

Screening Camp

On August 9-11, the Academy for Global Leadership conducted a three-day, two-night candidate screening camp at the Shonan Village International Productivity Center (Kanagawa Prefecture, Miura District, Hayama). This year was the third such screening camp, but it was the first time that we welcomed candidates from our affiliate, Hitotsubashi University. Participation of international students also increased from the previous year, which made a more diverse environment. The 29 students who participated experienced a lively three days, facing up to this challenge filled with fighting spirit.

To select the talented students that best personified our vision of those our academy should train, "leaders that inspire the global community," 12 faculty members observed group work and presentations by teams made up of students from varying fields of study and nationalities. Through individual interviews, the students were then rigidly evaluated on their communication skills and insight, as well as their willingness to assert themselves as leaders. Five 1st and 2nd session students also participated, providing both physical and moral support, helping with the work and opening up informal discussions to make the candidates feel more comfortable.

To motivate the students to work both as comrades and

as rivals in the selection process, debates were held late into the night, and the details of presentations were repeatedly refined. During group presentations, the meeting hall swelled with excitement as groups competed to offer unique presentations, some employing English, and some even preparing dramatic performances. In post-presentation question and answer sessions, every group received an unending raising of hands, and the sessions reluctantly had to be halted after exceeding the allotted time.

The three days were brought to a close by comments from Director Satoh and the faculty members. Highlights included "This screening camp is surely society itself. The interaction of people from diverse educational and language backgrounds will soon be the norm. There is real significance in what we were seeing." and "The personal connections made here will definitely be beneficial to your careers in the future. Regardless of whether or not you are selected, I hope you will always value these connections."

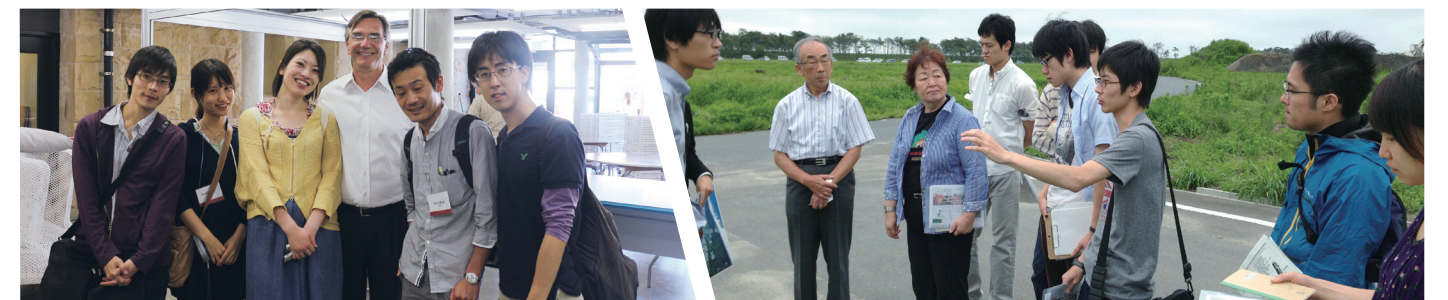
Students selected at the screening camp for the 3rd session will start at AGL in October. 1st and 2nd session students will continue their work, and we expect each one to proceed on his or her path to becoming a global leader of the future.



AGL NEWS

Academy for Global Leadership

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New Dojos Opening in October 2013 AGL Master of Dojo Introductions



Master of Dojo for Science and Technology
Noriyoshi Osumi

We are not born with the ability to be "leaders". The attributes and skills it takes to be a leader are acquired through hard work, determination, and training. At this dojo, we work diligently together, aiming to foster the traits required to demonstrate leadership, including a passion for duty, a persisting sense of responsibility, and the ability to assess situations and people with an objective eye. Additionally, by illustrating the process behind not only getting things done, but also having the determination to accomplish one's own vision, we aim to offer participants a place where they can gain the ability to influence, learn to think in a global context to realize their vision in society, and cultivate their own style of leadership to achieve results.



