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KEIO UNIVERSITY
1858

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CAMPUS PEOPLE Yurie Nitani



Let us introduce you another one of our fine fellow members of the campus. Miss Yurie Nitani, a sophomore of Literature Department, is actually an actress who made her debut on "Ao ga chiru" produced by TBS last year.

To begin with, we asked her of Keio since she is a true Keio girl having started her schooling at the "Yochisha" (the elementary school attached to Keio University).

A: As I have never been in other schools than Keio, I cannot freely compare, but I think the strong reliance between the teachers and the students is certainly one of our virtues. In fact, the examinations in our high school days were held without surveyors.

Q: By the way, what would you like to do during your student life?

A: I'd like to increase at least a general knowledge through the improvement of my foreign language ability and by reading as many books as possible. As for novels, I'm a great fan of Kuniko Mukoda's works.

Q: What is your greatest problem as a working student?

A: Naturally, I must bring myself to study efficiently and with concentration because my time is limited. For instance, at the latest terminal examination, I had to work before and after the exam of a compulsory subject, and that was really terrible. But now since it is over, I have a feeling of satisfaction having done my best, and I'm full of gratitude to the kindness of the TV staff who supported me to make both

ends meet. However, hereafter I think I have to be more competent on both sides as an actress and a student because I don't want to be permitted as a mere student actress.

Q: How about your work as an actress?

A: I had imagined this world to be something more brilliant, however I came to know that it's a very severe, serious and earnest work. And the actors are the kind of people who are really fond of playing. So, all the more, I hope I can contribute somehow to improve the frivolous image apt to be made by the press. By the way, at my debut work of the "Ao ga chiru," it was very disappointing for me that I couldn't act the role of a carefree and innocent girl to my satisfaction. In the present work, I'm acting a juvenile delinquent, which is also a very difficult part. But I feel that this time I can devote all my energy to play the role given because I'm actually quite different from what the girl in the drama is supposed to be.

Q: Lastly, will you say something to the foreign students of Keio?

A: In my class, there are actually two foreign students. When I have a talk with them, I think I'd like to visit their home countries some day. I hope they will enjoy the life here in Japan.

To conclude, we asked her what is her dream, to which she replied it to be a secret.

Let us wish a bright future for this lovely Keio girl and actress!



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沖縄48 ISLANDS

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Prof. Kato Talks on Current Political Issues



Prof. Hiroshi Kato

Prof. Kato Hiroshi, alias Kato-Kan, Prof. of Economics of our Keio University, talked about 1) LDP (Liberal Democratic Party) government, 2) defence problem, and 3) welfare problem in the interview of our staff. He was a chief member of 'Gyōsei-kaikaku Committee,' the government committee, whose role was to advise the ways of cutting unnecessary government expenses. He often appears in TV discussion programs, such as 'Jiji-Hōdan' and 'Kato-Kan's Sesōkōdan.' He writes a lot of books about Japan's economy and policy. The following is the main contents of his talk.

Stable government is desirable for Japan's economy.

LDP has occupied the majority of the Diet seats for very long. Free economic activities are impossible if the government is unstable and political system may change in any time. In this sense, the political stability created by LDP was desirable for the past economic growth of Japan.

But political stability, if lasted very long, tends to cause corruption. And corruption, in return, makes the government unstable. Lockheed Case is one example. It caused anti-LDP government movements. As a result, LDP lost a lot of seats in the last Lower House election. Anti-government movements are not good for the political stability. But they are necessary to prevent another Lockheed Case.

New Liberal Club joined the LDP

government after the last election. This made the LDP government stable again. Political stability is necessary for Japanese government to get confidence of foreign countries. But, if the stability will encourage further corruption, it will only cause further anti-government movements and make the government unstable again. Therefore, the cooperation of New Liberal Club with LDP government is good for political stability, only if New Liberal Club can prevent further corruption in LDP government.

We should introduce negative vote system.

The number of voters who abstain from voting is increasing. They think no parties are worth supporting; they are not satisfied with LDP government, but they think opposition parties are no better than LDP.

