

# The Mita Campus

KEIO UNIVERSITY  
1858

**'calamus gladio fortior'**

## Don't Forget Your Tokyo Dialect!

### The final lecture

Prof. Ikeda, retiring from Keio University this year, gave his final lecture on March 7th with the help and support of the linguistic culture institute. Many people came together at 516-classroom of the western school building at Mita and gave attention to his witty and humorous lecture. Its title was "Criticism Against The Tokyo Dialect" and it showed his learning and culture very much.

He is famous for his attractive lectures and is the leading scholar of Japanese literature and folklore. Apart from that, he has many achievements in other fields. His various posts are editorialist of N.H.K., trustee of the P.E.N. Club, etc. A unique one is the committee member of the Yokozuna council. He is

one of the most popular professors at Keio University.

### The Tokyo dialect

The title of "Criticism Against The Tokyo Dialect" was taken from an essay by Kunio Yanagida, published in Showa 15. The essay says that the Tokyo dialect has died away in thirty years, because "the Tokyo dialect" is the most changeable language. Therefore can such an irresponsible language make a good standard language? The opinion of Prof. Ikeda is that "the Tokyo dialect" can be analyzed as in the following sentences.

Historically, the Tokyo dialect has been used since the Edo period and can be divided into two languages which have mutually different origins. The first, which is now used through the

educated class who lived in the uptown of Tokyo, was formally spoken by the "Bushii" class who lived in "Oyashiki" (mansions). The other was used by people such as craftsmen and merchants who lived in the downtown district. The former is formal and the latter is informal. As for pronunciation, some words become shorter or longer. The characteristic of the Tokyo dialect is that it changes easily and quickly. He believes that it is his life-work to record as many obsolete words as possible.

### After his retirement

After his retirement, he resigned his various posts and turned down the offers of positions from several universities in Tokyo, deciding to be a professor of Senshu Gakuin Utsu Junior College in Niigata, which was establish-

ed this year. The reason is that it is new and that Prof. Tajima (the president) and the greater part of the professors are graduated from Keio University. Prof. Ikeda knows it is not profitable to leave Tokyo, since he specialized in folklore. In the end he dreams of coming back to Ginza with his wife where he was born. We are sorry about his retirement, but we expect he will continue to be active.

Yasaburo Ikeda was born in Ginza in 1915. He entered Keio University and studied with Prof. Origuchi. He graduated from Keio and took consequent positions as a professor, a standing trustee of Keio University, the dean of a literature department and the president of the linguistic culture institute.

## New Entrance System KEIO' Law Dept

The authorities of Keio University proclaimed on February 16th, that they will drastically change the Law Department's entrance system next year.

According to the authorities, these changes are composed of a change in examination and the introduction of a recommendation system. They will impose a new type test to examine the ability to express one's thoughts in words, instead of contemporary Japanese and mathematics, which has been required subjects. Further they also said that they would admit school-recommended students to the extent of 15% of the total number of students.

### The Grounds for this Decision

The Law Department feels that it should keep pace with the current social movement, and make the tests better by changing the method of examination. The fact that the Law Department imposed mathematics as a required subject has triggered a reduction in the number of applicants; the number of applicants was 12,333 three years ago, but it decreased to 9,408 this year. This is also considered to be an important reason for changing the method of examination. For example, Mr. Takemura, a vice-president of a prep-school, says the Law Department of Keio University had been as popular as that of Waseda University, before mathematics was imposed as a test subject. But imposing mathematics as an examination subject has caused examinees to give up applying to Keio University. This factor also works to lower the applicants' quality, and increase the number of applicants from the technical fields who apply only because mathematics is favorable to them.

### What Will Come by This Change?

Mr. Takemura expects that the number of applicants will increase and the quality of students will rise because of the changes. This is because mathematics has been a pain in the neck to students recently, and a principal factor in the decline of the Law Department.

The recommendation system has already been introduced by the Technical Department and is not a new system. Its purpose is to select various kinds of students who enjoyed their high-school life based on their firm will; those who attended club activities or student committee eagerly, or are qualified in some capacities; and to avoid student uniformity.

As these new tests and oral tests become more and more important, new problems will occur. The new type test and the oral test rely much on the examiners' subjectivity. Unless an estimation standard is set in some way, examinees will feel uneasy and anxious to no purpose, and the number of applicants may continue to fall.

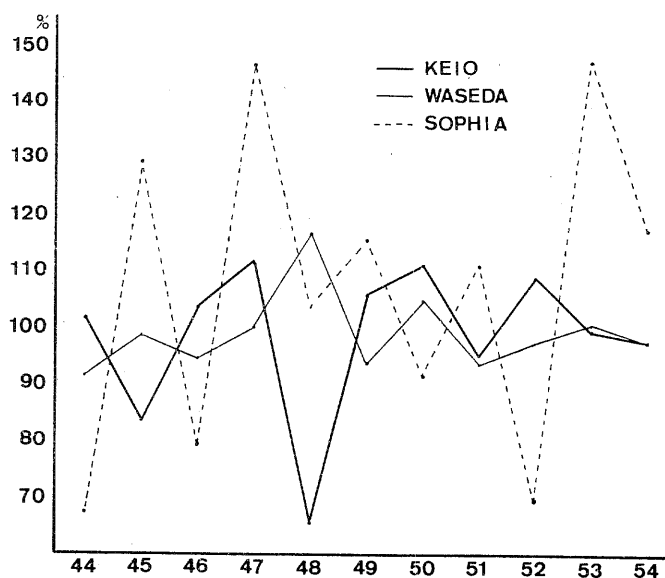
### The Reaction of Examinees

How do the students and the people concerned feel about these changes? A student, who applied to the law departments of several universities, said that he would have applied to Keio University, if it hadn't imposed mathematics in the entrance examination. As this example shows, the examinees intent on going into the social science field seem to think these changes favorable. On the contrary, some people say that the change in the method of examination will make examinees very uneasy, so it might be better not to impose the new

type test, and continue with the present style.

