



# THE HOSEI HERALD

**NOTICE TO READERS**

The Hosei Herald is a publication produced by a group of selected students of Hosei University as part of the university's Global Human Resources Development programs.

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FREE



Built in 2000, the 27-story Boissonade Tower, a symbol of Hosei University's Ichigaya Campus in Tokyo, stands out against the blue sky.



(Clockwise from left) Israeli Embassy introduces the nation's innovative ideas at the 2016 Tourism Expo (related story on page 3); International students from Israel, Italy, Russia Taiwan and Japan interact at Hosei University (related stories on page 2 and 3); Fujimi Gate Building is completed in September 2016 at Ichigaya Campus; Professor Diana Khor teaches in the faculty of Global and Interdisciplinary Studies (related story on page 4); a Yosakoi Soran performance by Hosei students (related story on page 4); a science student participates in an international conference (related story on page 3); Professor Tatsuo Sugimoto coaches soccer star Shinji Okazaki (related story on page 2).  
EMBASSY OF ISRAEL, MIDORI HISAMATSU, HARUKA MATSUMARU, KAMRAN JURAT, HOYOEN, KAZUO YANA, TATSUO SUGIMOTO PHOTOS

## 4-time Olympian Miyake on training, motivation

**STAFF WRITERS**

Hiromi Miyake, who won a bronze medal at the 2016 Rio Olympic Games in women's weightlifting, entered Hosei University in 2004, the same year she competed in her first Olympic Games in Athens. She has since participated in three more Olympics in Beijing, London and Rio. Having won a silver medal at the 2012 London Olympics and breaking the national record in 2011, Miyake is one of the most accomplished athletes in Japan. She attended the Faculty of Lifelong Learning and Career Studies and graduated in 2008.

Miyake's family members, especially her father and uncle, are also well-known figures in weightlifting. Her father, Yoshiyuki, who is also her coach, won the bronze medal at the 1968 Summer Olympics in Mexico City in men's featherweight, while her uncle, Yoshinobu, won a gold medal at both the 1964 Tokyo and 1968 Mexico City Olympics in men's featherweight. Both of them are also Hosei University graduates.

Fortunately, the Hosei Herald had the privilege to interview her and hear about her university life and her views as a world-class athlete, taking advantage of our positions as students of her alma mater. Excerpts of the

interview follow.

**How did you spend your university life?**

My father stressed the importance of study, so I studied hard. Usually I took night classes and practiced in the daytime. I earned most of my credits by the end of my junior year so that I could focus on practicing for the Beijing Olympics, which were taking place in my senior year.

**How did you keep up with practicing weightlifting both in the university's club and personal training by your father?**

As the only woman in the weightlifting club at Hosei, I sometimes experienced difficulties, so I joined their practices just once a week. There is a gym near Ichigaya that my father used to go to, so mostly I practiced there.

**Have you had much interaction with foreign athletes? And what did you learn from them?**

The world championships held by the International Weightlifting Federation (IWF) once a year is my only opportunity for interacting with foreign athletes. However, we Japanese athletes tend to stick together so there is not as much communication with other countries' athletes as you would expect. Instead of talking, I watch and learn how foreign athletes practice.

**What is the hardest thing**



Above: Hiromi Miyake hoists 107 kg in the clean and jerk on her third attempt in the women's 48-kg weightlifting competition on Aug. 6 in Rio de Janeiro. Right: Hiromi Miyake speaks to the Hosei Herald in an interview in Tokyo on Nov. 26.

**you've experienced overseas?**

First and foremost, the most difficult thing is the language barrier. At facilities overseas, we are allowed to practice for only a fixed time period. So, when you cannot speak English and cannot be understood, things don't go smoothly. And, because this kind of misunderstanding has happened so many times, I guess the biggest problem has been the language.

**When you participated in your first Olympic Game in Athens, did you feel it was different from national tournaments in Japan or world championships in other countries?**

Yes, of course, especially because the Olympics take place only once every four years. National tournaments and world championships are held every year, so they are totally different. If you miss an opportunity to go to the Olympics, it means you've got to wait for eight years. But you can't guarantee (victory) at the Olympics eight years away, because being eight years older makes it less likely and more difficult to take full advantage of the chance.

**What is the key to your motivation?**

My mental state is the most important thing. The Olympics are the biggest event in the world and there

are large crowds. Every time I heard the applause, it cheered me up and motivated me to move forward to the next Olympics. The parades in Ginza were unforgettable.

**What motivates you to go after medals these days?**

My family has always supported me and my father always stressed two things. First, he told me to never give up on a goal. Second, he said to win medals at the Olympics. I had not accomplished those promises and regretted it. After suffering from anxiety in Beijing 2008, the strategy of writing a "can-do" list planted the seeds to lead to a great result in 2012.



**You have said that you would like to "expand your views through studying abroad." Why would you like to study abroad? And what exactly would you like to study?**

I'm really interested in English. I was studying at Gaba, the English school. But I often skipped classes and eventually stopped going. That is why I thought it might be better to put myself in an environment where I will be forced to use English to improve my speaking skills, so I'm thinking about studying abroad. In addition, I have an increasing number of opportunities to interact with international athletes

and I cannot talk about Japan or weightlifting because of the language barrier. I have always strongly felt, "If I were able to speak English, I would be able to expand my views and communicate with people across borders." That is why during the next four years, language is going to be my focus.

**Please give a comment to Hosei students who want to play an active role in the world in the future.**

I think each student has their own dreams about the future and I know that it is hard to make those dreams come true. However, I do not want them to give up their dreams no matter what difficulties they will face in

future. So, don't rush, or worry about making mistakes; just continue to perseveringly challenge your dreams.

