

The Mita Campus

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'calamus gladio fortior'

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Choosing a Baby's Sex

Prof. Iizuka Tells His Story



Members of the Sex Separation Research Assoc. practicing the centrifugal separation method

On May 30th, it was revealed that six baby girls were born through the centrifugal sex separation method developed by a Keio University Medical Department group led by Professor Richachi Iizuka. (See Editorial) The issue has caused a wave of controversy. Caustic criticism by the press have been heard loud and clear; science has rushed ahead and ethics was left behind.

Admire all the critical reporting, The Mita Campus feels that the views of Prof. Iizuka himself have not been heard enough. In an attempt to get Prof. Iizuka's straight-forward view, we visited his office at the

Keio Hospital and asked him to tell us his side of the story.

"I've been studying the sex separation method for almost 40 years now, and I'm quite confident about its safety and effectiveness. As for the ethical problem, my policy is to leave it all up to the Ethics Committee of the school. I will go by all the decisions made by the Committee, although I do feel that they should show a little more understanding about my research."

"Personally, I don't think there is anything wrong with the application of the method for the sake of sex separation alone."

If the parents want a baby girl, why not let them have a baby girl? Pursuing life's phenomenon and being able to control it artificially is a wonderful thing. This is not an individual ideology but a fact."

"I think it is ideal for parents to be able to decide a baby's sex before pregnancy because this way they can avoid having an unwanted child. People are concerned about the male-female balance but I think having 3 or 4 boys in one family is much more of an unbalanced state. Sex separation is something which should be considered in the line of family planning. There are also opinions that say man should obediently accept God's decision about a baby's sex but we must remember that God isn't always right."



Prof. Rihachi Iizuka

Prof. Iizuka also showed indignation about the way his research was released by NHK. "NHK's release of my research on May 30th was completely against my will. There seems to be a misunderstanding that I was behind the decision to make the research public but this is not true. Because I feared the influence of a sudden announcement on the general public, the original agreement between myself and NHK was to have the process of my studies captured in a documentary style program planned for airing in April, 1987."

"In spite of this agreement NHK betrayed me by suddenly releasing the story on the evening news. And what is worse, used part of the film which was to be used in the planned documentary. This was all done without my consent."

"Some say that the release of the story was my publicity stunt but NHK is actually the one who caused the chaos by running a half-baked story about an unfinished research on their news program. NHK has completely ignored my rights. The public should be reminded that the ethics of the mass media is also at question here."

Job Hunting '86



Seniors line up in front of a Marunouchi office building for interviews. — Photo by Asahi Shimbun

The New Agreement

by Nozomu Kitadai

Where have all the recruiters gone? This is the question being asked by seniors eager to get a head start in the 1986 job market.

Up until last year, the competition among Japanese firms to recruit the top college graduates was so intense that firms resorted to sending "recruiters" (recent-graduates of targeted schools) to scout potential employees. As a result, some students were guaranteed to be hired as early as mid-July of their senior year. But in the process, the firms were all but ignoring an agreement between business and schools that restricts the recruiting of college students to after October 1st. of a students senior year.

Last year's quick employment trend was roughly as follows. During April and May recruiters

went to their alma mater and made lists of promising students. By mid-May, the first interviews were held. Then in mid-June the second interviews. And finally in July students were assured a job.

This year, however, there are no signs of the recruiters and companies are overall inactive . . . almost too quiet.

This is due to the new strict agreement date set on August 20th, which resulted from the Ministry of Education's movement towards putting an end to *aoitagi* (the practice of contacting and securing new employees long before they graduate). The date was set in August, so that students would be able use their summer vacation effectively for job hunting and also so that they could concentrate on their school work during regular semesters. The revision was the first in 10 years.

But why are the firms so obedient to the agreement this year? According to Mr. Urushizaki, the editor of the Employment Journal, it has always been the

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EDITORIAL

Social Acceptance Comes First

by Nozomu Kitadai

There has been controversy over a startling medical breakthrough; a method which enables the selection of a baby's sex before birth.

The method was developed by researchers of Keio University's Medical Department. According to Professor Rihachi Iizuka (obstetrics) who led the research team, the new technique is carried out by separating the X and Y chromosomes within the sperm which determine a baby's sex (male-Y, female-X). To make the separation, sperm is placed in a special solution and spun in a centrifuge. As a result, X chromosomes which are slightly heavier sink to the bottom of the test tube. A mother is artificially inseminated using the selected sperm and virtually guaranteed a baby daughter. Prof. Iizuka claims the success rate is over 95%.

It is unfortunate that this astonishing development has moved ahead of social consensus. The new method is said to have been taught already to many medical practitioners. In a Yomiuri Shimbun article, Shiro Sugiyama, director of a gynecology and obstetrics clinic in Sugami-ku, claimed that 22 baby girls were born using the new method. Sugiyama also revealed that members of the Sex Selection Research Association (60 medical institutions) have already conducted tests so far on about 2000 women, using both old and new methods.

Many anxious questions have been raised about the issue. Do parents have the right to choose a baby's sex? What about the dangers of destroying the natural balance? Can the new technique be considered a part of medicine? Is it really safe and effective? What would happen if the method is used in countries such as India and China?

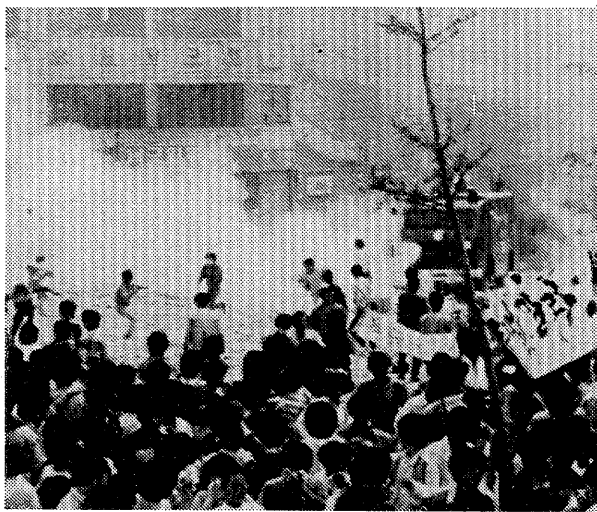
Realizing the grave situation, on June 9, the Ethics Committee of Keio's Medical Department held talks about the issue and decided the following:

- 1) The purpose of the research should be strictly limited to controlling genetic diseases,
- 2) Clinical tests for the former purpose should be limited to sterile patients with full understanding of the research,
- 3) Future application (of the method) for general use is beyond the limits of medicine and needs further discussion among specialists from a wide range of fields.