Anyway, the change in the method of examination is an experiment toward better education. Simultaneously, this also shows that Keio is seeking a new

image. It can be said that Keio University has stopped relying on its fame and long history and has taken a step forward in looking for a new role as a private university.



Figure

These data show explicitly that there was a great decline in applicants in 1973, when Keio University imposed mathematics in the examination. So we can say the examination in mathematics caused the applicants to change from Keio. The figures were calculated by the following method:

$$\frac{\text{each university's gain in the number of applicants as compared with the previous year}}{\text{total gain in the number of applicants of the five major universities as compared with the previous year}}$$

These data show explicitly that there was a great decline in applicants in 1973, Chuo and Meiji.

# FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

"The Citizen Movement for Legislating The Freedom of Information Act" will be established on Mar. 29, 1980. Hajime Shinohara, Yasuhiro Okudaira (Prof. of Tokyo Univ.), Hideo Shimizu (Prof. of Aoyamagakuin Univ.), the Consumers Union of Japan and others are appealing for the legislation of the series of governmental scandals (airplane companies' and politicians' scandals and tax eaters' problem). As consumers, we can't know if the contents of foods or medicines are safe or not, so we feel uneasy about them. In addition, even if the experimentation or drugs are dangerous, we, the consumers, are in ignorance of it.

Because of these facts, the opposition parties pledged the legislation of the "Freedom of Information Act", and Prime Minister Ohira didn't show a negative attitude to it. Consumers and citizens also want to open the information and Local governments have already begun to study the Act.

Let us consider the current tide of society.

## Philosophy of the Freedom of Information

"In democratic societies, the people are guaranteed the fundamental human rights, and the sovereignty rests with them; in other words, they have the right to take part in legislation, and in the administration of government and justice. But before they use these rights, they must have enough knowledge", said Prof. Yasuhiro Okudaira.

However, to hold the sovereignty and to have the right of knowing all governmental information are two sides of the problem.

In the 19th Century, the right of knowing information was guaranteed to the press. But the amount of governmental information has increased drastically and the role of local government has extended gradually to the extent that mass media can't cover all of it.

In the past, the information about administrations was thought to have nothing to do with the citizen. Now, in the age of information, the governments' one-sided collection may cause trouble with citizens. Democracy means not only the principle of decision making by the majority, but also the people's participation in administration. In short, democracy must be popularized. It is thought that the public's right of knowing information is necessary in the democratic society, and that the government should open this information to the public.

On the other hand, some people today can't believe that the government always works for the good of people. It became apparent that governmental agencies had spent tax moneys recklessly. Most of the people got angry with this fact. We may say that the people feel tired of the bureaucratic and rigid government, and that we need a "Free-

dom of Information Act" (FOIA) which can support a total democracy.

The Former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, W.O. Douglas said, "The human right of obtaining knowledge and using it freely is the core of the American political creed". This is the backbone of the FOIA in the U.S.A. Sweden, Finland, Denmark, France, Holland and others already have legislation similar to the FOIA, and other Western countries are preparing for the legislation. All of these countries believe that the FOIA makes their societies more stable in the long run.

As to Japan, even the press can't know the reality of the government, especially the Defence Agency. We admit there are many things to be kept secret, but there are also many things that should be opened to the public.

Lastly, we would like to quote the statements of former Minister of Justice, Mr. R. Clark. He pointed out four characteristics of the FOIA, namely: (1) that it is not an exception but a fundamental rule to open the information. (2) that every individual has an equal right of access, (3) that the government, not the people, has a responsibility for justifying their withholding information, and (4) that a person who is refused illegally his access to the information has the right to require the district court of the United States to order the production of any agency records.

## The Government's Side

During general election campaigns last autumn, the opposition parties pledged the legislation of "Freedom of Information Act". Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira and New Liberal Party exchanged "consent memoranda", including an item on the legislation of Freedom of Information Act.

On Jan. 29, 1980, at the House of Councillors, Prime Minister Ohira suggested that the government should study the systems of the Freedom of Information Act in foreign countries in detail.

Now, the attitudes of the government are (1) that they will try to improve the services of opening their information to the public as much as possible within the framework of the present system and (2) that government staffs will study and examine FOIA in foreign countries. The government itself recognizes that the legislation of FOIA is the current of the West countries.

There arises a possibility to discuss the FOIA with the Protection of Privacy Act, which is now strongly needed for the general census this autumn.

## The Consumers' Attitude

We made an interview with Yasuaki Takahashi of the Consumers Union of Japan. He pointed out the dangers of

not revealing the contents of chemical additives to foods, synthetic detergents and so on. He also said that consumers didn't know what kinds of information was available, and where to obtain it.

In 1962, the late President J.F. Kennedy regulated four rights of consumers in his message: (1) to know the contents of goods, (2) to make goods safe, (3) to reflect the opinions of consumers and (4) to select goods. First of all, it is important to know the contents before consumers decide to buy.

