

The Mita Campus

KEIO UNIVERSITY
1858
'calamus gladio fortior'

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

Vol. XIII No. 210

KEIO UNIVERSITY, TOKYO, JAPAN April 1987 ¥100

WELCOME FRESHMEN

AIDS — How Japan Should Cope

by Hideshige Saito

The final draft on an AIDS (acquired immune-deficiency syndrome) prevention bill approved by the Liberal-Demo-

cratic Party was announced on March 6th. Based on this final draft, a formal bill will be drawn up for submission to the current Diet in mid-March.

The attitudes of the government and the public toward the AIDS epidemic in Japan are extremely different. However, they are both hypersensitive. The measures taken by the government are unnatural and onesided. Meanwhile, only a few of the public have a grasp on the situation and have explicit knowledge of the killer-disease. These facts actually reveal how Japan is falling behind other countries, as far as prevention of AIDS is concerned, and at the same time clearly show that she is capable of becoming a victim

of the disease in the not so distant future. Both the government and the public contribute to the panic that is currently taking place in Japan.

to or to question AIDS cases, and fine them for refusing to follow the instructions.

Although the Health and Welfare Minister said that penalties for violating the law

minds of the bureaucrats, and should they be legislated in the future, the people should stand against such infringements on their freedom. They should begin their struggle to gain another new "Habeas corpus Act" to assure their rights.

The public should always be aware of maintaining its liberty. The people are no less responsible for the protection of their civil rights than the government is.

A lack of concern and accurate response on the side of the public is in fact promoting the government to set out such unilateral measures. In a sense, they are putting their own necks in the noose.

The Japanese attitude toward AIDS is still at the primitive stages. Among Americans, it is widely observed that many of them have shrugged off the

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The Health and Welfare Ministry's draft of 13 articles and three appendixes was screened by an AIDS subcommittee of the Liberal Democratic Party's Social Affairs Committee. The initial draft stipulated that people afflicted with AIDS shall be imprisoned or fined, either for recklessly engaging in sexual acts that might lead to infecting others, or for giving false replies when examined.

All these penalties were deleted from the final draft. Nevertheless it still stipulates:

— Doctors shall report the age, sex and other details of AIDS cases to prefectural governors.

— Prefectural governors are empowered to give instructions

were set at a minimum level from the viewpoint of human rights, the draft cannot elude the danger of violating human rights. It is interfering with the privacy of AIDS-virus carriers or duious carriers, not to mention the victims.

Even to prevent the transmission of the disease, the initial measure should never be to restrict or administer an individual's private actions. The first step should be public education on the fundamental aspects of the disease. If the Japanese intelligence level is as high as the prime minister maintains, the success of such education would be quite fast and effective.

What the government is intending to do could lead to a restriction on people's freedom of action. The legislation of the current draft is certainly not for the sake of the people, but for an abstract concept: the nation. This is nothing but an egoism of the bureaucracy. We can observe a vicious formula the government is applying here: AIDS-victims = the wicked. The victims are not the ones to be banned, but protected. This somewhat reminds us of the novel 1984 by George Orwell, where a serious restriction on the people's sexual life is enforced by the government. One would hope that this is not an allusion to our future.

Luckily, several proposed penalties have been dropped from the final draft as mentioned. Yet, if these ideas of penalties should revive in the

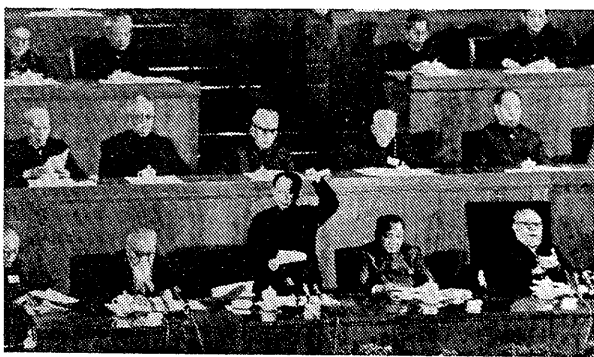
China — In search of its own model

By Yasuyo Sakata

Since last December, student demonstrations for democratic reforms have been causing a big stir in China. When students went so far as to question the Communist party's authority, the party decided it was time to crack down on the protests. Three intellectuals accused of having bourgeois liberalist tendencies and of agitating the stu-

ning in China? Where is China headed? Recently the Mita Campus interviewed a Chinese journalist in Japan. The following is based on his views on China's status quo and future. (He will be referred to as A.)

Deng's past reforms have succeeded in liberalizing China's economical system, but little has been done toward changing the political system. This is because



WWP

dent unrest were made public outcasts. Then Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping's protege and a central figure in the reforms, resigned. This began yet another phase in China's history. Deng's modernization campaign, started in 1978, now faces a major turning point. What is happen-

there is no consensus on how to adjust the political structure to the new economic structure, and some hard-line conservatives even question if there should be any reforms at all. There is also the ever-present element of power struggles found in any

(Continued on Page 6)

INSIDE

- EDITORIAL: School Finance Page 2
- Currency Market: Will it settle? Page 2
- Stage Lights Page 3
- Extensions of Academic Life on Campus Page 4,5
- Wagashi Page 5
- China: Repression is not the way Page 6
- Upcoming Events Page 7
- Books and Film Page 8

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"

電話番号 03-453-0216

EDITORIAL

School Finance — How much do we know?

by Shoko Saito

Welcome freshmen, welcome back oldsters. The budget of revenue and expenditure for the fiscal year 1987 will be announced in the "Keio-jukudagakuho" in April. Now, before the memory of paying school expenses dies out amidst the soul-stirring activities of school life, it seems a good time to find out what role the students' money plays in the financial management of this university.

It seems only natural that students' concern about the usage of school funds is extremely low. After all, most students are financially dependent upon their parents or work hard only to earn their pocket money. However, one must keep in mind that every activity and project run by Keio is supported by school funds. To learn the amount and proportion of money expended in each field is to understand the policy of the university management and also to make sure whether one is receiving an education commensurate to his or her payment.

The greatest cause for concern is the serious unbalance of finances. This applies not only to Keio but to other private universities as well. According to the financial white paper for the fiscal year 1984, completed on 13 March by the League of Private Universities of Japan, their collective one year deficit amounted to ¥24 billion and the accumulated deficit to ¥150 billion, both marking new records. One major reason for this growing unbalance is that, although the national subsidy for private universities as a whole has increased, the number of these universities has grown even more, resulting in a smaller increase in the monies allotted to each school. On the other hand, the universities' expenditures for education, study and management have increased.