The policies made by the Ethics Committee are sensible and adequate. However, a question still remains about why these guidelines were not set at an earlier stage of the research. Prof. Iizuka has been involved in the field of sex selection for almost 40 years now. Where was the Ethics Committee during all that time? We cannot help thinking that there has been negligence of supervision on the part of the school.

Here again is an example of how research, experiments and actual results have rushed ahead of social acceptance. It is frightening to think that clinical trials have gone on without consideration for long-term consequences. The selection of a child's sex is something that should not be approved merely by the wishes of parents. Without a doubt, the pro and con opinions of society must be heard before such methods are actually adopted.

Korea: Democratization and its Consequences



Inchon, South Korea May 3 (WWP)

by Tadashi Nagata

Recently, a democratization movement laying stress on constitutional revision has been taking place in South Korea (Republic of Korea). The movement is the most serious since the inauguration of the Fifth Republic in 1980. With the Seoul Olympics and the Presidential election ahead, the political situation is expected to become more and more instable. Japan, whether conscious or not, is compelled by historical-geographical factors to maintain special relations with Korea, and thus we should contemplate this movement in the Korean Peninsula. In the light of the growing tension arising in South Korea, this article will offer brief views on (1) the democratization movement in South Korea and (2) the problem of the actualization of the unification of North and South and the role Japan must play in the Korean Peninsula.

(1) On May 18th of this year, massive anti-government demonstrations were held in both Kwangju and Seoul making the sixth anniversary of the Kwangju incident. In the middle of the ceremony to mourn the dead, Yang Sun Sik's address, who is vice president of the New Korean Democratic Party (NKDP), was interrupted by some students. This calls our attention to the following fact: the slogan "democratization" includes several different positions. The democratization movement can only be appreciated after we classify these positions. Some students and youth labors do not call for mere democratization. Many of the textbooks they utilize are self-translated books from Japanese neo-leftists, so they scatter the neo-leftists' terms in their agitation speeches and leaflets. South Korea appropriates 4,331 million dollars in the budget for the defense against North Korea (Democratic People's Republic

of Korea), which is said to be concerned with the 1983 bombing incident in rangoon. While the South Korean government has made enormous efforts to lighten the external menace, the government must take special care of the internal menace, the hard core radicals.

In the so-called "Kwangju Massacre", the government made a hasty decision of suppressing the movement of the moderate civilians by military force, when they should have been treated differently from the hard core radicals. The government's improper measures against the democratization movement turned the civilians into violent demonstrators. It was proved in Vietnam, Iran and in Nicaragua that, though every country has different circumstances, improper policies cause miserable consequences.

The South Korean government must democratize the political constitution in order not to incur such consequences. The main issue of the constitutional revision argument is that the Constitution of the Fifth Republic, which was promulgated and enforced on Oct. 27, 1980, inherited the indirect presidential election system from the Yushin (or Revitalization) Constitution, which was established by Park Chong Hee in Dec. 1972. The other issue is that the present Constitution is inaccurately enforced in terms of the protection of human rights and the freedom of speech. For example, Diet man Lee Chull who ought to have had the privilege of exemption from liability for his speech in the Diet, was about to be punished for his speech on the "Kwangju massacre". As a result, every newspaper gave up informing in detail to avoid another government intervention. This kind of incident has serious influence on accurate information. Regarding freedom of speech, the government's policy is that of a reign of

terror. Under such circumstances sound democracy is not likely to develop at all.

Since the founding of a more democratic constitution is thought to promote further economic growth, various classes have great expectations for it. So at the general election held in Feb. 1985, the NKDP and the Democratic Korea Party, which advocated constitutional revision and the founding of a democratic regime, got 49 percent of the votes while the Democratic Justice Party in power got only 34 percent of the votes. The present movement toward democratization is uplifted by the situation that the government is compelled to maintain its dignity on the stage of world diplomacy with the Olympics near at hand. In this respect, the two year period before the Olympics provides the best opportunity in this century for the democratization movement to succeed. The two leaders of the movement, Kim Young Sam, who had failed in the past democratization movement in 1975, and Kim Dae Jung, who had lost the presidential election in 1972, have grown considerably as statemen. For example, Kim Young Sam led a signature collecting campaign to revise the Constitution as a result of a surprise commencement.

It is uncertain, however, whether the friendly relationship between Kim Dae Jung and Kim Young Sam will continue till the achievement of their object. For there is a strong conflicting relationship between the supporters of these two candidates. For example, the newspaper offices' telephone wires were kept busy with objections against the order of their names in the articles. Such an opposition would probably be actualized if and when Kim Dae Jung is freed from house arrest and given the right of political activity.

Chun Doo Hwan has given his word that he will turn over the reins of government after the Seoul Olympics. But the change of regime does not necessarily mean the founding of a true democratic regime under the Constitution. If reformists can't maintain close unity, Roh Tae Woo, the vice-President of the DJP, may succeed Chun Doo Hwan or the antagonism of certain military officers may unfortunately explode against the democratization movement. This view results from the coup d'état by Park Chung Hee in 1960. (See note)

The NKDP, which follows in the wake of the Democratic Party, is an assembly of the groups that gathered under the slogan, "democratization". In fact, their ideology is almost identical

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Promise for World Peace

by Tarrant Mahony

The United Nations, in considering the mounting dilemmas which encompass the earth, has designated 1986 as the "International Year of Peace". Given Japan's position as the only nation to have suffered the horrors of atomic weapons, this is an issue which should hold a particular relevance for this country; indeed one would hope to see Japan at the forefront of the global peace movement.

The greatest problem facing the human race in the closing years of the twentieth century is that of the creation of a lasting and universal peace. The increasing tide of warfare, anarchy and terrorism sweeping over our planet threatens the happiness and, indeed, the very survival of mankind. Moreover, the interdependence of nations in the fields of economics, transportation, communication and politics guarantees that the

activities of one sector of the planet, whether for better or for worse, will have repercussions throughout the world. This problem, however, is also a promise for it holds within itself the potentiality of a world of peace and prosperity if the human race rises to the challenge.

The challenge that confronts us all, and especially those of us who as students are now planning our futures, is how to contribute as individuals and groups to the positive resolution of current conflict. The solution begins with the individual. It is the will and desire for change that when translated into action becomes the motive force for progress. The first step then is to live lives which promote peace "for, in essence, peace stems from an inner state supported by a spiritual or moral attitude." The second step is to join arms with others to work for the betterment of the world. In this

connection there are several issues which demand priority attention and should be given the utmost consideration, a few of which are listed below.

