Greeting from President

Education for a renewed civilization

Tatsuro Matsumae, Dr. Eng.
President of Tokai University
Educational System (TES)

Modern civilization is supported by a high level of technology. During the 20th century, mankind reached new technological goals: putting men on the moon, harnessing the power of the atom, and decoding the genetic code contained in DNA. However, if we do not use this newfound knowledge wisely, mankind will be in danger. Not only do we face a food crisis, but we must also confront the problems caused by global warming as the world’s population increases to a figure of over 10 billion. These problems may result in a catastrophic collapse of the global environment. Without a doubt, these problems are caused by modern society and they must be faced and solved. Let us also note that although the advances of the information technology revolution continue to transform our lives and promote the globalization of society, we still suffer from the same global problems: regional conflicts and racial and religious tensions. In addition, while there has been progress in the field of nuclear disarmament, an uncomfortably large number of nuclear warheads still exist throughout the world.

What is our mission for this era? The era during which people drew their values solely from religion or ideology is now over. We are at a turning point in history. We are entering a chaotic new century where values worldwide are diverse and complex. We must learn to appreciate those qualities valued by others and find ways to live together without posing threats to others. With this in mind, we can form new relationships between nations, between people, and between humanity and the rest of the environment. Turning to the last point, it is now very clear from recent advances in the life sciences that all life on this planet springs from one source and that homo sapiens constitutes just one among the millions of diverse species which inhabit this planet. We must reconsider our future, always reminding ourselves of this fact, and bearing in mind the diversity of life on Earth.

Turning to the other relationships mentioned earlier, we learn from history that mankind has always been subject to cycles of conflict. We also know that this conflict can be reduced, if not eliminated, by the development of better relationships between individuals and among the nations of the world. Tokai University Educational System has a vision of a new civilization where individuals and societies can live together peacefully, and our species lives in harmony with the environment. Our mission is to turn that vision into a reality.
The founding spirit

The Tokai University Educational System (TES) is a reflection of the ideals of its founder, Dr. Shigeyoshi Matsumae (1901-1991) and the manifestation of his enthusiasm for and commitment to education. As such, his "founding spirit" and ideals continue to influence and inspire the education provided at all TES campuses.

Dr. Shigeyoshi Matsumae and the founding spirit of the school

During his youth, Dr. Shigeyoshi Matsumae, founder of TES, was bewildered by the question "How should I live my life?" He found inspiration in the teachings of Kanro Uchimura, a noted Japanese Christian scholar who held study group meetings for youth. Dr. Matsumae also studied about Denmark and the role education played in the rebuilding of the nation. The impressions of these early lessons were the genesis of what has become the Tokai University Educational System. In time, Dr. Matsumae opened his first school, Bosei Gakujuku, which was inspired by the concept of Danish folk schools, and devoted his life to education. This four-line slogan was written by Dr. Matsumae for the students of Bosei Gakujuku and continues to guide all of the schools at TES.

Cultivate your thoughts in your early days
Nurture your body in your early years
Develop your intellect in your early days
Aim your hopes towards the stars in your early days

His message to students was simple but powerful: develop both your minds and bodies to the fullest possible extent, and in doing so, acquire great insight and understanding of yourself, of life, and all aspects of the world around you. Dr. Matsumae's vision continues to guide and inspire TES in its mission to provide youth with a balanced education that opens their minds and nurtures within them a humanitarian spirit, thus contributing to a more peaceful world.

Matsumae's early years:
Shigeyoshi Matsumae was born in Oshima Village (now Kashima-cho), Kami-Masuki Gun, Kumamoto Prefecture when he was a fifth grader in elementary school. Unlike the village, the city was lit by electricity at night, and the beauty of the lights impressed young Shigeyoshi, who wondered, "How can it be lighted like this?" He later noted that it was that wonderment and curiosity that served as the impetus for his study of "electric science."

Influenced by his older brother, young Matsumae devoted himself to sports such as judo at Kumamoto Middle School (now Kumamoto High School) and Kumamoto Technical High School (now Kumamoto University, Engineering Department). He entered the Faculty of Engineering at Tohoku Imperial University (now Tohoku University), where he immersed himself into the study of electrical engineering. Under Professor Heiichi Nukiyama, an expert in electromagnetics, he completed a graduate dissertation on the property of the vacuum tube, which later developed into the transistor and integrated circuits.

Matsumae's contributions to the development of Japanese technology and campaign to improve the status of engineers:
After graduating from the University, Dr. Matsumae joined the Ministry of Communications (currently the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications) as an engineer, expecting to work on projects of national importance. Instead, he found the work at the Ministry was dull and dominated by bureaucratic prudence. The Ministry put priority on placing law school graduates in the top positions, and a large gap existed between the staff possessing liberal arts degrees versus those with technical and engineering backgrounds.

