

# The Mita Campus

KEIO UNIVERSITY  
1858

'calamus gladio fortior'

## The Middle East; Area of Variety

Before the First Oil Shock in 1973, it was very rare for us to direct our attention to the Middle East. Although understanding of the Middle East has generally been improving since then, it is still insufficient. Among other things, understanding of interrelations in the Middle East is very poor, with the result that sudden changes of the situation, such as the outbreak of war between Iran and Iraq, are always far beyond our anticipation. Here, we will survey the interrelation briefly.

### The Area of Variety!

The Middle East consists of a variety of peoples, religions, religious sects, political institutions, economic standpoints and so on. This variety gives rise to conflicts and compromises, on which we will focus in explaining the interrelations.

#### 1. Peoples

There are tens of peoples in the Middle East, such as the Arabians, Persians,

Jews, Turks and other minority races. The people who rules the Middle East first were the Arabians. Next came the Turkish rule. After the Turkish rule, the European countries dominated this area. What makes the racial problem more complicated and profound is the fact that no people composes a single nation and no nation is composed of a single people; borders in the Middle East were drawn artificially by the Europeans who could no longer maintain their control over the Middle East after World War I. Therefore racial problems always involve territorial problems. The Iran-Iraq War is one of the most typical examples. Iran is a Persian country and Iraq is an Arabian country. However some Arabians also live in Iran and therefore there have always been territorial conflicts between the two.

#### 2. Religions

The greatest religious problem in the Middle East is the antagonism between Muslims and Judaists, that is, the Arabians and the Jews. The First to the Fourth Middle East Wars are caused by this. President Sadat of Egypt concluded the Middle East Peace Treaty with Minister Begin of Israel and suspended the longterm hostilities in 1979. Because of the Treaty, however, Egypt has been isolated in the Arabian World ever since.

#### 3. Religious Sects

There are two chief sects in Islam. One is Sunni and the other is Shiah. They originated in the arguments for the true successor to Mohammed, the originator of Islam. Most of Moslem countries are ruled by the Sunnites. However, in Iran, Shiites held the administrative power by the Iranian Revolution in 1978. Thus Iran became a threat to Iraq in which the minority Sunnites hold the reins of government. This is another factor which provoked the Iran-Iraq War. However, Syria, one of devout Sunnite countries, allied with Iran because it feared Iraq's ambition for the leadership in the Arabian World.

#### 4. Political Institutions

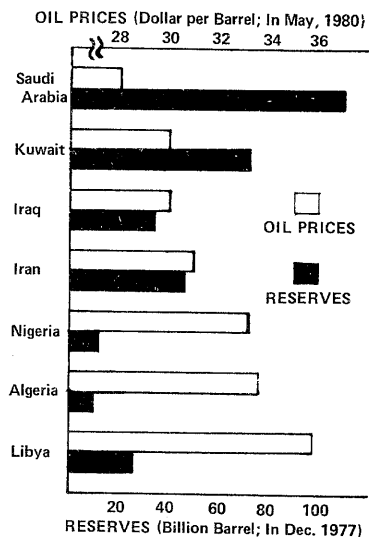
There is potential discord between republics and monarchies. Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Jordan, etc. remain under royal control. If a revolution occurs in Saudi Arabia, the greatest supplier of oil in the world, the oil supply will face a most serious crisis. Princes of Saudi Arabia feared Iran's anti-monarchism and sided with Iraq.

#### 5. Economic Standpoints

The Middle East produces about three-fifths of the world's production of oil. But not all the Middle East countries produce oil: Turkey, Syria, Yemen, etc. produce no oil. They have a potential antipathy towards oil producing countries. By the way, among the oil producing countries exists a disagreement about the oil price. These countries which demand a rapid rise in the oil price are called "the Hawks", while those which prefer relatively lower price are called "the Doves". How the Hawks and the Doves have arisen, we will explain here. The higher the price is, the greater the profit to be obtained per a certain amount of oil is, however, at the same time, the smaller the demand will generally be. So if the price is unreasonably high, the total profit will decrease. Consequently if they want to get the greatest possible profit instantly, they must price oil neither too high nor too low. Each oil producing country must also consider its reserves and production cost of oil and decide its price and production amount accordingly. As for the reserves, those countries which do not bury much

oil must produce less and price higher, giving up the greatest instant profit. Conversely those which bury much oil prefer relatively lower prices in order to make their instant profit greater. As for the production cost, as is a matter of course, the higher the cost is, the higher the oil price must be made. Saudi Arabia is naturally the leader of the Doves since it buries about one-third of the Middle East oil and its production cost is considerably low. Needless to say, there are many other factors which influence the oil price.

