

The Mita Campus

1858

'calamus gladio fortior'

We Are on the Verge of the Macabre

There will be a second special session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted exclusively to disarmament from 7 June to 9 July, 1982. Taking place at United Nations Headquarters in New York, it will be attended by all the Member States of the United Nations. One of the main results to be expected from this session is the adoption of a comprehensive programme of disarmament presently being negotiated by the Committee on Disarmament in Geneva. This session will provide an excellent occasion for a concentration of well coordinated publicity and events to arouse world public opinion in favour of disarmament.

In 1944, a year before Hiroshima and Nagasaki were hit by A-bombs, the Danish nuclear physicist, Niels Bohr, wrote to the U.S. President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill: "... a weapon of unparalleled power is being created which will completely change all future conditions of warfare. ... Unless some agreement (to control these new materials) can be obtained in due time any temporary advantage, how-

ever great, may be outweighed by a perpetual menace to human society."

Despite all argument, some countries have chosen to base their security on nuclear weapons. In trying to maintain a balance of deterrence, each super-Power is concerned that the other might achieve nuclear superiority and thus the nuclear-arms-race continues. In the light of their awesome capabilities, nuclear weapons have now acquired a unique role in international relations and the future of mankind is hostage to the perceived security of a few nuclear-weapon States, most notably that of the two super-Powers.

Thus mankind today is confronted with an unprecedented threat of self-extinction arising from the massive and competitive accumulation of the most destructive weapons ever produced. Existing arsenals of nuclear weapons alone are more than sufficient to destroy all life on earth. Failure of efforts to halt and reverse the arms race, in particular the nuclear arms race, increases the danger of the proliferation of nuclear weapons. Yet the arms race continues. Military budgets are constantly growing,

with enormous consumption of human and material resources. The increase in weapons, especially nuclear weapons, far from helping to strengthen international security, on the contrary weakens it. The vast stockpiles and tremendous build-up of arms and armed forces and the competition for qualitative refinement of weapons of all kinds, to which scientific resources and technological advances are diverted, pose incalculable threats to peace. This situation both reflects and aggravates international tensions, sharpens conflicts in various regions of the world, hinders the process of détente, exacerbates the differences between opposing military alliances, jeopardizes the security of all States, heightens the sense of insecurity among all States, including the non-nuclear-weapon States, and increases the threat of nuclear war.

Enduring international peace and security cannot be built on the accumulation of weaponry by military alliances nor be sustained by a precarious balance of deterrence or doctrines of strategic superiority. Genuine and lasting peace can only be created through the effec-

tive implementation of the security system provided for in the Charter of the United Nations and the speedy and substantial reduction of arms and armed forces, by international agreement and mutual example, leading ultimately to general and complete disarmament under effective international control. At the same time, the causes of the arms race and threats to peace must be reduced and to this end effective action should be taken to eliminate tensions and settle disputes by peaceful means.

It is essential that not only governments but also the peoples of the world recognize and understand the dangers in the present situation. In order that an international conscience may develop and that world public opinion may exercise a positive influence, the United Nations should increase the dissemination of information on the armaments race and disarmament with the full co-operation of Member States. Even if the road to nuclear disarmament is long and difficult, it must be followed.

Advice from Alumni—Our Days at KEIO—

Welcome to Keio! Are you looking forward to your life at Keio? Or have you reluctantly come to Keio? It doesn't matter. What matters is that you've decided to come to Keio. So you should be responsible for your decision. The next four years at Keio could be the best four years of your life or the worst. It all depends on what you make of it.

We have chosen some 70 prominent graduates of Keio and mailed out a questionnaire asking about their school life and their present. About 25% have returned and many of them accepted an interview with the staff.

Everyone seemed to have been impressed by one or more lectures. Some of the lectures are still being offered. Why not take a look?

Many left question No. 4 in part A unanswered or commented 'nothing especially'. And for those that did answer the question all seem to have in common that they regret not having studied English or other languages to the point of mastering it. (They were most probably concerned with the fact that we were publishing this in English.)

Almost everyone seems to find their four years at Keio 'a very significant and precious part of their life'. Although some did not be specific as to why they chose this answer, among those who did, the majority seem to find the answer in the friends they made at the University.

Most of them were greatly influenced by Keio but in a different way. Some enjoyed their academic progress and others were engaged in extra-curricular activities. This proves the freedom and the wide range of activities provided here at this school.

As for the message to the incoming freshmen, there seems to be two main themes. The first is to do what you want to do, so that you would not regret later. But do not forget to study, because that's what you're here to do. The second is to try to find your identity here at Keio. And learn how to be yourself, not what others want you to be.

Finally, our beloved seniors have stated that more pride should be taken by Keio as a private school and that Keio should stop trying to be a 'mini-Todai'.

Hopefully, these tips from your seniors will serve you in one way or another during your four years of school life. No doubt you've come a long way, but you've a longer way to go. You've just begun and the better is yet to come.

The staff of Mita Campus would like to thank all our seniors for their co-operation in making this issue possible.



The Questionnaire is as follows.

A.

- How often did you attend the lectures?
 - always
 - sometimes
 - hardly ever
- Was there any lecture that impressed you?
 - yes
 - no
- (For those who answered a) yes in question number 2
Whose lecture was it and what was it and what was it about?
- Was there anything you committed yourself to very strongly while in school? Please choose from below.
 - studies
 - club, extra-curricular activities
 - sports
 - part time jobs
 - amusement
 - romance
 - nothing
 - others ()
- Looking back at your school days, was there anything that you would like to have done?
 - Did you devote yourself to So-Kei matches?
 - yes
 - no
 - Would you like somebody close to you to attend Keio Univ?
 - yes
 - no
- What are your feelings towards having spent your youth at Keio?
 - It was a very significant and precious part of my life.
 - It was not very impressive.; just an ordinary school life.
 - It only consists of dreadful memories, I'd rather forget about it.
- Would you be more specific with question no. 3?
 - Has Life at Keio influenced your present way of life?
 - yes, greatly
 - yes, a little
 - no
 - (For those who answered a) or b) in question no. 1)
In what way were you influenced?
 - Do you still see your friends at Keio?
 - yes, very often
 - yes, sometimes
 - hardly ever
 - no
 - Do you feel the necessity of having studied English?
 - yes
 - no
 - (For those who answered a) in question no. 3)
When do you feel that way?
 - Do you have any messages for the incoming freshmen?
 - Is there anything you wish of Keio Univ.?

Seiichi Tagawa

Statesman

Answers to Questionnaire

A. 1) b 2) a 2') The Theory of the State by Prof. Itakura 3) g 4) During our school days, madness of the war filled the country. (Far details, see below.)

B. 1) b 2) b 3) b

C. 1) b 1') See interview 2) b 3) a 3') When I read literatures in English, I feel that my proficiency in English is lacking.

D. Please don't depend too much upon the group of the Keio graduates. (Mita-Kai)

Interview

Seiichi Tagawa, a member of the House of Representatives and the representative of New Liberal Club, graduated from the Law Department (Politics) in 1941. He said about his entrance to Keio, "I come from a marchant class, and I graduated from a commercial high school. During high school, I was absorbed in rugby and did little studying. So I chose the Politics Dept., which was the easiest to enter at that time."

Politically, the Congressman advocates the maintenance of so-called peace constitution, abandonment of nuclear weapons and the worldwide disarmament. Has his political stand point of view been affected by the education of Keio? He said, "Certainly, Prof. Takizo Itakura's 'Liberal Theory of the State' impressed me very much. I think the most attractive point of Yukichi Fukuzawa is that he was always lightly dressed and didn't care one's title at all. Now, though I am a president of a political party, I don't have any guards (Security Police). SP is really a symbol of authority. And I attend my office everyday by the common class train of Yokosuka Line (He lives in Yokosuka), because we the New Liberal Party sent back the special first class pass of the JNR. But I don't care about such a thing at all.—These instances may coincide with the belief of Fukuzawa."