Concerned with this state of affairs, Dr. Matsumae pointed out that the two groups needed to develop a mutual understanding and that their combined efforts were essential for the development of the nation. He started a campaign to encourage technical engineers, who were apt to be uninterested in world and community affairs, to develop a new consciousness that would enhance their professionalism and improve their status. During that period, Japan's science and technology industry was highly dependent on that of foreign countries. Dr. Matsumae, recognizing that the situation was unacceptable, advocated the importance of developing technological self-reliance and engaged in studies to achieve that end.

The dawn of the information age - Matsumae's invention of the non-loaded cable carrier communication system:

Dr. Matsumae's non-loaded cable carrier communication system was an enormous breakthrough in communications technology. Governmental and private organizations joined in a domestic research project focusing on Dr. Matsumae's invention. As a result, in 1939 the 2,700 kilometers between Japan and China were linked by the non-loaded carrier communication system, the first step in instituting the system as the main communication technique for the rest of the world. More significantly, the invention was one of the catalysts for the development of today's information age.

Dr. Matsumae (center) visited Askov Folk High School in Denmark (1936).

Non-loaded cable

Ushering in a new global telecommunications standard, non-loaded cable was an important development that helped pave the way to the modern information society. With this triumph, Dr. Matsumae also demonstrated Japan's ability to develop new technology domestically.
Dr. Matsumae's determination to engage in education - the influence of Kanzo Uchimura and N.F.S. Grundtvig's Danish folk schools:

As Dr. Matsumae engaged in technology development as a Ministry of Communications staff member, he pondered the larger question, "How should I lead my life?" To help find answers to that question he attended lecture meetings by Kanzo Uchimura (1861-1930), a pioneer Christian thinker in Japan, and soon began attending Bible Study Group meetings. Dr. Matsumae was intrigued by Uchimura's independent or "non-church" Christianity and by his books such as "The Story of Denmark" and "The Greatest Legacy," which greatly influenced Japanese youth of the time.

Deeply impressed by Uchimura's ideals and his passionate concern for the welfare of humanity, Dr. Matsumae learned from him the value of traditional Danish education through education after losing to Prussia in the Folkebokske system (folk high school or national school) advocated by N.F.S. Grundtvig (1783-1872), the spiritual leader of the new movement in Denmark, Dr. Matsumae found an exciting educational model.

The national high schools, sometimes called "universities for the people," were dynamic learning communities where students and teachers lived together and engaged freely in discussions about society, philosophy and other subjects. In 1934, Dr. Matsumae visited Denmark to personally observe and experience the Folk High Schools. He came to believe that schools should "help students understand historical perspective and views of life, and society, philosophy and other subjects." In 1934, Dr. Matsumae's /first school - Bosei Gakujuku, the folk high schools, was full of vitality, with the study of the Bible and the discussion of the future of Japan and the world as the focus of everyone's attention. It was a small educational organization but it had huge ideals. It provided the foundation for the Tokai University Educational System (TES) as it is known today.

Matsumae, a consistent believer in world peace - dispatched to the war front as a second-class private in the Japanese Army:

At the start of World War II, Dr. Matsumae, after assessing Japan's war capacity, advocated an early end to the war. As Director-General of Engineering in the Ministry of Communications, Dr. Matsumae held the highest position in communications in Japan at that time. However, his views soon caused him to be conscripted and sent to the South Asian front at the age of 42. As a result, the activities of the Bosei Gakujuku were suspended. After nearly losing his life, Dr. Matsumae returned from the front and was appointed as top officer of the Technology Authority of the government of Japan. The day after the bombing of Hiroshima, he headed an inspection team to the site and reported on the effects of the atomic bombing of the city. Immediately after Japan's surrender, Dr. Matsumae became president of the Communications Authority and diligently led the reconstruction of the Japanese communications sector. With the Aerial Science College as its antecedent, Dr. Matsumae opened Tokai University to promote mutual understanding and harmony between students of the arts and scientific fields. His university was admitted as Tokai University under the old prewar system in 1946 and later administered under the new postwar system in 1950.

Matsumae's first school - Bosei Gakujuku, the roots of TES:

Dr. Matsumae, together with his wife, Nobuko, and close friends like Noboru Shinohara and Shintaro Okubo, established the Education Study Group which met regularly and studied the life and ideas of Dr. Albert Schweitzer and J.H. Pestalozzi, among others. Upon being awarded the 1935 Asano Prize from the Institute of Electrical Engineers of Japan, Dr. Matsumae used his prize money to help finance his educational project and in 1936, opened the Bosei Gakujuku in Matsuzaka, Tokai. Using the education at Denmark's folk high schools as a model, the Bosei Gakujuku encouraged physical fitness as a key element of life, and stressed the idea of work and thought as a way to cultivate deeper learning about subjects. The Bosei Gakujuku was a place of learning, with the study of the Bible and the discussion of the future of Japan and the world as the focus of everyone's attention. It was a small educational organization but it had huge ideals. It provided the foundation for the Tokai University Educational System (TES) as it is known today.

