



Special Edition

March 2018

# 3rd grade students hand in graduation thesis

This year November 17th was the deadline for the 3rd grade junior high school students' graduation theses required in a subject called "Social Studies III." Excellent works appear in "Social Studies Graduation Thesis Collection" every year, and two or three students who wrote especially superior reports will be given a chance to give a speech about their reports to all the J3 students in Kaijo.

These graduation theses are the crystallization of the reports that have started in "Social Studies I," and require more than 3 interviews, 5 reference books, and should be long enough to fill more than 30 leaves

of manuscript writing paper, and of course the content should be high level.

For many students, making interviews is the hardest challenge of all. Each student has to contact experts of their topic or people who are involved in the issues they are dealing with in their report. At first, many students get so nervous that they hesitate to talk to people they don't know, and dial the phone number and hang up again and again, but gradually, they become able to make appointments for interviews smoothly. They think over questions in advance, and put the interview in action. It is a

really precious experience for them.

This kind of experience will be useful even after they go on to college. A teacher, Mr. Kenro Yatsuzuka said in the class, "After we introduced 'Social Studies I, II, III,' students tend to have an advantage at college because they are better at writing reports than students from other schools."

In "Social Studies I, II, III" there are various activities for finding interest in social problems and expressing their opinion. For example, they have debates, speeches, and discussions about their own reports.

[BY Yuma Nakamura]



## Students discuss social problems

In a social studies class, we have a debate several times on social problems that we choose as a topic by ourselves. To win the debate, we have to collect various information

Two teams discussing social problems

and practice the discussion. Through these experiences, we become able to think deeply and logically about social problems and write a good essay. [BY Akira Nishimoto]

## Meaningful tour in Mongolia

The Mongolia Study Tour, which is one of our global education programs, was held from August 22 to 29. There were many interesting activities such as visiting Mongolian National History Museum, interacting with Shine Mongol Secondary School, and staying in "ger," which is Mongolian nomads' mobile residence.

"We saw a lot of apartments and buildings that were built when the country used to be socialist. On the other hand, there were American-style buildings. We also saw various languages like Cyrillic, English and Mongolian, so I felt unique city atmosphere I had never felt before," a member of this year's tour said.

Another member said, "I heard Mongolia started support programs for

its people after socialism ended. I learned the change of ideology has a great impact on many aspects of their lives."

The members have many meaningful experiences which are different from tours to other countries. Overseas training to Mongolia is attractive because it is very unique. Also, it is expected that the relationship between Kaijo and Shine Mongol will be enhanced and continued.

[BY Nayuta Hayashi]



Students enjoy Mongolia Study Tour

## Words from our principal

"We want to bring up students that can do the following two things." Our principal, Sumio Shibata, said.

First students should show initiative and the ability to organize themselves. "You can feel a sense of accomplishment more when you act based on your own judgement than when someone else tells you to. This is how your world gets larger," our principal explains.

Second, students should cooperate with each other. He says, "When you try to achieve something, you need to understand and accept other

## Sail away as the true leaders

Do you know Kaijo's former school emblem? It is an anchor with "N" and "S." This is based on the fact that Kaijo was established as a naval preparatory school in 1891 by Kisaburo Koga, a

navy officer. An anchor is one of the symbols of the navy, and "N" and "S" are the initials of "navy school." However, as a school in a country which forever rejects war, they changed the school emblem so as not to include something associated with war.

The new school emblem, which is still in use today, looks like a combination of "K" and "S," and expresses a sail of a ship in the wind. The sail represents students who go out into the world and the wind teachers who support them, so it shows "A Sense of Fairness," one of the school policies.

The other school policies are "Consideration for Others," "Respect for Democratic Principles," and "Ability to Clearly Communicate One's Ideas." They reflect Kaijo's school philosophy for the students to become true leaders called "New Gentlemen" and work actively in the global society. There are many educational programs designed for the philosophy. You can find the school philosophy not only in the emblem, but also in various programs. [BY Nayuta Hayashi]



Our school's principal (right) and the writer (left)

people's opinions. Of course, you need to have your opinion as well. Working together is the best way to solve a problem and our school provides students with a lot of chances to practice it. For example, some students join a program with Mongolian students to think and learn about difficult math problems."

[BY Koshiro Nakahara

& Kenta Asami]



## KAIJO LIFE

## We don't want to miss a song —enjoyable English lessons

We sing an English song in every English class, for example, Junior 1 students sing "Hello Goodbye" by the Beatles, while Senior 1 students sing more difficult songs such as "I DON'T WANT TO MISS A THING" by Aerosmith. Mr. Onogi, the head of the English department said "Students can both speak and listen to English by

singing songs and will not find it hard." Other than singing songs, we spare the time for having an English conversation, and listening comprehension practice. We also do a review of the previous lessons frequently. We mainly focus on telling students' own thinking in English class.

