

# The Mita Campus

KEIO UNIVERSITY  
1858  
'calamus gladio fortior'

## BEGINNING of EXCITEMENT

### INTERVIEW: Mr. Shintaro Ishihara

## 'Art Is Long Time Is Fleeting'



(Photo by Asahi Shinbun)

*Shintaro Ishihara, 52, a novelist and a member of the House of Representatives, is also known to us as a father of four Keio students. Through the years of his experience and discipline in literature, in politics and at home, he now seems to have strong faith in these circles and have shrewd opinions especially on 'education' or 'student life'.*

*He recently spoke with The Mita Campus about his school days, recent educational problems and about KEIO. Excerpt:*

\* \* \*

**STAFF:** To begin with, we would like to ask what your school days were like. Looking back upon it, what comes first in your mind? Is there any differences between your school days and ours?

**Mr. Ishihara:** Before answering your question, let me tell you the historical background. In those days, Japan was restoring economically from the damage of World War II. In other words, we were in the transitional period from poverty to wealth. So we did not have much money but had enough time. I was living in a dormitory with cheerful colleagues and everyday was like a "omatsuri"—drinking, singing, and come to think of it, they were something more like "Bankara (rough and couth) days" that I have lost for long. In my school days, I enjoyed everything I did. Therefore I have never envied materialistically fulfilled youngsters.

**STAFF:** Some people say students or young people nowadays lack individuality. What do you think of this opinion?

**Mr. Ishihara:** Young people seem to be drowning in an overflow of information which also make them top-heavy. According to a recent medical theory, man expresses his feelings or will by cerebrum, but receives them through the brainstem. So, stimulation of the brainstem is necessary to develop our personalities. I suppose young people lack the mental and physical training which stimulates the brainstem.

**STAFF:** What do you expect from young people?

**Mr. Ishihara:** The recent trend of education directs to make the faultless man, the "strait A student", but such a man would only suit the bureaucrat. Students should not aim to get an A average but strive to get a "Super A" in one subject. Japanese are good at improving the ideas brought about by another people, but lack the ability of creating self-reliant ones. For Japan to catch up with the Big Powers and to keep the top position in the world economy, there is a desperate need for young people with unique creativity.

**STAFF:** What do you think of Rinkyosin (Provisional educational committee of premier's private consultative body)? Is there any differences between its ideas about education and yours?

**Mr. Ishihara:** At present, one is praised for "getting in" to a university, but I would like to see a change in which one is praised for being able to "get out". Students are here to study the subjects they want, but on the other hand professors should make any unqualified students stay a year more and should eliminate those who stay twice. If so, professors will probably object that it would be too much burden from them, but they must not forget their duty as educators, looking after their students all through their school life. In other words, the ideal university is one is easy to enter but difficult to graduate.

**STAFF:** Lastly, would you give some advices to the freshmen who will be entering Keio Univ. this April?

**Mr. Ishihara:** Let each man go his own way, reminding "Shonen oiyasuku gaku narigatashi (Art is long, time is fleeting)."

### 部員募集

英字新聞学会三田キャンパスは、日本で最も早く学生による英字新聞を発刊し、今回創刊201号を迎えました。常に偏らない視点で、多方面にわたって活発な取材を行なっております。

新学年を迎え、私達は当会のより一層の発展と充実を期し、新入部員を募集します。新聞の編集や英語に興味のある方、私達といっしょに英字新聞をつくりませんか。

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## RECONSIDERATION

## INDIA'S INVOLVED PROBLEM

## Succession of the post of prime minister by Rajiv Gandhi

On Oct. 31st, last year, the Prime Minister of India, Indira Gandhi, 66, was assassinated by two Sikhs. Sikhs declared the assassination as a revenge against Indira's attack upon Sikh's temple in June. After the assassination India went through almost two months of bloody rebellion. Many people were injured and many Sikh houses were crushed. Indira's cabinet men hurried the succession of election, as opposing candidate was Maneka, a widow of Indira's second born son Sanjay. The election was held and Rajiv got the post.