Another cause of the growing

gap between revenues and expenditures especially applicable to Keio lies within the "sliding-scale system" applied to compute school expenses. This system is designed to adjust the students' tuition rates to changing national prices. The university adopted the sliding-scale system in 1976 with the double goal of recovering from the financial crisis caused by the oil shock and securing a stable revenue in the future. However, at a time of low economic growth like today, Keio is bound by the system, which it has publicly pledged to follow, prohibiting the university from raising student fees enough compared to other universities.

Keio's largest source of income is its hospital, which brings in 37% of the total revenue. Student fees, on the other hand, account for only 35% of the total revenue, whereas for other private universities it makes up over 50%. This means that a rise in tuition fees at Keio does not necessarily affect its income as a comparable increase does at other universities.

Purchasing the land at Fujisawa for a new campus last March has also placed a strain on the university budget. This 960% increase in lands-and-institution expenditure forced the university to increase its loan burden by 280% since fiscal year 1985.

To cope with this financial crisis, Keio authorities say that they have kept personnel expenses as low as possible. They are also expecting increased medical revenues from the operation of a newly completed branch of the university hospital.

Keio's precarious financial situation raises the question of whether university finances are being used effectively in accordance to proper policy priorities. Students and faculty are voicing complaints about delays in the

libraries' purchase of newly published books and references, lack of space and equipment for club activities, planning of the Fujisawa campus, constricting financial limitations on the activities of research institutes and centers, partiality of budget allotments between the liberal arts and the science and medical departments, and, last but not least, a decline in the quality of education caused by the small ratio of professors to students. What percentage of the school budget is allotted to each of these areas?

We do not know. We are not acquainted with the details because, for one reason, the financial account includes all sections of Keio-gijuku, from the yohchisha (kindergarten) to the graduate school. Therefore there is no way of knowing what part of students' tuition is spent on what part of the university's activities.

The most important cause of this lack of knowledge, however, is that Keio does not announce the contents of the yearly account beyond a certain point. "There is no problem about the university's calculation or partiality concerning money usage. It is just a constitutional habit at Japanese universities and companies," is the authorities' excuse. This habit is improving in response to criticism inside and out of Keio, but the change is gradual, keeping pace with other universities.

And yet, no voice is heard from the students. Are they this indifferent about the usage of their money? At this point, Keio students should become more eager to get acquainted with school finances and to get a good return on the investment they are putting in for their future. Needless to say, the apathy of the students does not justify the university's secrecy about its accounts.

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THE STUDENT ENGLISH NEWS PRESS
Honorary President: Prof. Noritake Kobayashi

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Vice Editor-in-chief N. Kurokawa
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THE MITA CAMPUS is published under the responsibility of the student editors. Statements published here do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the school authorities or any department of the University. Single Copy: Price ¥100

Currency Market: Will it settle?

by Nobuhiko Arita

The strong Yen typhoon that has struck Japan, since the G-5 (Group of Five) was held in New York September 1985, has brought about depression among her industries, mainly exporting industries. The Japanese government has attempted discount rate cuts and direct interventions, but these have ended in vain.

October Agreement

Concerning the above situation, a communique announced by Japanese Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa and the U.S. Treasury Secretary James Baker on 31 October 1986 was warmly received in Japan. In it, they agreed that the yen and the dollar were properly aligned, which was interpreted by the Japanese that the dollar would fall no further.

However, as soon as the U.S. authorities announced that the U.S. trade deficit of last December broke the monthly record, the yen began rising once more. The rise strongly reflected Baker's assertion that the 'recent fall of the dollar is reasonable.' The agreement in October had included the Japanese cutting of discount rates and a more freespending federal budget and Baker broke the agreement on the ground of these items. In Japan, many people understood Miyazawa was forestalled by Baker.

However the U.S. authorities knew that if the dollar fell further, the U.S. might be in more serious trouble. Further falling of the dollar would rise prices of imports which may bring inflation. Moreover, leaving the dollar untouched might set off a

big break. The reason why Baker broke the agreement, while recognizing the danger, is presumed to be to put pressure on Japan and the protectionists. In other words, the Americans have shown their position, where they want Japan to open up its domestic market if the Japanese themselves don't want "EN-DAKA" or the rising yen. The American government used the falling of the dollar as a trump card for a diplomatic negotiation.

G-7 in Paris

At the G-7 (with the absence of Italy) in Paris on February 22nd, Baker hinted the possibility that America might use this trump card. The G-7 communique says that the big industrial countries have forged a new accord on currency exchange rates. And it specified that the coordination of their economic policies would be translated into action and get some results. Moreover Baker has said nothing about direct intervention, while the American government announced it at the 1985 G-5 without reserve. Miyazawa and British Financial Minister Rotherham have stressed that all members of G-7 must agree to the implement of direct interventions.

However, American silence is strong enough to make the market skeptical. So far, though the currency is calm, most people concerned with currency markets have believed that this stability would only last a few months. Therefore this G-7 agreement is called a "momentary truce."

(Continued on Page 3)

未来の鼓動をキミに

ここは未来が鼓動する音楽ステーション。
デジタルからアナログ、音楽器まで世界の最新鋭と名器がラインナップ。……

音楽情報先取りのCCTVやサテライトスタジオも見がせない！
各種実践的セミナーもゴッキゲン。加えて、ライブ演奏もできる08stをはじめ、大小8つのプロ級スタジオも、キミのスタンバイを待っている。

未来を、音楽を高感度キャッチするならここじゃないネ！

●CCTVでスタジオイベント、メンバー募集店報をデイクアウト

●デジタルからアナログまで、世界の最新鋭と名器がスラリ勢ぞろい。

●思わずクギづけ。ここがウサのデモ演アースサテライトスタジオ。

CCTVをいざなせ

スタジオ情報をはじめ、イベント、メンバー募集の情報なら、ロビーにある3台のCCTVにおまかせ。キーをたたきだけで、欲しい情報が即登場。プリントしてデイクアウトできるから、仲間との打ち合わせも万全だネ。

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Stage Lights — Amateur Theater in Japan and the U.S.



By Sarah Thal

The lights of the big city are luring young people from all over with the glitter of success. The promise of glamour and freedom in the theatre is beckoning, and aspiring actors are flocking to the city. "Some day, I'm going to break into professional theatre," they say, as they struggle with hours of rehearsals and low-paying part-time jobs.

No, this is not New York — but Tokyo. Would-be actors are filling the small theaters of the capital as they work to gain experience. In many ways they resemble their counterparts in the United States — long hours of rehearsals, work, and above all a single-minded dedication to the world of the theatre. Yet, these actors and actresses set about reaching their goal in different ways. In these differences, the world of amateur theatre strongly reflects the contrasting cultural attitudes of

Japan and the United States. Thus, as a lover of amateur theatre in the States, I have been fascinated by my experiences as a regular member in just such an aspiring amateur theatre company in Tokyo.

