



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



Left: International and Japanese students are able to interact with each other (stories on page 2). Above: students have lunch at the Tsudoi cafeteria on the Ichigaya Campus (story on page 4). Top: The Tama Campus boasts spacious grounds and lush greenery in the Tama area.

RISA FUKUI, MOMOKA TAKAHASHI, DAICHI SHIRAISHI PHOTOS



Clockwise from left: Hosei University finished sixth overall in the Hakone Ekiden on Jan. 3 (story on page 4); A huge Hosei emblem is hung in the five-story atrium at the entrance of the Sotobori Building on the Ichigaya Campus; Students major in aviation technology receive flight training (story on page 3); Students speak English at the G-Lounge on the Tama Campus (stories on page 2); Located in the Musashino area, the well-equipped Koganei Campus focuses on science and technology; The volunteer students of the Extracurricular Learning Program project (Kyopro) run a booth during the Hosei Festival on the Ichigaya Campus in November (story on page 3).

SPORTS HOSEI SHIMBUNKAI, RISA FUKUI, HOSEI UNIVERSITY, YUKI MORISHITA, MOMOKA TAKAHASHI PHOTOS



New agreement expected to greatly benefit university

STAFF WRITERS

In the era of globalization, declining birthrate and aging society, Hosei University has taken a further step in cooperation with Meiji University and Kansai University to tackle the challenges they face in common.

The three universities concluded a partnership agreement on Sept. 25. This is the first official partnership among Japanese universities, which is different from the existing terms given by media such as MARCH (Meiji, Aoyama Gakuin, Rikkyo, Chuo and Hosei universities) or Tokyo Big Six Baseball League. At first glance, the three universities seem to be rivals. However, they share the spirit of foundation in the 1880s, the era of Japan's modernization.

The 19th President of Hosei University Yuko Tanaka provided the three main reasons behind the decision during an interview with The Hosei Herald.

Mobility

The first benefit of the partnership is to enhance student mobility among the three universities.

For sure, students settle on a major to study, but today they are expected to

obtain a wide range of knowledge. Many students want to take classes in other faculties. To address such demand, each university should improve its internal student mobility first. That is to arrange the system of learning in other faculties. At Hosei for now, only those who get high grades can take classes and get credits. Of course, if students are free to study at whichever faculties as they like, there is no meaning in choosing their major when they enter university.

"So, mobility among partner universities could be a good solution," Tanaka said.

For example, Hosei students will be able to study at Kansai University through this partnership.

"If there had been such a system in my student days, I would have wanted to live and study in Kansai area," said Tanaka, who is specialized in Japanese literature and culture of the Edo Period (1603-1868).

For the exchange students who study abroad, Hosei University has already started a system to accept credits obtained at overseas partner universities. The system that allows compatibility of credits may encourage more students to study abroad and respond to

their desire to gain a wide range of experience and knowledge.

In Europe, based on its tradition of student mobility, the Erasmus Program (European Community Action Scheme for the Mobility of University Students) was launched in the 1980s and has been successful in allowing students to live and study in many places in Europe.

"In the future, we need to expand student mobility worldwide," Tanaka said.

Hosei's brand

"The second reason is to reconfirm Hosei's brand," Tanaka said.

These three universities share their spiritual legacies of the schools' foundation, which are deeply inspired by French legal scholar Gustave Emile Boissonade of the University of Paris, who was invited to Japan by the Japanese government as its legal advisor in 1873 and became one of the founders of modern Japan's legal system.

"Although the three school philosophies are similar, each university express it differently," Tanaka explained. Both Hosei University and Meiji University use the word "jiyu" in their fundamental principles, for instance. However, Hosei University says "jiyu to shimpō," meaning "freedom and progress" traditionally, and now "jiyu wo ikinuku jissenchi," meaning "practical wisdom for freedom" in English, while Meiji University says "kenri jiyu," meaning "rights and liberty" in English. Tanaka stated that such slight difference reflects the history and atmosphere of the two universities and makes each one unique.

The founders of the three private universities were all pupils of Boissonade. Throughout their history, the universities have been against nationalism and authoritarianism, and shared the philosophy based on the principles of citizenship and secular society, respecting individuals, freedom and human rights to build a peaceful society based on a fair legal system. In the course of time, private universities have grown in scale, become similar in contents and



HINANO KOBAYASHI PHOTO

President Yuko Tanaka

competed against one another. However, it is essential for the universities to clarify their individualities.

"Concluding the partnership agreement will allow the three universities to clarify their brands, as they will be able to look at one another like a mirror to identify each brand," Tanaka said.

In concrete terms, the three universities are planning to hold Boissonade-related events in 2018, marking the 150th anniversary of the Meiji Restoration, a historical event of Japan in 1868 that toppled the Tokugawa shogunate and propelled the country into the modern era.

"It will be a great opportunity to rethink the contemporary significance of what Boissonade left during the time of the Freedom and People's Rights Movement, a Japanese social and political movement for democracy in the 1880s and what his pupils tried to actualize," Tanaka said.

Globalization

As globalization progresses, it is not easy for a single university to handle everything from accepting students

from various countries to sending Japanese students abroad. Moreover, there is a limit of capacity for a single university to establish more overseas bases and have active collaboration in many countries. The three universities' partnership agreement will be an effective breakthrough to cope with globalization by sharing the resources and expertise among them.