Roughly speaking, Indira's assassination was caused by religious conflicts between Hindu and Sikh. In India's long history, religious conflicts have been causing a lot of assassinations and in this case, it was also caused by the



Indira Gandhi, obtained the post from Rajiv Gandhi, facing serious problems 1966 to 1977 and again in 1980.



same reason. Sikh, one party of Muslims, tried to abolish Indira's government inclined to Hindu interest.

## Rajiv's Generation

What should, the new prime minister, Rajiv Gandhi do now? Rajiv grew up in "independent India" and has not experienced strict British rule. With the change of generation, India's policy needs to consider the new situation of itself.

In 1961, India decided to keep its position as an Anti-allied nation with other Asian-African nations and Nehru was a leader of them but after the boundary dispute between China and Pakistan, India signed a military treaty

Continued on Page 3

(Photos by WWP)

## Historical Background

The cause of religious problem began under the brutal colonial ruling of the British Empire, ever since the 17th century. Indian people tried to be freed from British ruling and finally a riot called "Sepoy rebellion" started in 1858. In 1885, India's independence movement began and the National Congress was founded where Mahatma Gandhi, Nehru, Chandra Bose and others took leadership. At first, National Congress rather represented the interest of a wealthier class of Hindus and gradually increased its influence on the Indian people. National Congress was an obstacle for British Empire's colonial interest so they gave Muslims a demagoguery to found an opposite party. The party was called "All India Muslim League" which gained independence and founded Pakistan in 1956. The aim of All India Muslim League was to get independence from Hindu India but this

aim was abused by the British Empire. In 1914, facing World War I, Britain promised India's independence in return points, Britain ignored the promise? On the contrary, in 1919, Britain enacted the "Rowlatt Act" and the "Government of India Act" which prescribed suppression upon the independence movement and self rule. These two acts triggered Mahatma Gandhi's resistance after he had come back from South Africa in 1914. The resistance was famous for the words "No violence, never obey." The independence movement grew stronger and stronger by 1930 to 1932, Britain planned a few meetings with Gandhi in attempt to weaken the movement but he was clever enough to detect Britain's scheme, and strong enough not to obey it. In 1935, Britain enacted the New Government of India Act. With this

time Britain prescribed establishment of "Commonwealth of Nations" without complete independence.

During World War II, India's industry grew by military exportation and became a creditor nation against Britain. In 1944, Gandhi suggested the foundation of "India National Government" but it was not agreed because of opposition of the "All India Muslim League". The end of World War II brought the "Yalta Conference" which aimed at national independence. Finally, in 1947, Attlee, the prime minister of Britain declared India's complete independence. Attlee also enacted the "India Independence Act" but it did not clearly define the difference between "National Congress" and "Muslim League" which brought them to bitter confrontation. After carrying out this act, Pakistan was divided from India and established self rule in August of 1947 and in the same month India won independence from Britain.

On January 30th, 1948, one earnest

Hindu assassinated Mahatma Gandhi as a demonstration against Hindu's violent attack on Muslim which had been continuing ever the "Calcutta Hindu-Muslim crisis." Gandhi had been making effort to civilize former class people and to interest them in political problems. At the same time, he kept India's democracy for the benefit of richer class, but never for that of poorer people.

In 1950 the National Congress declared the foundation of the "India Republic." It was still a member of the "British Commonwealth of Nations" but refused the "Delicitation to the Royal crown." The Republic's first prime minister was Nehru who tried to develop India's democracy but had to compromise with the richer class. Even after foundation of the new republic, India has been troubled with religious quarrels between Hindu and Muslim or with conflicts between Left and Right party of Hindu's National Congress.

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with the United States and England. On the other hand, India had been supported by the Soviet Union. India's government had kept its policy inclined to the Soviets and was militarily supported. The Anti-allied policy has been abandoned.

The first problem Rajiv needs to solve is how to arbitrate the religious quarrel that has been taking place since the assassination of Indira. At the mourning ceremony of Indira, Sikhs declared to attack the official mourner from the Soviet Union. Some people say that CIA had been involved in the assassination.

