

Global Applied Economics Forum 2019

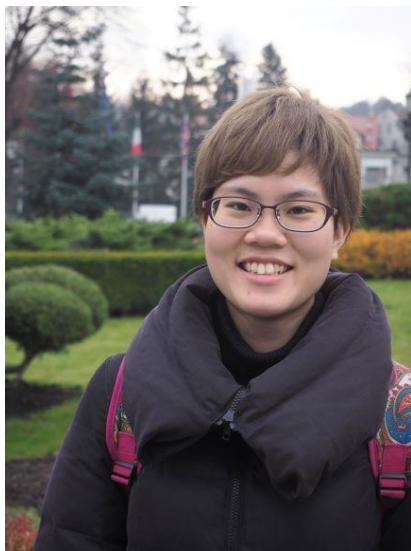
Jagiellonian University, Krakow, Poland



TSE Tiffany



YAMADA Natsuho



AOKI Kumi



KAWASAKI Chihiro

Company Visit: OLFA

AOKI Kumi

On November 13th we had the opportunity to visit the OLFA company in Poland. Officially, their company name is K.O.M.A, taken from the names of the company's founders. They started as an advertising company right after communism had fallen in Poland. They saw this as an opportunity for a new business. New things were flowing into the nation, and that is when Jacek Wróbel found the Japanese cutter, the OLFA cutter. Scissors were the only thing that was available in the communist nation; the cutter was new and fascinating. They contacted the OLFA company in Osaka, Japan. It was slow at first, Jacek Wróbel told us. Japan at the time used not computers, but faxes and telephones. It took one or two weeks, however they managed to achieve the rights to sell OLFA cutters in all of Poland exclusively. They used their knowledge as an advertising company to sell these cutters. They started by teaching hardware store staff how to use the cutters and how superior they are to other cutters that are cheaper.

It was a very interesting listening about how something that we might overlook in our home country could affect someone who lives very far away. It was also very interesting listening to how they smallest detail could mean a lot in some cases.



Chihiro and I prepared a presentation of "Etiquette on public transport in Japan". We introduced manners on train in Japan, the background of the manners and did quiz. To research what is special rule on public transportation in Japan, we used Internet and asked international friend. After that, we gathered some data and read papers in order to find why Japanese have these rules. Research was hard because there were few reliable and useful sources. I noticed at least I feel there are many rules on daily life, but it may be just because try not to cause trouble to others in many cases. I think many people around the world know it is good not to bother others. However, Japanese behavior on the train seems to have different manners from international people. So, I researched cultural theory and applied theory to the reason of Japanese behavior on the train.

On 10th November we did presentations and discussion. The audience was students mainly 3rd or 4th grade and teachers in Jagiellonian University. We gave a quiz, and many knew the answer of quiz, but I think it amused them. After the presentation, we were asked two questions. The first one was "Do you really feel uncomfortable if I broke these manners?" The second was "How do Japanese classify foreigner? ". Chihiro answered well. Both questions have view of what they may be seen in Japan. I wish I could have prepared specific and suitable examples.

Through the program, I learned people are less different than I had thought. To prepare presentation, I tried to find features of Japanese. But through presentations, discussions and conversations, I found we have many things in common with Polish students.



We went to the Jagiellonian University and had our presentation on 15th November. One of the Jagiellonian students' topic was feminism. They presented it in Japanese, comparing to the status of Polish and Japanese women from the past and nowadays. Also, they showed us how females in Poland started to fight the unfair treatment of women.

Poland feminism allowed certain changes in the Polish female community. One of them includes the right to vote in elections, which was aided by feminists in the 19th century. Some of these ideas stem as far back as the communist era, where women have more access to education and equal involvement in workforce. I was so surprised that Poland women's salary is still lower than men's.

After their presentation, we had a short discussion about how to raise the situation of women among the students. We've talked about the first wave of Polish feminism, that is the age of insurrections, where the leading advocate of feminism was through the newspaper *Przegląd Naukowy*. It published articles by Narcyza Żmichowska, who called for 'emancipation' and education for women.

