

The Mita Campus

KEIO UNIVERSITY
1858
'calamus gladio fortior'

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New School Buildings Completed at Mita

The last of the commemorative constructions in honour of Keio's 100th anniversary have been successfully completed on the campus at Mita. These new university buildings, under construction since last July, consist of the south building and the west building.

The south building has five floors and a ground level base-

ment. This building covering 76,660 square metres, has 25 classrooms which accommodate 100 persons and five 150-person capacity rooms.

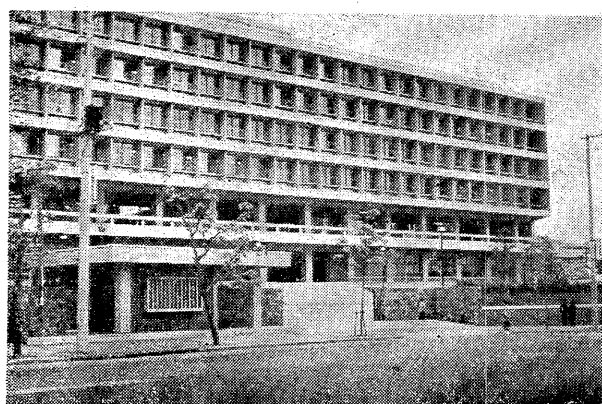
There is one elevator, which is not for student use. From the top of the building there is a grand view of Tokyo bay. A few words about the characteristics of the building: every room

is placed along a south side corridor which keeps out direct sun's rays and keeps rooms quiet even on a windy day.

The other building is a six storied one with ground level basements. It has a ground space of 48,960 square metres, 40 per cent smaller than the south building, has two 300-person, two 500-person and one 800-person capacity rooms. Every room has a sloped floor which allows all students to look down on the blackboard. The largest room, has entry steps in the middle, which makes it seem like a theatre.

But can we simply be delighted at being able to study in these newly-built halls? Indeed there are several rooms which afford an ample space for more than 200 people, but at the same time there is little open space where we can relax from the strain of study by engaging in our extra-curricular activities which are as important as formal classes for training young minds. There must be some way out of the difficulty.

Some student expresses his opinion about these newly-built halls that it is a great pleasure for us to be able to study in such fine buildings, but I am afraid of possible increasing number of students which may prevent us students from pursuing truth, the main purpose of studying at university.



Faculty Members to Study Abroad

This year, as was the case with the last year, several professors and assistant professors of Keio University are to go abroad to pursue knowledge as well as promote goodwill between Japan and other countries.

This kind of system traces back to 1953, but the striking feature this year is that the government budget for this purpose is largely increased. Therefore more professors are given a chance to study abroad. The names of the faculty members sent abroad and their schedules are as follows.

Prof. Asobe; To several countries in Europe in order to inquire into books and data of economics.

Prof. Miyazaki To Austria, France, Switzerland, Norway and America to study modern literature.

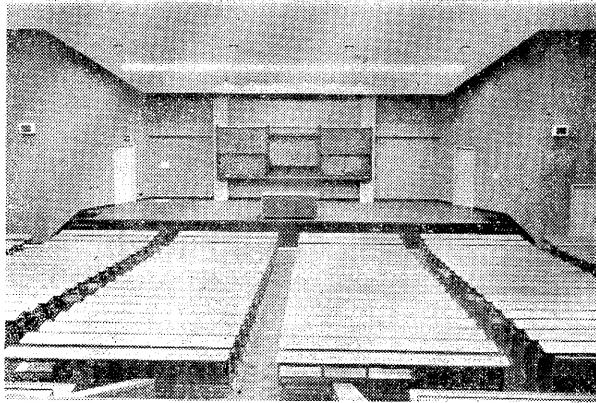
Prof. Morioka To America to study the history of England's political system.

Prof. Nakamura To Italy, Switzerland, Germany, France, England, America, Canada to study fiber chemistry.

Assist. prof. Mizushima; To America to study character of carbon.

Assist. prof. Yasukawa To America to study population problems.

Assist. prof. Kato To America to study economic policy.



Upper photo shows the South Building, lower photo; interior of the West Bldg.

Visiting Professor Is Here

Miss Alice Lohrer arrived in Japan on May 6. She comes at the invitation of the Japan Library School of the Faculty of Literature of Keio University.

Miss Lohrer is an assistant professor at the University of Illinois Library School and is well-known as an authority on school library science. She is to give lectures at Keio on "the school library and its management" and "library work with children and young people."

Also she will participate in School Library workshops which are scheduled to be held in Tokyo and Aichi this summer under the auspices of Japan Library School.

Education:

1928 Bachelor of Philosophy from University of Chicago

1937 Bachelor of Science in Library Science from Library School, University of Illinois

1944 Master of Arts from Graduate Library School, University of Chicago

Activities:

Consultant, ATL (School of Library Service, Atlanta University) Workshop

Director, School Library survey Indianapolis schools, 1953-54

Consultant, School Library survey in Illinois

Editor, "Library Trends" for January 1953

Writings:

"Preparation of pupils and staff or effective library use" in "Library in General education" 1943

"Libraries for youth in other countries" in "Youth, communication and Libraries" 1947

"Planning guide for the high school library program" 1951

"In what respects should we strengthen our school library program" 1951

"What do you think about our school library program" 1951

"Manual for discussion leaders" 1953

"What should we do to strengthen our school library program" 1953



Miss Alice Lohrer smiling in front of the Library School

7 Stanford Students Coming For 2-Month Study: Exch. Programs Expected to Grow

Seven students of Stanford University are to arrive in Japan on July 11th for a two month trip throughout Japan.