India's involved problems, huge population and famine, economic-growth, religious problem, boundary dispute and so on, could only be solved when India sets itself as an Anti-allied nation and as a leader of it. Certainly, India can live from hand to mouth in unity with big countries but now Western nations are declining their power. If India goes in hand with these declining nations, India will perish with them. Now, it is time of coming chance when Asia-African nations can cut a figure in the world. India should be and need to be a leader of the third world. One of Rajiv's most necessary duty is to change utility policies into real independence policies for the third world. This is the only way to lead India to glory.

India, possessing many tribes, various languages, a great population and large land has been held together by the strong leadership of the Nehru family, but even Indira Gandhi was forced to resort briefly to what amounted to martial law. Now, can India really be governed effectively in a democratic system? Even the top leaders who were competent and effective men in their prime, could scarcely rule India. Can Rajiv who is said to be no one but a symbol of Nehru family's strength really govern India? When Indira took office, she was thought to be inexperienced and naive but she turned out to be strong, tough and clever enough to control India. Now that Rajiv has started to rule, the same is said about him. May Rajiv prove all the doubters wrong like his mother has?

# WASEDA STUDENTS ON STRIKE

## ~WHY NOW?~

Waseda students struck against the proposed raise in school tuition. On January 17th "The Student Government of the Law Department" (5,580 members) decided to go on strike. On the 24th the Departments of Politics-Economics, Commercial Science, Education, Literature 2nd, also joined the strike. Other departments (Literature 1st, Social Science, except Engineering) soon followed into the strike. There had been no strike at Waseda University since 1979.

### University's Statement

According to the pamphlet published by the university in December last year, the last raise in the school tuition was in 1979 and it had remained unchanged since then. But because of recent inflation and reduced national subsidies the university is in serious financial condition. The school also said that they need more money for the improvement of educational facilities and various studies, funds for scholarships, and buying books for the library. The planned raise in school tuition is about 10% in the Education Department (highest) and about 9% in average in other departments. And the university decided to accept the so-called "Slide System" of tuition raise which is gradual increase. They did not say anything about the new campus in Tokorozawa but it is apparent that constructing a new campus requires a lot of money. As they had said that the Tokorozawa campus would not cause an increase in tuition, it seems that they did not touch this point.

### Students' View

The planned tuition raise will be applied to freshmen entering Waseda this spring. It may seem strange that undergraduates staged a strike, for they are

not directly concerned with the plan. However, students said that they fought against the school on behalf of the freshmen because newcomers don't have a chance to resist the plan themselves. They thought it was unfair to make the decision before the freshmen come in.

### Effect of Strike

All the Departments (except Law and Engineering) decided to eliminate the final examinations and instead required students to write reports. The Law Department will give the final examination in April. The students who did not have examinations had to submit their reports in February and they prepared for their reports much longer than the usual test period. One student in the Commercial Science Department said that he had to cancel plans to go skiing and other students also said that they had to change the holiday's plan. So the reports turned out to be more of a burden for student. It also was doubtful whether teachers could examine all the reports carefully because they did not have enough time and amount of the reports was larger than that of the exams.

### Real Aim of the Strike

Many students said that they did not expect the strike but they were delighted when they heard there would be no exams this year. So the main reason for the strike may have been for the students to avoid their examinations. Because, though they were striking against their university, all the students had submitted their reports in order to get good marks. In addition, if there were no exams, there would be a higher possibility of senior's graduation. Another students explained that there had not been a self-governing organization in the Department of Politics-Economics, so some of the students thought that it was a chance to organize or strengthen student governments.

It was reported that the collective bargaining was calm compared with that of the 1960's. It seemed that students enjoyed participating something like "Student Movement" of the good old days.

# YAKUZA CONFLICT in KANSAI

January 26th, 1985, Masahisa Takenaka, the head of the Yamaguchi-gumi (Japan's largest criminal syndicate), was shot with two of his subordinates in Suita, Osaka Prefecture. He died in the Police Hospital in Tennoji Ward on the 28th. The others, Katsumasa Nakayama; Yamaguchi-gumi's No. 2 man and Tsutomu Minami, the boss of the Minami-gumi (an affiliate of Yamaguchi-gumi) were shot to death on the spot. Police arrested Shuichi Nagano as one of the suspects on the shooting. He is the leader of the Doshin-kai, a criminal syndicate affiliated with the Ichiwa-kai, which is in rivalry with the Yamaguchi-gumi. Police interrogators who have

been questioning Nagano have quoted him as saying that his squad made plans to kill Takenaka about half a year ago and had been looking for a chance since late last year. Police believed Ichiwa-kai planned the attack because Yamaguchi-gumi had been sowing discord among its member gangs ever since the Yamaguchi-gumi and the Ichiwa-kai separated from each other in June last year.