The equality of men and women. Though often overlooked as a prerequisite for peace, "The denial of such equality perpetrates an injustice against one-half the world's population and promotes in men harmful attitudes and habits that are carried from the family to the workplace, to political life, and ultimately to international relations." There are no grounds whatsoever for denying women full equality with men and only as women enter the fields of politics, law and commerce will the proper moral and psychological climate for international peace be created.

Unbridled nationalism. With the advancement of science and technology, the world has been contracted into one homeland of

which we are all dwellers. Indeed, "The earth is but one country and mankind its citizens." Aggressive nationalism goes directly against the spirit necessary for world peace. The time must come when an international government with the authority and power to carry out its decisions will govern and settle disputes on behalf of all mankind. Then, and only then, will the spectre of war cease to haunt the human race.

Furthermore, universal education including the teaching of world citizenship and an international auxiliary language needs to be implemented and supported. Education is essential to the process of peace for it removes the blinding veils of prejudice which are one and all born of ignorance. Prejudice, be it racial, national, religious, class or any other, damages both the victim and the perpetrator

and blights human progress. Only through education can prejudice be removed.

Every age has its own problems and every problem has its own solution. Our generation has the task of bringing into being a peaceful world. It is certainly possible, but only if we work for it. Japan and America, as two of the most influential countries in the world will have a large role to play in this process. Our role as individuals is correspondingly great. Let us consider now the kind of world we wish to live in and wish to hand down to our children and grandchildren. Let us choose, and then act.

All the quotations used in this article are from a statement entitled "The Promise of World Peace" ("Sekai Heiwa e no Kakusho" in the Japanese translation) published by the Baha'i World Centre, Haifa, Israel. Those interested in reading the whole text should contact this writer through the Mita Campus office.

South Africa: A Land in Turmoil

by Naoki Iwata

The Republic of South Africa is a land tormented by turmoil and unrest. It is where the whole world looks upon with disgust and puzzlement over their preposterous Apartheid program. Riots in Cape Town, Johannesburg and the "Black" townships, killings of anti-Apartheid leaders, attacks on Whites and its collaborators, and boycotts of white shops and of schools, have painted the picture of South Africa with sorrow and rage.

The Apartheid program's official goal was the "separate development" of the many racial groups in South Africa. But this concept is now viewed by the government as a failure. One South African official comments, "The concept of Apartheid is the thing of the past." On April 23, the South African President Botha announced to abrogate and relax the restrictive barriers that constitute the Apartheid system.

The pass-laws, the most hated form of Apartheid and which controlled the movement of the Blacks, will be reformed on July 1. Before the reform, one had to present documents to the authorities when requested in a "White" area. It also made restrictions on regions where Blacks may live and what jobs they may hold. This was not applied to urban Blacks. In June 1985, the most anachronistic of the Apartheid laws which forbade the sexual and marital relationship of different races was abolished.

These reforms dealt only with the economic and social spheres, while the political counterpart had been virtually left out. In 1984, a new constitution was put into effect. The constitutional



Cape Town, South Africa June 9 — Crossroads Unrest — (WWP)

goal is, "the self determination of population groups and peoples". Botha stated in an announcement on constitutional development that "all groups and peoples must obtain representation to the highest level without domination of one over the other." (September 30, 1985). It called for "power sharing", a euphemism for white domination.

The 1984 constitution provided a tricameral parliament with the representation of Whites, Coloreds (mixed-race) and Indians in which 80 percent of the Indians and 70 percent of the Coloreds boycotted the August elections. The Whites are the dominant majority with 178 seats, compared with 85 seats for the Coloreds and 45 seats for the Indians. Blacks have no representation. The last Black representation in Parliament was in 1959 when it was abolished under the Promotion of Bantu Self-Government Act.

On the other hand, the White view the reforms as being too

drastic, while the Blacks claim the reforms came out too late in time for them to accept after all the killing and beatings. And the number of Whites who see the reforms as a threat to their "White" South Africa domain is steadily growing. The government's reluctance can also be seen in a speech given by President Botha. He states "We will not allow the spiritual and material heritage built over 300 years to simply fall into the hands of a revolutionary power clique."

The Black's struggle for "one man, one vote" is therefore neglected by the government for it will undoubtedly bring about the formation of a Black South Africa. But the government explains if Blacks were to be given suffrage, there would be a civil war between the ethnic tribes and organizations that are hostile to each other. This is only an excuse. It still does not justify the racial discrimination brought about by the Apartheid system.

caused and stimulated the riots.

But what those hostile groups have forgotten is that the segregation laws are imposed on them by the Whites, not by Blacks. Their hostility is fought within the structure of the Apartheid system. Bishop Desmond Tutu invited tougher economic sanctions to awaken the Blacks on their issue.

The international sanctions have done pretty much as to lower the exchange rate of the South African Rand from \$0.80 to a low of \$0.36, and to sharply increase the unemployment rate, especially of the Blacks. The sanctions were originally imposed in order to force the government to abolish the segregation system. The sanctions have succeeded in putting pressure on the government to revise many laws, but not

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Recruit Look '86



by Tokuko Fujii

It is that time of year when clean-cut students clad in dark suits fill the campus. The suits are their coat of armour in preparation for a company interview. The students' sudden change of garb, from faded jeans to freshly creased pants, is viewed as a routine event in Japan. But to the eyes of non-Japanese it may look like another example of Japanese uniformity. Let's look at this attempt at job hunting from the point of view of the "recruit look".

The greatest change from last

year was that the employment agreement was hastened from October 1st to August 20th. For that reason, the summer fashion seems to be the target this year. Therefore the fabric tends to become cotton and polyester in somewhat bright colors.

The same old orthodox fashion seems to be the unchanged trend. Men go for suits in charcoal gray or navy blue at about 60,000 yen and wear it with a plain necktie. A navy blue jacket with tuck-gathered skirt from 40,000 to 50,000 yen is the best seller among the ladies. The iron rule of not standing out of

the line by fashion at interviews, is still alive and well this year.

A manager at the Mitsukoshi department store in the Ginza analyzes the conservative trend as follows: Students stick to the recruit-look as a cover to satisfy the 40 to 60 year old employers who have rigid standards about fashion. The key point is that the students must have that "clean and honest" look at first glance.

On the other hand, there is also a gradual tendency to express oneself by fashion. Suits, not especially meant for the "recruit look" only, but also for the everyday occasions have begun to catch on with the crowd. According to Matsuzakaya in Ginza, depending on the profession, eventually



"Recruit Suits" sale at the Keio Co-Op

there may be an era where one may put on a paisley neckties and a fancy jacket to a job appointment.

At Isetan department store in Shinjuku, they have set up a corner especially for women with this new trend in mind. They pointed out that "We are now combining 'big jacket suits' with tight skirts that give an image of a New York office lady and they are selling very well."

