

WELCOME FRESHMEN!

The Mita Campus

KEIO UNIVERSITY
1858

'calamus gladio fortior'



WWP

Philippines: Hope For A Better Future

Keio's Filipino Student Comments on New Government



The unity of the people which finally led Corazon Aquino to power in the Philippines was one of the most stirring and powerful displays of the democratic process in modern times. This historical event of a nation was presented to us so nakedly through the mass media and we all paid attention to it with great interests. ANICIA DEL CORRO, a visiting research student (language and culture studies) to Keio from the University of the Philippines was also one of the keen watchers of this news. The Mita Campus asked Ms. Del Corro to comment on the big change taking place in her country.

Q. How did you feel when you first heard the news about what was taking place in your country?

A. Well, I associated it right away with hope for a better future for my country because I was most concerned about the civil rights of the people and much of that was curtailed during Mr. Marcos' presidency. Although, you know, he was very good in the first few years of his presidency. But it was towards the end... I think in any long rule, there is always a tendency to abuse after time when one gets so much power. Anyway, there was hope in my mind and just the thought of being able to speak freely, to be free with our thoughts and actions. These were the first things that came up in my mind.

By the way, I'm glad you are giving this interview in English because so many television people came to our dormitory to interview Filipino students and they were all in Japanese. This way, in English, I have no worries about being misunderstood.

Q. Are you in favor of President Aquino as the leader of your country?

A. Yes.

Q. What do you think of her as a leader?

A. Well, the Philippines is really in a difficult spot right now because economically we have had very serious financial

problems. As she (Pres. Aquino) has admitted, she is just a plain housewife. But the most important thing, I guess, about her being president or even when she announced her candidacy, is that she was able to unite the opposition group against Mr. Marcos. Mr. Marcos was a very intelligent president. But even if a person is very intelligent and good at taking care of the technical problems of a country, that is not all there is to it. I think what is important also, is having good intentions for the country and really loving the people, looking after their welfare. President Aquino projects that kind of image and that kind of interest. She might not have the technical know-how but she has the best intentions. Well, at least this is the image that she projects.

Now she has chosen her cabinet members and many of her people have served in the past administration, having much experience. So, I think they would be a big help to her.

Q. Some say about the new government that there are too many captains in the same boat and that this would lead to internal conflicts ahead. What do you think?

A. Well, at first, in any new

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CHIAKI NAITO 'NEVER NARROW DOWN YOUR POSSIBILITY'

This interview was given before the tragedy of the Challenger. Ms. Naito recently gave us the following comment over the phone.

"I'm very disappointed to hear the news. Many people's dreams were broken for a moment by the accident. It was too bad that so many children had to see the tragic sight. When I saw the accident, I felt the limit of man's ability. I think safety measures will be emphasized more than ever because of the accident. But we have to take risks whenever we step into an unknown world. 100% safety cannot be guaranteed no matter how much efforts are made. I admire the 7 courageous pioneers from the bottom of my heart, and I'll do my best in order to see that they did not die in vain."



Chiaki Naito 33, is one of three candidates of payload specialist in Japan who were chosen to ride on the U.S. space shuttle Columbia on January 27, 1988. She is also one of the few women cardiovascular surgeons in Japan. She graduated from the Faculty of Medicine at Keio University and had been studying cardiovascular surgery at Keio.

With the other two candidates, she has been receiving training such as adapting to weightlessness and operating experimental equipments. Learning English is also a part of the training. Eventually, one of the

three will be nominated to ride on the shuttle and the remaining two will serve as back-ups.

Ms. Naito's healthy appearance is explained by the fact that she would rather be playing sports than studying. In fact, she is a good skier and had even won an alpine event during college. Her first dream was to become a doctor and it came true. When she turned 31, she got a new dream; to see the earth from space as a payload specialist. She will most likely realize this one, too.

What is it in her character that enables her to realize her dreams? Where does her energy come from? With these questions in mind we asked her views about life, especially as a woman. Even after so many interviews before us, she welcomed us with a smile.

Q. What made you decide to take part in this project?

A. Two years ago I saw an article in a newspaper that NASA was looking for payload specialists. I was very surprised at the news because I could not believe that the Japanese were actually given a chance to go to space. Still more surprising, they were looking for someone from the general public, and not some muscle man from the Self-Defence Force. The conditions required the applicants to be majoring in natural science, to have their own special field of study and to have at least five years of experience in the field. At the time when Gagarin went to space, just getting there was the first aim, but now the aim is to find out what we can do using the environment of space. For example, the synthesis of objects that is impossible on the earth. The 21st century is the age when we will make active advances towards space. With this trend, Japan plans to send many people to space. But we have no

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Let's Make Some Front Page News!

The Mita campus will celebrate its 40th anniversary this year. Join us and become a part of this historical occasion. Call our office at 03 (453) 0216

EDITORIAL

Corruption On Our Campus?

Spring vacation gives us a good opportunity to reflect on the past school year. For Keio University, 1985 certainly proved to be a fruitful one. Just to mention a few of the cheerful news. . . We celebrated our founder Yukichi Fukuzawa's 150th birthday. Two new buildings, the Hiyoshi library and the Mita graduate school building, were added to our campus. Ms. Naito Chiaki, a Keio alumna, was chosen to become one of Japan's first astronauts. And last but not least, our baseball, rugby, and handball teams became champions in their leagues.

All the happy news not only heightens the school spirit but also works as a positive incentive for our own goals. It is always nice to give ourselves a pat on the back for our feats. However, for further development and prosperity of our university, we must also take time to look at the part of our school life which may not be so pleasant. Here, we are talking about the disappointing ways in which some classes are run at our university.