I am from Hong Kong, and the students were surprised that Hong Kong's women have a stronger position than men. Since female students in Hong Kong achieve better results than men in their academic studies, more females are admitted to universities and got a higher salary. I think the status of both Japanese and Poland women should be raised higher.

During the presentation, I found it was not very easy to understand their main topic since their topic was too vast, and they didn't have a conclusion of their topic. The students keep comparing Japan and Poland's situation with a few slides, so it was a bit complicated.



Auditing Classes

YAMADA Natsuho

We took part in three Japanese classes in Jagellonian University on 14th and 15th November. In the first class, the theme was Okinawa problem. As soon as the class started, teacher said today's topic was Okinawa problem, and all the student laughed. We had not known why they laughed at the moment, but we got it after the class. During the class the teacher explain the modern history of Okinawa especially the military basis of U.S. It was so detailed and some contents were more advanced than what I studied in high school. The teacher was an expert of Okinawa research. Some students told us that he always talked about Okinawa. Students laughed because they all knew he talked about Okinawa, but he bothered to say he talked about Okinawa. I had never dreamed students overseas studied Okinawa problem so hard. I think not only teacher but also students may know Okinawa better than me.

The second class was for 1st grade students. The theme was Katakana-go. During the class teacher gave a quiz. For example, what is the meaning of hand cream (written in Katakana). This class seemed to be very popular. One of the students told me she took this class because she could enjoy learning so much. The teacher successfully gathered interest from 1st grade students.

The third class was grammar. We studied adverb of degree like "Donokurai". I think grammar class around the world can sometimes be boring. However, this teacher tried hard to make the lesson lively and stimulating. He used slide show in which every slide used animations drawn by students. I think it was nice because many students liked Japanese animation.

Through the classes, I learned it is important to amuse students when I want them to study.



Social Events

TSE Tiffany

After the strenuous efforts of our Dialogue session, we went to a traditional Polish restaurant called Pod Wawelem with the teachers and students from Jagiellonian University.

Pod Wawelem is a trendy restaurant with a fantastic atmosphere. There was also a band performing in the restaurant. We had a traditional Polish soup, two main courses, and a dessert. The two main courses were cooked very differently from what I am used to in Hong Kong and Japan. The baked duck was dry, and the fish oily, with a light taste. The cheesecake dessert was delicious. During the dinner, we talked about why the Polish students started to learn Japanese. Most of them began from Japanese animation and then started having an interest in history and modern literature. One of the students went to Japan to have an internship in Yokohama. She said she likes Yokohama very much. People are more polite than the Polish. But she also mentioned that she doesn't want to work in Japan after graduating because working in Japan is too stressful.

Also, most of the students spoke very fluent Japanese. It was shocking because they only studied for two or three years. Polish has a different pronunciation with Japanese, but their pronunciation was excellent. They also know about different varieties of Kanjis and deep cultures in Japan.

Unfortunately, I was sick that day therefore I couldn't talk much with the teachers during dinner. One of the professor lived in Hong Kong for several years, and he was curious about why I came to Japan, and the difference between Hong Kong and Japan's culture. All in all, It was a meaningful time that has an excellent opportunity to know more about learning Japanese and improving my English skills.



The general topic for our presentations were “taboos” in Japan. Our group has chosen to talk about the tattoo culture in Japan. We started our presentation with a general history of tattoos in Japan; how it flourished as a culture and how it became a taboo with the Meiji restoration. We then explained the law suit in Osaka which was a controversial dispute where the city of Osaka had investigated whether its city officers had tattoos or not. Information wise, I believe we were able to prepare well. However the delivery was not prepared well enough. Therefore we were inflexible in our delivery.

Our audience was very interested in our topic, and we received a lot of questions. However it was hard to keep our responses academic because the questions and our responses were more subjective than objective.

Overall, I believe we did well enough, but there were things we could have done more. It could have been better, and I would like to put this into use in the future.