As we can see, there is a moderate tendency for people to go out in stylish outfits, but that is limited to certain professions.

It is still evident that the "recruit look" hasn't at all lost its popularity. Nevertheless, for the students to be "one of them" in fashion and expressing themselves through character is still the primary condition to survive in the job hunting game. Consequently, because fashion wise everyone looks the same, the situation is intense in that you are required to express and appeal yourself even more.

Closer to summer we get, the more intense the job-hunting will become. Well, let's get going!

Job Hunting '86

(Continued from Page 1)

tendency in the past for firms to abide by the agreement in the first year of its revision. Also, because firms had come under heavy criticism for their crude practice of *aotagari* last year, this year there is a movement among the companies to keep an eye on each other. This movement has become especially conspicuous among large enterprises. As for the students, they are at a lost about what to do. Some have tried to get in contact with the companies only to be told to come back after August 20th.

The agreement has been kept so far, but students are still anxious about whether or not it will continue to be kept in July and early August.

periencing the worst unemployment rate since the end of the war (2.9 percent, 1.82 million fully jobless people in April), the depressive economic state is thought to have little effect on the hiring of college graduates. This is because the firms' managing tactics are based on long-term outlooks. The companies have learned during the past two oil crisis that when they cut down on the number of people to be hired, it subsequently only causes the imbalance of the companies' personnel structure. The firms also realize that to overcome the complex and uncertain times ahead (i.e. a trend toward a domestic-demand oriented economy) fresh ideas are necessary and manpower is everything.

About the outlooks for the frontier industries in the 21st century, a Miti report predicted that microelectronics, new industrial materials and biotechnology will probably create 1.17 million jobs by the year 2000. It also forecasts that processing and assembly industries will expand to 24 percent of overall industry in 2000 from 15.4 percent in 1983, while services will grow from 15.8 to 20 percent. Primary and basic material industries like petrochemicals are expected to decline.

We have, whether we like it or not, stepped into a new era. As future backbones of Japanese firms, more than ever, our generation is highly expected to have the ability to capture future trends.

The Economic Environment

Japan's post-war economy is going through a transitional period. With the effects of the yen's fast and furious appreciation against the dollar, there are already signs of trouble; increasing bankruptcies in exported-oriented companies, concern about growing unemployment, profits slashed and severe cost cutting. How will this economic environment effect the employment of college graduates? What kind of business will survive into the 21st century? Uncertain times wait ahead of us.

As for the first question, despite the fact that Japan is ex-

Top 20 Employers of Keio Univ.'s '86 Liberal Arts Graduates

1. IBM Japan	75 (23)	13. Sony Corp.	31 (7)
2. Nihon Electronics	50 (11)	14. Dainihon Printing Company	29
3. Fuji Bank	44	Yamaichi Securities	29 (5)
4. Fujitsu	39 (11)	16. Tokyo Marine and Insurance Company	28
Mitsui and Company	39 (20)	Recruit	28 (10)
6. Toshiba	38 (1)	18. Yasuda Marine and Insurance Company	27 (4)
7. Nomura Securities	37 (2)	19. Sumitomo Bank	26
8. Sumitomo Corp.	35 (14)	Nikko Securities Company	26 (6)
9. Hitachi Ltd.	34 (1)	() indicates number of women employed	
10. Mitsubishi Bank	33		
11. Sanwa Bank	32 (4)		
Daiichi Kanglyo Bank	32 (2)		

Do you know me?



世界的ネットワークで社会に貢献

アメリカン・エクスプレスは世界の多くの国々で働く8万もの社員によって支えられる文字通りの国際企業です。当社カード業務では、世界160カ国以上に一流ホテル、レストラン等130万店の加盟店を、また世界130ヶ国以上に1200を超えるトラベルサービス・オフィスを擁し、まさにグローバルなネットワークによって世界に貢献しているのです。

真の高い企業として着実に日本市場に定着

1985年6月、アメリカン・エクスプレスは、外国金融機関では初めて日本で円建て外債、いわゆる「サムライ・ボンド」を発行しました。また、'85年11月には、東京株式市場外国部に上場し取引が開始されました。当社が上場会社として出現したことは、外国企業の東京株式市場への上場基準を見直しさせることに貢献した上、当社の企業イメージをマーケットに固定するために大いに役立ちました。事実、日本経済新聞が1980年から行っている日本における企業イメージの調査の第3回目で、当社はカード会社に関

する29のうち13の項目で第1位となり、5つの項目でのみ第1位となった次点を大きく引きはなしてトップの座を占めています。当社が第1位となったのは通貨変動に対する適応力、海外での競争力、将来への先見性及びトップ・マネジメントの優秀さの部門です。また、信頼性の部門でも高いスコアを得ています。さらに、当社はサービス業の調査の中でも大幅に躍進し、殆どどの部門でトップの20~30位にランクされています。このように、当社は着実に根をおろして広く信用を得ている質の高い企業として認識され、日本で営業活動を行なっている外国企業の中でも最前列に位置づけられています。

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A Look Behind Interviews

by Shoko Saito

Graduating from school and getting a job is a big turning point in the lives of Japanese college students. It is no exaggeration to say that the result of job hunting may decide the rest of his life. Our OB's (old boys, graduates of the same school) went through that turning point last year. Listen to what they have to say.

(A), a graduate of the Department of Economics leads a fulfilled life of a *salaryman* at Dentsu, Japan's largest advertisement company.

"When you hunt for a job, to know yourself better, start out by writing your personal history. This will help at interviews. The next step is to find a concrete motive for applying to the specific companies." It is not likely that many students are self-assured of their choices at this stage, but according to (A), the important thing is to make up a tactic for purely technical means.

"Then try to get interviews with as many OB's and staff of the personnel of different companies as possible." This is a point not only (A), but all grads stress. It helps you to not only gain more information but to get used to interviews.

At interviews, "acting" must be taken into consideration. (A), who was to shy to say more than one-third of what he had in his mind and could only nod to what the interviewers said at first, came to know exactly how to express them as he went through many interviews.

(B), who studied in the Department of Commercial Science at Keio and who now works at a trading company recalls his bitter experience.

Bank of Tokyo, which unofficially employed (B) in early July, obliged him to come to the office and made him stay even after working hours. This is a common tactic taken by Japanese companies to prevent new employees from interview-

ing with and switching to other companies. Because of this confinement, (B), who preferred to find a position at a trading company had a hard time at the latter half of his job hunting attempt.

"One time, I had to run into a public toilet after being freed from the bank at 5:00 PM, change into a suit I had kept in a locker at a railroad station, and dash to an appointment with a trading company. I just barely made it.

