



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



Clockwise from left: Ian Gibbins speaks to the Hosei Herald (story on page 4); The Hosei Herald visits NEC headquarters in Tokyo (story on page 3); Fujimi Gate Building at Ichigaya Campus; A view of central Tokyo from Boissonade Tower; Sprinter Chie Yamashita runs with a prosthetic leg (story on page 4); BMW co-organizes the Employer Branding Workshop with Hosei University (story on page 3); Hosei University Career Center provides support for job hunting (story on page 3); Japanese and international students interacting on campus (story on page 2).

CHIHO IUCHI, MAYO AZUMA, NODOKA SASAMOTO, CHIE YAMASHITA, BMW, GYOSUKE ISHIKAWA, MIO YOSHIMOTO

Recalling 1964 toward 2020 Olympics, Paralympics

STAFF WRITERS

2020 is the year Tokyo will host the Olympic and Paralympic Games. There is no doubt that many in Japan are excited about the games, as well as the opening and closing ceremonies at the beginning and end of the event. We have been putting a great deal of effort to make the games successful and doing our best to represent and showcase the Japanese culture and spirit.

Of course, Hosei University has been involved in the Olympics and Paralympics in various ways. Two Hosei alumni, Yoshinobu Miyake, the first gold medalist in the 1964 Tokyo Olympics in Tokyo, and Yuko Tanaka, the 19th president of Hosei University, served on the panel of experts for the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee.

The two shared their thoughts on the Olympics and Paralympics in Tokyo. Their perspectives are different from each other, but they share the same spirit.

"Before the 1964 Summer Olympics was held in Tokyo, Japan was still in the process of reconstruction from World War II. There was little information about the Olympic Games because it was the first time they were held in Asia. There were only old-style barbells for training and I used a mine cart axle instead," Miyake said during an interview with The Hosei Herald. "I was filled with a sense of responsibility that 'I should do it no matter what.' Thanks to the Olympics, I felt like the entire country was trying hard to realize a dream," the 80-year-old Miyake said.

On Oct. 10, 1964, the Air Self-Defense

Force Blue Impulse flight team drew the five-colored Olympic rings in the blue sky. At the opening ceremony, the Japanese team marching into the stadium in their bright red blazers made a vivid impression on many people.

"I don't know if Japan started to turn to the world because of the Olympics, or whether the world turned to Japan. But anyway, Japan at that time was something like 'ikeike dondon' (Go! Go ahead!)," Miyake said.

Various things such as the shinkansen and Metropolitan Expressway, as well as color TV, were in place for the Olympics, and Japan became alive. "The Olympics was the beginning of the Japan of today," Miyake said.

Miyake chose to attend Hosei University because there were strong student weightlifters. "Also, Hosei was the only university that had a neon sign with its name on the chic building," Miyake said.

Although he was attracted to the beautiful exterior, part of the crowded university building was not so clean. Also, there was no training room, so he managed to work out at a temporary space on campus. There were many high schools with female students in the neighborhood and he remembers how he enjoyed his youth as ordinary university students did. He would like Hosei students to instill the school spirit in their hearts and keep their awareness and pride as Hosei members.

As for the upcoming 2020 Tokyo games, Miyake hopes to create an environment where athletes from all over the world, in the spirit of hospitality, can compete at their best. Also, safe and secure management will be important.

Since a decision was made to move the marathon and racewalking events to Sapporo, the conventional method of holding the games in one city has changed, and that may serve as a precedent for a dispersed style of the games in the future.

"I hope that the Olympics and Paralympics will continue to run for 100 years, using the example of Tokyo 2020," Miyake said. "I have spent my life in sports and lived with the Olympics. It's great that the spirit of sport inspires people. It gives dreams and hopes."

In 1964, Tanaka was a sixth-grade elementary school student. With her young mind, she felt the recovery of postwar Japan. "Also, I was impressed by the fact that there were athletes from poor countries," Tanaka said.

As a researcher of the Edo Period (1603 to 1868), Tanaka hopes that Japanese traditional cultures will be in the spotlight during the 2020 Tokyo Olympics and Paralympics.

"I want Tokyo 2020 to be the start of prosperity for the whole world," she said. The Olympics and Paralympics get a lot of global attention. As the host country, Tanaka hopes that Japan will make the best use of it.

"Japan's new National Stadium is made from wood, and we are planning to spread Japanese traditional culture in the opening ceremony. But it's not enough to spread it only in Tokyo," she said. "Nowadays many foreigners prefer staying at *minpaku* (private lodging) facilities in the countryside rather than staying in a hotel in a big city like Tokyo. They want to experience Japanese tradi-

tional culture as well."

In the opening ceremony, some Japanese traditional culture such as *matsuri* (festivals) will be presented in some way. "I want visitors to know many aspects of Japan during the Tokyo Olympics and Paralympics. I hope that will contribute to attracting attention to Japan again," she said.

Unfortunately, the cities where the Olympics and Paralympics have been held rarely enjoy an economic boost, "but often face the economic exhaustion," Tanaka said. "But if Tokyo 2020 becomes a springboard for foreigners to visit or work in Japan, Japan would change to a new country where diverse people coexist."

One of the biggest differences between 1964 and 2020 may be the Paralympics. In the upcoming Tokyo 2020, the Paralympics will get much more attention than in 1964. "Paralympic athletes will give us meaningful moments through their performances," she said. "Whatever obstacle they may have, people around the world will come to try their best," she added.