#### Reserves and Oil Prices



#### 6. Outer Factors

The most important outer factor is the influence of the cold war between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. Most of the arms equipped and used by the Middle East countries are imported from the U.S. or the U.S.S.R. This makes the interrelation even more complicated.

## Mita Festival

Nov. 21-24

The colored leaves begin to decorate the campus at Mita. This year's Mita Festival is just around the corner and many are busy preparing for it.

The Mita Festival will be held from the 21st to the 24th of November under the theme of "Waltz Battles". "Waltz Battles" expresses the declension camouflaged by prosperity, placing a light upon the shaded side of welfare. You may continue to dance to the waltz as much as you please, but that's not forever. There will come a time when one has to rest quietly.

## A New Major "Human Research" Literature Dept.

As from this year there will be a new field of study for the students in the Literature Department. This new major is to be called "Human Research".

As to the placement of this new major, there are some 'internal' and 'external' factors concerned. The external factor is the underdevelopment of the field of human science compared to that of material science. Thus there has always been a general demand to improve the status. The internal factors consist within the school system. Students who belong to other departments may not be familiar with the peculiar system taken by Keio University's Literature Department. I refer to the fact that whereas most of the universities make the students choose their major at the time of entrance, Keio University does this at the end of the first year of study. There are tests to get into popular majors. The tests are provided mainly to choose a certain amount of students from the applicants. Therefore not all the students are able to study in the field of their first choice. Another internal factor is that each major is closed and unrelated to each other, making a cross-major study hard to realize. For example, there is no major that links life science and sociology.

These and other problems have been discussed over and over again. And for the time being, the best answer to these problems was the construction of a new

major, "Human Research".

The object of this new major is considered at three levels. The first is group behavior, the second is personal behavior and the third is the basis of behavior. The study of group behavior ranges from examining the process of acquisition and the change of human behavior within a group, to understanding the structure and function of a group, the dynamics between groups and culture as a congregation of behavior patterns. The second level aims at studying the personal characteristics which appear in relation to the outside world, such as development and the process of socialization, personality, a value system and repartee of behavior. The third study functions within the human being such as language structure, thought-information processing and the basic mechanism of procurement and change in behavior, approached through the study of biology, psychology, anthropology, etc.

To sum up, this new major serves the purpose of studying the total human being, from the biological aspect to the social aspect. The final goal of "Human Research" is to understand the mind and behavior of the human being and to grasp the mechanism of society. This new major will accept every student who wishes to study in this field. Hopefully, many students will apply for this major and graduate with a broader perspective and a better understanding of their fellow men.

## The Road to Presidency

### System of Election

The Presidential Election is coming up. But its process is so complex that we find hard to understand. What is a Primary? A National Convention?—We are all so confused. Below is an outline of the election. Many important factors, such as campaigns and financial problems of the election, have been omitted to make it simple.

#### (1) Qualifications

By the constitution of the United States, a President 1) must be a natural born citizen of the U.S.; 2) must be more than 35 years old; 3) must have lived in the U.S. for 14 years.

#### (2) Two Processes

We can divide the process of the Presidential Election into two parts; they are the nominating process and the electing process.

#### Nominating Process

The nominating process extends until the national conventions at which both Democrats and Republicans select their presidential nominees. To win the nomination, the presidential candidate must get support of delegates coming from states to the national convention. Roughly speaking, there are two ways to choose delegates (representatives) to the convention. Some are elected voters in state primaries. Some are elected by party conventions in states. In 1980, there were 33 primaries in which both parties voted.

#### A) Primaries

A state-primary is an election 1) on which the voters of a party select delegates who participate in the national convention that elects a presidential nominee of the party, 2) and in many cases, voters decide which presidential candidate the delegates of the state should support at the national convention.

Because the primary has such purposes as mentioned above, it is important for the presidential candidate to campaign to increase the number of delegates

who support him.

#### B) State Conventions

Most often, the process starts in local precincts, where party members meet to choose precinct delegates.

Precinct delegates are elected to country conventions, in turn to congressional-district conventions and to the statewide conventions. At these meetings, each delegate tries to get as many supporters as possible. One of the differences between primaries and state conventions is that every member of the party can participate in the former if he wants to, but only certain leaders may do so in the latter.