When he was a reporter for Asahi Shinbun, his merits were appreciated by Congressman Kenzo Matsumura whom he was in charge of. For him this became a chance to launch into politics.

Well then, what kind of role does the



New Liberal Club play in the political world? "Currently, the Liberal Democratic Party is not a political party in the strict sence but a combination of political faction to get the administrative power and the gap between the right-wing and the left-wing, inside the party, is so big. As you know, Socialist Party is the same. Therefore I believe that it would be a way to improve the Japanese Politics, to reorganize political parties in true sense based on the political thought and policy. We the New Liberal Club hope to be the nucleus of the movement."

For many years the Congressman exerted himself for the normalization of the relation between Japan and Communist China. About the recent pro-Formosa (Taiwan) foreign policy of the Reagan Administration, he commented, "Many supporters of the Reagan administration invested capitals on Taiwan, I think it makes Reagan take such a policy of pro-Taiwan. On the general point of view it must be great disadvantage for the U.S. A fine relationship between U.S. and Communist China, which was accomplished by Nixon, will become the invisible pressure to Russia and, therefore, confrontation between China and Russia will be maintained. As a result, U.S. can save her defence expenditure. Here, I emphasize again that U.S. should keep the good relationship with China."

Through his speech and action, it may well be stated that the experienced statesman may be one of the few who really understand the meaning of "Independence and Self-respect" that Yukichi Fukuzawa asserted.

Ryutaro Hashimoto

Statesman

Answers to Questionnaire

A. 1) b 2) a 2') 'The History of European Foreign Policy' by Prof. Hanabusa and 'Japanese Literature' by Prof. Aiiso. 3) c 3') It seems as though I spent 4 years in Kendo (Japanese Fencing) rather than having spent it in the Political Science Dept. When I was free, I committed myself to mountaineering and skiing. 4) I don't have anything in particular.

B. 1) a 2) a 3) a 3') Nothing can ever take the place of my friends I made at Kendo Club.

C. 1) a 1') For details, see the interview 2) b 3) a 3') I feel it sometimes in my business.

D. Keio is a good school. Be proud of it. You must learn something before graduation.

Interview

Ryutaro Hashimoto, a member of House of Representative from Okayama Pref., was born in 1939, as the first son of Ryugo Hashimoto who was a former Welfare and Education Minister. He said, "I respected my father because he overcame his physical handicaps". The congressman studied political science at the Law Department of Keio Univ. from 1956 to 1960. "I applied for only Keio University but took the entrance exams of all of its departments."

During Mr. Hashimoto's schooldays, he belonged to the KENDO (Japanese Fencing) Club which is a member of the university's athletic association. "Through Kendo training I gained mental confidence and physical strength that helps me very much". More over he said, "Friends, that I made in KENDO Club, are my greatest property". More about his career as a sportsman, he took the leadership of the 2nd Everest mountaineering expenditure in 1974.

Mr. Hashimoto made some comments about the entrance exam system. "Twenty years ago, when I entered Keio, it used to accept students who are extremely excellent on one subject but extremely dull on another. Today, however, constant scores for all the subjects are required. They can't get students with specific characters in this way. Well, but I believe Keio still has its school-color compared to the other private universities. I hope it not



to be faded"

Mr. Hashimoto worked as the Welfare Minister under the Ohira cabinet from Dec. '79 to Nov. '80. The thesis of the welfare policy is "to utilize the progress of medical science for people, in other words, to put the achievements of science on the actual administrative system". He commented about controversial Maruyama Vaccine, "Medicines have their own effects and, unexpected, harmful side-effects. If the former exceeds the latter, it is accepted as a medicine. In case of Maruyama Vaccine, the data, which Dr. Maruyama submitted, proved to be insufficient, making the vaccine doubtful of its safety".

Now, he holds heavy responsibility as the chairman of the Administrative and Financial Research Committee of the Liberal Democratic Party. He explained, "After the World War II the occupational forces constructed the administrative system suitable for the 50-year-old average span of life. But since then, the population structure has changed. Right now, the life expectancy is over 70 and birth rates have declined". Therefore, the basic conception of the administrative reform is "to adjust the administrative system, which was made in the era where the average span of life was around 50, so that it fits the era where the average span of life is over 70. For instance, the retirement of the age of 50 should be expanded."

Finally, the message to the freshman from the powerfully built and bright faced congressman is mentioned again, "I believe Keio is the best school. Be proud of it!"

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Hajime Funada

Statesman



Answers to Questionnaire

A. 1) b 2) a 2') The history of economic theories by Prof. Seiichiro Takahashi. Despite his great age of ninety or so, he gave a lecture for ninety minutes in high spirits and properly explained the current of history. 3) b 3') Belonging to the circle, "the club of observing stars", I held lodgings together to observe stars in various spots and as the chairman of the Keio University Students' Meeting in Tochigi Prefecture" under the control of All Keio Association, I held concerts and so on. 4) I wanted to take part in circles, say volunteers' organization, that included students from not only Keio but other universities.

B. 1) a 2) a 3) a 3') I could get a way of thinking which was necessary for my future's occupation, namely management of private school and hold myself in readiness through majoring in pedagogy for it. And the friends are those with whom I can consult with sincerely even now.

C. 1) a 1') The same answer as 3') 2) a 3) a 3') Meeting foreign VIPs on business. I cannot help depending upon interpreters when the subject of talk turns from the ordinary conversation to a more special one.

D. I hope that they will not become "moratoria persons" who put off their responsibilities in the future.

E. As one of the leading private schools, I want Keio to give more distinctive education to students and turn out graduates who are marked by their personalities.

Interview

As for study, I majored in the international economics, especially in under-

developed countries, at Prof. Masaru Yanaibara's seminar, who left an impression upon me that professors at universities were more active than I expected because he was always away from Keio for the field work in Africa. Anyway I studied on "How the education in underdeveloped countries affects the economic growth in those countries", stimulated by an economist who thought that the education at the Edo period contributed to the development of Japan after the Meiji Restoration. So, I wrote my graduation thesis entitled "The Investment of Education in Underdeveloped Countries". But gradually I felt that the effect of education cannot be measured by economics or money and that it was necessary to touch students actually on platform focusing on actual people, which I regard as the origin of education. So I decided to major in the pedagogy entering as a bachelor to the dept. of literature. There I could prepare myself for my future. Prof. Minoru Murai taught me clearly the true nature of education. According to him, education was to realize the possibility of growth one child has and guide him toward a good course together with his parents and teacher. I think his point of view is foundation of my present educating activities. Into the bargain, my late grandfather, Naka Funada, devoted his life to the eradication of the tendency of the times of the reverence of the public and despising the private, so-called "Kanson-Minpi". Though this tendency, still exists, I think that the blood succeeding to his will streams in my body. After all, my ultimate occupation is a teacher and on the base of it, I want to administer the affairs of state. So, the problem of education—for example, school violence—is an important subject I'm tackling with now.

In a world of politics, a mere generalist can't be regarded as a great politician. The ideal image is that he is well versed in one field and admitted second to none and in other fields he has general eyes. If a politician knows one field well, he is supposed to be able to cope with various difficult problems in other fields. A half-trained politician can not be regarded as a great one, so first of all, I wish to be called "a great educator".

Noritake Kobayashi

Principal of Keio Business School



Answers to Questionnaire

A. 1) a 2) a 2') About American Law by Breakney 3) h 3') Firstly, I was absorbed in editing the Mita Campus and in holding the Japan-U.S. Student Conference in 1951 as the central chairman of International Students' Association. 4) No answer

B. 1) a 2) a 3) a 3') I've learned an attitude with which I could live an independent life and keep my own identity.

C. 1) a 1') The foundation upon which I can work as a university professor and business consultant in this period of internationalization mainly depends upon the English I mastered at The Mita Campus and the comprehension of English culture. 2) b 3) a 3') When I transferred to Harvard University since the junior-year.

D. I want them not to be contented with the lukewarm water of the prosperous equal society, but to establish one's own identity and walk up the path to leadership with objective.