After the interview, she showed us the medal she won in Rio, which she says is the heaviest one. Perhaps it was not the heaviest in only the physical sense, but also because it represented the ups and downs of her long career as an athlete. Her dream of studying abroad remains to be realized, but it is clear that she feels an intense need to study English. This could indicate that globalization requires an increasing number of English speakers in Japan. Even though she did not express her intention to participate in the 2020 Tokyo Olympics, "Olympic magic" might bring her to the competition in her home country.

Hitoshi Iwase, Kamran Jurat, Haruka Matsumaru and Reiko Naka contributed to this article.



The bronze medal that Miyake won on Aug. 6 at the 2016 Rio Olympics

## GLOBALIZATION

# Hosei continues toward globalization

## STAFF WRITERS

Looking back on the reforms of Hosei University in recent years, there is a strong awareness of globalization. Recognizing the importance of globalization, it is necessary for Hosei University students to reconsider the meaning of the globalization that Hosei University is pursuing. Therefore, the Hosei Herald interviewed the President of Hosei University Yuko Tanaka on the promotion of the reforms toward globalization.

At the 2016 entrance ceremony, Tanaka addressed the issue of defining globalization.

"In this globalized age, information, finance, companies, study and education compete with all countries. The internet, terrorism and refugees are all examples of globalization. I hope the students will acquire the 'practical wisdom' to live freely with the ability of thinking and judging by themselves

in this age," Tanaka said.

Since she became university president three years ago, Hosei has been promoting reforms toward globalization. In 2014, Hosei University was selected as one of the Top Global Universities by the government and indicated its intention to lead globalization efforts as a private university in Japan. Indeed, the number of students who go to study abroad has increased from 739 in 2011 to 1055 in 2015. Additionally, the number of exchange students coming to Hosei University more than doubled to 1043 in 2015 from 432 in 2011. Other measures toward globalization include inviting a number of professors from abroad and preparing more opportunities for students to take English classes and international internships.

These kinds of approaches are aimed at putting students into environments that they have not experienced before. By creating the opportunities to communicate in Eng-

lish, students are expected to brush up their English abilities. Additionally, through communication with exchange students, they realize that they usually spend their time without much thought.

"No thought means they actually don't know what they know. This experience will remind students that they do not normally consider anything about themselves," Tanaka said. "Hosei University wants students to think and to choose everything by themselves. Living free means to choose their lives by themselves. Not living freely is to deny being themselves."

In 2030, Hosei University will celebrate its 150th anniversary. To develop as a sustainable university with long-term prospects, Hosei has been making a long-term vision, called Hosei 2030. In addition, the university created the Diversity Declaration in 2016. It was released ahead of Hosei 2030.

The Diversity Declaration

was established to clarify the future direction of Hosei University. The declaration states that it will respect and accept various values, while guaranteeing each individual's growth and opportunity to survive the globalized age with long-term view. There is something that must be preserved in this era of English dominating the world. If all countries used English as their first language, some elements of culture would disappear from many countries.

To control this era, or to protect things that must not be changed, we should change other things conversely.

"Rather than changing the foundations, we need to change the details. It means living with practical wisdom. It is not just living every day being swept along, it's living every day with thought," Tanaka said. What Hosei must not see changed is the spirit of surviving for freedom, selecting and living on one's own. Diversity must not be erased under the

guise of globalization.

There are many peoples and cultures in the world. Sometimes people experience difficulties to accept each other because of different points of view. In such instances, they are confused over what is correct, or how to adapt themselves to unfamiliar environment.

The Dean of the Faculty of Intercultural Communication Reiko Tochigi insisted, "Liberal arts is important to gain different perspectives and find common understanding." People can live freely when they break stereotypes by means of new sight.

The Dean of the Faculty of Global and Interdisciplinary Studies Diana Khor said, "The interlocking world is composed of different societies and cultures. To understand the world, we therefore need to have not only a global perspective, but also a sensitivity to local specificities."

Tanaka also said, "Students' attitudes have

changed after pushing the reforms for globalization. A number of students have gained confidence and aggressiveness."

Keiichi Ichihara, who went to the University of Bradford, school of management in the U.K., as an exchange student in 2015, is one such student. He said, "I established my independence and acquired thinking abilities through the study abroad experience. I had to manage my time to improve my capacity to study voluntarily and adapt to unfamiliar circumstances. As my university in the U.K. respects students' independence, we have less homework than in the U.S. Students have to gain knowledge through self-study; otherwise they waste their time." He is an example of a student who thinks and decides what to do on his own.

"I would like students to be keen to do what they are interested in without limiting themselves. Choosing



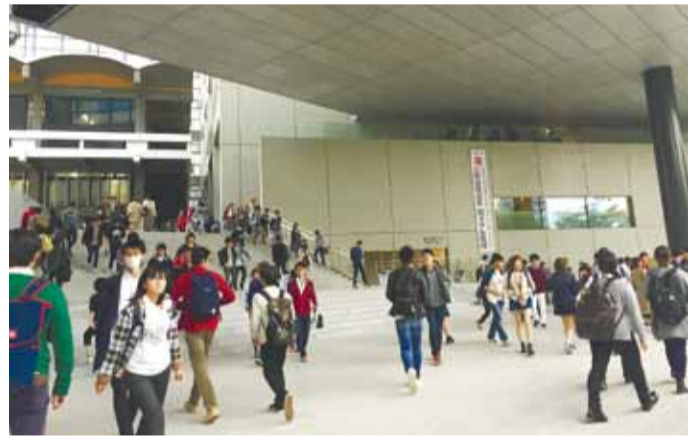
President Yuko Tanaka

their lives based on their own ideas contributes to live freely," Tanaka explained.

