

The Mita Campus

KEIO UNIVERSITY
1858

'calamus gladio fortior'

KEIO International Symposium

December 14—16, 1979.

Keio International Symposium is to be held at Miyako Hotel in Tokyo. The main theme of this symposium is "Dimensions of Global Interdependence—Harmony and Conflict in the Contemporary World."

The Attendants to This Symposium

The following scholars are scheduled to attend this symposium: Prof. Daniel Bell, Harvard University Prof. Dennis L. Meadows, Dartmouth College, Prof. Amartya K. Sen, Oxford University, Prof. Louis B. Sohn, Harvard Law School, Prof. Toshihiko Izutsu, Keio University, Dr. Saburoo Ookita, President of the Japan Economic Study Center, Prof. Yoshikazu Sakamoto, Tokyo University, Prof. Nobushige Sawada, Keio University, Prof. Toshi-chika Totoki, Keio University Prof. Yasuhiko Torii, Keio University, Prof. Junjiro Takahashi, Keio University. All the eleven attendants will discuss several matters on the main theme regardless of their specialties surrounding a round table throughout the sessions. The schedule is shown on Table.

The Information of This Symposium

The public is invited to only the opening ceremony; to other sessions, only invited professionals, that will be about 300 persons a session, are permitted. The contents of this symposium will be given by some magazines and newspapers. The authorities themselves are also planning to issue a book on the contents of this symposium within 6 months after the session. The professors invited to this symposium from foreign countries will deliver lectures to the students at Mita Campus of Keio University in the middle of December.

The Purpose of This Symposium

This symposium aims to promote interdisciplinary study and international exchange of scholars in study. Today the world situation is getting more and more complex, and to deal with such complicated problems as urbanization, pollution, population, and national resources, the present methods based on European culture are insufficient and incompetent. So interdisciplinary study is expected most to solve the problems that have never existed before.



The Schedule of Keio International Symposium

			Reported by	Coordinated by	Sub-theme
14	13:30-14:00	Opening ceremony	Prof. Ishikawa, President of Keio University		
	14:00-17:30	1st session	Prof. Bell Prof. Totoki	Prof. Iseki A. Prof. Shimada	the opening of global interdependence
15	9:00-12:00	2nd session	Prof. Meadows Mr. Ookita	Prof. Hamada Prof. Ihara	resources and international relationship
	13:00-13:30	Luncheon speech	A. Prof. Nihei		
	14:00-17:30	3rd session	Prof. Sen Prof. Torii	A. Prof. Oyama A. Prof. Fujimori	the new order of world economy
16	9:00-12:00	4th session	Prof. Sohn Prof. Sakamoto	Prof. Uchiyama Prof. Kuribayashi	politics and order of law in international level
	13:00-13:30	Luncheon speech	Prof. Iwao		
	14:00-17:00	5th session	Prof. Izutsu Prof. Sawada	Prof. Matsubara Prof. Chikamori	the philosophy of global interdependence
	17:10-17:50	6th session	Prof. Takahashi	A. Prof. Koyatsu	Summary and view of future
	18:00-18:30	Closing ceremony	Prof. Fukuoka		

Looking Into the 1980's

— Global Problems —

During the 1970's, the nations of the world strengthened their mutual dependency as compared with the past. Due to the expansion of domestic economies, the world has become complicatedly intertwined economically. As a result, the influence of a nation's economic management policies on the world economy has grown.

Also, problems on the scale of growth of mankind such as finite natural resources, the environment, population, international poverty, have become more important. To survive in such a mutually dependent world, it is clear that each nation must observe matters from a global standpoint, act responsibly and strive to attain international cooperation.

But, actually, few people are willing to sacrifice their own interests or a part of their nation's profits for global welfare. Looking at the world situation, economic nationalism and protectionism tendencies have strengthened in many advanced nations in their struggle against stagflation which has troubled them since the oil shock. On the other hand, the developing nations, although increasing the gap amongst themselves, have strengthened their nationalism toward the out-side world.

Confronted with such a situation, the governments of the world do admit the necessity for international cooperation, but they find it difficult to balance 'domestic regulation' and 'international regulation'. Therefore it can be said that the international goal for the 1980's should be to break down the barriers of nationalism, after recognizing racial differences and the existence of different national interests, and construct a new international order.