E. I hope that Keio will make the most of the idea, "The Practical Learning" of Yukichi Fukuzawa and develop distinctive and liberty academic traditions and studies.

Interview

"Before I entered Keio University, I, as a matter of fact, had wanted to go to Harvard University despite my parent's order to go to Tokyo University. In order to go to Harvard, taking into account the circumstances, Keio University was the best school because Keio has had a close relationship with Harvard since early days. Thus, I advanced to Keio, but I had a strong desire to go to

Harvard while at school. So I went to Harvard when I was a junior student. During the short period of 2 and a half years at Keio, I tried to master English at Keio English Speaking Society, the Mita Campus and Japan-U.S. Student Conference.

As for the Mita Campus, we, the members, were so active that we published monthly issues and sold our newspapers in the street of Ginza and held parties for raising funds every other month. In those days when Japan was still under American occupation, we were more interested in getting to know Americans and absorbing the American culture than Japanese things. The school authorities regarded the Mita Campus as a kind of the public relations in English and the face of Keio to foreign countries, so bought half of the circulation. I think the richer Japan becomes, the farther she is alienated from abroad. There has never been a time when Japan became so acquainted with the American culture as the post-World War II period. Now she has become too rich but is being orphaned in the international society. There has never been a time when the communication gap has been so spreaded as today. I think the Mita Campus cannot help changing its quality in accordance with the changing circumstances.

Looking back upon the past days at Keio, I think Keio suited me best. For example, Keio gave me preferential treatment in academic credits, and allowed me to take part in various activities freely. Keio is a school where there is no compulsion on students at all and one can do anything if he is willing. I respect Yukichi Fukuzawa. He said in his book, "Don't study for learning". And "Heaven doesn't create men either above men or below men". According to him, Keio must give students the practical learning, which means to help them support themselves. His idea has influenced me and helped opening my future way. By the latter saying, "Heaven . . .", I was able to speak without flinching. Anyway, Keio cultivated the makings in me.

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Masami Warashina

Music Critic

Answers to Questionnaire

A. 1) b 2) b 2') no answer 3) b 3') foundation of Mita Record Appreciation Society (M.R.K.) 4) no answer

B. 1) b 2) a 3) a 3') Keio University has been my favorite university even before I entered it. I'm still proud of my campus life in Mita.

C. 1) a 1') I tread the way to music after I left the medical department halfway. It is due to many kind of precious experience in Mita. (Student life in Mita had much influence in my life.) 2) c 3) a 3') I reflect that I should have studied foreign languages, especially German at school. It is necessary for music and association with other people.

Interview

I wanted to enter a reliable department. It doesn't mean that I wanted to study medical science. Because of the social condition in those days, people respected the personality of soldier and medical department. I entered the premedical course in 1933. Then there was a brick house 'Nanki Library' near the house. There were many variable music scores there. I often went to the 'Nanki Library' instead of lectures. In 1933, I founded the music circle 'Mita with my friends (delettanti). As a part of the circle activity, we opened public record concerts, borrowing a gramophone. At the beginning members of the circle consisted of about 20 people. Meanwhile, a teacher who was interested in classical music, Takeo Murata (English teacher) lectured on music.



After the war, I served as an interpreter for American stationary troops. I didn't have any special education in music. But after the same generation, they had to study special education on music for a musical critic.

In Europe, musical critics are appreciated as highly as musicians. And audiences are apt to expect not the distinctive performances of soloists but the works themselves. Original live performances are supposed to be more respectable than records. But we cannot help admitting the significance of records, for records played an important role in making classical music popular.

Asei Kobayashi

Musician

Interview

Mr. Asei Kobayashi, who makes capital out of his big body, graduated from the Economic Dept in 1955. His compositions of music pieces, "Pin-pon-pan Taiso", "Kita-no-yado-kara" (won Record-prize in 1975) and many other commercial songs are very famous, and his great activity has been known from television.

He told us, "From junior high school to high school, I enjoyed band activities, played the guitar, and entered a chorus circle. But when I became a sophomore, my parents compelled me to enter the Medical Dept. because there was no one to succeed to their grandfather's hospital." When he entered, he enjoyed music again. He was so crazy about music that he founded a band with his friends by themselves. They got a job playing at the Occupation Army every day. In spite of that he was not a member of the brass band, he played the clarinet at Jingu Stadium. There musical activities became related to his profession.

He told us with longing eyes, "Once I was absent from some lectures, especially natural science, and I couldn't catch up with them. I transferred to the Economic Dept, without telling my parents. When they found out, they got very angry." In relation to my school days, he wondered as to why he had to study maths, especially, as it wouldn't be useful, but now, he knows it is necessary for training brains. "When I wanted to learn, I had been too old to study". About lectures, he attended about only 30%. "One of impressive lectures is



History of Economic Theory by late Seichiro Takahashi. Another is Germany by Prof. Yamazaki. I suppose students from other high school must have studied it much harder. The content of the text was so hard that we became pale when the teacher pointed on us. That was what was so impressive about it."

There was a professor in the Economic Dept. who taught students what to say in order to get in to well established companies. He couldn't tolerate these lectures.

He commented on the students, "Recently there are little those who have personalities. In my time, there were men who entered Keio after failing many times. The same was true not only in Keio, but also in Waseda and other university." Keio color is fading. "I think not only studying should be emphasized but also sportsmen should be given preferential treatment. Those who love Keio seriously should enter."

He concluded by giving us a message for freshmen, "Make the best of Keio and be such a man who can love others".

Osamu Ishiguro

Professional Tennis Player

Answers to Questionnaire

A. 1) b 2) a 2') I was impressed with the lecture on the English reading by the late Prof. Ishimaru. His eldest son happened to belong to the tennis club of Keio and was my classmate, so I was intimate terms with him and sometimes visited his house. Thus I was impressed with his personality, say, the philosophy of life, as well as his lecture. 3) Yes, I devoted myself to playing tennis. In particular, I won the championship of all Japan intercollegiate tennis series for two consecutive years. This feat was the most impressive to me while at Keio. 4) I should have exerted myself for mastering foreign languages, especially English.

B. 1) a 2) a 3) a 3') no answer

C. 1) a 1') I have learned my way of life through the sport, tennis. 2) b 3) a 3') I have to use English when I talk with foreigners or read English documents, due to the nature of my business.

D. no answer E. no answer



tennis player in Japan. For example, in signing contracts of tennis tournaments, when the person in charge of signing the contract is a Keio alumnus, the negotiation of the contract develops favorably in general. In such cases, I feel the blessedness of Keio in business world. Recently enterprises have become interested in coaching tennis. (N.B. The structure of professional tennis is composed of coaching and show business like tournaments. As for profits, show business makes far more profit than coaching. Enterprises have been paying attention only to the former.) So, I will feel the blessedness of Keio more and more from now on.

Lastly, I'll give a message to the freshmen who are going to study at Keio from this year. Keio University is a campus where one can absorb anything if he is willing. I don't want them to waste their valid four years idly without any objective. Whatever objective they may have, I want them to have one and make efforts to realize it. After they have finished four years' period as a moratorium, I hope they'll leave with not only memories, but also things which will be of any use to their future lives.

As for foreign languages education, I think that more attention should be paid to speaking and hearing abilities and the present education system cannot cope with the internationalization of Japan not only in tennis but in other fields. Japan is a country where she has little natural resources, so in order to keep prosperity forever, the Japanese must cultivate excellent brains and have the knowledge necessary as an international people.

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Kyozo Miyoshi

Novelist



Answers to Questionnaire

A. 1) a 2) a 2') Prof. Yasaburo Ikeda's lecture on "Geiyo after Heian period" 3) h 3') theatergoing 4) nothing else

B. 1) b 2) a 3) a 3') no answer

C. 1) a 1') I found it difficult to graduate from Keio, for the correspondence course of education. But by its efforts to graduate, I could devote myself to writing novels. Four years after my graduation, I was awarded "Bungaku-kai Prize for new figure". 2) c 3) a 3') I wish I could speak English well when I am requested to translate English books into Japanese or travel abroad.