People from diverse countries, including those under conflict or experiencing



The newly built National Stadium in central Tokyo will be the main stadium for the 2020 Summer Olympics and Paralympics. THE JAPAN TIMES

extreme poverty, all gather in Tokyo in 2020 to compete as athletes. Time has passed and many things have changed since the last Tokyo Olympics and Paralympics in 1964. However, the value of embracing the diversity of people around the world remains unchanged. "This is the starting point for learning about the world," Tanaka said.

While the former Olympic gold medalist focuses on the spirit of athletes, the president values the spirit of embracing the diversity of people and their cultures. All of these will bloom brilliantly in Tokyo 2020.

Mayo Azuma, Nodoka Sasamoto, Mio Yoshimoto contributed to this article.

President Tanaka aims for further female empowerment

By Daiki Fujiwara

Yuko Tanaka is one of the very few female leaders among universities in Japan.

Before she became the 19th president of Hosei University in 2014, she served as the dean of the Faculty of Social Sciences at Hosei's Tama Campus. With the backing of her colleagues, she ran in the presidential election to create a long-term vision of the university that developed into HOSEI 2030.

An area she has struggled with since her inauguration is the distribution of funds. Tanaka is considering what can be done to further revitalize Hosei University and how to best distribute funds to implement concrete management plans to make the long-term vision a reality. Tanaka has been diligently working on this, as the Japanese government's financial support for education is the least among the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development member countries.

For Tanaka, who has displayed her leadership as president, women's empowerment in Japan is even further behind than she imagined. Although the rate of working women has gradually risen, most of them are non-regular employees. Additionally, the number of women in managerial posts is still small, because there are deep-rooted stereotypes of gender roles and some women do not necessarily want positions with heavy responsibilities.

"The higher position you get, the wider view you have.

You will see the world differently. I hope other women will experience that, too," Tanaka said.

Social divides are linked to family problems. "If the idea that men and women should cooperate in and share equally the burden of building a family is widely accepted, society will change, too," Tanaka said. In this sense, she proposes a dual-surname system that allows all people to retain their surnames after getting married, if they want. Many other countries have already introduced the system, while Japan is in the minority in not introducing it.

"By introducing the dual-surname system, each person will be able to have a sense of independence even after getting married, and therefore they can live and work proactively without outdated stereotypes. If we can change our mindset, society can be transformed, too," Tanaka said.



President Yuko Tanaka
MIO YOSHIMOTO



Hosei graduate Yoshinobu Miyake (above) won the gold medal at the weightlifting competition during the 1964 Summer Olympics in Tokyo. MAYO AZUMA, KYODO

ACTIVE LEARNING

Gender division hinders equality

By Mio Yoshimoto

It's no surprise that Tokyo will hold the Olympic and Paralympic Games in 2020. The purpose of the games is to contribute to building "a peaceful and better world by educating youth through sport practiced without any discrimination" and "an inclusive world through parasport," according to relevant committees.

Japan, however, ranks 121st out of 153 countries and regions on the World Economic Forum's 2020 Global Gender Gap Report. This number is the worst among Group of Seven nations. What's more, Japan saw a drop of 11 points from the previous year. What is the significance of Japan not progressing on gender equality?

Professor Diana Khor, the dean of the Faculty of Global Interdisciplinary Studies (GIS), shared her thoughts

on gender equality. In Hong Kong, for example, women have made a lot of progress in education and work, but the social evaluation of women is not consistent with their achievements. Women are still sexualized and relegated to feminine roles in the media.

Born and raised in Hong Kong, Khor's principal research interest has been gender studies. Her mother fought to go to school and her father always listened to his daughter. Khor went to a girls' high school, where "we had to do everything. We carried heavy things," she said. So, she felt a large gap when she started studying at Hong Kong University, where "boys took over everything." Khor further pursued her academic career at Stanford University in the U.S., where she received a Ph.D. in sociology in 1994. After moving to Japan, she has been studying gender issues in Japan for more than 20 years.

One of the factors that has been holding back the progress for gender equality in Japan is the ideology that puts "strong emphasis on the differences between men and women," Khor said. She pointed out that the ideology could be used to justify gender division of labor.

"Also, it can be used to say that they respect women in what women do," Khor said. She cited a previous example of a cabinet minister who said "Japanese women like being at home," when he spoke to a group of female entrepreneurs. Some TV shows are consistently broadcasting the cognitive differences between men and women.

"So long as you have that, it prevents you from seeing the disparity figures as a problem," Khor said.

Another factor is more structural. When she took office as the dean, being a woman, she was given a scarf

instead of a tie. "It was nice, but it was not official," she said. "I was just told to use it 'as you like.' Small things like this show how much of a male-dominated structure we are in," she said.

Khor also mentioned exclusive old boys' networks. Women in male-dominated workplaces might experience minority stress that can be expressed with the term "an outsider within." They are structurally inside, yet feel isolated, "because a lot of information is given on an informal basis" via such old boys' networks, Khor said.