The first aspect of Japanese theatre to surprise me was an occurrence on my very first day. In the States, an introduction would consist of finding out what you can do, how much time you are willing to spend on the theatre, and mainly just talking about past theatre experience. Yet, in Japan, one item of the introduction seems more important than all the rest — age. To this day, I don't know the ages of most people I worked with in the States, but after five minutes I knew exactly how I was placed on the age scale in the Japanese group.

Here, ceremony plays a vital role in the management of the group. Most American amateur

groups cultivate a feeling of equality and casualness while in actuality the director has total dictatorial power; 'an animal with two heads goes nowhere,' seems to be the ideology. Yet in Japan, age and status seem to define the everyday workings of the group whereas actual decisions are made by everyone together. This of course means that everyone must come to every rehearsal, instead of working on a need-only American-style rehearsal schedule.

The most surprising aspect of Japanese rehearsals is its emphasis on exercise and *hassei renshu* (voice training). Even a group that does not dance goes through a rigorous series of stretches, push-ups, sit-ups and vocal exercises before every rehearsal. Such extended physical exercise is almost unheard of in the States, where amateur

theatre often seems to attract a more sedentary type of person.

Yet American rehearsals concentrate on a type of warm-up that seems practically missing from many groups here. That is, improvisation. Improvis might consist of two or more people building up a scene and characters from scratch, from a word or a clue, or they might entail following the director's instructions to be a certain animal, machine, or emotion. Such as improvis exist in many amateur theatre groups here, however, they seem to be based directly on scripts, allowing actors to rely on the written word more than their own imaginations.

These differences, however, many be more a result of theatrical training or the lack thereof. In Japan, few high school students have the opportunity to receive professional

direction; thus when they decide on a career in the theatre they must rely on books and a limited prior experience. In this way, student exercises and *hassei renshu* come to find a large role in their theatrical training. On the other hand, many American high schools have drama or speech departments, with at least a semi-professional teacher in charge. Thus students often receive a wide range of technical and dramatic instruction before setting out on their own.

Overall, trying to break into the professional world of theatre is a long and trying road anywhere. Yet, for a young Japanese, the way seems exceedingly steep. A lack of early training, compounded with the problems of learning everything on one's own, seem to place extra obstacles on the young actor's road to success.

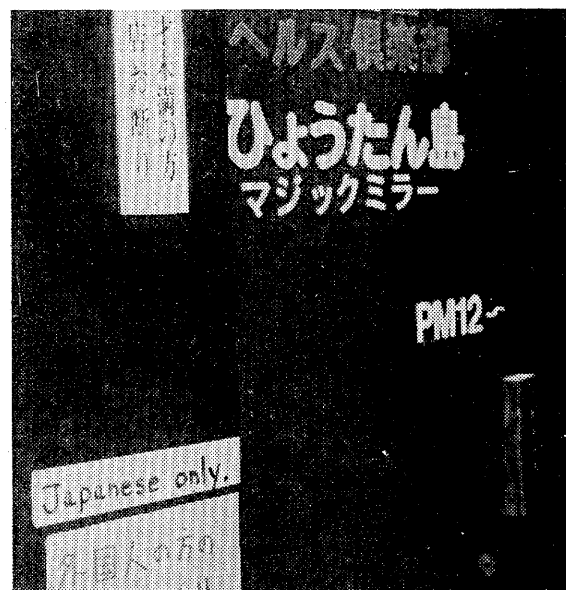
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AIDS —

urgency of the AIDS epidemic because it was primarily identified with gays and drug addicts. In fact, the initial discovery was made in the homosexual community, and among intravenous-drug users. It was even believed that AIDS is a male disease. Now that these false opinions are vanishing, people realize that AIDS is not just a male disease, but is also found in women and children; nor is AIDS a racial disease.

This optimism and lack of concern is now rampant in Japan. To most people ignorant of the disease, AIDS is believed to be a "gaijin-no-byoki" (foreigners' disease). Some people even think that they are safe unless they have a sexual relationship with "gaijin" — especially Americans. If this kind of misunderstanding continues, it can lead to an enlargement of serious xenophobia.

However, the public response



AP—A downtown Tokyo massage parlor has its own way to guard its Japanese customers from AIDS—a sign at the door lower left, barring foreigners.

Kobe in January. Tens of thousands of people are said to have taken the telephone counselling supplied by the government.

among the society. In this respect, we cannot condone the attitude that the Japanese mass media took in the aftermath of the Kobe incident; they made sport of the public's curiosity and anxiety.

At this stage, the reactions of both the public and the government are inappropriate. The government should revise its wilful attitude. Is it not unpar-donably violent behavior to control the spread of disease by depriving people of their rights? Before putting any pressure on AIDS victims, virus-carriers, and doctors, the government should reinforce the restriction on the prostitution-related business, which is definitely thought to be the biggest factor in hastening the spread of AIDS.

Concern about AIDS has lit a fire in the minds of the Japanese people. One would hope that the government responds to the matter with more careful consideration, before it grows into an enormous blaze.

(Continued from Page 2)

Reference Range

So, where will the currency problem lead us in the near future? At this G-7, they also negotiated "reference range," which might eventually become a new world monetary order. It would set rough limits on how much one nation's currency can rise or fall. Although the reference range isn't specified in details, it automatizes the global currency market by linking exchange rates to certain objective indicators, such as GNP, trade surplus or deficit, and so on. It is not known what kind of ranges the negotiators have in mind, nor is it precisely clear how the system would work. But the possibility of the realization of such a scheme is high now that the U.S. has focussed its voice on that topic.

Baker's intention of proposing this plan is clear. He has the idea in mind that freezing exchange rates before the falling of the dollar begins would lessen the worry of having inflation and remove the pressure on debt-ridden countries. Moreover it would be a more effective

political weapon, pressing Japan and West Germany to stimulate their economies.

In Japan, Miyazawa seems to discuss, in a progressive attitude, reference range, which completes coordinations of economic policies. There are many opinions in the Japanese government which say "the reference range would make domestic economic policy less flexible." However clamping down the unstable currency markets would satisfy more Japanese, in and out of the industrial circle, if the exchange rate was ¥160 to the dollar (give or take ¥10).

It is said that the market power may bring the exchange rate to 1\$ = 120 yen, while many Japanese economists think 1\$ = 170 yen is reasonable. This would make the falling dollar crisis even more acute. Therefore it would be wise indeed to stabilize the exchange rate before such a crisis occurs. More talks on the implementations of concrete cooperative economic policies and "reference range" are expected to heat up in the future.