N.F.S. Grundtvig (1783-1872) was a Christian thinker, poet and educator. Highly critical of the state churches and schools in 19th century Denmark, Grundtvig advocated folk high schools (folk high schools) as a means of developing the character of the nation with education as a foundation.

Dr. Matsumae's educational philosophy:

Dr. Matsumae had the idea that "functional education" should serve the future of the nation and the future of humanity can be greatly influenced through the education of all those involved, established an "educational system that nurtures the power of thought and promotes understanding between those students who pursue liberal arts and those who pursue science." He put this ideal, something he had been striving to reach for quite some time, into practice through Tokai University.

Dr. Matsumae's legacy to his students:

Dr. Matsumae hoped that his educational system would cultivate citizens who can undertake the task of building a future of peace and happiness for humankind. In addition, Matsumae imparts these words to all youth: “Aim your hopes towards the stars in your early days.” Here, “hopes” refers to high ideals and ambition. These words embody the same sentiment that Dr. Clark, Kanzo Uchimura’s mentor, expresses in his words, “Boys, be ambitious;” a message that truly transcends time.

The Postwar Years - Matsumae purged from public office:

Because of his important governmental position during the war years, Dr. Matsumae was purged from public office in 1946 by the Institute of Electrical Engineers of Japan and fired from his position as head of the Allied Powers GHQ. He could no longer participate in the management of his recently founded Tokai University and the university, having lost its central support, was in danger of being closed. The prevailing conditions of postwar Japan meant the loss of prewar values, social and economic confusion, and a lack of inspiration and ideas, all of which further jeopardized Tokai University’s future.

However, Tokai had many supporters. Because of their hard work to rebuild the institution, the university survived the crisis. Immediately after the purge directive was lifted in 1950, Dr. Matsumae returned to the university and continued to build what is today known as the Tokai University Educational System.

The main building of Tokai University under the old prewar system at Koriyama:

Dr. Matsumae, walking through the pine trees at Miho, where the university was founded, with his students, pupils, and kindergarten children:

The school emblem:

The school emblem consists of two wings. The left wing expresses the vastness of the ocean, while the right wing expresses the power of the wind. The colors red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and purple correspond to the seven colors of the rainbow that together make up the beautiful light of the sun. This symbolizes the hope of the TES schools to foster rich lives through educational unity.
Efforts toward international peace and unofficial diplomacy

Tokai University aspires to lasting peace and engages in academic, cultural, and sports exchanges designed to foster international peace and mutual understanding among nations, regardless of political differences.

With scarce oil and other energy resources, Japan sought to capture by force the resources of other countries in the past, resulting in war. To prevent such tragedies and live together peacefully, TES has been pursuing its unique brand of unofficial diplomacy through exchanges in academic, art, and sporting events. TES also organizes conferences on various challenges to humankind such as food shortages, international peace, and information technology, and welcomes students from Asian countries to Japan. Furthermore, TES works hard to develop international friendship and goodwill, beyond the boundaries of countries and politics, through unofficial diplomatic channels by, for example, hosting the Asian and Pacific University Presidents’ Conference to concentrate the top minds of the world’s universities on how to ensure international peace.

Nurturing the development of global human personnel

Study abroad programs

Tokai University has long been involved in international exchanges of students and researchers. In 1973, the university signed an exchange agreement with Moscow State University and commenced student exchanges in 1974. For students who wish to study abroad, Tokai University offers 59 overseas education or internship programs under partnerships with 39 universities and institutes in 21 countries. Students can also improve their study of other societies on campus, the Foreign Language Center offers language classes on English, German, French, Russian, Spanish, Italian, Chinese, Korean, Indonesian, and Thai.

Programs for foreign students

Tokai University has long welcomed foreign students, currently, about 670 students from 42 countries are studying with us. Tokai University also accepts students on national scholarships from Saudi Arabia, UAE, Oman, Kazakhstan, and other countries to enhance international exchange and mutual understanding. In addition to Japanese language classes, the Tokai Institute of Global Education and Research offers a sub-major called Japanese Studies for Global Citizens (lectures are given in English) and various other short programs. The graduate schools also have courses in which academic degrees can be taken in English. All organizations of TES actively accept foreign students.
Overseas educational cruise on Bosei Maru

One of TES’s unique programs is its overseas educational cruise aboard its research and training vessel “Bosei Maru” (a passenger ship for international voyages with an international gross tonnage of 2,174). The cruise helps students broaden their outlook on life and the world by exposing them to diverse cultures and lives. In addition, community life within the limited space on board fosters cooperation and maturity among the students.

