

The Mita Campus

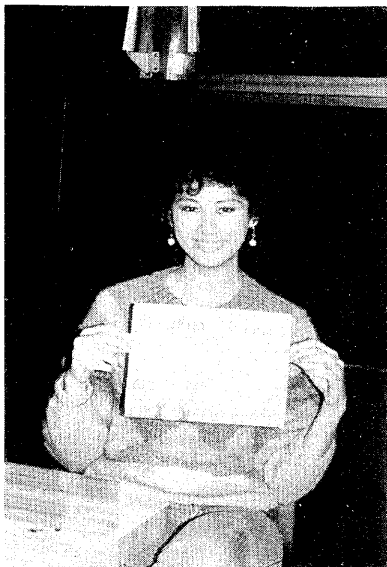
KEIO UNIVERSITY
1858

'calamus gladio fortior'

Here again we have come to feast this year's MITASAI!
We are happy to share with all of you this unusual chaotic (Keiotic) event.

MARLENE

on Mita stage



from behind the scenes at a certain live house at Roppongi.

Marlene who came to Japan four and half years ago is a Filipino. To begin with, we asked her about music in the Philippines.

"The Philipinos love music very much. We are born music lovers, and we are really fond of dancing, too. So disco music is very popular now. Actually, when I was still a student and used to take a bus from my house to the school, I would have rather waited for a bus with a stereo which was full of passengers than ride an empty one without music. So that's how much we love music."

But here in Japan she is so busy that she has to play 33 lives a month.

"Are you enjoying your life here?"

"Yes, I do really enjoy my life here. Especially now, I'm very very happy to give concerts at 'gakuensai,' because I'm still a student myself. I still have two years in college, and I do really want to graduate, because I believe the education is the only gift I can give to myself and it's only my pleasure. It's not that because you are talented that you can see and act very well or have a

Marlene, a popular jazz singer, will be at the "Mitasai" this year. She just released a new album called "Magic" and is getting more and more successful. So, we the Mita Campus hastened for an interview before her coming concert. The following is a report

good personality, but it's a problem of the mind, so I keep studying by myself. In fact, last year I was planning to go to Sophia University, but as I was so busy at that time I could not make it, and I was very much depressed. So, the more I visit the campuses for the Gakuensai, the more I miss the campus. But I'm looking forward to going to the campuses again next year, and I hope I will be invited.

—We also are really looking forward to your coming to Mita. By the way, how was your school life in the Philippines?

—I enjoyed my school days a lot with my classmates and I used to plan concerts as a president at my own Gakuensai, inviting especially the new artists for the students to get to know them."

Meanwhile, Marlene has a big dream,

who has once been told by a fortune-teller, "You can be famous around the world, if you do just one thing, but I don't know what that thing is." That is, she hopes to get on stage at the Carnegie Hall. However, before that, she is planning to give a concert at "Budokan," and she thinks that thereafter she would be able to hold concerts in other places of the world as well. Actually she has already received a request letter from Europe asking for permission to release her LP records there.

"Finally, would you give some message to the Keio students?"

—I just hope they would have time to listen to my records, or if possible, I would like them to come to my concerts to hear me."

Now, let's go to the "Mitasai" to hear Marlene!

* * * * *

— Club Activities Memo —
Light Music Appreciation Societies
(Kei-on-gaku-kansho-kai = K.K.K.)



The purpose of this club consists in cultivating mutual friendship through appreciation of music, mainly jazz, holding in esteem each member's likings. The main activities are the monthly tour to live house concerts and the promotion of the concerts at the "Mitasai" (such as the above mentioned Marlene's and last year's Yasuko Agawa's invitation concerts). A traditional club with about thirty actual members.

If interested in this club, please contact Yasushi Kosugi, the club representative. Phone: 787-2417.

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New Theory Is Required for Disarmament

Why Armament ?