The Mita Campus, the International Relations Committee of Keio and the Keio English Speaking Society have been active in promoting international friendship through such means as publishing an Monthly English-language newspaper, discussing various problems with foreigners staying in Japan and managing a students exchange program with Stanford Univ. and the University of British Columbia (in Canada).

As a link in the chain of those activities, these three societies recently decided to invite American students to Japan, in order to bring about mutual understanding between Japan and America.

This plan was first put forward by Yoshihiro Tsurumi, now studying at Stanford as the third exchange students. When he talked with American students there he was surprised to find that most Americans do not know Japan very well.

He realized how unknown Japan is abroad and how inadequate Japan's publicity activities are.

He is now endeavouring to introduce the true picture of Japan to them by delivering lectures on the present situation in Japan, and by giving demonstrations of such traditional Japanese sports as "Karate" not only on the campus but also outside the University.

Lastly, he made up his mind to take American students to Japan during this summer vacation.

They are scheduled to participate in the summer seminar of the Mita Campus and thereafter to start on a trip throughout Japan. They will gain knowledge of Japan's industry while seeing the many famous scenic places. Mr. Tsurumi has finished the selection of the group coming to Japan on the summer trip plan.

The group includes two female students and the Stanford exchange scholar to Keio for next year.

The group consists of: Joel Ronald Mogy (21) A senior this year; he is going to Columbia University for graduate work next year. He was in Europe last year.

Clifford Edward Baker (21) A senior studying Psychology, his father has been to Japan, and he is seriously interested in modern Japan.

Larry Robertson (21) A junior, history major, he headed the student tour to Europe last year. Next year he will be in charge of freshmen orientation. As a scholar and a man of character he is second to none.

Craig Haagenson (19) Next year's Stanford scholar to Keio, he is an Architecture major and an outstanding fellow.

William Steves Jarvis (21) He is the only San Jose State College student. He was recommended by a professor at the college.

Majorie L. Staball (21) A senior, she was at Stuttgart in Germany last year. Scholar-shipally she is one of the top students at Stanford.

Marry C. Mcrae (19)

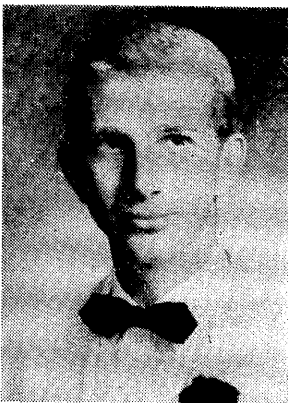
Sophomore, she is a serious-minded girl from New Jersey.

They are all top students at Stanford. They want to stay at temples in Kyoto and Nara to come in contact with Japan's traditional culture.

Stanford Scholar to Keio Univ.

Mr. Craig Haagenson has been nominated as the third exchange student from Stanford University to Keio.

He is to study art and architecture during his stay here, during this coming summer vacation he is scheduled to participate in the above-mentioned seminar and the trip sponsored by the Mita Campus and other clubs of Keio University.



Mr. Craig Haagenson from Stanford.

11th ISS to Open in July

This year International Student Seminar sponsored by American Friend Service Committee will be held from July 13 to 26 at Hayama in Kanagawa pref.

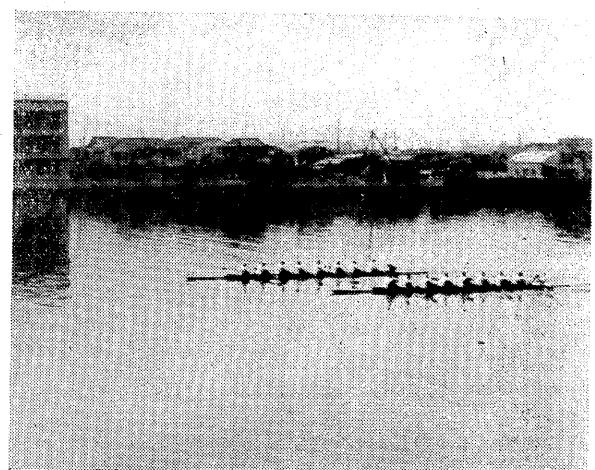
The purpose of an International Student Seminar is to bring together a group of young people of different national, racial and religious backgrounds to study and discuss ways to alleviate the international and social tensions which lead to bitterness, hatred and war.

The seminar is open to young men and women, approximately twenty to thirty years of age, college or university students or graduates of good academic standing who have sufficient knowledge of English to communicate easily in an international group. Persons of all nationalities and religions are welcome. It is expected that about half of the group will be Japanese and the other half will come from other countries, some of them especially for the seminar.

Participants share personal experiences, exchange information about their cultural backgrounds and enjoy informal contact with faculty and staff. A small library will be available, films will be shown, and the UNESCO publications, Nature of Conflict (G. Thone, Liege, Belgium, 1957) is especially recommended for basic reading.

Members of the group share responsibility for the well-being of all by helping with household tasks and planning special activities. Though discussions, meditation, work and recreation together members of the seminar find a deepening appreciation for one another as an individual and as representatives of various national, religious and cultural traditions. They may formulate lasting patterns for future relationships with people of differing backgrounds and ideas.

Students are encouraged to bring musical instruments, national costumes and sports equipment. Sunday, July 19 is "Open House Day". Relatives and friends of seminar members are invited to visit the seminar at that time.