Job Hunting Has Started

As usual job hunting by university students has started since October 1. Our senior students were busy in visiting corporations and firms that they hoped to join. Now they are probably feeling uneasy about the entrance examinations and making preparations for them. The situation of employment this year is said to be much better than that of last year. But the employers will impose rather hard examinations to get able and favorable students from the view points of self-reliance and vigor.

On October 1, because of Typhoon 16, the number of students who had formed a line for the application through the night decreased compared with that of last year. But at Tokyo Marine Insurance Co. (one of the most popular companies among students) at five to six on the previous day, the first student, who attends Waseda University, appeared. As to banks and trading companies, which are very popular among Keio students, students appeared as follows: at Mitsuibussan Co. the previous day, at Fuji Bank 4 a.m.; at Daiichi Kangyo Bank 5 a.m.

The Students That Employers are Seeking for

Under the present circumstances of low economic growth different from the high economic growth era when companies could enjoy great benefits, the employers seem to be after vigorous and creative students who work actively. For example, the Tokyo Marine Insurance Co. points out three conditions as their elective standard: (1) a person who can think logically based on extensive knowledge and culture, and get an insight into things, express his opinion well, and also be able to persuade others; (2) a person with strong spirit who can solve any difficult problems under any circumstances; (3) a person spiritually independent of others, and who can deal with problems with firm beliefs.

In this way, the employers have many hard requirements, and this is the expression of their great expectations for the students.



At Tokyo Marine Co.

For the Students to Join the Companies Next Year

Actually, the job hunting this year ends when the entrance examinations begin. Sooner or later all you students, especially junior year students, will be joining the company. As we mentioned above, the employers expect very much from you, and the examinations are made from various view points. For example, they may ask you how you spent your school-life.

These are only to test your personality, and test if you try to achieve constant self betterment. So one should not be confused at oral tests, from now on. You had better think over what you have done, have been doing, and what you should do during this precious time of life. This is surely useful not only for entrance examinations but also for your own life.

The Mita Festival Is To Be Held 22-25, November

The Mita Festival is to be held under the theme of "Walkin' again". This theme expresses the hope of improving today's dull atmosphere, Mr. Okamoto (President of Mita Festival) said.

This year, many lectures are scheduled to be given by celebrities; a symposium on the rapidly changing international situation by Prof. Yamazaki of Tokai University, Mr. Ikari from the Asahi, Mr. Kitazawa, a critic of international problems, and Mr. Shihou a report-writer; a lecture on the petroleum supply trend after the Iranian Revolution by a managing director from Mitsuibussan Co.

President Okamoto said that due to the influence of the New Library Project, the opening of the Mita Festival this year had been doubtful. But with vigorous negotiations by the Festival Committee, the Mita Festival has become possible. Hopefully, those who come to the Mita Festival will attend the events positively and make the festival a success.

Many movies and concerts are also planned. Further details are shown on the Table.

The Schedule of the Mita Festival				
	DATE	TIME	ROOM	CONTENTS
LECTURES	23	13:30	501	by Mr. Akiyuki Nosaka
	24	13:00	526	by Mr. Taichi Sakaiya
	25	10:00-13:00	532	"Petroleum supply trend after the Iranian Revolution"
MOVIES	22	13:00-15:00	519	"Love Hunter"
	23	10:00-13:00	519	"Ash and Diamond"
	25	12:00-13:00	519	"Elvis on Stage"
	25	14:00	519	"Modern Times Rock'n Roll"
CONCERT	25	18:00	518	by Miss Maria Takeuchi

IMC Industry Group & Associates FAR EAST Inc.

A. Takagi, President, Chief Executive Officer

- | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| ★ PETROLEUM COKE | ★ COAL | ★ FERROALLOYS |
| ★ MANGANESE ORE | ★ CHROME ORE | ★ IRON ORE |
| ★ BENTONITE | ★ FLUORSPAR | ★ FOUNDRY PRODUCTS |
| ★ GLASSY CARBON | ★ GOUGING ROD | ★ LANCE PIPE |
| ★ GRAPHITE ELECTRODE | | |

HEAD OFFICE

Suite 408, 9350 Wilshire Boulevard
Beverly Hills, California 90212
Phone: (213)274-8088

