



## History

- 1876 Dr. William S. CLARK, then President of Massachusetts Agricultural College in the United States invited to be Vice President of Sapporo Agricultural College. He arrives in Sapporo with two American professors and eleven American students.
- 1907 Sapporo Agricultural College becomes the Agricultural College of Tohoku Imperial University.
- 1918 The Agricultural College of Tohoku Imperial University transferred to the newly established Hokkaido Imperial University, becoming the Agricultural College of Hokkaido Imperial University.
- 1947 Hokkaido Imperial University renamed Hokkaido University.
- 2004 Hokkaido University becomes the National University Corporation Hokkaido University.

## Our Philosophies

Hokkaido University was originally founded in 1876 as Sapporo Agricultural College. It subsequently developed into the Agricultural College of Tohoku Imperial University, Hokkaido Imperial University and then Hokkaido University under Japan's new school education system, forming the background of the institution as it exists today. Over its history of more than 140 years, Hokkaido University has upheld a particular set of education and research principles referred to as the Frontier Spirit, Global Perspectives, All-round Education, and Practical Learning, and has endeavored to implement them.

### Frontier Spirit

Our Frontier Spirit epitomizes the ideal that students, academics and administrative staff should resolutely take up their daily challenges with an eye to forging new paths. It has its origins in the words "lofty ambition" uttered by Dr. W. S. Clark during the opening ceremony of Sapporo Agricultural College. This basic philosophy has served as the foundation on which Hokkaido University has rested for more than a century.

### Global Perspectives

From its very start, Sapporo Agricultural College was always open to different world-views, introducing Western culture, science, and technology, and providing English-language lectures by foreign teachers. Ever since, many of our graduates have played active roles overseas, and our philosophy of the value of acquiring global perspectives has been passed down in many different forms.

### All-Round Education

Sapporo Agricultural College not only trained agricultural experts, but also produced graduates endowed with a rich humanity, lofty intellect, and broad range of knowledge. This philosophy of an all-round education has been handed down at Hokkaido University through our tradition of emphasizing a liberal arts education as the key to producing graduates armed with the well-rounded acuity and deep insights they need to apply their specialized knowledge. We believe this kind of education produces graduates who respect human rights and have the basic abilities required to accurately respond to society's needs.

### Practical Learning

We look on research as the process of creating universal learning that is integrated with the real world, and we seek to emphasize not only basic research but also focus on returning the fruits of our research to society by prioritizing its practical applications. By making full use of Hokkaido's unique characteristics and expanding our collaboration with government, industry, and academia, we aim to give back the fruits of our research to Hokkaido, Japan, and the rest of the world.

## Hokkaido University at a Glance

### 12 Undergraduate Schools

- Letters
- Education
- Law
- Economics and Business
- Science
- Medicine
- Dental Medicine
- Pharmaceutical Sciences and Pharmacy
- Engineering
- Agriculture
- Veterinary Medicine
- Fisheries Sciences

### 21 Graduate Schools

- Letters
- Law
- Economics and Business
- Medicine
- Dental Medicine
- Veterinary Medicine
- Information Science and Technology
- Fisheries Sciences
- Environmental Science
- Science
- Agriculture
- Life Science
- Education
- International Media, Communication, and Tourism Studies
- Health Sciences
- Engineering
- Chemical Sciences and Engineering
- Public Policy
- Biomedical Science and Engineering
- Infectious Disease
- Global Food Resources

## Research Institutes

- Institute of Low Temperature Science
- Research Institute for Electronic Science
- Institute for Genetic Medicine
- Institute for Catalysis

## Research Centers

(Denotes joint usage research centers)

- Slavic-Eurasian Research Center
- Information Initiative Center
- Research Center for Zoonosis Control

## Number of Staff

• Academic Staff	2,070
• Technical Staff	983
• Administrative Staff	901
• Specialist	28
• URA	14

**TOTAL 3,996**

### International Staff

• Regular Employees	126
• Other	576

Data as of June 1, 2017

## Number of Students

### Undergraduate Courses

• Regular Students	11,436
• Research Students	69
• Auditors	430

**TOTAL 11,935**

### International Students by Area

• Asia	1,552
• Oceania	12
• Europe	117
• North America	47
• Central and South America	30
• Middle East	13
• Africa	80

