

# The Mita Campus

KEIO UNIVERSITY  
1858  
'calamus gladio fortior'

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

Keio University, Tokyo Japan

Volume 222

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Your Sweet Heart

Your Global Eyes



SHONANDŌ

Optic Hiyoshi

## Interview with Keizo Obuchi

The Mita Campus sat down with Mr. Obuchi, and got the raw truth on politics. An encouraging message to the students...

Excerption:

**The Mita Campus(MC):** What was your motivation for becoming a politician?

**Mr. Obuchi:** My father was also a politician. After having been detected in the House of Representatives elections three times, he was finally elected. Though he died young, he still had many supporters, so I felt a strong sense of responsibility to run myself.

There was another reason. At that time, John. F. Kennedy won the presidential election in his forties, I thought that young people who have strong passion must also

participate in the Japanese politics. Also as you know, Mr. Hashimoto (former prime minister) went to Keio and I was at Waseda, so our 1963 election was called "So-Kei-sen (Waseda VS Keio)."

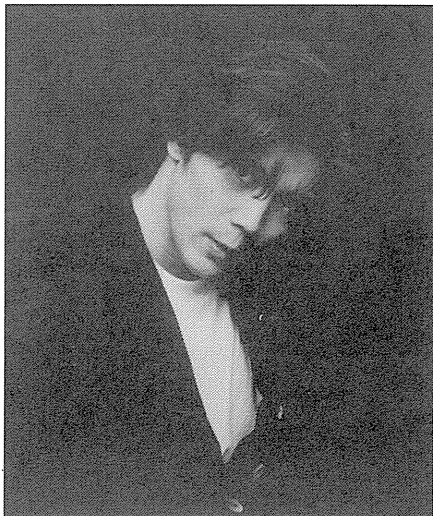
**MC:** What is your principle as a politician?

**Obuchi:** It is simply to protect lives and properties of Japanese people. These days, I often use the word, "KOKUFUYUTOKU." 'KOKUFU' means it is important to enrich the nation, and 'YUTOKU' means it is necessary for people who have already become rich not to go wrong. It is my ideal.



See OBUCHI, Page5

## Tetsuya Kumakawa Talks Ballet



On April 30th, Tetsuya Kumakawa's Talk Show was held at Hotel Nikko Fukuoka. He is the world-famous ballet dancer who belongs to the British Royal Ballet Company.

He was born in Hokkaido in 1972. At the age of 10, he became interested in ballet, by watching his cousin dance, and he started to take ballet lessons. At 15, his talent was recognized by a prestigious master, and he was admitted to the Royal Ballet School in London.

He was the first Japanese to win the gold medal in the 17th Lausanne International Ballet Contest in 1989, and a month later, he also became the first Asian to join the Royal Ballet Company. He succeeded further by the age of 19, when he was chosen to be the young-

est "soloist" in Royal Ballet's history.

In 1993, he became the principal, the best position for a male ballet dancer. Since then, he has fascinated ballet lovers all over the world with his outstanding leap. Recently, he appears through various media, such as TV shows, advertisement, and special features on magazines.

In his talk show, the side of him we do not get to see on stage was found. Almost all the audience was female. The moment he appeared with an air of sophistication, the audience was lead to total excitement. This is what he has revealed about himself.

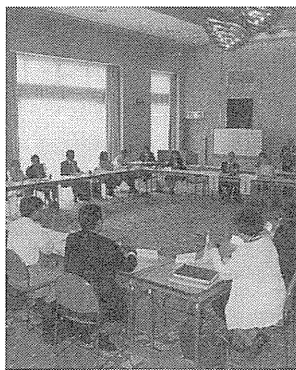
- Do you make any special effort to be in shape?

See KUMAKAWA, Page 2

# Getting Political in Kawasaki:

## The Assembly

### for Foreign Residents



Today, "Globalization" is a word in daily use, and the demographic change also shows us the reality of the word. More and more people are crossing the borders all over the world.

Foreign people in Japan increased remarkably during the last decade and Kawasaki City was no exception. There are 1.2 million residents in the city, and one out of every sixty residents have their nationality in foreign countries, such as North and South Korea, China, Brazil, Philippine and the United States.