The Keio Eight was beaten by Waseda in the 28th annual K-W Regatta which was held over the 3100 m course on the River Sumida. Keio won all the races except the men's nucle four and eight. It is regrettable that Keio Eight lost the main event by the unlucky accident of breaking one of their oars.

Guidance for Job-seekers Begins

Lectures on placement were given to seniors during the middle of May under the auspices of the placement office. Directors of the university and heads of section of the placement office took part in this annual meeting which was designed to make students know how to choose their jobs and with what attitude of mind to approach their decision.

At the same time physical examinations were given to job-seekers.

"U.S. Base Illegal"— Court's Decision Creates Stir

American military bases in Japanese territory were declared unconstitutional by the Tokyo District Court on March 30, when the court gave the verdict of "innocent" to the defendants of the "Sunakawa Case". This news has shocked the world and bewildered U.S. and Japanese Governments. But some Japanese may think that the sentence is quite a matter of course so long as we Japanese stick to the spirit of our Constitution, which aspires to world peace and renounces the country's maintenance of war potential.

Though the final decision is to be made by the Supreme Court and we should refrain from a hasty conclusion on this problem, it is unanimously agreed that this Incident is nothing but a political problem in disguise.

Let us see what has brought about this problem and why this problem drew so much attention.

Political Issue in Disguise

Origin of Incident

First, the origin of the affair must be reflected.

Under provision of the U.S.-Japan Administrative Agreement, the land, which belongs to eight landowners as part of the base since September, 1946, following the Government's provisional order expropriating the property. Annual leases have been signed, but in March, 1956, the eight refused to renew the lease, and brought suit in a local court for return of the land, claiming that the Government's order is illegal. The Procurement Board decided to resort to forceful requisition.

On June 27 and on July 8 in 1957, the Tokyo Procurement Board, with the aid of the Metropolitan Police Board Office, forced survey work on the land of the Japanese within the U.S. Air Force Tachikawa Base despite the noisy protest by some 1,300 demonstrators including students, unionists, socialist and communists dietmen and residents whose land is needed for the extension of the runway.

The demonstrators, some of whom had kept an all-night vigil to be on hand to protest the extension of runways at the base, were held back by more than 1,400 Japanese police.

The 500 students rushed to the fence, some 30 feet of which was forced down. The students did not enter deeply into the area, but many threw rocks, injuring policemen who made the whole base dark blue with their uniforms, and stood face to face with students and unionists protesting beyond the fence.

While both sides struggled for many hours at the barricades, the men from the Procurement Board drove in stakes and completed the survey.

Cause of Struggle

When forcing the survey, a Procurement Agency official characterized the survey as a routine check of land within the base, and declared that survey was not for the purpose of expanding the air base. As against this opinion anti-base demonstrators took it for granted that the check was for the purpose of expansion and further argued that if not so, why does the Government force the survey in defiance of the so much opposition against it.

They claim that if Sunakawa becomes an atomic bomb base the Constitution will actually be a mere dead letter. And it is clear that Japan will be threatened with an atomic warfares from Communist bloc. It is not a good thing for us Japanese to have American Military bases stationed in any districts of Japanese territory, they maintain. We ought to make efforts to get rid of them as soon as possible; we should not like to be involved in the coming war, they emphasize. This point of view is mainly held by the labour unions and the Student's Self-Government Associations.

The situation of Sunakawa townspeople should be taken into consideration as the reason for opposition to air base expansion. Those townspeople are farmers whose land is taken away against their will. To loose their land is to loose their jobs. Even if a full guarantee is given to them, it is quite doubtful that they will part with their land so easily. They have attachment

to their land which they inherited from their ancestors.

Struggles of the same kind have occurred successively since Japan acquired independence by the San Francisco Peace Treaty which allow American Troops stationed in Japan. As American troops stationing in Japan gradually began to withdraw since 1957, the number of the struggles concerning American Army bases began to decrease.

Instead, of late, struggles of this kind began to occur concerning the bases of the Japanese Self Defence Forces. In any cases of struggles, as a matter of course, not all the townspeople are against the military bases.

In towns or villages which are expected to be building sites of military bases, there can be unexpectedly found two conflicting forces, one of which is the anti-military base forces, the Pro-military base forces the other. The controversies have rendered the town's situation so miserable that fierce words such as "Communists" and "Imperialists" have been voiced between the inhabitants.

Pro-base citizens are of the opinion that the expansion of U.S. Security base on the construction of military installations will benefit the prosperity of their town.

Nijima Island (Tokyo) and Hyakuri Plains (Ibaraki) now become a stage of tragedy played by Japanese fighting among themselves in connexion with these issues.

Immediately after the Sunakawa Incident the Metropolitan Police Board began thorough and arrested 25 students and unionists. The Tokyo District Public Prosecution's Office had prosecuted 7 (stayed a prosecution for 18) for violation of the Special Criminal Code which is accompanied by Security Treaty on March 30, 1959, two years later since the incident, the verdict was handed down by Tokyo District Court judge Akio Date acquitting seven defendants. It is outlined here.

Verdict Outlined

The Article 9 of the Japanese Constitution says this. "Aspiring sincerely to an international peace based on justice and order, the Japanese people forever renounce war as a sovereign right of the nation and the threat or use of force as means of settling international dispute."

In order to accomplish the aim of the preceding paragraph, land, sea, and air forces, as well as other war potential, will never be maintained. The right of belligerency of the state will not be recognized."

Thus Article 9 of the Constitution, although not denying the right of self-defence, prohibits not only war of aggression but also war for self-defence and possession of war potential for the same purpose. This provision has been brought about as the result of a decision of our nation written in the preface of the Constitution, which says this.