[BY Akira Nishimoto & Kenta Asami]



Students work in pairs



Students learn the method of drawing

### "Hammers" make the man

There are technical arts classes for J1 and J2 students. J1 students make a magazine rack and a letter rack, and J2 students a folding chair and copper relief. They draw their blueprints, cut through wood with a saw and hit nails with a hammer. "Students can learn how

important it is to try as hard as they can to complete a piece of work," a technical arts teacher said. Technical Arts is one of the most popular subjects because it is a lot of fun to make things, learning how to draw blueprints and use a lot of tools.

[BY Akira Nishimoto & Kenta Asami]

### A memoir of my alma mater

About 10% of teachers in Kaijo are Kaijo graduates. A technical arts teacher, Mr. Masaru Hosokawa is one of them.

In Kaijo, J1 and J2 students have technical arts class twice

a week. Most of Kaijo students have taken his lessons. They like his class very much. He always tries to make his class enjoyable.

We asked Mr. Hosokawa about what was interesting when he was a Kaijo student. He said, "I can't forget we traveled all around Hokkaido in one

week on a school trip. We also enjoyed taking a long-distance sleeper express train."

Nowadays, all the S2 students go to Okinawa for the school trip. Mr. Hosokawa said, mournfully, "I wish I had been able to go to Okinawa."

[BY Yuma Nakamura & Kenta Asami]

## Sports clubs and cultural clubs flourishing

Kaijo has forty clubs in total including the ones only for high school students. Almost all the students join a club. The two most popular clubs among the first graders are the tennis club, and the baseball club. 35 first graders joined each club. The basketball club is also popular. They practice 5 days a week until 6 o'clock on weekdays, and on Sundays, they often have a practice match with students of other schools. As for the culture clubs, some clubs do very



remarkable work. For example, the geology club, 17 members of which are the first graders, participated in the national competition many times and has won various awards so far. Also,

The basketball team practices five days a week

Kyogi Karuta club competed in the national tournament several times.

[BY Akira Nishimoto]

### Timetables of the class

#### Case1: 2nd graders

1 Technical Arts	8:35 AM-9:25 AM
2 Technical Arts	9:35 AM-10:25 AM
3 Mathematics A	10:35 AM-11:25 AM
4 Martial Arts	11:35 AM-12:25 PM
5 English	1:05 PM-1:55 PM
6 Social Studies II	2:05 PM-2:55 PM

### A day at Kaijo

Students have 6 classes from Mondays to Fridays, and 4 classes on Saturdays. In Martial Arts class, students practice judo or kendo.

In Information Studies class, students learn how to make programs and use software, such as Excel and PhotoShop.

#### Case2: 4th graders

1 Contemporary Society	8:35 AM-9:25 AM
2 English Communication	9:35 AM-10:25 AM
3 Information Studies	10:35 AM-11:25 AM
4 Mathematics A	11:35 AM-12:25 PM
5 Home Economics	1:05 PM-1:55 PM
6 Home Economics	2:05 PM-2:55 PM

## Boys keen on housework

Although Kaijo is a boys' school, it is putting an effort into home economics.

J3 students have Home Economics class once a week, and S1 students have it twice a week.

J3 students learn how to make aprons. Also, they learn about fibers and detergents. In classes about detergents, they understand how detergents remove stains through some experiments. In addition, they study about the layout of the house. S1 students learn about nutrition and financial issues, and they also learn how to cook.

Most of them are not used to cooking, but they manage to cook the dishes together. At the end of the year, they make a well-balanced menu and cook following the recipe.

We have once had our Home Economics class introduced in a newspaper. In the interview, the teachers emphasize that it is important for boys to get the skills in housework. One of the teachers, Ms. Ayako Kawabe says, "Everyone should learn skills required to live alone in Home Economics class." Another teacher, Ms. Tsubasa Ryuzaki says, "Home Economics class is connected with not only housework but also every aspect of our lives."

Kaijo is trying hard to nurture students' minds so that they are keen on housekeeping as well as study.