Built on tradition dating back to 1880 and looking to the future, the newly established Hosei University Charter proudly declares, "Hosei University promotes sound critical thinking based on sympathy for all people, both locally and internationally, and the cre-

ation of ideas for solving social problems based on practical wisdom. In cooperation with its many graduates, who have the ability to live anywhere in the world, Hosei University will contribute to the future of sustainable societies."

Kamran Jurat, Chika Sasamoto and Ryodai Takahashi contributed to this article.



Fujimi Gate Building at Ichigaya Campus

## Globalization can improve negotiation abilities

By Moeno Niitsu

Associate professor Takamasa Fukuoka teaches business management and strategy at the Faculty of Global and Interdisciplinary Studies.

He is a person who has amassed a good deal of overseas experience. After graduating university, he worked for NTT Group (NTT East and NTT Communications) for 10 years and was engaged in international business, including sales and management strategy, flying between Japan and the rest of the world. Looking back on those days, he now asserts that without negotiation skills, his sales and management strategy wouldn't have succeeded.

"Needless to say, when negotiating with people, it's sound to deliver a persuasive and logical explanation. However, that's not enough. What lacks is emotion. Pouring emotion into the conversation to some extent is very important because an explanation based only on logic wouldn't move people to act," Fukuoka said.

Then, what are Japanese people missing that is needed to play an active role in international society?

"While I'm proud that Japanese students are able to find answers when asked questions, what they cannot do is dig up questions from scratch by themselves," Fukuoka said and pointed out that it is primarily due to the lack of a "hungry spirit" among Japanese.

"So, broaden your horizons. Go beyond your understanding and make a move. Of course it's important to understand cultural diversity. But what's equally important is to rediscover our identity as Japanese and strengthen it," Fukuoka said, as his book titled "Nippon no Wadai to Suji 108" ("Japan's topics and figures 108") puts much emphasis on it. "And we shouldn't simply understand cultures. Think about what you could do and put your ideas into action."

Fukuoka expects students of Hosei University to become global innovators. "While it's significant to pay attention to the differences among people, evaluate them based on their actions and personalities, rather than their cultural or regional background," he said.

In short, globalization means diversity, intercultural contact, doubting the common beliefs, multicultural symbiosis and creativeness to get them over.

Lastly, Fukuoka mentioned the importance of integrative negotiation in globalization.

"When discussing things with someone in your daily life, finish with each one of you taking a step forward, even a small one. This win-win approach is called integrative negotiation in business. Although you are supposed to hold different aspects in high regard, it's never good to end with a halfway compromise, and postponement is even worse. A good and decisive leader can guide people to a conclusion where all of them are happy. I want you to be one," Fukuoka said.



Associate Professor Takamasa Fukuoka

## FIC plays major role in fostering 'global citizens'

By Kamran Jurat

Established in 1999, the Faculty of Intercultural Communication (FIC) plays a big role in the globalization of Hosei University. The main purpose of FIC is to develop students into *kokusai shakajin*, or "global citizens" in English. The faculty defines global citizens as "people who are respected by everyone, regardless of nationality, ethnic group, religion or era, for their behaviors based on their humanity, benevolence and equality." The definition is written in the book titled "Kokkyo wo koeru humanizumu" ("Humanism transcending borders"), which



Professor Reiko Tochigi

introduces great people in history such as Japanese diplomat Chiune Sugihara (1900-1986), American abolitionist Harriet Tubman (1820?-1913) and Swiss busi-

nessman and founder of the Red Cross Jean Henri Dunant (1828-1910), whom FIC regards as global citizens.

It might be hard for ordinary Japanese students today to find these great people relevant as role models.

"But different culture does not always mean foreign culture," said professor Reiko Tochigi, the Dean of FIC.

"Cultures have strong connections with values as each country has its distinctive value and each company, school, family and person has their own values. Clashes over differences in values can happen in any situation. And the ability to deal with these conflicts ingeniously is

needed for the global citizens that we define," she continued.

Therefore, FIC emphasizes the importance of studying various cultures. The faculty provides their sophomore students with study abroad (SA) programs to let them experience different cultures and values. "Actually, each faculty of Hosei University has its own study abroad program, but FIC is unique in giving all students the chance to take part in SA programs in 10 different countries," Tochigi said.

This program plays a big role in the globalization of the university. "Communication between FIC students

who experienced the SA program and other faculty's students encourage other students to get interested in foreign countries and studying abroad," Tochigi added.

FIC provides seven specialized courses that are essential to intercultural communication, while promoting a liberal arts education so that its students can cope with different cultures wherever they are.

"The benefit of liberal arts is being able to get different viewpoints from various areas of study, which will enrich your main academic interest," Tochigi said.

According to a survey by the Association of American Colleges and Universities,

having a liberal arts background gives students the capacity to think critically and the ability to communicate clearly to solve complex problems.

In short, students can gain various points of view through the faculty curriculum and those viewpoints are essential for global citizens.

Therefore, to become global citizens, as FIC defines, students can find what they are really interested in with various viewpoints acquired throughout the four years including the SA program.

"Our faculty aims to free you from short-sighted ways of looking at things," Tochigi said.

## Coach Sugimoto offers a different view

By Takumi Watanabe

Recently, globalization has become more a part of our lives. Many people think that global human resources are people who can communicate in English fluently. However, professor Tatsuo Sugimoto of the Faculty of Economics at Hosei University believes differently.

"Global human resources are those who can put forth ideas by fusing their own values with the different values of people from other countries," he said. "To put forth something, we need language as a tool. That's why we need to learn language."

Sugimoto was a top track athlete and holds many

records. He ran in the 100-meter dash and 4x100-meter relay at the 1992 Summer Olympic Games in Barcelona.

Choosing from among many options, Sugimoto has built a unique career as a professor of economics while also coaching sports. He has coached many athletes, including football player Shinji Okazaki.

