



THE HOSEI HERALD

NOTICE TO READERS
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FREE

GLOBALIZATION, SUSTAINABILITY KEY UNIVERSITY GOALS

Going global: Hosei looks to the future

By STAFF WRITERS

Globalization is developing worldwide, and Japan is no exception.

Every university in Japan is trying to nurture students who will be able to make their mark internationally. This trend derives from Japanese government policy. As many Japanese companies go overseas, they want to recruit talented young people who can speak English fluently and work even under different customs. Hosei University is no exception. The university started as a "Super Global University" in 2014.

The Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) allocated ¥7.7 billion in fiscal 2014 alone for the Top Global University Project. This 10-year project aims to support the globalization of universities. MEXT selected 37 universities and divided them into two categories: "Type A" and "Type B." Universities categorized as Type-A aim to earn a place on the Times Higher Education World University Rankings. Type B universities lead the globalization of Japanese society. These universities can receive subsidies for 10 years. In 2014, Hosei was finally selected as a Type B university.

Hosei came up with a concept to advance programs and established a goal: to practice Education for Sustainable Development. It aims to make the environment and economic system sustainable. Hosei is trying to accelerate programs utilizing the support from MEXT.

Yoshifumi Okita of the Global Education Center, said: "I spent so much time and prepared for so long. It is very significant for us to be selected. I am very pleased." Okita would like to see Hosei's globalization programs strengthened. "In the future, opportunities to interact with foreign students will increase and we will utilize the English Reinforcement Program (ERP) effectively." He thinks communicating with students from different backgrounds stimulates Hosei University students.

The ERP started in 2013. Any student can join the program for free if they achieve certain TOEFL ITP scores — the test for people who study abroad. Teachers are native speakers of English. The programs are divided into three levels, but these programs provide various courses such as a TOEFL preparation class, critical reading class and a business English class.

Some students couldn't speak English at all at first, but their English gradually improved and they succeeded in raising their TOEFL scores. Besides some students can go abroad after they raised their scores. In addition to learning English, there are other advantages: making friends from various faculties. All students who join these classes have aims for their futures. "Thus, taking the ERP gives you two opportunities: learning English and making wonderful friends," said a female student taking the ERP courses.

Hosei established the Center for Global Human Resource Development in 2013 to conduct many kinds of programs. The predecessor of the present Global Education Center is independent of other departments. It creates effective and attractive programs to help students to study abroad. Hosei set a target called "Global Policy." It has four goals: training students to make them international, creating systems to accept more students from overseas, supporting students to study in an internationalized education structure and creating networks with alumni especially in foreign countries.

Moreover, the university offers many kinds of study-abroad programs. Some faculties have their own study-abroad programs as regular curriculum, not to mention the Hosei Year Abroad Program, which is the university's student exchange program.

As another globalization program at Hosei, the Faculty of International Politics offers the Hosei Oxford Program (HOP), in which students study at Oxford University in Britain for two weeks during the summer vacation. "The goal of this program is to allow the students to experience how marvelous life at the top is," said Yuji Suzuki, a professor of international politics at the faculty. "I want this experience to make the students think about their future." Furthermore, the Faculty of Philosophy holds the "Special Lecture of International Philosophy," at which students discuss Japanese thought with students from the Université De Strasbourg in France and Universität Heidelberg in Germany.

Under the HOP scheme, the students take a lecture in the morning and they have opportunities to mix with Oxford students in the afternoon. After the program, they are supposed to take a class called Sustainable Training English Proficiency (STEP). They do a presentation in English, and compare politics in Japan and the U.K. or discuss the problems of immigration in the U.K.



Japanese students and their international classmates mingle on the campus of Hosei University in Tokyo.

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President Tanaka advocates change

By STAFF WRITERS

When Yuko Tanaka became Hosei University's 33rd president in April 2014 media headlines shouted the fact that she is the first female top administrator at one of the oldest and largest higher education institutions in Japan. During her first year, she has demonstrated her call for innovative reforms, further promoting the globalization of university education and emphasizing the mission of building a sustainable society.