[BY Yuma Nakamura]



Students cook hamburgers in home economics class



## KAIJO EVENTS

# Students hope to win in the Athletic Meet

The Kaijo Athletic Meet was held on September 30th on a clear autumn day. As for the result, Team Pink came from behind and achieved victory, while Team Purple, which had been in the first place in the early stages, finished second. Our Athletic Meet is held every last Saturday of September. All of the junior high school students are divided into 8 teams according to their class number and each team has a team color: red, white, blue, green, yellow, purple, pink and orange. We have some competitions for everyone to participate in each grade such as a tug of war by J1 students, and a kibasen, a cavalry battle game by J3 students. We make original T-shirts and paint a big picture called decore, using the team color mainly. Also we make songs and big flags of team colors to cheer the members of our teams. Some teams practice after school and even early in the morning to win in the Athletic Meet. [BY Akira Nishimoto]



J1 students compete in tug of war

## “Decore” makes the athletic meet brighter

Every year each team draws a big painting called decore. Each team’s theme color is used as the main color of the painting. Some of the teams



One of the best decore of the year

adopt the trend of that year, such as a word that is used in sports news “Atsumori!”. The members of the decore committee play the central role when they draw. The decore is also ranked and the points that are given by the ranking will be added in the overall results. This year the white team (class 2) won the championship in the decore section. Mr. Toru Kajii, one of the teachers that manage the sports festival said “This year’s decore are better compared to the ones made in other years.” [BY Koshiro Nakahara]

## Free from scrape and soil with us

Kaijo put an artificial turf on the school yard in 2015. Thanks to that, just after the rain stops, we can have P.E. class. A P.E. teacher said, “We are glad because our schoolyard became safer. When the students fall down on the artificial turf, their injury doesn’t get so terrible.” Some members of the soccer club said, “We are happy because we can practice soccer on the artificial turf better than on the ground before. Also we are glad because we can practice more comfortably now.” [BY Kenta Asami]

## To travel is to learn

At the end of October, J3 students went on a school trip. The students were divided into two parties and the first party (class 2,4,5,6) left Tokyo on October 22nd and the second party on October 25th.

First they went to Hiroshima to study about peace. They listened to a lecture by a person who had been exposed to radiation during the war. They also looked around the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum and joined a guided tour of the monuments to victims of the war.

They moved to Kobe on the second day. There, they went sightseeing in small groups. They had a whole day to visit some popular tourist spots in Kobe, Osaka and Kyoto. Most groups went to places in Osaka such as Dotonbori and Tsutenkaku. They enjoyed a comedy show, too.

On the third day, they visited the sights in



Students visit the A-Bomb Dome

Kyoto by taxi. They saw famous spots such as Kinkakuji Temple and Nijo Castle. After that, we watched “Mai,” a traditional Kyoto dance. It was a valuable opportunity.

The last day, each class went to various places they had chosen. Some classes went to Arashiyama, and other classes went to Eigamura, a filming location for Japanese historical dramas.

Every student had a lot of fun during the school trip. After the trip, each group made a presentation. This helped improve our presentation skills. [BY Koshiro Nakahara]

## Souvenirs keeping memories sweet

The students went on a school trip to Hiroshima, Kyoto, Hyogo and Osaka. Most students bought some gifts and souvenirs to take home which are famous in the area.

In Hiroshima, they bought “Momiji

Manju,” a bean-jam bun shaped like a leaf of a maple that is popular in Hiroshima. In Kyoto, they bought “Nama Yatsunami,” a popular Kyoto sweet filled with sweet red bean paste in soft and sticky dough. A few students bought a wooden sword in Kyoto. Were they also souvenirs? Who did they buy them for? [BY Akira Nishimoto]

## A party without karuta is just a meeting!

We hold a Karuta competition in March. In the competition, we use “Ogura Hyakunin Isshu,” which is a traditional Japanese card game. It is an anthology of 100 poems by 100 different poets. All the junior high school students participate, and the more cards they get, the more points they will be given.

A lot of students have to sit on the floor for a long time during the competition, and their legs go numb. One student also said “It takes a long time, so it’s hard to keep my concentration.”

A graduate from Kyogi Karuta club reads out all the poems. Some students say that it is difficult to hear, but it creates an elegant atmosphere.

Only the last 14 letters



Students concentrate trying to get the next card

of a poem are written on the cards, so they have to memorize the first part of the poem in order to get cards as quickly as possible. Many students have a hard time memorizing the poems, so some students remember the poems in a unique way. Some homeroom teachers even give quizzes to check how well the students have memorized the poems.

[BY Koshiro Nakahara]



## AROUND KAIJO

### God loves diversity — He doesn't want everything exactly alike

Kaijo is in Okubo, Shinjuku Ward. It is a multicultural town. This town is full of cultures from many countries, such as Korea, Turkey and Nepal.

Many people from abroad live



Many signboards written in Korean

in Okubo. According to a survey, 39% of people living in Okubo 1-chome and 2-chome are from foreign countries. In Shin-Okubo station, which is used by many Kaijo students every day, you can

hear announcements in over 20 languages.

Okubo is famous as a Korean town. 30% of people from overseas in Shinjuku Ward are Koreans. Why did many Korean people settle down in Okubo? A factory of a confectionary company, LOTTE was located in Okubo, and it employed many Koreans.