It was only two years ago that the Assembly of Kawasaki City passed a municipal ordinance unanimously to create an assembly for foreign residents for the first time in Japan. The foreigner in the city had had no opportunity to participate in the local government before the Kawasaki City Assembly for Foreign Residents started its function in December 1996.

The Assembly, authorized by the ordinance, submits an annual report to the mayor that suggests the possible solutions presented through discussion and examination on various problems foreign residents are faced with.

26 representatives for the Assembly were selected from public applicants and community groups of foreign residents. And they have dealt with many issues from language barriers in daily life to the right to vote in local elections.

Although the Assembly seems to focus on things pertaining to foreign residents, the representatives hope for more. "Participation means our contribution to regional community, I believe", said Mr. Lee In ha, the chairperson of the Assembly. "We want to make proposals worthy for Japanese, too."

Promoting mutual understanding between foreign and Japanese children was one of such proposals, designed by the city's educational policy. This May the Education Board of Kawasaki announced that the friendship between municipal and Korean schools should be reinforced so that all children can respect the cultural identities each other.

Mr. Lee said, "Now that people have started to move freely in the world, the notion that foreign people should be treated differently from Japanese lost its power. However it does not mean the differences that lie among people should be assimilated to the same. We must understand more profoundly those differences."

The Assembly for Foreign Residents in Kawasaki became a model for other municipal governments in Japan. Last year the Governor of Tokyo set up a similar assembly, and so will Kanagawa Prefecture this November. Kyoto, Minoo and Hiroshima City also have the same plan.

"I assume in the future the systems would much more like the one in Germany, which unite the assemblies for foreigners in one, for some problems need to be considered on nationwide scale", said Mr. Lee.

*By Koji Nakahara*

## KUMAKAWA

*Continued from Page 1...*

"No. I don't go on a diet. I sometimes even drink a little. But, I never drink on the day before the performance. If I do, I won't be able to move my body the way I want the next day."

- Do you go to bed early the day before the performance?

"No, I don't. I can't sleep because my nerves are high-strung, and I keep thinking about the performance too much. In a time like that, I take it easy and I don't force myself to sleep."

- Would you tell me the way to relax before coming onto stage?

"I don't want to loosen up, because if my tension gets low, I will not be able

to dance well. So I try to do the opposite; I keep my tension high."

- How do you create the image of your role?

"I don't really do that, but when I starred in a movie, I found out that there was a difference between actors and dancers. When I read the lines, I have to try to become the role itself. On the other hand, in ballet, I practice by listening to the music all the time for two or three months. So when I listen to the music, my body responds to the music naturally. It's like my mind changes along with the music."

- It seems like you really enjoy dancing on stage.

"Audience may think that ballet dancers are so elegant with brilliant stage setting, gorgeous costumes, and graceful music. Actually, ballet dancers have very

different view toward ballet. Of course I enjoy dancing, but it can be painful for me at the same time. Dancing requires hard work when you look at it from physical aspect.

- Could you tell us what quality of ballet you are attracted to?

"I can't really tell why I am so fascinated with ballet. I have been dancing since I was 10, and ballet is already a part of me. I guess it is not a matter of like or dislike anymore."

The show took over an hour. It seemed short, but his unknown side was revealed. In Japan, he has produced "Made in London '98" this summer, which attracted wide attention. We look forward to seeing more of his talent in future.

*By Atsuko Hirano*

# The Secret of Reuters' Success

By Yukihiro Ohno

When you hear the name "Reuters," you may think of it as the news agency and the source of news in newspapers and on TV. However, the role of providing the media with news is no longer the main role for Reuters Holding Plc. Its main source of revenue is from vending financial information to clients. This is because there is a great demand for the financial information Reuters provides. Revenue from those sales accounts to about 70% of total revenues. Reuters sends this kind of information every second to the customers all over the world.

While Reuters has been in the information business since 1851, when Paul Julius Reuter who was born in Germany, founded an telegram company in London, it was in 1964 that they began selling computerized financial info. The "Stock Master" enabled Reuters clients to access accurate market info. quickly. Today, with the development of technology, Reuters delivers a variety of financial info. services through special monitors. The objective of Reuters, which has more than 1900 journalists around the world, is sending precise and fair news as fast as possible. Its specialties vary from stocks

to commodities.