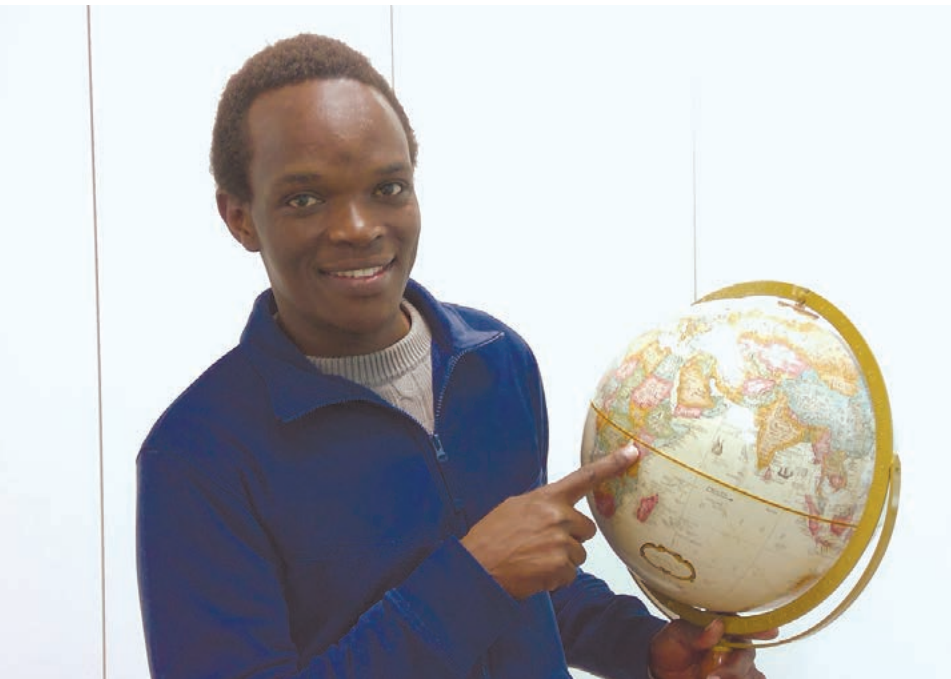
What tactic do younger generations need to promote gender equality in Japan? Khor immediately responded, "Everything!" From a macro point of view, laws have to be changed as there is no punishment for gender discrimination. On a micro level, we need to have channels for people to



Professor Diana Khor MIO YOSHIMOTO

talk about their experiences to report discrimination and prejudice to include men in thinking about gender issues since gender issues are also about them.

What has been "normal" in Japan does not apply universally. Khor expects younger generations will be exposed to other cultures and learn to see our culture in a different way.



Kenyan researcher Kinyua Laban Kithinji points his home country on the globe. NODOKA SASAMOTO

Understanding issues surrounding poverty

By Nodoka Sasamoto

A child under 15 dies every five seconds around the world, and 85 percent of these deaths occur in the first five years of life, according to a recent report from the United Nations.

The child mortality rate largely depends on national wealth. Many Japanese may not be aware of the reality, but even now many children are victims of poverty, which is not their fault. What can be done for the poor?

Some may have thought to donate used goods. Others may have volunteer activities in mind. "Donating used goods makes the poor happy in the moment of receiving them, but after that they would feel guilty about not being able to give something in return," said Kenyan researcher Kinyua Laban Kithinji, who has been working as a postdoctoral research fellow at Hosei University. He is specializing in international development, especially the poverty issue. "The reason why we feel pleasure for receiving gifts is because we can give something in return," he said.

In this vein, volunteer activities may be excellent way to help the poor. "If volunteer workers can engage with local people, that's a perfect and effective way to learn about how to solve local issues," Kinyua said. "If the volunteer activities are only in 'safe' areas, however, it would not make any change in the poverty situation."

What is needed is to figure out the real situation surrounding poverty. So far, Japan has engaged in Africa's development in many ways through the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) and official development assistance (ODA).

Following the TICAD VI Nairobi Declaration in 2016, Japan has assisted in building a network of roads in Nairobi to reduce traffic congestion. Also, Japan's ODA has contributed to improving social infrastructure such as schools and hospitals in many countries. However, those countries still face the challenge of poverty.

"Every country has its own path. We need to understand clearly, how they live, what they really need," Kinyua

said. "When I want to drink tea and you want to help me, you won't give me coffee, because I won't be happy if you give me coffee. But if you give me tea, then that will help me."

Despite support in various areas, poverty has not been eliminated. The major factor is that supporters tend to simplify poverty and try to change the poor country to become a developed country like Japan, Kinyua said.

"Many people in developed countries misunderstand the poverty situation and approach the issue in the wrong way," Kinyua said. "They tend to measure the economic level by gross domestic product, but many people in African countries have lived differently, such as growing crops in their fields."

"Poverty is a situation where people are not able to fulfill their potential," Kinyua said. The reason why they can't fulfill their potential is because their social system doesn't work; the social system is constructed in a way that may benefit only a few people. "People in Africa are not poor because they have no resources, or because of a lack of education, but they are poor because of the social system," he said, adding, "Because of poverty, many people can't pursue their dreams."

If people in developed countries realize that poverty in developing countries is also a part of their problem, rather than thinking that "it's none of our business," and take action for the poor, things may start to change.

"Even though poverty seems to be far away, it's becoming much closer because of globalization," Kinyua said. "As global citizens, we must begin to think about global issue as part of our daily lives."

"Every young person must think about being very active in matters of governance and about political leadership," Kinyua said. "Because this is what may affect and contribute to levels of poverty."

Through learning governance and political leadership, people will be able to think about what is good for them and what is good for other parts of the world. "That will be the beginning of a change," Kinyua said.

By Mayo Azuma

Today, the universe has become a kind of culture market. As seen in the popularity of the 2016 animated film "Kimi no Na wa" ("Your Name"), which involved an astronomical phenomena in the story, there are various films, novels and other entertainment vehicles inspired by the starry sky and astronomy that have attracted many people.

"The stars scattered throughout the universe gained interest from many people," said Hidehiko Agata, associate professor and general manager of the National Astronomical Observatory of Japan (NAOJ). "Japan is blessed with planetariums and other facilities where people can enjoy learning about stars," he said.

Some people interested in stars and astronomical phenomena may not be sure how to get information. For such beginners, NAOJ's official website (www.nao.ac.jp) is a recommended place to start.