The Consumers Union of Japan began to act for legislation of the FOIA in April, 1976, after a staff member, Ms. Katsuko Nomura, introduced the American FOIA. Then, in Dec. 1976, on the occasion of the general election, they sent out a questionnaire about the FOIA to the political parties. In Mar. 1978, they sent it out again. In May, they held a meeting for the study of the FOIA. In Oct. they published a pamphlet about it. On Nov. 1, 1979, they held a meeting with consumers, scholars and other people. On Jan. 17, 1980, a preliminary meeting for "The Citizen Movement for Legislating the FOIA" was held in Tokyo. Of course they aim at legislating it, but they also pay attention to not making it an ineffective act.

The citizen movement permits people with a variety of views to join. This movement will be established on Mar. 29 and then they will have a meeting every month. Before the election of the House of Councillors in July, they will have an assembly with members of opposition parties and will ask them to legislate it with House members.

## Local Governments' Side

Many self-governments show positive attitudes towards the Freedom of Information Law (FOIL). Especially, two senior staff members of the community relations department at the Kanagawa prefectural government work actively. They are Mr. Yukio Nakaide and Mr. Yoshitaka Nomoto. We had an interview with them.

Mr. Kazuji Nagasu, Governor of Kanagawa Prefecture hopes to administer the government of Kanagawa with the people. Therefore, Mr. Nakaide showed the attitude that there is "no participation without information".

## A Short History of Their Activity

May. 1977 The Project team to study citizens' participation in administration was established at the community relations department.

March. 1979 The Project team suggested that FOIL was needed to guarantee the people's right of knowing information.

May. 1979 The committee of preparation for FOIL was established at the community relations department. It began to examine FOIL on a full scale.

Now, mainly, Mr. Nakaide and Mr. Nomoto are studying the real regulations of the Law. Mr. Nakaide will go to California in the U.S.A. in order to study in this month (i.e. March, 1980).

As we mentioned above, FOIL is important for local governments. As to the local governments, they don't have diplomatic documents and Defence information, both of which must be kept secret. So it is easier for local governments to legislate. But they are lacking their brains to decide the extent of withholding information. In 1981, the Kanagawa Government will hold a congress on FOIL with representatives of the people, scholars and government representatives. In 1982, FOIL will be legislated. In 1983, the Law will put in force.

Shiga, Saitama and Hiroshima prefectures are preparing for legislation. The Metropolis of Tokyo, Osaka and other prefectures are studying the Law.

Among the local governments, FOIL become the main topic in the early 80's. From the citizen's side, they are afraid that the law may have too many restrictions and be inadequate because the law was mainly composed, not by the people, but by the local governments.

In the case of America, the state Freedom of Information Laws were made first in many states, then the Federal Act was made. Mr. Takahashi in the Consumers Union of Japan said that he was looking forward to the activities of local governments.

## Conclusion

Generally speaking, weak governments try to limit the freedom of speech, the press and the access to information, and often have military forces to control rioting. This seems to be a vicious circle.

Now we enjoy freedom and want to maintain it. But yesterday (Mar. 13) the Liberal Democratic Party suggested that they would try to limit the contents of NHK broadcasts. As soon as it was reported, the Asahi Shinbun showed the attitude against it. We also felt sad to hear the news. It will be bad for the people, and even for the LDP, in the long run.

We know that people in socialist or totalitarian countries can't get important information. We in liberal countries think it ridiculous. So we must maintain the freedom which is the strongest barrier against totalitarianism. In other words, we may say "the pen is mightier than the sword". The words are shining in the stained glass window of the Keio University Library.

東京・横浜への通学至便——男子学生アパート

**日吉台学生ハイツ**

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# From Insularism To Transnationalism

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In the fall of 1976, at the wake of the Lockheed incident, I had a chance to ask to the top managers of 89 Japanese international companies whether they were or wished to become in the near future transnational corporations. Managers representing 33 companies answered that they were and those of 35 companies responded that they wished to become transnationals. This meant that 75% of the managers of the leading international companies in Japan were desirous of being or becoming transnationals even in the period during which the reputation of that type of companies was very low and their fate in the balance.

Some people may find difficult to understand this reaction because in the past Japanese overseas corporate activities have been often criticized for their insular nature, contrary to the spread of transnationalism. For example, in many Japanese overseas business, a clear-cut distinction was drawn between "Japanese insider" and "non-Japanese outsider" managers and it has blocked the promotion of host country nationals in their management. The resulting imposition of preconceived Japanese management style upon the host country managers has created a tension and conflict.

Why are Japanese businesses now so eager about transnationalizing their business activities? What has made them changed from insularism to transnationalism?

In the past, under a slogan, "catch up with the Western countries", Japanese businesses have developed a whole set of heavy and chemical industries. However, as their country did not have a solid resource base, they needed enough foreign

exchange to buy from abroad resources necessary to support the development of such industries. Therefore, a national goal was set for the rapid expansion of export, entailing another slogan, "to export or to die." However, in more recent times, particularly after the five folds increase of oil prices by OPEC, the domestic as well as world environments in which Japanese businesses operate have experienced a drastic change of basic assumptions.

Japanese are now aware that the heavy and chemical industries consume resources at too high a rate for the supply of which they must depend on unstable and expensive foreign sources. They realize also that Japan is too small to house any more of these industries without their narrow strip of islands submerging under the polluted air and water. As a result, in the minds of many Japanese, the glorification of economic growth was replaced by the realization of the limit of growth.

