



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

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

CONTINUED ON PAGE 2

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.

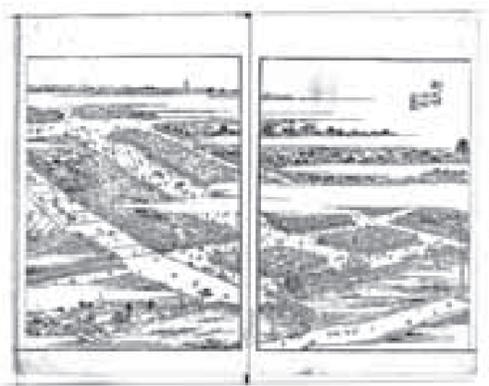
It is also known that there was a residence of Hata-moto, a feudal lord in the Edo Period. The find may indicate that this residence was located here throughout the Edo Period. This area was called Bancho.

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



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.

and 1958, respectively, and they were named after the years in which they were completed. Those buildings were constructed to accommodate an increasing number of students and to regenerate the campus, which was damaged during World War II.

Hyoue Ouchi, Hosei president from 1950 to 1959, planned to construct new school buildings that would reflect a free and democratic era. In order to implement this plan, he asked Hiroshi Ohe, then a professor in the architecture department, to design the new buildings.

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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OPINION

EDITORIAL

Redefining, not losing Hosei's identity

Hosei University is one of the most traditional universities in Japan. It was established in 1880 and has the oldest law faculty among Japanese private universities. "Liberty and progress" has been the heartbeat of the university since its foundation. Hosei is often referred to as a bankara (out of date or unrefined) university because of its traditions, law school origins and predominantly male campus. This can be found in the gender differences in those passing Hosei's entrance exam: male 68.5 percent, female 31.5 percent.

No description of Hosei's characteristics would be complete without mentioning the Tokyo 6 Universities League. It originated from the Tokyo Big 6 Baseball League, involving the six most historical and famous universities in the capital, including Hosei. Aside from baseball, the league involves track and field, swimming, music and cheerleading. Our baseball club is one of the league's premier teams. Each university has an original cheerleading club song, Chance Hosei is a representative one and is even well known among the general public. In the league, there are famous derby matches, Waseda University versus Keio University and Hosei versus Meiji University. Because Hosei and Meiji have followed similar paths, such as their foundation and origins, their rivalry in terms of popularity and excitement used to be on a par with that of Waseda and Keio.

Every spring, at the initiative of Hosei students, a unique event is held. The traditional welcome party under the beautiful cherry blossom trees has attracted students for years. Even more, all the walls in the 55' Building and the 58' Building on the Ichigaya Campus in Tokyo are covered with invitation fliers. On the day, a ban on billposting is lifted and students line up all night, so that they can dash into the building when the gates open to secure an eye-catching spot. It might look odd, but putting your whole heart into something foolish may be said to be a part of the traditional Hosei temperament.

Hosei transformation

The popular image of Hosei, unfashionable but energetic, is changing. Old buildings are being pulled down and a new campus is being constructed. The landmark high-rise Boissonade Tower, the symbol of Hosei, was completed in 2000. The Sotobori Building was built

in 2006. Following these newly built facilities, renovation of the historical 55' Building and 58' Building began early last year, and they are to be opened as two new buildings in 2016 and 2018, respectively.

While Hosei is becoming much more refined, student culture is changing as well. The famous Hosei-Meiji baseball game does not attract as many spectators as it once did. Many Hosei students nowadays do not even know about the derby match. Moreover, the flier-posting culture is about to disappear. The renovations to the 55' Building and 58' Building are accelerating its loss. The days of foolish and energetic students seem to be long gone. Hosei University is attempting to change with the times, but there is the fear that in changing, Hosei will lose its identity. If its culture and traditions are destroyed, isn't there the danger that Hosei will become just an "ordinary" university?

While the recent changes have cer-

In order to be truly "global," each professor, student and staff member needs to take a step forward, and understand that globalization is something that requires the participation and understanding of all individuals.

tainly raised Hosei's status, there are problems that come to mind at the same time. Reconstructing buildings means old ones are being replaced. Increasing the numbers of female students, resulting in renovation and the introduction of new majors, changed Hosei's history as an old-fashioned, traditional, male-dominated institution. Not only has Hosei changed its traditions and history, it has also changed its students' ways of thinking.

'New' education

The misinterpretation of "globalization" has influenced Japan. When most people think of "globalization," the first idea that comes to mind might be "English education." Teaching one of the most common languages in the world helps the younger generation to not only add a bilingual ability to their repertoire, but helps them go out into the world and show what they can do in international society. Thinking of the future, this new

type of education really does help. However, does globalization only mean the spread of English education? Though it is true that globalization does mean development that may have a global influence, English education is just a part of that.

Furthermore, the current education seems odd. In class, students do not speak up and offer their opinions. What is more, students read books filled with vocabulary and example sentences, trying to memorize the words and phrases. It would be a good idea if those words could actually be used to help in writing their essays, for example. Otherwise, learning those words by rote is pointless.

