Program Terms:  Fall, Spring

Homepage:  Click to visit

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* Indicates that deadline has passed

Fact Sheet:

College/School:  College of Business
Program Type:  Auburn University Exchange Program
Majors:  ALL MAJORS
GPA:  2.25 (Undergraduates)

Department/School:  Business
AU Faculty Director:  Danny Butler, butledd@auburn.edu
Student Level:  JR-Junior, SO-Sophomore, SR-Senior
Applicant Restrictions:  Only AU students may apply

Program Description:

**OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS**
**AUBURN ABROAD**

*AU Business - Exchange Program at Nihon University in Tokyo, Japan
Tokyo, Japan
★Featured:

**Program Terms:**  Fall, Spring

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**Dates / Deadlines:**

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**Program Description:**

**Business Exchange Program at**

**Nihon University in Tokyo, Japan**

**PROGRAM OVERVIEW**

The College of Business at Auburn University has established a relationship with the College of Economics at Nihon University, Tokyo, for a student exchange program.

Nihon University is Japan's largest university and offers courses in the areas of humanities, social sciences, natural sciences, art, commerce, engineering, law, medicine, dentistry, and pharmacy among others. Nearly 100,000 students are enrolled in its colleges and junior colleges. It is a private university. Nihon University, with 14 graduate schools, 11 colleges, 3 schools and junior colleges, it owns approximately 30.84 million square meters of land, and its buildings have a total floor space of about 1.19 million square meters. The teaching staff numbers around 7,700. It's more than 670,000 graduates play pivotal roles in their respective fields. The special feature of Nihon University is that each of its colleges has its own campus, all of them fully equipped with a library and all other requisite research and athletic facilities. Each college also has its own faculty which provides students with meticulous instruction. Thus all 14 colleges are fully able to function as independent
colleges. Yet, at the same time, close cooperation among its colleges help Nihon University to develop as a large university.

The College of Economics at Nihon University is located in the center of Tokyo in close proximity to major financial and political institutions of the country. Located on Hakusan Street, it is not too far away from the emperor’s palace. Major shopping areas such as Ginza and Akihabara, for electrical goods, are close by. The subway system in Tokyo is most convenient and efficient.

Students from Auburn may go to Nihon University for one term or two terms. Term I at Nihon is from early April to mid-July, with examinations in late July. Term II is from mid-September to mid-January, with examinations in early February. Students from Nihon University, likewise, may come to Auburn for a semester or for a longer period. Knowledge of Japanese language is not a prerequisite for Auburn students planning to go to Nihon.

It is mandatory for exchange students from Auburn to take Japanese language classes at Nihon University. These language classes are offered at various levels – from beginners to intermediate to advanced levels. Language classes are intensive and meet on a daily basis. Exchange students from Auburn must also take some other courses in an area of interest.

- Additional information on Nihon University can be found at this link: [http://www.nihon-u.ac.jp/en/](http://www.nihon-u.ac.jp/en/)
- Additional information on Nihon University College of Economics may be found at: [http://www.eco.nihon-u.ac.jp/english/](http://www.eco.nihon-u.ac.jp/english/)
- Check out Tim Penix's photos from his [Japan Study Abroad 2009-2010](http://www.nihon-u.ac.jp/en/) slideshow.

**ELIGIBILITY**

- Auburn University students with at least a sophomore standing
- Minimum GPA (undergraduates) of 2.25

Prospective applicants should also submit the following information:

- Completed and signed Course Approval Form (located within the Auburn Abroad Online Application).
- Resume
- Copy of unofficial AU transcripts.
- Essay (1-2 pages) describing your reasons for participating in this program.
- Completed [Nihon University Application.pdf](http://www.nihon-u.ac.jp/en/) form with 4 recent passport size photographs and financial documentation.

**IMPORTANT DATES**

Typical dates for the academic year at Nihon University are shown below. Exact dates may change from year to year.

**1st Semester (Spring Semester)**

- 1st Semester Classes: April 6 - July 17
- 1st Semester Examinations: July 20 - July 24

**2nd Semester (Fall Semester)**

- 2nd Semester Classes: September 14 - January 15
- Christmas Holiday: December 19 - January 3
- 2nd Semester Examinations: January 18 - Januray 22

**COURSES**

Courses in English for exchange students are offered in several areas. Note that some courses continue for two terms.
(starting Term 1 in mid-April and continuing through Term 2 which starts around mid-September). Also, Nihon University Central Administration Office hosts Japanese language classes for exchange students. Under this program, professional Japanese teachers provide instruction based on the abilities and needs of individual students. Course lengths can be tailored to the duration of students’ stay in Japan. AU exchange students should complete the Course Approval Form, one for each semester that they study abroad, obtain signatures from appropriate Department Heads and the Auburn Faculty Director. Please see the attached document for more information regarding courses.