Master of Dojo for Economics and Humanities
Nobuo Matsuki

Our dojo, through an organized collaboration with Hitotsubashi University, develops and manages a curriculum to broaden our students' capacity for specialization and group work, with the objective of cultivating future leaders of science, economics, culture, and other fields. Leadership requires much more than rhetorical skills if you want to reach a desirable consensus and produce results. At this dojo, we train in the power of observation, communication, and the ability of take action through practical group work, project execution, and off-campus education. At the same time, we offer a place to learn practical leadership skills, such as standards of conduct and self-training methods.



From the AGL Office

The Academy for Global Leadership has reached its 3rd session. Starting in October, along with welcoming sixteen 3rd-session students, we will expand by adding four new dojos (two for Science and Technology and two for Economics and Humanities), each with their own diverse programs. With the decision to include students from Hitotsubashi University, we have put together a system in which all students can strive to be their best in a more diverse setting. In the future, we will continue to use AGL NEWS to report on the details of education programs undertaken by AGL.

Sincerely, AGL Staff

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AGL NEWS, 2nd Edition

Now in our third year, the 3rd session of the "Academy for Global Leadership" is in full swing. In this edition, we report on the results of the activities that our 1st and 2nd session students engaged in to improve their observation and leadership skills, including the "Stanford University d.school" and the "Fukushima Visit."

We also touch upon the screening camp for our 3rd session, which expands our diversity by including candidates from Hitotsubashi University.

Director of AGL Isao Satoh



d.school: Institute of Design at Stanford

On June 19-21, five students affiliated with the Yamada Economics and Humanities Dojo participated in an intensive design thinking boot camp organized by Stanford University's Hasso Plattner Institute of Design (a.k.a. d.School). Along with the Lean Launchpad customer development model, the design thinking that attracted much attention was the influential concept of "innovation education," a mainstay of the Yamada Dojo MENU. Our five students (chosen from a pool of applicants) were joined by about 70 other bright individuals (mostly working professionals) from the U.S., South America, Europe, and Asia to absorb cutting-edge concepts through lectures, workshops, and discussions. Following final group presentations, the students were awarded certificates of completion.

PARTICIPANTS

- Keisuke Yamada, master of dojo, Dojo of Economics and Humanities**
- Yuta Aoki** (2nd-year doctoral student, Department of Physics (Condensed Matter Physics), Graduate School of Science and Engineering)
- Takafumi Hayashi** (1st-year doctoral student, Department of Computational Intelligence and Systems Science, Interdisciplinary Graduate School of Science and Engineering)
- Ayako Yagi** (1st-year doctoral student, Department of International Development Engineering, Graduate School of Science and Engineering)
- Akihiro Kimura** (1st-year doctoral student, Department of Organic and Polymeric Materials, Graduate School of Science and Engineering)
- Yasuha Mizukami** (2nd-year master's student, Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, Graduate School of Science and Engineering)



Yuta Aoki

2nd-year doctoral student, Department of Physics (Condensed Matter Physics), Graduate School of Science and Engineering

I feel that "breaking down invisible walls" is a theme that runs through the foundation of design thinking. For example, one of the premises of the Boot Camp was to put members with diverse backgrounds on a team, creating a necessity to break down walls between different fields and different organizations. We were also tasked with creating a rough prototype and placing emphasis on user experience. Many people are likely to feel some sort of barrier in presenting a design to the public at such an early stage. This is why I felt that the smashing down of these walls that we cannot see, but can unconsciously feel, is a fundamental message of design thinking. In our attempts to accomplish something new as global leaders, doing so will not be possible if we allow ourselves to be obstructed by these invisible walls.

Akihiro Kimura

1st-year doctoral student, Department of Organic and Polymeric Materials, Graduate School of Science and Engineering

I feel that the opportunity to discuss these ideas with professionals from all over the world will play an important role in shaping my outlook in the future. Though I could not derive a direct connection to my specialization or a precise direction for my future study through this year's Boot Camp, I was able to appreciate the essential skills to be gained in its fundamental focus.