Developing global human personnel

As a project of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Tokai University has been helping King Mongkut’s Institute of Technology Ladkrabang (KMITL) in Thailand develop its human personnel since 1965. This project has helped produce many excellent engineers in Thailand. KMITL has now become one of the leading technology colleges in Southeast Asia and maintains close links with Tokai University for cross-border education and research.

Tokai University has been engaged in JICA projects to develop human personnel in many ways such as developing curriculums for Human Resource Development in the IT Service Industry at the Department of Technology, National University of Laos. Tokai University is also working with the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT), Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI), and Japan International Cooperation Center (JICE) in developing and implementing education programs for human resources development projects in Cambodia and Afghanistan, Asian Nuclear Human Resource Development Program (Career Development Program for Foreign Students), and Vietnam Nuclear Power Project Personnel Development Program. Furthermore, Tokai University worked with the Federal University of Mato Grosso in Brazil and launched a Distance Learning Course for Brazilian Educators in Japan in 2009, the first graduation ceremony was held in August 2013.

Activities outside Japan

Overseas facilities

TES opened the Tokai University European Center (TUEC) in 1970 in Copenhagen, Denmark, as its first overseas office to promote international exchange activities, followed by various facilities across the world. In 1984, to respond to increasing global interest in Japanese martial arts, TES opened the Tokai University Matsumae Budo Center in Vienna, Austria (the center is now run by the city of Vienna). In 1988, Tokai University Boarding School was opened in Praqstoe, Denmark, to provide education for Japanese children overseas (the school closed in 2008, and was reorganized and reopened in 2009 as Identsjahsholen Boves, an independent Danish folk high school). In 1990, the Tokai University Asia Office was opened in Bangkok, Thailand, to provide education for Japanese children overseas (the school closed in 2008, and was reorganized and reopened in 2009 as Identsjahsholen Boves, an independent Danish folk high school). In 1996, the Tokai University Pacific Center (TUPC) was set up in Hawaii, USA. TES established these facilities in response to a crucial need to promote international understanding of Japan through academic activities, Japanese culture, and sports, - the outcome of Japan’s expanding activities abroad.

Overseas liaison offices were next opened in Seoul and in Bangkok to recruit applicants to Tokai University, assist foreign students in Japan, and support various academic and cultural exchange programs.
Commitment of the research promotion division

Tokai University Innovative Collaboration Center: A core research organization

Universities have a mission to create knowledge and share it with society. To fulfill this mission, TES set up the Research Promotion Division at Tokai University to manage its General Research Organization. The Division also promotes collaboration among industry, government and academia by taking advantage of the wide range of schools that comprise the University. TES research institutes, research centers and graduate schools, both independently and in cooperation with each other, have been carrying out pioneering research on important issues for mankind, including those related to energy, food and medicine. The General Research collaboration is responsible for industry-government-academia collaboration projects. Furthermore, Tokai University Innovative Collaboration Center established under the Research Promotion Division is a core organization that encourages tripartite collaboration in various research fields, including nanotechnology and materials, life science, agriculture/forestry and fisheries (food), environment and energy, manufacturing technology, and humanities and social science. The Innovative Collaboration Center is a Technology Licensing Organization (TLO) approved by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology and the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry in 2008.

Contributing to society through research

One way to contribute to society through our research is to patent research results in order to protect their intellectual property and license them to suitable companies for commercialization. The Innovative Collaboration Center publicizes TES’s patented technologies and research achievements acquired through collaboration with industry, government and academia with the goal of contributing to society by sharing the fruits of its research and development. Publicity is conducted at various events including Innovation Japan-University Fairs, Bio Tech Exhibitions, Technical Show Yokohama and Agribusiness Creation Fairs. Participation in these events has led to joint research and licensing of technologies, and some licensees have already resulted in the release of products and services.

Supporting researchers

Nurturing young researchers

At TES, world-class medical research on genome science, regenerative medicine, and drug discovery models is carried out. To help train young researchers, TES asks the most gifted ones from around the world to join its unique program that combines the TES mentor system and the tenure track program. Tokai University Institute of Innovative Science and Technology supports these young researchers and manages the tenure track program. In addition, the Institute aims to help researchers develop an ability to undertake global research in leading-edge fields, as well as the skills to mentor young researchers. To achieve this objective, the Institute supports researchers in various ways, including providing an excellent research environment.

Work-life balance

Achieving a gender-equal society will help solve various social issues in Japan such as a low birth rate, aging population, and weakening competitiveness. First, it is necessary to balance work with personal life.

Accordingly, Tokai University set up the Work Life Balance Promotion Office in 2008 to enable researchers at the university to work in a comfortable, rewarding environment. The office offers consultation, organizes work-life balance programs and meets staff’s various needs throughout their lives, such as pregnancy, parenting and care for the elderly.

Promising research seeds

TES encourages cutting-edge research for the next generation in a variety of fields, centering on nanotechnology and life science. Many research seeds have sprouted and bloomed in diverse industries.

