the samurai warrior. Like all traditions, that of the Japanese warrior has evolved over time through a combination of fact and fiction, reality and myth. That is, the warrior class and the warrior tradition each have their own history, and while the two histories often overlap, they are not identical. This course will examine both of these histories: the rise and fall of the warrior class between about the tenth century and the 1870s; and the evolution of the warrior tradition, which arguably originated even earlier and persists today. Each of these histories has, in its own way, contributed to the larger political, social, economic and cultural history of Japan.

Kyoto's reputation as Japan's "former imperial capital" obscures its place in the history of the samurai. They fought ruthless battles in the city's streets and palace precincts, but they also sponsored the construction of grand villas, temples and shrines. Kyoto was the scene of samurai political plots and intrigue, but also a major center for their practice of the peaceful arts and Zen meditation. One scholar has even dubbed Kyoto the country's first "castle town." Thus, through our study of the samurai, students in this course will also survey the history of Japan and its "former imperial capital."

Approximately half of the required readings are primary sources (in English translation), including an 8th-century gazetteer, excerpts from medieval-era war tales, domainal precepts and "house laws," and works of fiction.

We will consider the value, and the challenges, of using such sources for the study of history.

Minorities, migration and globalization in contemporary Japan

Demographic prognosis and increasing globalization of Japan clearly suggest that accepting higher number of immigrants should be one of priorities for policy makers. While Japan and its political elites are strongly opposed to open door policy especially towards low-skilled migrants a lot has changed since 1990s and the numbers of foreign nationals living in Japan are constantly increasing.

What are the factors behind this increase? Where these migrants come from and how are they being integrated into Japanese society? What are the factors inhibiting more open door policies and integration? What are the problems migrants face in Japan?

The course will cover a relatively wide array of issues related to migration; we will deal with historical minorities, contemporary migration in various forms as well as emigration from Japan.

Through discussion of these topics, this course aims to provide understanding of migration in the wider context of the Japanese society and its changes. This should illustrate various meanings of Japan for people who choose it as their destination and those who leave it behind in search for better lives.

Japanese Film Culture

This course offers an introduction to film and visual culture in Japan by covering a wide range of topics, including women filmmakers, representation of minorities and their communities, as well as local film activities. Our class has a double aim. First we will learn the history, theory, and analytical approaches informed by film studies in order to be able to read the filmic texts accurately. Particularly, we will focus on the issues of gender, sexuality, and race/ethnicity, and the ways in which they are expressed in form, content, and style. The second aim is to understand and experience the film culture in national, regional, and local contexts, which require not only film studies but also historical and sociological imagination. Therefore, our goal is to learn how to read the filmic images and narrative, while paying close attention to specific contexts in which these images and narratives are produced and circulated. As cinema plays a critical role in forming identity and social reality both on personal and collective levels, we will make recourse to film and visual culture to understand contemporary social, cultural, and political issues in our daily lives.

※シラバス詳細:https://www.kcjs.jp/courses/disciplinary.html#courses_offered_next

講義時間割

京都アメリカ大学コンソーシアム 2018 年春学期

(2018 年 1 月 9 日～2018 年 4 月 13 日)

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
3	<u>1:10 - 2:40</u> From India to Japan: Patterns of Transmission and Innovation in Japanese Buddhism (Catherine Ludvik)	<u>1:10 - 2:40</u> Japan's Security Policies (Saya Kiba)	<u>1:10 - 2:40</u> Lectures/Special Events	<u>1:10 - 2:40</u> Japan's Security Policies (Saya Kiba)	<u>1:10 - 2:40</u> From India to Japan: Patterns of Transmission and Innovation in Japanese Buddhism (Catherine Ludvik)
4		<u>2:55 - 4:25</u> The Warrior Tradition in Japan (Mark Lincicome)	<u>2:55 - 4 : 25</u> Japan Film Culture (Yuka Kanno)	<u>2:55 - 4:25</u> The Warrior Tradition in Japan (Mark Lincicome)	
5		<u>4:40 - 6:10</u> Minorities, Migration and Globalization (Milos Debnar)	<u>4:40 - 6:10</u> Japan Film Culture (Yuka Kanno)	<u>4:40 - 6:10</u> Minorities, Migration and Globalization (Milos Debnar)	

- ・ 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。