

Globalisation and Internationalisation

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The word internationalisation is said to have its origins in the phrase “be internationalised,” which appeared in the Yalta agreements the heads of the U.S., Soviet Union and U.K. reached in 1945 toward the end of World War II. The phrase was used to describe multilateral access to the port of Dalian - once a Japanese leasehold - enabling multiple countries to use the port. In other words, internationalisation indicates multiple countries

strengthening their ties, acting together, and having economic and cultural effects on each other.

In contrast, “globalisation” signifies the advent of a worldwide society that has eradicated barriers and borders, including national borders. American philosopher Oliver Leslie Reiser and Canadian writer Blodwen Davies apparently first cited this philosophy in their 1944 book *Planetary Democracy*, indicating that scientific humanism is rooted in globalism - the notion that the Earth is a single community.

The words internationalisation and globalisation appeared in the world at about the same time, but internationalisation as a concept subsequently developed rapidly. It is no exaggeration to say that whether it be politics, economics, academia, art, sports, industry, agriculture or business, nothing is free from the influence and involvement of multiple countries.

Today, the world is on the verge of a major turning point in its history. As newly emerging nations in Africa and Asia compete in pursuit of growth, the foundations of the systems and order built around the developed nations that have been running the world have begun to shake. Moreover, such issues as environmental destruction, global warming, infectious diseases, food, energy and the problems of social and economic disparity have grown quite serious, and cannot be solved by particular countries alone. We have reached the point at which the entire Earth must be united to build a sustainable world. For that purpose, we seek to create a global society that has eradicated various barriers and boundaries.

Advances in scientific technology have already made a global society a reality. We have achieved society in which people, goods and money move dynamically without regard to nations' borders. Huge networks that link all the Earth's people may be built, and people who are connected throughout the world will undertake various actions.

If you take a world map that depicts individual nations by colour, then use straight lines to link up every person in the world, the nearly infinite number of resulting lines will cover everything on the map, making it a single-coloured sheet. If the colour of those lines drawn is white, the map will be a single sheet of white paper. Gazing at a blank piece of paper is unlikely to generate much reaction. However, if a single drop of jet-black ink is dropped on it, the dark spot and the whiteness surrounding it will stand out in sharp contrast to each other, transforming the sheet into a magnet of interest and curiosity.

Taking this analogy a step further, I look forward to seeing children and young people, who will live in the future, emerging as such single prominent points within global society, and working to organically connect the people of the world. As they succeed in their respective dreams and endeavours, I dearly hope they will discover and perform work rich in inspiration and individuality, and

shine in the eyes of the entire planet.

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