JAPAN OFFICE

Ming-yu Int'l Bldg.
8-8, 4 Chome, Ginza, Chuo-ku,
Tokyo, 104 Japan
Cable: IMCINDUSTRY TOKYO
Telex: J22316 IMCINDUS
Phone: (03)535-4381

SAITAMA BANK

Sydney

Representative Office

1979年10月18日
ここシドニーにも
駐在員事務所
開設

サウトラリア最大の経済の中心地であるシドニー。サウトラリアは、ここシドニーに駐在員事務所をオープン。現地で情報収集、よりスムーズなビジネスのための相談など一連のサービス活動を開始いたします。私たちサイギン、これからもサービスネットの充実を活動を開始いたしました。はかり、確かな信頼の輪を世界に広げてまいります。

所長: 本田真雄 Address: ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDING, 56 Pitt Street, Sydney, N.S.W., 2000, Australia Tel: 02-27-2837/3 Cable Address: SAIGIN SYDNEY

世界にひろがるサイギンのネットワーク
●国内拠点: 162店 ●海外支店: ニュージーランド・ロンドン・ロサンゼルス ●海外現地法人: 埼玉インターナショナル(香港)リミテッド
●海外駐在員事務所: 香港・フランクフルト・シンガポール・サンパウロ・ソウル・リマ

サイギン
埼玉銀行

The First Regional NGOs Seminar on Asian Environment Was Held

Survey

The First Regional NGOs (Non Government Organizations) Seminar on Asian Environment was held October 1-5, at the University of Tokyo. This meeting, arranged by Mr. Jun Ui, aimed at promoting the fellowship of those scientists in the world who are dealing with environmental problems, and recognizing many other current problems which we face today.

Various kinds of participants, including Prof. Shigeto Tsuru, Prof. Kenichi Miyamoto, Mr. A.B.M. Musa from UNEP (United Nations Environment Plan), came to this program to discuss the environmental problems and reported their own countries' situations.

Mr. A.B.M. Musa, a public information official at UNEP, reported the realities of international co-operation relating to environmental problems based upon the decision of the United Nations Human and Environment Conference held in 1972.

Prof. Tsuru pointed out the existence of a gap in the notion of environment between developing and developed countries, and praised that countries in Asia had been maintaining the quality of environment and trying to improve it by development. He also emphasized the importance of close exchange of their regional experiences.

As case studies, many reports were made during this session. From the Japanese side, Prof. Miyamoto at Osaka Shritsu University, pointed out the problems of the industrial promotion policy in local areas based on large-scale industries like petrochemical industries, and proclaimed that the policy had been causing environmental destruction and were not improving the finances of autonomies at all.

Dr. Masazumi Harada at Kumamoto University explained the process and mechanism of Minamata disease. Also Mr. Tsuginori Hamamoto, one of the authorized patients of Minamata disease, related the present situation of patients suffering from Minamata disease.

From Asian countries' side, as their industrial development has proceeded, the fact that many complex situations had been created was reported by the representatives of Singapore, Thailand, and other Asian nations. For example, the rapid aggregation of inhabitants has led to poor living surroundings, fast motorization has accelerated the air contamination in urban areas, and marine pollution caused by oil spills has become serious.

Mr. Krishnamy from Singapore stresses the importance of up-grading and co-ordinating pollution control measures, and of wider schemes to watch pollution cooperation by some states.

The Environmental Destruction by Japanese Companies

Mr. Ed Carahan, a Philippinor, reported the present situation of pollution export from Japan.

On the island of Mindanao, one of the major Japanese steel companies decided to build a factory with the assistance of PHIVIDEC (Industrial Estate Authority) 1974.

This was promoted by the enforcement of strong regulations for pollutants in Japan and by policies of introducing foreign capital in the Philippines.

This became a typical case of pollution export. Further details are as follows.

Waste resulting from the production of iron sinter includes dust and waste gas. Though dust collection systems consisting of cyclones, electrostatic precipitators, and blowers are installed to control waste, the plant has no pollution basement facilities for gas discharge, the toxic sulphur oxides of nitrogen, and mainly relies on raw material control by selecting iron-ore with low sulphur content. The factory has been polluting both air and water without any fundamental disposing measures.

To the protesters against the factory, the factory side told them to go to the head office located in a foreign country. This fact increased the complaint and discomfort of the inhabitants.