There are Reuters offices in more than 90 countries worldwide. Therefore, Reuters can cover numerous markets all over the world from the established markets to the emerging ones. The data Reuters collects is made available to clients in 158 countries, including Japan. In Japan, Reuter has set up a unit, Reuter Japan Ltd., to better serve local clients. Here, info. ranging from markets, commodities, to government policies are sent out in Japanese as well as English. This information is not only the current and past data of domestic markets, but also those of overseas markets.

The important events in the world have great influence over markets. People in trading rooms want to know the news that moves market prices. There is no better medium than TV as to the speed and impact of news reporting. "Reuters TV" helps Japanese financial professionals. The journalists have to send news as fast as possible without their opinions. The contents are more detailed than newspapers since some viewers of Reuters TV are traders who cannot afford to wait for newspapers.

Also, new topic for Reuters is an Internet news service. This service is the latest one for sending news. What is new about this is that this does not target news agencies or big companies, but for individuals.

(URL: <http://www.reuters.co.jp>)

We had a chance to talk with a Reuters's reporter, Ritsuko Ando, who was a former member of The Mita Campus, our English newspaper and graduated from Keio University last year. When you read this article, some of you may wonder what kinds of people are working for Reuters?

"Reuters employs new graduates most years, but since the company deals with specialized services, it mostly employs people who have worked elsewhere," Ando said.

"Reuters Japan, however, does hire new graduates, and an examination is held most years in late spring. There are a variety of jobs offered to new graduates," Ando said, "though it depends on the year, Reuters hires Japanese students who are interested in going into sales, engineering, marketing, not to mention journalism."

LH

(有) ランゲージ・ハウス

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# Chick Corea "Origin"

By Yukihiro Ohno

In the 60's, three young and talented jazz pianists appeared; Herbie Hancock (born 1940); Chick Corea (1941); and Keith Jarrett (1945). They have now been at the cutting edge of jazz for about 30 years. Each of them studied classical piano to perfect their technique, and they were all influenced by Bill Evans, one of the true Jazz Greats.

Chick Corea, who has won the Grammy Award eight times, came to Japan on tour last June with his new group, Origin, which consists of six musicians. I had a once-in-a-lifetime chance to interview him.

But first, some history...

Chick Corea was discovered by Stan Getz- one of the greatest ever tenor saxophonists, - and joined his group in the mid 60's. He joined the Miles Davis group in 1968, and played with the "Emperor of Jazz" until 1971. During that period, he played with Keith Jarrett (probably the top Jazz musician since Miles Davis' death in 1991). His talents are not only confined to jazz -a brilliant classical musician. He and Chick Corea played Mozart with the New Japan Philharmonic Orchestra in Tokyo about 10 years ago.

"I think he is a magnificent musician, great solo piano player. I like the way he plays Mozart. I like the way he plays classical music. I think he is a great classical musician." Since leaving Miles Davis' group, Chick Corea has made lots of great albums. Here are my recommendations.

## Now He Sings, Now He Sobs (1968)

[Chick Corea(p), Miroslav Vitous(b), Roy Haynes(ds)]

This was the first album to become popular with jazz fans, and was totally different from any previous piano trio album. Since I am not an expert, I cannot say how technically innovative it was -but you only have to listen to it to recognize how exciting the mood and atmosphere are. In this sense, it was a

truly progressive album; these days it is a jazz classic. This album also demonstrates Corea's wonderful technique perfected by the time he was 27. Needless to say, Chick Corea did not produce this album alone -the other trio members (Miroslav Vitous (b), and Roy Haynes (ds)) reach an equally high standard. Although the trio broke up shortly after recording this

album, the musical relationship remained strong and they united 10 years later. This trio produced 2 more albums.

## Live in Europe (1984)

In Miroslav's composition, "Mirovisions," I was amazed to listen to him bowing the double bass, giving a stretched far-reaching sound. The trio's sound gathered momentum charging ahead like a bull train. This is one of the most sparkling performances in a long jazz history.

## Live from the Country Club (1985)

"So in Love," written by Cole Porter, may be the best performance on this album. In addition to its wonderful melody, Corea's playing is wonderfully expressive.