Nihon.Courses
NihonCourseInformation
NihonCourseSyllabi

PROGRAM COSTS

Auburn students pay Auburn tuition and fees for a full time student equal to 12 hours (based on their residency status). The student will be enrolled in the “Auburn Exchange Course UNIV 3000” while abroad. Students will not pay tuition to the host university but may pay other fees and are also responsible for their meals, books, housing, in-country travel expenses, incidental expenses, and airfare. Auburn students will pay $2 per day for MEDEX Medical Evacuation for the duration of their program abroad. Students must provide financial documentation indicating sufficient funds for period of stay.

Air transportation costs from students home city to Narita airport (Tokyo) varies from locations in the U.S. and departure date. Prices nowadays vary daily. Several direct flights are available to Narita airport from cities such as Atlanta, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, etc.

For travel within Tokyo and from dormitory to the University, train /metro is most convenient. A single journey from the men’s dormitory to the University is approx. Yen 250 (monthly student pass: About Yen 7000).

Living expenses are to be paid by the individual, and will include heating and lighting costs, telephone charges, a futon charge of approximately Yen 3,000 per month, and lunch expenses. Lunch requirements should be adequately met by the range of convenience stores and restaurants in the vicinity of the college. Cost estimates are approximate and subject to change.

ACCOMMODATIONS

Exchange students reside in accommodation provided by the College of Economics at Nihon University. As the college does not maintain such facilities itself, appropriate accommodation is rented from private sector organizations. Due consideration is paid to location, size of rooms, facilities and other important features while making arrangements in this area in order to allow exchange students to get the most out of their time in Japan. Details relating to this accommodation are as follows:

- Accommodation is provided for free by the college.
- Breakfast and dinner are available without charge.
- Electricity, telephone, bedding and other living expenses are to be paid by individual students.
- Students who decide to leave this accommodation ahead of schedule will be responsible for costs so incurred.

Details of the accommodation most recently used by exchange students are included below for reference. Note that cost estimates are approximate and subject to change:

**Dormitory Urayasu (men only)**
5-23-24 Horie, Urayasu-shi, Chiba
30 minutes from the College of Economics by train.
Single: Yen 250 (monthly student pass: approximately Yen 7,000)
Route: Urayasu Station – Otemachi (Tozai Line), Otemachi – Jimbocho (Toei Mita Line)

**Dormitory Hasune (women only)**
1-16-14 Hausune, Itabashi-Ku, Tokyo
25 minutes from the College of Economics by train.
Single: Yen 260 (monthly student pass: approximately Yen 5,870)
Route: Hasune Station – Jimbocho (Toei Mita Line)

LOCATION

*Tokyo, Japan*
Tokyo is the capital of Japan and is also the largest city in the country with an estimated population of about 36.5 million. The form of government is constitutional monarchy with a parliamentary government.

Legend attributes the creation of Japan to the sun goddess, from whom the emperors were descended. The first of them was Jimmu, supposed to have ascended the throne in 660 B.C., a tradition that constituted official doctrine until 1945. Recorded Japanese history begins in approximately A.D. 400, when the Yamato clan, eventually based in Kyoto, managed to gain control of other family groups in central and western Japan. Contact with Korea introduced Buddhism to Japan at about this time. Through the 700s, Japan was much influenced by China, and the Yamato clan set up an imperial court similar to that of China. In the ensuing centuries, the authority of the imperial court was undermined as powerful gentry families vied for control.

At the same time, warrior clans were rising to prominence as a distinct class known as samurai. In 1192, the Minamoto clan set up a military government under their leader, Yoritomo. He was designated shogun (military dictator). For the following 700 years, shoguns from a succession of clans ruled in Japan, while the imperial court existed in relative obscurity.

First contact with the West came in about 1542, when a Portuguese ship off course arrived in Japanese waters. Portuguese traders, Jesuit missionaries, and Spanish, Dutch, and English traders followed. Suspicious of Christianity and of Portuguese support of a local Japanese revolt, the shoguns of the Tokugawa period (1603-1867) prohibited all trade with foreign countries; only a Dutch trading post at Nagasaki was permitted. Western attempts to renew trading relations failed until 1853, when Commodore Matthew Perry sailed an American fleet into Tokyo Bay. Trade with the West was forced upon Japan under terms less than favorable to the Japanese. Strife caused by these actions brought down the feudal world of the shoguns. In 1868, the emperor Meiji came to the throne, and the shogun system was abolished.