"Another time I was compelled to go to a pub with the staff of the bank. I pretended to go to the toilet and slipped out to go to another interview. What was even worse. My face turned red in front of the interviewer because of the drinks I had at the pub."

However, for (B), who overcame these troubles and achieved his goal, declining unofficial offer of other companies was most distressing. His advice is "make your choice in accordance with your own wish but keep in mind the people who spent their precious time for

you. If you must decline an offer, do it politely and with sincerity."

(C), a graduate of the Economics Department, job hunted quite actively and productively as the number and types of different companies he had visited shows: 37 companies, including 5 banks, 4 computer companies, 3 trading companies, 2 chemical manufacturers, etc. In the end he settled at a joint venture of American and Japanese capitals.

(C) explains the sequence of the interviews. First, you'll meet a recruiter, a young employee, only in his 1st or 2nd year. If he likes you he will report about you to employees at a higher post. And subsequently they'll interview you, and so on. In this way, you'll go through about 5 interviews before you are employed.

Recruiters are still new in the company and they might not understand you or be acquainted with the company. So it is better to get in touch with executives if possible.



Johannesburg, South Africa June 16-Bishop Desmond Tutu delivers a sermon in commemoration of the Soweto riots 10 years ago (WWP)

(Continued from Page 3)

enough to grant the Blacks suffrage.

At the same time, concerned South Africans are taking some actions. For example, the National Union of South African Students (NUSAS) passed a motion in March to have a dialogue with the African National Congress (ANC), an outlawed organization with its headquarters in Lusaka, Zambia for a peaceful solution to the political conflict in South Africa. A similar action was taken by a different student group only to have their travel documents confiscated by the authority. The South African students states in one of their pamphlets that "... a delegation from NUSAS to the ANC could help contribute to a peaceful solution in South Africa..." Also on June 9, 927 top ranking executives of 103 major companies requested in a statement to abolish the Land Acts and open a national parliament on all racial level. They claim that unless Apartheid is abolished, they won't be able to maintain the free enterprise system in South Africa.

Unfortunately, there exists no talks between the ANC and the government refuses any proposals for negotiations with the ANC unless the ANC renounces violence as a means of obtaining their political goal.

But on the contrary, the South African Defence Force did the exact thing the government was denouncing. The Defense Force waged an undeclared attack on the ANC camps located outside its borders into Zambia, Botswana and Zaire.

A talk with Britain as its mediator had deteriorated because of that. Pretoria announced its intention of wiping out any internationally organized terrorists and the ANC called for the further retaliation on the government.

June 16 is the 10th Anniversary of the Soweto Revolt where 618 people were killed. A 3 day general strike is planned which will likely ruin the economy further more. The government in some brutal cases issue a curfew.

When this happens the government of South Africa must be aware that more stronger criticisms and more stricter sanctions will be imposed. To assure these sanctions to have its fullest effect, we have to know what is going on in that country. Apathy and indifference to the problem and struggle that peoples of South Africa face, cannot justify the freedom that we have for granted.

But in any circumstances, unless concrete measures are given, "Botha will run out of his bargaining chips sooner or later".

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U.S. military policemen face North Korean soldiers at the Joint Security Area in Panmunjom (WWP)

(Continued from Page 2)

to the DJP's. The realization of democratization in South Korea depends on where the NKDP can overcome the bitter experiences of past reformists.

(2) Stability in East-Asia without peace in the Korean Peninsula is not possible. When Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations were reestablished in 1979, President Carter was eager to realize the unification of the two Koreas. But President Reagan has left the question alone. At present the West Camp advocates the "cross recognition plan". But it is inconsiderate of the outsiders to offer such plans which completely abandon the idea of unification, as long as the Korean people continue to have a dream toward it. The Korean people must choose for themselves which path then want to take; unification or fixed separation.

Objectively, however, there are many obstacles to unification. Since North Korea has considered Chun's office as a puppet government of the U.S., the founding of a new democratic regime is a minimum requirement. But ironically, that is not necessarily a step toward unification because the founding of a democratic regime means the economic gap between North and South will continue to widen. This is the dilemma for the two Kims.

Unification is a pressing pro-

blem. If what is called the New Hankul-alphabet generation becomes a central force in both societies, the accomplishment of unification will become nearly impossible, for each side has had hostility against the other implanted in their mind since childhood. The difference of economic conditions will most likely increase the hostility.

Those who insist upon the complete exclusion of outside pressure urge the "permanently neutral country" plan. The plan is ideal and more possible to actualize than the plan for a Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo. But can the ideology for the core of unification be established? Is neutrality, which is said to be an economically suicidal act, generally be accepted by South Koreans? Will not neutralization incur Finlandization? We cannot help having doubts about the plan.

The outsiders cannot and must not do anything without putting the surroundings in good condition. The U.S., the Soviet Union and China must not participate in the dialogue unless North and South Korea reach an agreement. There is a possibility for China and Japan to play an important part for Korean people to have a dialogue for themselves. To consider the Korean Peninsula as a stage for expansionists' brutality is something which should never be allowed.

Note: One of the factors which caused the coup d'état was the internal trouble, the conflict between the old school and the new school in the Democratic Party. As soon as the DP obtained the majority of seats in the general election in July, 1960, discord arose between both schools though they fought together under Lee's power. President Yoon Sung Min, who belonged to the old school, couldn't control both schools. The old school established the New Democratic Party. The party strife threw people into despair, some newspapers even voiced their doubt about the democratic regime during that time. These factors allowed Park Chung Hee and his school to enforce the coup d'état.

Views of Our Foreign Friends From a Luxemburger in Keio



In order to provide a more accurate reflection of the views of foreign students at Keio, the format of the "Views of Our Foreign Friends" series has been changed. While previously "Mita Campus" conducted and printed interviews with exchange students, from now on we plan to ask these students to write directly on subjects of their concern.

For the June-July issue, Mr. Christian Bruck, a student from Luxembourg now enrolled in the Keio Graduate School of Business-Commerce, has written, at our request, an article introducing Luxembourg. Christian is a highly motivated 26 year old, interested in Japan and Japanese society. His article provides insights into Luxembourg, Japan and aspects of international relations.

Telling you about the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg in relation to Japan could seem very difficult unless you join me for visiting an exhibition where the pictures become mirrors, something which happened very often since my coming to Japan more than one and a half year ago. The pictures are the many surprising, new, strange, annoying or refreshing aspects, the confrontation with daily life in Japan, which finally taught me about myself and my origins as much as about my new home.