D. Please perceive that Keio Univ. is the best univ. as soon as possible.

E. You should have originality for yourselves. You should confide in Keio. I don't want Keio to become the second Tokyo Univ.

Interview

I think that most of readers are familiar with the name of Mr. Kyozo Miyoshi, for his works have been paid much attention to. As you know, he was awarded 'Bungaku-kai Prize for New Figures' and 'Naoki Prize'. Anyway, he is regarded as one of the most prospective novelists. The following is an interview with him.

He set his heart on literature or becoming a novelist in his second year of junior high school. There were two main reasons. "First of all, my sister was, what we call 'a literary youth' and good at writing compositions, so I was influenced by her. Secondly, I thought I could earn a lot of money if

I became a popular writer, so I didn't have any intentions of digging into roots of literature." At the age of 34, he entered the correspondence course at Keio, majoring in literature. "In those days, I wanted to enter Waseda University because there were many novelists who graduated from Waseda. But my parents didn't allow me to do so. If I had have a strong desire to advance university, I would have managed to keep alive and go to school by myself. However, owing to the lack of the strong will, I lived a miserable life with mental distress and desperation at the age of around twenty years old. I hated my parent's guts and cursed the world everyday." With his hopes of becoming a novelist, he continued to be a teacher at an elementary school. At the age of 27, his novel was recognized by a contest in Iwate Prefecture. Then he often said to his wife, "I will resign my post as a teacher in order to be a novelist." In 1965, he entered Keio Gijuku, having two hopes. One was that he would like to study systemic learning. The other was to obtain the licence to teach at junior high school. "I attended all the classes eagerly, which was splendid and priceless for my age."

I myself was very much surprised at my own diligence. The six years of the correspondence course proved to be very hard, but the patience it took to graduate, is of great use in writing novels, and I pride myself on mastering all the curricula of the correspondence course."

What was the literature for him when he was young (around twenty)? "In my ardent youth, literature was to think of the reasons why man lives. Its conception contains nihilism of Burai school (represented by Osamu Dazai, Ango Sakaguchi). I thought, on the other hand, literature was solemn and sublime. In the end, for me, literature was the creation of contradicting emotions. Anyway, it is sure that literature was the reason and rhyme to be alive."

For fresh Keio boys and girls, "At Keio, you should seek the key to learning: What field or subject is fit for you is determined at least by the end of your school life; though systematic learning should be continued through your whole life."

Ryo Taira

Professor of Law Dept.



Answers to Questionnaire

A. 1) b 2) a 2') Prof. Minemura's attractive lecture. Prof. Ito's heated lecture 3) b 3') Institution and cultivation of 'KEIO COOP' 4) I wanted to have a good command of not only English but other languages, as well.

B. 1) a 2) a 3) a 3') I was able to have many friends in learning and other school life. Those days, the number of students was small, so we were on good terms with various people beyond our faculty or grade.

C. 1) a 1') I won the first prize in a debate contest on law (joining many universities), and was confident in myself. It is not too much to say that the first prize made me what I am. 2) a 3) a 3') I think that I'm a pretty good at English, but my English is only just about understandable, not good English.

D. KEIO Univ. has many aspects (learning, club activities, etc.). But you must not lose sight of academic phase.

E. If the number of students were to be half as many as the present, we professors could give attentive education to you. As for ourselves, the school authorities should stimulate competition between professors and drive away the calm attitude by employment system for life. (For example, introduction of assessment on our academic achievements. The professor who can't fulfill his work ought to retire or be cut off.)

Interview

In choosing the university, he would not enter the national universities as Tokyo Univ. or Hitotsubashi College. "Because, in those days, the relations between professors and students at national ones were not close but rather

stiff, while private ones (particularly KEIO Univ.) were in an atmosphere of freedom."

After entering KEIO, he read almost every book at hand. During the long war, he couldn't find any access to information, so he was eager to learn as much as possible. "For instance, we stood in lines to buy new publication from Iwanami at that time. We were hungry for books and publications."

"At KEIO, I majored in law. In the second year, I won first prize in a debate contest on law, which made me confident in myself. So I brought myself to go deep into law. When I come to look at it, the first prize was the key to my life."

When he was a student, he attended an academic club—British and American laws Society. (it is, what we call 'Ben-kyo-kai') This seminar was carried on by students themselves and was regardless of grade or credits. So the aim of the seminar was, 'learning to learning'. "In those days, there were many such groups at KEIO, but now most of students seem to study to get the needed credits or pass the qualifying examinations, but I think that it is necessary to study something. In that sense, I miss such academic type of seminars."

He gave us a few important advices, particularly for fresh men. "Now you may live a regretful life because you failed in other national university's entrance exam. You may dislike or be reluctant to study at KEIO. But some day most of you will think that KEIO is the best school, I'm sure. Every O.B. and O.G. says, 'KEIO is a splendid university. I was happy to spend my school life at KEIO.' But most of them were as what you are now in their school life. How do you explain this phenomenon? Well, you know, it is the KEIO mystique and great merit."

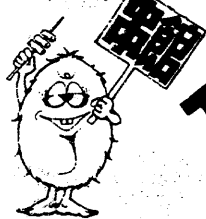
"And the last one. Prof. Shinzo Kozumi was a good tennis player. Prof. Seiichiro Takahashi was a earnest collector of 'UKIYO'. Prof. Yasaburo Ikeda was often seen in T.V. programs. You are apt only to see such unique aspects in them, but they are all very great scholars too. They must have made great academic efforts, but wouldn't show such bloody aspects at all. You must not misunderstand it."

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Other Questionnaires Returned

Mr. Toshiaki Takiguchi, an executive director of Dai-Nippon Seiyaku Co., Ltd.

(Big Japan manufacturing medicines)

A. 1) b 2) a 2') The Labor Law and the Related Laws and Regulations on Economics by Prof. Mitsuo Minemura. His lecture was academic and passionate. 3') I put my heart into the activities at the Mita Campus as an editor-in-chief from Showa 26 to 27. 4) Preparedness of basic scholastic ability, namely, I should have studied much more.

B. 1) a 2) a 3) a 3') I got to feel the magnitude of Keio Gijuku, that I didn't so strongly feel while at Keio, as the time passed after graduation.

C. 1) a 1') The experience, including the mastering of English, that I got from the Mita Campus made me a cosmopolitan. Of course, I learned my philosophy of life. 2) b 3) a 3') I could not study English enough. There is no limit on the difficulty of mastering English.

D. Please meditate on the following saying, all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy. Moreover, I want them to be.

E. Please make some efforts so that more top-ranking in students at KEIO will be turned out.

Noboru Yamamoto, professor of Souka University

A. 1) a 2) a 2') 'The History of Social Thought' by Professor Shinzo Koizumi was a very logical lecture. As for 'The History of Economics' by Professor Seiichiro Takahashi, I listened to the suggestive digression rather than to the main subject. As for 'Modern Economic History' by Professor Kanetaro Nomura, I was impressed with the theoretical unity and his gleaming eyes. 3) a, b 3') a As I attended school from my own house and my father was old at that time, I studied hard so as not to give him any troubles. b After I entered the College of Economics, I took part in Keio English Speaking Society and made an effort to master English conversation. 4) I wish I could have taken part in KESS from first year.

B. 1) a 2) a 3) a 3') I am very glad to have wonderful friends through my campus life at Keio.

C. 1) a 1') When I was professor at Keio, I performed the head of 'International Center' and tried to bring Keio Univ. into international perspectives. 2) a 3) a 3') About ten years ago, I gave lectures on 'Japanese Economy' in English at The Chinese Univ. in Hong Kong. Recently many students seem to be standardized owing to the studies for an entrance examination. I hope they'll show more originality after entering university.

E. Keio Gijuku will soon have the 125th Anniversary of Foundation. I hope Keio will develop as an university of 21st century due to the cooperation of all the persons concerned.