Since Hiroshima and Nagasaki, unfortunately the experience of these cities being ignored, the number of nuclear weapons has been increased and the explosive yield and other performances of them have been developed by leaps and bounds, especially by U.S.A. and USSR, so-called the nuclear superpowers. And now, the total of the nuclear weapons has become enough to destroy the earth over 60 times. Then, why do they increase them? Their answer is, as all of the readers already know, that they increase them to keep the world in peace, and if they stop increasing them, they will be attacked by their opponent. They say the aim of the weapons which can destroy the earth is to bring peace on the earth.

How can we explain this contradiction? Of course, it is not that the nuclear superpowers and other countries have not been making any efforts to stop the arms race. They have concluded many treaties on this matter, such as: Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (1967), Outer Space Treaty (1967), Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) (1970), Strategic Arms Limitation Talk (SALT I) (1972), and many others. Though these treaties have been concluded, the arms race has not yet stopped. The question is the contents written in these treaties.

In fact, each treaty has its pitfall that makes way to escape from disarmament. For example, Nuclear Test Ban Treaty prohibits the nuclear tests in the atmosphere and under the water, but it doesn't prohibit them under the ground. And NPT prohibits only the horizontal proliferation but it doesn't prohibit the vertical proliferation. In other words, NPT allows U.S.A. and Soviet and other countries which already have nuclear weapons to continue the nuclear armament. Like these examples, every treaty or agreement has pitfalls.

Deterrence and Balance of Power

The main reasons that they made pitfalls are the Doctrine of Nuclear

Deterrence and the theory of balance of power and probably the fear and the prejudice inside of their hearts.

The Doctrine of Nuclear Deterrence is what has been accepted as most reliable by U.S.A. and Soviet. The nuclear deterrence is to let the opponent relinquish an aggressive act beforehand by showing the menace that the opponent shall suffer greater damage quantitatively and qualitatively by the nuclear retaliation than the benefit which the opponent can get by his aggressive act.

• Contradictions of the Theories

Well, are the theories trustworthy to bring peace on the earth? Can we really depend upon them to survive? Now, let's see the most remarkable inconsistency of these theories.

The Doctrine of Nuclear Deterrence is, namely, the "an eye for an eye" or the "fear for fear" doctrine. Because, if the country A menace the opponent country B by the new nuclear weapon under the name of nuclear deterrence, B is sure to make the same or probably even stronger nuclear weapon, for there is no way for B to know whether A is willing to attack or not. The doctrine is nothing more than a rule to allow this nuclear rat race.

Then, how about a contradiction of balance of power? Well, it is clear that it is impossible to manifest the power of each nation as a quantity, because each weapon has its own capacity or accuracy and distinctive feature. So, it is totally impossible to seek the balance of power objectively. For example, see the table below.

As you can see in the table, even a number of nuclear weapons is announced differently by U.S.A. and USSR. And it can't be denied that the range, the power, and CEP (circular

error probable) are calculated differently.

In recent curtail negotiations of INF, the U.S.A. proposed to make the number of warheads as a unit of calculation, and USSR proposed the number of basis as a unit, against U.S.A. By seeing these difficulties, you can see how the Doctrine of Nuclear Deterrence or the theory of balance of power is vain and illogical.

Though, these real meaning of the doctrine and the theory are understood by many people in this age of nuclear menace, most politicians of the government parties are still negotiating on the armament and arms control with these theories.

Unarmed Neutrality

• The Theory of Unarmed Neutrality



Now, there is a theory called the Theory of Unarmed Neutrality which might be opposed to the theory of deterrence, advocated by Ishibashi, the new chairman of Socialist Party.

Last September, in a budget committee of the House of Representatives, the policy of Japan's Security was disputed about by the Prime Minister Nakasone and Ishibashi. It was started by Ishibashi's question with his Theory of Unarmed Neutrality and ended by Nakasone's answer saying the theory is nothing more than a fantasy and is totally illogical.

		No. of Bases	No. of Warheads	Range (km)	Warheads x Power	CEP
U.S.A.	Piercing II	108	108	1,800	1 x 1	40
	Cruising Missile	464	464	2,500	1 x 1	50
USSR	SS-4	(232)	(232)	1,800	1 x 1	2,400
	SS-5	(16)	(16)	3,500	1 x 1	1,200
	SS-20	243	729	5,000	3 x 150	400
		(333)				

(Stockholm International Peace Research Institute "Year Book '82")
() is the announcement of the Pentagon.