With its miniature-size 2400 square-kilometers of surface (longest distance within the borders, 86 km), a population of 360000, up to 30% foreign residents, and no seacoast, Luxembourg is apparently the perfect antithesis to Japan. I would not argue for the identity of the two cultures of life-styles, but the very obvious lesson of my staying in Japan is that I got rid of the current stereotype of the Japanese as an 'economic animal'. I realized strongly the similarity of our human concerns and aspirations, which leads me to consider that in any domain, culture, society, or my study-field economy/management, the differences account only for 5%.

With this in mind, we are already in the heart of a discussion, as you might be surprised

that I identify Luxembourg as a culture, although I concede its small size and its history as a melting-pot of European culture. Some sociologist found that nationals of small countries are much prouder of their origins than anybody else, but I hope that this does not explain my appearance in the campus-newspaper today. I rather have the opposite feeling, that we Luxemburgers (correct!) do not mind being half-way forgotten, our German neighbours wondering if we speak French and our French neighbours believing the reverse. If somebody asks, we kindly reply that our mother-tongue is Luxembourges, an ancient German dialect coupled with some French expressions. Although I think its quite natural to assert one's identity, I was really surprised by the vehemence with which Japanese describe their unicity, island-country etc., dubbed nowadays NIHONRON in scholarly research. It might be a reaction to the utmost, at least outward, westernization but in my eyes there is something of a subtle ideology to it. On the other hand reigns under different names for more than hundred years now the politics of internationalization. The practice is slightly different, as the government does not provide the individual with a tool for communicating with the international community, a foreign language. Here comes again the profound belief of the unique Japanese mind, good at everything but foreign languages.

I am convinced this can be changed, and it's only the responsibility of the education system. Luxembourg as described above is obviously compelled to provide extensive language education, and thus every student will have at the end of his

study-cycle the knowledge of at least two, German and French, if not three foreign languages (plus English), in addition to our mother-tongue. This is not to say that people in Luxembourg are special, but the education system certainly is.

Having observed the cultural protectionism which is predominant in most European countries even more when we talk about European integration, its is surprising to me how little is known, or worse how little interest exists in Japan concerning the truly original supranational body which is the European Community. It's the first association of states submitting the various national sovereignties to a set of compulsory common rules decided by consensus. The European Court of Justice, established in Luxembourg as well as the secretariat of the EC, watches over the concrete application of these laws.

Speaking of Europe, I discovered most vividly being a European, which means sharing a common temperament and culture, since I came to Japan. The often questioned European identity becomes self-evident from the distance, and it is kind of a pity that today's communication efforts of Japan are specifically addressed to the United States, Europe being neglected as a narcissist museum of past glory. The responsibility for this evolution lies partly with Europe itself: severely shaken by the successive oil shocks, the subsequent loss of self-confidence known as Euro-pessimism has lingered on until one year ago. The winds have turned and it's strange that for example the largely dominant images of France here in Japan, demonstrated by a current study-project of NHK where I am participating, are either the Eiffel-Tower, fashion or food.

Culture and education as subjects in this free talk inevitably lead us to consider economics, the actual motor of expanding international relations, and at the same time the main headache of Japanese foreign policy. This is as well the place for my pet subject, that is correcting the image of Luxembourg as a tax-shelter/city-state. In reality, Luxembourg has one of the healthiest economies in the world presenting a complete economic cyclus, from a highly productive though not self-sufficient agriculture to dynamic

(Continued on Page 7)

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(Continued from Page 6)

tertiary industries like tourism and RTL (Radio-TV Luxembourg), the most successful private radio-TV station in Europe. The core of Luxembourg's economy are ARBED, the No. 4 steel-producer in the world, and Europe's third ranking financial place (about 110 banks). The stereo type of tax-paradise is inaccurate as well. Only special companies enjoy limited privileges but the personal income tax burden is among the highest in the world.

Economic success in Luxembourg seems to me a result of hard work and a true social concern for egalitarianism from all parties concerned.

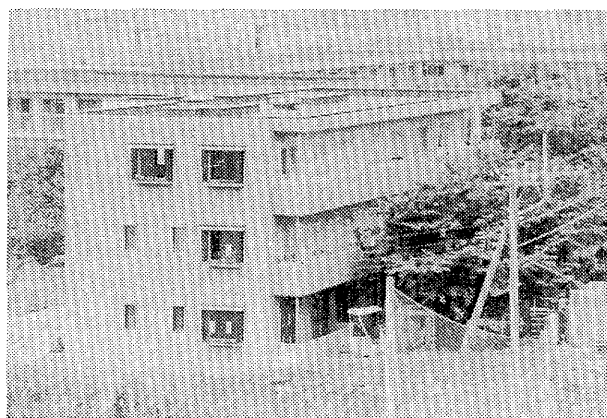
There has been only one day of strike in Luxembourg companies since World-War II.

Some things I just said might remind you of Japan, and one more fact is relevant: Luxembourg exports 80% of its production and imports 80% of its needs. Perhaps the low impact on global economics makes that we do not have trade frictions but at least the point I want to make is that a completely open and open-minded country, even by European standards, can make its way without getting lost.

The experience of studying abroad is invaluable and I am lucky to be at Keio University studying with you, and I am certain that you should take as well your courage with both hands and have a look at your neighbours, close or far. Its not always easy but its worth it.

Christian Bruck

Nestle House to Open in Sept.



The Nestle House in Hiyoshi

by Shoko Saito

A dormitory for Keio's foreign professors and research students is now under construction in Hiyoshi. The three story, 10 room building is expected to be completed in August and opened in September. It is located near the Keio Business School, about a ten-minute walk from the Hiyoshi campus.

The building is being donated to our university by Nestle Co. in commemoration of the com-

pany's 80th anniversary. Nestle Co. is spending ¥150,000,000 for this project and the dormitory will be tentatively called 'Nestle House'.

The new dormitory is expected to solve part of the boarding problem of professors and research students who are here for exchange programs from over 14 universities abroad. Having no other boarding facility, Keio presently rents rooms near the school for these people.

"Go-Kon" and "Dan-Pa"

by G. Arioka and N. Kurokawa.

Every year, students enter college with feelings of excitement, expectations and high hopes. Many new experiences wait ahead of them.

Two of the main events that the students experience are "Go-kon" and "Dan-pa". "Go-kon" is a small get-together party where a boy and a girl of different universities each take five or six friends with them and together hold a drinking spree. "Dan-pa" is short for a "Dance Party". It is a party held under a sponsor (students) who reserves a large space, such as a discotheque, inviting 100-200 young people.

The two events have several factors in common. First, they are both activities which concern a great number of people who gather at random. Second, they both help people to get to know each other. As for "Dan-pa" the main motive seems to be finding a partner. The same can be said about "Go-kon".