Essentially, a university should be a place where eager students are enlightened and inspired by wise knowledgeable professors. Fortunately, our faculties are full of excellent professors who are acknowledged as some of the best in their fields. In this respect, Keio students are blessed with a great environment.

However, the problem lies in the way in which the valuable knowledge and wisdom of these professors are passed on to the students. This of course is most effectively carried out when there is a healthy exchange of well-thought out views between students and professors or moreover, when there is an intellectual confrontation between the two parties. Yet, in reality it does not always work out this way. The fact remains that most of our classes are merely a one-way monologue by a professor in a large lecture hall which seats 300 students.

Besides concentrating on their own research, one of the most important role of a professor as an educator, is to stimulate the dormant intellectual capabilities of a student through dialogue in the classroom. But such relationship is very difficult to have in a lecture hall where a professor has to talk to 300 students through a microphone. While it is true that small seminar-type classes are available as elective courses, they are very limited.

In the department of economics for example, there are about 110 full-time teachers but the students count up to 5000. This makes the student-professor ratio at about 50 to 1. Although the figure is not so bad compared to that of other universities in Japan, it is absurd in regard to the standard of universities in Europe and the U.S. which consider 50 students per class an overflow.

As a side effect of the overcrowded classrooms, there exists what we call the collusive student-professor relationship. This is a lukewarm give-and-take relationship in which both members close their eyes to each other's inconveniences.

Let us look at a typical day on the Hiyoshi campus. Students cheer with joy as they see the bulletinboard-notice announcing the cancellations of their scheduled lecturers . . . which the professors will never make up. Meanwhile, students hand in summer assignments which they had copied straight out of reference books on the previous night. In another classroom, students cheat on their exams, while on the other side of the campus, students make a long line by the copying machine to make dittos of lecture notes necessary to overcome next day's exam. But who can blame them? The assignments and the exam papers are hardly ever given back to the students. Who knows if the papers are ever corrected, marked, or even read at all? How can there be progress for a student when he cannot get any sort of feedback about what he did right or wrong in his report or examination? There is something terribly wrong here but no one seems to mind. The system seems to work out fine for both students and professors. The frightening thing is that this kind of situation has become so common that it is almost as if everyone is immune to it. What is happening on our campus is nothing more than corruption.

It is true that there are earnest professors and students who take a rigid stance on their profession and studies. But unfortunately, this is not the general tendency. Professors may argue that today's unzealous, passive students who lack the spirit of DOKURITSUJISON (the Keio spirit of independence and self-respect) are the main cause of the corruption. They may be right. There is no doubt that many of us need to reconsider our responsibilities as university students. But the present state will never improve if we only point our fingers at each other.

To improve this condition, we must first bring this issue out in the open and recognize it as a problem. Then efforts must be made by both sides to restore a serious relationship between students and professors. The professors can start by giving back our written works, corrected and marked. A good idea might be to devise a professor evaluation system by students which would be handed out to the professors at the end of the school year as *their* report cards. Finally, the only solution to cure the corrupt condition may be to increase small seminar-type classes by increasing the number of professors. Because of the difficulties in finding these professors and the financial burden that would go with it, the task will not be easy. Nevertheless, while plans such as expanding Keio's scale (e.g. purchase of the campus site in Fujisawa, see article on P. 8) is important for the growth of our university, equal attention must be paid to improve the state of our overcrowded classrooms for a better educational environment.

2nd Tokyo Summit

Japan's Economical Tactics

The Tokyo Summit will be held from May 4 to May 6. This will be the second summit in Tokyo, the first since 1979. Leaders from the U.S., Great Britain, France, West Germany, Italy, Canada and E.C. Chairman Dorault will attend. The success of this summit is essential for Prime Minister Nakasone, trying for a third term as Prime Minister. In order to succeed, he must try to avoid anti-Japanese criticisms.

At the Bonn Summit, Japan was able to avoid intense criticisms. This time, however, there are too many unfavorable conditions for Japan. For instance, the trade surplus with U.S. and Europe is still in the black, or with Canada which has just joined them. On top of that, the "Action Program" that the government brought out, has not shown any striking results. With these conditions, Japan will most likely be under massive criticisms. To avoid this, Nakasone is forced to devise plans to please them. This also applies for the three main economic issues: New Round Talks; New Monetary System; Accumulating Debt Countries.

With the upcoming New Round Talks already set in September, it will be easier for compromises to be made than it was at the Bonn Summit where discussion was centered on time setting. One of the predictable compromises will be to take France's demand to disclude agricultural products from the New Round Talks to some extent. Another will be to expand GATT functions in order to meet the demands of the developing countries to receive more privileges such as preferential duties. If these agreements are actually made, the New Round Talks issue will work as a good point-getter for Nakasone.

Nakasone will take positive actions toward establishing a new monetary system which will stabilize the yen and cut down the black tape, the cause of anti-Japanese criticism. It is also a suitable time to discuss this

issue, because up until last year, there was a "target zone". But now that France is not clinging to it, there will be more room for other ideas to up. On the other hand, U.S. has also been investigating on new monetary system for the stabilization of the dollar. Thus, condition for smooth talks are laid out.

The last of the main economic problems that will be discussed concerns the developing countries. Without question, the accumulated debt problem of developing countries are becoming worse and worse. Especially, countries dependant on oil prices and the price of their primary products are hard hit by the staggering cost of these products on the world market.