What is the reason the Ichiwa-kai have come to attack the Yamaguchi-gumi's leader and his lieutenants?

Takenaka became the fourth boss of the Yamaguchi-gumi last June, when it had already passed three years since Kazuo Taoka (the third boss of the Yamaguchi-gumi) died of illness in 1981. Taoka is notable in the world of "YAKUZA" because he syndicated the Japanese gangsters for the first time. He defeated rival groups one after another and had gained affiliates.

He was mighty and even charismatic. The Yamaguchi-gumi united under his power. In his late years his lieutenant was Kenichi Yamamoto. Yamamoto had a violent temper. When Taoka was shot by a member of the Matsudagumi in Kyoto Prefecture in 1978, he violently took reprisals against them. This is the so-called "the Osaka War II". K. Yamamoto expected to succeed Taoka, but he died of illness in February, 1982. The Yamaguchi-gumi unfortunately lost its leader and his successor in a brief period of a half year. The syndicate's top executives had a collective leadership system as emergency measures to maintain order. On the other hand, the police considered the situation as an opportunity to destroy criminal syndicates. Some executives were arrested as a part of the campaign. That is one of the facts which delayed the decision of who would be the fourth boss.

In June, 1984, the Yamaguchi-gumi saw the third anniversary of Taoka's death. This worked as a trigger for concluding the successor issue. The widow, Fumiko Taoka, recommended Takenaka as the fourth boss in Kazuo Taoka's will. According to one who is at home with the Yakuza business, she nominated Takenaka because his temper reminded her of Kenichi Yamamoto, whom she had faith in. On the other hand, Hiroshi Yamamoto, who had been an acting third boss in the collective leadership system, was displeased at the conclusion and Shigemasa Kamota, who was the boss of the Kamota-gumi, was also displeased because he had been on bad terms with Takenaka. Some executives sided with H. Yamamoto and Kamota and the Ichiwa-kai was organized. The split shows us the peculiarity that gangsters should die for their boss in an emergency.

After the split, conflict with each other did not come out in the open. But the Yamaguchi-gumi had forced affiliates of the Ichiwa-kai to give up and to be absorbed into them. For example, the Ihara-gumi (at Amagasaki), an affiliate of the Yamahiro-gumi, was forced to give up in January, 1985. Ichiwa-kai had been forced into a tight corner. This is said to be a trigger for shooting Takenaka. We can regard the shooting as the Ichiwa-kai's gamble.

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## INTERVIEW : Foreign Student



## “Compare But Don't Judge”

There are approximately 260 foreign students in KEIO. Out of these students, about 100 are undergraduates, 80 belong to the graduate school, and 80 study Japanese at the International Center. They are enthusiastic students interested in learning more about Japan, and they have chosen KEIO with great expectations. Making Japanese friends is definitely a major factor for their pleasant stay here. However, do we as KEIO students play our part to make their stay in Japan more pleasant? How much do we know about them?

With these questions in mind, THE MITA CAMPUS has decided to start a series focusing on foreign students in KEIO. The aim of this series is not to “single out” or characterize foreign students as special people, but to introduce views and voices of these students who have come from so many different backgrounds. By doing so, THE MITA CAMPUS hopes it will encourage both

foreign and Japanese students to want to know more about each other.

Editor

\* \* \*

For Miss KAREN ONDERKO, 20, this is her second time in Japan. She lived in Japan from 1972 to 1976 on account of her father's posting here. Karen came back to Japan last September from Georgetown University in Washington D.C. where she majors in Japanese and minors in International Economy. Currently, she studies Japanese at the International Center of KEIO.