In the world where every country outside OPEC suffers from a dilemma, recession and unemployment, inflation, and deteriorating balance of international payment, the continued Japanese export success was interpreted to mean that it was accomplished at the cost of the exports of many other countries. As a result, Japan was criticized severely by her trading partners for exporting unemployment and recession. Trading partners in developed countries objected to the imports of Japanese products because many of those products are identical to those products at home and when they are imported they stand in direct competition to local products. In the meantime, the so-called interme-

diat countries including Korea and Formosa are catching up with Japanese rapidly with the development of several basic products of heavy and chemical industries. They asked Japan to elevate the technological level of the products in which Japanese would specialize so that there will be a vacancy in domestic supply which will be fulfilled by their basic products. Now mutual help and coordination have become the order of the day, instead of self help and free competition.

How should the Japanese businesses respond to these environmental changes at home and abroad? Practical answers may be found in the adoption and implementation of the following 4 programs.

In the first place, Japan needs to redesign her industrial structure from those which are heavy and chemical industry oriented types to those which are more technologically sophisticated and less resource consuming types. Secondly, the Japanese businesses should improve their technological level so that they can produce products which no one can imitate easily and therefore the exportation of such products would not cause any conflict but complementary effect. Thirdly, Japan needs also to relocate some production facilities of more traditional types abroad where they would still have some cost advantages and a supply

of abundant space and resource. Fourthly, Japan may change her emphasis in trading policy from that on the export of manufactured goods to that on manufacturing know-how and facilities. When this type of shift of policy is implemented, workers who work on the production lines of a new factories located in the country of a trading partner utilizing Japanese know-how will be nationals of that country, promoting the creation of job opportunities and the transfer of technology in and to such host country.

These programs require a business planning and preparation on a new transnational dimension which is different from that which is applicable to either purely domestic or simply bilateral trading businesses. It is also important to remember that business is a human engagement. For a successful transnational business, Japanese need to develop an appropriate business environment which meets the aspiration of not only Japanese, "insiders", but also people of diverse origins, "outsiders."

It is the realization of the requirement for such a new dimension of activities and the transnational adaptation to it that have made Japanese businesses so strongly interested in transnationalism, departing so radically from their more traditional insularism in the recent past.

## Energy Problem and Survival

The Japanese have been realizing the importance of oil since the oil crisis occurred in 1973. As oil is unevenly located, and a seller's monopoly is dominant today, to secure national economic security, the dispersion of energy resources from oil to various other kinds of energy resources has been studied. Now, people seem to think that the energy crisis or the energy shortage is a short- or middle- range problem so long as people depend mainly on exhaustible energy resources represented by oil, and that for the long-range view, atomic, thermal, and solar power will make the energy problems a trifling matter.

But is it true? We don't think so. Geothermal energy, oil-shale, tar-sand, tidal currents, uranium, natural gas, coal, petroleum, and so on are now thought of as substitute energy resources. But there are many problems in utilizing them as fuel. For example, oil-shale, and tar-sand require the technology to remove much quantities of sand, rock and water from the oil. Though wind, solar, tidal-current, and geothermal power are non-exhaustible, they are restricted only to making electricity. Also, they are all low power and are difficult to collect and store. So these energy resources are not suitable for the concentrated and large-scale energy consumption structure. It is considered that atomic power will be. But is atomic power really useful as a substitute for

oil? R.M. Rotty, A.M. Perry, and D.D. Reister, members of the Institute for Energy Analysis, say "No" in their book *Net Energy from Nuclear Power*. To make electricity by atomic power, uranium ore is necessary, but to use the uranium, it must be enriched. This process consumes a great quantity of oil.

So atomic power is not a substitute for oil power today. Furthermore, with advancements in technology, it is not sure that the electricity of atomic power is more petroleum-saving than that made by thermal energy. Also, the technology to dispose of radioactive-waste must be developed to ensure the security of the world and prevent contamination. Even atomic power, which is thought to be the best substitute, can't take the place of oil, what will become of our future life?

Amory Lovins gives one of the solutions in his report *Techno-Wit on Energy Soft Path*. He proposes that the change from the hard path (using atomic, coal, oil, and other exhaustible energy resources) to the soft path (solar, wind power and similar renewable energy resources) must be introduced. In Japan we may add geothermal energy as a soft path. Simultaneously, he expects people to be attentive to the waste of energy. This proposal is based on new point of view; the conventional approach is to consider the increasing energy demand, but this proposal is

based on reducing the energy consumption. The idea to make the best of non-exhaustible energy resources with energy-saving social structures is one of the solutions.

Energy problems are heavily concerned with the social structure. So each individual must think over how the social and human life must be. We must reestimate what is better for human-

beings. Is the extraordinary concentration in big cities, and our present material standard of living really happiness for human-beings? Energy problems are global problems and not local ones; important world-scale matters. As it takes 15 years lead time to make use of new energy resources commercially, people must act rapidly, but with careful planning.

### 英語自由作文の指導をいたします

私は詩や自由作文の英語指導の経験のあるアメリカ人の学生です。

詩や自由作文のより適格な表現方法の指導や雑誌の編集校訂を希望する方は慶応大学〔国際センター日本語科〕エドワード・リブセツトまで連絡下さい。

十分な人数〔5人以上〕がそろえば週1〜2回勉強会を開きます。料金〔含教材費〕は1人につき1時間500円です。

日、時は相談の上決定したいと思います。

# Pros and Cons of Foreign Industrialization

The last issue of the Mita Campus carried an article regarding a symposium held in Tokyo sometime in October last year on environmental pollution and Japanese industries' involvement in this field in South East Asian countries.

The article aroused the interest of the present writer and prompted him to write to the Editor since one of the Japanese Companies reportedly under discussion during the Symposium was apparently the one which he works for at present, although its name was carefully withheld in the article.