Ironically Japan's trade surplus against these countries is still growing in proportion to the decrease in oil prices. Nakasone must actively devise a countermeasure that will satisfy these countries or else criticism is inevitable. The present demand of the Accumulated Debt Countries is to export a much larger quantity of their primary goods into developed countries and to discuss the balance of oil prices with these nations. As for Nakasone it is to his advantage to take a positive stance in answering these demands.

However, the reaction of the other summit attendants may be more negative. The U.S. feels that the price of primary products and oil should be left up to the flow of market system. As an agricultural nation, France is especially against the increase of primary product imports to protect their own farmers. Great Britain, having its own oil fields in the North Sea, is not eager for a dialogue with OPEC nations, fearing that it would raise the prices of their cheap oil.

With these different perspectives toward developing nations, Nakasone will have a hard time reaching upon an agreeable intermediary.

NOBUHIKO ARITA

Opinions: My Turn At The Yasukuni Issue

August 15, 1985, despite strong oppositions and protests, the Japanese government, lead by Yasuhiro Nakasone, paid its official visit to the Yasukuni Shrine. On January 9, 1986, Nakasone called off the visit to the shrine because of the strong protest from the Chinese government. It had also cancelled its Autumn visit for the same exact reason. Why do the Japanese government keep on trying to visit the shrine inspite of numerous protests and suspicions of the act going against the constitution. But before we get into that, what is Yasukuni Shrine anyway?

The belief called State Shinto was practiced up until the end of World War II. It had roots back to the beginning of the Meiji Era when the government was trying to find something disincively Japanese. State Shinto was different from the original Shinto belief. It was formed by combining religion and politics together and was gradually spread by forcing the belief upon the inhabitants of Japan and its possessions.

At its peak the military used and nurtured State Shinto belief in order to gain power. Yasukuni Shrine was made so that it fostered the aggressive spirit

and the administration for the nationalistic and militaristic heroes. It was the perfect attraction case for the military and its believers to legitimize its hostile actions. Therefore Yasukuni Shrine had a completely different motive from that of the other Shrines where they were only for purely religious purposes.

Yasukuni Shrine was special. It was the only Shrine where subjects other than the Imperial Family were enshrined as "gods". But this consequently did not include any civilian or woman. To become one of the ever increasing "gods", there

was only one condition you had to fulfill. That was to have died for the Emperor as a soldier. It didn't matter whether one was good or bad, but just had to die in honor of the Emperor.

On April 19, 1979 it became clear that A-class criminals were enshrined at Yasukuni secretly. The Shrine's pamphlets states that it enshrines over a 1000 people, who were deliberately executed by the Allied Nations for their responsibilities at the end of the Great Asian War (World War II).

This clearly depicts the attitude of the Shrine and the people who support it. Unless these

pointed out dispositions change, the Japanese people will never be able to take the responsibility of the war that caused the lives of millions, including that of the Japanese as well.

There is a controversy whether the Shrine is a religious one or not. This is blasphemy. This prejudgment can be straightened out with the scriptures of the Third section of the Yasukuni Regulation. This was written when the Shrine ended its long affiliation with the State and became an independent religious organization in 1953. It proclaims that its goals are "to (Continued on Page 7)

Views Of Our Foreign Friends "Influencing and Being Influenced"



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 been running 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

It has been an interesting year for Miss Keira Brennan, 22, studying Japanese at the International Center of Keio. Keira came to Japan last April and has been living with her hostfamily. She came here as an exchange student from the University of Queensland in Brisbane, Australia, where she is majoring in law and liberal arts (Japanese).

During her highschool days, Keira lived in New York as an exchange student. There she met

students from many different countries. "That's when I realized I needed to learn a second language," explains Keira about why she started studying Japanese. "And at that time, there was a shortage of Japanese speakers inspite of the big contact Brisbane had with Japan."

Before living here, Keira thought she would come as a tourist in an attempt to get familiar with the Japanese customs and to get along with the Japanese people. About two years ago, she made her first visit to Kobe and made homestays with three families for two months. "Japan was completely different from what I had imagined. I somehow had two contrasting ideas about Japan before actually seeing it: a much more industrialized Japan to fit the miraculous industrialization of the present day and a more oriental Japan keeping its traditional styles. So it was quite a surprise to find that Japan fitted neither of my images. Maybe you can call this a culture shock, but it was nothing serious because being a tourist, I had a happy-go-lucky mood." Keira recalls with a smile, "And in my first visit to Japan, I had a feeling of really loving Japan."

To Keira, living in Japan was not the same as just visiting it, but she came to understand Japan better through her homestay. "It was a bit of a trap that I tended to think of my hostfamily as a model for all Japanese families which doesn't always hold true. However, I did look at my host family as one aspect of how the Japanese live."

One peculiar thing which interested Keira was the housewives' place in the home. "Women in Australia have choices of becoming working women, housewives, or working housewives, whereas in Japanese society it has been decided for women to stay at home and be

absorbed in household." Looking at women who do not even seem to question themselves Keira concludes, "At first, I wanted to shout at them, 'Wake up! There are a lot more that you can do!' But soon I realized that many of them are happy with the present situation. And if so, what's the use of arguing?"

Keira, however, does not over-look the gradual change of attitude in the Japanese people. "Both the boys and girls at Keio seem to accept the idea of women getting life-long jobs. I like the way Japanese society is changing naturally compared to Western societies being made to change by laws."

Another thing Keira noticed through her homestay was that the members of Japanese families do not live individual lives, "In Australia we don't stay home unless we have something particular to do at home and we hardly take our meals together. Therefore when we do eat together it means a lot. However my hostfamily spends much of their time together down in the *chanoma* (living room) just watching TV." Keira believes lack of space in Tokyo may be causing the people to live closely together in their homes.