"On our website, anyone can learn more about the latest astronomical phenomena," Agata said. "In addition, the website includes videos that introduce the stars visible to the



Hidehiko Agata



The stars scattered throughout the universe attract many people. MAYO AZUMA

naked eye. So, even beginners can enter the world of the starry sky without difficulty."

When studying astronomy, "Astronomy Dictionary" (<https://astro-dic.jp>), which is available on the internet, should not be overlooked. For those who want to learn more about astronomy, or deepen their knowledge of astronomy, the annually published

"Astronomy Yearbook" is a good way to learn the celestial situation of the year.

Still, there may be people who end up staying home even though they want to step out for astronomical observations. For such slow starters, one of the following major astronomical phenomena in the year 2020 will be a good opener.

An annular solar eclipse can be seen on June 21 in Taiwan. It is also partially observable in Japan. Additionally, since Mars will be closest to the Earth on Oct. 6, it is possible to worship a very beautiful figure of Mars. The Hayabusa 2 satellite is also scheduled to return in December.

"Also, I would definitely recommend students to observe meteor showers," Agata said. "Among them, the Gemini meteor shower, which will reach its peak on Dec. 14, can be viewed in nearly ideal conditions."

Since ancient times, people have been able to know various things such as time, directions and seasons by observing celestial bodies. In other words, the sky was a natural clock, compass and calendar, and was indispensable for people's lives.

Celestial bodies have been regarded as territories of gods. People feel a sense of romance in the vast and endless world of the sky, and have revered it as the world of gods, connecting it with religions and philosophies. It is a mysterious world.

People who make celestial observations may not only be examining the stars and the universe, but also exploring their inner world while letting go of some of life's problems.

"When you look up at the stars, you can even say what you can't say in everyday life to the person next to you," Agata said. "When people look up at the stars, they will feel cleansed and become more open."

International students share views on Japanese culture

By Fumi Naohara

People tend to think that their ideas about what is normal can be applied universally. However, different countries have different values. In 2018, over 1,400 students from 34 countries and territories came to Japan to study at Hosei University. Two of these international students recently spoke with The Hosei Herald to share their thoughts on student life in Japan.

Filippo Coduri from Switzerland came to Japan through Hosei's Exchange Students from Overseas Program (ESOP). While studying business administration at the University of St. Gallen, he also wanted to study in an Asian country and picked Japan as his destination.

"When I first visited Japan four years ago, I fell in love with the country, culture and people," Coduri said. Also, when he studied in England,



Filippo Coduri from Switzerland FUMI NAOHARA

there were some students from Japan, and he really liked to spend time with them.

As a management student, he wanted to learn more about Japan's working culture. In his opinion, when people start businesses in other countries, they try to follow the ways of their mother country, and it often doesn't work.

"The culture is different, employees are different. Maybe they don't have the same ideas on workload," he said. Therefore, he wanted to learn about the fields of finance and business in Japan to develop a new point of view on business.

Taiwanese student Yu Szu Han, who studies at a Chinese university, came to Japan through Hosei's Japanese Language Program (JLP).

When Yu studied in Australia as a high school student, her roommate was a Japanese girl. Later, Yu visited her in Japan and spent some time at her friend's school.

"I took classes and made many friends, but I didn't speak Japanese at all at the time," Yu said. "I was sad because I couldn't communicate with them in Japanese."

She was also attracted to Japanese traditional martial arts such as *naginata* (glave combat) and kendo that she experienced at school during her stay. She has been studying Japanese ever since.

Student life in Japan seems to be quite different from that overseas. Most Japanese university students do some part-time work at various places

such as cram schools, grocery stores and restaurants. Coduri said that he was surprised by the fact.

"In Switzerland, university students usually don't have part-time jobs, because they are very busy with their studies," he said. "If they work, they are going to fail."

In China, "students mostly work as tutors, because it's one of the few part-time jobs they can do to make decent money," Yu said. "It's interesting that Japanese students have various options for part-time work. I prefer that."

The two students mentioned the differences in human relationships that they discovered in Japan.

"Japanese people often use honorific words, while Chinese and Taiwanese usually don't use them," Yu said. "I think that honorifics establish an arm's-length relationship between people."

Both Yu and Coduri pointed out that they don't often see mixed groups of boys and girls on campus. Through the eyes of international students, Japa-



Yu Szu Han from Taiwan FUMI NAOHARA

nese students tend to stay in groups made up of boys only or girls only.

Many international students with various backgrounds often get together and enjoy chatting in the Global Lounge, or G-Lounge, a place of interaction that each of the Ichigaya, Tama and Koganei campuses offers.

"G-Lounge is my favorite place in Hosei University," Yu said.

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CAREER DEVELOPMENT

NEC face recognition to boost security check points

STAFF WRITERS

Everyone coming to the Tokyo 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Games should be able to enjoy sports in a safe environment. What can the government do to keep everyone safe? How can companies contribute to preventing danger?

“NEC Corporation is a Tokyo 2020 Gold Partner. We are providing valuable services in the categories of ‘Specialist Public Safety Equipment & Software’ and ‘Network Equipment,’” said Masahiro Yamagiwa, senior manager for public safety and the network business promotion office at NEC, one of the leading Japanese information technology and electronics companies.

In the past, government organizations tried fighting against outside threats through different tactics such as patrolling the event sites with guns. However, in a country like Japan where gun control is very strict, there needs to be creative ways to fight against threats. The ideal way is believed to be

fighting threats with technology.

By using the company’s cutting-edge technology, including biometric face recognition systems, NEC aims to “prevent danger from occurring by restricting people who enter the sites and to secure a safe environment for everyone to enjoy the excitement of the 2020 Olympics and Paralympics,” Yamagiwa explained.