“The people are the best part of Japan,” says Karen with a smile. It is evident that she has a positive attitude toward being in a foreign land. “My friends (in the U.S.) told me that I would get a culture shock and that I would be so tired from it. But I really

don't have any problems.” Whether it is celebrating Seijinshiki (Coming of Age Day) at Meiji Shrine, going to Kago-shima during spring vacation, or even getting lost by stepping off the train at the wrong station, Karen truly seems to be enjoying her stay in Japan.

Karen's overall impression of KEIO is also a good one. She is pleased with the Japanese classes, likes the “nicely condensed, cozy campus” in Mita, and enjoys the company of her new friends. However, she does wish to make more Japanese friends. “This (making friends) is a difficult thing anywhere. It is always so hard to go up to someone to introduce yourself.”

Karen feels that one of the factors which makes it slower to establish friendship, is the lack of fraternity life at KEIO. “Because everyone lives at home, there is less chance for students to be together. So you cannot develop a sense of commonality. Whereas in the United States everyone lives on and are almost always on campus.” She also adds, “Most classes are too large at KEIO. The largest class I have at Georgetown is made up of only 30 people.”

The idea of meeting people spontaneously is important to Karen. “I have met some people through KOSMIC (a group of KEIO students who offer help to foreign students with daily affairs and study) but I felt that this way of meeting someone was too prearranged or unnatural. It was a kind of thing where we would sit down at a table and say, “Let's be friends.” In this respect, Karen misses the casual socializing in pubs at Georgetown where practically all the students go on Saturday nights. However, Karen also has guilty feelings. She feels that she may be spending too much time with her American friends.

Karen points out our tendencies to treat the foreign student as a tourist, being a friend, does not mean being treated as a guest. “Some people try to cater for us, but we are here to learn. People should not go out of their way to make any special exceptions for us.”

As an example of this Karen recalls a questionnaire from the school library asking whether foreign students would

prefer having English signs put up in the library. “The signs are not necessary. We're here to learn Japanese,” she stresses. This may be a point which many Japanese will have to think about.

Speaking of attitudes of Japanese people, we asked Karen about how it feels when she is “singled out” as a Gaijin. Her reply was, “We are different and we do stand out. It doesn't bother me at all,” Karen feels this kind of attitude is natural in a homogeneous country such as Japan. However, this does not always hold true with all foreign students. Some are deeply concerned about being “singled out.” Karen explains that, generally speaking, there are two kinds of foreign students. The first kind accept the differences between Japan and their home country as something which should be taken for granted, and are not bothered by it. The second kind not only will be bothered by the difference, but will always see them in a negative way. Karen definitely belongs to the first kind, and most of the foreign students probably do too.

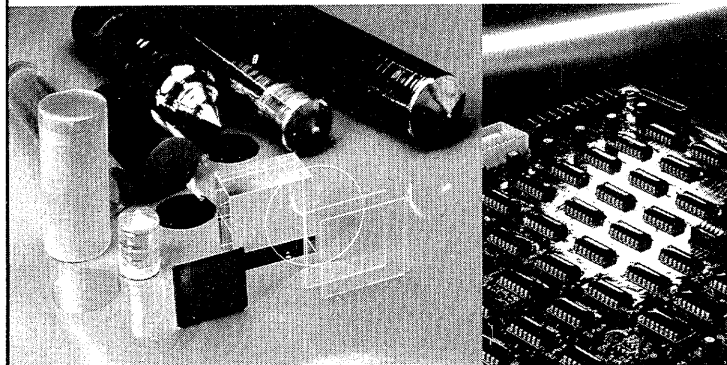
Karen sees many differences between Georgetown Univ. and KEIO, and occasionally comes across situations in which she cannot understand why a certain thing has to be the way it is. But she does not observe these differences as something negative. She is careful in not making any hasty generalizations. “I would never want to put anything down,” she says firmly. Karen's positive attitude, which is surely making her stay in Japan enjoyable, may be summed up by her words, “Compare two cultures, but don't judge them.”