Speaking of going out, it wonders Keira how the Japanese can keep on working with such few holidays. "Australians do not work on weekends and take 3 or 4 week holidays every year to get away from home. Japanese are workaholics!"

Keira likes to spend her weekends in Tokyo window shopping. "There are so many shops and such a variety of goods that I can never make up my mind as to what to buy." She also spends time reading in parks such as Rikugien where she finds comfort in the green she misses a lot. She even came off taking her hostfamily out to some of the beautiful places on holidays instead of leaving them just watching TV.

"When you actually live in a foreign country, you know that there exist some misunderstandings between different cultures.

For instance, in Australia, they showed documentaries of Japan centered on scenes where women in *kimono* demonstrated flower arrangement or young men played *judo*. And these of course are only the stereotype cliché of our country. There are examples of reversed cases, too. "Before I came, the youngest boy of my hostfamily had known *gaijin* only through TV, as weird people who hung around Roppongi. I hope I changed this wrong idea to some extent." Through her homestay, Keira tries her best to clear up misunderstandings about each other's culture.

Studying at Keio has also been a good opportunity for Keira to learn about her hostcountry. However, she spent most of her time at school with her English speaking friends. "It's difficult for us foreign students to make friends with ordinary students since we don't have any mixed classes with them." Keira regrets that she did not join any clubs where she might have found more Japanese friends. "The University of Queensland also has a great number of students. And I know it's always difficult to find friends among a mass of people unless you have a chance."

However, Keira as a member of KOSMIC enjoyed school events such as Mita Festival and So-Kei baseball games. "I was just amazed at the cheers at the baseball games. I think it's wonderful to have a school spirit and to feel proud about one's school."

Through what she has experienced in the last year, Keira hopes that she has influenced her Japanese friends and hostfamily in a way that they came to have a more liberal idea about *gaijin* and *gaikoku*. Keira also adds, "I myself was changed, too. When I first came here I used to argue about every word people said and actions they took. But now that I've seen Japan from the inside, I have come to understand why a certain thing has to be the way it is."

SHOKO SAITO

THE CBS EVENING NEWS at Mita

THE CBS EVENING NEWS is being shown twice a week at the Audio Visual Hall of the New Mita Library. Every week, dubs of the program are sent to the library and are edited into a one-hour film. It is on every Friday fourth period and Tuesday second period.

THE CBS EVENING NEWS gets the best ratings in the U.S. as the most reliable network news program of its kind. For more information, contact the New Mita Library.

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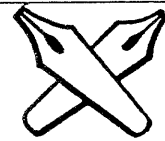


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Keio's Baseball And Rugby Teams At Their Best



Rugby

On January 15, the KEIO RUGBY TEAM (Inter-College Champs) beat TOYOTA MOTORS (Inter-Amature Champs) 18 to 13 in the 23rd JAPAN RUGBY CHAMPIONSHIP to become the number one team in Japan.

The stands of KOKURITSU-KYOGIJO were filled with 6,200

spectators on the sunny clear day.

This was the first time in ten years (since MEIJI's victory in 1976) for a college team to become the champion. The feat was also the first such victory for the KEIO RUGBY TEAM which dates back to 1899.



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Photo by KYODO



Baseball

1985 was an amazing year for the KEIO BASEBALL TEAM. After achieving a complete victory (the first in 57 years) in the pennant race of the TOKYO SIX UNIV. BASEBALL LEAGUE with ten straight wins, they took their triumphant season to further heights by coming first in the 16th MEIJI-JINGU CHAMPIONSHIP, making them the number one college team in Japan.

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Do you know me?

**AMERICAN
EXPRESS**

伝統とフロンティア精神

135年前、アメリカン・エクスプレスは有価証券の輸送会社としてアメリカで発足しました。その後時代の変化に積極的に対応し、トラベラーズチェックから旅行、国際銀行、カード、保険、証券そして投資顧問事業へとさらに業務を拡大しています。

日本市場の限らない可能性に向けて

大正年間、既にアメリカン・エクスプレスは日本に上陸していました。そして顧客のニーズの変化とともに昭和20年代から順次、銀行、トラベラーズチェック、旅行の各業務を拡大してきました。さらに昭和50年代に入り、日本市場の可能性に挑戦すべく、本格的にカードビジネスに進出しました。そして今、世界で最も信頼あるカードの1つとして着実にその支持を増しています。

会社概要

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従業員数/8万6千名 (日本支社・523名、除銀行部門)
事業内容/クレジットカード、旅行小切手、旅行、(以上日本行っている業務のみ)
初任給/15万3,000円(60年大卒)
勤務時間/9:00~17:30 休日/完全週休二日制、その他あり
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government, especially with President Aquino having not much experience, such problems might arise. But I hope we can work it out.

Q. What do you expect from your new government?

A. The exercise of freedom, especially the freedom of the press or the freedom of expression. I think that would be one of the big changes. Because in the past if we wanted to say something we would look around first and say I wonder if anybody is watching me. It is very difficult when there's that element of fear every time you want to express your thoughts.

I hope with this kind of freedom, we are free also to criticize the present government. I guess that's what freedom is all about. On the other hand, there are so many other problems the new government must tackle. There is so much cleaning up to do. There is so much mess that was left behind.

Q. Watching your country from the outside, what kind of sentiments did you have. For instance, were you worried about your family?