Hajime Tamura, A Dietman

A. 1) c 2) a 2') Just after the World War II, Prof. Asai lectured the New Constitution 3) e 3') Mah-Jongg, Sake etc.

B. 1) a 2) a 3) a

C. 1) b 1') I was affected by the school-life of Keio. 2) b 3) a 3') Because I often meet foreign officials and poli-

ticians and go abroad on my business.

D. I have nothing to regret in my youth.

E. I want sports clubs (baseball etc.) be stronger.

Shinichiro Matsumoto, A former Dietman

A. 1) a 2) a 2') Theory of Politics by Prof. Itakura. History of European Foreign Policy by Prof. Hayashi. 3) a, c 3') I studied history of social thoughts and played rugby. 4) I should have read more books and studied foreign languages.

B. 1) a 2) a 3) a 3') I learned the significance of human rights.

C. 1) a 1') School days at Keio have exerted influences upon my life on both public and private matters. 2) a 3) a 3') I find my insufficient proficiency of English on my political activities.

D. Study hard, for you can never study too much.

E. I hope it grows more.

Mr. Furuhashi,

the director of Ito-chu trading company

A. 1) a 2) a 2') The principles of economics by Prof. Seiichiro Takahashi and the history of the Japanese economy by Prof. Kiyoshi Nagata. 3) h 3') I belonged to the Keio English Speaking Society and the Japan International Students' Association. There I respectively put my heart and soul into some activities, say, speeches and debates in English with many people including foreigners and the Japan-U.S. Student Conference and so on. 4) Taking into account the environment of these school days, (I graduated from Keio University at Showa 27.), I think I carried out all what I wanted to do.

B. 1) a 2) a 3) a 3') no answer

C. 1) a 1') Firstly, I was able to get the scholarship for studying abroad thanks to having mastered English. Then I worked for a general trading company where I had the chance to reside abroad. I think that having studied English made me what I am today. Secondly, the friendship, including seniors and juniors, have had much influence upon me. 2) a 3) b 3') Because I studied English sufficiently while at Keio.

D. Firstly, I want freshmen to carry out at least one achievement in which they can take pride while at school. Secondly, I recommend that they make as many friends from whom they can learn good lessons as possible.

E. I hope that Keio Gijuku will succeed to the thought and belief of Yukichi Fukuzawa and stick to the unique academic traditions of Keio in this examination war.

Yohei Mimura, the president of the Mitsubishi Shoji Co.,

A. 1) b 1') no answer 2') Lectures by President Shinzo Koizumi 3) c 3') baseball games at Keio tournament, mountaineering and skiing 4) no answer

B. 1) a 2) a 3) a 3') I could study without worrying the preparation for examinations.

C. 1) b 1') I have been able to bring about conceptions and learn how to read books. 2) b 3) a 3') I find it difficult to read books.

D. I want them to master at least one thing while at Keio.

E. no answer

Ichirou Fujiyama, a singer

A. 1) a 2) a 2') Mr. Ryutarou Hirota (music) and Mr. Waichirou Fukuzaki (English and homeroom teacher) taught me the pleasure of mountain climbing. 3) a, c 3) When I was in the third grade of junior high school at Keio, I decided to enter music school and studied very hard. So, I passed it at that year inspite of its high competition. Trained through rugby, I cultivated endurance and learned to live straight. 4) no answer

B. 1) a 2) a 3) a 3') no answer

C. 1) a 1') I learned the spirit of "independence and self-respect". According to that I have been devoting myself to music and now I am confident that I have contributed to the world to a certain extent. 2) a 3) a 3') I wish I had studied English harder for myself, because I feel inconvenience when I make conversation in English.

D. It's not the university but yourself that make you an excellent man. You should have the consciousness of improving by yourself and act.

E. no answer

Franky Sakai, an actor

A. 1) a 2) a 2') Prof. Koji Shirai (French) Prof. Mimura (Law) Prof. Shimatani (Maritime Law) 3) a, b, d: a.m. 8:00 rising-classes-p.m. 2:30 drama circle (training and preparation for public exhibition)-5:00 side jobs (playing for a jazz band)-7:30 to 12:00 side jobs (playing drums)-a.m. 2:00 returning home 4) nothing

B. 1) a 2) a 3) a 3') I would think that you can understand them if you look at the third answer in A.

C. 1) a 1') see 3' of A 2) b 3) b

D. Polish your sensitivity

E. no answer

Daisuke Yamashita, professional baseball player belonging to the Taiyo Whales

A. 1) b 2) b 2') no answer 3) c 3') I devoted myself to playing baseball at the Tokyo Six University Baseball League. 4) side-jobs and playing

B. 1) a 2) a 3) To begin with, I have felt the weight and excellence of the tradition. Secondly, I have made many friends.

C. 1) a 1') Because my occupation is a professional baseball player now. 2) a 3) a 3') I always feel so. Especially, I wanted to master English conversation.

D. no answer E. no answer

Masao Yoshida, flutist

A. 1) a 2) a 3) 'The principles of economics' by Seiichiro Takahashi was a very excellent lecture. 3) b I was absorbed in the activity of Wagner Society and Keio Mandolin Club. 4) a Search about one's life, philosophy.

B. 1) a 2) a 3) a 3') Although I became a musician, the study at Keio Univ. have given me various advantages especially after I came to middle age.

C. 1) a 1') It seems very useful for my music to have acquired various kinds of knowledge. 2) c 3) a 3') Because I have many chances to give concerts abroad.

D. The four years of campus life is too short to waste any time. Keep in your mind the fact that the consumption age was over.

E. I think Keio Gijuku should try to bring up a man with marked personality as a private university.

Prof. Koji Shirai majoring in the French Literature at Keio Univ.

A. 1) b 2) a 2') The history of art by Prof. Kenji Moriya Linguistics by Prof. Junzaburo Nishiwaki. To make it brief, they were interesting. 3) a 3') As I loved French literature so much, I read many. I didn't feel it was studying but rather a hobby or an entertainment, and I was absorbed in reading. 4) no answer

B. 1) b 2) a 3) a 3') If I didn't think it significant, it would lead to denying what I am.

C. 1) a 1') It was my wish to enter KEIO, so I would rather say, as G. Green mentioned, KEIO made me what I am today than only say that it had an influence on my life. 2) b 3) b 3') no answer

D. no answer E. no answer

Kenkichi Kusumoto, a poet of haiku, a major form of Japanese verse

A. 1) b 2) a 2') Prof. Shimada's lecture, "History of Political Thoughts". The content of his lecture impressed me so much that I made it the theme for my thesis. 3) b 3') Institution and cultivation of "Keio Univ. HAIKU Club". 4) I wish I had mastered English.

B. no answer C. No answer D. No answer E. I'm contented with what Keio is today.

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≈ The science world ; Prof. Tomoh Fujioka's ≈ LASER Laboratory

Nowadays they often say that it is the day of science. It is the era of science. Several new science magazines were newly published in the past and have a really sale, so many of you seems to hold some interest in various fields of science (for example, chemistry, astronomy, computers science, physics and genetics etc.).

Prof. Fujioka introduced here (science and engineering department) is one of the top leaders who investigate 'Laser'. ('Laser' is given attention to by whole world because of its utility as new energy.) In following interview he explains plainly what Laser is and its application in the future.

First of all, please explain plainly the principle of Laser. "Laser" is the stream of light quanta. The natural light contains various, disorderly lights, but Laser has the same phase; besides the same wave length and directions. So Laser goes ahead without spreading widely and reaches to a certain distance with high energy density. 'Laser' is an abbreviation for Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation. And to understand the principles of Laser, you must first understand the Stimulated Emission. Please see Fig. 1.