Miroslav Vitous and Roy Haynes play more powerfully than on "Now He Sings, Now He Sobs." These two are among the greatest players of their respective instruments. (Other contenders include Gary Peacock and Charlie Haden on bass, and Jack DeJohnette and the late Tony Williams on drums) I would like Chick Corea to reunite this trio.

"I don't have the plan right now. I made the recording about two months ago with Gary Burton. He invited me, Roy Haynes, Pat Metheny, Dave Holland. I got to play with Roy Haynes, but my attention is devoted to Origin now," said Chick Corea.

## Crystal Silence (1972)

[Chick Corea(p), Gary Burton(vib)]

A summery album with a beautiful sense of interplay between



Chick Corea and Gary Burton. Chick Corea's playing is crystal clear and transfixingly hard, revealing another side of him as a classical pianist. The sound of Gary's vibes spreads through the air, and few vibe players could match his softness of touch. Burton is probably second only to Milt Jackson (who introduced the vibraphone into jazz, and has been dubbed "King of jazz vibes"). Jackson uses two beaters; Burton has four -and their playing styles are very different.

Live in Zurich (1979)

This album is even more thrilling than Crystal Silence; the interplay is even more intense-this is probably inspired by the audience. Gary's sound gives echoes of Chick Corea's electric piano in "Return to Forever" -perhaps Chick Corea has found a kindred spirit... it amazes me that no one has pointed this out before. This musical friendship is still looking strong. Corea and Burton have released a new album "Native Sense" and came to Japan last year. We can only be thankful that Corea and Burton have collaborated to produce these excellent albums.

I introduce you what Chick Corea told me about his new group Origin. I was surprised at the form of his group including piano, bass, drums, trombone, soprano, alto and tenor saxophones, and clarinet, and flute. Two players play soprano, alto and tenor saxophones, clarinet and flute, while other musician plays each instruments. Why did Chick Corea choose this format?

"I like the sound of many different instruments, flute, soprano sax, alto sax, tenor sax, trombone, many variety of sounds. I can use the sound to make different compositions."

The members of Origin had closer musical relationship with each other than I had expected when I listened to the concert of Origin.

"We have not played together so much. We recorded this CD (whose title is "Origin") for one week in Christmas time. We took many months no play. One month ago, we began the first tour in South America. We played for three weeks in South America. This Japanese tour is our second tour. We are travelling for four weeks. This is our sixteenth or seventeenth concert."

Finally, I asked him of his future plan.

"Up to the Japanese tour, we go to play in Europe in summer in mostly festival. In October and November, we tour around the U.S. In Christmas time, another week engagement in Blue Note (a famous Jazz club in New York) to finish off the year. Next year, we begin again many concerts all around the world. I have a few engagements with orchestras. I play with London Philharmonic in Vienna with my piano concerto. Mainly, I am devoting my time to new music for this sextet."

special thanks to Harmony Japan co.,ltd. and Mr.Uyama....

## Interview with Keizo Obuchi

Continued from Page1...

**MC:** What is your principle as the Foreign Minister?

**Obuchi:** In the age of globalism, Japan's role in the world, as well as our foreign policy, is very important. Like I said earlier, considering our national security and improvement of our lives, we must abide by the international basis.

**MC:** Finally, do you have any message to Keio students?

**Obuchi:** At the time of re-evaluating the US-Japan Security Treaty, many students protested against the bilateral treaty. However, I found that many of them didn't know the details of the treaty. Then, the media first made an argument that the US-Japan Security Treaty could lead to wars. People simply believed everything the media said and agreed with them.

To sum up, I would like you to be able to make judgements on your own and be responsible for them.

(This interview was taken before Mr.Obuchi was assigned to prime minister.)

*Interviewer : Yohei Harada*

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# Send Lawtextbooks to Eritrea!