If majority of voters abstain from voting, the election result will be determined by minority who do not abstain. Here the danger of minority tyranny arises. In order to prevent this, I suggest to introduce negative vote system. In negative voting, voters can name one applicant, whom they do not want to be elected. Introducing this system, voters' opinions will be reflected in the election result more.

We cannot maintain our independence and free economic activities without having our own defence forces.

The defence budget is now being discussed. It's clear that increasing non-productive expenses like defence expenses weakens Japan's economy. However, it is also clear that we cannot maintain our independence and free economic activities without having our own defence forces.

Mr. Ishibashi of Japan Socialist Party is arguing that Japan can remain safe and prosperous with 'unarmed neutrality.' Though some people support this theory with zest, I think it completely neglects the reality. In the book entitled "Unarmed Neutrality," Mr. Ishibashi says that the Soviet Union loves peace and will not invade other countries. But in history the Soviet Union often invaded neigh-

boring countries.

Mr. Ishibashi also says that it is not worthwhile for the Soviets to invade Japan, because Japan has very little natural resources. But Japan's technology and labor forces must be very useful for the Soviets. After World War II, the Soviets did not release Japanese prisoners and used them to pioneer the Siberia for many years; this shows that the Soviets knows that Japanese labor forces are useful.

Mr. Ishibashi says further that even if we are invaded and defeated by the Soviets, our own culture will not be destroyed and we can undermine the Soviet control by continuous resistance. But seeing Poland or other countries under the Soviet control or the Soviets itself, we can see that free cultural activities and any form of resistance are hardly possible under the Soviet control.

I think we should expense the amount of 2-3% of GNP for defence. Therefore, I think we should increase our defence force a little.

We must be always ready to cut the defence expenses when they become too much.

There is one very important thing we must never forget when we increase our defence force. It is that we must not increase the defence force beyond necessity and that we must always be ready to cut it when it becomes too much.

Generally speaking, it is easier to make a new institution when necessary, than to abolish it when it becomes unnecessary. Similarly it is more difficult to decrease the defence expenses when they become too much than to increase them when necessary. I think we should increase the defence expenses a little, but at the same time, we must establish some ways to keep the defence expenses from growing too much.

To do this we must find a way of knowing whether or not the defence expenses are too much. In a free market, when supply of a commercial product is too much, its price falls; thus, the suppliers of the products know that the supply is too much and reduce it.

This is market control. However, supply of defence forces is not under market control. There is no price movement which shows whether or not the supply of defence forces is too much.

But there are some other useful signals. Inflation rate is one. When defence expenses increase too much, severe inflation occurs. "International cooperation index" is another useful signal. I devised the index. The index is the sum of the rate of defence expenses in GNP and that of foreign aid in GNP. The larger the defence expenses and foreign aid, relative to GNP, the larger the index. Japan's international cooperation index is about half of the average of other Western industrial nations.

Therefore, I think, Japan should assume more responsibilities as a member of capitalist nations. More concretely, Japan should bear more of the defence expenses in the Far East, most of which Japan owes to the U.S. now. Regarding nuclear arms, we should not possess them by now, but we should build a lot of nuclear shelters as European countries.

We can cut the welfare expenses and yet improve the welfare standard.

In the presence of huge government debt, we must cut the government expenses which are not really necessary. Welfare expenses are no exception. Today there are a lot of welfare expenses which are paid to the people who are not really in need. On the other hand, some people who are really in need, can't accept enough transfers. In Japan, the fraction of old people is growing larger. Though many of old people over sixty have ability to work, they are jobless, because they must retire at 55 or 60 according to age retirement system in Japanese companies. Giving them jobs, we can reduce the number of people who need government transfers.

Medical care is also inefficient. Japanese doctors tend to use too much medicine. By cutting useless and wasteful expenses and by increasing necessary expenses, we can cut the welfare expenses and yet improve the welfare standard.

