

The Mita Campus

KEIO UNIVERSITY
1858

'calamus gladio fortior'

New Buildings in Keio Univ.

No one can ignore the two buildings on the Mita campus, the newly built library and the graduate school building. These buildings on campus have a characterized appearance and give this campus an apparent contrast to that of the old library. Mr. Wakatsuki, the chief-constructor of Maki-Total-Planning Architecture Office, talked to us about these buildings.

Mita campus has briefly three generations of buildings. First is the generation of the old library built in 1910 and the administration office seen facing the eastern gate. Second is of the old graduate school building and third, the newly built ones.

Designers had to make an architectural balance among these buildings from the three generations. One decade before, campus planning generally adopted the uniformed style of architecture. But the current architecture mode is moving toward a style in which each building has its own character and tries to accord with its circumstances. Keio's new buildings were designed on this conception.



Constructor Mr. Wakatsuki

The Mita library has two different faces to fit its surroundings; in front of the administration office, it is very silent and static, on the contrary the space behind the old graduate school is very dynamic, busy and the center of passing students. Set between these different characterized spaces, the new library provides an according atmosphere to each space. The side facing the dynamic space has very large windows connecting the inside and the outside visually and enables students to see both sides, thus allowing the students studying inside to see the green of the trees and the students passing by outside. The setback style, a recession on the upper part of the building, responds well to the dynamic space and gives a stable image. The modernized new graduate school building also faces the dynamic space. About half of the students walking into this space go toward the west school building cornering through the edge of the new graduate school. This course is the main stream in this campus, like a busy

street in the city. The new graduate school building is styled after the City Halls in Western European cities. As a City Hall is usually located in the corner of a busy street, so does the new graduate school building. Also, the large clock on the roof and the stairs leading up to the main entrance is typical of many City Halls.

Going up the stairs, walls with slightly different surfaces come into our sight at every floor. These designed walls aim to make students go to the upper floors not by elevator but by foot and also to indicate each floor not only by numbers but by individually characterized wall decorations.

Many indented dots on the graduate school wall give accent to the naked concrete wall. These dots are not really for decoration but are the print of bolts fastening enclosure to shape up raw concrete. But constructors were wise enough to use these dots visually as wall decoration. They carefully considered how these dots should be rowed and accorded them with the lines of the building.

In the blue print stage, the balance of this new pair of buildings was highly demanded. The new library is wood coloured and the very academic looking graduate school building is partly naked concrete and coloured *beige* emphasizing the image of modernized buildings. Both buildings are almost equal in height and from the central space one can see two different characterized buildings standing stably on each side.

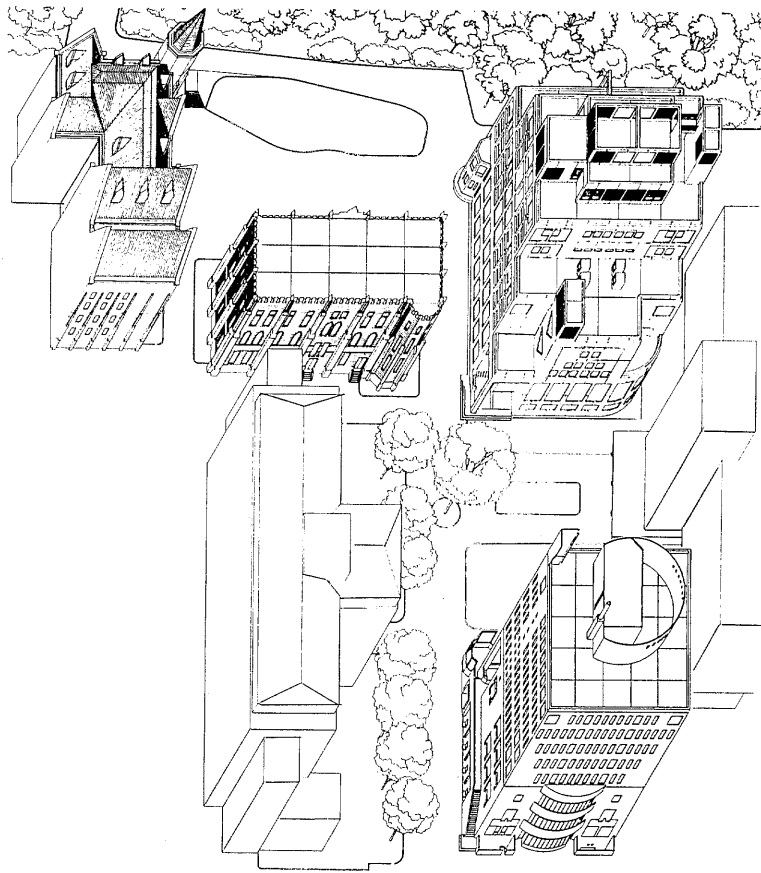
When asked why the library looks like a ship, Mr. Wakatsuki replied, "one of the important elements of architecture is that it should look like something more than a plain building. Its indicating shape is the character of the building."

Beside the avenue from Hiyoshi station to campus stands the new Hiyoshi library. The wall with vertical rows of windows are intended so that they could be seen from the spaces between the vertical row of avenue trees. The large front entrance fits the air of this open spaced campus and looks as if it is swallowing the students into the building.

Judging from their appearance, it is difficult to find common features among buildings in Mita and Hiyoshi. But each building indicates something sensuous which associates with each other. The image of Keio is well reflected in the design of the three new buildings.

A library is expected not only to give convenience but also to keep books in good condition. Mita library keeps most of its books in the underground floor where the temperature is very modified and solves the problem of humidity of

Axonometric showing the relationship between the Old Library, Main Library, and Graduate School.



double walled outside. The air conditioner of a library is not for people there but for keeping books in good condition and that of Mita library is for that purpose too.

Though there were many requests to the construction of the new buildings, carrying out the plan was very easy as it had been considered since the 100th anniversary of Keio's establishment. The first plan had no intention to build an underground floor. But otherwise, the

building would have scaled more than twice the size of the building which stands now. This reason also made the library dig into 5th underground floor.

When asked which building Mr. Wakatsuki would want to reconstruct in Keio, his reply was, "The South school building. That building is now out of date and does not fit the image of Keio any more. I think that the face of Keio should be better." **Takashi Sano with Chiyo Shibata**

The Center for Area Studies

"The Center for Area Studies" on the eighth floor of the graduate school building was founded in 1984, in commemoration of the 125th anniversary of Keio University. According to Prof. Hideo Oda who directs this center, it had been planned since around 1965. In the field of area studies, specialists in each field study the same subjects about one area to grasp the culture of it. Keio University has gradually taken initiative in the studies of this field in Japan. Though each researcher had been busy in his own study, they had no places for

common and interdisciplinary study. This center aims at large-scaled common international studies. Not only the researchers of Keio University but also researchers outside of Keio can participate in the research studies. Of course, researchers of Keio University are expected to take the initiative.

