

The Doshisha Student

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Treasure every encounter, for it will never recur.

Tokyo meeting

with Keio, Waseda, Chuo and Aoyamagakuin university

23th May, 2015 'The Doshisha Students' had a meeting in Aoyamagakuin University in Tokyo with SENA. SENA stands for Student English Newspaper Association. SENA have regular meeting in centrally western and eastern part of Japan. About 60 students attended the meeting.

Universities which participated in this meeting were Keio University, Waseda University, Chuo University and Aoyamagakuin University. In the meeting, each University introduced their university to one and another. Each University has their own characteristics. Especially, in the design and structure of newspaper. Above all Waseda University publishes newspaper just like magazine, so they can read the newspaper like book. While, Chuo University writes articles in both English and Japanese to allow people who is poor in English to be able read the newspaper and at the same time, study English too. After the introduction of

the Universities, we had some discussions together. Discussion topics were "What can SENA of each Universities do together?" and "How to relay the English newspaper to everyone, especially, to the students of universities."

We separated into 6 groups and exchanged our opinions. There was an opinion that everyone agreed. "How about make collaboration newspaper." Because there's always an idea, but have no confidence to write newspaper article alone. But if few



people collaborate and write it together, it would probably turn to a great article, the group members said. And, having a football or sports game together is one of the interesting idea.

After the meetings we had dinner together. We made a lot of friends by introducing ourselves. It was a good time to know each other without awkwardness.

This meeting shall be continued to keep in touch with another English newspaper clubs and to share original ideas.

Written by Hyeonji Baek, Hyeonji Lee

Youth Conference



The Conference began with a tap dance to break the silence. This represented a big tremor from a small democracy. Young people got interested in the election by our conference. These days, they are losing interest in taking part in the election. This is the topic which we are think about. Here is

three ideas to solve this problem.

The first, you can see the politics which is determined by the election. Kensuke Harada, who is CEO for YouthCreat, learned the politics is the movement to get better our society when he was a university student. You can improve the world by your vote.

The second, what do you think what you should be for a better society? Yumi Sera, who is the first Japanese jury of Global Leadership Profile, suggest the one of the answer is the mindfulness. This is what you see now and lead to have a will by yourself. You can develop your mindfulness by the meditation. She also quote sentence from Nelson Mandela to tell the will is more important than feeling. He said that the most important thing is not "How do you feel?"

but "How do you want to feel?". So you have to have your own opinion.

Finally, you can find how to realize your word. Jun Hori says "Factorization of Word" is the better way to come true your dream. You can see some problems and solutions clearly by resolving a sentence into its small word. Small word show the easy method to solve something.

If you want to get happy life, you should cherish your opinion and realize it. You already know how to do this. So the remaining things to do is to attend the election and change the world for the better.

Written by Kohei Mishima

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Ugetsu-kyogenkai

Doshisha university & Kyoto university kyogenkai including graduates held it at Goko-no-miya shrine in Fushimi. Kyogen is a traditional Japanese comedy and was registered as the first intangible cultural heritage of the UNESCO. Its theme is everyday life, so we may be easy to understand.

Three among all twelve programs were performed by students. I'd like to introduce them especially, with a focus on one play

“Shimizu (清水)” The following sentences are outlines.

Taro kaja (a servant) was ordered to fetch water for using the tea ceremony. He ran back from Shimizu and lied to as “I met Oni (monster)”. His master was reluctant to leave the precious pail behind and went there to take back it. He put on a mask of Oni and threatened his master to hide the truth. However, his master penetrated his disguise by hearing the voice. This play was played twice by changing the actors. They were the same story, but we can enjoy it more by comparing the difference in how to act. It wasn't an exaggeration to say that I saw a

different play because the actor's personality reflect on the character. The point of “Yobigoe (呼声)” is that merry stage was developed with various singing and dancing. I have seen “Kouyakuneri (膏薬煉)” with great interest in their words like boosters and their synchronized gestures.

I enjoyed by listening unique voice and seeing crisp gestures and gorgeous costumes. These factors make us laugh. Next performance will be held at Hardy hall in September. Why don't you see it if you're interested in?