Previously, people going to the Olympics and Paralympics were checked by security guards. It took time to verify each person. Also it was difficult to catch people with false identification or those disguised as someone else. “There was one case when a track and field athlete let his brother enter the venue in his place,” Yamagiwa said. “There is a limit to relying on human checks.”

As the international situation has become more unstable, the international and domestic committees of the Olympics and Paralympics have asked each host country to take measures against terrorism. During the London

2012 and Rio 2016 Games, the host countries sent out military forces with heavy equipment and kept strict watch on the venues.

While ensuring safety, such measures may harm the atmosphere of the peaceful and joyful games. Under such circumstances, people have concern about safety.

“Japan must use IT for security checks and surveillance because Japan doesn’t dispatch its Self-Defense Forces. Only the police and private security guards are handling safety,” Yamagiwa said. “In addition, the games will not be held inside a single venue, but in more than 40 locations around the crowded metropolis. Therefore, a strict and effective system is needed. It’s a challenge.”

The face recognition ID system provided by NEC will be used at the upcoming Olympics and Paralympics for the first time in the history of the games. The system will allow athletes, organizing staff, volunteers and press members access to restricted areas by identifying their faces based on images stored in a database in advance.

The system will dramatically improve the accuracy and efficiency of the security check points. Around 300,000 authorized individuals must pass a registered ID card with their facial data over a card reader at each security checkpoint and look into a camera. The verification will be complete with a high degree of accuracy while allowing people to simply walk through the gate stress-free, which is especially important for the athletes.

Additionally, innovative solutions will substantially impact the spectators. During the games, NEC’s leading edge technology such as biometric authentication, behavior detection and analytics and software-defined networking will be able to analyze crowd behavior, find lost children and detect potential intruders and suspicious substances. These will contribute to realizing an environment where many



NEC’s senior manager for public safety and the network business promotion Masahiro Yamagiwa speaks on the company’s biometric face recognition system that will be used for the 2020 Olympics and Paralympics in Tokyo.

DAIKI FUJIWARA, NEC



spectators can gather to enjoy the excitement of watching sports with a sense of security and without stress or fear.

“The Olympics and Paralympics venues should not be a testing ground to unveil new technology,” Yamagiwa said. “The organizers adopt only reliable systems that actually work.”

In this sense, NEC boasts the world’s top-level biometrics technology that the company has been developing for more than 50 years, starting from fingerprint authentication. NEC’s face recognition technology has earned the world No.1 spot at the U.S. National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) five times, being confirmed as the world’s fastest and most accurate across all benchmarks.

NEC’s face recognition system has

already been used for concert venues, airports and amusement parks, as well as sports events, including the 2019 Rugby World Cup in Japan. It has been installed in over 1,000 systems in more than 70 countries and regions worldwide.

The 1964 Summer Olympics in Tokyo were broadcast around the world with satellite dishes and transmission devices provided by NEC. It was the first trans-pacific TV broadcast of the Olympic Games.

At the upcoming Olympic and Paralympic Games in Tokyo, NEC aims to contribute to creating public safety and pass it down to future generations.

“I hope that Tokyo 2020 will serve as a catalyst for more awareness and better understanding of the face recognition system and its convenience

among Japanese people,” Yamagiwa said. “Technically, the system is already established and we are ready to put it into practice.”

There are concerns about violation of privacy regarding biometrical identification, especially in Japan, while the technology has been already introduced and used overseas.

“Rather than leading to a surveillance society, face recognition can serve as a tool to verify your identity. It can be used as a foundation of the safe, secure and more convenient society,” Yamagiwa said.

A future where face recognition becomes a part of our daily lives may be just around the corner.

Daiki Fujiwara, Gyosuke Ishikawa and Mari Kitano contributed to this article.



Many spectators will gather at the newly built National Stadium, the main venue of the 2020 Olympics and Paralympics in Tokyo.

THE JAPAN TIMES

BMW workshop drives students’ passion

By Mari Kitano

Last June, 21 students of the Faculty of Global Interdisciplinary Studies (GIS), led by associate professor Takamasa Fukuoka, visited the BMW Group Tokyo Bay showroom in Odaiba, Tokyo, and experienced the sheer driving pleasure of the latest BMW models, as part of the BMW x GIS Collaboration Event: Employer Branding Workshop.

German automaker BMW is known for selling luxurious cars with cutting-edge technology. But what is it like to actually work there? How are people in the office working together to bring value to customers? For students, it is a mystery that is hard to uncover through just classroom learning.

During the workshop, the participants had the opportunity to experience BMW’s corporate culture firsthand. Furthermore, they presented their ideas by creating marketing plans to increase online sales and even experienced test drives.

“This experience with the BMW Group is one I will treasure as I go forward in my life. The event allowed me to gain opinions from professionals and understanding the significance of branding was eye opening. Not only was it educational, but it was enjoyable too,” said Sara Miura, a third-year GIS student who participated in the event.



Takamasa Fukuoka

Fukuoka teaches business management and strategy at GIS. His passion and efforts have made this collaborative event a reality.

“I wanted to give our students more opportunities to use their practical skills and academic knowledge in a real business scenario,” Fukuoka said.

From the company’s point of view, BMW co-organized the event, in hopes

of raising awareness of its employer brand, understanding millennial minds and finding young talent.

“While our product brand has been established worldwide, we want to gain more recognition for our brand as an employer among workers in Japan,” said Noriko Chikusa, talent management manager at BMW Group Japan, during an interview with The Hosei Herald.