As the staff of this center is made up of people involved various projects, there is no full time staff. After the project is finished, the researchers retire from research center. The center expects that in

Continued on Page 2

(Continued from Page1)

this way, walls among each department and solitude would fade away.

Prof. Oda expressed his hope to establish this new organization as the information center of the area studies in Japan. He also attaches great importance to the comparative area studies. Since this center is an educational institute founded in the University, he wishes to utilize it in educational ways. He expects to let everybody know results of studies through lectures and publications. He also plans to play an important role in international exchange by introducing the Japanese studies to foreign countries and inviting foreign scholars to Japan.

This year, "Area Studies Center" plans to study four projects. The first, "The Study of the Chinese in Modern Times" which will reconstruct the view of the history of modern China (by studies of Chinese people as individuals or as a group). Nine researchers from the field of Politics, Economics, Literature, and History have joined in this project. The second, "The Study in the Relationship Between Africa and Latin-America". The relationship between these two areas which started in 16th century when they traded slaves, entered upon a new phase when Latin-America took an active role in the independence of African countries. Prof. Oda and six other members are engaged in this project. The theme of the third project is "The comparative Study of Religion in the Mediterranean World". The fourth planned by Prof. Asami of the Medical Dept. and others researches, "Environmental Factors in the Disease Structure of Japanese Emigrant in Bolivia". The theme of these projects tell us that the area studies covers a very wide range of interests and that interdisciplinary studies are just getting under way.

Besides these projects, they also plan to collect and study the fundamental materials for the area studies in Japan applying for the Fund for the Development of Education. Area studies will definitely develop more by "The Center for Area Studies".

Finally, we would like to express our deepest gratitude to Mr. Wakatsuki, Mr. Nabuchi, Mr. Sone (the director of the Newspaper Research Center), Prof. Oda, and Mrs. Miyamoto for their kind help.

Tomoko Matsuda with Kyoko Kuga

VIEWS OF OUR FOREIGN FRIENDS (SERIES 3)

Understanding Japan



Miss Kokin Ro is a freshman belonging to the department of literature. She came to Japan a year and nine months ago from Seoul, Korea and was accepted to Keio this April. She is one of approximately 100 foreign students who are undergraduates at our university.

Straightforward, earnest, and fun-loving. These three words describe Kokin well. "I value the concept of *Kejime* and believe in the proverb, *all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy*", says Kokin confidently.

Kokin, far from being a *dull girl*, feels that the best way to enjoy a foreign country is to go out on the town. On one of these occasions, she went to a *matsuri* (a Japanese style festival) in Asakusa. "It was really exciting watching the colorful *omikoshi* (a portable shrine) being carried around with cheerful shouts. Also, the *bon odori* (a traditional dance) with its distinct rhythm especially left a strong impression on me", she recalls. She also likes going to the *izakaya* (a Japanese style

pub) or the *karaoke bar* with her friends once in a while. "What's the use of studying in a foreign country if you just stay in the library all day", she says mischievously.

Kokin has not joined any clubs at Keio so far but she plans to join one in her sophomore year. She likes sports, especially skiing and playing tennis. Recently, she has started to take private golf lessons twice a week.

During her four years at Keio, Kokin plans to major in Western Art and hopes to enter the graduate school. Her final goal is to become a teacher or a specialist of this field. With this goal in mind, Kokin has been trying hard to keep up with school work. When she has difficulty grasping what the professors lecture, she never hesitates to seek help. "I tell the professors straight out that I have a problem understanding because of my limited Japanese. Then I ask the professor to suggest a book which would help me to understand the topic so that I could

review it before listening to the lecture".

In our short interview, Kokin gave us some interesting views about Japan. One of these was about the crowded train. When Kokin experienced her first rush-hour train ride, she was more impressed that annoyed. She observed that people, young and old, were reading newspapers, magazines, and books. This of course, is nothing new to the average Japanese. Yet to Kokin, it was a phenomenon. "It's amazing that people go on reading with poker-faces, no matter how crowded the train is. How can they ever concentrate", she says, shaking her head. "But I remember reading in some book that people do this to settle their irritation from being squashed in a crowded train." Nevertheless, Kokin observes the crowded-train-phenomenon as a symbol of the Japanese people's diligence.


Although she is generally happy here, Kokin is bothered by the vague and evasive way of communication the Japanese tend to take. "There are times when it's difficult to distinguish between a *yes* and a *no* in Japan. It seems to me that people have a strong tendency to shun saying things directly. It's very difficult to understand what people really mean in this kind of communication. At first, I even thought I would never get along with Japanese people," she says. Recently, however, Kokin has begun to understand that vagueness is preferred in Japan for a smoother human relationship. Because of this, she feels that the evasiveness does not bother her as much as it used to. Someone told me that the Japanese prefer to be indirect in conversations to avoid *Kado*, or harsh conflicts. This aspect of the Japanese, reveals a unique trait which distinguishes them from other Asian peoples."

Kokin will probably face many similar conflicting situations during her long stay in Japan. But her eagerness in trying to understand the Japanese people will surely help her to overcome these conflicts. Kokin has only begun to learn about our country. Nozomu Kitadai

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REPORT

Tsuyaku-Hyakuto-Ban

Recently, TSUYAKU-HYAKU-TO-BAN, A volunteer interpretation telephone service, has been attracting interests. "The association of the United Nations in Kashiwa, Chiba (the 96th edition in Japan)" established this program as one of various programs for international relations in this district.

When the association put out want-ads for personnels competent in foreign languages, especially in international relations, about 120 citizens subscribed, greatly exceeding their expectations of 5 or 6 volunteers. There is no use in wasting these abilities, they thought and what they came up with was the TSUYAKU-HYAKU-TO-BAN. Centering around housewives in their thirties, several generations, from a high school student up to an elder of seventy-three years old, give counsel to foreigners in Japan. The service offers help for many kinds of languages, English, French, German, Russian, Spanish, Greek, Chinese, Korean, Thai, Malay and etc. . . .

As a rule their sphere of activity is within two hours range from their office. The system of TSUYAKU-HYAKU-TO-BAN works just as calling 110 for emergency because of its immediate correspondence to the emergency calls. There are different members corresponding to needs from all sorts of enterprises, hospitals, department stores, or anyone. These members are selected from a list of names of the associations.

