

# The Mita Campus



**'calamus gladio fortior'**

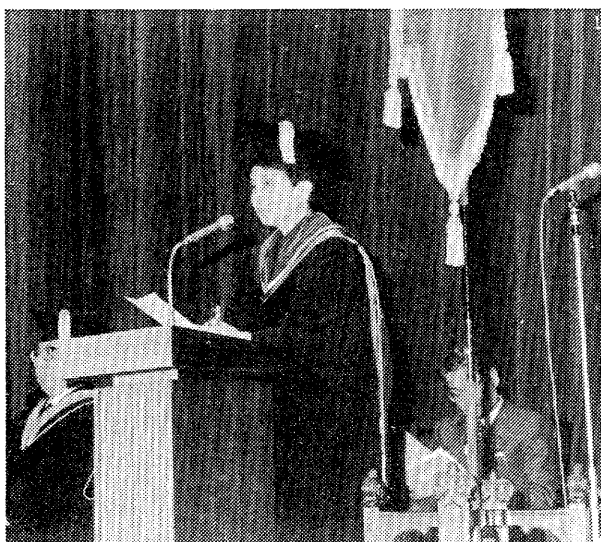
"Without doubting there is no seeking; without seeking there is no gaining"—Yukichi Fukuzawa

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## —1987 NEW YEARS EDITION—

### Cory: "But For Brave Hearts"



by Natsuko Kurokawa  
Waseda University's long relationship with the Philippines began twelve years ago with its sister-college relationship with De-Lasal University of Manila. Since then, many professors and researchers have visited the University, and exchange student programs have developed each year. Also beginning this year, a Philippine division was established in the Social Research Department where studies are in full progress, especially after the bloodless February Revolution which gave world-wide attention to the problems of the Philippines.

President Aquino appeared at Waseda University to accept an honorary doctorate degree on November 12th of last year. In her acceptance speech, she stated that the role of a traditional woman in Japan is not conducive to involvement in politics. Referring to herself, she stated "three years ago, I had much in common with the Japanese woman and wife. I had chosen to marry a very dominant man," and adds, "I was the dutiful wife, silent and supportive." What changed all this was a happening which will be recorded in every history book in the world. The assassination of

Ninoy Aquino, her late husband, made her No. 1 not only at home but all over her entire country. She was the one who acclaimed the "People's Power" to stand up against the autocracy proving "the limits of tyranny that could reach everywhere except the hearts of brave men and women." Aquino spoke about her husband's spirit and will that moved the hearts of the People even though he was in captivity. She talked about the one concession allowed on the eve of elections regarding his political views and government accusations towards himself. He had answered all questions and before he was re-jailed "went on accusing the government in return." She states "It was Ninoy who conceptualized, embraced and promoted the philosophy of reconciliation and non-violence that became the moving force of our bloodless February Revolution." It holds true that without the help of the military revolt under former minister Enrile and General Ramos, let alone the People, the Revolution would not have succeeded. It is also true that without his spirit and her determination it would have been totally impossible.

President Aquino came to

Japan on November 10th on a four-day visit to negotiate with Prime Minister Nakasone. On the afternoon of her arrival, she met with Emperor Hirohito at the Royal Palace. In the evening she had a talk with Prime Minister Nakasone at the Geihinkan about the economic reconstruction of the Philippines. Nakasone gave his word of full support and a promise of aid in ¥40.4 billion in credits. This was a great success on the Aquino administration side, for

the president was faced with a political crisis, let alone the financial difficulties and rebellious communists.

On November 23rd, the Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile who had opposed strongly upon the policy in dealing with the communist group was forced to resign along with all the rest of the cabinet members. The government that was constructed by the help of the Military, namely by the leadership of Enrile and Fidel Ramos

(Chief of Staff General) had come to a new turning point. Several weeks during October, the collision between President Aquino and Enrile surfaced little by little. Until the beginning of November, the split was irreconcilable. Enrile's complaint was due to her putatively soft approach to the communist guerillas. President Aquino's move to reach cease-fire negotiations with the communist group

(Continued on Page3)

### Otakasan at Professional Luncheon



by Shoko Saito

The Foreign Correspondence Club of Japan (FCCJ) welcomed Ms. Takako Doi, leader of Socialists' Party of Japan (SPJ) to its professional luncheon on Nov. 21. Most of the luncheon was taken up by Ms. Doi's speech which was concentrated on the overall policy of SPJ: women's participation in politics, SPJ's reform into a people's party, economic and foreign policy. This was followed by some questions from journalists. The Mita Campus covered the event.

Reflecting the strong concern about the first female party leader in Japan, luncheon seats were entirely occupied by members of the FCCJ, the press clubs of opposition parties, ambassadors, and other guests. As everyone might have guessed, the opening topic was *pachinko* and *karaoke* which are well known to be her hobbies.

In her speech, impressing the listeners as a promising female politician with her clear tone, Ms. Doi started out by saying how encouraged she was by the increase in numbers of SPJ sup-

porters, particularly of woman supporters after her taking the office. Her plan is to provide more opportunities for female candidates first by improving their subordinate position within the SPJ, and then by spreading the system to other parties, eventually leading to the participation of women in politics and the improvement of their place in Japanese society.

Ms. Doi proceeded to address the SPJ's reform from simply a labor party or political arm of trade unions into a European socio-democratic party (Duverger's "A Theory of Party"), or a people's party. For that, the most important issues, according to Ms. Doi, are nuclear, environmental, natural resources, energy, and population problems. She also expressed her will to work together with other progressive forces for innovations.

Concerning the situation of the Japanese economy, Ms. Doi pointed out: 1) the growing balance-of-payments surplus (\$50 billion in 1985 to \$85 billion — exceeds 4% to GNP — this year); 2) the stagnant condition of laborers' standard of living (with the U.S. as 100, West Germany 88, and Japan 81); 3) the complete unemployment rate of 6%; and 4) the housing problem. In this way, she supported her criticism of the government's export-oriented, tax-increase policy. Ms. Doi proposed to expand domestic demand, investments, and employment, and to both stimulate people's purchasing power and reduce their working hours. She also stressed that instead of raising the defense budget over 1% of the Japanese GNP, the government should put more effort into the Official Development Aid plan as an alternative.

Concerning foreign policy, which is Ms. Doi's professional field, the speaker quoted Philippine President Corazon Aquino's speech, emphasizing the need to reconsider the responsibility of World War II. The SPJ will work to bring about a three party conference among the two Koreas and the U.S., and also establish a nuclear-free zone in North East Asia. In conclusion, Ms. Doi reasserted that the SPJ's foreign policy will represent the will of the people.