## Comments and opinions are welcome.

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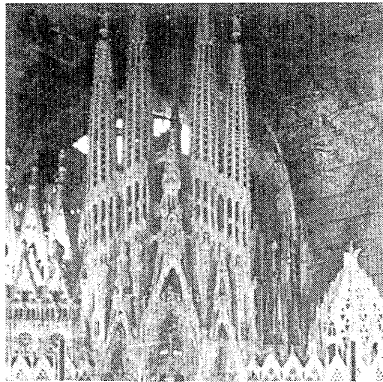
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## Fantast with Light and Shape

Antonio Gaudi is an architect who became familiar with the Japanese through a T.V. commercial film and a biography film. His most popular and famous work is the "Sagrada Familia Church." This masterpiece was built in 1883 and surprisingly, it is still under construction.



Sagrada Familia Church  
(1883- )

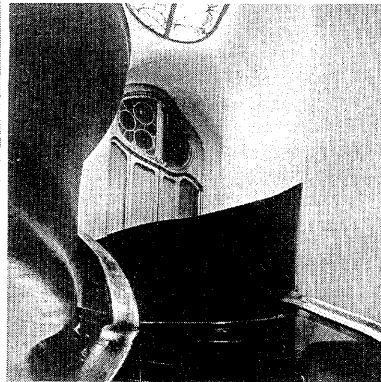
Antonio Gaudi was born in 1852 and brought up in Barcelona, the biggest city of Catalonia district in Spain. His father was a wrought iron craft worker so he was accustomed to architectural craft. Even in his boyhood he designed for the school weekly magazine or planned the renovation of St. Maria Church. While he was studying in an architecture college in Barcelona he won many prizes in contests. When he designed a lecture hall as his graduation task, his grade was "excellent," but the principal of the college said, "I am not sure whether I am giving a designer license to a genius or a crazy person."

When he was 26, he sent a design for a certain labour union's clubhouse to the Paris international exhibition. It was just a small work but excellent. One rich factory owner Eusebio Güell was interested in Gaudi's genius and was very pleased with his work. Since this time, for almost forty years Gaudi and Güell had been close friends. Güell supported Gaudi's genius and Gaudi

constructed Güell's fancy. Most of his works were commissioned by Güell's cooperation and Güell even commissioned his own house from Gaudi.

Catalonia district was a center of liberalists and anarchists in 19th to 20th centuries of Spanish history and roughly speaking, Gaudi could let his fancy play freely and express it in such free air of Barcelona.

Biology-like and strange shapes of his architecture will give you a strong impression. If you feel that they are something like organism, you can feel his intention in the right sequence. In any case his architecture can easily and deeply move one's mind as they are strange enough.



A staircase and a door of the  
Casa Batllo

He loved Gothic architect and Arabic style ones, and was influenced by both of them. In 1902 he was commissioned the renovation of St. Mallorca Cathedral which formally was a Catalan Gothic architecture. His study of Gothic and Christianity for this project was outrageous. His hard and earnest research of cathedrals led to the idea of warping the pillars and proved dynamic contradiction of Gothic architecture. For him, Gothic style was structurally too complex and decoratively disunited, and Arabic style was too decorative, and not architectural enough. So, he adopted merits from both styles; structural technique and architectural expression of Christianity from Gothic styles and

method of lighting from Arabic styles. His main elements of designs were conformation, shape, art, decoration, and lighting, and the sought their accordance. It is easily proved by picking out one element from his architecture that his arts are in accordance. If the Sagrada Familia Church was not built in Barcelona, it would have otherwise lacked the Mediterranean sun shine, showing just a strange shaped building, being unable to impress us so deeply. Mediterranean sun gave his architecture bright light, moderate climate and thoughts; "beauty is shine of the truth and color fascinates everything," "any thing alive has color and it's not static. Color is beautiful."

Gothic architecture usually gives us its conception of geometric structure with sharply topped spire which extends straight up in the sky. However he tried to harmonize the Gothic style with his Catalan spirit based on religion and nature. He would watch mountains or observe caves in Mallorca island.

For him, architecture was holly so any building in which men live had to be holly thing. "An architect can build for people who work, marry, enjoy, and pray but an engineer build for animal and machine." "Even if an engineer uses same material and surrounding he will not build a church."



Balcony of the  
Casa Batllo (1905-07)

Biological shapes were born from his belief in naturalism. Sometimes his

architecture is said to be "surrealistic." Certainly they look unreal but on the contrary the "back to nature" spirit was naturalism in itself. "Surrealistic" things can never be seen in nature as they are production of an artists' fancy. It will never be forgotten that Gaudi's fancy was based on observation of nature.