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Review of Current Issue

Gap of Vote Value

Former Dietman Someya Makoto from Chiba 4th Congressional District polled 134,072 votes and yet failed in the last Lower House election in Dec. 1983, because he ranked 4th in Chiba 4th, which has the fixed number of three seats.

The polls of the 505 elected applicants in the election range from 40,000 to 220,000, and the average is about 85,000, as shown in Chart I. The poll of 134,072 votes ranks 32nd in them and it is larger than the top poll of 113 other Congressional districts. (There are 131 districts in all.)

This shows that Chiba 4th District has too few seats for the population, while some other districts have too many. This imbalance of the fixed numbers of seats between different Congressional districts causes a gap of vote value.

We had an interview with Mr. Kasuga about this problem.

Mr. Kasuga talks on this problem.

Mr. Kasuga, a lawyer and a voter in the 7th District in Tokyo, brought a suit requesting that the last Lower House election was invalid because it was done with the existence of unconstitutional gap of vote value. He said, "According to Art. 14th of the Constitution and the judgments of the Supreme Court in 憲法第14条

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1976 and 1983, the last election was unconstitutional. Art. 208 of "Kōshoku-Senkō-Hō" guarantees that we have the right to bring a suit on this problem." The following is the main contents of his talk in the interview of our stuff.

According to Art. 14th of the Constitution, we must have the equal suffrage. I doubt the validity of the last Lower House election, because it was done with the existence of the great gap of vote value among voters in different districts; the heaviest vote is in the Hyōgo 5th District, and the lightest is in Chiba 4th. We can compare the relative vote value by dividing the number of voters by the fixed number of seats in the Diet in each district. The number of voters per one seat in Chiba 4th is 4.31 times as large as that of Hyōgo 5th; that is, 4.31 votes in Chiba 4th have the same value as one vote in Hyōgo 5th. I think this violates the equal suffrage guaranteed by the Constitution.

In 1976, the Supreme Court sentenced that the gap of 1:4.83 was unconstitutional. This time the government increased the fixed number of seats in the districts which have too few seats compared with the population, and thus reduced the largest gap to 1:2.92. But after that the gap increased again, because the population flow from the country to cities continued. In the election in 1979, the greatest gap reached 1:3.94. Then many suits were brought requesting that the gap of 1:3.94 was unconstitutional. The Supreme Court sentenced that the gap of 1:3.94 was unconstitutional in 1983.

But before no change in the fixed number of seats in each district is taken, the Lower House election took place in Dec. 1983 with the existence of the largest gap of 1:4.31, which

grew even larger than the gap of 1:3.94 in 1979. Again many suits have been brought requesting that this is unconstitutional. This time there is no doubt that the Supreme Court will sentence that this is unconstitutional; and so, the government already announced that it will change the fixed number to reduce the gap.

Although the government will reduce the gap again, there will be two fundamental problems left unsolved: 1) the gap is always growing, owing to the population shift. Therefore, we must bring a suit again and again each time the gap becomes large. 2) The gap of 1:3.94 was sentenced to be unconstitutional, but how about 1:3 or 1:2? The limit of the gap which is regarded as constitutional is still unknown.

To solve the problem 1), I suggest that we make a rule of changing the fixed numbers to keep the gap within

the constitutional limit by law. For the problem 2), in my opinion, at least, the gap, larger than 1:2 is definitely unconstitutional.

Some people argue that the gap is justified for the reason that it raises the welfare standard in the country, which is generally lower than that of city people. However, this argument is out of the question in two ways. First, the Constitution prescribes that the Dietmen must promote the welfare of the whole nation, not the welfare of his or her constituency alone. Therefore, justification of the gap in the name of promoting the welfare in the country contradicts with the Constitution. Secondly, promoting the welfare of the country is within the authority of administration. It is no good realizing it in the election system.

To reduce the gap of vote value, we must increase the number of seats in the districts where the population is growing. But, in the time of huge government debt, we should avoid an increase of the total number of seats. Therefore, we must also decrease the number of the seats in the district where the population is declining.