For better surroundings

In the developing countries, with the difficulties of communication and education, they can't complain about the pollution or environmental destruction effectively. The inhabitants are compelled to endure their present surroundings. The Japanese companies investing in foreign countries especially in developing countries, must take account of these facts. We are all inhabitants of the one and only one earth.

How do college students spend their spare time? In order to answer this question, we had 200 students of both sexes answer questionnaires.

According to this survey, nearly half the students both male and female, mentioned enjoying music (records and live performances) as a way of spending their leisure time. This shows how important a role music plays in the life of today's young people. Also, 35 percent of both male and female students mentioned reading. The survey shows that they read on the average 3-4 paperback books a month. Many students, also, answered that they spent their leisure time in after-school activities, which shows the importance of club activities in college life.

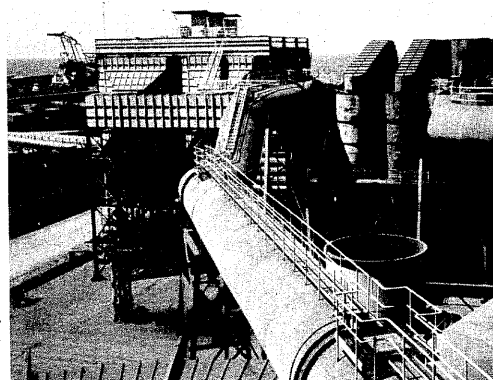
Looking at the differences between male and female students, the survey shows that while male students spend more time in sports and gambling, female students are apt to spend more time on their hobbies such as embroidery, enjoying art, and shopping. But only 5 percent of the students attend social activities.

According to this survey, the college students spend their leisure time listening to music and participating cultural activities. So we can say that the students today prefer doing what they are personally interested in to social activities.

Further details are shown on the Table.

Outcome of Survey				
male (%)		order	female (%)	
music-appreciation	48	1	music-appreciation	56
sports	33	2	reading	40
reading	33	3	club-activities	31
club-activities	28	4	hobbies	25
chatting	24	5	sports	20
driving	15	6	doing-nothing	18
hobbies	13	7	shopping	14
doing-nothing	12	8	driving	14
gambling	11	9	chatting	14
movies	9	10	appreciation of art	10

Note: Total doesn't amount to 100% because of plural answers.



深い確かな連帯感



三井物産株式会社

限りある資源を分かち合い、ムダなく有効に利用する——世界の関心がこの問題に集中しています。三井物産は、資源活用についての豊かな経験をいかし、資源国とも心を開いた話し合いを積み重ねてきました。いまは世界のあらゆる国の人々と深い信頼で結ばれ、心の通い合う率直なおつきあいをしています。この貴重な連帯感をいっそう確かなものにするために、三井物産は日夜たゆみない努力を続けているのです。

日本経済新聞

THE JAPAN ECONOMIC JOURNAL

INTERNATIONAL WEEKLY EDITION of
NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN

If you want to be an internationally-minded businessman, The Japan Economic Journal is a "must" for you.

It's the weekly English language edition of the Nihon Keizai Shimbun.

Subscribe now to The Japan Economic Journal, and get an understanding of the Japanese economy through English.

* We will be happy to send you a sample copy on request.

Subscription rates:

1 year --- ¥14,500.-
6 months --- ¥ 8,500.-
(including postage)

*Page: 20 pages *Size: Tabloid
*Delivery: Mail *Published every Tuesday

Please order from:

NIKKEI SALES CENTER, INC.
c/o THE NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN, INC.
1-9-5 Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100, Japan
Phone: (03) 270-0251 Ext. 2841/3

BOOK REVIEW

*Parkinson's Formula for
Business Survival*
by C. Northcote Parkinson
and Nigel Rowe.
published by Pretice-Hall
International Inc. London.

Parkinson, one of the writers of this book, is famous for his Parkinson's law and his name may be familiar to the people in Japan. Nigel Rowe, writer of this book, is now the director of Public information department at Rolls-Royce Co. after having worked at International Telephone and Telegram Co.

Nowadays we are exposed to a large quantity of information with the rapid development of communication measures. Nevertheless, we don't get so much information and knowledge about the real economic activities and companies' behavior, and we feel this fact most in job hunting. Under such circumstances, by way of massmedia and education, we have come to feel without knowing it that companies are the enemies of a liberal system, which cause pollution and make excessive profits. Though the fears and distrust towards companies increased, companies took the attitude of neglecting the people, and did not react positively to try to get rid of those unfavorable feeling.