“We also want to understand how the millennials think,” Chikusa said. According to Chikusa, there are distinct trends among different age generations when it comes to values and feelings toward product ownership, as well as mindsets toward work. Academia-industry collaboration is a great way for companies and students to get to know one another. “Now, more companies are putting greater value in building good relationships with top universities,” she said.

Chikusa shared her thoughts on what kind of traits global companies look for in their future employees. The key

qualities include the power to challenge new things, strong resilience and strength to keep moving forward.

Society is changing at a rapid speed. To keep up with change, people must be flexible and willing to take on diverse challenges. For example, BMW is no longer just a car manufacturer brand; the company wants to bring joy to the customers as a “premium mobility provider.”

“In our lives and careers, we all face difficulties and it’s okay to feel down sometimes,” Chikusa said. “But it’s important that we each have an appropriate coping mechanism to pick ourselves up and keep moving forward.”

University is essentially a place to study; it is not a cram school solely for



Noriko Chikusa



Students present their marketing plan during a workshop at the BMW Group Tokyo Bay showroom in Odaiba, Tokyo on June 28.

BMW

job hunting. However, students should proactively use the time they have there to try different things, communicate with different people and take action to figure out what they really want to do with their lives. It is never too early to start thinking about future careers.

Although many courses at Hosei University offer case studies and active

learning, students often have a hard time imagining what it is like to work in a company. “It is easy to form ideas and plans in our heads, but it’s a shame how most people don’t take action,” Fukuoka said. “Rather than mere desk theories, I want to encourage students to follow up with their ideas and take action to make their dreams into a reality.”



Hosei University Career Center provides materials and other sources of information regarding job hunting.

GYOSUKE ISHIKAWA

Job hunting culture to shift, career center ready to assist

By Gyosuke Ishikawa

Many teenagers do not know what they want to do in the future. There are various options such as studying abroad, going on to graduate school or getting a job. It’s natural that everyone has such vague concerns for the future and many students are worried about job hunting because it is very important for their lives.

In October 2018, the Japan Business Federation, also known as Keidanren, announced that it would abolish its long-held guidelines on a job-hunting and recruitment schedule and the senior students who will enter companies in spring



Shinya Mori

2021 will be the first in such surroundings. It is believed that foreign companies, IT companies and small and mid-sized enterprises will start to recruit students much earlier. Many students who are nearing job hunting may have various concerns such as when it will begin in earnest and how internships will affect recruiting.

“Feel free to visit the Career Center if you are worried about job hunting. As professional career counselors, we are ready and available for consultations,” said Shinya Mori, a staff member in charge of employment support and training at the Career Center at the Ichigaya Campus.

The Career Center provides comprehensive support for job hunting through related events, mock job interviews, correcting application forms and career consultations. There are career centers on the three Hosei campuses in Ichigaya, Tama and Koganei. The total number of

students who visit the center with an appointment on the three campuses is around 19,000 per year, including 13,000 on the Ichigaya Campus alone.

Job recruiting is an important thing for students, and Mori understands the need to expand the student’s perspectives so they will be able to find suitable jobs.

“Many students tend to choose some famous companies that they want to work for when they start job hunting,” Mori said. “For example, for students who want to work overseas, we introduce lesser-known good companies with high overseas market share.”

The counselors at the center work to help solve students’ concerns. They ask various questions similar to those a student may face in a job interview, helping to clarify what the students want to do. No matter what stage of job hunting the students may be in, the counselors can often help them become more self aware.

There are so many books that give advice on job hunting that students may worry about which one they can rely on. As a career counselor, Mori offers two pieces of advice.

“First, make sure about what you focused on the most while you are student and set a high goal in getting a good job. It is important that you experience failures rather than just enjoying some successes. Try to be part of other groups as much as possible and get inspiration from your friends,” he said. “Second, develop the habit of gathering as much information as possible, based on your interests and involving your friends and seniors. Participating in events by the Career Center is a good opportunity,” he said.

“In times of drastic changes, these things are more important than ever before,” Mori said. “As a counselor, it’s very rewarding for me to help students at such a crucial point in their lives.”

TOWARD THE WORLD

Flavors of the world close to Hosei

STAFF WRITERS

During the upcoming Olympics and Paralympics in Tokyo, a great number of people from all over the world are expected to visit Japan. It will provide a good opportunity to interact with diverse people. While introducing Japanese culture to visitors, Japanese people will be able to learn about different cultures.

Eating together is one of the most enjoyable ways to understand each other. In Tokyo, many restaurants offer international cuisine, and this article looks at some examples of traditional food from different countries that are available around Hosei University.

Nepal near Boissonnade Tower

Located next to the Ichigaya Campus, Asian Forest is a restaurant where Hosei faculty members, staff and students often go for their lunch break.



Asian Forest is close to Boissonnade Tower. The Ladies set includes two different kinds of curry with rice and naan.

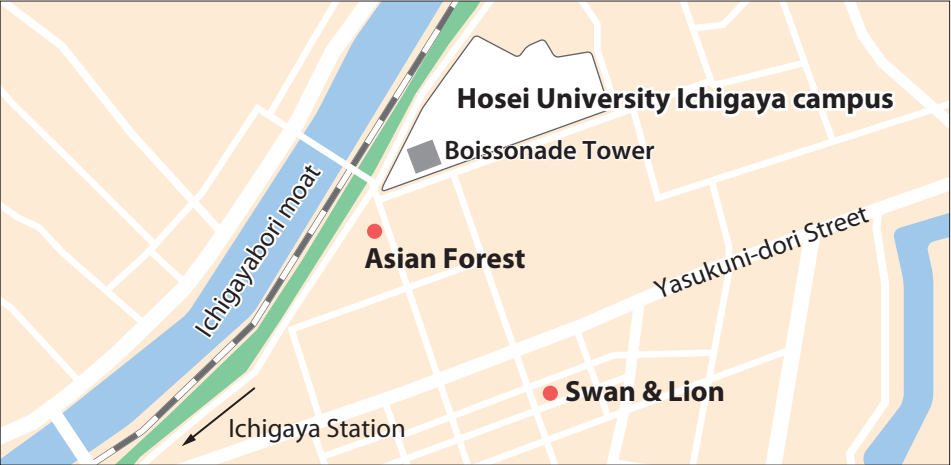
The restaurant manager Roshan Khatri and four staff members are all from Nepal. Khatri trained in cooking in India, Nepal and Japan for about 20 years.