"The Theory of Unarmed Neutrality" (Summary)

— The introductory remark —

The theory of defense by the military power doesn't hold good without the very firm resolution of people to fight even if he becomes the last person in the country. This book asks what the military power is, and also makes clear that the Security Pact on the premise of the military power is nothing more than a balance of fear, and only the unarmed neutrality is the way to peace and security. This book explains very easily about the theory of unarmed neutrality which stands on a principle of the pacifist Constitution of Japan.

— The main points of the theory —

- (1) A denial of the Self-Defence Force and Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security between Japan and U.S.A.
- (2) A denial of menace of Soviet
- (3) An over-all denial of the possibility of the invasion by Soviet
- (4) A much higher probability of an all-out war than a probability of invasion
- (5) A necessity of an immediate surrender in case of the invasion
- (6) A recommendation of resistance by demonstrations and strikes
- (7) An assertion that Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security between Japan and the U.S.A. only drags Japan into a war.
- (8) No hope for support from U.S.A. in the case of war
- (9) A less necessity to protect capitalism than to protect lives and fortunes of the people

Well, let's see the contradictions of it.

• Contradiction of the Theory

Compare the following numbers of points; (3)-(5), (3)-(8), (4)-(5) and (5)-(6). What on the earth does Ishibashi want to say? He says, "Surrender immediately," and says, "Resist by demonstration and strikes" on the other hand. Or he says, "There is no probability of invasion of Soviet," and "There's no hope for the support from U.S.A. in case of war." Pretty selfish opinion, isn't it? And another contradiction, the most important one to think, can be found by comparing the preface and the points (9). He says,

Continue on Page 3

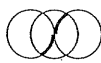
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Continued from Page 2

the theory is standing on a principle of the existing constitution. The existing constitution is, as you know, a systematic framework of capitalism. Therefore, no necessity for protecting capitalism (in No. 9) means no necessity for protecting the existing constitution. Does he want to protect the constitution or what? And, we should not forget that Socialist Party has been a party willing to revise the constitution. We can't deny that the theory is unreliable just like the Doctrine of Nuclear Deterrence.

KAL Incident

Well then, which do you think is better for Japan to support now? Here, we would like you to see the meanings of those theories in a recent incident of Korean Air Line.

Every incident has its cause and effect, but in this case, the responses of U.S.A., Korea and Japan were entirely concentrated on the consequences. Prime Minister Nakasone said, "Whatever the reason was, the act of Soviet should never be allowed," but "the reason" is not yet explained enough by the government, though they have enough information. What we could find were the doubts itemized as follows:

- (1) Relation between public opinion and government
- (2) Matter of civilian control

(3) A trick of news manipulation

Now, what do the doctrine of deterrence and the Theory of Unarmed Neutrality answer to these questions?

The doctrine of deterrence would answer that the Soviet reaction is over-defence and say that what was announced was exactly what happened and what enough too. There's no doubts in the government's report, and no civilian control or a trick of news manipulation existed. On the other hand, the Theory of Unarmed Neutrality would say that a cause or a reason of the incident is not officially announced, and what the government did was to let people attend only to the consequence of the incident and let people think emotionally that the cause of this tragedy is a barbarous act by the Soviet. This is the trick of news manipulation, and act of government should be blamed on civilian control.

What do you think? What the government did first was to join in "the chorus of criticism against the Soviet" with Korea and U.S.A. before the truth of the incident was disclosed. Secondly, the government has been concealing the important information of incident under the name of "the secrecy of defence."

• Standpoint of the Government

By comparing such response of the government with the given answers of two theories, you can naturally find the standpoint of the government.

The thought of the government, in conclusion, is that it is necessary to build up the defensive strength of

We have to think the reality, not a fantasy.