Parkinson thought this attitude caused the people's unreasonable misunderstandings against companies. In his opinion, to outlive other companies, positive public-information activities are required, and smooth communication, not only inter-company but also inter-society between company and government, or company and society must be achieved. It's apparent that his definition of information is to give the true information about the companies' claims, and not to deceive the public by false expressions and misrepresentations. Parkinson shows several concrete public-information plans for Government Agencies, stockholders, employees, teachers and students, and environmental protection groups from the company side. The plans referring to teachers and students are especially worth reading.

In a way, this book points out the importance, the strategy and the way of public-information from the company side very clearly and politely. By reading the case studies written in this book, you'll learn to understand the importance of companies' public-information in modern economies. This book is worth reading not only to those who are interested in public-information, but also those who are dealing with how to communicate with each other.

Have you seen KABUKI play? Those who have not may think that it is difficult to understand. This is a case of sheer misinformation. You might go to see it as you would a movie or play. It is true that KABUKI is a classical drama and has many complicated features, but it was created as a drama for the common people at first. It was a very popular past time during Edo period. Since the Meiji period it has been developed into an art by the KABUKI players. As KABUKI became an art, the audience lessened.

ENNOSUKE's KABUKI at the SUNSHINE theatre this month is a must for the youth. It is a good opportunity for you to know KABUKI. It's certain that you will be satisfied with his performance. He is largely responsible for making anachronistic and feudal texts accessible to the masses, stirring considerable interest among the contemporary youth of Japan in this art form of the Edo period.

In 1977, he presented KABUKI plays in the United States and in Europe, receiving good reviews. This success has encouraged him in doing pyrotechnic KABUKI. Recently a member of the MITA CAMPUS interviewed ENNOSUKE.

Q: What do you think of present-day KABUKI?

A: KABUKI is complicated even seeing it as entertainment. Audience have traditional and constructive ties. On the contrary, audience abroad see KABUKI without preconception. I have learned how to create an interest in the youth of Japan by studying the audiences abroad. Both have something in common.

Q: You have marked a new departure in KABUKI, giving the youth who are ignorant of KABUKI a chance to see the performances.

A: I've done my best to make KABUKI exciting for the younger generation too. I wanted to make KABUKI more appealing which has reduced as it developed into an art.

Q: Does KABUKI have any philosophy?

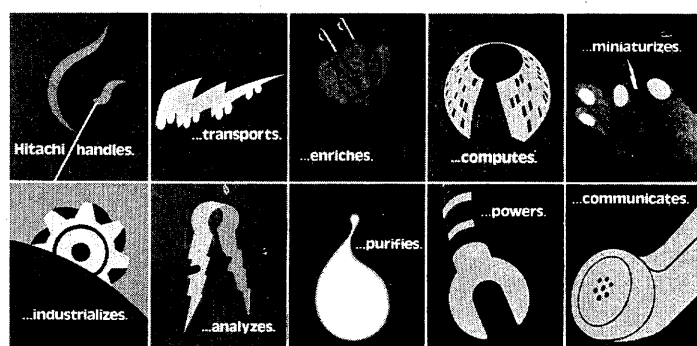
A: The essence of human spirit and transmigration of the soul can be seen in some KABUKI plays.

His aim is not to deny artifice and the revival of classicism in KABUKI but to convey, through KABUKI, in a modern form, the classical spirit which is current in today's world.

The Present-Day KABUKI

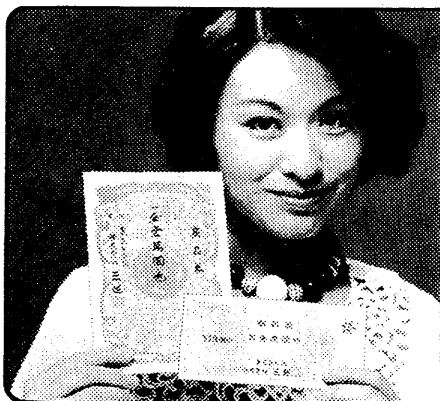


ENNOSUKE'S KABUKI



Hitachi is materials,
products, systems, equipment and devices that
mirror a human need and a company's dedication to do
something about it.