AP

must be logical. A hypersensitive reaction against a mysterious intruder can cause more harm than good. For instance, there was a slight panic after a prostitute's death from AIDS in

This kind of phenomenon is closely related to mass media, which is one of the functions of civil society. The role of mass media is not agitation, but the diffusion of correct knowledge

Extensions of Academic

Intellectual Stimulus on Hiyoshi Campus

by Ken Yamanaka

"Group of Intellectuals" is an activity being held at Hiyoshi campus by teachers of general education sections and students. Following are the answers to our questions by assistant professor of the Economic Department Mr. Teruo Inoue who is one of the instructors of this activity.

Mita Campus: How has this activity started?

Mr. Inoue: About four years ago, one of my fellow workers Mr. Katayama suggested the idea and the Student's Affairs Section supported it. This "Group of Intellectuals" has nothing to do with regular lectures or marks. It started to let both students and professors have occasions to discuss intellectual interests together. At first there were about 20 ac-



tivities but as the years passed by some of them disappeared. Mine is one of those which is surviving now.

MC: Is there any special support for the activities?

Mr. I: As a financial aid, Student's Affairs Section give us each only 5,000 yen a year. So it is the same as having nothing. We can use the notice board of the Student's Affairs Section and give some information but there isn't any other particular help for our gathering from the university.

MC: Is this activity only for the students in Hiyoshi campus or students in Keio university?

Mr. I: Each "Group of Intellectual" has its own character but in my activity, students of other universities and other older people are included. Really it is a group organized by the people who have the same one intellectual concern.

MC: Well, then, what do you do actually?

Mr. I: We only hold a reading circle and I won't teach or instruct. I only follow the concern of younger people there. Mainly we select up-to-date novels or literary criticism in which younger people are often interested.

MC: Does the activity obtain some results?

Mr. I: It is very difficult to say

what kind of fruit we can get from it but I think the one who keeps reading with us about a year knows what kind of book is read now or what kind of topic is recently argued in the field of literature or philosophy. As for me, if I had studied my special field only, I would not have learned the growing concerns of younger people. The activity has stimulated me very much.

MC: "Group of Intellectuals" is not very well known among the students. Do you have any idea to advertise it?

Mr. I: If students come to campus in Mita, they have chances to make good relationship with their teachers in seminars. On the Hiyoshi campus there isn't any such kind of seminar, but I don't have the idea that "Group of Intellectual" takes the place of those seminars in Mita. Because it isn't an authorized study group like seminars. The activity of "Group of Intellectual" works outside the educational system.

So I just want the students to know new movements of our age or to get necessary views toward our future. That's why I don't pay much attention to advertisement though I put information on notice boards or I introduce my activity in my French classes. Actually only a few students join us.

MC: Would you please give a message to freshmen?

Mr. I: I think 2 years in Hiyoshi campus is very important. It really is $\frac{1}{3}$ of the university life, because the fourth grade students, I mean seniors, are busy for job hunting after necessary marks have been almost obtained. So fourth grade students don't have to come to school very often. The students in Hiyoshi campus, I mean freshmen and sophomores, should find occasions to get into study while they are in Hiyoshi.

But there are some problems in the system of general education. The curriculum of general education has not been changed for 40 years, that is after World War II. Actually the number of the subjects has been increased but the whole framework of the system is almost the same. I think there are two purposes in the general education system. One is that it has the aim to teach cultural heritage to the younger generation and the other is to advise students how to consider the current issues in our modern life, and it is necessary to combine these two purposes. For example, students must learn not only about Greek myth but also about how Greek myth influences the modern literature or modern way of thinking. But from my point of view, I'm afraid these two purposes don't mix up well and

make good adjustment.

Although the curriculum for two years has some defects, changing it is very difficult. Because for students, general education is thought of as one category, I mean students from all the faculties study in the same lecture room but for teachers the system of education is regulated by each faculty. For example, suppose one professor makes a suggestion for a change in the system. First of all, he must get agreement in his faculty. And if his opinion is agreed to, then he has to ask other faculties whether they agree or not. To get general agreement is of course very difficult. That is why we made new attempts to expand the "Group of Intellectuals" outside of the system in Hiyoshi campus.

MC: We are often told that we have no characteristics of our own. Once we enter university, we frequently belong to some tennis club or ski club. take our

driver's licence during summer vacation, and get involved in some kind of seminar in the latter half of our student life without special intellectual concerns of our own; it is for the advantage of finding job when we go out into the society. Were the students of your age different from us?

Mr. I: I think most parts of the student's life were similar in our days. But I realize that students in those days had a "hot interest" in their favorite things such as music, literature, art, etc. Now young people have really a lot of things to enjoy, so they want to do everything a little at a time. I don't know which way of life is better, but it is impossible to do all the things at a time, so one must make a choice sooner or later. That is: to choose one thing and know deeply or to study everything widely and thinly. At that time, it was necessary to have one's own original point of view. But I

think recent students don't have this kind of originality.

MC: In order to seek our own interests, we students need good advice from teachers but it is difficult to make personal communication with them because there are hundreds of students in the same class.

Mr. I: Indeed it is impossible to make good relationships between teachers and students in mass productive education. But I think the biggest reason why students can't go and ask any questions is that teachers have the right to give students "marks." So the students seldom criticize their teachers because they are worrying about their marks. I think if a student is interested in one professor's lecture and if he wants to know more about it, he should not hesitate. As teachers, we should try to make a place where these students and teachers can communicate with each other without the students worrying about their marks. So I hope the above trial of "Group of Intellectuals" will help the mutual understanding between students and teachers.

Keio International Center: a philosophy o

by Sonia Lei Johnson

Keio University's International Center at Mita is an elite institution that draws top students from all over the world to study the Japanese language. Each semester about 70 students from some 20 countries are enrolled in the program.

There are other institutions and universities both in Japan and elsewhere in which to study Japanese. Keio University, however, has a long history of forward thinking and is still very much involved with bridging the gap of mystery and misunderstanding between Japan and the rest world.

Ostensibly, the goal of the language program is to prepare students linguistically to enter Keio's graduate school. In actuality, some students want to go on to graduate school and thus want to learn very abstract things. There is an increasing number of exchange type students, however, who want to experience living here and put a priority on learning conversational skills. The wide variety can be stimulating, but it can also be problematic.

Students at the International Center are selected mainly on the basis of academic achievement. Recommendations, other achievements, areas of interest and expertise are also taken into consideration. This process does not always produce the most flexible and adaptable of students. Chieko Saeki, a

counselor at the International Center, often sees problems of cultural shock and the very painful problems of alienation and isolation.

Motivation levels between students are very different. Some students can come to Japan knowing nothing and be quite fluent in simple conversation in only several months. Other highly motivated students may push themselves very hard but be discouraged because they are not learning as rapidly as they wish. Some students with lower motivational levels may be happier with their progress but satisfaction does not make for improvement.