#### To The Readers

Without criticism there can be no progress. "The Mita Campus" welcomes constructive criticism from its readers.

#### 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

### Decline in Reading

by Shoko Saito

On school campuses, students carry comic books and magazines under their arms. In trains, businessmen turn the pages of picture magazines, and advertisements with eye-catching headlines hang from the ceiling. Simple reading has taken over our daily life.

According to a survey by the Research Institute of Publication, paperbacks and magazines are still selling well, whereas on the whole, pace of publication sales is slowing down. The number of new books being published is increasing day by day, yet the number of books sold and read is not keeping pace. A survey by Mainichi Shinbun shows a steady decline in reading among students. The number of books read per person each month has decreased from 6.5 to 6.0 for elementary students, from 1.9 to 1.8 for junior high students, and from 1.5 to 1.3 for highschool students. Worse, the percentage of students not having read even a single book in one month runs as high as 50%.

On the other hand, the number of magazines they read has increased on the average from 8.0 to 9.1 magazines per month. There are two main reasons for this trend away from serious reading. One is the development of new forms of mass media. People used to turn to reading when newspapers and books were the main pastimes and primary means for the acquisition of information. Today's mass media, however, is more diversified and audio-visually-oriented. These new media have had a great effect on the reading habits of the younger generations which have grown up with TV, video, and the like.

The change in media forms has accompanied a large change in the style and pace of life. People in the modern world expect to receive instant and accurate information, without the least bit of effort on their part. Consequently, serious works which require deep thought are ignored while frivolous novels, sensational newspapers and "personality-cult" meaningless magazines are bought up in huge numbers.

The problem also lies in today's educational system and its "examination hell." The need to cram in large amounts of information simply in order to regurgitate it in college entrance exams creates a psychological aversion to "studying." Under these circumstances, it is only natural that students come to prefer the passive acceptance of information via television, magazines, etc.

This decline in serious reading is representative of the gradual change in the tempo of modern society. It may well be that humankind now stands at the greatest turning point in the history of communication since the invention of type printing. While it is improbable that reading will disappear altogether, it is quite possible that its central position in human society will be reduced, and will come to be regarded as but one of the various media forms. It is important, however, to remember the distinction between the printed and other media.

To read is to think. In reading, which is an active work, we are required to use our imagination, but in listening and watching we wait to receive what pours out from the other side. Printed media allow us to go back to take time to think on what we might overlook on TV. Books help us wander deeper into the unlit section of our mind and exercise our ability to think logically. On the other hand, quite illogical sensations shoot out from the TV screens and pass away leaving us only a sensual and superficial grasp of images.

Although printed media lack the speed and obvious dynamism which people expect from modern communication, this lack in itself provides the basis of its worth. For the pleasure of reading is that it encourages us to think for ourselves and thus reassure our worth as human beings.

## Tsurezure kiji —and to all a good night

by Tarrant Mahony

Katamatcha ikenai! Japanese students in one group, exchange students in another — this does not fly! The invisible fence between us all needs to be pulled down and relegated to the trash heap. All the barriers real and imagined are not so high that sincere, spontaneous and human kindness cannot overcome them. And someday we will. How far or how near that day is up to us; it may be soon, it may be far, but it is coming. Bernard Leach, the great English potter, expressed this thought most movingly at the end of his autobiography, *Beyond East and West*. He wrote: "I have seen a vision of the marriage of the East and West and far-off down the halls of time a child-like voice calls 'How long? How long?'"

The exchange students here at Keio are already part of the banquet, the rehearsal dinner for this wedding of weddings. Back in their home countries they will no doubt contribute greatly to the ongoing process, the internationalization, the "planetiza-

tion", of the globe. "Global society," says Ervin Laszlo, "is the next step, and it is this step that could bring with it the end to strife and conflict in this immature and intermediate stage . . . mankind is coming of age." We, as individuals, will inevitably grow with it, and our contributions will hasten its advent. All the exchange students who have left their homes and cultures and have come to Japan are the living links helping to bind a new world together, and they deserve our thanks and praise.

To the Japanese friends who have opened their homes and hearts I wish to say a special thanks. The "internationalization" of Japan, in the end, has very little to do with the import of beef and oranges, and even quite little to do with politicians, but it has everything to do with human relationships. These will be remembered long after the nin-ben's and take-kanmuri's are forgotten. To all the people who work at the Kokusai Center, thanks for the assist-

ance, the patience and the smiles that you never failed to give. To the members of Kosmic, thanks for the Cous Cous, the Gado Gado and the friendship. And last but certainly not least, thanks to all at "The Mita Campus"; may you live long, prosper and pass your classes.

"To while away the idle hours, seated the livelong day before the inkslab [typewriter!], by jotting down without order or purpose whatever trifling thoughts pass through my mind, verily this is a queer and crazy thing to do!" Yoshida Kenko himself might be proud of this tsurezure kiji. It's not long and it's not organized—does that qualify it as a classic? To all who helped make this a very wonderful year, "May the road rise to meet you, may the wind be always at your back, the sun shine warm upon your face, the rain fall soft upon your fields, and until we meet again, may God hold you in the palm of His Hand." (Old Irish Blessing)

## Making One's Life One's Own

by Sonia Lei Johnson

In America there are the Yuppies and in Japan there are the Ojōsans and Obotchamas. Both groups are dedicated to fine living, expensive clothes and cars. Young and well-educated, both are the future leaders of their respective countries.

A young electrical engineer in California's Silicon Valley seems like he has it made. Brian is twenty six years old and has an annual income of \$36,000 (\$760,000 yen at ¥160 to the dollar). Yet Brian feels something is missing. Four years out of college, the excitement of life in the "real world" has worn thin. Now Brian considers going back to college or taking a couple of years off to go traveling in New Zealand or joining a different company. Anything to fill the emptiness he feels at the center of his life.

Brian is more thoughtful than most of his peers. Other Yuppies busy themselves learning about — and consuming — fine wine, beer, or water. Who made Perrier a fashionable beverage in the U.S.? Since houses are getting outrageously expensive, especially around the big cities, Yuppies are like as not to live in rather small, sparsely furnished apartments — often shared with other Yuppies. They spend their money on BMW's and Porches.

Does this smack of Japan? It should. Japan's megatropolises of Tokyo and Osaka are by far more densely populated than New York and L.A. Japanese ojōsamas and obotchamas also live in cramped spaces and spend their money on going out: glittering night places, exercise clubs, ski tours, cars (if they have generous parents). And, of

course, the necessary wardrobe for each activity.