Participants' Comment

Ayako Yagi

1st-year doctoral student, Department of International Development Engineering, Graduate School of Science and Engineering

Many of the Boot Camp participants were people from all over the world with a keen sense for innovation. Cooperating and competing with such people on a global level, I felt the necessity to forge the ability to quickly conceive of and create something innovative. I believe that I was able to cultivate the practical ability to effectively utilize design thinking as a tool for innovative manufacturing.

Design thinking starts originally with the idea that, "in a mature society, it would be difficult to come up with an innovative concept and solution strategy that defies convention from discussions centered around logical thinking." Rapidly create a prototype and present it to the user, and from their response, you can come to understand what comprises their needs. This also involves trial and error, requiring you to put in the handiwork and footwork to bring your concept into practical use and repeat those steps many times over. For this training exercise, I wanted students to utilize design thinking concepts to develop an innovative activity from an ordinary activity while incorporating their own research.

Keisuke Yamada, master of dojo, Dojo of Economics and Humanities

Design Thinking Workshop



On June 6-9, the Yamada Economics and Humanities Dojo held a design thinking workshop training camp at the Tamanagayama Information and Education Center, putting into practice a 5-step process consisting of empathy, problem identification, creation, prototyping, and testing. The theme of the training camp, intended to promote diversity and student interaction, was the universal theme of "design thinking that accelerates innovation." At the students' suggestion, the camp also included 13 participants from three other leading doctoral programs (the Academy for Co-creative Education of Environment and Energy Science, the Education Academy of Computational Life Sciences, and the Academy for Global Nuclear Safety and Security Agent), and students from AGL's previous sessions, with a total of 27 participants. Working with fellow students that they would rarely have the opportunity to interact with, fresh new discoveries were made, and everyone had a splendid time.



Fukushima Visit Report

The Furui Science and Engineering Dojo visited Fukushima on July 23-24. Participants met with victims of the 3/11 Tohoku earthquake and the nuclear power plant accident and those engaged in recovery efforts to learn about the many actions and issues involved in the recovery.



Principle Sites Visited	
1.	Fukushima Reconstruction Agency (Assistant Director, Nuclear Disaster Area Task Force Leader: Masato Kino, Councilor: Shigeoyuki Nagashima)
2.	Fukushima, JANIC Fukushima NGO Cooperative Space Bridge for Fukushima, General Incorporated Association (Representatives: Kenichi Bamba, Yusuke Kato) Link with Fukushima, NPO (Representative: Motoshi Kanke) Fukushima University Disaster Recovery Institute (Representative: Tatsunori Sato) Costar, NPO (Representative: Kei Hatori)
3.	Soma City, "Bridge for Fukushima" Soma Base
4.	Watari Town, Furatohoku, General Incorporated Association (Representative: Kousuke Matsushima)
5.	Soma City, Soma Haragama Asaichi Club, NPO (Chairs: Nagamasa Takahashi, Kazuhide Oshida)
6.	Minami Soma City, Odaka-ku, Ukifune no Sato, NPO (Chair: Shizuka Kume)
7.	Namie Town
8.	Iitate Village

PARTICIPANTS

- Sadaoki Furui, master of dojo, Dojo of Science and Technology**
- Haruko Hirose, professor**
- Keiko Yoshimoto, mentor**
- Jouju Uechi** (1st-year doctoral student, Department of Environmental Science and Technology, Interdisciplinary Graduate School of Science and Engineering)
- Ayako Yagi** (1st-year doctoral student, Department of International Development Engineering, Graduate School of Science and Engineering)
- Haruka Ohuchi** (2nd-year master's student, Department of Physics (Condensed Matter Physics), Graduate School of Science and Engineering)
- Hiroyuki Kawasaki** (2nd-year master's student, Department of Physics (Condensed Matter Physics), Graduate School of Science and Engineering)
- Akihiro Kimura** (1st-year doctoral student, Department of Organic and Polymeric Materials, Graduate School of Science and Engineering)
- Tomohiro Takeuchi** (2nd-year master's student, Department of Value and Decision Science, Graduate School of Decision Science and Technology)

The Geographical Imbalance of the Recovery

Because no area's citizens want their area to be the one that houses processed radioactive material, no agreement has been reached concerning the location for preliminary storage of the materials. Nor has any agreement been reached on tsunami counter-measures due to economic reasons and the difficulty of forming a consensus on issues such as natural scenery, initial costs, and maintenance. Therefore, reconstruction is not advancing quickly in contaminated areas or those along the coast. This is most certainly a problem of leadership.