HITACHI
Touching your life



ご便利な……

三越の商品券

- 500円券から10万円まで各種ご用意、ご予算に合わせてお選びください。
- 全国の三越本・支店及び関連会社でお買い求めいただけます。
- おなじみの商品券に加えてぐつとコンパクトでスマートな商品券が新しくできました。
(10,000円・5,000円・500円券の3種)



KEIO WIND ENSEMBLE
THE REGULAR CONCERT
DECEMBER 1, (SAT.) 6:30
THE TAKATSU CITY HALL
NEAREST STATION:
MUSASHIMIZONOKUCHI
(Nambu Line)
MIZONOKUCHI
(Denentoshi Line)
Information: 03-719-1968
Nagashima
Ticket: ¥300

NEW ORLEANS

General Impression

New Orleans is one of the most attractive cities in U.S.A. because it is different from ordinary cities in its history and appearance.

I stayed there last summer for one month. So I would like to tell about some of my impressions of New Orleans. I studied at Tulane University in New Orleans. The school buildings are widely separated on a large campus with old and big oak trees which are characteristic of New Orleans.

People, animals and even automobiles move slowly under the strong sunshine; afternoon is a very sweet sleepy time. Like the tropics, blue birds and red birds fly and crape myrtle flowers in bloom are beautiful.

When I first arrived at New Orleans International Airport, it was late night and I was surprised at its sultry condition.

Every afternoon, about 5:00 p.m. it rained suddenly with loud thunder like the tropical zone.

On Bourbon Street

French Quarter is the most famous place in New Orleans. It is in the center of downtown. There are many restaurants, bars, Jazz halls and antique shops. Bourbon street is always crowded with people of the French Quarter.

After 8:00 p.m. all of the jazz halls opened. Aged black jazz men played cheerful and lovely music. But at the same time, somehow, I felt their music had a sad and gloomy character. I might say, because of this, their music moved my heart.

In front of the jazz halls, black boys were tap-dancing with the music playing in the halls. They danced through the night on the street.

Colorful neon signs, varieties of music from many halls and dancing boys on Bourbon Street were mixed in my heart, that is to say it was like a kaleidoscopic dream.

Food and Drink

When I felt tired of hearing music and walking along the streets, I entered a restaurant.

What I drank at first was called planter's punch and hurricane punch. My friend and I could drink these easily like a soft drink. Then we ordered raw oyster and fried shrimp and so on. New Orleans supplies delicious seafoods.

Another time, I ate "jambalaya" which is a very famous food there, and is made of rice and seafood-sauce. This was very heavy! It took much time to finish. And "mafet" is like a combination of sandwich and hamburger was also very delicious.

The Mississippi River

As I was satisfied with my dinner, I walked to Jackson Square which is located in the middle of French Quarter. Jackson Square was named after General Andrew Jackson. But the history of this square is not so glorious. It is said that, when slavery existed, every morning dozens of slaves who had disobeyed their masters were killed.

Passing Jackson Square, I reached the Mississippi River. After midnight, the river glittered in the moonlight, starlight, and lights of automobiles and houses. It was magnificent.

Although in the daytime, it was very muddy and dirty, at night, it was very beautiful as many couples chatted through the night along the river.

Blues

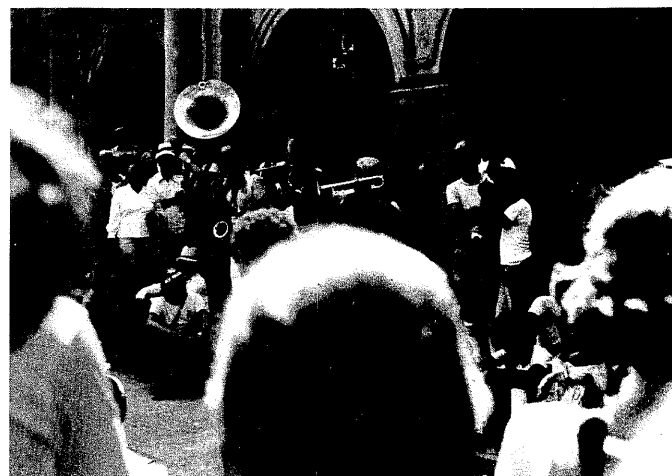
When it became 1:00 a.m. I would go back to the dormitory. Along the west side of French Quarter runs a big street named Canal Street. On the street, a black preacher sang the blues holding a Bible in his hand. He sang loudly and said "You should believe in God . . .". But nobody listened to him. The street cars run 24 hours a day. I got on and returned to the university.