This history of the Wieliczka Salt Mine dates back over 700 years. Salt was already a valuable commodity when the first lumps of rock salt were discovered on the site in the 13th century. In the ensuing years, the prosperity of the region was largely based on salt mining. The salt mine as a tourist attraction also has a long history – it is reputed that in 1493 the astronomer Nicolaus Copernicus visited the site. You can see a salt statue of him on the tour, one of many impressive carvings in the underground chamber, including a full-scale church. The fieldtrip allowed us to learn about this cultural aspect of the mine, as well as its central role in the economic development of the region.

"The salt mines were very beautiful. From the pictures I saw before the visit, I only expected to see salt crystals and a chapel, but it was far more than that with the historical figures made out of salt there to tell the mines' history. It was very interesting learning how the mines worked when it was still in operation. " (Kumi)

"We learned the history of salt at salt mine. Today, we can easily buy salt. Therefore, I had never thought salt was so valuable that many worked there at the risk of their lives. I think it is interesting history." (Natsuho).

"The salt mine is another world from the world on the ground and it is just like the dwarves' underground kingdom. The most impressive thing for me is the cathedral. There are art works depicting Bible scenes all made of salt and I could see how important the religion is for the people. Now it is very beautiful and I could enjoy very much, but developing the mine must be terribly hard. I am not familiar with the European history, but I can imagine that the salt mine was one of the important industries in the country at the time and that is because of those who were working and sacrificed themselves." (Chihiro)

"This is my first time to visit a salt mine and the experience is delightful. I was surprised that all of the statues in the mine are made of salt. All the salt crystals are beautiful. I haven't ever seen a scene like this." (Tiffany)



A presentation about politics and religion was given by three third-year students; Kashu, Veronica and Marta on Friday, November 15. It had three topics; the relations between politics and religion in Poland and Japan, a political issue of Yasukuni shrine in Japan and the conflict between the Catholic church and younger generations in Poland.

Before World War II, religion had a strong influence in politics both in Poland and Japan. Thanks to The Catholic Church, Poland could be developed and had good relationships with other neighbor countries. However, it is now being considered that religions should be separated from politics. The issue of Yasukuni shrine is an example. Yasukuni shrine is to deify soldiers who died during the WW2 and praying at the shrine somehow means to endorse Japan's militaristic past.

Young people in Poland also have the similar thoughts toward the religion. The Polish government now is introducing Catholic ideas to the politics, but the policies are away from the reality of now and making younger generations confused. The students need to get a permission from their parents if they want to skip religion classes even though taking the class is not a requirement. Some schools will not have a class of sex education in the near future, but young people cannot protect themselves without knowing it. These policies were made to get more votes from the older generations; most of them are strong Catholic believers. However, the younger generations are protesting about those religious policies and it is one of the reasons they are distanced from religions more than before.



Auschwitz-Birkenau Concentration Camp visit

KAWASAKI Chihiro

GAEF includes not only visiting schools but also historical tours and this year we had a visit to Auschwitz-Birkenau Concentration Camp on Sunday, November 17. We went there from Krakow by a van and walked in the camp with other visitors, guided by two official tour guides.

There are two camps next to each other and after 1-2 hours tour at the first camp, we moved to the next camp. The first camp has the barracks, exhibit of shoes, the Death Wall and the gas chambers. The second one has remains of gas chambers, monuments for peace and barracks for family where families were gathered and asked to write letters for the relatives to make them calm down just before they were killed.