Though similar in conspicuous consumption, Japanese young people are less troubled than their American counterparts with a nagging sense of unfulfillment, a feeling that one is not where one should be, not really doing what one wants to do. That is because the Japanese society is more rigid than America's. Americans have more choices in their lives. They have, however, sacrificed a lot in the name of Freedom. Things like blueprints for success, religion and traditional values.

In the 1986 movie "About Last Night" starring Demi Moore and Rob Lowe, a pair of young (24-25 years old) lovers were trying to make it as a couple. All their friends were also young and well-educated. The place was Chicago and there were no parents around. Debbie and Danny had to make their own rules, set their own standards and try to stick by them. No one tried to stop them from moving in with each other; no one stopped them from breaking up. It takes much courage to do something where there is no precedent, to build a life that has meaning because it is one's own.

Young Japanese people don't have the luxury of doing whatever they damn well please and yet they don't have the responsibility of having to worry if they are doing what is right. They study and sacrifice to enter the best college they can. They know exactly where they stand because colleges are meticulously ranked. Even if they don't marry someone hand-picked by their parents, they know the narrow definition of "acceptable."

If a Japanese feels at times vaguely unfulfilled, that feeling is counter-balanced with the idea that she/he has no choice in what she/he is doing. A woman is told she is "immature" if she doesn't feel fulfilled staying home with her children. A man is "selfish and irresponsible" if he doesn't identify with his company, become that company's "mono."

There is security in being Japanese. When asked what religion they are, many Japanese reply, "I'm Japanese." Challenge is provided in the concept of "Jōhin." The way one walks, talks, sits, and so on can all be dictated by the precepts of Jōhin. Those who play the part well are vaunted as being an "ii Ojōsama" or an "ii Obotchama." There ought to be a book on how to be Jōhin.

There is nothing wrong with wanting to be Jōhin or wanting to work for a famous company (or marrying someone who does). But is that all there is in life? Americans think Japanese live terribly constricted lives. They would be strangled if they were in the same situation. Young Japanese may have far less freedom than American. Even so, if they want more freedom for themselves and for future generations it is not impossible.

It takes only a few pioneers to change the whole texture of a nation. And for those who are not brave enough to face so much social pressure, they can choose to make their lives personal in small ways. And to accept those around them who are unconventional. A life should be, first and foremost, one's own.

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## Interview with Sayoko Arai



by Junko Matsumoto  
Sae Kurita  
Megumi Fujita

Mrs. Sayoko Arai was born in Osaka and studied at Seishin University, Kyoto university, the University of Paris and Columbia University. She is now teaching current English at Keio, Aoyama and Waseda and training simultaneous interpreters in I.S.S. She is also the mother of two children.

We sought to understand the view of a woman who has made the most of her talents, thus achieving a position from which she can address the question of the future position of women in Japan.

We interviewed her in Japanese and translated it into English.

Mita Campus: First of all, will you tell us how you learned English?

Mrs. Arai: After World War II ended, I became a student of Seishin, where all lessons were given in English. At that time the American army occupied our house and we had to live together for a while, so I was very lucky in a sense that I had a chance to speak English. Besides they took me to the places where most Japanese at that time couldn't go, such as the P.X. and dance parties. After graduated from Seishin University, I studied philosophy as an auditor at Kyoto University. Then I went to Paris.

MC: What made you go to Paris?

A: I wanted to study European philosophy more in order to search for the root of European ideas.

MC: Did you feel any gap between France and Japan?

A: Not at all. I had already studied French for six years and had no language problem. At that time, the condition of France was similar to that of Japan materially. There were few people who could speak English, French and Japanese, so I had various chances to work as an interpreter. It was a precious experience. During my three years in France, I met a lot of people and widened my views.

MC: Then you went to the U.S.?

A: Yes. In those days, the U.S. was the most influential country in the world, and I wanted to see the country with my own eyes. At Columbia University I got a Master of Arts in one year. I had dreamed of working in the United Nations and it became true. I was almost thirty when my parents asked me to come back to Japan to get married.

MC: And you reconciled your marriage and job?

A: To make the most of my talent, I got a job at NHK. I got married at the age of thirty-one but I continued to work until I had a child. After bringing up children, most women feel emptiness and regret that they had not studied enough, but in my case, I could have had many jobs including teaching English.

MC: Do you have any difficulties as a woman?

A: Well, mainly there are two difficulties. One is how men think of women who have jobs. Japanese men don't welcome women to work with; they look upon them as their rivals. Today it is difficult for women to work among men and to be promoted as men are. But it is impossible to act like men and to deny the fact that we are women, especially in Japan. The second problem is having children. It is of the utmost importance to cultivate their personality, though it takes much time. But it is necessary for women to think of "self"

as an individual after having brought up children.

MC: Do you think women's social status will change in the future?

A: It all depends on the men's view. Though the way women think may change more, the situation will stay the same as long as that of men does not change. Men should learn to cooperate with women, especially in bringing up children.

MC: Will you tell us your opinion about women's consciousness of their own independence?

A: It is important to be independent not only mentally but also economically. Cultivating your talent will

always help you to do so. Women are advantageous in mastering languages; that is why I majored in English literature. I am happy because my work accords with what I wanted to do.

MC: Lastly, what is your philosophy?

A: Japanese, especially women, are easily influenced by their surroundings. They feel at ease as long as they act like others, and are inclined to lack their own thought. But we have to think over what is important for ourselves. It is related to a consciousness of our independence. The most important thing is to grasp the essence of all things.

## Friendship Force

by Naoki Iwata

International understanding lessens the fear and misunderstanding that hastens the instability between nations or cultures. In order to overcome those fears and misunderstandings, communication between peoples of different backgrounds and various ages are indispensable. Sharing one another's lifestyles from another part of the world is one such example.

A program dedicated to promoting such world understanding is "The Friendship Force" with its Japanese office in Akasaka. The Friendship Force was introduced by American ex-President Jimmy Carter in 1977.

"It is a private, non-profit citizens' exchange program which brings people of all ages and backgrounds together in friendship across the barriers that divide them — barriers of distance, culture, language, political difference, etc. Through such friendships come deeper understanding and appreciation of one another's culture."

The Friendship Force functions by offering two programs. An "Exchange" program recruits groups up to eighty Am-

bassadors, each travelling to a partner city in another nation. They are welcomed by a host family, and experience a homestay of one or two weeks. The course is planned basically according to the participant's wishes.

Already sixty thousand Ambassadors have traveled to forty-four sponsoring countries and more are joining every year.

"The Friendship Mission" is a program given when home hosting is not practical. Accommodations are provided in hotels. Contact with citizens of those cities are made through a series of formal and informal meetings. They both seek, however, the goals of bringing peoples of two nations together.