Only in its third month since its start, the system is being used fully. For example, as well as requests for translation and guides, they say that even a person at an interchange of a speedway or police requested help from the association. At the beginning of May, a Yugoslavian who came to Japan for his son's medical treatment was helped by the members of the association. During his 2 weeks stay he was accompanied by 3 members a day to help him with difficulties such as taking the train to the hospital or translation for his doctor. At the end, a total of 30 members had taken care of him.

Foreigners probably feel this volunteer activity very heart-warming, for they tend

to have troubles with various things which may be tirlle to a Japanese, caused by the differences in life-style. On the other hand, the members are very glad to work as they not only have acquired a place where they can improve their language ability but also to widen their view and understand different cultures. Some members simply want to make a return for the kindness they have received in other countries. Having thoughtful hearts like their's is the first step towards a true international relationship.

It is said that about 930 thousands foreigners live in Japan. TSUYAKU-HYAKU-TO-BAN hopes many of them will find out about the system and receive kindness without hesitation. However the association cannot answer all of the demands, especially long-distant ones, because they only have an office in Kashiwa and because each members have families or jobs. The activities have its limit. So does the volunteer. What we must do in order to solve these problems is to place at least two or three more offices in other prefectures and to find many more members out of different language fields. There must be plenty more who are eager to put their excellent talent to good use. There must be so many foreigners in trouble. It would be ideal to have TSUYAKU-HYAKU-TO-BAN in general circulation throughout Japan.

The representative, M. Watanabe says, "Now that we are facing an international society, it is most important for us to have a heart to heart communication with foreigners. We are the same human being, so why not be open to each other and try to show our hearts. Otherwise, true mutual understanding can never be accomplished." The first convivial meeting for the member of TSUYAKU-HYAKU-TO-BAN and the foreign students in Waseda, "A Heart to Heart Festival", was held on May 11th. They had dinner at the members' houses and they spoke in Japanese. "I wanted them to see the average Japanese family by not being in the classroom but outside. They will not know Japan until they enter the lives of

the common Japanese. I hope to hold a similar event with Keio next time at any cost." Watanabe said in an excited tone.

There are less volunteer activities for foreigners in Japan than in foreign countries. It can be said that this activity which sprang up in Kashiwa is the force to true international relations.

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LECTURE

Dr. Vogel's Lecture

On may 14, Dr. Ezra Vogel, the well-known author of "Japan As Number One" and a professor of Harvard University, visited the Hiyoshi campus to give a lecture titled "Kokusaishakai e no Taio (Adapting To An Increasing Global Interdependency)". The event was held as one of a series of lectures commemorating the late Dr. Shinzoh Koizumi. Room 32 which seats approximately 300 people was filled with students and teachers eager to hear what Dr. Vogel had to say.

The lecture given in fluent Japanese ran approximately an hour and was followed by questions from students. Dr. Vogel's talk centered on how Japan is looked upon by foreigners and on what role it should play in the world. Dr. Vogel roughly traced back to the Edo period and proceeded to talk about modern Japan, comparing it with European countries. Then he went on to explain the peculiarities of Japan's modernization and the difficulties involved in the attempt of its internationalization. In conclusion, the lecture was summed up very quickly with a few advice on what Japan can do in an age of increasing global interdependency, especially as an economic super-power. All throughout the lecture, Dr. Vogel spoke with a gentle smile joking occasionally, giving us a pleasant impression.

The lecture was interesting in a way that it enabled us to hear a straight-forward view on where Japan stands in the world today. However, Dr. Vogel's opinions tended to be rather too well-balanced and seemed to lack anything new. In this respect, the lecture was a bit disappointing. Perhaps one reason may be that the lecture was too short to cover such a complex subject in depth. But overall, the lecture was successful in that Dr. Vogel was able to create an "at home" atmosphere enabling students to feel free to ask questions. The questions ranged from "whether Dr. Vogel thought that the lifetime employment policy in Japan would change" to "what one should do in order to find an internationally active job." Dr. Vogel's answer to these questions were to the point, concrete and accurate. Many attending the lecture will probably agree that this 'question and answer time' was the highlight of the event.

Today, Japan is in the center of world-wide criticism for its trade policy. Dr. Vogel's lecture reminded us that under such a situation Japan must learn to become more cooperative to the rest of the world. Let us hope that Dr. Vogel will pay us another visit in the near future.

Shoko Saito with Nozomu Kitadai

ESSAY (I)

Shochu Boom

"Where the shochu boom came from?"
—the big damage for the consumer's market under the influence of "£100."—

"Ikki, ikki, ikki, . . ." is heard at every corner of town during the months of April, May, and early June. But today there is somewhat of a change from yesterday. Today, students yelling, "Ikki," drink shochu or shochu cocktails, while yesterday they drank whiskey. What brought about this change? Why does everybody prefer shochu to whiskey?

In the papers it is called the "Shochu Boom". Although at the highclass bars and cabarets in Ginza or Akasaka, it may still be whisky, among the students shochu is more popular. According to the newspaper statistics, a whisky producing company, Suntory suffered a great loss: a drop of more than 15% in profits. In order to take positive action, the president held a press conference to discuss reactionary measures. Could there perhaps be an anti-whisky boom or could the taste of whisky be getting old? "No!"

Then what causes this shochu boom? the main reason can be found in the political policy of the MOF (Ministry of Finance) sub-committee. A few years ago, the committee had great influence on the whisky-fields. A meeting was held by the MOF where it was decided that there should be a tax-hike for the spirits; beer, whisky, and of course, shochu. The tax rate for each of these categories has probably caused the difference in the amount of consumption. This decision was the magic key to this crisis.

The MOF had a plan that was to be presented to the companies. The first was a minimal tax hike, but its effect was invariably larger than expected. The first price plan of "Old", the most popular whisky of Suntory was ¥2950, but the final plan was ¥3050. ¥3050 = ¥3000 + 50. ¥2950 = 3000 — ¥50. This ¥100 was a problem.

If you buy a bottle of whisky from the first plan with ¥3000, you save ¥50. But today, you cannot buy the same bottle of whisky for even ¥3000. You have to pay ¥3000 plus ¥50. This slight increase was a serious mental blow to the buyer. This being the first reason for the decline in whisky consumption, the second is very simple; the price of shochu is much cheaper than that of whisky.