Going global

With that said, Hosei is now very much in the public eye after being designated as a "Super Global University" to lead globalization in Japan. Now, what is "globalization?" It is a very difficult concept to define and one

and opportunities. Hosei University is among the best. However, the "opportunities" aren't working out so well despite the diverse and sophisticated programs.

The ESOP students often take classes with the students from the new Department of Global and Interdisciplinary Studies (GIS). Here, most classes are taught in English, so naturally chances are limited to GIS students or to those who have interests in diverse cultures. However, some students are not even aware of the ESOP students. That is why some are surprised when they see a foreigner on campus. Since it is one of the ESOP students' dreams to study in a different country, local students are also expected to help create a welcoming atmosphere. However, if local students look surprised or overly curious when they see them, the ESOP students might prefer to retreat to their international environment.

As we observed some of the issues that Hosei is facing, it came to mind that what really needs to be accomplished is, indeed, ideological reform within the Hosei community. That is, building a global organization cannot be achieved without the cooperation and understanding of its members. In order to be truly "global," each professor, student and staff member needs to take a step forward, and understand that globalization is something that requires the participation and understanding of all individuals.

"To be able to ask a question clearly is two-thirds of the way to getting it answered," said British critic John Ruskin. We students may ask our questions, but if there is a problem, somewhere down the line there must be a solution.

Every spring — at the beginning of the academic year — Hosei holds an event called a *hanami*, at which students can enjoy views of the beautiful cherry blossoms across the river that flows next to the Ichigaya Campus. Cherry blossom viewing is a very important part of Japanese life. If this *hanami*, an event where local and exchange students can enjoy a party while viewing the blossoms, became more open, it would definitely promote student interaction and help the exchange students to learn a traditional Japanese culture.

Yuto Sugiki, Keisuke Tatsukawa and Erika Yoda contributed to this editorial.

Going global: University looks to the future

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Japan," an exchange student from South Korea said.

She came to Hosei with great expectations. "I want to make many Japanese friends. However, it's so hard because there are not enough opportunities to make Japanese friends and international students feel cultural differences in communicating."

There have been complaints about the way the university handles its international students. One of the many issues is how little interaction there is between international students and Japanese students.

Foreign students of various nationalities contributed to a survey about how satisfied they are with their experience in Japan and at Hosei University. The survey results showed that 75 percent of the foreign students are more than 70 percent satisfied with their experience at Hosei. However, they also expressed the need for Hosei to improve the curriculum offered to foreign students. There are not enough Japanese-language lessons and the pace of lessons is too fast. Students also conveyed their wish for preparation classes for the Japanese Language Proficiency Test (JLPT) and English speaking staff. The survey also showed that 76 percent of the foreign students socialize more among themselves. This represents the need for the university to provide more socializing opportunities among Japanese and foreign students.

Japanese students also want to get along with foreign students and learn about different cultures. However,

many of them don't know how to get the chance and they don't have the courage to communicate with them because they don't have confidence in their ability in other languages. Most of them don't find that foreign students only want to talk with them in English but are also willing to converse in other languages, including Japanese.

The biggest issue, though, is how few opportunities Hosei University offers to students who are not English speakers.

Today at Hosei University, there are a total of 542 international students from 24 foreign countries/areas who have different cultural backgrounds and with many different mother tongues. However, the school and most of its Japanese students seem to take a greater interest in those who are native English speakers. As a result, most of the integration programs for international students do not work for those who do not speak English or are from Asia.

The situation is the same in South Korea, said Masako Matsuda, a Hosei University student. When she went to South Korea on the Exchange Students Program, most of the focus was on English.

Now, the Global Education Center offers a program called "Language Buddy," which aims to promote cultural exchange by having students study each other's language. All Hosei University students can apply for the "Language Buddy" program twice a year. Students who want to participate in the program provide details of the times they are free and the Global Edu-

cation Center pairs them by coordinating the students' schedules. After that, the program is left to the discretion of the students. Students also expressed how it would be useful if their Language Buddy also helped with daily problems they face as newcomers to Japan.

"Hosei University should enhance all foreign-language education, not only English, to develop globally," said Hosei student Matsuda. She took an Arabic class and wants to study Arabic in depth. However, she couldn't study more, because there is only one Arabic course at Hosei.

Today, most Hosei University students are obligated to take foreign-language courses. However, it remains to be seen to what extent their foreign-language proficiency will be improved, quantitatively and qualitatively.

What is globalization?

According to Keiko Takahata, a manager of the Global Education Center, Hosei aims to promote globalization based on four pillars.

First, to educate global citizens, who can live anywhere in the world. Second, to realize globalization through accepting and dispatching exchange students. Third, to promote high standardized education and research systems, as well as globalization. Last but not least, to construct a network with graduates, high schools and the whole of society.

How much has Hosei achieved? And what is required now to further realize the globalization agenda?

Although Hosei offers numerous

international opportunities and programs, Takahata admits that problems do exist in many of them. Among those, she mentions the scarce interaction between international students and Hosei students.

"I want to continuously work toward promoting opportunities for international interaction," said Takahata.

"Globalization is not just about being able to speak English fluently," Yuko Tanaka, president of Hosei University, says. According to her, the concept of globalization goes far beyond language proficiency. "What the university aims through globalization is to educate students to take part in social issues that are prevalent in current society."