Now there are two energy levels. W2 is high and W1 is low. If electron A is stimulated by B light having the energy of $h\nu$, A electron falls down to W1 level and produces new B light. The first B light passes through producing new B light by stimulated A elections. In the

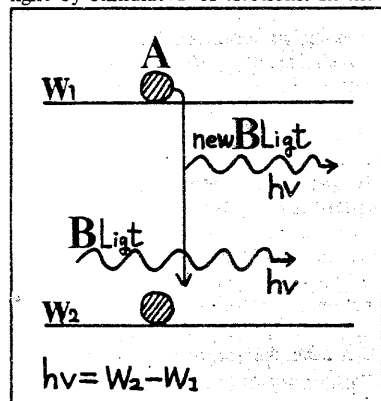


fig.1

long run, we can get twice as much B light. Thus light is amplified. This is how B light is amplified, one after another. This is the Stimulated Emission.

In what field can we apply Laser to? First of all, it can be applied to engineering of information. We can pass and trans information by it. Secondly, it is used for survey. For example, some group are trying to measure the traveling speed of continents by the triangulation of Laser. And last but not least, the Laser can be used as a kind of energy; the most popular one is cutting. I myself engaged in nuclear fusion by Laser.

Please tell us about the new instrument which was equipped recently. "The name of instrument is 'Electron beam accelerator', made in U.S.A. The price is one hundred and thirty million yen, and the government paid two-thirds of its expense and KEIO Univ. paid the rest. Maintenance were cost twenty millions yen per year."

Why were you able to get so much money from the government and the enterprises?

"Because and also the graduates from KEIO Univ. are very efficient and take active part in various fields. And also because my achievements are acknowledged. So I cannot but thank them ever so much."

How is Laser respected in the present situation in the world? "Well, to my disappointment, Japan is behind Europe, U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. Both U.S.A. and Soviet are ahead of the others for the purpose of the military investigation. But such military investigation is not reported but concealed."

This paper is planned for freshmen entering Keio. Please give them some advice for their new school life. "Do the things which you want to do the most. When you do, do them earnestly with all your might. In the end, such a will to do your best may be applied to anything (study, sports, and happiness). Those who can devote themselves to one thing can do almost anything. Don't be afraid of failure. Of course, if you adventure in the unknown fields, you may be hurt and damaged. But you are young, so you have the chance to do it



once again. Young people can always make a fresh start. And you had better keep company with many people friends will be your fortune in the future."

After the interview we talked about anything. Of course, he is an excellent scholar over his field of study, moreover he is very famous as a collector of butterflies. His school life was occupied with running after "Chō-Chō". To our surprise, in 1963 he climbed up the Himalaya Mountains (at a height of 5,200 meters) to get butterflies. He said, "In the sense of doing my best, I can't draw a line between getting butterflies and studying Laser".

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Literature and Popularization

Today we live in the age of best-sellers, a phenomenon of popularization in literature. People hunt for books in vogue, despite of novels or how-tos, from the Akutagawa Prize or the Naoki Prize winner to mere candidates. On the other hand, books in certain genres remain paid little attention with small circulation, most of which returns to the publishers. Especially "belles-lettres (polite literature)" are rather dull not only in Japanese market but throughout the world, owing to their exclusive nature. Publishers are more willing to deal in profit-making bestsellers than time-consuming and unprofitable belles-lettres. Belles-lettres are now at a crisis.

In the times when the art of printing was not yet developed and books were copied by hand, books were property of the economically and intellectually privileged class. Books were confined in the "Ivory Tower", the stronghold of the privileged. People eagerly sought for unobtainable and expensive books in vain.

Nowadays, with the advance of science and technology, books are easily available, at a low price and in large quantities. Popularization of information has been achieved or too far achieved. We are surrounded in floods of information represented by publications. We are washed away, drift up and down as the flow of information heads for.

Popularization, more often than not, accompanies lowbrow and standardization of literature. Apparently, the "Ivory Tower" has widely opened its door to the masses, and intellectual equality has been achieved. The fact is, however, quite the reverse. The very advancement in science and technology which diffused information universally, generated highly specialized society where advanced knowledge is more exclusively than ever getting cornered to a handful of specialists. The disparity between the elites and the masses was widened. The masses are left in lower level, at which publishers shoot their bestsellers to obtain a larger profit.

Another effect of popularization is standardization. Bestseller means everyone reads the same books, receives the same information and thinks the same way. By the name of popularization, standardization is penetrated deeper and deeper and we are oriented to where the flow of information drags. In the floods of publications we are losing our identity.

The crisis of belles-lettres attributes to this popularization. Literature is philosophy of humanity and distinguished completely from scientific learnings in respect that it cannot be evaluated by quantitative standards. Isn't it a violence to meddle our internal life with profit oriented control?

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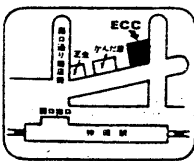
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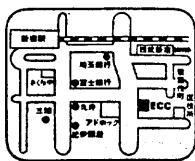
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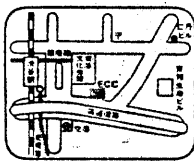
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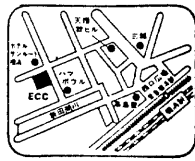
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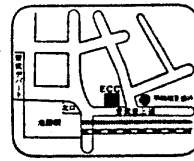
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Report on Ship for South East Asian Youth

By Mieko Momoi

One day in the end of summer, the Nippon-maru, a big passenger boat, left Harumi port in Tokyo for South East Asia. It was the first experience for me to go abroad by sea, and I was so afraid of being sea-sick. Fortunately the ocean was rather calm and I didn't have to suffer from sea-sickness, though some friends seriously suffered from it, and couldn't get out of their bed.

The sea was blue, as blue as sapphire, and the sun shined like gold. When the sun sank, it seemed to melt into the sea at the horizon. After a few days, it began to get warmer and warmer. Before we arrived at Manila in the Philippines, thirty-five Japanese participants got lectures on the situations and conditions of the South East Asian countries which we were going to visit, prepared for the discussion on various topics with the youth from those countries, and practiced dancing and singing in order to introduce Japanese culture.

After a week, the Nippon-maru sailed into Manila port. It was very hot, hot enough for us to realize that we were really in a tropical island. Everybody was quite excited at the beautiful view of Manila city, a line of coconut trees, tall, white buildings above beyond the trees, friendly-looking brown Filipino sea-men. Everything was new to us.

There, all the participants from ASEAN countries embarked; thirty-five members from each country, the Philippines, Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia and Thailand. Two hundred and ten youths in total met each other for the first time excitedly and shook hands with each other with full of smiles on their faces. My cabin mates were from Malaysia, and Thailand. Both girls were so nice and beautiful that I was glad and proud to have them as my cabin mates. We introduced each other and exchanged small souvenirs. From the first day we met, we felt as if we had known each other since long ago. I decided to call them with "Pee" at the top of their names, which means "dear elder sister" in Thai language. I called them Pee Tai, Pee Kati, and they called

me Non Momo. "Non" means "dear young sister." We talked a lot until late at night, about ourselves about the life in our own country, and soon we became intimate enough to talk about boyfriends.

We have various activities on the ship, such as International Cultural Evening (ICE), Equator Crossing Festival, Omikoshi, discussion and sports. Informally we sometimes had a discotheque. On the Japanese ICE, we performed Awa-dance which became very popular among ASEAN youths, Kurodabushi, Bon-dance and other traditional Japanese music. When we were showing Awa-dance, the sea was so rough that we had a hard time to dance. There were some accidents that some performers got sea-sick and someone else had to take their places. After our performance, many friends came to us to congratulate upon our performance.

In every country, there were some occasions in which each contingents were supposed to sing songs on the stage. In the first two countries, Japanese contingents failed to present good performance due to lack of preparation and practice. On the other hand, other contingents sang wonderfully, we were especially fascinated by the Indonesian contingents. I heard that they had got a hard lesson before they got on the ship. We, Japanese contingents, practiced little, not knowing the importance of singing songs, so that our presentation was nothing but terrible. Then we realized we had to fully prepare for the next stage, and as a result, our performance in the third country, Singapore, was a great success. We sang "Tetsuwan Atomu" and "Takeda Luluby". The moment we finished singing, there was a silence in the audience, and then a burst of applause. Many friends especially Thai friends jumped to us to say congratulations. I heard that "Takeda Luluby" is very popular in Thailand because there once was a film of love story between Thai prince and Japanese Luluby" is very popular in Thailand because there once was a film of love

story between Thai prince and Japanese poor girl, and the theme music was "Takeda Luluby". They said they had never expected that they could hear the song again in this programme.