EDITORIAL

There are many sections of study surrounding us in university education. As you know, study can generally be divided into two big sections; natural science and social science, and each of them has many specialized branches. We are studying these divided small sections without having a chance to reflect what that section of science takes into consideration or how that can answer to our personal questions in our lives. For study is divided into so many and so small sections, we can hardly see for what or even what we are studying. I wonder how many of us can integrate the sections of science we have studied into a systematic knowledge which is always helpful to the problems around us. We are suffering from a disease which I shall call a *division of study myopia*, aren't we?

Actually, these divisions of study or science are becoming fundamental meaningless for the scholars of new era. They say it is totally impossible to find solutions for the social problems and the distress of people from one section of science. There is the clear current of times that science can not be realized with these hackneyed limits of the field of science. What required is the total inclusion. But, so-called the interdisciplinary study is not enough for it. We need a symthetic one. And this is to be the antidote for our *division of study myopia*.

Recently, the issue of educational reform is disputed, however precisely speaking, that is the reform of the existing system, not the contents of it. Of course, a reform of contents is very dangerous. Nevertheless, at least in university education, the system that gives us the larger views to science and by which we can reflect the symthetic contents of study for finding better and practical solutions to the problems surrounding us should be imported as the efficacious antidote for our myopia.

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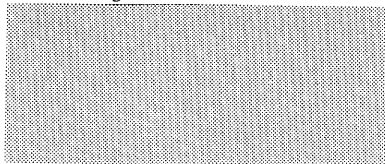
Impressions of Univ. Students in Japan

by Mr. Richard Scorza AMERICAN EMBASSY

Mr. Richard Scorza, who has been here in Japan since July 1982, has been taking an active part as a diplomat of the American Embassy in charge of the interchange of personnel between the U.S. and Japan, and as the director of the American Center, as well.

Since last year, we the Mita Campus, along with the other Japanese students from various universities got a chance to keep in touch with him for more than a few times by being invited to his informal parties.

This time, we asked him to honor our paper, so we have the pleasure of introducing him to our readers.



When preparing to come to Japan, I was given the best advice on what to expect when I arrived from a friend who had never set foot in this country. Having had long experience in other cultures, he simply applied what he learned from those years: "Don't believe any statement that begins with the words, 'The Japanese'." he cautioned, warning me against hasty generalizations that good-intentioned people might try to give me. And so, I must abide by the same principle in making observations about "the Japanese university student." But fortunately, I have had the benefit of meeting regularly with a group of students over the last eight months, and I have been conducting a seminar on Saturday afternoons for the past four with a diverse group of participants, including several university students. These credentials should allow me to make at least a preliminary assessment.

Before I entered the Foreign Service, I taught for more than nine years at several American colleges, and so I was not entirely unprepared to conduct discussions in a more or less academic environment. But I had some initial misgivings about using my by now

habitual style of using questions (called the "Socratic method" long ago) to lead the dialogue. I was hesitant because I was afraid that traditional Japanese deference to the "sensei" would cause my queries to be met by silence. And I was a little unsure if my English would be understood by students who were, after all, using a second language to approach complex and involved subject matter.

Happily, the students were not only able to comprehend what I was saying, they were (and still are) ready to challenge statements, question quest-speakers, and express their own thinking on issues ranging from trade and nuclear disarmament to the arts. Perhaps the factor that most contributes to this excellent behavior is the environment I attempted to create. Most meetings usually are at my home, and I always serve something typically American to snack on as we talk. In this way, the students are perhaps more at ease than they would be in a formal lecture room.

Whatever the reason, the students have uniformly impressed me not only with their candor, but with the depth of their knowledge. When the group met at the Tokyo American Center with student leaders from the Future Farmers of America, for instance, one of "my" group members was able to offer farm labor and productivity statistics to support his arguments. That kind of tip-of-the fingers information is the usual order when we have our discussions.

If their facts are correct, often my students' perceptions about the US are somewhat askew. Having very little contact with the real United States, most have had to rely on second hand reports, usually in the media. I think the sense of most young Japanese is that Americans think about Japan about as often as Japanese think about America. One of the first things a person visiting the US realizes is that American media concentrates on Amer-

ica itself and that there is very little international coverage generally, let alone stories specifically on Japan.