"We, the Japanese people resolved that never again shall we be visited with the horrors of war through the action of Government," and "desire peace for all the time and are deeply conscious of the high ideals controlling human relationship, and we have determined to preserve our security and existence, trusting

in the justice and faith of the peace-loving peoples of the World."

Therefore Article 9 expresses eternal idea and desperate decision that we, the Japanese people, want to be pioneers to accomplish the world peace and merely not that we reflect the pre-war aggressive policy and militarism.

Accordingly, the interpretation of Article 9 should not be limited to a mere facial understanding of words or be influenced by political insistence that the presence of American armed forces is indispensable to fill the so-called military vacuum zone in the Far East. It must be based on its true spirit.

The U.S. Security Forces in Japan, according to Article 1 of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty, can be called out for areas outside Japan when the United States considers such an action is necessary not only for the defence of this country but also for the maintenance of peace and security in the Far East.

This brings about a possibility of Japan becoming involved in armed conflicts which have nothing directly to do with Japan. Because of such a possibility, the question arises as to whether the Japanese Government has violated the spirit of the Constitution in allowing the United States to station its troops in this country.

Thus, apart from the international effects of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty, the stationing of U.S. Security Forces is illegal in view of Article 9 of the Constitution.

Consequently the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty and Administrative Agreement have no power to bind our people although their validity as international agreement is another question.

Impact on Political World

Responses to this ruling was immediate from the political world and academic circles as well. Prime Minister Kishi said in the Diet that the Court's ruling was completely contrary to the Government's interpretation of the Constitution, and that he sees no reason to change the Government's interpretation of the Constitution simply because of a lower court decision. The Government's and Liberal-Democratic Party's stand on this problem is that U.S. Bases in Japan do not signify the military power of Japan. The Military power of other nations in Japan is not a violation of Article 9 of the Constitution. The Government is confident that the ruling of the District Court will be reversed by the Supreme Court. Because, a government official said, the District Court's ruling was made from the judicial point of view alone, and has no consideration on the international stand-point and international law. Foreign Minister Fujiyama also said that the District Court's ruling should provide no obstacle on the negotiation with the United States for the revision of the Security Treaty.

On the other hand, the Socialist Party, which has consistently insisted that the Self-Defence Force is a violation of the Constitution, gained new strength with the Court ruling, and as soon as the Court's verdict was reported announced that the Government should respect the ruling.

A Socialist Dietman demanded

in the Diet that the Government should suspend negotiations for revising the Security Treaty before a final verdict is given by the Supreme Court if it respects the District Court's ruling.

Disputable Points

Pro. Zengo Ohira of Hitotsubashi university, an authority on international law, said that the District Court over-stepped its judicial powers and violated the power of the legislative branch of the Government.

Prof. Isao Sato of Seikei University, an authority on the Constitution, said that Japan possesses its own self-defence power plus U.S. Forces, and total of them oversteps the bounds of self-defence.

Besides the question of the right of self-defence there will be three points of argument in the court, the first is whether the stationing of U.S. troops in Japan is a violation of the Constitution as maintained by the District Court, the second is whether the court has the right to rule on an international treaty, the third is whether a treaty which violates the Constitution, can be considered valid and effective.

By this ruling the Constitution and Japan-U.S. Security Treaty, which are contradictory to each other, were closed up. We have outlined what is said in the Constitution's articles in question. Before we go further we had better see what kind of treaty the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty is.

The Treaty was signed between Japan and the U.S. following the signing of the Peace Treaty at San Francisco on September 8, 1951. It consists of a pre-amble and five articles. The Treaty says these points. 1) The U.S. expects Japan to have gradually the responsibility for her own defence against direct or indirect aggression. 2) Japan gives the U.S. Army, Navy and Air Force the right to settle bases over Japan or near her territory, the troops stationed at these bases will contribute to the maintenance of the international peace and security in East Asia Area.

In short, this treaty has allowed American troops to have bases all over Japan. But no article says American troops have an obligation to defend Japan. As Mr. John Foster Dulles said in Japan, this has resulted from the Vandenberg Resolution of 1947, which says the U.S. will not give any military assistance to other countries without receiving help in return from them. So it seems that this treaty originally exists rather for the U.S. than for Japan. The Government, in the current negotiation with the U.S. for the revision of the Security Treaty, intends to correct these discrepancies, that is, Japan have the responsibility to fight with U.S. forces when she is attacked. But the Socialist Party blasts the revision of the treaty saying that the revision will result in Japan becoming linked in the American Military strategic order against Communist bloc.

Sharply divided views on defence

Apart from the judicial view point on the problem, let us see the political controversy on the self-defence problem. Concerning this problem exactly, opposite arguments are being made between socialist and Liberal-Democratic Parties.

As the court's ruling suggests, now that the Constitution bans



A clash between police and unionists demonstrating at Sunakawa U.S. base site in July, 1957.

the possession of the war potential, Japan's security should rely on the safeguard of the Security Council in the United Nations, the Socialist Party maintains.

The Socialist party also urges that the government ought to violate the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty lest Japan should likely to be involved in the armed conflict.

The party insists that the U.S. want Japanese rearmament to make her a spearhead against the Soviet and Red China.