Each participant is required to pay an induction fee which covers transportation costs to and from the host city and administrative costs of the volunteer communities in both cities. Each may also choose to travel independently after the first week, providing to return to the gateway city for the return home with the others.

For further information please contact Miss Nakano at 401-5910.

## CORY AQUINO...

(Continued from Page 1)

the New People's Army (NPA) was intended for her people, as a speech by her confirms. She stated, "I can only say that I owe it to our people, who have lived in fear of the gun for so long." She stressed her policy of peaceful negotiation and anti-military solutions by claiming: "I know I must try, if only to show that before I take up the sword of war, I shall have stripped the olive branch of peace of every leaf of offering."

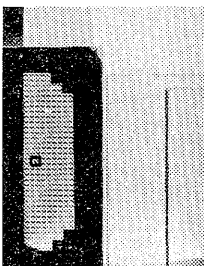
During her stay in Japan, Rolando Olalia, leader of the Philippines' largest labor union was brutally murdered by an unknown assassin. Thousands of Filipinos marched on the Defense Ministry to protest the murder, and their suspicion of Enrile's hand in it. Meanwhile rumours of a coup by Enrile and his military men ("The Boys") who also agreed on more aggressive strategy against communists, arised. But with both sides steaming with dissatisfaction, Aquino, with the help of General Ramos, managed to keep her power by taking immediate action on both sides. She first achieved resignation from Enrile and the Cabinet on the 23rd of November. Then she reached a final agreement on the negotiation with the NPA for a 60 day cease-fire starting December 10th which meant a cease fire in a civil war that raged on for 17 years. Says the President spokesman Mr. Benigno, "We will be celebrating Christmas and New Year's without the fear of gun shots."

Although the Aquino administration has overcome this immediate turning point, there still lie many problems ahead. Without a definite policy and trusting help as well as the support of other nations, peace in the Philippines will not be stable. As she raised her "L sign" to the audience at Waseda, her determination and policy were symbolized in these words at the end: "The real challenge is to achieve peace by the ways of peace." "You never achieved so much in war as you did in peace." Let's hope these words prove true.

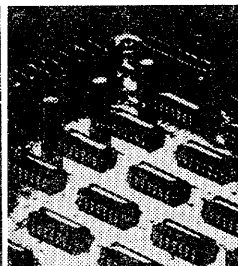
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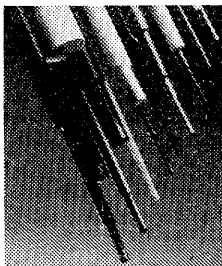
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# IT HAPPENI

## January

### VICTORY FOR KEIO!

The Keio Rugby Team (Inter-College Champs) beat Toyota Motors Co. (Inter-Amateur Champs) 18 to 13 in the 23rd Japan Rugby Championship to become the number one team in Japan. This was the first time in ten years for a college team to become the champion. The feat was also the first such victory for the Keio Rugby Team.

### Challenger's Last Voyage

Six astronauts and a high-school teacher were killed 72 seconds after lift-off, on account of a technological fault. Hawaii's pride and the only Japanese-American astronaut, Ellison Onizuka, and the first female civilian to go up into space, Christa McAuliffe, were lost in a rain of debris. The tragedy inflicted upon Americans the purest pain that they have collectively felt in years. The mission seemed symbolically immaculate; the farthest reach of a perfectly American ambition to cross frontiers. And it simply vanished in the air.



## February

### Cory's "People Power" and the Bloodless Revolution

"CORY, CORY, CORY!" The shouts of the People roared across the Philippines. Corazon Aquino took the Presidential oath of office and swore to her people that she and they would build a democracy together: "All the world wondered as they witnessed . . . people lift themselves from humiliation to the greatest pride."

The deposed dictator, Ferdinand Marcos, fled to Hawaii in exile and disgrace. The twenty years of despotic rule was over.

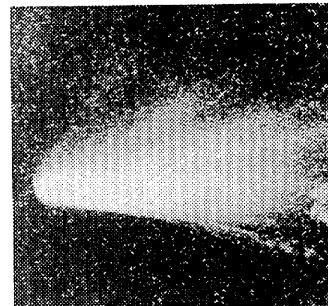


## March

### U.S. Raids Libya

### Halley's Return

Halley's Comet, known for its mysterious beauty and its long periodic cycle, approached the earth again. From its first visible appearance in November 1985, until its reappearance in March there was a "Halley-Boom." Sadly enough, the Comet bid us farewell and went out for another 76 year journey into the vast universe.



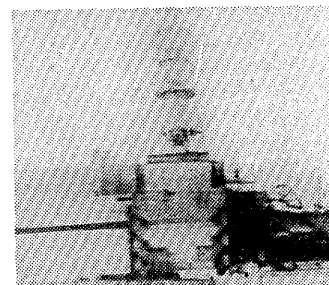
## April

### Equal Opportunity in Employment Law

Good news for women! The struggle toward equality obtained both the enforcement of the Equal Opportunity in Employment Law and the revision of the Labor Standards Law in April. However, laws are but a starting point. Not only women but also men must acknowledge the discrimination still embedded in society; all must recognize the pressing need to liberate every person, regardless of sex, to contribute fully to the welfare of all.

### Nuclear Meltdown in Chernobyl

A terrifying nuclear accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant in the Ukraine imperiled the Soviet Union and spewed a radioactive cloud over Europe. Moscow kept a full report from its own people and from anyone else. Despite the Kremlin's best efforts, however, satellites peered into Chernobyl's burning hulk and intelligence experts poured over what data was available. Scientists and technicians, as well as politicians and ordinary people downwind of Chernobyl tracked the fallout from the Ukraine to Scandinavia and across Eastern and Western Europe.

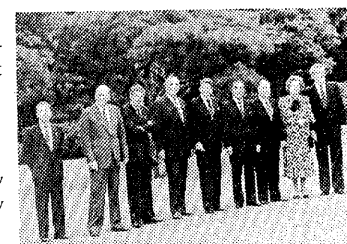


## May

### Tokyo Summit

### Gender Selection Raises Controversy

Sex separation caused controversy over the future ratio of men and women and how far man should intervene with human life. At the same time, researchers are realizing that modern science has reached a point where it is imperative to consider ethics and long-term ramifications in the realm of natural science.



## June

### Ex-Nazi Waldheim Voted President of Austria

Despite the disapproval of other nations, Austrians voted for ex-Nazi member and former Secretary General of the United Nations, Kurt Waldheim. The election triggered world-wide controversies, especially among Jewish groups.

### Blacks Struggle Against Apartheid

South Africa's President Botha's promise to relax apartheid laws in April were not successful in appeasing the ever-increasing anger of the blacks. Unrest in the black ghettos and townships escalated and police retaliated with force. Because of government censorship of mass media, it is difficult to ascertain the situation. Blacks are pitted against whites, whites against whites, and even blacks against other blacks.