Someone cried, "Dolphins!" We altogether jumped out to the deck and saw a number of dolphins swimming with their back above the surface of the sea. At sun-set, we could see a lot of flying-fish flying in golden light. We could see no islands or continents for many days. I could stay on the deck seeing the beautiful sea for a long time without being bored.

The significance of this programme is not only that we can spend time together with South East Asian youths for about two months, but also that we can experience homestay in each country. It is well known that the gap between the rich and the poor is extremely large. In this occasion, I could touch part of their daily lives. I stayed in rather rich families in every country and they were so kind to me. Some of my friends stayed in a rather poor family. One of them said that he was unhappy to have to stay in such a little poor house at first, but he finally realized how kindly they did their best to show hospitality to him. He said that he didn't know how to thank them, and that he almost cried when he saw how low the standard of their living was. I believe such an experience can never be got if we traveled abroad personally or on a sight-seeing tour.

During the homestay, I had the chance to taste a lot of tropical fruits, such as mango, mangosteen, coconut juice, ansones, chico, papaya and so on. They are unbelievably cheap compared with those in Japan. South East Asian people eat very hot food, so hot that our mouths were almost burnt. They eat fish or meat with a lot of hot chili sauce, too hot for Japanese. We had to explain to our foster parents that we couldn't eat such a hot food, or else we would be kindly served only hot food and have to remain hungry even after dinner. But gradually, I got used to hot

food, and I tried a lot of dishes.

When we left Thailand, the ship sailed toward Japan. Most of ASEAN youths were quite excited because they said they had been dreaming of visiting Japan. But at the same time, we didn't want to reach Japan, because Japan was the very last country in this programme and after a stay in Japan, we all would have to say goodbye to each other. We often said to each other that we wished this programme to last longer, ever more than a year.

On the last day, the day of their departure, we said goodbye with tears, promising that we would see each other again for sure. No one could believe that on the next day all of us would be in different countries, very far away from each other. All the Japanese delegates stood still seeing five airplanes take off, saying "See you again." in our minds.

Japanese people nowadays tend to think that Japan is one of the Western countries, not an Asian countries. But I participated in this programme to realize that Japan is surely one of the Asian countries. We tend to think that we are different from Asian people, but we should know that Japanese culture is more similar to Asian culture than to that of Western countries.

Japan has been exporting economic assistance to South East Asia, and paying little attention to exporting cultural assistance. When we consider the increasing importance of cooperation between Japan and South East Asia, we notice that we have to pay more attention to the mutual understanding and friendship. The friendship we have achieved on the ship should be kept forever in our minds, and should be spread to everyone's mind.

It has been almost four months since we parted, but I still get a number of letters from South East Asia. This experience has been precious gift for me, as precious as a gem or as jewel, which can never be forgot and will never lose its glory forever.

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Koreans Living in Japan ; Striving for Equality

By Ethan Randolph Cohen

In the Japanese society, world renowned for its artistic achievements, economic prosperity and political freedom, there exists the tragedy of discrimination. The discrimination stems from the prejudice that exists against the Korean people.

One day at lunch with my friend Ms. Tanaka, this discrimination was made apparent in a personal way. In a casual conversation she suddenly burst into tears and said haltingly—"Please let's cease discussing Koreans living in Japan for it only causes me to think about my close friend who committed suicide. She could not stand the animosity that her Japanese neighbors directed towards her for being a Korean living in their community." Later on during lunch Ms. Tanaka divulged the most well-kept secret of her own life that she herself only learned at age 16 when her mother told her she, too, was a member of the Korean Minority living in Japan. Since then Ms. Tanaka has hidden this fact for fear that, once her friends and neighbors found out, they would cease being her friend.

The story of Ms. Tanaka's friend may be extreme. Yet others are not. They show that Koreans face these problems throughout their lives from childhood experiences through employment and into old age.

In another example of discrimination Kumiko Takayama (a pseudonym) relates the most devastating experience of her life:

"I was walking hand in hand with my close friends . . . on the way home from elementary school. Suddenly I saw an old woman in a white chokoli (Korean dress) walking toward us. What should I do if that was my own grandmother? If they found out that I was a Korean they would all walk away from me! I felt I was blushing . . . As I saw her face more and more clearly, my heart was beating faster and louder. There was absolutely no doubt it was my own grandmother. I prayed that she would not notice me. I had gained all my close friends by hiding the fact that I was a Korean. Other children already had known what I was. They had laughed at me and called me a dirty Korean. I could no longer lose my friends. I prayed desperately. I walked along the edge of the street, keeping my face downward . . . But my prayer didn't work. 'Kumiko' my grandmother called my name loudly and happily. She was greatly fond of me. I felt as if I had lost my eyesight! As if frightened, my friends quickly moved away from me. I brushed my grandmother's hand away and went home running and crying . . . They next day I had to force myself to go to school . . . The children who had been my close friends until that day, watched me from a distance without a word . . . why did I, alone, have to be laughed at, stoned and spat at? *Koreans Living in Japan: Ethnic conflict and accommodation* by Lee, Chang-soo and De VosGeorge (p. 305).

The discrimination against Koreans employed in Japan is exemplified in the famous case of Pak Chong-sok vs. the Hitachi Company (1974). Pak Chong-sok, a Korean born in Japan using a pseudonym of Arai Shoji, passed the Hitachi Company's entrance examination and soon after received notice that he had been hired. However, when the Hitachi Company learned that he was not Japanese but Korean, Mr. Pak received word that he could not enter the Company on the grounds that he had provided false information by originally omitting his real name. Mr. Pak filed suit against the Hitachi Company on the grounds that they discriminated against him. The court found the Hitachi Company guilty of job discrimination.

The Japanese dislike of Koreans began during the seven years of plunder that Hideyoshi's army conducted throughout the Korean Peninsula. This deep prejudice was exacerbated after the Japanese colonized Korea in 1910. During this period the Japanese government propaganda led its people to believe that they were not only homogeneous but unique among the people of Asia. As a superior race the Japanese felt that they could alone compete with the West in colonizing East Asia.

In colonizing Korea, Japan denied its new subjects their fundamental human rights. For example, prohibiting Koreans from speaking their native language and forcing on Koreans to adopt Japanese names. The ruthlessness of the Japanese military toward the Korean populace caused great anxiety. However the incident that caused the Korean to be more deeply prejudiced toward Japanese was due to the arbitrary massacre by the Japanese of any person believed to be Korean immediately following the Tokyo Earthquake in 1923. During this period the Japanese government, building on the attitudes of the Japanese populace, helped to label Koreans as lower class people with different origins, from the Japanese people's.

Why does this type of prejudice and severe discrimination exist in today's Japanese society? Is it due to the fact that the propaganda from the era of imperialistic Japan remains deeply entrenched in the national subconsciousness?

In many of my meetings with Japanese friends, I have discussed the subject of the origin of the Japanese people. 100% of the answers given to me have been—"from the Continent," and when I asked them to be more specific, 80% responded by saying—"China, Mongolia and Manchuria". The remaining 20% answered—"Korea". Why did only 20% respond with Korea?

Archeologists and historians have been searching for evidence to find the origin of the Japanese people. We know from the remains of the Jōmon people, earliest known inhabitants of the islands of Japan, that they did not resemble today's Japanese. In addition, the indigenous caucasoid Ainu people from the northern part of Japan do not resemble today's Japanese either.

Archeologists before 1972 found in Kyūshū, the southern most island of Japan, many tombs that appear identical with those found in Korea. However in 1972 archeologists on the main island of Honshū, in Nara Prefecture, entered the Takamatsu-zuka tomb. In this tomb, they discovered beautiful wall paintings portraying early court Nobility. The amazing fact was that the clothes worn by those nobility were indistinguishable from ones worn by the Korean court nobility during this same early period. Whose tomb had these men opened? For generations the tomb was thought to have been Emperor Monmu's, the 42 emperor of Japan.