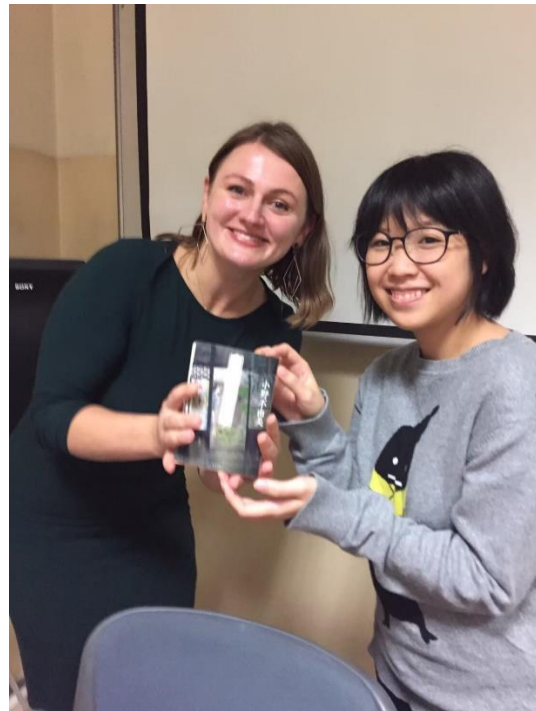
I personally have heard many things about the negative legacies of WW2 as I was born and grew up in Nagasaki which experienced the atomic bomb and I have learned a lot about Auschwitz as well by reading books and watching videos of people visiting the camp. Therefore, before the tour, I was thinking what I would hear and see in the tour might be the same as my knowledge. However, it was totally different from knowing to actually go and have experiences.

I could feel the weight of immense history and brooding atmosphere which was thick and heavy. Especially it was intense inside the gas chamber and barracks. When we entered and got out the gas chamber, I noticed that people at the time could not come out of there. When I entered to the barrack, I felt that I could never have survived there. Knowing is very different from having experiences.

Everyone knows that the holocaust is a tragic history, and most people are adamant that it should never be repeated. In spite of that, wars and conflicts are still happening in the world even after WW2 and people are still being discriminated and persecuted because of races that we all cannot choose to be. If we really want to stop it, we must try to truly understand what happened and is happening.



横浜国立大学の皆様！ 今年の11月に、横浜国立大学の先生方達と学生さん達、クラクフのヤギェロン大学にいらっしやいました。この訪問は、一週間で、長くはありませんでしたが、両方は多くの経験を積んで、さらにみんなは一緒に過ごした時間を楽しみ、とてもよかったです。 はじめて学生さん達と会ったのは、クラクフの学生達が教室で開いた小さなパーティーの時でした。このパーティーですぐ話しはじめて、早く共通点を見つけました。横浜の学生たちから日本や横浜や大学の生活に関する話をたくさん聞きました。 次の日は、私達の日本語の授業に参加してくださって、どうもありがとうございました。その後、「タブー」についてのダイアログセッションで、学生さんたちのプレゼンテーションのおかげで、電車のマナーと私自身も興味を持っているタトゥーの日本の情勢について面白いことを学びました。すごく興味深かったです。そして夜は、ご飯をごちそうさまでした。全部大変美味しかったです。 その翌日の土曜日は、クラクフのツアーをして、私にとって一番嬉しい日になりました。なぜなら、時間があって、少しお互いを知るチャンスがありました。大学のことだけでなく、毎日の生活のことをたくさん日本語で話して、とても楽しい日になりました。ありがとう。皆様、クラクフを訪問してくださって、どうもありがとうございました。皆様にとっても良い一週間になったことを願っています。また来てくださったら、クラクフのみんなは非常に嬉しいです！



11月に横浜国立大学の学生はクラクフにいらっしゃいました。クラクフのみんなはとても嬉しかったです。この訪問はちょっと短かったけれども、かなり前から準備をし始めました。このようなイベントは多くの成長の機会を与えてくれます。よく遊んで、よく学べたことにとても感謝しています。ポーランド人は日本語の練習ができましたが、留学生はポーランドの習慣について学べるチャンスがありました。

日本学科の学生は頑張って、面白い方法でそのインフォメーションを伝えてみました。たとえば、学生クラブと一緒に教室で小さなパーティーをしました。皆は有名なお菓子と自分で作ったケーキを持って来ました。おいしかったです！パーティーの時、皆はクリスマスの習慣について話しました。ポーランドでは習慣が地方によって違います。だから、私たちも以前は知らなかったことについて興味を持って、学生の話聞きました。

ほかに、知り合った学生さんたちは日本学科の二年生の授業に参加しました。うれしかったです！お客様にも良い時間になったことを願っています。お時間をありがとうございました！