Foreign countries are calling the apartheid system "inhuman" and "intolerable." They are pressuring South Africa with economic sanctions and public denouncements.



### OLE! World Cup Soccer Thrills The World

The 13th World Cup soccer games — held once every 4 years — were hosted by Mexico for a whole month. Although Mexico suffered from a severe earthquake just the preceding year, she fulfilled the great role of hosting the world's most riveting sport event for the second time. The golden Champion Trophy was awarded to team captain Diego Maradona on behalf of his team the Argentine Eleven.



# ED IN 1986

## July

### “Happy Birthday Miss Liberty!”

The French gift to America, the Statue of Liberty, turned a hundred years old. She was a welcoming beacon to thousands of European immigrants who sailed into New York Harbor to make a new life. Not only the personification of liberty, she is the quintessential symbol of the Americans' unity and diversity. The massive celebrations were unashamedly gaudy and, in the end, incontestably American.

### Double Elections

## August

### Job Hunting '86—Job Recruiting Season Changes

The job hunting season was revised for the first time in 10 years this year from October 1 to August 20. This was intended to eliminate *aotagai* (the practice of some students contacting and securing employment long before they graduate.)

### Valley of Death—Lethal Gas Engulfs Cameroon

Following the explosion, a plume of deadly toxic gas shot up from the bottom of Lake Mios, a small pool nestled in a volcanic crater in north-western Cameroon, Africa. The wind sent the gases steaming into the valley, blanketing villages as far as three miles away. People died in their sleep, vomiting blood or burning. The catastrophe left 1,700 people dead and many more in need of intensive care.

## September

### Japan Joins the SDI Project

### The Bombs of Paris

September turned out to be one long, horrifying nightmare to the people of Paris. Lebanese terrorists raided the city with bombs to push for the release of Georges Ibrahim Abdallah and two other jailed assassins. Because their demands were ignored, they terrorized the city killing 8 people and injuring more than 150 others. Prime Minister Jacques Chirac ordered the tightening of France's borders against foreigners, sending more than 1,000 soldiers to patrol them.

### 20th Asian Games at Seoul

Despite the preceding terror at Kimpo Airport, which killed 5 people, the games were a tremendous success. 3,500 athletes from 27 Asian countries competed. It was the first time for China to participate in a big sport event held in South Korea. China ended in 1st place followed by South Korea in 2nd and Japan's disappointing 3rd.

### Japan Puts Its Foot in Its Mouth and Chokes

First, Minister of Education Fujio infuriated the Koreans by insisting that they as well as Japan had responsibility for the Japanese annexation of Korea. Prime Minister Nakasone was forced to fire him. Then Nakasone blithely stated that the American intelligence level is much lower than Japan's because of the inherent (implied) “inferiority of Blacks, Puerto Ricans, and Mexicans.” In a few thoughtless words, Nakasone had done more harm to Japan-U.S. relations than all the Japan-bashing on Capital Hill in these past few years combined.

## October

### Gorbachev and Reagan at Reykjavik in a “Non-Summit Summit”

High hopes ended in a deadlock. The two super-power leaders met in Iceland for long hours of grueling negotiations to “prepare privately” for a full summit meeting to be held later. According to both sides, they nearly agreed to a “sweeping” arms deal. However, talks came to a halt over Star Wars — Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI).

Weapons from both sides under discussion are deployed in Britain, West Germany, Italy, and Belgium as well as the Soviet Union. Cities that would be hit in case of attack are Milan, London, and Warsaw, not Moscow or D.C. No representatives from other European countries were invited, however. And to top all the other disappointments, no date for a future summit was set.

### Explosion in a Thai Plane Airbus

A hand grenade smuggled aboard a Thai Airbus A300 exploded in one of the lavatories in the rear section of the plane during the flight from Manila to Osaka, forcing the plane to make an emergency landing at Osaka Airport.

## November

### Miharayama Explosion

### JNR Privatization Bills Approved

The House of Councillors voted into law a package of eight bills aimed at dividing and privatizing the Japanese National Railways (JNR) on April 1st 1987, ending the JNR's 15 year history as a state-run corporation.

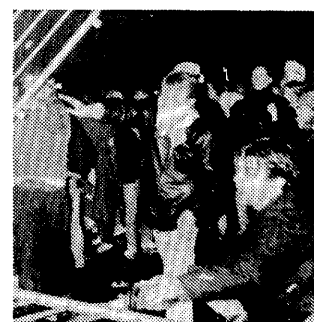
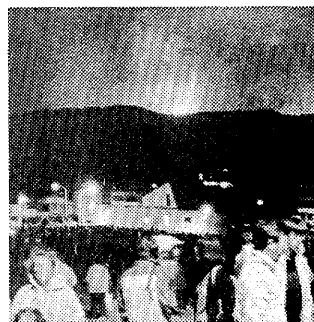
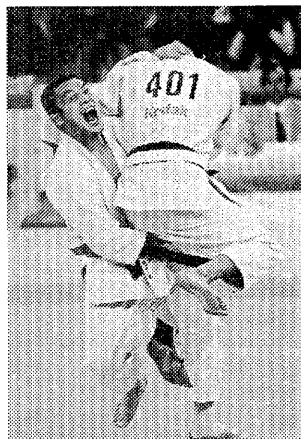
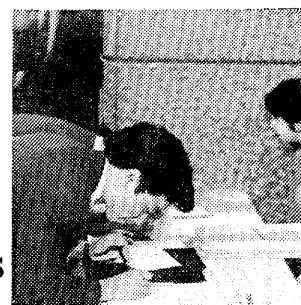
## December

### French Students Tone Down Government's Education Reform

The French government agreed to tone down Education Policy Reforms after 189 people were injured, 149 arrested and one student killed in riots between rock-throwing students and police.

### LDP's Taxation System Overhaul Gets Approval

The ruling Liberal Democratic Party's Tax System Research Commission approval at its general meeting a set of recommendations for the sweeping overhaul of the nation's 36-year-old taxation system, features a ¥4.45 trillion cut in personal and corporate income taxes.



# OPINIONS

## Japanese Economy— in need of vitality & mutual cooperation

by Nobuhiko Arita

Translation  
by Sonia Lei Johnson

Today, it is said that Japan's economic structure is at a turning point: from an export-oriented economy to a domestic-demand oriented one. However, the Japanese public is not particularly eager for such a change.