A. I remember calling up my mother Sunday (Feb. 23) night when it had already been announced that the two military officers (Enrile and Ramos) took sides with the people. I asked my mother if she wanted me to come home because she is very old. But she told me that it was still alright, that I did not have to (come home). So in that sense I was a bit concerned about her. It was all happening so fast, I was telling my Filipino friends here that being in Japan, we were lucky to be away from physical danger. But at the same time, we missed so much because what had been happening was history in the making and here we were, outsiders watching it happen on television. In the future when we are much older and maybe when our grandchildren would read through their history books and ask us 'Where were you? Tell us

something about it.', all I would be able to say is 'We were in Japan'. That would sort of be sad because we will not be able to tell them how we witnessed it all.

Interviewer

NOZOMU KITADAI

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rockets that would transport man to space, so we need to rely on NASA.

Astronauts can be divided into three categories; the commander who controls the space shuttle, the mission specialist who acts as a purser or a stewardess, and the payload specialist who makes many kinds of experiments. Though the first two kinds require American nationality, there are no restrictions concerning the payload specialist. This is why the Japanese were given a chance.

Q. You seem to have caught public attention much more than the other two men because you are a woman. How do you feel about this?

A. The fact that a woman was chosen as an astronaut candidate is not a big deal in itself. Of course it's a challenging job, but what matters is not the sex you belong to but the individual's faculty and dedication to do a good job. For example, there are many women-marathon runners who can run faster than many men such as Nanae Sasaki. I'm a cardiovascular surgeon and there are quite a few women in this field, but I've never been overlooked by the reason that I'm a woman. How could I possibly say that I can't do something because I'm a woman when a patient is suffering?

Q. Recently the number of working woman are increasing. What do you think about this?

A. I find this situation favorable. By having a job a woman will be able to actually experience the hardships of working in a man's society. It also helps men and women to understand each other. I found out how hard men work by actually working myself.

Q. Women are often given unjust evaluation as workers compared to their male colleagues. Do you agree?

A. Yes, unfortunately that is the reality, but women cannot blame it only on men. Since women themselves often take it to their advantage that they are woman, whether it is conscious or not. If we, women, assert our rights, we have to do our best to carry out our duties. That is what I try to do.

From childhood I was never raised in a way that taught me not to do this or that just because I was a girl. At Keio Girls' Highschool I was educated in the same way. We should never narrow down our possibility because of our sex. We should first of all regard ourselves not as a woman but as

a person, and then we should serve society with individual faculty and personality in mind.

Q. Generally speaking, it's difficult for a married woman to continue working. What do you think about his?

A. Well, marriage indeed makes a woman busy, caring for her husband and children. But this does not mean a married woman has to sacrifice one for the other. If she thinks being a housewife is important for her, she should do her best as one. Or if she puts higher value on her job, she should keep at it. In this way, one can make the best of her trait. British Prime Minister Thatcher has it both ways, a great job and her marriage life. As for myself, if I is the maximum of one's ability I wouldn't

want a marriage that would result in $1+1=1.5$. If 2 different personalities can coexist productively in the form of marriage... that is, if $1+1$ would expand to 3 or even 4, then that is the ideal marriage for me.

Q. Can you give us a word of advice to our fellow freshmen who will be joining us in April? A. Keio is founded on the DOKURITSUJISON spirit (independence and self-respect) and respects the individual as one human being regardless of his or her sex. So, by studying in such an environment, I hope all of you will respect yourselves, polish up your personalities and no matter what form it takes, contribute something to the society. Interviewer

CHIYO SHIBATA

第2回日本リーバ 懸賞論文募集

テーマ「21世紀国際協調の展望とあり方」

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第2回懸賞論文コンクール応募のきまり

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(住所、氏名、電話、年令、大学名、学部、学科、学年を明記)
- 審査員 小林規成・慶応大学教授(審査員長)
嘉治元郎・東京大学教授
武山泰雄・日本経済新聞社論説顧問
辻井湧三・日本リーバ株式会社社長

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〒150 東京都渋谷区渋谷2-22-3 渋谷東口ビル TEL.03(498)4111

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Essays

A Carefree Life of a Geshukusei



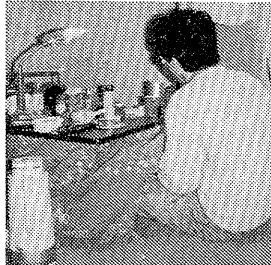
"Don't you get lonely living alone?" We are always asked this question as *geshuku-sei* (a boarder). But most of us do not feel this way. As a matter of fact, being able to do whatever we want at any time, we are carefree, like a happy bachelor. So, to that previous question we answer, "Not really maybe with the exception of times when we are ill." Most of our fellow *geshuku-sei*'s of Keio will most likely come up with the same answer. What kind of lives do they lead? Let's take a look!

These Keio *geshuku-sei*'s live in small apartments complete with bath and toilet (it must be noted here that in Japan, apartments are not necessarily equipped with these facilities) along the Toyoko-line. In the room, there is a work desk, a bed, a *kotatsu* (a small table equipped with a small heater), a telephone, a compact stereo set, a TV set, a small refrigerator, and so on. This little room is their castle. To pay the bills and to have enough money for parties and dates, the *geshuku-sei* usually gets a part-time job because allowance from their parents (an average of ¥110,000) is never enough. Because most of their energy goes into the above activities, studying comes last on their list, but somehow they get by.

The point is that all in all they are pretty much satisfied. Having lots of friends from their tennis circles and maybe even having a pretty girl friend they can call their steady, how could the *geshuku-sei* be lonely. There are no nagging parents to bother them and they can spend hours on the telephone talking to their friends. Most *geshuku-sei*'s will probably agree that loneliness only comes when they are sick in bed or when they become depressed which only happens maybe once or twice a year.