その夜、学生達は先生達と一緒に、横浜国立大学にご招待していただいて、レストランに行って、美味しいポーランドの料理を食べて、ちょっとお互いに話せる機会がありました。日常生活について話して、ますますリラックスして話せるようになりました。

週末に、留学生のためにクラクフ街の案内をしました。散歩をしながら、いろいろなクラクフの伝説について話しました。その後、ヤギェロン大学の学生の好きなナイトライフの場所へも行きました。

それに、私たちは横浜から来た学生さんたちの発表で、日本のマナーとタブーについていろいろなことを聞きました。お客様はとてもすごいスピーチをしてくださいました！現代の社会問題は複雑だと思いますが、大事です。私にとって一番興味深いトピックはタトゥーでした。日本人の態度と規則についていろいろなおもしろいことを学びました。

11月に知り合った学生は親切な、頭がいい人たちです。。 会えてよかったです！

皆様、ヤギェロン大学へのご訪問、どうもありがとうございました！将来、また会えるチャンスがあることを願っています。



2019 年 11 月 12－17 日、横浜国立大学 経済学部から 4 人の学生と 2 人の先生がヤギェロン大学に来て下さいました。みなさんは火曜日の夜にクラブに到着しました。水曜日はオルファという会社を訪問し、木曜日と金曜日はヤギェロン大学での活動の日でした。

木曜日はまず、皆さんをホテルから大学にご案内して、Meyer 教授が沖縄についての講演をしました。ポーランドの学生と日本の学生は、ともに、いい勉強になったと思います。その後、Duc-原田先生の「実用日本語」の授業に参加しました。授業の終了後は、横浜国立大学からの皆さんとヤギェロン大学の学生が集まって、お菓子を食べてつ、ポーランドと日本の習慣や、将来の夢など、様々なことについて話しました。

金曜日は Wojciechowski 教授の「実用日本語」の授業から始まりました。

そのあと、今回の訪問のメインイベントとなる学生発表が行われました。「タブー」というテーマのもとに、4つのプレゼンテーションがありました。これは私にとって最も面白い部分でした。横浜国立大学の学生は、「交通機関のエチケット」と「タトゥー」に関する日本におけるタブーについて発表し、ヤギェロン大学の学生は、「女性の権利」と「宗教と政治の関係」に関するポーランドにおける問題について発表した後、それぞれのトピックを巡って話し合いました。

日本人とポーランド人の学生たちが積極的に意見を交換した話し合いは素晴らしく、話題になった点について興味をかきたてられたと思います。しかも、参加者のみんなにとって、いい勉強になり、新たな経験を得、いい印象が残ったと言えます。だから、横浜国立大学とヤギェロン大学の交流プログラムは、大変貴重な機会になりました。





GAEF 2019 Schedule

Tue, November 12

- Arrival. Meeting and rehearsal in student hostel in Krakow Poland

Wednesday, November 13

- 10:30 Company visit: Olfa Co, K.O.M.A. Kraków,

Thursday, November 14

- Visit Jagiellonian University, Prof Patrycja Duc-Harada
9:30-11:00 Stanisław Meyer
Introduction to Japanese Studies (1st year)
11:15-12:45 dr Patrycja Duc-Harada
Japanese Language in Practice (1st year)
13:00 LUNCH
16:30 Meeting organized by Jagiellonian University students

Friday, November 15

- 13:00-14:30 Dr. Bartosz Wojciechowski
Japanese Language in Practice (2nd year)
LUNCH
16:30-18:00 **DIALOGUE SESSION**
"Taboo"
YNU 1: *Etiquette on public transport in Japan* (Natsuho, Chihiro)
YNU 2: *Tattoos* (Tiffany, Kumi)
JU1: *Taboos and women's situation in Japan*
JU2: *Politics/ Emperor system*
18:30: Dinner at Pod Wawelem restaurant

Saturday, November 16

- Historical tour of Krakow

Sunday, November 17

- Auschwitz-Birkenau Concentration Camp visit

Monday, November 18

- Wieliczka Salt mine fieldtrip

Tuesday, November 19

- 10:00 Meeting. End of GAEF 2019