Again, Impression

New Orleans is a town of black people. They earn their living from white tourists by means of their art or accomplishments. I looked at the situation sadly, but they are living very spiritedly and they are coming to recognize they are African people. So they wear African dress and hair style. I thought they tried to show their strong self-respect. Black people of this town seemed to have more joy than those who were in New York or Washington D.C.

Generally speaking, as the South was more conservative, black people had been restricted severely. But, my impression was that black people on Bourbon Street were far more free and lively than unemployed black people in Harlem of New York City.

by Yukinobu Kitamura



Jazz Band on the street



On Bourbon Street

We Japanese love taking hot baths. The custom of taking baths differs from that of other cultures. We wash ourselves outside the tubs, then soak in a bathtub to relax. Hot baths have become a necessity in preserving the Japanese's mental health.

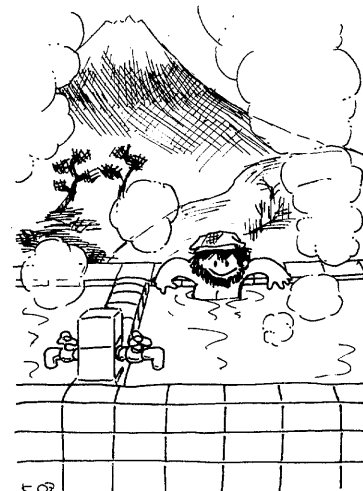
Almost all households have their own baths; however, in some cities and towns families who have no baths go to the public bathhouses. It is a social institution where neighbors gather to enjoy friendly conversations while bathing.

Public baths have existed for about 600 years. But it was during the Edo Period with the growth of urban communities that the public baths have become popular. Today, there are no co-ed bathhouses, having been forbidden during the Edo Period.

Submerging oneself in a big bathtub, one eases the day's tension from one's body. Others enjoy gossiping. In the area outside the tub people may be seen washing their backs.

All men are equal when stripped of their clothes.

JAPANESE PUBLIC BATHS



Honorary President: Prof. Noritake Kobayashi

Editor-in-chief M. Ono Culture Editor H. Shihoda
 Business Editor S. Takeshita Business Mgr. T. Tanaka
 News Editor S. Miyauchi Feature Editor Y. Kitamura
 Sports Editor K. Maruyama Circulation Mgr. I. Yoshida
 Assistant Mgr. K. Kawana Advertising Mgr. T. Tanaka

OFFICE

THE MITA CAMPUS, Keio University; Student Hall Room No. 33 Mita, Minato-ku, Tokyo, Japan. Mita Office Tel. (453) 0216 Policies of THE MITA CAMPUS are responsibility of the student editors. Statements published here do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the school authorities or any department of the University. Single Copy: Price ¥50.

EDITORIAL

According to the *Diamond* 9-22, 1979, cement companies, which consumes a great deal of heavy oil, seems to change its fuel from oil into coal and promote the dispersion of fuels. The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) thinks this trend favorable, and will enforce the use of 20 percent domestic coal in their coal consumption. According to MITI's expectation, the consumption of coal will reach 1.7 million ton at 1980, 3.8 million ton at 1985, and 7 million ton ultimately.

In this way, Japan as a resource-lacking country, must accelerate the dispersion of energy and get a stable position in attaining energy. At the same time, new energy resources, atomic power, wind power, tidal current power, terrestrial heat and solar power must be studied and exploited steadily.

In spite of the poor technology, new atomic power plants are built by the government and oppress the inhabitants neighboring the plants. One says that the present atomic power plants are stepping stones to further advanced atomic power plants so that some troubles can't be helped. But as we see in the case of Three Mile in U.S.A. atomic power plants have a great influence on the larger area and create great public damage. So when using atomic power, a deliberate plan and absolute security must be guaranteed. And to check procedures, technology assessment must be enforced.