At the Washington Conference of 1921-1922, Japan agreed to respect Chinese national integrity, but, in 1931, it invaded Manchuria. The following year, Japan set up this area as a puppet state, “Manchukuo,” under Emperor Henry Pu-Yi, the last of China’s Manchu dynasty. On Nov. 25, 1936, Japan joined the Axis. The invasion of China came the next year, followed by the Pearl Harbor attack on the U.S. on Dec. 7, 1941. Japan won its first military engagements during the war, extending its power over a vast area of the Pacific. Yet, after 1942, the Japanese were forced to retreat, island by island, to their own country. The dropping of atomic bombs on the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945 by the United States finally brought the government to admit defeat. Japan surrendered formally on Sept. 2, 1945, aboard the battleship Missouri in Tokyo Bay. Southern Sakhalin and the Kuril Islands reverted to the USSR, and Formosa (Taiwan) and Manchuria to China. The Pacific islands remained under U.S. occupation.

After World War II, Gen. Douglas MacArthur was appointed supreme commander of the U.S. occupation of postwar Japan (1945-1952). In 1947, a new constitution took effect. The emperor became largely a symbolic head of state. The U.S. and Japan signed a security treaty in 1951, allowing for U.S. troops to be stationed in Japan. In 1952, Japan regained full sovereignty, and, in 1972, the U.S. returned to Japan the Ryuku Islands, including Okinawa.

Japan’s postwar economic recovery was nothing short of remarkable. New technologies and manufacturing were undertaken with great success. A shrewd trade policy gave Japan larger shares in many Western markets, an imbalance that caused some tensions with the U.S. The close involvement of Japanese government in the country’s banking and industry produced accusations of protectionism. Yet economic growth continued through the 1970s and 1980s, eventually making Japan the world’s second-largest economy (after the U.S.).

During the 1990s, Japan suffered an economic downturn. Japan succumbed to the Asian economic crisis in 1998, experiencing its worst recession since World War II. In 1999, Japan seemed to make slight progress in an economic recovery. Currently, Japan is on its way to becoming a dominant world-economy.

**EXCURSIONS**

The International Affairs Office at Nihon University arranges cultural trips occasionally to nearby sites of interest. Details are announced as they become available. Exchange students may also travel on their own during inter-session periods when no classes are held.

**PASSPORT AND VISA REQUIREMENTS**

A valid passport and visa are required for entry and stay (of more than 3 months) in Japan. Passport must be valid for at least 6 months beyond period of stay. If you do not have a PASSPORT: Please check [http://travel.state.gov](http://travel.state.gov) for the nearest local passport office and forms. Auburn Abroad recommends that you apply for a passport as soon as possible. If you already have a passport: Please check the expiration date. Passports should be valid for at least 6 months following your scheduled time abroad.

**VISA REGULATIONS:**

The Consulate General of Japan office in Atlanta (Visa Section, Phipps Tower, Suite 850, 3438 Peachtree Road,
Atlanta, GA 30326; Tel: (404) 926-3031; Email: ryoji@aa.mofa.go.jp) has jurisdiction over applicants from the states of Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia. If you are from another state that is not listed above, you will have to apply at the appropriate Japanese Consulate Office.

After Nihon University has formally accepted you, they will send a Certificate of Eligibility, which you will need, along with other documents, to apply for a Japanese visa.

The following documents must usually be submitted:

- An application form completed and signed. Blank forms are available at Japanese consular offices or you may use the downloadable Visa Application Form. Chinese and Korean citizens must write their names in Chinese characters as well as in Roman letters. Note: The application form must be filled out completely. For example, if the applicant has no criminal record, please write “none” on the appropriate line.
- An applicant with arrest or criminal record must provide a copy of his/her court and/or arrest record (including cases that ended with an acquittal or pardon), along with an English translation of those documents if they are in any language other than English. In the event that there was no trial please bring a letter that explains in detail, the circumstances surrounding the arrest.
- Valid passport with sufficient space for a visa (at least one full empty visa page). If, instead of a national passport, you submit a PERMIT TO REENTER THE UNITED STATES, or a REFUGEE TRAVEL DOCUMENT issued by the U.S. government, it must have a validity date at least six months beyond the date of visa application.
- A 2”x2” square photograph, taken within six months of application, attached to the application form. This photo must be glued to the application form. NOTE: GLUE ONLY, please do not staple or tape.
- For Non-U.S. citizens, Green Card or valid I-94, and U.S. resident visa (F or J visa holder must bring an I-20 or DS-2019 plus one copy)
- Certificate of Eligibility: original and one photocopy.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

- Contact the Faculty Director listed at the top of the page with any program specific questions.
- Visit the College of Business Program Homepage (link can be found at the top of this page).
- Visit the Nihon University Website for International Students