The students- now the great consumers-like Shochu better for this reason. Thus the popularity of shochu has been greatly dependent on the price. Happiness can still be attained for less money and the same physical "sensations" occur with shochu as with whisky.

For the young people, it is simply, "the cheaper, the better." Although this "small" battle between shochu and whisky" is inrisible, somewhere tonight at some small pubs, a yell, a cry of "ikki, ikki, ikki, . . ." will sound. The students pay no heed to the company troubles and most likely will not feel the effect of the extra 100 yen tax hike.

Here then, is another example of the students today.

Tetsuya Kawabe

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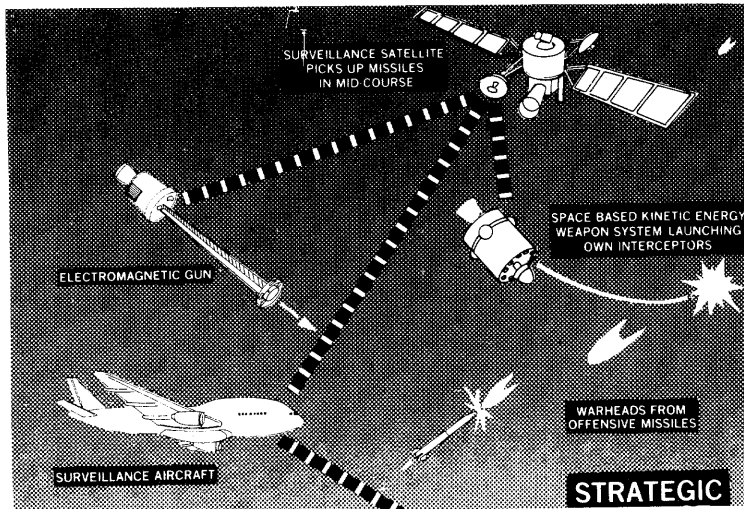
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WORLD AFFAIR

SDI; Offense or Defense?

On March, 1983, U.S. President Ronald Reagan announced the SDI proposal which would heighten the U.S. defense policy to outer-space. To carry out the 26 billion dollar plan, the U.S. has been asking Western allies including Japan to participate in its research and has sent the SDI mission to these nations to explain the plan. This January, meeting Japanese premier Yasuhiro Nakasone, the president asked him to consider the possibility of Japan's participation. Nakasone showed "understanding" but did not give a definite answer.

Although the U.S. believes in its superiority to the Soviet Union in many fields of military technologies, it still feels the menace of the Soviet's space weapon development since the early 1960's. This is one reason why the U.S. is pushing the SDI plan so hastily to the practical stage. But this is not the only reason.



SDI FOR PROMOTING DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

The U.S. began deploying Pershing II missiles and GLCM's (Ground Launched Cruise Missile) in Western Europe a few years ago. This raised tension in the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union tried to prevent the missiles from being deployed by handling an anti-nuclear weapon campaign. But the movement did not grow as much as the Soviet Union had expected and they finally resorted to emergency measures, renouncing the INF disarmament conference.

Once the Soviet Union renounced the INF conference, resumption was difficult and hesitant. In early 1984 when the Soviet Union felt the deadlock in the relation with the U.S., their leader Chernenko declared opposition to the militarization in space. The purpose of this declaration was to sweep away the threat of SDI and to go back to the conference table.

For both super powers, arms expenditures is a serious burden for their economy. However there is a paradox that they can not decrease military spendings although they admit the necessity of disarmament. The U.S. planned tactic to make the Soviet Union return to the conference table was an effective measure.

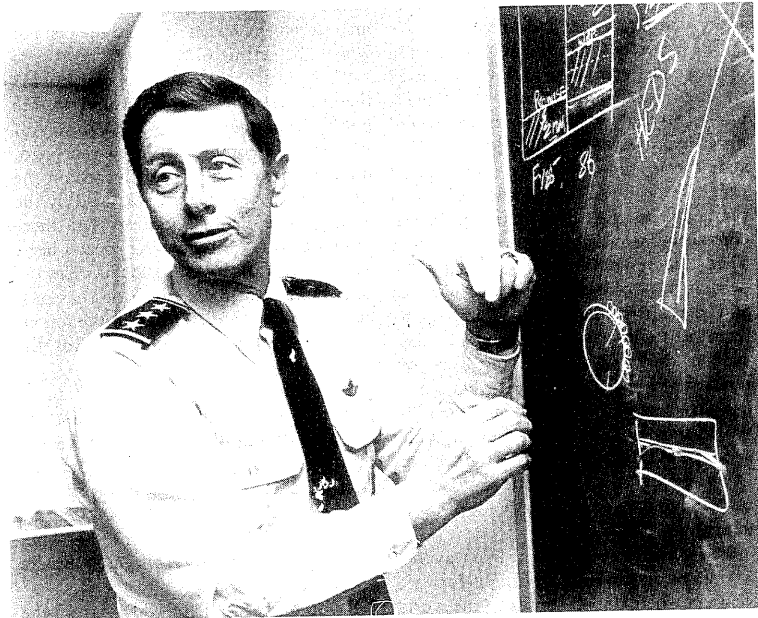
SDI SYSTEM AND ITS PREDECESSOR

The Anti-ICBM defense system did not just start recently. Since the 1960's, the Soviet Union has been experimenting with killer satellite weapons and have already assured the prospect of its utilization. Both the U.S. and the Soviet Union had experimented with the ABM (Anti-Ballistic-Missile) defense system and deployed it. Later in 1972 and 1974, the U.S. and the Soviet Union concluded the ABM treaty to limit its deployment.

ABM's experiment and deployment was a serious problem. First, in 1967, former president Johnson planned a small ABM system called "Centinel". In 1969, Nixon carried out the deployment of ABM called "Safeguard". Meanwhile the Soviet Union had also built strong ABM nets around Moscow during the 1960's and they are still being deployed. (The U.S. abolished the ABM system according to the ABM treaty in 1975.)

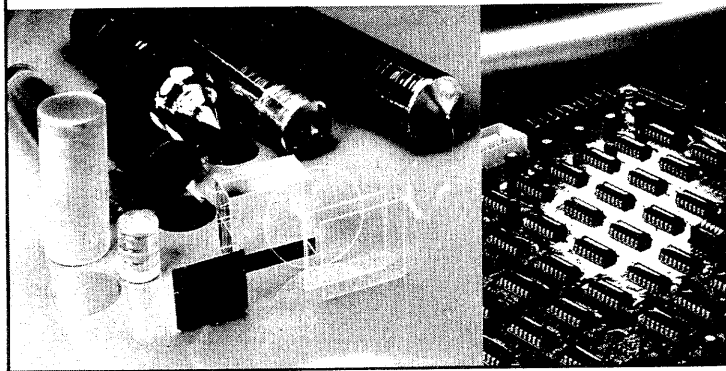
In the 1970's, all sorts of problems were discussed over ABM deployment. "Does ABM really defend effectively and perfectly?", "Isn't the cost too high?", "Will this defense system agitate other countries into producing more powerful weapons?" Now, the same problems are being pointed out over the SDI.