Japan to keep the balance of power in the Far East by conforming to the doctrine of deterrence and the theory of balance of power. And the government is utilizing the incident as a reason to justify the military buildup by stirring up the "Theory of Russian Menace."

On the other hand, from the standpoint of the Theory of Unarmed Neutrality of Socialist Party, now is the time to stop the armament not to cause the incident like this again.

It is all depending upon readers to judge which standpoint is more proper for us in this case, but please remember that both theories have contradictions, and at least if the defensive strength is to be built up at this rate, there will be much higher tension and so much higher possibility of incidents or even a war if things comes to the worst.

And also, remember that to follow the Theory of Unarmed Neutrality means to make light of capitalism of Japan.

New Theory Is Required Now

In this age of nuclear menace, the issues of arms control is getting more and more complicated, and a small incident often has a big influence. And if its information is being manipulated like this case, the influence becomes much bigger and dangerous, too. What we hope for is the immediate easing of tensions between the two super-powers. That is the disarmament. What do we hope for other than this?

To make that dream come true, we need a new theory for disarmament instead of the illogical doctrine of deterrence and the irresponsible theory of unarmed neutrality. And that theory should be something that changes our senses for disarmament basically. This theory should be discussed without any isms or ideology and should be discussed by watching the earth as one nation, for the global peace. The circumstance is complicated and a future is full of difficulties, but some thoughtful people are seeking the theory desperately. We must seek it too, mustn't we?

"Whatever the reason is," the armament should be blamed as a barbarous act for human being.

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ECONOMIC SEMINAR

Problem of Yen



It is widely believed that Yen is being undervalued relative to the U.S. dollar. What do you think of this view? We'll present the basic knowledge necessary for discussing this problem.

1. How is yen's value against the U.S. dollar determined?

(1) When does yen depreciate?

Yen's value against the U.S. dollar falls when the demand for selling yen is larger than the demand for selling dollar. (Selling yen means exchanging yen to dollar, and selling dollar is the opposite.) When someone or some company wants to use their yen abroad, they must exchange the yen to the U.S. dollar first. There are two cases for this to happen. One is Japan's import, and the other is Japan's capital outflow.

When a Japanese company buys from its foreign supplier, it must pay in the U.S. dollar. So it needs to sell its yen. This is the case of Japan's import.

And when Japanese people or institutional investors want to invest their money abroad, they must exchange their money to the U.S. dollar first. For example, when they want to buy stocks of American companies or American Treasury Bill, they need to sell their yen first. Or when foreign companies or foreign governments raise fund in Japan, they get it in yen; so they must sell the yen in order to use the fund in their country where the yen does not circulate. These two are the cases of Japan's capital outflow.

When Japan's import or capital outflow increases in amount, provided that other things are equal, yen depreciates.



(2) When does yen appreciate?

Yen's value against the U.S. dollar rises when the demand for selling dollar exceeds the demand for selling yen. When someone or some company wants to use their dollar in Japan, they must exchange the dollar to yen first. There are two cases for this to happen. One is Japan's export, and the other is Japan's capital inflow.

When a Japanese company sells to a foreign customer, it is paid in the U.S. dollar by the customer. So it needs to sell the dollar in order to use it in Japan. This is the case of Japan's export.

And when foreign investors want to invest their money in Japan, they need to sell their dollar. Or when Japanese companies raise fund in the U.S., they get the fund in the U.S. dollar; so they must sell the dollar to use the fund in Japan. These two are the cases of capital inflow.

When Japan's export or capital inflow increases in amount, provided that other things are equal, yen appreciates.

(3) Conclusion

Yen depreciates when the amount of Japan's import plus capital outflow is larger than that of Japan's export plus capital outflow.

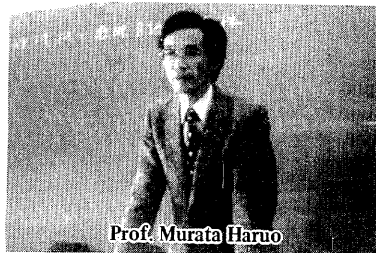
2. Why is it said that yen is being undervalued?