But by and large my students' have a realistic understanding of the US-Japan relationship. I think they have been a bit too tinged by ideology in some cases, but they often are willing to examine other viewpoints with a refreshing open-mindedness. I think this trait is most evident when the group (coming from four or five different universities) "forgets" that I'm there and begins to go around among themselves on a point.

It may be "loading the dice" to project my own positive feelings about associating with these good minds in trying to frankly assess the current crop of Japanese university students. But I would say that if left to this group, commentators on the laziness, lack of curiosity, or general dissipation of the college set would have to make their commentaries up or go begging for them. The students I know are genuinely bright and inquisitive and possessed of good analytic skills; in short, they are everything that college students who are preparing for the world should be.

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Cinema Periscope

"STAR 80"

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August 14, 1980 a beautiful, blonde glamorous girl died by violence. This event caused a great sensation in the entertainment world of America, for the girl had been chosen as a playmate of the year in the magazine "PLAYBOY." Her name is Dorothy Stratten. She was a model from Vancouver in Canada, but as soon as the brilliant road as a star invited to Hollywood started, she was shot by her husband in jealousy. This scandal was filmed. That's "Star 80."

The director and the scenario writer of "Star 80" is Bob Fosse. In 1972 he won Academy award as the director of the film "Cabaret," then "Rainy Blues," and "All that Jazz" held the public eye, because he has been investigating the reverse side of the entertainment world in America. He built up "Star 80" a dramatic love tragedy.

Mariel Hemingway plays the tragic heroine, Dorothy in this film. She was born in California, Nov. 22, 1961. And she is a granddaughter of the imminent writer, Ernest Hemingway. When she was 15 years old, she made her debut in "Lipstick," then she came on the stage as a Woody Allen's girl friend in "Manhattan," then in 1982 she played the leading role in "My Rival."



Eric Roberts plays the dramatic role of Dorothy's husband in "Star 80." He is a handsome star from the stage, so he has career. In 1978 he made his brilliant debut in the film "King of Gypsy." In only his third motion picture roll, Eric Roberts stars as the husband of Dorothy Stratten in this movie. A roll destined to make him a much talked-about screen actor.

The other casts are Cliff Robertson, as a bigman of the PLAYBOYS, Carroll Baker, Roger Lees, etc.

This movie will be open to public the days of "Golden Week," presented by Warner Bros.

LITTLE
IDEAS
FOR

Traveling Abroad

People think that the cheapest way to visit foreign country is to be on the tour planned by travel agents. But that is not TRUE! Traveling with the tour can be more expensive and less fun. Then why spend more? The know-how is very easy. Just do it yourself.

Step 1. Passport

Go to your prefecture's passport office. Bring two 5 x 5 cm pictures, one copy of resident registration, one copy of family registration, *inkan*, post card, a deposit certificate, and your I.D. Fill out the application form (driver's license etc.) and apply. It will cost you ¥4,000 or ¥8,000, depending on what kind of passport you get. Passport can be yours in 10 days.

Step 2. Visa

Many of the countries require you to have a Visa to enter the country. To get one, just go to the embassy of the country you wish to visit. If you are going to the U.S., go to the American Embassy in Toranomon. Visa department is open Monday thru Friday 8:30 am-12:15 pm except American and Japanese holidays. The office is located on the 1st floor of the building. Bring one 4 x 4 cm picture, your passport, your student I.D., and filled-out application form. Application form is available at any travel agent for free. Visa should be stamped on your passport in one hour.

Step 3. Schedule

Make your plans. Decide where to see, where to stay, what to do. It's nice to have reservations for the hotel and rent-a-car. In the U.S., nice accommodation should be available from \$35. Middle size rent-a-car can be rent at \$20 a day. Try to use the local transportation like municipal bus and train. Read as much as possible about the place you are planning to visit.