Nevertheless, the SDI plan is already declared. One reason for this comes from the political scheme for the INF conference and another from the defects of the ABM system. In the 1960's, there was enough technology to develop the MIRV-ICBM system (Multiple independently-targeted-re-entry vehicle-intercontinental ballistic missile) and it was deployed to encounter the ABM system. Thus the ABM system was urged to increase its number of missiles to meet each re-entry vehicles but it cost too much. The experiment of ultra high nuclear explosion in 1958 and 1962 proved that the explosion had ill effect on radio communication and radars and that electromagnetic pulse, which was generated when the nuclear bomb exploded, broke down the electro circuit of the communication satellites and weapons. As a result, non-nuclear weapons for the defense against ICBM were promoted and in the 1970's, the BMD (Ballistic missile defense) plan started.



Director of SDI, U.S. Air Force Lt. Gen. James A. Abrahamson explains SDI system. (WWP)

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SDI is directly related to BMD as its predecessor. The BMD system is also the defense system for ICBM that detects flying re-entry vehicles with the radar and infrared rays which sensors and hits them down by a mechanical collision. The most important part of SDI is the stratum BMD that phases out missiles at each boosting and flying stage.

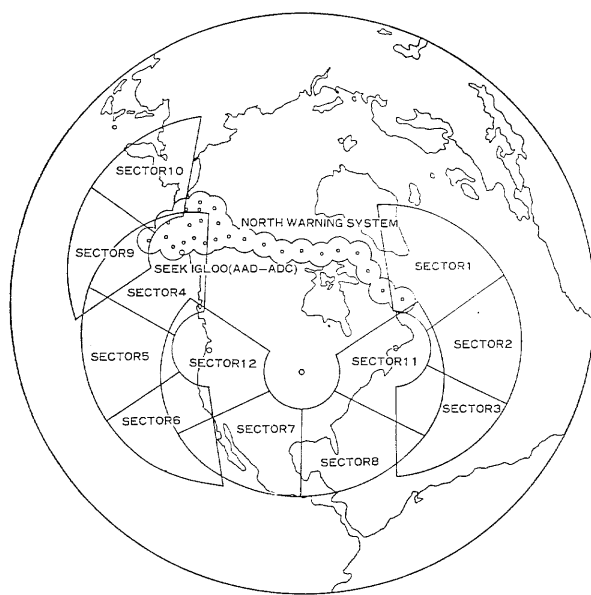
THE INFLUENCE OF SDI AND RESPONSES OF ALLIES

At the Bonn summit this May, President Reagan hesitatingly mentioned the SDI plan. Despite the U.S.' advance explanation and persuasion, France stiffly rejected Reagan's proposal. Though other allies, England, West Germany and

against the cruise missile, which flies under the radar, have also been pointed out.

SDI was effective in bringing back the Soviet Union to the INF conference table. But there is also fear that it may make disarmament difficult when deployment is begins. (There is the possibility that the Soviet Union may interfere with the SDI plan by putting ASAT (anti-satellite weapon) forward as a bargaining point.)

The common conclusion toward SDI is that it will never be accomplished 100%, either technically or politically. And most opposition groups think that the U.S. should keep present deterrence by MAD rather than run a risk with SDI to improve the militarization of space based weapons.



Japan, showed understanding with an affirmative attitude, they did not clarify about actual participation.

Even though Western European countries are interested in the hi-technical research of SDI, at the same time they doubt whether SDI is a truly effective defense system. They are also afraid that the Soviet Union will increase its power upon their area. France, the initiator of the Eureka Proposal and the possessor of their own nuclear weapons, acts cautiously against SDI and stiffly rejects participation to the SDI plan. The reasons of France's rejection of SDI comes from the fear that their own nuclear power will grow powerless by the U.S. and Soviet Union's space-based weapons, and that Western Europe will completely be ruled by the United States. After the Bonn summit, West Germany has been behaving subtly toward the SDI proposal as she was accused of her over dependence on the U.S. military and of her behavior which did not represent the European interest. More or less, other European countries are fully hesitant towards the SDI proposal.

THE CAPACITY OF SDI

The groups opposing SDI in the U.S. and Europe pointed out the faults of space based defense. President Reagan explained that the deterrence by SDI is stronger than that of MAD, and that SDI will drive nuclear weapons out of date and work for world peace.

Against this explanation the same problems of ABM have been discussed over, and the doubt of SDI's self-defense ability

A NEW AGE OF JAPAN — U.S. SECURITY

Forty years have passed since the end of World War II and the military relation between Japan and the U.S. has become very important in the world strategy. Japan's high economical growth caused a movement among the U.S. and European nations, stressing that Japan should increase its military power. Also in Japan, Nakasone's action to meet realistic problems and international relations is dissident from the opposition of people who insist Japan should observe the peace constitution and deny armament. Right or wrong, Nakasone's positive foreign policy makes people reconsider Japan's role in world security. SDI is a non-nuclear weapon and maybe the ideal defense system. But, without discussing its effects, it actually extends the present weaponry to the space and brings about the militarization of the space. What Japan should do first is not to discuss ideal, theory or philosophy but to seek out the real purpose of SDI correctly and not just participate in but help the disarmament conference go forward steadily by collecting information and offering helpful opinions.

Japan, living mainly on foreign trade and needing world peace for trading, is a weak country from the international point of view. Since Japan depends on the power of the U.S., Japan can not be indifferent to SDI. However, the reality is that Japan does not have direct say in the military tactics of the world. Thus, SDI will go forward without the cooperation of Japan.

The demerit of Japan's participation in SDI would be the withdrawal of original hi-technology from Japan. But on the other hand, when Japan starts the development of her own weapons, it can adapt the military technique of the U.S.. In any case, Japan should reconsider its

complicated position in the world. Peace constitution, self-defense-force, economic power and its limitation. . . . the problems are heaping up. In these conditions, Japan's future should be decided through the prudent consideration and discussion of its people. **Takashi Sano**

EDITORIAL

In the midst of recent arguments over the reconsideration of Japan's political policies after World War II, more and more people are trying to build and advocate a new concept of patriotism for Japan. However, most of these advocates not only long for old memories of "the strong Japan" before World War II, but also try to revive misconceived patriotism from that time. The general Japanese public have tended to regard patriotism as a taboo and have avoided to think about it since World War II. But now, if we do not reconsider the true concept of patriotism for Japan, we may fall into the hands of right-wing extremists as we did before World War II.