Yen's exchange rate was determined by Japan's trade surplus (= export minus import), when both Japan's capital inflow and outflow were very small. But recently, international capital transaction is rapidly increasing in amount. So the influence of capital flow on the exchange rate has become great.

Japan is now getting large trade surplus. Yet yen is not strong, because Japan is also getting large capital account deficits (= capital inflow minus outflow). The reason why Japan's capital account deficits are great is that Japan's interest rate is lower than foreign interest rates. Japan's investors invest abroad for higher interest rates, and foreign governments raise fund in Japan for lower interest rate. All these lead to Japan's great capital account deficits.

Yen is said to be undervalued because yen is not strong in spite of Japan's large trade surplus.

Whitehead and Management



Prof. Murata Haruo

The Society of Alfred North Whitehead was held in Keio Univ. on 24 Sep. 1983. This society is formed with those who study in various fields on A.N. Whitehead. In this society the subject 'Organism and system' by Prof. Haruo Murata of the economics department at Musashi Univ. received attention of the society.

Alfred North Whitehead (1861-1947) was a mathematician from England. But after he left England for America in his later years, he also became a famous philosopher. His philosophy is called 'the philosophy on the organism.' One of his most famous works on his philosophy is 'Science and Modern World' published in 1925. He used the expression 'the philosophy on the organism' in it. He thinks 'unity' as 'actual occasion.' He thinks 'the facts' surrounding the world become objects for natural science, social science, art, ethics, religion, and so on, and make the organic whole with each factor. Besides he tries to present more universal idea to make expressions unifying each factor possible.

This time Prof. Haruo Murata's report pointed out the philosophy of management based upon the Whitehead thoughts. In his opinion, 'the philosophy on the organism' by Whitehead is closely connected with the idea of management in business administration.

His report can be summarized in the next 5 points.

1. Our 20th century may be called the 'century of management.' That is, our time is the time 'from power to administration.' In the history of social science;
 - (1) in the 18th century A. Smith called his time 'the time harmonized by God.'
 - (2) in the 19th century K. Marx thought God had died and it was 'the time of discrepancy in both the material and the moral.'
 - (3) in the early 20th century M. Weber named the capitalism 'Iron Cage.'

Then nowadays management has a part of the means for seeking after order of wholeness in our society 'Iron Cage.' In the early 20th century, there were two system theories predicting the 'century of management.' One is 'scientific management' by F.W. Taylor, and the other is 'organic management' by M.P. Follet and C.I. Barnard. They were influenced by the organic philosophy by Whitehead.

2. There were two system theories mentioned above, and both theories were formed in 1920's-1930's.
3. Once 'scientific management' by Taylor was strong, but nowadays 'organic management' by Follet and Barnard is very influential.
4. The philosophy of management based upon the organism has three characteristics.
 - a) The law of situation. The existence of things is regarded as dynamic process by functional relation (by Follet).
 - b) The creation of new values (by Follet).
 - c) The creation of moral codes (by Barnard).
5. To sum up, After World War II, there were two management theories. For a while the management theory by Taylor was advantageous. But now management theory based upon Whiteheadian thoughts is influential. Prof. Murata's report had strong persuasive power and obtained the participants' consents.

(note)

F.W. Taylor (1856-1915), American originator of scientific management. Founder of business administration based upon conciliation of capital and labor.

M.P. Follet (1868-1933), American businessman.

C.I. Barnard (1886-1961), American businessman.

翻訳士養成講座

広告宣伝 映画 旅行 音楽 スポーツ
論文 児童文学 電子 電気 健康
光通信システム……

翻訳を必要とする分野はあげればきりがありません。国際情報化社会ではそれほど翻訳が重要な役割をはたしています。語学を生かした仕事をしたい方、知的趣味を持ちたい方、当学院のきめ細かな指導で力をみがきませんか。