Written by Mai Nishigaki

Interesting Inventions

As people already realized that Japan is one of the most famous country for inventions. Some inventions made people in the world extremely comfortable such as the floppy disk and the digital SLR camera allowed us print in our home. In contrast, some other inventions are odd that Japanese cannot even figure out why those were invented. I want to introduce some of the bizarre Japanese inventions.

Here is the first weird invention called ベビモップ(Baby mop). This is the baby suit attached mop on the clothes. It probably made by starting think of baby crawling around the whole house all day. On the advertisement, it said your baby can be mob and it will help parents a cleaning cost. It also has 4different sized until 12 months ages. Definitely this baby mop suit is very creative and remarkable in the world by helping clean house like without any effort or cost like robot vacuum cleaner. However in the same time, this has some part that need to fix it. Baby doesn't recognize what is dirty or not. Therefore while they crawling there has possibility to baby swallow or suck the mob and it could trigger the asthma and other diseases.

Furthermore, believe or not it also can be

child abuse in some way.

The second weird invention that I want to introduce is metro chin stick. This is chin stick that can use in metro on the way of work or came back from work who is extremely tired. This invention consists of pole and chin support fixture.

All you need to do for sleep on the way to work or home is put your chin on the chin support fixture and sleep. I don't know whether people can really sleep with this position. Furthermore, if the metro and bust made sudden stop, people using this invention could get hurt seriously.

The last odd invention is hot issue invention in the world called selfie stick. This is very simple stick help us a lot during the travel. All you need to do is put your smart phone on the stick and press button on the bottom of the pole and you will get a photo taken with your friend without any help from stranger. This invention was made in 1983 by Japanese named Ueshi Hiroda and reinvented in Korea. When it was invented in 1983 in Japan, No one has positive opinion for this selfie stick and one of the magazine wrote article about selfie stick that most useless invention in 1983 but who knows this selfie stick became most hot item for all the travelers in the World and indispensable item too.

There has famous saying that ‘There has no

unnecessary thing in the world’. This somewhat funny looking or seems like useless invention can be the reinvented to indispensable invention in the world like selfie stick and somehow it could change the world in various way. Even though people might laugh and make fun of this invention, inventor need to keep invent for the future. In that sense, I support this invention and inventor who made those inventions.

Written by Chabo Hyung



Traveling in Kyoto

As you know, there are many tourists from other countries in Kyoto. I think one of the reason is because there's a lot of old buildings such like temple and shrine attract them. Actually, Kyoto is the third most popular cities in Japan for foreign tourists. So I want to introduce you the popular places.

●fushimiinari (伏見稲荷大社)

Fushimiinari locates fushimi-ku and it is famous for senbontorii. (千本鳥居) Senbontorii is gateway at the entrance to shrine. The number of torii is more than one thousand and the color of red attract people. It is said that red is color opposes magical power. Also, each torii was donated by company and ordinary people. The name of people donated are written at the back of torii. It's interesting.



★Do you know omokaruishi? (おもがる石)

There is omokaruishi in fushimiinari. It is mysterious stone. You lift the stone while you remember your wish. If you feel the stone is light compare to what you expected, it is said that your wish come true!! On the other hand, if you feel heavy, it is difficult to realize your wish. If you have a chance to go here, how about trying lifting omokaruishi?

●ryouanji (龍安寺)

Ryouanji was registered on UNESCO's

World Heritage in 1994 and it is famous for beautiful garden. This garden is made of fifteen stones and white sand. This simple style derives from Zen Buddhism. Also, this garden has a mystery. Although there are fifteen stones in this garden, we can see only fourteen stones. We cannot see another stone, even if we try to see it from anywhere. I mean it is impossible to see the whole from one place. In Eastern culture, the number of fifteen means “perfect.” This garden where we can see fourteen stones expresses “imperfect.”

These spots are popular among foreign tourists, this is because they can feel “Japan.” There are interesting stories and legends in these spots. It may be interesting to attention to traditional stories when you visit these places next time.