Having lived in Japan four times, studied both Japanese and Korean history and travelled to both north and south Korea, I must ask is it just a coincidence that in the heart of Japan one finds such obvious proof of the similarity that existed between the Korean and Japanese court nobles? In addition is it a coincidence that many Japanese and Koreans look alike, or the Korean and Japanese languages have the same grammatical structure as well as similar expressions? The intended purpose of pointing out just a few of the many similar characteristics of these two cultures is not intended to have either a positive or negative effect, but rather to offer the reader the possibility that Koreans and Japanese have a common origin.

In early history, Koreans and Japanese did not distinguish themselves except by tribes and villages. The idea that they were of two different races developed much later. In retrospect I feel sad because if these incidents had not taken place such as Hideyoshi's armies plundering of Korea in the 16th century, or Japan's colonizing of Korea in 1910, today, the prejudice that exists between these two peoples might not have developed.

Today more than 650,000 Koreans live in Japan. Seventy five percent of these Koreans were born in Japan and are under the age of forty. The parents of this large group of younger Koreans came over to Japan in two waves. The first occurred in the 1930's through 1938 during which the booming Japanese industry recruited them and the second wave began in 1939 when the Japanese Imperial Government brought

tens of thousands of Koreans involuntarily to man the coal mines and factories to support the war effort.

Now many years later, the second and third generations of these Koreans who came over during these two movements find themselves in a very sad predicament. Japanese is almost all of the group's first language. Many of them have attended Japanese schools, the vast majority can not speak Korean and have never visited Korea, thus what one has here is a group that has become acclimated to Japanese society. The tragedy of the matter, despite the fact that many members of this group and Japanese may appear physically and linguistically to be indistinguishable is that the Korean who does not hold Japanese citizenship will encounter a great wall of discrimination when trying to find a job because most companies want only to hire Japanese. This group of people needs a fair chance. This does not call for the Japanese government to initiate a special job program or similar measures or to make the Japanese people feel guilty for causing great pain to the Koreans living here, but just to allow the Korean minority to be able to live in society peacefully and have equal job opportunity. Are not the Koreans living in Japan and the Japanese the same humans?

I call upon young people, Korean and Japanese alike to find out what to think about each other rather than allowing the influence of their parents' prejudice and society's stereotypes to decide what to believe. Is it true that the Japanese and Korean youth today are indifferent like the many other people of the world when racial problems are concerned? I certainly hope not, for I love both the Japanese and Koreans and I see a dream that one day in Japan they will be able to meet and not be concerned with each other's race, creed or national origin.

Ethan Randolph Cohen, a junior from Harvard College, is spending his junior year abroad at Keio University's International Center. He is a concentrator in Asian Studies specializing on the universal tragedy of discrimination. Through his research on Koreans living in Japan he hopes to gain comparative insight into the problem of discrimination in the United States of America.

—輝く伝統—最高の権威—日本—の實力—

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Prospect

I had read "Hashire Meros" by Dazai Osamu when I was a junior high school student. But the real meet with this author was that I read "Ningen Shikkaku" when I was a freshman in senior high school.

I was surprised to find that these two works had been done by the same author. It seems that his works at the beginning of his literary life included moral and educational elements. "Hashire Meros" involved Dazai's own ideals, Meros' sincerity and courage. However, the change that took place in "Ningen Shikkaku" was probably due to his keen realization of ugly human figures, through his own experience.

I became fully devoted to Osamu Dazai after reading "Ningen Shikkaku." The main character, Haizo, fears human, hides his true mind, and gives his services of buffoonery. He humors while he is in a cold sweat lest he should give offense. I find him a very sad man. But I am unqualified to sympathize with him and can not blame him for his deeds. Mainly because I myself share the same characteristics. That is why I was fascinated with his work.

On the other hand, I felt great anxiety;

for what would become of men if they could not trust each other.

Speaking of myself, I thought adults only lived on principles, and was about to be affected with distrust in human beings. I didn't trust my friends; I feared to do so. I always kept a fixed distance between friends and made walls whenever others stepped inside. There was a great difference between my ideals and realities of the man and the world. I might have been stubborn, but was purer than now.

Growing older, I feel I am falling into the world. I cease to run after dreams if they are unable to come true, and become more and more calculating.

Reading the book again after some years, I feel strongly that the world doesn't consist of only principles. If they only lived on principles, they wouldn't trust each other. And without belief in each other, the society would not be able to carry on.

I thought I was able to understand the conditions of not failing to be a human being. But right now, I can not understand human beings, not even myself.

PROFESSOR INTRODUCTION II PROF. BRUCE STRONACH

—Ideal US-Japan Relations—

Prof. Stronach was born in Boston but moved to Maine shortly after. He grew up on a small farm with a very rural atmosphere. He went to Boston Univ. to major in Communication, having a desire to become a T.V. director. Left the Univ. in his second year, in his own words, "not knowing what I was doing there". So from 1969 to '72, Prof. Stronach did a lot of things such as driving trucks and cutting down trees to earn a living.

At the age of 22, Prof. Stronach went back to his studies at Keene State college as a history major, where his interest toward Asian countries was urged. There he got to know the chairman of that department by the name of Peter Chen, who later encouraged Prof. Stronach that he "has the brains and so therefore should use it". Prof. Stronach went on to Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy and came to Keio Univ. for the first time as a visiting researcher in the fall of '76. He went back to Boston and received his Ph.D. at Fletcher School; taught at several universities in Boston but decided to come back to Japan to teach at Keio and School of International Studies.



Staff: What is the image that an average American has of Japan?

Prof. S.: First of all, the basis is that there is very little information about Japan. So the basic image is that 'no' image at all. Generally speaking, the most important image, right now is the economic image. Because of the importance of the Japanese products in American markets. There is a definite duality in that image. One, those people who worry about their own jobs are go-

ing to have a negative image of Japan, because they see the Japanese as kind of machines that are pushing out products after products, as one dimensional only caring about their own economy. However, on the other hand there are obviously other people who benefit from the Japanese products. And who think that Japanese products are very good and that the Japanese people are doing a good job, producing high quality and low cost goods.

Staff: What is the most ideal relationship between Japan and the U.S.?

Prof. S.: There is no ideal relationship except in theory. In terms of the military relationship, I don't feel that the American Gov. should push Japan too hard, on increasing her military budget and Japan has made some significant steps in the last couple years in upgrading both the level of the military and the image of defence, so that most people in Japan feel the need for some sort of native military forces along with the western alliances. United States understands that unique position of Japan in terms of the military, because of WWII and also because of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Obviously in trade, it is a different matter. On this I am really torn. Because I can understand the American frustration as the situation is of right now. The United States is going through a difficult time in its economy and the basic Japanese argument that it is their own fault, is for all intensive purposes true. But even though it is the fault of the United States, Japan as an ally has the responsibility to help the U.S. economy to get it back on its feet. Not only for altruistic reasons but for Japan itself. Because if the American economy is bad, then eventually it is going to affect Japan, because that's where the Japanese market is.

I think the basis is that Japan and the United States need each other in a lot of different ways, politically, military, and economically. And from a social point of view, more and more Americans are beginning to understand more about Japanese culture and Japanese have a fairly good understanding of the American now.

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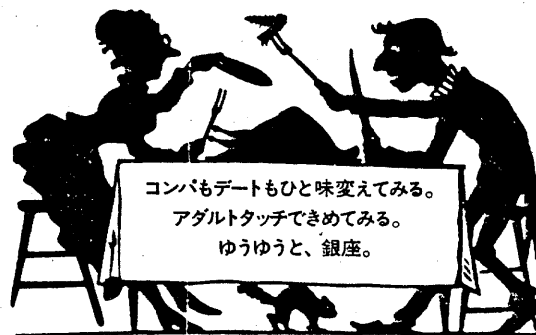
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