●資料は電話かハガキに住所、氏名、年令、職業、電話番号、希望語学コースをご明記の上、下記までご請求下さい。

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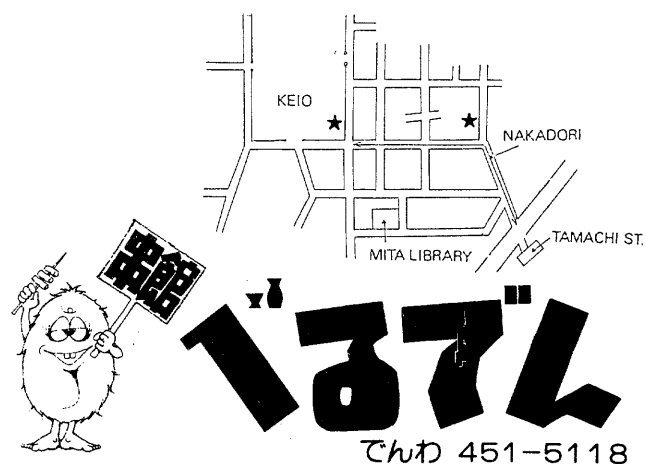
本講座の特色

- 添削指導は月2回(年24回)
- 画期的な「翻訳学習到達度測定システム」で長所・短所を診断。間違だらけの学習方法も総点検。
- 副教材「Q&A」で学習の不安を一掃。
- 翻訳教育専門講師陣による「完全個別指導」
- 継続率の高い「教材分割発送システム」
- 海外受講・休講が可能。急な出張もOK
- 「スクーリング」はじめ各種セミナーの定期開催。(通学部との合同セミナー有り)

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Cinema Periscope

"Risky Business"

WARNER BROS.

Joel Goodsen, an industrious college-bound seventeen-year-old boy, is a responsible, trustworthy son and within his community a promising Future Enterpriser. But he's been too good for too long. It's time for a change...

Joel's parents love him and they want him to be perfect. One day, they go on a vacation leaving him in charge of the house. They trust Joel, but they shouldn't, because every kid's fantasy is every parents' nightmare...

Taking advantage of his parents' absence, he begins to step out—baby steps at first—a raid on the liquor cabinet, followed by a rapturously forbidden joy-ride in Dad's Porsche. Yes, he is facing with the lure of total freedom now. And, God knows him, is leading to a night of passion with a girl called Lana.

Lana doesn't theorize about free enterprise, she lives it, as a young call-girl on the lam from Chicago's mean street. She sees in Joel everything she has ever wanted but never had herself... comfort, love, and security. To Joel, this encounter with the danger and illicit sends him on a humorous journey that eventually unravels the security knit fabric of his middle-class existence. Lana helps his study on the prostitution syndicate. How risky it is!

Ironically it is Lana who helps him piece things back together... even if it means an utter violation of the Goodsen household. By the end of this

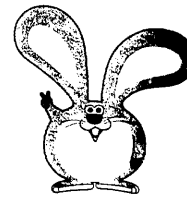


bittersweet relationship, a wiser Joel, future enterpriser par excellence, will sardonically state, "My name is Joel Goodsen. I deal in human fulfillment. I gross over 8,000 dollars in one night. Isn't life grand?"

"Risky Business" as an "updated coming-of-age story, set in the highly materialistic realm of kids competing to get into the 'right' college as a ticket for future success. They never even question what that success may mean, but by the end of the film, Joel does. Now many students in many universities are making private decisions of their jobs, and they are probably stable ones. This "Risky Business" shows us that there are boundless chances to succeed in one's life, and I think "Risky Business" will be a tasty text for us.



You know, we are in
COMMUNICATIONS
YEAR!



Emergence of a New Era

Speaking of communication, it has been quite in fashion to say that a better communication is necessary for the mutual understanding. But it sounds like an out-of-date saying because a remarkable scientific technology made it possible to afford excellent facilities for communication today. Therefore we may well think there is no need to worry about the mutual understanding and that what is needed is only our positive attitude to communicate.

But things are not that easy. "Communication Age" has come to a new stage and brought several problems, which is the very reason why the United Nations General Assembly proclaimed 1983 as "World Communications Year."