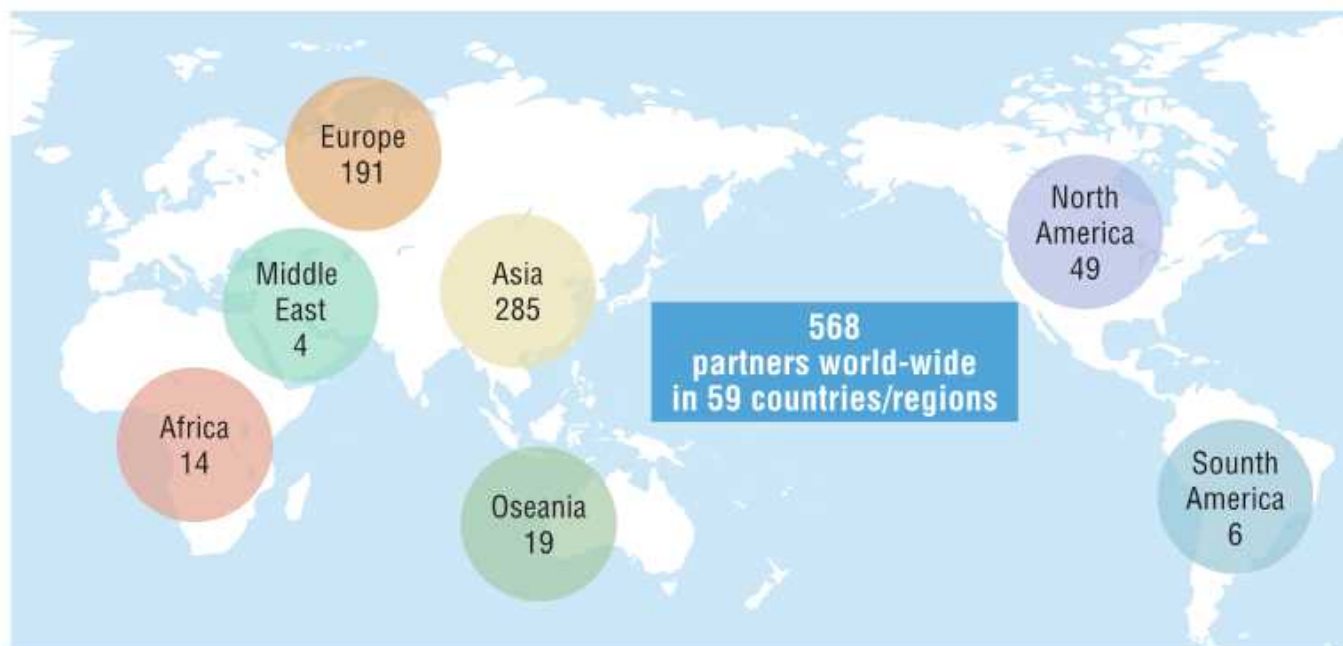
### Graduate Courses

• Regular Students	
Master's Course	3,598
Professional Course	209
Doctoral Course	2,279
• Research Students	207
• Auditors	45

**TOTAL 6,338**

Data as of May 1, 2017

## International Academic Exchanges



## Nobel Prize

Emeritus Professor Akira Suzuki, who worked for more than 40 years at Hokkaido University after graduating, won a Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 2010. The prize was given for his work on "palladium-catalyzed cross couplings in organic synthesis," which produce a more stable, nontoxic reaction compared with other reactions, an innovation that drastically changed the methodology of organic synthetic chemistry and serves as a foundation for manufacturing. It also has made a significant contribution to the development of products that are familiar in our daily lives, such as pharmaceutical drugs, pesticides, liquid crystals, and organic light-emitting diodes. The achievement perfectly embodies our philosophy of "practical learning."



Professor Emeritus and University Professor

Akira Suzuki

Nobel Prize Winner Chemistry 2010