"I want to coach and popularize sports from a new perspective, and I believe it's significant for Japan to develop experts in management and economics in the context of sports," he explained.

Sugimoto's ideas on globalization come from his experiences of studying in Germany. He initially went to Ger-

many because he wanted to beat American sprinters such as Carl Lewis. Although the U.S. has large training centers, Sugimoto thought it would have been impossible to compete with him and win by copying his training.

Additionally, Japanese sports philosophy at the time more closely followed that of Germany.

His first stay in Germany lasted about seven months when he was a student at Hosei. Since he was there privately, he didn't have any place to stay. Therefore he moved from room to room of his teammates or stayed in the basement of the language school.

"It was a very thought-pro-

voicing experience about what life is about," Sugimoto said.

He went to Germany again after graduating from university and stayed for five years. He prepared everything to enter university in Berlin to study economics. Compared to a university study abroad program, it was much more difficult to go at his own expense and carry out all registration procedures by himself.

Looking back on his days in Germany, Sugimoto said, "The centerpiece was that people were able to recognize me as a person, Tatsuo Sugimoto, rather than just some Japanese guy."

When living in abroad, people may be looked down



Professor Tatsuo Sugimoto (right) coaches football player Shinji Okazaki.

upon by local residents because of their skin color or language barriers. It is sometimes not easy to get over such difficulties.

"But I think it's important to have values in common with people from overseas.

Then you can get rid of the obstacles," Sugimoto said.

He also advised not to envy foreigners and try not to copy their ways. "Respect yourself and be more like a Japanese person doing well in foreign countries," he said.

## Hosei alumni already making impact in international organizations

By Haruka Matsumaru

Takashi Kawamoto, who graduated Hosei University in 2010, will begin the next step of his career at the U.N. Office of Disaster Risk Reduction. His career is somewhat different from others.

After receiving a master's in global studies from Missouri State University, he worked for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (MOFA) and Deloitte Tohmatsu Consulting, LLC. Even though it is relatively short, his career already sounds brilliant. How did he get it?

"The Studying Abroad program at Hosei changed



Takashi Kawamoto

my life," Kawamoto said. Since he realized how much fun communicating with foreigners could be, after coming back to Japan he tried everything he could to

use English. This included speaking English even when calling Japanese friends, being a tour guide for foreign visitors and going to international parties. This got him into the habit of "just trying it," both mentally and physically.

Although his time at graduate school in the U.S. wasn't easy at first, but he survived. His habit of just trying it continued. He won an internship at the Permanent Mission of Japan to the U.N. and built a network. Because he knew that "who you know is more important than what you know,"

Thanks to his experiences

in the U.S., he was able to secure a job with MOFA and was sent to Japanese Consulate in Honolulu. He thinks one benefit of working abroad is having a broader choice of opportunities. There are some occupations that exist only in other countries. On the other hand, the disadvantages of working abroad being away from the Japanese working mainstream. Under such circumstances people may get anxious easily as they need to adapt to new thoughts on how to forward their careers.

People need tough minds to handle with doing something different from others. He does not always opt for the majority just because it is the majority; he tries to find the best way to improve

himself. Also, he has the experience of more than two careers to hedge against risk. To get the job he wants, he keeps figuring out what he needs and tries to get it. In this way, he has added value to himself.

Lastly, to Hosei students, he stressed how important just trying it is. There is no correct career for everyone; choosing the correct career for yourself is the way to success. Changing your environment and surroundings might be hard and require many steps, but keep pushing on to new and better stages is how he gained growth experiences.

## STUDYING ABROAD

## Benefits of studying abroad

## STAFF WRITERS

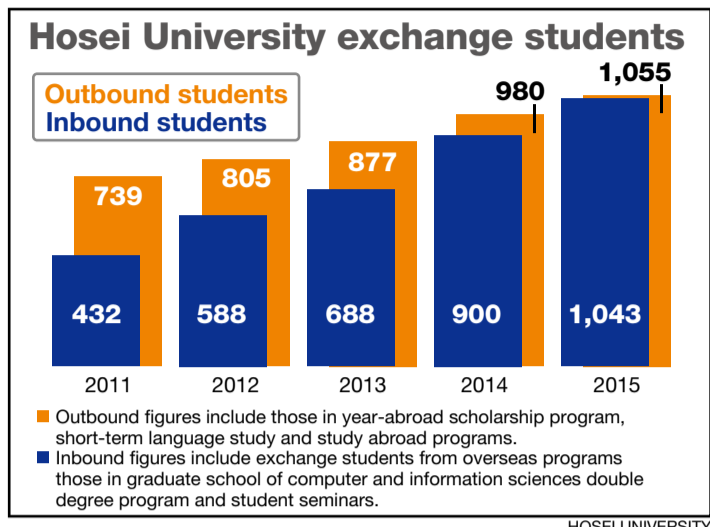
At Hosei University, the number of students who study abroad has been increasing every year. However, there is still some question as to whether the cost of studying abroad is worthwhile for students. The Hosei Herald spoke with several relevant people in search of an answer.

## Overseas experience

Professor Satoru Matsumoto of the Faculty of Intercultural Communication heads some of Hosei University's international programs that include overseas volunteer and internship programs. Matsumoto went abroad for the first time when he was a freshman of the university in 1983. He visited the Philippines and Thailand to attend the student conference to discuss social problems in South and Southeast Asia. At that time, the Philippines was under the dictatorship of then President Ferdinand Marcos. Many students held demonstrations to change the soci-



Professor Satoru Matsumoto



ety. During the conference, Matsumoto was impressed with how seriously Asian students of the same generation thought about their society and its future. The experience inspired him to take a step forward into the world and that was the starting point for his career path.