President Yuko Tanaka

Hosei is among 37 Japanese universities designated as "Super Global Universities" in September 2014 by the Ministry of Education. Entitled to receive ¥172 million a year for the coming 10 years as a government subsidy, Hosei along with other selected universities is expected to lead the national drive to globalize Japanese society.

"It signifies a new start of full-fledged reforms of Hosei University," beamed Tanaka, 62, in an interview with The Hosei Herald. "The university's globalization plan is an extension of what we have pursued."

According to the university's 10-year plan, "Global Project 25," that was launched in 2014, the school sets 25 ambitious goals. For example, it will more than double the number of its overseas partners to 250 universities and institutions to promote exchanges of students and scholars. It will

also more than triple the number of international students to 3,000, or to about 10 percent of the student body. Meanwhile 3,000 Japanese students of Hosei, or more than triple the current figure, will study abroad every year. As many as 10 percent of the curricular courses will be taught in English and other foreign languages, and 60 percent of the university's teaching staff — foreign or Japanese — will have degrees acquired abroad.

Tanaka firmly believes in the significance of Hosei's Japanese students studying overseas. "The experience of studying and living in another culture would drive students to acquire not only foreign-language skills but more importantly, nurture an independent mind and solid value system," the president says. She visualizes Hosei being transformed into a bilingual campus in the future, where students and scholars. It will

touch on the culture of Alsace. Alsace is known as a center of European culture in the medieval age.

"Although the discussions are in Japanese, the confidence of students completely changes," Shin Abiko, a professor of philosophy and the founder of the program, said. "Their common sense is changed dramatically by the program, but the number of the students who joined the program and are selected as Hosei Year Abroad Program students has indeed increased since 2011."

Hosei has introduced many programs. However, as students join these programs, they find there are positive and negative points. It might be worth examining the merits and demerits.

Needs to do better

There are many international students at Hosei University. Are they satisfied with school life? "I'm about 80 percent satisfied with my life studying abroad in

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Building for tomorrow unearths university's rich historical legacy

By STAFF WRITERS

Construction work has been under way since March 2014 at Hosei University's Ichigaya Campus in central Tokyo.

Before the work began, the sites were thoroughly surveyed, and as a result, it was found that many valuable artifacts were buried there. The workers unearthed about 480 artifacts, including ceramics from the Edo Period (1603-1867) and stone tools from the Jomon Period (the time in Prehistoric Japan from about 12,000 B.C. to about 300 B.C.). The bones of fish and shells were also discovered. There were vestiges of floorboards and pegs, too. The discoveries suggest that there may have been a village settlement close by in the Jomon Period.

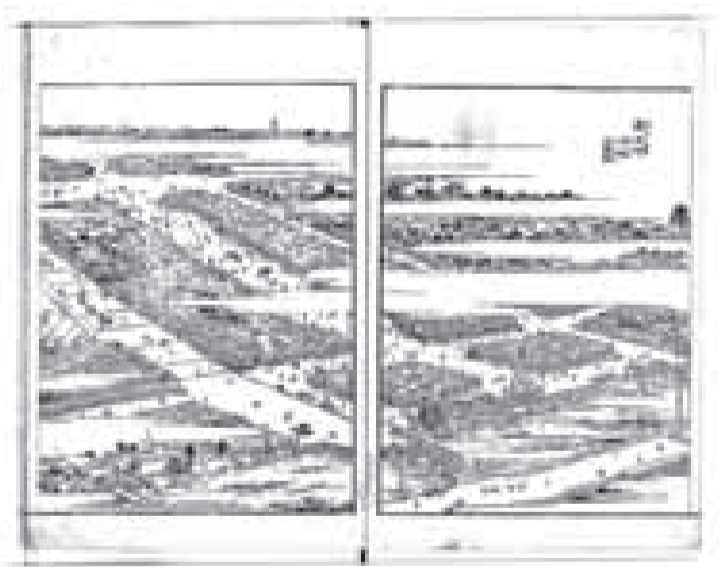
It is also known that there was a residence of Hata-moto, a feudal lord in the Edo Period. The find may indicate that this residence was located here throughout the Edo Period. This area was called Bancho.

It is useful to examine the eating habits in those days by studying the artifacts. The university plans to continue researching the finds so they can accurately identify these periods in January

2015.