It is not necessary to mention here the name of the company because what the present writer is going to tell here is not about a particular case of Japanese capital investment in a South East country but about Japanese involvement in the industrialization of developing countries having a different tradition and culture from ours.

## Father C.

For the same reason the name of the Filipino priest reportedly joining the symposium had better not be corrected though it was obviously misspelled in the article.

It is our firm belief that he was misquoted when he was reported to have severely denounced the Japanese industry's misbehaviour in the Philippines.

For the present writer who has met and talked with the Father twice during his four-year stay in the Philippines, it is incredible that Father C. would become so simpleminded as to attack the Japanese industry in the Philippines for its alleged pollution and other evil-doing for groundless reasons.

During the meeting the Father admitted there was no apparent polluting affect either to plants or animals which had been predicted by some Japanese environmentalists to be caused by the emission from our sintering plant in which fine iron ore is processed into lumpy sintered ore ready to be fed into blast furnaces. The Father stressed he was not against industrialization and that he knew it inevitably involved "cost" which might take the form of pollution and sometimes the relocation of native people living in the proposed site for an industrial project.

"What we are strongly against", the Father said, "Is the way presently taken by the Government to decide who will suffer the 'cost' of industrialization". "There has been no democratic way to decide that 'who' under the present regime of this country, to our greatest regret". No doubt he was a disciple of that Filipino Catholic church which had been antagonistic to the present Marcos regime in the Philippines. But you do not have to brand Filipinos so simple as to readily become hostile to a firm because it was approved by the present Government. At any rate, it is heart-breaking to know that this jolly good fellow Father C. was brought to Japan purposely to testify in front of those who know almost nothing about the actual Philippines, as an eyewitness of the alleged Japanese industry's environmental contamination and maltreatment of native people there.

## Project, Pros and Cons

It is a quite shocking fact that the project to produce sintered iron ore in the Philippines which was started five (5) years ago is still a subject of discussion by some groups of people in Japan and that the symposium to discuss about it was taken up by a student newspaper as something new.

The project first came to draw attention of some Japanese critics and journalists about four (4) years ago and since then stories against it have appeared occasionally in journals and magazines. (lately, some mass media presented the project from a rather favourable angle, though.) It was the time when Japan was still in the aftermath of the pollution controversy which had swept the whole country during 1960's. Environmental pollution at that time posed a serious problem detrimental to the life of all the nation. Being a rather new sociological phenomenon at that time, pollution was defined as "outer diseconomy" in economics terminology. After a lapse of two decades, however, you may now safely say that industrial pollution is no more outside of economy, it is under the control of industry at present. Human beings seem have tamed another monster which appeared in modern age, next to economic depression.

You cannot be too much optimistic, however, as far as the pollution is concerned and must be vigilant to any form of contamination all the time since there are many possible sources of pollution around us. Especially when it comes to the pollution caused by numerous sources such as automobiles, it is almost impossible to cope with it even for such enthusiastic environmentalists who would fly the ocean and come to check if the Japanese industry is not polluting the environment of foreign countries where the degree and sources of pollution are incomparably less than those in Japan.

## Industrialization Indispensable?

Recently it seems to have become a common understanding between Japanese industrialists, journalists and scholars interested in the North-South problem that the people in the South have a rather different value judgement as to the economic development from what people in the North have.

Economic affluence is said to be not the final goal for those people in the South, while it is so for us in the North, especially for us Japanese who are called "economic animals".

Living in the subtropical zone of the Orient with the people there, the present writer is almost in the mood to share the same opinion.

Not a few times, he was puzzled by their undisciplined behaviour and by their genuinely superb excuses for it. By and by, however, he has come to learn that they are only a little lazy, which is nothing to be blamed in such a hot country. Consequently, it was learned that it is not a value judgement that differs but the velocity at which you walk or you transact a business.

But you will be in serious error if you think that they are slowly develop-

ing. Look at the population growth rate in South Asian countries and you will realize how serious the problem is. "It is not time for them to play a role, saying that they are not after material affluence", you are ready to say so if you are told that Filipinos are growing at three (3) per cent a year, at which rate the population will double in two decades. How to feed such a fast growing population is no doubt the biggest problem for those who are in charge of running the Government in the South East Asian countries. They cannot find any better answer to solve this problem than the industrialization of the nation, and probably this is the best answer for anybody to arrive at for the moment.

Only the obstacle in achieving this is that people in the South are not familiar with the speed the industrial world requires in moving and working. They have long been told by their conquerors such as Spanish and Americans that they were not gifted with the talent to industrialize. Industrial products were things to be imported in exchange for the dollars they earned by exporting their products of primary industries, such as agriculture and mining in which the value added was minimal. The Majority of Filipinos have long been kept in the status of serfs.

Then what happened to those industrial capitalists who, in the case of Japan, rose somehow and flourished to support the economy of a modernizing country? In the case of the Philippines, and in the almost all cases of any other South East Asian countries, too, the industrial capitalists, if any, were not the native people of those countries. They were foreigners, so to speak, such as Spanish and Chinese, although some of them were naturalized. They are after hot money only. In this sense they cannot be called industrial capitalists, they are rather commercial capitalists.

About a century ago, as a result of victory in the American-Spanish War, the Americans took the place of the Spanish in the Philippines. One good thing about the Americans is that they gave the Philippines the educational system by which self-industrialization was really made feasible. Up until quite recently, however, the economic foundation of the country has remained the same as a century ago. While per capita gross national income in Korea and Taiwan has reached the \$1,000 level, that of the Philippines is still around \$400.