Tanaka insists that Japan has been the leading country in terms of education in Asia.

"Now, the population in Asia is growing so fast and Japanese universities are responsible to offer Asian students opportunities to study," Tanaka says.

India is one of the target countries for Tanaka. She pointed out that Japan had a deep relationship with India during the Edo Period, since Japan used to trade with the Dutch East India Company. She believes that the relationship with India will contribute to further development in the field of academic research.

According to Tanaka, one of the reasons why the numbers of exchange students from India remains small is that they tend to head to Europe, especially to the U.K. to study. So do the students of African countries.

"There is a little more possibility to invite more African students to Japan, because technical cooperation on the governmental level is quite successful," Tanaka said. "If the situations stabilize in Iraq, Iran or Afghanistan, students from these countries will be welcome, too," she said. Deepening the relationships with various countries at the university level is another purpose of accepting exchange students.

Challenges for globalization

Hosei University has been building up a good reputation as one of the "Top Global Universities." However, there are many challenges to promote Hosei University to become more globalized, according to Tanaka.

Tanaka points out that there is a linguistic challenge for the teaching staff in response to the new courses that

accept international students without Japanese language abilities and offer classes in English.

Another issue lies on the delivery of care for international students. While there is financial support to some extent, methods and techniques of mental care in other languages are yet to be developed. International students from various countries may face difficulties in Japan and their supporters need a common language to understand their challenges. Thus Tanaka emphasizes the importance of developing communication methods in English between non-native English speakers.

Tanaka also warns of Japanese students' unfamiliarity about their own culture. Tanaka stresses that "globalization does not exist without diversity" and "the first step you can take for diversity is to know your own culture as well as others." Not only foreign students, but also Japanese students should study their own cultures and traditions before they start working in a global field.

New Hosei students

From the 2018 academic year, Hosei University will have 100-minute classes.

"It does not simply mean that the existing 90-minute lecture style will become just 10 minutes longer," Tanaka said. The classes should contain more active learning such as presentations and discussions.

"The aim of studying at university is not just to belong to the school, but to develop their capabilities," Tanaka said. "So I hope new students will best make use of the university and create new studying methods in collaboration with their professors."

As university reform is going on nationwide, Hosei University is entering a new phase. Now is the time for students to actively take part in the efforts to make the university a better place to study.

Kaho Ishii, Hinano Kobayashi, Daichi Shiraishi and Shota Suzuki contributed to this article.



The 27-story Boissonade Tower is an iconic symbol of Hosei University's Ichigaya Campus, which is located in the heart of Tokyo.

RISA FUKUI PHOTO

GLOBALIZATION

Working to provide language diversity

By Risa Fukui

Hosei University's effort to globalize is not limited to enriching the foreign language education program and the study abroad system for Japanese students. The university also opens its door to international students and is making bigger efforts to globalize through providing thorough Japanese-language education for them.



Sachiko Hagiwara

In April 2017, the Global Education Center established the Japanese Language Program (JLP) as a new method of internal Japanese-language education, in addition to the existing Exchange Students from Overseas Program (ESOP) in order to accept a larger number of international students. JLP welcomes not only ESOP students, but also students of English-based degree programs such as Global Business Program (GBP) at the Faculty of Business Administration and Sustainability Co-creation Programme (SCOPE) at the Faculty of Humanity and Environment, as well as non-degree-seeking students who apply for the JLP courses focusing on language.

"All the JLP classes are taught in Japanese. They are divided into seven levels and each level offers three to 10 classes. Therefore we are able to develop more focused classes," said Sachiko Hagiwara, a staff member in charge at

the Global Education Center. "One of the features of the JLP is that it accepts non-degree-seeking students. They are upper-intermediate students, who have N4 level or higher of the Japanese-Language Proficiency Test (JLPT). The classes for them are largely divided into intermediate and advanced to match the students' level of proficiency," she said. There are a wide range of classes that support students to acquire skills in Japanese for living, study and future careers in Japan.

These non-degree-seeking JLP students must take several classes as a set. Thus they can expect improvements in their linguistic skills.

"In general, international students who wish to enter Japanese universities are required to have achieved N1 on the JLPT. So, it is a great benefit to enroll in an all-Japanese course at a university in Japan with even N4 level," Hagiwara pointed out. JLP students can receive a certificate when completing the program.

There are 54 classes in one semester and around 130 students take the classes in total. Each class has 30 students or less, so the experienced teachers and students can communicate well with each other.

"For students who live far away from their own country, I offer advice to them on anything. I think it is an essential skill for Japanese teachers," said Misa Itai, one of the Japanese teachers. Most of the JLP students are of Asian origin for now, while students of the ESOP and the English-based degree programs,



Students listen to the amusing role-plays performed by pairs of international students during the Japanese conversation class.

who can also take the JLP classes, are from different parts of the world. Therefore, each class is essentially comprised of students from various nationalities.

Hosei's native Japanese students can also join several JLP classes as volunteers. For example, in a speaking class led by Itai, volunteer students check non-Japanese students' pronunciation and intonation at the beginning. After that, non-Japanese role-play in pairs, while Japanese volunteers check whether they sound natural. Then, the class moves to a session where both Japanese and non-Japanese discuss topics from the textbook in Japanese.

Lorena Jimenez, a student from Mexico, is satisfied with the class, and said, "I enjoy using what I learned and applying it in real conversations with everybody. That complements my study on kanji characters and grammar very well."