- Promising research seeds

Food science and nutrition

- Development of innovative nanobiomaterials with unique properties and their medical applications
- Analysis of collagenous fibril’s self-organizing property to induce tendon stress and development of a method to make artificial tendons
- Low-temperature synthesis of Mg2Si using hydrogen
- Production of liquid to disperse nanocarbon material and its application
- Soil house made of liquefied soil-cement with vinyl fiber flexing material
- Application of chromophoric silver film
- Introduction of joining technology for dissimilar metals
- Brazing of CP-Ti to stainless steel by using combination brazing filler metal foils
- Development of analytical method for biological and/or moist materials with probe water structures
- From living body to concrete

Life science

- Gene polymorphism analysis for carcinoma pharmacotherapy
- New application of glycoscience to analysis of immunity, cranial nerves and membrane function
- Measurement of advanced glycation end products (AGEs) and development of inhibitor for AGEs formation using food ingredients
- New cancer therapy and periodontal disease therapy, proposal and equipment development II
- Active oxygen monitoring and application for sterilization system using a quartz crystal microbalance method
- Structural analysis of glycopolymers by convenient and rapid removal of detergent and trypsin
- Objective diagnostic tool for sick-building syndrome
- Comprehensive evaluation using neurologic technique
- Project to establish quantitative pain assessment for development of painless microneedle
- Collaboration of medical and engineering fields using the world’s first system combining diagnosis and treatment
- Setting up a collaborative research organization to raise the profile of Tokai University
- Fabrication of 3-dimensional cell structure using patterning with electrostatically injected droplet (PELDID) method
- Roles of a-chimaerin in the neural circuit for eye movement
- In vitro cultivation of hematopoietic stem cells and their precursors

Environment and energy

- Development of a system for monitoring and managing intestinal flora-derived odor for improving environment in hospitals
- Research and development to respond to climate variability in the transition zone of central North Pacific Ocean using satellite-derived ocean surface current data
- Research on the waterfowl ecosystem of the Yaryama Islands and its preservation
- Distribution of endangered plants in paddy fields on Irabu Island
- Decomposition of refractory, hazardous organic compounds in water using atmospheric-pressurized plasma jet
- For water purification
- Analysis of hydrological regime affected by stream velocity and irregularity of stream bed and the regime’s influence on the rate of settlement of aquatic insects
- Basic research on absolute measurement of optical radiation’s intensity
- Research on the relationship between fish distribution and physical chemical environment in the River Kana in Kana-gawa Prefecture
- Comprehensive research for investigating cloud lifecycle using 3rd-generation satellite systems and models
- Thermoacoustic engine with an energy conversion rate of 30% using a hot water source
- Fabrication of high-performance dye-sensitized solar cells by precursors of functional ingredients
- Development of high-performance photocatalyst for hydrogen energy by chemical solution processes
- Research and development of high temperature superconducting current leads prepared by YBCO tapes

Manufacuring technology

- Development of human mimetic robotics
- Development of high-rigidity thrust air bearing using a technique to optimize groove shape
- Research and development of easily removable screws to assist recycling, and human-friendly medical and dental equipment parts

Humanities, social science and others

- Robot technologies for underwater work
- A robot for research on underwater archaeology, plants, animals and the environment
- Phenomenological and experimental research to analyze the functions of embodied knowledge in relation to intersubjectivity theory
- Study on a formative method; applying snowfall to make outdoor environments richer in nature and health
- Archeological research on the process of settlement by paddle rice farmers and subsequent effects on the landscape on the Yaryama Islands from the 17th to 18th century
Practical education to develop the fundamental skills needed as members of society

Education through various projects

The guiding principle of education at TES is captured by the founder’s four-line slogan:

- Cultivate your thoughts in your early days
- Develop your intellect in your early days
- Aim your hopes towards the stars in your early days
- Nurture your body in your early days

Education is established in this way:

- The Center helps students cultivate these abilities through projects as well as classroom lectures. Specifically, students first take lectures on various theories including management and mathematics. This cross-departmental project brings together students of science and technology. Upon admission, the students follow a special curriculum; for example, they can develop an interest in science by learning measurement principles and analysis technologies using the very latest analysis equipment, and can strengthen their PDCA cycle by participating in internships or one of the projects to support students of science and engineering. Various organizations in each region work together to support the education and research activities of students.

Projects include community revitalization, international exchange, design and manufacturing, contribution to society, environmental conservation and agriculture. Some projects have gained a high reputation. One example is the 3/11 Recovery Aid Project, which aims to help rebuild sustainable communities in the quake-hit area of northeastern Japan by building community houses. Students gain maturity by participating in these projects.