Hosei University now plans to increase the ratio of international students to approximately 10 percent. President Tanaka expects that as more international students come to Hosei, students will need to be able to speak Japanese and English to communicate with others. By providing such opportunities for international interaction, the university expects students to expose themselves in a global context even more and experience globalization on their own.

"It is important for people to construct their own values through interacting with foreign cultures," says President Tanaka.

Iku Hiroaki, Shoichi Higuchi, Ayano Arai, Carla Kaory Nomura Batista, Jukyung Lee, Mari Ishida, Mizuho Ikeda, Yoshihiro Uonomi and Yutaro Hayashi contributed to this article.

Hosei important stop on my life's journey

By JUKYUNG LEE

For three years, Hosei University has provided me with many opportunities to broaden my horizons. I am always motivated by different activities. I went to Manila in the Philippines to participate in a volunteer program that was held by the university during this summer vacation. Before visiting the Philippines, I considered it to be relatively developed among the developing countries. However, there are many people living in inadequate environments because of poverty. I volunteered to work with children in several areas. I saw that the rich-poor gap differs regionally. So, I decided to be a person who works to build a society where everyone can live impartially using the potential of the media to solve this kind of problem worldwide.

In 2004, when I was a junior high school student, I received a letter that thrilled me. "VIA AIR MAIL" was stamped on the envelope.

It was a letter from my pen pal in Fukuoka, Japan. We exchanged letters and presents. Sometimes, I went to

telephone booths to call her. We communicated only in English. However, I thought that if I could speak Japanese, we could share a lot of things with each other in more detail. So, I began to study Japanese.

I'd wanted to experience new things through studying abroad since I was young. So, I decided to go to Japan. I explained why I wanted to go abroad to my parents. However, they would not agree to my going to Japan. So, I gathered as much information as possible, such as how to study abroad, study plans, what to study, etc. And then, my decision was accepted by my parents.

When I first arrived at Hosei, I couldn't speak Japanese fluently. And I am sure this contributed to my homesickness. However, through a variety of activities at Hosei University, I gradually overcame many of the difficulties I faced.

If I am to achieve my goal of becoming a global citizen, I think it is important to always express my opinion confidently. Hosei University offers many diverse programs that can help us all take our place in the global community.

Jukyung Lee, born in Gyeonggi-do, South Korea, is a junior of the Faculty of Global Politics. She has been studying at Hosei since 2010.



President Tanaka is an advocate of change

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students, faculty members and the administrative staff will be talking to each other in English and Japanese in every corner."

She also intends to compile a long-term reform plan during her three-year term to 2017. In the process, the university will redefine the Hosei identity and depict what this university should be like in the year 2030, she expects.

Giving something back

Another pillar of her reform agenda for her alma mater, which celebrated its 130th birthday in 2010 with about 445,000 alumni, is to "contribute to the effort for building a sustainable and peaceful global society." For that mission, the university can offer its research and education fruits to society at large, she thinks.

She said Japan is on the front line of world efforts to solve pressing global challenges, ranging from an aging population and global warming to prevention of nuclear power plant accidents and anti-disaster measures.

"Our experience and problem-solving expertise should be shared with the rest of the world and Japan's universities as centers for accumulating such wisdom should be able to disseminate it to the rest of the world," she emphasized.

At her own home base, Tanaka would like to see smaller classes. It may be financially difficult to realize it immediately but alternative actions are possible for a similar impact, according to her. For example, teachers can arrange pre-lesson study on the Internet so that they can devote classroom hours entirely to interactions between teachers and students. "Our teaching staff should use their brains to enhance the efficiency of teaching even in a large classroom," she said.

Tanaka is a sociologist known for her accomplishments in research of the history and culture of the Edo Period in pre-modern Japan. An active author

of more than 20 books offering colorful details of the lifestyle of ordinary Japanese back then, she has won a number of prestigious awards since the 1980s. She also appears in the media as a popular commentator.

For many people, she also stands out among contemporary female leaders for frequently wearing traditional Japanese kimono.

And, she has a lot to say about it. "Kimono is a perfectly recyclable commodity," she said in the interview where she was dressed in chic kimono made with Indonesian splash patterned cotton fabric. Kimono also provided a base for developing manufacturing industries in modern Japan. "By wearing it, I would like to deliver my message about the significance of kimono to many people," she added.

According to the Edo culture specialist, cotton or silk kimono have been worn traditionally, new and second-hand, since olden times. Used kimono were sold at recycling shops to a new owner. Old kimono were made over for children, or reused for bedding or other ingenious products. Finally kimono remnants were burned into ash, which was marketable as dyes or manure.

Japan used to purchase Indian fabric from the East India Company of the Netherlands, and Japanese craftspeople made kimono out of it. Eventually, they learned to produce the fabric on their own for kimono, which later promoted industrial development in the modernization of Japan.

Her kimono will certainly be a reminder of her vision of the sustainable development of the world, one of her goals as a leader of Japan's academia.

Shiori Ozawa, Yui Hazawa, Jukyung Lee, Keisuke Tatsukawa, Toyohisa Matsuoka, Kei Nakanishi, Hanae Tanabe, Honoka Matsumoto, Nae Hashimoto, Masahiro Sasaki and Masanori Takebayashi contributed to this article.