Until recently, the Japanese have believed that export is the best way to develop Japan's economic power. Indeed, the economy has grown to such a point that foreign countries are criticizing Japan. Other countries, especially the U.S. and Europe, are becoming dangerously protective. And this attitude is largely pointed toward Japan. Things are being said like, "Japan has done great harm to our economy by her massive exports. Our unemployment has gone up and we have to do something about it."

On the other hand, the Japanese government states that it is necessary for Japan to widen her domestic demand in order to have good relations with foreign countries. According to the Council of Economic Structure, Japan is in a very bad situation where the development of a harmonious relationship with the world economy is concerned.

The Japanese public, however, is taking in this situation coolly. "The Japanese have worked long and hard to reach this point. There is no reason for Japan to sacrifice herself to solve the trade friction problem for the goal of having a harmonious relationship with other countries." This kind of attitude is strongly rooted among the labor and management who have thus far been the movers and the shakers in Japan's economy. They are not about to say such childish things as "We have made a lot of profit up to now so let's share and share alike."

In actuality, this kind of sacrificing of oneself for the benefit of others would not provide any lasting solution. If so, why is there a need at all for structural change in Japan's economy? Needless to say, it is for the benefit of Japan herself. Because of the strong yen, Japanese exports have lost their competitive edge. Moreover, industry is tending to shift production overseas. If such factors continue, it will be impossible to sell Japanese products overseas as they are being sold now. Employment opportunity will go down. The Japanese economy is in a dangerous situation.

### Expansion of Domestic Demand

We understand that it is essential to expand the domestic demand. Let us examine the concrete steps necessary to reach this goal.

First, we can consider the expansion of public investments,

tax reduction, lowering of interest rates and the relaxation of the myriad regulations regarding business, new buildings, etc. These measures can be expected to create new demands, stimulate investment and consumption, and generally encourage a more active domestic economy. However, if this is not done with considerable care, it will not result in the expansion of domestic demand in a real sense.

Let us take building roads using public investment as an example. If land owners try to make big profits by raising land prices, the effectiveness of such public investment will be halved. More than one road — perhaps even four of them — should be planned and the most cost-efficient one should be chosen.

All efforts would be meaningless if a few land owners or firms try to grab as much profit as possible and trigger a "Money Game." ("Money Game" is the term used in Japanese to describe the fever of purchasing land and stock.) You can say this about the problem of the severely bottle-necked demand for housing.

As more living space becomes available, there will be a need to have more things to fill it up. Investment sparks investment and will help to expand domestic demand. But if measures regarding urban renewal and land price control aren't taken, then perhaps only a few land owners and real estate developers will profit.

The reason why the move to shorten working hours in Japan is not going anywhere is said to be because personal living space is so small. Steps should be taken to increase housing, but before that we must figure out the mechanism by which it can be done.

Lastly, there is the arousal of demand through the catalyst of industries' technological development. The basis of an economy is producing things. It is impossible for service industries with low value-added percentages to head the economy. It is important for Japan's government, in conjunction with industry, to actively awaken new demands, develop new technology and produce new products. There is little dispute about these things.

It is understood that the government should not speak out because this matter is in the sphere of industry's management. Looking at the flourishing stock market, however, one gets worried that this point is being overlooked. In America, one can see any number of companies that have forgotten about production and become so immersed in the Money Game that they lose everything. If such a situation were to occur in Japan, there would be no safety network of protective measures

such as there exists in the States and the firms would collapse. Even industries' management agree that it is necessary to widen domestic demand by technological development.

### Developing the Industrial Structure

It is unlikely, however, that just by expanding the domestic demand the problem will be solved. It is believed that direct overseas investment will increase steeply and result in the deindustrialization of the domestic industry. There is concern that technology accumulated by various companies will be scattered and lost. There is also concern about the destruction of the employment structure. It is said that about 600,000 jobs will be cut by the year 2000.

In order to pass down the accumulated technology there is a need to maintain production facilities within the country. Technology becomes possible only when one has the means of production available. One cannot develop technology if one only has laboratories to work with. Therefore, it is necessary to develop the means of production and expand internal demand.

If the two factors of domestic demand and the furthering of technological innovation through the mixture of technologies in various fields are present, growth in production facilities will naturally follow. In order to accomplish this, there are ways of mixing technology from various fields such as electronics, chemistry, and mechanics as stated in a report by the Council on Industrial Structure. The so-called "three great technological innovations" of electronics, new fabrics, and bio-technology can also contribute to the development of the industrial structure. Development of the industrial structure does not mean a shift to a service-oriented industry, but the advancement of the Secondary Industry itself.

As for the employment rate, there is no way to raise it except by absorbing the displaced employers through the advancement of the secondary and service industries. A mid-term report by the Special Committee of Economic Structure stated "the diminishing employment resulting from direct overseas investment can be absorbed by the prosperity of other industries." To realize this, an annual economic growth rate of about 4% and the advancement of the industrial structure is necessary.

There is, however, a serious possibility of unemployment when a mismatch occurs between industries, professions, age, and area. Quite a few problems are expected to arise from the development of the industrial structure. Though some problems may be unavoidable, it

is necessary to accomplish this with the least amount of complications possible.

Upon reflection, the necessity of the advancement of the industrial structure through technological innovation has been pointed out for years. In Japan, especially, technology has advanced through recommendations urging the production of better and cheaper goods.

Japan is often accused of being able to make things only by imitating others. But is this really true? Rotary engines were invented by the Germans. Though companies all over the world recognized the importance of this idea, only Matsuda made it a product. Can this be called copying? Science and technology are two different things. Turning a scientific innovation into a product and improving it is technology.

In Japan, both the assembly lines and the sub-contractors strove to accumulate and develop technology. From now on it is necessary to consolidate all available science and technologies and simultaneously expand the base of knowledge so that new products can be made. Emphasis should also be placed on research in basic fields that was initiated some four years ago.

### The Direction of the Japanese Economy

As I have previously stated, it is advantageous for Japan to follow two policies: the expansion of demand and the advancement of the industrial structure. Japan is the leader in certain fields such as automobiles and semiconductors. It is said that for a champion boxer it is extremely difficult to maintain his position. It is the same for Japan. But the vitality of the Japanese companies has not been broken even

after having crossed the hurdles of the oil shocks.

A few days ago I visited an automobile sub-contracting company. It was a medium-sized firm that made engine bolts. "We're really in a pinch. Every year the unit price goes down but this year the price has fallen four times the usual amount. The order quantity itself has gone down! But our bolt technology is one of the best. We've developed a special bolt for sewage facilities and it is several times more durable than Korean made ones."

The reality is that this sub-contractor is being squeezed by the parent company's demands but at the same time it is accumulating technology. The sub-contractor is trying to develop technology for future use.