Nurturing people to lead innovation

Science meister program

Based on its founding spirit, Tokai University is carrying out a “Science Meister Program” to cultivate the next generation of scientists and engineers (this program was selected in 2010 by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology as one of the projects to support students of science and mathematics). This cross-departmental project brings together students of science and technology. Upon admission, the students follow a special curriculum, for example, they can develop an interest in science by learning measurement principles and analysis technologies using the very latest analysis equipment, and can strengthen their PDCA cycle by participating in internships or academic conferences. This program also helps students improve their English ability for science and technology as well as presentation skills, helping them to get into graduate school.

A meta-organization for supporting TES

The Tokai University Educational System (TES) KOYU-KAI is a meta-organization for supporting TES. The organization is composed of support, parent, alumni, and other associations of Tokai University, Tokai Junior Colleges, and affiliated schools. This holistic organization embodies the TES view that excellent results in education require the cooperation of schools, parents, and alumni. Various organizations in each region work together to support the education and research activities of students.

Alumni associations

The Tokai University Alumni Association, a core organization of the TES KOYU-KAI, was established in 1945 and now boasts a membership of 360,000. The association has 63 branches in Japan and 11 overseas (Taiwan, Hong Kong and South China, South Korea, Thailand, Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia, Russia, Bulgaria, Denmark, and Hawaii (US)). There also are alumni associations by school, department, extracurricular activity, and place of employment. To help alumni to keep in close contact with each other, Tokai University hosts homecoming events every year, helps them find or change jobs, issues Tokai credit cards with various privileges, and provides a range of other services. Admission office entrance examinations are available to children of TES alumni.

Comprehensive medical practice by combining research, education, and treatment

Four university hospitals

In 1975, Tokai University opened Tokai University Hospital adjacent to Tokai University School of Medicine in Isehara, Kanagawa, followed by Tokai University Tokyo Hospital in 1983, Tokai University Utsu Hospital in 1984, and Tokai University Hachioji Hospital in 2002, to expand its medical practice. These four hospitals work together, pursuing leading-edge medical technologies and striving to provide humane care and treatment.

The advanced emergency medical service center of Tokai University Hospital is one of 32 centers certified by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (as of 2014), and was ranked No. 1 among them in 2014.

Helicopter emergency medical service system

In 1999, Tokai University Hospital participated in a national trial of a helicopter emergency medical service, and since 2002 the hospital has been continuing to provide this service on behalf of Kanagawa prefecture, transporting about 300 patients by air each year.
An excellent unified educational system

One of the key characteristics of the Tokai University Educational System (TES) is its unified educational system from certified child care center / kindergarten to university and graduate school, which is based on its founding spirit. Taking advantage of the specialties and innovative approaches of the higher educational institutions, all the educational institutions work together to provide education suited for the respective development phases of their children, pupils, and students, help them establish their individuality and build the basis of their future life, while avoiding an education that overemphasizes knowledge.
Tokai University and Junior Colleges

Following the founding spirit and philosophy of the founder Dr. Shigeyoshi Matsumae, TES has turned away from rote-learning education and aims to instill broad perspectives and flexible ideas in its students. TES is committed to continuously innovating its education system, promoting the latest research, and contributing to society.

**Tokai University**

**Shonan Campus**
- **Undergraduate Schools**
  - School of Letters
  - School of Political Science
  - School of Economics
  - School of Law
  - School of Humanities and Culture
  - School of Social Studies
- **Graduate Schools**
  - School of Government and Law
  - School of Business Administration
  - School of Regional Development Studies
  - School of Regional and Urban Studies

**Yoyogi Campus**
- **Global School**
  - Professional Graduate School of Business Administration
  - Graduate School of Regional and Urban Studies

**Takanawa Campus**
- **Graduate School**
  - School of Information and Telecommunication Engineering
  - School of Engineering

**Shimizu Campus**
- **Graduate School**
  - School of Maritime Science
  - School of Oceanography

**Kumamoto Campus**
- **Graduate School**
  - School of Oceanography (Master's Program)
  - School of Marine Science and Technology

**Tokai University Junior College**
- **Tokai University Junior College of Nursing and Medical Technology**
  - School of Nursing

**Aso Campus**
- **Graduate School**
  - School of Agricultural Sciences
  - School of Agriculture

**Sapporo Campus**
- **Graduate School**
  - School of Regional Development Studies
  - School of International Cultural Relations

**Hawaii Tokai International College**
- **Graduate School**
  - School of International Studies

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*Admissions stopped
*Admissions will stop in 2016
History

1942.12 Tokai University Educational System (TES) is founded in Shimizu-shi (currently Shimizu-ku, Shimizu-ku), Shizuoka.

1943.4 Aerial Science College opens in Miho, Shimizu-shi (currently Miho, Shimizu-ku), Shizuoka.

1943.12 Aerial Science College relocates to Komagoe, Shimizu-shi (currently Komagoe, Shimizu-ku), Shizuoka.

1944.4 Radio Wave Science College and Radio Wave College open in Naka-ku, Tokyo.

College of Telecommunications Technology opens Telecommunications Engineering School in Egota, Naka-ku, Tokyo.