Hosei President Yuko Tanaka (seated) is pictured with some of The Hosei Herald's student reporters.

ON CAMPUS

Growing green: Rooftop planting creates cool environment

By AYANO ARAI

Hosei University promotes many activities that aim to create a "green" university. As a result, Hosei became the first university in Japan to receive ISO14001 certification. ISO14001 is the international standard for environmental management systems of the International Organization for Standardization.

In recognition of its efforts, Hosei University won the grand prize of the Earth Environmental

Award in 2004, an annual commendation organized by the Japan branch of the World Wide Fund For Nature (WWF), an international nongovernmental organization for environmental conservation.

The project to plant trees on the unused roofs of some campus buildings was started at the urging of students in April 2004 to make the university greener. The greener Tokyo becomes, the more the heat island phenomenon and the risk of city

flooding are reduced. The roofs also provide the opportunity to think about the environment by coming into contact with nature in the city.

The activities of the university have focused on four sites. The latest is on the sixth and seventh floors of the Sotobori Building which is called "Sotobori-no-Sato," on the Ichigaya Campus in central Tokyo. The project aims to reduce carbon dioxide and the heat load, consequently cooling the interior of

the building.

Students who support protecting the environment designed and planned this project. The design took six months.

On the sixth floor, a wooden deck outside the windows was used.

On the seventh floor, maximum use was made of the roof space, and we can see a swath of green and feel refreshing winds drifting off our high-rise "garden." The garden is illuminated by solar-powered lights to save

energy. Students asked for benches to be installed, so we now have a place where students and professors can sit and relax, surrounded by nature.

There are 26 varieties of plants on the sixth floor and 62 varieties on the seventh.

Researchers have found that some plants have taken root after being seeded by birds. In this way, the sixth and seventh floors of Sotobori-no-Sato have been transformed into a living and thriving ecosystem.



Trees planted on a campus building roof are part of Hosei's efforts to make it a "green" university.

Culture shock works both ways as foreign, local students try to interact

By ERIKA YODA and IKU HIROSAKI

Going on a journey to a new "world" could be very exciting. In the new world, everything looks fascinating and interesting. However, some journeys bring additional baggage.

Culture shock can be experienced by anyone and at Hosei that includes ESOP students.

Hosei University has a diversity of people from different nationalities. Since 1997, the Exchange Students from Overseas Program (ESOP) has been offering academic opportunities to study and experience what it is like to live in Japan to exchange students from the university's overseas partner institutions. The ESOP program is located on the Ichigaya Campus in Tokyo.

Chekurova Veronika Alexandrovna, from Moscow State University, is a student who joined the ESOP program in September. She is majoring in politics (Asian), Arabic and Japanese. She enjoys traveling

to Europe and Asia, and reading many genres of books.

"I did experience culture shock," Veronika said. "Whenever I'm on the train, I'm always aware of how loud my voice is because Japanese trains are quiet compared to those in Russia. I get worried whether the music I'm listening to on my iPod is noisy."

"The culture shock I feel at Hosei is that though I want to make new Japanese friends, the other (local) students regard me as something different. It makes it difficult for me to interact with them."

Risa Tomimasu, a first-year Global and Interdisciplinary Studies (GIS) student commented about interacting with students from overseas. "It is very welcoming to have foreign students come to study in Japan. Since the ESOP students are allowed to take classes from the GIS curriculum, it is a very good chance to socialize with them," she said.

"But on the other hand, I get nervous when I talk to

them or even think whether speaking to them will be too much of a problem for me."

Veronika pointed out: "We are all thinking about the same things but from different perspectives. What can we do to promote diversity at Hosei is first, don't be afraid. Challenge yourself: Be more communicative or participative. Challenging yourself is important and that is what the university is there for."

"Since I'm only studying in Japan for a year, I really want to make and share a lot of memories; getting to know more about Japanese culture. In order for that to happen, I do really want to make Japanese friends, who could take me to modern and traditional places. I am desperate to take a ride in a rickshaw in Asakusa and to visit Yokohama."

Veronika draws attention to the question of how the local students at Hosei can start a conversation. "The beginning can be about anything. All that matters is that that conversation is the start of a beautiful friendship. If



A Japanese scholar teaches international students at Hosei University, which accommodates some 540 students from 24 countries/areas.

it was for me, I wouldn't mind if you ask me first whether I am, for example, an American. Then, I would answer, No I'm Russian. Next, you would be surprised by such an unexpected answer and ask me about Russian culture, and the conversation goes on. In the end, we both benefit from making new interna-

tional friends and creating new experiences; it's 'killing two birds with one stone.'

Hosei experience

Under partnership arrangements between Hosei and 137 universities in 26 countries around the world, approximately 50 exchange students come to study at Hosei every year. Some of

them are eager to improve their Japanese skills; others are just taking up the challenge of trying something new. And, all return home with a sense of accomplishment.

Rithy Chrong, a recent graduate from San Diego State University, spent a year from 2012 to 2013 at Hosei. He has very fond memories

of his one-year study-abroad experience.

"It is a great experience to see what life is really like in other countries," he said. "You could even say this study-abroad program has changed my life." After spending a year in Tokyo, he returned to San Diego. He now wishes to travel around the world to expand his perspective further.