You can find Korean supermarkets, where you can feel Korean culture. You can buy many kinds of foods or drinks, such as kimchi or McCOL. There are also shops which sell the goods of famous Korean singers and actors.

Okubo is an Islamic town as well. A kebab shop in Okubo sets up a stall in Kaijo School Festival every



You can eat foods from various countries

year. You can also purchase many kinds of halal foods. When you see some of them, your curiosity must be aroused! There are also some mosques in this area.

You can also eat Nepalese food in Okubo. "Momo," Nepalese dumplings are one of the famous foods in Okubo.

Okubo is a fascinating town full of diversity. Go to Okubo and feel exoticism! [BY Yuma Nakamura]

### Okubo — the town of musical instruments

Okubo is known as a town of musical instruments. There are many shops that sell and repair almost all kinds of musical instruments. As you know, Okubo is a multicultural town and you can find some unique musical instruments such as haegeun, a Korean stringed musical instrument.

Why did Okubo become a town of musical instruments? First, this town is near a famous entertainment district, Kabukicho in Shinjuku, where a lot of musical instruments



A store full of brass instruments

are played. Okubo is a good place to sell and repair musical instruments. Second, in prewar days, many German musicians lived in this town and brought in many musical instruments. Finally, some people who returned from World War II made shops which repair musical instruments.

There are also some places to play musical instruments in Okubo. In the 50s and 60s, cafes where people could sing or listen to jazz music became popular. In the latter half of the 60s, many live music clubs were built in this town. These days, the number of them is decreasing, but you can see some in this area.

Now you understand how Okubo became a music town. Find your favorite musical instruments and enjoy music in Okubo!!

[BY Yuma Nakamura]

### Great samurai lived in Okubo

On September 24th, 2017, shutsujin-shiki, a fair of teppo-tai (gun squad) was held in Okubo and people dressed as samurai walked around there. The gun squad are called Tokugawa Hundred-member Gun Squad. They lived around Okubo and guarded Tokyo in the Edo Period, so where they lived was named Hyakunin-cho, which means a town of one hundred people. Also, Okubo is famous for azaleas because the soldiers planted them as a side job. In addition, there is a wall painting of the gun squad near Okubo Station. The gun squad are one of the unique traditions of this region.

Another unique tradition of Okubo is a shrine called Kaichu Shrine. There is an interesting story about



The wall painting of the soldiers at Okubo Station

its name. One day, a soldier who was poor at shooting received a divine message and visited the shrine. Then, surprisingly, he hit the mark ten times out of ten. So, the shrine was named Kaichu, which means "all hit" in Japanese.

The fair of the gun squad is held every two years. You will be able to experience the unique tradition of this region. Why don't you join it?

[BY Nayuta Hayashi]

### Our neighbor, Toyama Elementary School

At a distance of less than a minute on foot from Kaijo, you see Toyama Elementary School, which is a very unique school. Unlike other schools, it has many children of foreign origin, such as Chinese, Korean, Brazilian, and Burmese. This is partly because they can receive great support from Shinjuku Ward.

Some people may think that problems will arise in communication. Mr. Ryoji

Yamazaki, the principal of the school, said that cultural difference and language difference will become obstacles and teachers are ready to respond to the problems. For one thing, when parents cannot speak Japanese, the school uses an interpreter sent from the local government. Also when some Japanese culture including school meals or trips cannot be understood easily, the school explains to parents

very carefully.

Such efforts had a good effect on children. For example, because there are many children of foreign origin, the students have no prejudice against others. Every student can enjoy their school life in a friendly atmosphere.

Kaijo interacts with the students in Toyama Elementary School through an exchange meeting. Kaijo students show the children about



Toyama Elementary school's principal (left) and the writer (right)

their club activities in the meeting. Also, they help their disaster drill. Kaijo contributes to the community every day. [BY Nayuta Hayashi]

### Kaijo Times

Kaijo Times was written by students who participated in KS project. KS project is a new type of learning opportunity for students who have sharp interest exceeding the bounds of regular classes.

Students can participate in KS project and experience things which they can't experience in regular classes.



\*Participating in this class, I learned how to make an English newspaper. My

English skills got improved as well. It was a great experience for me.

(Koshiro Nakahara)

\*At first, I was wondering if we can fill out four big pages, but now, we did it more easily than I had thought. I hope you know more about Kaijo by reading Kaijo Times.

(Yuma Nakamura)

\*This was my first experience of writing long English sentences. It was a little

hard for me to write them, but it was very fun.

(Akira Nishimoto)

\*This activity was very valuable and meaningful in my school life. I'd like to learn practical English through programs like this from now on.

(Nayuta Hayashi)

\*I put Japanese into English for the first time, so it was very difficult. However I found it is fun to write in English.

(Kenta Asami)