As you can see, what is apparent is that the more communication media spreads, the more society becomes vulnerable to flood of information. Because information today is very indispensable to give a vital effect upon our living conditions.

But the most notable problem on today's communication is the unbalanced flow of information mainly because of the North and South problems on development of communications infrastructures.

Let's take one example to prove this. According to a survey of the

telecommunication scene today, it reveals an enormous variation in system, equipment, and services available from one region to another and even between countries of the same region. In 1982 the global network included 550 million telephones, 560 million television receivers, 1.4 million telex terminals, thousands of data networks and other special-purpose transmission systems. However, one finds that three-quarters of these installations were concentrated in only eight countries in the case of telephones and in nine countries in the case of television.

Therefore it is quite reasonable that in recent years, governments, decision makers, economists and planners at all levels have become increasingly aware that the greatest obstacle for economic and social progress is inadequate communications.

World Communications Year is coming to an end in a month. However, it will play an important role continuously here and there all over the world to proceed for the development of communications structures as a powerful tool for the maintenance of world peace and international security, which is the benefit of mankind as a whole. It is indeed worth mentioning that communication should be a right and not a privilege.

<p>中華料理</p> <p>① 麗郷 REI KYO</p> <p>A genuine Taiwanese cooking. Low price, good quality, and full quantity. Additional price of only ¥50 for 大盛 and ¥100 for 超大盛. A chain store of the Reikyo at Shibuya.</p>	<p>② ラテン屋</p> <p>A modern coffee shop serving European-style coffee. It's famous for fine bitterness. Most popular is a set with hot sandwiches and a salad.</p>	<p>札幌ラーメン</p> <p>③ 一点張</p> <p>横浜市港北区日吉本町1886-22</p> <p>☎63-9938</p>	<p>④ cafe de Chantilly</p> <p>カフェ・ド・シャンティ</p> <p>Coffee shop with fine music and various original dishes, such as: フランスかまめしセット(サラダ・コーヒー付) ポトシャンティセット(サラダ・パン・コーヒー付) ビーフメードルセット Hot or Cold (コーヒー付) You can have Suntory 21 Whisky (¥3,200) at the discount price of ¥2,200, if you come within this year.</p>
<p>⑤ FUN-TIME ファン・タイム</p> <p>American-style coffee shop. Here you feel in America! (Just come and see.) Lunch time menu (served between 11:00-2:00) is: Chicken Cream Sauce ... ¥680 Combination Sandwich ... ¥600 Mix Fried Lunch ... ¥700 Sparerib Lunch ... ¥680</p>	<p>⑥ 湘南堂オプティック</p> <p>Optic shop specializing in contact lenses and glasses. Very popular with Keio students. High confidence in technology and variety of glasses. You'll be treated with a cup of coffee.</p>	<p>SHOPS AROUND HIYOSHI CAMPUS</p> <p>HIYOSHI STATION</p>	
<p>⑦ 慶應堂 スポーツ</p> <p>Come and see our good quality and various sporting goods (including pennants, marks, and copy service). You'll surely be satisfied.</p>	<p>⑧ ん ま 田</p> <p>We serve Soba, Udon, and Omusubi. Come and try our quick serving in inexpensive and good dishes. You can sit comfortably.</p>		

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Writer's Voice

LETTER FROM KOREA

It was last spring that we, the Mita Campus, started exchanging newspapers with the Budae Times at Budae University in Korea.

The other day I received a letter from the editor of the Times, which requested me to report the Japanese student's view on "Take-shima issue." The detail is as follows:

"... Sometimes we can find articles insisting that the Dok-do (Take-shima in Japanese) belongs to Japan. Whenever we find them, we think they are unreasonable claims. We believe we have enough trust-worthy evidences enabling us to insist that the Dok-do is ours. Then what about you? We want to know the Japanese students' frank viewpoint on the problem."