Louis Caleb Remanda, attending graduate school in France, also participated in an exchange program from 2012 to 2013. "I think study-abroad programs helped me to connect not only with different lifestyles but to their cultural values as well," he said. He liked the way Japanese people respect strangers. "I would certainly like to visit Japan again," he said.

It is obvious the exchange programs have an enormous impact on international students. The programs also offer Japanese students opportunities to interact with these international students on campus. In their own backyard, Hosei students can learn about and

expose themselves to international settings, and different cultures.

Getting to know you

To celebrate Halloween, GIS hosted the GIS & ESOP Halloween Party on Oct. 29 last year. The party had a dance show performed by GIS students.

"I participated in the event as one of the GIS dancers. This was a wonderful opportunity. By performing, I actually felt for the first time that I was part of something," recalled Sachiko Kosaka, a first-year GIS student.

"Since this party was only for GIS and ESOP students, it gave me a chance to be active, which helped me to make new friends and join in new international communities."

"The party is the best memory I've had so far since I started at GIS. Not only did I find what I can actually do after conquering my fear, but I was able to discover my friends' other sides, his or her true talent that cannot be seen on ordinary days," she said.

Close study of Okinawa can provide universal lessons

By YOSHIHIRO UONOMI

"We want students to be more interested in Okinawa. Hosei University is the best place to study Okinawa," said Munehiko Yaka, director of the Hosei University Institute for Okinawan Studies.

Hosei has a strong relationship with Okinawa. Since 1972, the year Okinawa reverted to Japan after 27 years of U.S. military administration, Hosei has continued to research Okinawan history,

culture, folklore and archaeology. Its research derives from Yoshio Nakano, a famous scholar of English literature who started studying Okinawan politics after World War II. After Okinawa was returned, he handed his research to Hosei University.

Akira Nakamura, the 12th Hosei University president, and Shuzen Hokama, an honorary professor, played a central role in the establishment and expansion of the institute. The problem of Okinawa is

very deep-rooted: from the invasion of the Satsuma clan in the Meiji Era to the relocation of the Henoko U.S. base today. The institute tries to research these subjects by looking at them from many aspects. "In the early 1970s, there was nowhere people could learn about Okinawa except for Hosei. It was the base for Okinawan study. It's great for us. Hosei was the starting point," Yaka explained.

According to Yaka, study-

ing Okinawa has great meanings for not only Japan, but also for other countries. The history of Okinawa shows the history of minorities, and relations between central government and the provinces. He emphasized that relativity was very important. "Seeing ourselves from outside indicates what we need to do. But that doesn't mean that the perspective from foreign countries is the only way. Peering from Okinawa, Hokkaido and any other prefect-

ures is the more important way."

Unfortunately, even though the institute has a long history and many achievements, few students know about its work. "I want more students to attend the extension lectures and come to the institute's library. In addition, we want them to utilize the exchange program between Hosei and Okinawa University. Globalization is not just using English. We need to think what globalization is," Yaka said.



Munehiko Yaka, director of the Institute for Okinawan Studies

'Peer Net' a safety net

By SHOICHI HIGUCHI

Hosei University's "Peer Net" was established in 2011. The organization offers many free programs or services to students to make their school life more comfortable and to help them grow as individuals.

Peer Net has 11 different branches, but each is committed to the concept of supporting Hosei students. Although each organization works independently, they often cooperate closely to achieve this goal.

Peer Net began some programs to promote interaction between international students and local students or to review Japanese culture under her policies.

The Extracurricular and Cultural Program belongs to the student center. It is the oldest Peer Net program. It has provided many initiatives to cultivate Hosei students' knowledge and their skills. The number of projects working for the globalization of the university has been increasing since last year.

"Through this Peer Net the bond between all students has become stronger and stronger," Yohei Iwase of the Student Center and chief of the Extracurricular and Cultural Program, said.

"As a future vision we want to provide events where people who speak only Japanese can interact with international students without any hesitation."

Science, technology turn up the heat at Koganei Campus

By MASANORI TAKEBAYASHI

Hosei University has three campuses: Ichigaya, Tama and Koganei. Koganei is in western Tokyo, about 20 kilometers from Shinjuku. The nearest station is Higashikoganei on the Chuo Line. Recently, Koganei has become a hot spot.

The campus, which is home to three facilities - Science and Engineering, Bioscience and Applied Chemistry, and Computer and Information Science - celebrated its 50th anniversary in 2014 with a number of special events.

On Nov. 1, a commemorative ceremony, special lecture and celebration were held. Hosei President Yuko Tanaka gave a congratulatory speech and the deans of the school's three campuses - Ichigaya, Koganei and Tama - gave a special lec-

ture to an audience of almost 300 people. A monument was unveiled to mark the 50th anniversary of the campus.

There are three famous trees - the "trees of learning" - on the campus. The grape, apple and Chinese pistachio trees symbolize study or science. Gregor Mendel, a German scientist, is known as the "father of modern genetics." He used grapes to produce a new kind by hybridization. Isaac Newton, the world-famous British physicist, formulated the law of universal gravitation after seeing an apple fall to the ground from a tree. The hometown of Chinese philosopher and teacher Confucius was famous for Chinese pistachios.