Matsumoto got his master's degree at the University of Sydney. While there, he felt that students at the university were serious about studying and the professors were trying to respond to their expectations. Undergraduate students attended the same classes two or three times a week and each lasted for 50 minutes. It was totally different from Japanese education.

From 1992 to 1996, Matsumoto worked for the non-governmental organization, the Japan International Volunteer Center (JVC), in Laos. As a JVC staff, he developed the area he was in and undertook community development projects with local residents and the Lao govern-

ment. In Laos, he met many students from Japan who were interested in poverty and development, but his impression upon their attitude was not very positive.

"Compared to students from other countries like Australia or Europe, Japanese students tended to ask locals more superficial questions," Matsumoto pointed out.

All these experiences have motivated Matsumoto to work hard for the international programs. He expects those students to have first-hand experiences overseas through the international programs; beyond building their student lives on only campus memories, part-time jobs and their friends.

"In some of the volunteer programs, students can visit developing countries that are facing challenges. Students can meet locals trying to cope with those challenges much like I did. From such experiences, students will be able to broaden their horizons and relativize their own society," he said. "I hope the

experience will be a good opportunity for students to start something," he added.

## For international students

It's been three years since Koh Yeongsuk came from South Korea to Japan. She is a sophomore majoring in business administration at Hosei University.

She enjoys university life through many extra-curricular activities. For example, she works once a week at the university's Learning Station. Located in the Fujimizaka Building in Ichigaya, the Learning Station is a place where students can go to support other students' learning through discussions and workshops. This different learning experience helps make the Learning Station popular. Since starting this job, she has gained skills as a supporter who can ascertain what others need. Additionally, it allowed her to improve her Japanese skills and introduced her to many Japanese friends. For her, the job is worth more than a regular part-time job.

However, there are also some difficulties in her university life.

"Sometimes it's hard to become close friends with Japanese because of different points of view," Koh said.

"I find *mata kondo* (sometimes) is unique to Japanese culture. When Japanese say 'let's hang out sometime,' it will never happen. If I ask them when exactly we will meet, it could be awkward for them. This makes it somewhat confusing to communicate with them."



CAMILLE DUBOIS PHOTO

International students visit the Aino Culture Center in Tokyo as part of their field work during the Exchange Students from Overseas Program.

Still, Koh is never afraid to try and talk to people to find interesting things in common. That's the way she tries to make friends.

"Hosei University takes care of international students very well. It offers us opportunities to meet new friends through welcome parties and sightseeing tours so I can enjoy my life at Hosei," Koh said.

"I would like to be a bridge between international students and Japanese students. The university provides many activities that I haven't even discovered yet. So I'll try to explore and introduce them to international students," she said.

After graduation, she is planning to work in Japan to build her career. Her experiences at Hosei University should help her to find work in Japan.

## Study abroad programs

Yuka Ishida, a staff member at Hosei University's

Global Education Center, spoke about the study abroad programs provided by the university.

According to Hosei University's global policy, the university is planning to increase its partner universities around the world from 200 to 250 by 2023. Since Hosei University was selected as one of the Top Global Universities by the government in 2014, this project aims to enhance the globalization of human resources.

There are excellent programs to support students studying abroad. Two major programs are the study abroad (SA) program and Hosei Year Abroad Scholarship Program. Each of the programs offers many benefits. Short-term SA programs vary by faculty. For example, in the case of the Faculty of Intercultural Communication, it is a half a year of study in foreign country, while it is about one month for students of the

Faculty of Science and Engineering and the Faculty of Bioscience and Applied Chemistry.

On the other hand, Hosei Year Abroad Scholarship Program offers study for one year in overseas universities and allows credits earned there to be counted as credits at Hosei University. Additionally, larger scholarships are provided for those who pass the necessary exams.

"I can see the remarkable growth of the students after they study abroad," Ishida said. "It's not only the language skills, but also in terms of human nature," she added.

There are many additional programs to allow for study overseas. "If students are interested in studying abroad, they should feel free to visit the Global Education Center and get information," Ishida said.

During their stays in foreign countries, students will put themselves into completely unfamiliar environ-



Yuka Ishida at Hosei's Global Education Center

ments and some may struggle with culture shock. Nevertheless, overseas experience should help them grow. Students will obtain new thoughts, values and friends; they might even find undiscovered traits in themselves. Studying abroad provides students with expanded views of life.

Haruka Matsumaru, Kenta Natsume and Takumi Watanabe contributed to this article.

## Engineers take part on global stage

## By Kenta Natsume

Kazuo Yana, a professor of applied informatics and vice president of Hosei University, spoke about what is needed to be an international person from the perspective of an engineer with international experience.

Yana was at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as a visiting professor from 1989 to 1990, and every two or three years he organizes an international conference and workshop with Yale University, Politecnico di Milano and other institutions.

He heads study abroad (SA) programs for science students. There are two types of SA programs: one takes place over the summer break at the University of California, Davis; while the other is in the spring at Ireland's University of Limerick.

The two programs allow

students of the Faculty of Science and Engineering and the Faculty of Bioscience and Applied Chemistry to study English for about a month.

"Not only can participants take English as a second language classes in the morning, they can also attend classes to practice their presentation skills," Yana explained.

Generally speaking, Japanese are good at reading and listening in English because these are important for entrance exams, but they are weak in oral communication. The programs aim to address this weakness.

Since the programs began in 2000, many students have been able to take advantage of the opportunities to go abroad. Additionally, students who took part in the programs saw their TOEIC scores increase by an average of 100.

"Also, students can

broaden their horizons by experiencing different places and may be more motivated to study English after coming back to Japan," Yana said.

Yana also believes there are further benefits of being able to speak English. Many companies have applicants take the TOEIC test to judge their English abilities. Additionally, more companies require certain levels of English for employees to be promoted. He said that even science students should aim for sufficient English to elaborate on their theories and studies with global peers.