In considering this issue, we should first of all pay attention to the misconceived patriotism before World War II, which was based on the Tenno-System. This misconceived Patriotism spread throughout Japan before World War II and lead Japan to the War. And we may be in the danger of taking in this Patriotism now, because the national trait which supported the Tenno-system during World War II, still exists today.

This national trait is that most Japanese do not have a deep religious sense of value, making it easier for them to accept an absolute figure besides God; in this case the emperor. The other national trait is the tendency of the people to admire self-order such as thriftiness, diligence, filial duty, etc.

The same national trait mentioned above basically gave the Japanese father the role as an absolute figure within the family unit to maintain order. So, when an absolute figure emerged for the whole nation the people accepted it. Considering the whole nation as one big family it was quite easy for the people to accept the emergence of an absolute figure. The Meiji Government set up the Emperor as that

absolute figure and the people naturally accepted it.

To establish an absolute figure means that every judgment must assure the stability and prosperity for that figure. From this view point, the over-run military before the war could be justified as one of the consequences which supported the Tenno-system. Then, Patriotism was aimed not at Japan, the nation, put at the Emperor, an absolute figure. Usually, Patriotism is aimed at the prosperity for the mass and not at that for a personal figure. The Japanese made a mistake in regarding the people's prosperity in the same light with that of the Emperor's. Because this grave mistake brought Japan to the war, we should never accept the same concept of patriotism again.

Japan can not prosper without a peaceful and cooperative international environment. So the new concept of Patriotism should strive to bring up this environment in a positive way. Under this concept, armament should only be carried out to the extent that it will not be a threat to other nations. Concerning the recent trade dispute, we should have reformed a fairer trade condition before receiving criticism from other nations. Also, bureaucrats should not have opposed these criticisms, just for the sake of protecting their own power. In short the new concept of Patriotism should aim to pursue the prosperity of the Japanese people within the circle of foreign people's knowledge.

What we have mentioned is just one approach to the reconsideration of a new concept of Patriotism. As we have said earlier, the Japanese people have tended to shun this issue. However, now that we are standing at the turning point of Japan's political policies after World War II, each one of us should carefully consider the new concept of Patriotism.

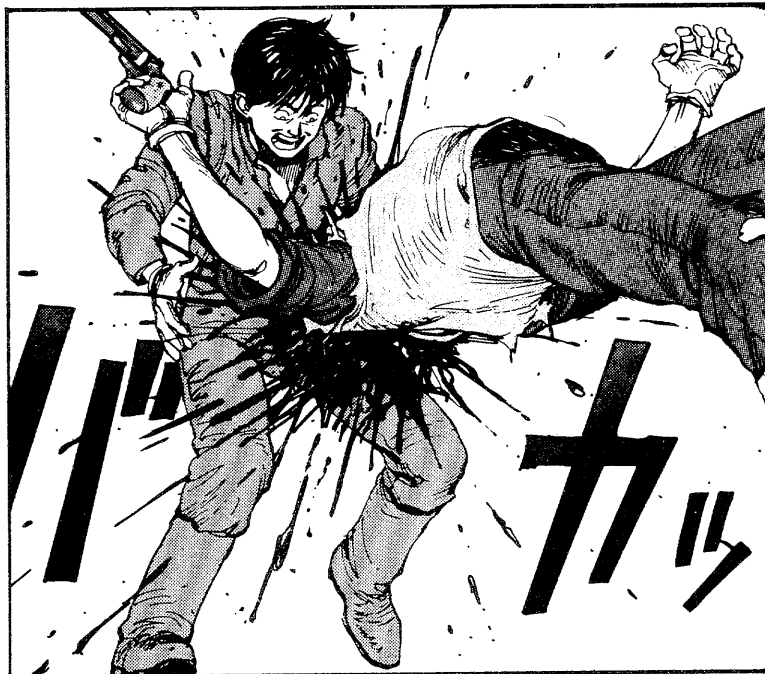
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COMICS

THE WORLD OF KATSUHIRO OHTOMO



From the start of his career, Katsuhiro Ohtomo has been out of the caricatural mainstream in Japan. But now, it is said that he could be leading the stream to another new demention.

In 1982, a series of comics began on "Young Magazine" published by Kodan-sha. For those who had waited for this, it was obviously a masterpiece, but for those who had not, it still was something they could not overlook. The series of comics were called "Akira". In 1983, a comic book was published by Futaba-sha. This was called "Domu" and until this time nobody would have ever guessed that with these two comics Katsuhiro Ohtomo would become the revolutionary in the caricatural world of Japan.

Katsuhiro Ohtomo is famous. His fame is without a word, an enormous one. The number of circulation of his two master-

pieces, "Akira" and "Domu", clearly show this. Until now, "Akira" has sold 400 thousands copies, and "Domu" has sold 450 thousands.

In addition to his fame he has given a new concept to the public regarding caricature. Ohtomo's works were welcomed by the literature world. "Domu" has won the fourth. Japan Science Fiction Award, first time ever to be accomplished by comics. "Akira" has been introduced in a leading polite literature magazine, and in 1983, Japan's major book store, Kino-Kuni-Ya Books, recommended "Akira" as one of the "best literature books of the month", which it all very surprising.

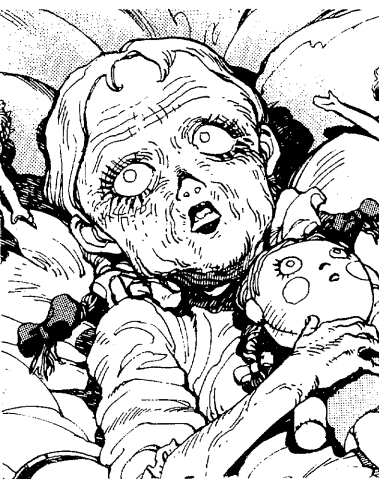
While his competitors were on to creating motive scenes, he was working minutely to create something more "stop motive". It will not be suitable comparing

two different independent characters in the caricature world, but the following artist would be an exact comparison to Ohtomo. The famous Osamu Tezuka, noted for many comics and cartoons; "Tetsuwan Atom", "Jungle Taitei Leo", "Black Jack", etc.; has been working on the motive scenes and he may be considered as the representative of it. Tezuka has stressed curve in his works, yet Ohtomo has stressed straight lines. Obviously, curves and straight lines are used in both of these artist's works but these different use of lines characterise the two artists. Tezuka's motive scenes can stress the action of characters, yet lack in reality which tends to make his works more comical, and sometimes that is what he intends to do. However, Ohtomo's scenes are based on the characters' forms. That is, if you take a picture of a motive model, Ohtomo's scenes would look just as it is.