The campus provides the perfect environment for studying and enjoying university life. The professors are accomplished and their



Yuko Tanaka (second from left), president of Hosei University, and other school officials attend a ceremony to mark the 50th anniversary of the opening of the school's Koganei Campus.

teaching stimulating. The facilities are spacious and conducive to learning. And for perhaps a different perspective, Koganei offers several study-abroad programs.

If you are looking to satisfy more than your intellectual appetite, there are many student clubs and activities, and of course, the famous Ippei buckwheat oil soba restaurant is just off campus. Many people think Hosei focuses on law and politics, but the university has thriving

science and engineering faculties. Its Bioscience Faculty is here in Koganei. That many more women are becoming interested in science and engineering is reflected in the fact that about half of the students in the Bioscience Faculty are women. Because science and engineering will play an even more important role in our lives in the years ahead, Koganei will become an essential research and education center.

There's a whole lot in store at Hosei's cooperatives

By MAKIE INOUE

Hosei University has cooperatives on each campus. The stores stock many items, including stationery, daily life goods, sweets and even computers, and they are very popular with students.

They also have original Hosei goods. These include straps and stationery items such as binders. The two most popular items are ballpoint pens and mechanical pencils in the blue and orange Hosei colors, and bearing the Hosei logo. About 1,500 of them are bought each year. They are used for events such as graduation ceremonies and for souvenirs. There is a plastic file folder, which is produced in collaboration with the Hello Kitty character. The folder carries illustrations of Hosei University's three campuses - Ichigaya, Tama and Koganei - and characters wearing blue and orange costumes.

The cooperatives sell

T-shirts, replica uniforms of the Hosei University baseball team, and hoodies and sweatshirts. Many students who play sports wear a sweatshirt on the Tama Campus. Some people use them for sports activities. You can wear these clothes, and wave the distinctive blue and orange "H" Hosei flag when you go to cheer for one of the university teams.

There are also confectioneries bearing the Hosei logo. Castella (Japanese sponge cake) is particularly popular. It is made by the longstanding confectionary company Bunmeidou with pureed oranges, which remind us of the Hosei school colors. And the kawara-senbei rice cracker carries the logo, too. The box wrapping has the lyrics of the Hosei University song.

There are other goods that carry the lyrics. The cooperative staff think it is important to develop practical goods and help students to love their alma mater more.

This is why many goods incorporate the Hosei colors or Hosei logo.

Goods with the image of Ecopony, the character of Hosei University, are also sold. And there are replica uniforms for the Hosei baseball and rugby teams, which bear the image of Ecopony.

Its name derives from "eco(logy)" and "pyon" for hopping in expectation of boosting environmental awareness on campus (See the photo on Page 4).

This character is printed on the label of bottled mineral water, too. The water, called Hosei-sui, costs ¥90 in cooperatives and vending machines on campus. A part of the proceeds from sales of Hosei-sui goes toward helping victims of the Great East Japan Earthquake.

Staff of the cooperatives and about 150 students meet periodically to discuss and collect ideas for the development of useful commodities that the students want.

HOSEI FACES

Since its founding more than 130 years ago, approximately 445,000 men and women have graduated from Hosei University to date. The fields of their endeavors in society range from politics and business to academia and sports. Here are profiles of some of the Hosei graduates, in addition to some notable people on campus. — Editor

GIS trailblazer leads the way in gender and women's studies

By KEISUKE TATSUKAWA

It is no surprise that many Hosei students see Dr. Diana Khor as a symbol of the university's globalization endeavors. The professor of gender and women's studies was involved in preparing the 2008 launch of the Department of Global and Interdisciplinary Studies (GIS) and today she teaches as one of the seven non-Japanese faculty members among 13 teachers at GIS. Her research covers issues of gender and sexuality as well as globalization and the development of women's studies in Japan.

She has not only inspired many students to become involved in gender studies. She also has led them to look into prominent class differences and inequalities in the past, and race and other social aspects, and learn about the interconnectedness of gender issues with other issues.

"I would like students to have a more nuanced critical understanding of gender," she



Dr. Diana Khor

said. "I would also like to provide them with some basic information about gender so they can apply it to any courses they take because there are always gender components."

She completed her master's studies at the University of Hong Kong and at Stanford University in the United States, where she also earned her Ph.D. She eventually grew interested in the fact that feminism is affected by local culture and value systems. Some Western scholars take it for granted that feminism was born in the West and that other countries simply fol-

lowed suit. But, she realized different styles of feminism also developed in each country and each culture. The perception led her to choose Japan, an industrialized country suitable for significant comparison, as her new research base.

Dr. Khor's background also explains her research drive. She attended an all-girls school through high school where girls did everything, including so-called "boys' tasks." She then faced rigid distinction between genders even at the coeducational university she attended. According to her, the "culture shock" might have triggered her to foster her awareness of gender issues.

Being Asian and a post-colonial subject, she looks at issues in a way different from the mainstream majority in feminist research and fosters her perspective based on her sense of the incongruous. It could be perhaps one of her strengths as a researcher, she thinks.