The rest is up to the government and how it will encourage the expansion of technology through its policies. These policies could include the increase of public investment, the expansion of consumption, and the advancement of the industrial structure through industrial and technological policies. Such policies are indispensable to the development of the Japanese economy.

### Trade Friction

Up to here I have been discussing economic problems centered on national issues.

Some are of the opinion, however, that the expansion of domestic demand will not lead to international harmony. For example, even if imports increase, many of them will come from the NIC (Newly Industrialized) countries. Complaints from Europe and the States are likely to increase and no contribution will be made toward solving trade friction.

(Continued on Page 7)

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(Continued from Page 6)

Such views are, however, problematical because they view international cooperation and trade friction as the same thing. If you want to solve trade friction, one effective way would be to issue huge export restrictions. But Japan will not be the only nation hurt by such export restrictions. The situation will be critical for nations that depend upon imports.

Companies importing cheap parts and assembling them themselves will be forced to raise their products' final prices. American computer makers are facing problems brought about by the import restrictions of semi-conductors. Concerned, they are saying, "Computers using expensive semi-conductors will lose competition with

Japanese made ones." What's more, export restrictions will interfere with competition and slow down the speed of technological development of both countries.

In the first place, Japan is not entirely responsible for the trade friction issue. Taking America as an example, a strong dollar and high interest rates coupled with the loss of substance in the domestic industry can be thought of as the reason American industry is in trouble. Taking these factors into consideration, we can say the following about the reindustrialization of the American industry.

What reindustrialization means here is not only to shift production overseas but also the weakness of the management itself. The feebleness of American industry has been

pointed out since the Carter administration as: 1. dwindling Research and Development, 2. the stagnation of technological innovation and 3. the aging of factory facilities.

RCA, the company that invented television, was immersed in the "Money Game" (investing in lucrative stocks, etc.) using the enormous income from their patent royalties. When they suddenly noticed what was happening, they were already depending upon Japanese makers to supply all the parts for their televisions.

As we can see from this example, American managers have short term vision. Because of this, it is said that American managers will choose the Money Game and its lure of short term profits over innovation that takes a long time for profits to appear. In some cases, they pro-

duce things that have no market. Unless these tendencies are corrected, there can be no improvement in the balance of trade.

As I have stated before, Japan should not put its sole emphasis on avoiding trade frictions. Japan has lost exporting competitiveness with the strong yen, and is shifting its production overseas. They have already done this much to suppress their own protectionism. Other than this, Japan can make her point at diplomatic occasions.

#### International Harmony

Japan's role in building international harmony is not limited to solving trade frictions but, more importantly, to expand the world trade. This coincides with the goals of enlarging the pie of the world economy by advancing the industrial structure and expanding imports. Other coun-

tries should learn from Japan what is learnable, strengthen their weaknesses, and be good competition partners as equals.

Some managers and politicians don't seem to agree with this. One American manager states, "Japanese are liars. They said they wouldn't survive if the yen fell below ¥200 per dollar. Even at ¥160 companies haven't gone bankrupt." Does this manager mean he wants all Japanese exporting companies to go bankrupt? That would mean the death of the Japanese economy.

Expansion of domestic demand and the renovation of the industrial structure will benefit the development of the world economy. Japan must realize these twin goals through internal reforms. However, protectionists in each country can bring progress to a halt.

## Symposium: "The Course of Great Economic Power"



by Yasuyo Sakata

On November 22, Keio International Society held a symposium on "The Course of the Great Economic Power, Japan — the Role of Japan in the Era of International Cooperation" at the Mita Festival. (This was a follow up to the student discussion held to further our understanding on the subject). Professor Noritake Kobayashi of Keio University, Mr. Hisao Kanamori, President of the Japan Economic Research

Center, Mr. Hiroshi Takeuchi, Managing Director and Chief Economist of the Long Term Credit Bank of Japan, Mr. Soshichi Miyachi, Deputy Chief Editorial Writer of the Japan Economic Journal, and Mr. Joseph A. Grimes Jr., Vice President of Honeywell Inc. Japan and Chairman of the American Chamber of Commerce in Japan. These gentlemen were invited as panelists for the discussion. Following is a brief summary of

the discussion.

As the degree of reciprocity increases in the international world today the need for not only bilateral but also multilateral cooperation is increasing. Japan holds 10% of the world's GNP share and has more influence on other foreign economies. Foreign countries are making demands of Japan on many issues such as Japan's high balance of payments surplus. Japan should think about international cooperation to contribute to the growth of the world economy. For Japan, whose economy still depends largely on exports, a healthy world economy is indispensable.

There is much international activity in the private sector. The private companies play an important role in promoting mutual interdependence and cooperation between countries. Mr. Miyachi said, "Many companies have gone international but public governmental policies are an obstacle to promoting more activities." Mr. Takeuchi said, "What is needed is a change in the system itself and deregulation."

According to Mr. Kanamori's report, the basic problem is that

Japan's economic growth is not consonant with the world economy. The problem lies in Japan's export-oriented economic structure. The reasons for Japan's ever increasing surplus are that the value of the yen was too low compared to its real power. (Therefore the exchange rate was modified at the G5 meeting held last September.) The liberalization measures for imports are lagging behind, and domestic demand is insufficient. Mr. Kanamori suggested four feasible plans: first, encourage policies to increase domestic demand such as an increase in public investments, tax cuts, lowering the discount rate, deregulation etc., second, promote the liberalization of imports such as agriculture products among the whole economic society. Third, use its economic power to assist developing countries by more importing as well as private investments and government assistances. When investing privately, Prof. Kobayashi suggested that Japanese companies should, "not only do so with a free market mind linked only to their own profits but also to be tolerant enough to understand

the standpoints of the country they are cooperating with." This is especially so, he asserted, because "It is said that the 21st century will be the Age of the Pacific." Forth, supply finances to advanced countries to prevent depression.

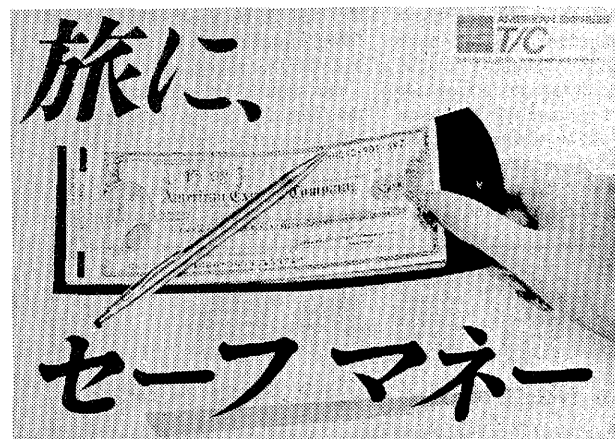
Changing Japan's economy from export-oriented towards domestic-demand oriented does have its demerits in the short-term, however, its merits are greater. For example, domestically by increasing public investments in social capital, the living standard of the people will be improved. Externally by promoting more imports it will help in reducing the huge trade surplus compared to other countries. So in the longterm, what will be profitable for the world will be profitable for Japan. If the world economy "falls apart," Japan will receive the greatest blow. So when deciding on foreign policies, Japan must consider both the welfare of its own country and the world. And when we use the word "international cooperation", we must consider for what purpose we are cooperating.