In caricature expressing an action or motion of the characters is as important as in books. But the difference lies on how to express them. By arranging continuous framed pictures we can understand the actions and the motions of the characters. Also we have no trouble understanding the characters intention either. However, these techniques of caricature were what used be common sense, with Ohtomo's appearance there have been some change in this aspect. It is obvious that Ohtomo does express by the same way, but he also



has committed to put reality into his works. So what is important in his works are reality within the frames. The importance of motion comes second. We readers have been largely influenced by this aspect of his works for there have been many appearances of new artists who resemble Ohtomo so much.



These are the reasons for Ohtomo's success and popularity.

There is another reason which is thought to be the basis of Ohtomo's popularity. When he wrote "Kibun Wa Mo Senso (Feels Like A War)" about two years before "Akira" the readers thought something was different. That is, when he began to "destory" in his works, his popularity exceeded. His destruction in "Domu" is outrageous, for he did not feel it was a total waste of time to illustrate fragments of destruction in detail. Many readers are attracted by this destruction technique, but the main point is that he is good at it.

What ever the reasons for his success, Katsuhiro Ohtomo will surely progress and bring us, more excitement and enchantment.

For those who do not know any of Ohtomo's works, here are brief examples of them. "Akira" and "Domu", "Characters of Genma-Taisen", "Sayonara-Nippon (Goodbye Japan)", "Short Piece", "Boogie Woogie Waltz", "Good Weather", "Highway Star", and more.

"Akira" is serialized on "Young Magazine", published every other Monday with a price of 200 yen.

"Domu" is published by Futaba-sha and the price is 680 yen. **Hidetaka Kurimoto**

Do you know me?



1984年、アメリカン・エクスプレスの日本におけるカード部門はさらに大きく躍進しました。1983年末パーソナル・カードが初めて発行されましたが、その後1年間でカード会員数は前年比78%の急増を遂げ、21万人を突破しました。また、新たに5万1,000店の加盟店が全国の一流ホテル、レストラン、その他小売店などから成る当社加盟店のネットワークに加わりました。この結果、日本における加盟店総数は11万店を越え、当社にとり日本は加盟店数で米国に次ぎ世界第2のネットワークを形成するに至りました。

このようなすばらしい成長に拍車をかけたのが強力なマーケティング活動です。例えば、当社の「Do you know me?」広告キャンペーンは「1985年度日本広告キャンペーン賞」を受賞、アメリカン・エクスプレス・カードの全国的知名度の強化に大いに役立ちました。「キング・プロフェッショ-

ナル」向けプログラムなど対象を厳選したダイレクト・メール作戦も大成功を収めました。3月にはこれらダイレクト・メール用資用やパンフレットが全日本印刷工業会主催の印刷新聞社賞を授与されています。また「テイクワン」カード申し込み書は全国各地に戦略的に配置され、ターゲットとする新規カード会員の獲得に大いに効果を発揮しています。

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ART

Danjuro The New Generation of Kabuki

The performance of the Twelfth Danjuro (Photo 1) started this April under the name of "The Succession of the Twelfth". The succession of the name Danjuro is the most important and traditional ceremony in the Kabuki world. Thus it took the former-Ebizo three years to accomplish the succession ceremony. After he received the commission to succeed the name Danjuro from Shochiku Co. Ltd., (a promoter of Kabuki) in July 1982, the then-Ebizo made up his mind to take the name. On June 29th, 1983, Shochiku formally announced the succession. This year is the 90th anniversary of the foundation of Shochiku Co. Ltd. and the succession ceremony was intended to be linked to the chain of these events.

The climax of the ceremony was 'oneri' (the parade lead by the then-Ebizo with his wife and child who is the seventh Shinosuke) held on October 28th, 1984 at the Shinshoji Temple in Mt. Narita. The Shinshoji Temple is famous for its connection with the Ichikawas. The 'oneri' impressively attracted thirty thousand people.

Danjuro has a 'yago' (or a style) "Naritaya." (Notes 1) The 'yago' tradition began with the first Danjuro in 1697. The first Danjuro made his son Kyuzo play Narita-Fudosen in 'Tsuwamono-Nemoto-Soga' which had been dramatized as a miraculous efficacy story. This was Kyuzo's debut on stage. Kyuzo later went on to become the second Danjuro.

Advance tickets for the April performance went on sale last November (they are usually sold a month before) and they were soon sold out. The May performance was also a sellout. The twelfth Danjuro started off with a heavy schedule. He was off to a fine start.



Photo 1

Edo-Kabuki had an art style, "Aragoto" (or wild style). Aragoto was created by the first Danjuro about three hundred years ago. The noun 'kabuki' derives from the verb 'kabuku'. It seems that the word 'kabuki' meant taking a defiant attitude on customs and common sense. It is very interesting that the representation of Japanese classical art of today comes from the common people's yearning of Samurai tradition. Aragoto was also brought up by the audience's longing to behave like the characters. In other words, the common people yearned for the characters as the symbol of the emancipation of hard rules and conventions which they were shackled to. This is why Kabuki has always handed down people's feelings. When Kyuzo made his debut, religious elements were added to Aragoto. Convulsions of nature from 1704 to 1710 — for example Mt. Fuji's eruption and poor crops and so on — were some of the factors which added to the religious tendency. Since then the

features were influenced by people and religions and were succeeded by the second Danjuro. In Aragoto, players make it a rule to put on characteristic make-up, 'Kumadori' (Notes 2), and to carry a long *katana* (sword). Aragoto's most typical character is Gengoro-Kagemasa Kama-kura in "Shibaraku". (Notes 3) (Photo 2)

The Twelfth Danjuro and the Kabuki world will be evaluated after the ceremony's accomplishment next spring. It is often said that the ups and downs of the Kabuki world depend on the new Danjuro's activity in the future. We wish him to become the most conspicuous Danjuro ever.

For Kabuki to maintain its liveliness in the 21st century, it should always keep in mind the spirit and energy of the common people which existed in Kabuki from the start. Kabuki must always be within the people's reach. We hope that Kabuki will gain the support of many people and continue to grow and not be put away on the shelf as "traditional art."