Ig Nobel a nod to globalization

By MASANORI TAKEBAYASHI

Professor Toshiyuki Nagata of the Plant Clinical Science Course, Department of Frontier Bioscience, is a big "star" on Hosei's Koganei Campus on the outskirts of Tokyo. He is a winner of a 2013 Ig Nobel Prize in chemistry. The Ig Nobels are a parody of the Nobel Prizes and are granted to 10 unusual or trivial achievements in scientific research every year. The professor received the prize for his contribution to research on why people cry when they cut onions.

"I suspected that propanthial S-oxide hypnagogue — a chemical substance in onions — occurs automatically through 1-propenylsulfenic acid," Professor Nagata said. His finding, in layman's terms, proved that once an onion's propanthial S-oxide makes contact with the water in the

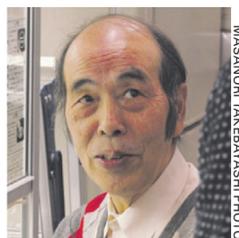
eye, it forms minute quantities of sulfuric acid. The acid irritates the eye, which produces tears to wash it out.

A chemistry major as an undergraduate, he later turned to specialize in cultivated plant botany, cellular engineering, plant physiology and plant molecular biology. His major research achievements include the regeneration of plants from protoplasts and the plant cell culture of model plants.

"I come from mountainous Nagano (in central Japan)," he said.

In his childhood, the great outdoors was his playground and he grew familiar with many plants. He has been an active hiker since his university days, too. Plants always held a special fascination for him.

Professor Nagata is a man of unique ideas. He once suggested planting grape, apple and Chinese pistachio trees on



Professor Toshiyuki Nagata

campus, and they became the most famous three trees — dubbed "gakumon-no-ki (trees of learning)" — on Koganei Campus. Each species is linked to a famous person in the history of civilization.

Nagata sees his research as part of the globalization process to which Hosei University is committed. "The fact that my work has been recognized overseas is important for internationalization," he said.



Ecopyon is Hosei University's symbol character for its commitment to protecting the environment and building a sustainable world. The design of a flopsy bunny with a globe in its arms was introduced to campus in November 2008 to promote environmental awareness in the university community and persuade students to relate more to environmental programs. Its name is a combination of two words, meaning "eco(logy)" and "pyon," Japanese onomatopoeia for hopping. Ecopyon appears on university stationery, in stuffed animal forms, official environment-related documents and reports, and if you are lucky, you might bump into a life-size Ecopyon — or a full-body suit — at special events. (A. ARAI)

'Superstaffer' Ryusuke Annoh

By MIZUHO IKEDA

Dubbed by some students as "a super-staffer," Ryusuke Annoh is widely popular among students for his enthusiastic engagement at the Learning Station, a space on the main Ichigaya Campus to assist student initiatives for extracurricular learning on a peer-support basis. He developed many unique programs for students such as "Let's Go and See Your Teacher," the "Lunch Pack Project" and "Supper on Campus."

A 10-year university administrative staffer veteran, Annoh has run these projects, and always makes sure that students understand the merits and aims of each project they get involved in. For example, one of the aims of "Let's Go and See Your

Teacher" is to teach communication skills, manners and some elements of business etiquette before they become working members of society.

He hopes that he can help students grow and that they become active in their own fields after graduation. A Hosei alumni himself, he was working at a cram school, when one day he found a staff recruitment announcement on the university Web site. It had been incidentally posted on his birthday, which inspired him to apply for the position.

"University staff in responsible posts often tend to be too cautious and circumspect, but I would like to try to provide services for students without forgetting where I started," Annoh said. He has transferred from the Learning Station to other administrative tasks at Koganei Campus, but his principal dedication remains unchanged.

Journalist-turned-educator is a man on a new mission

By YUTO SUGIKI

A professor of European politics and mass communication in the Law Department, Jun Hagitani worked from the 1970s as a political journalist for the Asahi Shimbun, one of Japan's major national daily newspapers. He also served as a special correspondent in

Cairo, Vienna and Bonn. He is now on a new mission in education, devoted not only to teaching but also to actively fostering confidence in Hosei students.

In addition to teaching regular courses in his specialty, Professor Hagitani offers a seminar on Current Issues in Society, in which students research social issues of their choice and prepare a presentation. He and his students enjoy lively discussions on an

'Hosei spirit' helps graduates make their mark in business

By TOYOHISA MATSUOKA and HONAMI WADA

An alumni of the class of 1998 of Hosei University's Management Department, Atsushi Umezawa works for KOKUBU & CO., a leading food trading company in Tokyo. His expertise: human resource management and recruitment. As manager of the company's Human Development & Administration Division, he today recognizes the distinct character of Hosei students and alumni in the business world.

"They can demonstrate overwhelming communication ability for building personal relationships," he explained. When they are transferred to various sections, they can grasp things quickly and deal with new situations. They are also flexible and fair, sharing the "Hosei spirit" of being patient under stress, cheerful and readily undaunted, he added.

Hosei University has a long history that may have fostered a sense of respect for human relationships.

"Hosei students come from all over Japan, study enthusiastically and maintain an independent spirit," he pointed out. "Those from the provinces in particular would try to talk to a whole lot of strangers during their

university years." He thinks this process might help to nurture the Hosei spirit.

What kind of qualities does he look for in prospective staff as a professional recruiter in today's era of global business?