College of Telecommunications Technology consolidates with College of Telecommunications Technology (a foundation established in October 1937 having a Telecommunications College in Takanawa, Shiba-ku, Tokyo).

1945.8 Aerial Science College and Radio Wave Science College are consolidated into Tokai College.

The main campus opens in Komagoe, Shimizu-shi, Shizuoka while the branch campus opens in Nukui, Fuchu-machi, Kitamatsuyama-gun, Fuchu-ku, Tokyo.

Telecommunications Engineering School and Radio Wave College are consolidated into Tokai School of Technology (renamed Tokai High School in April 1948, Tokai Radio Wave Senior High School in April 1952, Tokai University Takanawanai Senior High School in April 1968).

1945.9 Telecommunications Engineering School is renamed Tokai School of Science and Technology (renamed Tokai Senior Communications College in March 1947 and closed in March 1965).

1945.10 Tokai University College is renamed Tokai College of Science (until March 1950).

1946.5 Tokai University is accredited under the old educational system.

The Preparatory Course and School of Economics and Humanities open in Komagoe, Shimizu-shi, Shizuoka, and the School of Science and Engineering opens in Miho, Shimizu-shi, Shizuoka.

1950.3 Tokai University becomes Tokai University Educational System under the Private School Enforcement Act.

1953.4 Radio Wave College opens in Egota, Nakano-ku, Tokyo.

1955.1 Yoyogi Campus opens in Tomigaya-cho, Yoyogi, Shibuya-ku (currently Tomigaya, Shibuya-ku), Tokyo.

1951.3 Tokai University is accredited under the new educational system.

School of Engineering (in Miho, Shimizu-shi, Shizuoka), and School of Letters (in Komagoe, Shimizu-shi, Shizuoka), open.

1951.3 Tokai University becomes Tokai University Educational System under the Private School Enforcement Act.

1955.1 Yoyogi Campus opens in Tomigaya-cho, Yoyogi, Shibuya-ku (currently Tomigaya, Shibuya-ku), Tokyo.

TES Headquarters and Tokai University School of Engineering relocate to Yoyogi Campus.

1958.12 The VHF (FM) experimental station starts broadcasting.


1962.4 Shimizu Campus opens in Oroko, Shimizu-shi (currently Oroko, Shimizu-ku), Shizuoka.

1962.5 The research and training vessel Tokai Daigaku Maru (191 tons) goes into service.

1963.4 Shonan Campus opens in Kita-Kamakura, Kamakura-shi, Kanagawa.

1964.4 Japanese Language Course for International Students opens at Shonan Campus.

1967.4 Sapporo Campus opens in Minamisawa, Minami-ku, Sapporo-shi, Hokkaido.

1968.3 Overseas Education Cruise starts.

1970.9 Tokai University European Center opens in the suburbs of Copenhagen, Denmark.


Aso Campus opens in Kawayou, Chouyou-mura (currently Kawayou, Minamiaso-mura), Aso-gun, Kumamoto.

Kyushu Tokai University opens at Aso Campus (March 2008).

1973.4 TES Research and Information Center opens at Yoyogi Campus (renamed Tokai University Research and Information Center in April 2008).


1975.2 Tokai University Hospital opens at Isehara Campus.

1975.4 Kumamoto Campus opens in Ooe-machi (currently Toroku, Higashi-ku), Kumamoto-shi, Kumamoto.

1977.4 Ashihikawa Campus opens in Kamui, Ashihikawa-shi, Hokkaido.

Hokkaido Tokai University opens at Ashihikawa Campus (until March 2008).

1982.1 Tokai University Boset Gakuju opens in Nishikubo, Musashino-ku, Tokyo.

1983.12 Tokai University Tokyo Hospital opens in Yoyogi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

1984.4 Tokai University Oso Hospital opens in Oso-machi, Naka-gun, Kanagawa.

1984.11 Tokai University Matsumae Budo Center opens in Vienna, Austria (transferred the ownership to Vienna City and renamed Vienna Matsumae Budo Center in October 2007).

1986.11 TES Space Information Center opens in Mashiki-machi, Kaminamikita-gun, Kumamoto.

1988.4 Tokai University Boarding School in Denmark opens in Praesto, Denmark (closed in February 2008).

1991.2 Tokai University Pacific Center opens in Honolulu, Hawaii, USA.


1993.10 The research and training vessel “Bosei Maru” (2,174 tons) goes into service.

1996.6 "Bosei Maru" embarks on an around-the-world educational cruise (until October).

2002.3 Tokai University Hachioji Hospital opens in Hachioji-shi, Tokyo.

2003.11 Tokai University Asian Office opens in Bangkok, Thailand (renamed Tokai University Bangkok Office in April 2011, Tokai University ASEAN Office in October 2013).