#### C) National Conventions

The National Presidential-Nominating Convention is a large meeting, a festival within the Democratic or the Republican party, made up of delegates chosen by the two ways explained above. The convention picks the party's presidential and vice-presidential nominees. In both major parties, single majority delegates are necessary to win the nomination—1,666 out of 3,337 at the Democratic convention and 998 out of 1,994 at the Republican convention. This year as you know, Carter won the Democratic nomination and Reagan won the Republican nomination.

Anyhow, before the national convention, competition is within the party, each candidate trying to win the party's nomination. But after that, the race is against the other party.

#### The Electing Process

Federal law places Election Day on the Tuesday immediately after the first Monday in November. It will be on the fourth of November this year. Strictly speaking, the voters do not directly elect the President. When the voters go to the polls on Election Day, they vote not for the President whose name is on the ballots, but for electors who support that presidential candidate, and these electors who are known as Electoral

Colleges meet to elect the President and the Vice-President.

On the Monday immediately after the second Wednesday on December, (December 14th this year) they meet at their state capitals. Each elector casts one vote for a presidential nominee and one for a vice-presidential nominee. The results are sent registered mail to the president of the U.S. senate.

But on Election Day, it becomes clear how many votes each presidential nominee can get at the electors meeting. That is, because generally speaking, at

the meetings, all the victorious electors in a state vote for the presidential nominee who wins the most popular vote.

Suggestions for further reading:

In English;

Stephan J. Wayne

*The Road to the White House St.*  
Marta's Press, *U.S. News and World Report*, Feb. 18, 1980

In Japanese;

*Daitoryo Senkyo* by Kiyoshi Nasu,  
Sekai Nippon-sha *Amerika seiji no Jissai* by Takashi Wakiyama,

JAL STEWARDESS-TRAINEES

## Fly High! Preparing for Flights



From left: Miss Fumie, Miss Atsuko, Miss Rika

It was dark and gloomy and raining on the day we went to interview the trainees of Japan Airline stewardesses at their dormitories. The minute we stepped in, we were greeted by three gorgeous smiles. (Out from the rain, into paradise) My heart started thumping loudly. Well, I'll bet you would be just as nervous if you were in my shoes.

Not only were they attractive, but they had the talent and the intelligence to pass all the tests placed upon them to become a stewardess. Written exams, English conversation, physical examination and aptitude test, just to mention a few. They have successfully overcome these obstacles and have been employed by the Japan Airlines this spring. Right now, they are in the middle of their trainings.

— What was the motive of becoming a stewardess?

"I don't think I'm fit for desk-work,

you see, and I prefer working with people than files. As a stewardess, you can work directly with people. That for me was the most attractive point in choosing this profession," says Miss Atsuko.

"It's an advantage that we can go aboard, if we get on International Lines," adds Miss Rika.

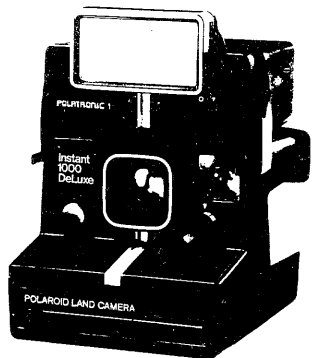
— How is the training?

"Right now we are working as ground hostesses at the airport. We'll be boarding planes starting next January. But we have early morning and midnight routines, which are rather hard on us," explains Miss Fumie.

They have just graduated from junior colleges this year. But unlike us students, they are independent and have a responsible awareness of their profession.

Hope to meet them aboard the plane some day, SOON!

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# LIFE IN JAPAN by M. Mhoma

## The African Impression

It certainly takes a lot of effort to prepare for a trip abroad. It goes without saying that one becomes anxious to travel to the Industrial Giant in the Far East. One would naturally expect much especially when coming from the agricultural economies of Africa.

One subsequently prepares to adjust himself into the unions of the Far East. He prepares for loneliness from the homely atmosphere, the crowded, hectic life, a change in food and the like . . .

So are the expectations of Africans travelling to Europe and America, but perhaps the difference is that Africa had a long historical and economic integration with the latter rather than with the Far East. There has therefore been a long cultural heritage between these continents and Africa. Hence the frequency of Africans travelling into these European countries and America.

Despite the former position as an Industrial Giant in the Far East, it is quite ironical that so little is known about its culture, the people and their language. Certainly, this Industrial

Giant has made remarkable achievement in industry, science and technology. Its position as a potential challenger of the world's modern technology and science can not be disputed. Much is known to Africa about this Giant's autos and stereos and generally the entire electric field. One therefore wonders as to why the Giant's influence is submerged under Western popularity!