### アメリカン・エクスプレス

世界における「総合金融・旅行関連サービス」企業のリーダーとしてすぐれたサービスを提供しています。

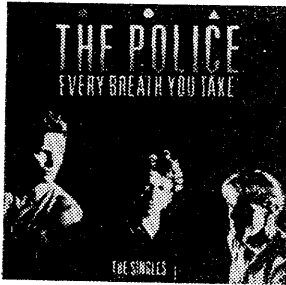
1985年にアメリカン・エクスプレスは、金融機関として初めて、円建て外債を発行し、また、アメリカン・エクスプレスの株式が東京証券取引所外国部に上場されました。証券業務の国際化によって引き起こされた熾烈な競争の中で上場会社となったことは企業イメージを日本で確固たるものにするのに大いに貢献しました。



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## RECORD REVIEW

### The Police "Every Breath You Take"

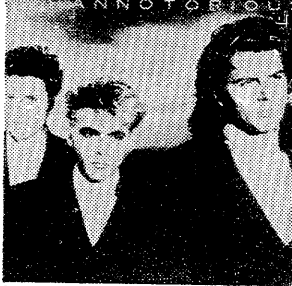


When you first see the brand new jacket of the album, you will probably think **THEY ARE BACK**. They are, yet they are not. The new album "Every Breath You Take" is a best-hits album, resurrecting twelve of The Police's past hits from 1978-1986. The only cut that is different is "Don't Stand So Close To Me '86," a total remake of the 1980 smash hit, "Don't Stand So Close To Me."

For those who are fans of Sting and want to listen to his past works, this album is the right thing to start with. And for those who are Police fans this is something to bring back all the memories.

The list price of ¥2,800 is not so expensive considering it has twelve songs and nostalgic value.

### Duran Duran "Notorious"



The new album "Notorious" is literally notorious. Since the halt of their activities a few years ago, there were many irresponsible rumors saying they would break up. But the rumors didn't just remain rumors as two members did withdraw. Fortunately, Duran Duran still survived as a group with the leftover people.

The songs, however, are very poor as a result. They sound like a local country rock band who finally had a chance to make an LP. They have no sophistication at all. The recent hit single and the album title song "Notorious" sounds much like that of the old Duran Duran and for this meager relief we are thankful.

The price ¥2,800 is not worth it!

## Wagner S.O. Plays Mahler at Suntory

by Hideshige Saito

Having welcomed their 85'th anniversary, the Wagner Society Orchestra (W.S.O.) will hold their 141st subscription concert on January 12, '87, at Tokyo's newest concert hall — Suntory Hall in Akasaka.

The main and the most attractive features of the program is undoubtedly Gustav Mahler's Symphony No. 7. "I believe Mahler's musical sense goes fairly well with our orchestra's members and we are all delighted with the challenge of playing his symphony" comments Takeda, the manager of W.S.O. "We're not taking up this enormous piece because it is celebrated this year, but just because we like it."

Waseda Symphony Orchestra, which has just as long a tradition as our W.S.O., has been spoken highly of for their performances both in Japan and overseas. It is now regarded as the best student orchestra. Compared to their outstanding activity, W.S.O. is rather reserved.

"We admit their superiority in organizing ability and vitality, but their success owes much to luck. Still, we ought to improve our organization and show more originality." Continues Takeda, "One of the proposals we made at the beginning of the season was to put together a joint performance of both the Men's and Women's Chorus of the Wagner Society. The chorus and the or-



chestra were originally one organization, but became separated later. This is, in fact, the difference between us and Waseda Symphony Orchestra, for they have no relation with any choral groups.

Renting halls is one of the W.S.O.'s current problems. Suntory Hall demands them to pay twice the cost of an ordinary concert hall. "You can't get better acoustics than Suntory, it is literally an ideal hall," says Takeda. "But the problem is, the hall is so good that our trivial mistakes may be exposed. We will have to put out best."

Our worry seems dispensable: the Wagner Society Orchestra has been preparing since the beginning of this year.

Takeda, who will be taking part in the second violin section

of the orchestra, sends a message to all our "Jukusei": "We guarantee you a perfect performance and are sure that you will enjoy and be content with the music. Please come and hear us on January 12th."

The tickets are available through play-guide at Co-op (Seikyo).

## The Mita Campus

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## NEW YEARS EDITION

### Coming Events

- Jan. 8:  
Final Exam Schedule Announced
- Jan. 16:  
Movie: "Kumo Nagaruruhateni" by Ieki Miyoji. 16:45 at Mita Library AV Hall. Free Admission.
- from Jan. 23:  
Final Exams at Mita (until 2/2); Hiyoshi (until 2/4)
- Feb. 10-14:  
Ski Trip to Zao. Students only. Accommodations at Zao Echo Hotel. 80 people maximum. ¥28,000.  
For further info call the Gakuseibu.
- Jan. 10:  
Yukichi Fukuzawa's Birthday. No classes.  
Lecture: "Shushin Yoryo." Professor Tsuchihashi of Tsuruga Women's Junior College with an introduction by President Tadao Ishikawa. 10:30 a.m., Rm. 517.
- Mar. 23:  
Graduates' Enyukai at Shinagawa Prince Hotel, 17:00. Music performed by Kalua; Light Music Society; and High-Fi Set. Door Prizes. Distribution of Year Book. Entrance Fee ¥14,000 per person. List of graduates on sale, ¥6,000. Parents welcome.

## 部員募集

Let's Make Some Front Page News!

慶應義塾大学英字新聞学会 "MITA CAMPUS"

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Trees are a brilliant example of how to cope with the wind effectively. In contrast to rigid objects, they offer the wind little resistance and naturally adapt to it. Most cars today aim to counter the wind with the same effortless grace, but none succeeds as well as the Nissan 300ZX. Achieving a record 0.31 drag coefficient and equipped with electronically adjustable shock absorbers, this stunning sports car has the rare ability to hug the road while breezing at top speed.



The superb aerodynamics of the Nissan 300ZX



WHAT THE WIND TAUGHT US  
ABOUT BUILDING CARS

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