Following its being named as a Top Global University in 2014, Hosei University launched the Institute of Integrated Science and Technology (IIST), which is an English instruction graduate program for science and engineering students in 2016.

"We expect that there will



KAZUO YANA PHOTO

Science students make a presentation in English during their study abroad program.

be more students from foreign countries at our Koganei Campus," Yana said.

Hosei University has an attractive exchange program that allows students to stay in a foreign country for longer periods than SA programs. Students from any faculty, including science and engineering, can apply for the program.

"I hope more engineering students apply for it and are able to see what universities overseas are like," Yana said.

On the other hand, Yana

emphasized the importance of the study in a specialized field.

"I want students to be global citizens. For that purpose, you first need to have enough skills in your major. Then you can expand your horizons through SA programs, exchange programs and interacting with overseas students," he said. "Native speakers may be naturally better in English, but you can cover your linguistic weakness if you have strength in your major."

## Visiting Israeli Embassy to learn reasons for innovation

## By Hitoshi Iwase

Israel is on the front lines of globalization as evidenced by the innovation shown by young entrepreneurs and their many startup businesses targeting global markets. On this occasion, the Hosei Herald had an opportunity to visit the Embassy of Israel, which is located in Chiyoda Ward, the same ward as Hosei University.

Why are Israeli people capable of such innovative ideas that attract global companies, including Google, Intel and Facebook, to open their research and development facilities in Israel?

"There are several reasons why Israeli innovation is getting increasing attention from various countries," said Jonathan Lebel, first secretary and head of media and public diplomacy at the embassy.

"First, every Israeli has the spirit to challenge anything without being afraid," Lebel said. Everyone should fail sometimes, but these mistakes will help people to grow and create great things.

"Second, the Israeli government has various safety nets to support entrepreneurs. It is also Israeli education policy to teach students programming and English from the elementary school age," Lebel explained.

"Third, because of its small domestic market, Israelis focus directly on the global market," he said. In Japan, people tend to think of the domestic market first and then move on to the world. However, in Israel the market is too small to see significant income from only the domestic market.



KAMRAN JURAT PHOTO

First Secretary Jonathan Lebel speaks with the Hosei Herald at the Embassy of Israel in Tokyo.

For these reasons, Israeli people create niche ideas that nobody has come up with, allowing them to compete with strong foreign rivals.

Recently more and more students, who dream of starting their own companies, go to Israel to study. There are various exchange programs for international students. From Japan, 60 more students went to study in Israel in the last three years.

"Israel is very far from Japan and most Japanese people don't know it well," Lebel pointed out.

Israel is located on the shores of the eastern Mediterranean Sea between Jordan and Egypt. The nation was established in 1948 and has about 8 million people living in the area about the same size as Japan's Shikoku Island.

For those who would like to learn about Israel, there are events occasionally held in Japan. For example, Israel participated in the Tourism Expo 2016 in Tokyo. The Israeli booth showcased new

products, as well as the country's innovative spirit. Above all, the exquisite wine made in Israel was so popular that a long line formed in front of the booth.

Moreover, many people took pictures with "Shalo-um chan," the official yuru mascot character of the embassy. It is a mascot modeled on a parrot as a goodwill ambassador for peace. During the event, Lebel could be seen wearing a happi coat. "I designed it myself," he said with a smile.

This year marks the 65th anniversary of diplomatic relations between Israel and Japan. Israeli people gradually get to know Japanese culture through anime and cosmetic festivals in Israel. Every year, 70 Israeli students come to Japan to study Japanese culture, something that may also serve as a bridge between the two countries. At the end of the interview, Lebel advised Japanese students to further challenge themselves. "Challenge anything you love. Never stop," he encouraged students.

## Former year-abroad scholar active as senior lecturer in London

## By Chika Sasamoto

The Hosei Year Abroad Scholarship Program started in 1979 and the students who went overseas through this program have embarked on various interesting careers after graduation.

Yoshikatsu Shinozawa is a senior lecturer of financial studies at the University of London's School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS), a leading institution for the study of Asia, Africa and the Middle East. In 1985, he took advantage of the Hosei Year Abroad Scholarship Program, studying at Truman State University in the U.S.

"If I had not studied abroad using this program, I could not have entered a company that the best students were aiming to join,"



CHIKA SASAMOTO PHOTO

Yoshikatsu Shinozawa teaches finance in the SOAS at the University of London

Shinozawa said. Although he originally wanted to work for an international institution, he lacked the master's degree that many required, so he took a job with a Japanese asset management firm.

"Another possibility was

to enter graduate school, but many big Japanese companies focus on recruiting new graduates. There is a corporate culture in Japan to nurture new graduates with care and various training programs are provided for them. It's a good chance to learn business skills," Shinozawa said.

While working for the company, he began preparing for graduate school entrance exams.

In his third year with the company, he was posted to London and was inspired to attend graduate school in Europe. He was accepted to the London Business School, one of the world's top MBA schools. Taking a two-year leave, he was surrounded by many bright students while working mainly on case

studies. The school offered interesting internships opportunities such as working as an assistant to a company president and learning from their working style, and writing reports on the experience.

After receiving his MBA, he returned to his company, but eventually quit his job and enrolled at the University of Nottingham where he received his Ph.D. Afterward, he became a lecturer in Loughborough University before moving to the SOAS in 2011.

Through his experience, Shinozawa believes that English is a tool. However, people first need to study the content that they want to deliver. Then they can step up to the next stage of how to express their ideas. To

## ON CAMPUS

# Lounge fosters global relations

By Reiko Naka

Looking to the future of an increasingly globalized Hosei University, the Global Lounge, or G-Lounge, is joining the efforts to connect the university and the world.