A Keio student  
takes action in order to  
realize his dream

By Nastuko Nomura

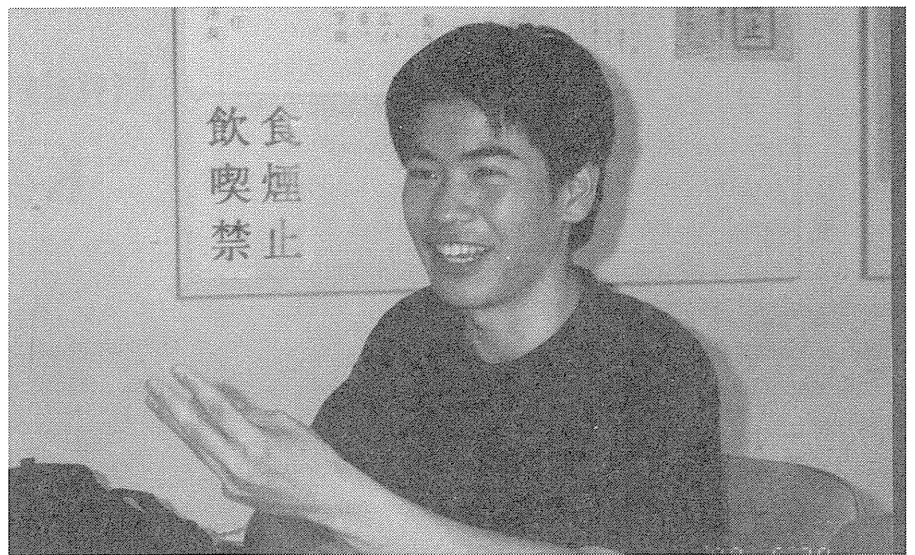
Eritrea, located in East Africa, is the youngest country in the world. After fighting against Ethiopia for 30 years, Eritrea became an independent country in 1993. The nation is one of the poorest in the world, despite the victory in the war against its former occupant. The population of Eritrea is about 3.5 million and its area is only a one- third of Japan's.

Did you know that among us Keio university students, there is a group of people who are concerned about the future of this literally "small" country? Mr.Nishio, a junior at the faculty of law in Keio, is the leader of this group.

It was last summer that Mr.Nishio came to know about NGO "PEACE BOAT". The organization conducts the project to donate textbooks on law, written in English, to the Asmara University (the only university in Eritrea). This university lacks of enough textbooks for the law department.

Mr.Nishio immediately joined the project. Since then, he has engaged himself in collecting law textbooks from universities in Kanto area and from many individuals all over in Japan.

Mr.Nishio also introduced this project to Keio University. He was successful in acquiring new helping hands at the university, thanks to the passionate promotion by a group called "Yuhokai". "Yuhokai" is an organization within Keio University, in which the students have various sessions to deepen their understanding of law; Mr.Nishio belongs to this



Mr.Nishio

organization as well.

On May 28, we had an opportunity to interview Mr.Nishio. He gave us more details on his activities.

**Mita Campus(MC):** what is your motivation for participating in this activity?

**Mr.Nishio:** Last summer, I learned about a Tokyo University student who worked as a volunteer to amend the criminal law in Eritrea. This student's activity gave me an opportunity to realize that I had been passive to things.

I have always wanted to become a lawyer and contribute to protecting refugees and modernize the law system in developing countries.

I thought taking action was the first step toward my goal. That's why I decided to join the NGO.

**MC:** what do you think is the most attractive aspect to your present activity?

**Mr.Nishio:** I am given many chances to come in contact with people who are well informed in the way to aid foreign countries. That helps me to learn a lot about the development plans for the third-world countries.

For example, there are cases when our donations are not received with appreciation. In such cases, it is important that we respect their decisions. Eritreans have much stronger sense of inferiority against the Japan's economic power than we Japanese imagine. We cannot be too careful not to hurt their prides. This is something that I have learned.

**MC:** It is generally said that Eritrea takes a unique attitude toward aids from great powers.

They say, "We welcome cooperation from friends standing on an equal position, but we don't want aid given from patrons!"

How do you feel about this standpoint?

**Mr.Nishio:** Eritrean government fears about the possibilities of exploitation by economic powers in return for the aid it receives. I think their approach would suggest an ideal model for the countries depending on aid from developed countries and losing the means of self support.

At the same time, I am afraid of the possibilities of Eritrea remaining poor if it sticks too much to its philosophy. It is very difficult to seek true equality in the relationship between aid-providing countries and aid-receiving countries. Such attempts occasionally become the obstacles to the acceptance of cooperation from the NGO and other non-profit organizations which wish to contribute to the nation's further development.

Japan owes its recovery of national power to the aid from UNICEF and the other organizations. Eritrea needs to add realistic aspect to its countermeasures in order to break off the wide gap between Eritrea and rich countries.