On the contrary, the conservative party insists that in the present world the Security Council can't take any prompt, effective action on the grave problem by misusing the veto among the Big Powers. Our country, in its opinion of the party, can't but help defend itself in co-operation with foreign countries and take every effort imaginable within the limits of the Constitution. On the basis of this interpretation, Torys exclaim, the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty was concluded and has been enacted. Besides, war-renouncing clause of the Constitution neither denies Japan her right of self-defence nor restricts war potential of other countries in Japan. Such a Japan-U.S. Security Treaty is not unconstitutional, the party stresses. The Kishi Government and Liberal-Democratic Party's fundamental stand on this issue is shown in well-chosen words, "If no lock on a door, a thief would enter the house." To use the words of Premier Kishi, "We can't wait for death quietly when a murderer tries to force door. We, therefore, need the U.S. troops and military bases in Japan to secure peace and prevent aggression."

Such feeling creates in general the opinions supporting the free world policy. They claim Japan should endeavour after closer relation with the West and insure her minimum security through the assistance of U.S. military power till the revision

of the existing Constitution it easier to possess war potential not only in name but in reality.

Under the successive cabinets of the conservative party, the interpretation of Article 9 has remarkably changed. The Yoshida interpretation was that Article 9 of the Constitution did not grant the right of self-defence, and so also precluded the possession of an Army, a Navy or an Air Force. In those days, the revision of the Constitution was not yet such a troublesome problem.

The Hatoyama cabinet, however, insisted that the Constitution allowed Japan to fight in self-defence. There were various arguments for an against this view, and the revision of the Constitution became a controversial problem from that time on. The present Kishi cabinet has taken over the Hatoyama interpretation, and has interpreted the right of self-defence in wide limits.

"War potential" in Japan has been consistently re-inforced in quality as a "fait accompli" since the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty was concluded in 1952.

But now, facing the decision of the Tokyo District Court that the presence of U.S. troops in Japan violates the Japanese Constitution, the Japanese people have again come to a serious turning point—which shall we choose, the Constitution or the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty?

Though insufficient for revision of the Constitution, which requires the approval of more than two-thirds of the members of the Diet and more than a half of the nation, it is worth remembering that nearly 65% of the Japanese people have always backed conservative candidates in general elections.

By this fact alone, however, we cannot and must not conclude that two-thirds of the Japanese people are directly in favour of the revision of the Constitution.

Newsweek 編

a brief guide to

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Stanford U. Full of Young Energy

By Yoshihiro Tsurumi

Two weeks have passed since spring quarter began. Every afternoon Lake Lagnita, located behind the campus, is crowded with men and coeds boating or canoeing as well as getting suntanned on the shore. To a student or indifferent passers-by, Stanford seems merry and full of gay and students are enjoying their leisure cycling or on the beach. However, to the serious thinking students who represent the minority as the case with other countries, the present world is not so merry as to waste their time only in getting suntanned. If you take the further look at the students life, you will find worried groups over the problems of 'academic freedom' or 'world disarmament', 'Berlin crisis.' As far as I heard American students are well-known for their indifference and apathy to anything which does not seem to have something to do with them directly. But this kind of superficial view is no more true than

the same kind of criticism toward Japanese students such as by Mr. Edward Seidensticker who on the Reporter of the late issue kindly commented on Japanese students 'absorbed in Marxism, Baseball and suicide.' Though to some extent the above mentioned comments on both students can be agreed, it is likely to bring false with it for any one to generalize the thing to extreme extent that he satisfies a superficial journalism with sensational remarks which contribute to nothing but strengthening their prejudices. The more comfortable is the life here, the more clearly it makes thinking students realize the contradictions and adversity which other countries are suffering from. Some Americans advocate that the U.S. is the most democratic and is the best filled with the freedom. Though it is needed to check what they mean by freedom and democracy before we say something about it, my feeling here is that the democracy and freedom might be drifted into that of those who do not hesitate to restrict others'

rights under the title of 'the disturbance of the peace of the public'. On the campus, the question of the 'loyalty oath', which people have to sign an affidavit stating that they do not believe in, and are not a member of an organization that believes in or teaches the overthrow of the United States government by force or violence if they take government jobs or teaching jobs at state schools from kindergarten to university or if they want to receive government scholarships or loans to continue their study.

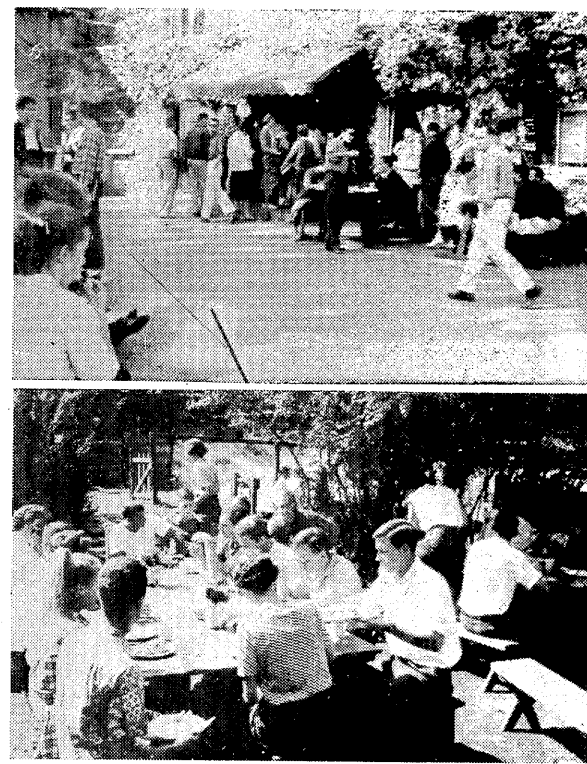
However, it is wholesome trend that students are keen on the problems and often I hear them give their opinions of pros and cons about it.