What is the G-Lounge? "I would call it a place of interaction," says Christina Felicitas Rinnerthaler, an exchange student from Austria who studies Japanology. Each Hosei University campus has a G-Lounge, with the one on the Ichigaya campus located on the first floor of the 55th Building. Many Japanese students visit the lounge to improve their English-speaking ability during lunch break or whenever they have time between classes.

In the G-Lounge, there are students from various countries, including Japan, China, Italy, Mexico, Poland, the U.K. and the U.S.

"What you learn in the G-Lounge is not something



G-Lounge in Ichigaya Campus is located on the first floor of the 55th Building.

you can read in books, because you get to learn about other cultures face-to-face with people," said study advisor Ondray Holness. "Additionally, the G-Lounge isn't like a class where you come to study English. It's a place where students can hang out freely without pressure," he said.

In 2016, the G-Lounge started a facilitating system with volunteer students and Christina is one of them. There are 10 facilitators in total and they take turns

working in pairs at lunch break. Currently, three of them are non-Japanese.

According to Ondray, the facilitating system in the G-Lounge urges students to think deeply and give more detail about what they are talking about.

"It encourages them to see and talk about things from a different point of view, meaning they tend to use a much wider range of vocabulary than they typically would," he said.

Jackie Howell, an exchange student from the U.S. said she became a facilitator because she can gain a better understanding of Japanese culture and language through communication with Japanese students and she wants to work using such cultural knowledge.

"For example, *keigo* (honorific speech) is a completely foreign idea to American businesses," she said. In addition, she would like to help Japanese students to feel comfortable enough to talk to other international

students. Meanwhile, the G-Lounge could also serve as a place for foreign students to make their first Japanese friends.

"I just wanted to get involved somewhere," said Christina, who arrived in Japan a few months before becoming a facilitator. Thanks to the facilitating system, she can help new people with English conversation without feeling like she is overbearing.

Aside from language barriers, Jackie points out that not all Japanese students are eager to express their opinions as they are interested to learn about different cultures. Japanese students "may not be as willing to share opinions with someone who speaks English better, or who has the opposite opinion from them," she said.

It is not easy to facilitate discussions when the linguistic levels vary among participants. Christina suggests that facilitators should ask students with higher levels in the group not to domi-



Jackie Howell (second from right) supports Japanese students in English conversation at G-Lounge.

nate discussions, as "it's more difficult to get quiet students in the group to speak up." She even encourages students with different levels to help one another in the discussions; possibly even helping them to brush up their English as well.

The G-Lounge is attempting to establish a new system that will work in a similar way to the facilitating system, but aimed at helping international students with their Japanese and promoting more active interactions with Japanese students.

"Japanese students usually come to the G-Lounge to practice English. So foreign students feel bad about talking to them in Japanese," Ondray points out. "In addition, international students are not confident in their Japanese language abilities."

If this new system works properly, it may encourage both international and Japanese students to come to the G-Lounge and help each other in improving their Japanese and English, which could further enhance their interactions.

## A global citizen teaches in GIS

STAFF WRITERS

"In short, global citizens are those who have the ability to contribute wherever they are," said professor Diana Khor, the dean of the Faculty of Global and Interdisciplinary Studies (GIS), during a recent interview with the Hosei Herald. She elaborated on the ideal global citizen by citing her own experience as a "post-colonial subject."

Born in Hong Kong, the sociologist is one of the many professors in Hosei University who have had international educations and careers. After she obtained her master's degree at the University of Hong Kong, she went to California in 1987 as the very first sociology student from the university to study at Stanford University, eventually receiving her Ph.D. in 1994.

Khor believes that sociology develops in specific cultural contexts. "In Hong Kong, I was exposed to British sociology, which had a strong emphasis on social class and qualitative research. I was curious about American sociology," Khor said.

However, that was not the only reason why she chose the U.S. for her study destination. "I was born as part of a colonial generation," Khor said.

Hong Kong was colonized by Britain in the mid-19th century. Khor felt that the local Chinese people were

treated as second-class citizens even in their homeland during the colonial period through the end of the 20th century.

She cited the Jamaican-born cultural theorist Stuart Hall, who studied at England's Oxford University and who noted that he felt a strange familiarity with the English countryside even though it was his first visit to England. At the same time, he was conscious of himself as a colonial subject. Jamaica, where Hall grew up, was a British colony.

"I can absolutely empathize with Hall's feelings," Khor said.

Her pride prevented her from heading to England. After receiving her Ph.D., she decided to expand her study base to include Japan, as she found it "most comfortable" being moderately distant from Hong Kong.

"If I were to go back to Hong Kong, I feared that I would have again found myself in a country that wasn't quite mine," she said. She also suggests that it would be difficult to become fully integrated into Hong Kong among younger generations who do not share her experience of the colonial era and its post-colonial effects.

In recent years, globalization is expanding in various fields and it is essential to educate students to adapt to this era. Within the efforts of Hosei University toward glo-



Professor Diana Khor

balization, in tandem with other Japanese universities, GIS plays a leading role.

Prior to starting GIS, a few professors committed to English immersion and liberal arts education took the initiative to establish the Institute of Global and Interdisciplinary Studies (IGIS) in 2006. At the time, 19 students from different faculties such as letters, economics and intercultural communication, were accepted to IGIS. The students were required to take at least 76 credits of IGIS, but it was difficult to implement the curriculum because IGIS students also had to take classes in their own faculties, too. After two years of starting IGIS, GIS was established in 2008.

Among the 14 professors of GIS, half of them are non-Japanese and the rest are Japanese who have studied or worked abroad. Additionally, 40 percent of the students have lived in foreign countries for more than three years.

The liberal arts curriculum gives students breadth and depth of study in various

fields and trains them in flexibility of thinking and cultural sensitivity, which help them to gain the ability to live fully wherever they are.