Akihiro Kimura (1st-year doctoral student, Department of Organic and Polymeric Materials, Graduate School of Science and Engineering)

Recovery Operations

Aid was provided to construct a fishery office and storage facilities at a fishing harbor with no prospect of reopening due to radioactive contamination. If fishing does not resume, the building of these facilities will have been futile. If aid does not take the circumstances of the recipients into account, the needs of the stricken area will not be met, and the aid will not achieve its purpose. Precise determination of the needs of the disaster zone is imperative. I sensed that what the people affected desire most right now are emotional security and a place to work.

Ayako Yagi (1st-year doctoral student, Department of International Development Engineering, Graduate School of Science and Engineering)

The Issue of Social Structure Itself

The problem of depopulation due to aging and low birth rates in the disaster stricken area is a problem faced throughout Japan. I strongly feel that the plans for solving this issue must not be only simple economic measures. We also need a new perspective that generates the values that are essential for building a more dynamic, joyful society.

Akihiro Kimura (1st-year doctoral student, Department of Organic and Polymeric Materials, Graduate School of Science and Engineering)

Information Dissemination

Immediately following the earthquake, much conflicting information concerning the nuclear accident was disseminated. Accurate disaster information and proper evacuation protocol reduces anxiety of those affected and prevents chaos, but the Fukushima nuclear disaster was not handled properly. According to the administration, a variety of disaster prevention measures were implemented, but it is also necessary to review the less tangible aspects and put a system in place for rapid dissemination of accurate information.

Ayako Yagi (1st-year doctoral student, Department of International Development Engineering, Graduate School of Science and Engineering)

The Difficulties of Risk Communication

Though current science indicates that the radiation levels do not impose a significant impact, a lack of scientific knowledge, along with emotional trauma and a general distrust of government and related industries, creates anxiety concerning radiation. Additionally, rising costs are a hindrance to ordinary reconstruction efforts. Listening to the voices of both the administration and citizens, I was reminded of the difficulties of science-related risk communication.

Jouju Uechi (1st-year doctoral student, Department of Environmental Science and Technology, Interdisciplinary Graduate School of Science and Engineering)

Fostering a Career Outlook

I was tremendously motivated by the emergence of these leaders of my generation, determined to tackle the challenges of these historically difficult circumstances. I was certain that I was seeing the leaders of our future, willing to put every last effort into not just the recovery of the disaster stricken area but into building a future for Japan. Going to the site and seeing the issues faced in the disaster zone with my own eyes, I was reminded of the great importance in being aware of the issues and taking action.

Jouju Uechi (1st-year doctoral student, Department of Environmental Science and Technology, Interdisciplinary Graduate School of Science and Engineering)

On Future Possibilities

During this visit, we were provided with much new information that cannot be obtained from the media or literature, allowing us to gain a better sense of the issues that the area faces. We hope to contribute to solving the most important problems that underlie our country and to building our future. By traveling to the area itself, beginning with Fukushima, to familiarize ourselves with the disaster zone, we will be able to communicate the situation to the outside and capitalize on our own strengths to help provide solutions.

Jouju Uechi (1st-year doctoral student, Department of Environmental Science and Technology, Interdisciplinary Graduate School of Science and Engineering)

Acknowledgements

We would like to offer our sincere gratitude to Haruko Hirose, the AGL professor who arranged the Fukushima visit, the Reconstruction Agency, all the good people at Bridge for Fukushima, and the many people all over the area who offered us guidance and information. We will be praying every day for a rapid recovery, and we hope to continue to offer our support and cooperation in the future.

Sadaoki Furui, master of dojo, Dojo of Science and Technology