Says a boy who had been to a "Dan-pa", "I think that it did not give me as much as I expected. It was not worth the money." Says a girl, "Their (the guys at the party) intentions are so evident. All they do is gather in a corner and rate the girls passing-by."

In this way, "Go-kon" and "Dan-pa" do not necessarily have good images. But regardless of this fact, it holds true that "Go-kon's" and "Dan-pa's" are incessantly held, and students go to Shibuya and Roppongi wearing expensive clothes for these occasions. In another words, although on the surface, students do not think highly of these events, they still have within themselves feelings of expectation (and hope) which make them stand up and act. Moreover, to the students, "Dan-pa" and "Go-kon" share an important role in the making of relationships.

Still, why is it that so many students are attracted to these events inspite of their unpopular image? One reason may be that many students get tired of the

monotony of everyday life and, consciously or not, feel a need for something new and different. Another down-to-earth reason may be the fact that feelings of curiosity and interest never succeed in controlling the minds of human beings — that people always have a notion of wanting to experience everything within their reach. The third reason, which can be thought of as the most important, is the cultural influence. Within the minds of Japanese people lies a concept of temperance and modesty as a virtue. For this reason, Japanese students feel it shameful to act positively towards other people, especially those of the opposite sex. It is difficult for them to express themselves to strangers which creates a vicious circle and lessens the possibility of knowing other people. Because of these elements, students do not act spontaneously, which in the end leads to less friendly, less enjoyable times.

"Go-kon" and "Dan-pa" are

therefore perfect opportunities for the Japanese students because of their cultural and emotional backgrounds. It is also a great occasion for having a nice time and meeting new people.

But, as it is at present, with students passively spending their time making remarks about others, waiting for others to enliven the party and always worrying about their images, these gathering become meaningless.

"Go-kon" and "Dan-pa" are special privilege for student if the students participate with more enthusiasm, as young people should, these occasions could mean a lot to the participants. It may be a difficult task to change this consciousness immediately, but unless this is not realized and the attitudes are not changed, better, more meaningful relationships will not be possible.

Prof. Kiyooka Receives Distinguished Service Award

Recently, Prof. Eiichi Kiyooka received the Distinguished Service Award from the Japan Translators' Association for his work on "Fukuzawa Yukichi on Education".

This book is compiled of Fukuzawa's commentaries, documentary records, and literature concerning education which Prof. Kiyooka selected and translated.

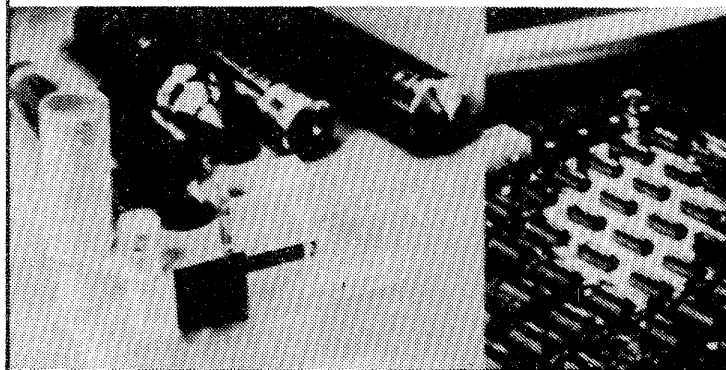
Prof. Kiyooka (Yukichi Fukuzawa's grandson) is known for introducing many of Fukuzawa's written works to the rest of the world. "The Autobiography of Yukichi Fukuzawa (FUKUOJIDEN)" from which Prince Charles quoted in his speech to the Diet

last May, was also translated by Prof. Kiyooka.

Besides opening the world's eye to the thoughts of Fukuzawa, Prof. Kiyooka has made many other valuable contributions to Keio Univ. As the former Director of the International Center, he founded the Japanese Department for foreign students, led the movement to have the Hiyoshi campus returned from the U.S. Military after the war, founded an exchange program for the English teachers of our school, and so on.

We sincerely hope that Prof. Kiyooka will continue to carry on his great work in the coming years.

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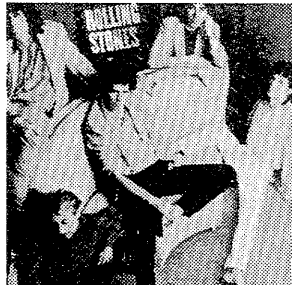


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Record Review

"Dirty Work" Rolling Stones



by Nozomu Kitadai

It bites, it cuts, it grinds . . . it's the Rolling Stones' new album "Dirty Work". More than twenty-three years into their career, the Stones are rowdier, raunchier, and nastier than ever in this album and they know that's just the way their fans like it.

With the help of a deluxe member of guest musicians (Bobby Womack, Jimmy Page, Jimmy Cliff, Tom Waits, etc.), "Dirty Work" showcases the best of the Stones' original rock'n roll combining a little R&B here and a little reggae there.

Eager followers will be more than satisfied to find that Jagger's bold energetic singing and Richard's distinctive rough-edged guitar playing remain alive and well throughout the record.

Some of the best moments of the album come with tunes such as "Fight" and "Harlem Shuf-

fle". The former is typical Stones' style rock'n roll with a gutsy stomping beat, thumping bass, and guitar licks that reminds one of shaving with an old razor blade without any foam. The latter, the recent hit single, is a slick re-make of an old R&B number which is sure to even get your grandmother swaying.

Although, on the whole, the album is not message-oriented, some of the tunes deal with the ironies of life with which we have to live. The title song "Dirty Work" for example, takes a satirical jab at authority. In the song Mick shouts, "Find some loser, find some jerk, you let somebody do the dirty work!"

The one ballad in the album "Sleep Tonight" sung by Keith Richards, opens with a beautiful piano riff and builds up to a gospel chorus finish. This last song on the album is probably the Stones' salute to their piano player Ian Stewart who recently passed away.

Play it, flip it over, play both sides a second time-you're not likely to tire easily of this "Dirty Work" of art.