It is not only the ability to speak foreign languages fluently, he says. It is possible to communicate with people overseas with the help of an interpreter, if necessary.

"More important is the ability to build bonds for new businesses and to work together," he said.

Hosei University graduates in the Overseas Business Division of his company go overseas on business as frequently as once a month and play an active, competent role in the department with other university graduates.

He would like to advise Hosei students to have rich and diverse experiences, and make a lot of friends during their university years. "I hope that way they can develop their own sense of values to which they can turn when making business decisions in the future," he said.

GIS inaugural graduate

Takayuki Fukunaga enrolled in the Global and Interdisciplinary Studies (GIS) Department of Hosei University in 2008, the year it was established. All the GIS courses are taught in English, which is rare at Japanese universities.

"I think I was the worst English speaker in GIS at that time, although I went to the United States when I was in high school," he said. Today, he conducts business daily in English at Kowa Co., a Tokyo trading firm that exports, for example, chemicals and food prod-



Takayuki Fukunaga

ucts. "I use English not only when I travel abroad on business but every day at my office in emails and other forms of communication," he added.

When he was studying at Hosei, and GIS was new and relatively unknown, he was concerned about his future job prospects. But he carefully prepared for the job-hunting process, getting a teaching license, studying for the national examination for public service applications and also conducting research on graduate schools. After all his efforts, he landed his job at Kowa.

GIS is the smallest department at Hosei, but it is rapidly expanding. First-year enrollment is about 60 students, but it plans to accept 100 students in 2015. Fukunaga has mixed feelings about its rapid growth.

"The university has good reasons for the expansion, but I feel a little bit sorry," he said. One of the great merits of GIS, he recalls, is the small number of students, who included many returnees and almost native-level English speakers. It should remain as a unique department, where students can learn a lot from their daily lives. His advice for younger Hosei students: "Broaden your views in your university years, it will really help when you start looking for a job."



Atsushi Umezawa

SPORTS

Long tradition of sporting excellence, endeavor lives on at Hosei

By STAFF WRITERS

Hosei University has a long sports tradition, and is known for the strength of its baseball, American football and fencing teams, in particular.

In 2015, the Hosei University Baseball club is celebrating the 100th anniversary of its establishment. The club has produced many professional baseball players.

Speaking about the anniversary, one team member said that he always tries to improve his baseball skills no matter how many times he fails. He wants to show his brand of baseball to the people who support him. He said he wants to try to forget the club's centenary and just play ball. If it leads to them being the No. 1 team, it will be great.

The female manager of

the team said that she wanted the anniversary year to be a memorable one by working to make Hosei the No. 1 team in Japan. "I want to usher in a new era in this memorial year as an extension of the team's glorious past. To this end, I must infuse my spirit into my teammates," she said

Soccer's presence

As Hosei's baseball club has somewhat faded compared to its past success, other sports clubs are getting stronger and becoming popular. For example, the soccer club now figures large in the Kanto region's intercollegiate soccer league.

Recently, many universities are trying desperately to recruit promising soccer players. The Hosei Univer-



Members of the Hosei soccer club

sity Football Club is no exception, and the club is harvesting the fruits of such efforts.

In 2014, Hosei finished second twice and won a ticket for the Kanto League 1st stage of university soccer. Hosei hadn't finished first in the Kanto League 1st stage since it won the league

in 1979. The new generation of players have dedicated themselves to making Hosei a champion again.

The Hosei soccer club was established in 1922. In 1970, it won the All Japan University Championship for the first time. Three years later, it won the Division One Championship of the Kanto

University Football League for the first time. These glorious achievements in the past have been handed down to its members from generation to generation.

"Last year, we could play to our true potential. We are confident that we prepare for every game better than our opponents. We didn't make one unguarded move," a member of the soccer club said. "Now, we can share our vision for victory with the coach. We have a good relationship with each other. This is the reason we can be strong."

Another player said, "Our new coach cares about everything we do for soccer, even life in our dormitory. Thanks to him, we can recognize that what happens on the field is not the only key

to winning."

As they feel the tiny changes taking effect, they come to feel the differences on the pitch.

This year the Hosei soccer club is ready to fight as a Kanto League Division One team.

The Hosei University Rowing Club is also one of the university's many strong and powerful sports clubs.

The rowing club is an officially registered sports team at Hosei. It was established in 1957 and currently has 42 members, including rowers and managers.

Marking the 57th anniversary of its founding in 2014, it has taken part in countless competitions in Japan and achieved success in many of them. Most recently at the All Japan Championship

held Sept. 11 to 14, the team came first in the women's single sculls, and second in the men's coxed fours and women's coxed fours. Also, the team came first in the men's single sculls, the women's double sculls and the men's coxed fours at the East Japan Rowing Championship last June.

According to Koko Furusawa, a team manager at the rowing club, the role of team managers ranges from making food to psychologically

and physically supporting each member of the club.

"Managerial work is at times very hard, but I feel very accomplished and happy when the team performs perfectly," she said, adding that the rowing club would welcome anyone with a passion and commitment for the sport during their four years of college life.

Iku Hirotsuki, Hanae Tanabe and Yoshihiro Uonomi contributed to this article.

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