## Types of Desirable Industry

It is not easy to answer the question of what type of industry is most desirable for developing countries. Some one might claim it must be labour intensive with less capital investment.

One very interesting phenomenon in this connection is that almost all developing countries want to possess an integrated iron and steel complex on their domains as the foundation of their industrialization. This is no wonder if you recall the fact that steel is often called the bread (or rice) of industries. If it is so much coveted, why isn't one possessed by every country? There

must be many reasons for that, but one big factor is that that industry requires a huge amount of money which those poor countries can hardly afford and, what makes the matter worse, the money invested would not be recovered soon. You must sink the money in such countries as the Philippines where the rate of interest averages about 20 per cent, and the profit is low. Not only the steel industry but also any other heavy industry find itself in a hard position to develop in such a business climate.

The investment in the Philippines of the sintering process, a part of the whole integrated steel producing complex can be said to have made a big breakthrough in bringing about the establishment of the entire steel complex in that country. With the infrastructure constructed for the sintering project such as the port and the harbour, the feasibility for the integrated iron and steel mill in the Philippines has been substantially increased.

It is likely that the sintering project may trigger the industrialization of that country by adding impact to the venture of the iron and steel complex which has long been tried and failed to materialize under such business climates.

You can see here an example that foreign investment in developing countries can do real good to the local economy.

This may also serve as counter-evidence to the argument against investment by developed countries to developing countries; that it will exploit the host country and its people, becoming harmful to the growth of local industry.

## Lessons to be Learned

It is a mistake, however, to idealize foreign investment as something like a Saviour to the developing countries. Industrial capital has its own behavioral principle which has nothing philanthropic or benevolent in its nature.

At the same time, it must be rather onesided to pinpoint and attack only negative side of industrial behaviour. The opinion critical about so called "establishment" can easily win the hearts and minds of younger generation.

The student newspaper of the University of the Philippines once contained an article in which a student wrote, "Damn GNP! We cannot run the risk of our life against pollution". It is strange that this was written by a Filipino about his country which, as mentioned above, is almost on the verge of economic catastrophe as a result of population explosion and far from environmental pollution with little industrial activities. Here you can clearly see the influence of Japanese sectarian environmentalists eagerly exporting pollution controversy as something most important for the people of developing countries.

The world you live in now is so much sophisticated that any social phenomenon cannot be summarized in a single statement of a prejudiced symposium or fragmental slogan for demonstration. (ED. This article is sent to us by our subscriber. This is his impressions of our article in the last issue.)

# What is your favorite book?

It has been said that college students have turned away from reading. Then, what kind of books do recent students actually read and how much time do they spend reading?

Last fall, the University Co-op of Japan did research on students' universities-Keio, Waseda, Tokyo, Hosei, Tokyo Rika- read on the average 63 minutes a day. (Research in 1977, 1978 showed 68 minutes and 72 minutes, respectively.) Also, college students spend 32 minutes on comics and magazines, 106 minutes watching the T.V. and 73 minutes listening to the radio.

For present day students, who have acute audio-visual senses, it is difficult to concentrate on reading. Also, the T.V. and radio presents more information than books. But looking at the situation with a critical eye, it seems that college students are sacrificing their reading time for medias that are easier on their brain.

Now, what kind of books do students prefer. The Co-op research reports the following results: The books that students read are the ones that are

being talked about or that are selling quite well. Also, students tend to read in the entertainment field: science fiction and dreamlike works. Shin-ichi Hoshi and Yasutaka Tsutsui seem to have a heavy following among students.

It is a fact that students are reading books that have been introduced on the T.V. and in newspapers. For example, the books that sold best at the Co-op last year were *Japan as No.1* and *the Japanese*. One of the reasons that these books sold well is that in both of them, a foreign writer praised Japan, while Japan is actually in danger of becoming isolated in the international society, and this tickled our pride. Also, the mass media advertised these books and people thought they would get behind the times unless they read these books.

Books on the energy crisis, complicated international situations, Japan's future, the world's fate are becoming best sellers. Ever since the energy crisis, we have had to realize that our everyday life cannot be unaffected by international politics and the world economic situation. But recently with the US-

USSR conflict over Afghanistan, the Japan-US economic friction, the problem of oil supply and the instability of the Middle-East situation, we find that we do not have enough knowledge to cope with these problems. In other words, we are in need of information on the international problems before us. Therefore, not only business men but also students have become interested in books concerning the international situation and that look into the future.

As the university Co-op pointed out, works that have interesting, pleasant, and entertaining contents; science fiction, and dreamy works have been favorable to students. Perhaps this is because students have lost interest in society, and are trying to escape from the uncertainties of reality, turning toward fantasy for pleasure and calmness of mind. This can be seen in the decline in popularity of such writers as Kenzaburo Ohe, Kobo Abe, Kazumi Takahashi, Takaaki Yoshimoto, and Akiyuki Nosaka.

In this way the students' style of reading is changing in response to social

changes.

## MOST FAVORITE AUTHORS

### Private Universities

1. Hiroyuki Itsuki
2. Souseki Natsume
3. Yasutaka Tsutsui
4. Shusaku Endo
5. Osamu Dazai
6. Tatsuzou Ishikawa
7. Shinichi Hoshi
8. Morio Kita
9. Seichiyō Matsumoto
10. Yukio Mishima

### Public Universities

1. Souseki Natsume
2. Hiroyuki Itsuki
3. Yasutaka Tsutsui
4. Osamu Dazai
5. Morio Kita
6. Shinichi Hoshi
7. Tatsuzou Ishikawa
8. Shusaku Endo
9. Yasushi Inoue
10. Seichiyō Matsumoto

From the survey of University Co-op.