It is difficult to study Japanese. Language study takes a special kind of study. It can often be tedious and boring. If the whole purpose of being in the Center is to go on to graduate school and the language study is not going well, it is natural to feel discouraged. And then there is the personality factor. Some don't care whether they make mistakes. This is good because they can improve. It is the shy, perfectionist student that has more problems in improving.

Dr. Saeki, a Japanese woman who received her PhD at the University of Minnesota in the U.S., has these words of encouragement in learning language: "It is hard to evaluate a student's mastery of language. All have individual strengths

and weaknesses. But once you get to a certain stage, everything opens up." The point is to keep at it.

At present, Keio's language program has only one class for each level with 10 to 20 students per class. There is discussion about splitting the Intermediate Level into two groups as it is getting quite large. Many feel that 20 is too large for a language class.

In the most basic level at the International Center, students spend 22.5 hours in class per week and the pace is intense in an endeavor to build a solid foundation in Japanese. In the most advanced level, too, there is much pressure as the teachers prepare the students to reach the point where they can take entrance exams into Keio's graduate school.

By the time the students reach Advanced A (the fourth level) they can already converse quite well. Much time is spent on textbook grammar, of course, but also a wide range of conversation comes up naturally. Since it is all in Japanese, the teachers let the conversation flow. Most of the students can communicate in English even though they are not native speakers but not all of them. Therefore, Japanese is the only language possible for everyone to understand. There is good communication between the students and teachers.

In the middle levels (second, third and fourth), the pace is

Life on Campus

INTERVIEW

Scholarship for South African Students

by Naoki Iwata

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL AND TRAINING PROGRAM FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA is a program that grants scholarships to assist people from developing countries — precisely from South Africa and Zimbabwe — to study abroad. The Foreign Ministry invited students from South Africa to study in Japan through this program. One such student is now studying at Keio, *Nana Patience Makaula* who comes from South Africa. We also invited her room-mate *Pumza Prah*, also a student on this program who studies at Waseda to have this following interview: (The following abbreviations are as follows: MC = The Mita Campus, N = Nana, P = Pumza).

MC: What are you studying now?

P: I'm supposed to be receiving a training in Information

Technology.

MC: And are you doing the same thing?

N: I'm supposed to be a visiting scholar. I can study anything. So, for the past month, I've been doing computer literacy courses.

MC: You say "supposed to be," what does that mean?

N: This whole program was not clearly stated. We thought it was a training program, only to be told that it was for research. Independent research oriented project, which is O.K. for a person like me, because I'm a visiting scholar. But to the others who were invited especially for training it is a problem.

P: When I came here, I was told I was coming to Japan for training and that is what I applied for, because Japan was offering this program. It turned out to be for research, so there was no course.

N: No course at line. You have to do it independently.

MC: Can you tell me more about the program?

N: In this program, we have many problems because the supposed training time is very short. It is supposedly five months. Here we come and encounter a big problem. There are many materials that we should be using that we just can't get any access to. The Japanese Government's gesture of inviting black South Africans to Japan is good. But it isn't practical because of the language problem.

P: People at the university don't look like they were prepared for the program. It is all new for the universities, too.

MC: So, there is no professor or assistant to guide you through the five month program?

P: Someone is supposed to be. Again, "supposed to be." They asked some students whenever we encounter a problem to let them help whenever they could on consultation basis. If he has time, it is O.K., but if not...

N: The other day, I was helped by a student with this computer language. But my case is different, because I'm supposed to go solo anyway.

The fact that the Foreign Ministry wants to attract Blacks of South Africa to come and study and do something here, if they want to help the blacks of

South Africa, in principle it is a wonderful idea. But in practicality, in reality, it is not possible. If people of South Africa are going to study here, they need at least six months to a year in intensive language training. It would be wonderful if they could sponsor blacks in other countries as well. That's fine. It's solely the language problem. Otherwise it is fantastic.

MC: Pumza, you say you are studying "Information Technology." Were you able to choose it before you came here?

P: Before I came here, I was told that Japan was offering these courses.

MC: So, they were offering "courses"?

N: "Courses" which presupposes description, course structure and program. That is a well defined program. But it was not that!

MC: Is this program solely for the Blacks of South Africa?

P: Yes, they made it especially for the Blacks of South Africa. We have presently two at Keio, two at Waseda and one in Nagoya.

MC: Will you be able to apply what you've learned here?

N: In a way. Anything you learn is somehow a gain in knowledge. Having been in Japan was an eye-opener. It is an experience that will be useful in the future. For example, I'm learning statistical computer

packages that I can use in my own research in the future. It is the utmost importance if you work in a university to keep writing and writing. Because there is a tradition of publish or perish. I hope I won't perish. I'll know how to quickly handle my data and get my point across and get something published.

MC: How do you plan to spend your two months that you have left in Japan?

N: We're planning to visit different schools to see what the Japanese students and school-children are exposed to, what facilities they have, etc. To compare with what we have in South Africa. Also to assimilate whatever we can, because we're going to move from one school to another. We've made arrangements to visit another school. To a kindergarten, go there and spend the whole day with the children, and then to a primary school, secondary school and so on. We're going to be interviewing people whenever we can.

MC: Was that part of your program before you came here?

N: Partly, I wanted to know what is it they're doing. The Japanese students are known to be doing O.K. What is it that they are doing that is different? How are the teachers disciplining the student? That is my main interest.

MC: Thank you.

f language learning

leisurely. The rationale behind this is that since the students came all the way to Tokyo not to mention the high cost of living here, they should experience all they can of this megatropolis. Many students find the pace too slow and feel much classroom time is wasted. For the most part, if they miss something at their home institution, it is too bad and the class moves on. It is up to the student to work on their weak points. At Keio, however, the teachers try to make sure that everyone understands everything that is going on (at least in the middle levels). It is a different philosophy of teaching.

One problem the students in Elementary B (2nd level) had especially was that they felt they were not being challenged enough and that they were being treated as children. Indeed, through the course of the semester, their personalities actually regressed: they began acting like children. Comments Paul Blas (from Guam), "All of these people have their own histories. But when one person hears about something another has done before coming to the International Center, the first reaction is disbelief — *you did that?*"

The professors and instructors at the Center are generally not bilingual or even fluent in another language. The students in the lower levels can only express themselves childishly and so

there is a tendency to treat them like children. Spending three hours a day in the same class and more hours after in slow, tedious language study, it is no wonder that the students start becoming childish. It is a highly artificial situation. The students need to realize what is happening and find some form of creative outlet and intellectual stimulation during their sojourn at Keio.

A major complaint last semester from the Intermediate Class (3rd level) centered on the lack of conversational practice during class time. One of the students, David Hughes (from Canada), disagreed. "If it's conversation you want, there are thousands of Japanese right outside the door!" David is exceptional. He has dozens of Japanese friends both in and out of Keio.