Japanese volunteer Reika Sugiyama said: "I've come to get along with international students and always look forward to joining the class. I am also

thankful that I can learn many things such as the cultures of various countries through our discussion on various themes."

As another opportunity to exercise skills in Japanese, JLP runs the J-Lounge (classroom A203 in Shinmitsuke-Kosha building on the Ichigaya Campus) where international and local students can enjoy talking to each other in Japanese in a friendly manner. International students are therefore able to spend a full campus life with Japanese students while studying Japanese language and culture. It is a benefit of studying Japanese language at a Japanese university.

"With more activities at Hosei University to further globalize itself in the future, we will receive increasingly diverse students from around the world," Hagiwara said. "We aim to find how the JLP can work as an efficient Japanese-language education system based on the needs of international students and circumstances around the university."

Examining what 'go global' is about and the effects of globalization

By Hinano Kobayashi

What is "go global" all about? In this globalized world, information, finance, education and academia are in competition among all countries, President of Hosei University Yuko Tanaka explained.

Amid globalization, universities in Japan have been trying to create methods to produce young global leaders and students have to adapt to the new environment and acquire new skills. For instance, Hosei University recommends opportunities such as the English Reinforcement Program, an English language training program that is open to students of any major, as well as overseas internships, volunteer activities and, needless to say, study abroad programs as stepladders. But, do students only have to acquire language skills? What should we keep in mind to survive globalization?

"Globalization should not go without diversity," Tanaka said. She explained that interpretation of globalization is so obscure that some may expect the movement will encourage young people to contribute to the global economy.

"However, the university is not for serving the global economy," Tanaka said. The Hosei University Statement on Diversity states that the university's job is to contribute to the development of a society where citizens with diverse values live side by side, helping one another realize their individual dreams of happiness. "The university has a duty to promote diversity."

The first step for diversity is to know the reality. It is essential to learn and understand world adversity such as disparity and discrimination issues.

Lecturer Kyung Hee Ha, who teaches cultural and ethnic diversity in Japan at the Faculty of Global and Interdisciplinary Studies, emphasized the importance of knowledge to enhance diversity, based on her own experience.

Born and raised in Kyoto Prefecture as a third-generation Korean in Japan, Ha has come a long way to embrace her identity.

"In Japan, I felt that I had to choose either a Korean or Japanese identity," Ha recalled. "My family wanted me to be Korean, but I could not, as my language and cultural background was very Japanese."

Ha studied for a total of 10 years in the U.S. and six months in South Korea before receiving her Ph.D. in ethnic studies at the University of California, San Diego in 2015. In addition to tangible skills and assets such as new languages, new cultures and interacting with diverse people from different cultures, studying in the U.S. and South Korea led her to embrace her "roots" and "routes" as she likes to say.

"After I moved to the U.S. to study, I started to embrace both my Japanese cultural routes and my Korean ethnic roots. That's what I am," Ha said. "That was only possible because I saw a lot of people, especially Japanese Americans, who struggled for their identity and whose ancestors suffered from the internment during wartime."

Ha decided to use her Korean name in 2002 so as not to hide her identity



HINANO KOBAYASHI PHOTO

Lecturer Kyung Hee Ha explains the complicated procedures around the Re-Entry Permit to Japan (right) and the South Korean passport.

any longer. "It was confusing for people around me, but they eventually accepted and respected my decision. People started to change their mindset and saw my Korean side."

In regard to the small number of immigrants and refugees accepted in Japan, Ha thinks the country, which is facing a shrinking population, should be open to as many people as possible.

"Those people want to come to Japan and Japan needs people. Why don't we make a good team?" Ha asked. "I believe that Japanese people have the capacity and flexibility to accept newcomers as members of our society."

In addition, Ha criticizes the media's portrayal of foreigners. For example, foreign-registered criminals in Japan are often reported with their nationalities. It can ingrain negative images of foreigners as potential criminals in Japanese people and create unconscious xenophobia. Rather than just following the news, Ha recommends paying more attention to accurate data and solid knowledge backed with evidence.

Diversity starts from knowing each other. For instance, it is important to face issues affecting Korean people residing in Japan such as hate speech, employment discrimination, housing discrimination and complicated bureaucratic procedures. We Japanese should be aware of these issues, understand the things that resulted in today's society and our mindset, and think about what we can do to change the situation.

In the globalized world, more and more people move across national borders and diverse people from different culture live side by side.

And daily news reminds us that globalization also involves negative aspects of amplifying crisis due to the political, economic and cultural clashes, as seen in the rising nationalism and hate speech, as well as terrorism.

Ha introduced one of her favorite words by queer Chicana poet, writer and scholar Gloria Anzaldua, "I am a turtle, wherever I go, I carry 'home' on my back."

By understanding the 'home' of one another, people will be able to embrace diversity and it will surely bring benefits to the global society.

Critical thinking, creativity critical for future success

By Kaho Ishii

French film director, Robert Bresson said "Cinema, radio, television, magazines are a school of inattention: people look without seeing, listen in without hearing." These words remind us of the issue of receiving information without thinking deeply.