The interior of the chapel  
at Sagrada Familia

"The Sagrada Familia Church," which is his most famous work, involves many religious symbols gathered from many religious buildings. "Outside is a huge mountain and inside is a large wood with full branched trees." "A wood was always a holly place where men fancied many legends." At the same time he expressed Christian creed by its spires, sculptures, structure and everything inside.

On June 7th, 1926, Antonio Gaudi, unfortunately died in a train accident at the age of 74, and was buried at the Sagrada Familia Church by special agreement of the Vatican. His last years were spent for construction of Sagrada Familia Church. He had no family and always worked and slept in a room under the floor of the church. Gaudi's arts are eternal and especially now, their religious spirits should be considered in our present scientific civilization.

"Man never creates but discovers."

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# BIOTECHNOLOGY

## We are blind till the end comes

"Who should play God," many people voiced this phrase in the 70's and worried about man's future. They thought, if biotechnology progressed, it would create a "*Frankenstein's monster*." With today's technology, is it possible?

As the conclusion, it can not be done. Biological scientists can read information from gene and can pick up DNA (or a body of gene), but so far the scientists can not exchange one animal to another. Furthermore, creating new lifeform is out of questions. But on the contrary, it could be possible for them to advance the technology from the state of manipulating gene to manipulating human being. In another words, they may be able to re-create man's body. Then there exists a point of reconsideration "New Personal Right" (later explained). Without this, the technology will be out of man's reach, as it had been in the eugenics of the Nazis.

The word "Biotechnology" began to spread in the 70's. Until then, the science relating the biology and human was called "Life-Science." Life-Science mainly covered medical issues such as the test-tube baby. Biotechnology covers more industrial and biological studies. The word biotechnology has quite a lot of meanings and it is going to be used to indicate all technology concerning living things. Genetic mani-

pulation is the most famous and shocking biotechnology.

In 1973, Dr. Cohen announced a treatise on genetic manipulation. This treatise was so shocking that some scientists said it could change a view of life. He made clear that we can extract a special substances or a large amount of DNA by trying different DNA of different species. His method is to cut two *plasmids* by using a *restric enzyme*, and link a part of one *plasmid* to another by the same enzyme. In the 70's, most scientists simply believed that manipulating DNA can change living things drastically, and worried about the dangers of this kind of experiments. Supposing that a virus which can bring cancer enters man's body! Supposing that a bad virus exit the laboratory! Therefore, in 1975, scientists had a conference to stop biotechnological experiments for a period. And in 1976, NIH (National Institute of Health) published a guideline to control all biotechnological experiments. It controlled all experiments with double containments, physical one and biological one. But this control was weakened step by step, because of two reasons. One of them is that some scientists handed in many data which proved the safety of biotechnological experiments. The other is a biological fact which was discovered in 1978. The fact is that higher animals have some parts, in

genes, which do not have gene information. This says that if DNA of higher animals are cut and putted into *colon bacilli*, factions of the DNA can not be appeared. Because of these two reasons, the control changed "from Negative inhibition to Positive control."

By the way, what do we list as the biotechnological results? For example, we can list "*Super Mouse*." The experiment of Super Mouse is that scientists putted growth hormone gene into twenty mice's ova that were not yet fertilized. This made seven mice up which were twice scale as normal mouse, and made advance to step up the growth of useful animals. And in Medicine, many substances such as Interferon can be made on a large scale by biotechnology. Though those acts are less effective than ever expected, those are expected to be useful to medical treatments with another methods. Genetic manipulation is also useful to study constructions of cancer or hypertension. And many basic studies are done about exchange systems of energy, and so on. Those are at basic points now, but biotechnology would be able to change all industries.

The progress of biotechnology brought about a new problem, a new concept of personal right (as we mentioned before). Some scientists say that they will be able to manipulate genes of babies, but who should decide what genes should be manipulated? Is it real happiness for babies that their genes be manipulated? Doesn't he have right to be born without manipulated gene? Though this problem has been scarcely discussed in Japan, the discussion on this problem is well had in Europe. In 1982, European Conference published a recommendation about biotechnology. This recommendation says that babies should not be manipulated in genes, without specified treatments. Today, we can say only this kind of recommendation, but if we can directly manipulate the man's body in the fu-

ture, we should clear what the concept of personal rights of baby is. As for the future, we should discuss this problem now.