Some minority groups which consist of influential students of leadership are engaged in the discussion about the academic freedom or act for peace. Panel discussions about the nationalism in Africa and Asia are being held as well as those about Berlin crisis. There they seem eager to learn something by listening to the peoples from countries in question. To think that even on the campus this trend could not be seen five or ten years ago, I can say that Stanford students or more strictly some of them are more serious than any before in trying to realize the role of the U.S. in international affairs and finding the best or at least better solution out of the discussions. More important if they find it, they do not stop there. They write a letter to their congressmen or talk with their friends on the campus to share their views. 'To write my congressman' still means a little selfish way of self-defence of taxpayers, because the real suggestion to the congressman has not been

so popular with lobbyists who earn their income by representing a pressure group. Some students are trying to put the right of sending a letter to his congressman on the right road by letting them know the conclusions they come to after the discussions, the conclusion for the good of the real majority. The book called 'Ugly Americans' is the best seller in the U.S. To some extent the book is contributing to disillusioning thinking Americans. It is hard and painstaking for anybody to realize the reality by being disillusioned, but I would like to admire some of my friends here who committed themselves to the trial and in the next stage trying to find a way to better the situation. Some of them realized that if the fear of mass-unemployment is the main hindrance of the world disarmament, it is the paradox and contradiction in the statement's speech to say that capitalism can survive without huge amount of military expenditure at home and abroad. Real answer can not be found in a hasty judgement, but it is at least true that there are a handful of influential and thinking students worrying about the present situation of the world very very seriously.

On the campus here and there students talking merrily are seen. Spring quarter is obviously here. But this quarter is not only for getting suntanned on the beach but also for thinking themselves and cultivating their characters. Stanford is full of young energy which I believe will become the power to shoulder the problems of the country.

At Stanford University.
Mr. Tsurumi is an exchange student from Keio to Stanford.



On the campus of Stanford Univ.

Campus at a glance

Prof. Labine, currently lecturing on Labor at Keio University, visited a leather factory in Canada and saw small tots carrying leathers on their shoulders. Then he asked the manager of the factory "What are they doing here?"

The manager answered, "They are too young to go to school."

In the Annual Regatta held April 29, Waseda university won its race with Keio university on the Sumida River by one and two-thirds length. It was the 28th Waseda-Keio race, commonly known as the "Oxford-Cambridge" boat race of Japan.

It was said before the race that Keio was superior. When Keio went ahead about 1000 meters from the start, the spectators might have thought that the match was decided. But after that Waseda quickened the pace, and Keio was defeated. As Keio had won all its races for the last four years, the race was very exciting.

The more notable points of the race were these. As against last year, Keio changed from skill to strength; on the contrary Waseda changed from strength to skill.

The Keio Crew members are very heavy, and five of the Keio crew are new-men, Waseda's crew has only one new man, all others being upper most classmen.

At 2800 meters Keio's boat in-fringed on Waseda's course and one of Keio's blades was broken. All told it was a well matched and very exciting race.

On May 5 the long hoped for fifth round of the baseball series between Keio and Rikkyo was held at the Jingu Stadium. In this game Keio was hot after Rikkyo from beginning to end

and really gave the Rikkyo nine a hard time. But in spite of all our hopes and a good fight to capture the Tokyo Big Six University Championship, Keio was defeated 2-6 by Rikkyo's hitting and Moritaki's brilliant pitching. This defeat cost Keio the championship. Now, if another team beats Rikkyo, they will take away the trophy cup which Rikkyo has held for five straight seasons. If Rikkyo wins the victory this season too, they will establish a new record in Tokyo Big Six University Baseball.

As expected, all five games were exciting: 3-3, 2-2, 1-6, 1-0, 2-6. The first and the second games, held on April 25 and 26, ended in draws. The third game, on April 28, was a bitter one; 1-6.

The fourth game on April 29 was fortunate for Keio. Kiyosawa and Yoshitomi, Keio's pitchers, pitched very well and shut out Rikkyo, 1-0. Though Keio lost the series, the Keio nine did their best. Many ball fans enjoyed the games. It is hoped that Tokyo Big Six University Baseball will regain the popularity of by-gone days.

As Keio fought a good fight against the strongest team, Rikkyo, Keio may be said to have become a strong team this season. On the other hand Waseda is also strong this season. Let us expect, a great K-W baseball match this season!

An apparatus for changing cold water into hot water by making use of the heat of the Sun is now in use at the dormitory of the Athletic Association of Keio University. This was studied and manufactured as a trial by Prof. Ichiya Tanimoto of Keio Univ. In an insulated box twenty sets of twenty-five iron pipes produce hot water from cold in a very short time.

Novelist Kafu Ends His Career

Kafu Nagai, a noted writer, passed away at 79 years of age at his home in Ichikawa, Chiba Prefecture on April 30 of this year. His death was due to gastric ulcer. His main works are "the Story of America", "the Story of France", "the Bokuto Kidan", and so forth. He is a winner of the Culture Medal in 1952.

As is generally known, there is an indissoluble connection between Kafu and the faculty of literature of Keio University. He was a professor at our university for 6 years, from 1910 to 1916. Although his stay in Keio was short, the contributions he made to the development of the literature department of Keio were very great.

In the spring of 1910, Kafu Nagai, who had just returned after 5 years of foreign life in America and France and who had just begun his brilliant literary career, was nominated for a professorship at Keio by Ogai Mori and Bin Ueda, the great men of letters of the day. Consequently, the faculty, which had been lacking in vitality for a long time, was suddenly brought to life. In the meantime, "the Mita Bungaku" (the Mita Literary Magazine), through which many people have made their literary debut,



Kafu Nagai

was launched under his editorship.