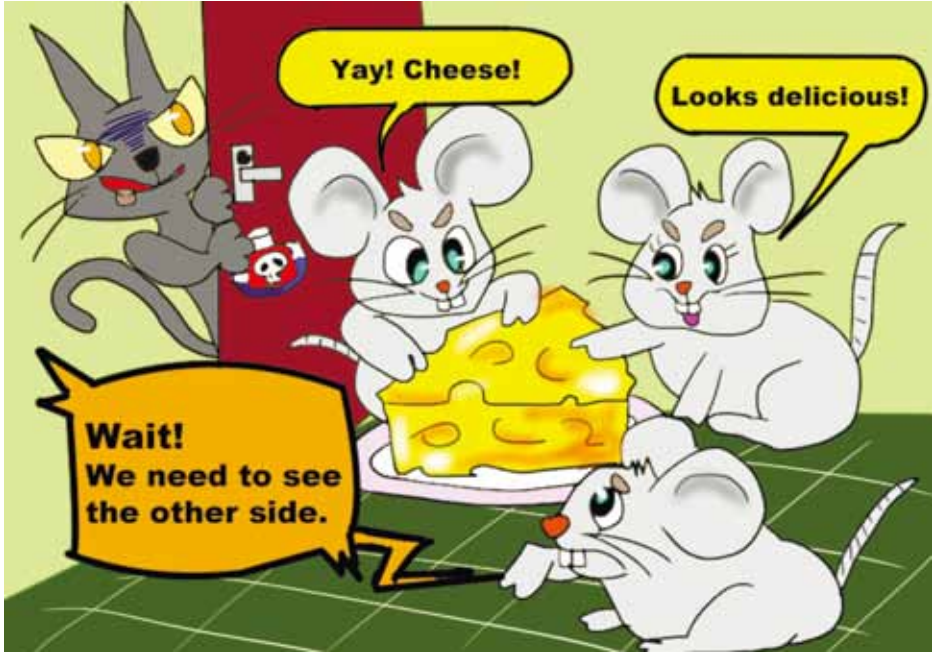


Professor Michael Bettridge

Professor Michael Bettridge, who teaches in the Faculty of Global and Interdisciplinary Studies (GIS), shares his opinions on critical thinking.

His current research is in creative writing. His seminar, Writing and Magazine Production, focuses on improving writing skills, and critical thinking plays a main role in the process of producing a magazine.

Bettridge defines critical thinking by comparing two types of readers. "One type are critical readers and the other are non-critical. Non-critical readers focus on one page to the next without thinking critically. They are just reading for pleasure," he said.



BY KAHU ISHII AND RISA TAKAHASHI

"On the other hand, critical types have to break down the story or the content and think about how the book is put together, how the language is used and for what purpose. That is to me critical thinking." As his background is literature, he is always interested in how language is used.

What is the purpose and value of critical thinking? "Critical thinking will get you closer to understanding the bias of a writer. Therefore, you can make more informed decisions on what the truth is," Bettridge said. "It does not necessarily take you to the truth,

but perhaps it will keep you from believing everything you read."

At the GIS, Bettridge also gives classes on films and poetry, where he aims to teach students the value of critical thinking.

The goal of the Fact and Fiction in Movies class is to become critical, especially when people watch the films with taglines "based on a true story."

"It is important to understand that there is always some kind of manipulation in any information people receive," Bettridge said in the class.

Paying closer attention to foreign voices that can sometimes go unheard

By Shion Abe

Many Japanese have seen more and more foreigners in Japan in recent years. Maybe many people think it's natural to be living in such an environment in the globalized world. Like-



SHION ABE PHOTO

Dilmurod Israilov from Uzbekistan

wise, the number of international students who attend Hosei University has nearly doubled over the last five years from 468 in 2012 to 884 in 2017. Does anyone care about why or how they come? Japanese students don't have many opportunities to know them unless they study abroad or join an international club or something similar. So let's hear their stories, and maybe Japanese students will be interested in interacting with exchange students. The Hosei Herald interviewed two international students that are now studying in Hosei University.

The first student is Dilmurod Israilov from Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan. Since it used to be a part of Soviet Union's territory, people speak Uzbek or Russian to communicate. Compared to Tokyo, Tashkent is much smaller, but it is the largest city in Uzbekistan and has things in common with Tokyo, such as skyscrapers and parks.

The reason why he wanted to go to

Japan comes from his childhood. He watched Japanese cartoons without knowing they came from Japan.

"As I grew up, I learned that they were Japanese cartoons, and I became attracted to Japan's culture, including foreign cultures introduced to Japan," Israilov said.

He actually came to Japan before to study Japanese language in vocational college. Not only studying, but also experiencing Japanese cultures, such as omikoshi, portable shinto shrine, for himself motivated him to come to Japan again.

"What's more, I like culture and want to learn something new that I couldn't learn in my home country," He said.

Most Japanese students study in English-speaking countries because they want to be able to speak English, which is one of the advantages in job hunting. Is it surprising for us to learn that there are reasons other than

improving the language skills? Interestingly, Israilov was studying Japanese language in his own university and his teacher taught students polite words that are mostly used in business. So he speaks such polite words very well, even better than Japanese students. However, he worried about whether his Japanese skills would be good enough to take Japanese classes and he thought that the best way for him was to study in Hosei University because of its educational programs.

"All the Exchange Students from Overseas Program (ESOP) classes, which are mainly for international students and focus on the Japanese economy, politics and culture, are conducted in English, and that was different from other universities I could have attended," Israilov said.