Biotechnology is the best factor, when we discuss the relation between the technology and man, the technology and religion. So, it is necessary to make a system which explains study of scientists to people. Science-writer who are in another countries are necessary in Japan.

## EDITORIAL

### DEAR FRESHMEN

#### Is it so easy?

"Keio students have it easy." We are always told this by everyone, everywhere we go. In some respects, the statement is true.

Most of the teachers do not take attendance for their classes, xerox copies of lecture notes are as easy to get a hold of as pie, there is plenty of time to waste, and most of all, even after doing nothing for four years you will still receive a label in society as a prestigious Keio graduate. However, is this what you truly want? We certainly hope your answer is "no".

We are not saying that everyone should be saints. But at least try to find something concrete which you will do here for four years. Your experience during the coming four years will play a big role in forming your individuality. Anything you do, whether it be joining a tennis club, playing rugby, singing in a choir, or writing in a school newspaper, make sure that what you have picked will add something to your character.

Although you may want to do so many things at the same time, you may find that to acquire something worthwhile, you must devote yourself to one particular activity. However, as we all know, making this choice is the most difficult part. Take plenty of time to decide which path to take, when you reach this crossroad. Then, for the first time, you may find that a Keio student cannot afford to take it so "easy." Good luck!!

## HOROSCOPE

from April 1st through 30.

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

**ARIES** (March 21 to April 19) The positioning of the sun will surely bring you extraordinarily good fortune. Be bold in action about everything, breaking through any obstacle. Frequent chances for romance might come your way.

**TAURUS** (April 20 to May 20) While your good luck will improve remarkably, bad fortune will also increase. The former will remain briefly, but the latter long. Make a fresh determination to cope with the rough-and-tumble of life.

**GEMINI** (May 21 to June 21) You'll make remarkable progress in study matters. Looks like good luck with a trip. You'll no longer have a wasteful drain on your purse. Something unfortunate may befall your love life—parting with him or her.

**CANCER** (June 22 to July 22) Your luck in general won't always be bad. Sudden change in your luck, however, could give you a great shock. Experiences will flow in or out of your life. Either blighted love luck or a happy romance lies ahead of you.

**LEO** (July 23 to Aug. 22) How incredibly wonderful! Your life will be full of a sense of fulfillment and brightness. Try not to let yourself loose just because of good luck. Your luck with health and family will likely deteriorate.

**VIRGO** (Aug. 23 to Sept. 22) Extremely joyous days will reign over your sign. A change in luck with school and studies, however, may bring something unfavorable. Money luck will improve. You will be lucky in romantic matters.

**LIBRA** (Sept. 23 to Oct. 23) The omen of bad luck over your sign will soon go away. The new aim you have in view will become clear. Confirm your determination toward your travel plans. Delicate change in love luck might come your way.

**SCORPIO** (Oct. 24 to Nov. 22) Planetary motion will assume extraordinary powers, rearranging the balance of your life. Develop a new challenging spirit. Be hopeful. Good luck with money will remain with you.

**SAGITTARIUS** (Nov. 23 to Dec. 21) The flower of happiness in your life will suddenly bloom. Enjoy a trip. Your attempt to get a license will be successful. Right time for cultivating your talents. A date with the opposite sex will be enjoyable.

**CAPRICORN** (Dec. 22 to Jan. 19) The time has come to give full play to your abilities. You'll need a head full of steam for everything. Move quickly toward your goals. A dark cloud will be cast over romantic affairs. Watch out for injuries.

**AQUARIUS** (Jan. 20 to Feb. 18) Something ominous might be in store for your sign. New problems concerning studies or family members may cause you to worry. No big change in your love life will cross your path for the time being.

**PISCES** (Feb. 19 to March 20) Your school matters look like they will go well. The time of improvement will arrive. A nice friend will emerge in front of you. Turbulent confusion with a love affair should calm down.

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