Step 4. Ticket

Look for plane ticket. Mita campus can help you finding inexpensive tickets. The Round Trip to California can be as low as ¥138,000. For information write or call The Mita Campus (453-0216).

Travel agents charge ¥9,000 to ¥14,500 just handling Step 1 & 2. Step 4 makes you save a lot of money too. Step 3—most important and most fun part—by doing step 3, you will have fun planning, you will have fun traveling, and you will have fun remembering the trip. If you have the courage to speak out, whole world welcomes you at anytime.

***** What a Lovely Place!? *****

Hello, Keio students! And a hearty welcome to you, Freshmen! Spring has come. Everything starts from the very beginning. So does our Keio campus. The first term starts off with the orientation, which is so important especially for freshmen as to orient themselves to college life.

As is always remembered in this season, Hiyoshi campus turns out to be so-called a stall street; every club sets up its own booth where members of a club hunt 'innocent newcomers.' Crowded with so many people, you may well mistake the orientation for

something like a spring festival.

However most of the college students will never be able to go through their campus lives without celebrating such a ceremony in their freshmanhood. As a matter of fact, by the time the first term is closed, every one of them becomes a member of one club or another among hundreds of other clubs. Such a newcomer may be guaranteed to be honored so much as the hope of his club.

It is said that there are a lot of motives for freshmen's participating in clubs. One may think that joining a

club would be of some help to make friends with other students right at hand; to him it's got to be a top priority to have a ball, see some friends and have a chat with them over drink once in a while. The other may think that the club activity itself does make a good match for his taste. Interestingly some students seem to regard the club activities as an extra curriculum; they are studying so hard in the club activities that they almost forget about the classes at college they have registered.

Whatever the reasons are, there is

no doubt that your commitment to the club, more or less, have an influence upon your four-year-college-life, which is said to be too short to have only one thing accomplished. Therefore you have to be very discreet in choosing the club you take part in on condition that you have enough time to manage to achieve your college-life goal in four years. It reminds you that you have come to Keio not because of joining a club but because of studying what you have wanted to study especially at Keio. That's why you are here!

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Readers' Forum

Is my name
Kaori or Cowley?

石井香織

My first name is 香織. As you can see, this pronunciation is not so difficult. But during my first stay in the U.S., very few people pronounced my name correctly. Most people called me [kei'ouri:] and some [kæuri]. I found out this was caused by the way I spelled my name K-A-O-R-I, according to the Hepburn romanization system. So, I sought for another way of alphabetizing my name. What I came up with was Cowley [k'auli].

When I visited the U.S. for the second time, I introduced myself as the following: "Hi, my name is Cowley," C-O-W-L-E-Y, and reluctantly added, "but just call me Lee for short . . ." feeling that Cowley is pronounceable but still not memorable.

Talking of romanization of Japanese, I was very surprised when a friend of mine who studies Japanese at Keio International Center showed me her textbook. Every Japanese word in the book was romanized to indicate its pronunciation!! How can anyone learn the correct pronunciation of Japanese in such a way, I wonder? Fortunately, she speaks Japanese fluently. Teachers at the International Center are excellent, indeed!!

The other day I saw strange T.V.

cartoon programs titled *Kyandi Kyandi & Redi Joji* in the Japan Times. When I figured out those were *katakana*-ized and then romanized *Candy Candy & Lady George*, I could not help smiling sarcastically.

Romanization is not the only way to alphabetize Japanese, don't you think?

Why not discuss with
American students?

Atsushi Oka

Have you ever heard of the Japan-America Student Conference? The Japan-America Student Conference (JASC) is a fifty year old educational and cultural exchange program between university students from Japan and the United States. The goals of JASC are to promote mutual understanding, friendship, and trust between our two countries. JASC provides a unique opportunity for Japanese college students from diverse backgrounds to have a frank exchange of views on a wide variety of subjects with their American counterparts.