The restaurant serves various Asian food infused with Nepalese flavors. A recommendation is the Ladies set, which allows customers to enjoy sampling different kinds of curry with both rice and naan, tandoori chicken, salad, a dessert and drink. For those who have a big appetite, Khatri recommends the Forest special, with bigger naan and chicken. On request, an additional piece of naan is offered for free.

The curry at Asian Forest is not Indian, but rather Nepalese style. Compared to Indian curry, Nepalese curry contains less oil, according to Khatri, who believes that it is more suited to Japanese tastes. And also, he uses less spice than original Nepalese curry for Japanese customers, who are not accus-



FUMI NAOHARA



tomed to heavy spice. However, Japanese tastes have been changing in recent years, according to Khatri.

“Some Japanese really like spicy food, while some don’t like sweet flavors now. People didn’t like food that had the original portions of spices and unique smells like coriander. But today, many female customers love to add more coriander,” Khatri said.

Since it opened in 2013, Asian Forest has been meeting customer expectations.

“I enjoy talking with my customers,” Khatri said.

Proper British pie in Ichigaya

Swan & Lion offers modern British food, taking inspiration from classic British dishes with influences from around the world. The shop is located on a quiet side street in Ichigaya’s office district. Inside the shop, customers may feel like they’ve been transported to a Western locale.

The store was established in 2015 by Ian Gibbins, who originally came from England to Japan for his work. He used to make traditional British pies and jarred products as a hobby, but his creations were so popular that he made the food brand his main business. Swan & Lion offers meat pies, chutney, pickles and marmalade, as well as seasonal products such as Christmas pudding and mince pies.

Its gourmet meat pie range includes beef pies with succulent chunks of beef in a rich gravy; pies with roast chicken, chargrilled leek and Japanese mushrooms in a creamy sauce; and cold pies with quality pork, spiced with Swan & Lion’s secret spice mix in a crispy pastry. A recommendation is the bacon and cheese pie with white sauce.

The stylish shop logo with a swan and lion expresses Gibbins’ life story. The swan represents Australia, where he spent some time, and the lion is a symbol of England.

“Some people may say British food doesn’t taste good,” Gibbins said. “But British food is very good!” In addition to delicious products and pleasant shop atmosphere, Gibbins is also aware of environmental issues, including the problem of food waste and minimizing the use of one-way plastics where possible.

While the shop in Ichigaya is open only on Thursdays and Fridays, its products are available online and at special events in department stores.



Ian Gibbins opened Swan & Lion in 2015 on a quiet side street in Ichigaya. Gourmet meat pie is arranged with salad in a lunch box.

NATSUKI AWAKA

Reducing food waste needs more than tech innovation

By Natsuki Awaka

Food waste is a critical issue. In Japan, over 6 million tons of still-edible food is discarded annually. To address this issue, a variety of apps have recently been developed. For example, there is an app called Tabekifu that enables us to contribute to not only reducing food waste, but also help solve issues such as hunger, poverty, education and medical care by just purchasing food at restaurants. Incorporating such activities with this app into our everyday lives may be an easy step, and it may remind us of the spirit of mutual aid that people essentially have.

However, the issue of food waste is deeply related to more issues.

“Excessive expansion of farmland for mass production of food may lead to destruction of forests and environment,”



said professor Yoshiaki Amino, the dean of the Faculty of Engineering and Design. After studying in Europe for 15 years, Amino has been working on sustainable human life and the effective use of forest resources.

In the mountainous regions of Switzerland, there used to be villages that survived for hundreds of years by baking bread only once every three to four months in a shared bread oven and storing it.

“People soaked bread in soup as they ate it,” Amino said. “They maintained a sustainable life by jointly managing energy and getting the minimum necessary food.” It gives us a hint for the future to learn from a social model in which people were able to survive.

It may be hard for us to suddenly break out of our consumption-intensive comfortable lifestyle, and that is not something that can be done by just technological innovation. Although it may be difficult to completely change the main system of society based on mass production and mass consumption, it is necessary to have a subsystem.

“It’s important for us to be able to cover the basic levels of food and energy in our community by developing appropriate agriculture and forestry in Japan, as a subsystem,” Amino said.

Importing large amounts of food for consumption results in substantial food waste. Additionally, trying to produce large quantities of food may lead to deforestation due to the expansion of farmland.

When we delve into the issue of food waste more deeply, we will realize that the issue is linked to the global environment and our survival issues. “It’s important to see the outside world with your own eyes,” Amino said.



Professor Yoshiaki Amino NATSUKI AWAKA

Brazilian dishes in Hachioji

Hachioji is a nearby area for the Tama Campus students to enjoy dining. A 10-minute walk from JR Hachioji Station, there is a restaurant and bar decked out in green and yellow that offers authentic Brazilian dishes. The restaurant’s name, Nossa, is a word to express surprise in Portuguese. On the wall is a large screen for customers to



enjoy watching soccer matches. Kei Noguchi has served as the restaurant manager since its opening five years ago. “We want to liven up Brazilian culture and the local Hachioji soccer communities,” Noguchi said.