Written by Chiaki Hirose

Kamogawa Musicians

In Kyoto, the visitor, quite often, has come to discover the “great” Japanese culture, the one that is shining through the countless ancestral temples and shrines of the cultural capital, the massive monuments and the traditional ceremonies perpetuated from time immemorial... There are some things, however, which can only be found at a turn in an ordinary path, in a conversation or... next to a river.

The Kamo River, in Kyoto, often remains a place to pass and not to stay for the inattentive visitor. However, this place full of life is not only worth the trip, but it is also an interesting testimony of cultural differences. As a French person, what surprised me when I first came to this place was the incredible amount of people playing music on the riverbank, without any apparent desire to be heard. That was when I decided to meet some of these musicians of the Kamo River to discuss their way of practising music.

Three members of the Doshisha Students' editorial team interviewed three groups of musicians playing next to the Kamo River. Satou, Agari and Terada agreed to answer our questions.

To be heard or not to be heard

One of the things that struck me most in their replies was this absence of a desire to be heard I had already noticed before. In France, almost every person who plays music outdoors does so as a performance, often to earn money. Here, we met two groups of students and one 66-year-old man, but no one was performing. They explained that they were just training here for themselves. Mr Terada even told us that the possibility that he could be listened to by passers-by was really embarrassing for him. Not that all these people rejected the idea of spectacle: on the contrary, they all were or had been in a band or some group performing on a regular basis. Satou is a member of the jazz club in his



university and performs weekly in a bar, Agari takes part in the live bands of her university circle, and Terada was proud to say that he used to play in a rock band a few years ago. It seems that the Kamo River has just been defined by these musicians as a place of relaxation and personal development, which exclude the idea of performance.

Playing outside

Having said that, the remaining question is: why play outside if being heard is a source of embarrassment?

Japanese housing, along with a great sense of respect, is a simple and still determinant point in the explanation of this practice. Indeed, the walls of Japanese habitations are thin, which means that almost every single noise can be heard by people inside the house and in the neighbourhood. The three people we questioned confirmed that the will not to disturb their neighbours played an important part in their decision to practise next to the river.

The second reason is, simply, that it... feels good. And so it must, since Terada, who is now 66 years old, has been playing the guitar on the riverbank since Secondary school! He likes playing music while paying attention to his environment, in rhythm with the flow of the river, the sounds of the street, the cars, the people, feeling all the stress of everyday life vanishing... That is it, when all is said and done. It just feels good, and according to Satou, it also feels good to see so many people feeling good playing music at the same time.

In France, two musicians playing in the same space would probably just fight for the better spot, as it is a matter of money and visibility.

Japanese hiding strategies

The interesting point in the phenomenon of Kamo River's musicians is the way they try to reconcile this good feeling of playing music in such a lovely place, probably linked with the Japanese approach of nature as well, and the intention of not being heard. Trying to identify the ingenious hiding strategies of

Japanese when you walk along the river quite an amusing exercise.

***Turning the sound off:** Satou and his group opted for the most obvious option: drums without sound. Yes, it is possible, and a lot of those who play percussion instruments along the Kamo River are in reality using plastic elements which are not producing any sound just for training. In a less extreme version, when it is possible (it is quite difficult to muffle a trumpet, for example), musicians are most of the time playing lightly, as it becomes difficult to detect it from afar.

***Using the environment as camouflage:** Searching for musicians next to the Kamo River can quickly become a new sport, as they sometimes develop a great talent for hiding, playing under bridges, and particularly next to places where the sound of the river is strong enough to cover the music. This technique also works with any loud sound like road traffic. When we asked Terada how this place was and he answered it was “calm”, I thought it was positive, but he added it was “too calm, in fact”.

***Choosing a hostile environment:** The most extreme example of these hidden musicians was this boy playing the drums in February at 6 am. He was indeed quite unlucky that I was able to hear him. He was wearing a parka and gloves...