Wait a minute. There is one more situation which makes the *geshuku-sei* feel lonely. This is when they run out of money. When this happens, they are forced to starve, books or magazines cannot be bought, and going to the latest movie only becomes a dream. In short, they become miserable. Especially, hunger is torture for a growing boy. In this kind of situation, the *geshuku-sei* craves for mother's hot homemade delicacies.

As for myself, I've experienc-



ed these miseries in a state which I call super-poverty. (Yes, this means flat broke.) Then, a typical situation would be as follows. With an empty stomach I go staggering back to my dark empty apartment. It's winter, and the room is freezing cold. I open the refrigerator in vain hope for something to eat. Not much to my surprise, all I find is a box of deodorant. Now, that's miserable!

In another situation, I have had the experience of going to the bank thinking I still had ¥10,000 in my account, only to find a balance of ¥38. At the time I was lucky enough to have a friend there to support me as I was about to faint.

To the freshmen who is planning on becoming a *geshuku-sei*, I have a word of advice for you. If you're going to live alone, plan ahead and try to maintain a healthy financial condition at any time. You probably have high hopes for your long awaited college life. But don't forget that, as a matter of course as it may be, it's difficult to accomplish anything without a balanced life at home (your *geshuku* apartment). You should always keep this in mind because in the face of a hungry child philosophy has no power.

NOBUHIKO ARITA

Advice From a Naibusei

One of the first things that newcomers will notice on the April campus is the group of students who seem to know the place so well already. These students are from Keio Highschools and their distinct atmosphere is well expressed by the word "insiders (NAIBU-SEI)". The interesting thing is that here exist two separate parties of students; insiders and outsider (GAIBU-SEI). There are no serious conflicts between the two groups, yet on the April campus these two types are clearly distinguishable.

On April 3, 1985, Takeo Iida hurried up the boulevard of Hiyoshi to participate in the entrance ceremony. He had spent a year as a *ronin* (a highschool graduate who is waiting for another chance to enter college) and had waited for this day with

great expectations. So when he entered the Memorial Building, he never thought he would be alone and insecure. Looking for an empty seat Iida told himself that the feeling must be the same for everybody else. That is until he noticed a large group of students talking loudly looking as if they had known each other for years. Iida was right. They were the insiders. These happy looking group of students made Iida envy them and maybe even made him a little jealous. To Iida the insiders matched his image of typical Keio students, carefree and smart. For every outsider the envying occurs every year.

A few days later sitting in his new class Iida noticed a similar site where five or six insiders would form a group. The group had a distinct unexplainable aura which made Iida think it was impossible to become friends with them.

Iida should have realized that there was nothing to worry about. Iida misunderstood the gathering of the insiders as their wall to estrange the outsiders. However it was natural for the insiders to make a group since they knew each other from highschool. There were no hard feelings on the side of the insiders and in a few days Iida realized that there were no walls in the first place.

You may not understand what exactly is at issue here. But you will surely find out through your own experiences when the new school year begins. Then if any of you disagree, or do end up finding that so called "wall", let us hear your opinions.

HIDETAKA KURIMOTO

An Acute Case of Spring Fever

It's that season of laying back and just passing the day doing nothing at all. A feeling that

everyone experiences at least once.

A nice, warm cloudless day — a cheerful breeze stirs the lush greenery: A perfect day for anything. But what do you have to do? You guessed it. You have that most dreaded course of the week — that wonderfully interesting professor with his habit of scratching his head every three seconds.

What a terrible feeling as thoughts and images run through your mind: friends outside chattering, a nice big scoop of icecream, a stroll through the park with your date, the professor's need to wash his hair, the blueness of the sky, and just simply the love for life and a

yearning to be out! As the minutes crawl by, "Could my watch be broken?"

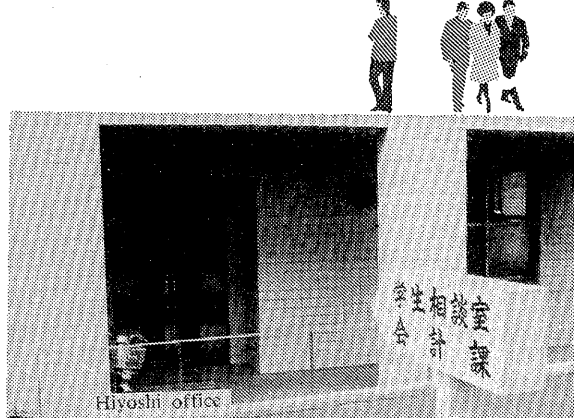
And Finally, the sensation when class is over is unexpressible: bursting out of a shell into the light!

The university overflows with bright colors and fresh faces. Have you missed out on anything? A quick scan of the place and you are yourself again — in the midst of all the fun and friends.

But just remember those unfortunate ones who are anxiously waiting to be free from the clutches of Mr. Professor as you and your plas soak up the rays and enjoy the laughter of youth.

YURI TSUZUKI

STUDENT ADVISING ROOM



Do you have any doubts about your new school life? Are you having any problem getting along? To get helpful advices for your worries visit the STUDENT ADVISING ROOM.

STUDENT ADVISING ROOM aims to solve students' worries and problems, and to help students to build up their own characters. It is always open to help you. Of course, what is said here is kept absolutely private.

The total number of visits was only 1,088 in 1984 and 1,077 in 1985. Counselor Akira Murose (sub-professor of department of science and engineering) of Hiyoshi says "More students should make a use of this office

since there are probably more students in need than the number that actually come here."

These offices are located below the library on Hiyoshi campus and in the west building at Mita. There are thirteen counselors in each office and two are psychiatric doctors. There is also an abundance of helpful references.