"So-Utsu" Y. Hayase

by Hidetaka Kurimoto

Yukako Hayase is a girl who does not show herself as one. Born September 2nd, 1967, she is still 18 years old, yet she has that adult appeal and looks as



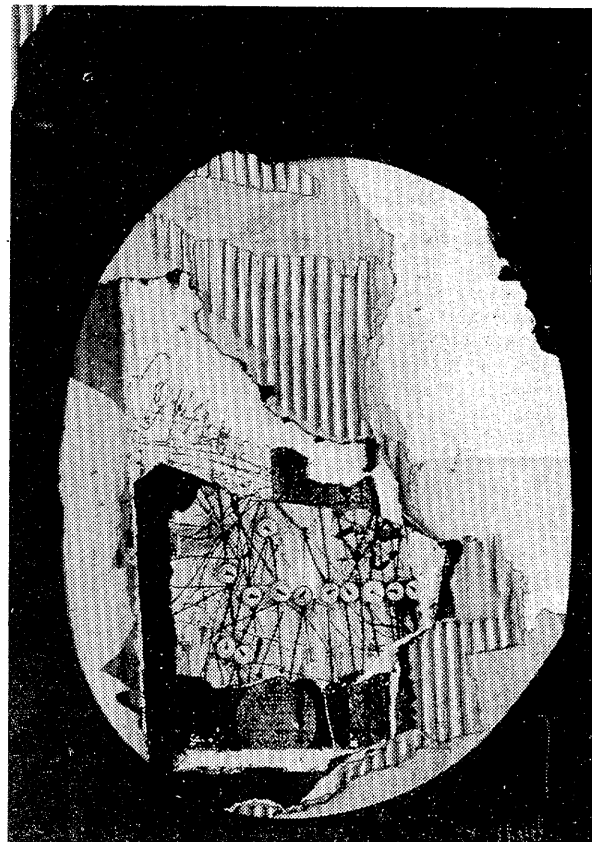
much as 5 years older. After spending some time in the entertainment world, Yukako Hayase became highlighted recently with her debut album titled "SO-UTSU (manic-depression)". Ironically, her popularity grew with this album, not through her long career as an actress.

The album "SO-UTSU" is furnished with unsophisticated feelings of a girl through adult-flavored love songs. It begins in a slow ballad and ends in another slow one with 7 up-tempo songs in between. The distinct characteristic of her songs is in her cute unique voice. But on the contrary, deep beneath the flow of her music there are traces of eroticism appearing time to time.

If you are a man this album is sure to tickle your heart and it is quite easy to presume that you will be addicted to her voice.

If you have no chances of buying her album, you can also listen to her song in a TV commercial for Poccari Sweat. The album "SO-UTSU" is put out by SIXTIES RECORD COMPANY at 2,800 yen.

ART Antoni Clavé



"A Don Pablo" 1982

by Tokuko Fujii

On June 6, 1944 Antoni Clavé visited Picasso who then lived in Paris. This marked the beginning of their intimate friendship, and Clavé's admiration for Picasso has continued ever since. The Antoni Clavé Exhibition, subtitled "A Song in Praise of Picasso", was held at the Tokyo Metropolitan Teien Art Museum. It centers around the works which were displayed at Antibes, Barcelona, and Madrid in the exhibition entitled "A Don Pablo". The display consists of about 70 paintings (including collages), 8 sculptures, and about 30 etchings made between 1960 and 1985.

Clavé was born in Barcelona in 1913. When he was thirteen, he studied at Barcelona Art School, where Picasso and Miro had gone before him. Like Picasso, he took part in the Spanish War and sought refuge in France where he began his career as a painter in earnest.

Clavé must have identified deeply and sympathetically with Picasso's "Guernica", for it is "Guernica" that Picasso crystallized in the whirlpool of the civil war, expressing his extreme opposition to fascism. Clavé's strong tie to Picasso may be explained by the similar backgrounds from which they come. In spite of Picasso's death in 1973, Clavé still occasionally produces works in his memory. "En Pensant A Don Pablo" (1985), "Souvenir" (1984), and "Hommage A Picasso" (1974-85), all ask the question: what meaning does Picasso's art have for modern society. At the same time, they show his insatiable zeal for creating. In addition to his paintings and sculptures, Clavé has produced the stage setting and lithographs for "Gargantua". At present,

he still lives in South France and continues his energetic activities.

His pieces, particularly the collages, hold the viewer's gaze and awaken an inner curiosity which yearns to unravel the secrets of their creation. Crumpled-up paper, thumb-tacks, strings, pieces of table cloth, aluminum, etc. stuck on to canvas produce various images. The series of works having an instrumental motif, comes alive through the use of thumb-tacks, pieces of aluminum and tightly stretched strings, reminding us of peering into the inside of a piano. These paintings with sculptural elements become *les objets*, shortening the distance between the artist and the appreciator.



"Souvenir" 1984

The Tokyo Metropolitan Teien Art Museum including a Japanese garden, dates back to 1933, and was formally known as *Kyu asakanomiyu*. The interior decoration in the style of Art-Deco, is in itself worth seeing. In this surrounding, Clavé's modern art is an opportunity not to be missed.

Tokyo Metropolitan Teien Art Museum. Ten minutes by bus from Keio Univ. (phone 03-443-0201) Open daily from 10:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M. and closed 2nd & 4th Wednesdays.

L.M.S. to Play Monterey



L.M.S. at Tokyo Disneyland, April 30, 1986

by Tomoko Matsuda
with Tokuko Fujii

Keio Light Music Society (L.M.S.) will play at the Monterey Jazz Festival this September. This renowned festival, held in the U.S., is one of the world's three biggest jazz festivals along with the Montreux Jazz Festival and the Concord Jazz Festival. Having already participated in the other two festivals, L.M.S. will be the first student's big band jazz group to ever play in all three festivals.

L.M.S.'s participation in the festival seems only natural considering their long tradition (they celebrate their 40th anniversary this year) and superb achievements. L.M.S. ranks with Waseda High Society as a leader among student's big band

jazz groups. They have played with many famous jazz singers, such as Mari Nakamoto, Marine, Helen Merrill and Masaki Hirao.

Last August, after 2 years of hard work, they came in first place in the 16th Yamano Big Band Contest. Then by a lucky chance, Jimmy Lyons, general manager of Monterey Jazz Festival, happened to hear their performance and invited them to play in the festival. Participation in this festival is an honor for any professional band in the world and it will automatically mean that L.M.S. will be counted among the top five bands in Japan.

"Today we stand at the transitional stage for Jazz. Only the formality is kept, originality and amusement can't be found

anywhere . . . , so we are yearning for a new direction" says L.M.S. manager Suzuki. By using their status as amateurs, they intend to seek a breakthrough and overcome any previously accepted notions. Their entry in the Monterey Jazz Festival this year is a wonderful chance in seeking that new demension. The audience expects a high quality performance and L.M.S. is sure to give them one.

L.M.S.'s policy is that if both listeners and players can't enjoy themselves, then it's not music. In the words of Duke Ellington, their message is "It don't mean a thing if it ain't got the swing" Their only wish now is to present a good swinging performance. Good Luck L.M.S. and keep on swingin'!