Of course, these strategies sometimes fail, as people actually like listening to music. Terada told us that one day, a couple came next to him to enjoy the music. As he would have been ashamed of breaking the romantic atmosphere, he had to keep playing, and did not know how to stop. I think the particular atmosphere of the Kamo River comes from this non-competitive spirit, people playing music for music's sake... but able to worry about how a couple would feel if the music stops.

Written by Morgane Olès



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Snack Party

We had a snack party on April 24th. This party was held for welcoming new members and make good relationships to each other. Thanks for people who came to the party:) We really enjoyed chatting and playing games with them.

Today, I'm going to introduce you the some drinking games. Actually, we played a few drinking games from Germany. Some are similar to Japanese ones, others are completely different. Anyway, all games are interesting but a little bit difficult. Please try it and enjoy more of your "nomikai".

~German drinking games~

•[unknown]

Make a circle with you all. Cross your right arm and his/her left arm who sit on the right side of you. left arm and his Cross your /her right arm who sit on the left side of you.

When you tap the table once, each hand taps the table with clockwise. when you tap twice, it'll be counterclockwise.

•Telephone Game

Choose the boss in advance and that boss decides the theme and writes it down. There are two teams and each team lines it up. The two people who are standing at the end of the lines check the theme. And they change the picture and draw it on the back of the people who are standing in front of them. Each team passes on the picture by drawing without talking. The last people of each team write the theme with letters. The team who draw the picture correctly win!

~American drinking games~

•Truth or Dare

You must choose "truth" or "dare." If you choose "truth," you must answer shameful question honestly. If you choose "dare," you must do something thoughtless such as going

to a cemetery by yourself.

•Spin the Bottle

Make a circle with you all. In the circle, one person spin the bottle on the floor. Then the person who has been chosen by the bottle points must kiss with the person who spins it.

•Beer Pong

Arrange six or ten red plastic cups in a triangle on both sides of the table. In each cup, there is the same amount of beer. Throw ping pong balls to the cups from the other side of the table. If you hit the cup, you must drink up the beer in the cup, and then you get the score. The cups have been hit have to be removed.

Written by Kana Nogami

What is the "global person"?

Nowadays, the word "global person" is getting more and more power in Japan. The more popular it becomes, the demand of human resources who is the global person is increasing. The students who study at the Doshisha university are also expected to be as the "global person". However, did they ever think about what the "global person is?" We hold a discussion about the definition of "global person" and shared the image or impression with each other.

—THE IMAGE OF "GLOBAL PERSON"—

The outcome of this discussion can be categorized into two parts: "skills" and "personality". Many of them thought that the "global person" should have skills of language —speaking, listening, reading, writing—, taking the leadership, communication, thinking logically, understanding other culture and history and so on. On the other hand, people had the images of the "global person" should have good personality. For example, those who can take communication without stereotype, put her / himself in other someone's place, seen not only as the detail but also the whole situation.

—THE "GLOBAL PERSON" AND THE "INTERNATIONAL PERSON"—

In our discussion, we also discussed about the

difference between the global person and the international person. For Japanese, most people regard them as almost same meaning, but there must be the obvious difference between this two words 'global person' and international person. According to the 'Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary', the word, global, has two meanings; one is covering or affecting the whole world. The other one is considering or including all parts of something. On the other hand, meaning of 'international' is connected with or involving two or more three countries in the dictionary. Taking these meaning of two adjectives into consideration, the global person has to see this world as one thing objectively and the international person has to see this world as an association of the countries. In other words, more important things to become the global person is not having stereotype and put her /himself in someone's place, and the international person is more need to understand Japanese culture and history as well as other's.

—WHAT SHOULD WE DO?—

The image and impress of this discussion seem to belong in both the global person and the international person. Furthermore the Japanese society demands that kind of person. So, what should we do to be such that



student? The answers are; studying harder and getting experience through practice. Fortunately, there are many courses where you can gain skills and knowledge about languages, history, culture and so on Also fortunately there are programs that you can get global experiences which you can have chance to have conversation with international students and studying abroad in Doshisha University. Why don't you re-register the courses at the autumn semester to be the global person and the international person?

Written by Moe Hasegawa, Kaoru Ishida

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WANTED

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