It is only natural for you to feel insecure and to have many doubts when you start a new school year. When you are lost in this new environment you may find a leading light at the science and engineering) of STUDNET ADVISING ROOM.

ATSUSHI IWATA

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(Continued from Page 2)

practice the rites of Shinto, and to spread its divine attributes, and to educate and nurture the followers of this Shrine."

The Shrine's goal is clearly a religious participation. This differs with Article 20 of the Constitution, which prohibits the "religious participation of the state and its organizations". Therefore it is unconstitutional for the Emperor and the Ministers to attend the Shrine with the status as representatives of the government.

Then why does Nakasone push it so hard? If it is to pay respects to the victims of the war, why extend and go furthermore, all the way on to Yasukuni Shrine when there is already a government sponsored ceremony? Could this be a part of a concealed scheme to order a halt to our present constitution? Or is it just one of his expediences that doesn't seem to have any lid on it?

TOPICS

Your Last Chance to See Halley's Comet

On April 11, 1986, Halley's Comet will reapproach the earth to mark its second visible appearance. It is interesting to know that people in the past had feared the comet as an ominous star running across the night mysteriously. Here is an episode about Halley's Comet from 1910. At the time, a German astronomer theorized that the tail of the comet might cover up the earth. After careful consideration he publicly announced his theory. In those days people knew that Halley's comet contained cyanogen, so they feared the destruction of mankind. Some merchants sold

medicines which would supposedly protect the people from the poisonous gas. Some people made shelters to take refuge from the poisonous gas. Children were taught that covered by the comet's tail, there would be no air on the earth, so that they attempted to hold the inner tubes of bicycle tires in their mouths or made efforts to hold their breath for a long time. In this way, people prepared for the comet, but fortunately nothing happened. People gave sighs of relief.

Today, of course, we have no fear about the comet, but most of us are still ignorant about it. Just what is Halley's Comet? The Halley's Comet is made up of three layers; a nucleus, coma, and tail. The nucleus is like a large piece of hail 5 or 6 kilometers in diameter. The coma which surrounds the nucleus consists of much gas and dust. The tail also consists of gas and dust which are blown off by many protons, electrons, and photons released from the sun.

With each appearance of Halley's Comet came major historical incidents. After its appearance in 374, the great migration of German race occurred. In 1533 two years after the comet, Ivan IV of Russia ascended to the throne and began conquering surrounding nations which led to the rise of the Russian Empire. Moreover, the comet approached the earth in the midst of the Big Famine of Tem-po in Japan.

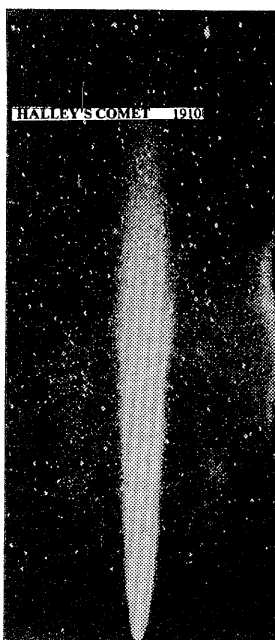
What relationship exists between historical incidents and appearances of Halley's Comet? Some observe that as Halley's Comet approaches the sun, a large amount of gas spreads between the earth and the sun. Under this condition sun rays weaken and cause many abnormal natural phenomena (a cold weather, a drought, etc.). As a result, many historical incidents take place. But with second thoughts you may find this idea somewhat far fetched.

Today many are looking forward to the appearance of this comet with much interest and

curiosity. This fact suggests that the scientific civilization have developed to a high degree. By virtue of the development of cosmic technology, we will be able to know the comet's nature more precisely. Man-made satellites from various nations will hopefully supply us with much information and good pictures.

From March 20 to April 11 is the most suitable period to observe the reapproaching comet. For those who had missed the comet's first visible appearance last November, they should not be disappointed. The second approach can be seen much more clearly with its tail 45 million kilometers long. But don't miss it this time. This is your last chance.

YASURO YAMADA



Art Exhibition

"COBRA"

The people, children, animals, letters, masks, and something chaotic—these images on canvases overwhelm us and lead us to COBRA's unique climate.

"COBRA" is Hara Museum's first exhibition of this year. With the collection of Mr. Karel van Stuijvenberg, a Dutch businessman, the paintings have been introduced to us for the first time in Japan. COBRA is the name of the art movement which was formed centering around Asger Jorn in Paris in 1948. The name COBRA stands for Copenhagen, Brussels, and Amsterdam. The members, coming from many different homelands, were also comprised of a diversified age group. Travelling around the world, coming in contact with the Art of the 20th century such as surrealism or expressionism, COBRA had continued their unique activities till their break up in 1951. Some of these activities were painting, publishing reviews ("COBRA" or "Petit COBRA"), producing films and cooperating with poets in Northern Europe.

Through these activities, they had pursued "Forms of reality shared by all mankind" which Jorn spoke of and found it in the senses of a child or a primitive. Therefore, they strived to paint pictures which abandoned traditional subjects and were free to work on both abstract and concrete concepts.

Their admiration for the senses of a child or a primitive suggests to us their idea of how crooked man is today. At that time, in spite of going through merciless and fearful experiences of World War II, people still faced the terrifying threat of a new world. Paintings such as "Heart and Head", "Lion Man" both by Carl Henning Pederson or "Mask" by Egill Jacobsen which used masks as motifs, attempts to unveil man's two-faced nature. The faces on these canvases makes us think of a skeleton, with an overflowing sense of crisis. They tried to resist the oppression of the world after the war by unmasking a fascist element which possesses man. For them children, primitives and animals were the purest existence in a chaotic world and these motifs

were painted freely with much envy. From their works we can almost feel a firm will of the artists to go back to become a human being in its most essential form.