# WORLD INFORMATION SOURCES

This is called "The Age of Uncertainty", and we think the uncertainty is often caused by lack of information. In this sense, we can say it is "The Age of Information". So we would like to introduce some information sources written in English.

## Newspapers

*The New York Times*; One of the most important papers in the world. The editorial stance of this paper is liberal, and it contains abundant world news. *The Washington Post* and *The Los Angeles Times* are also famous for their accurate reporting.

If you want to know about the business & economic world, we recommend you read *The Wall Street Journal*. It reports about the New York stock market. In Sept. 1976, *The Asia Wall Street Journal* was published in Hong Kong, in cooperation with *Nihon Keizai Shinbun*. *The Times*; published in London, this paper is most intelligent and fair. As to

international news, *The Times* is esteemed for its accuracy, quickness and impartiality. *The Guardian* is effective in foreign countries as well as in England. The attitude of editing is liberalism. People who have an interest in international affairs should read *The International Herald Tribune*, published in Paris. *The Washington Post* and *The New York Times* cooperate with it, so this paper is very strong in international affairs, but weak in economic news. Apart from politic and economic news, *The Village Voice* in New York reports interesting American social news and information on movies and concerts.

## Weekly Magazines

*Newsweek*, *TIME* and *U.S. News & World Report* are the big three in the U.S.A. We can get them easily in Japan. Among them, especially from *U.S. News* we can read unique topics about rumors of the White House, the Government and so on. *Business Week* is the most important

magazine about economics and business. Its analyses provide excellent information. As to Asian news, *Far Eastern Economic Review* is most reliable. This magazine consists of regional affairs, business affairs and regular features. Especially, the topics on the People's Republic of China are valuable. *The Economist*, published in England, is the most authoritative economic magazine in the world. For Japanese, this is indispensable to understand European & African affairs. Recently, *the Economist* put out an issue about Japan (Feb. 22) which was very interesting.

If you want to know the decisions of Congress and the statements of the President of the U.S.A. more deeply, you should read *Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report* in the American Center Library.

## Monthly Magazines

Both *The Atlantic Monthly* and *Harper's Magazine* are traditional and conscientious magazines in the U.S.A., containing varieties of topics, for example, education, politics, literature, science, journalism and art. We consider them as liberal.

*ESQUIRE* is easy to read. Its interviews with famous writers are interesting. *The Washington Monthly* deals mainly with the topics about Washington D.C. The writers are famous journalists. *New York* and *LIFE* are also important to get information. *Ms.* aims at extending the movement of Women's Liberation.

We can read all of them in Japan. We recommend that you go to the American Center Library (tel 436-0901) in Shiba Park and the British Council Library (tel 264-3721) in Kanda. If you want to buy such papers or magazines, go to Jena book shop in Ginza or call the Oversea Courier Service (tel 453-8311).

# We use bamboos as musical instruments

In this issue, we are introducing the "Take-no-kai". The "Take-no-kai" is a Japanese traditional music club composed mainly of shakuhachi (bamboo flute) and koto (Japanese harp). There are 25 members at present; 12 men and 13 women. It is 70 years since the "Take-no-kai" was established, and according to the club president, A. Suzuki, the name "Take-no-kai" comes from the bamboo which is the material of the shakuhachi. Compared with the situation some years ago, it seems that the number of people interested in Japanese traditional music is decreasing, for the number of members is falling. As for club activities, there is a meeting every Friday at the Hiyoshi campus and at the

Mita campus. Practice is held at Kasuga Shrine beside the Mita campus on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Also, Mr. Takizawa of the Ikuta school of Koto comes to instruct every Thursday. The fruits of such practice are shown at a concert held early December and there is much contact with other universities, such as Gakushuin University. In such a club each member must be active, for the effort of each individual is necessary to make a good performance. There are many different opinions, but President Suzuki says he wishes to adjust these opinions and keep the club active. There are 6 shakuhachi and 13 koto, so even those who don't have such instruments can join this club.

## 部員募集

三田キャンパスでは、学内ニュース、経済問題、社会問題と全般にわたって活動しております。新聞の編集および英語に興味を持たれる方は、一緒に英字新聞をつくりませんか。特に一年生の入部を歓迎します。

## 慶応大学英字新聞学会

### 三田キャンパス

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月曜日～金曜日  
12時から1時迄

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本科・基礎 } コース  
ビジネス・速修 }

## 実務英語

### 就職率抜群

旧校名 TBI ビジネス英語

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## Japanese Foreign Policy, Lost?

Iran has exploded, Afghanistan is on fire, the Olympic Games are in peril and Japanese foreign policy is going down the drain. Again, the government has let major world issues slip out of its hands. Again we remain bystanders while the world political machine grinds on.

Today, the world has become interdependent and no nation can remain untouched by international problems. Therefore, each and every nation tries to mold world politics in their favor but our nation has continuously failed to take an active part on the international scene. Why?

The main reason is that the government's diplomacy lacks a fundamental policy around which each other policy can be co-ordinated. For example, the U.S. bases its foreign policy on human rights, defending the free world and maintaining their position in the world. With such a core around which foreign policy can be built, it is possible to act speedily and efficiently when international conflicts occur. As our foreign policy lacks such a core and takes all international problems on fairly equal terms, decision making slows down, becomes inefficient, and our nation is not only left behind in world affairs but is criticized as being irresponsible.