### Arrival to Japan

On arrival at Narita, one is usually received in a calm and friendly atmosphere. 'Nihon Jin' are really nice people, save (except) for their difficult language. One really begins to feel the difference and the promise the greatest Industrial Giant is making.

Despite all the impressive images of both the people and the environment, one begins to acquire a sense of isolation. All the Eigo, Furansugo and Doitsugo speaking people would have disintegrated into their different errands before you realize that you do not know Nihongo. Despite this you may learn for the first time that you did not notice the existence of the local name Nihon and

## A Student from Tanzania

perhaps its people, Nihon Jin. This is where a foreigner would start to see the difference especially when coming from Africa. Despite this you may receive yet another great shock; the way the information is given, perhaps you may only have heard the existence of KANJI and KATAKANA but without much feeling! It's only now that you realize that you miss the information, the understanding and acquiring a state of complete isolation. One is reduced to the stage of complete illiteracy, when he has to learn to speak, listen and write, how difficult this is . . . . .

### Academic Life

For the students from Africa, I do not need to express the academic shocks they receive, as most of them usually feel like withdrawing from studies, or perhaps even feel that they made a wrong decision to come to study in Japan. Most of them would only complain against KANJI as all foreigners

would do.

The university life for them is usually a consolation for their outside life. It's only here that they can hope to break through their NIHONGO illiteracy. Much more than this, they face a very friendly atmosphere from both students and staff. GANBATE KUDASAI is the slogan that has always kept them from withdrawing. Perhaps, there is more understanding of their weakness of various problems and sympathy for them.

However there have been instances when arguments have arisen that Russian, French, Dutch are equally difficult. Indeed I agree, but this does not overlap the fact that even Japanese do not know all the KANJI while Russians and Greeks do understand all their alphabets. I am limited only to studying management. Perhaps I should leave this argument to the linguists and their research.

# CLUB INTRODUCTION - KESS -

KESS, which stands for the Keio English Speaking Society, was founded about 80 years ago, aiming at the cultivation of men who can contribute to the betterment of international relation in the future. About 300 members approved of this purpose, and they are striving everyday to meet this goal. The activity of KESS consists of three elements, home meeting, noon recess activity and section activity.

### Home meeting

There are five HMs in KESS, Aoyama H.M., Den-enchofu H.M., Mita H.M., Nakano H.M. and Yokohama H.M. Each member belongs to the one nearest his or her home. H.M. is, in a way, a family and its activities are proceeded in a homely manner, for it includes not only English activities but also recrea-

tion, such as parties, camps, skiing, etc.

### Noon Recess Activities

At noon recess, every member at the Hiyoshi Campus gather at one big classroom, and practices his English conversation ability, using text books published by NHK. All members are divided around 15 tables and there they are given the opportunity to speak in English.

### Section Activities

Section Activities are carried out twice a week. They are divided into four sections, the debating section, the discussion section, the drama section and the speech section. Each member belongs to one, according to his own interest.

### Debating Section

A debate is a kind of contest in which

two opposing teams defend and attack a given proposition, and finally the judges decide which team has done a better job. The propositions in the past were, for example, the import and export of manufacture products from South East Asia, capital punishment, the election system, etc.

### Discussion Section

In a discussion participants analyze the status quo under a given theme, look for problems and the cause, and lastly devise a best policy to solve the problems. The members can attend many joint discussions with other universities.

### Drama Section

The purpose is to learn practical English through English drama. By playing the role of a certain character in

a drama members can experience the situation in which the character actually talks and behaves.

KESS is now endeavoring to create a wonderful musical.

### Speech Contest

Public speech requires the techniques of speaking in front of an audience, as well as a basic ability in English. To persuade the audience is the most essential and at the same time the most difficult point.

There are many students who have won wonderful prizes in the past.

Through these activities, KESS members have various opportunities to practice and try out their own abilities. Furthermore, through these activities KESS has helped in sending talented international men into society.

### Weekly Review

## The New York Times

The New York Times' Week in Review is now available through the Asahi Evening News in the form of the eight-page Weekly Review.