In Keio, he gave lessons on French Literature and Literary Criticism. They were very popular among students not only of Literature but also of other faculties. Among them were such future literary greats as Mantaro Kubota, Takitaro Minakami and Haruo Sato. However, he resigned the posts of Professor of Literature as well as of editor of "the Mita Bungaku" because his views differed from those of the University authorities. He left Keio in 1916.

It is reported that his valuable diary will be put under the charge of the Keio University Library.

Book: The Apple Tree

"All emotion is to the good-enriches life" is the thought of the hero of this story, Frank Ashurst, a university student. He who is the most popular student for us, meets with a beautiful girl, Meagan, of wildish, simple like a deer incarnate in the rural country and falls in love with her. While he stays in her farm for a while, he feels mysterious happiness all over his body, but at the same time he has an realistic uneasy some where in his heart. The battle between a desire to himself into a deep emotion and the other to live, he falls into love of purity in the rural country, realistically begins.

When he comes up to the town to prepare a run away marriage, he meets with his friend and his sister Stella, and then he reminds the realistic life and thinks in his heart that the love with Meagan is only one in the dreamlike life and the marriage with her is too foolish.

He is touched with Stella who is educated and has an intelligence and casts off Meagan.

This process is the matter of inevitability. His coming up to the town. His meeting with the Stella. His rescue of Stella at sea. Joyful atmosphere at Stella's home.

Intelligent conversations with Stella who is brought up in high society. The words of his friends, "I was glad I had not got her on my mind." What is something that make a puppet of him from deeper ground?

Quoting a passage from the book in the words of Ashurst:

"It would only be a wild love time, a troubled, remornful difficult time—and then—well then be got tired, just because she gave him everything, was so simple—!"

To Ashurst, a modern, these love is only sensible. The author Galsworthy, makes

Ashurst realize on the day of a silver wedding with Stella at the end of this story:

"Is there foreground right, Frank?"

"Yes."

"But there is something wanting isn't there?"

Ashurst nodded.

Wanting? The apple-tree, the singing and the gold.

He can not obtain the purity emotion from his unfulfilling heart but is afflicted with his dream.

"Surely, on this earth of such wild beauty, one was meant to hold rapture to one's heart, as this earth and sky held it! And yet, one could not!"

How to union with modern man and woman, and that's marriage life.

Is the love only sensible on the view point of modern age? This is the fundamental theme of this story.

The another factor which makes a puppet of him may be on environment which makes a man to form. Man is formed by his living society.

To go back to Meagan with everything around wild and fitting—that he knew, was impossible, utterly. To transplant her to great town—the poet in his shrank from it.

Meagan's life environment is wildness and vivid. Stella's is of intelligence and high society.

It is no use condemning himself about the fact that he drives out poor Meagan to kill herself.

It seems to me that these had done so by social condition which moves man.

At the end, the death of Meagan told by old Zim makes us feel sorrow emotional feeling with burning angry.

This story gives us a beautiful feeling, when we read this, like a white of the blossoms of apple-tree. To the end of the then he reminds the realistic life world.

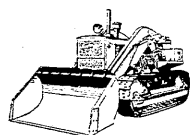


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Students amid Political Movements

The success of the Cuban revolution on the first day of this year, has created a great sensation in the world.

Latin American countries are noted for revolutions which frequently take place like annual events. But this Cuban revolution was led to success not by armed forces as is usually the case in Latin America, but by students Dr. Fidele Castro its leader, had been repressed for many years by the dictator, General Fulgencio Batista.

History shows that students have always been leaders of social changes because they aspire for justice regardless of sacrifice.

So this time we picked up news and comments on student movements and others from overseas students' publications.

Struggle of Colombian students

The Student featured in its last issue the struggle of the students, and the political situation in Latin American countries.

In Colombia, after ten continuous years of dictatorship, the Colombian people are beginning once more to enjoy the guarantees of law and an established constitution. For students, this new era represents the first step in a nationwide and irresistible movement to claim from the authorities the restoration of their full liberties, suppressed and trampled on by despotic regimes. The Colombian student community is beginning to struggle for a higher level of study and, above all, for an affectively democratic pattern of education against gloomy background of difficult educational problems.

It was in 1935 as a result of increasing student clamour, that the Congress of the Republic granted, through Law 68, full autonomy of the National University. But in 1950 Law 68 was almost entirely abolished: student representation was based no longer on a democratic system, the best student of the last term being automatically charged with the representation



of his colleagues in the government of the University. Under the dictatorial regimes which ruled Colombia from 1948 to 10 May 1957, the University gradually lost all remnants of autonomy and became directly dependent on the government, whose attitude was authoritarian, political-minded.

Conditions became even worse with the rise to power of the military dictatorship, which gave the management of the University to men completely alien to university affairs, who used the campus for propaganda. Especially after the killings of 8 and 9 in June 1954 in the central streets of Bogota, the student community, conscious of their commitments, began a struggle for the recognition of their just rights. After tragic government intervention, an open fight was started, not only to recover student right but also to obtain the return of parliamentary and political normality throughout the nation. The first result of the general effort was the fall of the dictatorship on 10 May 1957. Apart from the purely administrative aspect, they required their academic freedom (one of the oldest admissions of the student government). Although the Colombian University are not yet free to govern itself and to unite students and professors in a common effort to seek the best and most convenient ways to success, because of the co-operation achieved by the student majorities the struggle to gain true autonomy is increasing in every centre of higher education. The students are convinced that the Congress of the Republic will in the near future begin drawing up reasonable university statutes, as the only solution to end the organisational crisis prevailing today in the Colombian University.