As to the dispersion of energy by using coal, what anti-pollution devices are prepared if coal is used? It's true that a great amount of money is required to prevent pollution, and this may be a drawback for international competition. But we can't agree to sacrifice the environment to maintain the efficiency of economic growth. Therefore to prevent environmental destruction the enforcement of environmental impact assessment and further environmental assessment is necessary. From the short-term view point, some developments may be considered favorable because they provide human-beings with such good facilities and convenience as sight-seeing roads in mountain areas.

In the long run, the destruction of the environment affects human-beings negatively. Therefore a firm policy based on a long-term vision must be planned because after all the aim of politics should be the betterment of human life.

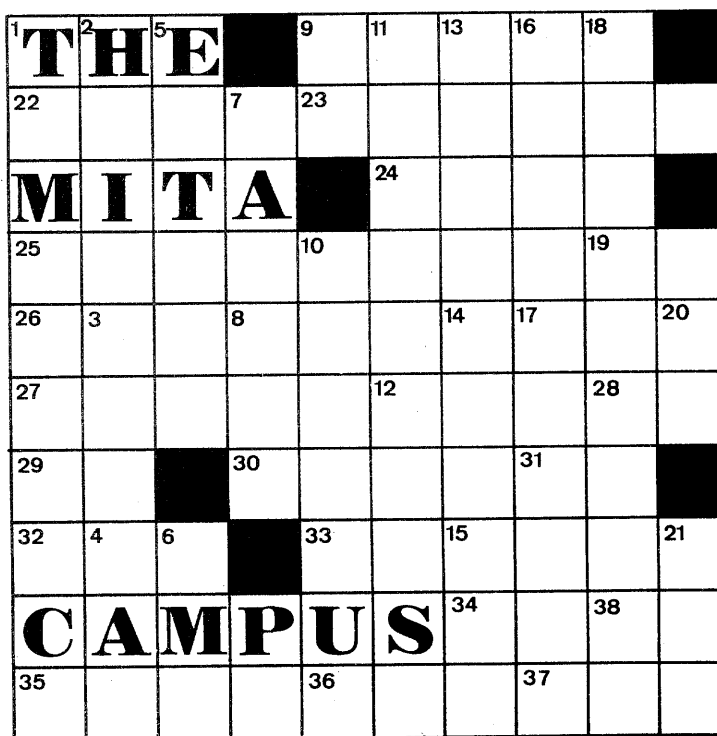
Puzzle

across

9. quick movement
 19. a name for father (abbr.)
 22. the direction in which the sun rises
 23. the person always thinking about oneself
 24. very high mountains
 25. the states of having a large supply
 26. concerned with the beginnings
 27. ways of curing diseases
 28. Inland Revenue (abbr.)
 29. used with a point in time (prep)
 30. a thick rubber band
 31. in a way
 32. not used by anyone before
 33. oil tankers
 34. a particular space or surface
 35. the name of a public school in London
 36. not bold
 37. test by use and experience

down

1. self-control in behavior
 2. call out to someone by name
 3. allow
 4. have a meal
 5. respect and admire greatly
 6. World Meteorological Organization (abbr.)
 7. the brown color given to the skin by sunlight
 8. came together
 9. that male
 10. long and tiring
 11. once more
 12. of Ireland
 13. any of various kinds of flat fishes
 14. (in golf) a object from which the ball is first driven
 15. place or put
 16. pointed ends of something
 17. state or declare
 18. English Speaking Society (abbr.)
 19. earlier
 20. year (abbr.)
 21. pronounce
 38. comparative form



石油を活かす、そこに人間の明日がある。

大協石油

あなたの孫、曾孫
 そして玄孫にまで
 石油の恩恵を伝えよう。

燃費もOK、わたしのミラージュ。

燃費の差は技術の差
三菱自動車

無理のない運転で燃費節約を

100CAR PLAZA

ミラージュ、
 低燃費第1位。

10モード燃費(運輸省基準値): 15.5km/ℓ (1400GL 2ドア)
 60km/h 定地走行テスト値: 26km/ℓ (スーパーシフト付)
 (乗用車1400ccクラス54.89ℓ/ℓ)
 さらに、3速フルオートマチックも、60km/h定地走行
 テスト値: 21km/ℓ (1400GLX) の低燃費を実現しました。

MIRAGE
 FULL AUTOMATIC
 4DOOR・2DOOR HATCH BACK