The 36th JASC will take place in the summer of 1984 from July 21 to August 18 in New York, Washington D.C., San Francisco, and other places. Approximately 40 students from each country will participate. The theme of the program is "Promoting Peace through Mutual Understanding." This

YOUR
HOROSCOPE

Translated by Kenichi Tsurumi,
of the Asahi Evening News.
Horoscope of Sen Tengu.

from April 1st through May 30.

ARIES (March 21 to April 19) Turbulent confusion reigns during this period with extremes of fortune. In the process, family problems might be in store for you. But there will be time to work things out. Looks like bad luck in love matters.

TAURUS (April 20 to May 20) Relatively good luck concerning a love affair and sexual relationship is likely to come your way. Luck with tests and house-moving won't smile on you. Refrain from traveling as much as possible.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) A favorable time for you to be intent on your studies. You may be in full feather. Watch out for an injury while taking part in sports. A relationship with your loved one might be in for ups and downs.

CANCER (June 22 to July 22) Venture to take a trip now. It helps you to widen your horizon. Try to avoid a quarrel with your family members. Frequently going out with your loved one will result in your financial ruin. Try to plod away now.

LEO (July 23 to Aug. 22) You seem to be in top form, don't you? You'll make fair headway in everything. Romance bursts into full bloom. You'll be much better off now than before. Be wary of your belongings while on a trip.

VIRGO (Aug. 23 to Sept. 22) You apparently have a vague feeling of joy. One happy time after another is likely to come your way. It especially indicates a wonderful chance to lose your heart to a pretty lady.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 23) Are you being tormented by an awakened love? Why not speak your mind to that lady you are preoccupied with? Looks like extremely good luck with traveling. Go away from home to get a change.

SCORPIO (Oct. 24 to Nov. 22) You won't be blessed with luck concerning your studies. Unfavorable time to travel abroad. Attending as many meetings as possible will bring good news. Have a friendly bottle with your close friends, and party!

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 23 to Dec. 21) There will be a change for the worse in your financial condition. It may be because you're throwing your money away on trifles. Your love life will be on roller coaster.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 19) You are now in the pink, aren't you? Favorable luck with traveling will be ahead of you. Go ahead with your plans to go abroad. Your loved one's behavior may confuse you.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 20 to Feb. 18) You'll have a wider circle of acquaintance. Shady temptations might cause you to be involved in a love affair. Choose your friends with great care. It's a good time to take part in a group tour.

PISCES (Feb. 19 to March 20) Bad luck concerning a love affair could affect you. But it will take a gradual turn for the better. Be careful of traffic accidents while going out with your loved one. You should develop your intellectual faculties.

theme will be examined through a series of lectures, field trips, and small group discussions. In addition to these academically oriented programs, JASC's activities will include formal receptions with high-ranking government officials, cultural figures and business leaders, as well as homestays with American families.

In accordance with the purpose of JASC, college students in all fields of study from the level of freshman to Ph. D. candidate are selected. Applicants will be asked to sit for a selection test. Upon selection, delegates will be required to prepare for discussion

sessions and field trips, and to do some research which will be summarized in a short paper.

The participation fee for the 36th conference will be \$1,200. This will cover all travel, food, and lodging for the duration of the conference. The application closing date is April 10. The explanation meeting will be held at Yotsuya Nichibei-Kaiwa-Gakuin from 14:00 on April 7 with a lecture by Michio Nagai, the former Minister of Education. For requests for applications or more information call 03-359-9621 (office) or 03-718-0244 (home; Atsushi Oka).

ヨーロッパ2階建てキャンピングバスの旅

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思いのまゝに、素晴らしい旅の感動が得られます。

「ローヤル国際クラブ」を御存知ですか？

当クラブは国際交流の増大に伴い、会員相互が国際人としての教養を高めあい、国際文化交流の拡大と健全な国際協力の展開をはかることを目的として設立されました。その活動の一部として「自分で計画し、自分で行動する旅」を研究して20年間、皆様により安全で快適、経済的な旅を提供してまいりました。世界に目を向ける学生の皆様の海外活動に微力ながらお役に立ちたいと存じます。

どうぞ、海外旅行に有利な当クラブのシステムをご利用下さい。

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