The cook is a Japanese-Brazilian woman, and among the Brazilian specialties, *feijoada* is recommended, Noguchi said. Feijoada is a traditional stew with beef and kidney beans and is one of the most popular dishes in Brazil. Typical Brazilians eat feijoada only on Wednesdays and Saturdays, because meat is an expensive ingredient. Other days, people eat *fejon*, another traditional stew made with white beans without meat.

Vegetable lovers should try *vina grete*, a standard Brazilian sauce made



Restaurant manager Kei Noguchi and Japanese-Brazilian chef Madalena Takahashi talk about authentic Brazilian foods such as feijoada, fejon and vina grete.

SAYUMI OKA

with olive oil and chopped tomatoes, green peppers, onions and paprika. Seasoned only with salt and pepper, there are fans who come to Nossa just for the vina grete, Noguchi said.

“For many Japanese people, *churrasco* is the most famous Brazilian cuisine. While it is a favorite, average Brazilians don’t eat churrasco very often, because it’s formal and expensive,” Noguchi said.

The restaurant serves as a community space for local soccer lovers, businesspeople, Japanese-Brazilian residents and students from Brazil. Some Brazilian people even come from Yamanashi and Saitama prefectures to enjoy authentic Brazilian cuisine. Sometimes, members of the soccer club of Hosei University get together at Nossa.

“Soccer fans or not, just come and enjoy Brazilian food,” Noguchi said.

Traditional food symbolizes people’s diverse thoughts, history and sense of value, while eating is a necessary action to survive and live well that people share in common. Eating together in a casual atmosphere is a way of communication beyond languages that may further liven up the Tokyo 2020 Olympics and Paralympics.

Natsuki Awaka, Fumi Naohara and Sayumi Oka contributed to this article.

Hosei’s ‘blade runner’ sets sights on Paralympics

By Sayumi Oka

In the summer of 2019, Hosei University’s Chie Yamashita won the 200-meter race at the Japan Para Athletics Championship. She is now aiming for the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games and also working hard to enliven the games.

“I’m glad that I can run. I want to attract more attention to track and field parasports,” said Yamashita, a senior in the Faculty of Sports and Health Studies, during an interview with The Hosei Herald.

When Yamashita was a fourth-grade elementary school student, she was in a traffic accident. She had her left leg amputated at the knee and started using a prosthetic leg when they were less common in society than they are today.

“I was afraid that I would be bullied by my classmates. For three years, I hid the fact that I had an artificial leg. It was very difficult,” Yamashita said. “For example, I always wore long pants to cover my artificial leg and missed all P.E. classes. However, I was still interested in sports,” she said.

She entered a private junior high and high school for girls and played tennis



Sprinter Chie Yamashita SAYUMI OKA

with other students. For the first time, she spoke about her leg to her friends. To her surprise, their reaction was not as extreme as she expected. She realized she was too sensitive about her prosthetic. Since then, she actively tried many different sports.

Yamashita was inspired after learning about prosthetics for athletes in a class at Hosei. As a sophomore, she switched from tennis to sprinting. She began to take pride in being a sprinter and decided to aim for the top.

“Many people recognize that Olympic athletes have special talent. As for Paralympic athletes, people first need to understand how disabled they are. So, people tend to think that Paralympic athletes are wonderful although they are disabled,” Yamashita said. “In other words, they don’t focus on these athletes’ ability. It is difficult to attract the same interest in the Paralympics as the Olympics, especially in Japan. One of the reasons is that there are fewer disabled people in Japan than in foreign countries,” she said. According to Yamashita, one in 155 people has a prosthetic leg in the United States, whereas only one in 2,000 people have one in Japan. “Many Japanese are unfamiliar with physically challenged people and tend to be biased,” Yamashita said.

Yamashita has committed to holding lectures meeting mainly for elementary school students with an eye on the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games. First, she shows the students how to put on and remove a sports prosthetic. She also allows them to touch and see her artificial leg, and lets them try on and run with a prosthetic leg. Because the heel does not touch the ground, it is

unstable and the students realize how difficult it is to run with it. Then, she shares information about her prosthetic. For example, her prosthetic is made of carbon and costs about ¥900,000. Additionally, she tells the students to imagine the difficulties in her daily life such as taking a bath and driving. She answers their questions one by one to better promote an understanding of the Paralympics.

Through her talks with students, young people come to understand that people who have an artificial leg do not face as many troubles as they imagined, decreasing prejudice surrounding the physically challenged. “It is important to understand disabilities and parasports while young. There is not much difference between those who are physically challenged and others,” Yamashita said.

During the interview, she mentioned the Blade Library at Shin-Toyosu Brilia Running Stadium in Tokyo’s Toyosu district. The library offers sport prosthetics not books for athletes to try. It costs just ¥500 to try many kinds of sport prosthetics. The library helps people — although they may have been interested, but were unable to use —



Chie Yamashita with elementary school students trying to run with a prosthetic leg during a lecture meeting.

COURTESY OF CHIE YAMASHITA

try sport prosthetics. The facility also allows others to try sport prosthetics.

Yamashita continues to train hard aiming for the upcoming 2020 Paralympics in Tokyo. The qualifying trials for sprinters will continue until the end of June.

“Of course, I want many people to know about the Paralympics as much as the Olympics,” Yamashita said. “As a first step, please come to one of the trial sessions of the Paralympics. Through these sessions, you will surely grow attracted to the Paralympics.”