It is often said that the Foreign Ministry is weak in the intelligence field. A fact? Yes, but this is also partly a result of our "omni-directional diplomacy". Without a core or a standard of what to look for, our diplomats have to collect all kinds of information and cannot concentrate on what should be key issues. It is only natural that the intelligence branch seems incompetent.

Now, supposing that we admit that Japan's foreign policy is in need of a fundamental core, what then is suitable as the basis for it? We propose "Pacifism". Being the only nation in the world with a Peace Constitution which denies the right of belligerency, Japan is most qualified to act as an intermediary between conflicting nations. A resource poor nation such as ours cannot continue being a world economic power. Our prosperity stands on a feeble foundation. One method to strengthen this foundation is to become an arbitrator in world affairs, and win the trust of other nations. In other words, we should change our omni-directional diplomacy to a peace policy of "bringing peace and good will to all nations".

Such a proposition may seem utopian. Some may criticize it as idealistic. On the contrary, an analysis of Japan's position in the world will show that it is quite realistic.

The two major assets in the world today are natural resources and food stuffs. As natural resources diminish, resource poor nations will find it harder to maintain their share. Also, if the present rate of population growth continues, more and more food, grain in particular, is going to be needed to feed the world. Therefore it is clear that the possession of natural resources and food stuffs, and their distribution throughout the world are going to become more and more important. Nations abundant in natural resources can exchange these resources for food. Food producing nations can do the opposite. Nations possessing both have nothing to worry about. But what of nations that possess neither? Our nation is such a country and in this sense we have no bargaining power. How, then, are we to survive?

Highly knowledge-intensive products are the answer. As we possess neither of the two major assets, we must create some other totally new and different asset in order to maintain our food lifeline. And to specialize in knowledge-intensive goods, we will have to rely heavily on other countries for the supply of our every day goods. In other words, international division of labor is vital to our survival. This means a peaceful and stable world condition is necessary to us; for division of labor, and trade resulting from this division can flourish only under peaceful and calm conditions.

Therefore, "Pacifism" is not only something that sets a desirable standard in the international community but is a way to maintain our independence and sovereignty. In order to pursue such a policy we must open our doors, politically, economically and culturally, to the world. For example, take economics. It is time to drop our selfish economic policy and do our share. Increasing aid to developing nations, breaking down import barriers, specializing in items of high-quality that can compete in the world market without protective barriers. That is what is needed.

In concluding this editorial we wish to stress once again the importance of adopting some core policy-- "Pacifism" or some other policy which can satisfactorily for "Pacifism". By continuing our present near-sighted foreign policy we are sure to be washed away and thrown about in the rapid currents of world politics.

## April is . . .

## PUZZLE

In April every living thing is released from the strictness of winter; trees begin to sprout, the old and young go out of the houses, sit down on the benches in the park, and bathe in the sun. April is, seemingly, a happy and beautiful month.

T. S. Eliot, one of the most sensitive poets of the 20th century, expresses April as follows, at the beginning of his representative work, *The Waste Land*.

April is the cruellest month, breeding  
 Lilacs out of the dead land, mixing  
 Memory and desire, stirring  
 Dull roots with spring rain.

When spring comes here, a little life tired of winter leaps up. The memories of the past and the desires of the future covered with forgetful snow begin to stir empty, as sleeping roots with spring rain. In modern times, it turns out to be an unfruitful and cruel activity.

The contemporary sensitive poet felt the sense of death at the back of lilacs. He saw not only the beauty but also the cruelty in the lilacs. We, modern men, may sympathize with the recognition—April is the cruellest month, breeding lilacs out of the dead land, . . . We have the same feeling unknowingly. His perception grasps the essence of things; the modern civilization.

In Japan, the flower of April is the cherry blossom, which can be said to be the symbol of Japanese beauty. They begin to fall like snow the instant they come out. We may feel insanity at the scene. About thirty-five years ago, the young likened their lives to those of cherry blossoms, went to war, and died in the southern battle fields. The same thing as lilacs can be said of cherry blossoms.

When they come out and fall, the new year begins in schools and offices in Japan. Everyone with his breast filled up with hopes and fears turns a new page in his life.

How do you feel about April, and cherry blossoms?

## THE PREVIOUS ANSWER

T	H	E		H	A	S	T	E	
E	A	S	T	E	G	O	I	S	T
M	I	T	A		A	L	P	S	
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E	L	E	M	E	N	T	A	R	Y
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A	T			T	I	R	E	S	O
N	E	W		O	I	L	E	R	S
C	A	M	P	U	S	A	R	E	A
E	T	O	N	S	H	Y	T	R	Y

## across

- a type of tall plant with a wooden trunk and branches
- rulers or leaders
- a material of strings, wires or threads
- to respect and admire greatly
- expressing refusal or disagreement
- the headquarters of the U.S. Armed Forces
- Epistles to the Corinthians.
- ripped
- an indefinite article
- a creature with wings and feathers
- madame (abbr.)
- the probability that something will happen
- a sweet juicy fruit
- neutral (abbr.)
- a prefix meaning not
- a symbol of radium
- to move over snow
- to stop and remain rather than go on or leave
- consumer

## down

- a small soft fruit
- a person who has to answer a charge in a law court
- a person taking food in through the mouth
- father's spouse
- a beautiful legendary garden
- placed, fixed, located
- a woman who is in charge of arrangements for children to live in a school
- contained or surrounded
- a female being which is worshipped
- the highest male singing voice in general use
- a nobleman of the highest rank outside the Royal Family
- to make repayment
- to mix

1	T	20	21	23		25	26	30
2	H				24		3	
4	E				25		5	
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7	C				8			
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