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**Prospect Ryunen**

Presently, I am a sophomore in the Economic Department. Funny as it may seem, I was a sophomore last year too. WHY? The answer is not a difficult one. I simply was not promoted. To be honest, it was a shocking matter. But for the first semester of this year, I have tried my best to overcome this ordain. Now that I have completely recovered from the shock, I would like to present to you some advice given to me by Associate Professor Shimada, who is also the guidance teacher of the Economic Department. This message, which has been a great incentive for me, should be considered by not only by those who share the diastrous experience of not being promoted, but also by those who have the possibility of becoming the under-privileged. Remember, it may happen to YOU!

"Not being promoted means that you were not qualified in the courses of study within the university. Whatever the reason may be, you must accept this fact honestly. Though it may be hard

on you, accepting the truth modestly will become the basis of your fresh start.

"Standing upon this basis, not being promoted gives one a chance to reflect upon oneself and this will eventually become the benefit rather than a resentment in the long years of life. In this sense, students who have graduated without any aim may be considered 'unlucky'.

"Not being promoted may give you a certain amount of psychological shock. But this means you have experienced a stage of growth that others have not. This experience will serve you well in society when you are faced with a similar kind of trial. Your shock and reactions will be different from those who have been flattered and indulged upon while in school.

"You may also have a complex towards the fact that you were not promoted. Undoubtedly, there are people who become discouraged and go astray. But this will not do. You must confront this fact. Having a complex is the power for action. You may think that not being promoted is a detour in your life. But there is no such thing as a detour in life. The road you came by is the road of your life."

Comrades, I wish you luck!

**Cross Word Puzzle**

**across**

1. annoyance
2. pretended
3. noble
4. to show or inform
5. compare
6. a of soap
7. spoken
8. a preposition
9. a preposition
10. an objective
11. the violence
12. an imitator
13. past or dead
14. a bowel
15. foes

**down**

1. the one designated
6. a lighter
9. an article
12. a long time
17. a pause
18. a festival in the Christian church
19. a cardinal number
20. tiresome or uninteresting
21. a small round hill
22. chilled or frozen
23. Doctor of Theology (abbr.)
24. one in Scottish usage
25. a number of squadrons

**EDITORIAL**

With the U.S. Presidential Election just around the corner, Japanese mass media as well as its American counterparts has gradually been narrowing down the focus on who, in all likelihood, will be elected to become the man who will exert perhaps most profounding and imposing influence on "the State of Union", world affairs and therefore the future course of man's modern history.

Whoever he may be, whatever may be his opinions, talents and personal qualities, he is inevitably one of the few men to whom the world, especially the allies of the U.S., look for guidance in formulating (and actually executing) foreign policy as well as other aspect of politics.

In this world of interdependence, countries other than the U.S. herself, are increasingly more liable to be affected by the U.S. President's decision as Chief Executive, Commander in Chief of the U.S. forces and a major legislator of the United States. In some cases, the degree of impact of the wiseness and perceptiveness (or otherwise) of the U.S. President's decisions is higher in the world outside his own domain, especially in nations closely related with the U.S.

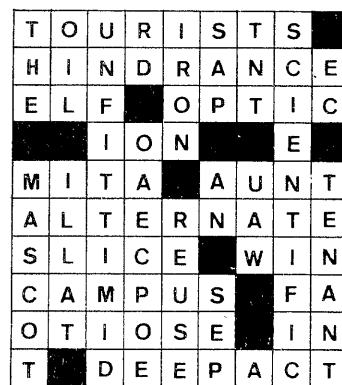
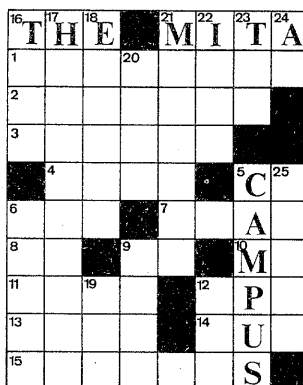
As one of the rank-and-file Japanese citizens who are feeling daily frustration over the ineffectiveness or the situation in general which hampers the Government's effective functioning in working out solutions to daily mundane problems, I have come to wonder if Japanese citizens are just as entitled as Americans to vote in the U.S. Presidential Election to get our political orientations and demands incorporated in his policies that affect us.

Since we will be subject to the consequences of a possible result of the coming election, (whether we like it or not), it's my own conviction and innocent personal fancy that the Japanese, as well as citizens of the world which are still predominantly under the influence of the two super-powers 20 years after the signs of diversification of political environment began to emerge, should be entitled to vote in, or at least veto the outcome of the coming election.

Sayuri Shimizu

**PUZZLE**

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