At Keio, it is ultimately up to the individual student to take responsibility for his/her own mastery of Japanese. There are many things that the classes do not cover. It is not hard for most of the students to keep up as Keio is careful about placing students in a level they can handle. If a student needs more challenge he/she must go after it. It does not come on a silver platter at Keio, but the serious student of Japanese will find that learning this language in all its fascinating complexity is a process of a lifetime.

Wagashi —

What is Japanese tradition?

by Junko Matsumoto
Megumi Fujita
Sae Kurita



Wagashi are Japanese sweets made from red-beans and sugar. The delicate smell and beautiful appearance of wagashi are as important as the taste. Wagashi are associated with traditional events throughout the four seasons of the year — for example the Girls' Festival in spring or the Lantern Festival in summer. For more than a thousand years, wagashi have been rooted deep in the Japanese life; they are a part of Japanese tradi-

tional culture.

Especially in the last two years, wagashi has been growing in popularity. The sale of traditional wagashi is increasing and some new types of wagashi have appeared. Special articles on wagashi have also been featured in many magazines. The candy's popularity seems to have turned into a wagashi boom.

Some sweets makers such as Gin-no-budo which opened two years ago have utilized this wagashi boom to expand their market share. According to Gin-no-budo's Mr. Sato, the shop first makes western sweets, and then mixes them with wagashi. It is because wagashi, since they are made from vegetable materials, are low in calories. Gin-no-budo pays attention not only to the taste of the wagashi themselves, but also to everything that is concerned in selling them. The shop's atmosphere and the packaging of the wagashi are geared toward young people, among whom wagashi seems to be a kind of vogue.

On the opposite end of the scale is Toraya, which is one of the oldest wagashi shops and has a 450 year long history. According to employee Mr. Iida, Toraya's basic motto is to keep their original wagashi. Toraya makes small concessions to the trend in such things as the size of the sweets and the partial introduction of automation, but Toraya will not extend its market share through mass media, or by opening branch shops everywhere in Japan. "It is," says Mr. Iida, "because wagashi has locality." He gives two examples. One, a maker whose wagashi sold well in Yokohama, failed to expand its market in Tokyo. Another shop, which achieved large sales by advertising widely on TV, only succeeded temporarily. Thus a local shop is most successful.

Wagashi is seemingly being carried along by the trendy change in buyers' tastes. Yet, locality is the essence of wagashi. This tradition is passed down through the long flow of time.

CHINA: Repression is not the way

By Nozomu Kitadai

"I was very upset when I heard the news (of Hu Yaobang's resignation). I support the ideas of the student protests and what the party calls 'bourgeois liberalism'. I would be considered a radical in my country. That is exactly why I cannot accept (your request for an interview). You must understand, I am taking a big risk even as I talk to you now."

The whispery voice of the Chinese exchange student on the other side of the telephone seemed to clearly indicate which direction the political wind was shifting in the student's homeland. For this exchange student and for many alike, Hu's ouster and the meaning that it took in China's modern political history, came as more than a shock. Having been abroad to study Western ideas, January's political shake up back home concerns these students directly. Western thought, of course, is the very target of attacks in the widening government campaign against 'bourgeois liberalism.' What awaits these students back home is a painful period of self-enforced silence.

The government so far has insisted that the campaign will not go beyond the Communist Party or to the countryside and that it will not affect non-party intellectuals. Events over the past few months, however, offer contrary evidence.

To ensure the ideological obedience of writers, a department to regulate the news media and publishing was established early in the year. As a result, editors of magazines labeled as advocating 'bourgeois liberalism' thought have been relieved of their post and several liberal-leaning publications have been shut down.

Western philosophy has also been clearly condemned. The Guangming Daily said that Sigmund Freud's theories caused "base and obscene pornography" in China. The Yangcheng Evening News blamed the existentialist philosophy

of Jean-Paul Sartre for inciting the pro-democracy student demonstrations.

The campaign has also been calling for reenforcement of ideological training on college campuses and emphasis on patriotism in primary and secondary schools.

These conditions have lead many Chinese exchange students to expect a chill in official attitudes toward them when they return.



AP

Despite the government's attack on 'bourgeois liberalism,' leader Deng Xiaoping has been reassuring the outside world that China's economic reforms will continue. Given the country's grave economic problems and the difficulty in solving them without maintaining an open-door policy to Western technology and investment, it seems reasonable to believe Deng's vow. However, it is difficult to imagine the realization of successful economic reform while political reform is denied. Under a freer economic structure, such as the one the reform has been striving for, there is always a possibility of conflicts between state and private interests. Politically, there must be a means of expressing those interests.

How can China have an effective free economy without some adjustment of its political structure? This was the question of

thousands in the student demonstrations before January's crack down.

The Communist Party's answer to the question was that a democratic reform destabilizes the country at a time when China needs stability for modernization. Premier Zhao Ziyang, in his lunar new year's speech stressed that political structural reform should come at an "appropriate time, when the conditions are right."

'bourgeois' and 'socialist' ideals is inevitable. And the struggle must not be contained to maintain superficial "stability" if the Communist Party is to win the people's true appraisal.

China, from its disastrous experience of the Cultural Revolution, should realize that an intellectual blackout not only will have a negative effect on the development of a healthy society but also on the economic sphere. The new mood created by the recent campaign has already caused apprehension among the people. In times to come, the new mood will only stifle the constructiveness and productivity of the people in all areas of Chinese society.

It is certainly impossible to expect China, a poor nation with

one billion people, to quickly reach the same level of development attained by Western capitalist nations, under any system. At present, China is certainly in the process of searching for its own model of development.

Nevertheless, one thing is clear; oppression and suppression will only work negatively upon the modernization of China. Deng, more than ever, needs China's foreign trained exchange students to bring about further development to his country. Without the support of these students and other intellectuals, the future leaders of China, it appears unlikely that Deng's modernization campaign will take any step forward.

(Continued from Page 1)

political decision-making process.

The student demonstrations arose from their impatience about the slow pace of political reforms. However, A criticized the student protests as being too provocative at a time when political stability was necessary to carry out the economic reforms. China's priority lies in solving its food shortage, and for that it is generally agreed that steps must be taken to increase production. On the other hand, there are various views on how these reforms should be carried out. In doing so it should never be forgotten that China's state of affairs and its history must be considered. These include: 1) China's feudal and authoritarian traditions; 2) absolute authority of the Communist Party; 3) a weak economy; and,

4) a vast country and a population of one billion people. Under these circumstances, order and stability is a must to realize any kind of plan. Therefore political reforms should be pursued at a moderate pace. A holds that the students, influenced by Western thought, acted too hastily without considering the above conditions.