According to Hosei's official home page, artifacts, including pieces of earthenware vessels, have been discovered at the university's campus in the Tama area, a western suburb of Tokyo, too. This area seems to have been inhabited by local villages in the Sendoki Period (the era before the Jomon Period), the Jomon Period and the Heian Period (the time in Prehistoric Japan from about 800 B.C. to about 1200 B.C.).

When the work is completed, there will be a new atmosphere at Hosei University. There will be two new buildings: first, the Gate Building will be constructed in front of the main gate. Light will pour in through its many windows and doors. People who enter the Gate Building will be stepping into a relaxing and airy space. With seven floors plus two basement floors, it will have a cafeteria, a hall for students and a large lecture room. The relaxing cafeteria will offer nice views of the court. The second new building is the South Building and it will be built behind the Gate Building. From its first basement floor to the ninth floor, there will be small and medium lecture rooms, and a staff



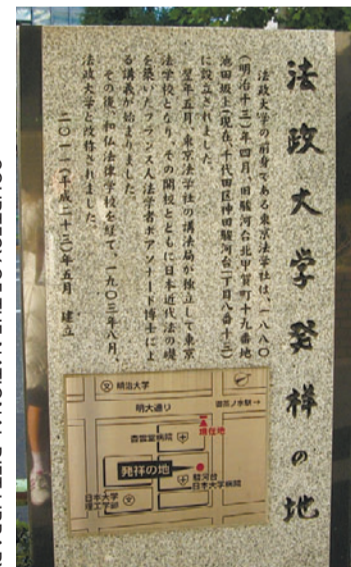
This old map (left) shows what the area near the present location of Hosei University's Ichigaya Campus looked like in the Edo Period. A stone monument (right) stands on the spot near JR Ochanomizu Station in Tokyo, where the school's predecessor was built in 1880.

office for helping students. Both new buildings will have escalators and connecting corridors. After the buildings are finished, the university will begin work on demolition of the 55' Building and the 58' Building.

The demolition of these two old buildings will create a large open space. This will be a golden opportunity to usher in a sense of oneness on the Ichigaya Campus. The rebuilding is scheduled to finish in January 2021. After all the work is completed, the new Ichigaya Campus will come to life.

It is good to build a new campus, but there are advantages and disadvantages. By creating corridors connecting buildings or wide passageways outdoors, the time it takes to move from one building to another on campus will be reduced. Also the new buildings will be able to withstand major earthquakes. On the other hand, this project will mean that some of the school's historic structures will be lost.

At the moment, the 55' Building and the 58' Building are the university's oldest buildings. The two buildings were completed in 1955



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He came out with a modernistic design for the new structures. It was an unusual approach for a Japanese university at that time. The design features stylish curtain walls with black steel sashes that create the beautiful facade. The school buildings received wide acclaim. In addition, the environmentally sensitive design was highly appreciated. As a result, Ohe won the Grand Prize of the Architectural Institute of Japan in 1958. This award is the most prestigious for architects in Japan. Also, he received the Minister of Education Award for Fine Arts and the Building Contractors Society award. Thus, the two buildings became models of postwar Japanese university architecture.

The precursor of Hosei University, Tokyo Hogakusha, opened in Surugadai, Kanda, in 1880. For many years, the location of Hogakusha remained unknown, but its location was identified by studying old maps and documents. So, a stone monument was built on the former site of the institute in May 2011.

Ten years after its opening, Tokyo Hogakusha became the Japanese-French Law School and the Kudan-kami Building was

constructed. As the number of students increased, the 58' Buildings were rebuilt into the high-rise Boissonade Tower in 2000 to commemorate the 120th anniversary of the establishment of Hosei University. The 26-story tower commands splendid birds-eye views from its top floor because no other building is higher than it. It has become a symbolic building of the university.

Thus, teachers and students used the Third Building, which was constructed in 1927, as the "First Building" and the Fourth Building, which was constructed in 1928, as the "Second Building." Later, the 53', the 55', the 58' and the Second 58' Buildings were constructed.

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Yui Hazawa, Makie Inoue, Shiori Ozawa and Takumi Takeuchi contributed to this article.

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