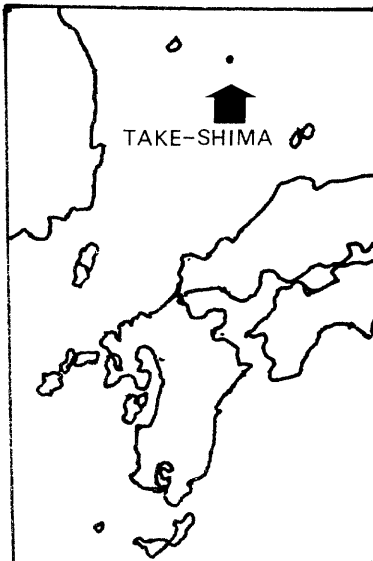
What about you, the readers of the Mita Campus? In fact, I was wondering how I should start the first line of this article. Frankly speaking, which is also very personal, I didn't know about "Take-shima issue."

However, I encouraged myself and decided to write about it on our paper. I started asking about 10 friends of mine at college if they knew anything about the "Take-shima issue." I was kind of surprised to find that most of them didn't know about it. Only three of them said, "I heard of it." But they couldn't explain it in detail. The only thing one of the three told me was that two or three years ago it gave rise to a controversial issue that a baby was born on that small island and there was a problem as to which nationality he was, Korean or Japanese.

After that, I studied a little about the Korean history especially after World War II. The followings are what I have understood so far the reason why the Japanese government proclaims "Take-shima" ("Kok-do") to be ours.

What I think is the crucial key on this issue is the agreement between Japan and Korea concluded on July 22, 1965. It was the U.S. who made this kind of suggestion, just because the U.S. was so worried about the balance of power between the East and the West on the Korean peninsula that the U.S. thought South Korea needed Japan's help.

But unlike the U.S.'s intention, it



is said that domestically the Park Chung Hee regime met with strong opposition at that time, because it reminded the people of the hardship they had been through under the Japan's imperialism and invasion.

There were several articles in that agreement which might be condemned by the Koreans, and one of them made possible for Japan to advance upon Korean peninsula under the name of economic aid in return for Korea's surrender of its fishing grounds where "Take-shima" ("Dok-do") belongs.

Here I think this was regarded quite legal that Japan was justified in having "Take-shima" as her territory.

Since I don't know anything about the evidences which the Koreans think are trustworthy enough to enable them to insist that the island is theirs, my analysis is just like one-way traffic so far and there must be lots of things for us to discuss. Therefore I sincerely look forward to hearing from them again and consequently promoting our mutual understanding.

Now, readers! If you have anything to say on this issue, you are very welcomed to send your opinion to the Mita Campus. We plan to let the Korean friends know what the other Japanese students think about it. If any question, call 453-0216 (the Mita Campus) or 785-6355 (Yoshiko Kuwahara).



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EDITORIAL

Most of Japanese people are now very angry with Former Prime Minister Tanaka, because he refused to resign from his Diet seat even after he was found guilty of accepting a ¥500-million bribe from the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. Oct. 12th. Shortly before this, Japanese people were very angry at the shooting down of KAL passenger airplane by a Soviet fighter on Sep. 1st. In the past, Japanese people were once very angry at the Soviet troop's intrusion into Afghanistan. And they were once very angry at the experiments of nuclear arms.

Japanese people's anger was sometimes very strong and caused many useful reforms. But the anger was often only temporary. The emotion disappeared before no reform or improvement was made. Now it's time we considered the role of our anger again. We get angry because we want improvement of something. So we should stay calm and think what we must do when we are angry.

On the background of Tanaka's case, there is the situation that politicians need an enormous sum of money to win the election. This is attributed to the voters' attitude that they tend to vote for politicians who use a lot of money in the election. Since we are now very angry about Tanaka's case, what we must do is to change our attitude in the election, isn't it?

To solve international political issues as the military tension in the Far East requires long-run effort and patience. Immediately after the shooting down of a KAL airplane, I saw a lot of black cars and trucks with a big Hinomaru flag gathering near Tokyo Station and young people in them shouting loudly, "Kill Russians! Murderers!" I was surprised to see that some of them were laughing joyfully when they shouted. I don't think this kind of temporary and emotional movement would lead to any improvement of the military tension of the Far East.