China's political climate has always been unstable. The political pendulum swings back and forth from ideological priorities to economic priorities. With Hu's ouster the pendulum is now leaning toward ideology.

The pendulum will keep on swinging in China and is likely to take another turn in the future — continuing China's search for its own model for development.

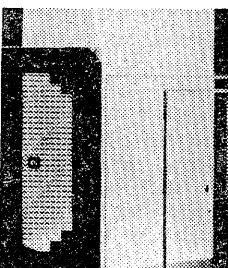
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Without criticism there can be no progress. "The Mita Campus" welcomes constructive criticism from its readers.

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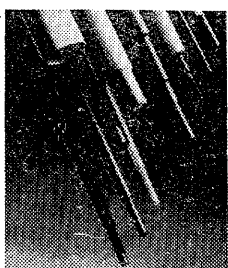
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防湿コーティングシリコン



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Upcoming Events

Concerts

April 25:

Folk Aikokai-Freshmen Welcoming Concert 15:00 at "Mod Studio" in Roppongi (Freshmen only) For further information call 0488-61 3136 (Taizo Hagiwara)

May 17:

K.M.P. New Sound Orchestra
Time undecided at Disneyland
03-414-6253 (Tsuyoshi Suzuki)

May 24:

Cross Over Kenkyukai
12:00 at "Head Power" in Shibuya
¥500 Call 03-944-6414 (Moritomo Masujima)

May 26/27:

Folk Freedom-"Main Concert"
16:30 at Yamaha "Doin" in Shibuya
¥500 Call 03-714-5487 (Kazuyuki Orihara)

May 28:

Off Course Aikokai
16:00 at Yamaha "Doin" in Shibuya
¥400-¥500 (Price undecided)
Call 045-823-3641 (Tokukazu Tazawa)

May 31:

Konsei Gasshodan Gakuyukai-"Rokuren Concert"
12:30 at "Tokyo Bunka Kaikan"
¥1,000 Call 03-724-7182 (Kimiya Sato)

June 17:

Real McCoys "OPRY"
16:30 at Yamaha "Epicurus" ¥500
0472-52-2475 (Koichi Koide)

June 20:

Wind Ensemble-"The 17th Subscription Concert" Time undecided at "Toranomom Hall"
Call 0427-72-1906 (Takashi Inoue)



June 26/27:

Piano Club-"The 18th Subscription Concert"
17:30 at "Tamagawa Galuin Kaikan" in Todoroki
¥400 for advance ticket, ¥500 for Regular
For tickets call 03-483-0958 (Eiichi Aoki)

June 27:

Baroque Ensemble-"Saloon Concert"
18:30 at "Ueno Gakuen Eorian Hall"
Price undecided Call 0427-36-3749 (Fumio Ito)

June 20:

Keio Wagner Society Orchestra-"The 142nd Subscription Concert" 19:00 at "Shinjuku Bunka Center" Beethoven conducted by Chikara Imamura. Symphony No. 7, etc.
Unreserved ¥1,200, reserved ¥1,500
Call 03-788-2566 (Koji Yashiro)

Dramas

May 7-10:

Gekidan Tosoroku-"Jazz" (Black Humor of fin-de-siècle)
May 7th, 8th 18:30
May 9th, 10th 16:30 both at Hiyoshi Atelier 1st fl. 3rd bld.
Advance ¥500 (Sold at Co-op Stores at Waseda and Mita),
regular ¥600 Call 03-953-7826 (Kentaro Takada)

Art

May 18-23:

Palette Club "Jukunai Ten" at 2nd fl. 4th bldg. Hiyoshi

June 12-14:

Palette Club "Hiyaku Ten" at Gakushuin University's Centennial Memorial Hall
Call 0473-76-5598 (Kotaro Shimotsukasa)

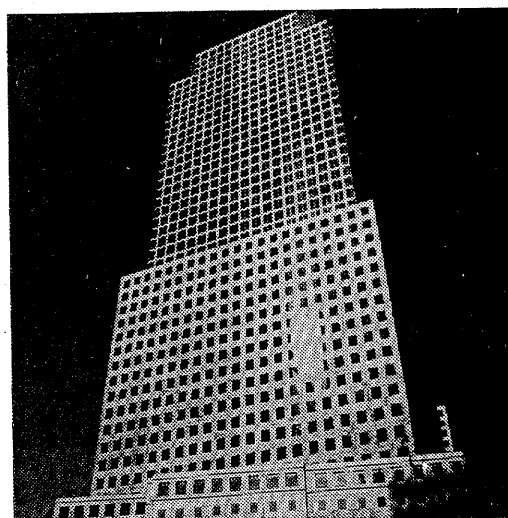


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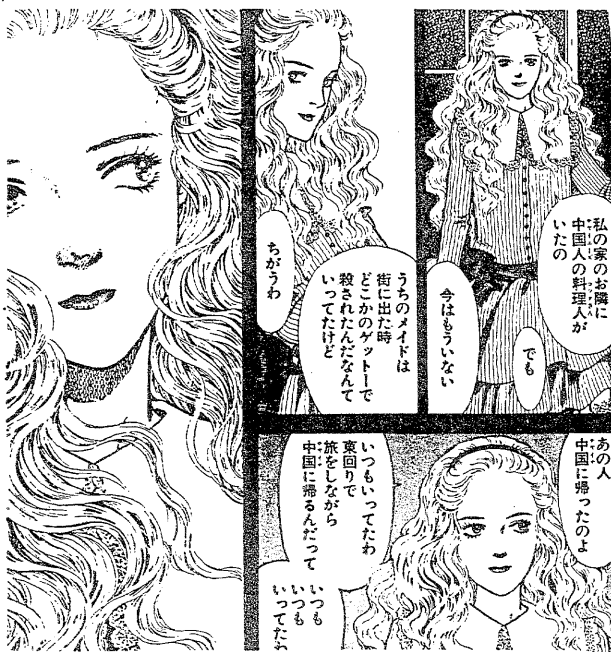
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BOOK REVIEW: "Hoshino-Tokeino-Liddelle"



© Uchida Yoshimi, Shuei-sha, "Hoshino-Tokeino-Liddelle"

by Akiko Iyama

In Japan, recently, various kinds of comics are being published, and roughly speaking, we can classify them into two groups. Traditional comics, such as "Sazae-san" or "Norakuro" in Japan or "Peanuts" in America, are funny, enjoyable, or ironic. Other comics, which resemble more closely a novel or drama, might be called 'comic stories.' The comic story primarily tells a story — and not always a funny one. Some are tragic and others serious, although most comic stories are love comedy. These comic stories have been getting more popular recently and seem to be a style peculiar to Japan.