Tokai University Student Project Center opens at Shonan Campus.

2007.11 Tokai University Vienna Office opens in Vienna, Austria.

2008.4 Tokai University, Kyushu Tokai University, and Hokkaido Tokai University are consolidated and reorganized into Tokai University.

Takanawa Campus opens in Takanawa, Minato-ku, Tokyo.

2015.4 Tokai University Pacific Center and Hawaii Tokai International College (HTIC) relocate to Kapolei (in the University of Hawaii-West Oahu Campus).

Tokai University Educational System will celebrate the 75th anniversary of its founding in 2017

The roots of Tokai University Educational System stem from Shigeyoshi Matsumae’s educational ideal of “promoting the understanding of history, the nation and the world by bringing together the pursuit of liberal arts and science,” an ideal that he brought to fruition in 1942 in the midst of the Pacific War by establishing a school in Shimizu city, Shizuoka prefecture. Therefore, the school has overcome a variety of obstacles and has grown into an educational system with campuses and research institutes worldwide, all the while maintaining the lofty goal of "building a balanced, civilized society." In 2017, TES will celebrate the 75th anniversary of its founding. In order to mark this occasion, a new vision for the institution, a “TES that continues to grow and change while maintaining its founding spirit” has been articulated. Further, Tokai University will approach the year 2017, the 75th year anniversary of its founding as a critical juncture as it moves toward its centennial founding anniversary and will mark it as an important starting point for the start of new endeavors. This is based on our belief in the necessity of thinking long and hard about the choices that the university must make in order to emerge victorious as a private institution in an age marked by fierce inter-university competition. The 75th founding anniversary is an important moment to reflect upon the university’s founding spirit as well as a valuable opportunity to contemplate the best strategy for advancing the quality of education and research as we approach our 100th founding anniversary.
Facts and figures 2014

Our students (As of May 1, 2014, unless otherwise stated.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tokai University</th>
<th>Full-time Student</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Undergraduate Schools</td>
<td>29,025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduate Schools</td>
<td>1,022</td>
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<tr>
<td>Professional Graduate School</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>30,061</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School</th>
<th>Student (Total)</th>
<th>New Students</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Letters</td>
<td>4,142</td>
<td>1,020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political Science and Economics</td>
<td>2,025</td>
<td>477</td>
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<tr>
<td>Law</td>
<td>1,324</td>
<td>331</td>
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<tr>
<td>Humanities and Culture</td>
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<td>372</td>
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<tr>
<td>Physical Education</td>
<td>1,940</td>
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<tr>
<td>Science</td>
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<td>338</td>
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<tr>
<td>Information Science and Technology</td>
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<td>210</td>
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<tr>
<td>Engineering</td>
<td>6,171</td>
<td>1,611</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tourism</td>
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<tr>
<td>Information and Telecommunication Engineering</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marine Science and Technology</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School</th>
<th>Student (Total)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Medicine</td>
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<td>102</td>
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<tr>
<td>Health Sciences</td>
<td>726</td>
<td>180</td>
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<tr>
<td>Business Studies</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>(N/A)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Business Administration</td>
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<td>226</td>
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<tr>
<td>Industrial Engineering</td>
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<td>(N/A)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Industrial and Welfare Engineering</td>
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<td>127</td>
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<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
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<tr>
<td>International Cultural Relations</td>
<td>870</td>
<td>216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Art and Technology</td>
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<td>(N/A)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Biological Science and Engineering</td>
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<tr>
<td>Biological Sciences</td>
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<td>159</td>
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Total number of international students

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>International Student</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Undergraduate Student (Inc. Research student)</td>
<td>436</td>
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<tr>
<td>Graduate Student</td>
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<tr>
<td>Japanese Language Course (IL)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Special Japanese Language Program (IS)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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</table>

International students by country (Including JS students)

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<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Number</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>185</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Korea</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taiwan</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UAE</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mongolia</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oman</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qatar</td>
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<tr>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>18</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>19</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kazakhstan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
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<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>22</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
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<td>Norway</td>
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<td>Pakistan</td>
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<td>Sweden</td>
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<td>Denmark</td>
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<td>Holland</td>
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<td>India</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
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<tr>
<td>Laos</td>
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<td>Malaysia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
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<tr>
<td>Singapore</td>
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<td>Spain</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zambia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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</table>

Our staff (As of May 1, 2014)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tokai University Academic staff</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Academic Staff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate Professor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junior Associate Professor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Professor</td>
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<td>Total</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Non-academic staff</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-Academic Staff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campuses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University hospitals</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Junior colleges</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colleges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junior College</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junior College of Nursing and Medical Technology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fukuoka Junior College</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affiliated schools</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Schools</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Schools</td>
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<tr>
<td>Junior High Schools</td>
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<tr>
<td>Elementary School</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kindergartens</td>
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