Another student is Isasen Stoytchev from Sofia. Although it is the capital of Bulgaria, transportation system is not well-organized and there are not so

many huge buildings like Boasonade tower.

"When I was around 10, I saw a Japanese history film featuring samurai and kimono," Stoytchev said. "Then I became attracted to Japan as it has a totally different culture from my home country."

In addition, the prevalence of Japanese technology such as PCs and cameras in Europe influenced his environment gradually. We probably feel strongly about how much Japan has influenced other countries and how we are indifferent about such foreign countries.

Stoytchev takes ESOP, too. He is satisfied with group discussions and field work with Japanese students.

"Through communicating in English and Japanese, each of the students is motivated further to study and it's a good inspiration for us," he said.

These are just two examples from among 884 international students at



SHION ABE PHOTO

Isasen Stoytchev from Bulgaria

Hosei University. Hosei now concludes partnership agreements with 215 universities in 34 countries and regions such as China, Russia, South Korea, the U.K. and the U.S. For us Japanese students, it may broaden our horizons to talk with international students from around the world. Our courageous step to exchange views with them can help develop an open and globalized place to study.

ACTIVE LEARNING

A Hosei graduate may someday be your pilot

By Yuki Morishita

On May 29, 1931, the Seinen-Nihon-go, a propeller-driven biplane that was flown by Hosei University student, Moritaka Kurimura, took off from the Tokyo Airfield (present-day Haneda Airport) heading for Europe. On Aug. 31, the plane finally landed at Littorio Airport in Rome. That was the first flight from Japan to Europe by students.

About 80 years later, in 2008, the Course of Aviation Technology was established within the Department of Mechanical Engineering on the Koganei Campus of Hosei University. Ever since, the course has been sending a dozen pilots to airlines every year, carrying on the spirit of the Seinen-Nihon-go.



Professor Shinji Morita

Students who major in aviation technology take classroom lectures for about two and a half years on the Koganei campus, and take flight training for about one and a half year in Saitama and Oita prefectures. Students study not only aviation-related subjects such as aviation radio, weather and law, but also mechanical subjects such as strength of materials, fluid dynamics, and more — much like students who major in mechanical engineering — at first. Therefore, even if they can't be a pilot, they can be engineers.

Also, they have to take many qualifications such as private pilot licenses, commercial pilot licenses and instrument flight certification during the flight training before landing jobs. That may sound tough, but professor Shinji Morita, who heads up the course, advises to have an open mind and work with aspiration to overcome the difficulties.

"You just need to accept advice honestly and reflect deeply on the reason you made a mistake," Morita said. "I think these things are important for not only airline industry, but also for every industry."

As globalization progresses, the airline industry is developing rapidly.

According to Boeing Commercial Airplanes, passenger traffic is expected to grow 4.7 percent each year. However, at the same time, the lack of airline pilots is a serious problem around the world. Due to this problem, some airline companies have been forced into flight cancellations.

Even in Japan, some airlines canceled flights due to the shortage of pilots these years. According to the Civil Aviation Bureau of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, it is predicted that the required number of pilots in Japan in 2022 will be about 6,700 to 7,300, and it is necessary to recruit about 200 to 300 new pilots every year.

Under such circumstances, in addition to the Civil Aviation College, Japan's largest supply source of pilots, a few private universities such as Hosei, Tokai and J. F. Oberlin universities started aviation departments around a decade ago, and are playing an important role in supplying new pilots in Japan.

At Hosei, the number of students of the department per year is currently about 30. Some may think Hosei should increase the number to respond to the demand of more pilots. "However, the more important thing is the quality of pilots; whether we can send students to airlines with confidence," Morita said. No matter how severe a shortage the airline industry has, safety



Above: Aviation technology students perform a preflight safety check at Honda Airport in Saitama Prefecture on Aug. 1, 2016. Right: The Seinen-Nihon-go, a propeller-driven biplane flown by Hosei University student Moritaka Kurimura (left) traveled from Tokyo to Rome in 1931, as the first student flight from Japan to Europe.

HOSEI UNIVERSITY PHOTOS



is the most important thing in this industry.

Hosei University has cultivated airline pilots with a strong passion. Professors absolutely embrace the quality

of pilots, and teach students the importance of an open mind and aspiration. With the efforts of the professors and

students bearing fruit, more pilots from Hosei University will be active in the airline industry in the future.

University works to expand horizons

By Daichi Shiraiishi

In July 2017, a book titled "Sei Hyogen Kisei no Bunka-shi" ("Cultural history of the controls on sexual expressions") was published. The book examines why "sex" was repressed in history and why sexual expressions were considered being repressed by social norms. And this is the latest publication by Hideaki Shirata, associate professor at the Faculty of Social Sciences.

Shirata is a well-known jurist who specializes in intellectual property law. He also has done wide-ranging studies on the history of law, cultural history and constitutional studies.

Shirata lectures on the history of legislation and the laws of information and media at the Faculty of Social Sciences.

"I always say that my class is boring and it won't give you a firm answer to your questions," Shirata told The Hosei Herald.

He mainly talks about historical changes in his classes. For example in the law and society class, his lecture starts from an explanation of how people in ancient times, when there were no such things as authority or power, dealt with disputes and conflicts.

"I do my best to teach students that things have their own historical backgrounds and they have perpetually changed throughout the history," Shirata said. "I also tell the students that if they learn these things, they'll be able to anticipate what will happen in the future more easily."