Notes 1: In the Edo period because the "Chonin" (tradesmen and artisans) were not allowed to have family names, they formed the custom of identifying themselves with the 'yago' status.

Notes 2: Kumadori are lines drawn on a face with paint such as vermilion and indigo. It is said that vermilion symbolizes the strong and the courageous and indigo the evil.

Notes 3: "Shibaraku" is the masterpiece which contains all the beautiful aspects of Kabuki. A friend of the justice heroically beats men of power who abuse honest men, the story was popular among the people from that time.

(Photos by Engekishuppansha)

Tadashi Nagata

ESSAY (II)

Summer Go For It

Summer is a state of mind for most everyone—all that is carefree, light, and easygoing—until the days of July and August settle in. Then summer's reality—the willing heat comes to visit us until September. Just as one dresses and eats differently in the summer, one should drink to suit the occasion and the season.

How does one make summer's casual, impromptu activities more fun? As often heard on a hot day, "Let's go for a drink." Almost any hour of a summer day, it is appropriate to offer friends a glass of wine. A wine to sip on—light and not too austere or perhaps an aperitif wine to drink by itself on a sunny afternoon. Of course, drinking is not limited to just alcohol. However, "casual sipping" of one's favorite drink with a "casual" group is an excellent way to calm and soothe the tired nerves at the end of the day.

Instead of dropping into your usual cafe bar-dark and stuffy with the summer heat locked inside, stay outside. Gather a few friends, a few bottles of your special drink and have a house party or a garden party by invading the nearest park. Since there is always a limit to the amount one can consume, it is necessary to take certain precautions. First don't test your limit (you should already know that before summer has started). Secondly, if there is a lake or pond nearby, don't go for the Olympic record and thirdly, don't try to create a brand new drink by mixing Beer, Vodka, and a squeeze of lemon and calling it—the "Killer."

But most importantly one should remember that drinking is something that should not be overdone. It should simply tingle one's senses to breathe the summer's air and let one enjoy the company of friends.

So as the summer approaches with its romantic sunsets and distant starfilled skies -do "go for a drink" and enjoy yourself. But keep in mind your friends too -don't overdo it.

Yuri Tsuzuki



Photo 2



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INTERVIEW Mr. Shoichi Nakagawa

serious border?

Shoichi Nakagawa is the son of the late Ichiro Nakagawa who was one of the leaders of the Liberal Democratic Party (L.D.P.). At present, he is the youngest member of the House of Representatives. Elected for the fifth district of Hokkaido, he is strongly concerned about the military problem.

We Mita Campus do not necessarily agree with all his views, however would like to see his views as sources of argument.

Excerpt:

Staff: First of all it is said that the consciousness toward the military problem differ between people in Hokkaido and Tokyo. How do you, coming from Hokkaido, feel about this?

Mr. Nakagawa: In the present situation, the Soviet Union is perhaps the most threatening country for Japan as long as we belong to the liberal camp. Now, Hokkaido is within a stone's throw from the Soviet Union. The closest part is only 4 kilo meters apart. It is closer from Nemro to Khabarovsk than to Tokyo. Such

closeness in distance makes us feel its threat even stronger. Then there's a problem of fishery. The fishermen of Hokkaido are working within or in the adjacent sea to the waters of the Soviet Union and many problems have been breaking out. All these factors cause people in Hokkaido to take the military problem as something urgent and very close to themselves.

Staff: There are many arguments regarding the security system of Japan. Some say that Japan should follow our constitution which mentions the abandonment of military strength and some say that Japan should defend itself by strengthening armaments. What is your opinion on this?

Mr. Nakagawa: There are three principles to the security problem. First, to be friendly with all nations of the world. Second, to have the U.S. help Japan according to the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty. And third, for Japan to bear the minimum expense

of the military strength. Especially, the second one, to have the U.S. aid Japan, is very important and necessary. Therefore, Japan needs to get in a closer relation with the U.S.

However the U.S. criticizes Japan that it takes its "waters" and defense capabilities for granted. In other words, while asking the U.S. for all the military protection, Japan uses the expense which would have otherwise been spent on military affairs, for its economic growth, to become the second leading nation in GNP, and moreover being offensive to the U.S. by over-exporting. Thus Japan is shifting its military responsibility to the U.S. and getting only the better part on the deal. It's natural for this kind of criticism to rise, and we must surely bear the proper costs for its military strength by ourselves.

Staff: But is military strength really necessary for Japan? Actually, nothing has happened since the last war under the present state of military strength. Is it too optimistic to think that Japan will not be attacked as long as it doesn't expand armaments?

Mr. Nakagawa: As I mentioned before, if there is a nation that can give Japan an actual threat, it is the Soviet Union. In fact, the Soviet Union is placing the MIG 25 in the North, and recently expanding armaments to the North. These factors are definitely a threat to Japan. If Japan doesn't care for strengthening her own military abilities under such circumstances, although this might be a radical argument, it will be too late after the Soviet Union attacks us. Therefore we must realize that Japan must protect herself with her own hands.

Staff: Then to what scale is it necessary for Japan to expand armaments?

Mr. Nakagawa: We don't need to have a

military force which would go as far as beating the Soviet Union's arm forces if they ever attack Japan. If we wanted to do this, we would have to become the world's strongest military nation, but we wouldn't want to do that. What Japan needs is enough military strength to protect herself for about a week till the seventh Fleet of the U.S. reach Japan for help. Also, if we had such armaments, the Soviet wouldn't try to attack Japan. What we need are not the armaments to fight but to prevent the Soviet from attacking Japan.

Staff: Asahi and other newspapers are actively arguing over armament reduction. As far as the present state shows, it's not likely that the U.S. and the Soviet Union will reach satisfactory negotiation. What is your view?

Mr. Nakagawa: Armament reduction is necessary. However, it seems that in present negotiations, the Soviet is trying to freeze armaments at a profitable point for itself. For instance, the Soviet has completed the placement of SS20 within her territory and in Eastern Europe. On the other hand, the U.S. has not yet completed the placement of Pershing II.

Staff: Thank you very much. Lastly, do you have any message to the KEIO students?


Mr. Nakagawa: The best thing about the KEIO students is that they love their own school very much. I believe this is unique to KEIO. I want you students to make much of this feeling. The students of today are said to be in a constant state of moratorium, but for you people studying in the leading private univ. KEIO, I want you to hold the spirit of independence and extend this spirit to patriotism.

Nobuhiko Arita with Shoko Saito

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