"The Happy World of Animals"
—from ELLE

In this exhibition, visitors can not only see the works but can also watch a video which shows us the painting methods of the artists. In the museum, chairs and sofas are thoughtfully set up, letting us take our time to enjoy the paintings. Even for people who do not have zeal for contemporary art, this peaceful atmosphere will surely enable them to slip out of their shell, into the free spirit of the COBRA.

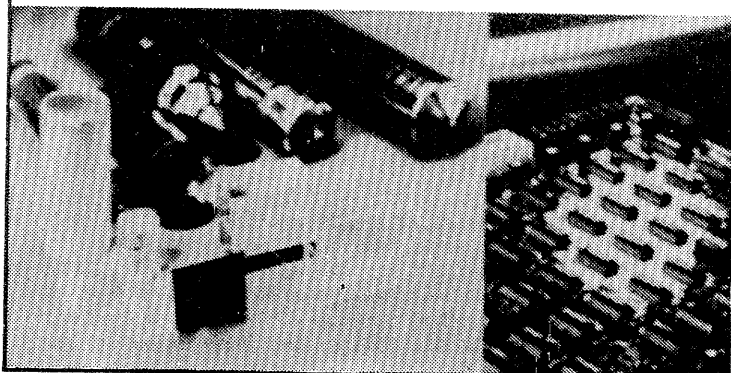
Hara Museum of Contemporary Art Tokyo. (phone 03-445-0651) Open daily from 11:00 A.M. and closed on Mondays. "COBRA" February 15 ~ March 19, 1986.

TOKUKO FUJII



"Huile Sur Bois"
—from GEKKAN GALLERY

Pioneer of Silicon Chemistry



我が国珪素化学のバイオニア。信越化学は、多彩な機能をもち2,000種の製品群を誇る特異な合成樹脂—シリコン(有機珪素化合物)や今日のエレクトロニクス隆盛の基礎をなす半導体シリコンを生み、ハイテク文明を支える高機能工業材料メーカーとして、産業界から注目されています。

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Fujisawa: Our Future Campus Site



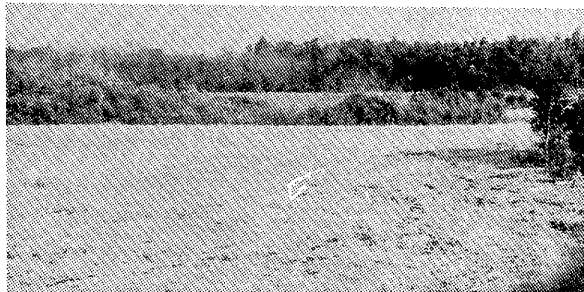
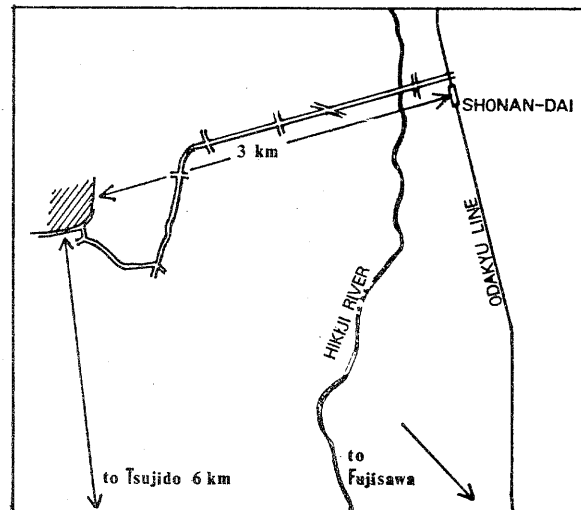
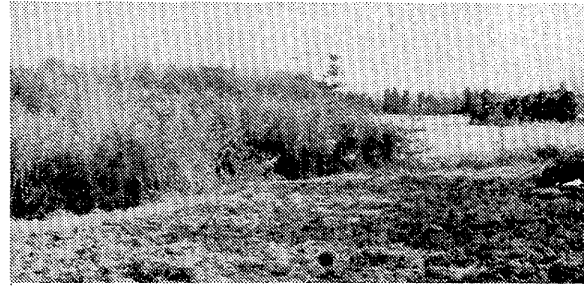
At the end of March, Keio will sign the contract to officially purchase the new campus site in Fujisawa (Kanagawa prefecture) from the Sagami Railways Co.. The hilly 245,000 sq. meter site is located 6 km north of Tsujido Station (Tokaido-line) and 3.5 km west of Shonandai Station (Odakyu-line).

Keio made the decision to purchase the land on January 20th at the school council. President Tadao Ishikawa had been in-

sisting on buying a new campus site to expand the school's capacity. In his New Year's Statement on January 10th, the president made it clear that the purchase of a new campus ground is necessary to carry out Keio's long-term goals. Some of these are to establish new faculties, to increase the number of Keio graduates, and to add another series of Keio related schools from elementary to highschool.

Because the Hiyoshi campus is authorized as an industry restriction area and the Mita campus is already crowded with buildings, acquiring the new site is thought to be a must.

The president feels that the long-term goals will take 10 to 15 years to realize. Discussions about the details of the new campus and the new faculties have just begun.



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The Mita Campus

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Correspondents T. Kono (Georgetown Univ.), K. Mori (Tokyo Univ.)

OFFICE Keio University; Student Hall Room No. 33 Mita, Minato-ku, Tokyo, Japan. Mita Office Tel: (453) 0216

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