8th ISC held in Peru

In Peru, the Eighth International Student Conference was held. Delegates from nearly 70 National Unions of Students gathered from 15-25 February at La Gantuta, Near Lima, Peru

for this Conference, a meeting of representative students convened.

It was the first worldwide student gathering ever held in Latin America.

Countries expressing desire to participate in the conference programme for the first time included Ethiopia, Haiti, Liberia, Libya, Nepal and Venezuela, with Colombia returning to the conference after a lapse of some years.

Delegates gave close attention to the Programme of Activities of the past year and plans for the programme of co-operation for 1959-60.

There were lengthy discussions and resolutions on the University situations in Algeria, Cuba, Cyprus, East Germany, Goa, Hungary, Iraq and Spain stemming from reports prepared by the Conference Research and Information Commission. Especially a resolution was made to investigate the heavy repression on student rights and academic freedom in Dominica, Nicaragua and Paraguay in which peoples are still now under Dictatorships.

In Burma

The Asian Student reported that Burmese students are now endeavouring to revise the educational system. Till now Burmese student movements had put stress on political problems and had a tendency to neglect to try to solve social problems.

But recently, they gradually began to try to solve social problems like education system revision issue. In Burma even at present, education system is the one which was settled when Burma was a colony of great Britain. Burmese students are now asking the government to set up a new educational system which is suitable for the growing Burma and satisfy all Burmese.

A Burmese student reportedly said "Burmese students have been endeavouring to get democratic rights and to improve students life. We think that at present, our educational system is out of date and not suitable to country, we have achieved a state of independence and are trying to build up our country."

Politics and the beat generation

Although the afore mentioned, are only a few example of numerous instances in the world, students are putting their young and passionate energy to improve their condition, their society and the world. But we cannot say that all students are like this. The Chicago Maroon inserts an article which is a reprint from the Village Voice entitled "Politics and the beat generation", which is roughly as follows.

"There are various types of the beat generation. The beat generation itself is a very complex animal. It is a generation which consists of Jazz, Festivals, Zen Buddhism, Peyote, return to Catholicism, street songs, poetry and general confusion."

There are three reasons that help account for this generation of youth who have "dis-affiliated" themselves from society.

First is the Bomb. Young people all over the world are born and grow up knowing there may be no tomorrow.

The second factor is that youth today emerges into a society that is in a state of profound and ceaseless change. Outside of our immediate circle of friends there is no real sense of community. Our relations with others form a constantly shifting series of impersonal contacts. Things are too big or too far away. Politics is something in the New York Times or Washington, DC. The third factor is that in the midst of all this tremendous change in the social framework the beat generation itself may not be able to play a direct or responsible role in politics. For all the sophistication of its members, they are naive in political terms, too easily equating the necessary betrayal of moral values which they sense so deeply in the present situation."

Court Ruling in Dispute

A quite grave and serious problem, though outshone by the more hilarious and less serious event of the Crown Prince's wedding, has been drawing attention of thoughtful people of Japan.

That is the problem concerning Japan's self-defence and constitution, which directly arises from decision of the Tokyo District Court on the "Sunakawa Case" (concerning the details of the case and decision read page 3).

By various quarters of the nation quite many arguments are being made on this "shocking ruling" that Japan-U.S. Security Treaty is unconstitutional.

Besides the interpretation of Article 9 of the Constitution, there are such arguments as: Does a lower court have the right to judge whether a "treaty" with other countries is unconstitutional, though the Supreme Court is given the right by the Constitution to judge whether or not are constitutional all laws, orders regulations and proceedings? And do these "laws, orders, regulations and proceedings" include a "treaty" with other countries?

We leave such arguments with judicial scholars, and wait to see what the final decision will be in the Supreme Court. However, if we are to admit some merit in this Court ruling, it may be this fact that the ruling has made us realize how our Constitution is peace-aspiring and how Japanese hoped for peace when they welcomed this New Constitution just after the surrender in World War II.

Someone may think that this court decision will be of help for anti-American feeling.

It is quite ironical, however, that an opinion which is similar to this court decision in its interpretation of the Constitution was quite pro-American when the Japanese people accepted this New Constitution.

Since the end of the War the world situation has remarkably changed. In the case of Far East alone, the civil war in China resulted in the birth of Red China, the Korean War was waged between the free world and Communist blocs, and similar thing occurred in Vietnam. During these wars the Japanese people could enjoy peace and rehabilitation. On the other hand, the Japanese Self Defence Force has been re-inforced year by year, while people forgot the value of peace they were enjoying as they neglect the value of the air they breathe.

Indeed it is quite absurd to stress the value of peace when peace reigns in the world. But it is by no means impossible to conclude that peace is established on a sound foundation in the present world.

However, recently haven't we Japanese lost the genuine attitude to aspire for peace, which was remarkable when the Constitution was promulgated just after the War?

This May 5 was the 10th anniversary of the Constitution, but no celebration was held under the auspices of the Government which had sponsored such celebrations until several years ago.

Of course it is quite understandable for us that the Government which has the intention of revising the Constitution will fight shy of celebrating it.

But what we are afraid of is that the disregard for the peace-aspiring Constitution by the Government may mean the disregard for peace itself.

As such was the present situation, the ruling of Tokyo District Court, though fairly contestable as a court ruling, has something we should listen to.

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