GIS offers interactive learning in a small class setting. Classes are discussion and presentation based, conducted fully in English, with average class sizes being around 20. In this environment, students acquire English proficiency, decision-making, communication and problem-solving skills.

"These are the essential abilities to become global citizens who can contribute wherever they are," Khor said.

Khor would like to further enhance study abroad programs by connecting with more universities, first in English-speaking countries. Additionally, she has started developing connections with GIS alumni, "because they can provide students with inspiration for their futures," Khor said.

Kamran Jurat, Reiko Naka and Chika Sasamoto contributed to this article.

## Yosakoi Soran in era of globalization

By Ryodai Takahashi

While being greatly influenced from abroad, Japan has developed a unique culture based on local traditions; sometimes creating new ones by combining different regional cultures. "Yosakoi Soran" is a good example of a recent one.

When a regional yosakoi (unique Japanese dance) festival held in Kochi Prefecture was combined with the folk song "Soran Bushi," from Hokkaido Prefecture, Yosakoi Soran was born. Inaugurated in 1992 in Sapporo, the success of the Yosakoi Soran Festival has spread Yosakoi Soran

throughout Japan.

Dancers wear colorful costumes and perform using *naruko* clappers in time to "Soran Bushi." Powerful performances fascinate spectators and the atmosphere created by attractive dances is very energetic. Both performers and spectators are able to enjoy an extraordinary day.

Hoyoren is the student Yosakoi Soran club at Hosei University. Established in 2001, there are currently around 170 members and their dynamic performances have gained nationwide attention. At least once a month, the club joins a Yosakoi-related event held somewhere in Japan.

Recently, Hoyoren has also been expanding its activities abroad. The members took part in "Japan Week" held in Switzerland and Finland in 2014; performed in Taiwan in 2015 and in South Korea in 2016.

"I have the impression that Yosakoi Soran is gaining popularity little by little around the world, especially in Asian countries," said Tsukasa Yanokura, the representative of this year's Hoyoren.

The greatest feature of Yosakoi Soran is "freedom," Yanokura said. According to Yanokura, they only have to follow the traditional phrases derived from the Soran Bushi folk song. Aside

from this, each team is completely free to arrange its own choreography, music and costumes. "That's why every team has its own style," he explained.

The concept of Yosakoi Soran may suggest the ideal way of living in this era of globalization. That is to say, as far as people follow the basic principles to maintain a tradition, they can arrange the details according to their preferences and adapt to different cultures. This may be one of the reasons for the recent Yosakoi boom.

"We really enjoy performing Yosakoi Soran," said Hirotaka Koto, the vice representative of this year's Hoyoren.

"We don't have a chance to shout to express our feelings in our daily lives, of course. However, we can free ourselves and release our emotions through our performances," he said.

Another important feature of Yosakoi Soran is "impact." Every event offers an uplifting feeling. The participants can escape their ordinary days and experience the atmosphere of something extraordinary.

"As Hosei University students, youthfulness is our advantage. Our cheerful and energetic performances add spice to Yosakoi festivals and raise audience enthusiasm," Yanokura said. "We will further contribute to enhance wonderful Japanese culture of Yosakoi Soran for years to come."



Hosei's Hoyoren club performs Yosakoi Soran at an event in Machida, Tokyo.

## University boasts a long and proud tradition of baseball

By Yuki Takahashi

The 25 active players in the Hosei University Baseball Club are supported by 142 teammates that are also in the club. The team is strongly backed by its cheering squad, as well as enthusiastic fans, ranging from boys longing to play at the university level to Hosei alumni, both men and women across several generations.

"There's a sense of unity with players and supporters," said Hisanori Aoki, the head coach of the baseball club, in describing the allure of a baseball game, especially at Hosei University.

Ryuma Mori, the captain



Hosei University's baseball club celebrates a win at Meiji Jingu Stadium.

the team, agrees. "It's unusual to see such enthusiastic cheering during the baseball games between university students," Mori said.

"I want to win the games for those who cheer us every time," he said. "It's not only about us."

The Hosei University

Baseball Club was established in 1915 and this year celebrates the 100th anniversary of joining the Four Universities Baseball League, the predecessor of the Tokyo Big Six Baseball League, an intercollegiate league of six prominent Tokyo universities.

The team members lead busy lives. They practice six days a week from 6 a.m. before attending classes. Compared to regular students, it is a very hard schedule. Because of this, the team members have built strong relationships and found lifetime friends among their teammates. Moreover, they learned to respect others and help each

other through playing baseball.

Inaugurated in 1925, the Tokyo Big Six Baseball League has a long history of over 90 years, even older than that of Nippon Professional Baseball. Hosei is one of the distinguished teams among the big six.

"There are many famous players among our alumni. However, I don't feel so much pressure; I just make efforts every year and hope that our results will add a new chapter to our great history," Mori said. "And I want to make a golden era with these members," he added.

All games of the Tokyo Big Six Baseball League are

held at Meiji Jingu Stadium in Shinjuku Ward. The Hosei baseball team works hard to maintain the tradition and the many fans that show up for games are proof of the deep-rooted popularity. In general, however, the popularity is declining every year; something that can be seen in players, as well as supporters compared to the golden days.

Baseball is one of the most popular sports in Japan, but international students do not know the sport very well, especially those from areas where baseball is not popular.

Aoki explained that baseball is "a game of waiting" with short bursts of activity

followed by periods of waiting and strategizing. While soccer players follow a rolling ball throughout the match, baseball is a totally different game. There are only few minutes that directly affect the game.

"Please check out the high speed and careful strategy at

a baseball game, and come feel the sense of excitement firsthand in the stadium," Aoki said.

The Tokyo Big Six is unparalleled throughout the history of students' sports and going to a live baseball game is something everyone should experience.

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