Shirata said that he had no real desire to become a jurist.

"When I matriculated as a law student, my father bought me a PC as a

gift and I started using it," he recalled.

When he became a law student, the idea of computers had just begun to become popular.

"Before long, I realized that there was an argument over the copyrights of freeware on the internet. I got interest in the questions around such copyrights, especially how we could legally protect computer programs, which are a component of intellectual property," Shirata said.

After he graduated from university, he started studies on intellectual property law at graduate school. He said he was lucky since he had few rivals in the field.

"I wasn't a good student in law actually. I was rather obsessed with computer programming," Shirata said. "Fortunately, my academic advisor thought I was exceptional because I was a law student who also knew about computers at the dawn of the internet."

Shirata also gives advice that being on a battlefield with fewer competitors, it is easy to win. He also added that it is risky because if the field does not gain any attention, there can be no winning.

"I thought it was obvious that computers would become widespread all over the world and they could perform many jobs on their own. Somehow there were few jurists who considered the situation surrounding computers at that time and I thought there were a lot of jobs I could do as a jurist," Shirata said.

After receiving his J.D., Shirata started teaching at Hosei University in 1999. Interacting with students for about 20 years, He thinks that students nowadays are "too stingy." He points out that they have been pressed for time



"Sei Hyogen Kisei no Bunka-shi" ("Cultural history of the controls on sexual expressions") by Hideaki Shirata (2017)

DAICHI SHIRAIISHI PHOTO

and money and therefore they try not to put much effort into doing things.

"Maybe this estimate is partly because I spent my youth during the time of Japan's bubble economy," Shirata said. "I have a hunch that a can-do spirit was shared among people back then. In addition, the university that I went had a laid-back atmosphere that let us do whatever we wanted. So I tried and learned many things like making electronics and computer programs, while studying law, history and many other things," Shirata said.

He said that the recent tendency is a huge loss for young people.

"Young people today seem to be too obsessed with cost performance. They want to get the best results with minimum effort, I think. The attitude might be productive but I'm sure that they would miss good opportunities in their lives," he warns.

Shirata insists that students of Hosei University should be able to anticipate what kind of businesses will be the winners in the next 30 years and nourishing this capability is one of the biggest reasons to study at university. He adds that all the businesses reach their peak at 30 years and decline in the next 30.

"I'm not suggesting to put efforts in the preparation of job hunting activities like writing employment applications or practicing job interviews. These are nothing more than a waste of time," He said.

In addition, Shirata said that the very reason we study at university is to intellectualize how a social structure will change in the future and foresee what kind of business will be indispensable to the future society by utilizing our intelligence.

"It's also important to hold an unshakable belief in the decision about the future. In order to be able to do so, students need to broaden their horizons. It's also a prerequisite of what you really want to do," he said.



Associate professor Hideaki Shirata speaks with the Hosei Herald in his office on the Tama Campus.

DAICHI SHIRAIISHI PHOTO

Campuses have something for all

By Momoka Takahashi

When a bus tour to Hosei University's three campuses at Ichigaya, Tama and Koganei took place last November, many of the participating students said that it was the first time to visit campuses other than the one they attend. Participants learned the history of Hosei University at the Ichigaya Campus, had a barbecue at the Tama Campus and visited the observatory on the roof of the school building at the Koganei Campus. The tour was organized by the students of Extracurricular Learning Program project, which is known as Kyopro, to show the appeal of the three campuses.

The Extracurricular Learning Program was started by the Student Center in 1993 to supplement regular classes in response to the students' desire to learn. In 2007, the program started to involve students in planning and organizing the events in collaboration with the Student Center, naming the activities Kyopro. Kyopro is one of the projects of the Peer Support Community (PSC), an organization at Hosei University to support students by making use of students' power. In 2012, the PSC developed into Peer Net, which is an organization to connect student projects at Hosei University. Today, Kyopro is also one of the projects of Peer Net.

Students who lead the Kyopro activities are called student staff. Student staff members discuss the concerns and problems of students and think about the themes of the new courses at the meetings. After a theme is decided, they ask relevant experts to give lectures on the theme. And they can hold courses, if their proposals are approved. The themes of courses are rich in variety. For example, the course of oriental medical science was planned to teach ways to control physical condition without medicine. And the course of improving a chat ability was the program that had an entertainer teach effective ways to communicate. There are around 70 such courses throughout the year, and some of them are organized by Kyopro student staff.

Kyopro are organized at each of the three campuses, so there is not only a leader of the entire Kyopro activities, but also a leader at each campus. Keiji Matsuishi, a sophomore of the Faculty of Sustainability Studies, plays an active role as a student leader of Kyopro at the Ichigaya Campus. He takes care of student staff members. "I feel responsible as a leader and it's a challenge for me when I am consulted by other student staff members," he said.

He sees the role of Kyopro as leading students to a new field of learning. So, he seeks a new learning for course in daily life. He says students can notice the pleasure of learning by understanding deeply. "I hope that the courses produced by Kyopro will provide students with a new opportunity to study," he said.

"I want to embrace the ideas of students and make their ideas a reality," said Ayaka Miyazaki, who supervises the Kyopro students as a staff member in charge at the Student Center. Normally she participates in the meetings of Kyopro at the Ichigaya Campus, gives advice to student staff and corrects submitted documents. She takes care of the students to improve their basic social skills.