Most people probably think

that a comic is by definition amusing, funny or ironic. But now comic stories are accepted by so many Japanese young people that they may be expressing a kind of new culture.

One of the most excellent among these comic stories is "Hoshino-tokeino-Liddelle" (Liddelle of Star Clock), written by Mr. Yosimi Uchida.

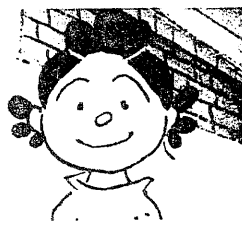
It is not proper to analyze the contents of fantasy, but a bare outline of the story follows. Mankind's wish to be rich has grown faster than its physical capabilities to fulfill that wish, and people have now come to realize the limits of growth that apply to everything. This realization has been the cause of much subconscious anxiety.

This story tells of a new age that will come after the termination, when a "new-typed" people will appear who can adapt themselves to the new-typed world. This is a story about a man who is pre-"new-typed"; that is, a present day American. He is an ordinary man with peculiar talents: the ability to cross space and space time, and to reach another dimension through his dreams. An ordinary person would be afraid of this unusual power but the hero, Hugh, takes it for granted.

Uchida seems to say in his cartoon that beauty touches people's minds, but it is only because beauty exists within the human mind that beauty can become 'beauty.' If there were no preparation for relating to beauty, there would be no impact at all. Thus the spirit that connotes elevated energy can perceive elevated energy. Hugh is a man who can come in contact with what ordinary people hold in fear and awe — space, space time, or the other dimension. He has an extraordinarily strong, serene, and pure spirit. This is a story about dreams, expectation, and the yearning for the appearance of a new-typed people.

As "Hoshino-tokeino-Liddelle" illustrates, the content of the comic story genre seems to have gradually changed. Essentially, the comic story depicts boys and girls' dreams. As time has gone by, these dreams have changed from simplicity to complexity, and this change is reflected in the fantasy-like, mysterious and beautiful drawings of Mr. Uchida.

Hasegawa Art Museum



by Megumi Fujita

In the quiet residential area of Setagaya in Tokyo, there stands the Hasegawa Art Museum, built by Machiko Hasegawa in November 1985. M. Hasegawa is one of the most popular cartoonists in Japan, best known for her cartoon, "Mrs. Sazae" ('Sazae-san' in Japanese). This cartoon consists of four-frame strips depicting the ordinary life of Sazae and her family with wit and humor. "Sazae-san" ran as a series cartoon in the Asahi Shimbun newspaper from 1949 to 1974, and has also been a TV series since 1970. Recently the Asahi Shimbun has started serializing her cartoon, "Sazae-san Travels All Over the World."

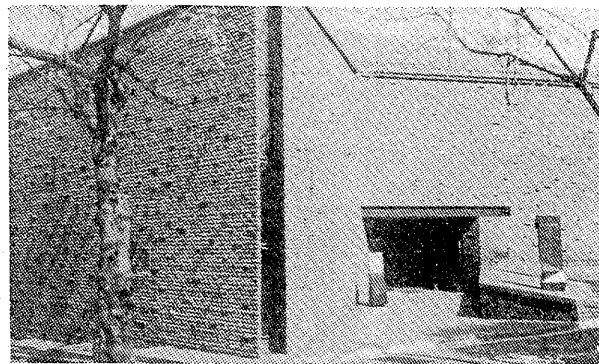
In the Hasegawa Art Museum, Hasegawa intended to exhibit only her fine collection of

paintings, but due to her friends' strong suggestions she decided to exhibit her cartoons also.

In this museum, many original editions of her cartoons are shown all of the time. Her recent work, "Sazae-san Travels All Over the World," is now on exhibition until April 19, along with other originals. In addition to cartoons, the museum also has several interesting objects that Hasegawa collected on her travels, including a necklace personally handed to her by the Pope.

A receptionist talks about Hasegawa, saying, "She is so shy. She draws a cartoon right after she gets an idea. The moment when she gets an inspiration is the most important to her cartoons."

Following this display of "Sazae-san Travels All Over the World," the Modern Painters' Exhibition will be held in the museum from April 28 to May 31, and a TV series exhibition is scheduled for the summer. Museum Hours are 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Telephone 03 (701) 8766. Admission: Adult ¥500, Student ¥400.



MOVIE PREVIEW: "Peggy Sue Got Married"

by Masao Nagano

What if you could start your life all over again? What would you do if you could throw away your broken marriage and find someone more suitable for you? Francis Coppola's ("God Father," "Cotton Club") new movie, "Peggy Sue Got Married" has the answer.

Peggy Sue (Kathleen Turner) got married to Charlie (Nicholas Cage, Coppola's own nephew) whom she knew from her high school days. Peggy Sue is now in her middle forties and has a grown-up daughter. But her marriage life is collapsing because of Charlie's relationships with another woman.

One day, she goes to the high school reunion party, and getting too excited being chosen for the Reunion Queen, she faints and becomes unconscious. When she comes to, she finds herself in her own high school days. She has travelled back in time and gone back to the days of the sixties. This is where her adventures take place for one



more time. Peggy Sue, with forty years of experience and wisdom but now existing in a teenager's body, tries to change her own life so as not to face the

coming unhappy married life.

This may remind you of the hit movie "Back to The Future". However, "Peggy Sue Got married" is a totally dif-

ferent kind of film. It has a warm nostalgic feeling and a view of pleasant resignation towards life.

To Peggy Sue, everything she is experiencing over again is new and fresh. She sees it with a clear eye.

There are some funny moments when she tells her math teacher, "From my long life experiences, algebra is absolutely useless!" Or the scene where she approaches her inexperienced (at the time of course) future husband boldly will make you laugh too.

But what may impress you more are the sweeter and sad sides of the movie. In the movie, Peggy Sue is shocked by seeing her grand-parents again. She is afraid because she knows that inevitable death is waiting for them. One of the best moments in the film is where Peggy Sue is relieved by the warmth of the grandparents. It embodies a gentle outlook towards life and death.

Kathleen Turner ("Body

Heat," "Romancing the Stone") gives the best performance. It seems that Turner, being in her early thirties herself, could not have succeeded in playing the role of a teenager, but she overcomes this handicap with her acting ability and high spirits. She fills Peggy Sue's character with charm.

On the other hand, there are some weak points. Nicholas Cage tries his best to put comical elements into Charlie. However, Charlie's character is often over-exaggerated and sticks out from the film's atmosphere. The same thing could be said about the music by John Barry, known for the 007 series and "Out of Africa." Some of the music is inappropriate for the scenes.

Even accounting for these weak points, "Peggy Sue Got Married" will undoubtedly provide you much enjoyment. It is sophisticated and thought-provoking. When the movie is over, you will feel surrounded by a gentle breeze and a kind heart.