Actually, the students of Asmara University who I met personally were very pleased with the books we sent them and

told me that they need more and more books.

Eritrea should consider accepting the aid needed for its independence — That's my opinion.

**MC:** we heard you took a trip to Eritrea last year. Did you find any differences between Eritrean students and Japanese students in their thoughts, concerns, or attitudes?

**Mr.Nishio:** I thought Eritrean had enthusiasm for their work and education. I think that is because they have a clear goal in common, that is, "development of their country". The law department students with whom I came to contact at Asmara University were no exception; they were earnest about their studies.

On the other hand, Japan has already developed to certain extent. Under such circumstances, many students feel difficulty in finding their goals. I have heard many friends of mine saying that they do not know what to aim at.

In times of emergency, such as the Great Hanshin earthquake or the heavy-oil floating out in the Japan Sea, many Japanese students rushed to the scene of disasters and offered their help. But after the commotion was over, they were at their losses once again, having no ideas what to do next.

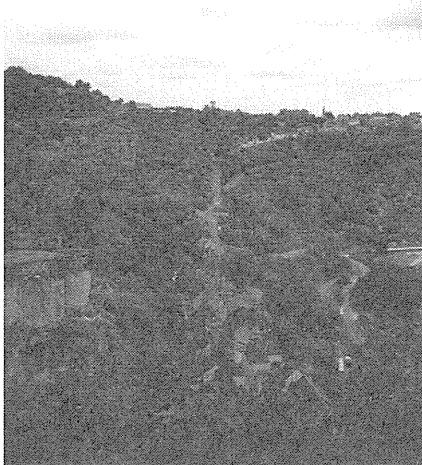
So to the eyes of typical Japanese students, Eritrean students would probably look ambitious. But this is not an occasion for envy. I feel strongly the need for us to set up another goal and work hard to achieve that.

**MC:** What should we do to find our goal or to know what we really want to do?

**Mr.Nishio:** Take actions for every chance you have. I know people who anticipate the result before taking the actual action and thus denying the determination. I think it is very nihilistic attitude, and from such attitude, nothing fruitful would derive. In the process of actions, you might find

a new path spread out before you. So the first thing you have to do is to "take action"!!

## Origin of Rocamadour: The Second Holiest Place in France



Sight of Rocamadour

Once upon a time, there was a small chapel nestling in the shelter of a cliffside..."

The story of Rocamadour which was named after the St. Rocamadour could begin like one of Perrault's tale, but we know nothing of the origins of its Christian pilgrimages.

Numerous excavations undertaken in the region, which is scattered with caves and shelter, reveal that the Aizou valley was already inhabited in the Magdalenian age (15000-8500 B.C.). Unfortunately, the site of Rocamadour and all that is buried under the house, is not likely to be examined.

But do we really need tangible proof to understand and appreciate this imposing place, lost in the heart of the barren and story Causse region, this majestic craggy cliff rising up above a deep val-

ley? It is easy to see why its beauty and mystery undoubtedly attracted so many hermits in the latter Middle Ages.

The fact that a small shrine was built and dedicated to the Virgin brings us back to the first documents written about Rocamadour, still in our possession. Sadly, pillage and fires have destroyed many of them and the first texts which have survived go back to the early 12th century. They tell us of the formidable trial which opposed the abbey of Marcihac-sur-Cele, a fillal of the Chapter and the Bishop of Cahors, at the abbey of Saint-Nartin de Tulle, attached to Cluny, in 1076.

Harmless in appearance, this quarrel, which nevertheless required the Pope's arbitration, was to become a determining factor in the destiny of pilgrimages. The monks from the two abbeys fought over the possession of the Chapel of Rocamadour. The abbot of Marcihac was in fact in charge of it, but had abandoned it in favour of Saint-Martin-de-Tulle. Several documents relating to this conflict have survived and constitute the first proof of a pilgrimage.

In 1105, a papal bull from pope Pascal 2nd sent to the first time, a cult of religious workshop—that of the blessed Black Virgin of Rocamadour.

Finally, we learn that in 1112, Rocamadour was a reputed place that pilgrims were assured of hospitality.

Then in 1193, the monks of Tulle won their case and these enterprising and dynamic churchmen were to "launch" the pilgrimage to Rocamadour.

By Jun Okamoto

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