Miyazaki herself graduated from Hosei University. She majored in business administration and mainly studied human resources management.

"I think what I studied about how to increase motivation and performance of people is very useful now," Miyazaki is making the most of her studies in her job at the university.

The Kyopro projects are open to every student. However, most students are not aware of these activities. So, student staff members are currently focusing on public relations. They send new information to students via SNS. Miyazaki also disseminates information about Kyopro by making posters and monthly calendars.

"I want many students to make use of the chance to train themselves in these voluntary activities," Miyazaki said.



Keiji Matsuishi



Ayaka Miyazaki



Students visited the Tama Campus (above) and the Ichigaya Campus during a bus tour organized as a Kyopro activity on Nov. 25.

HOSEI UNIVERSITY STUDENT CENTER PHOTOS

ON CAMPUS

Campus cafeterias offer a wide variety of choices

STAFF WRITERS

When you hear Hosei University, what do you think of? Most people would mention buildings such as Boissonade Tower or Fujimi Gate at the Ichigaya Campus. However, Hosei University has three campuses, not only in Ichigaya, but also in the Tama and Koganei areas. Interestingly, each campus has different characteristics.

One of the differences can be seen during lunch break. Different students use their lunchtimes in their own ways. While some students write reports, play sports or take a nap, most opt to go to the cafeteria for lunch. Of course, every student takes a lunch break at their campus, but the views you will see and what you will eat may differ according to the campus. Students can have lunch while enjoying beautiful views on the Ichigaya Campus, promoting their health at Tama or enjoying a luxurious moment at Koganei.

Ichigaya Campus

The Ichigaya Campus is located in the center of Tokyo and is very convenient. Most students majoring in the humanities study there. Boissonade Tower is a symbol of the Ichigaya Campus, but Fujimi Gate has been the new face of the campus since 2016. On the third floor, there is a cafeteria called Tsudoi. This cafeteria has 502 seats and is proud to be the largest of all cafeterias on the Ichigaya Campus.

One of the meals served at Tsudoi is the Hosei lunch. The main dish of the Hosei lunch changes daily. Cafeteria staff said, "The dietitian designs the daily menu to make students happy." A recent Hosei lunch was a plate of assorted fried foods, including deep-fried horse mackerel, a minced meat cutlet and crab cream croquette. The Hosei

lunch includes rice and soup as a set. The Hosei lunch is available in three sizes — small, medium and large — and students can choose the size they wish.

In addition, in order to meet various demands of students, a halal meal, dishes without pork, is offered as a weekly menu for Muslim students. A typical offering is South Indian coco-



South Indian coconut curry at Tsudoi on the Ichigaya Campus offers refreshing spiciness in a halal meal.

nut curry. It had a hearty taste with spicy roux, potatoes, carrots, green beans, winter melon beans and coconut milk. Of course, non-Muslim students can also enjoy the halal menu.

Tsudoi not only offers a wide variety of menu items; diners can have a meal in an open space with a commanding view of the Sotobori Park. Especially in spring, students can enjoy the view of rows of blossoming cherry trees. There also are terraces, allowing students to have delicious meals while feeling pleasant breezes on sunny days.

Tama Campus

The Tama Campus is a wide-open campus mainly for faculties of economics, social sciences, social policy and administration and sports and health studies. The campus is sur-

rounded by rich nature and students can enjoy the changing of the seasons. There are many places to eat and each faculty has at least one. Among them, the dining place that belongs to the faculty of health and sports science is noteworthy in particular.

What sets this facility apart from other cafeterias? Putting it simply, it's making use of the characteristic of the faculty. What the students study in the faculty of health and sports science prioritize — predictably — is their bodies. Of course, everyone wants to maintain good health as much as possible. But the students there care about their physical well-being much more. So, the staff members also care about it and incorporate eating in the cafeteria into learning nutrition science. It's surprising to learn that eating something could be related to study. What's more, cafeteria costs are included in the tuition, so the students there can have lunch for free. It is really convenient.

There are, of course, various ideas to keep them healthy. For example, at least 100 grams of vegetables are included in every set, according to the registered dietitian at the cafeteria. The results of this support can be seen in some experiments that are carried out on the students. Data from one event as part of the HEALTHY NAV. events held at the faculty throughout the year shows that their brain ages are overall younger than their real ages. Another event counts the number of hemoglobin and checks on their blood volume, as it's an important factor to move the body. As a result, 78 percent of students there have more hemoglobin in their blood than the average level. Through these experiments, students can also learn what kind of nutrients they are lacking and try to eat what they are lacking to manage their bodies.



The healthy pork ginger lunch at the cafeteria of the Faculty of Sports and Health Studies contains more than 100 grams of vegetables.



Cafeteria Tsudoi on the Ichigaya Campus offers students delicious meals, including the daily Hosei lunch, as well as gorgeous views of Sotobori Park from its terraces.



Above: Students have lunch at the Suehiro cafeteria on the Koganei Campus. Right: Cafeteria Suehiro offers various meals at reasonable prices.



Koganei Campus

Most people looking to eat a nice sirloin steak would usually go to a semi-formal restaurant or may buy meat and grill it at home, but both can be a bit of a pain. At Suehiro, a cafeteria on the Koganei Campus, students can enjoy eating very delicious sirloin steak quickly and reasonably.

The Koganei Campus is devoted to science. Over 4,000 students who major in science such as mechanical engineering, computer science and clinical plant science attend classes at the campus, and many are stretching boundaries in their laboratories on the well-appointed campus.

Suehiro is supporting their research. It is open from Monday to Saturday. It's located near the laboratories, and the dishes are reasonable and filling. Therefore, many students, office staff, professors and sometimes neighbors go to the cafeteria to have a tasty meal especially during lunch on the campus.

The sirloin steak lunch, which is available about twice a week, is one of the popular items at Suehiro. It contains a tender, 100 grams of sirloin steak that is served with grated daikon, rice, corn, french fries and miso soup, but the cost is just ¥620. The managing

chef said, "About 15 students order the sirloin lunch per day." It may sound like a small number, but it's understandable knowing the price of other items. The deep-fried chicken lunch, the most popular item at Suehiro, costs only ¥420 despite that it has about five pieces of

celebrating something often order the steak." If students want to celebrate something or enjoy a luxurious moment, they should visit the Koganei Campus. I think new students should have lunch to celebrate their entrance to Hosei on the campus.



The sirloin steak lunch at Suehiro on the Koganei Campus offers a tender, 100 grams of sirloin steak served with grated daikon, corn and french fries.

In conclusion, there is a wide variety of food served with beautiful views at Ichigaya, healthy menus at Tama and a delicious sirloin steak lunch at Koganei. Just focusing on the cafeterias, people can see many differences among the three campuses. Looking at other aspects, students may find many more attractive points. For example, they may find interesting classes, useful facilities, impressive peers and more. It is highly recommended to visit other campuses as it makes for an interesting excursion.

Hopefully, many more students will interact with students from other campuses and Hosei University will be more active in the future.

Shion Abe, Risa Fukui, Yuki Morishita and Momoka Takahashi contributed to this article. The article was produced based on information as of December 2017.

Ekiden team members firmly set sights on overall victory

By Shota Suzuki

The Hakone Ekiden is a long-distance relay running race that takes place on Jan. 2 and 3. Ekiden can vary in terms of the number of runners and distances and the Hakone Ekiden lasts two days with five university students running from Tokyo to Hakone on the first day, each covering between 20.8 and 23.1 kilometers and passing the team sash on to the next runner. Day two of the race sees five students making the return trip to the finish line in Tokyo's Otemachi district.

The Hakone Ekiden began in 1920 and today many people watch on television or line the route to cheer on the runners. Teams that finish in the top 10 in the previous year's ekiden automatically qualify for the next year's race. A further 10 teams are added through a qualifying race in October. Hosei, having finished eighth in 2017, was automatically entered this year.

The Hakone Ekiden has been run



Ekiden Team Manager Tomoo Tsubota

nearly 100 times. "It's a wonderful race built by prior generations," said Tomoo Tsubota, the ekiden manager at Hosei University's track and field club. "I understand my responsibility to the team and my goal this year was to finish in at least seventh," he said. This year, Hosei finished the first day in fifth place and finished overall in sixth, an impressive result exceeding the initial target.

"An ekiden is all about reaching the

finish line. It's a very simple athletic competition that is easy for spectators to enjoy," Tsubota said. "But behind the scenes is the solidarity of the team that has made collaborative efforts throughout the year," said Tsubota, who ran for Hosei University and won the second section in 2000. After graduating university, he remained active and kept running.

According to Tsubota, there is a kind of invisible force present during the race. Without such a force pushing each of the 10 runners — who rely on one another with unwavering trust — a team cannot win the race.

"The runners live in together in a dormitory, eat together and share common areas. Without complete trust in all areas, it is difficult for us to win the ekiden" said Tsubota.

While the Hakone Ekiden has not changed much, the environment surrounding running has changed greatly over the past 10 years. For example, back then no ekiden-related articles were pub-

lished in magazines and there were fewer runners. Recently, rapid changes have been also seen in cost, and team support. There used to be no manager and students had to plan their practice regimen themselves. Under such circumstances, they were able to think about their training; how they become successful, what they should do while practicing, what they should eat and so on. Throughout these experiences, runners were able to learn their own way of development.

Last year, Hosei University's ekiden team failed to finish the race at the Izumo Ekiden in October, and finished 10th at All-Japan Collegiate Ekiden Championship in November.

"Since we had not decided the core members, many students had the chance to run races prior to the Hakone Ekiden. That is the most valuable thing," Tsubota said proudly. "By changing the members, we were able to reinforce the team with many runners gaining experience in real racing situations.

"It's not difficult to run the Hakone



Hosei University's Ryoma Aoki passed nine runners on the uphill fifth stage setting a new stage record of 1 hour, 11 minutes, 44 seconds on Jan. 2.

Ekiden course. Regardless of your ability, you can run the Hakone Ekiden if you make the effort," Tsubota said, adding that he often tells the runners, "As much as you make efforts, the results will be worth your efforts."

"In the future, the goal is the overall

victory at Hakone Ekiden. In order to win, we need the backing of the university, alumni association, coaches and experts, in addition to our own efforts," Tsubota said. "I would like to make a team that people want to support, rather than asking for support."

Time Flies

Are we OK?

BY KAHU ISHII AND RISA TAKAHASHI

Freshman

Sophomore

Junior

Senior

THE HOSEI HERALD

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